

exceed one hundred tons burden, nor carry more than one cannon of eighteen pounds. The term "Upper Lakes" has been interpreted to cover Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior. Six months' notice in writing by either party could conclude this arrangement. While the agreement has not been kept to the letter, it has in spirit, and there is now no prospect that it will ever be abrogated.

The Ashburton Treaty, of 1842, was concluded between Lord Ashburton, representing the British side, and Daniel Webster, the American. It settled the boundary between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine. Prior to this treaty, the tension between the peoples of Canada and the United States was very acute. A considerable area was in dispute and repeated attempts at arbitration had failed. The settlement arranged by Lord Ashburton has been regarded by Canadians as unfair; on the other hand, the same charge has been made by Americans against Webster. Recent historical research seems to prove that the arrangement was eminently fair to both sides.

The Oregon Boundary Settlement, 1846.—With the trend of migration towards the Pacific Ocean a delimitation of the Canadian-American western boundary became imperative. The American claim was that their territory extended northwards to the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. So intent were they that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, J. K. Polk, was swept into power by the slogan, "Fifty-four forty-or-fight." On the other hand, the British claim went south to the mouth of the Columbian River. In the end it was agreed to continue the boundary along the 49th parallel of latitude.

Reciprocity Agreement.—A reciprocity agreement was entered into with the Government of the United States in 1854, by which certain natural products were given reciprocal rights of entry into both countries, and certain fishery privileges were granted to the United States. This agreement, which was mutually beneficial, was abrogated by the United States in 1866, as a result of the long feeling engendered during the American Civil War.

The Treaty of Washington, 1871.—Several disputed matters between Canada and the United States called for settlement. Among them were the coast fisheries, the use of the Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence the boundary line on the Pacific Coast, and compensation to Canada for the Indian raids. There was also a claim made by the United States against Great Britain for damages done to her commerce during the Civil War by the Southern cruiser, "Alabama." To settle these questions, a Joint High Commission of British and American delegates met at Washington. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald represented Canada. It was agreed that for twelve years the fishermen of each nation should have free use of the coast waters of the other, and that fish and fish oil should be admitted from each country to the other free of duty. But as the fisheries in Canadian waters were the more valuable, it was agreed that the United States should pay Canada such sum of money as would make up the difference. This sum was fixed by the Halifax Award of 1878 at \$5,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 went to Newfoundland and the remainder to Canada. When the money was paid over, the Canadian share was invested by the Dominion Government, and the interest is still paid yearly to the Quebec and Maritime Provinces Fisheries. The use of Canada's canals and the St. Lawrence was given to Americans on the same terms as to Canadians. Free navigation on Lake Michigan, the Yukon River and other American waters, was allowed to our people. The ownership of the Island of San Juan, left to arbitration, was finally settled in favor