

province of Canada over \$62,500,000 as actually ascertained in amount at each period, the first of such deductions to be made on the 1st of January, 1868, and the others on the 1st days of July and January thereafter, down to and including the 1st day of January, 1873.

2. That in the province of Canada account there shall be credited on the 23rd day of May, 1873, the sum of \$10,506,088.84 related by the said Act, and thereafter the subsidy shall be credited in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec without any such deduction.

3. That on and from the 1st of July, 1884, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 4, in the proportion determined for the excess of debt by the award hereinbefore mentioned.

4. That each province shall be credited as of the 1st of July, 1867, with its share of \$200,000 representing the purchase money of the library and other personal property mentioned in the 14th paragraph of the said award.

5. That the "trust funds" shall be treated as intact and unimpaired and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum carried half yearly into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.

6. That the province of Canada account shall be made up at simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, as has been agreed upon between the parties.

7. That in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec the said provinces shall respectively be allowed simple interest on any balances from time to time existing in their favour and at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, except where some other rate has been expressly agreed to.

8. That the question as to whether or not the Dominion shall be allowed simple interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, on any balances that may from time to time be found to exist in its favour in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec be reserved for further argument.

In respect of the matters mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, we have proceeded upon our view of a disputed question of law.

In witness whereof, &c.

(Signed)

J. A. BOYD,
G. W. BURBIDGE,
L. N. CASULT.

November 2, 1893.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

354. Within fifteen years three attempts have been made to negotiate a treaty with France. It became more urgent that something should be done after France came to the conclusion to revise its tariff by making practically two tariffs—a maximum and a minimum. She also concluded to terminate all treaties of whatever kind that existed between France and other countries, involving most-favoured nation treatment, the purpose being to enter into new arrangements, the basis of which would be the double-barrelled tariff. Nations willing to make arrangements favourable to the admission of the goods of France, would be given the minimum tariff. Nations not making special arrangements would be met with maximum rates.

Inasmuch as in consideration of the continued free admission into the United States of raw materials from France and her colonies, France had given the benefit of her minimum tariff to certain goods from the United States, viz., canned meats, fresh