

And further, that if the use of the Erie and Whitehall, or other canal connecting Lake Champlain with the lower waters of the Hudson River and of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, be not granted to the inhabitants of Canada, on terms of equality with the citizens of the United States as contemplated in this Article, then the use of the proposed Caughnawaga Canal by citizens of the United States, as above contemplated, shall be suspended and cease until the use of the said canals in the United States shall be secured to the inhabitants of Canada as above contemplated.

ARTICLE IX.

For the term of years mentioned in Article XIII of this Treaty vessels of all kinds built in the United States may be purchased by inhabitants of Canada, subjects of Great Britain, and registered in Canada as Canadian vessels; and reciprocally, vessels of all kinds built in Canada may be purchased by citizens of the United States, and registered in the United States as United States' vessels.

ARTICLE X.

A joint Commission shall be established and maintained at joint expense during the operation of this Treaty for advising the erection and proper regulation of all lighthouses on the great lakes common to both countries, necessary to the security of the shipping thereon.

ARTICLE XI.

A joint Commission shall also be established at joint expense and maintained during the continuance of the Treaty, to promote the propagation of fish in the inland waters common to both countries and to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of the fish and fishing grounds.

ARTICLE XII.

It is further agreed that, the provisions and stipulations of this Treaty shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing Articles into effect, then this Article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other Articles of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XIII.

This Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. If such legislative assent shall not have been given within months from the date hereof, then this Treaty shall be null and void. But such legislative assent having been given, this Treaty shall remain in force for the period of twenty-one years from the date at which it shall come into operation, and further until the expiration of three years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of twenty-one years or at any time afterward.

ARTICLE XIV.

When the ratifications of this Treaty shall have been exchanged and the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other hand, then Articles XXII, XXIII, XXIV, and XXV of the Treaty of May 8, 1871, between Great Britain and the United States, shall become null and void.

ARTICLE XV.

This Treaty shall be duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible.