

326. The following articles were to be admitted into each country respectively free of duty :—

Grain, flour and breadstuffs, of all kinds.	Fish of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds	Products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats.	Poultry, Eggs.
Cotton wool, seeds and vegetables.	Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state.
Fruits, dried and undried.	Slate.
Hides, furs, skins or tails. undressed.	Ores of metals of all kinds.
Butter, cheese, tallow.	Coal
Lard, horns, manures.	Firewood.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.	Plants, shrubs, trees.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.	Pelts, wool.
Rice, broom corn, and bark.	Fish oil.
Gypsum, ground or unground.	Dye stuffs.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.	Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.	Rags.

Articles free of duty.

327. It gave to the inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada as freely as British subjects, subject to the same tolls, &c., and to British subjects a similar right to navigate Lake Michigan, so long as the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence should continue.

Free navigation of St. Lawrence and Lake Michigan.

328. No export duty was to be levied on timber cut on American territory, and floated down to be shipped from New Brunswick.

Tim free duty.

329. The treaty was to remain in force for ten years from the date of its commencement, terminable after the expiration of that term, by either of the contracting parties, on giving 12 months' notice. Provision was also made for the application of the treaty to Newfoundland.

Duration of treaty.

Provision for Newfoundland.

330. The treaty came into operation in the Provinces in November, 1854, in the United States by the President's proclamation on 16th March, 1855, and in Newfoundland on 12th December, 1855. It remained in operation 11 years

Period of treaty in operation.