shall belong entirely to the French Government, the terminal or transit rate in respect of the working of the cable in the Island of Mauritius being limited to a sum not exceeding 20 centimes per word.

X.—The correspondence exchanged by means of the Reunion-Mauritius cable shall be subject to the provisions of the Convention of St. Petersburg (1876) and of the International Telegraph Regulations in force.

XI.—The details respecting the routing of the traffic and the working of the cable shall form the subject of direct arrangements between the two parties concerned.

XII.—The Reunion-Mauritius cable referred to in Articles I must be laid and opened for traffic within two years' time from the ratification of the present Convention.

XIII.—The present Convention is concluded for a period of twenty-five years from the opening of the cable for traffic; it shall thereafter remain in force until the expiration of a year from the day on which it shall have been denounced by one of the Contracting Parties.

XIV.—The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Francis Bertie, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency M. Maurice Rouvier, President of the Council, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 6th day of December, 1906.

(L.S.) FRANCIS BERTIE.
(L.S.) ROUVIER.

PROTOCOL between Great Britain and France respecting the New Hebrides. Signed at London, February 27, 1906.†

The Undersigned, Eildon, Les Soussignés, Marcel Saint-Germain, Senator, President du Conseil d'Administration de l'Office Colonial de Paris, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Hugh Bertram Cox, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Marcel Saint-Germain, Senator, President of the Council of Administration of the Colonial Office at the Ministry of the Colonies, Officer of the Order of Public Instruction, Holder of the Colonial Medal; Edouard Picton, Inspector-General of the Colonies of the First Class, Governor of French Guiana, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Officer of the Order of Public Instruction, delegated respectively by the Government of His Britannic Majesty and by the Government of the French Republic, in order to draw up, in conformity with the Declaration of the 8th April, 1904, concerning the New Hebrides, an arrangement which shall put an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives of the New Hebrides and settle the disputes of their respective nationals in the said islands with regard to landed property, have agreed to the following provisions, which they have resolved to submit for the approval of their respective Governments:

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic, being desirous of modifying as far as the New Hebrides are concerned, the Convention of des Colonies, Officier de l'Instruction Publique, Titulaire de la Médaille Coloniale; Edouard Picton, Inspecteur-Général de la Première Classe des Colonies, Gouverneur de la Guyane Française, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier de l'Instruction Publique; Eildon Gorst, Sous-Secrétaire d'État Adjoint des Affaires Etrangères, Chevalier Commandeur du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain; Hugh Bertram Cox, Sous-Secrétaire d'État Adjoint des Colonies, Compagnon du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, délégués respectivement par le Gouvernement de la République Française et par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique à l'effet de préparer, en exécution de la Déclaration du 8 avril 1904, concernant les Nouvelles-Hébrides, un arrangement qui met fin aux difficultés résultant de l'absence de juridiction sur les indigènes des Nouvelles-Hébrides et permette de régler les différends fonciers et de donner des ressortissants respectifs des îles dites, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes, qu'ils ont résolu de soumettre à l'agrément de leurs Gouvernements respectifs:

PREAMBLE.

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic, being desirous of modifying as far as the New Hebrides are concerned, the Convention of des Colonies, Officier de l'Instruction Publique, Titulaire de la Médaille Coloniale; Edouard Picton, Inspecteur-Général de la Première Classe des Colonies, Gouverneur de la Guyane Française, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier de l'Instruction Publique; Eildon Gorst, Sous-Secrétaire d'État Adjoint des Colonies, Compagnon du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain; Hugh Bertram Cox, Sous-Secrétaire d'État Adjoint des Colonies, Compagnon du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, délégués respectivement par le Gouvernement de la République Française et par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique à l'effet de préparer, en exécution de la Déclaration du 8 avril 1904, concernant les Nouvelles-Hébrides, un arrangement qui met fin aux difficultés résultant de l'absence de juridiction sur les indigènes des Nouvelles-Hébrides et permette de régler les différends fonciers et de donner des ressortissants respectifs des îles dites, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes, qu'ils ont résolu de soumettre à l'agrément de leurs Gouvernements respectifs:

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the 18th November, 1887, respecting the New Hebrides and the islands leeward of Tahiti, in order to secure the exercise of their paramount rights in the New Hebrides and to assure for the future the better protection of life and property in the Group, have agreed on the following Articles:

Dispositions Générales.


Art. II. Local Authorities.—Police.—(1) The Signatory Powers shall be represented in the Group by two High Commissioners, one appointed by His Britannic Majesty’s Government, the other by the Government of the French Republic.

(2) Each of the High Commissioners shall be assisted by a Resident Commissioner, to whom they shall delegate their respective powers, in so far as they consider it expedient, and who shall represent them in the Group when they do not reside there.

III. Local Authorities.—Police.—(1) The Signatory Powers shall be represented in the Group by two High Commissioners, one appointed by His Britannic Majesty’s Government, the other by the Government of the French Republic.

(2) Each of the High Commissioners shall be assisted by a Resident Commissioner, to whom they shall delegate their respective powers, in so far as they consider it expedient, and who shall represent them in the Group when they do not reside there.

(3) The High Commissioners or their Delegates shall be provided with a police force of sufficient strength to guarantee effectively the protection of life and property.

(4) The force shall be divided

(3) In all matters not contrary to the provisions of the present Convention or the regulations made thereunder, the subjects and citizens of the two Signatory Powers and the subjects and citizens of other Powers shall, within the New Hebrides, remain subject to the fullest extent to the laws of their respective countries.

(4) The forces of the two Signatory Powers shall not to erect fortifications in the Group and not to establish penal settlements of any kind.

(4) Les deux Puissances Signataires s’engagent mutuellement à ne pas élever de fortifications dans l’Archipel et à ne pas y établir d’établissements de détention ou de transportation.

(4) Pour tout ce qui ne sera pas contraire aux dispositions de la présente Convention ou des règlements qui seront pris pour en assurer l’exécution, les ressortissants des deux Puissances Signataires, ainsi que les ressortissants des tierces Puissances, conserveront dans toute sa pleurnitude leur statut personnel et réel dans l’Archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides.

