

both sides in trade. This intercourse covers liberty for the following purposes :—

- (a) To obtain wood and water.
- (b) To lie at anchor in shelter.
- (c) To effect repairs.
- (d) To buy bait, ice, and stores.
- (e) To tranship the catch and stores.
- (f) To give liberty to the crew.
- (g) To use the postal and telegraphic services.
- (h) To obtain assistance for repairs ashore or afloat.
- (j) To obtain medical assistance or bury dead bodies.
- (k) To pay off or engage men.

Infractions.— With the exception of *a* and *b*, which are in most countries extended to the coast generally as well as to ports, the whole of these facilities are withheld by Great Britain at the instance of Canada from American fishermen on British North American coasts, under the treaty of 1818, whereby the United States renounced the right thereto. Under Mr. Chamberlain's *modus vivendi* these facilities are temporarily conceded on payment of a nominal licence fee, and certain inshore fishery rights which the United States gained by their renunciation have neither been suspended nor cancelled.

The British Government of 1871 condemned the enforcement of this renunciation clause of the Treaty of 1818 as impolitic; but the Government of 1890 expressed readiness to enforce a similar policy in Western Australia against foreign pearlers.

Great
Britain,
Canada,
and
United
States.

Western
Australia