

THE
YEAR BOOK
AND ALMANAC OF
CANADA
FOR
1869.

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THE
YEAR BOOK

AND ALMANAC OF
CANADA

FOR
1869 ;

BEING
AN ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE DOMINION,
AND
A RECORD OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN
IN
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



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CALENDAR, 1869.

Average time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, for the whole Dominion of Canada, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds.)

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.					APRIL.				
D. of M.	Day of the Week.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.			
			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			
1	Friday.....	1	7 42	4 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Saturday.....	2	7 42	4 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	SUNDAY..	3	7 42	4 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Monday.....	4	7 42	4 28	1	32	7 22	5 05	1	60	6 40	5 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Tuesday.....	5	7 42	4 29	2	33	7 21	5 06	2	61	6 37	5 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Wednesday..	6	7 41	4 30	3	34	7 20	5 07	3	62	6 35	5 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Thursday.....	7	7 41	4 31	4	35	7 19	5 08	4	63	6 34	5 49	1	91	5 41	6 27			
8	Friday.....	8	7 41	4 32	5	36	7 18	5 09	5	64	6 32	5 51	2	92	5 39	6 29			
9	Saturday.....	9	7 40	4 33	6	37	7 16	5 10	6	65	6 30	5 53	3	93	5 37	6 30			
10	SUNDAY..	10	7 40	4 34	7	38	7 15	5 12	7	66	6 28	5 54	4	94	5 35	6 31			
11	Monday.....	11	7 40	4 35	8	39	7 14	5 13	8	67	6 26	5 55	5	95	5 33	6 32			
12	Tuesday.....	12	7 40	4 36	9	40	7 12	5 15	9	68	6 24	5 56	6	96	5 32	6 33			
13	Wednesday..	13	7 39	4 37	10	41	7 11	5 16	10	69	6 22	5 57	7	97	5 30	6 34			
14	Thursday.....	14	7 39	4 39	11	42	7 09	5 18	11	70	6 20	6 00	8	98	5 28	6 35			
15	Friday.....	15	7 39	4 41	12	43	7 07	5 20	12	71	6 19	6 01	9	99	5 27	6 36			
16	Saturday.....	16	7 38	4 43	13	44	7 05	5 22	13	72	6 17	6 02	10	100	5 25	6 37			
17	SUNDAY..	17	7 37	4 44	14	45	7 04	5 24	14	73	6 15	6 04	11	101	5 23	6 38			
18	Monday.....	18	7 37	4 46	15	46	7 03	5 25	15	74	6 12	6 06	12	102	5 21	6 40			
19	Tuesday.....	19	7 36	4 48	16	47	7 01	5 27	16	75	6 11	6 07	13	103	5 19	6 42			
20	Wednesday..	20	7 35	4 49	17	48	7 00	5 28	17	76	6 09	6 09	14	104	5 18	6 43			
21	Thursday.....	21	7 35	4 51	18	49	6 58	5 31	18	77	6 07	6 10	15	105	5 16	6 44			
22	Friday.....	22	7 34	4 53	19	50	6 57	5 32	19	78	6 05	6 11	16	106	5 15	6 45			
23	Saturday.....	23	7 33	4 54	20	51	6 56	5 34	20	79	6 04	6 12	17	107	5 14	6 46			
24	SUNDAY..	24	7 32	4 55	21	52	6 54	5 36	21	80	6 02	6 13	18	108	5 12	6 47			
25	Monday.....	25	7 32	4 57	22	53	6 52	5 38	22	81	6 00	6 14	19	109	5 10	6 48			
26	Tuesday.....	26	7 31	4 58	23	54	6 50	5 39	23	82	5 58	6 16	20	110	5 08	6 50			
27	Wednesday..	27	7 30	5 00	24	55	6 48	5 41	24	83	5 56	6 17	21	111	5 06	6 52			
28	Thursday.....	28	7 29	5 01	25	56	6 47	5 42	25	84	5 54	6 18	22	112	5 05	6 53			
29	Friday.....	29	7 28	5 02	26	57	6 45	5 43	26	85	5 53	6 19	23	113	5 03	6 54			
30	Saturday.....	30	7 26	5 03	27	58	6 43	5 44	27	86	5 51	6 20	24	114	5 01	6 55			
31	SUNDAY..	31	7 24	5 04	28	59	6 42	5 45	28	87	5 49	6 22	25	115	5 00	6 56			
.....	Monday.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	88	5 46	6 24	26	116	4 58	6 58
.....	Tuesday.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	89	5 44	6 25	27	117	4 57	6 59
.....	Wednesday..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	90	5 42	6 26	28	118	4 56	7 00
.....	Thursday.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	119	4 54	7 01
.....	Friday.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	120	4 51	7 03

MOON'S PHASES.

JANUARY.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n	Apogee 16 h	Perigee 28th
4	Last Quarter.	12 05 p.m.	12 14 p.m.	11 42 a.m.	12 43 p.m.	12 33 p.m.	1 28 p.m.	12 47 p.m.	.....	.....
12	New Moon.....	9 00 a.m.	9 09 a.m.	8 37 a.m.	9 40 a.m.	9 28 a.m.	10 23 a.m.	9 42 a.m.	.....	.....
20	First Quarter.	0 12 p.m.	0 17 p.m.	11 49 a.m.	0 48 p.m.	0 36 p.m.	1 31 p.m.	0 50 p.m.	.....	.....
27	Full Moon.....	7 11 a.m.	7 20 a.m.	6 48 a.m.	7 51 p.m.	7 39 p.m.	8 38 p.m.	7 53 p.m.	Apogee 16 h	Perigee 28th

FEBRUARY.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n	Apogee 12th	Perigee 26th
3	Last Quarter.	0 01 p.m.	0 10 p.m.	11 38 a.m.	0 41 p.m.	0 29 p.m.	1 24 p.m.	0 43 p.m.	.....	.....
11	New Moon.....	9 00 a.m.	9 09 a.m.	8 37 a.m.	9 40 a.m.	9 28 a.m.	10 23 a.m.	9 42 a.m.	.....	.....
19	First Quarter.	0 12 p.m.	0 21 p.m.	11 49 a.m.	0 52 p.m.	0 40 p.m.	1 35 p.m.	0 54 p.m.	.....	.....
26	Full Moon.....	7 10 a.m.	7 19 a.m.	6 47 a.m.	7 50 a.m.	7 38 a.m.	8 33 a.m.	7 52 a.m.	Apogee 12th	Perigee 26th

MARCH.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n	Apogee 11th	Perig. 26th
4	Last Quarter.	0 49 a.m.	0 58 a.m.	0 26 a.m.	1 29 a.m.	1 17 a.m.	2 12 a.m.	1 31 a.m.	.....	.....
12	New Moon.....	3 52 a.m.	4 01 a.m.	3 29 a.m.	4 32 a.m.	4 20 a.m.	4 15 a.m.	4 34 a.m.	.....	.....
20	First Quarter.	1 00 a.m.	1 09 a.m.	0 37 a.m.	1 40 a.m.	1 28 a.m.	2 23 a.m.	1 42 a.m.	.....	.....
27	Full Moon.....	4 39 p.m.	4 48 p.m.	4 16 p.m.	5 19 p.m.	5 07 p.m.	7 02 p.m.	5 21 p.m.	Apogee 11th	Perig. 26th

APRIL.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n	Apogee 8th	Perigee 23rd
3	Last Quarter.	3 54 p.m.	4 03 p.m.	3 31 p.m.	4 34 p.m.	4 22 p.m.	5 17 p.m.	4 36 p.m.	.....	.....
11	New Moon.....	9 03 p.m.	9 14 p.m.	8 30 p.m.	9 46 p.m.	9 33 p.m.	10 28 p.m.	9 47 p.m.	.....	.....
19	First Quarter.	10 12 a.m.	10 21 a.m.	9 49 a.m.	10 52 a.m.	10 40 a.m.	11 35 a.m.	10 54 a.m.	.....	.....
25	Full Moon.....	1 27 a.m.	1 36 a.m.	1 04 a.m.	2 07 a.m.	1 55 a.m.	2 50 a.m.	2 09 a.m.	Apogee 8th	Perigee 23rd

Average time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, for the whole Dominion of Canada, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds.)

MAY.					JUNE.					JULY.					AUGUST.				
D. of M.	Day of the Week.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.			
			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			
1	Saturday....	121	4 49	7 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	SUNDAY ..	122	4 48	7 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Monday	123	4 47	7 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Tuesday	124	4 46	7 09	1	152	4 13	7 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Wednesday ..	125	4 45	7 10	2	153	4 13	7 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Thursday	126	4 42	7 12	3	154	4 13	7 42	1	182	4 14	7 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Friday	127	4 40	7 13	4	155	4 13	7 43	2	183	4 14	7 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Saturday	128	4 39	7 14	5	156	4 12	7 44	3	184	4 15	7 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	SUNDAY ..	129	4 38	7 15	6	157	4 12	7 44	4	185	4 15	7 53	1	213	4 40	7 32			
10	Monday	130	4 37	7 16	7	158	4 11	7 45	5	186	4 15	7 53	2	214	4 42	7 30			
11	Tuesday	131	4 36	7 18	8	159	4 11	7 46	6	187	4 16	7 52	3	215	4 43	7 28			
12	Wednesday ..	132	4 34	7 20	9	160	4 11	7 47	7	188	4 17	7 52	4	216	4 45	7 27			
13	Thursday	133	4 32	7 21	10	161	4 11	7 47	8	189	4 18	7 52	5	217	4 46	7 26			
14	Friday	134	4 31	7 23	11	162	4 10	7 48	9	190	4 19	7 51	6	218	4 47	7 25			
15	Saturday	135	4 29	7 24	12	163	4 10	7 49	10	191	4 19	7 51	7	219	4 48	7 24			
16	SUNDAY ..	136	4 27	7 25	13	164	4 10	7 50	11	192	4 20	7 50	8	220	4 49	7 22			
17	Monday	137	4 26	7 26	14	165	4 10	7 50	12	193	4 20	7 50	9	221	4 51	7 20			
18	Tuesday	138	4 25	7 27	15	166	4 10	7 50	13	194	4 21	7 49	10	222	4 52	7 18			
19	Wednesday ..	139	4 24	7 28	16	167	4 10	7 50	14	195	4 21	7 49	11	223	4 53	7 17			
20	Thursday	140	4 23	7 29	17	168	4 10	7 51	15	196	4 22	7 48	12	224	4 55	7 16			
21	Friday	141	4 22	7 30	18	169	4 10	7 52	16	197	4 24	7 47	13	225	4 56	7 13			
22	Saturday	142	4 21	7 31	19	170	4 10	7 52	17	198	4 25	7 46	14	226	4 58	7 11			
23	SUNDAY ..	143	4 20	7 32	20	171	4 10	7 52	18	199	4 26	7 45	15	227	4 59	7 09			
24	Monday	144	4 20	7 34	21	172	4 10	7 52	19	200	4 27	7 45	16	228	5 00	7 08			
25	Tuesday	145	4 19	7 35	22	173	4 11	7 52	20	201	4 28	7 44	17	229	5 01	7 07			
26	Wednesday ..	146	4 19	7 35	23	174	4 11	7 53	21	202	4 29	7 43	18	230	5 02	7 05			
27	Thursday	147	4 18	7 36	24	175	4 11	7 53	22	203	4 29	7 42	19	231	5 03	7 03			
28	Friday	148	4 17	7 37	25	176	4 11	7 53	23	204	4 30	7 41	20	232	5 04	7 01			
29	Saturday	149	4 16	7 38	26	177	4 11	7 53	24	205	4 31	7 40	21	233	5 06	6 59			
30	SUNDAY ..	150	4 15	7 39	27	178	4 12	7 53	25	206	4 32	7 39	22	234	5 08	6 58			
31	Monday	151	4 14	7 40	28	179	4 13	7 53	26	207	4 33	7 38	23	235	5 09	6 56			
.....	Tuesday ....	.....	.....	.....	29	180	4 13	7 53	27	208	4 34	7 37	24	236	5 10	6 54
.....	Wednesday ..	.....	.....	.....	30	181	4 13	7 53	28	209	4 35	7 37	25	237	5 11	6 53
.....	Thursday ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	210	4 36	7 36	26	238	5 12	6 51
.....	Friday .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	211	4 37	7 35	27	239	5 13	6 49
.....	Saturday ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	212	4 38	7 34	28	240	5 14	6 47
.....	SUNDAY ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	241	5 16	6 45
.....	Monday ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	242	5 17	6 43
.....	Tuesday ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	243	5 19	6 42

MOON'S PHASES.

MAY.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n	Apogee 21st
3	Last Quarter.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	.....
11	New Moon....	8 46 a m	8 55 a m	8 23 a m	9 26 a m	9 11 a m	10 09 a m	9 28 a m	.....
18	First Quarter.	11 13 a m	11 22 a m	10 50 a m	11 52 a m	11 40 a m	0 35 p m	11 54 a m	.....
25	Full Moon.....	4 35 p m	4 44 p m	4 12 p m	5 15 p m	5 03 p m	5 58 p m	5 17 p m	.....
.....	.....	10 29 a m	10 38 a m	10 06 a m	11 09 a m	10 57 a m	11 52 a m	11 11 a m	.....

JUNE.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n	Apogee 2nd
1	Last Quarter.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	.....
9	New Moon....	2 27 a m	2 36 a m	2 04 a m	3 07 a m	2 55 a m	3 50 a m	3 09 a m	.....
16	First Quarter.	10 58 p m	11 07 p m	10 35 p m	11 38 p m	11 26 p m	0 21 a m	11 40 p m	.....
23	Full Moon.....	9 21 p m	9 30 p m	8 58 p m	10 01 p m	9 49 p m	10 44 p m	10 03 p m	.....
.....	.....	8 41 p m	8 53 p m	8 21 p m	9 24 p m	9 12 p m	10 07 p m	9 26 p m	.....

JULY.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n	Apogee 12th
1	Last Quarter.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	.....
9	New Moon....	7 52 p m	8 01 p m	7 29 p m	8 32 p m	8 20 p m	9 15 p m	8 34 p m	.....
15	First Quarter.	8 44 a m	8 53 a m	8 21 a m	9 24 a m	9 12 a m	10 07 a m	9 26 a m	.....
23	Full Moon.....	1 53 a m	2 02 a m	1 30 a m	2 33 a m	2 21 a m	3 16 a m	2 35 a m	.....
31	Last Quarter.	9 06 a m	9 09 a m	8 37 a m	9 40 a m	9 28 a m	10 23 a m	9 42 a m	.....
.....	.....	0 12 p m	0 21 a m	11 49 a m	0 52 a m	0 40 a m	1 35 a m	0 54 a m	.....

AUGUST.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n	Apogee 9th
7	New Moon....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	.....
14	First Quarter.	5 14 p m	5 23 p m	4 51 p m	5 54 p m	5 42 p m	6 37 p m	5 56 p m	.....
21	Full Moon.....	7 47 a m	7 56 a m	7 24 a m	8 27 a m	8 15 a m	9 10 a m	8 29 a m	.....
29	Last Quarter.	11 30 p m	11 39 p m	11 07 p m	0 10 a m	11 58 p m	0 53 a m	0 12 a m	.....
.....	.....	3 04 a m	3 13 a m	2 41 a m	3 44 a m	3 32 a m	4 27 a m	3 46 a m	.....

Average time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, for the whole Dominion of Canada, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds.)

SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D. of M.	Day of the Week.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	D. of M.	D. of Yr.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.
1	Wednesday...	244	5 20	6 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	335	7 21	4 17
2	Thursday...	245	5 22	6 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	336	7 23	4 15
3	Friday...	246	5 23	6 36	1	274	5 57	5 43	...	...	...	...	3	337	7 24	4 15
4	Saturday...	247	5 25	6 34	2	275	5 58	5 42	...	...	...	...	4	338	7 25	4 15
5	SUNDAY...	248	5 26	6 32	3	276	6 00	5 40	...	...	...	...	5	339	7 26	4 15
6	Monday...	249	5 27	6 30	4	277	6 01	5 38	1	305	6 40	4 48	6	340	7 26	4 14
7	Tuesday...	250	5 28	6 28	5	278	6 02	5 37	2	306	6 42	4 46	7	341	7 27	4 14
8	Wednesday...	251	5 30	6 26	6	279	6 03	5 35	3	307	6 43	4 45	8	342	7 28	4 14
9	Thursday...	252	5 31	6 24	7	280	6 05	5 33	4	308	6 45	4 44	9	343	7 29	4 14
10	Friday...	253	5 33	6 22	8	281	6 07	5 31	5	309	6 46	4 43	10	344	7 31	4 14
11	Saturday...	254	5 34	6 20	9	282	6 08	5 29	6	310	6 47	4 41	11	345	7 32	4 14
12	SUNDAY...	255	5 35	6 18	10	283	6 09	5 26	7	311	6 49	4 40	12	346	7 33	4 14
13	Monday...	256	5 36	6 16	11	284	6 11	5 24	8	312	6 50	4 39	13	347	7 34	4 14
14	Tuesday...	257	5 37	6 14	12	285	6 13	5 22	9	313	6 51	4 38	14	348	7 35	4 15
15	Wednesday...	258	5 38	6 12	13	286	6 14	5 20	10	314	6 52	4 36	15	349	7 36	4 15
16	Thursday...	259	5 39	6 11	14	287	6 15	5 18	11	315	6 54	4 34	16	350	7 37	4 15
17	Friday...	260	5 40	6 09	15	288	6 17	5 16	12	316	6 56	4 33	17	351	7 38	4 15
18	Saturday...	261	5 41	6 07	16	289	6 18	5 14	13	317	6 58	4 32	18	352	7 38	4 15
19	SUNDAY...	262	5 42	6 04	17	290	6 20	5 13	14	318	6 59	4 31	19	353	7 39	4 16
20	Monday...	263	5 44	6 02	18	291	6 21	5 11	15	319	7 01	4 29	20	354	7 40	4 16
21	Tuesday...	264	5 45	6 00	19	292	6 22	5 10	16	320	7 03	4 27	21	355	7 40	4 16
22	Wednesday...	265	5 46	5 59	20	293	6 23	5 08	17	321	7 04	4 26	22	356	7 41	4 17
23	Thursday...	266	5 47	5 57	21	294	6 25	5 06	18	322	7 05	4 26	23	357	7 40	4 18
24	Friday...	267	5 48	5 55	22	295	6 26	5 05	19	323	7 06	4 25	24	358	7 40	4 18
25	Saturday...	268	5 49	5 53	23	296	6 27	5 03	20	324	7 08	4 24	25	359	7 40	4 18
26	SUNDAY...	269	5 50	5 51	24	297	6 28	5 02	21	325	7 09	4 23	26	360	7 41	4 19
27	Monday...	270	5 52	5 49	25	298	6 30	5 00	22	326	7 10	4 23	27	361	7 41	4 20
28	Tuesday...	271	5 53	5 47	26	299	6 31	4 59	23	327	7 11	4 22	28	362	7 42	4 21
29	Wednesday...	272	5 54	5 45	27	300	6 32	4 57	24	328	7 13	4 21	29	363	7 42	4 22
30	Thursday...	273	5 55	5 44	28	301	6 34	4 56	25	329	7 14	4 20	30	364	7 43	4 23
...	Friday...	...	...	...	29	302	6 36	4 55	26	330	7 15	4 19	31	365	7 43	4 24
...	Saturday...	...	...	...	30	303	6 38	4 50	27	331	7 16	4 19	...	...	...	...
...	SUNDAY...	...	...	...	31	304	6 39	4 49	28	332	7 18	4 19	...	...	...	...
...	Monday...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	333	7 19	4 18	...	...	...	...
...	Tuesday...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	334	7 20	4 18	...	...	...	...

MOON'S PHASES.

SEPTEMBER.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N. F.	Charlottet'n	Perig. 6th Apogee 20th
5	New Moon....	1 13 a m	1 22 a m	0 50 a m	1 53 a m	1 41 a m	2 36 a m	1 55 a m	
12	First Quarter.	4 29 p m	4 33 p m	4 06 p m	5 09 p m	4 57 p m	5 55 p m	5 11 p m	
20	Full Moon.....	3 47 p m	3 56 p m	3 24 p m	4 27 p m	4 15 p m	5 10 p m	4 29 p m	
28	Last Quarter.	4 15 p m	4 24 p m	3 52 p m	4 55 p m	4 43 p m	5 38 p m	4 57 p m	

OCTOBER.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N. F.	Charlottet'n	Perig. 4th Apogee 22nd
5	New Moon....	9 25 a m	9 34 a m	9 02 a m	10 05 a m	9 53 a m	10 48 a m	10 07 a m	
11	First Quarter.	5 08 a m	5 17 a m	4 45 a m	5 48 a m	5 36 a m	6 31 a m	5 50 a m	
20	Full Moon.....	9 03 a m	9 12 a m	8 40 a m	9 43 a m	9 31 a m	10 26 a m	9 45 a m	
27	Last Quarter.	3 40 a m	3 49 a m	3 17 a m	4 20 a m	4 08 a m	5 03 a m	4 22 a m	

NOVEMBER.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N. F.	Charlottet'n	Perigee 2nd Apogee 14th Perigee 30th
3	New Moon....	6 40 p m	6 49 p m	6 18 p m	7 20 p m	7 08 p m	8 03 p m	7 22 p m	
10	First Quarter.	10 01 p m	10 10 p m	9 38 p m	10 51 p m	10 39 p m	11 34 a m	10 53 p m	
18	Full Moon.....	2 24 a m	2 33 a m	2 01 a m	3 04 a m	2 52 a m	3 47 a m	3 06 a m	
26	Last Quarter.	1 20 p m	1 29 p m	0 57 p m	2 00 p m	1 48 p m	2 43 p m	2 02 p m	

DECEMBER.

Days.	Moon's Phases.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N. F.	Charlottet'n	Perigee 12th Apogee 27th
2	New Moon....	5 47 a m	5 56 a m	5 24 a m	6 27 a m	6 15 a m	7 10 a m	6 29 a m	
10	First Quarter.	6 17 p m	6 26 p m	5 54 p m	6 57 p m	6 45 p m	7 40 p m	6 59 p m	
18	Full Moon.....	6 56 p m	7 05 p m	6 33 p m	7 36 p m	7 24 p m	8 19 p m	7 38 p m	
25	Last Quarter.	9 39 p m	9 48 p m	9 16 p m	10 19 p m	10 07 p m	11 02 p m	10 21 p m	

THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR, for the year 1869.

Golden number.....	8	Dominical Letters.....	C
Epact.....	17	Roman Indiction.....	12
Solar Cycle.....	2	Julian Period.....	6582

The year 1869 is the latter part of the 5372nd and the beginning of the 5873rd year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5630 commences on the 30th September, 1869.

The year 1869 answers to the 6582nd year of the Julian period, to the 2622nd from the foundation of Rome, to the 2645th year of the Olympiad, and to the 7378th of the Byzantine era.

THE MONTHS.

The year seems to have been divided into months before the Deluge, for we read in Genesis: "In the second month, the seventeen day of the month." Our present months are lunar, with an additional eleven days to increase the lunar year of 354 days to the common one of 365 days.

The names of the months are of Roman origin. January was called after Janus, the two-faced God, because it begins and may also be said to end the year. February is so named from Februs, to cleanse; March, the third month, was formerly the first, and was dedicated to Mars; April is derived from the verb Aprerire, "to open," buds and flowers then beginning to open; May is said, by some antiquarian, to have been named by Romulus, in honor of the Majores or class of Senators who assisted him in the government of Rome; June is likewise said to have been so named in honor of the Juniores,

another class of Senators; August, the next month, was named after Augustus; September was formerly the seventh month, reckoning from March, and takes its name from Septem, seven; October, November, December were named from octo, eight; novem, nine; and decem, ten, as they stood in that order in the old Roman Calendar.

The Saxons used the following names to designate the months: January the Wolf month; February the Spring-wort month, because young cabbages then began to sprout; March the Lengthening month; April the Easter; May the Three Milkings, as cows were milked three times a day; June the Meadow month; July the Hay month; August the Barn; September the Grist, and October the Wine month; November the Windy, and December the Winter, and afterwards the Holy month, on account of the Birth of our Saviour.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS OR FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &C., &C.

New Year's Day*.....	January	1	Trinity Sunday.....	May	23
Epiphany*.....	"	6	Birth of Queen Victoria*.....	"	24
Septuagesima Sunday.....	"	24	Corpus Christi*.....	"	27
Quinquagesima, Shrove Tuesday.....	February	7	Accession of Queen Victoria.....	June	30
Ash Wednesday.....	"	10	Proclamation.....	"	21
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.....	"	14	St. John Baptist.....	"	24
St. David.....	March	1	St. Peter and St. Paul*.....	"	29
St. Patrick.....	"	17	DOMINION DAY.....	July	1
Palm Sunday.....	"	21	St. Michael.....	September	29
Annunciation, Lady Day*.....	"	25	All Saints Day.....	November	1
Good Friday*.....	"	26	Birth Prince of Wales.....	"	9
EASTER SUNDAY.....	"	28	First Sunday in Advent.....	"	28
Low Sunday.....	April	4	St. Andrew.....	"	30
St. George.....	"	23	Conception of the Virgin Mary*.....	December	8
Rogation Sunday.....	May	2	St. Thomas.....	"	21
Ascension Day, Holy Thursday*.....	"	6	Christmas Day*.....	"	25
Pentecost, Whit Sunday.....	"	16	St. John the Evangelist.....	"	27

The feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are legal holidays in Lower Canada. Thanksgiving or Fast Days fixed by proclamation are also legal holidays in the Lower Province.

The only legal holidays observed in the Upper Province are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Queen's Birthday, and any day set apart by proclamation.

The year 5630 of the Jewish era commences on September 6, 1869. Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks commences on December 5, 1869. The year 1286 of the Mohammedan era commences on April 13, 1869.

MEMORANDUM.—In our table of the rising and setting of the sun's upper limb we have only given the mean of British North America—the differences of the mean time of the rising or setting at our cities being for all practical purposes so small, that we have not deemed it necessary to insert Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Fredericton, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlotte Town and St. John's, Nfld., as in our previous editions.

For instance, about the time of the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes, the differences are comparatively nothing. In the month of January and June the greatest differences of time between Toronto (the extreme South-west city) and St. John's, Nfld., (the extreme North-east city) being only fifteen minutes. That is to say, that the sun on the first days of January and June will rise and set fifteen minutes later at Toronto than it will at St. John's, Nfld. On the first days of February and July the sun will rise and set eleven minutes later at Toronto than it will at St. John's, Nfld. On the first days of March and September the sun will rise and set four minutes later at Toronto than at St. John's. Or in other words, from the first days of January and June until about the end of March and the 29th of September the differences between the rising and setting of the sun at Toronto and St. John's, Nfld., decrease from our present table about seven and a half minutes to a few seconds, and increase about in the same daily proportion from the end of March and September to the beginning of June and January. Our present table gives the mean of the various places. There can be no difficulty for any intelligent person either at Toronto or St. John's, Nfld., in estimating the differences or making the necessary allowances in order to get an approximation to the true time of the rising and setting of the sun.

ECLIPSES, 1869.

In the year 1869 there will be two Eclipses of the SUN, and two of the MOON.

I.—A partial eclipse of the MOON, January 27, 1869; visible at Greenwich; invisible in Canada.

II.—An annular eclipse of the SUN, February 10-11, 1869; invisible at Greenwich; invisible in Canada; visible in southern hemisphere.

III.—A partial eclipse of the MOON, July 22-23, 1869; visible at Greenwich; invisible in Canada.

IV.—Total eclipse of the SUN, August 7, 1869; invisible at Greenwich; invisible in Canada.

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1869.

Sebat.....	January	13	Ab.....	10	July	18	Fast. Destruction of the Temple.
Adar.....	Feb'y.	11, 12	Elul.....	August	7, 8		
".....	"	13	5630.				
".....	"	24	Tishri.....	Sept.	6, 7	New Year's Feast.	
".....	"	25	".....	"	8	Fast of Godadiah.	
".....	"	26	".....	"	15	Fast. Day of Atonement.	
".....	"	25	".....	"	15, 16	20, 21	First two days of Tabernacles.
Nissan.....	March	13	".....	"	21	26	Hosanna Raba.
".....	"	27, 28	".....	"	22	27	Feast of Eighth Day.
".....	"	2, 3	".....	"	23	28	Feast of the Law.
".....	"	11, 12					
Iyar.....	"	29	Shev'an.....	October	5, 6		
".....	"	11	Kislev.....	Nov'r.	4, 5		
Sivan.....	May	16, 17	".....	"	25	29	Feast Dedication.
".....	"	9, 10	Tebet.....	Decr.	4, 5		
Tamuz.....	June	9, 10					
".....	"	27					
Ab.....	July	9					

NOTES ON THE CENSUS.

The following table shows the population of the Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada as it was at the time of the Census of 1861, and as it is expected to be each year until 1871 :—

Provinces.	POPULATION IN JAN'RY 1861.			EXPECTED POPULATION IN JAN'Y		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	1869	1870	1871
Ontario.....	725,575	670,516	1,396,091	1,962,067	2,047,334	2,136,308
Quebec.....	567,864	543,702	1,111,566	1,354,067	1,387,884	1,422,546
New Brunswick.....	129,948	122,099	252,047	319,027	319,398	327,800
Nova Scotia.....	165,584	165,273	330,857	382,365	389,343	396,449
The Dominion.....	1,588,971	1,501,590	3,090,561	4,009,526	4,143,959	4,283,103

These figures were given in the Year Book for 1868, (to which, and to that for 1867, we refer for much detailed information respecting the Census of the Dominion) and have called forth a great deal of correspondence. They are avowedly based upon the annual rate of progress of each Province between the last two Censuses, and many persons have written to the editor to express their doubt whether that rate has really been maintained. The subject had received much thought before any figures were published, and subsequent reflection and enquiry have confirmed the belief in their general accuracy. It is true that there has been, since 1861, some emigration to the United States, but on the other hand there has been a large immigration thence, such movements being the mere exchange of population natural to contiguous countries. It is also true that our main lines of railway were built, and that the immigration consequent thereupon occurred before 1861, but the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests they have created have grown up since then, and a number of small lines, in all parts of the Dominion, have also been quite lately constructed. There is consequently little doubt in the mind of the writer that the rate of progress of the past decade has been maintained in the present. The annual rate, it may be repeated, was 4.34 per cent. in Ontario, 2.50 per cent. in Quebec, 2.60 per cent. in New Brunswick and 1.82 per cent. in Nova Scotia.

When we compare the difference between the natural increase of the population here and in European Countries, we shall cease to wonder at the rapid progress of this continent. In the census year 1861, the following were the births and deaths in the several Provinces, as given in the tables :—

	Births.	Deaths.
Ontario.....	53,178	10,160
Quebec.....	40,788	12,928
New Brunswick.....	8,721	2,390
Nova Scotia.....	10,236	4,679
	112,923	30,157

Continuing a table deduced by Mr. Samuel Brown, F.S.S., from M. Quetelet's figures we have the following table of fecundity and mortality for European countries and our own :—

	Fecundity—Births to 10,000 of the population.		Mortality—Deaths to 10,000 of the population.		Ratio Births Deaths	INCREASE— Births minus Deaths.
	Census year.	Average of years.	Census year.	Average of years.		
France.....	256	255	209	232	1.11	23
Greece.....	296	288	210	..	1.38	86
Belgium.....	297	303	205	226	1.34	67
Hanover.....	321	304	234	227	1.34	77
England.....	341	323	211	210	1.53	113
Bavaria.....	341	325	262	281	1.16	44
Sweden.....	334	326	175	210	1.55	116
Netherlands.....	351	327	313	247	1.32	80
Denmark.....	342	329	217	214	1.53	15
Norway.....	356	330	184	171	1.93	159
Portugal.....	358	330	208	..	1.72	150
Spain.....	391	366	267	276	1.32	90
Austria.....	383	369	272	275	1.34	94
Prussia.....	377	398	269	262	1.45	136
Saxony.....	408	412	303	278	1.48	134
Russia.....	488	412	376	..	1.30	112
Ontario.....	381	..	71	..	5.23	310
Quebec.....	367	..	117	..	3.14	250
New Brunswick.....	346	..	94	..	3.65	252
Nova Scotia.....	309	..	141	..	2.19	168
The Dominion.....	365	..	98	..	3.75	267
The United States.....	331	..	124	..	2.67	207

Of course these figures are considerably influenced by the emigration which leaves Europe for America, which being usually of people in the prime of life, swells the births, rate here much sooner than the death rate. But after making all allowances for this, and for possible inaccuracies in our census, the influence remains, that the natural increase of the population of the Dominion is one of the most rapid in the world; a conclusion moreover strengthened by elaborate statistical investigations too lengthy to repeat here. Nor need we wonder at this. The necessities of life are abundant, the struggle for existence is not yet arduous; children are therefore a blessing rather than a burden

to their parents; and the climate being doubtless salubrious in the extreme, the increase of population is not subject to the many checks which beset it in European countries.

In proof of how little crowded are the provinces composing the Dominion, we give the following table, showing the extent of land to each inhabitant in European countries and in ours. According to the resolutions of frequent statistical congresses, the metric hectare (2.47 of an English acre) is used as the common measure of surface:—

Countries.	Population, in the census year 1,000 S	Extent in Hectares in 1,000 S	Females to 1,000 Males.	Extent in Hectares to 1,000 inhabitants.
Russia in Europe.....	59,300	477,888	1,020	8,059
Austria.....	37,451	66,518	1,004	1,776
France.....	37,386	53,028	1,001	1,418
Great Britain and Ireland.....	29,321	31,729	1,039	1,082
Italy.....	21,777	25,932	998	1,191
Prussia.....	18,491	28,955	1,007	1,566
Spain.....	15,659	50,704	1,020	3,244
Bavaria.....	4,690	7,565	1,026	1,613
Belgium.....	4,539	2,946	994	650
Sweden.....	3,860	39,924	1,059	10,344
Portugal.....	3,693	8,600	....	2,328
Netherlands.....	3,293	3,284	1,038	997
Roman States.....	3,124	4,129	953	1,338
Denmark.....	2,605	5,838	1,009	2,241
Switzerland.....	2,510	4,142	1,031	1,650
Saxony.....	2,225	1,501	1,044	674
Hanover.....	1,888	3,846	1,001	2,037
Wurtemburg.....	1,721	1,945	1,075	1,130
Norway.....	1,490	31,832	1,040	21,363
Greece.....	1,097	4,543	933	4,142
Saxe Meningen.....	172	236	1,047	1,369
Saxe Altenburg.....	137	132	1,032	960
Saxe Gotha.....	112	142	1,047	1,262
Saxe Cobourg.....	47	55	1,077	1,168
Ontario.....	1,396	31,406	924	22,500
Quebec.....	1,111	54,395	757	49,000
New Brunswick.....	252	7,020	939	27,800
Nova Scotia.....	331	4,833	998	14,600
The Dominion.....	3,090	* 97,654	945	31,601
The United States†.....	31,443	444,962	958	14,100

In the above table is also given a statement of the proportion of females and males. In old countries, as is well known, the females are the more numerous—the proportion in all Europe being 1,015 females to 1,000 males. In new countries, the reverse is the case, owing, we think, principally to the fact that it is the men who emigrate, leaving the women, at least for a time, behind them.‡ Strangely enough, though, and physiologists may examine its causes, the following disproportionate numbers of the sexes appear to have been born in the Dominion in the census year:—

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
Males.....	27,301	20,957	\$ 4,521	5,140	57,919
Females.....	25,877	19,831	4,200	5,102	55,012

Under the new political system of the Dominion, population has a great influence on the relative political power of the Provinces composing it, and the more rapid the increase of the population of any Province, the greater its influence in the Parliament at Ottawa will be.

We show in the following table the number of members of the House of Commons and the proportionate influence each Province now has, and contrast it with what the number and proportionate influence are expected to be after 1871:—

Members now.	Proportionate influence.		Members after 1871.	Proportionate influence.
82	45.3	..... Ontario.....	98	50.0
65	35.9	..... Quebec.....	65	33.2
15	8.3	..... New Brunswick.....	15	7.6
19	10.5	..... Nova Scotia.....	18	9.2
181	100.0	..... The Dominion.....	196	100.0

This change within 10 years is quite sufficiently rapid for those holding conservative views, but in the future, it may be even more so. A singular table of the fluctuation of the representation of the United States in the House of Representatives has been compiled, and shows that Virginia, first in 1790, 1800 and 1810, fell to the second place in 1820, the third in 1830, the fourth in 1840 and 1850, and the fifth in 1860, being supplanted by (1) New York, which was fifth in 1790; by (2) Pennsylvania, which was second in 1790, fell to be third in 1810 and 1820 and then regained its place; by (3) Ohio

* The area of the Dominion, in square miles, is now :
 Ontario..... (estimated) 121,260 square miles.
 Quebec..... " 210,020 " "
 New Brunswick..... " 27,105 " "
 Nova Scotia..... " 18,660 " "

Adding the area of Prince Edward Island 2,100 square miles, Newfoundland, 40,270, British Columbia, 220,001 (including Vancouver's Island 23,000) and Labrador, the Hudson's Bay and North West territories, say 2,753,000 square miles, we shall have a total for British North America of 3,389,345 square miles.

† The States only, not the territories, as per census of 1860.

‡ Out of 5,062,414 "alien passengers" who arrived in the United States between 1820 and 1860, both inclusive, 2,977,603 were males and 2,035,538 females. The sex of the remaining 49,275 was not stated.

§ Assumed, the census for New Brunswick not dividing males from females born.

which first appeared among the States in the census of 1800 ; and by (4) Illinois, which appeared for the first time, and was then last but one, in 1810. Who can tell what will be the relative position of our four Provinces half a century hence, or how many fair new ones may be added to our roll ? Some may say " let another generation see to that," but the writer cannot but hold that it is our duty to begin that care at present, and to attract by judicious political measures that emigration which is the chief source of the progress and the civilization of the new world.

The increase of population has also an important bearing on the public finances. For a country like France, with a stationary population, it is in the highest degree dangerous to increase the public debt by unproductive expenditures. In a country like the United States, with an increasing population, such an enormous increase as that caused by the late civil war will be easily bearable in a few years, if only the debt can be patiently supported without augmenting it for so long. It is in fact principally due to the increase of population in the Dominion that the Provinces have been able to bear, without severe pressure, the large increase in their debts, which they have incurred during the past twenty years.

The Dominion commenced its career on the 1st July, 1867, with a debt of \$77,500,000, (see *Year Book* for 1868, page 58,) with a population of about 3,800,000 souls, or \$20.39 per head. The annual increase of population being now about 140,000, it follows that we can, without having a heavier burden of debt to bear than we had then, increase our liabilities by \$2,856,000 *per annum* ; which, by the way, there is no doubt whatever we shall do for some time to come.

The origin, creed and occupations of the people of the Dominion are investigated at some length in previous volumes of the *Year Book*. We briefly recapitulate the statements made : the numbers being for the census year 1861 :—

Origin.

Born in the Dominion.....	2,430,624	Natives of French origin.....	926,466
		Natives of other origins.....	1,504,168
Born out of the Dominion.....	659,937	Born in England and Wales.....	136,832
		“ Ireland.....	281,260
		“ Scotland.....	133,690
		“ other countries.....	108,145
	3,090,561		3,090,561

Creed.

Roman Catholics.....	1,372,913	Congregationalists.....	17,757
Presbyterians.....	471,946	Miscellaneous Creeds.....	76,176
Anglicans.....	465,572	Of no religion.....	18,860
Wesleyans and Methodists.....	431,924	No creed stated.....	16,682
Baptists.....	189,080		
Lutherans.....	29,651		3,090,561

Occupations.

Farmers owning land, including their adult sons.....	450,000	Traders, Storekeepers, &c.....	60,000
Laborers on farms.....	100,000	Fishermen and Mariners.....	30,000
Lumberers, &c.....	40,000	Professional.....	15,000
Laborers in cities, &c., male and female	50,000	Servants and Miscellaneous.....	55,000
Mechanics of all kinds, including Sempstresses, &c.....	200,000		1,000,000

* The municipal census of Ontario, taken last fall by the municipal assessors, being the first, and therefore in many respects inaccurate, should nevertheless be alluded to here. It enumerates 300,000 ratepayers. There are certainly more than five, probably more than six, persons to each enumerated ratepayer throughout the Province. The latter figure would give 1,800,000 souls in Ontario in 1867, which is probably not far from the truth. A municipal census is always far below the truth in matters relating to property, owing to the general but absurd reluctance of people to give the assessors correct figures, and to the numerous omissions which the assessors' statements almost invariably show. The following figures, which we collate with those of the census of 1861, must, therefore, be taken with some qualification :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.	Dogs.
Census of 1861.....	1,015,000	1,179,000	776,000	380,000	.....
Municipal census of 1867.....	960,000	1,800,000	650,000	350,000	100,000

It is to be hoped that the municipal authorities in Quebec will hereafter pay more attention than they have yet done to their municipal statistics ; and that municipal organization will progress in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from which provinces it is now almost impossible to gather any trustworthy details.



MAP

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

Showing the
Railways and their Principal Connections

Engraved for the Year Book and Almanac of British North America
by Burdand, Lafranc & Co Montreal 1867.

OUR BOUNDARIES.

Nothing has occurred since the publication of the last *Year Book* to call for any further remarks on the general subject of "Our Boundaries" than those to be found in pages 41 to 47 there.

The question as to the boundary of the United States between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and the question as to the Hudson's Bay Company's rights are as yet unsettled.

The correspondence respecting a slight difficulty with Newfoundland, as to jurisdictions over Wood Island, or Isle au Bois, on the coast of Labrador, has, however, been published, of which we subjoin the material portions:—

Sir E. Head to the Duke of Newcastle.

(Copy,—No. 16.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Quebec, 25th February, 1860.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a recommendation of the Executive Council of Canada, approved by myself, with reference to Wood Island on the Coast of Labrador.

This island is situated about $57^{\circ} 10'$ west longitude, just at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. Now, if I am not mistaken, the Commission of the Governor of Newfoundland limits the jurisdiction of that Government as follows:—

"In and over our Island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and all the Coast of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudson's Straits to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon on the said coast to the fifty-second degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said Coast of Labrador, as also of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected or established, within the said Island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, or on the Coast of Labrador within the limits aforesaid, or in the said islands adjacent to that part of the said coast, for and during our will and pleasure."

It will be observed—1st. That the due north line forming the western boundary in Labrador of the Government of Newfoundland, begins to run from Anse Sablon, or Blanc Sablon Bay, as it is called in *Bayfield's Chart* of 1832-4; consequently, that line of itself can affect nothing south of its commencement.

2. That the islands given to Newfoundland are those adjacent to the Coast of Labrador, belonging to that Government. But the word adjacent is hardly applicable to an island which is nearer to another territory, viz., that of Canada.

If, for example, in dividing the bed of a river the islands were annexed, respectively, to the bank to which they were adjacent, no one would say that an island which was nearer to the right bank than it was to the left could be called adjacent to the latter.

I hold, therefore, that the whole of Wood Island, which clearly, according to *Bayfield's Chart*, is much nearer to Canadian ground than it is to the Territory of Newfoundland, must be taken to be already part of the Territory of Canada, and I have to request Your Grace's consideration of the question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

The Duke of Newcastle to Sir Edmund Head.

(Copy,—Canada,—No. 35.)

DOWNING STREET, 13th April, 1860.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your Despatch.

You refer me to "*Bayfield's Chart* of 1832-34," and consider that the Island as laid down in this chart cannot be esteemed "adjacent" to that part of the Labrador coast, which is placed by Royal Instructions under the Government of Newfoundland, and that it is consequently within the Territory of Canada. On referring to this chart, I cannot say that I think it so conclusive on the question of proximity as it appears to yourself. Before, however, Her Majesty's Government consider this question further, they would be glad to have before them a Report of the Law Officers of your Government, as to the legal authority on which the claim of Canada rests to the Territory to which you consider the island an appendage.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NEWCASTLE.

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 11th October, 1860.

Sir,—In compliance with your reference to the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, endorsed on a letter from the Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, respecting Isle au Bois on the Coast of Labrador, I have the honor of transmitting, together with the reference, a report of the Commissioner, in regard to the exact geographical position of that island.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

The Honorable the Attorney General, &c., &c., &c., Quebec.

Governor's Secretary transmits, to the Law Officers of the Crown, Copy Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting Isle au Bois on the Coast of Labrador.

(Copy,—No. 12,257,—1860.)

Referred to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands for report as to the exact geographical position of Island.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER, Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 10th October, 1860.

The only exhibit of the coast of Labrador, upon which any certain knowledge of the exact geographical position of the Island known as "Isle au Bois," can be safely and satisfactorily relied, is the hydrographical chart, better known as *Captain Bayfield's Chart* of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Strait of Belle Isle.

According to the chart (sheet No. 1) "Isle au Bois," called on the chart "Wood Island," is situated on the northerly coast of the western outlet of the Strait of Belle Isle from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and adjacent to that part of the coast of Labrador, well known as the Basin or Harbor of "Anse au Blanc Sablon."

The island in its general configuration, is much in the shape of a right angled triangle, its northern or longest side bearing nearly due north-west and south-east. The apex of the triangle being at the north-west extremity of the island, leaving a channel of about half of a marine mile between it and the mainland, whilst at its south-eastern extremity or easternmost point, bearing nearly south-south-west from the easternmost point of the Bay of "Anse au Sablon," a broad channel of about two miles opens upon the Strait of Belle Isle.

The geographical position of the above external boundaries of Wood Island, more especially as regards its eastern extremity as relative to the geographical position of the eastern boundary of the Province, to be hereinafter referred to, may be set down, according to Captain Bayfield's said chart, as follows:—

Easternmost point.....	Latitude $51^{\circ} 23' 20''$	Longitude $57^{\circ} 9' 33''$
Southernmost point.....	" $51^{\circ} 22' 50''$	" $57^{\circ} 10' 20''$
North-west extremity.....	" $51^{\circ} 24' 10''$	" $57^{\circ} 11' 40''$

Now, agreeably to the Imperial Act, 6 Geo. IV., chap. 59, clause ix., whereby certain parts of the coast of Labrador and adjacent islands are re-annexed to Lower Canada, and wherein it is enacted "that so much of the said coast as lies to the west-ward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the Bay or Harbour of "Anse au Sablon," inclusive, as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, with the

Island of Anticosti and all other islands adjacent to such part, as last aforesaid, of the coast of Labrador, shall be and the same are hereby re-annexed to make a part of the said Province of Lower Canada," &c., the eastern limit or boundary of the Province, so as to include the Bay of "Anse au Sablon," would properly lie at the southernmost point of that part of the Coast of Labrador, situate between the said Bay or Harbor of "Anse au Sablon," and the small bay called "St. Clair" lying east of said "Anse au Sablon," as shewn on the chart, wherefrom a line being drawn due north to the 52nd parallel of latitude, all the territory to the west of said line pertains to Canada, whilst all or any island lying west of a line drawn due south from the aforesaid southernmost point or eastern limit of the Bay of "Anse au Sablon," being adjacent to such part of the territory of the Province on the coast of Labrador, also, of right belong to Canada, and form part of the District of Saguenay in Lower Canada.

Referring again to *Bayfield's Chart*, the easternmost point of the Bay or Harbour of Anse au Sablon identical with the southernmost point of that part of the coast of Labrador lying between "Anse au Sablon" and the Bay adjoining on the east, appears so clearly defined as to admit of its geographical position being set down from the Chart as lying in latitude $51^{\circ} 25' 5''$ north, and in longitude west from Greenwich $57^{\circ} 8' 15''$. Whence a line drawn due south towards the sea will pass $1' 20''$ of arc (equal to about 1,700 yards) to the eastward of the easternmost point of "Ile au Bois," which places that island geographically within the jurisdiction of the Province. All which is respectfully submitted.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 29th April, 1864.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

LAPRAIRIE, 12th March, 1864.

Sir,—In my report of progress of the date of the 31st August last, and in my general report of last year, I had the honor to bring to your knowledge the acts of authority practised by a Customs Officer of the Government of Newfoundland on Canadian Territory, at a place called Anse aux Blancs Sablons, in the Strait of Belle-Isle.

These acts of authority consisted in the exaction of customs duties on goods that Messrs. Fruing & Co., and Messrs. Le Boutillier & Brothers had in their stores, which are situated in a part of l'Anse aux Blancs Sablons, which has always been recognized as belonging to Canada, * * * * * which contains valuable cod fishing establishments, and rich fishing grounds.

Before last year, no officer of Newfoundland had ever attempted to claim any authority beyond a line drawn from the Anse aux Blancs Sablons Brook, at the bottom of the said Anse, and extending due south to the sea, and as I did not myself pretend to go beyond that said line, no conflict of jurisdiction was apprehended between the Officers of Newfoundland and Canada. * * * *

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) P. FORTIN.

Honorable William McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Report on the exaction of Customs Duties by the Government of Newfoundland, on Canadian soil.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 19th March, 1864.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honor to report the recurrence of acts of jurisdiction on the part of officers of the Government of Newfoundland, on that part of the coast of Labrador which is within the eastern frontier of Canada, at Blanc Sablon Bay.

The Imperial Statute, 6 Geo. IV., cap. 59, re-annexed to Canada certain portions of the coast of Labrador, and all adjacent islands, formerly within the Province of Newfoundland. That Act established the boundary line as drawn due north and south from the Bay of Blanc Sablon (inclusive) as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, including all islands adjacent. In consequence of seizures made at Wood Island by the Customs Officers of Newfoundland, in 1860, a report of facts was made by this Department to the Law Officers of the Crown, describing the geographical position of the island and also the exact line of boundary, as laid down from the terms of the Imperial Statute. The joint opinion of the then Attorneys General is, that Wood Island is within the limits of Canada. Acting upon that opinion, the Department has instructed its officers to regard as Canadian territory and exercise authority over the islands and mainland situated west of the line so drawn. At the bottom of Blanc Sablon Bay, close to the frontier, but clearly inside (or westward) of such a line there are important fishing establishments owned by Canadians. Last year, an officer of Newfoundland levied Customs dues at one of these establishments; and the parties aggrieved apply for redress through this Department.

The undersigned respectfully submits this matter for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

(Signed,) WM. McDOUGALL, Commissioner.

Extract from P. Fortin's Report of Progress, dated 17th August, 1864.

"While at Blanc Sablons, I visited, as usual, the establishments that have always been considered as being on Canadian territory, and I was told at Messrs. LeBoutillier Brothers, and at Messrs. Fruing and Co., that the Collector of Newfoundland had been at their establishments and had exacted duties on the goods they had imported this year in the same way as they had done last year, which duties they had been forced to pay so as to avoid the seizure of their goods. I may add that the Officers of the Newfoundland Government claim the whole of Blancs Sablons Bay, and the whole of Ile a Bois as a consequence: *The Western limits of the Government of Newfoundland (on the Labrador coast) is latitude, $51^{\circ} 25'$ north; longitude $57^{\circ} 09'$ west.* The words in *italic* are extracted from the Governor of Newfoundland's Commission.

"On the 25th July, I met, at Blancs Sablons, the Government of Newfoundland's armed cutter *Hawk*, with Stephen Marsh, Esquire, Commissioner of Fisheries, on board. This officer showed me how far he had been instructed to extend his jurisdiction, and it included Blancs Sablons Bay, and the whole of Ile a Bois or Wood Island, and as my instructions were to the effect that my jurisdiction extended over the whole of Ile a Bois, it naturally follows that there is a conflict of authority for that Island and a part of the Anse de Blancs Sablons, and the inhabitants of these parts live in a great state of uneasiness, and business suffers on that account. It is very much to be hoped that the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland will come to an agreement on that matter, and an actual boundary will be placed, so as to define precisely, and mark the limits of the eastern frontier of Canada in the Strait of Belle Isle."

Extract from P. Fortin's Report of Progress, dated 7th August, 1865.

"The Collector of Customs for Newfoundland, stationed at or near l'Anse aux Blancs Sablons, had exacted this year, as well as last year from the establishments of Fruing & Co., situated near the head of l'Anse aux Blancs Sablons; and of LeBoutillier Brothers, situate near the western side of Ile a Bois, customs duties to the amount of £48 sterling from the former house, and £40 from the latter."

"This had taken place early in the season, and long before I could arrive at these places to be in a position to oppose the pretensions of the Newfoundland official and protect the parties above mentioned. I will add, for your information on this subject, that the Collector of Newfoundland, in support of the claim of his Government to jurisdiction over the contested territory, produces a copy of Sir Alexander Bannerman's Commission as Governor of Newfoundland, printed in the *Royal Gazette* of that Colony, in which it is stated that the western limit of the Government of Newfoundland (on the coast of Labrador) is latitude $51^{\circ} 25'$ north, longitude $57^{\circ} 09'$ west, and includes Blancs Sablons (l'Anse aux Blancs Sablons) and Wood Island (Ile a Bois.)

"If the said western limit of the Government of Newfoundland does extend to the parallel of longitude $57^{\circ} 09'$ west, then it would seem by all the hydrographical charts that I have in my possession that it would include 'Blanc Sablons' and 'Wood Island.'

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.

So little is known concerning the Municipal Loan Fund, even by the Treasurers of the interested municipalities themselves, that a page or two of the *Year Book* cannot perhaps be better used than in presenting some details of its nature, history, and present position—a work, fortunately, not difficult of accomplishment, since we have the assistance of the report made upon the subject, in 1864, by the Hon. John Simpson, now Assistant Auditor of the Dominion.

"Politics!—my politics are Railways!" cried the late Sir Allan N. MacNab, when Premier of a Canadian administration, not many years ago. The Municipal Loan Fund is an offspring of the headlong finance of those times. It was established as for *Upper Canada*, by 16 Vic., Cap. 22, in 1852. The credit of the Government of Canada was at that time good—that of the municipalities which had not long been thoroughly organized, not yet established—and the intention of the projectors of the Municipal Loan Fund was to procure money for the use of the counties, townships, towns, and cities, at the comparatively cheap rate at which Government could obtain it. The borrowing powers given to the municipalities under the Act were unlimited as to the extent of the loans, which were, however, to be approved by the Governor in Council, and were only to be for the purpose of effecting public improvements.

Two short years were sufficient to show some of the evils of this system. Reckless municipalities plunged deeply into speculative undertakings, their lavish expenditure of money brought down even the Provincial credit, and by 18 Vic., Cap. 13, 1854, the Fund was limited to £1,500,000 sterling, (\$7,300,000), and the extent to which a municipality might borrow defined to be 20 per cent. on the aggregate valuation of its property as *per* the assessment roll. The same Act created the *Lower Canada* Municipal Loan Fund, which was to be subject to similar limitations. By 22 Vic., Cap. 15, 1859, it was provided that further loans to *Upper Canada* municipalities should cease, and that only \$400,000 more should be lent to *Lower Canada* municipalities. By another Act, passed on the same day, it was also provided, "That a sum of money bearing the same proportion to that which under the 'Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1859, will be payable yearly to the Seigniors in Lower Canada as the population of the Townships of Lower Canada shall, by the census of 1861, be found to bear to that of the Seignories, shall be payable yearly out of Provincial Funds to the credit of the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund, but for the benefit of the Townships only, including the Town of Sherbrooke and St. Armand East and West, in the County of Missisquoi." Also, "that a sum of money equal in amount to the capital at 6 per cent. per annum of the sum which will be payable yearly to Seigniors in Lower Canada out of Provincial Funds, added to the sum of \$140,000, payable to the Seminary of Montreal, shall be deducted from the amount of the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund."

The payments to be made for the use of Municipal Loan Fund monies were affected by provisions similar for both Provinces.

The Act 16 Vic., Cap. 22, fixed these at 6 per cent. per annum for interest, and 2 per cent. for Sinking Fund.

The whole western country at that time labored under a delusion that railways must pay handsome dividends wherever located and however managed—a stupidity which now seems incomprehensible, but is no more wonderful than the feverish speculations in lands which prevailed at the same period, or the financial excitement of the historical South Sea bubble in England, or of the Mississippi scheme in France.

Many of the Upper Canada municipalities, and a few even in Lower Canada, therefore hastened to secure as much of the Loan Fund money as possible, to invest it in the stock or bonds of some railway which was supposed to be of special local interest. They all expected the railways to pay the interest, and never thought that they would be called upon themselves to disburse a dollar. They soon, however, found that they were like individuals who have carelessly endorsed their neighbours' notes—and those which had borrowed too extensively were quite unable to meet their liabilities.

Two Acts were consequently passed. The first, (20 Vic., Cap. 20,) provided with respect to the case of municipalities in default, that as it might be inexpedient to press the collection of the whole sum due, the Governor might issue his warrant to the Sheriff directing what rate should be levied, but it should not be less than 12½ cents on the dollar of the assessed yearly value of property. The second, (22 Vic., Cap. 15,) provided that instead of the payments previously to be made by municipalities, a sum equal to 5 cents on the dollar of the assessed yearly value, or to the like per centage on the interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the assessed actual value should be annually paid on or before the first day of December in each year, until principal and interest should be paid, or a smaller sum should be sufficient to satisfy the same, in which case such smaller sum only should be paid. This sum was made the first charge on the funds, and the Treasurer was to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in default of payment to the extent of funds in his hands, and all profits or dividends from works which received moneys from defaulting municipalities were to be paid in to Government and placed to the credit of the municipality, and no further debts were to be incurred by any municipality indebted to the Fund until such indebtedness was discharged, and as long as any municipality was indebted, it was to have no share in Clergy Reserve monies or other monies which would otherwise come to it from Provincial sources. It followed naturally, from these two measures, that Government which was at first indirectly responsible for the Municipal Loan Fund debentures, became directly liable for the same. They were called in and the holders paid off, the necessary amount being raised by the negotiation of the ordinary obligations of the Government. This arrangement has worked tolerably until now, so far as the collection of the debts by Government is concerned, but in the opinion of the writer the time has arrived when a final settlement of the Fund should be come to, for it is still most unsatisfactory as regards the municipalities.

It will be remarked, that 5 cents on the dollar on the 6 per cent. of the actual value of the assessed property will have to be paid by defaulting municipalities for all time. The interest on the default will, of course, constantly accumulate, in almost all cases much faster than the value of property. Thus an incubus upon property exists which can never be removed, and every effort made by a locality to

improve its position can only succeed in increasing its annual payment to the Fund. The consequence is that prosperity has long been a stranger to localities which were formerly most flourishing—their assessment roll keeps low, and a want of enterprise pervades all classes of their inhabitants, whether business men or farmers.

Such being the fact, there can be no doubt that the Provincial Legislatures, which have now come into possession of the rights of the old Province of Canada with reference to this fund, should at once declare that the amount payable by the municipalities should be fixed at a sum not liable to increase with the assessment, which could at once be funded like any other debt, debentures representing it being handed to the Province, when the Fund would cease to exist. The only subject for much discussion is, what this sum should be.

It appears to the writer that it would only be just, and in accordance with modern policy, for the Provinces to recognize that the railways and harbors within their limits are not of local but of general interest, for they are used by the people at large. In this case they should at once assume all debts incurred for such purposes to the Fund. Perhaps, however, it will in equity be necessary to provide for compensation to municipalities which have made advances to railways from their own means, and this might be done by enacting that debentures, whose interest should be to the extent of two or two and a half per cent, on the annual value of their assessed property, should be taken from municipalities which had borrowed from the Fund, of which the proper amount could be handed to municipalities which have built railroads by the proceeds of their own debentures.

The injustice of the present arrangement is manifest. Ottawa city is taxed 5 cents on the dollar for money lent to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, for which, though it benefits the counties of Carleton, Russell, and Prescott, these counties have not to pay a cent, while it gives to the whole country access to the capital. Brantford is taxed heavily for its loan to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, which benefits all the counties from Goderich to Fort Erie, and pours on the Grand Trunk road a quantity of produce, which flows down and benefits the merchants of Toronto and the whole country at least as far as Montreal. Lanark and Renfrew are taxed for having brought about improvements which benefit Pontiac and all the Upper Ottawa as much as themselves. This state of things cannot be allowed to be permanent.

The following table, (re-arranged from Mr. Simpson's report,) shews the amounts borrowed by each municipality, and the objects to which they were applied:—

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND—UPPER CANADA (Ontario).

Municipalities.	Spent on Railroads	Spent on local improvements.	Municipalities.	Spent on Railroads	Spent on local improvements.
COUNTIES—	\$	\$	CITIES—	\$	\$
Grey		16,000	Ottawa	200,000	
Northumberland & Durham		460,000	London	375,400	
Perth	200,000	88,000	Total Cities	\$ 575,400	
Oxford		20,000	TOWNS—		
Lincoln		48,000	Port Hope	680,000	180,000
Lambton		16,000	Niagara	280,000	
Lanark and Renfrew	800,000		Cobourg	500,000	
Elgin	80,000		Brantford	500,000	
Hastings		157,600	Paris	40,000	
Essex		32,000	Prescott	100,000	
Huron and Bruce	300,000	8,000	St. Catharines	100,000	90,000
Total Counties	\$ 1,380,000	845,600	Woodstock	100,000	
TOWNSHIPS—			Cornwall		12,000
Hope	60,000		Belleville		20,000
Bertie	40,000		Simcoe	100,000	
Brantford	50,000		Brockville	400,000	
Wainfleet	20,000		Stratford	100,000	
Canborough	8,000		Goderich		100,000
Monrton and Sherbrooke	20,000		Barrie		12,000
Middleton		5,000	Chatham		100,000
Stanley		10,000	Dundas		52,000
Woodhouse	80,000		Guelph	80,000	
Norwich	200,000		Peterboro	100,000	
Ops	80,000		Total Towns	\$ 3,080,000	566,000
Windham	100,000		VILLAGE—		
Elizabethtown	154,000		Chippewa	20,000	6,000
Total Townships	\$ 812,000	15,000	Grand Total (\$7,300,000)	\$ 5,867,400	1,432,600

The "local improvements" were of various kinds.

The largest sum, \$460,000, was spent by Northumberland and Durham, upon gravel roads within the County.

Goderich spent \$40,000 on the town streets, besides lending \$60,000 to a Gravel-road Company.

St. Catharines invested \$52,000 in stock in and loans to a Gas light Company, and lent a good deal to gravel roads.

Port Hope lent \$180,000 to the Harbor Commission.

Lincoln lent \$48,000 to a Macadamized Road Company.

Chippewa improved with its \$6,000 a canal connecting the Welland and Niagara rivers.

UPPER CANADA (Ontario).—Continued.

Municipalities.	Railroads in which Invested.	Stock.	Loans.	Totals.
		\$	\$	\$
<i>Brought forward.</i>		270,000	620,000	300,000
Township of Wainfleet.....	Buffalo, Goderich and Bran-			
do Canboro.....	ford Railroad	20,000		
U. C. Huron and Bruce.....	do do	8,000		
Townships of Moulton & Sherbrooke.	do do	300,000		
County of Perth.....	do do	20,000		
Town of Paris.....	do do	200,000		
Town of Statford.....	do do	40,000	100,000	
				1,278,000
City of Ottawa.....	} Bytown and Prescott Rail- }	.....	200,000	
Town of Prescott.....		.....	100,000	
				300,000
Town of St. Catharines.....	Port Dalhousie and Thorold			
	Railway.....	100,000		
				100,000
Town of Woodstock.....	Woodstock and Lake Erie Rail-			
	way and Harbor Company.....		100,000	
Township of Woodhouse.....	do do		80,000	
do Norwich.....	do do		200,000	
do Windham.....	do do		100,000	
Town of Simcoe.....	do do		100,000	
				580,000
County of Elgin.....	London and Port Stanley R. R.	80,000		
City of London.....	do do	200,000	175,400	
				455,400
U. C. Lanark and Renfrew.....	Brockville and Ottawa R. R.		800,000	
Town of Brockville.....	do do		400,000	
Township of Elizabethtown.....	do do		154,000	
				1,354,000
Town of Guelph.....	Galt and Guelph R. R.	80,000		
				80,000
Town of Cobourg.....	Cobourg and Peterboro' R.R.	500,000		
				500,000
Town of Port Hope.....	} Peterboro' and Port Hope R.R. }	680,000		
Township of Hope.....	Port Hope, Lindsay and Ber-			
	verton R. R.			
Township of Ops.....	do do	60,000		
Town of Peterboro'.....	do do	80,000		
			100,000	920,000
	Totals.....	\$ 2,638,000	3,229,400	5,867,400

LOWER CANADA (Quebec.)

Municipalities.	Railroads.	Amount	Municipalities.	Railroads.	Amount
		\$			\$
Co. of Stanstead } Stanstead, Shef-		71,000	Co. of Megantic, } Megantic Jc. R'y }		5,840
for 3 townships. } ford & Chambly }			for Tp. of Ireland } and Navig. Co. }		
" Shefford.....	Railway Co.	215,000			
Tp. of W. Farnham	do	30,000	City of Three Rivs. }	Stock in G. T. R. }	160,000
" Shefford	do	50,000		Co. for branch.. }	
" Granby	do	30,000			
" Bolton.....	do	13,000	" Quebec..... }	N. Sh. & St. Mau- }	50,000
" Stukely, N....	do	16,000		rice R'y & N. Co. }	
" Stukely, S....	do	10,000			
" Magog.....	do	12,000	St. Armand West. }	Mont'l & Ver'nt }	15,000
		447,000	Tp. of Stanbridge. }	Junc. R'y Co.. }	50,000
Co. of Terrebonne. }	Montreal & By- }	94,000	Vil. of Philipsburg. }	do do ..	2,000
" Ottawa..... }	town Rail'y Co. }	137,000			
		\$ 225,000			67,000
				Grand total... \$	954,840

We now come to the question, What the present position of the Fund is, and how heavily does it press upon the municipalities. Here we will speak of Ontario and Quebec separately, and the pressure of the loan in the former Province is perhaps best shown by a table giving the account of each municipality in juxtaposition with the amount of its assessment;* and in the column of assessment we have added together real and personal estate, excluding the value of taxable incomes, which is an uncertain kind of property, differently assessed in different places, in many cases hardly assessed at all, and is never an important item.

* The assessment of different municipalities is not at all equal to the saleable value of property, being in some cases nearly one-half less. But there is no reason to suppose that fraudulent returns are made, to evade the M. L. F. tax, the differences being due to the want of a Provincial "equalization" of the principles on which the assessment should be made by the assessors.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND—LOWER CANADA (Quebec).

Municipalities.	Advanc'd for Railroads	Advanc'd for local purposes.	Municipalities.	Advanc'd for Railroads	Advanc'd for local purposes.
COUNTIES—	\$	\$	TOWNSHIPS (Continued)—	\$	\$
Stanstead (for Tps. of Stanstead, Magog and Bolton)	71,000		Bolton	13,000	
Shefford	215,000		Stukely, North	16,000	
Terrebonne	94,000		Stukely, South	10,000	
Ottawa	131,600		Magog	12,000	
Megantic (for Tp. of Ireland)	5,840		Grantham, Wendover, and Simpson		10,000
Total Counties	\$ 517,440		Inverness		18,000
PARISHES—			Laterriere		3,300
Ste. Marie de Monnoir		4,000	Chicoutimi		5,000
Ste. Romuald d'Etchemin		20,000	Tremblay		2,400
St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans		8,000	Stanbridge	50,000	
St. Germain de Rimouski		50,000	Chester, West		675
St. Michel de Bellechasse		24,000	Warwick		1,000
St. Eusebe de Stanfold		3,000	Ham and South Ham		1,000
St. Helene de Kamouraska		1,200	Aston		1,000
St. Cecile de Beauharnois		10,000	Wotten		1,000
Ste. Anne de la Parade		20,000	St. Camille		1,000
Grand Baie		4,000	Newton		1,000
Bagotville		4,200	St. Jean (Chicoutimi)		400
Grand Riviere		1,575	Total Townships	\$ 211,000	161,275
St. Valere de Bulstrode		6,000	CITIES—		
St. Armand, West	15,000		Montreal		800,000
St. Maurice		1,000	Three Rivers	160,000	60,000
N. D. de Mont Carmel		1,000	Quebec	50,000	
St. Christophe d'Arthabaska		1,000	St. Hyacinthe		16,000
St. Paulin		400	Total Cities	\$ 210,000	876,000
St. Narcisse		1,000	TOWNS—		
St. Frederick (Beauce)		1,000	Sherbrooke		80,000
St. Stanislas		1,000	St. John		20,000
La Visitation (Champlain)		1,000	Sorel		20,000
Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan		750	Terrebonne		10,000
St. Prosper		1,000	Levis		40,000
Ste. Marie Magdeleine		800	Total Towns	\$	170,000
St. Didace		1,000	VILLAGES—		
Aubert Gallion		1,000	Varennes		2,000
St. Jean de Matha		1,000	Huntingdon		7,000
St. Celestin		1,000	Laprairie		4,000
St. Polycarpe		1,000	Longueuil		12,000
Pointe du Lac		400	Chambly Basin		10,500
St. Joseph (Beauce)		1,000	Vermont		32,000
St. Francois (do)		1,000	Princeville		12,000
St. Marie (do)		1,000	Arthabaskaville		4,000
Total Parishes	\$ 15,000	174,325	St. Jean Baptiste		2,000
TOWNSHIPS—			Philipsburg	2,000	
Acton		24,000	Victoriaville		4,000
Roxton		30,000	Plessisville		2,000
Lingwick		10,000	Total Villages	\$ 2,000	91,500
Tring		20,000	Grand Total (\$2,428,540)	\$ 955,440	1,473,100
Farnham, West	30,000				
Shefford	50,000	7,500			
Granby	30,000				
Ascot and Westbury		8,000			
Somerset, North		16,000			

The following tables, from Mr. Simpson's report, show the nature of the railroad investments made by the municipalities:—

UPPER CANADA (Ontario.)