(4) Les deux Puissances Signataires s’engagent mutuellement à ne pas élever de fortifications dans l’Archipel et à ne pas y établir d’établissements de détention ou de transportation.

(4) Le corps de police sera
into two divisions of equal strength. Each of these two divisions shall be under the orders of one of the two Resident Commissioners, and shall in no case be employed otherwise than in conformity with the principles laid down by the present Convention.

(3) When it is necessary to employ some or all of both divisions of the force in conformity with the present Convention or of the regulations framed for its execution, the force shall be under the joint direction of the High Commissioners or their Delegates.

III. Seat of Government.—

(1) The head-quarters of each Government in the Group and the Joint Court provided for in Article X shall be at Vila, in the Island of Efate.

(2) The two Signatory Powers undertake respectively to provide their Representatives with houses, and shall jointly erect quarters for the members of the Joint Court, together with a court-house, and offices for the public services to be undertaken in common.

(3) The land required for these buildings shall be acquired by the two Powers jointly either by agreement or, if necessary, compulsorily.

IV. Public Services undertaken in Common.—(1) The following public services shall be undertaken in common: police, posts and telegraphs, public works, ports and harbours, buoys and lighthouses, public health, finance.

(2) These public services shall be organized and directed by the High Commissioners and their Delegates jointly.

(3) Postal postage stamps shall be issued for the New Hebrides, in conformity with the International Postal Convention.

(4) English and French money and bank-notes authorized by either Power shall be legal tender in the Group.

V. Financial Provisions.—

(1) Each of the two Signatory Powers shall defray the expenses of its own administration in the Group.

(2) The expenses of the Joint Court and of the public services undertaken in common shall be defrayed out of local taxes, to be imposed by the High Commissioners jointly, the receipts from fines and from the postal service, and all other revenue of a joint character.

In the event of the revenue from the above sources insufficient, the two Signatory Powers shall each pay one-half of the deficit.

VI. Joint Naval Commission.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Joint Naval Commission established by Article II of the Convention of the 16th November, 1887, to co-operate in maintaining order in the Group.

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(3) Except in case of urgency, it shall only act on the joint request of the two High Commissioners or their Delegates.

(4) The Joint Naval Commission shall send copies of the reports on its operations to each of the two High Commissioners and to each of the two Resident Commissioners.

VII. Legislation — Regulations. — The High Commissioners shall have power to issue jointly, for the peace, order, and good government of the Group, as well as for the execution of the measures resulting from the present Convention, local regulations binding on all the inhabitants of the Group, and to enforce such regulations by penalties not exceeding one month’s imprisonment or a fine of 200.

VIII. Native Administration. — (1) In the present Convention “native” means any person of the aboriginal race of the Pacific who is not a citizen or subject of any country which has not at the date of the Convention, shall remain in force, except where contrary to the present Convention.

(2) No native, as defined above, shall acquire in the Group the status of subject or citizen or be under the protection of either of the two Signatory Powers.

(3) The High Commissioners and their Delegates shall have authority over the Chiefs of the tribes. They shall have power to make administrative and police regulations binding on the tribes, and to provide for their enforcement.

(4) They shall respect the manners and customs of the natives, where not contrary to the maintenance of order and the dictates of humanity.

IX. Civil Status of the Natives. — (1) The persons appointed by the High Commissioners or their Delegates to receive declarations of birth, death, and marriages for the subjects or citizens of their respective countries shall receive and enter on their registers all declarations of the same character which natives may wish to make for the purpose of acquiring civil status.

(2) Entries so made shall be kept in a general register at the Registry of the Joint Court.

JOINT COURT.

X. Composition. — (1) A Joint Court shall be established, con-
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sitting of three Judges, of whom one shall be President. A fourth officer shall act as Public Prosecutor, and shall have charge of the preliminary enquiries.

The Court shall be provided with a Registrar and the requisite staff.

(2) Each of the two Governments shall appoint one Judge. His Majesty the King of Spain shall be invited to appoint the third, who shall be President of the Court. The officer who acts as Public Prosecutor shall be appointed in the same manner. Neither of these two officers shall be a British subject or a French citizen.

The Registrar and the staff shall be appointed by the President.

(3) If either of the two Governments considers that it has a cause of complaint against the President of the Joint Court, or the officer acting as Public Prosecutor, it shall inform the other Government. If both Governments agree, they shall request His Majesty the King of Spain to appoint another person to fill the post.

If they disagree, His Majesty the King of Spain shall determine whether the complaint is justified, and whether the officer complained of shall be retained or superseded.

(4) The arrangements as to salaries, travelling allowances, leave, acting appointments, and, in general, all matters relating to the working of the Joint Court, shall be settled by common agreement between the two Governments.

XI. Assessors.—(1) In the trial of criminal cases, the Joint Court shall be assisted by four Assessors, taken from the leading non-native inhabitants of the Group. (2) The Assessors shall be chosen by lot from a list drawn up jointly by the High Commissioners or their Delegates at the beginning of each year.

(3) The Assessor shall have a vote in deciding the question of the guilt of the accused, but a consultative voice only in deciding the sentence.

(4) The prosecutor and the defendant may each challenge two of the Assessors.

XII. Jurisdiction.—The Joint Court shall have jurisdiction:

(1) In civil (including commercial) cases:

(a) Over all suits respecting land in the Group;

(b) Over suits of every kind between natives and non-natives.

(2) In police and criminal cases:

Over every offence or crime committed by natives against non-natives.

(3) Generally:

Over the particular offences reserved by the present Convention or the regulations.
framed for the purpose of carrying it out.

XIII. Law applicable.—The law applied shall be:

1. In civil (including commercial) cases:
   (a) For land disputes, the principles laid down by the present Convention;
   (b) For other disputes, the law of the country to which the non-native party belongs or the legal system made applicable to him.

2. In police and criminal cases:
   The law applicable to the non-native party injured.

3. In the case of other offences:
   The principles laid down by the present Convention, or by the regulations framed for the purpose of carrying it out.

