

MOVEMENTS AFFECTING THE RELATIONS OF CANADA AND NEW-FOUNDLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

20. Treaty of 1854 abrogated by the United States to force the British North American Provinces into the American Union.....	1866
21. Confederation of the British North American Provinces, by which free trade is established among them.....	1867
22. Canadian Customs Act of 1868 provides for free entry of United States natural products on condition of the United States reciprocating.....	1868
23. Washington Treaty of 1871 comes into force July.....	1873
24. Hon. George Brown goes to Washington, and in conjunction with the British Minister there, and with Mr. Fish on the part of the United States, prepares a treaty which received the support of the President, but was strangled in secret session of the United States Senate. The draft treaty admitted certain United States manufactures into Canada, but it did not discriminate against British manufactures, which were also to be admitted into Canada free to the same extent as United States manufactures.....	1874
25. National Policy adopted by the Canadian Confederation.....	1879
26. Abrogation by the United States of the fisheries clauses of the Treaty of 1871, thus ending free trade in fish by treaty arrangement.....	1885
27. Hon. Sir L. S. Sackville-West, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain visit Washington as commissioners appointed by the Queen to negotiate a treaty of commerce, &c., between the United States and Canada. A treaty was negotiated and its provisions embodied in chap. 30, Canadian Acts of 1888, but it failed of ratification by the United States Senate.....	1886

BOND-BLAINE CONVENTION.

28. Under this convention it was proposed to give (1) United States fishing vessels entering the waters of Newfoundland (a) the privilege of purchasing bait fish at all times on same terms and conditions and subject to same penalties as Newfoundland vessels; (b) privilege of touching and trading, selling oil and fish and procuring supplies; (c) special tariff rates for goods imported from the United States into the island (<i>see</i> Sessional Papers, 1892, No. 23c, page 58); (2) Newfoundland, entrance free of duty into the United States of all products of her fisheries, excepting "green codfish." The arrangement fell through on account of opposition from Canada.....	1890
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19. The following are descriptions of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, so far as they have been settled:—

Quebec was first bounded in 1763, in a proclamation by the King of Great Britain, dated 7th of October of that year. The proclamation reads: "First the Government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the river St. John, and thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St. John to the south end of the Lake Nipissim from whence the said line, crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the islands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north shore of the Baie des Chaleurs and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the west end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River St. John." By the same proclamation all the coast from the River St. John to Hudson Straits, together with the Islands of Anticosti and Magdaline, and all other smaller islands lying upon the said coast, were placed under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland. The islands of St. John (now Prince Edward) and Cape Breton were at the same time annexed to Nova Scotia. Anticosti was subsequently separated from Newfoundland and placed under the jurisdiction of the Province of Canada.

BOUNDARIES OF ONTARIO.

Sir John Macdonald, in the session of 1889, introduced and carried a resolution for an address to Her Majesty to cause a measure to be introduced into the Parliament of the