

407. 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.

408. 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.

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

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 twelve months' notice. Provision was also made for the application of the treaty to Newfoundland.

409. Acts, to carry into effect the treaty, were passed by the Congress of the United States, 5th August, 1854; by the Province of Canada, 23rd September, 1854; by Prince Edward Island, 7th October; by New Brunswick, 3rd November; Nova Scotia, 13th December, 1854; and by Newfoundland, 7th July, 1855. The principal opposition came from Nova Scotia, and was due to the fisheries clause.

The President of the United States issued his proclamation bringing the treaty into force on 16th March, 1855.

The treaty remained in operation eleven years and four months.

410. As the period of the natural existence of the treaty drew towards an end, considerable dissatisfaction began to be expressed in some parts of the United States, more particularly in the Eastern States, with reference to its working, the Americans claiming that the then present fiscal policy of the Province of Canada was contrary to the spirit of the treaty, and that the United States trade was consequently at a disadvantage. The Province of Nova Scotia, also, while anxious for an adjustment and continuance of the treaty, did not think that "fair consideration had been given to the interests of that province, their inexhaustible fisheries of priceless value, having been given away without the coasting trade and the right to register Colonial built shipping having been secured to them."* The Province of

* Minute of Executive Council, Nova Scotia, 26th April, 1864.