Municipalities.	Railroads in which Invested.	Stock.	Loans.	Totals.
Town of Niagara	Erie and Ontario Railroad	\$ 60,000	\$ 220,000	\$
Village of Chippewa	do do	20,000		300,000
Township of Bertie	Buffalo, Goderich and Brantford Railroad			
do Brantford	do do	40,000		
Town of Brantford	do do	50,000		
		100,000	400,000	
Carried forward		\$ 270,000	620,000	300,000

1st. Municipalities in Ontario which have paid interest and have an amount to the credit of their Sinking Fund, June 30, 1868. (Those which advanced money to railroads marked (r).)

Ontario.	Amount of Loan.	At credit of Sinking Fund.	Total Debt	Assessment value of Property, 1867.	Proportion of M. L. F. Debt to total Assessment.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	Per cent.
Bertie, Township (r).....	40,000	1,656	38,344	620,395	6.18
Brantford, Township (r).....	50,000	24,533	25,467	2,031,604	1.25
Belleville, Town.....	20,000	9,711	10,289	2,475,066	0.41
Bruce, Co. (r).....	55,000	23,684	31,316	3,996,726	0.78
Canboro, Township (r).....	8,000	3,932	4,068	121,550	3.35
Conwall, Town.....	12,000	5,785	6,215	376,660	1.65
Elgin, County (r).....	80,000	41,937	38,063	7,157,408	0.53
Essex, County.....	32,000	11,330	20,670	*6,324,089	0.78
Grey, County.....	16,000	9,200	6,800	5,228,323	0.13
Guelph, Town (r).....	80,000	765	79,235	1,348,952	5.88
Huron, Co. (r).....	253,000	129,762	123,238	8,756,253	1.41
Hastings, Co.....	157,600	63,722	93,878	*3,135,513	3.00
Lincoln, Co.....	48,000	22,895	25,105	7,283,153	0.34
Lambton, Co.....	16,000	7,930	8,070	*6,716,260	0.12
Moulton & Sherbrooke, Townships (r).....	20,000	10,033	9,967	219,901	4.53
Middleton, Township.....	5,000	2,766	2,234	*332,903	0.13
Northumberland & Durham, Co's.....	460,000	72,293	387,707	*10,196,648	3.82
Oxford, Co.....	20,000	10,067	9,933	10,412,444	0.10
Paris, Town (r).....	40,000	20,335	19,665	692,971	2.85
Stanley, Township.....	10,000	4,930	5,070	514,220	0.98
Wainfleet, Township (r).....	20,000	10,464	9,536	417,004	2.29
	\$ 1,442,600	487,730	954,870		

2nd. Municipalities in Ontario which have fallen into arrears. June 30, 1868. (Those which advanced money to railroads marked (r).)

Ontario.	Amount of Loan.	Amount of Arrears.	Total Debt	Assessed value of Real and Personal Property, 1867.	Proportion of M. L. F. Debt to total Assessment.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	Per cent.
Brantford, Town (r).....	500,000	256,428	756,428	1,656,997	45.65
Brockville, Town (r).....	400,000	302,855	702,855	1,075,401	65.36
Barrie, Town.....	12,000	2,009	14,089	505,418	2.77
Cobourg, Town (r).....	500,000	471,408	971,408	1,250,733	77.67
Chippewa, Village, (r).....	26,000	7,759	33,759	187,575	18.00
Chatham, Town.....	100,000	34,546	134,546	1,029,315	13.07
Dundas, Town.....	52,000	37,904	89,904	798,719	11.25
Elizabethtown, Township (r).....	154,000	96,735	250,735	773,451	32.42
Goderich, Town.....	100,000	29,693	129,693	799,659	16.22
Hope, Township (r).....	60,000	37,623	97,623	814,548	11.98
London, City (r).....	375,400	255,581	630,981	4,513,900	13.98
Lanark & Renfrew, Co's (r).....	800,000	481,238	1,281,238	*5,061,874	14.00
Niagara, Town (r).....	280,000	224,278	504,278	308,039	163.70
Norwich, Township (r).....	200,000	158,684	358,684	1,338,097	26.80
Ottawa, City (r).....	200,000	75,889	275,889	4,792,466	5.75
Ops, Township (r).....	80,000	57,280	137,280	370,504	37.05
Port Hope, Town (r).....	860,000	730,663	1,590,663	1,193,443	133.29
Perth, County (r).....	288,000	58,426	346,426	*4,327,376	8.00
Prescott, Town (r).....	100,000	88,842	188,842	615,200	30.69
Peterboro, Town (r).....	100,000	30,062	130,062	1,126,710	11.54
St. Catharines, Town (r).....	190,000	146,741	236,741	2,440,770	9.70
Simcoe, Town (r).....	100,000	83,569	183,569	*425,183	43.17
Stratford, Town (r).....	100,000	70,309	170,309	734,280	23.19
Windham, Township (r).....	100,000	80,956	180,956	*698,365	25.91
Woodhouse, Township (r).....	80,000	62,292	142,292	*752,688	18.90
Woodstock, Town (r).....	100,000	75,613	175,613	761,185	23.07
	\$ 5,857,400	3,957,383	9,814,783		

The proportion of debt to assets in the case of most of the Ontario municipalities which are in arrears, as shewn above, is truly ridiculous, and we of course cease to wonder that they are in arrears when we remember how financially valueless to the municipalities are the railroad investments they made.

It is true that no interest on the arrears of interest has yet been charged by Government, but notwithstanding this, we may safely assert that, with two or three exceptions, the twenty-six municipalities now in arrear are falling deeper and deeper into debt. The amounts which appear against them in the above statement are consequently mere book accounts—thoroughly fictitious as assets of the Pro-

* Assessment of 1866.

vince. As previously stated the assessment roll of these localities is for the most part stationary, if not falling off, and the real value of the debt to the Government is consequently no more than the five cents on the dollar of annual assessed value, capitalized. If we capitalize at six per cent., which is the least rate we ought to assume, the sum will be just five per cent. of the total assessment, which would give the following as a very close valuation of the loans made to the railroading municipalities aforesaid :—

	\$		\$		\$
Brantford	82,849	<i>Brought forward...</i>	567,774	<i>Brought forward...</i>	1,428,498
Brockville	53,770	Lanark & Renfrew ...	253,093	Peterboro	56,335
Cobourg	62,536	Niagara	15,402	St. Catharines	122,038
Chippewa	12,060	Norwich	66,904	Simcoe	21,259
Chatham	51,465	Ottawa	200,000	Stratford	36,714
Elizabethtown	38,672	Ops	18,525	Windham	34,918
Hope	40,727	Port Hope	59,672	Woodhouse	37,634
London	225,695	Perth	216,368	Woodstock	38,059
		Prescott	30,760		
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$ 567,774	<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$ 1,428,498	Total ...	1,775,455

But the principal of the loans to these municipalities being no less than \$5,593,400, and the arrears being already \$3,853,232—together \$9,446,632—it follows that \$7,671,177 of the amount should be written off, even under existing legislation. Going into particulars, it appears that 84 per cent., or, including interest, 89 per cent. of the debt due by Brantford is irrecoverable; 87 per cent., or, including interest, 92 per cent. of that to Brockville, and so on with the rest.

The debts of the municipalities in the first of the above two tables, which are marked (r) as having given aid to railways, amount to \$566,000, less \$225,164 at the credit of their Sinking Fund, or say \$340,836. Thus the whole sum which the Province of Ontario would be called upon to assume, in order to relieve the municipalities from their railroad debts, would be :—

1st. The value of the payments by (r) municipalities paying 5 cents in the dollar	\$	1,775,455
2nd. The sum still due by solvent (r) municipalities	\$	340,836
		2,116,291
LESS—Amounts expended by these municipalities on local improvements, viz :		
Port Hope, \$180,000, but take the capital value of the 5 cents in the dollar	\$59,672	
Chippewa, Village	6,000	
Huron and Bruce, Counties	8,000	
Perth, County	88,000	
St. Catharines, Town	90,000	
	251,672	
LESS—Amounts realized or held in productive bonds by borrowing municipalities, to which the following is an approximation :—		
Guelph	\$ 19,000	
Port Hope, say	100,000	
Niagara, Town	45,000	
Brantford, Town	360,000	
St. Catharines, Town	28,000	
Stratford, Town	85,000	
Peterboro', Town	80,000	
	717,600	
LESS—The amounts set down as the capitalized value of the 5 cents in the dollar due from Woodstock, Simcoe, Woodhouse, Norwich and Windham, the court of Chancery having prevented the Province from collecting amount due from them until the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad shall have been constructed	198,774	
		1,168,046
Net	\$	948,245

It would be easy, then, to close the Fund, as a fund, at once, for the Province could take the ordinary 6 per cent. debentures of all the municipalities in payment of their indebtedness, relieving them from their obligations to the Fund, whether definite or indefinite. Of these 6 per cent. debentures, a certain amount, (about \$1,000,000) should be handed to municipalities which made advances to railroads prior to 1861 from the proceeds of their own debentures, and the balance could be held as a fund of which the interest might go in aid of railway construction in parts of the Province which do not as yet enjoy it. The municipalities could be allowed to deal with these debentures as with their ordinary bonds, and the prompt way in which all the counties, townships, cities and towns in Ontario have always met their regular debenture obligations should prevent all suspicion that interest and principal would not be duly paid. Were this done, which the rich Province of Ontario is well able to do, since the total burden to be shifted from the shoulders of municipalities to those of the Provincial Government would not exceed two millions, the localities which are now oppressed with debt would again begin to thrive,* a reproach to our finance would be wiped away, railway construction would again commence under better auspices, so that collateral as well as direct advantages would result to the whole Province as well as to the municipalities most deeply interested.

Coming now to the Quebec Fund, it becomes at once apparent that the same necessity for Provincial interference does not exist, for whereas in Ontario 80 per cent. of the Loan Fund of \$7,300,000

* The annual value of the assessed property of the municipalities of Ontario subject to the assessment of 5 cents in the dollar appears from records kept in the office of the Receiver General to have gradually decreased from \$2,880,000 in 1858 to \$2,353,000 in 1863, when the record ceases; but the annual value of the property of the same municipalities appears from the above assessment to have further decreased in 1867 to \$2,050,000

was advanced for railroads, in Quebec only 39 per cent. of a fund of \$2,428,540 was so used.* The balance was used for local improvements, the purchase of seed-grain, &c. We append, however, for the purpose of making this article more complete, a list shewing the principal municipalities which have arrears to pay and those which have an amount at the credit of their Sinking Fund. If the necessity should ever arise, as it has already arisen in Ontario, as shewn by the decreasing assessment rolls of the indebted municipalities, for dealing with the matter by means outside existing laws, it will be time enough to examine in the *Year Book* the relation of their debt to their property.

1. MUNICIPALITIES IN ARREARS (Quebec).

Municipalities.	Am't of loan.	Am't of arrears.	Total debt.	Municipalities.	Am't o loan.	Am't of arrears.	Total debt.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Acton, Tp.....	24,000	17,092	41,092	St. John, Town....	20,000	12,718	32,718
Fermont, Vil.....	32,000	18,196	50,196	St. Michel, Belle-			
Granby, Tp. (r)...	30,000	22,195	52,195	chasse.....	24,000	16,259	40,259
Levis, Town.....	40,000	9,826	49,826	St. Romuald d'Et-			
Ottawa, Co. (r)....	131,600	132,977	264,577	chemin.....	20,000	14,536	34,536
Quebec, City (r)...	50,000	2,917	52,917	St. Romuald de			
Roxton, Tp.....	30,000	25,918	55,918	Farnham.....	30,000	18,718	48,718
Shefford, Co. (r)...	215,000	115,850	330,850	Terrebonne, Coun-			
Shefford, Tp. (r)...	57,500	43,481	100,981	ty (r).....	94,000	93,136	187,136
Sherbrooke, Town.	80,000	4,916	84,916	Three Rivers,			
Stanbridge, Tp....	50,000	5,867	55,867	County (r).....	220,000	135,461	355,461
Stanstead, Co. (r)...	71,000	30,509	101,509	Tring, Tp.....	20,000	12,005	32,005
Ste. Anne de la P ^e	20,000	10,693	30,693	Sorel, Town.....	20,000	4,688	24,688
St. Germain, Ri-				Municipalities with			
mouski, Parish...	50,000	33,336	83,336	less than \$20,000	262,215	112,559	374,779

2. MUNICIPALITIES NOT IN ARREARS (Quebec).

Municipalities.	Amount of Loan.	Amount at credit of Sinking Fund.	Total Debt.	Municipalities.	Amount of Loan.	Amount at credit of Sinking Fund.	Total Debt.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Aston, Township..	1,000	.....	1,000	<i>Brought forward..</i>	822,075	244,345	577,730
Chester, West....	675	38	630	St. Christophe d'Ar.	1,000	56	904
Chicoutimi.....	5,000	441	4,556	St. Frederic.....	1,000	56	944
Champlain.....	1,000	837	163	St. Genevieve (Batis.)	750	369	381
Grande Baie.....	4,000	91	3,909	St. Helene.....	1,200	215	905
Ham & South Ham	1,000	145	855	St. Jean Baptiste...	2,000	16	1,984
Montreal.....	800,000	242,421	557,579	St. Jean, Chicoutimi.	400	18	382
Newton.....	1,000	78	922	St. Narcisse.....	1,000	130	870
Philipsburg.....	2,000	34	1,966	St. Stanislas.....	1,000	66	934
Pointe du Lac....	400	2	398	Tremblay.....	2,400	211	2,189
Plessisville.....	2,000	53	1,947	Varennes.....	2,000	388	1,612
Stanford.....	3,000	205	2,795	Warwick.....	1,000	56	904
St. Camille.....	1,000	.....	1,000	Wolton.....	1,000	88	912
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$ 822,075	244,345	577,730	<i>Totals.....</i>	\$ 836,825	246,014	590,811

The Maritime Provinces have nothing in the shape of a Municipal Loan Fund to deal with. There is, indeed, no municipal system yet in either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. In the former the counties are not organized for any fiscal purpose save for the collection of school taxes, and in the latter there are but three or four municipalities with corporate powers. In Nova Scotia the Government has been in the habit of spending money not only for the construction of railways but for the improvement of common roads, and for building small piers and wharves on the coast. No interest-bearing securities have been taken for these advances. In New Brunswick a similar plan has been adopted, but not carried to the same extent.

It will therefore be seen that for the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec to assume the municipal debts contracted for railroad purposes prior to the closing of the M. L. Fund, would only be, in effect, placing the people of those provinces in a similar position with respect to these improvements to that actually held by the inhabitants of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Moreover, this would place on a more satisfactory bases as regards comparison the finances of the Upper and Lower Provinces. It has been made a subject of complaint by Nova Scotia that to Ontario was handed over the Municipal Loan Fund, which was an interest-bearing asset. It was not seen that this interest came out of the people of Ontario. If the immense figures at which the Fund is set down were reduced to their real value, as shewn in the above article, and if, further, the burden now borne by a suffering few were distributed among the many who participate in the facilities which railroads give, it would make the whole matter much plainer to all parties concerned.

* In other words, the Ontario municipalities gave six times as much to local railroads as the Quebec municipalities did.

BANKING.

The bank systems of the several Provinces of the Dominion are not uniform, but Government and Parliament have shewn a disposition to take up the subject of banking at an early date, and the monetary laws will, no doubt, be soon assimilated. The main features of the existing state of affairs are these:—

The Banks in all the Provinces are all joint stock enterprises, specially chartered by the Legislatures, except the Bank of British North America, which exists by royal charter.*

There are 39 charters† in existence in Canada, of which 26 are in operation, besides the Bank of British North America, which does business in and is in a manner common to all the Provinces.

In Ontario	6	In New Brunswick.....	4
In Quebec	11	In Nova Scotia.....	5

The capital of these various banks varies from \$60,000 to \$6,000,000. Their total authorised capital is \$38,000,000—the greater part of which is paid up.

The shareholders of the Bank of British North America are limited in their liability to the amount of their stock, but their notes under \$4 still issued under the "Free Banking Act" of the late Province of Canada, are exceptionally secured by the deposit under that Act of Government debentures.

In the Ontario and Quebec charters, the shareholders are nominally liable to twice the amount of their stock, but it is believed that legal difficulties would interfere with the realization of any further amount than that of the stock subscribed. There is one exception to the above, the Banque du Peuple, which is really a partnership *en commandite*, in which, while the shareholders are only liable to the extent of their stock, the directors are liable under certain limitations for all the debts of the bank.

In New Brunswick, also, the double liability claim usually exists, if not in the original charters, then in the amendments which several banks have from time to time obtained.

In Nova Scotia, the shareholders appear to be liable for a further amount equal to the stock they hold, but only in case of maladministration or violation of the provisions of these banks' incorporation.

The notes issued by banks are not in any province a legal tender, but they are everywhere redeemable in gold at the place of issue. In Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, these notes are of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000. In Nova Scotia, banks are not allowed to issue notes of less than \$20, but the issue of \$4, \$5, and \$10 Provincial notes has supplied the deficiency. The Dominion Government will soon issue \$1 and \$2 notes there too.

Government notes, it may be stated, are a legal tender, payable in gold on demand at the offices of the Bank of Montreal, (as agent for the Government,) in Montreal and Toronto.

Notes stamped "St. John" have also been issued in New Brunswick, and are redeemable in gold at the office of the Bank of Montreal in St. John. The currency of New Brunswick and that of Quebec and Ontario being of the same value, the Bank of Montreal also redeems in St. John the notes stamped "Montreal" and "Toronto."

Notes stamped "Halifax" have also been lately issued in Nova Scotia, and are redeemable in gold at the office of the Bank of Montreal in Halifax. Nova Scotia currency being of less value than that of the rest of the Dominion, (the sovereign being £5, instead of £4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$), these notes are only taken by the Bank of Montreal in St. John at 3 per cent. discount, which is about their value in Quebec and Ontario also.

The character and standing of the banks is really the only security for the redemption of notes, although most of the Quebec and Ontario charters contain stipulations that the circulation shall not exceed the joint amount of the paid up capital, specie and Government securities held by banks, and that their total liabilities shall not exceed three times this amount. In New Brunswick, the principal restriction seems to be that the total liabilities of the banks shall not exceed twice their capital. In Nova Scotia, that they shall not exceed thrice their capital.

In Ontario and Quebec, the banks are obliged to hold 10 per cent. of their paid up capital in Government securities. No such condition obtains in the other Provinces.

Nowhere is there any guarantee for the safety of deposits or compulsion as to the way in which they shall be invested.

The rate of discount throughout the Dominion is now regulated by sections 17, 18, and 19 of 31 Vic., cap. 17, which provide that Banks shall not incur any penalty for usury. They may stipulate for any rate of discount not exceeding seven per cent. in advance; but no higher rate is recoverable. In addition to the discount, however, Banks may, in discounting paper elsewhere than where payable, charge one-eighth of one per cent. on paper running less than 30 days, and an additional one-eighth for every other 30 days. This is when it is payable at its own branches. If payable elsewhere than at its own branches, it may charge $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. for agency, &c., in addition to the discount.

The practical operation of these clauses is to allow of free trade in money, and of classification of customers. At the present time, certain customers can get money from Banks at 6 per cent., or less; others are paying 10, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, or more.

In our last *Year Book* we stated that we hoped to be able to present this year a table shewing the monthly fluctuations of bank business throughout the Dominion, but we are as yet unable so to do, because several of the banks in the Lower Provinces have until now neglected the law which directs them to make regular returns to Government. We therefore give this statement for Ontario and

* There are a few private Banks, owned by individuals—one in Toronto, two in Halifax.

† From a speech delivered in Parliament by Hon Mr. Rose, Minister of Finance, we extract the following:—

"The time draws nigh at which the charters of all the banks in the old Province of Canada will expire. They are limited in their operation to June, 1870, and until the end of the then next session of Parliament. There are 3 banks in Nova Scotia, with an aggregate capital of \$300,000, expiring in 1871; another in New Brunswick, with a capital of \$200,000, expiring in 1871; another in New Brunswick, with a capital of \$600,000, in 1876; one in Nova Scotia, with a capital of \$200,000, in 1873; one in New Brunswick, with a capital of \$300,000, in 1881; one in Nova Scotia, with a capital of \$120,000, in 1885; and lastly, one in New Brunswick, with a capital of \$60,000, in 1890, beyond which no bank charter in Canada extends."

Quebec only, referring to the *Year Book* for 1867, page 29, and to that for 1868, page 59, for figures which will carry back this table to January, 1861 :—

Ontario and Quebec.	Paid up Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.		Specie and Provincial Notes.	Discounts.
			Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.		
1867.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July 31.....	29,735,681	8,216,889	14,190,679	15,954,248	7,933,556	49,324,234
Aug. 31.....	29,992,210	8,026,366	13,956,293	16,182,877	7,343,503	50,284,375
Sept. 30.....	30,200,356	9,134,920	14,384,916	16,307,288	6,942,593	53,522,982
Oct. 31.....	30,289,411	10,119,069	14,988,762	16,127,894	7,972,900	55,560,282
Nov. 30.....	30,200,356	8,703,961	15,531,984	15,701,350	8,949,023	52,723,293
Dec. 31.....	30,413,086	8,080,274	14,297,350	15,392,337	9,089,402	50,662,969
1868.						
Jany. 31.....	30,612,700	8,718,928	12,975,045	15,746,143	9,770,573	51,175,582
Feb'y. 29.....	30,750,000	8,603,283	13,531,815	16,052,619	8,944,414	51,995,951
March 31.....	28,044,520	8,225,938	13,450,891	15,766,582	8,112,864	47,539,298
April 30.....	28,358,764	7,607,754	13,125,963	15,934,535	7,461,839	47,067,882
May 31.....	28,462,300	7,294,409	13,609,077	16,110,817	8,237,163	46,700,009
June 30.....	28,529,048	7,209,700	13,939,011	16,229,525	8,101,368	46,143,025

In March, 1868, a reduction is to be noticed in the paid up capital of the Banks. This is due to the disappearance from the returns of the statement of the Commercial Bank, the oldest bank in Ontario, which was obliged to suspend operations and to become amalgamated with the Merchants' Bank, two-thirds of its capital stock of \$4,000,000 disappearing in the process.

To complete the above table, we subjoin a statement shewing the circulation of the Government notes, and the per centage the Government issue bears to the total. It will be seen, by comparing this with the similar statement given last year, that the Government issues, in Quebec and Ontario, are slowly but steadily gaining on those of private banks. No doubt, were Government to order its officials at the custom houses, post offices, &c., to show any preference for Government notes, they would soon supplant the others; but it is questionable whether public opinion would support such a step, and it appears likely that the Legislation which must soon be had will rather compel the banks to hold a per centage of their circulation or of their deposits in Government securities, than deprive them of their power of issuing notes :—

Ontario and Quebec.	Bank Circulation Que. and Ont.	Government Circulation Quebec and Ontario.		Total Circulation Que. and Ont.	Percentage of Govt. Circulation to total
1867.	\$	\$		\$	\$
July	8,216,889	Aug. 7.....	3,479,693	11,696,582	29.7
Aug.	8,026,366	Sept. 4.....	3,222,693	11,249,059	32.7
Sept.	9,134,920	Oct. 2.....	3,559,693	12,694,613	27.4
Oct.	10,119,069	Nov. 6.....	3,918,242	14,037,311	24.5
Nov.	8,703,961	Dec. 4.....	4,008,242	12,712,203	27.3
Dec.	8,080,274	Jany. 1.....	4,265,242	12,345,516	28.2
1868.					
Jany.	8,718,928	Feb'y. 5.....	4,247,742	12,966,670	26.8
Feb'y.	8,603,283	March 4.....	4,126,000	12,729,283	27.3
March	8,225,938	April 1.....	3,743,000	11,968,958	29.9
April	7,607,754	May 6.....	3,535,000	11,142,754	31.2
May	7,294,409	June 3.....	3,718,000	11,012,409	31.6
June	7,209,700	July 1.....	3,751,000	10,960,700	31.7
July	6,956,496	Aug 5.....	3,674,000	10,630,496	32.7

The circulation of Government notes is not confined to the above figures, which represent the circulation in Quebec and Ontario only.

The circulation in New Brunswick is not yet large. In Nova Scotia it is assuming considerable proportions. The following were the amounts in circulation at the middle of September in all the Provinces :—

In Nova Scotia.....	\$103,000	In Quebec and Ontario.....	\$4,128,000
In New Brunswick.....	60,000	Total.....	\$4,281,000

The following table shews the paid up capital, circulation, deposits, specie and discounts of the various banks in the Dominion, and as the similar table in the *Year Book* for 1863 gave these particulars for July, so also does the present table.

The banks are classified as belonging to that Province in which the head office is.

* At the beginning of October, the following were the Dominion notes in circulation :

Quebec and Ontario.....	\$4,584,000
Nova Scotia.....	125,000
New Brunswick.....	66,000

Total.....\$4,775,000

This rapid increase, in so short a time, shows that the Government note system is not so inelastic as some writers have urged. Here we had an expansion of half a million in a fortnight—required, of course, for the moving of the crops to market.

Name of Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.		Specie and Provincial Notes.	Discounts.
			Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.		
ONTARIO.						
Gore Bank	\$ 809,280	\$ 201,512	\$ 126,315	\$ 142,351	\$ 192,351	\$ 739,014
Niagara Dist. Bank.	305,225	131,438	173,445	72,369	57,000	537,315
Bank of Toronto	800,000	680,249	298,863	1,254,729	510,600	2,464,187
Ontario Bank.....	2,000,000	963,014	1,052,415	916,542	719,390	3,971,473
Royal Canadian Bk.	1,092,875	1,049,895	646,393	833,948	659,670	2,579,276
*Bank of Commerce.	936,845	686,726	630,740	739,467	829,466	2,014,656
	5,944,225	3,712,834	2,928,171	3,959,406	2,968,477	12,296,921
QUEBEC.						
Bank of Montreal...	6,000,000	368,146	5,925,612	5,564,482	2,901,727	12,463,845
Quebec Bank.....	1,478,350	499,653	638,271	850,981	442,844	2,386,038
City Bank	1,200,000	316,127	546,514	776,126	292,090	2,269,195
Bank British N. A. .	4,866,666	882,077	1,244,498	2,380,343	824,655	5,467,277
Banque du Peuple ..	1,600,000	64,224	335,209	177,283	217,455	1,816,843
Molson's Bank	1,000,000	91,782	236,800	507,147	274,952	1,337,125
Eastern Town'ps Bk.	400,000	104,649	56,424	72,325	38,033	477,680
Banque Nationale...	1,000,000	123,551	231,595	175,184	277,123	1,163,335
Banque J. Cartier ..	991,385	72,130	240,756	440,992	76,890	1,630,327
Merchants' Bank ...	2,999,843	631,360	899,183	1,522,077	651,866	2,936,728
Union Bank of L. C.	969,151	89,963	387,221	164,471	114,301	1,485,123
Mechanics' Bank ...	271,095	.....	105,518	125,019	50,085	371,013
	22,776,490	3,243,662	10,847,601	12,756,430	6,162,021	33,804,529
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Bank of N. Brunswick	600,000	400,095	438,596	676,256	319,173	1,826,725
Commercial Bank...	600,000	312,306	286,763	17,605	82,360	1,008,008
People's Bank (a)...	60,000	100,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	150,000
St. Stephen's Bank...	200,000	233,203	13,967	38,162	29,676	345,932
	1,460,000	1,045,604	749,326	752,023	451,209	3,330,665
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Bank of Nova Scotia.	560,000	368,788	365,955	653,362	292,213	1,298,497
Union Bank, Halifax	400,000	112,540	155,088	351,923	82,739	777,062
People's Bank.....	400,000	123,000	137,554	178,761	98,902	749,719
Bank of Yarmouth...	129,400	154,820	12,417	14,658	11,625	289,511
Commercial Bank, Windsor.....	64,980	63,000	29,971	37,101	10,809	190,613
	1,554,380	822,748	701,985	1,235,805	496,288	3,305,402
Grand Total for the Dominion	31,735,095	8,824,848	15,227,033	18,703,664	10,077,995	52,737,517

(a) Estimate. No returns.

(b) 31st January, 1868.

The following are the places at which the above Banks have branches, and the names of their Managers;—

(a) THE GORE BANK. (3) (Thos. McCracken, Manager, at head office, Hamilton.) Galt John Davidson. Simcoe Dun. Campbell. Woodstock ... Robert Park.	(d) ROYAL CANADIAN BK. (23) Bowmanville... R. Young. Brampton R. C. Fitzgerald. Chatham W. H. Monsell. Clinton M. Lough. Cobourg Alfred Stow. Fergus John Beattie. Galt G. H. Patterson. Goderich A. M. Ross. Hamilton H. McKinstry. Kingston Geo. E. Small. Montreal M. H. GAULT. Newmarket... Jos. Cawthra. Ottawa M. P. Hayes. Paris Norman Totten. Perth Robt. Freeman. Peterboro ... W. M. Ogilvie. Port Hope ... A. H. Macdougall Port Perry... Jos. Bigelow. Seaforth H. R. Russell. St. Catharines. J. Am. Goodman Stratford..... James Young. Whitby A. Richardson. Woodstock... J. M. Burnas.	(e) CANADIAN BANK OF COM MERCE. (6) Guelph G. W. Sandilands Hamilton C. R. Murray. London H. S. Strathey. St. Catharines. H. C. Barwick. Barrie E. E. Lally (Ag't) Strathroy J. S. Small (do.) (f) BANK OF MONTREAL. (28) (R. B. Angus, Manager, at head office, Montreal.) Branches : Toronto G. W. Yarker, (Acting.) Quebec P. P. Harris. Hamilton ... W. I. Buchanan. London F. W. Thomas. Kingston R. M. Moore. Cobourg John Porteous. Belleville ... W. R. Dean. Brantford ... S. Read. Brockville ... J. N. Travers. Ottawa A. Drummond. Guelph C. Brough (Ac'g)
(b) THE BANK OF TORONTO. (5) Montreal D. Coulson. Peterboro ... Alex. Smith. Barrie J. M. Smith. Port Hope ... A. M. Cosby. Cobourg J. H. Roper.	(c) ONTARIO BANK. (11) Montreal H. Starnes. Ottawa W. Wade. Port Hope ... J. Smart. Lindsay G. H. G. McVity Peterboro ... D. S. Eastwood. Oshawa G. Shaw. Whitby K. F. Leukhart. Toronto A. Fisher. Hamilton R. Milroy. Guelph E. Morris. Waterloo (O.) D. S. Crawford.	

The annexed table and list give the names of the principal officer and of the agents at all the offices of the banks, the amount of each banks' shares and the portion thereof called up, the last half yearly dividend declared, and the price of its shares at the latest available date:—

Name of Bank.	Manager or Cashier.*	No. of branch's (head office excluded.)	Amount of each Share.	Amount called up.	Dividend pr. cent. last year.		Price of Shares, Oct., '68
					1st 6 months.	2nd 6 months.	
Gore Bank.....	W. G. Cassels, Cashier,				p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
	Hamilton	3 (a)	\$40	\$40	3½	.....	40
Niagara District Bk.	C. M. Arnold, C., St. Cath.	.....	\$100	\$76	3½	3½	90
Bank of Toronto...	G. Hague, C., Toronto..	5 (b)	\$100	\$100	4	4	117
Ontario Bank	D. Fisher, C., Bowm'ville	11 (c)	\$40	\$40	4	4	99
Royal Canadian Bk.	T. Woodside, C., Toronto	23 (d)	\$50	\$50	4	4	92
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	R. J. Dallas, C., Toronto	6 (e)	\$50	\$50	4	4	103
Bank of Montreal...	E. H. King, General						
	Manager, Montreal	28 (f)	\$200	\$280	5	5	136
Quebec Bank	J. Stevenson, C., Quebec	7 (g)	\$100	\$100	3½	3½	99
City Bank.....	F. Macculloch, Montreal.	3 (h)	\$80	\$80	4	4	103
Bank of British North America..	Thos. Paton, General						
	Manager, Montreal	11 (i)	\$50 stg.	\$50 stg.	3	4½	104
Banque du Peuple..	B. H. Lemoine, C., Mont'l	.....	\$50	\$50	4	4	106
Molson's Bank.....	Wm. Sache, C., Montreal	.....	\$50	\$50	4	4	110
E. Townships Bank.	Wm. Farwell, jr., C.,						
	Sherbrooke.....	2 (k)	\$50	\$50	4	4	97
Banque Nationale..	F. Vezina, C., Quebec ...	2 (o)	\$50	\$50	4	4	108
Banque Jac. Cartier.	H. Cotte, C., Montreal....	.....	\$100	\$100	4	4	107
Merchants' Bank...	Jackson Rae, C., Mont'l	19 (l)	\$100	\$80	4	4	106
Union Bank, L. C..	Wm. Dunn, C., Quebec..	1 (m)	\$100	\$80	4	4	102
Mechanics' Bank...	Alex. Molson, C., Mont'l	.....	\$50	\$40	4	4	96
Bk. of N. Brunswick	W. Girvan, C., St. John's	.....	\$200	\$200	6	6	132
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick..	G. P. Sancton, C., "	1	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	25
People's Bank							
St. Stephen's Bank..	R. Watson, C., St. Steph's	.....	\$100	\$100	4	4	100
Bank of Nova Scotia	Jas. Forman, C., Halifax	2	\$200	\$200	3½	4½	129
Union Bk. of Halifax	W. S. Stirling, C., "	.....	\$100	\$40	4	4	132
People's Bank of do.	Peter Jack, C., "	1	\$20	\$20	3½	3½	130
Bank of Yarmouth.	J. W. H. Rowley, C.,						
	Yarmouth .....	.....	\$100	\$60	3½	3½	104
Com'l Bk., Windsor	D. H. Clarke, C., Wind'r	.....	\$40	\$20	3½	3½	100

* C. stands for Cashier.

Places at which the above Banks have branches, and the names of their Managers—(Continued.)

BANK OF MONTREAL—(Con.)

<i>Agencies:</i>	
Whitby.....	G. T. Macnider (Acting)
Peterboro	B. Richardson.
Goderich	W. Richardson.
Stratford	J. Hogg.
Pictou	J. A. Despard.
Perth	W. Munroe.
Simcoe	W. P. Street.
Cornwall	J. Cox.
St. Mary's.....	R. Hillyard.
St. Catharines.	A. B. Buchanan.
Lindsay	H. Dunsford.
Elora	W. P. Newman.
Fergus	G. D. Ferguson.
Port Hope....	W. P. Crombie.
Sarnia.....	A. Vidal.
Halifax, N.S.	E. C. Jones.
St. John, N.B.	A. Macnider.

(g) THE QUEBEC BANK. (7)

<i>Branches:</i>	
Ottawa	H. V. Noel.
Montreal	W. Rhind.
Toronto	R. H. Bethune.
<i>Agencies:</i>	
Three Rivers..	Jno. McDougall
St. Catharines	D. R. Wilkie.
Pembroke	E. B. Crombie.
Gaspe	Lowndes, Bros.

(h) THE CITY BANK. (3)

<i>Branch:</i>	
Toronto	John Moat.
<i>Agencies:</i>	
Sherbrooke...	W. Addie.
Quebec	Danl. McGie.

(i) THE BANK OF BRITISH N. AMERICA. (11)

(A. C. Hooper, Asst. Manager, Manager at head office, Montreal.)

<i>Branches:</i>	
Quebec.....	C. F. Smith.
Ottawa	A. C. Kelty.
Kingston	Jas. Riddell.
Toronto	Samuel Taylor.
Hamilton	W. H. Anderson
Brantford	A. Robertson.
London	W. C. Menzies.
St. John, N.B.	R. R. Grindley.
Halifax, N.S.	Jas. Goldie.
Victoria, V. Id.	Jas. Gillen (A'g)
<i>Agency:</i>	
Barkerville, {	R. Burrell and
Brit. Col. {	G. Grant.

(k) THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK (2)

Waterloo (Q.)	W. G. Parmelee
Stanstead.....	A. P. Ball.

(e) THE MERCHANTS' BANK. (17)

Toronto	J. G. Harper.
Hamilton	Jas. Bancroft.
Kingston.....	J. G. Macdonald
Belleville	And. Thompson.
London	W. F. Harper.
Chatham	W. S. Ireland.
Galt	Wm. Cooke.
Windsor	C. D. Grasett.
Ingersoll.....	C. H. Sorley.
St. Thomas...	Jno. McDonald.
Stratford	C. H. Ransom.
Berlin	R. N. Rogers.
Owen Sound..	J. Pottenger.
Walkerton...	A. Sprout.
Prescott.....	L. Gibson.
Perth	James Gray.
Napanee.....	Alex. Smith.

(m) UNION BANK, L. C. (1)

Montreal	P. MacEwen.
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(o) LA BANQUE NATIONALE. (3)

<i>Agencies:</i>	
Gaspe Basin..	J. LeBouthillier.
Carleton.....	John Meagher.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The first settlers in a new country have but little money to spare : those who immediately follow them spend their savings in improving their farms and residences : Savings Banks are, therefore, not the first institutions to take root in virgin soil. But Canada is now passing into a stage when savings may be expected rapidly to accumulate in the hands of the dwellers in cities, towns, and the older counties, and a very rapid development of our savings bank system may be confidently looked for.

The savings of the people have hitherto been confided to the management :—

1st. Of Savings Banks proper, *i. e.* those established under a general law, now repealed. These banks are managed by trustees, who invest the deposits in public securities, including bonds or debentures of municipalities or chartered corporations, on the nature of which, of course, the solvency of the bank depends.

2nd. Of the Savings Branches of Building Societies in Upper Canada (Ontario). These societies, when they have \$40,000 paid up and \$100,000 subscribed capital, are allowed to receive deposits at interest, which are a first lien on their assets and must not exceed three fourths of the amount of capital actually paid up on shares and invested in real securities, (Consol. Stat. U. C., cap. lvi., sec. 38.) Building societies of this magnitude being usually well managed, it has hitherto been very safe to entrust them with monies.

3rd. Of the chartered banks, several of which have branches for the receipt of small deposits at interest, the security for these being of course the solvency of the bank or its shareholders.

4. Of the Governments of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In New Brunswick, before the Union, the Government was in the habit of receiving deposits one day in each month at the offices of the principal district treasurers, (*i. e.* collectors of customs,) who paid out the withdrawals on the next day and transmitted or drew for the balance on the third. This system still for the present continues. Interest allowed, 5 per cent. The St. John Savings Bank is an exception to the general New Brunswick rule, in that it is managed by trustees and has officers of its own, but its receipts are handed over to Government, and it meets its expenses chiefly by the difference of interest it pays, (5 per cent.,) and what it receives, (6 per cent.,) on \$178,000 of treasury debentures, which it has held for many years.

In Nova Scotia, the Government kept an office for the receipt of savings in the Province Building, Halifax, and the Dominion, which inherited its assets and liabilities in this particular, still continues the institution.

The Government of the Dominion lost no time in considering the question of savings banks, and as a first step towards the unification of the Savings Bank system, introduced to Parliament at its first session, in the new Post Office Act, a plan for establishing Savings Banks in connection with post offices, the details of which will be found in our articles on the Legislation of last session and on the Post Office.

We will proceed with the statistics of these four different classes of savings institutions in order :—

I.—SAVINGS BANKS PROPER.

Of these, there are two in Ontario* and three in Quebec, of which the following are the statistics :—

	Northumberland and Durham Savings B'k.	Toronto Savings Bank.	Provident and Savings Bank, Quebec.	Caisse d'Economie de N. D. de Quebec.†	City and District Savings B'k, Montreal.†	Total.
Cashier or Manager..	David Burn.	W. D. Macdonell.	Geo. Veasey	F. Vezina.	E J Barbeau	
Deposits, including interest credited.....	\$232,982	\$153,242	\$543,044	\$945,246	\$1,532,496	\$3,387,010
No. of Depositors.....	900	847	2,965	3,857	5,039	13,608
Interest paid or credited within the year..	8,146	6,731	25,364	43,855	66,485	150,581
Rate of int't allowed.	5 per cent.	5 & 6 p. cent.	5 per cent.	4 & 5 p. cent	5 per cent.	
Expenses of Bank....	1,267	1,657	6,125	7,471	12,450	28,970
Date of statement....	Dec. 1, 1867.	June 30, '68.	M'ch 24, '68	May 31, 1868	Dec. 31, 1867	

The progress of these institutions, since returns commenced to be made to Government, has been as under :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867-8.
Deposits	\$2,262,777	\$2,781,701	\$2,904,148	\$2,941,761	\$3,389,010
No. of Depositors	10,322	12,826	13,274	13,329	13,608
Interest paid or credited, annually	Not stated.	Not stated.	119,596	124,296	150,581

* The Home District Savings Bank, mentioned in former returns, has been absorbed into the Savings Department of the Merchants' Bank (chartered).

† These institutions now have special charters.

II.—SAVINGS BRANCHES OF BUILDING SOCIETIES.

There are eight Savings Banks connected with Building Societies, all in Ontario, concerning which the following are the most interesting facts :—

Name of Society.	Deposits, including Interest credited.	No. of Depositors.	Rate of Interest paid during the year.	Date of Statement.
Frontenac Loan and Investment Soc'y, Kingston	\$67,754	421	3, 4 & 5 p. ct.	Dec. 31, '67.
Western Canada Permanent Buil'g Soc'y, Toronto	134,593	321	5, 6 & 7 p. ct.	do.
Freehold Building Society, Toronto.....	131,373	331	6 p. ct.	April 30, '68.
Union Building Society, Toronto.....	26,032	64	6 p. ct.	July 28, '68.
Provincial Building Society, Toronto.....	1,721	34	5 & 6 p. ct.	Dec. 31, '67.
Canada Permanent Building Society, Toronto ..	425,027	960	4, 5 & 6 p. ct.	do.
Commercial Building and Invest. Soc'y, Toronto	22,425	43	6 p. ct.	April 1, '67.
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Soc'y, London	88,926	378	5 & 6 p. ct.	Dec. 31, '67.
Totals.....	\$897,821	2,552	....	....

The progress of these Savings Banks, since returns commenced to be made to Government, has been as follows :—

—	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867-8.
Deposits	\$488,311	\$585,228	\$629,733	\$897,821
No. of Depositors.....	1,365	1,828	1,850	2,552

III.—SAVINGS IN THE HANDS OF CHARTERED BANKS.

It is not possible to arrive at an exact estimate of the amount of small savings in the hands of the Banks, for these institutions are not able themselves to decide to which class of deposit any particular interest-bearing balance should be referred. Probably \$1,000,000, divided among 4000 depositors, bearing usually 4 per cent. interest, but in a few cases 5 per cent., is a close approximation.

IV.—SAVINGS IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(a) *In Nova Scotia* :—

The following are the statistics respecting the Government Savings Bank in Halifax, Nova Scotia, which has been in operation since 1832.* Manager, J. R. Wallace; amount on deposit, June 30th, 1868, \$850,000; No. of depositors, 2,350; rate of interest paid, 4 per cent.; interest paid or credited within the year, \$33,000. The progress of the institution since 1865 has been :—

—	Dec. 31, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1866.	June 30, 1867.	June 30, 1868.
Deposits	\$825,000	\$643,645	\$527,936	\$850,000
No. of Depositors.....	2,400	2,302	2,343	2,350

(b) *In New Brunswick* :—

The following are the statistics of the New Brunswick Savings Banks—year ending June 30th, 1868. (Interest allowed, 5 per cent.) :—

—	Dalhousie.	Bathurst.	Newcastle.	Chatham.	Richibucto.	Shediac.	St. Andrew's	Fredericton.	Woodstock.	St. John.	Total.
Deposits	\$17320	\$11428	\$45536	\$72868	\$21901	\$1357	\$67971	\$14078	\$2495	\$555829	\$813783
No. of Depositors.....	107	92	295	458	127	13	448	117	18	13800	5475
Expenses (a)	\$30	\$39	\$183	\$217	\$69	\$7	\$175	\$30	\$30	\$2300†	\$3108

The progress of the New Brunswick Government Savings Banks since 1865 has been :—

—	Oct. 31st, 1865.	Oct. 31st, 1866†	June 30th, 1868.
Deposits	\$816,864	\$768,159	\$813,783
No. of Depositors.....	5,691	6,110	5,475

(c) *In the Post Office Savings Banks* :—

These Banks were only opened on the 1st of April of the current year, and from the statements which have been published, monthly, in the *Official Gazette*, we compile the following table, which

* The figures for 1868 are subject to trifling corrections.

† Estimate. (a) These are "Commissions." Some inspection expenses are perhaps chargeable to this service—additional to the above.

‡ The St. John Savings Bank return, included in these totals, is dated December 31st, 1867.

we give in considerable detail, as these Banks will, no doubt, soon become the chief repositories of the savings of the people :—

—	Received from Depositors.	Withdrawn by Depositors.	Total on deposit at end of Month.	Consisting of	
				Deposits at 4 per cent.	Deposits at 5 per cent.
Month ending April 30th.....	\$ 81,951.00	\$ 1,214.00	\$ 80,737.00	\$ 55,937.00	\$ 24,800.00
“ May 31st.....	67,299.00	2,643.00	145,393.00	93,393.00	52,000.00
“ June 30th.....	63,257.00	6,068.55	203,520.82	129,620.82	73,900.00
“ Interest credited 939.37					
“ July 31st.....	65,292.00	7,453.38	261,359.44	164,359.44	97,000.00
“ August 31st.....	57,022.00	12,086.50	306,296.94	189,193.94	117,100.00
“ Sept. 30th*.....	63,209.00	13,227.67	356,278.27	219,907.97	135,800.00

About \$50,000 per month is thus being steadily deposited, and it will not take long, at this rate, to raise the amount of savings in Savings Banks in Canada to the standard which obtains in other countries. There are now 203 offices open, and 3,567 depositors. (Sept. 30th.)

At present the following appear to be the figures for the Dominion :—

Amounts Deposited.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
In Savings Banks proper.....	\$ 348,713	\$ 3,020,786	\$	\$	\$ 3,369,499
“ Savings Branches of Building Societies.....	397,821	.....	155,000	.....	452,821
“ Chartered Banks (estimate) ..	300,000	500,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000
“ Government Institutions.....	250,000	100,000	813,783	850,000	2,013,783
Totals.....	\$1,296,534	\$3,620,786	\$968,783	\$950,000	\$6,836,103
Number of depositors (approx.).	\$8,300	\$15,400	\$5,700	\$2,350	\$31,750

* There was a change of system in publishing the returns this month ; and the amounts deposited, less the withdrawals, do not now amount to the total on deposit.

† The return of the St. John Building Society was received too late to be included in the table in the previous page.

‡ Divisions between Ontario and Quebec estimated.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Another way in which large amounts of savings have been collected is in Building Societies, which have attained, especially in Ontario, a magnitude which entitles them to much attention.

The following are the chief statistical features of the existing societies. Statements for 1867-8 :—

—	Amount of Stock paid up.	Deposits in Savings branch's	Cash value of Assets.	Dividend declared last year.	Secretary and Treasurer.
<i>Permanent Building Societies.</i>					
Quebec Per. Building Society, Quebec....	\$ 99,889	\$	\$ 145,624	†	
Montreal Per. Building Society, Montreal.	185,343	.....	230,456	8 p. cent.	M. H. Gault.
Montreal District Building Society.....	333,951	.....	490,948	10 “	H. Fauteux.
Permanent Building Society, Kingston....	1,200	.....	10,743	.....	D. Callaghan.
Frontenac Loan & Invest. Socy., do ...	138,612	67,754	216,224	8½ p. cent.	Thos. Briggs.
Freehold Building Society, Toronto.....	400,000	131,373	597,178	8 “	C. Robertson.
Union Building Society, do	92,219	26,032	124,435	10 “	W. Pyper.
Commercial Building & Invest. Socy., do.	64,219	21,663	96,539	10 “	John Rains.
Canada Permanent Building Society, do.	1,013,545	397,335	1,635,658	10 “	J. H. Masson.
Metropolitan Building Society, do.....	72,286	9,494	82,255	10 “	J. Fraser.
Provincial Permanent Building Society, do.	62,618	1,721	69,022	8 “	E. Bradburne.
Toronto Permanent Building Society, do\$.	8,702	.....	1,012	.....	H. Pellatt.
Western Canada Per. Building Socy., do.	181,190	134,563	335,365	10 p. cent.	W. S. Lee.
Oxford Per. Building Society, Woodstock.	7,687	.....	7,869	6 “	C. L. Beard.
Huron and Erie Sav. & Loan Soc., London	210,482	86,257	318,849	9 “	Chas Murray.
Civil Service Buil. & Sav. Socy, Ottawa..	13,099	.....	14,044	9 “	A. Harvey.
<i>Terminable Building Societies.</i>					
Stadacona Building Society, Quebec.....	12,126	.....	19,211	.....	W. Miller.
Montreal Canadian Buil. Socy., Montreal.	74,625	.....	94,774	.....	L. A. Jette.
City of London Building Socy., London†.	86,946	.....	136,780	.....	W. Boyder.
Guelph Building Society, Guelph	24,677	.....	36,756	.....	E. Newton.
Mutual Building Society, Ottawa.....	12,492	.....	16,021	.....	Jas. Egleson.
St. John Building Socy., St. John, N. B..	75,340	55,000	(a) 140,000	.....	Thos. Main.
Total.....	\$3,171,248	\$931,162	\$4,819,763		

† This Society resembles Terminable ones in not declaring dividends annually. ‡ Return for 1866-7. § Winding up under Mr. Pellatt's charge. (a) Estimate.

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

The questions of Immigration and Settlement are, in a new country, among the most vital, and we purpose in this article to state a number of facts which will, at least, aid in their investigation.

Canada is a forest country. Its whole surface, until cleared by artificial means, is covered with a luxuriant growth of timber. In this it differs from many of the United States, which have a quantity of prairie or natural meadow lands, and from our own North-west Territory, which is in great part prairie, too.

The labor of clearing the forest, and the mode of life necessary in regions called "the backwoods," i.e., those remote from the main settlements and routes of travel, are peculiar, and are seldom relished by Europeans on their arrival in the country; while, on the other hand, a backwoods-man often prefers to be somewhat solitary, so that he sells his clearing and moves further back when settlements approach his land.

The first conclusion which evidently follows from a consideration of these facts is, that the efforts of the friends of emigration should not be directed to inducing emigrants to go back and settle on wild land, but to securing the influx of a class who can find employment in cities and towns or upon farms already so far cleared as to require the labor of many men to put in and harvest the crops.

The next conclusion is, that wild land, being the heritage of the people of the country, should be placed in their hands at as low a rate as will cover the cost of survey and sale. They alone can be induced, in any number, to be the pioneers of settlement. The more they can be induced to go "back," the cheaper lands at the "front" will be; the more immigrants will flow in, from Europe, or from the United States, and the more will emigration from Canada be checked.

If our wild lands were almost exhausted, these reasons and conclusions would lose most of their force, for it might be prudent to derive a large revenue from the public domain, as is now done from the remaining so-called Ordnance Lands. But this is not the case. Half a dozen years ago statements were made in Parliament that our best lands were exhausted, and great stress has been laid upon the assertion. But new surveys, new observations, and many other circumstances combine to prove that the assertion, made in good faith, should have been much qualified.

We believe the first close examination of the climatological conditions which determine the character of the agriculture possible in a country was made, for various sections of Canada, in the *Year Book* for 1868, in the article on "Climate." An attentive observation of thermometrical records kept in various parts of the country during 1868 confirms the conclusions there arrived at, excepting that even the climate of our fifth meteorological provinces (see page 50 of that work) appears less rigorous than was there stated. And this close examination extends the area within which the ordinary agriculture of the settled parts of Canada can be extended over some 5,000,000 acres, supposed, when the statement above alluded to was made to be too cold for profitable farming. Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, and even Indian Corn, it is now shewn, can be ripened in every part of the Ottawa water-shed. The question of climate being thus disposed of, that of the character of the land must be investigated.

The Laurentian range of mountains running south-westerly and skirting the north shore of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, but gradually receding from that river on approaching the latter city, trends westward from Montreal along the north shore of the Ottawa, sending an out-lier or two to remind of its neighborhood the traveller on that noble stream. Some distance above Ottawa city—notably at Portage du Fort—the most casual observer may see it crossing the river strong, and, somewhat modified in character, it runs southward to near Brockville, whence, again turning westward, it forms a ridge, or rather a collection of hillocks, which shed the rain that falls upon them southward to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and north and eastward to the Ottawa or Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay.

A grand old formation is the Laurentian, its mountains nowhere peaked, but rounded by the weather during countless ages, and the hills along the spur just spoken of washed till they are bare, so that only near the thousands of lakes and lakelets which nestle among them, and along the beds of turbulent little streams which connect these lakes, can any fertile lands be found. When it was asserted, years ago, that the good lands of Canada were mostly sold, settlement had about reached this rocky ridge. Roads made in this region showed its uninviting character. Worst of all, the free grants located upon some of these roads gave so poor a prospect that they were abandoned.

But settlement was meantime turning the flanks of the Laurentian line. First, from the West, from near Lake Simcoe, people found the Muskoka district and Parry's Sound not uninviting. Then, from the East, the men of Lanark and of Renfrew moved up the Madawaska and the Petawawa. Then the Crown Lands Surveyors, and, better still, the employees of the lumberers, went further back. The further they penetrated into the interior, the better the land became, and the result may be stated thus, that *inside* the Laurentian barrier, best approachable from the Northern Railroad and Lake Simcoe on the one hand and from the Upper Ottawa river on the other, there is, in the basin of Lake Nipis-

sing and the watershed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable. A market for its farm products exists already in the lumberers' camps, which are even now breaking its solitudes, and but few years can elapse before its forests ring with the settler's axe—before the shores of Lake Nipissing, which is three times as large as Lake Simcoe, echo to the whistle of the steamboat—or even before a railway runs across it by the shortest route from Montreal towards Chicago.

There are in Canada the following numbers of acres :—

	In total area,	Total surveyed.	Tr. granted and sold.		In total area,	Total surveyed.	Tr. granted and sold.
Ontario	77 606,400	25,297,480	21,879,048	New Brunswick	17,347,360	10,000,000*	9 700,000
Quebec.....	134,412,800	25,986,918	19,403,461	Nova Scotia ...	13,530,257†	10,000,000	6,150,000
Totals.....					242,896,817	71,234,398	57,132,579

It will thus at once be seen that there must be many extensive unsold tracts, both surveyed and unsurveyed, in addition to the great area above spoken of, and this is really the case. The following tables shew the number of acres at the disposal of the various Crown Land Agents in Ontario and Quebec, the names of those agents, and the price at which the lands are for sale. Many of these lands are equal in quality to any hitherto sold, though perhaps, with the exception of the Nipissing tract, there are few very extensive fertile lake or river valleys as yet unsettled. In New Brunswick the lands are sold by the Deputy Surveyors (or Crown Lands Agents) for each county, at monthly auction sales, at an upset price of 60 cents per acre—25 cents down, the balance in three equal annual instalments, or 25 per cent. discount on the amount if cash be paid for the whole. A new Act was however passed in March, 1868, to meet special cases, and to which allusion will be made hereafter. There are extensive tracts of excellent land in New Brunswick, inviting and awaiting settlement. In Nova Scotia the applicant for Crown Lands presents, at the Commissioner's office, Halifax, a petition for a grant of a specific number of acres, not exceeding 500, paying at the same time at the rate of \$44 per 100 acres, be the tract more or less than that number. An order of survey then issues, and the sale, if the Government, on the report of the Commissioner, so recommend, is carried out. For the accommodation of emigrants, tracts are set apart, which lands can—contrary to the usual rule—be entered upon, without paying cash, merely by obtaining a license, which enables the holders to pay for 100 acre lots at the rate of 44 cents per acre—one half in two years, the other at the expiry of the third—with interest. The Nova Scotia lands are now bought chiefly for the sake of their timber, which cannot be purchased except by purchasing the land, the best agricultural lands being already taken up.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	Agency.	Acres at disposal.†	Price p. acre.
Armstrong, Wm'ler	Cardiff.....	Part of Peterborough.....	Free Grants	75 cents cash, or \$1 by instalments.
Graham, J.....	Bobcaygeon.....	Part of Peterboro' and Victoria, and Bobcaygeon and Road.....	300,000	
Harris, Wm.....	Admaston.....	Part of Renfrew.....	200,000	
Hubert, H. S.....	Berlin.....	Waterloo.....	200,000	
Holterman, C. F.....	Clontarf.....	Part of Renfrew, Ottawa and Opeongo Road.....	250,000	
Jackson, Wm.....	Durham.....	Grey.....	.....
Macpherson, Jas.....	Kingston.....	Lennox, parts of Frontenac and Addington, and Frontenac Road.....	180,000	
Moffatt, J. P.....	Pembroke.....	North part of Renfrew.....	220,000	
McNabb, Alex.....	Saugeen.....	Bruce.....	.....
Perry, E.....	Tamworth.....	North part Simcoe.....	190,000	
Roche, G. M.....	Lindsay.....	Parts of Frontenac and Addington, and Addington Road.....	200,000	Free Grants
Ross, Jas.....	Elora.....	Part of Victoria.....	115,000	
Sharman, John.....	Stratford.....	Wellington.....	.....
Widder, Chas.....	Goderich.....	Perth.....	.....
Campbell, A. A.....	Bellefleur.....	Huron.....	.....
Lout, C. W.....	Bracebridge.....	Part of Hastings.....	240,000	
Wakefield, N. P.....	Perry Sound.....	Part of Muskoka District.....	Free Grants	
Wilson, Joseph.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Part of Muskoka District.....	Free Grants	
		Part of Algoma District.....	25,000	
				20c.‡

* Estimate from the best available data.

† According to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The estimates of the area of Nova Scotia vary considerably.

‡ Crown Lands Agents in Ontario and Quebec receive 5 per cent. on the first \$2,000, 2½ per cent. on the next \$28,000 and 1¼ per cent. on any sum exceeding \$30,000 sold.

§ When the number of acres is left blank, the amount remaining in the hands of the Crown is inconsiderable.

|| Cash.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Residence.	Agency.	Acres at disposal*	Price per acre.
<i>North of the River Ottawa.</i>				
(No Agent).....	Calumet.....	Part of Pontiac.....	10,000	60 cents.
Cameron, G. W.....	Thurso.....	Part of Ottawa.....	235,000	60 "
Farley, Robt.....	Chelsea.....	Part of Ottawa.....	204,000	60 "
Heath, E., Act. Ag.....	Clarendon.....	Part of Pontiac.....	180,000	60 "
McBean, M.....	Aylwin, P. O.....	Part of Ottawa.....	257,000	60 "
McMillan, D.....	Grenville.....	Part of Argenteuil.....	101,000	30 "
Rogers, Geo.....	Lakefield.....	Part of do.....	41,000	30 "
Smith, T.....	Allumette.....	Part of Pontiac.....	135,000	60 "
<i>North of the River St. Lawrence.</i>				
(No Agent).....	St. Ambrose.....	Berthier and Joliette.....	49,000	30 "
Bouliane, R.....	Bergeronne.....	Saguenay.....	.....	.....
Cloutier, Thos. Z.....	Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi.....	437,000	20 "
Daly, A.....	Rawdon.....	Montcalm.....	121,000	30 "
(No Agent).....	St. Raymond.....	Part of Portneuf.....	28,000	30 "
Dubord, L. A.....	Three Rivers.....	St. Maurice and Maskinonge.....	95,000	30 "
(No Agent).....	St. G. De Brandon.....	Berthier.....	25,000	30 "
Lavallee, A. B.....	St. Jerome.....	Terrebonne.....	96,000	30 "
Marcotte, Chas.....	Deschambault.....	Champlain.....	25,000	30 "
Stewart, McLean.....	Quebec.....	Quebec.....	.....	.....
<i>South of the River St. Lawrence.</i>				
Deguisse, F.....	Ste. Anne la Poc.....	Kamouraska.....	285,000	60 "
Eden, J.....	Gaspe Basin.....	Gaspe.....	120,000	20 "
Farwell, W.....	Robinson.....	Compton and Beauce.....	200,000	60 "
Elton, E. P.....	Sherbrooke.....	Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and Richmond.....	100,000	60 "
Furnier, C. F.....	St. J. Port Joli.....	Elgin and Tache Road.....	183,000	30 "
Gauvreau, L. N.....	Ile Verte.....	Temiscouata.....	235,000	60 "
Gagnon, A.....	Arthabaskaville.....	Arthabaska.....	140,000	30 "
Hume, J.....	Leeds.....	Megantic.....	65,000	40 "
Kemp, O. J.....	Frelighsburg.....	Stanstead.....	.....	.....
Labrecque, L.....	Lambton.....	Beauce.....	150,000	40 "
Lamontagne, F.....	St. Gervais.....	Part of Bellechasse.....	92,000	30 "
LeBel, J. T.....	Wolton.....	Part of Wolfe.....	200,000	60 "
LeBel, J. A.....	New Carlisle.....	Part of Bonaventure.....	180,000	30 "
Larue, S. V.....	St. Charles.....	Part of Bellechasse.....	50,000	40 "
Lepage, J. B.....	Rimouski.....	Part of Bonaventure.....	320,000	30 "
Rouleau, F.....	St. Claire.....	Dorchester.....	.....	.....
Boy, C. F.....	St. Anne des Monts.....	Part of Rimouski and Gaspe.....	102,000	20 and 30
Ross, A.....	Tramption.....	Part of Dorchester and Beauce.....	180,000	30 cents.
Tetu, F.....	St. Thomas.....	Montmagny and part of L'Islet.....	200,000	30 "
Verge, J. R.....	Orleton.....	Bay Chaleur.....	180,000	30 "

The rate at which Crown Lands are being sold is shewn by the following table:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.†
Ontario.....acres	172,233	462,133	258,313	132,393
Quebec....."	419,449	192,086	195,379	118,727
New Brunswick....."	.....	58,082	33,370	38,213‡
Nova Scotia....."	.....	47,157	120,691	.....
		759,463	607,733	.....

The price realized in Ontario (1867) was \$209,707, or \$1.53 per acre; in Quebec (1866) \$300,000, or \$0.00 per acre; in New Brunswick (1866) \$20,431, or 56 cents per acre; in Nova Scotia, of course, 41 cents per acre.

The regulations under which the lands are sold vary considerably.

In Ontario and Quebec, the usual settlement duties required before the issue of a patent for the lands occupied are,—the building of "a habitable house" and 20 acres on a 200 acre lot to be cleared and under crop.

But on the Free Grant lands in Ontario (townships of Humphrey, Cardwell, Wall, Stephenson, Brunel, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka, Draper, McDougall, Foley, Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth and Austutther) concerning the regulations for obtaining which see the Ontario Act, in another part of this volume, the settlement duties are, to have 15 acres on the grant of 100 acres cleared and under crop, of which at least 2 acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually, for five years; to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet; and to reside on the land for at least six months in each year.

In New Brunswick, most of the lands have of late years been sold under the Labor Act, recently modified, of which the conditions are, to perform labor on the roads and bridges, each year for three years, to the value of \$10 a year; to build a house, 16 by 20 feet; to clear at least 2 acres within two years, and 10 within three years.

These conditions, it will be observed, are very liberal indeed; yet Canada has hitherto failed except in one case to which we shall soon allude, to secure such an extensive immigration and such a rapid settlement of the lands, as several of the United States: notably Illinois, Kansas and Minnesota.

* When the number of acres is left blank, the amount remaining in the hands of the Crown is very inconsiderable.

† The great falling off in 1867 is owing to the division of the Crown Lands Department of Canada, and its removal from Ottawa to Toronto and Quebec, before and during which business was at a stand-still.

‡ Year ending June 20th, 1868.

No statistics of immigration having been published since the issue of our last *Year Book*, we refer to that for statements which shew that the number arriving in the Dominion to settle does not average more than 15,000 to 20,000 souls a year—a relatively insignificant accession to our population.

A great deal has been written as to the necessity for the government establishing more agencies in Europe. But not all the government agencies could compete with the hundreds of influences which the Americans have skillfully known how to employ. There are in the United States dozens of railroad corporations, each of them as active in selling lands as the government agents, each of them with agents in England, Germany, Norway, &c., canvassing intending emigrants and plying them with pamphlets respecting lands on the Illinois Central, lands on the Union Pacific Railway &c., &c., &c. With a stupidity which seems marvellous, Canada has hitherto neglected—nay more—positively discountenanced this most powerful aid of Associations which could organize independent Emigration Bureaux in Europe to keep the government offices. Absurd cries have been raised at election times against any company of men who designed to purchase and colonize a few hundred thousand acres as speculators and monopolists. It is now imperative that the powerful assistance of organizations of this kind be no longer discouraged. And to show what the only three land companies have done which we have hitherto had among us, we present the following facts:—

The companies are these: The Canada Company, the British America Land Company, and the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. We will refer to their operations in this order:

1. *The Canada Company.*—This Company originally acquired from the Government, about the year 1828, about 2,000,000 acres—one million being “en bloc,” and forming what was known as the Huron Tract; the other, called “Crown Reserves,” in scattered lots and blocks in various parts of the Province of Upper Canada (Ontario), extending from the Ottawa to the St. Clair.

The Company had the great support which £239,737 sterling (\$1,410,000) of paid-up capital gives.

As soon as it was formed, the Company began to disseminate, in England, all kinds of information in reference to Canada as a home for emigrants. Thousands of maps, pamphlets, &c., were circulated in Britain; and in 1832 a plan was organized, which was continued for several years, for paying the passage money of all such emigrants as might become purchasers of the Company's lands. At that time, too, the Company undertook to remit money, not only from their own settlers, but from any parties residing in the Province, who were desirous of sending funds to Britain to enable friends or relatives to emigrate to Canada—a function far more necessary and useful then than it would be now, when money orders on England can be so readily had at almost every post office.

Settlement first began, rapidly, in the township of Blanchard,* the greater part of which was settled within two years. In other places it progressed more slowly. The Company did not lay out tier after tier of farms, but allowed settlers to purchase where they chose. The greater portion of the sales varied from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per acre.

They also originally laid out the towns of Goderich, Guelph, and Stratford, and the village of Mitchell.†

Goderich.....	717	\$795,589	Stratford.....	874	\$694,180
Guelph.....	1,046	1,216,752	Mitchell.....	238	260,542

The records of the Company do not distinguish between the purchasers who are emigrant settlers and those who were previously residents in the country. They do show that many of the early settlers were men who came out from Europe, without any capital, who had, however, paid for their lands in full, and acquired a considerable amount of property in farm stock, as long since as twenty five years ago. Whether emigrants or not, some 25,000 families have been actually settled on the Company's lands.

The last annual dividend was £1 10s. stg. per share—the share being £6 13s. 8d. The average rate of dividend cannot well be ascertained in this country. The capital stock is now reduced by re-payment of capital to shareholders to £274,136 stg.

Only about 400,000 acres remain in the Company's hands—principally inferior lands, and in scattered locations. For purposes of colonization, the Company's transactions may be considered at an end. But the record is not one of which the Company has any reason to be ashamed, nor should it cause the country any regret.

2. *The British America Land Company.*—The British America Land Company, formed in 1834, owned at one time 767,000 acres of land in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada (Quebec). It was partly surveyed, and partly not surveyed. The latter portion and some of the former was in several blocks, the rest in scattered lots. The capital of the Company is £264,000 stg. (\$1,284,000.)

