

dry and cure the same." Art. XVIII provided that these liberties were to be in operation for ten years after the necessary laws were passed and, further, until the expiration of two years after notice of termination by either party.

Art. XXI provided for the reciprocal free admission of fish and fish oil and Art. XXII for a commission to determine the indemnity to be paid to Canada for the fishing privileges in her territorial waters. This commission—commonly known as the Halifax Commission—awarded Great Britain \$5,500,000. Of this amount, Canada received \$4,490,882 and Newfoundland \$1,009,118.

Following the denunciation of the treaty, the Canadian Government seized United States vessels and, in 1886, passed an Act removing any question of liability of forfeiture of vessels for infractions of the statutes respecting purchase of bait, etc. Numerous protests were made by the United States and, after the discussion of these differences, a Commission was appointed by the two Governments to "treat and discuss the mode of settling all questions which have arisen out of the fisheries on the coasts of British North America."

As a result of their deliberations the, so-called, Chamberlain-Bayard Treaty, Chamberlain-Bayard treaty was signed Feb. 15, 1888. It provided for a commission to delimit the 'bays', etc., from which United States fishermen were excluded by Art. I of the Treaty of 1818. With the exception of Chaleur, Miramichi and other specified bays, the line of exclusion was drawn across the bays in the part nearest the entrance where the width does not exceed ten miles.

The Treaty was rejected by the United States Senate.

In 1890, the Parliament of Canada passed an act authorizing the issue of annual licenses at a fee of one dollar and a half per ton to fishing vessels for the purchase of supplies.

Newfoundland Fisheries

Having briefly reviewed the differences respecting the fisheries of Canada, it is necessary to notice the conflict between the claims of the United States and Great Britain respecting the rights and privileges of the former in Newfoundland territorial waters, as embodied in the Convention of 1818.

Following the denunciation by the United States of the Bait Act, 1887

Treaty of Washington, and the consequent re-imposition of the duties on fish-products, the Newfoundland Government, in 1887, passed a Bait Act (50 Vict. Cap. 1) forbidding the sale or export of "any Herring, Caplin, Squid or other bait fishes." Prior to the passage of this Act, United States vessels resorting to the 'banks' purchased their bait in