XIV. Procedure.—(1) The procedure before the Joint Court shall be based on the following:
   (a) In civil (including commercial) cases, the procedure followed: in England, in county courts; in France, in courts of quarter sessions;
   (b) In police cases, the procedure employed: in England, in courts of summary jurisdiction; in France, in police courts;
   (c) In criminal cases, the procedure employed: in England, in courts of quarter sessions; in France, in correctional courts.

(3) The Joint Court shall determine and publish in the Group the modifications in the rules of procedure which may be necessitated by local circumstances, by the differences between the two systems of law, and by the provisions of the present Convention.

XV. Finality of Judgments.—The judgments of the Joint Court shall be final.

XVI. Fees and Costs.—(1) The Court shall prescribe a table of fees to be taken in cases in which it deals, and for the registration of titles to land.

(2) It shall determine the amount to be paid in respect of these fees and in respect of counsel's fees.

XVII. Counsellors.—(1) A party may appear before the Joint Court by counsel.

(2) With the exception specified in section 3 hereafter, every counsel must be first approved by the Court. The Court shall be empowered to suspend or withdraw the right of pleading.

(3) The High Commissioners or their Delegates shall jointly appoint an official advocate to assist and represent before the Joint Court any native engaged in the mode of instruction and de jugement en usage: En France, devant les tribunaux correctionnels; en Angleterre, devant les tribunaux de "quarter sessions."
in any suit or charged in a police or criminal case.

The fees of the official advocate, payable as prescribed by Article XVI above, shall be included in the joint budget.

(4) A native may, however, if he so desires, be assisted by any other advocate whom he may select.

**XVIII. Official Languages.**—Either the English or French language may be employed in proceedings before the Joint Court. In a suit between British subjects and French citizens, the proceedings shall be interpreted and the judgments shall be drawn up in both languages. The registers of the Court shall be kept in both languages.

**XIX. Execution of the Judgments of the Joint Court.**—(1) The execution of judgments shall be provided for:

(a) In the case of land disputes, by the High Commissioners or their Delegates acting in concert;

(b) In civil cases, other than land disputes, and in police or criminal cases, or breach of regulations, by the High Commissioner or the Resident Commissioner of the country to which the non-native party or the injured person belongs;

(c) In the case of other offenses committed by natives, tout indigène qui aura à ester

(2) The authority charged with the execution of the penalty in a criminal or police case may reduce or remit such penalty.

**XX. National Jurisdiction.**—(1) The two Governments mutually undertake to establish in the Group, in conformity with their existing legal systems, Courts with jurisdiction over all civil suits, subject to the reservations and exceptions laid down in the present Convention.

(2) Civil suits between non-natives, other than land suits, shall be brought before the Court having jurisdiction over the defendant.

(3) In criminal cases, non-natives shall be justiciable by the Court of their own nationality or the nationality applied to them.

**XXI. Suits brought by consent before the Joint Court.**—(1) Both non-natives and natives may, where the parties consent, bring their suits before the Joint Court.

(2) In suits between non-natives, the law applicable to the defendant shall be applied.
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Le contrat est un acte juridique qui doit être écrit et respecter les formalités légales. Il est nécessaire d'obtenir l'accord des parties concernées pour que le contrat soit valide.

Le vendeur et l'acheteur doivent signer le contrat et en conserver une copie pour preuve de la transaction. Il est recommandé de faire appel à un avocat ou à un notaire pour assurer la conformité du contrat aux dispositions légales.

Il est important de respecter les délais impartis par la loi, notamment en ce qui concerne le paiement du prix de vente.

Le contrat peut être annulé ou modifié dans certaines circonstances, notamment en cas de non-respect des conditions prévues ou en cas de fraude.

Il est recommandé de conserver tous les documents relatifs au contrat, tels que les factures, les relevés bancaires, les correspondances, etc., pour éviter les contestations ultérieures.

Le vendeur et l'acheteur doivent respecter les obligations qu'ils ont contractées, notamment en ce qui concerne la livraison des biens et le paiement des sommes dues.

Le contrat est une relation juridique qui doit être respectée par toutes les parties concernées. Le non-respect des obligations peut entraîner des sanctions pénales ou civiles.

Le contrat est un document important qui doit être conservé précieusement pour en faire foi et prouver les échanges entre les parties.

Il est conseillé de faire un inventaire détaillé des biens vendus ou achetés pour éviter les contestations ultérieures.

Le vendeur et l'acheteur doivent être conscients des risques encourus lors d'une transaction immobilière et prendre toutes les précautions nécessaires pour éviter les problèmes futurs.

Le contrat est un acte juridique qui doit être respecté par toutes les parties pour éviter les litiges et les problèmes futurs.

Il est recommandé d'avoir recours à un avocat ou à un notaire pour assurer la conformité du contrat aux dispositions légales et pour assurer la protection juridique des parties concernées.

Le contrat est une relation juridique qui doit être respectée par toutes les parties concernées pour éviter les contestations ultérieures.

Il est recommandé de conserver tous les documents relatifs au contrat, tels que les factures, les relevés bancaires, les correspondances, etc., pour éviter les contestations ultérieures.
(c) Que le contrat a été obtenu par fraude, par violence, ou par d'autres moyens illégitimes;

(d) Que les clauses et conditions du contrat n'ont pas été exécutées;

(e) Que l'immeuble cédé ou vendu n'appartenait pas au vendeur ou cédant ou à sa tribu.

Si le Tribunal juge que les droits du vendeur ou cédant ou de sa tribu ne s'étendaient qu'à une partie de l'immeuble contesté, il rémunérera la vente ou cession pour cette partie, et il en fixera les limites.

(5) Lorsque le titre est établi sur le terrain ou la cession de l'immeuble contesté est déposé dans une étude notariée, soit enregistré à la Nouvelle-Calédonie, aux îles Fidji, ou aux Nouvelles-Hébrides, à une date antérieure au 1er janvier, 1896.

