

The address which was passed in 1847 contained these words :

" We would further remind Your Majesty that while in compliance with the recommendation of the Imperial Parliament we have passed a law repealing all duty on American produce coming through our country for exportation, no similar advantage is accorded by the American Government to the people of this Province, **but that duties amounting in most cases to prohibition are vigorously maintained by that Government on every article of ours entering into their ports.**"—Journals 1847, p. 175.

In this same year old Canada passed a law reducing rates of import duties on United States products from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and raising the rate upon British imports from 5 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This measure was passed relying upon the supposed willingness of the United States to negotiate a fair measure of reciprocity between the two countries. It gave an immense advantage to the exporters of the United States, but no corresponding legislation was enacted by that country, nor was Reciprocity granted.

In 1849 an Act was passed enacting "that whenever under any law of the United States of America the articles enumerated in the schedule to this act annexed, being the growth or production of this Province, shall be admitted free of duty into the said United States of America, then similar articles being the growth or production of the said United States, shall be admitted into this Province free of duty when imported direct from the United States." *Act 12 Vic., ch. 3.*

The articles mentioned were: "Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, animals, hides, wool, butter, cheese, tallow, hams, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, ashes, timber, staves, wood and lumber of all kinds."

The Administration of the United States favoured the adoption of a similar bill in Congress; such a bill was reported by the Committee of Commerce and passed by the House of Representatives, but failed of consideration in the Senate in both 1848 and 1849.

In 1850 Sir Francis Hincks visited Washington on behalf of the Canadian provinces and addressed an able letter to the Chair-