

The instrument of submission on which the arbitration was founded comprised seven questions which may be briefly summarized thus:

(1) *Regulations.* Were Americans fishing in treaty waters bound by such fishery ordinances as Canada or Newfoundland might enact from time to time?

(2) *Inhabitants.* Could American vessels so fishing employ "non-inhabitants" of the United States among their crews?

(3) *Customs Obligations.* Were such American vessels obliged to enter and clear at Custom Houses in Canada or Newfoundland?

(4) *Coastwise Assessments.* Need such American vessels pay light or harbour dues to the Canadian or Newfoundland authorities?

(5) *Territorial waters.* Did the territorial waters follow the sinuosities of the coast, or stretch seawards beyond a line drawn from headland to headland?

(6) *Coasts or Inlets.* Were Americans fishing on the western shore of Newfoundland restricted to the outer coast, or were they free to the inlets also, as on Labrador?

(7) *Commercial Privileges.* Could American fishing vessels, enjoying specific treaty liberties, also enjoy the ordinary commercial privileges of trading crafts?

The proceedings at the Hague in this trial were the longest drawn-out in modern arbitrations. The printed "cases," "counter-cases," and "arguments" comprised eight volumes, aggregating nearly 4,000 pages. The oral addresses of the eight counsel who spoke, totalled some 2,500,000 words, and over 1,100 exhibits were put in. The sessions began on June 1st, and lasted till August 12th, and all records were broken by the opening speeches of Messrs. Finlay and Turner, who occupied a fortnight each.

The decision of the arbitrators was filed on September 7th, and its most notable feature was that it was virtually unanimous on all points. It is quite true that Dr. Drago dissented from his colleagues in their decision as to ques-