(a) Le droit de recours ne sera pas recevable;

(b) Si le réclamant ne fait pas la preuve, suivant qu'il a un rôle au nom et son compte personnel ou comme chef de sa tribu et en ses intérêts, que son titre droit est basé sur l'immeuble objet du litige un droit effectif de jouissance et d'usage, et que ce droit se trouve légitime. Si ce droit ne s'applique qu'à une partie du terrain contesté, le Tribunal examinera la réclamation que pour cette partie, et, au besoin, la délimitera;

(b) Si le titre a été procédé à un bien-légitime et de bonne foi; notamment, s'il a été régulièrement et de bonne foi transmis à titre onéreux entre non-indigènes d'après les règles et suivant les formes prévues par la législation des peuples civilisés.

Si dans un tel cas, le Tribunal considère néanmoins comme légitimes les droits du réclamant indigène ou de sa tribu, il pourra, tout en confirmant le titre, ordonner un paiement de raisonnable compensation au titre de la loi générale à l'article XXVI ci-après.

(8) Lorsque la réclamation a été déclarée recevable, l'affaire sera jugée au fond, le titre ne pourra être infirmé qu'il est prouvé:

(a) Que le contrat n'a pas été signé par le vendeur ou le cédant ou par quelque personne valablement autorisée par lui, ou que le vendeur ou le cédant n'ayant pas ou n'ayant pas signé, le contrat ne porte pas, soit la signature de deux témoins, soit toute autre attestation pouvant faire foi d'après la législation française ou anglaise;

(b) Que le contrat a été obtenu par fraude, par violence, ou par d'autres moyens illégitimes;
(c) That the land granted or sold was not the land of the vendor or grantor or his tribe.

If the Court finds that the rights of the vendor or grantor or his tribe extended only to a part of the land in dispute, it may recognize the sale or grant to the extent of that part, and fix the boundaries thereof. The Court may, in any case except where bad faith has been proved on the part of the grantee, confirm the title to the whole or part of the property, subject to the reservation for the native claims, if the circumstances require it, of sufficient land for their needs, and the determination of the rights of way or other easements to be secured to them over the whole property.

XXIII. Land Suits between Non-natives.—(1) When no question arises as to the original land transaction with the natives, the Court shall be bound by the laws of the defendant's country.

(2) Whenever questions do arise as to the original land transaction with the native, the Regulations laid down in Article XXII shall be observed by the Court in all that concerns that transaction.

In cases covered by the same Article (5 (A), (B), 2nd paragraph) the Court shall indicate if necessary, by which of the non-native litigants the payment of compensation is due.

(3) When the Court, upon the evidence before it, considers that it cannot decide the questions that arise as to the original transaction with the natives—
as, for instance, when it is confronted with two or more titles, neither of which is able to confirm as giving a good title—the Court shall decide according to the circumstances of the case, due regard being paid to priority of title.

XXIV. Dispositions diverses communes à tous les Litiges immobiliers.—(1) In cases where land acquired in good faith has been improved or cultivated on the strength of a title which is found to be defective, this title may be confirmed in whole or in part upon the payment by the occupier to the person or persons entitled thereto of an indemnity, the amount of which shall be determined by the Court.

(2) If the Court considers it necessary to decree the eviction of a bond fide occupier, it may order the payment of reasonable compensation to him.

(3) Whenever it shall consider it necessary, the Court may assign to native claimants reserves of land in proportion to their requirements, and may determine the easements necessary to secure to them the full enjoyment of these reserves.

(4) An occupier or holder of a leasehold who has been evicted shall, in the case of subsequent sale or grant of land and unless his bad faith has been established, enjoy a prior claim to the land which he occupies.
the reparation of the property from which he has been ejected. If the owner and the occupier or holder of a title-deed who has been ejected should disagree as to the amount to be fixed as the price of reparation, the Court shall determine the amount. If there are several ejected persons claiming to exercise the prior right above specified, the Court shall fix, according to the facts of the case, the order in which these persons shall be entitled to exercise this right.

(5) When a title-deed to a disputed property does not contain an adequate description of the land, the Court shall investigate and determine the situation and boundaries thereof.

(6) It shall be the first duty of the Court, in all land suits, to endeavour to effect an amicable arrangement between the litigants.

(7) Generally, the Court shall, in its decisions, pay due regard to the interests of the native populations and those of the non-native purchasers whose bad faith has not been established.

XXV. Entry of Judgments.

(1) When the Court, in conformity with the above regulations, shall have decided that a claim is valid, its decision shall be entered in a land register.

This entry shall declare:

...a...}

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(2) The Court shall cause the applications for registration to be published in the prescribed form. They shall be complied with and given effect to unless, within a period of one year from the date of their publication, they have been opposed. In case of opposition, the Court shall deal with them in accordance with the provisions of Articles XXII, XXIII, and XXIV above, and action must be taken by the objecter before the Court within six months, or his claim will be barred.

(3) Copies of the entries in the register issued in accordance with the above provisions shall constitute title-deeds transferable by way of endorsement. No subsequent charge shall affect the land unless and until it is

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(a) The situation, extent, and boundaries of the land in question;

(b) The nature of the rights granted, and any limitations or conditions attached to them.

(3) The copy of the entry shall constitute a conclusive title to land.

XXVI. Registration of Titles.

(1) Any person may, though no dispute exists, require the Court to enter in the above-mentioned register a title-deed in his favour, and may obtain a copy thereof duly certified.

(2) The copy of the entry shall cause the applications for registration to be published in the prescribed form. They shall be complied with and given effect to unless, within a period of one year from the date of their publication, they have been opposed. In case of opposition, the Court shall deal with them in accordance with the provisions of Articles XXII, XXIII, and XXIV above, and action must be taken by the objecter before the Court within six months, or his claim will be barred.

(3) Copies of the entries in the register issued in accordance with the above provisions shall constitute title-deeds transferable by way of endorsement. No subsequent charge or encumbrance shall affect the land unless and until it is...
entered in the register and inscribed on the copy issued.

