

Article XXIX. provides for transit in bond of imported goods from United States ports to Canada, and from Canadian ports to the United States without payment of duties for ten years, and further for two years after notice.

Article XXX. provides that British subjects might carry, duty free, in British vessels, goods from one place in the United States on St. Lawrence waters to another, provided that part of the transportation be through Canada by land carriage in bond ; it also provided a reciprocal right for United States citizens. The United States might suspend the right in case Canada imposed duties on such goods or deprived United States citizens of equal use of the canals.

Article XXXI. provides for free passage for lumber or timber cut on the Maine tributaries of the River St. John.

Article XXXII. provides for the accession of Newfoundland to the treaty.

Article XXXIV. left for the arbitrament of the Emperor of Germany the determination of the boundary between Vancouver Island and the United States.

Under article XXXIV. the German Emperor awarded that the boundary should be through the Haro Channel, leaving St. Juan Island to the United States.

Under article XXII. the commissioners, after prolonged investigation and argument at Halifax, on November 22, 1877, awarded \$5,500,000 compensation, the award being signed by His Excellency Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington, nominated by the Emperor of Austria, and by Sir. A. T. Galt, the British Commissioner, the Hon. E. H. Kellogg, the United States Commissioner, dissenting.

81. 1892. *Behring Sea Treaty, Washington*.—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States respecting arbitration as to Behring's Sea seal fishing.

Article I. provides for the appointment of seven arbitrators, two named by each power, and one by France, Italy, Sweden and Norway.

Article VI. provides that the arbitrators should give their decision on the following five points :—

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring's Sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States ?

2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain ?

3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring's Sea included in the phrase " Pacific Ocean " as used in the treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia ; and what rights, if any, in the Behring's Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty ?

4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring's Sea east of the water boundary in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States ?

5. Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States