This Company also has been active in disseminating in Europe information respecting Canada. Special emigration agents have been employed to travel and lecture in England, Scotland and Ireland, and R. W. Heneker, Esq., of Sherbrooke, the present Commissioner for the Company, has himself visited Sweden and Norway, and appointed agents at Gothenberg and Christiania. At one time the Company, in its desire to promote settlement, provided a large number of settlers with food, for a whole year, but the experiment was not found satisfactory. To facilitate the opening up of the country, the Company expended large sums in public works, and lost \$80,000 of an investment in the

* Now one of the richest townships in the county of Perth, with 3,774 people, according to the last census, with 45,793 acres assessed, 644 ratepayers, \$735,750 of real estate assessed, clear of debts, and spending two thousand dollars a year on its roads and bridges. (*Returns of 1867.*)

† Ratepayers and value of real estate assessed—Returns of 1867.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, (now the Portland branch of the Grand Trunk,) of which they claim to be the originators.

The Company have sold their lands on what we may term the sporadic principle—i. e., allowed purchasers to select from all their property, reserving only a few locations for contemplated public works. They have also sold to all comers, immigrants and natives, without enquiry as to religion, race, or language. Several of the French Canadian settlements in the townships, as Roxton, Stukely, and Weedon, owe their origin to the Company.

Under the original agreement with the crown, the price for the surveyed lands was 75 cents per acre; for unsurveyed lands, 50 cents. Crown and clergy reserves were afterwards bought at auctions at from 50 cents to \$1.50 per acre. The sales have been made at from \$1 to \$3 per acre, and, in a few instances, \$5 per acre has been paid. The process of sale and settlement was very gradual, at first; afterwards, more rapid. Within the past year some 40,000 acres were sold at \$1 per acre.

The dividends have, for the last few years, been from 1½ to 2 per cent., the rest of the returns being expended in the district where the Company's property lies.

And this record, we think, is not one which can call for the animadversions against land companies which we all know to have been so common of late.

3. *The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.**—This is the youngest of our land companies, having bought so recently as 1861 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterboro' Co.), and Longford. (in Victoria Co.) These townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the Company \$31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, &c., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre. The amount paid by the Company to Government was \$195,043. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within 18 years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase money is to be refunded to the Co. for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to Government inspection. Besides these expenses, the Company has paid nearly \$10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, &c., besides considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, &c. In all, besides payments to Government, over \$100,000 have been expended to date.

Some 25 miles of new road have been constructed, and 25 miles of the old Government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The Company has shared the expense of many of these improvements, with municipalities interested. In conjunction with a lumber firm of the district, the Company is now energetically extending other roads into the forest, and damming the principal lake, so as to keep the water up to high water mark and allow a steamer, which it subsidizes, to run the whole summer through. The Company's officers are now engaged in promoting a plan for a wooden railway to run into the property, to facilitate lumbering and settlement.

The Company has, at a loss, maintained a store for the accommodation of settlers in Dysart, who at first had no means of egress to Peterboro' in the winter. It has built a flour and saw mill. It pays half the stipend of a clergyman, and has given grants of land for churches and schools.

The sales in Dysart have been 11,000 acres to 90 persons, of whom 82 are already residents. Also, 25 lots to the families residing in the village of Haliburton; 2,800 acres to 18 residents in Harcourt; and a few hundred acres in other townships. The price at which the Company now sells is: In Dysart, \$1.50, and in other townships \$1.00 per acre, cash; or \$2.00 in Dysart and \$1.25 in other townships, in 5 annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. Or the Company will rent for 17 years, for 15 cents per acre in Dysart; and 10 cents in other townships, and the right of pre-emption at the end of the term, at \$2.00 and \$1.35 respectively. Half acre lots in the village of Haliburton are for sale at \$20 each. Settlement duties have to be prepaid on farm lots and town property. The sales have chiefly been made to Canadians, but the Company has just perfected arrangements for an active emigrant agency in England.

The return of produce in Dysart, made by the Company last spring, (1868,) is as follows:—Spring Wheat, 1,356 bushels; Fall Wheat, 423 bushels; Oats, 1,201 bushels; Potatoes, 5,430 bushels; Turnips, 5,380 bushels; Barley, 212 bushels; Hay, 111 tons; Pork, 6,880 lbs.

For so young a district we think the above is a fair record, and it does not appear that the country has anything to complain of at the hands of the dreadful monopolists and speculators of this Company.

The above, it will be seen, are strictly Land Companies. If they have encouraged public works, it has been as an incident. In the United States the lands have been incidental to the works, and the editor sincerely hopes that ere long we shall take a leaf from the American register on this subject. More than 70 railroad corporations there have received more than 150,000,000 acres of government lands as grants in aid of the construction of their respective lines. Every shareholder, every bondholder of every one of these roads, whether in Europe or America, consequently becomes an amateur emigration agent, and the agglomerated efforts of these influential people are more powerful than those of government. In Canada the lands have been kept too much, as it were, bottled up. Lands judiciously given would ere now have ensured us railroads, canals, and telegraph enterprises in many districts where they are needed. Yet not a single forwarding corporation has yet received an acre. With the exception of a promised grant to the Canada Central Railway, none have been so much as promised.

What is the value to corporations of wild lands in Canada? Enquiries lead to the belief that large blocks of unsurveyed lands are probably worth \$1 per acre to a company, as a basis for the expenditure of further capital. If railroads can be built through them that will only pay running expenses, they will, of course, soon increase in market value; yet this is probably a fair valuation, though some men of great experience say they would hesitate to advise investment of English capital in Canadian lands at such a figure, while others set the value higher.

Taking this as their value, it will appear that we have still available a grand means of encouragement to enterprises calculated to develop the country. And since there is little doubt that the late W. H. Merritt spoke truly when he said the Crown Lands have hitherto been a source of expense rather than of revenue to the country, it would seem that it would not be a bad fiscal measure to dispose of a few millions of acres of them in this manner.

* C. J. Blomfield, Esq., Toronto, Secretary.

+ The municipal return (1867) made by the regular municipal officers, independent of the Company, gives for Dysart township 95 ratepayers, 39,266 acres assessed, and \$30,323 as the value of real estate.

MINING IN CANADA.

By THOMAS CROSS, Esq., Ottawa,

Mining industry in Canada is recovering from the effects of the imprudence and incapacity which have characterized it so generally hitherto. The results of embarking in mining enterprise without the necessary skill and capital are painfully visible over the country. Operations are now entered upon more soberly and systematically, and the chances of success have improved accordingly.

ONTARIO.

Gold.—Gold in Ontario, so far as it is known to exist in paying quantity, is confined to the Quinte Gold Mining Division, containing the auriferous district of Madoc and the surrounding townships.

No statistics are procurable of the product of the Gold Mines of this division. The existence of gold in paying quantity in this district has been known for about three years. The yield per ton of rock has been found to be from \$152 downwards. Numerous crushing mills have been erected, and a large population attracted. The gold, nevertheless, remains in the rocks, owing to the fraud, imprudence and want of skill which have characterized the mining enterprise of this region. Very little work is being done. Many crushers have been found useless, owing to malconstruction. There is a scarcity of rock to crush. The Richardson Mine is idle for the present. During the past three years about \$500,000 have been expended here, and this over-speculation has been ruinous to legitimate mining.

Silver.—Though silver has been found in many parts of the province, (some veins of galena yielding as much as \$30 per ton), it is only lately that any prospect has appeared of working it profitably. During the summer of 1867, two companies commenced operations at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. Shafts have been sunk (August, 1868,) about 17 fathom, and levels driven, from which silver is obtained. The yield, however, is kept secret. Two American companies, also, composed principally of practical mining men, explored, surveyed, and paid the local government for about 9,000 acres on Thunder Bay; but though twelve months have elapsed since their doing so, they have not yet obtained their patents, and the tract remains undeveloped.

Copper.—Although none of the copper locations on the North Shore of Lake Superior have yielded any adequate return, the fact that copper exists at all points in this region gives assurance that such will not continue to be the case when exploration is more thorough, and when capital is expended according to the advice of experienced and conscientious mining captains, as has not been the rule hitherto.

The number of acres of mineral lands on Lake Superior sold by the Canadian Government, up to 31st December, 1866, was 166,695. Of this, about 29,000 acres were sold to private individuals, who have made, we believe, no effort at development. The remainder is principally in the hands of the Montreal, Quebec and Lake Superior, and British American Mining Companies. These companies have spent large sums in attempting to establish mines, but without success in any instance; owing partially to the chances inseparable from mining, but in some measure also to want of skill and knowledge; operations having been largely entered into upon places which an experienced miner would have pronounced hopeless at first sight.

The Montreal Mining Company is at present employing Mr. Macfarlane, late of the Acton Mine, and formerly of the Freiburg (Germany) School of Mines, a geologist and practical miner of great information and experience; from whose investigations, it is to be hoped, that the immense tracts owned by them will at length be found valuable. Mr. Macfarlane, we learn, has made promising discoveries of silver on the Company's property.

Copper mining has been profitably carried on for twenty years at the Bruce Mines, on Lake Huron. From 1847 to 1862, 9,400 tons of 18 per cent. ore were raised at this mine.—(*Geology of Canada*.) It is at present worked by the West Canada Mining Company of London, England, capital \$200,000; together with the adjoining Wellington and Huron Copper Bay Mines. The product of these mines for the last ten years has been as follows, according to the report most kindly furnished by Captain Plummer, late Manager:—

Year.	No. of tons "Net" of 21 cwt.	Produce, per cent.	No. of Units.	Value in Sterling.	
	Tons. cwt. qrs.			£	s. d.
1858.....	1,077 0 0	21.94	22,212.00	23,218	2 4
1859.....	1,533 14 2	21.35	32,198.00	32,953	14 4
1860.....	2,050 20 3	20.50	42,045.30	40,788	10 1
1861.....	2,060 0 0	19.60	40,376.00	39,966	3 1
1862.....	2,726 5 3	19.65	53,569.81	45,681	2 4
1863.....	3,162 20 3	20.00	63,260.00	55,416	10 3
1864.....	2,940 0 0	19.48	57,271.20	47,673	19 1
1865.....	2,834 5 1	21.24	60,199.47	49,528	4 11
1866.....	3,540 0 0	20.00	70,800.00	53,164	10 0
1867.....	2,804 0 0	20.00	56,080.00	42,060	0 0
Total.....	24,729 4 10	Average pr. ct. 20.37	498,011.78	£430,450	16 5

Captain Plummer says further:—"The veins are in some places very thick, from 18 to 20 feet, and at others narrow down to 4 or 5 feet. The deepest point reached is 60 fathoms. The lode in its downward course does not vary much, but does not contain so large a percentage of metal. This circumstance, together with the fact that the lodes do not carry any of the richer ores, such as the vitreous, peacock and horseflesh ores, renders mining a little less profitable than when nearer the surface."

"The number of lineal fathoms cut last year was 1,533. The number of persons employed is 273. The number has lessened of late in consequence of the continued depression in the copper

"market. * * * * We have several places that we can set to work at a few hours' notice should the price of copper rise."

"There is a population of about 1,500, supported by the mines."

"We employ 5 steam engines, representing 300 horse-power."

Lead.—Numerous veins of galena traverse the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, maintaining a parallelism to each other, and also to those in the State of New York which have yielded so largely, and which are in the same geological formations as the Canadian veins.

In Ramsay, County of Lanark, a trial was made in 1858 on a lode from 2½ to 5 feet wide. About 26 tons of galena were obtained, yielding 81 per cent. of lead. Other attempts were made subsequently, and, we believe, about as much more ore obtained; but operations were abandoned, although with proper skill and capital the mine might yield good returns.

Lead also exists at numerous points on the North Shore of Lake Superior.

Concerning the Frontenac Lead Mine, near Kingston, discovered last year, the *American Journal of Mining* remarks:—

"Probably the most important discovery in the way of new mines which has been made in Ontario during the year is the recent one of an extensive vein of galena in the township of Loughborough, County Frontenac. The vein is described as being 12 feet wide, and of great length, in the same course as those of Rossie on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. An association, called the Frontenac Lead Mining Company, has been formed to work it, and Cornishmen have been procured. One of the shafts is down 40 feet. The vein is 12 feet wide at the bottom, and expanding regularly. An adit has been driven from the side of the hill along the vein a distance of 150 feet. The ore is thickly disseminated through the whole mass."

From the above-mentioned shaft and level, ore to the estimated value of \$10,000 has been obtained. Owing to the width of the lode and the softness of the gangue (calc-spar) the working is easy. It is intended to smelt the ore on the property.

Plumbago.—To the south of the Ottawa plumbago of good quality exists, disseminated very generally through the Laurentian limestones in the rear of Kingston; and though no plumbago mine is yet worked in Ontario, it is probable that these limestones, which are so widely distributed through the more northerly parts of the Province, will be found on exploration to contain this mineral in abundance, as is the case in Quebec.

Iron.—Although surprisingly little has been made of the many valuable iron beds of Ontario, they must shortly become the basis of a most important branch of industry.

The most important iron mines of Ontario are those at Marmora and in the neighbourhood. They are vast beds of magnetite, the ore which produces the best brands of Swedish and Russian iron. Many years ago a blast furnace was erected, and various companies have from time to time smelted the ore, producing excellent iron, but failing in point of profit from want of communication. The ore is, we believe, at present shipped to the States.

There is also a bed of magnetite about 200 feet thick on an island in Mud Lake, in the Rideau Canal, known as Chaffey's Mine, from which large quantities of ore have been shipped to the States.

During the summer of 1865 an American company commenced operations on an extensive deposit of magnetite near Bajewahung, Lake Superior. The bed is five miles from the shore, and a tramway had to be made over very bad ground. The mine has lately been abandoned.

The Peter Bell Mining Company are working a bed of good red hematite at Arnprior.

Petroleum.—Petroleum may be considered at present the most important mineral product of the Dominion, the capital invested in raising it being from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and the quantity of crude oil produced annually of a value probably not under \$1,000,000.

The first wells were sunk at Oil Springs, County of Lambton, in 1862, and up to March, 1863, 4,138,520 gallons were obtained—(*Geology of Canada*). The great flowing wells were struck here, one of which yielded, at first, 2,000 barrels in 24 hours. In 1865-66 this district was abandoned in favour of Bothwell, County Kent, where about 200 wells were put down, and some 40,000 barrels obtained. These wells have not been worked since the Fall of 1866. In Petrolea the development commenced in the Fall of 1865, and in that year about 5,000 barrels were pumped. In 1866, up to November, about 50,000 barrels were sold at \$4, when the discovery of the King Flowing Well brought the price down to \$1. During 1865-66 about 250 wells were put down at Petrolea, and within a space of six miles round, all of which are now abandoned. In 1867 about 130 wells were sunk in the King Well District, with great success; about 120,000 barrels were shipped from Petrolea, and some 200,000 were tanked. This year (1868) the product has been some 4,000 barrels weekly.

Up to the 31st December, 1867, the capacity of the underground tanks at Petrolea was 125,000 barrels. At present (August, 1868) the stock of crude held in tank and by refiners may be estimated at 250,000 barrels, or over two year's supply for home consumption, Canada at present requiring about 120,000 barrels yearly. Only fifteen wells are working at present, and no new ones going down, owing to want of demand. The temporary check to the trade, however, arising from want of a foreign market, seems to be at an end, the low price of crude at the wells (30 to 50 cents, the normal price being about \$4) having begun to attract American and home capital.

There are eighteen or twenty refineries in Canada, using, when in full work, about 4,000 barrels weekly, and representing some \$200,000 of capital.

For the above particulars we are indebted to the kindness of Stephen Blackburn, Esq., of the *London Daily Free Press*, and Secretary to the Petrolea Producers' Association.

Though we have failed to ascertain the exact amount of petroleum raised in Canada since the commencement of operations, the above sketch will convey some idea of the extent of the supply, when we remember that only a small portion of the oil-bearing formation has been thoroughly tested. This rock (Coniferous Limestone) extends over a large portion of the Western Peninsula; and though one part after another may be exhausted and abandoned, and the exhaustion of the whole region is but a matter of time, it will probably be long before oil-boring has travelled over the whole productive district.

Salt.—In boring for petroleum at Goderich, in 1866, a bed of salt was found at a depth of 1,000 feet. The thickness of the bed is about 30 feet.

The manufacture of salt was at once commenced, and has progressed rapidly. In November, 1866, 4½ barrels were made daily. In August, 1867, the quantity made was 90 barrels per day. In the beginning of August, 1868, the produce of the works was 190 barrels daily, and has since been increased to 290 barrels.

Over \$70,000 have been expended in salt works. Thirteen wells have been sunk, large buildings erected, and about 200 kettles are, we believe, now in operation.

The deposit is believed to extend over a considerable space. We may therefore look for continued extension of this branch of industry.

The Goderich brine is remarkable for its purity. The salt received the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and the First Prize at the New York State Fair of the same year. The analysis of the brine by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt showed its composition to be, 1,000 parts:—

Common Salt.....	259'000
Gypsum.....	1'882
Chloride of Calcium.....	432
Chloride of Magnesium.....	254

261'568

From this it appears that 21 6-10 gallons of brine will give a bushel (56 lbs. weight) of salt.

Borings at Kincardine have also been successful in reaching brine.

Peat.—Peat, although of vegetable origin, may fairly be dealt with in an article on mining, when we remember the kindred origin of coal, and the vast importance of peat to a country where no coal exists.

It is calculated that in Ontario the peat beds already known cover not less than 30,000 acres, and in many places have been sounded to a depth of 25 feet without finding bottom.

During the present summer (1868) a company has been formed for the purpose of working a deposit covering some 3,000 acres in the County of Welland. The peat is torn into shreds, dried, and compressed into solid blocks, by machinery. About \$20,000 have been expended during 1868, and it is expected that next year companies will be formed for the purpose of working other peat beds in Ontario.

Miscellaneous.

Pyrites.—This mineral abounds in many parts of Ontario. The bed at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, has been excavated for a space of 50 feet by 30 feet, without finding any end. It is valuable as a source of sulphur, and for the manufacture of sulphuric acid; the quantity used annually in England for the latter purpose being 270,000 tons, or thereabouts, at \$10 a ton. (*Geology of Canada.*)

Cobalt.—The only available ore of cobalt in Ontario is the above-mentioned bed of pyrites, a ton of which would yield, treated in the large way, about 8 lbs. of oxyd of cobalt, worth \$24. The quarrying of the ore and the separation of the oxyd would cost about \$14, leaving a profit of \$10. (*Geology of Canada.*)

Phosphate of Lime occurs in quantity between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. As a manure it is worth in England £6 10s. sterling per ton. Several deposits are worked, but no statistics have been received.

Mica in considerable quantity exists in rear of Kingston. A quantity from this district was sold at Paris in 1862, for the use of the French navy, at \$2 per lb.—(*Geology of Canada.*)

Marble abounds among the Laurentian rocks. That of Arnprior is largely in use.

Mining Regulations.

The mining regulations of Ontario are distinct as regards the precious and inferior metals.

Mining for the precious metals is regulated by an Act entitled "An Act respecting Gold and Silver Mines (1868)" whereby the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 9, amended by 29 Vic., cap. 9 (1865), is repealed.

Under this Act the Lieut. Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, declare any tract described in such Order in Council a "Mining Division." He may also appoint Inspectors of such Divisions, who shall be *ex officio* Justices of the Peace of all Counties or Districts included in such Divisions, and shall settle all disputes as to boundaries of claims, use of water, access thereto, damages by licenses to others, and generally to settle all difficulties arising under this Act.

Inspectors may, on receipt of \$5.00, grant a Miner's License, to continue in force for one year, and to be renewable for a further term of one year on payment of a further sum of \$5.00. The licensee is authorized to explore and to mine, for one year, on any unsold Crown Lands within the Division, and may stake out and work one claim.

Dimensions of Claims.

Alluvial Mines.—If on any river or creek, 100 feet front by 100 feet to the rear, measured from water's edge.

If in a gully, 100 feet along said gully, to extend from hill to hill.

If on a surface or hill-side digging, 100 feet square, except where a company intend to hill tunnel, when the officer of the division may grant such larger claim as he may think fit.

For working any bed of a river, the officer shall determine as circumstances may require, the size and position of claims.

Quartz Mines.—For each person, 150 feet along a lead by 100 feet on each side thereof. For companies, 100 feet along lead for every additional miner, not to exceed 1,000 feet altogether.

Discoveries to be reported. Discoverer entitled to two of the largest claims prescribed by this Act.

Party walls three feet thick to be left between each holding on Crown Lands, to be used in common for access to streams.

Mills must be licensed and furnish returns. Parties applying for licenses are required to give bonds to the amount of \$2000.

Royalty from 2 to 10 per cent. to be fixed from time to time by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, and to vary for different divisions and mines according to yield. Proprietors may mine on private lands subject to above royalty.

Mill owners to receive from the Treasurer of the Province 5 per cent. on royalty actually paid by them.

No action having been taken under this Act, statistics of the yield of gold in Ontario are not obtainable.

Mining for the Inferior Metals.—Each mining tract in unsurveyed territory is to be of blocks of 200 or 400 acres. They must be surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and paid for at the value of \$1 per acre. In surveyed townships, mineral lots are to be sold for \$1 per acre when the lands are held at less than that sum, and at the same price as other lands in townships where they are held at more. Payment must, however, be made in cash.

QUEBEC.

Gold.—The gold-bearing portions of this Province have been erected into two divisions, the St. Francis and the Chaudiere Gold Mining Divisions.

In the former division little has been done. The Inspector, Mr. James R. Gilman, reports that at the Golconda Mine a crushing mill with two stamps has been erected, but no statistics are procurable. Two years ago, in another part of the Division, about \$2,400 worth of gold was taken out of a space of a quarter acre, giving \$4 or \$5 a day per man. Except in these two cases, gold-mining in this Division has not gone beyond prospecting.

In the Chaudiere Division mining progresses steadily. Since our last issue several shafts have been sunk on the property of the De Lery Company. Steam pumps have been imported from England and the United States. Large mining claims have been recently leased to English and American companies, who are carrying on extensive operations.

The amount of gold obtained in the Chaudiere Division during the half year ended the 30th June, 1868, was 753 ounces, valued at \$13,500. The number of mining licenses issued during that time was 604.

The De Lery Company have erected a ten stamp crushing mill, and have tested some of the quartz veins which have been uncapped in the Seigneurie Rigaud-Vaudreuil, with satisfactory results.

The above particulars of the Chaudiere Gold Mining Division have been kindly furnished by R. Pope, Esq., Inspector.

When we consider that the auriferous alluvions of Quebec cover more than 10,000 square miles, we may hope much for the future of gold mining in this Province.

Silver.—Numerous veins of argentiferous galena are scattered over that portion of Quebec to the south of the St. Lawrence, one of which contains sixty-five ounces of silver to the ton of lead, (Moulton Hill.) No progress, however, has been made in silver mining.

Copper.—Copper mining has been prosecuted during the last ten years in innumerable places in the Eastern Townships. The discovery of the Acton Mine caused the wildest excitement. The region was soon honey-combed with deserted holes, nearly all of which contained more or less copper. The Acton Mine was long the only one to yield any considerable return; producing, from its opening in 1859 to its close in 1864, ore to the value, we believe, of more than a million dollars. The ore was chiefly in surface "pockets," was quarried rather than mined, and was therefore raised at very small cost. The mine was closed owing to the beds being exhausted.

The Harvey Hill Mines, (English and Canadian Mining Company,) were opened in 1858, and have been conducted on the soundest principles. Underground work has been steadily carried on to prove the extent and richness of the veins and interstratified beds; the latter being the most important, maintaining their character to great depths. Up to 1865 comparatively little ore was shipped; but the result of long, patient and skilful investigations has been so satisfactory that, in 1867, the Company determined to put up smelting works at a cost of over \$80,000. When on the eve of completion these works were destroyed by fire; but are now so far rebuilt as to have allowed a trial during the present month, (August, 1868,) with satisfactory result.

During the last four years, the average number of men employed has been from 150 to 200.

The shipments of ore for the nine years ended the 31st December, 1866, were as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Per cent.	Year.	Tons.	Per cent.
1858.....	10	45	1863.....	114	30
1859.....	43	45	1864.....	236	20
1860.....	105	39	1865.....	187	22
1861.....	70	38	1866.....	506	21
1862.....	94	39	Total.....	1365	Av. 33 2-9

In 1867 some 4,000 tons of 3½ per cent. ore were raised. This ore was not dressed, but piled up for smelting, when the works were burnt. Owing to this accident, and to the great quantity of ore at the surface, underground work has been temporarily stopped. Tributing is, however, being carried on at the surface. For the above information, we are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. J. S. Brown, manager of the Harvey Hill Mines.

The Huntington Mine commenced in 1865. For the first year work was confined to exploration. Up to September 1st, 1867, about ten thousand tons of ore were raised, and nearly all exported to Boston, Baltimore and Liverpool. Extensive works for crushing and washing have been erected, by the aid of which an additional amount of ore, nearly 300 tons monthly, can be prepared for market. The machinery is driven by water power, which also drives a large lumber establishment in connection with the mine.

There are erected for the use of the miners and their families over fifty dwelling houses. The cost of these, besides all the numerous mine buildings, and of all the labor on the mine from the beginning, including roads, bridges and all improvements, has been met from the product of the mine. In September, 1865, the locality was a dense wilderness. Now, (1868,) the village adjoining the mine (Dillon,) is the largest in the Township of Bolton, with a large school and weekly divine service.

It is the intention, we believe, of the Company, to erect smelting works and to build a rail or tramway from the Frost Village Railway station to the mine.

From the report of Captain Francis Bennetts, (October 8th, 1867,) it appears that up to that date the workings consisted, besides surface explorations, of a shaft 130 feet deep, sunk on the first vein discovered. A second vein was afterwards found, 8 or 10 feet wide, four feet of which is solid ore.

Captain Bennetts says further:—"The full working capacity of the crusher is equal to pulverizing about 80 tons of vein-stone per 24 hours. We find that 10 tons of crushed vein-stone will make from 3 to 3½ tons of marketable ore." From this it is calculated that the present returns from the sale of ore are about \$12,000 per month, and the profit about \$6,000 per month.

The above information has been most kindly given by D. Ross Wood, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer to the Huntington Mining Company.

The Capel Mine is owned and worked by Montreal capitalists. It has been in steady operation since May, 1866. Three shafts have been sunk. The greatest depth reached is 205 feet. These shafts are connected by levels, the longest of which is 542 feet in length. The total depth of shafts is 514 feet, and the united length of levels 1,200 feet.

About 500 tons are raised monthly. About 100 hands are employed. Dressing floors, sheds and

tramways have been built, also a roasting floor and smelting works, the latter capable of running about 600 or 700 tons of ore per month. Hitherto the ore has been merely smelted to a regulus of about 40 per cent., in which state it is shipped.

The operations of this mine can be immensely increased whenever the present low prices may cease to rule in the copper market.

For the above particulars we are indebted to the courtesy of G. A. Drummond, Esq., Montreal. The Hanford Mines, near Lennoxville, were prospected in 1865, and up to 1st October, 1867, about 10,000 tons of ore raised. "From that date to 1st August, 1868, (10 months)," says General Adams, "we have raised to surface over 14,000 tons of vein matter, of which over 10,000 tons is dressed, burned or burning, for smelting." General Adams says also:—"We have 12,000 tons in sight to-day (Sept. 4th), and one 65 foot level will disclose for stoping over 50,000 tons. The vein averages 9 feet. We are smelting with improved chimney furnaces. Average amount smelted 22 tons of ore per 24 hours. Each furnace produces daily from 6,500 to 7,000 lbs. 40 per cent. regulus, selling at the works at 5 cents per lb., or \$110 per ton. All products are shipped to Liverpool."

The regulus contains about \$30 gold and \$65 silver per ton, also small quantities of nickel, cobalt and lead.

The Ives Mine is situated in the Township of Bolton. A shaft has been sunk 25 fathoms, and levels driven at different depths for the distance of about 100 fathoms. For connection with the levels a second shaft has been sunk. The ore is a rich yellow sulphuret, associated generally with the slate, but occurring in large "bunches," several feet thick. The principal lode, which has proved extremely rich, is 13 ft. wide, and in some portions shews a width of six feet of solid ore; almost the whole ground through which the levels have been driven is copper bearing, and from the levels alone many hundred tons of ore have been raised to the surface. The Company have in contemplation, the erection of reducing works for treatment of poor ores. Until their completion, the shipments of the ore will be only of the higher standards. Fifty tons of ore varying from 18 per cent. to 20 per cent. have thus been shipped in the month of November, and it is expected will be followed by similar shipments monthly, as soon as the Company order the commencement of "stoping."

The above is from the report kindly furnished by Captain Rogan, Manager.

Sir Wm. Logan remarks, in that invaluable work, the *Geology of Canada* (1863):—"The copper deposits of the Eastern Townships are unlike those of Cornwall and of Lake Huron, in which the metal has been concentrated in well-defined lodes. They are, however, very similar in their structure and mode of occurrence to those of the same age in Norway and Sweden. The analogous copper ores in the Permian Slates of Mansfeld and Hesse, and those of both sides of the Ural Mountains, are in like manner disseminated in beds and not in veins. Copper-bearing beds similar to those of Canada are also wrought in schistose rocks of the Quebec group in Maryland, in Tennessee, and other parts of the United States."

It is therefore very probable that as settlement and examination proceed in this extensive copper-bearing region, which is still in great part covered with dense forest, that surface "pockets" like the Acton Mine, paying richly from the first, will from time to time be met with. At the same time the persistence and richness of the interstratified beds, over great extents and to great depths, have been proved by the valuable researches of ten years at the Harvey Hill Mines. When we remember the extent of this region, and the fact that copper is found at all points in it, the future of copper-mining in Quebec looks bright indeed.

Iron.—Iron ores of the best kind exist in many places in the Province of Quebec, and have been more or less a source of industry for a hundred and thirty years.

Bog ore in considerable quantities is spread along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from the vicinity of Montreal nearly to Quebec. A furnace for smelting this ore was established in St. Maurice County in 1737, where the manufacture of iron was continued until 1858, when it ceased, owing to the growing scarcity of ore and charcoal in the neighborhood.

The Radnor forges were some years ago erected at Batiscan. About 2,000 tons of cast iron are here produced annually. The chief manufacture carried on hitherto has been that of wheels for railway cars. Wrought iron is also made, and a rolling mill has been erected.

In 1854 work was commenced on a bed of magnetite in Hull, for the purpose of supplying the furnaces of Messrs. Forsyth & Co., of Pittsburgh. Up to 1858 about 8,000 tons had been exported, when operations ceased.

In 1866, the Canada Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company purchased the Hull Iron Mines, and erected a furnace on the banks of the Gatineau, about 3½ miles from Ottawa. They are at present turning out about 24 tons of pig iron a day. Large kilns for charcoal burning have been erected, capable of making, we are informed, 20,000 bushels at once. There are also steam engines, boilers, crusher, and workmen's dwellings. The bed of ore is 90 feet thick, and practically inexhaustible. The iron produced from it is of very superior quality. About 200 men are employed.

The Company likewise possesses 10,000 acres of timberlands, and 1,200 acres of peat land.

The Moisie Company are working a vast deposit of magnetite at the mouth of the Moisie River, about 300 miles below Quebec. The bed contains, it is computed, about twenty million tons of ore, perfectly free from sulphur and phosphorus, which interfere so much with the working of most iron ores. The ore lies on the surface, in the form of a black sand, and can be placed on board vessels at a cost of about 25 cents per ton.

The iron manufactured from the Moisie ore is of very superior quality, as is shewn in the statement of the Fairbairn Engineering Company, Manchester, England:—

	Breaking Strain per square inch in tons.	Elongation per unit of inches.
Montreal (Moisie) Iron.....	26.40	.0598
Lowmoor Iron.....	25.79	....
Derbyshire do.....	21.68	....
Shropshire do.....	22.82	....
Staffordshire do.....	19.56	....

From this it will appear that the Moisie iron is 1-25 stronger than the Lowmoor, the best English brand. It is also to be observed that its elongation is very great, 7-10 of an inch to a foot. It is therefore very suitable to the manufacture of wire.

From experiments made at the West Point Foundry, it appears that the Moisie wrought iron bears a pressure of 80,221 lbs. to the square inch, or over 20,000 more than the best American brands. The Moisie sample tried in this instance was simply rolled from the bloom. Had it been refined to the extent of the competing specimens, it would doubtless have stood 100,000 lbs. to the square inch.

The Moisie iron is peculiarly suited to the manufacture of the finest steel, edge tools, &c.

The Company's paid-up capital is \$1,000,000. They employ about 300 men. They have an iron tramway connecting works, mine, kilns and wharf, and a fine little iron screw steamship. It is estimated that their present works are capable of turning out about 3,000 tons of wrought iron yearly, with a profit of \$120,000. This is independent of profit from the sale of ore. It is expected that the product will soon be doubled, which could be done at little expense.

Plumbago.—The Canadian Graphite Company commenced work in 1866, in the Township of Buckingham, about 20 miles from Ottawa. They have spent upwards of \$10,000 in testing various veins and beds. One vein of pure graphite is exposed 150 feet on the surface. A shaft has been sunk 20 feet in this vein, which at the bottom has a width of 24 inches, seemingly widening as the shaft is sunk. This company is also working a bed of disseminated ore (from 20 to 40 per cent.) having a width of 220 feet, and a depth of 60 feet running into the mountain. They have erected a crusher, turning out about 2½ tons a day.

The Canada Plumbago Company have erected a crusher also, in Buckingham, capable of turning out about 3 tons daily. The Manager, Mr. S. T. Pearce, has lately patented a machine for dressing plumbago and other ores, whereby all loss incidental to dressing by water is avoided.

The Lochaber Plumbago Company have also a crusher in operation.

The Central Canada Mining Company have also taken up 1,500 acres in Templeton, in which gold bearing quartz exists, yielding by analysis \$18.55 per ton.

Other crushing mills are in course of construction.

The above operations are only a beginning of what must very soon be a very extensive branch of industry.

Peat.—There are in the Province of Quebec not less than 60,000 acres of peat lands already known, excluding the great bed on Anticosti island, which contains as many more; many of the beds being conveniently situated for manufacture and transport.

The works of the Canada Peat Company at Lapigeonniere and St. Hubert, near Montreal, have for some time been supplying the Grand Trunk Railway with fuel, and their compressed peat, somewhat resembling lignite, is coming largely into general use.

The value of peat as a railway fuel is best shown by the experiments of F. H. Trevithick, Esq., formerly manager of the Locomotive Department of the Grand Trunk, which proved its calorific power in comparison to that of hardwood to be as follows:—

Number of train miles run per gross ton of 2,240 lbs. of peat, with an average number of 22 4-10 cars per train.....	3½ 6-10 miles.
Train miles run (on same line of road) per cord of wood, 3,702 lbs., with an average of 19½ cars per train.....	27 6-10 "

Compressed peat is now sold to the public in Montreal at \$3.25 per ton. The average price of wood in Montreal is \$6.00 or \$7.00 per cord. A ton of peat is equal in calorific power to 1½ cords of wood. The price of peat will, doubtless, be lower when the beds are more extensively worked.

During the season of 1868, the Canada Peat Fuel Company's works will probably produce from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of compressed peat, and next year the product is expected to amount to 20,000 tons.

Miscellaneous.

Chromium.—Chromic iron ore occurs in quantity in many places among the serpentines of Quebec. From £11 10s. to £12 stg. per ton have been offered for this ore in Glasgow and London.—*Geology of Canada.* Preparations of chromium are used in the manufacture of pigments and in dyeing. Mr. Macfarlane has suggested that the manufacture of bichromate of potash might be carried on successfully in Quebec.

Magnesia.—Inexhaustible sources of magnesia exist in the magnesites and serpentines of the Eastern Townships.

Marbles, beautiful Serpentines and Verd Antique are found in different parts of the Province.

Mining Regulations.

Mining for the Precious Metals is regulated by Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 9, amended by 29 Vic., cap. 9, (1865); further amended by the "Gold Mining Amendment Act," passed by the Local Legislature in 1868.

Miners must take out either a Crown Lands Gold License, for Crown Lands, (fee, \$2 a month); or a "Private Lands Gold License," for private lands, (fee, \$1 a month), first obtaining consent of proprietor. Under the Crown Lands license, claims may be worked as follows:—

Alluvial Mines.—On a river or large creek, 20 feet front by 50 feet from the water's edge; on a small creek, 40 feet by 50 feet from centre of stream; in a gully, 60 feet along the same, and from hill to hill; on surface or hill side, 60 feet square. The Inspector may determine the size and position of claims in beds of rivers, or in case of tunnelling may grant a larger claim.

Quartz-crushing machines must be licensed, keep books, and furnish returns; license fee, \$5 per month.

All licensees to make returns of their proceedings; and discoverers of gold mines to be entitled to a free license for one year.

The Lieutenant Governor may appoint Inspectors, who shall have, within their divisions, the powers of superintendent or inspector of police, stipendiary magistrate, judge of sessions of the peace, sheriff or recorder; and shall pronounce summarily in all disputes respecting boundaries of claims, damages, &c.; their decisions to be final.

No spirituous liquors to be sold within three leagues of mines without license from inspector.

Mining for inferior Metals.—Regulations same as in Ontario.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Rutherford, Esq., Inspector of Mines, remarks, in his report for the year ending the 30th September, 1867, that "although the mining operations in the Province have not, during the past year, been characterized by that activity which prevailed in the preceding year, and the returns of coal raised show a diminution of nearly 21 per cent., it is nevertheless a cheering fact that not only have additional mines been opened, but that preparations are also being made at others for a considerable extension of the powers of production."

Gold.—We transcribe the following from the report of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., (1867):—

"It may well excite surprise that so little mining has yet been done in Nova Scotia, where gold is known to be spread over an area of not less than 6000 square miles, and where, notwithstanding

the want of skill of the early adventurers, and the lack of capital, such remarkable results have already been obtained. The lodes of this region, which are very regular in structure, have been shown to preserve their richness to depths of 200 and 300 feet, and from their geological relations there is every reason to believe will continue unchanged to the greatest attainable depths. To this it may be added that the price of labor is moderate, not exceeding \$1.25 a day; fuel, both wood and coal, cheap and abundant, the region healthful and easily accessible from abroad. When all these things are taken into consideration, it would appear that no other gold mining region offers such inducements to the introduction of capital and skilled labour, and that these alone are required to make Nova Scotia one of the great gold producing regions of the world."

The following statement is from the Report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines, for the year ended the 30th September, 1867:—

Districts.	Average men employed.	Crushing Mills employed, Sept. 30th, 1867.	Steam Power.	Water Power.	Tons of Quartz, &c., crushed.	Yield per ton.	Alluvial Gold.	Total yield of Gold.	Average yield per man for 12 months at \$18.50 per oz.
Storm't (Isaac's Har.)	45	2	2	..	1,149	oz. dwt. gr. 1 5 8	oz. dwt. gr. 1505 2 11		\$618.73
Wine Harbor.....	33	4	3	1	1,667	8 13	764 9 9		428.60
Sherbrooke.....	99	5	5	..	5,809	1 9 8	8522 8 11		1,592.58
Tangier.....	19	4	2	2	486	16 7	20 6 0	395 16 10	385.50
Montague.....	19	1	1	..	214	1 19 0	417 13 21		400.60
Waverley.....	181	5	4	1	11,289	7 7	4134 18 17		422.63
Oldham.....	52	4	3	1	960	1 3 7	1359 12 2		483.88
Renfrew.....	189	5	3	2	7,770	1 4 4	9401 2 10		895.30
Uniacke.....	30	3	3	..	1,212	15 15	947 1 17		584.00
Unproclaimed and other Districts....	9	2	1	1	117	1 3 4	28 15 15	135 0 21	278.55
	676	35	27	8	30,673	17 23	49 1 15	27583 6 09	765.00

From this statement it appears that the increase in the total yield of gold over that of the previous twelve months is 3,421 ounces, and the average yield per man \$96 greater. From the official returns for the last six years (ending Sept. 30th, 1867.) based on the gold for which the royalty of 3 per cent. has been paid, we find that the yield during that period has been 119,541½ ounces, worth \$2,390,081.

"The gold of Nova Scotia," says Dr. Hunt, is remarkable for its purity, different assays showing a fineness of from 956 to 982 thousandths, so that its value is about \$20 the ounce."

Coal.—Proof of the steady progress of coal-mining in Nova Scotia will be found in the statement contained in the last *Year Book* of the amount of coal raised each year since 1827, showing an increase from 11,491 tons in that year to 684,766 tons in 1866.

During the year ending the 30th September, 1867, the coal sold was as follows:—

Mines.	Round.	Slack.	Mines.	Round.	Slack.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Chiegnecto.....	313		Caledonia.....	32	
Joggins.....	6,758	1,719	Clyde.....	236	17
Lawrence.....			Collins.....	288	60
Maccan.....	640		Glance Bay.....	49,137	2,889
St. George.....			Gowrie.....	31,875½	6,743
Victoria.....	389		Ingraham.....	43	
Albion.....	104,948	15,537	International.....	18,691½	2,115½
Acadia.....	9,079½	1,833½	Lingan.....	45,570	126
German.....	40	43	Matheron.....	732	
Intercolonial.....	260	183	Mira Bay.....		
Montreal and Pictou.....	227	85	South Head Cow Bay.....		
McBean.....	6	4	Sydney.....	97,913	2,129½
McKay.....	273½	48½	Victoria.....	237	
Nova Scotia.....	32	9	Cape Breton C. M. Co....	3,710½	765
Acadia.....			Black Rock.....	162	
Chimney Corner.....	1		New Campbelltown.....	4,738½	162
Richmond.....					
Block House.....	71,149	77	Total.....	447,532	34,546

We subjoin the following report of the progress and prospects of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, (Montreal and Pictou) kindly sent by G. A. Drummond, Esq., of Montreal, president.

The Company owns about 4 square miles of the coal field, between the East and West rivers, in county of Pictou.

During the past 12 months (up to August, 1868,) two parallel slopes have been sunk to a depth of about 800 feet, descending in the seam, which has a thickness of 19 feet 6 inches, and an underlie of about 20 degrees. From these slopes the bords at right angles are commenced at regular intervals. A pair of horizontal coupled winding and pumping engines work at the top of the slopes, and hoist the coal in waggons running on the substantial T rails with which each slope is laid. The waggons, on reaching the surface, empty their contents over screens of iron bars into the railway trucks, which are arranged to be ready to convey the coal to the shipping ground.

The railway built by the company to Pictou harbor is about seven miles long, of the same gauge as the provincial railway. The waggons and locomotives of the company can, therefore, traverse the line to Halifax, and to other parts of the Dominion. It terminates on a wharf where there is a depth of 18 feet water at low tide.

These works will be in active operation by the 20th September, 1868, and will enable the company to ship 1,500 tons daily.

The coal is partly an excellent steam coal, and partly a gas coal, which has shown good results in the Pictou Gas Works. The proprietors do not doubt that this colliery will do much to solve the fuel question of the Dominion.

The total amount of coal raised in Nova Scotia during the above period was 542,127½ tons, against 684,766 tons in 1866. The total amount sold in 1867 was 482,078 tons, against 601,302 tons in 1866.

The distribution of the coal sold in 1866-67 was as follows :—

	1866.		1867.	
	Tons round.	Tons slack.	Tons round.	Tons slack.
Raised	618,620	66,146	480,220	61,907½
Sold for home consumption.....	87,639	11,988	83,841½	13,804½
Exported to neighbouring colonies	95,077	11,583	92,551	10,729½
Exported to other countries.....	378,712	16,393	271,139½	10,012
Total	561,412	39,874	447,532	34,546

The average number of persons (men and boys) employed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia during 1867 was 2,984. There were 418 horses employed, and steam power to the amount of 1,545 horse.

It may be well to observe that the chief commissioner of mines attributes the falling off in the quantity of coal raised to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

During 1867, the amount expended in working the coal mines of Nova Scotia, was \$280,902.07. In mining for silver, copper, lead, &c., little has been done. The galena of the Gay's River Silver Lead Mines, gives 11 ounces of silver per ton, but no statistics have come to hand of the quantity raised. Copper has been mined near Tatamagouche.

From 1833 to 1867 inclusive, 1,404,375 tons of gypsum were exported, worth \$1,031,154.

Baryta is now mined by the Colchester Baryta Company, at Five Islands. The quality is good, and the quantity believed to be abundant.

The following is a comparative statement, from the report of the Hon. Robert Robertson, Chief Commissioner of Mines, of receipt and expenditure for twelve months ended September 30th, 1866, and twelve months ended September 30th, 1867 :—

Receipts.	12 months, 1866.	12 months, 1867.	Expenditure.	12 months, 1866.	12 months, 1867.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Rents—Gold	3,936 86	6,827 93	Return Royalty—Gold..	2,483 69	707 93
Royalty “	12,265 13	15,722 36	Commis'n on “ ..	669 49	642 03
P. Licenses “	566 49	1,328 84	Salaries and Surveys “ ..	2,068 40	2,029 75
License to search Coal....	7,526 00	2,980 60	Return Rents “ ..	170 00	50 00
Royalty “	46,939 75	64,486 00	Lands	1,219 80	25 60
Licenses to work “	3,650 00	2,540 00	Stationery and Printing ...	638 00	1,437 35
			Office Expenses	569 55	77 00
			General Expenses	7,432 42	7,513 01
			Return Licenses to Search.	780 00	740 00
			Return Prospecting Licen's		5 75
			Surveys—Coal.....	315 86	19 87
			Roads		426 33
			Return Licenses to Work .	200 00	50 00
			Total amount	16,547 21	13,724 62
			Balance	60,331 02	80,070 51
Total.....\$	76,878 23	93,795 13	Total	\$76,878 23	93,775 13

The balance, therefore, in favor of the department of mines, in 1867, was \$80,070.51, or \$20,305.98 more than in 1866.

We are glad to observe that during 1868, mining has been very active, and that the attention of capitalists of the Dominion has been largely attracted to the Nova Scotia coal and gold fields, whereas hitherto so much of this industry has been in American hands. We shall, doubtless, have next year to chronicle a progress hitherto unequalled, in both these important branches of mining.

Mining Regulations.

There has been no alteration since the issue of the last *Year Book* in the mining laws of Nova Scotia. We therefore subjoin our previous digest.

The Statue of Nova Scotia “of mines and minerals,” provides that quartz mines (gold) shall, in general, be laid off in areas of 150 feet along a quartz lode, by 250 feet across, in quadrilateral and rectangular shape. Payment in advance on application for a gold mine, \$2.00. Leases to be for 21 years. One hundred days' labor to be employed annually on each area, unless more than ten are held by one person, in which case some allowances are made.

Prospecting licenses (gold) cover an area not exceeding 100 acres, and cost 50 cents per acre for the first ten, and 25 cents per acre for the remainder. Bonds must be entered into to recompense private owners for damage done to their lands; also to employ at least one man per day in developing the area.

Quartz mills must be licensed, and keep books open to government inspection. They must reserve for the government a royalty of 3 per cent. of the produce of gold.

Licenses to explore for other than gold mines, valid for one year, cover tracts not to exceed 5 miles square, but not less than 2 miles in width, and cost \$20. Bonds are required similar to those given in the case of gold licenses. Licenses to work cover two years. Leases of coal mines must expire on or before 25th August, 1866. Leases of mines other than coal or gold are for 21 years.

Royalty is payable quarterly on minerals "in marketable condition," 5 per cent. on all ores and minerals, except gold, iron and coal; 8 cents per ton on every ton of iron, and ten cents per ton on every ton of coal. Returns to be made under oath.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The minerals hitherto mined in New Brunswick have been gas coal and antimony (see *Year Book for 1867*.) No new statistics have come to hand.

Gold.—During the present summer (1868), about thirty square miles of territory have been purchased from the Provincial Government by Mr. Langstaff, and others associated with him. Prospecting is said to have been favorable, showing a yield of \$3 per cubic yard of earth dug on the banks of the Shicktehawk, a tributary of the St. John River.

Mining Regulations.

The following are the latest rules and regulations for granting licenses:—

On Granted Lands.—1st. Every Mining Licensee to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date.

2nd. The Rent of Royalty upon Coal to be one shilling per chaldron, (with the exception of that to be raised from lands formerly under lease to Berton, Maynard and Syphers, where the rate is to be two shillings per chaldron.) Upon Shale sixpence per chaldron, and upon all Metallic Ores, except Gold and Silver, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the value thereof when raised or dug.

3rd. On payment of a fee of five dollars, Licensee to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assignee, for Coal or Shale for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, and for other Minerals for a period not exceeding fifty years.

4th. The Rent or Royalty to be paid quarterly on the first of February, May, August and November, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver-General or Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The statements on which such payments are to be made are to be on oath.

On Crown Lands.—(Licenses on which are periodically sold by auction):—

1st. Every Mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date.

2nd. That the right of Mining within a tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty-five years, be put up at a fixed rate of one shilling per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly in each year after the fifth.

3rd. That the upset preference price for each lot be five pounds.

4th. That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other lots will be offered if required, in like manner.

5th. That the Lease contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns.

6th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from his ground within any one year after four years from date of said lease, and so on annually during the continuance of the lease, the same shall become forfeited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are no mines of any kind in Prince Edward Island. In Newfoundland mining activity constantly increases. The Union Copper Mine (Messrs. Bennett & McKay, proprietors) has now been in operation three years, during which time it has shipped 13,000 tons, the yield for each year respectively having been 1,000, 4,000, and 8,000 tons. The ore averages 12 per cent., and is worth, at Swansea (Wales) £8 stg. per ton. The product of the mine has therefore been £104,000 sterling. The mine supports a population of 1,000, where three years ago only one family resided. 300 men and boys are employed.

The Terra Nova Mine (Bennett, McKay, and others) is capable of shipping about 20,000 tons per annum, but the ore being poor shipments are for the present suspended. Other copper mines have been worked but not successfully so far.

Coal and Petroleum exist on the "French Coast," but, owing to the rights of France, the Newfoundland Government has not made any mining grants. For the same reason the fine marble quarries remain unworked.

The Lead mines at Lamanche were worked some years ago, and large quantities shipped, but for the present work is abandoned. This mine belongs to the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company.

Other Minerals.

"Specimens of copper, tin, platinum, plumbago, galena, iron, &c., have been discovered in many parts of the country, which is also believed to be rich in silver leads."

Mining Regulations.

The principal feature of the mining laws of Newfoundland is that the Government makes to applicants grants of a square mile each, on a lease for 999 years, claiming a royalty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. after five years.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following statistics are from the work by the editor entitled "British Columbia." (Nov., 1867):—

Gold.—"British Columbia is surrounded by ranges of auriferous mountains, and the specks of the precious metal called 'color' may be found in almost any section of the country."

Gold was discovered in 1858, and prospects improved until in 1861, "Antler Creek in Caribou" yielded at the lowest \$10,000 a day. On one claim \$1,000 were taken out of the sluice boxes as the result of one day's labor. One claim on William's Creek gave in one day 409 ounces, the total obtained on its area of 80 feet by 25, being \$105,000. In 1862 sinking, drifting and tunnelling began. "In this year 'Cunningham's Claim' averaged \$2,000 a day during the whole season. On several days 52 lbs. were taken out. 600 ounces were taken out of a single claim in one day. In 1863 'Dillon's Claim,' gave the extraordinary yield of 102 lbs., or about \$20,000 in one day."

Coal.—"Coal crops out along the whole Northern coast of Vancouver's Island. The great value of the mines has been proved. One field in Newcastle Island, owned by English capitalists, composing the Vancouver Coal Company, is estimated to contain 3,000,000 tons."

The mines were opened in 1852. The following quantities have been raised ("output") and shipped:—

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
Output.....	4,860	19,346	27,255	32,499	29,543
Shipments.....		21,550	29,069	32,818	25,212

SHIPPING.

Since our last *Year Book* was published, an enumeration has been made by order of Parliament of all the ships owned and registered in the Dominion. The result shews, perhaps as correctly as possible, the state of our shipping interests. For although the precise wording of the return, viz., "owned and registered," excludes a good many ships registered in the Provinces, but not owned here, (which formerly appeared upon our nominal roll,) and also not a few which are owned but not registered, still a ship which is not both owned and registered in Canada can hardly be said to be in the fullest sense Canadian. We deem it necessary to say this because the totals of the return are not so great as those we gave in our last *Year Books*, which, it may be remembered, contained the first careful statement ever made as to the shipping of the Dominion. The figures compare as follows:—

Year Book statement—6,165 vessels of 859,829 tons, worth *\$33,619,157.
Parliamentary return—5,822 " 776,343 " 23,583,062.

The Parliamentary return shews the ships to be owned by the several Provinces in following proportions:—

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage of do.	Value of do.	Men employed in do.	Average tonnage.	Men employed to ea. 100 tons.
Nova Scotia.....	53 p. ct.	45 p. ct.	43 p. ct.	52 p. ct.	114 tons.	5.5
New Brunswick	14 " "	26 " "	26 " "	17 " "	243 " "	3.1
Quebec.....	25 " "	20 " "	20 " "	23 " "	108 " "	5.5
Ontario.....	8 " "	9 " "	11 " "	8 " "	139 " "	4.6
Totals.....	100 p. ct.	100 p. ct.	100 p. ct.	100 " "	133 tons.	4.8

The following are summaries of the tables referred to:—

RETURN of Vessels Owned and Registered in the Dominion of Canada, on 1st July, 1867.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Description of Vessel.	Total.		Occupation.								Value.	No. of Men employed
			Sea Going.		River or Lake.		Trading.		Fishing.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	\$	
Steamers, Paddle	41	8572	.....	.....	41	8572	41	8572	.....	.....	838700	525
Do. Screw	32	5433	.....	.....	32	5433	32	5433	.....	.....	396600	323
Barques	17	5384	.....	.....	17	5384	17	5384	.....	.....	197500	175
Brigantines	14	4752	.....	.....	14	4752	14	4752	.....	.....	140500	137
Schooners	252	31313	I	125	251	31188	251	31291	I	22	1069800	1488
Sloops	22	1033	.....	.....	22	1033	22	1033	.....	.....	12300	84
Barges	10	1121	.....	.....	10	1121	10	1121	.....	.....	13000	52
Scows	32	3594	.....	.....	32	3594	32	3594	.....	.....	44900	150
Not Rigged ..	61	6357	.....	.....	61	6357	61	6357	.....	.....	74500	258
Total.....	481	66959	I	125	480	66834	480	66937	I	22	2787800	3192

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Steamers, Paddle	22	3479	2	407	20	3072	22	3479	...	...	338900	212
Do. Screw	6	65	...	...	6	65	6	65	...	...	3800	43
Ships	90	97467	90	97467	...	...	90	97467	...	...	2928010	1967
Barques	97	44252	97	44252	...	...	97	44252	...	...	1350300	1218
Brigs	17	5333	17	5333	...	...	17	5333	...	...	159990	171
Brigantines	101	21979	101	21979	...	...	101	21979	...	...	574125	817
Schooners	369	20961	279	18941	90	2020	261	18344	108	2617	476850	1410
Sloops	3	48	2	20	1	28	2	20	1	18	600	9
Woodboats	121	7193	...	...	121	7193	121	7193	...	...	71930	360
Total.....	826	200777	588	188399	238	12378	717	198132	109	2645	5904505	6207

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Steamers, Paddle	11	1655	6	1417	5	238	11	1655	...	...	78070	110
Do. Screw	2	311	1	278	1	33	2	311	...	...	19120	21
Ships	49	44988	49	44988	...	...	49	44988	...	...	1229244	1006
Barques	261	117290	261	117290	...	...	261	117290	...	...	3620880	3352
Brigs	97	21668	97	21668	...	...	97	21668	...	...	616590	880
Brigantines	390	66019	390	66019	...	...	390	66019	...	...	2068229	3037
Schooners	2275	100952	2275	100952	...	...	668	50477	1607	50475	2623239	10877
Sloops	2	34	2	34	...	...	1	8	1	26	1440	5
Total.....	3087	352917	3081	352646	6	271	1479	302416	1608	50501	10256812	19288

*This statement of value is probably more exact than the Customs return.

RETURN of Vessels Owned and Registered in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Description of Vessel.	Total.		Occupation.								Value.	No. of Men employed
			Sea Going.		River or Lake.		Trading.		Fishing.			
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	✓		
Steamers, Paddle	147	13402	1	789	146	12613	147	13402	.....	.....	1283400	1688
Do Screw	74	12849	8	7337	66	5512	74	12849	.....	.....	769140	907
Ships.....	25	26157	25	26157	.....	.....	25	26157	.....	.....	807220	582
Barques	22	10118	19	9368	3	750	22	10118	.....	.....	323290	294
Brigs	3	561	3	561	.....	.....	3	561	.....	.....	12772	20
Brigantines	32	5187	29	4627	3	560	32	5187	.....	.....	143797	234
Schooners	575	37854	219	14173	356	23681	533	36123	42	1731	729894	2590
Sloops	34	2571	.....	.....	34	2571	34	2571	.....	.....	51420	128
Barges	338	34137	.....	.....	338	34137	338	34137	.....	.....	384472	1503
Scows	33	2346	.....	.....	33	2346	33	2346	.....	.....	23460	117
Bateaux	129	8689	.....	.....	129	8689	129	8689	.....	.....	86890	426
Not Rigged	16	1819	.....	.....	16	1819	16	1819	.....	.....	18190	59
Total.....	1428	155690	304	63012	1124	92678	1386	153959	42	1731	4633945	8548

RECAPITULATION—DOMINION OF CANADA.

Steamers, Paddle	221	27108	9	2613	212	24495	221	27108			2539070	2535
Do Screw	114	18658	9	7615	105	11043	114	18658			1188660	1294
Ships	164	168612	164	168612			164	168612			4964474	3555
Barques	397	177044	377	170910	20	6134	397	177044			5491970	5039
Brigs	117	27562	117	27562			117	27562			789352	1071
Brigantines	537	97337	520	92625	17	4712	537	97337			2926651	4225
Schooners	3471	191080	2774	134191	697	56889	1713	136235	1758	54845	4899783	16365
Sloops	61	3686	4	54	57	3632	59	3632	2	54	65760	226
Barges	343	35253			348	35258	348	35258			397472	1555
Scows	65	5940			65	5940	65	5940			68360	267
Bateaux	129	8689			129	8689	129	8689			86890	426
Woodboats	121	7193			121	7193	121	7193			71930	360
Not Rigged	77	8176			77	8176	77	8176			92690	317
Total	5822	776343	3974	604182	1848	172161	4062	721444	1760	54899	23583062	37235
Ontario	481	66959	1	125	480	66834	480	66937	1	22	2787800	3192
Quebec	1428	155690	304	63012	1124	92678	1386	153959	42	1731	4633945	8548
New Brunswick	826	200777	588	188399	238	12378	717	198132	109	2645	5904505	6207
Nova Scotia	3087	352917	3081	352646	6	271	1479	302416	1608	50501	10256812	19288
Total	5822	776343	3974	604182	1848	172161	4062	721444	1760	54899	23583062	37235

Shipping owned and registered at the Ports of Amherst in the Province of Quebec, and Guysborough and Pugwash, in the Province of Nova Scotia, not included in the above, no returns having been received.

The column of values (says Mr. Bouchette, the Comr. of Customs) represents but a mere rough approximation. The age of a vessel was probably in most cases the basis upon which the value was deduced; but this is often a fallacious criterion. Some of the returns differed widely from others in their estimate of values. In some the values were omitted altogether, and the omissions supplied by the best data at hand.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The accounts of the Dominion and of the Provinces for the first year of the Union are not yet (October) ready for publication. A great deal of time and thought have necessarily been given to the form and the substance of these accounts, and, the proper methods of keeping them having now been arrived at, it is to be hoped that in future years the balance sheets—those of the Provinces, at least—will be ready at an earlier period of the season.

In our last *Year Book*, pages 53 to 59, are to be found careful and detailed exhibits of the finances of all the Provinces composing the Union. We will here only reprint one of the tables; that which shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the whole, for the year before Confederation (1865-6):—

	Ont. & Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick.	Total.
Ordinary Revenue	12,672,481	1,737,127	1,432,772	15,842,380
Ordinary Expenditure	11,957,053	1,920,434	1,349,701	15,227,188

All we can now give, to compare with this, is the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion as at present ascertained. Moreover, in reading this it should be borne in mind that it is liable to sundry alterations in matters of detail. The Public Accounts, which are under the supervision of Mr. Auditor

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
<i>Ordinary Revenues.</i>			
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Customs	8,647,334 35	Interest on Public Debt.....	4,086,844 46
Excise	3,008,064 21	Charges of Management.....	275,002 34
Post Office.....	469,368 66	Exchange.....	40,167 79
Ocean Postage.....	50,126 23	Sinking Fund.....	353,266 66
Public Works.....	40,973 18	Premium and Discount.....	37,182 84
Dominion Steamers.....	23,964 64	Civil Government.....	560,533 04
Territorial.....	29,251 56	Administration of Justice.....	307,771 73
Casual.....	15,943 74	Redempt. on Debt (Prov. Notes, Nova Scotia).....	55,000 00
Interest on Investments.....	144,252 52	Police.....	31,886 35
Premiums and Discounts.....	13,250 00	Penitentiaries, Reformatories, Prison	
Bank Imposts.....	14,030 69	Inspectors, &c.....	21,389 07
Law Fees (C. S. U. C. cap. 12).....	22,636 93	Legislators.....	608,146 68
Fines and Forfeitures.....	16,667 36	Literary and Scientific Institutions.....	8,200 00
Bill Stamp Duty.....	119,839 94	Hospitals and Charities.....	25,3 75
Law Stamp Duty, L. C.....	46,880 97		

To reduce these totals to the figures which represent the Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the year, the following changes should be made:—

		11,339,271.52
Add bal. of Subsidy Accounts :—		
Ontario.....	1,066,872 80	
Less Interest.....	242,178.00	
		824,694.80
Quebec.....	499,252 80	
Less Interest.....	242,178.00	
		257,074.80

The Province accounts we can only give as they were estimated for in the statements submitted to their Legislatures :—

* The estimate for 18 months is, Revenue, \$2,750,007; Expenditure, \$2,086,400, (speech of Hon. C. Dunkin, pages 24 and 25.) Two-thirds of these amounts are given in the text for 12 months' Expenditure and Revenue.
 † Year ending October 31st, 1898. ‡ Year ending December 31st, 1898.

These, be it remembered, are only estimates. And this must also be considered, that the Revenues of the Provinces include their subsidy accounts, which appear in the expenditure side of the Dominion

statement, and should, therefore, be subtracted before an estimate of the Revenue or Expenditure of the Union for purposes of Government is formed.

It may be worth recording that the estimated Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion for the two years—one just past and the other just commenced, were, (vide Mr. Rose's budget speech):—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
1867-8.....	\$14,695,500	1867-8.....	\$14,321,360
1868-9.....	15,114,000	1868-9.....	14,042,161

The Funded Debt of the Dominion, on the 30th June, 1868, was as under:—

On account of Quebec and Ontario.....	\$60,456,480
On account of Nova Scotia.....	6,062,407
On account of New Brunswick.....	5,037,487
On Dominion account.....	2,100,000

Total..... \$73,656,374

Since that date the Intercolonial Railway loan has been negotiated, and the Insurance deposits received. Operations in connection with the Debt are thus being carried on to a considerable extent, and these figures will be materially altered in the course of a few months. The Floating Debt is being reduced, and, no doubt, the Funded Debt will be increased in proportion.

The floating debt, on the 15th April, was \$3,602,299, less the bank balances of \$1,893,523, \$1,703,776; and the Provincial notes, in all the Provinces, (a constantly fluctuating amount,) represent now about \$4,000,000 to be added to the above.

These figures are not very precise, they are not all of the same date, but they are the best that can now be given as representing the liabilities of the country at this time.

For the progress of the Public Debt of the various Provinces, before the Union, see the *Year Books* of 1867 and 1868.

If the figures we have been able to give respecting Finance are unsatisfactory, still more so would be those we could give respecting Trade. The latest published returns are those given from page 149 to page 167 of our last *Year Book*; except in the case of New Brunswick, which gives us partial returns for the six months before the Union, which it is of little use to reprint. We will briefly state here that the imports of the Provinces, now comprising the Dominion, in the year before the Union, were about \$84,000,000, including about \$6,000,000 of coin and bullion, and the exports about \$65,000,000, including \$3,000,000 of specie.

TELEGRAPHS.

There are still five, and but five, Telegraph Companies owning wires in the Dominion—although a sixth, the "Dominion Telegraph Company," is being organized.

The following table shows the mileage of posts and wire they own, the number of offices and instruments they have, and the number of messages they send:—

	Montreal Tel. Co.			New Bru'k Tel. Co'y.	Fe'ton & St. Johns T. Co.	Nova Scotia Telegr'h Com'y. *	N. Y., Nfld., & London Tel. Co.*			Total 1867.	Total 1866. †
	In Q. & O.	In N. B.	In U. S.				In N. B.	In N. S. †			
Length of line, miles.	5,167	236	789	369	130	1,730	40	237		8,698	7,227
Miles of wire laid....	6,908	236	915	693	130	1,980	40	270		11,172	9,040
Offices open.....	348	9	81	20	3	60	2	9		532	497
Instruments used....	473	10	105	38	3	65	2	13		709	594
Messages sent.....	518,811	13,084	47,324	60,688	18,620	75,000	1,000	10,000		724,527	600,757
Capital of Co'y.....	\$750,000			32,240	11,000	120,000	\$40,000			933,240	....
Dividend last year....	10 per cent.			9 p. c.	7 p. c.	5 p. c.	.....			.....	....
Secretary of the Co'y.	Jas. Dakers.			R. T. Clinch	.....	.....	.....			.....	....

* Estimate based on last year's returns. † No returns this season. ‡ For details see *Year Book* for 1868, page 63.

The value of the telegraph property of the Dominion is probably about \$1,500,000, and in all British America \$2,000,000.

The principal submarine cables of the Dominion lines are located as follows:—

Cables of the Montreal Telegraph Company.—At Dalhousie, N. B., $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; at Sarnia, 7,920 feet; Black Rock, 5,280; Prescott, 6,600; Carouge, 3,500; Montreal (Canal), 4,820; St. Johns, 300. Also two, now abandoned, at Bout de L'Isle, 3,690; and Sorel, 5,280. Of the Nova Scotia Company, across the Gulf of Canso (2), Cables also run (New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company) to Prince Edward Island, (now damaged,) and to Newfoundland (2)—thence to Ireland.

The first telegraph wire strung in the Dominion was put up by the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Telegraph Company in 1847.

RAILWAYS.

The importance of the railway interest in Canada may be estimated from the fact that the annual receipts of the railways are about equal to the annual revenue of the Dominion. But great though its present importance may be, it is but small compared to the future which unquestionably lies before it. We have as yet settled only the frontier of our country, and are only now building the Intercolonial Railroad which is to join Halifax with Quebec. But when the Ottawa valley is filled with settlers—Lake Nipissing as much alive with steamboats as Lake Ontario—the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior busy for a hundred miles inland with mining enterprises—the Red River prairies covered with fields of golden corn and waving grain—when countless herds of cattle graze on the buffalo plains of the Saskatchewan—and British Columbia and Vancouver's Island have attained that industrial development which is certainly in store for them—then Canada will have fifty miles of railway for every one she now has. The Grand Trunk Railway will then want, in places, a quadruple track, and passengers landing at Halifax will cross the St. Lawrence by the Victoria Bridge, ascend the valley of the Ottawa, then up the Montreal river, strike the level plateau north of the great lakes, cross the Nor'-West plains, surmount the gentle slope of the Rocky Mountains, and reach the Pacific shores—the whole by rail in about ten days time—or part by rail and part by water in about fifteen. Unless pestilences, famines, continual wars or other dire visitations weigh upon us with much more severity than has yet been experienced on this continent, this will happen in less than fifty years.

We say this not vain gloriously, but that people abroad who read the words may know that though we are but young as yet, seeking indeed and accepting with gratitude assistance in our enterprises, we are conscious of and confident in the vastness of our resources and the rapidity of their development.

The article in our last *Year Book* mentions the leading ideas which led to the construction of each of our existing railways. To that, on this subject, we refer.