XXVII. Sales and Grants of Land subsequent to the Convention.—(1) From the date when the present Convention comes into operation, no sale or grant of land by a native to a non-native shall be valid, except on the following conditions:—

(2) The sale or grant shall be effected by a written document, and shall take place in the presence of four witnesses two of whom shall be natives, and of an officer or agent of one of the two Signatory Powers, or some other person duly authorized for the purpose, either by the President of the Joint Court or by the High Commissioners or their Delegates acting in concert.

(3) The officer, agent, or person duly authorized shall testify to the presence and qualification of the witnesses, shall ascertain that the vendor or grantor was a free agent, understood the effect of his act, received the price or consideration agreed on, and was satisfied therewith; shall state these facts on the title-deed; shall mention in it the situation and boundaries of the land; and shall date and sign it, at the same time as the parties and witnesses capable of signing.

(1) The purchaser or grantee shall, within six months from the date of the deed, make an application to the Joint Court for registration. This application shall be dealt with in accordance with Article XXVI of the present Convention.

(3) If the Court considers that the price or consideration agreed in the deed is manifestly inadequate, having regard to the importance of the land granted, or sold, it may, as a preliminary to registration, order the payment of a larger sum or a further consideration.

(6) In the event of the grantee failing to comply with the decision of the Court within six months from the date of such decision, the sale shall be cancelled in fact, and the sum of money or the compensation received by the native restored.

(7) If the native is unable to return such sum, the Court shall decide how much of the property represents the sum or compensation received by the native, and shall condemn the grantee in possession of such part.

(9) Whenever the High Commissioners or their Delegates jointly consider that the amount of land acquired from the natives in one or the islands of the Group is so great that the land remaining undisposed of is indispensable for the needs of the natives, they may prohibit any further sale or grant of land in such island to non-natives.
(9) Land reserved for the natives, either by the Joint Court, in accordance with Article XXIV of this Convention, or by the High Commissioners or their Delegates, under the preceding paragraph, may not be sold or granted to non-natives so long as the authority by whom the reserve was constituted does not cancel or modify its decision.

 Supervision of Shipping.

XXVIII. Vessels registered in the Group.—(1) No vessels other than those intended to sail under the flag of one of the two Signatory Powers shall be registered in the Group of the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands.

(2) Each High Commissioner shall prescribe the regulations affecting the navigation in the Group of the vessels sailing under the flag of the Power which he represents.

(3) The High Commissioners, the Resident Commissioners, and the persons appointed for the purpose shall, with regard to vessels sailing in the Group under the flag of the Power which they represent, exercise respectively the supervision, protection, and policing necessary to insure the carrying out of these regulations without prejudice to the rights to which the vessels of that Power are legally entitled.

(9) Les terres réservées aux indigènes, soit par le Tribunal Mixte, dans les conditions prévues à l’Article XXIV de la présente Convention, soit par les Hauts Commissaires ou leur Délégués, en vertu du paragraphe ci-dessus, ne pourront faire l’objet d’une vente ou cession à des non-indigènes tant que l’autorité ayant constitué la réserve n’aura pas rapporté ou modifié sa décision.

Police de la Navigation.

XXVIII. Bâtiments armés dans l’Archipel.—(1) Il ne pourra être armé dans l’Archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides, y compris les Îles de Banks et les Îles des Torres, que des bâtiments destinés à naviguer sous le pavillon de l’une des deux Puissances Signataires.

(2) Les Hauts Commissaires détermineront, chacun en ce qui concerne les bâtiments naviguant dans l’Archipel sous le pavillon de la Puissance qu’ils représentent, les règles auxquelles sera soumise la navigation de ces bâtiments.

(3) Les Hauts Commissaires, les Commissaires-Residants, et les personnes déléguées à cet effet exerceront respectivement, à l’égard des bâtiments naviguant dans l’Archipel sous le pavillon de la Puissance qu’ils représentent, sans préjudice des droits attribués aux navires de l’État par les lois et règlements de cette Puissance, la fonction de surveillance, de protection et de police nécessaire pour assurer l’application de ces règles.

Recrutement of Native Labourers.

XXXI. Recruiting Licence.—(1) No vessel shall recruit native labourers in the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, unless she sails under the flag of one of the two Signatory Powers, and unless she is provided with a recruiting licence issued by the High Commissioner representing the Signatory Power under whose flag the vessel is sailing, or by his Delegate.

(2) In the case of professional recruiters, the recruiting licences shall only be issued on the deposit of 50£, as security, with the agent appointed by the

Recrutement des Tra- Vailleurs Indigènes.

XXXI. Permis de Recrutement.—(1) Aucun bateau ne pourra se livrer au recrutement des travailleurs indigènes dans l’Archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides, y compris les Îles de Banks et les Îles des Torres, que s’il navigue sous le pavillon de l’une des deux Puissances Signataires et que s’il est muni d’un permis de recruter, délivré par le Haut Commissaire représentant cette des Puissances Signataires sous le pavillon de laquelle le bateau naviguera, ou par son Délégué.

(2) En ce qui concerne les recruteurs de profession, les permis de recruter ne serons délivrés qu’après le dépôt par le recruteur d’un cautionnement de
High Commissioner, whose duty it will be to issue the recruiting licence, or by his delegate.

(2) The High Commissioners shall inform one another every month of the recruiting licences which they have issued. The same rule shall apply to their delegates.

(4) The recruiting licences shall be valid for one year only.

XXXII. Register of Engagements. — All masters of recruiting vessels shall keep a register of engagements, in which there shall be entered without delay the name, sex, identification marks, the name of the tribe, place of recruiting, and place of destination of every native recruited, the name of the employer, the length of the engagement, the sum agreed on by way of premium and wages, and the amount of the advance paid to the native at the time of engagement.

XXXIII. Engagement of Women and Children. — (1) Women shall only be engaged if:

If they are married, with the consent of their husbands;
If they are unmarried, with the consent of the Head of the tribe.

(2) Children shall only be engaged if they are of a certain minimum height, to be fixed by the Resident Commissioners jointly.

