

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 that Act annexed, being the growth or production of this province, shall be admitted free of duty into 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.' A similar 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 chairman of the Committee of Commerce in favor 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. 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 or 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, wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye stuffs; flax, hemp and tow; manufactured, unmanufactured tobacco, rags.

Scarcely had the treaty been put in operation when agitation began in the United States for its amendment or abrogation. The border cities complained that their manufactured goods met an import duty at the Canadian frontier, that Canadian duties on manufactures were raised from 15 to 20 per cent. This, in the face of the fact that manufactured goods were excluded by express words from the operation of the treaty, that United States duties on manufactured goods imported from Canada were higher than Canadian duties on like articles, and were raised by the Morrill tariff; that consular fees were imposed for proof of origin of free goods, and that the United States used no effort to obtain free use of the State canals for Canadian vessels. The agitation was taken up by