

to have the configuration characteristic of a bay. At all other places the three miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast." But no rule is laid out or general principle evolved for the parties to know what the nature of such configuration is or by what methods the points should be ascertained from which the bay should lose the characteristics of such. There lies the whole contention and the whole difficulty, not satisfactorily solved, to my mind, by simply recommending, without the scope of the Award and as a system of procedure for resolving future contestations under article 4 of the Treaty of Arbitration, a series of lines, which practical as they may be supposed to be, cannot be adopted by the Parties without concluding a new treaty.

These are the reasons for my dissent, which I much regret, on Question Five.

Done at the Hague, September 7th, 1910.

LUIS M. DRAGO.

1910.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RESPECTING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, &c.

Signed at Washington, May 21, 1910.

(Ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 20, 1910.)

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the United States of America, being equally desirous of fixing and defining the location of the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in Passamaquoddy Bay and to the middle of Grand Manan Channel, and of removing all causes of dispute in connection therewith, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a Treaty, and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

¹ From Treaty Series No. 22, 1910.