

and she permits no pelagic sealing at all on her coasts.

Spain.

Spain claims a six-mile limit round her coasts, and round those of Cuba.

Sweden  
and  
Norway.

With the assent of Russia in 1838 Sweden and Norway claim a four-mile limit, and they disregard any limitation between rocks and islands and the main land. The reason given by Professor Aubert to the Institute of International Law for this four-mile claim, is that the coast of Norway is so indented that foreign fishermen would find it difficult to tell whether they were inside a three-mile limit or not. It is, however, quite as easy to take cross bearings at three miles distance as at four miles, and landmarks are plainer and more easily recognised, and mist is less impenetrable, at the shorter distance. Norwegian fishermen can fish outside as well as inside any limit, and foreigners can safely be left to take care of themselves. To destroy a right simply because it might be infringed is strange logic. Monsieur Kleen advances the curious argument that, as the days are so long there, and fishermen can sail out long distances from shore and return the same evening, they ought accordingly to be protected from the competition of strangers coming from richer countries; he adds that, being poor, they need the exclusive enjoyment of the offshore fisheries in order to subsist in so rigorous a climate. The Government justifies the claim on the ground that three miles is less than the range of modern cannon, forgetting that such a reason was abandoned by the Powers subscribing to the North Sea Fisheries