

Provinces for the purpose of drying their nets and curing fish.

II.—British subjects shall possess similar privileges in American waters, north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, with the same rights as to landing on the sea coast.

III.—Certain articles, being the growth and produce of the British Colonies, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively, free of duty, (the more important of these articles being grain, flour, breadstuffs, animals, fresh smoked and salted meats, fish, lumber of all kinds, poultry, cotton, wool, hides, ores of metal, pitch, tar, flax, hemp, unmanufactured tobacco, rice, &c.)

IV.—The right to navigate the St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada shall be equally enjoyed by the citizens of the United States and the British Provinces; this right to extend also to Lake Michigan.

No manufactures of any kind were included in the Treaty, and whatever the Provinces made free to the States, was also freed to Britain, though of course it did the Mother-Country no particular service, as it exported hardly any of the products named. But discrimination was avoided. There can be no question regarding the value of this measure to Canada and the Lower Provinces. Agricultural prices remained high and in the last four years of its enactment rose still higher. Our farmers prospered greatly and have ever since looked back with a regret easily understood to the time when they had Reciprocity. Yet special causes created this prosperity and not the mere treaty arrangements. Freight to England were then very heavy; transportation was slow and costly; American middlemen largely controlled the traffic, and consequently the British market was not then what it is to-day, the central point of agricultural observation and attention. In the United States when the

tariff walls were thrown down, two reasons, one following the other, enhanced the value of the measure. England, which even at that time imported a large amount of American produce, was demanding more than local conditions would permit the Republic to supply, and the Provinces therefore benefitted. The state of affairs in the United States aided considerably in this direction. By the low tariff bill of 1846 and the further sweeping reduction of 20 per cent. in 1857, the American market had become glutted with British manufactures, industries had fallen right and left, hard times had supervened and after the crisis of 1857, in which hundreds of banks suspended, it was found that agricultural production and prosperity had naturally diminished, with the general welfare. And although this effected the Canadas more or less, still it gave an opportunity for Provincial produce to take the place of American in the British market and so helped our farmers. Then in 1861, after the Morrill Protective Tariff had come into force, the Civil War began, and once more the industrial interests of the Republic were deranged and the value of the Canadian farmer's product enormously enhanced. Yet the advantage of the free interchange was not all on one side as certain American writers and nearly all American politicians complain. It is true that from 1854 to 1866 inclusive we exported the comparatively large total of \$267,612,131 worth of products to the United States, but during that period the Republic sent the following, to the British Provinces (Newfoundland included):

Animals and their products.....	\$ 35,433,213
Breadstuffs.....	112,058,473
Other farm products.....	3,242,981
Timber.....	8,511,488
Manufactures.....	88,649,787
Miscellaneous.....	24,044,955

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(To be continued.)