We now present a table, shewing the number of miles of railroad built in Canada* each year:—

Y'r.	In Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brun'sk	Nova Scotia.	Total.	Y'r.	In Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brun'sk	Nova Scotia.	Total.
1847	...	43	..	..	43	1860	4	41	45	..	90
1850	...	12	..	..	12	1861	..	..	..	..	..
1851	...	22	..	..	22	1862	..	..	23	..	23
1852	...	119	..	..	119	1863	..	..	..	..	..
1853	181	30	..	..	211	1864	..	35	..	..	35
1854	225	109	..	..	234	1865	..	..	..	..	..
1855	113	83	..	2	198	1866	5	..	..	..	5
1856	435	...	..	6	441	1867	36	..	19	53	108
1857	65	...	53	14	132	1868	..	..	11	..	11
1858	116	...	40	70	226						
1859	227	81	35	..	343		1,407	575	226	145	2,253

It will be noticed that from about 1852 to 1859 was the first railroad building era. It is also evident that we have now entered upon another, and we present the following approximate statement of the projected roads either now in course of construction, or of which the construction cannot be long delayed.

Ontario:—

Bruce and Grey Counties Railway, about.....	100 miles.
Hamilton and Port Dover Railway	40 "
Toronto and Lake Nipissing line ..	100 "
Canada Central Railway.....	250 "
	490

Of these, the Hamilton and Port Dover line is partly built, and the first section of the Canada Central commenced. The locations of the other routes are not yet determined, but in a couple of years, at furthest, Bruce and Grey must have their railroad, and some extension of the Northern will probably tend eastward towards Lake Nipissing in about five years.

Quebec:—

Part of the Canada Central.....	50 miles.
North Shore Railway from Quebec to Montreal.....	180 "
Part of the Intercolonial Railway.....	159 "
Eastern Townships lines.....	50 "
	439

The Intercolonial road is now about being placed under contract, and the Canada Central (from Montreal to Ottawa) and the Eastern Townships lines, (to connect Montreal more directly with the Vermont roads,) though not yet located, must inevitably soon be built. The North Shore Railway has the most uncertain future, but cannot be excluded from the enumeration.

* The miles "worked"—in a subsequent table—include branches of Canadian lines in the United States, and differ, accordingly.

Railways.

The following are the characteristics and general features of the several railways, according to latest returns. The interested public can compare 1867 with 1866 by the aid of the figures in the last *Year Book*. It should be remembered, in comparing the total traffic here with that given in the next table, that the monthly receipts as here given are subject to correction upon Audit. The revised figures are given in the next table.

	G. W. R.*	L. & P. St. Ry.	Welland Ry.	Northern Ry.	Pt. Hope L. & B. Ry.	Cobourg P. & M. Ry.
1 Total cost of road & equipment. \$	24,877,454	1,032,850	1,622,843	5,500,000	1,993,535	† 1,090,000
2 Amount paid during the year for leases, dividends, int'st, &c. \$	1,972,323	.....	.....	155,899	55,465	.....
3 Miles open for traffic—1867. . .	351½	24½	25	97	56	22
4 Length of track, including si- dings, double track, &c. . . .	412½	28	30½	114½	58	24
5 No. of engines owned.	94	2	5	18	11	4
6 " 1st class cars.	83	3	3	19	5	.....
7 " 2nd " including baggage & conductors' cars. .	93	6	3	10	2	2
8 No. of freight cars.	1,004	28	145	147	34	.....
9 " platform & timber cars. .	266	14	8	269	139	50
10 " other cars, excluding hand-cars.	120	.....	6	3	4	49
11 No. of passengers carried. . . .	715,720	42,704	39,063	129,140	46,028	532
12 " " " 1 mile	56,432,013	.....	.....	4,788,284	.....	7,980
13 " tons of freight carried. .	581,772	22,868	85,300	212,470	197,324	18,707
14 " " " 1 mile	86,221,396	.....	.....	13,598,080	.....	375,210
15 Total working expenditure. . \$	1,778,884	36,443	66,756	332,861	141,356	17,238
16 Renewals of rails, ties, bridges, &c.	incl. above	incl. above	11,400	99,566	37,268	3,500
17 Persons employed in working the line.	2,537	38	52	438	135	51
18 Persons killed by accident during the year.	17	1	None.	5	1	1
19 Persons injured " "	19	None.	None.	5	None.	None.
20 Total receipts. \$	3,758,978	41,877	68,615	561,370	233,476	19,256
21 Date of statement.	Jan. 31, '68	Dec. 31, '67	Dec. 31, '67	Dec. 31, '67	Dec. 31, '67	Dec. 31, '67

* The G. W. R. has a treble rail throughout its length, which must be taken into account when considering its working expenditure. &c

† Reduced \$810,000 by Act of Parliament, so that the capital now stands in the books as \$230,000.

	B. & O. Rail'y.	St L. & O. Rail'y.	G. T. Rail'y.*	C.&G. R'y.	St. L. & C. R'y	St. L. & In. R'y	N. B. & C. Rail'y. (a)	Eur. & N. A. R'y.	Nova Scotia Rail'y.	Total (b)
1	\$2,700,000	2,008,994	84,298,325	99,114	12	55,300	2,206,519	4747713	6955178	140403825
2			1,352,548	3,200	12½	.....	2,950	.....	.....	.....
3	86	54	1,377	13	44	12	107	108	145	2,522
4	95	56	1,515	13½	47	12½	119	110	158½	2,793½
5	7	7	298	2	Leased	3	6	14	19	490
6	4	6	155	2	from	2	3	12	14	311
7	3	7	233	4	Vt.	3	6	6	13	391
8	10	53	2,557	2	Central.	3	...	65	45	4,093
9	120	32	1,307	4	.....	9	41	105	162	2,526
10	..	.....	93	.....	.....	...	2	.....	28	305
11	52,740	48,756	1,417,440	50,000	25,000	3,988	15,550	144,366	166,256	2,897,283
12										
13	53,566	27,325	1,016,874	2,000	30,000	3,047	56,206	44,518	89,219	2,441,306
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,757,345	.....	.....	.....
15	70,152	65,779	4,348,549	9,404	50,000	5,737	53,506	86,907	256,530	7,320,122
16	10,875	49,136	685,190	.....	.....	1,467	16,716	8,000	.....	.....
17	108	179	5,827	13	70	18	119	124	319	10,028
18	None.	2	49	None.	.....	None.	1	None.	4	81
19	2	106	61	None.	.....	None.	None.	None.	2	91
20	138,884	106,181	6,392,367	15,303	60,000	8,709	79,781	167,325	253,994	11,906,116
21	Dec. 31, '67	Dec. 31, '67	Dec 31, '67	Dec 31, '67	estimate	D. 31, '67	Dec. 31, '67	Dec. 31, '67	Dec. 31, '67	.....

* The figures given as the capital of the Grand Trunk do not include that of the leased lines, as follows:—Atlantic & St. Lawrence \$,978,900; Chicago, Detroit & Canada G. T. Junction, \$2,169,736; Montreal & Lake Champlain Railroad, \$2,417,648; Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway, \$8,000,780; total, \$18,567,104; Add the figures above, \$84,218,325; showing a total of \$102,835,429

(a) includes St. Stephen's branch, leased, 19 miles, two engines, 2 first class, 2 second class, and 37 platform cars also leased.

(b) This total is the total of the figures given, but one of the returns is for the year 1866, [except as to traffic, which is in all cases for 1867] so that the totals may not agree with the official returns when these come to be finished. Moreover, these totals do not in all cases exactly tally with the totals of the monthly statements above. The differences are trifling.

New Brunswick:—

Part of the Intercolonial road.....	234 miles.
The Western Extension.....	88 "
The Eastern Extension.....	36½ "
Fredericton Branch Railway.....	22½ "
	<hr/> 381

Concerning the three latter of these, and two other short New Brunswick roads, just completed, and included in our returns in the figures of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, we have been furnished by a kind and attentive friend with the following memorandum, which is correct:—

1. The "Western Extension," from the city of St. John to the frontier of the State of Maine (distance 83 miles), is being constructed by an American company, the Government paying a subsidy (under an Act of the Local Legislature passed in 1864) of \$10,000 per mile, and taking stock in the Company to the extent of \$300,000. The stock is all paid up. This road is in a forward state, and is expected to be completed in the fall of 1869.

2. The "Eastern Extension," between a point on the E. & N. American Railway, near Moncton, N.B., to the Nova Scotia boundary line (distance 36½ miles, 23 miles of which distance—viz., that between Moncton and Dorchester—are nearly completed, the remaining part of the road being in a forward state), is being constructed by the English International Contract Company, who receive a Government subsidy, under the Act above referred to, of \$10,000 per mile, in addition to which subsidy the Government undertakes to pay, all land damages in excess of \$200 per mile. It is estimated the Government will be called on to pay in excess of the sum named, about \$400,000.

3. The "Woodstock Branch Railway," connecting the city of Woodstock with the terminus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway (distance 12 miles), is now running. It was built by the "Woodstock Railway Company," and received a Government subsidy of \$10,000 per mile.

4. The "St. Stephen Branch Railway," tapping the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and running to the town of St. Stephen, on the St. Croix River (18½ miles), is completed. It was built by a local company, and received a Government subsidy of \$10,000 per mile.

5. The "Fredericton Branch Railway," from the city of Fredericton to Hart's Mills, tapping the "Western Extension at this point (distance 22½ miles), is being constructed by a local company, whose stock is principally owned in Fredericton. It receives a Government subsidy of \$10,000 per mile.

Thus, the following are the sums which either have been paid, or will shortly be paid, by the Dominion, for the Local Government, for railways in New Brunswick:—

Subsidy to Western Extension—83 miles.....	\$380,000
Stock	300,000
Subsidy to Eastern Extension.....	365,000
Estimated land damages.....	400,000
Subsidy to Woodstock Branch.....	120,000
Subsidy to Fredericton Branch.....	225,000
Subsidy to St. Stephen Branch.....	185,000
	<hr/> \$2,475,000

Nova Scotia:—

Part of the Intercolonial Railway.....	70 miles.
Windsor and Annapolis.....	85 "
Cape Breton Railway.....	20 "
	<hr/> 175

Of these the Windsor and Annapolis line will be completed next year. It is being built by a private company, who receive half the estimated cost of the line as a bonus from Government. This amounts to £188,000 stg., besides £32,600 for the Windsor bridge, in all, £220,600, or \$1,103,000, Nova Scotia currency, which is being paid by the Dominion, and added to the Nova Scotia debt.

We present herewith a map, taken from the admirable Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, just printed, shewing the Robinson line, adopted for the Intercolonial Railway.

Leaving now the future, we present the following table of the monthly traffic on the various railways in operation, from July, 1867 to July, 1868—a continuation of the tables in our last *Year Book*, which shew the monthly traffic for several years back:—

Six months, from July to December, 1867.

—	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Tl. ½ yr.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Western Railway....	242,809	336,602	334,989	355,448	380,259	285,805	1,935,912
Grand Trunk Railway....	447,752	600,799	603,632	615,713	720,520	480,946	3,463,362
London and P. Stanley R'y	5,732	4,279	5,219	5,942	3,645	2,276	27,093
Welland Railway.....	2,587	4,404	12,460	14,067	11,174	3,056	47,748
Northern Railway.....	49,884	59,606	41,176	61,311	50,667	26,935	269,579
Port Hope, Lind. & Beav'n Ry. and Peterboro Branch	30,776	30,765	31,990	32,524	19,712	7,755	153,522
Cob., P'boro & M'mora R'y	3,833	7,255	5,392	3,315	1,278	Closed	21,073
Brockville and Ottawa R'y	12,056	10,213	14,893	17,751	16,190	11,490	82,593
St. Lawrence & Ottawa R'y	7,059	9,519	8,629	9,292	12,416	9,611	56,526
Carillon and Grenville R'y	2,290	2,125	1,718	Closed.	Closed.	Closed.	6,133
Stan., Sheff. & Cham. R'y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence & Indust. R'y	900	976	963	1,300	2,006	Closed.	6,145
New Bruns. & Canada R'y	6,646	7,549	7,185	7,469	9,385	4,199	42,433
European & N. Amer. R'y	16,030	15,540	13,880	19,546	15,465	14,266	94,727
Nova Scotia Railway.....	23,193	22,007	23,914	25,518	23,503	19,380	137,515
	<hr/> 845,547	<hr/> 1,111,639	<hr/> 1,106,040	<hr/> 1,169,196	<hr/> 1,266,220	<hr/> 865,719	<hr/> 6,364,361

Six months, from January to June, 1868.

	Jan.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	Tl. ½ yr.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Western Railway...	316,325	245,165	264,267	341,528	360,131	247,322	1,774,738
Grand Trunk Railway.....	455,270	505,832	502,052	582,575	646,824	509,973	3,202,526
London and P. Stanley R'y	2,011	1,672	1,962	2,243	3,642	3,254	14,784
Welland Railway.....	1,656	2,180	4,347	2,933	10,794	5,811	27,721
Northern Railway.....	27,690	31,987	26,816	47,840	74,672	59,120	268,125
Port Hope, Lind. & Beav'n							
Ry. and Peterboro Branch	7,637	5,023	8,195	13,266	27,273	33,142	94,536
Cob., P'boro & M'mora R'y	Closed.	Closed.	Closed.	Closed.	3,867	1,525	5,392
Brockville and Ottawa R'y.	8,864	6,094	8,329	9,619	16,557	22,459	71,922
St. Lawrence & Ottawa R'y	9,652	10,401	10,878	11,222	10,263	7,103	59,519
Carillon and Grenville R'y.	Closed.	Closed.	Closed.	Closed.	838	754	1,592
Stan., Sheff. & Cham. R'y.							
St. Lawrence & Indust. R'y	Closed.	Closed.	Closed.	Closed.	1,293	1,064	2,357
New Bruns. & Canada R'y.	2,713	4,751	6,580	9,371	11,099	9,267	43,781
European & N. Amer. R'y	11,451	8,618	10,868	10,461	14,873	16,327	72,598
Nova Scotia Railway.....	14,987	11,965	17,108	18,522	23,118	27,064	112,764
	858,256	833,688	861,402	1,049,580	1,205,244	944,185	5,752,355

We also present a table shewing the sources, whether passenger, freight or mails, whence the twelve months' revenue was derived. It will be noted that almost all our railways are *freighting* roads—the receipts from freight being 60 per cent. of the whole.

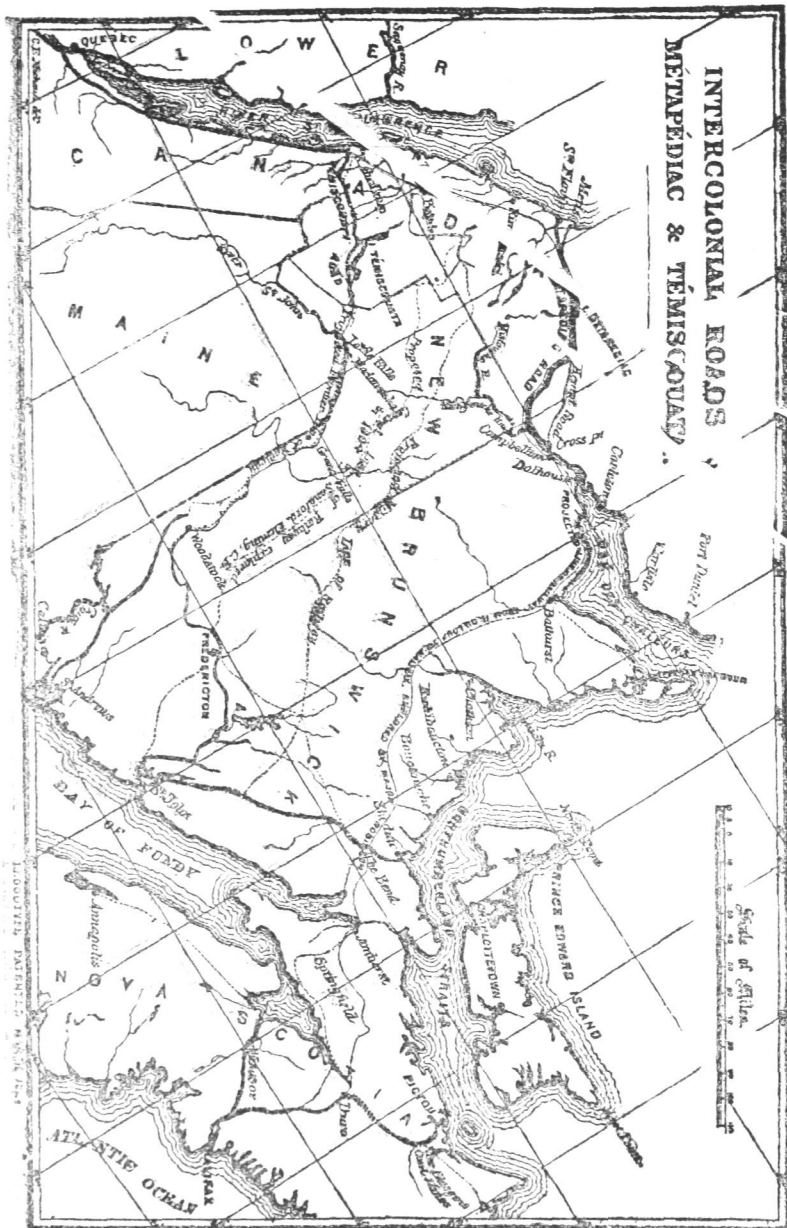
TABLE shewing the principal sources of the railway revenue of 1867-8, and the comparative earnings in that and the previous year:—

	Miles worked, 1866-7.	Miles worked, 1867-8.	Passeng'rs	Mails and Sundries.	Freight,	Total 1867-8.	Total 1866-7.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
G. W. R.	345	349½	1,504,400	174,567	2,031,683	3,710,650	3,365,456
G. T. R.	1,377	1,377	2,329,177	265,150	4,071,561	6,665,888	6,600,211
L. & P. S. R.	25	25	17,106	1,805	22,966	41,877	37,253
W. R.	25	25	11,980	12,305	51,184	75,469	89,196
N. R.	97	97	138,707	24,489	394,508	557,704	531,441
P. H., L. & B. R.	56	56	37,740	2,978	207,340	248,058	195,776
C. P. & M. R.		22	374		26,091	26,465	
B. & O. R.	86	86	43,558	7,953	103,004	154,515	117,998
St. L. & O. R.	54	54	61,616	10,223	44,206	116,045	97,099
C. & G. R.	12	12	6,965	357	493	7,725	9,310
S. S. & C. R.							
St. L. & I. R.	12	12	2,591		5,911	8,502	6,732
N. B. & C. R.	88	107	13,870	445	71,899	86,214	73,769
E. & N. A. R.	108	108	69,809	8,121	89,395	167,325	136,071
N. S. R.	93	145	113,510	8,400	128,269	250,279	207,965
	2,378	2,475½	4,351,503	516,793	7,248,420	12,116,716	11,468,277

The following statement is presented here—not so much because it has reference to the text as because it suits the topographical arrangement of the pages.

STATEMENT shewing the amount expended in the construction of Public Works by the Provincial Government, and the expenditure from other than Government funds, in Quebec and Ontario before the recent Union:—

	Ontario.		Quebec.	
	Government Expenditure.	Other than Government Expenditure.	Government Expenditure.	Other than Government Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways	13,165,907	80,321,058	7,098,893	36,177,359
Provincial Vessels	174,628	79,228	174,628	79,228
Public Buildings	5,141,873		4,034,688	60,000
Roads and Bridges	3,370,551		3,177,563	936,175
Slides, Dams, Piers and Booms	597,869		748,783	
Lighthouses, Beacons and Buoys	541,300		1,144,691	
Harbors and Piers	846,640	8,500	1,322,840	43,539
Canals and Improvements on Rivers	11,783,042	4,419,665	6,886,703	40,000
	35,621,810	84,828,451	24,588,789	37,336,301



QUEBEC TO HALIFAX VIA THE METAPEDIA ROAD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Quebec to Riviere du Loup.....	128	Belle Dune to Bathurst.....	23
Riviere du Loup to Rimouski.....	66	Bathurst to Chatham.....	46
Rimouski to St. Flavie.....	21	Chatham to Richibucto.....	40
St. Flavie to the mouth of the Metapedia.....	94	Richibucto to Shediac.....	36
Thence to Cross Point.....	16	Shediac to the Bend.....	16
	325		208
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	
Cross Point to Campbellton.....	1	The Bend to Halifax.....	168
Campbellton to Dalhousie.....	16		701
Dalhousie to Belle Dune.....	31		

QUEBEC TO HALIFAX VIA THE TEMISCOUATA ROAD.

	Miles.		Miles.
By St. John and Annapolis (crossing the Bay).....	629	By St. John and the Bend (by land).....	705

STATISTICS OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

(By E. A. MEREDITH, M. A., LL.D., &c., &c.)

There are three classes of Penal Institutions in Canada:—1. Penitentiaries. 2. Reformatories. 3. Common Gaols.

We shall take these classes in the order above given.

PENITENTIARIES.

There are at present in the Dominion of Canada three Penal Institutions, known as Penitentiaries namely, at Kingston (Ontario), Halifax (Nova Scotia), and St. John (New Brunswick.)

Although known by the same name, the latter two Institutions are essentially different from the first named.

The Penitentiary of Kingston receives those convicts only whose sentence of imprisonment is for two years or upwards. The so-called Penitentiaries at Halifax and St. John, on the contrary, receive all classes of prisoners, including even vagrants. Any comparison, therefore, made between the two latter institutions and that at Kingston could only mislead. We therefore omit altogether here the statistics of the Penitentiaries at Halifax and St. John.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

This Institution was established in the year 1835.

From that date to the present time, it has served as a place of confinement for all convicts, whose sentence of imprisonment is not less than two years, from both the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now known as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The British North America Act provides (see section 141), that until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, this Institution shall continue to be the Penitentiary of Ontario and Quebec.

The subjoined tables give the principal statistical facts relative to the Institution, from the organization of the late Board of Inspectors to the close of 1867:—

TABLE shewing the Movement of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, from the 1st January, 1859, to the 1st January, 1868.

Year.	Remaining at 1st January.		Received during the year.		Total.	Discharged during the year		Deaths.		Re-main'g at 31st Dec.	No. of Recommittals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1859.....	716	62	234	22	1,014	195	14	22	2	801	33
1860.....	733	68	204	31	1,039	208	27	18	2	784	29
1861.....	711	73	205	23	1,012	216	19	13	0	764	30
1862.....	686	78	227	16	1,007	186	29	23	4	765	27
1863.....	704	61	275	30	1,070	188	25	32	2	823	31
1864.....	759	64	147	23	993	203	19	40	2	729	21
1865.....	667	62	255	21	1,005	193	28	10	0	774	28
1866.....	718	56	246	24	1,044	192	18	18	1	815	18
1867.....	754	61	277	21	1,113	195	15	12	4	887	29

In commenting on this table, which is taken from the report of the Board of Inspectors for the year 1867, the inspectors observe:—

"It will be seen that the number of convicts has fluctuated very considerably during the nine years embraced in the table: and it is not perhaps easy to deduce any general conclusion from it as to the progress or diminution of serious crime in the country during that period. The year 1864 is chargeable with the lowest number of admissions of male convicts, 147; nearly 50 per cent. less than that of the preceding year, and about 4 per cent. less than that of the succeeding year. This extraordinary and exceptional diminution in the number of admissions to the Penitentiary, was no doubt owing mainly to the fact that a large proportion of those who in the ordinary course of events would have found their way into the Penitentiary in that year, had in one way or another gone to swell the ranks of the armies then fighting in the neighboring States. Again, the comparatively large number of admissions of male convicts in the last three years, indicates, doubtless, the return to this country of a remnant of those who left it in 1863 and 1864.

"In addition to these Canada has, no doubt, received in the last three years her share of the mass of ruffians from the neighboring Republic, whom the cessation of hostilities there threw upon the country utterly without occupation, and who, from their former habits and wild military life, were only too ready to enter upon a career of crime. The same cause has been found very largely to swell the number of criminals in the United States for the last two or three years.

"The admissions during the past year are, it will be observed, greater than that of any former year, but it must be recollected that during that year no less than 25 prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary as implicated in the Fenian raids made upon this country from the States. These prisoners should not be placed in the category of ordinary criminals, and may fairly be excluded

* This gives the number of prisoners received during the year who have undergone previous imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Some of them have been imprisoned three, four or five times.

"when considering the question as to the growth or diminution of crime in Canada. Making these deductions the figures given in the table may fairly be appealed to as tending to show that crimes of a serious kind are not on the increase in the country, when considered relatively to the increase of population of the country. Until, however, the next census shall have been taken (in 1871) it will not be possible to pronounce positively whether crime or population has proportionally increased more rapidly in Canada."

TABLE shewing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Hospital of the Provincial Penitentiary for each year from the 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1868.*

Year.	In Hospital 1st Jany.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged	Remaining 31st Dec.	Total No. of convicts in Penitentiary 31st Dec.
1858.....	28	514	21	529	22	778
1859.....	22	712	14	686	24	801
1860.....	24	600	20	585	19	781
1861.....	20	475	13	565	17	764
1862.....	17	690	27	636	44	765
1863.....	43	1,182	34	1,137	54	823
1864.....	47	1,261	42	1,205	61	729
1865.....	61	1,074	10	1,074	51	774
1866.....	47	1,177	19	1,164	41	815
1867.....	46	1,085	15	1,085	31	887

In reference to this table the Inspectors observe:—"It is noticeable that notwithstanding the prevalence of Typhus fever in the institution for the last three years, the average of deaths was lower in that period than in the three years which preceded the outbreak of that formidable disease, 1861, 1862, and 1863, and it is also gratifying to find that the deaths bear a much lower proportion to the admissions during the last three years than previously."

TABLE shewing the number of convicts admitted into the Provincial Penitentiary for the late Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, (now Ontario and Quebec) respectively for each year, from the 1st January, 1859, to the 1st January, 1868:—

Year.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Total for both Provinces.
1859.....	126	30	256
1860.....	167	63	230
1861.....	134	87	221
1862.....	165	73	238
1863.....	201	97	299
1864.....	120	46	166
1865.....	203	70	273
1866.....	186	79	265
1867.....	206	79	296

The British North America Act, 1867, places the establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries under the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

In the last Session of the Parliament of Canada an Act (31 Vic., Cap. 75.) was passed in reference to Penitentiaries.†

* See annual report of Board of Inspectors for 1867.

† "The Penitentiary Act of 1868" (31 Vic., cap. 75), being a very important measure, we subjoin an analysis of it: It provides that the Governor General may appoint 3 Directors to have charge of all Penitentiaries and such other Prisons, Hospitals and Prisons, as the G. in C. may appoint, and to be responsible for their discipline and management. One of them to be chairman, and one other or another person to be secretary. Two are a quorum. In case of a difference of opinion at a Penitentiary, respecting a Penitentiary matter, when only two are present, the Warden is to decide between them. Directors are Justices of the Peace for all Canada, having jurisdiction in criminal matters only. They may make rules and regulations respecting the duties of the officers and the discipline and management of the institutions under their charge, subject to the approval of the G. in C. They must audit the accounts, examine into money transactions, and exact a statement monthly under oath from the Warden and Accountant. They may enter into and remain in so long as they deem fit, and have access to every part of the institutions under their charge, investigate the conduct of any officer or other person therein, and summon witnesses and examine them under oath, and imprison for contempt those refusing to appear and answer. The salaries of the Directors shall be \$2,000 each. The Kingston St. John (N. B.), and Halifax Penitentiaries are declared to be Penitentiaries of Canada. Any tract of land may, by proclamation of the G. in C., be created a Penitentiary. Any vehicle or water craft and wharf for their accommodation belonging to the Penitentiary or used in its service forms part of it. Any thoroughfare across which prisoners must pass to their work is also part of the Penitentiary. The Directors may authorize the Warden to construct a tramway between parts of the Penitentiary. A sheriff, deputy, or bailiff may convey a prisoner to a Penitentiary, and the Warden may receive and keep him without further warrant than a certified copy of his sentence. If a prisoner is removed from one Penitentiary to another, or from a prison or gaol, the officer shall also bring to the Warden a certificate from the surgeon of the place whence he is removed, countersigned by the Warden or bailiff, that prisoner has no putrid or infectious disease and is fit to be moved. The Governor, by warrant signed by the Secretary of State, may order such removal. The sheriff, or other officer employed in removal of a prisoner, has all the authority of sheriff respecting such prisoner in any part of the Dominion through which he passes. Commutation of sentence of death has the same effect as the sentence of a Court, when notified to the sheriff by a Secretary of State's letter, and such a letter to the Warden is sufficient authority for him. A prisoner escaping while being conveyed to the Penitentiary is guilty of felony, and being recaptured may have 3 yrs. added to his sentence. If he escape or try to escape from his guard while at labour, or going or returning, he may have 3 yrs. added, besides loss of any remissions under regulations. Breaking prison or out of cell, or making a breach with intent to escape 1 yr. and loss of remissions. Assaulting an officer causes loss of remissions and legal punishment for an aggravated assault. Rescuing or attempting to rescue a prisoner, or furnishing implements, &c., for the purpose, is felony. Keepers or other officers allowing prisoners to escape through carelessness are guilty of misdemeanour; or doing so willingly, of felony. Bringing, or allowing to be brought to prison, arms, letters, spirits, tobacco, or other things prohibited by the regulations a misdemeanour, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 3 mos. The Lieut. Governor of a Province may order a juvenile offender confined in a Reformatory Prison, and there found incorrigible, to be removed to a Penitentiary for the remainder of his term, and the Warden of

This Act repeals all Acts relating to Penitentiaries previously in force in any of the Provinces of the Dominion. It authorizes the Governor General to appoint three Directors,* to have the control and management of all the Penitentiaries of the Dominion.

This Act contains certain important provisions, different from those hitherto in force in the Penitentiaries of the Dominion.

The following are the most important new provisions:—

1. Every convict must undergo at the commencement of his imprisonment a certain amount of separate confinement.
2. Convicts are to be classified according to their conduct and industry in the Penitentiary, by means of the 'Mark' system.
3. Convicts can, under certain regulations, earn a remission of certain portions of their sentence.
4. The Governor General has, in effect, authority to employ certain classes of convicts in public works. (See sections 12 and 19.)

REFORMATORIES.

There are only two Reformatory Prisons, or prisons for juvenile offenders, in the Dominion. One at Penetanguishene, on Lake Huron, in the Province of Ontario, and the other at St. Vincent de Paul, near Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Both of the above prisons are used for male prisoners exclusively.

The Provincial Act establishing Reformatory Prisons (22 Vic. cap. 107) authorizes the confinement therein of any prisoners not over 21 years of age at the time of trial. Upon the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors, the Government requested the Judges not to sentence to the Reformatory Prisons any persons over 17 years of age at the time of trial.

The length of sentence is not less than six months, or more than five years.

such prison has a Sheriff's powers for his removal. A convict in a Penitentiary who appears to be under 16 yrs. of age, and susceptible of reformation, may by the Governor be transferred to a Reformatory Prison. Convicts are to be clothed suitably at the public expense, fed on sufficient wholesome food, except during sickness or other incapacity, to be kept at hard labour (of a kind to be determined by the Warden) 10 hours per diem. None to work on Sundays, Christmas, Good Friday, and Fast or Thanksgiving days proclaimed by the Governor, nor Roman Catholics on obligatory holidays of their church. An exemplary convict may be permitted to work over hours, and receive payment for his work, to be kept for him or handed over to his family, as he desires. Convicts are confined in separate cells, except when employed or sick. The Directors may draw up regulations for the discipline and correction of convicts, one of which shall enforce the silent system on them. A list of prison offences shall be drawn up for their information and warning. No corporal punishment or remand to the penal prison shall take place until the Warden has taken evidence upon oath concerning it. No more than 60 lashes shall be inflicted. The Governor appoints the Warden, Deputy Warden, Chaplains, Surgeon, and Accountant for each Penitentiary, and an Architect. The Directors may suspend and report them for misconduct, and recommend their removal. The Directors appoint teachers, the storekeeper, steward, chief keeper, matron, and deputy, and so many trade inspectors and keepers as may be required. The Warden may suspend any of them till the next meeting of the Directors. The Warden appoints the deputy assistant, matron and clerk, and so many guards and other servants as the Directors may authorize, and he may suspend or dismiss them, reporting to the Directors. Pay may be suspended while officer is suspended. Fines not exceeding 1 month's pay may be imposed for neglect of duty. The Warden, subject to the laws and regulations, is the chief executive officer, and is responsible for the administration of the affairs of the Penitentiary. A convict whose sentence has expired shall not be discharged while suffering from an infectious or dangerous disease, nor, without his own consent, from the 1st of November to the 1st of April. After 1st April one per day only is to be discharged until all are free. They are to have a suit of clothes other than prison clothes, and money enough to take them to the place where they were sentenced, and a sum not exceeding \$30 besides. If a sentence expires on Sunday, the convict may be discharged on Saturday, unless he prefers to stay till Monday. Articles taken from him on his going in shall be restored, unless he has desired them to be disposed of, when their value is so restored. The Governor, any Lieutenant-Governor, or member of the P. C. or of the Executive Council of a Province, any member of either House of Parliament, or of the Local Legislatures, any Judge of any Court of Record, and any Q. C., may visit a Penitentiary at any time, but no other person, except by permission of the Warden, and under regulations made by the Directors. Any person trespassing in the buildings, or on the premises, is liable to a penalty of \$10, or of \$50 for a second offence. An inquest is to be held on all convicts supposed to have died from other than ordinary causes, and the Coroner and jury are given free access to the prison. The bodies of convicts dying, unless claimed by friends, are given up to an inspector or professor of anatomy. Female convicts are to be kept secluded and apart, under the charge of the matron and female officers, and employed at such work as the Directors may order. The Warden shall give security in \$3,000, Accountant \$4,000, Storekeeper \$3,000, and Stewart \$1,000. No director, officer, or servant, shall be a contractor or interested in a contract with the Penitentiary, under a penalty of \$50. The warden and other officers, except the surgeon, must exercise no other calling. The G. in C. fixes the salaries, the maximum and minimum being laid down in a schedule to the Act. The warden to get from \$1,000 to \$2,600. The warden is a corporation sole, and all contracts are in his name. The personal property is vested in his name for behoof of H. M.; the real estate in H. M., but in his custody and care. Such property is exempt from all taxes. In case of differences between the warden and those having dealings with him, they may, by consent of the directors and the party concerned, refer the matter to arbitration. The warden shall preserve a complete set of the reports made respecting his institution to Parliament, and for that purpose, and for making exchange with foreign institutions, shall be furnished by the Chief of the H. of C. with fifty copies of every such report printed by order of the House. No vessel shall moor or anchor within 300 feet of a penitentiary wharf without leave of the warden, under a penalty of \$25. Any persons carrying in spirits or fermented liquors or tobacco, except under the regulations, except for the warden, shall forfeit \$10. Penal cells may be constructed in a Penitentiary for the solitary confinement of prisoners during a portion of their term of imprisonment. A record is kept of every convict's conduct. If it be altogether exemplary, he may earn a remission of not more than five days in a month of his sentence. If sick, he may be allowed 24 days per month for exemplary conduct. Rockwood Asylum and all land attached to it is declared to be part of Kingston Penitentiary, and the directors have the same power over it as over that institution. Any convict reported insane by the surgeon of the Penitentiary to the warden, may, if the medical superintendent of the asylum, after consultation, concurs in the opinion, be removed thither. If he recovers before expiry of his sentence, he shall be returned to the Penitentiary. If his term expire while he is in the asylum, he shall be kept there, the reason of detention being notified to the Secretary of State and War. If he thereafter becomes sane, the medical superintendent discharges him, or, before his recovery, the Governor may order him to be given up to a person named in a Secretary of State's warrant. The G. in C. may order other convicts to be received in Rockwood. The Governor appoints the medical superintendent and assistant, and the accountant; the directors appoint the steward, and the superintendent of the other officers and servants. The salary of the superintendent is to be from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and such allowances for fuel and lights as the G. in C. may allow. The G. in C. fixes the salaries of the other officers, &c.

* These Directors are J. M. Farres, Esq., Chairman, Lachine; T. J. O. Neill, Esq., Toronto; and Dr. F. Z. Tassé, St. Laurent, Montreal.

The tables hereafter given are taken from the annual report of the Board of Inspectors:—

REFORMATORY FOR UPPER CANADA (NOW ONTARIO.)

Year.	Rem'g on 1st Jan.	Receiv'd during the Yr.	Total.	Disch'd	Died	Year.	Rem'g on 1st Jan.	Receiv'd during the Yr.	Total.	Disch'd	Died.
1859.....	*	44	44	4	0	1863.....	99	38	137	39	1
1860.....	40	40	80	9	1	1864.....	97	18	155	21	0
1861.....	65	44	110	16	0	1865.....	154	66	201	46	0
1862.....	94	34	126	27	0	1866.....	154	54	208	36	0

*The Reformatory was established in this year.

REFORMATORY FOR LOWER CANADA (NOW QUEBEC).

Year.	Rem'g on 1st Jan.	Receiv'd during the Yr.	Total.	Disch'd	Died.	Year.	Rem'g on 1st Jan.	Receiv'd during the Yr.	Total.	Disch'd	Died.
1859.....	58	22	80	29	0	1863.....	57	22	79	16	0
1860.....	51	21	72	29	0	1864.....	63(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861.....	47	15	62	36	0	1865.....	77	24	101	75(b)	1
1862.....	26	42	68	11	0	1866.....	81	43	129	10	0

(a) The destruction by fire of the Reformatory Prison Records prevented the warden from supplying the figures required to complete this table.

(b) This includes 1 escape.

COMMON GAOLS.

There are no statistics respecting the Common Gaols of any of the Provinces of the Dominion prior to 1859, when the late Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons for the Province of Canada was organized.

From the annual reports of that Board are compiled the statistical tables hereinafter given respecting the Common Gaols of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec.

No statistical information can be supplied respecting the Common Gaols of either of the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, no regular prison returns being printed in either Province.

STATEMENT relating to the Common Gaols in the Province of Ontario, from 1859 to 1866.

Year.	Prisoners.				Total Number.	Prisoners committed for 1st time.	Lunatics received in gaol.	Deaths in gaol.	Produce of labour.	Expenses of gaol.
	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.							
	Men.	Wom'n	Boys.	Girls.						
1859.....	Not given.	...	...	...	6586	5023	...	...	.....	\$75 65 00
1860.....	3944	1999	288	99	6370	4304	112	7	\$231 00	7-604 00
1861.....	3794	1531	2 5	57	5671	2614	130	14	546 00	72334 00
1862.....	4 72	1950	291	72	6687	3510	103	21	853 00	79471 00
1863.....	4175	2237	271	103	6783	4453	1 1	26	1026 80	73781 17
1864.....	3962	1985	311	103	6361	4093	113	22	693 00	81134 00
1865.....	41 2	1913	395	95	6535	3123	161	21	2252 39	81667 21
1866.....	4444	152	304	77	6777	4769	152	13	2304 20	92464 75

No returns respecting gaols are given in the annual report of Board of Inspectors for 1867, the gaols being placed under the control of the Legislature of Ontario by the British North American Act, from the 1st July, 1867.

STATEMENT relating to the Common Gaols in the Province of Quebec, from 1859 to 1866.

Year.	Prisoners.				Total Number.	Prisoners committed for 1st time.	Lunatics received in gaol.	Deaths in gaol.	Produce of Labour.	Expenses of gaol.
	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.							
	Men.	Wom'n	Boys	Girls.						
1859.....	Not given	.....	.....	59	4545	2324	...	11	\$1937 00	\$12496 00
1860.....	2370	1733	256	59	4398	1561	80	11	4571 00	44264 00
1861.....	3332	1693	144	32	5291	2142	14	22	2173 00	43671 00
1862.....	4105	2000	117	25	6277	2534	83	20	2626 00	61235 00
1863.....	3936	2145	126	43	6390	3445	84	43	4118 58	51790 70
1864.....	3571	2744	257	83	6635	3162	78	28	3279 40	53820 00
1865.....	3253	1510	272	64	7198	2299	74	21	1941 11	59005 45
1866.....	3253	1305	378	73	7228	3163	101	23	2414 42	64433 41

No return respecting gaols are given in the Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors for 1867, the gaols being placed under the control of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec by the British North American Act from the 1st July 1867.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. .

(By E. A. MEREDITH, Esq., L.L.D., Ottawa.)

ONTARIO.*

There are at present four Asylums in this Province:—1. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto with its temporary Branch Asylum in the University Park. 2. Malden Asylum, near Amherstburg. 3. Orillia Asylum, on Lake Simcoe. 4. Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum, at Kingston.

In January, 1841, the old Jail in the centre of the City of Toronto was fitted up, and opened as a temporary Lunatic Asylum. This was the first Asylum established in Upper Canada. In the course of a few years, two other buildings in the same city were occupied as Branch Asylums. The building known as the Provincial Asylum was commenced in 1845, and in January, 1850, 211 patients were transferred to it from the three temporary establishments above mentioned. This Asylum was soon found inadequate for the growing demands upon it; and the Provincial Government, in 1856, in order to provide additional accommodation for Lunatics, appropriated a large vacant cut stone building in the University Park, originally intended for a college, fitted it up as a temporary Asylum, and transferred to it some 60 or 70 patients from the main building. The building has ever since been used as a temporary Asylum, under the somewhat singular title of "The University Branch Asylum." It is immediately connected with the Provincial Asylum, and under the charge of its Medical Superintendent. The building is about two miles distant from the Provincial Asylum. As two large wings are now being added to the main Asylum, which, when completed, will provide accommodation for all the patients now in this Branch, it is probable that the latter will, ere long, be abandoned, and the patients transferred from it to the main Asylum. The main Asylum is a plain substantial building of white brick. It is well planned and well built. Two detached hospitals of the same material as the main building have recently been erected. The two wings in progress of erection are also of white brick. They have been very carefully planned with a view to ventilation and other sanitary considerations. There are about 50 acres of land attached to the Asylum.

Malden Asylum.

This institution was first established in 1859 as a Branch of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. In 1861 it was created a quasi independent Asylum, and set apart for the reception of lunatics from the six nearest counties in the western part of Upper Canada. It had from the first a resident Medical Superintendent. The building was originally a Military Barrack; the greater part of it is of wood. There are about 72 acres of land belonging to the Asylum.

Orillia Asylum.

This institution was, in 1861, established as a Branch of the Provincial Asylum at Toronto. It has continued to serve as such up to the present time. It has, however, a resident Medical Superintendent. The building was intended for a hotel. It is of brick, and is pleasantly situated on Lake Couchiching. The ground is, however, very low, and the quantity of land connected with the Asylum, about six acres, is absurdly small.

Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

In 1855 a temporary Asylum was organized in the Provincial Penitentiary for the care and treatment of male convicts becoming insane during their imprisonment. The portion of the Penitentiary buildings made to serve as a temporary Asylum was but ill adapted for the purpose. A temporary Asylum for female lunatic convicts, and dangerous female lunatics, was also established about the same time at Rockwood, near the Penitentiary. In 1857 an Act was passed authorizing the erection near the Penitentiary of a "Criminal Lunatic Asylum." (†) for the reception not only of lunatic convicts, but of other lunatics dangerous to be at large. The buildings for the Asylum were commenced at Rockwood, near Kingston Penitentiary, in September, 1859, and in March, 1865, were sufficiently far advanced to allow of the transfer to them of all the male patients, about 70, from the temporary Asylum in the Penitentiary. In the beginning of 1867 all the lunatics from the Female Temporary Asylum, about 30, were also transferred to the Rockwood building. The removal of the male patients from the temporary Asylum in the Penitentiary to the commodious and elevated new building, was attended with a very marked and gratifying improvement in the sanitary condition, both of patients and attendants. The Asylum is an imposing and massive stone building. The situation is very elevated and healthy. It stands at a distance of a few hundred yards from the shore of Lake Ontario, and commands extensive views over the lake and the surrounding country. The subjoined tables show the movements of the patients in the Provincial Asylum and in the Rockwood Asylum, since the year 1859, and in the Malden and Orillia Asylums since the first establishment of those institutions respectively:—

* The information respecting the Asylums in Ontario and Quebec is compiled from the published reports of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons.

† The title is unfortunate. It should have been called an "Asylum for Lunatic Criminals." A criminal lunatic is a contradiction in terms.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM AND UNIVERSITY BRANCH, TORONTO.—Established 1841; building erected 1850.—Medical Superintendent, Dr. Joseph Workman; Assistant, Dr. Benjamin Workman.

Year.	Remaining on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis-charged*	Died.	Transferred to	
						Malden	Orillia.
1859.....	478	125	603	39	33	46	.....
1860.....	580	185	565	69	36	45	.....
1861.....	413	204	617	91	42	23	44
1862.....	407	177	584	73	26	.....	76
1863.....	414	168	582	87	25	.....	12
1864.....	458	136	594	77†	35	.....	10
1865.....	472	96	568	74†	27	.....	.....
1866.....	467	64	531	36	23	.....	6
1867.....	472	109	581	45‡	25	.....	6

* This does not include those removed to branch Asylums. † 1 elopement included.

‡ 1 elopement included. § 1 elopement included.

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Established 1859.—Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. P. Litchfield.

Year.	Remain-ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis-chg'd	Died.	Year.	Remain-ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis-chg'd	Died.
1859.....	...	32	117	24	10	1861.....	98	24	122	16	11
1860.....	83	25	108	12	8	1863.....	95	35	1 0	12	2
1861.....	88	24	112	14	11	1-66.....	116	35	151	13	7
1862.....	87	16	103	9	7	1867.....	131	31	162	14	9
1863.....	87	23	110	8	4						

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Established 1859.—Medical Superintendent, Dr. Andrew Fisher.

Year.	Remain-ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis-chg'd	Died.	Year.	Remain-ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis-chg'd	Died.
1859.....	...	146	...	...	2	1861.....	227	31	258	7	16
1860.....	144	45	189	6	4	1863.....	235	21	256	14*	10
1861.....	179	29	208	0	6	1866.....	232	23	255	14†	6
1862.....	202	34	236	7	11	1867.....	Not published				
1863.....	218	31	249	14	9						

* This includes 3 elopements. † This includes 1 elopement.

ORILLIA LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Established 1861.—Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ardagh.

Year.	Remain-ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis-chg'd	Died.	Year.	Remain-ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis-chg'd	Died.
1861.....	...	45	...	...	...	1865.....	129	6	135	7	7
1862.....	45	83	128	3	2	18 6.....	121	10	131	2	8
1863.....	123	16	139	3	4	1867.....	Not published				
1864.....	132	16	148	9	10						

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Beauport Asylum.

There are two Lunatic Asylums in this Province, one at Beauport, four miles from Quebec, and the other at St. Johns, about 25 miles from Montreal. The former is much the larger, more important and older institution. It is, however, not a public institution, but a proprietary establishment to which the Government sends patients on paying certain stipulated rates, at present \$2.75 per week, to include all charges of maintenance. The Beauport Asylum consists of two large handsome stone buildings, one of which was built within the last four years. The situation of the Asylum is airy and healthful, and the grounds attached are comparatively extensive, being about 100 acres, partly wooded, and partly cultivated land.

St. Johns Asylum.

This Asylum is a mere make-shift. It was formerly a Court House and was hurriedly converted into a temporary Asylum, on the occurrence of the Trent difficulty in 1861, when the barracks at St. Johns, which were then being fitted up, and all but ready for the reception of patients, were unfortunately required for military purposes. It is in almost every particular unsuited for an Asylum for the insane. The buildings are partly of brick and partly frame, and stand in the centre of the village.

There are only about two acres of land belonging to the Asylum.

The subjoined tables shew the movements of patients in the Beauport Asylum, since 1859, and the St. Johns Asylum since its establishment:—

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Resident Physician, Dr. John W. Pickup.

Year.	Remain- ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis- ch'g'd	Died.	Year.	Remain- ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis- ch'g'd	Died.
1859.....	382	104	486	38	39	1864.....	502	135	637	52	49
1860.....	49	106	515	39	50	1865.....	Not given.	153	710	55	52
1861.....	426	54	480	25	28	1866.....	557	153	710	55	52
1862.....	427	59	486	25	26	1867.....	Not published				
1863.....	435	139	574	30	42						

ST. JOHNS LUNATIC ASYLUM, Province of Quebec.—Medical Superintendent, Dr. Henry Howard.

Year.	Remain- ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis- ch'g'd	Died.	Year.	Remain- ing on 1st January.	Received during the year.	Total.	Dis- ch'g'd	Died.
1861.....	...	48	48	2	2	1865.....	64	39	103	13	13
1862.....	44	34	78	17	4	1866.....	77	29	106	13	11
1863.....	57	25	82	11	9	1867.....	Not published				
1864.....	61	15	76	8	4						

NEW BRUNSWICK.

There is but one Lunatic Asylum in this Province; it was established in 1848. The Asylum is a handsome brick building covered with cement, well planned and well built: it stands on an elevated, healthful and beautiful situation on the St. John's river, commanding extensive views on every side. It is about a mile distant from the City of St. John's, on the opposite side of the river. There are about 75 acres of land attached to the Asylum. The subjoined tabular statements taken from the report for 1867, of the Superintendent of the institution, gives the movements of patients from its opening to 1867

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, N. B.—Medical Superintendent, Dr. John Waddell.

Year.	Remain- ing end of last year.	Received in year.	Total treated.	DISCHARGED.				Total.	Died.	Remain- ing.	Monthly average.
				Recov- ered.	Much improv- ed.	Improv- ed.	Unim- proved.				
1848.....		92	92						1	91	
1849.....	91	48	139	30		3	3	36	11	92	94
1850.....	92	59	151	34	10	3	5	52	3	96	94
1851.....	96	67	163	31	7	8	2	48	16	99	104
1852.....	99	88	187	30	5	3	1	39	16	132	117
1853.....	132	92	224	52	5	15	3	75	22	127	129
1854.....	127	108	235	48		25	5	78	26	131	133
1855.....	131	101	232	47	4	16	2	69	20	143	149
1856.....	143	81	224	28	9	12	6	55	19	150	150
1857.....	150	77	227	28	6	15	5	54	24	149	151
1858.....	149	87	236	37	8	10		55	26	155	154
1859.....	155	79	234	29	8	18	4	59	21	154	161
1860.....	154	87	241	37	5	19	2	63	16	162	160
1861.....	162	81	243	31	3	16	2	52	23	168	172
1862.....	168	115	283	54	4	22	6	86	19	178	174
1863.....	178	103	281	57	8	9	5	79	16	186	182
1864.....	186	102	288	36	4	17	2	59	29	200	194½
1865.....	200	96	296	51	6	16	2	75	27	194	197
1866.....	194	110	304	54	8	19	5	86	21	197	194
1867.....	197	114	311	37	7	25	2	71	28	212	207½

NOVA SCOTIA.

There is but one Lunatic Asylum in Nova Scotia. It is called "The Provincial Hospital for the Insane." The Hospital was established in 1859. The building is a large brick building; the plan and internal arrangements are excellent. The situation* of the Asylum at Dartmouth, on the Halifax harbor, opposite to the City of Halifax, is elevated and airy, commanding extensive and beautiful land and sea views. There are about 85 acres of land attached to the institution. In 1867 an Assistant Medical Officer was appointed on the application of the Medical Superintendent. The subjoined tables are taken from the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent for the year 1867:—

* This admirable site was selected by Miss. D. L. Dix, the eminent American philanthropist.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—Medical Superintendent, Jas. R. DeWolf, M. D., Edinburgh. L. R., C. S. E.; Assistant Medical Officer, Robt. W. McKeagney, M. D.

Table 1.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for each year, since the opening of the Hospital.

Year.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.												Remaining 31st De- cember in each year.	Average numbers resident.	Per centage of Recove- ries on Ad- mi sions.			Per centage of Deaths on average numbers re- sident.						
				Recover'd				Relieved				Not im- prove												Died.			
	M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F			M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F	
1859	39	31	70	8	3	11	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	27	55	21	21	42	23.5	9.7	15.1			
1860	32	31	63	8	6	14	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	45	50	95	34	36	70	25.0	19.3	22.2	8.8	2.8	5.7
1861	38	22	60	14	9	23	4	1	5	2	2	1	3	7	19	62	55	117	55	5	103	36.8	40.9	38.3	5.0	14.	9.5
1862	31	12	43	12	9	21	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	74	56	130	69	52	121	38.7	75	48.8	5.8	1.9	4.1
1863	30	17	47	17	5	22	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	5	1	75	67	142	70	62	132	56.7	29.4	46.8	7.8	1.0	4.5
1864	23	23	46	8	10	18	1	2	3	3	3	4	6	10	10	82	72	154	80	71	151	34.1	43.4	39.1	5.0	8.4	6.6
1865	24	2	26	12	16	28	5	2	7	1	1	1	1	9	5	79	71	150	81	74	155	50.9	72.7	6.9	11.1	6.7	9.0
1866	21	21	42	10	7	17	6	4	10	3	1	4	1	3	4	80	77	157	80	73	153	47.6	33.3	40.5	1.2	4.1	2.6
1867	25	18	43	12	7	19	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	57	52	169	36	81	167	48.0	39.0	44.0	4.6	1.1	3.0
Tot.	263	197	460	101	72	173	25	15	43	14	3	17	33	25	58	Mean of nine years.			39.8	40.3	39.6	54	4.3	5.0			

Table 2.—Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Hospital to the present date December 31st, 1867.

	DISCHARGED OR REMOVED.			ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons admitted during the period of nine years.				240	183	423
Re-admissions				23	14	37
Total of cases admitted				263	197	460
Recovered	101	72	173			
Relieved	28	15	43			
Not improved	14	3	17			
Died	33	25	58			
Total discharged and died during the nine years				176	115	291
Remaining December 31st, 1867				87	82	169
Average numbers resident during the nine years.				64	58	122

PREVALENCE OF INSANITY IN CANADA.

There would seem to be a somewhat general impression prevailing in Canada* that native Canadians are more subject to insanity than persons from the "old country." Of the many interesting questions connected with the subject of insanity, there is none which comes more home to us than that of the frequency or prevalence of this fearful malady amongst our people. We have, therefore, much satisfaction in submitting afresh the reassuring remarks on this question of Dr. Joseph Workman, the Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, an able and experienced Alienist and Statistician. In his printed report for 1864, that officer adduces statistics which conclusively establish the erroneousness of the general opinion on this important subject. He gives a summary of the National origins of nearly 1000 patients admitted into the Toronto Asylum in 1864, and the five preceding years.

NATIVITIES OF 995 patients admitted in six years, from 1859 to 1864 inclusive.

Years.	Ireland.	Canada.	Scotland.	England.	U. States.	All others.	Total.
1859	51	23	21	16	9	5	125
1860	64	38	34	32	9	8	185
1861	79	55	24	25	11	10	204
1862	56	61	24	29	2	5	177
1863	53	54	22	24	6	9	168
1864	50	35	24	17	6	4	136
	353	266	149	143	43	41	995
Per cent	35.49	26.73	14.97	14.37	4.32	4.12	in 995
do do	13.70	64.70	7.07	8.18			in 1,396.091

"The lowest line," observes Dr. Workman, "shows the relative per centage of the four chief nationalities in the whole population of the Province, which according to the census of 1860-61, was 1,396,091, the following being the actual numbers, viz:—

* By Canada is meant here, the late Province of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Of Irish birth	- -	191,231
" English "		114,290
" Scotch "		98,792
		404,313
Of Canadian birth	- -	902,879
		1,307,192
Of all other "		88,899
		1,396,091

"The tables of nativities of the patients admitted in the last six years, shows that the three nationalities, Irish, English and Scotch, with an aggregate of 404,313, in the population of the Province, have sent in 645 patients, whilst the Canadian Nationality, amounting to 902,879, has sent in only 266; in other words a part of the Provincial population, equal to 29 per cent. has contributed to the Asylum population nearly 67 per cent., whilst another part, the native Canadian, equal to nearly 65 per cent. in the Provincial population, has contributed only about 27 per cent. to the Asylum population. If the native Canadian population sent in patients in the same proportion as the Irish, English and Scotch together, they would have furnished 1141 instead of 266. But taking into consideration the fact that the population of foreign birth is almost altogether, or nearly, of adult age, and that the native Canadian includes those under adult age, the proportion of which is about 40 per cent. in the whole population, we should find that the fair proportion of Asylum admissions for native Canadians would be 865, whereas they have sent in only 30 per cent. of this number, or, in other words, the Irish, English and Scotch nationalities sent in the proportion of ten to three as compared with the native Canadians. The disproportion would be still greater, comparing the native Canadian with the Irish. The contributions of the latter, from given equal numbers, being over four to one."

NECESSITY FOR INCREASED ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

All the ordinary Lunatic Asylums in the Dominion* are represented by the Superintendents to be crowded. There are practically no vacancies for fresh cases, save those occasioned by deaths and discharges. Two grave evils result from the overcrowded state of our Asylums:

1st. The sanitary condition of the institution is impaired; and,

2nd. Recent acute cases of mania are denied admission *during the early and curative stage of the disease.*

In discussing this question, emphatically the question of the day, *quoad* the insane, the Board of Inspectors, in their report for 1865, observe: "Whence comes it that we are compelled almost invariably to refuse admission to patients whose cases are recent and curable, and only open our doors to admit them when they have become imbecile or hopelessly incurable? Dr. Workman answers—'They (the insane,) are denied early admission because we have no room for them, and we have no room for them because three-fourths or seven-eighths of our beds are held for life by persons who cannot recover. *The retention of these incurables is the cause of this evil.*' In other words, by retaining our incurables permanently in our Asylums we go on indefinitely multiplying the incurables outside. The problem then to be solved is this: 'How shall we reconcile the interests of the curable and the incurable insane?' To do justice to the former we must see that our curative Asylums are open to receive them as soon as the necessary formalities required by law have been complied with. To do justice to the latter, we must see that even where their recovery is hopeless, and there is no longer any sufficient reason for permitting them to occupy room in the chief Asylum, *to the exclusion of curable patients,* they are not turned adrift upon the world in their utterly helpless state without any provision being made for their shelter or protection.

"To meet the wants of both these classes of lunatics, Dr. Workman submits that two distinct classes of Asylums are required. One class might be styled 'Primary Asylums,' or 'Curative Hospitals for the Insane;' and the other, 'Secondary Asylums,' or 'Asylums for Chronic and Harmless Lunatics.' The former class of Asylums, the Curative Hospitals, should be built and maintained entirely at the cost of the State, and the latter class of Asylums, those for Chronic cases, should be built and maintained by unions of counties or districts, but should be subject to Government inspection, and have their principal Medical officers selected and paid by the Government. The 'Secondary Asylums should not receive any patients who had not passed a certain stated time in the 'Primary Institution. The necessary consequence of the adoption of such a scheme as this would be *to increase to a very high degree the efficiency of the Primary Asylums as curative institutions—to increase very largely every year the proportion of the insane who would be restored to reason, or in other words to check, to a very large extent, the wholesale manufacture of incurable lunatics, who, under the present erroneous system, must be every year thrown as a burthen for life upon the country.*"

While convinced himself of the expediency, on social, medical and economic grounds, of making distinct and separate provision for quiet and chronic lunatics, the writer of this article thinks it right to state that the Medical Superintendents of two of the Asylums in Canada,† and a large number of Superintendents of American Asylums, strongly object to the proposal, principally on the ground that

* Rockwood Asylum, which is intended for a special class only [of Lunatics, is not included in the category of ordinary Asylums.

† The Provincial Asylums at St. John, New Brunswick, and St. Johns, Quebec.

the attempt to draw such a line of demarcation between acute and chronic cases, could not fail to be fraught with the worst results to the latter class.

The Government of the late Province of Canada formally recognized the expediency of having two classes of Insane Asylums, Orillia Asylum being in the first instance intended by them as an Asylum for chronic cases only; and the philanthropic and enlightened State of Massachusetts has also carried out the plan on a large scale by establishing at Tenkesbury in that State an "Experimental Institution for Incurable and Harmless State Paupers."* We await with confidence the result of this experiment.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS FOR PAYING PATIENTS.

Private Asylums for paying Patients, distinct and separate from the general Asylums, are still a *desideratum* in the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In the Province of Quebec, indeed, there is a small private Asylum, near Quebec, known as "The Belmont Retreat."

This establishment is pleasantly situated about three miles from the city of Quebec, and is the property of Mr. Wakeman, very favorably known as the efficient steward for many years of the Beauport Asylum.

The inspectors of asylums and prisons have frequently in their reports recommended the establishment of separate Asylums for paying patients, on the understanding, however, that such private Asylums should be in the immediate neighbourhood of some of the large Asylums, and under the control of the medical superintendents of those institutions.

In their report for 1867, the inspectors observe. "It is indeed a reproach to the wealthy and enlightened Province of Ontario, that up to the present moment, it has not taken thought to make suitable provision within its borders for the treatment of pay patients of the better class." "We are often," says Dr. Litchfield, "consulted in difficult and pressing cases in regard to patients of a higher class, whose friends seek better accommodation (than the ordinary Asylums present) for which they are quite willing to pay, and who have to look for accommodation in the neighbouring Republic which is not to be found in the Dominion." The result of the present system is that those unfortunate creatures are placed among strangers, almost beyond the reach of their relations and friends, at a greatly increased cost, and further, that the country loses the benefit of the contributions which they would otherwise make towards the maintenance of a necessary expensive class of public institutions.

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.

The necessity and propriety of legislation with a view to authorize the temporary confinement of confirmed drunkards in institutions specially adapted for their treatment, has, during the past five or six years, been much discussed in Canada.†

The Provincial Synod of the Church of England, during their recent session at Montreal, passed a resolution commending this important subject to the earnest attention of the Local Governments, with whom rests the right to legislate in the matter.

The degrading vice of intemperance is, unhappily, but too prevalent in Canada, and every well wisher of his country would rejoice to see erected in our midst, under proper statutory regulations, Asylums for inebriates, not merely as a means of reclaiming and restoring to society some at least of the unfortunate victims of intemperance, but also a "visible protest of society against intemperance" a warning and beacon to those commencing the downward career of drunkenness.

The only institution in the Dominion intended for the treatment of inebriates, so far as the writer of this article is aware, is a private establishment near Quebec, known as "The Belmont Retreat." This institution has already been referred to in the preceding article on Private Asylums.

* The word "incurable" should, we think, be carefully omitted in the designation of these institutions.

† See an elaborate and exhaustive pamphlet by Dr. Bovell, of Toronto, entitled, "Plea for Inebriate Asylums," 1863.

LEGISLATION OF 1867-68.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

G. in C.—Governor in Council.	P. M. G.—Post Master General.	P. W. D.—Public Works Department
L. G. in C.—Lieut. Governor in Council.	P. M.—Post Master.	M. F.—Minister of Finance.
P. C.—Privy Council.	P. O.—Post Office.	M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.
M. C.—Minister of Customs.	P. O. D.—Post Office Department.	H. of C.—House of Commons.
C. C.—Commissioner of do.	R. G.—Receiver General.	C. of C.—Ch. of the Crown in Chancery.
M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue.	C. R. F.—Consolid. Revenue Fund.	The Co.—The Company.
C. I. R.—Commissioner of do.	M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works.	J. P.—Justice or Justices of the Peace

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

PART I.

Session began on the 6th November, adjourned 21st December, 1867.

THE STATUTES.

Cap. 1.—The first Act is one respecting the interpretation, printing and distribution of the Statutes. The distribution is to be regulated by the Governor in Council, through the Secretary of State of Canada; but the type to be used, the form, and the kind of binding, are all precisely regulated by the 13th section—it being in fact that heretofore in use in the Province of Canada.

SPEAKER HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cap. 2.—Provides that the Speaker leaving the chair of the House of Commons may call another member thereto.

MEMBERS' INDEMNITY.

Cap. 3.—Provides for the salaries of the Speakers and indemnity to Members. The Speakers receive \$3,200 per annum; the Members \$6 per diem up to the end of 30 days. For a session lasting longer than that \$600, with ten cents per mile for travelling expenses. \$5 per diem is ordered to be deducted for every day's absence, unless while within ten miles of the capital the member is prevented by illness from attendance.

SUPPLY.

Cap. 4.—Is a Supply Bill for 1867-8. A sum of \$5,264,279 was appropriated generally as vote of credit for services of Government from 1st July, 1867, to 31st March, 1868. The G. in C. is further authorized to issue 6 p. c. stock or bonds for the redemption of any debt of the former Provinces, but the public debt is not to be increased by such issue. He was further authorized to raise \$5,000,000 by sale of stock, debentures, exchequer bills and bonds, or terminable annuities. Also to raise temporary loans at 6 p. c. to cover deficiencies in consolidated revenue fund. Also to create a "Dominion Stock," grant terminable annuities, and issue exchequer bills or bonds, within the limits assigned and for the purposes named in the Act.

MANAGEMENT OF REVENUE.

Cap. 5.—Provides for the collection and management of the revenue, auditing public accounts, and liability of public accountants. The G. in C. is to regulate number of officers required and salaries. They are to give their whole time to the public service and take no fees. The G. in C. may divide country into ports and districts—to prescribe office hours and duties. All moneys from whatever source of revenue derived are to be paid in to credit of Receiver General, within such periods and at such agencies as may be from time to time prescribed; and always paid out by check on some bank, upon warrant of Governor: check to be signed by the R. G. and countersigned by Minister of Finance, or respective deputies. A Board of Audit is established, to consist of nine deputy heads of departments, the Provincial Auditor being chairman. The deputy heads each first check their own expenditures and then submit the same to the auditor for final audit and review. In case of difference of opinion, matter goes before the whole board. Upon all matters of importance the board reports to the M. F. The board settle system of book-keeping for all the public departments. They are also to prepare annually the public accounts to be laid before parliament. All unexpended balances of previous appropriations to lapse and be written off. The auditor is bound to see that no warrant issues for any money not voted by parliament, and no warrant can issue without his certificate, unless the Attorney General reports that there is authority, contrary to the opinion of the Auditor, or some accident or sudden emergency calls for expenditure which the G. in C. thereupon orders, the Governor himself signing the warrant. Except in cases where there is lack of parliamentary authority, the M. F. may, on appeal to him, over-rule the Auditor's objections to any payment. Clauses 37 to 48 inclusive provide severe penalties for officers of revenue embezzling or failing properly to account for public moneys and for taking evidence, &c. The Governor may remit duties or penalties, but must report the remissions to parliament.

Cap. 6.—Is a long Act of 141 clauses "respecting the Customs," furnishing a complete general code upon that subject. For an abstract of this Act, see another part of this *Year Book*.

Cap. 7.—Imposing duties of Customs, is superseded by the Tariff passed in the later part of the session. For its provisions, see heading of Customs in this *Year Book*.

Cap. 8.—Furnishes a code respecting Inland Revenue, which heading see elsewhere in this volume.

STAMP DUTIES.

Cap. 9.—Imposes stamp duty of one cent on all promissory notes and bills of exchange for \$25; over \$25 and not exceeding \$50—12 cts.; over \$50 and not exceeding \$100, 3 cts.; and 3 cts. for each \$100 or fraction after the first. On each draft or bill in duplicate 2 cts. per \$100 on each part; executed in more than two parts, 1 ct. per \$100 for each part; interest to accrue at maturity of bill or note to be counted as part of the sums. Letters of credit and receipts entitling the possessor to draw the amount again are reckoned as bills subject to duty. Commissariat or other official drafts and bank notes, cheques on banks or savings banks, P. O. money orders, and municipal debentures and coupons, are exempt. Duty is to be paid by using stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp over which the signature of maker or drawer, or the date, or some other important part of the bill or note, is to be written, to

cancel it, or the stamp will be of no avail. A penalty of \$100 is incurred for stamping or writing a wrong date on such stamp. Duties in Nova Scotia to be reckoned in Nova Scotia currency. Minister of Inland Revenue appoints the stamp distributors; their salaries are fixed by the G. in C. On notes or bills drawn out of Canada, the first indorser or acceptor in Canada must affix the stamp. Any one failing to affix stamps or use stamp paper, or affixing insufficient stamps to pay duty, is liable to pay double duty or double amount by which stamps are insufficient, and pay a penalty of \$100; and in case double duty has not been paid the note or bill is null and void. Any subsequent party to a note or bill can relieve himself from penalty and render the instrument valid by affixing stamps for double duty; but does not thereby relieve the parties previously in default; and any holder of a note may, by payment of double duty, render such instrument valid without becoming a part thereto. To affix stamps already used is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500. These penalties are incurred for each such instrument and by each such party to them. Forging, counterfeiting or imitating the Government stamps, or using or selling them knowing them to be forged, or preparing a plate or die for the purpose of the forgery, or having such plate or die in one's possession, or tearing off a stamp or removing writing or marks cancelling a stamp, is a felony punishable as forgery by imprisonment not exceeding 21 years.

