

ducts of the farm, the forest, the mines, and the sea, and gave the people of the United States the privilege of our coast fisheries and the use of the St. Lawrence River and its canals. The Government of Great Britain also removed imperial duties from foreign goods coming into the Provinces, giving our Legislatures full freedom in arranging the tariff.

**Education.**—Public education was promoted by the establishment of normal schools for the training of teachers, by increase in the teachers' salaries, improved school-houses, better text-books, and by free schools. With this progress in education will ever be associated the name of Dr. Egerton Ryerson in Upper Canada, as will the names of Dr. Alexander Forrester and Dr. Theodore H. Rand in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

**Clergy Reserves.**—After much agitation the question of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada was finally disposed of by providing a life annuity to the clergy already sharing in the benefit, and giving the remainder to educational and other public objects.

**The Feudal System broken up.**—Lower Canada also had a burning question. The system of holding lands by seigniors and tenants was now in great disfavor. It was finally settled by compromise, each side giving up something. The seigniors sold their rights for less than value, and the amount paid them was made up partly by the tenants and partly by a grant from the public treasury.

**Minerals of Nova Scotia.**—Through a royal grant made by King George the Fourth, a company in England owned all the coal mines in Nova Scotia. This monopoly greatly interfered with the mining industries of the Province. Mr. Johnstone, at that time the leader of the Government, and Mr. Adams G. Archibald, one of the ablest leaders of the Liberal party, were sent to England to arrange terms of settlement. According to the agreement, the company gave up all claims to the minerals of the Province except the mines already opened, with certain territory in the neighborhood of these mines.

**Visit of the Prince of Wales, 1860.**—The year 1860