

Article VI. extends these provisions to Newfoundland when accepted by that colony.

79. *1870. Treaty of London.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States as to naturalization.

Reciprocal arrangements as to naturalization and renunciation of naturalization.

80. *1871. Treaty of Washington.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Article XII. provides for the reference to commissioners of all claims by individuals, or corporations of the two countries, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property, between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

Article XVIII. provides that United States fishermen, in addition to the liberty secured to them by the convention of London, 1818, should, in common with British subjects, have the liberty, for ten years, with two years further after notice of abrogation, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, &c., of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with adjacent islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land, to dry nets and cure fish. The salmon and shad fisheries were not included.

Article XIX. provides for similar liberty to British fishermen on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, north of 39°.

Article XXI. provides for the reciprocal admission free of duty of fish oil and fish (except those of the inland lakes and their rivers, and except fish preserved in oil) the produce of the fisheries of Canada and the United States.

Article XXII. &c., provides for the appointment of commissioners to determine the amount of compensation (if any) to be paid by the United States for the greater value of the privileges granted by Article XVIII, than of those granted by Articles XIX. and XXI.

Article XXVI. provides for the free navigation, by the United States, of the St. Lawrence from 49° north latitude to the sea, and also for the free navigation, by British subjects, of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikeen.

Article XXVII. engages the British Government "to urge upon the Canadian Government to secure to United States citizens the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on the terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion." On the other hand it engages the United States Government to allow the British subjects the use of the St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with United States citizens, and further, engages the United States government "to urge upon the States government to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several States canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States."

Article XXVIII. provides for the free navigation, by British subjects, of Lake Michigan for ten years, and further for two years after notice of abrogation.