THE POST OFFICE.

Cap. 10—Relates to the Postal service. It repeals previously existing postal laws in the three former provinces, except as affecting merely existing appointments, districts, contracts, &c. The department is brought under the revenue Act. A department, presided over by a Post Master General, appointed by commission under the great seal, is established at Ottawa. The Governor is to appoint all salaried Post Masters in cities or towns, the Deputy Post Master General and Post Office Inspectors; the P. M. G., all other officers and servants of the department; to suspend or dismiss them; open and close mail routes; enter into and enforce contracts; make regulations respecting mailable matter; establish rates on such matter not provided for in the Act; cause postage stamps and stamped envelopes to be prepared and issued; make arrangements with British or foreign postal authorities, and for the refunding postage to military and naval authorities; make regulations about money orders and registration of letters, and other regulations, and amend or repeal the same, sue for and recover postage and penalties; establish and provide street letter boxes in every city, town, or railway station; grant licenses for the sale of stamps; and impose penalties with consent of the G. in C. Such regulations have effect from the day of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, or such subsequent day as is stated therein. The Governor is to appoint Inspectors for such districts as he may determine, who superintend the due performance of the mail service, the proper discharge of their duties by P. M.'s; to enquire into the loss of letters, and generally to obey instructions of the P. M. G. The Deputy P. M. G. has, under the P. M. G., the general direction and supervision of the business of the department. The officers and clerks of the department are to receive a stated salary and no other allowance or remuneration for extra work. For the postage rates, see the article on the Post Office, in another part of this volume. Unpaid postage may be recovered by the P. M. G. from the person to whom mailable matter is addressed, or from a P. M. delivering without payment, saving his recourse against receiver; and postage on such matter refused by party to whom addressed may be recovered from the sender, in any court having jurisdiction. The P. M. G. may grant reasonable compensation to masters of ships—not P. O. packets—for the conveyance of letters beyond the sea, and the G. in C. may make regulations prohibiting such ships from breaking bulk at certain ports in Canada until such letters have been delivered. No one but the P. M. G. and officers under him can collect, convey and deliver letters in Canada, under a penalty of \$20, except letters sent by a private friend or by messenger sent on purpose about private affairs of sender or receiver. Documents relating to proceedings in court of justice; letters addressed to a place out of Canada sent by sea and private vessel, or brought into Canada and then delivered at nearest P. O.; letters to consignees, &c., about cargo, goods, &c., and carried without fee, or carried by other common carriers respecting goods, if they carry them without payment, are exempt, but such letters may not be collected for the purpose of so sending them. No person is obliged to send newspapers or other printed matter by post. In cases of illegal sending, letters may be seized and charged with postage by any Revenue officer. The P. M. G. may establish branch offices in any city, and employ carriers to deliver letters and papers and receive not more than 2 cts. each for such delivery, or he may make the delivery free, charging one cent per half-ounce on local or drop letters besides the drop letter rate. He may make regulations and fix rates for a parcel post. Letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Governor, or any department at the seat of government, or the Speaker or Chief Clerk of the Senate or of the House of Commons, or a Member of either House at the seat of government during the session of Parliament, or the ten days next before, are free. The Speaker and Chief Clerk of either House may send public documents and printed papers to any Member, and Members may send documents printed by order of either House, free at any time. Letters, &c., about P. O. business may be sent free under regulations of the P. M. G. Petitions and addresses to either of the Provincial legislatures, and papers printed by their order, may be sent free under regulations of the P. M. G. From the time mailable matter is posted, it becomes the property of the person to whom it is addressed. The P. M. G. is not liable for any such matter lost, nor can it be seized or detained by legal process while in the custody of the department. Any letters remaining undelivered and advertised, or which cannot be forwarded, are sent as dead letters to the department and there opened and returned to the senders, subject to any unpaid postage and 5 cts. additional—or otherwise disposed of. Money in letters whose owner cannot be found is carried into the Postal revenue, but a special account kept of it, so that it may be paid over when owner is found. Advertisements of letters uncalled for to be inserted in a newspaper or newspapers published in the town or in the place nearest the office, at 2 cts. per letter for three insertions. Letters suspected to contain contraband goods may be detained and sent to the nearest Collector of Customs, to be opened in presence of the person to whom it is addressed, or in his absence after due notice to him, and if any are found Collector may detain letter and goods for purposes of prosecution; if none are found letter is delivered to proper party on payment of postage, or returned to P. O. to be thence delivered. Mails are not exempt from tolls on any road or bridge unless charter so provides. Ferryman must ferry mail, horses and vehicle across on demand, for price agreed upon or fixed by arbitrators. No toll-gate keeper or ferryman shall detain mail to exact such payment, but shall take legal recourse for recovery of same. P. M. G. may, with approval of the G. in C., arrange to allow U. S. mails to be carried through any part of Canada at expense of U. S. government, stipulating for the same right for Canada mails through U. S., and such U. S. mails during such transit shall be deemed and taken to be Her Majesty's mails, so far as any violation of or depredation on them is concerned. P. M.'s must give sureties, who are held liable for their due accounting for all moneys, &c., but all actions against them

must be brought within two years after P. M.'s death, removal or resignation, or after the acceptance of new sureties. The P. M. G. prescribes the periods at which P. M.'s must account, and on failure may sue them. If they continue to neglect to render accounts for more than a month, they forfeit double the value of postages accrued at their office in any equal time. P. M.'s in cities must render accounts under oath of all their emoluments, as well from boxes leased and branch offices as from postages for drop and other letters and city delivery, and shall only retain their stated salary or allowance. P. M.'s whose salaries are not fixed by law may be paid by a per centage or salary, as P. M. G. may direct. Any contracts for mail service for over \$200 must be given after tenders have been invited by advertisement for six weeks; it shall be awarded to person making lowest tender and offering good security, unless the P. M. G. is of opinion it would not be for benefit of the public service when he reports on the same to the G. in C. He is not obliged to notice the tender of a person who has failed in a previous contract. If offers are all too high, the P. M. G. may re-advertise or offer reasonable sum to each of the tenderers, beginning with lowest, till it is accepted. Every tender must be accompanied with the offer of sureties. If, after the acceptance of his tender, any party shall fail to enter into the contract giving good security, the P. M. G. may contract with some other person charging the difference to the defaulter, and recovering it by action at law. P. M.'s may, by permission of the P. M. G., become contractors. Contracts for less than \$200 may be let as the P. M. G. sees fit. No contract shall be entered into with any person who has combined, or proposed to combine, with others to keep back tenders. Contracts with railway and steamboat companies may be made without advertising, but all such contracts for over \$1000 shall be submitted to the G. in C. Abstracts of tenders are to be recorded, and the originals preserved. No contract is to be for more than four years, but in special cases the P. M. G. may renew for the same term. He may make temporary contracts pending the advertising, &c., for the regular one. Railways are compelled to carry H. M.'s mail and persons officially travelling with it, upon terms to be settled by the G. in C. The P. M. G., with consent of the G. in C., may establish P. O. Savings Banks, in connection with a Savings Bank to be attached to department at Ottawa, and may authorize such P. M.'s as he shall think fit to receive deposits not less than \$1 in amount. For the regulations, see the article on the Post Office. P. M. G. may make regulations, with consent of the G. in C., in any matter not provided for by Act. Copies are to be laid before Parliament. Monthly returns are to be made to the Auditor and published in *Canada Gazette*. Whenever the cash balance is over \$500,000 it is to be reported to the M. F., who, with consent of the Treasury Board, shall invest the same in government securities, to be held thereafter in reserve by the R. G. Report of each financial year's transactions shall be made up after its completion, and submitted to Parliament at its next session. The R. G. is to credit P. O. Savings Bank account with accrued interest on invested surplus, and interest at 5 p. c. on invested balance, and debit it with expenses. Profit to form part of and loss made good from the C. R. F. A full report of the other transactions of the P. O. D. is to be made annually by the P. M. G. to the Governor, who shall submit it to Parliament. To make away with any Post letter is a felony punishable with 3 to 5 years' imprisonment, or if it contain money or valuable security 5 years to life; to steal anything valuable out of letter, or to steal a letter bag, or letter from bag or P. O., or officer or employee of P. O., or from mail, or to stop mail with intent to rob or search it, the latter penalty; unlawfully to open a bag or take a letter out, 5 years' imprisonment; to make away with a parcel, imprisonment for not less than 3 years. To be a receiver of anything so stolen or embezzled, not less than 5 years' imprisonment. Unlawfully issuing a money order, not less than 3 years. To forge, counterfeit or imitate stamp, to use one knowing it to be counterfeit, to engrave or print, or have plate or die in possession, or to forge frank, is felony, punishable by imprisonment for 5 years to life, and the laws relating to forgery shall apply. Forging any necessary documents relating to money orders or deposit in savings bank is punishable by imprisonment from 2 to 7 years. Stealing mail key or lock, or forging such key, imprisonment for not more than 7 years. Unlawfully to open a letter or letter bag which he has found or has received, after payment of postage, without right to do so, or to refuse to deliver it up to the right party, is a misdemeanor. To steal or wilfully destroy other mail matter, to enclose explosive substances in a letter or packet (unless punishable as crime of greater magnitude by other laws); to remove stamp or the mark thereon with fraudulent intent; to wilfully hinder progress of mail; to cut or otherwise damage letter bag; wilfully to contravene any legal regulations, if so declared by such regulations; and soliciting the commission of any acts punishable under the Act, are all misdemeanors punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. To enclose letters, or writings to serve purpose of letter, in parcels or packets, or in a newspaper (except accounts or receipts of publishers, which go free) or to use again a stamp already used, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40. A mail carrier being guilty of drunkenness while conveying mails; or neglecting his duty; a toll-keeper who refuses passage to the horse or carriage conveying the mail, and any ferryman wilfully delaying or detaining it, or refusing to convey the mail over his ferry, are likewise guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable with a like penalty. Accessories and abettors in every case are punishable as principals. To convert any P. O. money to his own use, by investing or loaning it, is an embezzlement on the part of any P. M. or other officer of the P. O. D., punishable as a felony by a fine equal to the amount so embezzled, and imprisonment for not less than 3 months or more than 7 years. All persons advising or participating to be punished in like manner. Neglect or refusal to pay over moneys due to the P. O. D. is *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement. No other person but P. M.'s shall sell postage stamps without license from the P. M. G. under a penalty of \$40. Wilfully injuring or destroying pillar or street letter box, or other authorized receptacle, or to aid and abet, is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. To place the words "Post Office" on a house or sign without authority is punishable by a fine of \$10. Officers are protected in prosecution of duty as customs officers under Customs Act.

BANKING.

Cap. 11.—"An Act respecting Banks."—Authorizes the opening of branches of existing banks in any part of the Dominion. Banks in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are to make the same half-yearly returns and pay same duty as those in Ontario and Quebec—1 p. c. on average circulation, less specie in vault. Banks may take and hold mortgages on personal as well as real property, as collateral security, and dispose of the same, and may purchase and hold lands mortgaged, and may acquire an absolute title therein. They may advance moneys on bills of lading, specifications of timber, and warehouse receipts, receiving the same as collateral security, and in case of non-payment of money advanced may sell goods or property mentioned therein and apply proceeds so far as necessary to such payment. But they shall not hold such goods, &c., in pledge for more than 6 months, nor dispose of them until 10 days' notice has been given to the owner. The lien thus created to rank prior to that of an unpaid vendor. Security may be similarly given by indorsing over cove-keeper's or wharfinger's receipt for timber. Timber is

not to be held in pledge for more than one year, and then only to be sold after 30 days' notice, the sale to be by auction after 8 days' advertisement in newspapers. Security in no way affected if warehouseman, care-keeper or wharfinger be himself owner of goods pledged. Such advances give priority of lien over unpaid vendor, but not over claim for wages in cutting, "making" and transporting such timber, &c. Giving false receipts, specifications, or bills of lading, or removing goods once pledged without leave of bank, is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years. Banks are exempted from prosecution for usury, but can only collect 7 p. c. by legal process. They may charge on a note or bill payable at another branch than that at which it is discounted, on 30 days' paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.; on 30 to 60 days, $\frac{1}{4}$ p. c.; 60 to 90, $\frac{3}{8}$ p. c.; 90 days over $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.; or if payable elsewhere than at place of discount other than branch, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. for collection.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Cap. 12—Respecting the Public Works of Canada. A department is constituted, presided over by the M. P. W., who is to be appointed by Governor, who also appoints Deputy, Secretary, Chief Engineer, and such other officers as may be necessary. No contract or deed binds department or government which is not signed and sealed by Minister or Deputy and Secretary. The Governor may at any time require any person, corporation or provincial authority to deliver up maps, plans, reports, &c., relating to public works under control of this department. All works, records and implements for improving the navigation, all works for facilitating the transmission of timber, roads, bridges, public buildings and railways, the Provincial steamers, and other property in hands of former Provincial Governments, including the ordnance property transferred to Canada and placed under control of the P. W. D., shall be vested in Her Majesty and under the control of the M. P. W., except those works, &c., transferred to the provinces, to municipalities, private companies or other parties, or placed under the control of another department, or works abandoned and left to the control of municipalities. The Governor may, from time to time, by proclamation, declare any work purchased or constructed at public expense and not transferred to the Provinces, to be works under this Act, and subject to the P. W. D. All public works hereafter constructed or completed at expense of Canada shall be under its control. No warrant for money voted for any public work shall issue without certificate of the M. P. W. or his deputy. He may require accounts of contractors to be attested by oath, and may send for and examine parties on oath respecting business of department. Annual report is to be made to Governor and submitted to parliament. Tenders are to be invited for all works, except in cases of pressing necessity. When it is deemed expedient that lowest tender should not be taken case to be reported to Governor and his authority obtained. Sufficient security in all cases to be taken, and no work to be begun or payment made till contract is duly executed. The M. P. W. can authorize persons in employ of department to enter upon any property, private or public, for the purposes of survey for public works. Surveys made by employee of the P. W. D. shall have same force and authority as if made by Provincial Land Surveyor. The M. P. W. may take possession of any property necessary for public work, and may acquire a good title from curators to parties incapable of contracting which as between private parties would not be good. By his agents he may take wood, sand or other materials from any uncleared lands for public works, and open temporary roads to them, and may turn necessary drains upon private property, making due compensation. Such compensation to be paid within six months after it has been agreed upon or appraised. Before taking possession of property the M. P. W. may tender the reasonable value and three days thereafter take the property. When owners are not residents on the property, he advertises his intention to take possession. He may alter the line of any public road and remove fences and construct ditches during the time the work is going on, repairing the damage after its completion. The Governor may appoint a board of arbitrators, to consist of not more than four members, to whom all claims for land or other property taken by the P. W. D., and for any damages done, and for any deductions from accounts for work, may be referred by the Minister, after he has tendered what he conceives a sufficient compensation. He may refer them to one or more; but the decision is subject to appeal to the board, when not referred to the whole board. Claims must be filed within 12 months after they arise. Arbitrators may summon witnesses from any place in Canada and allow them \$1 per diem, besides reasonable travelling expenses. No witness shall be compelled to remain in attendance for more than 3 days. Penalty for non-attendance, \$5 to \$25, recoverable before a J. P. Such documents may be ordered to be produced as in courts of law, No award upon a claim for work is to be made for expenditure not authorized by contract. Copies of awards are to be furnished to M. P. W. and claimants within one month. If the decision be not by the whole board, appeal from it may be brought within one month after such delivery. Costs to follow award, and to be taxed by Superior Courts. Works required for defence by G. in C., or declared necessary by Commander of the Forces, may be declared to be public works, and claims for land taken for the same, or damages done, or enforcement of the obligation to keep ground free from obstructions, may be dealt with under this Act; which shall not, however, diminish powers already possessed by the Secretary of State for War. The M. P. W. may enter into an agreement with any Provincial Government, municipality or company, to transfer any public work to it upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, one of which shall be to keep the same in repair, &c.; may, with consent of grantee, take the same back again, and resume control thereof. The G. in C. may, by order, impose tolls for the use of the public works, to be always payable in advance. Vessels running the rapids in the St. Lawrence are liable for dues as if they passed through the canals. H. M. troops are exempt from tolls, and horses and vehicles employed in H. M.'s service; but not vessels on canals conveying them. Collector may recover tolls in civil courts, and penalties are recoverable before a J. P., and may be levied on goods and chattels, in default of which offender may be committed to gaol. Any goods on a vessel or vehicle seized for tolls, dues or fines, are liable therefor, to whomsoever they belong. Tolls on public roads may be let out to farm, and farmer has the same right as to collection as Collector. The G. in C. may make regulations respecting management and use of public works, and impose fines for their infraction not exceeding \$400, and authorize seizures and sales of property for payment of penalties or damages. The laws respecting railways and public works heretofore in force in Ontario and Quebec are extended to N. B. and N. S., so that any person breaking regulations of G. in C., or of a railway company, so as to cause an accident or increase the danger thereof, is punishable at the discretion of the court, by a fine of not more than \$400, or imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or both. If no such injury is done or danger caused, the penalty is 15 to 30 days' pay.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Cap. 13—Is the Intercolonial Railway Act. It provides for the building of the railway from Rivière du Loup to Truro, by four commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, who also appoints the Chief Engineer. It is declared to be a public work belonging to Canada, and is to be made with a

5 ft. 6 in. gauge on such grades, in such places, in such manner, with such materials and on such specifications as the G. in C. may determine. The commissioners are given the powers of the M. P. W. and of a railway company for the execution of the work respecting surveys, taking lands, &c. Disputes are to be referred to the official arbitrators. The commissioners must advertise for tenders for the construction of the work, but are not bound to accept the lowest but that of "such contractors as shall appear to them to be possessed of sufficient skill, experience and resources" to carry out their contract. All contracts for over \$10,000 to be submitted to the G. in C. for approval. No "Member of Parliament" can be an officer or contractor under the commissioners. The G. in C. fixes the remuneration of commissioners and chief engineers, and other pay is subject to his approval. The G. in C. may at any time suspend the work till the next session of parliament. He may open for traffic any completed portion of the work under regulations to be in force till the end of the next session of parliament. Provision is made for the raising of a loan under the Imperial guarantee to provide means for the construction of the road. A sinking fund is provided for, and the C. R. F. charged with the necessary sums. A loan is authorized also for any sum found necessary over and above the amount of the Imperial guarantee.

AGGRESSIONS BY SUBJECTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Cap. 14—Extends the former Province of Canada laws to the whole dominion, in respect of the punishment of aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty. Any person who has borne arms here, or come into the country with hostile intent, may be tried by Militia Court Martial and sentenced to death or such other punishment as the court may award. Subjects of Her Majesty aiding or abetting may be tried and punished in like manner. Or any person offending against this Act may be tried by an ordinary court, and being condemned shall suffer death as a felon.

UNLAWFUL TRAINING TO ARMS.

Cap. 15—Prohibits unlawful training to the use of arms. Persons drilling others without lawful authority are liable to imprisonment for two years or more, and those receiving instructions to two years or less. Meetings for drill may be dispersed by any J. P., constable or peace officer. Arms and ammunition kept for any illegal purpose may be seized and detained upon warrant from a J. P., and the person having them may be arrested, and unless he shall prove that he is not possessed of them for illegal purpose he shall be committed for trial for a misdemeanor. If he be not so committed, and the J. P. refuse to return the arms, he may apply to Quarter Sessions or Superior Court, who, in their discretion, may order them to be given up. Persons carrying arms for unlawful purposes may be arrested and committed for trial, and tried for a misdemeanor. All J. P. everywhere have concurrent jurisdiction in these cases. Provision is made for the special protection of J. P. or officers, from actions of damages for use of powers under this Act. The G. in C. may suspend its operations and put it in force again from time to time by proclamation.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Cap. 16—Suspends the *Habeas Corpus* in the case of men arrested and committed for any of the following offences by warrant of two J. P., or any officer of the Militia or Regular army, until the 1st December, 1868, and to the end of next session of parliament, provided the warrant is countersigned by a clerk of Privy Council in one month after commitment, viz:—Being or continuing in arms against H. M. in Canada; any act of hostility therein; having entered Canada with design to levy war or commit felony; levying war in company with any subjects or citizens of a foreign state at peace with H. M.; entering Canada with them with such hostile intent; joining themselves to them with design to aid any such intent; or if charged with high treason or treasonable practices, or suspicion thereof. They may be detained in any place and by any person named in commitment, whether regular gaol or gaoler or not, such place and person may be changed by warrant of Privy Council. This Act may be suspended and brought into force again by proclamation.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Cap. 17—Provides for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, and confirms a deed of assignment of 12th November, 1866, to Thomas C. Street, Robert Cassels, Peter Paterson, Hugh C. Barwick, and Peleg Howland, enabling the trustees to carry out its trusts, and making them a body corporate under the name of "The Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada."

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

Cap. 18—Amends the Act of incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and authorizes its amalgamation with any other bank or banks, or its winding up. Besides the amalgamation clauses (under which it has since been amalgamated with the Merchants' Bank) it provided that the charter should not be forfeited at the end of 60 days suspension, nor until 90 days after the passing of the Act. It also authorized the reduction of the old stock and the issue of new. It provided for the winding up by Trustees, should that be unavoidable.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Cap. 19—Amended the "Grand Trunk Arrangements Act of 1862." It authorized the company to raise £500,000 stg. upon equipment mortgage bonds No. 2, taking rank before all other charges upon the road and its revenues, except the equipment bonds No. 1, and except also the claims on special revenues of the Postal bonds. Power was given also to convert these new bonds into 6 p. c. stock. Power was also given under certain reserves to vary the agreements with the Buffalo and Lake Huron and the Montreal and Champlain Railway Companies.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Cap. 20—Recognises the partners in the former Ebbwvale Company, and other English capitalists, together with Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Montreal, as proprietors of the old Ottawa and Prescott Railway, and incorporates them anew as the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Co. By the first clause jurisdiction is specially assumed by the Dominion Parliament, declaring the work to be for "the general advantage of Canada." Power is also taken to extend the road across the river Ottawa into the Province of Quebec to a terminus on Lake Deschernes, the extension to be begun within five and completed within ten years.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION CO.

Cap. 21—Changes the name of the Canadian Inland Navigation Company to "the Canadian Navigation Company," increases its capital at once to \$500,000 with right to extend it to \$2,000,000,

and extends its powers to enable it to construct, acquire, navigate, &c., steam-vessels carrying traffic between the ports of Canada and ports on the lakes connected with and on the rivers falling into the river St. Lawrence, and between Canadian ports and ports in Newfoundland, P. E. Island and the West Indies.

PART II.

(Parliament re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, on the 12th March, and was prorogued on the 22nd May.)

Cap. 22.—This Act continues Parliament on the demise of the Crown.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF MEMBERS AND PRINTERS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Cap. 23.—Repeats the enactment of the British America Act respecting the privileges and immunities of Senators and Members of the House of Commons, and declares that they must be taken notice of by courts without pleading. Printed journals are made legal proof. Any person sued or prosecuted for any publication may have proceedings stopped by producing a certificate from either Speaker or Clerk of either House, accompanied by affidavit, to show that the publication was made by order of either House. Any person sued or prosecuted for publishing an abstract or extract from such proceedings may give in evidence under the general issue the complete document, and show that such abstract or extract was published *bona fide* and without malice, and, if such is the opinion of the Jury, a verdict of not guilty shall be entered,

AUTHORITY TO SWEAR WITNESSES.

Cap. 24.—Authorizes the Clerk of the Senate to swear any person being examined at the Bar of that House, and the Chairman or any member of a committee of either House to swear any witness respecting a private bill referred to it.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Cap. 25.—Is an Act to secure the Independence of Parliament. No person is eligible or can sit in the House of Commons who holds any office of emolument under the government of Canada, except Members of the Privy Council or those holding any one of the thirteen offices now held by Privy Counsellors, except also one commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway and officers of the army, navy, or militia,—but staff officers of militia drawing regular salaries are also disqualified. Contractors with H. M. or a department "with respect to the public service of Canada, or under which any public money of Canada is to be paid," are disqualified. Their election is null and void. If any of these sit and vote, each forfeits \$2,000 for each day. Accepting office or a contract, a member vacates his seat, but if taking one of the 13 cabinet offices, may be re-elected. Members of the P. C. may resign and accept a new cabinet office within a month without re-election. A member may resign by giving notice in the House or to the Speaker in writing, but not while his seat is being contested or liable to be contested. Vacancies by death or acceptance of office occurring, and Speaker being notified in House by one, or out of it by two members in writing, issues his warrant. When there is no Speaker, or he is absent from Canada, or the Speaker himself resigns, two members may issue a warrant for a new writ to the C. C. C. After a general election and before Parliament meets, if a member elected die or accepts office, a warrant may issue to the C. C. C. for a new writ, but such new election does not invalidate the claim of any one to the seat under the former election.

Cap. 26.—Declares the Members of the P. C., and Members of the Local Governments, and Mr. McDonald, Queen's Printer for N. S., duly elected to, and entitled to sit in the H. of C., and indemnified from all damages for sitting.

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cap. 27.—The Speaker, with four Members of the P. C., being also Members of the H. of C., to be named by the G. in C., are to be commissioners for the management of the interior economy of the H. of C. The Clerk is to prepare an annual estimate of the sums needed for members' indemnity, stationery and salaries of Speaker, clerks and officers, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the salaries of doorkeepers, messengers and servants, and contingencies, to be submitted to the Speaker, and if approved, sent to the M. F. An estimate for printing shall, in like manner, be prepared, and submitted by the officer appointed jointly by the two Houses to superintend it; and these are to be laid before Parliament with the other estimates of the year. All sums voted on such estimates are to be held subject to the order of the commissioners, to be paid over on the order of three of them, the Speaker being one, and paid out under their direction by the Accountant, who is to be named by the Speaker, and give security to the satisfaction of the commissioners. Printing moneys to be paid over to order of such person as the two Houses appoint. Surplus of money voted is repaid to the R. G. In case of dissolution, the former Speaker will act as a commissioner until his successor is elected. In case of the death, disability or absence of the Speaker, any three commissioners may act. The Speaker may inquire into the conduct of any clerk, officer or servant of the House, and suspend and report him to the Governor, if appointed by him, if not, suspend or remove him altogether. All employees are to take the oath of allegiance.

Cap. 28.—Corrects a verbal error in the Act of the first part of the Session "respecting the Statutes."

Cap. 29.—Continues several expiring Acts of the late Province of Canada.

Cap. 30.—Gives effect to Caps. 34 and 69 of this Session from the 1st July, 1868.

SUPPLY.

Cap. 31.—Is the Supply Bill, which appropriates \$7,502,874 for certain expenses of the financial year 1867-8, and \$7,901,855 for the year 1868-9. Sums paid out of the vote of credit of \$5,000,000, in the former part of the Session, to be accounted for as forming part of the sum first above named, and the balance to be paid back into the treasury. The G. in C. is authorized to raise \$6,000,000 on the credit of the C. R. F., to rank next after the sums to be raised for defence under the Act of this Session, and to be in addition to the debts provided for by the B. N. A. Act—to be raised by sale of stock, debentures, exchequer bills or bonds, or granting terminable annuities. Interest not to exceed 6 p. c.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Cap. 32—Is "an Act respecting the C. R. Fund." All duties and revenue over which the Legislatures of the late Provinces had, and the Canadian Parliament now has control, form part of the fund, subject to charges in the following order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, as provided by the B. N. A. Act, and the (Imperial) "Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867"; and 7 to be the sum of £1,000,000 stg. to be raised under *Cap. 13* of the present Session respecting the Intercolonial Railway. The G. in C. may make regulations as to the debt and payment of interest, and appoint fiscal agents in London or elsewhere and agree with them about compensation. The stipulated grants to the Provinces are made a further charge. Accounts are to be kept by double entry in the departments of the R. G. and M. F., and an annual statement made up at the end of each financial year showing the state of the debt, the amount chargeable against each public work, the state of the C. R. F., and the various trusts and special funds, and anything else necessary to show what the liabilities and assets of the Dominion are.

CIVIL LIST.

Cap. 33—Provides for the salary of the Governor General and Civil list, &c. The Governor is made a corporation sole. The sums in the Schedule are payable without an annual vote. Any Judge of the Superior Courts in any of the Provinces who has done duty for 15 years, or has become afflicted with permanent infirmity, disabling him, may, on resignation, receive two-thirds salary as pension. In the Schedules the 13 Ministers are granted \$5,000 each. The Governor General's Secretary is to get \$3,000 during stay of present incumbent, afterwards \$2,400. In Quebec the Lieut.-Governor is to have \$8,000; the Chief Justices of the Q. B. and Superior Courts \$5,000 each. The 4 puisne judges of Q. B., \$4,000 each; 7 judges of the S. C., \$4,000 each; 7 of same, \$3,200; 3 of same, \$2,800, besides travelling allowances. The Judge of Vice-Admiralty, \$2,000. In Ontario:—The Lieut.-Governor the same; two Chief Justices and Chancellor, \$5,000 each; 2 judges of each of 3 courts, \$4,000 and travelling expenses; county judges, \$1,800 to \$2,600 each, and \$200 travelling expenses. In Nova Scotia the Lieut.-Governor is to have \$7,000; Chief Justice and Judge in Equity, \$4,000 each; 1 Judge of Supreme Court, \$3,250; 3 others, \$3,200, and travelling expenses. In New Brunswick:—The Lieut.-Governor, \$7,000; Chief Justice and Judge Parker (during his incumbency), \$4,000; three judges (and, after Judge Parker's decease, 4), \$3,200; 5 county judges, \$1,800 to \$2,600, and \$200 travelling expenses. Pensions are granted to two judges and two former Crown Land Commissioners of Nova Scotia of \$1,200 each, and Indian annuities of \$26,664.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Cap. 34—Provides for the organization of the Civil Service, but does not generally apply to what is termed the "Outside Service" (*i. e.*, servants away from the seat of government) of the Customs, Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Public Works Departments, which are placed under the special supervision of the separate departments. The departmental staff consists of four classes, viz.: 1. Deputy (or permanent non-political) heads. 2. Officers or Chief Clerks. 3. Clerks. 4. Probationary Clerks. No one can be appointed to any situation younger than 18, nor older than 25 years. If an elder person be appointed for special capacity by the head of department, he must first report the same to the G. in C. for approval, and the candidate pass a special examination; and, if over 40, the case must further be reported to Parliament. Ministers, may appoint private secretaries, to receive not over \$600, but they do not thereby become members of the civil service, and retire upon the retirement of the appointing Minister. All appointments and promotions are made by the G. in C., upon recommendation of a head of department. A candidate must pass an examination before the Civil Service Board, and produce satisfactory evidence as to his age, health, and character. He enters as a probationary clerk, at \$300 per annum. At the end of a year he may be promoted to a clerkship, or he may, with an additional \$50, be kept for a second year's probation. If then he do not show satisfactory proof of capacity, he must leave the service. Clerks are divided into three classes—1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The third class clerk receives \$400, with an increase of \$50 per annum up to \$650; but he must serve not less than 5 years in that class. The second class is divided into two parts—junior and senior. The junior commences with \$700, and rises by \$50 per annum to \$1,000, but must serve in that rank 5 years. The senior begins with \$1,100, with the same annual increase up to \$1,400, but is eligible at any time for promotion into the first class. The first class clerk receives not less than \$1,200 per annum, with same annual increase up to \$1,800. A first class clerk is always eligible for promotion. An officer or chief clerk receives such additional salary as may be fixed for their special duties by the G. in C.; if he have no special duties, then \$400 may be allotted to a first class clerk, with rank of chief clerk. In each department one deputy head is provided for, and two in that of the M. F., viz.: the Auditor-General and the Dy. Inspector-General. They are appointed by Commission under the great seal, and are paid such salaries as are fixed by the G. in C. They have, under their political heads, general control of their respective departments. In the absence of a deputy head, an officer or chief clerk may be named to supply his place. The G. in C. is to determine the necessary staff of the several departments and outside service, as soon as may be after the passing of the Act, and their several ranks; and this scheme shall be submitted at the next session of Parliament, and the estimates based thereon. Afterwards, no chief clerk or officer shall be appointed or salary granted higher than the maximum of a first class clerk, except to fill a vacancy, or upon submission to Parliament of an estimate therefor, and a vote granted. Whenever the present staff is larger than is found necessary, the permanent staff shall be chosen by the head of the department, and the others shall rank as supernumerary clerks at their present salaries; and, on a vacancy occurring among them, it shall not be filled. Messengers must not be over 35 years of age, must pass an examination, and receive a salary not higher than \$300 at first, to increase by \$30 per annum to \$500, which is the maximum. No extra clerks are to be employed for more than one month, except upon Order in Council, then to receive \$1.50 per diem, or, if an expert, not more than \$4. Under Order in Council one may be employed for 6 months. No allowance for extra work can be made. A clerk has no absolute right to an annual increase of salary, which may be withheld by the head of department. The salaries of present incumbents are not to be affected by this Act. Clerks in one department may be sent to work in another when needed there. Annual leave of absence may be granted by the head of department to any clerk for not more than three weeks; or by G. in C. for not more than one year, in special cases of illness, &c. The deputy heads constitute a Civil Service Board, of whom 5 are a quorum, who are to frame rules and regulations for the service, examine candidates, keep a register respecting candidates and examinations, grant certificates of qualification, investigate claims to promotion, and report yearly to the G. in C. And the G. in C. may at any time refer any matter respecting the civil service to

them for investigation. All employees must take the oath of allegiance, and oath faithfully to fulfil duties and to accept no compensation for them except regular salary.

Cap. 35—Provides for the contingencies of the departments. The heating, maintenance, and repair of the public buildings at Ottawa is under the care of the P. W. D., and is to be made a separate estimate and not one of the contingencies. Deputy heads must give orders for all contingencies, and certify accounts for payment and forward to the accountant of contingencies for payment. Before payment, latter is to ascertain the correctness of prices. If he is of opinion there is any error in the account he submits it to the auditor. The deputy head must report to head, monthly, and the accountant submit a monthly report through auditor to Board of Audit. Estimates for each department are to be submitted to Parliament separately, though voted as one sum; separate allowances after vote to be made by the G. in C. The accountant under Civil Service Board has superintendence of the buildings except in matters under control of the P. W. D. A stationery office for all the departments is to be attached to the department of the M. F. Each deputy head must prepare estimates of printing and stationery for each year for M. F., to be by him referred to the Civil Service Board, who make up an aggregate estimate to be laid before Parliament. After vote the G. in C. makes the apportionment among the departments. Contracts to be made upon reports of Board. Supplies to be procured and furnished and printing done through the agency of the clerk of stationery office, who reports monthly on each department to the deputy head, and on general account to auditor. The auditor from time to time takes stock of supplies, &c. An annual report is made to Parliament. This Act applies as well to outside service as to departments at Ottawa.

Cap. 36—Provides that commissions to officers in the public service in Canada shall not lapse by demise of the Crown if continued by proclamation. But such proclamation does not limit the prerogative of the Crown otherwise respecting such officers. The following is the oath of allegiance ordered to be taken by all public officers, (except those mentioned in the B. N. A. Act,) in addition to any oath for the due fulfilment of their duties which may be by law prescribed,—“I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, (or reigning sovereign,) as lawful sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Dominion of Canada, dependant on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatever, which shall be made against Her Person, Crown, or Dignity; and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose or make known to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Her or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation. So help me God.” This may be administered by any magistrate or other officer authorized by virtue of his office or special commission.

Cap. 37—Provides that all persons appointed on or after 1st July, 1867, “to any civil office or employment, or commission in any public department of the Government of Canada, or to any office or employment of public trust, or wherein he is concerned in the collection, receipt, or disbursement of any public money under said Government,” must give security within six months to the satisfaction of the Governor or head of his department. All appointed hereafter must do so within one month. Bonds must be registered with Secretary of State, and then deposited with M. F. within one month. Failing in this his commission may be declared void. He must give notice of death, insolvency, or removal from the country of any surety within one month, or forfeit half what the surety was liable for. If he do not provide new surety in a month he forfeits his appointment. A surety may relieve himself from further responsibility within three months after giving notice to his principal and the Secretary. The Governor may remit penalty and extend time for renewal for not more than two months. The security of the European Assurance Company or other similar company may be accepted if G. in C. so order.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY.

Cap. 38—Authorizes G. in C. to confer authority upon commissioners appointed to inquire into public matters, to compel attendance of witnesses with papers and examine them on oath.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Cap. 39—Creates a “Department of Justice,” the Minister to be *ex officio* Attorney-General, with duties and powers such as have been possessed by Attorneys-General in England and these Provinces, relating to the administration of the laws confided to the Government of the Dominion. A deputy, clerks, &c., are provided for.

THE MILITIA.

Cap. 40—Provides for the Militia, and defence of the Dominion. The command is vested in the Queen, to be exercised by her representative. A Department of Militia is constituted, having control of all expenditures for militia or defence, with deputy, clerks, &c. The militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, and are to be called out to serve in the following order of classes, viz.:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried, 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried, 3rd, 18 to 45, married, 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried; with them, as married. It is also divided into the active and reserve. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers are to serve for 3 years. Corps now formed may continue under the new law. They are to be assembled before 1st January, the terms of the Act explained, and those who have not given notice for discharge sworn in anew. New volunteer corps may be accepted. Persons who have served 3 years continuously, and who apply for discharge on or after the 1st October, or have been duly discharged within a year previous thereto, after such continuous service for the full term of their enlistment, are exempt from ballot for regulars until other classes are exhausted. 6 months' notice for discharge is required. The regular and marine militia are to serve for two years, and thence until other men are taken in their stead. Having served two years and been discharged, they cannot again be enrolled until all the men of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes in their company division have had their turn. Militiamen in the Maritime Provinces who have completed their term of service during the year ending 1st October, are in like manner exempt. Nine military divisions are provided for—N. S. to form 1, N. B. 1, Que. 3, and Ont. 4. H. M. may alter these, and may subdivide into brigade, regimental, and company divisions. For each regiment there is to be appointed a lieutenant-col. and two majors of reserve militia; for each company a captain, lieutenant, and ensign. The company officers are to enrol the militia on or before the 28th Feby. next, and in Feby. in each subsequent year. Their rolls to be sent to the

lieut.-col., who makes up and sends regimental roll to the Adjutant-General. Enrolment is embodiment. Judges, clergy, professors, teachers in religious orders, officers of the penitentiary, infirm persons, the only son of a widow and her support, are exempt from enrolment. Half-pay and retired officers, seafaring men, pilots and apprentice pilots, and teachers, can only be called on to serve in war. Quakers and Tunkers may be exempted. All exemptions must be claimed and supported by affidavit. The active militia to consist of cavalry, field artillery, mounted infantry, engineers, garrison artillery, infantry, and naval and marine corps. Horses may be enrolled. A military train, a medical staff, and commissariat, and hospital and ambulance corps may be formed. Every active militiaman must sign a roll, and take the oath of allegiance. Volunteer corps may make regulations of their own, subject to approval. Each company division must furnish its quota according to the number on the rolls. It receives credit for every man volunteering or serving either in it or a contiguous regimental division. A volunteer corps disbanded must be replaced by ballot. When enough men do not volunteer, or when a vacancy occurs by death or otherwise, a ballot must be resorted to. Not more than one son in a family can be taken, unless the numbers enrolled fall short. When a company has furnished more than its quota, it cannot again be called on for its full number till the others have furnished as many. A man drawn may be exempted by providing a substitute, or paying \$30 to the captain; but if his substitute is afterwards drawn, he must again supply his place. The G. in C. may make regulations about enrolment and ballot. Any corps of actual militia may be called out, on requisition of Mayor, Warden, or two J.P.s, by the Dep. Adj.-Gen. or Brigade Major of the District, or commanding officer of corps, in aid of the civil power, and receive therefor:—officers, the regular pay of army officers, and \$2 extra per diem for horse; and privates \$2 per day, and extra \$1 for horse. An Adj.-General is to be appointed who has attained the rank of staff officer in the regular army, to have rank of colonel, and the military command and control of the discipline of the militia; salary, \$3,000 per annum. There is to be a Dep. A. G. at head-quarters, with salary of \$2,200, and one in each military district with \$1,200—each to have rank of lieut.-col. Such other staff officers at such salary as the G. in C. may appoint. Officers now holding rank in the militia may be put on the retired list with or without a step to those below lieut.-col. None can be called on to serve below his rank. No one can be appointed an officer of active militia (except provisionally) without a Military School or Board certificate. Officers of the regular army may be exempted from this rule. No higher rank than lieut.-col. can be given in peace, except to the Adj.-Gen. In war, rank may go up as high as maj.-general. Relative rank of officers the same as in army. Senior officer in uniform to command on parade or service, but substantive rank takes precedence of provisional, and army of militia. The clothing, arms, and accoutrements are to be such as prescribed by H. M. Officers to furnish their own—others to last for five years. Only to be used on duty. Any damage done to them to be recovered from the captain, and by him from men, except fair wear and tear and unavoidable accident. Arms and accoutrements to be left in armoury, or in charge of the commanding officer. Militiamen leaving Canada must deliver up uniform, arms, and accoutrements in his possession, and take acquittance—otherwise is liable for embezzlement. 40,000 active militiamen are to be drilled each year. In regimental divisions where there are volunteer corps, regular militia only sufficient to complete quota are to be drilled. The drills are not to be less than three hours per day, during not less than eight, nor more than sixteen days per annum. Allowance 50 cents per day, 75 cents extra per horse. Officers of the Reserve Militia may also be ordered out for drill. Occasional drills without pay are provided for. H. M. may dispense with drills in certain cases and places. Inspections are provided for. Provision is made for rifle ranges at or near the head quarters of regimental divisions. The G. in C. may, under regulations made in that behalf, aid the erection of drill sheds and armouries. Military schools may be established and carried on under regulations of the G. in C. H. M. may order camps of instruction for military school men. She may sanction rifle and drill associations. Provision is made for military instruction in schools or colleges and furnishing arms and accoutrements therefor. The officer commanding a district may, in any emergency, call out the militia therein for service till H. M.'s pleasure is known. H. M. may call all out in case of war, and may place them under the command of the commander of H. M.'s regular forces. The period of service in war is one year, which may be extended by six months. When called out for actual service they are to receive pay of the regular army or such other as the G. in C. may order. (Since fixed at 50 cents for privates, and non-commissioned officers in proportion, and free rations or an allowance in lieu thereof.) They are to be then subject to the Queen's regulations and articles of war—flogging not allowed. Captains must keep accurate rolls, and Lt.-Col. or commanding officer of battalion must see that he does so. Any militiaman called out for service and not attending for seven days, may be punished as a deserter. Compensation is to be made to men disabled in service and to the families of those killed. The G. in C. may make regulations respecting the transport, cantoning, and billeting of militia on service. Provision is made for courts of enquiry and courts martial, with powers and modes of procedure like those of the regular army. Sentence of death may only be pronounced for "mutiny, desertion to the enemy, traitorously delivering up any garrison, fort, post, or guard, or traitorous correspondence with the enemy." Any officer who claims pay for drill by men not duly attested or belonging to his corps or includes such person in a parade state, and any non-commissioned officer or private claiming or taking pay for drill not performed with his own corps, is guilty of misdemeanor, and is also liable to court martial. Any officer or non-commissioned officer retaining pay of men is guilty of misdemeanor and is to be dismissed from the service; or if he sign a false parade state, roll or pay list, he is punishable for misdemeanor and likewise by court martial. Any person refusing to give information required under this Act, or giving false information, forfeits \$20 for each item. Every officer refusing to make the roll forfeits \$50, and non-commissioned officer \$25. Every militiaman refusing to take the oath when drafted may be imprisoned for six months, and 12 months more for each subsequent refusal to do so. Personating another person on parade is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100. Persons incur a fine of \$10 if an officer, and \$5 if a private, &c., for refusing to attend drill. Of \$5 for interrupting drill, and may be taken into custody till drill is over; of \$20 for officer and \$10 for private, &c., for insolent or disorderly behaviour toward superior officer; of four dollars for failing to keep arms and accoutrements in good order; and of \$20 for disposing of any article served out, besides any greater punishment which the law may prescribe. Refusing to turn out to aid civil power, \$40 for officer, \$20 for private, &c. Resisting draft or dissuading a militiaman from performance of his duty, \$100 or six months' imprisonment. Penalties are recoverable before a J. P. on complaint of the adjutant-general or officer acting for him, against officers, and of officer commanding battalion or company or adjutant against men, in the district or county where the offence is committed. Notices or orders need not be in writing. General orders are sufficiently notified by publication in *Canada Gazette*; Regimental orders by publication in local paper or posting at place of worship or other public place in each company division.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Cap. 40—Makes provision for works of fortification and defence. Power is taken to raise £1,000,000 stg. for such works under the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury, to rank next after the Intercolonial Railway Loan, and to be expended on works of defence at St. John, N. B., Montreal, and places west of Montreal.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

Cap. 42—Provides for the establishment of a department of "the Secretary of State of Canada," who shall also be Registrar General, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. It provides that all Indian moneys in all the Provinces are to be paid to the R. G., &c. That no transfer of Indian lands shall be valid without the consent of the council of the tribe, given in presence of the Secretary or some one deputed by him or the G. in C. to attend. No intoxicating liquors may be introduced or used at such meeting. The penalty for selling or giving intoxicating liquors at any time to an Indian, except in case of illness, and then by order of a physician or clergyman, is \$20 for each offence. Things pawned for liquor by an Indian may not be kept. Presents from Government are not liable to seizure for debt. To be within the Act and hold property with a tribe, a person must be of Indian blood, reputed to belong to the tribe, or must reside among them, having some Indian blood, or must be a woman lawfully married to a person of one of the above classes, or be the offspring issue of such marriage, or descendants of such offspring. None but such persons may settle on Indian lands, and unauthorized persons may be removed by warrant from the Secretary or his agent, and may be arrested and imprisoned if they return. The road work on such lands is to be performed under the orders of the Secretary. Persons cutting timber or removing stone from Indian lands, without license from the Secretary or his agent, incur a penalty of \$4 if the thing removed be under the value of \$1; if over, \$20. The Secretary is to act for Indians in obtaining compensation for land taken or damage done by a railway or public work. The G. in C. may authorize surveys, and may make regulations about the protection and management of Indian lands and the timber on them, imposing fines for breach of them. The Secretary also has the management of the Ordnance lands and of any other Crown lands belonging to the Dominion and not under the control of the Public Works. The Governor may appoint agents to carry out the Act. The G. in C. may assign any part of these duties of the Secretary to any other member of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Cap. 43—Creates a Department of Customs, with a Minister, and a Commissioner as his Deputy, and Asst. Commissioner. It authorizes a board of examiners and special examinations for those to be employed in the department. Among other duties the officers of Customs are to collect canal tolls.

Cap. 44—Imposes duties of Customs. See Tariff, elsewhere.

THE CURRENCY AND DOMINION NOTES.

Cap. 45—Is "An Act respecting the Currency." If the Congress of the United States adopt the basis of the International Monetary Conference making the American half eagle equal to the French 25 franc piece, then by proclamation of the G. in C. the same currency will be adopted here. The £1 stg. is to be worth \$5.04½ in our currency, and our currency, to be in pounds, shillings and pence, or dollars, cents and mills, shall be proportionate thereto. The pound currency to be 89.601 grains of pure gold, or 97.747 grains according to the established fineness of British coins. The British silver crown to pass for \$1.25, the florin for 50 cts., the shilling 25 cts., and others in same proportion, and be a legal tender up to \$10. The U. S. half eagle and French 25 francs to be legal tender for \$5 each. The Governor may also make American silver coins a tender for \$10. Sums due under old contracts to be paid by equivalents in new currency. The currency for the whole Dominion, for all public purposes, until such change takes place, shall be that of the late Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, but not to be put in force respecting duties and penalties under the Inland Revenue Act in Nova Scotia till 1st July, 1868. The Governor may, by proclamation, make silver coins of the United States or of foreign countries legal tender in Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick.

Cap. 46—Enables banks to use Dominion Notes instead of issuing notes of their own. On the surrender of their right to issue, they are to receive from the Government 5 p. c. per annum upon their outstanding circulation on the 30th April, 1866, for banks then incorporated in Quebec and Ontario, and such sum as the Government may arrange for banks in the other Provinces or since incorporated, and half the cost of their unissued notes. The surrender may be immediate or gradual. Debentures or other Government securities now held by such banks to be received in exchange for Dominion Notes. After such arrangement is completed, banks are no longer bound to hold Government securities. Weekly returns are to be made of the old notes withdrawn from circulation, and compensation to be made half yearly on the basis of such returns. Banks may resume the issue of their own notes on giving three months' notice. Authority is given to use Provincial (Canada) Notes as Dominion Notes under this Act, and re-issue them or cause new Dominion Notes to be prepared. They are to be redeemable in specie at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and St. John. Those made payable at Halifax to represent Nova Scotia currency. They are a legal tender, except at the offices where they are redeemable. Branches of the R. G.'s office may be opened in each of those cities, or arrangement made with banks at ½ p. c. per quarter on average amount in circulation. Up to \$5,000,000 20 p. c. specie is to be held; for any excess, 25 p. c. Three commissioners are to be appointed for Ontario, three for Quebec, and two for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to examine and report monthly how many notes are out from each office and how much is held in specie and securities against them.

Cap. 47—Makes it illegal for any one to import or manufacture any copper coin, except that of the United Kingdom or such as is already authorized by law, in any of the Provinces, under a penalty of \$20 for every lb. Troy, and forfeiture. Proceedings may be taken before two J. P., or customs officers may seize the coin. The penalty for uttering or tendering such coin is forfeiture of double the amount, and may be recovered before one J. P.

Cap. 48—Is the Act respecting Insurance Companies, which see under the head "Insurance."

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Cap. 49—Establishes a Department of Inland Revenue, in form like the others, having jurisdiction over excise, stamps (except postage), internal taxes, weights and measures, measuring and culling timber, collection of bridge and ferry tolls and rents. A special board of examiners and special examinations for officers of this department is provided for. The deputy head is styled "Commissioner."

Caps. 50 and 51.—See heading "Excise."

Cap. 52—Exempts from penalty persons in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who, up to the 22nd May last, had failed to use the necessary stamps for bills or notes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 53—Organizes "the Department of Agriculture," giving it jurisdiction over Agriculture, Immigration and Emigration, Public Health and Quarantine, the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, Arts and Manufactures, the Census and Statistics, Patents, Copyright, Industrial Designs and Trade Marks.

COPYRIGHTS.

Cap. 54—Respects Copyrights. The M. of A. must keep a "register of copyrights." He is to make rules with the approval of the G. in C., respecting the necessary formalities for securing copyright. Any person resident in Canada, or any British subject resident in the United Kingdom, may take a copyright for any publication, painting, drawing, statuary or sculpture, or photograph, or engraved or etched design, giving exclusive right to print, publish and sell such works for 28 years. The widow or children of the author may procure a renewal or extension for 14 years. Two copies of any printed work are to be deposited with the Minister, or a written description of a painting, drawing, or a piece of statuary or sculpture. One dollar is to be paid for the registration. One copy of the publication deposited is to be sent to the library of Parliament. Notice of copyright must be printed on all printed works, and the signature of the artist affixed to paintings, drawings, statuary and sculpture. The publication of such work must take place in Canada. Infringing copyright of books, &c., is punishable by forfeiture of copies, and any plate used for its reproduction, and \$2 per copy fine. A work published in parts in a newspaper or other periodical may be registered and copyright secured. Any person printing, publishing or selling a work without consent of the author, being a resident of Canada or a British subject resident in Britain, shall be liable in damages. Falsely pretending to have copyright is punishable by a fine of \$60.

TRADE MARKS, &c.

Cap. 55—Is "An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs." It provides that the M. of A. shall keep a register in which any proprietor may have registered a trade mark or design. He must deposit a drawing of it, with a written description in duplicate, and a declaration that the same is not in use to his knowledge. The M. of A., after examination, returns a duplicate, with certificate of registration. He may make further regulations. Trade marks are assignable, but transfer must be recorded. They may be cancelled. Conflicting claims are to be decided by the M. of A., after hearing the parties and witnesses. The use or registration of another person's trade mark is punishable by a fine of \$20 to \$100. The use of the trade marks of non-residents is punishable by a penalty of from \$10 to \$50. The use of a close imitation with intention to deceive is a use of the mark. Besides the enforcement of the penalty the proprietor has his action of damages. Copyright for a design is secured for five years by registration. It must be registered before publication, and the articles manufactured must bear the proprietor's name or the letters "Rd." with the date of registration. The author of the design, or the person for whom it has been made for valuable consideration, is the proprietor entitled to register it. Designs are assignable; transfers are to be registered with M. of A. Penalty for use of a registered design without license \$20 to \$120, and the party using is further liable in damages. Placing the word "Registered," or letters, "Rd.," on an article the design of which is not registered, or the copyright of which has expired, is punishable by a fine of \$4 to \$30. If any person not the lawful proprietor registers a design, he may be proceeded against in the courts, and the true proprietor declared to be so. On such judgment the M. of A. alters the registration. The use may be stopped pending the action. This applies only to persons resident and articles manufactured in Canada. The fees are:—On application, \$5; certificate of registration, \$1; recording assignment, \$2.

DUTY ON BRITISH COPYRIGHT WORKS.

Cap. 56—Declares that the duty on reprints of English copyright works was not repealed by the last Customs Act. Power is given to the G. in C. to impose any duty not exceeding 20 p. c. on such works after this Act is proclaimed as in force; meantime old duties are to be collected.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Cap. 57—Constitutes a department of Marine and Fisheries, with a Minister, and a Deputy having the title of Secretary; to have the administration of the laws respecting sea, coast, or inland fisheries; trinity houses and boards of pilots, pilotage, &c.; beacons, buoys, lights, &c.; harbours, ports, &c.; and steamers and vessels (other than vessels of war) belonging to the government; harbour commissioners and masters; classification of vessels, examinations and certificates of masters, mates, &c.; shipping masters and offices; inspection of steamboats; enquiries into wrecks; marine and seamen's hospitals, "and generally such matters as refer to the marine and navigation of Canada."

Cap. 58—Enacts the use of the English regulations for the prevention of collisions between vessels in Canadian waters. They are the same as have been in force in the Province or Canada since 1864. No other lights are to be carried but those hereinafter mentioned:—Steamships under way a bright white light at foremost head; on the starboard side a green light; on the port side a red light. When towing other vessels or rafts, 2 bright white mast-head lights vertically—side lights as above. Sailing ships under weigh or being towed, same side lights. On small vessels in bad weather, when side lights cannot be kept outside, they are to be kept lighted and ready for use on the approach of a vessel. Vessels at anchor, a white light not more than 20 ft. above hull. Pilot vessels, white mast-head light and a flare-up light every 15 minutes. Open fishing boats, a lantern with a green slide on one side and red on the other. In fogs steamers are to use whistles, sailing vessels horns, and vessels at anchor bells. Vessels meeting both put their helms apart. In crossing each other, the vessel with the wind on the port side, or being itself to windward, shall keep out of the way of the other: one going free out of the way of the one close hauled. The steamship, having the other on the starboard, to keep out of the way; a steamship always out of a sailing ship's way. Rafts are to keep a bright light burning from sunset to sunrise. Vessels going into or leaving Sorel to take the port side, subject to previous provisions respecting meeting. Trinity Houses may make rules and by-laws not inconsistent with this Act. Any one infringing rules in Act forfeits \$20 to \$200, and is liable for all damages caused. Penalties are recoverable before 2 J. P. Inspectors of Steamboats must see that vessels inspected have the proper lights; otherwise to refuse certificate. Foreign ships while in Canadian waters are subject to these rules. A master of vessel not rendering all assistance possible to one with which he has come into collision is deemed guilty of causing the collision. When accidents occur without the actual fault or privity of the owners of vessels, they are not answerable for loss of life or personal injury, or damage or loss to goods or merchandise on such ship or any other, over an aggregate of

\$38.92 per ton of such ship. No owner or master is responsible for loss through the fault or incapacity of a pilot where his employment is compulsory by law.

Cap. 59.—Provides that light-houses and lights belonging to any of the Provinces are vested in the Dominion, and placed under control of the Minister of Marine, &c.; and he may direct, under authority of the G. in C., new lights, buoys, and beacons to be placed where needed, and maintain former lights, buoys, beacons, &c. To remove any of these is a misdemeanor. Penalties may be recovered by any officer of the department or person aggrieved, before a stipendiary or police magistrate, judge of sessions, or two J. P. The G. in C. is to appoint superintendents, keepers, &c., and Minister to make regulations to carry Act into effect. Contracts to be given by tender, except in cases of pressing emergency. Nothing in the Act is to interfere with the functions of the Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec; but they are to report to Minister from time to time, and be subject to his instructions. Inconsistent portions of Nova Scotia Acts, referring to Sable Island and the Seal and Mud Islands, and to St. Paul and Scattarie Islands, are repealed. Persons found residing on Sable or St. Paul's Island, without the license of the Minister, may be arrested and removed to Halifax, and committed to gaol for six months. Goods found stranded there are to be removed to Halifax and sold for the benefit of owners, subject to salvage to the establishment on the island. The Minister may make rules for government of these islands.

Cap. 60.—The Governor is authorised to appoint fishery officers, to act under regulations of the department, and to be invested with magisterial powers as J. P. Where exclusive right of fishery does not now exist, Minister may issue leases; but if for more than 9 years, it must be done under authority of an Order in Council. Any British subject may use vacant public property such as is by law common and accessory to public rights of fishery and navigation, for landing, salting, and curing fish, and may cut wood there for that purpose, and take bait there. The first possessor to keep the same until he has abandoned it for a year. A new occupier to pay for flakes, stages, or buildings erected, subject to rights created by licenses and leases. A codfish seine must have meshes not less than 4 inches in extension in the arms, and 3 inches in the bunt or bottom. Whales, seals, and porpoises are not to be hunted with shells or explosive missiles, under a penalty not exceeding \$300, or imprisonment from 3 to 6 months. Sedentary seal fisheries are not to be interfered with in the season. Penalty (maximum) \$60 or 1 month for non-payment, and liability for damage. Disputes between claimants to limits may be decided summarily by a fishery officer. Salmon are not to be killed in Ontario and Quebec, and in the Restigouche, between the 31st July and the 1st May; in New Brunswick 15th August and 1st March; but fly surface-fishing is extended from 30th April to 31st August for Ontario and Quebec, and from 1st March to 15th September for New Brunswick. In N. S., according to laws already in force. Foul salmon, fry, parr, smelt or grise less than 3 lbs., shall not be caught or killed. If accidentally caught, such grise to be set free. Salmon nets must have meshes 5 inches in extension. Except in N. B. and N. S., nets or apparatus for salmon are to be confined to tidal waters, except in the lakes or by special license in streams. The Minister is to define the boundary of estuary fishing. The penalty for fishing above, except with rod and line is \$100 max. or two months' imprisonment. Nets or other lawful appliances must be 250 yards apart, (and fishing officer may prescribe a further distance), and gill or float nets may not be used to lengthen or enlarge such fishery. Salmon shall not be caught within 200 yards of the mouth of a spawning river, nor except by fly-surface-fishing at a pass or leap. Salmon spawn or roe is not to be disturbed, except for the purposes of this Act. Trout or lunge are not to be taken between the 1st of October and the 1st of January, then only by angling in other than tidal waters in N. S., N. B., or Que., nor speckled trout otherwise in Ont. Fish taken for bait are excepted. White-fish may not be taken between the 19th November and 1st December, nor with seines between the 30th May and 1st August in Ont., or the 31st July and 1st December in Que., nor the fry at any time destroyed. Gill nets for white-fish or salmon-trout must have 5 inch meshes, and must not be set within two miles of a seining ground; seines for white fishes, 4 inch meshes. Close-seasons for bass, pike, pickerel, maskinonge, and other fish to be prescribed by the G. in C. Persons having in their possession fish caught out of season forfeit them, it being the duty of any customs, or excise, or police officer, or constable, or market clerk to confiscate them, and report to fishery officer. Fishways must be constructed where ordered by fishery officers, over dams, slides, or other obstructions by the owners, to be kept open and supplied with sufficient water. If a person fish within another's limits, he incurs a penalty of \$100 or two months' imprisonment, and forfeits all apparatus and fish taken; but this does not apply to taking bait or amateur angling in limits let solely for net fishing. Navigation must not be obstructed by fishing apparatus, and boats or vessels must not wantonly injure fisheries. One-third of the channel of any stream must be let free, and two-thirds at low water of a tidal stream from any apparatus, except eel weirs. Stakes and other timber to be removed within 48 hours of last use for season. No nets or other device shall wholly obstruct the main channel of any stream, and fish are not to be caught at fishways or mill dams or mill heads. Bag-nets, trap-nets or fish-pounds may not be used except under special license, and for other deep-sea fish than salmon. Spear-fishing is forbidden except to Indians licensed. Seines for bar-fish must have 3 inch meshes. A box trap in a fascine fishery must have a wire covering or network with meshes 1 inch square. No nets or apparatus may be used in small rivers so as to impede or divert the course of fish. Fish must be allowed free course through fixed apparatus from 6 o'clock on Saturday night until 6 on Monday morning. Any persons throwing deleterious matter into a river or other water upon or near a fishing ground, incurs \$100 penalty or two months' imprisonment. Ballast, coal ashes, stores, fish offal, decayed or decaying fish, lime, chemical substances or drugs, poisonous matter, sawdust, or mill rubbish, are among the things enumerated. Rivers may be exempted by the Minister from this enactment. Kindling fires and allowing them to spread over more than an arpent, at any place north of the St. Lawrence, and east and north of the Saguenay, or on islands east of Red Island, incurs a penalty of \$50 and damages. The Minister may set apart and lease waters for the propagation of fish. Any one trespassing on these incurs a penalty of \$200 or four months' imprisonment. He may issue licenses to take spawn for breeding or scientific purposes. He may lease oyster beds, and expend any Parliamentary grant for that purpose in creating and stocking oyster beds. Any one injuring them incurs a penalty of from \$40 to \$100, with forfeiture of vessel, &c. Contraventions of this Act, for which punishment is not otherwise provided, render the offender liable to a fine of \$20 or imprisonment in default. All apparatus used by him may be seized and confiscated. Persons aggrieved may appeal to the Minister from Fishery Officers or Justices. Any fishery officer or J. P. may convict an offender on view, and may search or grant a warrant to search for fish caught or apparatus used. Fishery officers in discharge of their duty may pass over private property. Any officer of the R. N. on a Canadian vessel, or on one of Her Majesty's ships engaged in protecting the fisheries, has magisterial powers to enforce this Act. An offender may be confined on a vessel till he can be conveyed to a place where he can be placed in charge of a sheriff or

a gaoler. The G. in C. may make regulations even varying and extending the Act, for the better management and regulations of the fisheries, &c.

Cap. 61—Provides for the issue of licenses to foreign vessels, enabling them to fish in British waters within three miles of the coast. Any vessels in a harbour or found hovering, may be boarded by any officer of the R. N. in a ship on the station, or any stipendiary magistrate or fishing officer on a Canadian vessel, who may stay on board so long as the vessel remains in Canadian waters. If found still hovering, after having received 24 hours' notice to depart, such officer may deal with the vessel as a customs officer may do under similar circumstances; and if it be found that she has been engaged in fishing within the prohibited limits without a license, she is forfeited, together with her cargo and stores. She may be seized by such officer, and any one opposing or obstructing him in the discharge of his duty, forfeits \$300, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years. The vessel after seizure is to be placed in the custody of a collector or principal officer of customs at the port, or of another person named by the court or the G. in C. These seizures are to be prosecuted to condemnation in a court of vice-admiralty, or, if the vessel be seized in inland waters, in one of the courts of law. Half the proceeds of such seizure (after deducting expenses) goes to seizing officer, and half to crown. No claim can be entered without giving security. On giving sufficient security, the claimant may regain possession by order of the court, pending the proceedings. Similar protection is given to the officers as to customs officers, in case of mistakes in the discharge of duty.

HARBOUR POLICE.

Cap. 62—Provides for harbor police. A duty of 3 cents per ton is ordered to be levied on every vessel entering at the Port of Quebec or Montreal. Vessels under 100 tons to pay but once in the year; over 100 not more than twice. No clearance to be granted until duty is paid. A vessel leaving before paying forfeits \$200. The moneys to be applied, under the regulations of the G. in C., under superintendence of the Minister of Marine, &c., to keeping up harbor police. The G. in C. may extend the duty and Act to other ports. The dues are to be accounted for quarterly.

QUARANTINE.

Cap. 63—Gives the G. in C. power to make all necessary regulations for the enforcement of quarantine and preservation of the public health. Such regulations have the power of law, and their infringement is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court may direct. A medical officer is to be appointed at Quebec. Penalties and forfeitures for breach of quarantine regulations are a special lien upon the vessel concerned. In times of epidemic, or apprehended epidemic, the G. in C. may make further special regulations having the same force, and may appoint one or more central boards of health, and order the appointment of local boards in each municipality; and any one obstructing a health officer in enforcing the regulations incurs a penalty of \$20, or 10 days' imprisonment.

HOSPITALS FOR SICK MARINERS.

