

man of the Committee of Commerce in favour of the adoption of a measure of Reciprocity on the basis followed by the Canadian Act of 1849. His efforts failed, and the United States Senate refused to act.

In 1854, after much correspondence, a Treaty of Reciprocity was at length negotiated. The United States had found that the protection given to our rights in the fisheries of the Atlantic Coast was pressing very heavily on their fishermen, and at length consented to a treaty.

Under this treaty the following articles were declared free in both countries, and the treaty was to continue in force for ten years:—

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
 Animals of all kinds.
 Fresh, smoked and salted meats.
 Cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables.
 Undried fruits; dried fruits.
 Fish of all kinds.
 Products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water.
 Poultry.
 Eggs.
 Hides, furs, skins or tails undressed.
 Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
 Slate.
 Butter, cheese, tallow.
 Lard, horns, manure.
 Ores of metals of all kinds.
 Coal.
 Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
 Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
 Firewood.
 Plants, shrubs and trees.
 Pelts, wool.
 Fish-oil.
 Rice, broom-corn and bark.
 Gypsum, ground or unground.
 Hewn, or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.
 Dye stuffs.
 Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured.
 Unmanufactured tobacco.
 Rags.