

from New Brunswick, were sent by their respective Governments to Washington to co-operate with Sir F. Bruce, in a friendly attempt at negotiation for a renewal of the treaty of 1854. These gentlemen found "that no renewal or extension of that existing treaty would be made by the American authorities, but that whatever was done must be done by legislation"—English Parliamentary Papers, 1866-76.

Nevertheless, though not strongly of opinion that uniformity of reciprocal legislation could be obtained from so many different legislatures, the delegates submitted a basis for legislation. The negotiations failed, owing to the unfriendly feeling in Congress, a result which Lord Clarendon, in a despatch to Sir F. Bruce, most sincerely deplored.—*Sessional Papers, Nova Scotia*, 1866.

By the Customs Act of 1868, section 6, certain enumerated articles, the growth of the United States were permitted to be imported into Canada from the United States "free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the said schedule, upon the 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."

This was an olive branch held out by Canada to the United States in spite of the hostile experiences of previous years.

In 1869 Sir John Rose was sent by the Canadian Government to Washington, and in conjunction with Sir Edward Thornton, proposed new negotiations with the consent and approval of the British Government of that time, for a reciprocity treaty based on the treaty of 1854, with the addition of manufactured articles to the free list, the mutual opening of the coasting trade, the protection of patents and copyrights, and a treaty of extradition. It was found impossible to make any propositions which the Americans would accept, and the negotiations fell through.

In 1871 during the session of the Joint Commission which framed the Washington Treaty, Sir John A. Macdonald, commissioner for Canada, and his colleagues the British commissioners, proposed,

"That the Reciprocal Treaty of 1854 should be restored in principle." The U.S. commissioners replied that