

States the use of the British American fisheries for twelve years, in return for the use of their fisheries, the reciprocal admission of fish and fish-oil free of duty, and the payment of a sum equivalent to the excess in value of the British over the American concessions. This amount was to be fixed by a commission to meet at Halifax for that purpose. The "Fenian Claims" were not mentioned in the Washington Treaty, and Canadians expressed a good deal of ill-feeling about the omission. But Great Britain adjusted the matter with the Dominion, by guaranteeing a loan of £2,500,000 sterling.

14. In June, 1872, Lord Lisgar was succeeded by Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of the Dominion. Thus far, since Confederation, it had been the privilege of members of the Provincial Legislatures to be elected to the Dominion Parliament. This system, which was called "dual representation," was done away with in this year. In March, 1873, the Hon. Mr. Mowat, Premier of Ontario, introduced in the Assembly of that province a Bill to enable the various municipalities to settle their debts to the government on account of the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1852. This Bill, which was passed, proposed to cancel the larger portion of these debts, so that the balance might be paid. The Act also accorded a proportionate amount to those counties which had not borrowed at all, or had been faithful in paying off their indebtedness. This Act was a great benefit, and removed many heavy burdens.

15. By the "British North America Act," the subject of education was left to each province. In New Brunswick, however, in 1873, trouble arose from a large party agitating for "Separate Schools," a thing which the local legislature refused. The matter was referred to the Dominion Government, which declined to interfere. An