

that it was impossible to make one which would be satisfactory. Mr. Gardner in answer to several requests in the House of Commons stated that he had not found the time opportune to lay the case of the Canadian Government, as contained in the report of Mr. Angers, before the Imperial Parliament for its information. This contrast with previous action has naturally given rise to expressions of surprise.

RESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

745. Connected with agriculture in Canada is the question of Restricted Reciprocity with the United States. Upon this subject the Parliament of Canada has legislated as follows :—

In the Customs Act of 1878 (31 Vic., Chap. 44) Section 6, it is provided as follows :—

“Any or all of the articles mentioned in Schedule D, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada from the said United States free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the said schedule upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is now imposed on the importation from Canada of such articles into the United States.”

Schedule D, above mentioned, included the following articles :—

“Animals of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, green and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and of all other creatures living in water, 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.”

746. In the Customs Act of 1879 (42 Vic., Chap. 15) Section 6, it is provided 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, pease, 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, lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), cheese, fish (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.”

The above was incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada.

Under this provision anthracite coal from the United States was made (and remains) free of duty.

747. In 1888 an amending Act (51 Vic., Chap. 15) repealed the above and substituted the following :—

“Any or all of the following things, that is to say: Animals of all kinds, hay, straw, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots) salt, pease, beans,