

be freely granted to countries adjacent to ocean fisheries, stipulation should be made that whereas a vessel may easily trespass by accident within territorial waters, she should be given the benefit of any doubt, and leniency should be shown her unless a flagrant case or a succession of suspicious cases of trespass shall have betrayed the deliberate nature of such offences.

Trial of prizes.

Then there is the right to resent acts of belligerency within reach of cannon-shot of the land, and to treat such acts as violations of neutrality.

Lastly, there is the claim in many countries to visits of inspection for quarantine and revenue protection. In England this does not obtain now, but in the past it has extended as much as 12 miles off shore, and has included compulsory signalling of notification of infection to passing vessels.

III. MARITIME COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

I now pass to the more immediate and important details which so vitally affect the prosecution of ocean fisheries, and I will preface my remarks with the reminder that the fishermen of the "adjacent country" participate largely in the use of the off-shore fishery whilst exclusively enjoying the inshore fishery, and that any efforts made artificially to preserve, improve, and restock the inshore fisheries must naturally greatly benefit the offshore fishery. By international courtesy the country adjacent to an international fishery admits strangers to its ports for commercial intercourse with resultant profit to

Privileges
conceded
to
foreigners.