

Convention of 1882, from which Scandinavia held loof.

Ten-mile Headland Bays.—The arrangement whereby bays not exceeding 10 miles across are closed by a line drawn across three miles beyond the headlands, is formally accepted by France and Great Britain.

It is set aside by Sweden and Norway in a wholesale manner. Sweden and Norway.

The United States disregard it in two notable instances:— United States.

Cape Cod to Cape Ann, 32 miles across; and South Cape of Florida to the Mississippi, 500 miles across, enclosing a tract of deep sea as much as 180 miles broad.

Western Australia gravely advances an ambiguous claim to all bays the headlands of which are “in sight of one another”! The Colony also claims Exmouth Gulf, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles across, and Sharks Bay, with passages thereto $13\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 miles in width. Western Australia.

In the British North American Dominions the Bay of Chaleur 16 miles across, and Conception Bay 20 miles across, are claimed. Numerous other claims of the same character were provided in the unratified Treaty of Washington of 1888. Canada and Newfoundland.

On the other hand, Mr. Gordon informs the Association that all Canadian bays over six miles in width are with one exception now opened to American fishermen. Dispensation.

Peaceful Transit.—The right of “*passage in-offensif*” through territorial waters is denied, according to a *Times* telegram of 27th April last, by United States.