

governing the class of Treaties which concede to the alien-subjects of a privileged nation, commercial and residential privileges, or territorial easements, or privileges of sharing in the natural rights and public property of the home-subjects of the conceding nation.

Of the many Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Nations, few appear to have caused so much international friction and diplomatic controversy as those which deal with the Treaty relations between Great Britain, on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland, and the United States; especially the gratuitous concession of the trade privileges set out in the Fishery Article of the Anglo-American Treaty of 1818, by which Great Britain generously conceded to "the inhabitants of the United States," of the trade of "American fishermen," to have "forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty," (1) the liberty to take fish of every kind in the Canadian coast-waters along the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and from Mount Joli to Blanc Sablon, on the Quebec Labrador coast of Canada; and in the Newfoundland coast-waters from the Rameau Islands to Cape Ray and round to the Quirpon Islands along the southern, western and northern coasts of Newfoundland; and from Blanc Sablon, along the southern and eastern coasts of Labrador to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely, along the said Labrador coast of Newfoundland;" with (2) the "liberty for ever" to dry and cure fish "in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks" on the southern coast of Newfoundland from the Rameau Islands to Cape Ray; and (3) the further liberty to enter all British Colonial bays, or harbours, "for shelter, or repairing damages, or procuring wood and water."<sup>33</sup> And the Treaty then declares that these three fishery privileges to American fishermen shall be subject to "such Restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish (in certain bays or harbours), or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges reserved to them."

<sup>33</sup>Treaties and Conventions between the United States and Other Powers, p. 350.