

Geneva
and San
Juan
awards.

605. In the meantime, the treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on 4th July, 1871, and under it, what is known as the Geneva Award, was made in the following year, by which Great Britain paid to the United States the sum of \$15,500,000, in settlement of the "Alabama" claims. In the same year the San Juan water boundary was decided by the Emperor of Germany, in favour of the United States.

Fishery
clauses
came into
operation.

606. As regarded the fishery articles of the treaty, the necessary legislation was passed by the Dominion Government on the 14th June, 1872, by that of Prince Edward Island on the 29th of the same month, by the British Government on the 6th August following, and by the United States Congress on 25th February, 1873, and by a proclamation dated at Washington, the 7th of June, 1873, the following first of July was fixed as the day on which the articles should come formally into operation. American fishermen were, however, admitted to the inshore fisheries by both the Dominion and Prince Edward Island Governments from the 1st April, 1873.

Meeting
of Com-
mission
at Halifax

607. Considerable time elapsed before any decisive action was taken under Articles XXII and XXIII of the treaty. In 1874 an attempt was made by the British Government to substitute an arrangement with respect to reciprocal free trade, but without avail (*see ante*, paragraph 350). Both in 1875 and 1876 the British Commissioner attended at Halifax, but the United States in each year failed to send their representative. In November, 1876, the Canadian Government impressed upon the Colonial Secretary the necessity of again calling the attention of the United States to the delays that had arisen,* and in reply it was stated that a renewed and serious remonstrance would be presented by

* Report of Committee of the Privy Council, 24th November, 1876.

† Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, 15th January, 1877.