

Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Bacarro Point; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bays, the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light thence to Point Rouge; at Mira Bay, the line from the light on the east point of Scatari Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien, and at Placenta Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Latine Point on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland. Long Island and Bryer Island, at St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coasts of such bay.

ARTICLE V. Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such inferior portions of any bays, creeks, or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article I. of the convention of Oct. 30, 1818.

ARTICLE VI. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described, and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines, so reported, shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

AN UMPIRE.

ARTICLE VII. Any disagreement of the commissioners shall be forthwith referred to an umpire selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington; and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII. Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own Commissioners and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX. Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE X. United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in Article I. of this treaty shall conform to harbor regulations common to them and to fishing vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter, or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same, outside the limits of established ports of entry, for the purpose of purchasing wood or obtaining water, except that any such vessels remaining more than 24 hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port, or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report, enter, or clear; and no vessel shall be excused hereby from giving due information to boarding officers. They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage; nor, when therein for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood, or of obtaining water shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues; but this enumeration shall not permit other changes inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the convention of Oct. 20, 1818.

CERTAIN PRIVILEGES.

ARTICLE XI. United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Canada or of the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or other casualty, may unload, reload, tranship, or sell, subject to customs laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment, or sale is made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster; and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needed facilities, including the shipping of crews. Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada or of Newfoundland for the homeward voyage such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge; and such vessels, having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid, shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful pro-

visions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels, but such provision or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for resale or traffic.

ARTICLE XII. Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XIII. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on each bow, and any such vessel required by law to have an official number, and failing to comply with such regulations, shall not be entitled to the license provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to her Majesty's Government previously to their taking effect.

PENALTIES FOR FISHING UNLAWFULLY.

ARTICLE XIV. The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in Article I. of this treaty may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offense was committed; and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein penalties shall be fixed by the court, not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing; and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada, or Newfoundland, relating to the right of fishery in such waters, bays, creeks, or harbors, penalties shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding in all \$3 for every ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be holden for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial (except on appeal) shall be at the place of detention, unless the Judge shall, on request of the defense, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall not be required of the defense, except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals available to the defense only, and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal. Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada in council, or the Governor in Council of Newfoundland before the same are executed.

ARTICLE XV.—Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same, as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. And upon such removal of duties, and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects, without duty being re-imposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays, and harbors of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:

I. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

II. Transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.

III. Shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

ARTICLE XVI.—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

T. F. BAYARD.	[Seal.]
WILLIAM PUTNAM,	[Seal.]
JAMES ANGELL,	[Seal.]
J. CHAMBERLAIN,	[Seal.]
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST,	[Seal.]
CHARLES TUPPER.	[Seal.]

Meetings.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company took place at their offices in this city, at noon, on Thursday, 24th February. The chair was occupied by A. M. Smith, Esq., the president of the company, and the managing director, having been appointed to act as secretary, read the following:

REPORT.

In submitting the annual statement of the accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December last, the directors are pleased to be able to congratulate the shareholders upon the prosperous condition of its affairs which these indicate, as well as the evidence they bear of its continued growth in public favor and confidence.

The net income from premiums, as shown by the revenue account, amounted to \$1,630,096.96, while the interest receipts were \$40,135.26, and after payment of losses and expenses, as well as making provision for all unadjusted and unsettled claims, there remains a profit balance of \$99,030.98. This result is the more gratifying from the fact that recently published statistics show that the past year has not been a profitable one in either fire or marine insurance business, owing to the losses, both in Canada and the United States, having considerably exceeded the average of previous years.

The assets of the company being taken at their market value on 31st December, it has been necessary to write off some \$14,000 for depreciation in these, to meet the shrinkage in values which has been common to most securities during the year. After providing for this and the payment of two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, the sum of \$40,000 has been added to the Reserve fund, the total surplus funds now amounting to \$775,317.81. The amount necessary to re-insure or run off the current risks of the Company is estimated at \$534,030, which, deducted from the surplus as above, shows a net surplus over and above capital and all liabilities of \$241,287.81.

Your directors take this opportunity of acknowledging the efficiency of the officers and staff of the company, as well as their appreciation of the services of its agents throughout its extensive field of operations, to whose energy and zeal is attributable, in a great measure, the favourable showing which is presented by the accompanying accounts.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
Fire premiums	\$1,291,649 89
Marine premiums ..	574,365 61
	\$1,866,015 50
Less re-assurance	235,918 54
	\$1,630,096 96
Interest account	40,135 26
	\$1,670,232 22

Cr.

Fire losses, including an appropriation for all losses reported to 31st Dec., 1887	\$ 744,400 33
Marine losses, including an appropriation for all losses reported to Dec. 31st, 1887	329,464 47
General expenses, agents' commission and all other charges..	497,336 44
Balance to profit and loss	99,030 98
	\$1,670,232 22

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
Dividend paid, July, 1887	\$ 25,000 00
Dividend payable Jan. 9, 1888	25,000 00
	\$ 50,000 00
Depreciation in investments	14,104 67
Carried to reserve fund	40,000 00
Balance	317 81
	\$104,422 48