Cap. 64—Authorizes the G. in C. to designate hospitals receiving aid from Canada as hospitals for sick mariners; also, with the consent of the governing body, hospitals not receiving aid. 2 cts. per ton duty shall be levied by the Collector of Customs for their support and maintenance from all vessels arriving in any port in N. S., N. B., or Que. The rules for enforcing duties, how often, accounting, &c., the same as for harbour police dues. Masters may have the right, by written order approved by the Collector, to send any sick or disabled mariner to such hospital, where he shall receive gratuitous attendance. When the hospital is not exclusively for that purpose, reasonable compensation is to be paid by the R. G. out of fund. If there be no such hospital in a port, the Collector is to make provision for sick and disabled sailors, and receive payment from the fund. The funds may also be used for the relief of ship-wrecked and distressed mariners. Subject to the approval of the G. in C., the Minister of Marine, &c., has charge of all such hospitals, &c. All hospitals devoted exclusively to the treatment of sailors are vested in the crown and placed under the Minister's control.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

Cap. 65—Authorizes the appointment of Steamboat Inspectors where deemed necessary by the G. in C. They shall form a board, 3 to be a quorum. No one may be appointed after 1st January, 1869, without passing an examination before the board. He must not be interested in the manufacture of steamboat boilers or machinery, and must take an oath to fulfil his duty. The board may make regulations, subject to approval by the G. in C. The chairman may order an inquiry into the conduct of an inspector accused or suspected of neglect of duty. The Governor may order inquiry into fatal accidents. The master or owner of every steamboat must have her inspected once in every year, and file a duplicate of certificate with the Collector of Customs; the other to be posted up in some conspicuous place on the steamer. Penalty for neglect \$400. The boilers, whenever an inspector shall deem it necessary, and at least once a year, shall be subject to hydrostatic pressure not exceeding 150 lbs. to the square inch, and otherwise tested. The working pressure is to be not more than two-thirds of the test, to be fixed by the inspector, and the valves are not to be loaded beyond the limit so fixed. No boiler shall be made of unstamped or unmarked plates, or certificate granted therefor. The owner, master, or engineer of a steamboat refusing to answer or giving incorrect answers to questions of the inspector, incurs a penalty of \$40. Inspectors on duty are to be carried free of expense. The master or owner or engineer must report to the inspector any occurrence which has injured, strained or weakened the vessel or machinery, at the next port, and for neglect incurs a penalty of \$200 per day. A steam-gauge attached to the engine and placed in a conspicuous and accessible place, to be approved by the inspector. For neglect of this, or tampering with the gauge, or allowing the pressure of steam to go above the fixed limit, the penalty is \$200. The valve must be opened and pressure reduced to 5 to 10 lbs. below limit when vessel stops, under the same penalty for neglect. Water gauges must also be provided, and in salt or brackish water surface blow-off valves. Passenger steamers with condensing engines to have a bilge injection valve. The inspector may lock up safety valve, and keep exclusive control of it. Every passenger steamer of 100 tons or more, going by sea, or from any place on Lakes Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence or Ottawa, must have a metallic life-boat, with life lines, capable of sustaining within and without at least 50 persons. No steamboat is to leave any such port without good boats, at least 17 feet long, with six oars, and capable of carrying 12 persons besides the crew—one, for vessels of 50 tons and under; 2 for vessels between 50 and 100 tons; 2 besides the life-boat for those between 100 and 300 tons; 3 besides life-boat for 300 tons and upwards. There must also be carried one life-preserver for each passenger, and on vessels less than 200 tons, 3 for each 5 tons. A vessel of 200 tons, 200 life-preservers. On other waters 100 per 200 tons, and smaller vessels at least 50. Also 25 buckets, 5 axes, and 6 lanterns. On other inland waters 2 good boats to be carried with 4 oars each, to carry 12 persons besides the crew. On the St. John River, above Fredericton, for vessels of less than 50 tons, one such boat; but

These provisions do not apply to tugs or ferry steamers not on the St. Lawrence. Suitable and safe provision is also to be made against fire, and combustible materials to be isolated. Passenger steamers to have 3 double acting forcing-pumps, and hose to each at least two-thirds of the length of the steamer, to be kept always in perfect order. For small steamers, 1 or 2 of the 3 may be dispensed with. All over 60 tons must have a steam forcing-pump, which may be worked apart from the main engine. A copy of this Act, and a printed list of the apparatus on board, are to be kept accessible to passengers. An engineer must pass an examination before the board, paying \$5 for his certificate or license for one year, if he pass; but it may be revoked for negligence, unskilfulness, drunkenness, or other sufficient cause. Engineers are divided into 6 classes—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd assistants. 1st class to be fit to take charge of any steam vessel; 2nd class of any other than a sea-going steamer of over 300 tons; 3rd class of any passenger steamer of less than 100 tons, except on the lakes above specified, and of any freight or tug steamer. 1st class assistant a steamer less than 50 tons, except on the lakes. A single inspector may grant a temporary certificate for 60 days. No person may be employed as engineer without license, employer and employed incurring a penalty, for contravention, of \$200. An inspector may at any time inspect a steamer, and if he reports her unsafe to the G. in C., he may, by Order in Council, forbid its running. If it be thereafter run, it is forfeited, and may be seized and sold by the collector like articles forfeited for non-payment of duty. The G. in C. may regulate the number of passengers to be carried by steamboats. He may impose a duty not exceeding 10 cents per ton on all steamers, and order payment of an inspection fee of \$5 on vessels of 100 tons or under, and of \$8 on larger, for each inspection required by law. The collector may also seize and sell a vessel which has not been inspected, or whose owner has not paid the duty, unless the duty and penalty are paid over. And an inspector may withhold his certificate from a vessel on which the duty has not been paid, and report that and any defect to the collector. An engineer may appeal from an inspector's decision to the board, and from the board to the G. in C. For every contravention of this Act or of order in Council, the owner or master incurs a penalty of \$40 to \$200 for each trip. The inspector may detain the vessel, and the collector refuse clearance. Penalties may be recovered before a stipendiary magistrate or two J. P. The board may require vessels and steamers of more than 60 tons on certain waters to carry masts and sails. The Act does not apply to vessels belonging to Her Majesty, to vessels registered in Britain, or foreign vessels; but the G. in C. may subject such vessels carrying mails, passengers, or troops to its provisions. Passenger steamers must have secure gang boards put out at any wharf or landing place, and steamer and wharf owner must display lights at night, or incur a penalty of \$20 and all damages.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Cap. 66—Provides for the naturalization of aliens. All aliens naturalized in either of the Provinces are declared naturalized in all. A foreign-born woman becomes naturalized by marriage with a subject. Other aliens must have continuously resided in the Dominion for three years, must swear to the fact, and must take the oath of allegiance prescribed before a judge, commissioner or J. P., who shall grant a certificate on being fully satisfied respecting the residence of the applicant for the three years and of his good character. Such certificate shall be presented to the quarter sessions or recorder in Ont., the circuit court in Que., the supreme court in N. S., and the supreme or county court in N. B., in open court on the first day of some general sitting when it shall be openly read. And if during such session the facts set forth in the certificate are not controverted or other objection taken, then on the last day of the sitting the certificate is filed of record, and the person is naturalized. The court then grants a certificate of naturalization, a copy of which may be registered at the registry office. Aliens now entitled to naturalization under previous Acts may also be naturalized. The fee for proceedings in court is 25 cents, and for registration the same. Privileges of naturalization under this Act are subject to the provisions of the Imperial Act, 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 83.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Cap. 67—Provides for the geological survey. The sum of \$20,000 per annum for 5 years is provided, and the Governor authorized to employ competent persons to direct and carry on the survey, and distribute its reports and publications. The director must cause permanent marks in some public buildings, or others of a durable description, to be made at several convenient stations, and fix accurately the latitude and longitude. Railway and canal companies must furnish copies of their plans and sections of survey.

RAILWAYS.

Cap. 68—Is "An Act respecting Railways." The first part of the Act is made to form part of every special Act of incorporation of a railway, unless any of its provisions are specially excepted or excluded by such special Act. Each company is a body corporate, with all powers necessary for the construction, working, or maintenance of the railway it is authorized to build, and for the acquisition of property by gift, purchase, or expropriation of lands or other property, (lands of the Crown can only be taken by leave of the Governor in Council; or any part of a military or naval reserve after leave of Her Majesty, upon a report of the proper officers); with right to carry the railway across the lands of corporations and others, and across and along streams (but not to impair their usefulness); to complete a railway with one or more tracks, and work it by steam or other mechanical power, or animals; to erect necessary buildings and wharves; to construct branch railways mentioned in the special Act; to convey persons and goods, and levy tolls and compensation for the same; to borrow the necessary money to complete, maintain, and work the railway, at a rate not exceeding 8 p. c., and to issue bonds or debentures for its repayment, and hypothecate the property or revenues for such repayment (debentures not to be less than \$100); to enter upon lands and make surveys, and to cut down the trees for six rods on either side of the railway; to cross or unite with any other railway in such manner as shall be approved by the railway committee. A railway company may at any time construct a branch six miles in length, if authorized by the municipal council, but cannot expropriate lands for it. It may change its line at any time to lessen a curve or grade, or secure any public advantage. The original capital stock may be increased by a vote of two-thirds in amount of the shareholders, at a special meeting called for that purpose. Surveys, levels, and plans shall be made, and a map and book of reference, shewing the route, the lands to be passed over and taken therefor, and the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, and everything necessary to understand the work. The map and book are to be examined and certified by the M. P. W. or his deputy, and deposited in the department, and copies are to be deposited in the office of the clerks of peace in the counties or districts through which it passes. Errors may be rectified after giving 10 days' notice to proprietors or occupiers interested, on application to two J. P. for that purpose, and the certificate of the J. P. shall be deposited with the clerks of the peace. Alterations from the original plan and survey, when approved of

by Parliament, shall be in the same manner deposited as the original plan. Until the map and book are deposited, the construction of the railway cannot be proceeded with. Parties interested are to have free access to plans, &c., in clerks' offices. Copies certified by clerks are good evidence. No deviation of more than a mile is allowed. A map and profile of the railway, when complete, and of the lands taken, are to be deposited in the P. W. D., and filed in the registry offices, under a penalty of \$200 for each month of neglect. It is to be executed according to instructions of the M. P. W. Not more than 33 yards in width of land shall be taken without the leave of the proprietor, except in cuttings or embankments of more than 5 feet, or at stations or sidings, and in the last cases not more than 250 yds. by 150 yds. No greater quantity of any public beach shall be taken. Persons who cannot sell or alienate lands otherwise, may do so to a company, respecting lands actually required for the railway. Bargains for lands before deposit of map and book hold good for 1 year, though they have changed hands meantime. Corporations or persons who in common course of law cannot sell, may agree upon an annual rent. A proprietor *par indivis* or in common, owning at least one-third of the property, may bind his co-proprietors. One month after deposit of the map, &c., the company may demand possession of the lands. When they cannot agree as to price, &c., the company serves each party with a notice containing a description of the lands to be taken or made use of during construction, an offer of a price, and the name of an arbitrator, together with a certificate of a land surveyor that the land is needed, and is within the limits of the survey, &c., that he knows the land or the damage to be done it, and that the offer is reasonable. In case of the absence of the owner, application is to be made to the county or other judge, and the party notified by advertisement. If a party does not accept the offer ten days after service of notice, or a month after advertisement, or notify the company of an arbitrator, then a sworn surveyor is appointed by the judge as sole arbitrator. If the party names an arbitrator, the two shall name a third, or if they cannot agree the M. P. W. will name an official arbitrator as third. Being sworn, they or the sole arbitrator proceed to value the lands. The award of two is binding. They are to consider the increased value of the remaining lands. Costs, to be taxed by the judge, follow judgment. The company may desist from the demand for the land on paying costs. No objection can be taken to an arbitrator except personal interest, and none after the third arbitrator is appointed. Possession may be taken by the company on paying the amount awarded or tendered, if there is no arbitration; and if there be any resistance, the judge issues a warrant of possession to the sheriff or a bailiff. In case of emergency such warrant may be granted by the judge before the award, sufficient security being given by the company. The money stands in place of the lands to those holding hypothèques or incumbrances on it, and the company is liable to them if compensation is paid without regard to their rights. When it has reason to fear such incumbrances, it may pay the compensation into court, with six months' interest, and give notice to the parties to come in and claim it. The court thereupon makes order for the distribution of such money, and the judgment bars all claims and incumbrances; costs to be awarded as the court direct, and the interest reduced or increased according to diligence done and time expired. A railway must not be carried along highways without the leave of the municipal authorities, nor must the traffic be obstructed during the construction of the line. If it crosses a road upon the level the rails must not be raised more than an inch above or sunk more than one below it. Signboards are to be erected at such crossings. The span of the arch of a bridge thrown across a highway to carry the line must be not less than twenty feet clear, and not less than twelve feet high. The ascent of a bridge to carry a highway over the line must not be over one in 20, and a sufficient fence, four feet high, must be made on either side. Within six months after taking possession of land, the company must fence it, and provide gates for farm crossings, and cattle-guards for highway crossings. Until this is done the company is liable for all damage to horses and cattle. Any person who goes on with a horse or other animal forfeits \$40 and any damages caused. No person not employed by the company shall walk upon the line. The company may fix tolls to be levied for the conveyance of goods; if unpaid may seize and detain the goods, and sell them if payment be not made within six months, retaining tolls and expenses, and paying balance to the owners. Goods unclaimed for twelve months may be advertised and sold; proceeds, after deducting tolls and expenses, to be kept for three months, and if then unclaimed, paid over to the R. G. The same tolls must be levied upon the same goods, at the same time and under the same circumstances, and no undue advantage or privilege granted. A fraction is always to be reckoned as a whole mile, and a fraction of a quarter of a ton as a quarter. Tables of tolls are to be stuck up in the offices and cars of the company. They cannot be levied until approved by the G. in C. and published in the *Canada Gazette*. The G. in C. may revise them. Parliament may reduce tolls when the net income of the company is over 15 per cent. on the capital actually expended in construction. A board of directors of the number fixed by the special Act shall be elected at each annual meeting by a majority of the shareholders present. If not held on the day named in the special Act, directors may cause it to be held on another, but no one can then vote who was not entitled to vote on the proper day. Vacancies are filled as provided by by-laws. Directors must be stockholders. Votes are in proportion to number of shares. Shareholders may vote by proxy. A form is provided. Directors remain in office till the next election. Vacancies may be filled by vote of remaining directors. They shall elect a President, and may also elect a Vice-President. The former remains in office till he ceases to be a director, or his successor is elected. The quorum is settled by the special Act. The chairman has a casting vote. Directors of the company cannot be employees or contractors, or interested in a contract. Directors may make by-laws, respecting officers and business of the Co., and appoint officers and take security. In the absence or illness of the President the Vice-President acts in his stead; such absence or illness may be certified in the minutes, and a certified extract may be produced as evidence thereof. Accounts are to be kept and to be made up and balanced on the 31st December each year. Calls not exceeding the amount permitted by the special Act may be made by the directors payable after thirty days' notice published in the *Canada Gazette*. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. is payable on overdue calls. Calls may be sued for and recovered. If a shareholder neglects to pay for two months his shares are forfeited, but forfeiture must be declared at a general meeting. It operates an indemnification to the shareholder forfeiting against any action for breach of contract by the company against him. The directors may sell forfeited shares. The certificate of the Treasurer is proof of forfeiture and of the title of the purchaser. It shall be entered, with the name, place of abode, and occupation of the purchaser, in the company's books. Interest may be allowed to shareholders paying money in advance of calls. Certificates of proprietorship of shares shall be admitted as *prima facie* proof in all courts, but the want of one does not hinder a legal transfer. Dividends are to be declared out of the clear profit (not impairing the capital) at general meetings, at the rate of so much per share. Dividend shall not be paid on the amount of a call unpaid. Directors may allow interest on moneys paid up until the road is completed, but none shall accrue to one whose calls are unpaid. Sales are effected by instruments in duplicate

(a form is provided), and no transfer is complete till one is filed and registered in the company's office. Stock is personal estate. No share can be transferred unless calls are paid up, and nothing less than a full share can be transferred. If a share is transmitted by inheritance, will, insolvency, or otherwise, a declaration must be filed by the party acquiring, together with copies of necessary documents. The company is not bound to see to the execution of trusts. A receipt from the party in whose name the shares stand is sufficient. The funds of the Co. are not to be used in the purchase of its own stock or that of any other Co. Shareholders are liable to the creditors of the Co. to the full amount of their unpaid stock, but not until an execution against the Co. has been returned unsatisfied. Municipalities empowered by Provincial laws may take stock, and the Mayor, Reeve or Warden, when over \$20,000 is taken, is *ex officio* a director. The names and places of abode of all shareholders must be entered in a book. By-laws, &c., are to be signed by the chairman, and printed copies posted up in the places where tolls are gathered, and those relating to the safety of passengers affixed to each car. They must be submitted to the Governor for approval. Every servant of the Co. employed about a passenger station must wear a badge upon his hat or cap, indicating his office. Trains must be started and run at regular hours, and must furnish accommodation for all such passengers or goods as are offered within a reasonable time before. These must be transported to and left at such places as are demanded on payment of legal toll. The Co. is liable in damages for neglect or refusal. Checks must be affixed to every parcel of baggage having a handle or loop, and a duplicate given to the passenger, under a penalty of \$8 and the forfeiture of the fare, which must be refunded. A passenger producing a check may be witness as to the value of baggage lost. Baggage and freight cars are not to be put in rear of passenger cars. The officer or agent doing this is guilty of misdemeanor. Every locomotive must have a 30 lbs. bell and a steam whistle. The bell must be rung or whistle sounded at least eighty rods before a crossing, and continued until the engine has crossed. For neglect the driver incurs a penalty of \$8, and the Co. is liable for all damages, half recoverable from the driver. A conductor or driver drunk on the train is guilty of a misdemeanor. Passengers refusing to pay fare may be put out at any station or dwelling house. They have no claim for damages for injuries received while on platforms, in violation of printed regulations posted up. No person is entitled to carry or to demand of the Co. to carry aquafortis, oil of vitrol, gunpowder, nitro glycerine, or other dangerous goods. If they are taken or sent without notice to the Co. the party forfeits \$20. The Co. may cause suspected packages to be opened. Actions must be brought within 6 mos. for damages against the Co. Fines are recoverable before a J. P. When not otherwise provided they go to the Co. Any contravention of the Act for which no penalty is provided is a misdemeanor. The mails, troops, arms and ammunition and stores for their use, and police on duty, are always to be carried by the Co. on demand, employing all its resources for that purpose. The remuneration to be fixed by the G. in C. The G. in C. may demand the exclusive use of its telegraph wires and apparatus, and may construct a telegraph line along the railway; further enactments respecting mails and troops not to be an infringement of Co.'s rights under this or special Act. Co. must advertise for tenders for works of construction for at least 4 weeks, but is not bound to accept any tender sent in. The construction must be commenced and 10 p. c. of capital paid in within 3 yrs. of the passing of the special Act, and the railway completed within 10 yrs., or the charter lapses. After the opening an annual account shall be submitted to Parliament, setting forth the moneys received and spent, and business done. Further provision may be made in this respect by Parliament without infringement of charter rights. Parliament may dissolve any Co.

The second part of the Act provides that the Governor shall name 4 members of the Privy Council to be a Railway Committee. No railway, or part of it, shall be opened till 1 month's notice has been given to the Committee of the intention, nor until after 10 days' notice that it will be ready for inspection. Neglect of these notices, or opening and running the road without leave of this Committee, is punishable by a fine of \$200 per day during which the railway is run. On receipt of the notices the committee appoint one or more engineers to inspect the road, and if they report it unfit and dangerous to run, the committee may order the Co. to postpone the opening till the necessary work is done. But the order must be accompanied by the report of the inspecting engineer. If informed that any portion of the line or rolling stock is unsafe, the committee may order an inspection, and if found unsafe condemn it and order, with approval of the G. in C., the repairs or alteration or substitution necessary. In case of danger the inspecting engineer may at once forbid the running of the trains so as to incur such danger, delivering to the proper officer of the Co. a notice in writing of his reasons. He reports his action to the committee, who may confirm or disallow his order. An engineer authorized to inspect may enter upon the line and premises of the Co. The officers of the company must answer all interrogatories put by him, and convey him over the line. Telegraph operators must obey his orders, under a penalty of \$40. The G. in C. may order permanent bridges to be erected in place of moveable or swing bridges, within a fixed time. Thereafter the Co. forfeits \$200 per diem for using the moveable. Whenever the public safety requires it, the committee, with the sanction of the G. in C., may order a line to be carried over or under a highway, instead of crossing it at a level. Whenever a level crossing is out of repair, the chief officer of the municipality may notify the Co. to repair it. If it fails to do so, notice is given to the committee, who send an engineer to report, and the parties are bound by his report. The Co. failing to make the repairs, the municipality may do so and recover the cost from the Co. The committee or inspecting engineer may limit the trains and speed on any portion of railway until necessary repairs or alterations are made. If the Co. exceed the limit, it forfeits \$2,000. It must give the committee notice of any accident attended with grave personal injury or serious damage to the line, under a penalty of \$200. Nothing done under this Act diminishes the liability of the Co. for any damage from neglect, misfeasance, &c. The Co. must notify its officers of the orders of the committee or engineer. The Co. must, in January and July each year, furnish to the committee a report, under oath, of the causes, nature, and particulars of all accidents occurring in the 6 months, together with a copy of existing rules and regulations. For neglect to make such returns the Co. incurs a penalty of \$100. They are privileged communications, not to be used as evidence. The committee have the same rights as the former commissioners had respecting railways in the former Province of Canada, and may continue the proceedings of the commissioners. Inspections are in all cases to be performed under this Act. The directors of one Co. may agree with another respecting traffic arrangements or working the railways, for a period not exceeding 21 yrs., subject to ratification by two-thirds of the shareholders voting. But all Co.'s must furnish every reasonable facility to any other intersecting them, and grant preference or advantage to none. They must also grant equal facilities on equal terms and conditions to all incorporated express companies. Any officer of a Co. refusing to convey passengers or goods brought to it by another such railway Co., or in any way contravening the above enactment, incurs a penalty of \$50, recoverable before a J. P. by the Co. or party aggrieved. The Quarter Sessions in N. S., N. B. and Ontario, and any judge of the Q. B. or S. C., or Clerk of the

Peace or of the Crown, or Judge of the Sessions in Quebec, may, on application of an agent of the Co., appoint constables, recommended by the director, clerk or agent, to act along the line. The powers of such constables may be exercised at any place along the whole line or within a quarter of a mile on either side, and he may bring offenders before any J. P. along the line without reference to the place in which the offence was committed. The persons who may appoint in Que., or any two J. P. in the other Provinces, or the Directors, or their specially authorised agents, may dismiss such constables. The names of all such constables must be recorded by the Co. in the office of every Clerk of the Peace along the line; also a statement of dismissals. Neglect or breach of duty by a constable is punishable by \$80 penalty or 2 mos. imprisonment. Any person resisting them is liable to the same punishment. The Co. may impose a penalty upon any of its employees for breach of its by-laws, not exceeding 30 days pay, to be retained out of his salary or wages. No Co. must obstruct the navigation of a stream. The bridging of canals and navigable streams is subject to regulations made by the G. in C., to whom plans for bridges, wharves, &c., must be submitted for approval, unless special powers are given in the special Act. Before crossing a swing bridge over a river or canal, a train must be stopped for 3 minutes, to ascertain from the bridge tender that it is closed and in proper condition. For neglect the Co. forfeits \$400. Co's. are bound to use the best means for communication between the conductor and driver, for applying the brakes, for uncoupling the cars, and securing the seats, and must alter the same from time to time as ordered by the Committee, under a penalty of \$200 *per diem*. Every Co. shall station an officer at any point where its line crosses another on a level, and no train shall cross until the conductor is signalled that the track is clear. It must be stopped for the space of 1 minute. No train is to move in a city, town, or thickly peopled village faster than 6 miles an hour, unless the track is properly fenced, and in moving with the train before the locomotive a person must be stationed on the foremost car to warn people off the track. For neglect a penalty of \$100. People are bound to use a foot bridge where one is provided. No horses, cattle, &c., are to be allowed on the highway within half-a-mile of its intersection of a railway without a person to watch them. If so they may be impounded, and if killed the owner will have no action. Thistles and noxious weeds are to be cut down along the lines. If this is neglected, after notice from the Municipal officers, the Co. forfeits \$2 *per diem*, and the Municipality may do the work and collect the cost from the Co. The interest of the purchase money or rent of any property acquired as necessary for the working of the line is to be charged to working expenses. The following further penalties are imposed, viz.:—For obstructing the line, imprisonment for not more than 5 yrs.; for damaging the line, buildings, or machinery, punishment as a misdemeanor in the discretion of the Court; displacing switches, rails, &c., or placing obstructions on the line, if no injury is done, imprisonment for 1 yr.; if injury is done, imprisonment for 1 to 2 yrs.; if any person is killed it is manslaughter, and punishable with imprisonment from 4 to 10 yrs.; stopping or obstructing work going on or weakening work done, a misdemeanor, and 1 yr's. imprisonment; boring, opening, or injuring packages on a railway, or in a station house, &c., with intent to steal or waste their contents, \$20 or 1 mo. imprisonment, and any damage done; obstructing an Inspector in discharge of his duty, a fine of \$40 or 3 mos. in default; contravention by an employee of the Co. of the by-laws of the Co., or notices or orders of the Committee or Inspecting Engineer (if delivered to him or posted up), whereby injury results, a fine not exceeding \$400 or imprisonment not exceeding 5 yrs.; if it does not cause injury or create risk, he forfeits 15 to 30 days pay, one half the penalty to go to H. M., one half to the informer, unless he be an employee of the Co., then all to H. M. The Co. may pay over penalty and costs and stop the same from the offender's pay, or recover it. Penalties to H. M. are to be paid to the R. G. to the credit of the Railway Inspection Fund. Every railway shall pay annually a sum not exceeding \$10 per mile, fixed by the Committee, to that fund. The second part of the Act applies to a contractor, or lessee, or sole owner of a railway in like manner as to a Co.

TREASON, &c.

Cap. 69—Is "An Act for the better security of the Crown and of the Government." It saves the Act 25 Ed. III., and further provides that "Whosoever within Canada or without, compasses, imagines, invents, devises, or intends death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maiming or wounding, imprisonment or restraint of H. M., her heirs or successors, and such compassing, &c., or any of them, expresses, utters, or declares, by publishing any printing or writing, or any overt act or deed, is guilty of treason, and shall suffer death." If an officer or soldier in the army, without leave, corresponds with the enemy, he is guilty of treason and shall suffer death. Convicts shall be sentenced to be hanged by the neck until they be dead. Whosoever within or without Canada, compasses or devises, &c., to deprive or depose H. M., &c., from the style, honour, or royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, or of any other of H. M's. dominions or countries, or to levy war against H. M., &c., within any part of the United Kingdom or Canada, in order by force or constraint to compel a change of measures or counsels, or to constrain or over-awe Parliament either in Britain or Canada, or stir up any foreigner to invade any part of H. M's. dominions, and shall express, utter, or declare such compassings, &c., is guilty of felony, and liable to be imprisoned for any period in the discretion of the Court. For words spoken the information must be laid within 6 days, and the warrant issued within 10 days after, and conviction can only be obtained on the evidence of 2 witnesses. More than one overt act may be charged in an indictment. An indictment for felony under this Act is good, although the offence committed amounts to treason. Every principal in the second degree, or accessory before the fact, is punishable like the principal; accessories after the fact may be imprisoned for not more than 2 yrs. The Act goes into force on 1st January, 1869.

RIOT ACT.

Cap. 70—Provides for the dispersing of riotous assemblies and punishment of rioters. If 12 or more persons are unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled, any justice of the peace, or sheriff, or deputy sheriff, or mayor or other chief officer of a corporate city or town is bound to repair thither and make proclamation in a loud voice, (having first commanded silence for the purpose) as follows: "Our Sovereign Lady the Queen chargeth and commandeth all persons being assembled immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act respecting riots and riotous assemblies. God save the Queen." If any persons shall so continue together by the space of one hour after such command or request, they are guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for life or any less period. And each of the officials above named, and every constable and peace officer, and all who may be commanded to assist them, may proceed to arrest such persons and convey them before a justice of the peace. If any such person is killed by use of the force necessary to make the arrest, the party killing him is indemnified. Every person hindering proclamation, or any persons remaining together knowing of the attempt to make

proclamation and that it was hindered, are also guilty of felony and liable to the same punishment. Prosecutions must be instituted within six months.

FORGERY, PERJURY, &c., AGAINST PROVINCIAL ACTS.

Cap. 71—Provides that *Cap. 94* of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada applies to Que. and Ont. as fully as if re-enacted. The seals mentioned shall include and mean the seals of the Provinces and of Lieut.-Governors. Forging of stamped paper, or unlawfully having plates or dies for printing it, or removing it from paper on which it has been lawfully affixed, and removing the cancelling mark, whether such paper be issued under authority of Acts of Canada or of either of the Provinces, is made a felony, punishable with imprisonment for not more than 21 years. Any wilful contravention of a Provincial Statute not otherwise made an offence is a misdemeanor. Any oath taken under a Provincial Act is as binding and entails the same penalties for false swearing as if made under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Canada. A conspiracy to intimidate a Provincial Legislative body is a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 14 years.

ACCESSORIES TO FELONY.

Cap. 72—Provides that accessories and principals in the second degree before the fact to any felony, may be tried as principals. He who counsels, procures, or commands the commission of a felony, is guilty of felony, and may be indicted with or after the principal, or may be indicted for a substantive felony, whether the principal is convicted or amenable to justice or not. And accessories after the fact may, in like manner, be indicted and convicted. Accessories after the fact are punishable by imprisonment for not less than 2 years, and must find sureties for keeping the peace or be imprisoned for another year after the first term is expired. An accessory may be tried and punished in like manner as if the principal had been, although he dies or is pardoned or otherwise delivered before attainder. Any number of accessories at different times to one felony, and any number of receivers of goods at one time, may be included in one indictment. In case the felony was committed wholly in Canada, the accessory may be tried either where the principal felony was committed or in the place where the act constituting him an accessory was done; otherwise he may be tried by any court having jurisdiction of the principal felony, or in the place where he is apprehended. Abettors of misdemeanors are to be tried and punished as principals.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Cap. 73—Provides that the G. in C. may appoint a police commissioner or commissioners for any province, or county or district within a province, and these may appoint and remove police constables. The force to be used solely for the enforcement of the laws of the Dominion. Such a commissioner to have the powers and authority of a police magistrate or J. P., subject to all the laws and regulations of the Province in which he acts, except as to his conduct under this Act. He need not possess a property qualification, or reside within his district. The G. in C. is to make regulations for the conduct of the commissioners and their pay and allowances. Proceedings under the Act to be reported to Parliament.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

Cap. 74—Authorizes the G. in C. to order the removal of any person charged with treason or felony from any gaol deemed insecure or unfit, to any other within the Province. The court before which an indictment has been preferred and found against such persons may order them to be brought back for trial.

PENITENTIARIES.

Cap. 75—Is "The Penitentiary Act of 1868," for a summary of which see the article on "Criminal Statistics," in another part of this volume.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES IN CAUSES PENDING IN FOREIGN COURTS.

Cap. 76—Provides that when, upon application to a Court or Judge in Canada, it is made to appear that the evidence of some person within its or his jurisdiction is needed in a cause respecting a civil or criminal matter, pending in any Court of another British Dominion or a foreign country, such court or judge may order the attendance of such witness before a person or persons named in the order, to give such evidence, and his attendance and production of papers may be compelled in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the cause were pending before such Canadian Court. Witnesses must be sworn or affirm as before a Canadian Court, and false swearing or affirmation is perjury. The Court of Appeals for Canada when constituted, and the Superior Courts of Law or Equity in each province, or any judge thereof, may take cognizance of such applications. And any such courts may make rules of procedure for such cases, and in the absence of such rules letters rogatory from such other British or foreign Court shall be a sufficient application.

PENSION TO WIDOW AND GIFT TO CHILDREN OF LATE T. D. MCGEE.

Cap. 77—An annuity of \$1,200 per annum is settled on the widow of the late Hon. T. D. McGee. \$4,000 each is granted to his two daughters, Mary Euphrasia and Agnes Clara McGee, to be held in trust by the M. F. until paid over. 6 p. c. interest is to be paid on these latter two grants till such payment.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 78—Part of the Seigniorship of St. Belair, comprised between the Seigniorship of Guadaville on one side, and the lands of Joseph Laurin and Jean Cliche, is annexed to the County of Quebec. Part of the same Seigniorship, between the lands of Laurin and Cliche and the Seigniorship of Fossambault, is annexed to the County of Portneuf.

Cap. 79—Provides that the Commissioners for the Harbour of Quebec shall hereafter be appointed 3 by the Crown and 2 by the holders of the harbour bonds, to be re-appointed and re-elected every 2 years. Their borrowing power is limited to \$800,000, including what is already borrowed.

Cap. 80—Incorporates the Stratford Board of Trade with the usual powers. Their real estate is limited to an annual value of \$5,000.

Cap. 81—Authorizes any Gas Co. organized at Clifton to bring gas in pipes across the Suspension Bridge from the U. S. for lighting that village.

Cap. 82—Incorporates a Co., with \$100,000 capital, to build a suspension bridge across the Niagara River immediately below the Falls. They may hold real estate to the amount of their stock. They have power to enter upon and expropriate lands, and levy tolls, not exceeding 50 cents for a two horse and 35 cents for a one horse vehicle. The bridge to be constructed and used within 2 years.

Cap. 83—Amends the charter of the Niagara District Bank, extending the time for paying up the remaining capital for 2 years, and declaring no privilege of its charter to be forfeited.

Cap. 84—Confirms the amalgamation of the Commercial with the Merchants Bank, under the name of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and the agreement entered into between the two Boards. The capital is \$6,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. A new charter is granted with the usual powers, to remain in force until 1870. Real estate limited to \$40,000 annual value.

Cap. 85—Incorporates the Bank of Agriculture, to be established in the City of Hamilton, with a capital of \$400,000. Real estate limited to \$10,000 yearly value. To go into operation when \$250,000 is subscribed, and \$100,000 paid up. Circulation is never to go beyond the amount of paid up capital stock and gold, and Government securities held, and the notes under \$5 not to exceed one-fifth of such stock. One-tenth part to be always invested in Canadian Government securities.

Cap. 86—Declares the Northern Railway to be a work for the general advantage of Canada. The Co. is authorized to issue 6 per cent., third preferential, irredeemable bonds, to the amount of £150,000 stg., in two classes, A of £50,000 and B of £100,000, to constitute a lien next after the second preference bonds already issued. Class A is to be issued and the money expended on rolling stock, elevators, and other equipments. A list of subscribers to these bonds, to the amount of £25,000, is to be placed in the hands of the Financial Agents of the Dominion in London, to be approved by them on or before 1st Jan., 1869, and if that amount be not subscribed by that day, the Act, so far as giving power to issue 3rd preference bonds, is null. £50,000 of class B are to be paid over to the R. G., in satisfaction of arrears of interest due by the Co. The remaining £50,000 to be exchanged as far as practicable for the interest bonds now out, which are to be called in. Class B shall not rank for interest till the amount raised on class A has been expended to the satisfaction of the G. in C. The new bondholders to have similar rights as to voting, &c., as the holders of the 1st and 2nd preference. The earnings of the railway hereafter to be distributed as follows:—1. For working expenses; 2. For interest on 1st pref. bonds; 3. Interest on 2nd pref. bonds; 4. On class A 3rd pref. bonds; 5. On class B of do. do.; 6. Interest on Government lien for £475,000 stg.; 7. Arrears of interest to Dominion; 8. Interest on interest debentures not taken up, continuing to rank as before; 9. Dividends on share capital.

Cap. 87—Extends the time for the commencement of operations by the North West Navigation and Railway Co. so far as relates to the navigation of Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and the River St. Lawrence, until June, 1870.

Cap. 88—Incorporates certain merchants and others of Montreal as "The Canada Shipping Co" empowering them to carry on a general shipping and shipping agency Co. Capital stock \$500,000; to hold real estate up to \$10,000 of yearly value. \$200,000 to be subscribed before commencing operations.

Cap. 89—Confirms a By-law of the Lake Memphremagog Navigation Co., and authorizes the increase of the capital by \$80,000, of which \$40,000, and any other portion of the stock unsubscribed for, may be made preferential, the holders of it being entitled to an 8 p. c. dividend before the remaining shareholders receive any. The directors may also redeem or pay off such stock at any time.

Cap. 90—Incorporates "The Canadian Lake Underwriters Association," for the purpose of adopting a uniform classification and inspection of vessels on the inland waters above Montreal, and a system of investigation into the character of masters and officers of vessels, and causes of marine losses and disasters. The Provincial Insurance Co., the B. A. Assurance Co., the Western Assurance Co., and such other Insurance Co's as may join them, are incorporated for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information upon subjects of marine and commercial interest, of encouraging and advancing worthy and well-qualified commanders and officers, &c., &c., and of promoting the security of life and property." Among other powers, they may grant certificates to masters and officers. The Board of Managers may appoint inspectors to report upon the nature and causes of accidents; whether the provisions of the Navigation law have been complied with and whether vessels are in good condition. The association may hold real estate to the value of \$5,000 per annum.

Cap. 91—Incorporates "The Merchants' Express Co. of the Dominion of Canada." Capital stock \$200,000, with power to increase to \$1,000,000. May hold real estate of the yearly value of \$3,000. Ten per cent. of stock to be paid up before commencing operations.

Cap. 92—Extends the time mentioned in the 2nd section of the charter of the Canada Vine Growers Association for 2 years. It gives the power to the company to sell out all its property, and powers to one or more individuals, who shall not be liable for the debts or calls on shares of the Co. or former shareholders. He or they may re-issue the shares or stock, with the same immunity to the purchasers. Former shareholders are still liable to the creditors for unpaid calls. The proceeds of sale, after payment of debts, are to be divided among the shareholders.

Cap. 93—Extends the powers of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Co. to the whole Dominion, and changes its name to the "Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co." It is authorized to take risks as high as \$1,000 and to re-insure in other Co's.

The following Acts were reserved for Her Majesty's assent, viz:—"An Act respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders;" An Act to fix the salary of the Governor General; and "an Act for the relief of Joseph F. Whiteaves."

The first of these has received the Royal Assent, which was proclaimed on the 8th August last. It is, therefore, now in force.

EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS TO UNITED STATES.

Cap. 94—Provides that, upon complaint duly made, that a person found in Canada has committed in the United States any of the crimes enumerated in the treaty with that country, to wit, murder or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery or the utterance of forged paper, any judge, police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, inspector or superintendent of police empowered to act as a J. P., or any commissioner appointed for the purpose may issue his warrant for the apprehension of accused, to cause him to be brought before him; may examine witnesses as to the truth of the charge, and upon such evidence as, according to the laws of the Province in which he has been apprehended, would justify his committal for trial, had the crime been therein committed commit him to gaol to remain until surrendered under the treaty or discharged according to law. The judge, magistrate or commissioner committing him thereupon transmits a copy of all the testimony to the Governor. Duly attested copies of depositions on which a warrant has issued in the United States may be received as evidence. At any time not less than seven days after the commitment, the Governor, upon requisition made by the United States, may by warrant order the extra-

dition to any person authorized to receive the prisoner, who shall have power to detain him in custody and remove him into the United States. Or the Governor may order accused to be discharged from custody. Unless a person so committed is not removed within two months, he may be set free by any judge of the superior courts upon writ of Habeas Corpus.

The second of the above Acts, reducing the Governor General's salary to \$32,000, was disallowed by Her Majesty in Council.

The third, which granted Mr. Whiteaves a divorce from his wife, Julia Wolff, for cause of adultery, has received Her Majesty's sanction.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session of the Legislature begun on the 27th December, 1867, prorogued 4th March, 1868.

Cap. 1—Is an Act respecting the interpretation and printing of the Statutes, similar to that passed by the Dominion Legislature. The binding is enacted to be of cloth with a red sheepskin back and lettered. (The actual volume has red corners likewise.)

Cap. 2—Is an Act respecting the Speaker of the Assembly, permitting him to leave the chair and call another member to it.

Cap. 3—Establishes a C. R. F. for Ontario, upon which the only charge recognized by the Act is the cost of collection and management. Surplus may be invested in Dominion securities.

SUPPLY.

Cap. 4—Is the Supply Bill for 1868. \$1,352,677 is appropriated for the Civil Government of the Province for the year 1868, and \$56,669 to make good the expenditure during the 6 months ending 31st December, 1867, and, subject to revision and correction, \$530,765 to make good the expenditure of the Dominion Government on behalf of the Province during the same half year.

TAVERNS DUTY.

Cap. 5—Makes provision for the Duty on Tavern-keepers, repealing the former Canadian Act. The duty on each tavern license is hereafter fixed at \$12 in a city, \$10 in a town and \$5 elsewhere, to be paid by stamps or stamped paper. Persons to be appointed in every county and city to distribute licenses to the Municipal Corporations are allowed 10 p. c. Forging, &c., to be a felony, punishable by 21 years' imprisonment.

ONTARIO GAZETTE—INQUIRIES BY COMMISSION.

Cap. 6—Authorizes the publication of an *Ontario Gazette*, and makes provision for inquiries concerning public matters, &c. It gives the L. G. in C. power to appoint commissioners for such enquiries, and confers on them the power to summon witnesses and examine them on oath which a court of justice has. The L. G. in C. may also authorize the publication of an *Ontario Gazette*, in which notices, proclamations, &c., concerning Ont., heretofore published in the *Canada Gazette*, are to be published.

PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

Cap. 7—Relates to Prisons, Asylums, &c., within the Province, (excepting the Provincial Penitentiary), repealing the Canadian law providing for their inspection, omitting any provision for future inspection, but providing that the rules and regulations for the government of these institutions in force may be amended, or rescinded, or suspended by the L. G. in C. (but see Cap. 21.)

FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.

Cap. 8—Provides for Free Grants and Homesteads. It authorizes the L. G. in C. to apportionate lands, not being mineral lands or pine timber lands, as free grants to actual settlers, under regulations to be made for that purpose; but such grants are confined to the lands in the Algoma and Nipissing Districts, and the lands between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the township of Palmerston, north-westerly along the western boundary line of other townships to the Ottawa River, and north of the northern boundaries of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kalador, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rome and the River Severn. No such grant is to be made to a person under 18 or for more than 100 acres. The patent shall not issue for 5 years after location, nor until the locatee has cleared and cultivated 15 acres and built a house thereon fit for habitation, has resided continuously on the lot clearing at least 2 acres per annum; absence of 6 months is, however, allowed. Failure to perform settlement duties forfeits the location. The mines and minerals on such lots are reserved to the Crown. The settler may not cut any pine timber on it, except for fencing and building and in clearing until the issue of the patent; or if it be cut the settler must pay timber dues to the Crown. The land passes to his widow on death of the locatee, unless she prefers to accept her dower in it. The land cannot be alienated or mortgaged until the patent issues, nor within 20 years of the location without consent of the wife if living. Nor shall it be liable during that 20 years to be sold under execution for any debt, except a mortgage or pledge after the patent issues. It may be sold for taxes.

WANT OF CONSIDERATION FOR DEEDS.

Cap. 9—Provides that, notwithstanding the 27th Elizabeth, cap. 4, no voluntary conveyance, grant, encumbrance, &c., shall be void for want of valuable consideration alone, if it be executed in good faith and duly registered; but this not to render valid deeds already passed and invalid for this cause as against subsequent purchasers nor any future deeds if void for other reasons.

REGISTRATION FEES—CITIES.

Cap. 10—Provides that Cities within Registration Counties may pay their fair share of fees under section 33 of the Registration of Titles Act, instead of county corporations paying all.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN UNITED COUNTIES.

Cap. 11—Declares that Commissioners for taking affidavits and bail for any union of counties or county containing a city, are authorized to act as such in and for the junior county or the city, when separated (if resident therein) and only therein.

GAME PROTECTION.

Cap. 12—Provides for the protection of Game. Deer, &c., cannot be hunted or killed between 1st December and 1st September; wild turkey, grouse, partridge, pheasant and hares, from 1st January to 1st September; quail, 1st January to 1st October; woodcock or snipe, 1st March to 1st September; wild swan, goose or duck, the same. Deer, moose, wild turkey, grouse, pheasant, partridge, quail, woodcock, snipe, hare or duck may not be trapped or snared—the birds may only be killed by shooting. Batteries or sunken punts may not be used for the hunting or killing of wild swan, geese or ducks. No person may have such animals, or their hides, or such birds in their possession during the close season without lawful excuse, nor sell them later than 14 days after. No game bird's eggs are to be taken or destroyed. For contravention of this Act the offender incurs a penalty of from \$2 to \$25 for each head of game, recoverable before any J. P., half to go to municipality and half to informer. The game is confiscated. Any person may destroy traps, snares, &c. No beaver, musk-rat, mink, sable, otter or fisher, shall be trapped, hunted or killed between the 1st May and 15th November. No person shall hunt or shoot imported game without the consent of the owner of the land on which it is preserved for breeding, &c.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 13—Amends the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway charter. It renders valid and binding By-laws of Municipalities passed to aid the work, although the Reeves, etc., have not signed the Stock Book, and renders valid the agreements between the Directors and Municipalities. Other Municipalities are authorized to pass similar By-laws; but they can claim no interest as shareholders in the Co., and are subject to no liability. The Municipalities may alter and amend the conditions of such By-laws. Variations of the line to connect it with other parts may be authorized by the By-laws of any such Municipality. The Company is authorized to issue bonds having a preferential claim without registration, to an amount equal to that of the capital stock subscribed and on which 10 p. c. has been paid, and of the bonus granted by the Municipalities, but the amount raised on such bonds shall never exceed that paid up upon the Municipal debentures and share capital.

Cap. 14—Incorporates the Erie & Niagara Extension Railway Co. to construct a railway from a point in the township of Bertie at or near the village of Fort Erie, passing through the town of St. Thomas, to some point in the County of Essex, in or near the town of Sandwich or the town of Windsor, with a branch to Amherstburg. Capital \$5,000,000. To be organized as soon as \$2,000,000 are subscribed, and 10 p. c. paid in. This must be done and the work commenced within 2 years; \$1,000,000 must be spent within 3 years or the charter is forfeited. The road to be complete within 5 years. The gauge to be 5 ft. 6 in. with power to add a third rail.

Cap. 15—Incorporates the Ontario College at Picton. The College may purchase and hold real estate to the yearly value of \$8,000 (this to be confined to college buildings, grounds, etc.) and accept donations or bequests to the yearly value of \$5,000 more, and hold for seven years. When sold proceeds to be invested in public securities.

Cap. 16—Vests certain lands in Port Hope, on which a church is in course of erection, in the Rector and Church Wardens of the church of St. John the Evangelist there, and authorizes them to raise a loan of not exceeding \$5,000 thereon, authorizing the rental of a certain number of pews to be set apart to pay the interest on such loan.

CONTINUING ACT.

Cap. 17—Continues the Acts 7 Vic. cap. 10, 9 Vic. Cap. 30, 12 Vic. Cap. 18, 13 and 14 Vic. Cap. 20, and extends the period in the last, continuing Acts of the Province of Canada to the end of the Session next after the 1st January 1869.

J. P. AND CORONERS.

Cap. 18—Authorizes the appointment by the L. G. in C. of one or more J. P. and Coroners in each city, town or county. Any new Commission of the Peace to supersede all old appointments.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

Cap. 19—Is an Act respecting Gold and Silver Mines. It gives power to the L. G. in C. to create Mining Divisions by Order in Council; and such Divisions are, after the publication of such Order, made subject to the provisions of the Act. He may also name Inspectors and other officers for each Division, such Inspectors to be under the control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to have the power of J. P. within such Division, "with power to settle summarily all disputes as to extent or boundary of claims, use of water, access thereto, damage by licenses to others, forfeiture of licenses, and generally to settle all difficulties, etc., which may arise under this Act, or offences against any of its provisions, or the regulations to be made under it." They may decide all disputed claims between masters and servants respecting wages, etc., and levy the amount of judgment. They may grant licenses for a fee of \$5 each, to be not transferable and good for one year, with privilege of renewal on a like payment. Under it a licensee may explore and mine on any unoccupied lands within the Division. He may take possession of a claim by planting stakes at the four corners thereof, of the following dimensions: for alluvial mines, if on a river or creek, 100 ft. front by 100 ft. depth from the water's edge; if in a gully, 100 ft. along it and from hill to hill: if on a surface or side hill digging, 100 ft. square. Where a Co. propose to hill-tunnel a larger claim may be granted; and for working the bed of a river the size of claims to be at the discretion of the Inspector. For quartz mining—150 ft. along the lead by 100 ft. on each side, measuring from the centre. Licensees joining together and forming Companies working a claim jointly may have 100 ft. additional for each miner after the first, up to 1000 ft. The Inspector's decision is final as to the nature of each claim. Abandonment for 2 weeks forfeits a claim and re-opens it to be again disposed of unless sickness or other reasonable cause has interrupted the work; also failure to comply with regulations. No person can occupy more than one claim at one time unless one be registered as temporarily unworkable, which should be done with the Inspector, and a picket with the number set up, as near as may be, in the middle. He must return within one fortnight after the claim is workable or forfeit it. If a person discover a new mine at least 3 miles distant on a known lead from a known mine, or 1 mile off the lead (or 2 miles if in alluvial workings), and report the same forthwith to the Inspector, he shall be entitled to 2 claims of the largest size allowed. If he do not so report he cannot mine on crown lands for 1 year. A party wall of at least 3 ft., to be used for access to streams when any are near, shall be left between any claims. Any one obstructing such access by throwing stones or dirt on such wall is liable to a fine of \$5 or 1 month's imprisonment in default. If the wall be removed the parties removing it shall provide as safe and convenient a mode of access to the water. A similar penalty to the above is inflicted on any one damaging or obstructing an adjoining claim. Removing a picket is punished by a fine of \$20 or imprisonment in default. Any owner of private lands may mine thereon for gold and silver, paying royalty. All

licensees or lease-holders also pay a royalty on all gold and silver mined, to be not less than 2 nor more than 10 p. c., as may be determined by the L. G. in C. No mill or machinery for crushing quartz is to be used without a license from the Inspector under a penalty of \$100 per day, or 2 months' imprisonment in default. The owner must give a bond for \$2000. He must keep a book, or books, in which are recorded a clear and distinct statement of all quartz crushed, amalgamated or reduced, whence taken and the produce, &c., &c. The amount of royalty is to be taken at once out of the produce of each lot and paid over from time to time as ordered. Along with the payments he must make returns from his books. If this be not done, or if returns or books are fraudulent and incorrect, the license is forfeited and the mill owner is liable to a penalty of \$2000. Any mill owner making correct returns and payments receives back 5 p. c. of the royalty paid over at the end of each quarter. Quartz or other material containing gold or silver must not be removed from the Division without Inspector's license. Each Inspector may appoint 4 constables. The L. G. in C. may, by proclamation, put in force the "Act respecting riots near public works" in any one or more Divisions. The L. G. in C. may make regulations to carry into effect, and in some cases vary, the provisions of the Act, such regulations to have the force of law. Power is reserved to the Crown to grant or lease any lands within such Mining Divisions, upon such conditions respecting the mines, as the L. G. in C. may impose.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

Cap. 20—Is the Registration of Titles Act. It provides a registry office in every riding, county, union of counties, and city. L. G. in C. may remove the office if in an inconvenient place. The County Councils must provide safe and fire-proof offices and vaults for the registry. Registrars are to be appointed by the Lt-Governor by commission, and hold office during pleasure only. Before being sworn in they must give security for not less than \$1000 nor more than \$10,000, bond to be in duplicate, and one copy deposited with the Provincial Secretary, the other with the Clerk of the Peace. He may be called on by the inspector for new recognizances. The Registrar and sureties are jointly and severally liable for any damage resulting from his neglect or misconduct, or that of his deputy. He may appoint one or more deputies, the deputy or senior deputy having authority to do any act of the Registrar in his absence, death or removal. Neither himself nor deputy can act as agent for anybody in the investment of money or advice as to titles in their county. He must reside within 10 miles of the office. The Registrar or Acting-Registrar is liable to dismissal for misconduct. Office hours are from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The Registrar is to make searches for titles and abstracts of all instruments registered with him, and shew the books and original papers in his custody relating to the same, upon tender of his fees. He is only bound to produce any such paper in court on a special order of a judge. He is to have a seal of office, with which he seals copies of documents registered, and thereby renders them as authentic evidence as an original. A registry book is to be furnished for each township, city, town or incorporated village within the division by the county treasurer, and all documents relating to lands in either of them are to be registered in separate books, except wills and instruments in which there is a general devise, conveyance or power affecting lands without local description, which are to be registered in a general book for the whole county, and indexed alphabetically. The county judge or warden shall certify all such books as containing the ascertained number of pages, and the purpose for which it is to be used. When a county is detached from a union, or a portion of a county made a separate division, provision is made for the handing over to the new Registrar of the necessary books and statements of past registrations, under a penalty on the Registrar refusing to deliver them of not more than \$400. A registrar removed or resigning must deliver up all the books, papers, &c., belonging to the office, to his successor or the person named by the Attorney-General, under a penalty of not more than \$2000, and imprisonment. New registrars receiving documents from the county from which they are separated must re-register them in proper books in the order of their first registration, retaining the original numbers. When a book is worn out and is becoming illegible, a copy may be made by order of the Inspector from such old book and the documents, and has the same validity as the first. An abstract index of all documents relating to each lot of land, and an alphabetical index according to names, are to be kept by the Registrar—the former from 1st January, 1866. If not complete, they are forthwith to be completed. The following instruments may be registered:—"Grants from the crown, deeds, conveyances, assurances, bonds and agreements for the sale or purchase of lands and all other instruments (including sheriffs' deeds of land sold by virtue of their office) in any wise affecting in law or equity lands in Ontario;" powers of attorney for making any such deeds, conveyances, &c.; wills and devises, certificates of decrees of foreclosure, and others; certificates of the filing or dismissal of any bill or other proceeding in chancery or the equity side of a county court; certificates of the satisfaction of mortgages; and of payment of taxes, &c., &c., &c. Grants from the crown are registered by the production of the original with a true copy, to be filed, and sworn to by a party who has compared it; all other instruments, except wills, by the deposit of the original or duplicate, or other original part thereof. Wills, as grants by the crown, but the copy is to be accompanied by the affidavit of one of the witnesses to the will, proving its execution, or by letters of Probate, or letters of administration annexed to it; lists of marriages by filing and entering them in a book kept for the purpose. Instruments executed before 1866 may be registered, and proof made under the old law. With other instruments besides wills, there shall be the affidavit of a subscribing witness, declaring the execution of the original and duplicate, the place, that he knew one or more parties to the document, and is a subscribing witness, together with his own name and addition in full. This is to be made on the instrument, or securely attached thereto. The affidavit may be made in Ontario before registrar, deputy registrar, judge, or Commissioner; in Quebec before a judge or prothonotary of the Superior or clerk of the Circuit court, a commissioner, or notary authenticated by the latter, with his seal; in the United Kingdom by a judge, mayor, commissioner, or notary; in a British Colony by a judge of a court of record, mayor, or notary, or in India, a magistrate or collector; in a foreign country a mayor, judge of a court of record, British consul or vice-consul, or a notary. Any subscribing witness in Ontario may be compelled by order of a judge to make such affidavit. Affirmations are permitted in cases where they are legally valid. No party to the deed can be such witness, nor any one who has not signed his name with his own hand. In case of the death or absence from the province of such witnesses, other evidence may be adduced before a county judge, and registration permitted, if he is satisfied with such proof. The seal of a court of record or a corporation, with the signature of the secretary, is sufficient proof of itself. Copies of a power of attorney or substitution, with the other documents attached which have been registered in one registry office, may be given by the registrar, and duly certified. And these may be registered in other offices without further proof. And it is also *prima facie* proof of the original, as are such copies above mentioned, in any court, if 10 days' notice is given

to the opposite party of the intention to use them as such. Notarial copies executed in Quebec, and authenticated by seal, may be registered without further formality. Any instrument with affidavits &c., shall be registered at full length by delivery to the registrar thereof as above required. If it have two or more parts, the certificate of the registrar may be written on all of them, making *prima facie*, proof of the registration and execution. Instruments relating to several lots of land in various localities should be registered in the books of each township, &c., within which they are situate. Upon the production of any instrument, the registrar enters it in the order in which it has been received, and files it with affidavit, &c., and shall certify upon it the year, month, day, hour, and minute at which it is entered and registered, with the book and number. Such certificate is proof of registration in all courts of record. A special, brief form of registration is provided for the assignment of property belonging to the Bank of U. C. Each page of each book and each instrument is numbered, and the time of registration entered in the margin, and such entry signed. No bill or proceedings in chancery affecting any land is notice to any one not a party thereto till a certificate thereof has been registered in the county where such lands are. Sheriffs' deeds of sale for taxes must be registered within 18 mos., and other sheriffs' deeds within 6 mos., otherwise priority of title is lost, against subsequent *bona fide* registered purchasers. A duly registered certificate of discharge of a mortgage with reference entry thereof in the margin of the page on which such mortgage is entered operates as full a discharge of such mortgage as a formal release thereof, and reconveyance to the mortgagor or his assigns of the estate formerly held. A portion of the lands so mortgaged may, in like manner, be released. Any by-law of a municipality taking land for a street or highway must be registered to be valid. Unregistered instruments, after the grant from the crown, are void as against any subsequent instrument which is registered. Wills may be registered within 12 months after decease of the testator, or after the removal of any impediment to the registration. Registry of any instrument is notice of it to any person claiming interest in the lands conveyed or incumbered, subsequent to the registry. "Priority of registration shall, in all cases, prevail unless before such prior registration there shall have been actual notice of the prior instrument by the party claiming under prior registration." Equitable liens, &c., are not valid as against a registered instrument executed by the same party, his heirs, &c., and tacking cannot prevail against the provisions of the Act. Leases, with possession, under 7 years, need not be registered. Fees for entry and certificate, 40 cts.; for registration, \$1.00 up to 700 words, and 15 cts. for every additional 100 words up to 1,400, after that 10 cts. per 100. If more than one registration of the same deed, 15 cts. per 100 words up to 1,400, and 10 cts. per 100 words for additional registration. Searches for titles of a lot not exceeding 4 references, 25 cts., and 5 cts. for each additional up to \$2. Searching alphabetical index for 1 township, &c., 25 cts.; general, \$1. Abstracts of title, 25 cts. for the first 100 words, 15 cts. per 100 after. Copies of instrument, 10 cts. per 100 words. Certificates 25 cts. Registration of a plan of town or village lots, \$1. For statements, &c., to new registry office, 10 cts. per 100 words. For the abstract index, 10 cts. for each instrument, up to \$2,000. Each list of marriages, \$1. Each affidavit, 25 cts. Shewing originals, each (including search) 10 cts. Registering certificates of discharge, 50 cts., of payment of taxes, 25 cts. A schedule of fees is to be posted up in each office. A registrar is not bound to register any instrument until his fees are paid. He shall keep a book shewing the sums received each day, and what for. Parties subdividing lots into town or village lots are bound to register a plan on a scale not less than 1 inch to 4 chains, shewing the roads, streets, lots, commons, &c. Instruments subsequently made must conform to that plan or they cannot be registered. And thereafter, indexes and registrations are to be made according to such plan. If the party refuse or neglect to register it, after he has been requested to do so by the inspector or any one interested, he incurs a penalty of \$20 per month. Old plans of survey and subdivision to be registered within 6 months. No plan to be binding or necessarily registered until some sale has been made under it. And the courts can order the alteration or amendment of it on the application of any party interested. Any village or town on the land of different proprietors shall be surveyed into uniform lots and streets, and the plan registered on the demand of the inspector or any one interested, the cost to be paid out of the general funds, if the village or town is incorporated, if not, by a special rate on the lands and property included within the survey. Refusal or neglect to make and register such survey—punishable as above. Where books and documents filed have been destroyed or lost, a document having the registrar's certificate upon it may be re-registered, having priority according to that certificate, by order of any judge of a court of record. Former registration shall not be void for clerical or similar errors, nor because made in a separate book for unincorporated villages which shall be reckoned registration in the book of the proper municipality, but this is not to effect pending actions. The provincial registrar shall furnish at once, and every 3 months hereafter to each registrar, a statement of all grants made by the crown within his county or district, and the commissioner of crown lands shall furnish maps and plans of all townships, towns, &c., not already furnished, causing surveys to be made where not already made. The Lt.-Governor may appoint an inspector of registry offices, with a salary of \$2,000. He has authority to inspect all offices, and to see that the law is in every respect properly carried into effect, reporting to the Lt.-Governor for his information and decision.

PRISON AND ASYLUM INSPECTION.

CAP. 21—Is "The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act." The Lt. Governor is authorized to appoint an Inspector of all public Asylums, Hospitals, Public Gaols and Reformatories, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum inclusive of travelling expenses. He must visit and inspect each of these Penal Institutions twice in the year, and report to the Lt. Governor. He may also, subject to the approval of the L. G. in C., alter the regulations for the management and government of the gaols of the Province, County Councils having also power to make regulations not inconsistent with the Act or such Government regulations. No gaol shall hereafter be built without the approval of the Inspector, or if not so approved, will not be recognized by the Government and Courts as the County Gaol. He shall visit and inspect the Lunatic Asylums three times in the year, and frame By-laws for them, subject to the approval of the Lt. Governor, to whom he shall report all his proceedings. He shall also make an annual report transmitting the reports made to him by the Superintendents and Bursars of such Asylums, who must report annually to him. He is to inspect twice a year all Hospitals or Benevolent Institutions receiving any grant from Government, and report upon its management, and whenever required make a special inspection and report. He shall inspect and report upon any private Lunatic Asylum once in the year; and if his report be unfavorable the license may be revoked. He shall make a general report to the Lt. Governor on or before the 1st October in each year. If the Inspector finds any gaol to be defective he reports the same to the Lt. Governor, furnishing a copy to the Municipal Council of the City or County, and the Council must then appoint a Committee to confer with the Inspector respecting the repairs, alterations or additions necessary. If they do not agree the L. G. in C. is to decide between them, and such decision may be enforced upon the Council by

Mandamus issued out of either of the Superior Courts at the instance of the Attorney General or any private prosecutor. But the repairs and alterations are not to be made more extensive than necessity requires and the resources of the County permit.

PROCEEDINGS IN JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

Cap. 22—Provides that any one acting as a Judge of Assize or Nisi Prius may during the sittings act as a Judge in Chambers as if he were of one of the Superior Courts; and the two Chief Justices, or in their absence two Judges, may when necessary appoint either of the clerks of the Crown and Pleas, or a barrister of at least five years' standing to do such duty in Chambers.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

Cap. 23—Is "The Attorneys Act of 1868," and provides that all persons of the classes mentioned in sub-sections 1 and 2 of section 2 of the 35th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, shall pass two examinations before the Law Society under regulation of the Benchers, one in the year next but two before their final examination, the other in the year next but one before. Persons whose indentures have not 4 years to run are dispensed from the first, and those having less than 2 years and 6 months to run, or whose indentures have been fulfilled are exempt from both examinations. If a person fails to appear for either examination on account of illness, or fails to pass, the Benchers may give him another opportunity, but not more than 9 months must elapse between any 2 of his 3 examinations. 28 Vict. cap. 21, s. 2 & 7 are amended.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE.

Cap. 24—Amends the Common Law Procedure Act. Sec. 324 is repealed, and it is enacted that in actions of trespass, or trespass on the case where the verdict is less than \$8 the plaintiff shall recover no costs unless the Judge certify him entitled to full costs, and if that certificate be not granted defendant may set off costs against verdict or recover balance unless the Judge certify that he is not entitled to do so. In case a Division Court suit is brought in a County or Superior Court, then if the Judge certifies it a fit cause to be so withdrawn from the Lower Court, the plaintiff recovers costs of the Court in which he has brought suit. If the Judge signifies that plaintiff had reasonable cause to suppose he had the right so to withdraw his suit from the Lower Court, then plaintiff recovers the costs of the Lower Court. In case the Judge does not certify, then the plaintiff only recovers costs of the Lower Court, and the defendant may tax his full costs as between attorney and client, and set off all above Lower Court costs against plaintiff's costs and verdict. Sect. 271 is repealed, and it is enacted that in case the money made by a Sheriff under a Writ of Execution is less than the amount endorsed on the Writ, he can only claim poundage on the amount so realized, and in case of satisfaction after seizure without sale he shall have only his fees and expenses and poundage on the amount seized not exceeding the amount of the Writ, or such less sum as the Judge shall direct. In case of seizure in several counties and such satisfaction without sale, the Sheriff shall have no poundage but his fees and such reasonable allowance, when there are no fees, as the Court shall allow; the Judge may reduce the Sheriff's fees and poundage whenever he shall deem them excessive (although allowed in the tariff as under the Act) on application by the party, notice having been given to the Sheriff.

WRITS OF EXECUTION.

Cap. 25—Amends the 29 and 30 Vic., c. 42. Sections 5 and 6 of that Act, and 252 of the Common Law Procedure Act are repealed, and it is enacted that a Writ of Execution against lands and tenements may issue at the same time as the Writ against goods, or at any time thereafter, but no sale shall be had under it till a return of *nulla bona* in whole or in part, is made upon the former Writ, nor within 12 months of the issue of such Writ against lands. And no such return of *nulla bona* shall be rendered by the Sheriff till all the debtor's goods and chattels in the County be exhausted. If enough is levied under the Writ against goods the plaintiff cannot have the costs of the Writ against lands,

OVERHOLDING TENANTS.

Cap. 26—Is "an Act respecting overholding tenants." It repeals the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 30, and enacts, when a lease, whether in writing or verbal, has been terminated by a notice to quit from the landlord or otherwise, and the tenant refuses to give up possession, the landlord may apply to the County Judge setting forth the facts on affidavit. The Judge appoints a time and place for inquiry. If it appear on such affidavit the tenant wrongfully holds without colour of right, notice thereof is served on the tenant 3 days before the date fixed, if the distance be 20 miles, and one day for each further 20. If the tenant make default, or if after summarily hearing the parties and witnesses, it appear that the tenant holds without colour of right, the Judge orders a Writ to issue in the Queen's name to the Sheriff to put the landlord in possession; otherwise he dismisses the application. The parties are competent witnesses. The proceedings form part of the County Court Records. The case may be taken up to one of the Superior Courts by certiorari on motion before the end of the second term after the issue of such Writ, and if such Court reverses the decision it may issue a Writ to restore the tenant to possession until the question of right be tried. The Superior Court may make rules respecting costs in these cases. Proceedings under this Act do not stop the landlord's recourse by action of ejectment. The provisions of this Act apply to tenancies from week to week, month by month, or year by year, or at will, as well as all others. In tenancies by the week or month, a week or a month's notice to quit is sufficient to determine the lease. Service to be made as in respect of Writs and Proceedings in actions of ejectment.

PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS

Cap. 27—Is "The purchasers of Reversions Act (1868)." In case a purchase before the Act of any reversionary interest is sought to be set aside for under value, the *onus probandi* is on the plaintiff. No purchase after the Act shall be set aside on such ground.

AUCTIONS OF ESTATES.

Cap. 28—Is "The Auctions of Estates Act." A "puffer" is a person appointed by the seller to bid on his behalf at such sale. Unless in the particulars of or conditions of sale it is stated that it is subject to a reserved price, or the right of the seller to bid, the sale shall be deemed to be without reserve, and it shall not be lawful for the seller or puffer to bid, or for the auctioneer to take a bid from either of them. If the reserve is made, the seller or one puffer may bid in such manner as the seller thinks proper, but the seller may not become the purchaser.

AGRICULTURE, ARTS, &c.

