

grain, J. A. Loughheed, K.C., L. G. Power and Robert Watson, and the Canadian House of Commons by the Hon. George E. Foster, the Hon. John G. Haggart, and Messrs. H. B. Ames, H. S. Béland, F. B. Carvell, J. W. Daniel, James M. Douglas, Hugh Guthrie, George E. McCraney, C. A. Magrath, John H. Sinclair, Ralph Smith and A. B. Warburton. Official delegations were also sent by each of the provincial Legislatures. Throughout Canada the day of the coronation was observed as one of general rejoicing and thanksgiving, the people uniting everywhere in demonstrations of loyal enthusiasm.

In accordance with His Majesty's desire that the naval and military forces of His Dominions beyond the seas should be adequately represented in the processions and other functions connected with the coronation, contingents representing the Canadian military and naval forces and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police proceeded to England, and whilst there were the guests of His Majesty's Imperial Government. The military contingent numbered 53 officers and 655 non-commissioned officers and men, the naval contingent consisted of one lieutenant, two midshipmen, three petty officers and 32 men, and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police were represented by seven officers and 75 non-commissioned officers and constables. The contingents furnished escorts and guards of honour in connection with the coronation processions, and assisted also in lining the processional routes. Arriving in England early in June, they re-embarked for Canada early in July. A warm welcome was everywhere extended to them by the British populace.

On January 25 the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, returned to Ottawa with the text of a provisional agreement concluded at Washington for settlement of the future trading relations of Canada with the United States upon the basis of reciprocal free trade in natural products. This agreement was embodied in letters exchanged on January 21 between the Canadian Ministers of Finance and Customs and the United States Secretary of State. In these letters it was agreed that the desired tariff changes should not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the Governments of the two countries should use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

The agreement proposed that the existing duties as between Canada and the United States should be replaced by a reciprocal tariff in four schedules A, B, C and D. In schedule A were proposed to be placed a large variety of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of each country to be admitted from each country into the other free of duty. Included amongst these free articles were live stock, cereals, hay, straw, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, oilseeds, field, grass and garden seeds, fish, salt, mineral waters, timber, iron and steel plates and wire,

Military,  
naval and  
mounted  
police  
contingents.

Proposals for  
commercial  
reciprocity  
with the  
United  
States.

Nature of the  
reciprocity  
proposals.