

Reciprocity.**OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE TREATY.**

A TREATY FOR THE RECIPROCAL REGULATIONS OF THE COMMERCE AND TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANADIAN CANALS, AND FOR THEIR USE BY THE UNITED STATES VESSELS ON TERMS OF EQUALITY WITH BRITISH VESSELS.

Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, and the United States of America, being desirous of improving the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between Her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say :

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article XIII, of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shellfish on the sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties

that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XIII of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shellfish, on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish ; provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the places designated by the commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded at Washington, on the 5th day of June, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authority, as the commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the 5th June, 1854.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedules A, B and C, hereunto annexed, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada or of the United States, shall, on their importation from the one country into the other, from the first day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of June, 1876 (both included), pay only two-thirds of the duties payable at the date of this treaty on the importations into such country of such articles respectively ; and from the first day of July, 1876, to the 30th day of June, 1877 (both included), shall pay only one-third

such duties ; and on and after the 1st day of July, 1877, for the period of years mentioned in Article XIII of this treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into each country respectively.

For the term mentioned in Article XIII no other or higher duty shall be imposed in the United States upon other articles not enumerated in said schedules, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, or in Canada upon such articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are, respectively, imposed upon like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any other country.

SCHEDULE A.

Consisting of the following natural products: Animals of all kinds ; ashes, pot, pear, and soda ; bark ; bark extract, for tanning purposes ; bath bricks ; breadstuffs of all kinds ; bricks for building and fire bricks ; broom-corn ; burr or grind-stones, hewed, wrought, or unwrought ; butter, cheese, coal and coke ; cotton wool, cotton waste, dye stuffs, earthen, clays, ochers, sand, ground or unground ; eggs, fish of all kinds ; fish, products of, and of all other creatures living in the water, except fish preserved in oil ; firewood, flax, unmanufactured ; flours and meals of all kinds ; fruits, green or dried ; furs, undressed ; grains of all kinds ; gypsum, ground, unground, or calcined ; hay, hemp, unmanufactured ; hides, horns, horn-lard, lime, malt, measures, marble, stone, slate or granite, wrought or unwrought ; meats, fresh, smoked or salted ; ores of all kinds of metals ; pelts, pease, whole or split ; petroleum oil, crude or refined, or benzole ; pitch, plants, poultry of all kinds ; rags of all kinds ; rice, salt, seeds, shrubs, skins, straw, tails, tallow, tar, timber and lumber of all kinds ; round, hewed, and sawed, manufactured in whole or in part ; tobacco, unmanufactured ; tow, unmanufactured ; trees, turpentine, vegetables, wool.

SCHEDULE B.

Consisting of the following agricultural implements :—

Axes, bag-holders, bee-hives, bone-crushers or parts thereof, cultivators or parts thereof, chaffcutters or parts thereof, corn-huskers or parts thereof, cheese vats, cheese factory heaters, cheese presses or parts thereof, churns or parts thereof, cattle-feed boilers and steamers or parts thereof, ditchers or parts thereof, field-rollers or parts thereof, fanning mills or parts thereof, feed-choppers or parts thereof, forks for hay and manure, hand or horse, grain-drills or parts thereof, grain broadcast sewers or parts thereof, grain-crushers or parts thereof, harrows, hoe, hand or horse, horse-rakes, horse-power machines or parts thereof, hay-ledders or parts thereof, liquid manure-carts or parts thereof, manure sowers, or parts thereof, mowers or parts thereof, oil