

Hudson Bay Company," and that United States fishermen should have the right to dry and cure fish on the unsettled parts of Labrador and the southern coast of Newfoundland. The United States renounced any liberty of their fishermen to take, dry and cure fish on or within three miles of the coast of British North America, but has the right to enter bays or harbours for shelter, for wood and water or for repairs.

Article II. provides that the international boundary should be along the 49th parallel of north latitude from the north-western point of the Lake of the Woods (or a line drawn north or south from it) to the Stony or Rocky Mountains.

Article III. provides that country west of the Rocky Mountains, claimed by either party, should be free and open to the people of both nations for 10 years.

The terms of the convention of 1815, was extended for 10 years.

72. *1825. Treaty of St. Petersburg.*—Convention between Great Britain and Russia.

Articles I. and II. provide that the subjects of both nations should not be molested in navigating or fishing in any part of the Pacific Ocean, or landing on unoccupied parts of the coasts to trade with the natives, but where either nation had an establishment subjects of the other must obtain permission to land.

Articles III. and IV. define the boundary of Alaska<sup>1</sup> from the south end of Prince of Wales Island (left to Russia) up Portland Channel to 56 N. lat., then along the mountains parallel to the coast (but not more than 10 leagues distant) to 141 W. longitude, and along that meridian to the Frozen Ocean.

Article VI. provides that British subjects should have free navigation of all rivers and streams crossing the coast strip of Alaska.

This convention was confined and continued by the Treaties of 1843 and 1859.

73. *1827. Treaty of London.*—Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to territory west of Rocky Mountains.

The provision of Article III of the Treaty of London, of 1818 (see above), was extended for an indefinite period with right to abrogate after a year's notice.

74. Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to the boundaries.

75. Arrangements were made as to the cases and documents to be submitted to arbitration under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent. (New Brunswick Boundary.)

76. *1842. Ashburton Treaty, Washington.*—Treaty to settle and define boundaries between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Article I defines the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, as now existing.

<sup>1</sup> Under these articles a convention providing for a joint or concurrent survey of the territory adjacent to this line was concluded at Washington on the 22nd, ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 25th and by the President of the United States on the 29th July, 1892. Her Majesty ratified it on 5th August, 1892. (See paragraph 82.)