

President to give notice to the British Government that the provisions of Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and of Article XXX of the Treaty of Washington, would terminate at the expiration of 2 years next after the time of giving such notice, which was to be given on the 1st July, 1883, that being the first available day on which, according to the provisions of the treaty, it could be given. And such notice was accordingly given on the 2nd July, the 1st happening to fall on a Sunday.

Tempo-
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1885.

613. The fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty therefore ceased to be in force on the 1st July, 1885. In order, however, to avoid all difficulties which might otherwise arise from the termination of the fishing of 1885 in the midst of the season, a temporary arrangement was come to between the respective Governments by which the privileges of the treaty were extended to the close of the season of 1885. The rights and privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries were then once more limited by the provisions of Article I of the Convention of 1818.

Touch
and trade
permits.

614. Since the termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, a fresh question of contention has arisen between the Canadian and United States Governments, which has, to a certain extent, superseded the headland line dispute. In 1886 the United States' local authorities furnished their fishing vessels with free permits as trading vessels, claiming that thereby these vessels would be entitled to visit and do business as trading vessels at those places from which as fishing vessels they are, under the Treaty of 1818, excluded. The Canadian Government has refused to recognise this claim, contending that they are still fishing vessels, and therefore, under the Treaty, cannot trade; and 6 seizures of American vessels were made last year in consequence. The question has not yet been settled.