XXXIV. Length of Engagements. — (1) No engagements shall be concluded for more than three years.

(2) They shall date from the day the labourer lands in the island where he is to be employed, but the time spent on board ship by the labourer shall count for wages.

XXXV. Deaths on Board Recruiting Vessels. — (1) A report in duplicate on every death occurring on board a recruiting vessel shall be drawn up immediately by the master. Such report shall describe the circumstances under which the death occurred.

(2) Within twenty-four hours an inventory in duplicate shall also be drawn up of the effects left on board by the deceased. The amount of the wages to which the labourer is entitled from the day of engagement to the day of his death shall be stated in this inventory.

(3) The master shall, on arrival, transmit to the competent authority a copy of the report and the inventory, as well as the objects and articles of value belonging to the deceased, and the premium and wages to which he was entitled.

The second copy of the report and the inventory shall be annexed to the register of engagements.

XXXVI. Sickness of Labourers on Boarding. — Every native recruited who, on landing, is found to be in such a state of
santé tel qu'il se livrant aux desquels aura été, sera soigné ; du recruteur hospitalisation de travail sera un période d'en-
ensuite des En-
gagés.—Le re-
 pour le compte.
libéré de sa
légard des in-
tra engagés, que
de l'engagiste
liste d'engage-
du nom de

Le Register à l'arrivée.—(1) de bâtiment he-
ui de présenter,
quatre heures de
registre d'en-
sa de la personne

régularités sont
les opérations du
sur la tenue du-
gements, procè-
immédiatement
personnes ayant
vivre le registre,
sa sera transmis
l'autorité compé-
 même en cas de
ion du registre

Fédération des En-
Tout engage-
vaillleur indigène

de nouveau par son employeur
within three days from the date
of landing.

The notification shall be made
to the Resident Commissioner,
to whose jurisdiction the em-
ployer is subject, or to the per-
son appointed for the purpose.

(2) The notification shall be
registered, and the contract shall
be signed by the Resident Com-
missioner, or by the person ap-
pointed for the purpose.

(3) The two Resident Com-
misssioners shall communicate to
each other every month a list of
the notifications of engagements
received by them, or by the
persons appointed for the pur-
pose.

XII. Re-engagement.—(1) At
the termination of the period
of his engagement the labourer
shall not enter into a fresh
engagement—if he has not been
previously sent home—without
an authority in writing from the
Resident Commissioner entitled
to receive the notification of
engagement, or from the person
appointed for the purpose.

(3) The authority shall only
be given after the native has
been examined in the presence
of the employer, two non-
native witnesses, and two
witnesses, selected as far as
possible from the same tribe as
the labourer, and if the latter,
of his own free will declares
that he wishes to re-engage.

(3) No re-engagement shall

FRANCE.

devoir, dans les trois jours qui suivront le débarquement, être
declaré par les engagistes.

La déclaration sera faite au
Commissaire-Résident dont re-
levera l'engagiste ou à la per-
sonne déléguée à cet effet.

(2) Enregistrera sera fait
de la déclaration, et l'acte d'en-
gagement sera visé par le Com-
missaire-Résident ou par la per-
sonne déléguée à cet effet.

(3) Les deux Commissaire-
Résidents se communiqueront
mensuellement la liste des dé-
clarations d'engagements reçues
par eux ou par les personnes
déleguées à cet effet.

XII. Engagement.—(1) À
l'expiration de la période stipulée
à l'acte d'engagement, l'engagé
ne pourra, s'il n'a pas été au
préalable repatrié, contracter de
nouvel engagement qu'en vertu
de l'autorisation émise délivré
par le Commissaire-Résident
cyant en qualité pour recevoir la
déclaration d'engagement, ou
par la personne déléguée à cet
effet.

(2) L'autorisation ne sera
donnée qu'après interrogation
de l'indigène en présence de
eux témoins non-indigènes et de
deux indigènes, pris, autant qu'il sera
possible, parmi les hommes
appartenant à la même tribu
que l'engagé, et que si ce dernier
declare librement vouloir con-
tracter le nouvel engagement.
et le terme d'une sera renouvelable re conditions.

ta individuels d'En-

Tout engageant jour, pour chaque service, un contrat engagement.

inscrites sur ce on et le sexe de acques permettant l'identité, le nom le lieu et la date sont, le nom du nom du bâtiment, les conditions de telles qu'elles sont de d'engagement. d'indemnité de cause de maladie par l'engagé sur engagement. Il en pour les journées

viates supplémentaires durée des aubiers s'ajoutera à engagement.

iga pourra, en tenue au delà du engagement en fictions disciplinaires prononcées. Dans supplémentaires excéder deux é d'engagement.

as de Contrats

(1) Aucune cœ d'engagement ne qu'élément qu'elle moment acceptée et autorisée par

entitled to receive the notification of engagement, or by the person appointed for the purpose.

(2) If the transfer is between British subjects or French citizens, the authority shall be jointly given by the two Resident Commissioners.

XLIV. Duties of Employers. —(1) Employers must treat their labourers with kindness. They shall refrain from all violence towards them.

(2) They must supply them with sufficient food, according to the custom of the country, including rice, at least once a day, as part of their meals.

The Resident Commissioners shall fix jointly the amount of rice to be supplied to the labourers.

(3) Employers must further provide their labourers with adequate shelter, the necessary clothing, and medical care in case of illness.

XLIV. Working Hours. —(1) Labourers shall not be obliged to work except between sunrise and sunset.

(2) They shall have daily, at the time of their mid-day meal, at least one clear hour of rest.

(3) Except for domestic duties and the care of animals, labourers shall not be obliged to work on Sundays.

le Commission-Résident ayant la qualité pour recevoir la déclaration d'engagement, ou par la personne déléguée à cet effet.

(2) Si la cession doit avoir lieu entre ressortissants de l'une et de l'autre Puissance, l'autorisation sera conjointement donnée par les deux Commissaires-Résidents.

