

in Behring's Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

Article VII. provides that the arbitrators should determine the regulations necessary for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal, and that the contracting powers should secure the co-operation of other powers.

Article VIII. provides for the determination by the arbitrators of questions of fact as to claims for damages, the question of liability to be the subject of future negotiation.

The arbitrators held many sittings at Paris, and on August 15, 1892, they made their award.

As to the five points in Article VI. the decision was in favour of the British and against the United States contention, allowing no jurisdiction in Behring's Sea outside the three-mile limit to Russia before the session, nor to the United States after it.

As to the regulations under Article VIII. they forbade seal hunting within 90 geographical miles of the Pribyloff Islands, make a close season from 1st of May to 31st July in the Pacific north of 35° north latitude, and east of 180° longitude and the boundary between Russia and Alaska; only sailing vessels and their boats, to be licensed, to carry a distinguishing flag and keep full log-books; fire-arms not to be used in Behring's Sea, and vessels only to fit out men for purposes of sealing.

82. *1892. Convention as to Boundaries, Washington.*—Convention between United Kingdom and United States as to Alaskan boundary and that in Passamaquoddy Bay.

Article I. provides for a coincident or joint survey by commissioners for the boundary line between Canada and Alaska.

Article II. provides for the appointment of commissioners to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of and adjacent to Eastport in the State of Maine.

83. *1893. Treaty with France, Paris.*—Commercial agreement between the United Kingdom (on behalf of Canada) and France.

Article I. provides that still wines less than 26 per cent alcohol shall be exempt from the surtax or *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. That the duty of common and castile soaps shall be reduced one-half, and the duty on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums by one-third.

Article II. provides that tariff advantages granted by Canada to a third power shall be enjoyed by France, Algeria and French colonies.

Article III. provides that certain goods of Canadian origin shall be subject only to the minimum duty in France, Algeria and French colonies, viz.: canned milk, condensed milk, fresh water fish, fresh lobsters and crawfish preserved in their natural forms, apples and pears, fresh or dried, preserved fruit, building timber, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp, shaving extract, common paper, prepared skins, boots and shoes, common furniture except chairs, flooring of soft wood and wooden ships.

Any tariff advantage to other powers is to be extended to Canada.