

prove a most potent weapon for self-defence, the regulation to a large extent of their rivals' bait supply.

The Bait Act passed in 1886 seems to have been the immediate result of the discussions attendant on this convention.

When the Home Government had refused assent to this bill they were convinced of the seriousness of the colonists by the passing of substantially the same act in 1887.

To this assent was given with the proviso that it should not come into force until the next season.

*Review of the Convention.*

Its main weakness from a British point of view is set out in the objections urged against it in S. John's. It was evident from the experience of the past France would have insisted on a severe interpretation of the Declaration.

Where then would concurrent rights for the settlers have had scope?

The concurrent rights even in Lord Derby's own explanation were to be subject to not interfering with or molesting French fishermen, words altogether too vague for satisfactory management. If rights of police had been granted to the French, even had they only been valid in the absence of English warships