

separating the British from the Portuguese sphere of influence in Central Africa shall follow the centre of the channel of the Upper Zambesi, starting from the Katima Rapids up to the junction with that river of the River Kabompo, and thence up the centre of the channel of the Kabompo.

The country hereby recognized as Portuguese shall not, without the consent of Great Britain, be transferred to any other Power.

It is understood on both sides that nothing in this Article shall affect the existing rights of any other State. Subject to this reservation Great Britain will not oppose the extension of the Portuguese sphere of influence beyond the above-mentioned limits.

ARTICLE V.

Portugal agrees to recognize, as within the sphere of influence of Great Britain on the north of the Zambesi, the territories extending from the line described in the preceding Article to Lake Nyassa, including the islands in that lake south of parallel $11^{\circ} 30'$, and to the line described in Article I, with the exception of Zumbo and a radius of ten English miles round it.

ARTICLE VI.

Portugal agrees to recognize, as within the sphere of influence of Great Britain to the south of the Zambesi, the territories bounded on the east and north-east by the line described in Article II.

ARTICLE VII.

All the lines of demarcation traced in Articles I to VI shall be subject to rectification by Agreement between the two Powers, in accordance with local requirements.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two Powers engage that neither will interfere with any sphere of influence assigned to the other by Articles I to VI. One power will not in the sphere of the other make acquisitions, conclude treaties, or accept sovereign rights or protectorates.

It is understood that no Companies nor individuals subject to one Power can exercise sovereign rights in a sphere assigned to the other, except with the assent of the latter.

ARTICLE IX.

Trading and mineral concessions, and rights to real property, held by Companies or individuals, subjects of one Power, shall, if their validity is duly established, be recognized in the sphere of the other Power. It is understood that concessions must be worked in accordance with local Laws and Regulations.

If a difference of opinion shall arise between the two Governments as to the validity of the concession, or as to the equitable character or suitability of the above-mentioned local Laws and Regulations, it shall be settled by the arbitration of a juriconsult of a neutral nationality.

ARTICLE X.

In all territories in Africa belonging to or under the influence of either Power, missionaries of both countries shall have full protection. Religious toleration and freedom for all forms of Divine worship and religious teaching are guaranteed.

ARTICLE XI.

The two Powers engage that, in their respective spheres as defined in Articles I to VI, trade shall enjoy complete freedom; the navigation of the lakes, rivers, and canals, and of the ports on those waters, shall be free to both flags; and no differential treatment shall be permitted as regards transport or coasting trade; goods, of whatever

origin, shall be subject to no dues except those, not differential in their incidence, which may be levied for objects directly connected with the administration, or the suppression of the Slave Trade under the provisions of the Act of the Brussels Conference, or to meet expenditure in the interest of trade; no transit-dues shall be permitted, and no monopoly or favour in matters of trade can be granted. The subjects of either Power will be at liberty to settle freely in the Territories within the respective spheres.

Portugal reserves her right to exclude from the operation of the free zone provisions of the Act of Berlin, and from the provisions of the preceding paragraph, her ports on the East Coast. She also reserves the right to exclude from the operation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph her ports on the West Coast.

She engages, however, not to charge transit-dues exceeding a maximum of 3 per cent. on goods passing in transit inwards or outwards between the coast and the British sphere of influence, either by land or water. These dues shall in no case have a differential character, and shall not exceed the customs dues levied on the same goods at the above-mentioned ports.

It is understood that, under the terms of this Article, there shall be freedom for the passage of subjects and goods of both Powers across the Zambesi, and through the districts adjoining the river for the purpose of such passage, along its whole course, without hindrance of any description and without payment of transit dues.

It is further understood that within a zone of 20 English miles on the north bank of the Zambesi Portugal shall have the right to construct roads, railways, bridges, and telegraph-lines across the territories reserved to British influence on the north of the Zambesi. Both Powers shall have the same right within a zone of ten English miles on the south of the Zambesi between Tété and the confluence of the Chobe, and within a zone of the same dimensions running from the north-east of the British sphere south of the Zambesi to the above-mentioned zone. The two Powers shall have the power, in these zones, of acquiring, on reasonable conditions, the land necessary for such objects, and shall receive all other requisite facilities. They shall also be allowed facilities for the construction on the river, between the above-named limits, of piers and landing-places for the purpose of trade or navigation. All materials for the construction of roads, railways, bridges, and telegraph-lines shall be admitted free of charge.

Differences of opinion between the two Governments as to the execution of their respective obligations, incurred in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall be referred to the arbitration of two experts, one of whom shall be chosen on behalf of each Power, who shall select an Umpire, whose decision, in case of difference between the Arbitrators, shall be final. If the two experts cannot agree upon the choice of an Umpire, this Umpire shall be selected by a neutral Power.

ARTICLE XII.

The navigation of the Zambesi and Shiré, without excepting any of their branches and outlets, shall be entirely free for the ships of all nations.

ARTICLE XIII.

Merchant ships of the two Powers shall in the Zambesi, its branches and outlets, have equal freedom of navigation, whether with cargo or ballast, for the transportation of goods and passengers. In the exercise of this navigation the