Cap. 29—Is "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Arts and Manufactures." The Bureau of Agriculture and Arts is attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. The Commissioner is *ex officio* a member of the Council of the

Agricultural Association. It is his duty to institute inquiries and collect useful statistics respecting agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests, and publish and disseminate them in the manner best adapted to promote improvement and immigration. He is to establish a free museum and library in connection with the bureau. The Agricultural Association and societies, municipal councils, mechanics' institutes, public institutions and public officers are bound to answer communications from, and make diligent enquiry to supply information to the bureau, under a penalty of \$40. The commissioner may appoint an inspector to inspect the books and accounts of the agricultural societies, or others receiving aid through the Bureau. The Council, the Presidents and V. P's. of all Ag. Societies, Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes, and subscribers of \$1 per annum constitute the Association. Subscription of \$10 constitutes a person a life member. The Council and the ex-Presidents of the Association, and the Presidents and V. P's. of County Societies, Mechanics, Institutes, Arts Associations, and Horticultural Societies (or two members for each elected in place of the President and V. P.) are Directors. The Com'r, Prof's. of Ag., the Chief Sup't. of Education, the President of the Fruit Growers Association, and of the Association of Mechanics' Institutes, together with 12 elective members form the council which acts on behalf of the association between its annual meetings, receives its moneys, and orders all its expenditures. All contracts are to be made with it. The province is divided into 12 districts, as follows:—1. Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, and Cornwall. 2. Lanark, Renfrew, Ottawa (city), Carleton, and Russell. 3. Frontenac, Kingston, Leeds, Grenville, and Brockville. 4. Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, and Addington. 5. Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, and Victoria. 6. York, Ontario, Peel, Cardwell, and Toronto. 7. Wellington, Waterloo, Wentworth, Halton, and Hamilton. 8. Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Monck, and Niagara. 9. Elgin, Brant, Oxford, and Norfolk. 10. Huron, Bruce, Grey, Algoma, and Simcoe. 11. Perth, Middlesex, and London. 12. Essex, Kent, Bothwell, and Lambton. The societies in each district, at their annual meetings, shall elect a person to represent them in the council. In case of equality of votes, the commissioner has the casting vote, and vacancies are filled by him. The first election to take place at the annual meeting, in 1869, and the 12 then elected replace all the present elective members of council. The members representing 1, 2, 3 and 4, retire in 1870, and others are elected in their stead; in 1871, 5, 6, 7 and 8; in 1872, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and so to continue, 4 retiring every year after serving 3 years. The members of council are to serve gratuitously, except allowance for actual expenses. A paid secretary is to be appointed, and the auditors may be remunerated. The first meeting of the council is to be called in February, when a president, vice-president, and treasurer are to be elected. They are to hold an annual fair, open to the Dominion, and to foreign countries, if they see fit; to procure, and set in operation, a model farm; to obtain improved breeds of animals, and varieties of grain, vegetables, &c., and new implements, and to test them, and adopt any other means for the improvement of agriculture. They may also establish a veterinary school. They are to keep a record of their proceedings, and may publish reports, essays, &c. The councils are a body corporate, may hold real estate, &c., and the property of the old board and association is vested in them. The directors meet annually, and elect auditors who examine and report on the accounts of the treasurer, and furnish their report to the Comr., and to the affiliated societies, institutes, &c. They also fix the place for the next exhibition, and may make rules and regulations for its management, and appoint a local committee at such place. Mechanics' Institutes are allowed to join in forming a provincial association, by votes of their directors, to be known as the Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario, and which, when it has deposited a copy of its constitution and by-laws with the Comr. becomes a body corporate. It meets annually at the same time and place as the Agricultural Association, each associated institute to be represented by its president and vice-p. and two elected officers. Any institute having evening classes or a library of books on mechanics, engineering, chemical and other manufactures is to receive a grant of not more than \$200 per annum, but not greater than the sum specifically appropriated for these purposes by such institute out of its own revenues. Five per cent of such grants are to be paid over to the association. A report is to be annually made to the Comr. The formation of horticultural societies is also authorized in each city or town of not less than 2,000 inhabitants by 50 subscribers of \$1 each. It ranks as a township agricultural society in participation in grants to county societies and reporting to them. A Fruit Grower's Association for the Province is also authorized, to be a body corporate and receive a grant of not more than \$350. It is to hold a meeting at the same time as the Ag. association. An agricultural society may be formed by 50 persons paying \$1 per annum in each electoral division represented in parliament, the two divisions of Toronto to form one. Annual meetings are to be called by the member of the legislature in the third week of January. They elect a president, vice-p., secretary and treasurer, two auditors, and not more than nine directors. The directors must report annually their proceedings, the names of all members and their subscriptions, the amount awarded in prizes, and for what, with such remarks and suggestions as they deem useful, and a detailed account of all receipts and disbursements, showing separately the expense of management. Report to be sent in to the bureau before the 1st March. They receive reports of township and horticultural societies and transmit them. Fifty persons paying \$1 may form a society in any township or more than one united. They must hold their meetings in the second week in January, officers the same as a county society. The directors of the county society decide where the annual exhibition is to be held. Any two counties or townships may join for the purpose of exhibition, &c., and erect buildings for such shows, and acquire and hold sufficient land. No separate township show shall be held in the same township where the county show is held in any year, but the funds of the township shall merge in those of the county, and members of the township become thereby members of the county society. Any county society having regularly reported for the previous year, who sends in an affidavit and returns before the 1st July, showing that the county and township and horticultural societies have raised not less than \$100, shall receive three times as much from the Provincial Treasurer up to \$700. Toronto may receive \$550, Kingston, Hamilton, Brockville, Niagara, Cornwall, London and Ottawa \$350 each, when Toronto subscribes two-thirds and each of the others one-third as much to a society within its limits for the encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, manufacture, and works of art. Three-fifths of the grant to the county society may be divided among the township and horticultural societies within such county, but no society can receive more than three times the amount of its own subscriptions or one-fifth of the whole county grant. The claim for grant is to be supported by the affidavit of the treasurer as to the subscriptions to the society. Any person who has paid his subscription for the next year before the 1st January, may vote at the annual meetings. The L-Governor issues his warrant for the whole amount of grant to the Comr. who distributes it. County societies are bodies corporate and a township society may become so by declaring its desire and filing the declaration with the bureau. They may buy and hold land for shows, &c., and separately or co-jointly with the municipal authority may purchase and maintain a

school farm not exceeding 200 acres. Where electoral divisions have been recently divided, separate societies are to be formed and the property heretofore held equitably divided. Municipalities may grant land or money to societies for the purposes of the Act. Any local J. P. may appoint constables to preserve order during a fair or exhibition. Any person injuring property, obstructing the officers of the society, or such constables in the discharge of their duty, or improperly gaining admission to the grounds during a show, may be fined from \$1 to \$20. Gambling, theatrical, circus, or mountebank performances, exhibitions or shows, may be prohibited; and huckstering, trafficking in spirituous or intoxicating drinks, fruits, goods, &c., within 300 yards of the exhibition grounds, may be regulated by the association under a like penalty, and removal by the constables.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

Cap. 30—Amends the Municipal Institutions Act, 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 51 & 52. In place of sub-section 1 of sec. 26, it provides that the amount to be paid by a town to the county, after passage of by-law referred to, for expenses of justice, registry office, &c., and payment of debt, shall be agreed upon or referred to arbitration, the agreement or award to state the amount to be annually paid, and for how many years. Sub-section 5, is amended by adding words to include the expenses under the registration Act. Section 29 is amended by adding the alternative case of two-thirds of the resident freeholders and householders of one or more junior townships, petitioning the county council to be separated from one and joined to another adjoining municipality, which such council may, by by-law, grant. To the end of sec. 48 a proviso is added, permitting the senior to pay to the junior county its proportion of assets at the time of separation. In place of the sub-section 3 of section 66 as amended, it is provided that all town councils shall have three councillors to every ward, instead of two, whatever the number of wards; to retire as provided for in case of incorporated towns; when not separated from county to have a Reeve as well as Mayor. Instead of 500 "resident qualified electors," "500 freeholders and householders" on the assessment roll is made the title to a deputy reeve or additional deputies in towns not separated from a county. The qualification of aldermen in cities is made "freehold to \$3000 or leasehold to \$6000." Section 73 is amended by substituting the words sheriff's bailiff for sheriff's officer, and by adding registrars, deputy clerks of the crown, and clerks of the county court, to those disqualified from being councillors, and doing away with the disqualification on account of the non-payment of taxes. Section 75 is amended by adding the words "and tenants," after "householders," in the 4th line, and striking out "but not jointly," after "severally," and before "rated," in the 7th line. In section 76 the amount of rateable property is reduced in cities to \$500, in towns to \$300, in incorporated villages to \$200, and in townships and Police villages \$100. Section 80 is so altered that if the property of joint owners is rated for a sum large enough, if divided equally between them, to qualify each, then each is rated; otherwise none. Section 81 is so altered as to make the legislative franchise in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, agree with the municipal franchise in the new section 76, except in townships where it is \$200. In sub-section 3 of section 100, the words, "and a poll be demanded by any candidate or elector" are struck out. The word township is struck out of sub-section 7, 3rd line. Sub-section 8 is so amended as to cause the certificate of the state of the poll to be posted up at the town hall, instead of a public declaration. Sub-section 2 of section 101 is so amended as to provide for the appointment of returning-officer by by-law, and sub-section 4 by providing for opening polls without formal demand at such places as are fixed by by-law. Sub-section 6 is so amended that the town clerk is to prepare the poll books, writing in the names of candidates and the returning officer (no poll clerk being referred to) to enter the votes offered. Section 105 is so amended as to make the clerk of council presiding officer at the election of mayors of cities. The reference to a demand of the poll is struck out of sec. 111. Among other verbal alterations in sec. 124, a person is rendered disqualified by becoming insolvent under the Acts of 1864 and 1865, instead of by being "declared a bankrupt;" and a return of *nulla bona* is struck out among the disqualifying causes. The 8th, 9th, and 13th lines are struck out of sec. 156. By a new section 165, assessors are required to distinguish between freeholders, householders and tenants, and a third column is added in which the letter T. is to be entered for the last class. Clause 7, of sub-section 2 of sec. 246, is so amended as to allow a member of a corporation to be appointed and receive pay as commissioner, superintendent, or overseer of any road or work, and all such payments made and not contested in the courts are declared legal. The clause is silent respecting the post of valuator. Sec. 271 is so amended as to allow pay to members attending committees of council. In sec. 272 the words "or any other source" are added after "Fund" in the third line. In 279, "and incorporated village" is inserted after "Township," in the first line. A sub-section is added to 280, which makes it the duty (which may be enforced on the petition of 12 freeholders) of a council to clear its part of a stream passing through more than one municipality when the adjoining one has done so. The special rates to be levied under sub-section 2 of sec. 282 are to be levied "in the same manner as other taxes are levied." The words "householders or" are struck out of sub-section 3 of sec. 86. "Eggs, and all articles required for family use, and such as are usually sold in the market," are added to sub-section 11 of sec. 296, providing against forestalling, &c. "Butchers" are added after "hucksters" in sub-section 12. The commissioners of police are given the power respecting cabs, &c., heretofore held by city councils under sub-sec. 31. "Also to remove the same" is struck out of the 3rd line of sub-section 47; and "town" is added after "city" in the 1st line of sec. 301. A sub-section is added to 269, authorizing the prevention of throwing rubbish, &c., on any street, road, &c. A sub-section is added to 345, allowing corporations to sell rights to mine under the roads. A proviso is added to 357, that aldermen and Reeves must take the qualification oath before acting as J. P. Salaries under s. 371 are to be paid half-yearly. 373 is amended by inserting after "adjudicate" the words "upon, admit to bail, discharge prisoner, or otherwise act." All after the word "law" in the 9th line of 397 is struck out. Section 413 is so amended as not to render the opening of a house of industry or refuge obligatory, extending the time to 4 years, and allowing cities and towns to join with counties, or unions of counties, without reference to the number of people, for the purpose of maintaining it. Sub-sections 1, 2, 3 & 4 of 296 are made applicable to counties as well as to cities, towns, &c. Power is given to municipalities to exempt for 5 years certain manufacturers from taxation. Counties having gravel or macadamized roads on which no tolls are levied, are given power of licensing and regulating livery stables, and horses and vehicles kept for hire, &c., &c., &c. S. 196 is amended by substituting the word "electors" for the words "those entitled to vote on such by-law." in sub-section 7, and in the next sub-section the terms of qualification of leaseholders are incorporated in the oath to be taken.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Cap. 31—Amends the Acts respecting Joint Stock Companies. Sec. 87 of cap. 49 of the U. C. Consolidated Statutes, and sec. 6 of the 29 Vic., cap. 36 are repealed. A company or Municipa-

Council neglecting to repair a toll road after the notice provided in the Act within the time specified in it, forfeits all right to collect toll at the two gates nearest on either side to the unrepai red place : and for every three months after the first during which the repair is not made, they forfeit the tolls at two more gates, one on either side of those previously lost. When the Directors of the Co. or the Council pretend that the repairs have been sufficiently made though the Engineer refuses acceptance, or that the original report of the Engineer concerning the road was wrong, the matter is referred to arbitration. The Directors or Council appoint one and call upon the requisitionists to appoint another, and the two appoint a third, or failing to do so for six days, the judge appoints him. Neither the Engineer nor any member of Council or the Co. can serve. Within 6 days the arbitrators examine and report upon the road ordering such repairs as they find necessary, and may authorise the Council or the Co. to levy tolls during the reasonable time granted for such repairs. Their award in duplicate is to be filed in the first division court and served on the Council or Co. Should the repairs made prove satisfactory, they grant a certificate, or if not, order their completion, granting, or prohibiting tolls. A fee of \$4 per day is allowed to arbitrators. The Act 23 Vic., cap. 54, sec. 2, is amended, by striking out the words "to his satisfaction." The Directors of a Co. or Municipal Council are allowed to acquire or appropriate gravel beds, or carry away stone or gravel within a township through which the road passes. Payment to be settled under the U. C. Con. Stat., cap. 49. The interest of any Co. in a road may be sold by execution although the six months' delay shall have expired before such sale, and on repayment to the municipality the moneys expended on such road after the expiry of the 6 months, and registering their certificate to that effect, the purchaser becomes the proprietor of the road with a right to levy tolls.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Cap. 32—Amends the Mutual Insurance Co's. Act. It authorizes such Co's. to elect a Vice-President to act in the absence of the President. Acts heretofore done by V.-P's. are declared valid. In an action on a Premium note the certificate of the Secretary of the assessment made and amount due on the note in consequence is *prima facie* evidence. The cash premium forms no part of an annual assessment. The Directors may re-insure risks. Persons paying cash premiums once a year for insurance are liable to no other assessment and are not members of the Co. unless specially made so by by-law. The Co. may form a reserve fund out of moneys in hand after payment of losses and expenses, or may specially assess for that purpose, devoting it to pay off guarantee stock or other liabilities, meantime investing in Dominion securities. Debentures, notes, bills, &c., for not more than one year may be renewed, but the original debt must be paid off within two years, under cap. 52, sec. 60 of U. C. Con. Stat. All parties assessed must be notified by post. Each Co. must furnish each year to the Assembly and Lt.-Governor a statement of the cash in hand, value of real estate, of bonds and mortgages, public debt or other stock, amount unassessed of premium notes, amount assessed but unpaid, risks outstanding, losses unpaid, amount due on securities given.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MANUFACTORIES.

Cap. 33—Is "An Act to protect Butter and Cheese Manufacturers." It punishes any one furnishing impure, tainted, skimmed, diluted or adulterated milk, or keeping back strippings after contracting to supply to a factory, with a fine of from \$1 to \$50, to be levied on complaint before two J. P., one half to go to the person complaining and one half to the municipality. In default, the offender may be imprisoned for not more than 20 days. Damages may also be recovered. No J. P. interested in a butter or cheese factory may hear the complaint. Any cheese or butter manufacturer taking milk of his customers for his private use is liable to the same punishment. Appeal is given under U. C. Con. Stat., cap. 114.

TRACTION ENGINES ON HIGH ROADS.

Cap. 34—Authorizes the use of traction engines upon the high roads for the conveyance of freight and passengers. They are not to exceed 20 tons weight ; speed not to be more than 6, nor in cities, &c., more than 3 miles per hour. The person using it must strengthen the bridges and culverts at his own expense, but such expense is to be divided with the other owners of engines used there. The width of driving wheels is to be 12 inches, of the trucks or waggons drawn 4 inches for the 1st 2 tons load, and half an inch more for each further ton. They are to be stopped and assistance to pass given to persons or vehicles. If run after dark to carry a red light in front and green in rear. Running through a city, &c., a messenger is sent 15 to 30 yards in advance carrying a red flag by day and a red lantern at night. Any city or town may procure an order from a judge to stop such engines running through certain streets, but not so as to bar them from passing through altogether. In the case of toll roads, the party using the engine shall give notice before doing so to the owners of such road, who shall thereupon strengthen the bridges and culverts, or if they fail, then the engine owners may do so, and deduct the expense out of the tolls subsequently incurred. The owners of the road may levy a special rate of toll on each engine, truck, or wagon, and if the engine owners consider it unfair the rates are to be settled by arbitration. Cap. 49, U. C. Con. Stat. is made applicable to Co's. formed to use traction engines. Any one contravening the Act is liable to a penalty of \$5 to \$25, recoverable before a J. P. and imprisonment in default, besides damages. Fines are to be paid to the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the Municipality. An appeal lies from summary conviction under it.

MUSKOKA.

Cap. 35—Provides for the territorial organization of Muskoka. The L. G. in C. may, by proclamation, erect the townships of Morrison, Muskoka, Monck, Watt, Cardwell and Humphrey, and the unorganized tract lying between the southern boundary of Humphrey and the river Severn, and bounded on the west by the western boundary of Humphrey produced to the river Severn, (to be for the purposes of this Act detached from Simcoe) and the townships of Ryde, Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, Brunel, McLean and Oakley, (to be detached from Victoria), and the temporary judicial district of Nipissing into such district. He may appoint a stipendiary magistrate to reside at such place as he may direct in such district, with a salary of \$1000, besides fees of J. P. and clerk. Sections 5 and 7 to 88 inclusive, of cap. 128, U. C. Con. Stat. and the schedules are made applicable to this district. The L. G. in C. may appoint persons to be J. P. there without property qualification, or stated residence there. Appeals lie from their decisions to the quarter sessions for Simcoe. A Registrar for the district may also be appointed, and the Registrars of Nipissing, Simcoe and Victoria transfer to him books and papers referring to lands within the new district. The Superior Courts in Toronto may appoint commissioners for taking affidavits, recognizances and bail. For all municipal purposes, for the administration of justice, except as herein provided, and for representation in the Assembly these townships, &c., remain as they were. But the Lt.-Governor may detach other townships or territory from Nipissing and attach it to Muskoka, and declare the latter a provisional judicial district under U. C. Con. Stat., cap. 128, sec. 92.

LANDS IN ALGOMA.

Cap. 36—Imposes a tax on patented lands in Algoma, of 2 cts. per acre. The Comr. of Crown Lands furnishes a list of all lands patented and in each subsequent annual list the further land patented, which list is recorded in the Treasurer's books, with the amount of tax against each lot. Arrears due on the 31st December and unpaid on the 1st April are to be carried forward with 10 p. c. added, together with the taxes for the current year to the account against each lot. When such taxes are 3 years in arrears the treasurer issues his warrant to the sheriff of the district or of the county of York to levy the same, after which the Treasurer himself cannot receive payment. He advertises the list of such lands with taxes due thereon and notification of sale not less than 3 mos. nor more than 6 after the first publication. If taxes not sooner paid the sheriff proceeds to sell lands and the purchaser receiving his certificate holds them, but may not waste the timber, &c., on them pending right to pay taxes to the sheriff. The owner may thus redeem within one year. The costs are added to the taxes by the sheriff in levying. If not redeemed within a year, the purchaser under the sheriff's sale is entitled to a deed. The taxes are payable at the Treasurer's office in Toronto, but he may appoint agents to receive them within the district.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS.

Cap. 37—Is "An Act respecting Dentistry," and incorporates "The Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario," with power to establish a dental college at Toronto, appoint professors, and fix a curriculum of study and terms of articles for students of dental surgery before being licensed to practice. The board is to hold two sittings each year in January and July to examine students, grant certificates, &c. Persons who have been five years in practice may receive a license on payment of fees. If a less time, upon examination and payment of fees, the fees to be paid a month before the sitting at which any person desires to be examined. Lists of licenses issued are to be furnished to the Provincial Secretary each year. Persons practicing one year after the passing of the Act without being a licentiate of the provincial college or some dental college elsewhere, or falsely pretending to hold such license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and incur a penalty of \$20, recoverable before any 2 J. P. for each offence and imprisonment in default, and shall have no action to recover for work done.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 38—Incorporates the Clifton Suspension Bridge Co. (See also cap. 82 of Statutes of Canada, 1868.)

Cap. 39—Amends the charter of the Grey and Simcoe R. R. Co., changing its name to the "North Western Railway Co. of Canada," and giving it power to extend to Walkerton and to such other point in Bruce as the county council may approve; and to connect with the Northern Railway, and thence pass through Grey to be extended as aforesaid. The time for commencing work is extended to 1 year from the passing of this Act.

Cap. 40—Incorporates the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Co. to construct a railway from Toronto to the village of Orangeville or some point in the vicinity thereof, and thence to Mt. Forest or Durham, or some point in the vicinity of either, and thence to the border of Bruce, and thence to Southampton, with a branch to Kincardine on Lake Huron, and one from some point at or east of Mt. Forest or Durham to Owen Sound, the gauge to be not less than 3 ft. 6 in., but it may be made wider. Capital \$3,000,000, with power to increase. Municipalities may subscribe, but any bonus so given is to be held by 3 trustees, one to be named by the L. G. in C., one by the Co., and one by the wardens of York, Peel, Simcoe, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, all to be residents of Toronto, to be deposited by them as a special account, and to be paid out *pro rata* as the road progresses upon the certificate of the engineer as to the sum expended and applicable on each section. Company to be organized as soon as \$300,000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in. Directors must hold 10 shares of stock (of \$100) each. Bonds may be issued to the amount of \$3,000,000; but no greater amount is at any time to be sold than equals the actual expenditure upon the road from subscriptions of shareholders and bonuses of municipalities. If at any time the interest on them is unpaid the bondholders may vote and exercise all the rights of the shareholders at the next annual meeting and thereafter, the bonds being first registered in like manner as shares. The Co. is obliged to carry wood for fuel at the rate for dry of 2½ cts. per mile per cord from all stations over fifty miles distant from market; 3 cts. per cord per mile for less distances; green wood 2½ cts. per ton per mile, and furnish every facility for traffic in such wood. No foreign through freight to be carried at a less rate per mile for equal distances than local freight. The railway to be begun in 1 and finished in 5 years, else the charter is forfeited.

Cap. 41—Incorporates "The Toronto and Nipissing Railway Co." to build a railway in the most direct line from Toronto through York, Ontario, and Victoria, to such point on Lake Nipissing as the Co. may select, with power also to purchase or charter and run steamers on Balsam Lake and Gull River in connection with such railway, and make arrangements with steamboat proprietors to run vessels on other lakes and rivers in said counties and Peterborough. The gauge to be 3 ft. 6 in. or wider. Capital \$3,000,000, with power to increase. Provisions respecting municipal bonuses as in cap. 40. The Co. to be organized as soon as \$150,000 is subscribed and 10 per cent. paid up. Directors must hold 10 shares stock (of \$100) each. Bonds may be issued with same limitations and rights to bondholders as in cap. 40, also same obligation respecting firewood. The road to be commenced within 1 year, 37 continuous miles to be finished within three years, and the whole within 5 years, else the charter is forfeited.

Cap. 42—Incorporates the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company to construct a railway from a point in the town of Whitby, on the shore of Lake Ontario, or in Port Whitby Harbor, through the town of Whitby, connecting with the G. T. R., and thence through the township of Whitby or East Whitby, or both, and Reach, to a point on Lake Scugog at or near Port Perry, within the 6th concession of Reach. Capital stock, \$300,000, with power to increase. Municipal bonuses or loans allowed in the usual way, to be applied by the Co. to the purposes stated in by-law. Co. to be organized as soon as \$100,000 is subscribed, and 10 per cent. paid in. Directors must each be holders of 40 shares (of \$50.) Municipal councils must pass a by-law to grant a bonus, if a majority of persons rated in such municipality petition for it, naming the amount, to be thereafter ratified under the municipal law. The Co. may purchase Port Whitby, and erect works there, and at Port Perry. They may own or charter boats to navigate Lake Scugog, and the inland waters into which it flows or with which it is connected. Bonds may be issued to the extent of the paid up capital stock.

Cap. 43—Authorizes the Cobourg, Peterborough, and Marmora Railway Company to extend their line from the village of Ashburnham, on either side of the Otonabee river, to some point on the Chemung Lake or waters north thereof. This work to be done, and the bridge across Rice Lake to

be reconstructed, and the railway re-opened from Warwood to Ashburnham within 3 years, or this Act and the powers under it lapse. Secs. 7, 8, 9 & 10 of the 29 & 30 Vic. cap. 98 are repealed.

Cap. 44—Authorizes the conversion of the ordinary bonds and old stock of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co. into reduced new stock, in accordance with an agreement entered into by the preferential bondholders, a majority of the ordinary bond-holders, and three-fourths of the stock-holders. All the stock and bonds of the Co. are reduced, and converted into new stock, except the preferential extension bonds:—bonds held by preferential bondholders, if purchased before 1863, to 50 cents in the dollar; other bonds to 25 cents, and ordinary stock to 10 cents. Capital stock to be reduced to \$500,000, or such sum as will equal the amount thus converted. The rights of the preferential shareholders to foreclose their mortgage on the road forever waived, and the road to be given up within 4 weeks, by their trustee, to the directors. But they still hold their lien on the revenues of the road. The rights of municipalities are saved.

Cap. 45—Amends the charter of the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Co., enabling it to lay a line to connect with the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Co., to make agreements for the interchange of traffic with that Co.; enables it to make use of cars belonging to other parties, and to substitute sleighs for cars in winter. Cars or sleighs not to be run between midnight of Saturday and of Sunday, and, unless by permission of the city council, no freight car may be run from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. The time for the completion of the road is extended to September, 1870. The Railway Act is applied to the charter. Fare to be paid on entering sleigh or car—refusal punished by \$2 fine. The Co., by leave of the city council, may alter the line of route through the city.

Cap. 46—Renders valid an assessment roll and valuation of the township of Thurlow, in Hastings' examined and equalized for county purposes, in June, 1865, by the county council, and an apportionment thereupon made of taxes for county purposes of \$9,689, although such apportionment was not made by by-law, and orders and authorizes the levying of that amount upon the ratepayers. Arrears of taxes equitably due upon lands in the village of Trenton, heretofore undervalued and under-assessed, are also made legally leviable.

Cap. 47—Legalizes a by-law of the county of Simcoe, No. 157, to provide for the consolidation of the debt of the county, and the debentures issued thereunder.

Cap. 48—Enables the town of Peterborough to raise \$5,000 on debentures more than the amount of its debt authorized under 24 Vic. cap. 61, subject to all the conditions applicable to the loan of \$120,000 under that Act.

Cap. 49—Declares that collector's rolls for the town of Belleville have been made up from 1862 to 1866, both inclusive, without shewing in separate columns, town rates, school rates and special rates, and the payment of arrears is resisted on the ground of such irregularity; authorizes new lists to be made out for such arrears, and gives the right to the municipal authorities to levy them by sale of land or otherwise, after giving two months' notice.

Cap. 50—Legalizes a by-law of the township of Bayham granting a loan of money to the Bayham, Richmond, and Port Burwell Road Co. and the debentures issued thereunder, and provides for raising the following sums for their payment, *i. e.*, in 1869, \$2,970.54, and a like sum in each year until 1878, inclusive.

Cap. 51—Incorporates the island of Point au Pelee, in Lake Erie, as a separate municipality, withdrawing it altogether from the jurisdiction of the county; its council to consist of a reeve and 2 councillors.

Cap. 52—Gives authority to the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Co. to do life business, incorporates the several provisions of the Mutual Insurance Act relating to cash policies, proof by certificate of the secretary, re-insurance, and a vice-president. One-third of the directors are to retire annually and their places to be filled by election. No agent or sub-agent can hold proxies, and no proxy is valid unless entered in the secretary's books 1 month before the meeting. Directors who own \$200 of guarantee stock with 25 p. c. paid up need not be issued in the Co. Policies may be extended year by year for 3 years by renewal receipts, the premium note being also thereby continued. Debentures, &c., may be issued for an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the amount remaining unpaid on the premium notes for a period of 12 mos. and renew them for the same term. An annual return of amount of real estate, lands and mortgages, notes and the securities thereof, of public debt and other stock, of moneys due to and from the Co., with names of all stockholders and directors, with amount of their subscribed and paid up stock, is to be made.

Cap. 53—Incorporates the Royal Canadian Insurance Company to carry on a fire, marine and inland, and general accidental life insurance business. Capital stock \$500,000, and may be increased to \$2,500,000—\$300,000 to be subscribed and 10 p. c. paid up before commencing business. Directors to be 15 in number and to hold 20 shares (of \$100) each. First meeting to be held in Ottawa. The Co. may hold real estate of \$10,000 annual value. Unless \$500,000 have been subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in and business begun before 1871 the charter is forfeited.

Cap. 54—Grants similar powers to the Oxford Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. as are contained in the general Act.

Cap. 55—Enacts similar provisions for the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Cap. 56—Similarly extends the powers of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co. In these 3 Acts it is provided that the non-payment of a premium note or assessment on it for 20 days vacates the policy.

Cap. 57—Incorporates the Bishop Strachan School, for the education of girls in the city of Toronto, to hold real estate of the annual value of \$8,000, and may accept other estates by donation of the annual value of \$5,000, and hold the same for 7 years, the proceeds then to be invested in public securities or municipal debentures. The governing body of the school is to be a council, of which the lord bishop of the diocese of Toronto is to be president, consisting beside him of 16 members, to be elected by contributors of \$5 or upwards to the funds of the school.

Cap. 58—Changes the name of the London Collegiate Institution to "Hellmuth College," and limits the liability of shareholders to the amount of their unpaid stock.

Cap. 59—Incorporates the "Toronto Young Men's Christian Association," with power to hold one block of real estate in Toronto of the value of \$10,000, and receive by gift, bequest, &c., other real estate worth \$5,000, and hold it for 7 years, the proceeds when sold to be invested in public or municipal securities or other approved securities. They have power to employ one or more missionaries to the destitute, degraded, or irreligious classes of the city. They may not traffic in real estate.

Cap. 60—Incorporates the Sisters of l'Hotel Dieu of Kingston. They may hold real estate in Kingston or Frontenac worth \$8,000, and receive gifts or bequests to the extent of \$5,000, to be held for 7 years, the proceeds when sold to be invested in approved securities. The revenues to be expended in the maintenance of the members, the construction and repairs of the buildings, and the

payment of expenses legitimately incurred for the reception and instruction of orphans, and the relief of the poor, sick, and destitute.

Cap. 61—Incorporates the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, confirming in them the title to the church and manse and the land on which they are erected, and to the burying grounds. The corporation may acquire other real estate in Ottawa or Carleton not exceeding \$6,000 of annual value; but bequests, gifts, or legacies, in this and the case of previous corporations, must have been made 6 months before the death of the party making them, otherwise they are null. Pewholders in the church shall elect the members of such temporal committee on the 1st Monday in March in each year.

Cap. 62—Incorporates the Burnside Lying-in-Hospital of Toronto, with power to acquire and hold property for the direct uses of the hospital, immediately adjoining that on which it is built.

Cap. 63—Incorporates the Toronto Trust Co. Capital stock \$500,000. It may trade in stocks, bonds, debentures and municipal securities, the obligations of corporate companies, and evidences of debt secured by mortgage or pledge of freehold or leasehold lands. It may borrow money and issue debentures, with coupons therefor. It may receive deposits not to exceed, taken together with unpaid debentures, the amount of cash and securities at cash value held by the Co. It may act as an agency and trust association in respect of all similar transactions for other parties. The head office is to be in Toronto, but offices may also be opened at London and Edinburgh. The Co. may be organized so soon as \$100,000 is subscribed, and half paid up. The Co. may hold real estate necessary for its offices, &c., and also for the protection of its investments up to \$10,000 annual value, but to retain none of the latter longer than 5 years. Shareholders' liability is limited to the amount of their stock.

Cap. 64—Incorporates the Guelph Board of Trade with the usual powers.

Cap. 65—Transfers to the Corporation of the Town of Brantford, the rights and powers of the Grand River Navigation Co., and authorizes them to sell the same again to any Co. which shall incorporate itself for that purpose, and expend \$30,000 on the works. Such new Co. is allowed to be incorporated under the 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 23, by the name of "The Brant and Haldimand Navigation Co." But the corporation, if works, &c., are not sold, may raise \$60,000 on the security of such works and expend it upon their completion.

Cap. 66—Incorporates the Rama Timber Transport Co., with power to explore and take lands 200 feet in width, extending from any point on Black River, in the county of Ontario, to Lake St. John, and thence to Lake Couchiching, and may execute such works along the course of the Black and St. John Rivers, as may best and most economically secure the passage of timber and saw logs, and connect Black River with Lake Couchiching for the same purpose. Capital stock, \$40,000, \$8,000 to be subscribed and paid up before the Co. goes into operation. Works to be begun within 2, and finished within 4 years, else the charter is void.

Cap. 67—Incorporates the Gananoque Water Power Co., with power to hold lands on the River Gananoque, comprising a portion of the bed of the river in the first concession of the Township of Leeds, and broken front thereof, with two dams across the river, and the marble rock dam on the said river as heretofore held by T. B. Anderson, of Montreal, Philip Low, of Picton, and Wm. S. Macdonald, of Gananoque, and all such other real estate as may be necessary for the development of these water powers. The stock to be divided into shares of water power classified A. B., &c., according to their position with reference to the dams. The liability of shareholders is limited to their interest in the Co.

Cap. 68—Incorporates the Royal Niagara Hotel Co., with power to acquire the necessary real estate at Niagara and erect and keep a hotel, and pleasure grounds, &c., attached thereto or lease the same. The capital stock is \$50,000, \$20,000 of which is subscribed, and \$8,000 paid up. A by-law of the town of Niagara, subscribing \$8,000 to the stock of the Co., is declared legal and valid.

Cap. 69—Incorporates the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, with power to hold such real estate as may be necessary for a club house and dependencies, and to that end to receive subscriptions for \$30,000 of stock.

Cap. 70—Enables the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, to sell, land vested by a patent from the Crown, of Sept., 1837, in Robert Innes and others, trustees for the benefit of such church and congregation, and to invest the proceeds in Government securities or Municipal debentures, using the interest for the benefit of the congregation, and a sum of \$3,500 out of the principal for a new church.

Cap. 71—Provides for a perpetual succession by election to certain trustees, to whom were granted lands for a burial ground for the Presbyterian churches of Woodstock, and for the management of the same and permitting the trustees to acquire other lands for the same purpose.

Cap. 72—Vests in trustees, subject to all the covenants, trusts, &c., of the model deed of the Wesleyan Methodists, a portion of lot 37 in the 4th concession of Ancaster—the trustees to be known as "The Trustees of the Ancaster Congregation of the Shaver Settlement Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, in connection with the English Conference," the above land now being held in trust for the above congregation.

Cap. 73—Authorizes the Crescent Petroleum Co. of New York to hold and dispose of certain lands in Enniskillen.

Cap. 74—Makes valid a commission issued by the Justices of the Q. B. on the 10th June, 1856, authorizing James Keays to take and receive affidavits and recognizances of bail in Prescott and Russell, without the seal of the Court being attached, and all acts done by him under it, and authorizes the clerk of the court now to affix the seal.

Cap. 75—Ratifies an arrangement respecting the marriage settlements of Mrs. E. A. Meredith, Mrs. A. Nanton, and Mrs. L. W. Ord, daughters of W. B. Jarvis, of Toronto, and a trust deed in pursuance thereof to James Henderson.

Cap. 76—Reciting the death of George Paxton and the minority of his children, and that he died possessed of various property held in common with his partner, Thos. Paxton, and representing that repeated applications to chancery and long delays and great expense would be necessary to settle the estate, vests the estate in George Paxton and John Dryden as trustees, to wind up the estate and divide the proceeds among the widow and children. The judge of the court for the county of Ontario is authorized to fill vacancies.

Cap. 77—Authorizes the trustees to the estate of the late John Knatchbull Roche, of Port Hope, to carry out a contract of sale with one James Brownscombe.

Cap. 78—Confirms the conveyance made in 1856 by J. Saxton Campbell, formerly of Quebec, to Thos. Eyre, late of Cobourg, of lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 6th concession of the township of Hamilton.

Cap. 79—Authorizes the Law Society of Ontario to admit John Whitley as a member of said society and barrister at law.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1.—Is the Supply Bill for eighteen months, ending 31st December, 1868. The sum of \$2,097,717 is voted for the public service during that period. All payments made out of it subject to adjustment with the government of Ontario and the Dominion.

STAMPS.

Cap. 2.—The Act 29 and 30 Vic., c. 28 of the Province of Canada is amended. No certificate of registration of a deed, &c., or of a search will be received in evidence in any court, or be of any effect unless the proper stamp is affixed. The registrar shall keep a book, and enter day by day therein the searches he makes, and if a certificate is not given, and a stamp affixed to it, he must affix a stamp to his book. He must make a yearly return of all such searches and fees paid for them. The L. G. in C. may by notice in *Official Gazette* order any fees or duties to be payable by stamps. Such order may be amended or repealed. No instrument requiring a stamp shall be issued or availed of in any way until the stamps are affixed. Every officer under the Act issuing or receiving an instrument with such stamp must cancel it by writing or stamping thereon his name and the date. All officers under the Act are held to be Revenue officers under the Treasury Department. The Treasurer is to procure the necessary stamps, and the Assistant-treasurer to issue them on certified requisitions. Exact detailed accounts to be kept of them by the Assistant-treasurer and Auditor. Sections 6, 22 and 23 of the above-mentioned Act are repealed as far as Quebec is concerned.

DUTIES ON LICENSES.

Cap. 3.—The following additional duties on licenses are imposed. Pawnbrokers, \$15; Auctioneers, \$5; Taverns or vessels, for sale of spirits and fermented liquors, \$5; do. do. for wines and fermented liquors only, \$2.50; Traders for sale of spirits, &c., \$3; Pedlars, 2; Billiard tables, \$12.50.

SPEAKER OF ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 4.—Enables the Speaker to call another member to his place when temporarily leaving the chair.

INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS. &c.

Cap. 5.—Allows \$6 per diem indemnity to members of the legislature for 30 days. The session lasting longer, the allowance to be \$450 altogether. 10 cents per mile for travelling allowance. \$5 per diem reduction is made for wilful absence. Salary of Speaker of Assembly is fixed at \$2,400.

THE STATUTES.

Cap. 6.—The enacting clause of statutes "as indicating the authority under which it is passed, is: 'Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts,'" An Act is promulgated when assented to by the Lieutenant Governor, or, if reserved, when the assent of the Governor General is proclaimed. The date of such assent in either case is endorsed on the Act by the Clerk of the Legislative Council, and forms part thereof. As soon as assent is given a copy of each Act is furnished to the Queen's printer, who prints the same. The remainder of the Act makes similar regulations for printing, binding and distributing the Acts to those enacted by Parliament and the Ontario Legislature.

Cap. 7.—Consists of Clauses for the interpretation of the statutes.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Cap. 8.—Repeals cap. 11 of the Con. Stat. of Canada, so far as Quebec is concerned. The civil service of the Province is to consist of 7 departments, viz:—1. The Executive Council. 2. The Secretary and Registrar. 3. The Law officers of the Crown. 4. The Treasury. 5. The Crown Lands. 6. Agriculture and Public Works. 7. Public Instruction. The following are deputy heads (not included in the term employees), five of whom are to be appointed a board of examiners and council of discipline for the civil service, and to be called the "Civil Service Board," viz: the Clerk of the Executive Council, the Assistant Secretary, the assistant of the law officers of the Crown, the Assistant Treasurer, the Auditor, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the department of public instruction, the Deputy Registrar. When there is no Minister of Public Instruction but a Superintendent of Education, this department may or may not, in whole or in part, belong to the civil service, as may be ordered by the L. G. in C. The Board shall frame and publish regulations for candidates, to be approved by the L. G. in C., examine such candidates, keep a register of them, and of their examination, and grant certificates, causing copies of their minutes to be sent to the Clerk of the Executive Council. Candidates must send in applications for examination 8 days before that fixed. They are examined in order of applications, except that holders of diplomas of a University or Normal School have precedence. None but holders of certificates can be appointed to the civil service. The L. G. in C. may classify persons appointed according to certificates or otherwise, and make rules respecting promotions and salaries in each class. All employees in the civil service must be examined within 6 months after passing of Act. All deputy heads and employees to take oaths of allegiance and to discharge duties faithfully, taking no fee or reward other than salary or legal allowance. Any refusing to take or violating such oaths to be dismissed. The Board may make, subject to approval of L. G. in C., rules for discipline of service. The L. G. in C. is authorized to regulate security to be given by deputy heads and employees. Board under order in Council, or in case of emergency on reference of head of department may enquire into conduct of any employee, examine witnesses and report thereon; but this is not to limit power of Lt.-Gov. to dismiss. Employees in one department may be required to assist in another. The L. G. in C. may make allowances to Board for contingencies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC REVENUE.

Cap. 9.—Provides for a C. R. F. for the Province, to which all revenue "over which the legislature has power of appropriation" shall belong. To be subject to charges for collection and management which are subject to audit and legislative review, &c. Revenue officers are to be appointed, and their salary, &c., regulated by the L. G. in C. Unless express permission is given their salaries shall be in place of all emoluments, and those receiving salaries of more than \$1,000 shall engage in no other business. The L. G. in C. may divide the Province into revenue districts and

make regulations respecting officers and their duties. Any such regulation printed by the Queen's Printer, or signed by the Provincial Secretary, shall be held as authentic proof. Officers may be removed from one branch of revenue service to another, but cannot be compelled to serve in any other public or local or municipal office, on a jury, or in the militia. (NOTE.—But see Act of Parliament of Canada respecting Militia, &c., section 17, it having exclusive authority in this matter). Unless otherwise ordered by the L. G. in C. all revenue officers are subject to the treasury department. All moneys to be paid in to the credit of the Treasurer in manner directed by the L. G. in C. Cash books to be posted up every day, and all books and accounts to be open at all times to the inspection of any person sent by the Treasurer. All duties and powers appertaining to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at the time of union, and such other as may be assigned by law or the L. G. in C., belong to the Treasurer. An Asst.-treasurer and Auditor are to be attached to the department. Accounts to be kept in dollars and cents. The fiscal year from 30th June to 30th June. An annual statement to be prepared as soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year for legislature. All unexpended balances of appropriation to lapse and be written off. Surplus revenue on hand at any time to be invested in Dominion Securities. Temporary loans to supply deficiencies may be effected at a rate not higher than 6 p. c. Moneys to be drawn under warrant of the Lt.-Governor by official check on some bank signed by Treasurer or Asst., and countersigned by Auditor. All institutions supported by the Province are to make quarterly returns and accounts with vouchers, and failing to render satisfactory accounts, payment to them may be stopped. Institutions receiving grants must make yearly returns and such further statistical statements as may at any time be required. Municipalities indebted to the municipal loan fund must make an annual return of the amount of "moveable" (i.e. rateable) property therein, according to the last assessment rolls, and of their debts and liabilities, and such further information as the Lt. G. in C. may from time to time require. Unless otherwise ordered such returns are to be transmitted to the treasury. A board of audit is provided for with similar powers as that of the Dominion Government, to consist of the Asst.-treasurer, Auditor, and such other deputy heads as are designated by the Lt.-Gov. The duties of the Auditor are also substantially the same as those of the same officer at Ottawa, and the remaining provisions of the Act are also almost identical with the Dominion Act.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Cap. 10.—Provides for the appointment of a Minister of Public Instruction, to be a member of the Executive Council and eligible to the Assembly or capable of holding a seat in the Legislative Council. He may hold also any of the other offices enumerated in section 134 of the Confederation Act. He is to have a secretary and assistant secretary under him, and such portion of his duties as he cannot discharge in person may be delegated by the L. G. in C. to one of them or another officer of the department. Whenever the L. G. in C. deems it expedient he need not appoint a Minister (i.e. parliamentary head) but instead may replace the department under a Superintendent of Education. The minister need not give security, but the secretaries and other officers having to deal with the accounts of the department must do so. His duties are to be those of the superintendent (except as above) and also to provide for schools for adults, workmen and mechanics, certain powers of the former minister of agriculture respecting boards of arts and manufactures and mechanics' institutes being transferred to him, to collect and publish statistics respecting educational, literary and scientific institutions, and the bestowal of patronage upon and affording assistance to science, art and literature, and institutions formed for promoting them.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

Cap. 11.—Provides for the appointment of a Provincial Secretary and Registrar, with all the duties and powers of the Secretary and Registrar of the late Province of Canada, not taken away by the Union Act, and such further duties as may be assigned him by the L. G. in C. Also for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary and a Deputy Registrar.

ASSISTANT LAW OFFICER.

Cap. 12.—Provides for the appointment of an Assistant to the law officers of the Crown, who may be appointed a member of the Board of Audit.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Cap. 13.—Provides for the appointment of a Queen's Printer, who is to publish the laws and a *Quebec Official Gazette*, in which are to be inserted all advertisements or documents which by law are ordered to be published unless otherwise prescribed by law. Publications relating to Provincial matters ordered to be made by any law and especially by articles 603, 648, 703, 768, 770, 914, 951, 954, and 974 in the *Canada Gazette*, are, after arrangements are completed for the publication of such *Quebec Official Gazette*, to be published in it. All official publications by the Queen's Printer are authentic, making proof of themselves.

CONTINUING ACT.

Cap. 14.—The Acts 2 Geo. IV, cap. 8; 2 Geo. IV, cap. 10; 4 Geo. IV, cap. 26; and 9 Geo. IV, cap. 32 of the Parliament of Lower Canada; and the Acts 7 Vic., cap. 10; 9 Vic., cap. 3; 12 Vic., cap. 18; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 20 (for certain purposes,) and 28 Vic., cap. 20 are continued.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 15.—Provides for the appointment and continuance of powers of Justices of the Peace, with power of revocation of appointments by the Lieut.-Governor.

JURORS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Cap. 16.—Exacts that firemen and those engaged in running steamers, or railway trains, or grist mills, are not to be exempt hereafter from serving as jurors, unless they have deposited their certificates of exemption or affidavits of occupation with the sheriff before he summons them. He is not to summon them when they have so deposited their claims. Nor any member of the Government or Parliament of the Dominion, or Government or Legislature of the Province, or any other person whom he knows to be exempt. Those other exemptions may be claimed four days after summons supported by affidavit. In addition to the assessment valuation roll, which Secretary-Treasurers of Municipalities have heretofore been bound to furnish to the sheriff, they must furnish a list of non-residents, of those entered more than once, and every six months a list of those who have died or removed since his last report, and all corrections of the list made meantime for electoral or other purposes. The sheriff is to amend his roll accordingly, informing the court and prothonotary of such amendments, the latter also to make same corrections. The counties of Compton and Richmond are to pay the same contributions under sub-section 12 of sec. 15, cap. 109, Con. Stat. L. C., as if a court house and gaol were erected within their limits. Sec. 16 of that Act is repealed.

PAYMENT OF MONEYS TO SUCCESSORS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

Cap. 17.—Enacts that all moneys in the hands of any sheriff, prothonotary, or clerk of court by virtue of his office shall be handed over to his successor within three months of his death, removal, or resignation, the successor thereafter being responsible for their payment or distribution under any judgment or orders of court. Books to be kept by these officers and open to inspection, as under Treasury Act.

ACTS AND OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF OTHER PROVINCES.

Cap. 18.—All Acts, proclamations, or other public documents purporting to emanate from the Government or Legislature of any other Province of the Dominion, shall be received as authentic if printed by a Queen's printer or other printer by authority, and all such publications purporting to be so printed shall be held to be so until the contrary is proved.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

Cap. 19.—The L. G. in C. may designate roads, or projected roads, or parts of them as colonization roads, and divide them into three classes. The first to be wholly built by the Province, the second in greater part by the Province with local or municipal help, the third in greater part by locality with aid of Province. He may also declare these to have ceased to be such roads. Statements and maps shewing their advantages for settlers are to be published. All grants are hereafter made subject to co-operation as above indicated, and only spent upon receiving it. No further grants are to be made to or expended on any county neglecting to maintain roads already built or assisted within its limits. Municipalities may be declared interested in any such road by order in Council. Such roads or parts of them, within the limits of a municipality, shall not be deemed to be Provincial Public Works, unless specially so declared by order in Council. But the L. G. in C. may make orders and regulations for Provincial superintendence in the construction and altering thereof.

SETTLERS.

Cap. 20.—Lands granted to actual settlers, under the Con. Stat., Can., cap. 22, or the settlers interest therein, shall not be mortgaged or hypothecated for any judgment, or seized or sold for any debt incurred before such grant, except the purchase money. During occupation of such land, and for 10 years after issue of the patent, or completion of the 5 years at end of which it should issue, the following chattels of such settlers are exempt from seizure, viz.: The bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use, necessary and ordinary wearing apparel, a stove and pipes, a crane and appendages, pair of andirons, set of cooking utensils, pair of tongs, a shovel, a table, 6 chairs, 6 knives and forks, 6 plates, teacups and saucers and spoons, a sugar basin, a milk jug, a teapot, all spinning wheels and looms in use, 10 vols. books, an axe, a saw, a gun, 6 traps, fishing nets in common use, all fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables necessary for 3 months' consumption of family, 2 horses or oxen, 4 cows, 6 sheep, 4 pigs, 800 bundles of hay and other forage necessary for their stock, and provender to fatten one and keep other pigs. Vehicles and other implements of agriculture. Selection of articles to be exempt to be made by settler. The land is not to be exempt from sale for taxes. The name of the original grantee and date of grant must be inserted in all patents.

GOLD MINING.

Cap. 21.—Provides that the seigniori of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, shall be within the Chaudiere mining district. Sec. 3 of 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 9 is repealed, and it is enacted instead that the Lieut.-Governor may appoint such inspectors as he may deem necessary, and assign them their duties and salaries, to act under direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands; to have all powers of J. P. or stipendiary magistrate, or inspector or superintendent of police in their districts, without property qualification. And their decision in disputes respecting licenses, occupation, working, &c., shall be final, and no certiorari or appeal allowed from them unless specially given by the Act. Sec. 6 of the same Act is repealed and one substituted, providing that every licensee shall exhibit his license to the officer of the division, or any constable or peace officer when required, and prove it to be in force, and giving authority to any such constable or officer to examine mining works on private property. In place of sec. 3 of 29 Vic., cap. 9, one is enacted giving power to the division officer to hear and determine suits for wages by miners against employers, and levy the amount awarded. The word "Crown" is struck out of the first line of the 20th and 21st secs. of 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 9. Sec. 28 is replaced by a section providing that taverns within 3 leagues of a gold mining station must be licensed monthly by the division officer, a fee of \$5 being paid for such license, with power to the officer to refuse or rescind it. Delivery of wine, beer or spirits from any place not licensed, nor a private residence to any person not resident therein, is *prima facie* proof of illegal sale, and delivery upon payment or promise, express or implied, of remuneration is illegal from a private residence. Penalty not more than \$100 and two months' imprisonment in default of payment. Keeping or exposing liquor for sale without license, same penalty. Constables are to have the same powers as police in Montreal and Quebec, and are under direction of officer of division, who may make rules. In sec. 30 of 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 9, 12 is substituted for 4 in 3rd line. Secs. 33 and 34 are repealed. The manager, agent, or representative of a company must perform duties imposed on owner of a mill by sec. 26. No person is incompetent to give evidence because of interest. The words "of such lands" are struck out of the 9th sec. of said Act.

SCHOOLS.

Cap. 22.—The Corporations of Montreal and Quebec are to pay to the Catholic and Protestant commissioners in those cities annually three times the amount which the government grant would be if not restricted by sec. 153 of cap. 15 of Con. Stat. of L. C. A certain amount may be set apart annually for the building of school houses. The corporations may levy a special tax to raise the amount they pay to the commissioners, at any time during the year, but default to levy such rate does not exempt them from the payment. Sec. 15 of the above cited Act is amended by substituting \$3,000 for \$1,000 and \$1,600 for \$500. In every school municipality a special rate may be levied to pay off debts incurred for building school houses, although the amounts appropriated for such houses exceeded the rates formerly leviable therefor, and for costs incurred in endeavoring to collect previous assessments—the total amount not to exceed limit fixed by this Act. Every pupil entering a normal school or his parent or guardian must give a bond for payment of his board unless he holds a bursary or to refund in certain cases the amount derived from his bursary. The principal may sue for and recover the amount of such bonds as well as of those already executed and fallen due.

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS, HOSPITALS, &c.

Cap. 23. Authorizes the appointment of three inspectors, one of them to be chairman and to have a casting vote in case of equality; one to be a quorum; to inspect all gaols and places of

confinement at least twice a year and examine officers' books and papers and report thereon. All gaols are to be built upon plans approved by the inspectors and sanctioned by the Lt.-Gov. They may make rules and regulations respecting the diet, clothing, &c., of prisoners, their employment, medical attendance, religious instruction, discipline, restraint, &c., and general treatment while in custody, and the whole internal economy and management of the gaols,—to be submitted to the Lt.-Gov. for approval. They are also to inspect and report on every hospital or charitable institution wholly supported by government, or by money levied under authority of law, twice in the year, and on those receiving government aid so often as directed by the Lt.-Gov. Also Beauport Asylum, so long as it receives a government grant, at least twice in every year. Also any other asylum erected at public expense. Every private lunatic asylum once in every year, and the Lt.-Gov. may upon their report suspend or revoke the license of such asylum. Inspectors are to report annually on or before the 10th February. Special reports on important matters to be made at any time when ordered or deemed necessary.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Cap. 24—Furnishes general clauses to be incorporated (unless expressly excluded) with special Acts incorporating joint stock companies for manufacturing, shipbuilding, mechanical, printing and publishing, or chemical business, for mining or washing, dressing or smelting ores, erecting and maintaining dams, sluices, &c., opening and working quarries, boring for and utilizing petroleum or salt wells or other mineral springs, erecting and maintaining mechanics' institutes, or public reading or lecture rooms, or gymnasiums, or hotels or baths, or skating or curling rinks, or for agricultural fairs, or libraries, or other educational, literary or scientific or religious purposes, or as houses to be leased; for carrying on any fishery, and building and equipping vessels therefor, or a forwarding business and building or chartering vessels, wharves, roads, &c., acquiring or making and maintaining roads, bridges, piers, wharves, dry docks, marine, railways, &c., or any hydraulic works; carrying on a model farm or garden and dealing in stock, seed grain, &c.; reclaiming marsh land, &c.; supplying any place with gas or water, or both; constructing lines of telegraph; and constructing or acquiring and using works for facilitating the transmission of timber. Every such company shall be a body corporate with a right to hold all real estate necessary for their business operations; to have a board of not less than 3 or more than 9 directors; the first to be named in the special Act; all subsequent directors to be owners of stock, calls paid up, and a majority residents of Canada and subjects of H. M.; to be elected for a term not exceeding 2 years in the manner to be prescribed by the special Act or by-laws. If not, or until, provided by by-law, the elections to be yearly, all the directors retiring and being re-eligible. Ten days' notice of annual meeting to be given in a newspaper published at or near the chief place of business. Every shareholder to have as many votes as he owns shares, and may vote by proxy. Election to be by ballot. Vacancies to be filled by the board. The board to elect a president and appoint and remove all officers of the company. If there be a failure of election at the regular annual meeting, it may take place at a special general meeting called for the purpose. The directors have the general management of all the affairs of the company, and may make by-laws subject to approval or disallowance by the company at or before the next annual meeting. A fourth part in value of the shareholders may at any time call a special meeting. A copy of any by-law under the seal of the company, and signed by one of its officers, is *prima facie* proof that it has been regularly adopted. Stock is personal property transferable, as may be enacted by special Act or by-laws. Stock to be allotted as directors order. The directors may call in stock as special Act or this Act allows. 6 p. c. interest accrues on unpaid calls. At least 10 p. c. must be called in the first year and not less than 5 p. c. each year thereafter, till half has been called in. Amount of calls and interest is recoverable in any competent court on a declaration merely setting up that the party is a holder of a certain number of shares and the amount of calls in arrear and how long; and a certificate under the company's seal signed by an officer of the company is to be taken as *prima facie* proof of these facts. After demand duly made shares may be forfeited for non-payment of calls by the directors, and thereupon become the property of the company. No share is transferable unless all calls are paid, or unless so forfeited or sold under execution. No one in arrear for calls can vote at a meeting of the company. Books are to be kept by the secretary or other officer appointed for that purpose, in which must be recorded all by-laws, alphabetical list of all shareholders, with address and calling, and the number of shares held and amount paid in on them and remaining unpaid; all transfer of stock in order as presented with dates, &c., and the names, addresses and callings of all directors. The directors may refuse to allow the transfer of any stock not fully paid up, and if they allow such transfer to a person of not sufficient apparent means they become liable to the creditors of the company for the amount of subsequent calls; but any director present may escape such liability by forthwith protesting and publishing his protest, or one absent by taking the same course within 24 hours. No transfer is complete until duly entered in the books of the company. Such books are open to the shareholders and creditors of the company at all reasonable times, and are *prima facie* evidence of anything recorded therein. Any officer or servant of the company making an untrue entry, or neglecting or refusing to make a correct one, or refusing to allow inspection of books or the taking extracts by a shareholder or creditor forfeits \$100, besides damages to party injured. A company neglecting to keep such books forfeits its charter. A company is not bound to see to execution of trusts. Contracts, bills or notes signed by an agent or officer of the company in accordance with his general powers under its by-laws binds it, without any seal or special proof of its execution; but no company is authorized to issue any note payable to bearer or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note of a bank. No company can buy stock in another without special authority in both charters. Shareholders are liable for the amount remaining unpaid on their stock, after an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied for want of property. They are not in any way responsible for more than the amount of their shares. No person holding stock in trust or as collateral security is liable personally. A trustee, executor, tutor, &c., may nevertheless vote on the stock. A person pledging his stock votes upon it nevertheless. Directors declaring and paying a dividend out of capital, or when the company is insolvent or will be made so by the payment, are liable for losses to the shareholders and creditors. But a director may relieve himself as above. Any officer lending the money of the company to a shareholder becomes liable jointly and severally for its repayment with interest thereon. Directors are liable jointly and severally to the labourers, servants and apprentices for one year's wages if demanded and sued for within one year after it falls due, and an execution against the property of the company fails to produce the amount. In an action between the company and a shareholder another shareholder is competent as a witness. Service of writ may be made at the chief place of business of the company, or elsewhere on the president or secretary; if it have no known

place of business or president or secretary, the company is notified by advertisement like absentee debtors.

Cap. 25—Provides that companies may be incorporated by letters patent issued by the Lieut. Governor for all the purposes mentioned in the previous Act, except supplying gas or water, erecting and working telegraph lines and works for transmitting timber. Applicants must give one month's notice in the *Official Gazette* of the name of the Co., its object, the place in which its operations are to be carried on, its chief place or places of business, amount of capital stock, and number and amount of shares into which it is to be divided, the names, calling and address of the applicants, and the names of 3 to 9 among them to be the first directors. Within a month after the last publication of notice, they petition the Lieut. Governor through the Prov. Secretary, for the issue of patent, reciting the facts in the notice and amount of stock taken up by each, amount paid in, and the manner in which paid in and held by the Co. The aggregate taken must be one-half of the capital stock; the aggregate paid must be 10 p. c. of that subscribed, or 5 p. c. of the capital, unless total is over \$500,000, when 2 p. c. is sufficient. It must have been paid in to some chartered bank, and stand there at credit of Co. or of Trustees therefor; unless the Co. require to hold and use real estate. Then one-half the required amount may be invested therein, such property being held by Trustees for the Co., and being of the value of such $\frac{2}{3}$ or 1 p. c. of the capital stock. Petition may further ask for the insertion in letters patent of provisions, which may form subject of a by-law. Before the letters patent issue, the Prov. Secretary must be satisfied that the notice and petition are sufficient, and the allegations of the latter are true, and that the applicants are persons of sufficient reputed means to justify their incorporation. Notice of granting the letters patent shall be given in the *Official Gazette*, and thereupon the Co. becomes a body corporate, with general corporate powers such as are granted under special Acts. If the directors of a Co. desire to increase or decrease its stock, they may do so by by-law, which requires to be sanctioned by a two-third vote of shareholders (in amount) in general meeting, and confirmed by supplementary letters patent, to be petitioned for within 6 months after such vote, the petition to be supported by the production of such by-law and proof that it has been regularly enacted. Upon such proof, letters patent issue, and notice is given as before. All powers conferred by letters patent are subject to the provisions and restrictions of this act. The other provisions for regulating the proceedings of the Co. are the same as in cap. 24. In any action by the Co. the letters of incorporation need not be recited at length, and the notice of the issue of the letters patent in the *Official Gazette* shall make proof of the fact, and the production of the letters patent shall be *prima facie* proof of the notice also, and, except in case of proceeding by *scire facias* or otherwise for direct impeachment of them, are conclusive proof of all things therein. A charter is forfeited for non-user during three years. Conditions and provisions of letters patent may be varied by subsequent legislation. Fees to be established by the L. G. in C. must be paid before patent issues. All applicants for legislative charters for these objects must pay the same fees as for letters patent over and above the amount required by the two Houses for the expense of printing, &c. And if the Bill fails to become law not more than one-third of such fee shall be returned. Previous Acts of Province of Canada on this subject repealed within the Province of Quebec; but charters already obtained under them remain valid. Applications now pending may validly be proceeded with and charters completed; and none granted upon applications prior to 1st July, 1867, are invalid because of any part taken by officers of the Dominion in granting them.

GAME.

Cap. 26—Provides that no elk, moose, caribou, deer or hare shall be killed between 1st February and 1st September; no grouse, ptarmigan, partridge, woodcock or snipe, between the 1st March and 1st September; no wild goose, swan, duck, pidgeon or teal to be taken between 20th May and 1st September, except east of the Brandy Potts, where they may be killed for food of the inhabitants up to the 1st June. Night shooting of any of these birds except grouse, ptarmigan, and partridge is prohibited. Nets or traps are prohibited, except for hares and partridges, and any person finding them set may destroy them. The provisions for seizure and confiscation of game killed out of season are similar to those of the Ontario Act, as also for the protection of eggs of birds. Lynx, wild cat, mink, and marten are not to be hunted or killed between 15th April and 1st November; otter, between 1st May and 1st November; beaver, 30th April and 1st September; muskrat, 1st June and 21st October; and sale of skins unseasonably taken is prohibited. The penalty for infringement of the Act is a fine of \$1 to \$50, to go to the informer, leviable before a J. P., who may convict on view, imprisonment for 3 months in default. Information need not be sworn to. Proceedings must be taken within twelve months. *Certiorari* is taken away but an appeal granted to the circuit court.

STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

Cap. 27—The Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 56, and by-laws passed under it in Quebec and Montreal are repealed. Hereafter there shall be no powder magazine within the limits of either city or five miles thereof. Such magazines shall be under regulations of the L. G. in C., and require a license from year to year to be granted to an officer named for that purpose, a fee of \$25 being paid therefor. Every place where more than 25 lbs. of powder is kept is a magazine within the law. No gunpowder to be stored or kept elsewhere, within the above limits, nor within 15 acres of a main road or dwelling house, except under regulations. A magazine to be licensed must be built of stone, walls at least 2 feet thick, covered with a fire-proof roof of metal which is only attached to the building by its own weight. It is to be surrounded at a clear distance of at least 10 feet by a brick or stone wall 10 feet high, coped with stone, with but one opening, the door in which must be covered with brass, copper, or zinc. It must not open towards the public road, or be on the same side as the door to the magazine itself. No other materials to be used in either structure than stone, brick, copper, brass, wood, glass, tin, slate, zinc, or leather; floors to be tongued and grooved, and close jointed and covered, wherever walked on, by hides. The magazine must have two lightning rods. Every proprietor and every lessee is personally liable for any infringement of regulations. Any person keeping and selling gunpowder anywhere without a license incurs a penalty of \$50. Fee for yearly license, \$2. Not more than 25 lbs. to be kept out of magazine. The part of a shop where it is kept is to be designated in a conspicuous manner, and a sign is to be put up over the entrance, "licensed to sell gunpowder." Penalty for neglecting this, \$50 per day. Penalties under Act or regulations are recoverable before a J. P., who may commit for two months in default of payment of fine. *Certiorari* is taken away. To go into force 24th February, 1869. Act not to affect military magazines, and conveyance of gunpowder for H. M. forces.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 28—Provides that the parish of St. Crylle de Lessard, erected canonically by the Archbishop

of Quebec, consisting of the fief Lessard, two ranges of the township Lessard and the unconceded lands between them on the one side, and fief Vincelotte on the other, shall be a civil parish.

Cap. 29—Annexes a portion of the seigniorie of Belair to the parish of St. Ambrose and part to the parish of St. Catherine.—(See above—Statutes of Canada, cap. 78.)

Cap. 30—Divides the township of Percé into two municipalities, one to take the name of Cape Cove.

Cap. 31—Cures irregularities in the proceedings of Boards of Notaries, in failing to publish notices under secs. 5, 38 and 39, cap. 73 Con. Stat. L. C., and to meet at times prescribed by secs. 3 and 7.

Cap. 32—Provides for the appointment of fire marshals in Quebec and Montreal, with power to inquire into the cause or origin of all fires in either city; to have all the powers of a Recorder, Judge of Sessions or Coroner for such purposes, or for the arrest of persons causing a disturbance at a fire or suspected of stealing thereat. If the premises or contents are insured the insurance companies interested pay the costs of proceedings. If neither are insured, the city pays \$10 fee, besides costs.

Cap. 33—Amends the Acts incorporating and providing for the water supply of Quebec. Two-thirds of the Council must be present at passing a by-law. The drainage tax is to be imposed by being entered in a separate column of the assessment books. Power is given to the Mayor or other person representing him to summon persons to give evidence before the Council or any Committee thereof, and enforce their attendance in the same manner as a court of law. All butchers, bakers, hucksters, pedlars, carters and porters in the city, and boat, batteau or canoe men plying to and from the city may be compelled to take out licenses and numbers, and pay fees for them. The Council may establish a tariff for the canoe and boat men. It is authorized to impose a tax of \$5 on water closets; also to raise \$55,000 to widen St. Ours and Champlain streets. The time of prescription against taxes and water rates is made 5 years in place of 2. The drainage tax already imposed is declared legal, and art. 2 of by-law of 27th April, 1866, declared to mean that the tax thereby imposed is over and above the other taxes sanctioned by that by-law. When assessment roll is made up for any ward, notice is to be given in the newspapers and at the church doors, and objections to be filed within one month thereafter. Parties objecting thereupon are to receive notice in the same way, at what time complaints will be heard by the assessment board; its decision to be final. When an assessor requires to supply an omission, or rectify an error, the party affected shall have 15 days' notice to appear and state his objections to such alteration. *Certiorari* and appeal is taken away from decisions in civil suits in the Recorder's Court. No wooden houses are to be erected in Montcalm, St. John, Jacques Cartier, and St. Roch's Wards.

Cap. 34—Authorizes the Quebec Gas Co. to increase its capital stock by £20,000.

Cap. 35—Incorporates the Quebec Curling Club, with power to hold all property necessary for its actual use in Quebec or its vicinity. Liability of members limited to entrance fees and annual subscription.

Cap. 36—Enables the incumbent and church wardens of St. Matthew's Chapel, Quebec, to enlarge their chapel, and to take a sufficient space of the burial ground for that purpose.

Cap. 37—Amends the Acts incorporating Montreal. It provides for a consolidated fund of \$5,000,000, to be divided into stock or shares and debentures of \$100 each, to be divided into 3 classes, A, B and C. Class A, of \$3,000,000, to represent the water works debt, and to be secured upon the water works, &c.; Class B, of \$1,000,000, the property debt, to be secured upon the real estate, market houses, public squares, &c., of the city, and used to pay off the debt thereon; and Class C, to be used for the extinction of the city debt generally, and to be issued as terminable debentures. Classes A and B of stock to be perpetual and irredeemable; C redeemable in 25 years; all to bear interest at the rate of 7 p. c. per annum, payable on 1st May and 1st November. They may be negotiated in the Province or elsewhere, and the interest made payable in currency or sterling. The City Treasurer is to keep a register of the holders of stock, which shall be *prima facie* evidence of what is entered therein. He must invest each year out of the city revenues, before any appropriation is paid, \$20,000 as a sinking fund for the C debentures in Canadian or Provincial securities, or in such stock itself, and a certificate signed by himself and the Mayor must be submitted to the Council at its March meeting that he has done this. The auditor must also certify under oath whether this has been done or not. Failing in this duty, the Treasurer forfeits \$2,000. The Corporation must retain an amount of stock and debentures equal to the bonds and debentures out, issued under previous Acts and forming the debt of the city. It may redeem them with proceeds of new stock, &c., or exchange the latter for them. The sums on hand to form sinking funds for past debt to be used for redemption of so much debt, and hereafter discontinued. In proceedings to expropriate under secs. 11 and 12 of 29 and 30 Vic. c. 57, the commissioners shall first determine who are the parties interested, and give notice during 10 days in 2 English and 2 French papers, such parties to file oppositions within 3 days after last publication of notice. Certificates for tavern licenses are hereafter to be confirmed or rejected by a Board composed of the chairmen of standing committees, and not to go before the whole Council. They are to be applied for before the 15th March, and disposed of before the 15th April, and a list of applications granted are forthwith thereafter to be published. Hereafter proceedings in the Recorder's Court need not be enregistered at length, unless requested by the defendant, but simple enrolment shall be sufficient. In cases of drunkenness the depositions need not be taken in writing. A loan of \$250,000 is authorized to enable the Corporation to build a new City Hall, to be raised on 7 p. c. debentures, payable in 25 years, with special security upon the property. The same regulations as to sinking fund, registration, &c., apply as to consols. In the absence of a returning officer from a municipal election, the City Clerk may appoint a member of the Council to take his place. The provision of 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 60, sec. 27, as to paving streets with dressed stone, &c., is extended to any other kind of paving the Council may desire to use. When buildings are set back from the line of a street the corporation is only bound to carry the water pipes up to that line. A by-law may be passed prohibiting the keeping of pigs within the city, under a penalty of \$20 or imprisonment for 2 months.

Cap. 38—Incorporates the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal and merges the Church Society in it, transferring all the rights and property of the Society to it.

Cap. 39—Amends the Montreal City Passenger Railway Act. Obstructing traffic on the track is punishable by a penalty of \$20. Damaging, displacing or interfering with switches or rails, or injuring property of the company, \$50, besides damages. An employee infringing any by-law, resolution or regulation, may be fined \$40. Proceeding to be taken before a J. P. Penalty to go half to Crown and half to informer, unless he be an officer of the company, when all goes to Crown. Company may impose penalties not exceeding 30 days' pay on its employees, and stop them out of wages. Any person intoxicated or misbehaving in cars may be expelled. The company is entitled to one month's notice of any claim before being sued.

Cap. 40—Incorporates "La Societe de Construction Canadienne de Montreal" as a Permanent Building Society, with all the rights, powers and privileges accorded to such societies by cap. 69 of the Con. Stat. L. C. The shares may be made permanent or continue temporary. It may invest its surplus funds in bank stock, public security or private loans, and may take collateral security.