XLIV. Obligations des Engagistes.—(1) Les engagistes seront tenus de traiter leurs engagés avec humanité. Ils devront s'abstenir de toute violence à leur égard.

(2) Ils seront tenus de leur fournir une nourriture suffisante, d'après les usages du pays, en comprenant le riz, au moins une fois par jour, dans la composition des repas.

Les Commissaires-Résidents détermineront conjointement la proportion suivant laquelle le riz figurera dans l'alimentation des engagés.

(3) Les engagistes seront tenus, en outre, d'assurer à leurs engagés un abri suffisant, les vêtements nécessaires, et les soins médicaux en cas de maladie.

XLIV. Heures de Travail. —(1) Les engagés ne pourront être astreints à se rendre au travail qu'entre le lever et le coucher du soleil.

(2) Ils auront chaque jour, au moment du repas du milieu de la journée, au moins une heure franche de repos.

(3) Sauf pour les travaux domestiques et pour les soins à donner aux animaux, les engagés ne pourront être astreints au travail le dimanche.
rente individuelle, leurs signatures l’engagiste.

impossibilité un engagiste de délivrer de certificats qui seront autorisés. - Résident ou le personne et à mentionner acte de paiement

s fois que le n’indiquera pas durée de l’engagement comptée à 50 c. par mois, litte soit admis e qu’un salaire a convenu.

és de Prévoyance des salaires dûs par l’employeur au Comité compétent la déclaration de la personne doit être annuelle à l’engagé soient au cours d’engagement, soit cette période.

ouen des Salaires, ce seront payés

ent. Le Resident Commission or the person appointed for the purpose may at any time order the retention and deposit of part of a labourer’s salary.

XLVIII. Punishments.—Any labourer who has given his employer just cause of complaint in respect of his conduct or work may, at the instance of his employer, be punished by the Resident Commissioner concerned or the person appointed for the purpose, by the imposition of extra work, by a fine, by prolongation of the term of engagement, within the limits provided in Article XLII, or by a summary punishment not exceeding one month’s imprisonment.

XLIX. Absence without good Cause.—(1) Any labourer who without permission leaves his employer shall be liable in like manner to one of the summary punishments prescribed by the preceding Article, and shall be sent back to his employer to finish his term of engagement.

(2) No one shall receive or employ on board any vessel a labourer who has left his employer without permission.

L. Death during Engagement. — In the event of the death of

but sur les salaires devra avoir été librement consenti par l’engagé.

XLIX. Absence irrégulière.—(1) Tout engagé ayant quitté sans autorisation son engagiste sera puni, dans les mêmes conditions, de l’une des peines disciplinaires prévues à l’Article précédent, et sera mis à la disposition de son engagiste pour terminer son temps d’engagement.

(2) Il est interdit à toute personne de recevoir et d’embaucher un engagé ayant quitté sans autorisation son engagiste.
isté sera soumis
s de par l'Ar-

ment.—(1) Tout-

méme o'ù il aura

m en cas d'impo-

le, à l'endroit le

point, d'où

de retard non

d'un mois dans

d'un engagé, le

évent compé-

ome déléguée à

'oir d'office et

engagiste, par la

m, au rapatrie-

mauvais traite-

vers un en-

d'aire. — Résident

le droit, après

uts donnés par

i, de réduire

et de pourvoir

ngagiste, au re-

ngagé.

naisseur-Résid-

m même ré-

procéder au

e l'engagé dans

gement n'aurait

ui consenti par

celui-ci n'aurait

and freely accept the terms of

the engagement. In that case

the expenses of returning him
to his home shall be borne by

the recruiter.

LIII. Register of Repatriation.

(1) The names of labourers

returned to their homes shall be

entered on a register kept by

the master of the vessel, in a

similar form to that prescribed

by Article XXXII, for keeping

the register of engagements.

(2) The signature of the em-

ployer upon the register shall

prove that the labourer who is

to be returned to his home has

been handed over to the master

of the vessel.

(3) The master shall enter

in the register the date when

the native so to be returned to

his home was put on shore, and

shall mention the exact spot

where he was landed.

(4) The rules prescribed by

Article XXXVIII with regard

to the submission and signature

of the register of engagements

shall be applicable to the register

of repatriation.

LIV. Death during the Return

Passage.—In the event of the

death of a labourer occurring

during the return passage, the

master of the vessel shall pro-

ceed as prescribed by Article

XXXV.

LIV. Powers of Control.

(1) The High Commissioner,

the Resident, Commissioners,

and the persons appointed by

them for the purpose, shall

pas clairement compris et libre-

ment accepté les clauses de

l'engagement. Les frais du ra-

patrem ent seront, dans ce cas,
supportés par le recruteur.

LII. Registre de Rapatriement.

(1) Les engagés rapatriés

seront inscrits sur un registre de

rapatriement tenu par le capi-
taine du bâtiment transporteur

dans des formes analogues à

celles qui sont prévues à l’Article

XXXII ci-dessus pour la tenue

du registre d'engagements.

(2) La signature de l'en-
gagiste, apposée sur le registre
de rapatriement, établira la re-
mise au capitaine du bâtiment

transporteur de l'engagé à ra-

patrien.

(3) Le capitaine inscrira sur

le registre de rapatriement la
date du débarquement de l'en-
gagé rapatrié, et indiquera l'en-
droit précis ou celui-ci aura été
débarqué.

(4) Les règles prévues à l’Article

XXXVIII ci-dessus pour la présen-
tation et le visa du registre d'engagements sont

applicables à la présentation et

au visa du registre de rapatrie-

ment.

