

arranged (1) that the natural products of the **sea**, the **farm**, the **forest** and the **mine** should be freely exchanged between the two countries ; (2) Canadians were allowed to navigate Lake Michigan freely ; (3) The Americans received the use of the Canadian canals and the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters ; (4) The treaty was to be in force for ten years, and after that it could be terminated by either country giving the other one year's notice. It was ended in 1866.

9. The Clergy Reserves. In 1791, one-seventh of all the Crown land in Upper Canada was set apart for the support of a Protestant clergy. As each seventh lot was chosen this was a great hindrance to the opening of the country and the keeping of the roads in order. At first, the Church of England claimed all. Then the Church of Scotland received a share. In 1840, it was arranged that one-half of the reserves should go to these two churches and the remaining half be divided among the other Protestant denominations.

In 1854, it was finally arranged by the **Clergy Reserves Act** that the land should be sold, and the proceeds given to the various municipalities of the Province according to their population, and be used for the support of the public schools or for making roads and bridges, as the various councils should decide. The clergy who had been receiving aid from these Reserves were given compensation in the form of an annuity for life.

10. Seigneurial Tenure Act. See chapter IV. note 4.

In 1854, an act was passed (1) abolishing **Seigneurial Tenure** in Lower Canada, (2) enabling the