LIII. Décès en cours de Ra-

patirement.—En cas de décès

d'un engagé en cours de rapatrie-

ment, il sera procédé par le

capitaine du bâtiment trans-

porteur comme il est prescrit à

l'Article XXXV ci-dessus.
s remontant n de procéder à qui leur paraît- pour assurer, à valement et de us travailleurs position de la pré-
seront, à cet léférer à toutes haut à la con-
bul sera dressé où infractions à transmis sans ité compétente.
sera foi jusqu'à
ment de courtoi sans Engage-
teurs indigènes. indigènes pour-
livrement les double condition agger pour une le trois mois, re-
de ne pas les a une de éloignée à kilomètres de eux tribu-
rent, en toutes employer libbre-
es ayant notoire-
dant cinq ans au non-indigènes et en se faire com-
une langue Euro-
s le langage mixte non-indigènes et

**Armes, Ammunition, and Intoxicating Liquors.**

LVII. Prohibition of the Sale of Arms and Ammunition to Natives.—(1) Subject to the specific exceptions hereafter enumerated, no person shall, from the date when this present Convention comes into operation, sell or supply arms or ammunition to the natives, either directly or indirectly, in the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, and within the territorial waters of the Group.

LVII. Prohibition de la Vente aux Indigènes des Armes et Munitions de Guerre.—(1) A partir de la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention il sera interdit dans l'Archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides, y compris les îles de Banks et les îles de Tortés, et dans les eaux territoriales du Groupe, de vendre ou de livrer aux indigènes, de quelque façon qu'elle que forme que se soit, en dehors des exceptions limitativement énumérées ci-après, des armes ou munitions de guerre.
(2) Alcoholic drugs or cordials employed in case of disease or sickness are not included in the present prohibition.

(3) The present prohibition shall cover spirits, beer, wine, and generally all fermented and intoxicating liquors.

LX. Report of Offences.—
(1) Breaches of Articles LVII and LIX, respecting the prohibition of the supply of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to the natives, shall be reported by the officers and agents of the police force, specially authorized for this purpose by the High Commissioners or their Delegates jointly.

(2) The official report drawn up in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be prima facie evidence before the competent authority of the facts contained therein.

(3) Any officer or agent of the police force holding an authority to that effect, who finds a native in possession of a prohibited weapon, or in a state of intoxication in a public place, shall arrest him, and, after inquiry into the circumstances of the offence, shall draw up an official report for the information of the High Commissioners or their Delegates.

If the offence is proved, the native shall be punished by the Resident Commissioner having authority over the member of the police force making the report.

(3) Ne sont pas compris dans la présente prohibition les médicaments ou cordiaux à base d'alcool donnés en cas de maladie ou d'indisposition.

(3) Sont compris dans la présente prohibition les spiritueux, les bières, les vins, et, d'une manière générale, toute boisson fermentée susceptible de provoquer l'ivresse.

LX. Constatation des infractions.—(1) Les infractions aux Articles LVII et LIX ci-dessus concernant l'interdiction de livrer aux indigènes des armes, des munitions, et des boissons alcooliques seront constatées par les officiers et agents de la force publique, régulièrement investis d'un mandat à cet effet par les Hautes Commissaires ou leurs Délégués agissant conjointement.

(2) Les procès-verbaux dressés en exécution du paragraphe (1) ci-dessus feront foi devant la juridiction compétente jusqu'à preuve contraire.

(3) Tout officier ou agent de la force publique régulièrement investi d'un mandat à cet effet qui trouvera un indigène porteur d'une arme prohibée ou un indigène en état d'ivresse dans un lieu public, l'arrêttera, fera une enquête sur les causes du délit, en dressera procès-verbal et en informera les Hautes Commissaires ou leurs Délégués.

Si le délit est établi, l'indigène sera puni par le Commissaire-Résident sous l'autorité duquel est placé l'officier ou l'agent de la force publique qui aura pro-
(2) Applications for the establishment of municipalities shall be addressed to one or other of the High Commissioners or their Delegates. The latter shall communicate such requests to one another, and determine jointly what action shall be taken thereon.

(3) Applications made by a group of not less than thirty non-native adult inhabitants residing in the same district, shall be, as far as possible, complied with.

LXIII. Councils.—(1) Every municipality shall be administered by a Council consisting of not less than four, and not more than eight members.

(2) The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman from its members.

(3) Councillors shall hold office for four years.

LXIV. Elections.—(1) Non-native of either sex and any nationality, who have completed their twenty-first year and have resided for six months at least in the district, shall be entitled to vote, with the exception of those who have served a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment.

(3) Voters of either sex who have completed their twenty-fifth year shall be eligible for election.

(4) The first elections shall take place within three months of the establishment of a municipality.

(5) The demands on the part of the constituent municipalities will be addressed to the High Commissioners or their Delegates. They will communicate such requests to one another, and determine jointly what action shall be taken thereon.

(6) Applications made by a group of not less than thirty non-native adult inhabitants residing in the same district, shall be, as far as possible, complied with.

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In witness whereof the undersigned Delegates have drawn up and signed the present Protocol.

Done in London, in duplicate, the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1906.

ELLION GORST.
HUBER BENTHAM COX.
SAINT-GERMAIN.
E. PIGANON.

PROTOCOL between Great Britain and France respecting the Delimitation of the Frontier between the British and French Possessions to the East of the Niger. Signed at London, April 3, 1906.*

The Undersigned, having been commissioned by the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and of the French Republic respectively to submit proposals in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article VIII of the Convention of the 8th April, 1904,† for the delimitation of the frontier between the French and British possessions to the east of the Niger, have agreed to the following Arrangement, which they have decided to submit to the approval of their respective Governments:

Art. I.—Leaving the last boundary-post erected in 1906 by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission on the road from Ilo to Madakai, at a distance 16,093 metres (10 miles) from the centre of the village of Guizir (Giri) (Port of Ilo), the frontier crosses the Niger and runs to the valley of the Foga (Dallai Mauri), following straight lines which are determined by five points placed as follows:

1. The first on the road from Korkova to Tunuga, at a distance of 3 kilom. from the village of Korkova.
2. The second on the road from Tunuga to Kangake, at a distance of 6 kilom. from the village of Tunuga.
3. The third on the road from Tunuga to Komba, half-way between these two villages.
4. The fourth on the road from Komba to Sambirini, half-way between these two villages.
5. The fifth on the road from Komba to Bengu, half-way between these two villages.

* Signed also in French. Confirmed by Convention of May 28, 1906. See Page 371.
† See Page 262.