Cap. 41—Incorporates the Montreal Building Association, with a capital stock of \$200,000, with power of increase to \$1,000,000. It has power to acquire, hold and convey real estate, build, lease and sell houses, and lend money on mortgages of real estate or provincial government bonds or other securities or stock of chartered banks. In shareholder's meetings, one vote is given for one share, two for two or three, and one more for each two additional shares up to thirteen; and one more for every three additional shares up to nineteen—ten votes for twenty shares, and one for every five additional shares; no person to hold proxies for more than one hundred shares. There are to be seven Directors (holders of twenty shares each) elected annually; three a quorum. In case of the sale of a building by the Association, it may be leased to the purchaser for the period of time within which he is to pay the purchase money; but such lease or possession under it, although it contains a promise of sale, shall transfer no right of property and create no hypothecation until all the payments are made and conditions complied with. Then the possession becomes such as that of any holder under *promesse de vente*. Whenever such purchaser and leaser is three months in arrears for his instalments, the Association may retake possession, returning or tendering any balance of purchase money paid after deducting 10 per cent. on purchase money unpaid as rent, 10 per cent. on the sum paid, as forfeit, the cost of tender, expense of repairs rendered necessary by his occupation, and taxes, and charges accrued thereon and unpaid. But if the annual instalments are less than 10 per cent., then the amount of such instalment paid shall be retained as rent. If the party do not vacate the premises within ten days after this service of notice or tender, he may be ejected under article 887 *et seq.* of the Civil Code. Tender is to be held sufficient if *bona fide*, although not the exact amount, power to recover the deficiency or surplus being given to the purchaser or the Association. If the sum received by the Association be insufficient to meet these charges it has the usual recourse and lien of a lessor upon the goods of the holder. The Directors may at any time dissolve the Association with the consent of the shareholders. It cannot begin operations until \$15,000 has been paid up, and charter lapses if they are not begun in five years.

Cap. 42—Incorporates the Montreal Manufacturing Company with power to carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in wares and fabrics produced from leather or other materials,—with power to hold real estate to the extent of \$5,000 annual value. Chief place of business at Montreal or Quebec. Capital stock, \$30,000, with power to increase to \$200,000; not to begin operations till \$30,000 is subscribed and \$15,000 paid up. Books only to be inspected by Directors, except by order of the Court.

Cap. 43—Incorporates the Montreal Caledonia Curling Club, with power to hold property to be used for corporate purposes.

Cap. 44—Incorporates "La Societe de Commis Marchands de Montreal," with power to hold property necessary for the use of the corporation.

Cap. 45—Amends the Act incorporating the Massawippi Valley Railroad Company, granting power to build a branch to Rock Island. The Directors may construct the main line from the place of junction of this branch to Hatley by such route as they deem best, not being compelled to go to the "Benson place." The council of any local municipality not having already contributed may subscribe and pay over as bonus any sum not exceeding \$10,000 to the Company, the by-law being approved by the rate payers. Present Directors continue in office till next annual meeting, and powers of Company declared not to have lapsed, and not to lapse if the railway be commenced within two years and completed within five years of passing of this Act.

Cap. 46—Incorporates the Chambly Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company, with power to hold real estate of the annual value of \$100,000. They may acquire property, erect a dam and hydraulic works, using the waters and portion of the bed of the river Richelieu between the Seignories of Chambly, west and east, above and near the Yule bridge. May sell and lease water power, and may construct stores, warehouses, &c., "and also railways for the purpose of connecting the property to be acquired and held by them under this Act with any existing railway and with any navigable water, at such points respectively as the Directors may consider most convenient for the purposes of the said Company,—such railways to be run either by horse or steam power as may be found most expedient." Capital, \$1,000,000; shares, \$40 each. Directors must hold twenty-five each. After the whole of the original stock has been paid up, the capital may be increased to any amount deemed necessary by the Directors with the sanction of two-thirds of the Company, the by-law to be filed with the Provincial Secretary. Within six months thereafter, the Directors first giving notice in the *Official Gazette*, may issue such stock. Rights and privileges under this charter forfeited by three years non-user. Works may be begun when \$400,000 have been subscribed and \$40,000 paid up.

Cap. 47—Incorporates the Canada Marine Insurance Co., with power to effect inland navigation and marine insurance, within the Province, on vessels and cargoes and timber, against risks by fire as well as of navigation. May hold real estate of \$5,000 annual value, and other such property for five years, if mortgaged to them or taken in satisfaction of a debt. May invest their moneys in loans on public or landed securities and purchase of public securities and bank stock; capital \$2,000,000, with power of increase to \$4,000,000. Board to consist of five directors, holding ten shares of \$100 each.

Cap. 48—The Rockland Slate Co., heretofore incorporated by letters patent, having allotted stock below par, and sold it also below par for purchase of property, in ignorance of the law, the allotments and transfers are allowed and declared valid, and authority given to allot the remaining shares of the nominal value of \$5 each at prices not less than \$3 each. Rights of existing creditors are saved. Co. is recognised as a Mining Co., and cap. 64 Con. Stat. L. C. is declared to apply to it.

Cap. 49—Amends the act of incorporation of the town of St. Johns, dividing it into four wards. At the first election after 1st January, 1869, the four retiring Councillors shall be replaced by four, one of whom is resident in each ward; and the same in 1870, and thereafter each ward shall at all times be represented by two councillors. Residence of three months is required. Taxes must have been paid before the 1st January to entitle a rate-payer to vote. Taxes on dogs increased to \$2.

Cap. 50—Incorporates the "St. Jean Baptiste Society of the Town of St. Johns," with power to hold real estate of the annual value of \$2,000.

Cap. 51—Amends the Act incorporating "The St. Joseph's Union of St. Jean d'Iberville," declaring that the pensions and allowances of the Society to widows and sick members cannot be alienated or transferred.

Cap. 52—Amends the Acts incorporating Levis, by giving further authority to the Council for the apportionment of road work, for regulating slaughter-houses, and the storage of petroleum and other

inflammable substances; to require any one doing any kind of business to take out a license therefor, and to make regulations for the protection of the ice-bridge, and to prevent any person from breaking or injuring the ice while forming it, between the mouth of the Chaudiere and Indian Cove, under a penalty of \$800, or imprisonment for three months in default; also to regulate the formation of roads upon the ice.

Cap. 53—Incorporates the "Union St. Pierre du Village Blainville de Levis," to hold property to the annual value of \$2,000. Its grants or allowances to widows or sick not to be liable to seizure.

Cap. 54—Incorporates "L'Union St. Joseph a St. Sauveur de Quebec" with the same powers.

Cap. 55—Authorizes the ministers of the congregation at Hull calling themselves the "Catholic Apostolic Church," upon taking the oath of allegiance and presenting a certificate of ordination before a J. P., to keep registers of marriages, baptisms and burials, and the Act is to apply to registers already kept.

Cap. 56—Authorizes the Grey Nuns at Montreal to acquire additional property, to the annual value of \$8,000. They may sell all their present real estate and reinvest the proceeds in real estate. An annual report to be made to Government of the property held.

Cap. 57—Provides that the notarial minutes, documents, &c., of the late Theodore Doucet, of Montreal, N. P., may remain in the hands of his son Theodore Doucet, N. P., for ten years, and copies granted by his said son shall be authentic, as if signed by the Prothonotary; half the fees to be paid over to the widow, or, if she die, to the other heirs of the late Mr. Doucet, and such per centage of the other half to the Provincial Treasury as the L. G. in C. may order.

Cap. 58—Authorizes the Curator to the vacant estate of the late John Coffin to sell the capitals of any or all of the constituted rents due to said estate, and execute deeds of assignment thereof; and to compound with debtors of such rents. Curator to be discharged when he has accounted thereof.

Cap. 59—Authorizes the Montreal Board of Notaries to admit Norbert Damase Daniel Bessette, of Richelieu, in the County of Rouville, to practice as a Notary after examination.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Session Begun 13th February and Prorogued 23rd March, 1868.

RECEIVER GENERAL.

Cap. 1—The Provincial Secretary is made Receiver General, with power to receive and deposit all public moneys. He is to give a bond of \$20,000, with two sureties of \$10,000 each. The L. G. in C. is to direct how amounts are to be kept. The Secretary is to receive no salary as R. G.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Cap. 2—Determines the fees to be received by Sheriffs for holding election. For services, \$40; for lists of voters, 10 cts. per fol.; each poll book, 75 cts.; each constable (not more than two at each polling place), \$1.50; each presiding officer, \$6 and 10 cts. per mile mileage, to be only counted one way; each poll or sheriff's clerk, \$4, and mileage for posting notices, as above; extra expenses in Co. of Charlotte for Island of Grand Manan not to exceed \$20; for printing and polling booths, any reasonable sum actually paid.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

Cap. 3—Amends the Act 26 Vic., cap 23, which reduced the term of study of students who have taken a B. A. in Great Britain, or British Colonies, or the United States, to three years, by extending the privilege to graduates of Irish Universities.

JURISDICTION OF J. P. IN CIVIL SUITS.

Cap. 4—Amends cap. 137, Title 37 of Revised Statutes. No J. P. can hold a court to try a civil cause unless plaintiff or defendant resides in the parish in which he does. Neither plaintiff nor defendant giving evidence in his own behalf is to receive fee as witness, unless J. P. holds him to be a material witness. No constable to act as agent or attorney of either party. Each party may challenge one juror peremptorily, and if thus those in attendance be reduced to less than three, bystanders may be called upon to supply the deficiency. This not to limit jurisdiction of Police Magistrate of Portland, under 28 Vic., cap. 3.

POLLING PLACES—ST. JOHN.

Cap. 5—Divides the Parish of Lancaster into three polling places. Non-resident electors for the County of St. John must vote at No. 3, unless at an election held before the new lists are made out.

COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF REVENUE.

Cap. 6—All public moneys to be paid into a bank, designated by the L. G. in C., to the credit of the R. G., or to the R. G., and by him so deposited. The L. G. in C. to prescribe the time and methods of accounting for and paying over public moneys by revenue officers. Moneys to be drawn out by warrant or cheque of the Lieut. Governor, signed by the R. G., and countersigned by the Auditor General, who shall endorse on it a mem. of the legislative authority for the payment; except in case of accident or sudden and unforeseen emergency, when L. G. in C. may issue an order for a special warrant. Penalty of \$100 imposed for neglect or refusal of officer or corporation to account for public moneys at the proper time. Whenever the R. G. has reason to believe that any person or corporation holds public moneys unaccounted for, he may call upon them to account for and pay over the same within 30 to 60 days; service of notice to be made by sheriff or deputy. On failure to comply with notice, the R. G. or Auditor General may state an account between the Crown and such party, and deliver it to the Attorney General as basis for proceedings for recovery of the amount, or obtain account. Same proceedings to be taken in case of insufficient vouchers or none. Whenever the books of any revenue officer shew a balance unaccounted for against him, a judge or court may, upon a simple affidavit of an officer authorized to take proceedings, issue a writ to seize and sell the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of such defaulter, and the sheriff or deputy shall execute such writs and levy the amount. If any person have received public money to be applied to any specific purpose, and has not applied it, or if he have ceased to have authority to apply it, the R. G. may recover it in the usual course, meantime applying other moneys to such purpose. All books, accounts, papers, &c., respecting public moneys in the hands of any officer or person belong to the Crown, however acquired by such person.

SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Cap. 7—Provides for the survey of wild lands selected for settlement in 100 acres lots and construction of roads to and through them; enacts that they shall be reserved for actual settlers, and be granted in single lots to any emigrant or other settler of eighteen or over who owns no other land in the Province, on the following terms:—The payment of \$20 in advance or doing road and bridge work for three years to the extent of \$10 per annum; commencement to improve the lot so soon as he occupies it; and within two years building a house at least 16 by 20 feet, and clearing two acres of land; continuing to reside for three years and clearing and cultivating ten acres. He may absent himself from such land from time to time to procure subsistence for his family. After performing two years settlement duty he may himself cut and haul the timber on the lot, but cannot dispose of the standing timber till he has received the patent. Any settler upon a lot of 100 acres who has already fulfilled these conditions may receive a remittance of any sum due to the Crown for it.

LEGALIZING CERTAIN DEEDS.

Cap. 8—Acknowledgements of deeds for registry made before Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas since the passing of 30th Vic., cap. 10, are declared legal. They may be made hereafter before County Court Judges, Notaries Public or Deputy Registrars.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—ST. JOHN.

Cap. 9—Provides that no person shall vote in a municipal election for the city of St. John unless he has, at least seven days before, paid all his taxes; the receivers of taxes to strike the names of those not paying out of the lists before the day of election. Tax receipts hereafter not to be produced. The names of persons exempt from taxes to be retained. No person omitted shall be put upon the list by the Common Clerk without such receipt of payment seven days before election.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK AID TO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cap. 10—Gives a mortgage upon the property of the Woodstock Railway Company in favour of the town for a loan of \$20,000, with a right to seize and sell or take possession of the road in default of payment. In case of lease of the railway an amount equal to the interest on the loan and 1 per cent. more is to be made payable to the town, and no lease for more than three years is to be valid without the consent of the town.

SUPPLY.

Cap. 11—Is a Supply Bill, granting for various services \$63,486.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Cap. 12—Grants \$169,500 for the repairs of the great and bye-roads of the Province and for bridges, and repairs and maintenance of public buildings and for steam navigation. This sum is to be expended under direction of the Board of Works, by Supervisors or Commissioners appointed for that purpose, except in York, Carleton and Sunbury, in which the county municipalities appoint Commissioners, but take bonds from them in favour of the Crown, and account, in their turn, to the government. No person who has been a defaulter respecting any public money can be elected Commissioner for a bye-road—the Lieut.-Governor to appoint in case of failure to elect eligible person or vacancy by death. Commissioners are allowed 5 per cent. on the sums expended by them. Money is all to be expended before 1st September, except for completion of bridge or removal of obstructions. When practicable, all jobs on roads to be divided into allotments and let after ten days' notice by public competition. Where that is not to be obtained, work may be done by day laborers to the extent of one-fourth of the grant allotted. Commissioners may, in destitute settlements, furnish seed grain to settlers, to be paid for in work on bye-roads. Commissioners to give bonds, and furnish receipts and vouchers and an account under oath for all moneys received and expended by them before 1st December.

COUNTY COURTS.

Cap. 13—Amends the County Courts Act. Minors may sue in these courts for wages due to them. Affidavits to be used therein may be taken before a County Court Judge, or Judge or Commissioner of the Supreme Court. A Judge may order any prisoner, except on a civil process, to be brought before him as a witness, and the Sheriff or other officer bringing him is justified by such order, and may adduce it as evidence under a plea of general issue if prosecuted. Except where it is intended to hold defendant to bail, or in replevin, all personal actions are to be commenced by writ of summons. Form of *capias* is provided. Affidavits for process holding persons to bail may be made out of the Province by Commissioners of the Supreme Court. The Sheriff or his deputy must endorse on the writ of summons the time of its delivery to him. If not served within fifteen days, plaintiff may receive it back and charge Sheriff's fees for service by private person. No summons or copies to be in force for more than two months. A *capias* and copies for each defendant to be delivered to the Sheriff or deputy, and the plaintiff may order service on one or more of the defendants to be made as if of summons, without arrest. A County Court Judge may order a render of defendant in discharge of bail to gaol of any County. Judgment may be entered by successful party on a verdict of non-suit within ten days, and execution issue thereon, unless Judge holds that the ends of justice require a stay of judgment. If an action be brought in County Court over which it has no jurisdiction, proceedings to execution for costs may be had as upon non-suit. Jurisdiction is given in cases of replevin up to \$200 (where title to land is not brought in question). Proceedings as in Supreme Court. Costs as in Inferior Court of Common Pleas. Where, for any reason, the Judge of a County cannot sit in a suit or feels it expedient not to do so, he may call any other County Judge to take his place. The County Court Judges or any three of them, may frame rules of procedure, subject to the sanction or disapproval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Contempt of Court may be punished by fine up to \$50, or imprisonment for one month, or both. An attachment for costs accrued in any matter of review is authorized. The times of holding County Courts in Sunbury, Restigouche, Gloucester, and Charlotte, are altered. The County Courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in trial of all offences not capital. All laws enacted for latter to apply to former, except that no Grand Jury may be summoned for a County Court unless upon order of the Judge of such Court. Examinations and recognizances to be transmitted to Clerk of County Court. County Court Judges may admit to bail in all cases but those of capital offences. Appeals from convictions of J. P. given.

SURVEY AND EXPORT OF LUMBER.

Cap. 14—Provides that every surveyor of lumber shall keep a record of the marks upon it, and give to the owner when required an account of the dimensions and marks of the several pieces.

Cap. 15—Repeals sec. 5 of cap. 15, Tit. III. of the Revised Statutes, and imposes a duty on

Haematac and Jumper knees shipped,—on each knee 6 to 7 in., 20 cts. ; on each 7 in., 35 cts. ; over 7 in., 40 cts. ; under 6 in., free of duty.

INSOLVENT CONFINED DEBTORS.

Cap. 16.—Amends cap. 124, Tit. XXXIV., of the Revised Statutes. Any debtor in gaol or on the limits may apply to a County Court Judge for his discharge, who may grant an order, on which the Sheriff or Gaoler brings him up for examination. Seven days notice to be given to the detaining creditor. If it appear on such examination that the debtor has no property or estate except that mentioned in the 15th section of the above cited Act, and a homestead exempt by law ; and that since he was served with the first process in the suit he had not directly or indirectly transferred any property, real or personal, intending to defraud the person at whose suit he is confined, or given any undue preference, he shall be discharged from confinement. If the creditor, or any person on his behalf, make affidavit that he has reason to believe that the debtor has not made a full disclosure, an adjournment may be granted for further examination for not less than seven nor more than fourteen days. Two commissioners may be appointed in each county to discharge the duties of the Judge in this respect. Inconsistent enactments are repealed.

YORK SITTINGS OF CIRCUIT COURTS OF COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Cap. 17.—Provides that the sittings for York shall be held on the second Tuesday of May and last Tuesday in October in each year, instead of the second Tuesday in January and fourth Tuesday in June.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EQUITY.

Cap. 18.—Any trustee, executor or administrator, may, without the institution of a suit, apply by petition to any Judge of the Supreme Court in Equity or by a summons upon a written statement to any such Judge in chambers, for advice respecting the execution of his trust, &c. ; and such advice shall discharge such trustee, &c., from accountability for any action taken thereupon, unless he has misrepresented or concealed facts. Costs in discretion of the Judge.

ACTIONS AGAINST OFFICIALS.

Cap. 19.—The provisions of cap. 36 of the Revised Statutes, respecting actions against public officers, &c., are extended to all officers of municipalities and commissioners of highways in performance of their functions. One month's notice of action shall in all cases be given, when notice is required.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Cap. 20.—Amends the law on this subject. Citations may be served on the parties out of the Province as well as in. Affidavits to be used in the Divorce Court may be taken by any one in or out of the Province authorized to take affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court. If a party fail to appear when summoned, proceedings may be had in default, without issue of the writ *de contumace capiendo*.

COURT IN SUNBURY.

Cap. 21.—Provides that the Circuit Court for Sunbury shall be held on the 1st Tuesday in July, instead of 2nd in January.

SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 22.—Declares that the 37th section of 30 Vic., cap. 10 does not apply to the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, as respects the holding of such sessions, or the time.

Cap. 23.—The Sessions of the Peace shall be held in Queen's County on the 3rd Tuesdays in January and June, instead of as heretofore, and those are the only such sessions to be held there.

CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND CIRCUITS.

Cap. 24.—The above offices are abolished, and the Lieut. Governor authorized to appoint an officer in each county or city and county to perform their duties, receiving the same fees. In all cases tried, but not finally decided at the time of passing the Act, the *Postea*s to be entered by the present clerk. Act to come into operation on 1st May, 1868.

EXEMPTION OF HOMESTEADS.

Cap. 25.—Exempts the homestead of each head of a family, not exceeding in value \$600, from seizure and sale for a debt or cause of action accrued after passing of Act. If the homestead exceed that value, a property of that amount may be set apart from it when seized and about to be sold ; appraisers being called in for the purpose ; and the proceedings had respecting it to be returned with the writ. Exemption can only be levied by wife joining husband in the deed, or on obtaining leave of Judge of Probate if there be minor children. If the property cannot be conveniently divided, then the Sheriff or officer, shall call on the debtor to pay over the balance of the value thereof as so appraised over and above the \$600, which shall be a discharge of the writ. If he do not so pay within the time allowed for the sale of real estate on execution, the sale is proceeded with, and out of the proceeds \$600 is paid back to debtor, or oldest adult representative, if wife consents ; if not, it is deposited in savings or other bank, to be drawn out on joint cheque or order. If not more than \$600 is bid, the sale is not to be proceeded with, the debtor retaining the property. Such property can only be alienated with consent of the wife, if living. Property fraudulently purchased while a person is insolvent cannot be so exempted. Costs of execution of the writ may not be taken out of proceeds of or levied upon such homestead. Appraisers wilfully and fraudulently breaking their oath to appraise justly are guilty of felony, and liable to punishment for perjury.

VENIRE TO CORONERS AND PAY OF JURORS.

Cap. 26.—Whenever the Sheriff is of kin to either party in a suit, or interested in it, the *venire* for a jury shall issue to a Coroner. Special jurors to receive the same pay and allowances as petit jurors.

CORONERS FOR ST. JOHN.

Cap. 27.—The Lieut. Governor may appoint as many Coroners for the city and county of St. John as he deems necessary, not exceeding two for the city and one for each parish.

GAOL LIMIT BONDS.

Cap. 28.—Any gaol limit bond taken for or on behalf of any person for non-payment of rates or taxes may be assigned to the collector for the parish, and sued upon by him if forfeited.

Cap. 29.—The Act of 30 Vic., relating to gaol limits, is repealed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Cap. 30.—The number of Councillors is hereafter to be eighteen. The Lieut. Governor may appoint persons to fill vacancies and to keep up that number. To be eligible a person must be 25

years of age, a subject of Her Majesty by Birth, or naturalized under an Act of Great Britain or of one of the Provinces forming the Dominion. He must hold \$2,400 in real estate, and must be resident within the Province. His place becomes vacant by resignation, absence during two sessions without leave from the Lieut. Governor, taking the oath of allegiance to, or becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign State or Power, insolvency, or becoming a public defaulter, being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime, and ceasing to reside or hold the property qualification. Questions of qualification of a Councillor to be heard and determined by the Council itself. The Council is to choose its own President, and, in case of his temporary absence, may choose a President *pro tempore*. Eight members necessary for a quorum, unless the Legislature otherwise determine. Before taking his seat, a member must take the oath of allegiance and make a declaration of qualification.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 31—Amends the Act authorizing the Council of the city of Fredericton to contract a loan and grant money in aid of the Fredericton Branch Railway. Debentures may be issued bearing as high a rate of interest as 8 per cent. City Council may issue \$10,000 of the loan on the 1st April, 1868, taking security for the grading of five miles or repayment; and the balance of the \$40,000 on such security and at such times as they deem best. The debentures and interest coupons to be a first charge upon the revenues of the city.

Cap. 32—Grants the City Council power to allow the Railway Company to lay its track through and along certain streets, and take possession of and occupy certain property of the city. The wharf to be constructed by it at the foot of Westmoreland or near to the foot of Sunbury street only to be used for railway purposes, and no tolls or top wharfage to be charged for vessels lying and loading or unloading thereat. Also to grant power to lay a track from Salamanca crossing the Fredericton and St. John road at Esle's bridge, thence along the St. John to Westmoreland street.

Cap. 33—Incorporates the Fredericton Hotel Company, with a capital of \$10,000 divided into 500 shares. Operations to be commenced when 100 shares are subscribed. Five directors to be chosen annually. Each share to have a vote and proxies allowed. Shares are forfeited for non-payment of calls, and to be sold by auction. Balance of proceeds, however, after paying cost of selling, calls due, and interest, to be refunded to the former shareholder. No recourse is given to creditors of the Company against the property of individual shareholders, even for arrears of calls or assessments.

Cap. 34—Continues the several Acts providing for the support of the police of St. John.

Cap. 35—Amends an Act empowering the J. P. for Kings County to sell school lands in Springfield. Repeals the 2nd section of 25 Vic., cap. 57. The L. G. in C. may appoint three arbitrators to decide upon claims against such J. P. for improvements on the land sold. The purchaser to pay such award as they make to the J. P., who shall hand it over to the party entitled to receive it.

Cap. 36—Amends the law respecting municipal assessments in St. John. Any person carrying on any business or having any office or place of business, or any occupation, employment or profession, in St. John is, for the purposes of assessment, an inhabitant thereof. The principal place of business of a company or corporation in St. John constitutes it an inhabitant there. Foreign companies doing business there are to be assessed on the revenue derived from its business there, which the agent or manager must state under oath. If he fail to do so, the assessors may assess to the best of their judgment, and their decision is final. The manager or agent is responsible for the assessments. No shareholder is to be assessed on his stock or shares in a company. Taxes are a special lien for two years upon real estate. They may be recovered either from the owner or occupier, the tenant being first served with notice; and claims for taxes having precedence over all other liens on goods and chattels, &c. Certain errors in the assessment rolls may be corrected by the assessors at any time before a new one is levied. Executions issued by the Receiver of Taxes under the Act of the 29th Vic. shall run to any part of the County of St. John as well as the city. The assessors are to search the registry of shipping and public departments where bonds and other public securities are registered for information, and pay the necessary fees. Assessment is not to be levied on freight or earnings of any steamer or other vessel entering or clearing the port.

Cap. 37—Incorporates the "Carleton (St. John) Shipwright's Shipbuilding and Trading Company," for the purpose of building ships or vessels, and freighting, chartering or trading with or selling the same," &c. Permanent capital, \$400,000, in shares of \$10. An accumulation capital to be formed of 5 per cent. of the first cost of each vessel after paying debts of Company, but before any dividend; to be used for charges or losses on such vessel and building others to replace her. To hold real estate worth \$12,000. There are to be seven Directors, of whom one shall be President; four, including him, to be elected each year; qualification, five shares, 25 per cent. paid up. One share gives a vote, and three more a second vote. No person to have more than two. Proxies in the hands of shareholders allowed. Shares may be issued to be paid for by monthly instalments; but no person shall hold more than two, until he has paid up something on them. Shares may be forfeited and sold, and the amount appropriated to a reserve fund. Operations not to commence till \$4,000 are subscribed and \$1,000 paid up, and certificate thereof lodged with the Provincial Secretary. No Director, except the President, to receive any salary or allowances.

Cap. 38—Authorizes the Rev. Edgar Lowell Foster, Congregationalist Minister at St. Stephen, after taking the oath of allegiance, to solemnize marriages.

Cap. 39—Authorizes George McLeod and James Cameron to erect booms across and along the shores of the River Richibouguacacis, near mills owned by them, to enable them to sort the lumber passing down and retain their own. The sorting to be done every day, except Sunday, while timber is passing down, and timber not theirs allowed to go on. Any person owning such timber may recover damages for any neglect or unreasonable delay. Wilfully to damage the booms or piers to be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years.

Cap. 40—Amends the Act authorizing the Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, to sell certain lands in the city; and authorizes the Commissioners to raise \$3,000 on security of the new church and lands, and to sell the pews not allocated under the previous Act, and devote the proceeds to the repayment of this loan.

Cap. 41—Authorizes the General Sessions of the Peace for Queen's County to raise a loan, not exceeding \$6,000, upon debentures, for the erection of a new gaol. Interest not to exceed 6 per cent. Debentures and coupons to be payable to lender or bearer, and negotiable like promissory notes. Sessions may levy a rate not exceeding \$2,000 per annum to pay off the interest and principal of loan.

Cap. 42—Authorizes the Sessions for Charlotte County to raise a sum of \$1,000 to procure and transmit to the Government of Canada information respecting the frontier route of the Intercolonial

railway; and \$250 to aid the survey of a branch line from the St. Andrew's Railway to Houlton, in the State of Maine, and to levy an assessment therefor.

AID TO RAILWAYS.

Cap. 43—Amends the Act relating to aid to railways. When any railway shall not exceed 25 miles in length, the government may pay over \$12,500 for every \$50,000 expended by the Company, under conditions prescribed by the provisions of the law.

SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Cap. 44—Abolishes the office of Solicitor General.

SEWERS.

Cap. 45—Amends cap. 69, Tit. X., of the Revised Statutes, repealing the third section referring to Sackville Parish, and ordering the proprietors of Marsh to meet at or near the residence of Wm. Kinnear.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

Cap. 46—Repeals cap. 62, Tit. VIII., sec. 2 Rev. Stat., and provides that the owner of any sheep or lamb maimed or killed may recover damage from the owner of the dog doing the mischief; if of \$20 or under, before a J. P.; if over, before any competent court, with costs.

ELECTIONS TO PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 47—Provides that in every election in Gloucester for the Provincial Assembly, the poll, if demanded, shall be held on the first Monday after the day of nomination; the nomination day to be at least 3 and not more than 6 days before.

Cap. 48—Alters the polling places for the parishes of Derby and Nelson in Northumberland.

Cap. 49—Establishes an additional polling place in the parish of Bandon in Gloucester.

Cap. 50—Establishes an additional polling place in the parish of Westfield in King's.

Cap. 51—Establishes an additional polling place in Charlotte for inhabitants of parts of Lepreau and Pennfield, to be called the Clarendon district.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 52—Authorizes the Commissioners of Highways in Hampton, in King's Co., to establish certain roads, known as St. James street, St. Andrew's street, Brunswick street, Albert street, Victoria street and Elm street, in the village of Hampton, although laid out less than 4 rods wide.

Cap. 53—Incorporates, as the St. Andrew's Steamboat Wharf Co., certain persons who have erected a steamboat wharf at the foot of St. Patrick street, St. Andrew's, with power to keep up and extend the same and erect warehouses, &c., thereon, and collect tolls for the use thereof. Capital stock, \$6,500, in \$10 shares, with power to increase to \$10,000. 7 Directors to be elected annually. Calls not oftener than 30 days and not to exceed 25 p. c. each. The stock of any shareholder in arrears may be sold by auction. If it sell for less than the amount due, he is still liable to the Co. for the balance, and shall receive the balance if it sell for more, including interest, costs, &c.

Cap. 54—Incorporates the Fredericton Bridge Co., with power to erect a bridge across the St. John, at or near Fredericton. The capital stock to be \$200,000, in shares of \$25, with power to increase to \$300,000. 3 p. c. to be paid on his stock before a shareholder can vote. Liability is limited to the joint stock and property of the Co. Powers given to enter upon any lands necessary for survey and to use those adjacent for deposit of materials, &c. If proprietor or occupier and Co. cannot agree upon compensation for lands taken or damage done, it is to be settled by 3 arbitrators, one chosen by the Co., one by the proprietor or occupier, they to choose the third; or if they fail to do so he shall be chosen by the L. G. in C. If the owner or occupier decline to join in arbitration, then, on application, a judge of the Superior Court shall issue an order to the sheriff or coroner or some other party (if they are interested,) who shall empanel a jury of 5 to assess the damages, whose verdict or award shall be final. Maximum tolls—for a foot passenger, 5 cents; horse or ass, &c., 20 cents; one horse carriage, 40 cents; 10 cents for each extra horse or other draught animal; for each person more than one in carriage, 5 cents; neat cattle, 8 cents; sheep, calves, hogs, 2 cents. For driving over bridge faster than a walk, the penalty is \$4; evading payment of toll, \$10; damaging bridge or works, a misdemeanor, with imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or \$200 fine. The Provincial Government to have the right at any time to assume the bridge as a public work. Charter lapses if bridge be not built in 3 years.

Cap. 55—Continues the several Acts relating to the Maduxnakik Boom Co. until 1st May, 1880.

Cap. 56—Provides for the winding up of the affairs of the Central Bank of New Brunswick. Notice that all claims are to be brought in for adjustment within twelve months is to be given in the *Royal Gazette*. After the expiry of that time and the payment of all notes or bills or other just and legal claims so presented, the President and Directors may distribute the remaining assets *pro rata* among the shareholders, and thereupon the charter shall be considered repealed, and the liability of the shareholders cease, except as regards payment of bills or notes issued by it, which continues till 23rd March, 1870.

Cap. 57—Extends the time allowed to the Company for commencing the Albert Railway to the 23rd March, 1870, and for its completion to three years from that date.

Cap. 58—Allows the Kent Sessions of the Peace to make a rate on the Parish of Richibucto not exceeding \$1,200 to build a wharf at the county ground in front of the Custom House, and erect a warehouse thereon, rate to be payable half in each of two years.

Cap. 59—Incorporates the Woodstock Manufacturing Company with powers to manufacture flour and meal, or anything else that may be manufactured from wool, cotton, wood, grain, leather, India rubber, gutta percha or other materials. To hold real estate necessary for its operations. Capital stock, \$40,000, with power of increase to \$200,000; shares \$10 each. Five Directors to be elected annually, proprietors of twenty shares each. Each share to give a vote. Shares on which calls remain six weeks unpaid may be forfeited and sold, the defaulting shareholder being liable to make good any deficiency of the proceeds, to satisfy the amount of the unpaid calls. The town of Woodstock and County of Carleton may exempt the Company's property from assessments for ten years, or commute them for a fixed sum.

Cap. 60—Amends the Act incorporating the St. John Trades Co-Operative Association. The minimum stock may be \$1,000, and as soon as that is subscribed the Association may be organized. Twenty-five members to be a quorum.

Cap. 61—Provides that two Commissioners may be appointed by the L. G. in C. to act with two appointed in Nova Scotia as a board to regulate the drainage of the unclaimed bogs, marshes, swamps and lakes adjacent to the river Missiguash on both sides of the boundary between the two

Provinces. A majority of such board to form a quorum, and to have all powers conferred under cap. 67 of the Revised Statutes. (See Nova Scotia Statutes, cap. 11.)

Cap. 62—Renders perpetual the Act of the 27th Vic., relating to the City Court of St. John.

Cap. 63—Incorporates the College of St. Joseph, in Westmoreland, the first Board of Governors consisting of the R. C. Bishop, five R. C. missionaries, and two laymen, to hold property of the annual value of \$1,000. Whenever it shall have a faculty consisting of a president and two or more professors, and 10 or more matriculated students, it may confer the degrees of bachelor, master and doctor in the several arts and faculties.

Cap. 64—Provides that the French inhabitants of the Parish of Shediac shall elect three assessors and one collector for poor rate purposes; to have entire charge of the French poor in said parish. The County Sessions may order a separate assessment upon the French inhabitants of the parish for the French paupers; and such inhabitants shall be liable for no other or further poor rate.

Cap. 65—Revives and amends the Act 15 Vic., cap. 76, for the incorporation of the Magaguadavic Railway Co., continuing it in force till 1st January 1878, and giving power to the Co. to increase its capital stock to £200,000, in shares of £10 each.

Cap. 66—Authorizes a boom to be thrown across the Winder stream, a branch of the Magaguadavic River, at some convenient spot upon the lands of Thosot Goss.

Cap. 67—Amends the Acts relating to the alms-house and workhouse for the parish and town of Woodstock. The Board of Supervision are to appoint the Commissioners annually on or before the 2nd Tuesday of January, but Commissioners of preceding year shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The Board may pay the Commissioners for their services, and also any contingent expenses caused by the performance of the duties of such Board, adding the amounts to the assessment made under said Acts. The Board may at any time remove the Commissioners or any of them, the Commissioners being subject to its control and authority in reference to their duties under said Acts. They shall enter into no contract for more than \$40, or lease or agree to lease any property without the concurrence of the Board. It may make rules and regulations for the guidance of the Commissioners.

Cap. 68—Authorizes the electors of the parishes in Carleton, at the time they elect their Councilors, to decide whether they shall receive remuneration for their services. If they decide affirmatively the Councilors may receive a sum not exceeding \$1.50 per day.

Cap. 69—Permits J. P. for the County of Charlotte to be appointed firewards for St. Andrews.

Cap. 70—Amends an Act authorizing the lease of certain lands in the Parish of St. Andrews, by repealing the provision directing the proceeds to be applied towards the support of the poor, and permitting their appropriation generally for the benefit of the inhabitants.

Cap. 71—Incorporates the Albert Skating Club, of Hillsborough, with power to hold such real estate as it may require. Capital stock \$1,000, in shares of \$5, with power to increase to \$2,000.

Cap. 72—Amends the Act incorporating the Fredericton Skating Club, permitting them to organize, notwithstanding failure to call the first meeting as prescribed in charter. Capital to be \$6,000, in \$10 shares. New provisional directors are named.

NOVA SCOTIA.

GOLD AND COAL MINES.

Cap. 1—Amends cap. 25 Revised Statutes relating to Gold and Coal Mines. It reserves rights of owners of soil in areas under mining leases from Crown, and provides for notice to owners to arbitrate damage sustained. It is necessary to show reasonable efforts to make personal service, or knowledge by owner, or evasions of service by him of such notice. When ownership of land is disputed the sum awarded shall be paid to the County Treasurer. Arbitrators shall receive \$4 per day. Licensees to search for gold are relieved from performing labor on areas. The limitation of areas in future leases is removed. Any miner building a crusher of 8 stamps on a newly discovered mine 10 miles from another crusher shall receive a free lease exempt from royalty. The time for returns of lessees is extended to 10 days. Applications for areas in dispute will not be received till appeals are determined. Tunnels may be made in mining property under water from the adjacent land, the damage to be settled by arbitration. Mining leases shall be issued in duplicate and registered in Commissioner's Office, and prior leases and transfers shall be registered within one year, with a declaration on oath where there is more than one lessee of the ownership of each proprietor. A copy of the charter of each company, with a list of officers, is to be filed in the Commissioner's Office. A description of all documents affecting the titles to gold or coal mines shall be recorded in the Commissioner's Office. Government may adopt measures to attract attention to mineral resources of the Province.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AND REGISTRATION.

Cap. 2—Amends the law relating to registration of marriage, &c. Provincial Secretary shall distribute marriage licenses instead of chairman of Board of Statistics.

RAILROADS.

Cap. 3—Amends cap. 70 of Rev. Stats., "Of Railroads." Recites obscurity of section 11, and fixes quantity of land to be taken for depot and other station purposes, including track, at five acres, except at terminus or junction, where eight acres may be taken.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Cap. 4—Amends cap. 137 Rev. Stat. of Insolvent Debtors. Fixes the following fees:—Each Commissioner, for signing order, \$1; final order, 50 cts. Each Justice, for signing order, 50 cts.; final order 25 cts. Penalty for refusal of Commissioner or Justice on tender of fees to act, \$40—to be recovered by any person as a private debt.

SUPREME COURT SITTINGS.

Cap. 5—Amends cap. 123 Rev. Stat. Sepreme Court shall sit in Hants County last Tuesday of May and Tuesday before last Tuesday of September.

Cap. 6—Amends cap. 123 Rev. Stat. by changing sittings in Digby for 1868.

RECEIPT OF RELIEF FROM FISHERIES FUND NOT TO DEPRIVE OF FRANCHISE.

Cap. 7—Amends cap. 28 Rev. Stat. Persons having received aid in winter and spring of 1868 under grant of government for relief of sufferers in consequence of failure of fisheries are not disqualified from voting at any election for General Assembly.

LICENSES FOR SALE OF LIQUORS.

Cap. 8—Amends cap. 19 Rev. Stat., sec. 37. In any county or township where licenses for sale of liquors are not granted, Sessions shall appoint a member in good standing of a temperance organization in township as agent for sale of liquors for medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing and other purposes not inconsistent with law. Agent shall keep a list of purchasers, quantity and description of liquor and purposes for which it is intended to be applied, of which he shall make a return under oath to Sessions, who shall prescribe his compensation, the regulation for procuring and selling liquors, and the penalty for violation of duty. He shall have no interest in or profits from sale of such liquors.

EDUCATION—HALIFAX.

Cap. 9—Amends "The Act for the better Encouragement of Education." Board of School Commissioners for the city of Halifax shall be appointed—seven by the L. G. in C. and six by the City Council. They shall be a body corporate. Their powers and duties are the same as those of trustees under the Act hereby amended. Their power of assessing the city is limited to \$36,000 per year, except by consent obtained from the L. G. in C. for greater sum. The approval of the L. G. in C. is necessary to any contract for purchase of land or erection of building.

WEIGHERS OF HAY.

Cap. 10—Amends cap. 85 Rev. Stat. "Of the regulation and inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel, and other merchandise." Sessions, on recommendation of grand jury, may regulate rate of compensation to weighers of hay.

MISSEQUASH MARSH LANDS.

Cap. 11—Amends cap. 72 of Rev. Stat. Empowers the L. G. in C. on written requisition of marsh proprietors on the Nova Scotia side of the Missequash river, the boundary between N. S. and N. B., to appoint two or more commissioners when two or more are appointed under an Act of N. B. for same purpose, to form board called "The Missequash Commissioners of Sewers." They shall be sworn as in the cap. amended. A majority shall form a quorum, and shall have like powers to Commissioners under the Act amended, and rates and assessments made by them may be collected pursuant to provisions of said Act.

STRAY HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

Cap. 12—Empowers general or special sessions to make by-laws, except for city of Halifax—to prevent the running at large of horses, asses, mules, cattle, sheep or swine; to fix penalty and confiscate and sell animals if necessary. Regulations may apply to particular sections.

SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS—VICTORIA.

Cap. 13—Amends cap. 47, Rev. Stat. Sessions of Victoria County may appoint surveyor of highways, define his duties, salary, and the mode of payment.

ASSESSMENTS—HALIFAX.

Cap. 14—Amends cap. 45, Rev. Stat., so far as relates to Halifax County. Property in one district of Halifax County owned by residents of another district is assessable where situate. An error in the name of such owner may be corrected on the assessment roll. Warrant of distraint may be levied anywhere in county. Property transferred or taken under execution is first liable for assessment. Sheriff shall pay assessment out of proceeds.

SUPPLY.

Cap. 15—Is the Appropriation Act. The following sums are granted to defray the expenses of the Civil Government. Civil list, \$23,700; criminal prosecutions, \$1,000; coroner's inquests, \$500; education, \$165,000; Legislative expenses, \$34,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$16,320; institution for deaf and dumb, \$2,000; public works and mines, \$65,000; navigation securities, \$10,000; expenses Halifax Poor's Asylum, \$20,000; public printing, \$8,000; erection Halifax Poor's Asylum, \$30,000; relief of distress, \$3,000; land damages, \$500; roads and bridges, \$100,000; transient and lunatic paupers, \$3,400; steamboats, packets and ferries, \$8,860; provincial exhibition, \$3,000; new provincial building, \$41,000; agriculture, \$6,000. These sums—in all, \$541,280, are payable by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Governor in Council.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 16—Authorizes the firewards of the town of Pictou to borrow \$3,000 on the rateable property of the town, for constructing reservoirs for collecting water for fire and household purposes. The amount to be repaid in six years, with interest not over 7 per cent., by annual assessments for \$500 and interest. The loan shall be by tender for sums not less than \$200, and the lenders shall receive a certificate, which shall be transferable by indorsement.

Cap. 17—Enables the Presbyterian congregation of St. James, in Dartmouth, to sell at public or private sale their real estate. The proceeds shall be applied in purchasing a site and erecting a place of worship. The Act does not effect existing liens.

Cap. 18—Amends the Act for appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate and Police Constable in the town of Pictou. There shall be three justices, and a jury, if required by prisoner, to try larceny. Dog tax shall not exceed 50c.

Cap. 19—Legalizes proceedings of sessions in Digby Co., though grand jurors for November term, 1867, and June term, 1868, were not properly drawn.

Cap. 20—Changes the name of "Back Settlement Tracadie," in Antigonish Co., to "Merland."
Cap. 21—Empowers Police Court in Halifax to send juvenile offenders to "Industrial School," where they obtain education and a trade. Boys escaping must serve additional term. Incurable boys go to prison.

Cap. 22—Legalizes the Revisors' lists of electors for Yarmouth and Inverness Cos., notwithstanding irregularity.

Cap. 23—Legalizes the assessment rolls for Yarmouth and Victoria Cos., notwithstanding irregularity.

Cap. 24—Authorizes the assessment of the proprietors of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co. for dyke rates, under caps. 72 and 74 Rev. Stats. and Acts in amendment thereof.

- Cap. 25—Amends law relating to Poor's Asylum and Hospital in Halifax. City Council shall raise by debentures \$30,000 in all, and assess city for one-third annual maintenance of hospital. Commissioners shall render account. They may open account with bank.
- Cap. 26—Amends an Act to regulate the Poor's Asylum and Hospital in Halifax. Authorizes sale of certain lots.
- Cap. 27—Changes sittings of sessions in Hants for 1868.
- Cap. 28—Enables inhabitants of the town of Sydney to procure a fire-engine by assessment for a sum not exceeding \$12,000.
- Cap. 29—Extends to Sydney mines in Cape Breton the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Streets.
- Cap. 30—Authorizes members of Pictou County to borrow \$2,000 for a new road.
- Cap. 31—Amends Acts relating to Dartmouth Common. Authorizes sale of portion of common. The proceeds shall be invested and interest expended in improvement of common. Commissioners of Streets for Dartmouth shall have control of common streets.
- Cap. 32—Authorizes appointment of Commissioners for re-appraisement of land taken for Windsor and Annapolis Railway in Kings Co. The award of Commissioners to be final, and to be enforced under provisions of cap. — Rev. Stat.
- Cap. 33—Makes like provision as in cap. 32 for Annapolis Co.
- Cap. 34—Amends Act incorporating the W. and A. Ry. Co. by authorizing arbitration of damages for easements destroyed in Kings Co.
- Cap. 35—Incorporates "Hants County Temperance League."
- Cap. 36—Incorporates "Albion Lodge of British Templars," Horton.
- Cap. 37—Amends Act to incorporate the Union Marine Insurance Co.
- Cap. 38—Empowers R. C. Episcopal corporation of Halifax to sell lands bequeathed by late Archbishop Walsh.
- Cap. 39—Incorporates the Kings Co. Medical Society.
- Cap. 40—Incorporates the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation at St. Peters.
- Cap. 41—Amends the Act to incorporate the Trustees of Zion Church in Halifax.
- Cap. 42—Incorporates the Trustees of Trinity Church in Halifax.
- Cap. 43—Incorporates Union Temple of Good Templars, Williamsdale.
- Cap. 44—Incorporates the Sidney Mines Industrial and Provident Society.
- Cap. 45—Incorporates "The Society of St. Vincent of Paul" of Halifax, (charitable).
- Cap. 46—Incorporates the Halifax Sabbath School Association.
- Cap. 47—Incorporates the Board of Managers of the French Mission of the Western Baptist Association of Nova Scotia.
- Cap. 48—Incorporates St. Andrews Lodge of Free Masons, Sydney, Cape Breton.
- Cap. 49—Incorporates the Crown Coal Brick and Pottery Co. for coal mining and manufacturing bricks and pottery in Pictou County. Capital, \$50,000, with power to increase to \$100,000,—limited.
- Cap. 50—Incorporates the Intercolonial Iron and Steel Co. (limited), an association organized under articles framed under "The Companies Act, 1862," (Imperial.)
- Cap. 51—Incorporates the Star Manufacturing Co. (limited), for manufacturing Forbes' patent skates and other hardware. Capital, \$60,000, with power to increase to \$120,000.
- Cap. 52—Enables the North Sydney Marine Railway Co. to borrow money, by issuing bonds secured by mortgage.
- Cap. 53—Incorporates the Glasgow and Cape Breton Railway Co., for constructing a railway in Cape Breton. Capital, \$500,000, with power to increase.
- Cap. 54—Amends Act to incorporate the Provincial Gold Mining Co. Proceedings of first meeting are legalized.
- Cap. 55—Amends Act to incorporate the Dominion Gold Mining Co. Proceedings of first meeting are legalized.
- Cap. 56—Amends Act to incorporate the Blue Lead Gold Mining Co., in reference to holding meetings.
- Cap. 57—Amends Act to incorporate the Mira Harbor Bay Co., by extending time for commencement of work.
- Cap. 58—Enables the Block House Mining Co. to borrow money by issuing bonds, secured by mortgage.
- Cap. 59—Enables the Pictou Mining Co. to borrow money by issuing bonds, secured by mortgage.
- Cap. 60—Incorporates the Casco Bay Copper Mining Co. Capital, \$100,000, with power to increase.
- Cap. 61—Incorporates the Low Point Coal Mining Co. Capital, \$300,000, with power to increase.
- Cap. 62—Incorporates the Victoria Coal Mining Co. Capital, \$400,000, with power to increase.
- Cap. 63—Incorporates the Gardiner Coal Mining Co. Capital, \$100,000, with power to increase.
- Cap. 64—Incorporates the Montreal and New Glasgow Coal Mining Co. Capital, \$200,000, with power to increase.
- Cap. 65—Incorporates "The Scotia Coal Co." Capital, \$500,000, with power to increase.
- Cap. 66—Incorporates "The North American Mining Co." with \$100,000 capital, with power to increase to \$200,000, to go into operation when 25 per cent. of the capital is paid in. Incorporated "for the purpose of searching for, mining, quarrying, digging, crushing, washing, and otherwise mining gold or gold bearing quartz, and other metals and minerals," with power to acquire lands and erect machinery for carrying on the business of obtaining, crushing, smelting, reducing and refining gold. No stockholder shall be personally liable for more than the amount of stock held by him, deducting what has been paid thereon. The Directors may receive lands, mines, and other property in payment for stock. All transfers of shares shall be entered in the Company's books. A list of stockholders, with the number of shares held by each, shall be filed in the office of Registrar of Deeds in the county where the principal works are. The name of an agent of the Co. on whom may be served any process, notice, &c., shall be filed with the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax. The books and accounts of the Co. shall be open to the inspection of a person appointed by the G. in C. Effective works must be commenced within two years.
- [Note.—The remaining chapters, all incorporating "gold companies," contain the provisions, (except as to amount of capital and number of shares,) of cap. 66, and give power in all cases to increase the capital.]
- Cap. 67—Incorporates "The Montreal Gold Mining Association." Capital, \$100,000.
- Cap. 68—Incorporates "The North St. Lawrence and Mount Uniacke Gold Co." Capital, \$100,000.

- Cap. 69—Incorporates "The Stanley Gold Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 70—Incorporates "The Chicago Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia" Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 71—Incorporates "The West Lake Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 72—Incorporates "The Orient Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 73—Incorporates "The Prince of Wales Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 74—Incorporates "The Imperial Gold Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 75—Incorporates "The Uniacke Union Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 76—Incorporates "The Strawberry Hill Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$50,000.
 Cap. 77—Incorporates "The Hayden and Derby Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 78—Incorporates "The Gladstone Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 79—Incorporates "The Delta Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 80—Incorporates "The Alpha Gold Mining Co. of Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 81—Incorporates "The Crescent Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 82—Incorporates "The Royal Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 83—Incorporates "The Canada Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 84—Incorporates "The Ontario Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 85—Incorporates "The Eureka Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 86—Incorporates "The Meridian Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 87—Incorporates "The Kingston and Sherbrooke Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 88—Incorporates "The Wentworth Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 89—Incorporates "The Colonial Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 90—Incorporates "The Peterboro' Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 91—Incorporates "The Caernarvon Gold Mining Co." Capital stock, \$100,000.
 Cap. 92—Incorporates "The Woodbine Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 93—Incorporates "The Montreal Exploration Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 94—Incorporates "The Caledonian Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 95—Incorporates "The Glace Bay Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$12,000.
 Cap. 96—Incorporates "The Mayflower Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$20,000.
 Cap. 97—Incorporates "The Mulgrave Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 98—Incorporates "The Macintosh Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 99—Incorporates "The Atlantic Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.
 Cap. 100—Incorporates "The Stadacona Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.



MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND LEGISLATURES.

The following are the Members of the Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and of the several Provinces:—

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

The Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., P.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada.

In the absence of the Governor General, the Government is administered by Lieut.-General **Sir CHARLES ASHE WINDHAM, K.C.B.**

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

<p>The Hon. Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONA D, K. C. B., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.</p> <p>The Hon. Sir GEO. ET. CARTIER, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence.</p> <p>The Hon. SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., Minister of Customs.</p> <p>The Hon. JOHN ROSE, Minister of Finance.</p> <p>The Hon. WILLIAM McDUGALL, C. B., Minister of Public Works.</p> <p>The Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue.</p> <p>The Hon. Secretary of State for the Provinces.</p>	<p>The Hon. President of the Privy Council.</p> <p>The Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.</p> <p>The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General.</p> <p>The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.</p> <p>The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C. B., Secretary of State of Canada.</p> <p>The Hon. EDWARD KENNY, Receiver-General.</p> <p>(Clerk, W. H. Lee; Asst. do., W. A. Himsworth.)</p>
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THE SENATE.

Speaker.—The Hon. JOSEPH CAUCHON, Quebec.

Clerk.—JOHN FENNINGS TAYLOR, Senr., Esq.

Province of Ontario.

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" James Shaw.....	Smith's Falls
" Alexander Campbell.....	Kingston
" David Christie.....	Paris
" James Cox Atkins.....	Richview
" David Reesor.....	Markham
" Elijah Leonard.....	London
" William McMaster.....	Toronto
" Asa A. Burnham.....	Cobourg
" John Simpson.....	Bowmanville
" James Skead.....	Ottawa
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" George Crawford.....	Brockville
" Donald Macdonald.....	Toronto
" Oliver Blake.....	Waterford
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" John W. Ritchie.....	Halifax
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" Peter Mitchell.....	Newcastle, Miramichi
" John Glasier.....	Sunbury
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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. JAMES COCKBURN.

Clerk—W. B. LINDSAY, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

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" S. R.	M. C. Cameron	Goderich.	Victoria, N. R.	John Morrison	Woodville.
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Bellechasse	N. Casault	Quebec.	"	M. P. Ryan	"
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		Perade.	Quebec Centre	G. H. Simard	Quebec.
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Huntingdon	" John Rose		St. Johns	F. Bourassa	Lacadie.
Iberville	Francois Bechari	Iberville.	St. Maurice		
Jac. Cartier	G. G. Gaudier	St. Genevieve			
Joliette	F. B. Godin	Joliette.	Shefford	Dr. Lacerte	Yamachiche.
Kamouraska	Vacant		"	Hon. L. S. Hunting-	
Laprairie	A. Pinsonneault	Laprairie.	Sherbrooke	ton	Waterloo.
L'Assomption.	Hon. L. Archam-	L'Assomption	Soulanges	Hon. A. T. Galt	Sherbrooke.
	bault			L. H. Masson	Coteau Land-
Laval	J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de			ing.
		Paul.	Stanstead	Chas. Colby	Stanstead.
Levis	Hon. J. G. Blanchet	Levis.	Temiscouata	Chas. A. Bertrand	Isle Verte.
L'Islet	B. Poultot	L'Islet.	Terrebonne	F. F. Masson	Terrebonne.
Lotbiniere	H. G. Joly	Quebec.	Three Rivers		
Maskinonge	G. Caron	St. Leon.			
Megantic	Hon. Geo. Irvine	Quebec.	Two Moun-		
Missisquoi	B. Chamberlin	Dunham.	tains	I. B. Daoust	St. Eustache.
Montcalm	Jos. Dufresne	St. Julienne.	Vaudreuil	D. McMillan	Rigaud.
Montmagny	Hon. J. O. Beau-	Montmagny.	Vercheres	F. Geoffrion	Vercheres.
	blen		Yamaska	Moise Fortier	St. David.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(Continued.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert	John Wallace	Hillsboro'.	Queens	J. Ferris	Cambridge.
Carleton	Hon. C. Connell	Woodstock.	Restigouche	Wm. M. Caldwell	St. John.
Charlotte	John Bolton	St. Stephen.	St. John, Cou'y	Hon. J. H. Gray	St. John.
Gloucester	Hon. T. Anglin	St. John.	" City	" S. L. Tilley	Sheffield.
Kent	A. Renaud	Buctouche.	Sunbury	Chas. Burpee	Grand Falls.
Kinks	Geo. Ryan	Stidham.	Victoria	J. Costigan	Dorchester.
Northumberland	Vacant.	King's Co.	Westmoreland	Hon. A. J. Smith	Fredericton.
			York	" J. Piekard	

Province of Nova Scotia.

Annapolis	W. H. Ray	Clementsport.	Hants	Hon. Jos. Howe	Halifax.
Antigonish	Hugh McDonald	Antigonish.	Inverness	H. Cameron	Ma'ou.
Cape Breton	Hon. J. McKeagney	Sydney.	Kings	W. H. Chipman	Cornwallis.
Colchester	A. W. McLellan	Londonderry.	Lunenburg	E. M. McDonald	Halifax.
Cumberland	Hon. C. Tupper,	Halifax.	Pictou	J. W. Carmichael	New Glasgow
	C. B.	Digby.	Queens	James F. Forbes	Liverpool.
Digby	A. W. Savary	Digby.	Richmond	W. J. Croke	Halifax.
Guysboro'	Hon. S. Campbell	Guysboro'.	Shelburne	Thos. Coffin	Shelburne.
Halifax	A. Jones	Halifax.	Victoria	Wm. Ross	St. Anne's.
	P. Power		Yarmouth	Thos. Killam	Yarmouth.

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honor WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B., Toronto.

Executive Council.

Hon. John S. Macdonald, Attorney-General.	Hon. Stephen Richards, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, Secretary and Registrar.	Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer.
Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.	(J. Shuter Smith, Clerk.)

The House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. J. STEVENSON. CHARLES T. GILLMOR, Clerk.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington	E. J. Hooper	Newburg.	Middlesex, N.R.	J. S. Smith	Ailsa Craig.
Algoma	F. W. Cumberland	Toronto.	" W. R. N. Currie	Glencoe.	
Bothwell	A. McKellar	Chatham.	Monck	Geo. Secord	St. Anne's.
Brant, N. R.	H. Finlayson	Paris.	Niagara, Town	Hon. S. Richards	Toronto.
" S. R.	Hon. E. B. Wood	Brantford.	Norfolk, N. R.	Jas. Wilson	Oakland.
Brockville, T'n	W. Fitzsimmons	Brockville.	" S. R. S. McCall	Victoria.	
Bruce, N. R.	Donald Sinclair	Saugeen.	Northumberland, E. R.	John Eyre	Brighton.
" S. R.	Edward Blake	Toronto.	" W. R. Alex. Fraser	Cobourg.	
Cardwell	T. Swinarton	Coventry	Ontario, N. R.	Thos. Paxton	Port Perry.
Carlton	R. Lyon	Ottawa.	" S. R. Dr. McGill	Oshawa.	
Cornwall, T'n	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.	Cornwall.	Ottawa, City	R. W. Scott	Ottawa.
Dundas	Simon Cook	Morrisburg.	Oxford, N. R.	Geo. Perry	Washington.
Durham, E. R.	A. T. H. Williams	Port Hope.	" S. R. A. 'liver	Ingersoll.	
" W. R. J. McLeod	Bowmanville		Peel	John Coyne	Brampton.
Elgin, E. R.	D. Lutton	New Sarum.	Perth, N. R.	A. Monteith	Stratford.
" W. R. Nicol McColl	Iona.		" S. R. Jas. Throw	Shakespeare.	
Essex	S. Wiele	Amherstburg	Peterboro, E. R.	G. Read	Keene.
Frontenac	J. Calvin	Cornwall.	" W. R. G. Carnegie	Peterboro'.	
Glengarry	Jas. Craig	Prescott.	Prescott	J. Boyd	Vankleek Hill
Grenville, S. R.	M. Clark	Prescott.	Prince Edward	A. Greely	Pictou.
Grey, N. R.	T. Scott	Wen Sound.	Renfrew, N. R.	J. Supple	Pembroke.
" S. R.	A. W. Lauder	Toronto.	" S. R. J. L. McDougall	Renfrew.	
Haldimand	J. Baxter	Cayuga.	Russell	W. Craig	Russell.
Halton	W. Barber	Streetsville.	Simcoe, N. R.	W. Lount	Barrie.
Hamilton, City	J. M. Williams	Hamilton.	" S. R. T. R. Ferguson	Cookstown.	
Hastings, N. R.	G. H. Boulter	Sterling.	Stormont	Wm. Colquhoun	D'Kinsons Lg.
" E. B. H. Corby	Belleville.		Toronto, East	Hon. M. C. Cameron	Toronto.
" W. R. Ketch. Graham	Goderich.		Victoria, N. R.	R. A. P. Cockburn	Orillia.
Huron, N. R.	R. Gibbons	Goderich.	" S. R. J. Matchett	Orillia.	
" S. R. W. T. Hays	Chatham.		Waterloo, N.R.	Moses Springer	Waterloo.
Kent	John Smith	Kingston.	" S. R. I. Clemens	Preston.	
Kingston, City	V. W. Strange	Sarnia.	Welland	W. Beatty	Thorold.
Lambton	J. B. Pardee	Almonte.	Wellington, N.R.	R. McKim	"arker.
Lanark, N. R.	D. Galbraith	Perth.	" S. R. Peter Gow	Guelph.	
" S. R. W. M. Shaw	Merrickville.		" O. R. A. D. Ferrier	Fergus.	
L's & Gr., N. R.	H. D. Smith	Newboro'.	Wentworth, N.R.	R. Christie	Piamboro' W.
Leeds, S. R.	B. Tett	Napanee.	" S. R. W. Sexton	Jerseyville.	
Lennox	J. Stevenson	St. Catharines	York, E. R.	H. P. Crosby	Unionville.
Lincoln	J. C. Rykert	London.	" N. R. Hon. J. McMurrich	Toronto	
London, City	Hon. Jno. Carling		" W. R. T. Grahame	Woodbridge.	
Middlesex, E. R.	Jas. Evans				

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honor Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight.—Quebec.

Executive Council.

Hon. Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruction.
 Hon. Godeon Ouimet, Attorney General.
 Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Treasurer.
 Hon. Joseph Octave Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
 Hon. J. B. DeBoucherville, President Legislative Council.
 Hon. George Irvine, Solicitor General.

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. CHS. DEBOUCHERVILLE. FELIX FORTIER, Clerk.

Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.	Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.
Alma.....	Hon. J. L. Beaudry	Montreal.	Mille-Isle.....	Hon. F. H. Lemaitre	St. Benoit.
Bedford.....	" Thos Wood....	Dunham Falls	Montarville.....	" Chs. De Boucherville.....	Boucherville
De la Durantaye	" J. O. Beaubien	Montmagny.	Repentigny.....	" L. Archambeault.....	L'Assomption.
Dela Valliere.....	" J. B. G. Proulx	Nicolet.	Rigaud.....	" J. E. Prudhomme.....	Tannery, W.
De Lanaudiere.....	" P. E. Dostaler	Berthier.	Rougemont.....	" J. Fraser.....	St. Marc.
De Lorimier.....	" C. S. Rodier.....	Montreal.	Saurel.....	" D. A. Armstrong	Sorel.
De Salaberry.....	" H. Starnes.....	"	Stadacona.....	" T. McGreevy.....	Quebec.
Grandville.....	" E. Dionne.....	St. Anne de la Poudre.	Shawinigan.....	" J. J. Ross.....	Champlain.
Gulf.....	" J. LeBouthillier.	Gaspé Basin.	The Laurentes.	" J. E. Gingras.....	Quebec.
Inkerman.....	" Geo. Bryson.....	Chichester.	Victoria.....	" J. Ferrier.....	Montreal.
Kennebec.....	" I. Thibault.....	Quebec.	Wellington.....	" E. Haie.....	Sherbrooke.
La Salle.....	" L. Panet.....	"			
Lauzon.....	" A. C. DeLery.....	"			

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. J. G. BLANCHET. G. M. MUR, Clerk.

Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil.....	S. Bellingham.....	Montreal.	Missisquoi.....	J. S. Brigham.....	Pillsburg.
Bagot.....	P. S. Gendron.....	St. Rosalie.	Montcalm.....	F. Dugas.....	Montcalm.
Beauce.....	C. H. Pozzer.....	St. George.	Montmagny.....	L. Blais.....	St. Thomas.
Beauharnois.....	Celestin Bergevin.....	St. Timothee	Montmorency.....	Hon. J. Cauchon.....	Quebec.
Bellechasse.....	Dr. Pelletier.....	St. Charles.	Montreal Centre.	Ed. Carter, Q. C.....	Montreal.
Berthier.....	Dr. Moll.....	Berthier.	" East.	Hon. G. E. Cartier.....	"
Bonaventure.....	C. Hamilton.....	New Carlisle.	" West.	A. W. Ogilvie.....	"
Brome.....	Hon. C. Dunkin.....	Knowlton & Quebec.	Napierville.....	P. Benoit.....	Napierville.
Chambly.....	J. B. Jodoin.....	Boucherville	Nicolet.....	J. Gaudet.....	Gentilly.
Champlain.....	Hon. J. Chapais.....	St. Denis (en bas).	Ottawa Co.....	Dr. Church.....	Aylmer.
Charlevoix.....	C. Clement.....	Eboulements	Pontiac.....	J. Poupore.....	Chichester.
Chateauguay.....	Dr. Laberge.....	Ste. Philomene	Portneuf.....	Dr. Larue.....	St. Augustin.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay.....	P. A. Tremblay.....	Chicoutimi.	Quebec Centre.	G. H. Simard.....	Quebec.
Compton.....	James Ross.....	Gould.	" East.	J. P. Rheume.....	"
Dorchester.....	Hon. L. H. Langevin	Quebec & Otawa	" West.	John Hearn.....	"
Dum. & Arth.....	E. J. Hemming.....	Drumville.	Quebec County	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.....	"
Gaspé.....	P. Fortin.....	Laprairie.	Richmond & Wolfe.....	J. Picard.....	Wotton.
Hochelaga.....	L. Beaubien.....	Montreal.	Richelieu.....	J. Beaudreau.....	St. Aime.
Huntingdon.....	J. Scriver.....	Hemmingford	Rimouski.....	J. Garon.....	Rimouski.
Iberville.....	Dr. Mollieur.....	Iberville.	Rouville.....	V. Robert.....	St. Angele.
Jac. Cartier.....	N. Le Cavalier.....	St. Laurent.	St. Hyacinthe.....	— Bachand.....	St. Hyacinthe.
Joliette.....	Dr. Lavallee.....	St. Felix de Valois.	St. Johns.....	F. Marchand.....	St. J. d'Iberville
Kamouraska.....	Vacant.....	St. Valois.	St. Maurice.....	L. Desaulniers.....	Three Rivers.
Laprairie.....	C. Therien.....	St. Isidore.	Shefford.....	— Bessette.....	N. Stukely.
L'Assomption.....	Mal. Mathieu.....	Lachenaie.	Sherbrooke.....	J. G. Robertson.....	Sherbrooke.
Laval.....	J. Bellerose.....	St. Vincent de Paul.	Soulanges.....	D. A. Coutlee.....	Cedres.
Levis.....	Hon. Dr. Blanchet.....	Levis.	Stanstead.....	Thos. Locke.....	St. Barnston.
L'Islet.....	P. Verrault.....	St. Jean.	Temiscouata.....	E. Mailloux.....	St. Arsene.
Lotbiniere.....	H. J. Joly.....	Quebec.	Terrebonne.....	J. A. Chapeau.....	Montreal.
Maskinonge.....	A. L. Desaulniers.....	St. Leon.	Three Rivers.....	Severe Dumoulin.....	Three Rivers.
Megantic.....	Hon. G. Irvine.....	Quebec.	Two Mounts.....	Hon. G. Ouimet.....	Montreal.
			Vaudreuil.....	A. C. D. L. Harwood	Vaudreuil.
			Vercheres.....	Dr. Craig.....	St. Antoine.
			Yamaska.....	M. Senecal.....	Pierreville.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honor LEMUEL A. WILMOT—Fredericton.

Executive Council.

Hon. Edward B. Chandler, President.
 Hon. J. A. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary.
 Hon. John McAdam, Commissioner Public Works.
 " A. R. Wetmore, Attorney General.

" R. Sutton, Surveyor General.
 " B. Beveridge, } Board of Works.
 " A. C. DesBrisay, }
 " W. P. Flewelling, (without office.)

*New Brunswick—(Continued.)
Legislative Council.*

Names.	Post Office Address.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Hon. J. S. Saunders, President.	Fredericton.	Hon. D. Hanington	Shediac.
" E. B. Chandler	Dorchester.	" Wm. Todd	St. Stephen.
" Thos. R. Jones	" T. John.	" A. McL. Seely	St. John.
" Geo. Minchin	Fredericton.	" J. J. Robinson	Campo Bello.
" Chas. Harrison	Maugerville.	" Charles Perley	Woodstock.
" Jas. Davidson	Oak Pt., Miramichi	" Muirhead	Chatham.
" J. H. Ryan	Studholm.	" R. Young	Caraquette.
" Wm. Hamilton	Dalhousie.	" J. Lewis	Hillsborough.

House of Assembly.

County.	Members.	Post Office Address.	County.	Members.	Post Office Address.
York	H. Dow	Fredericton.	Kings	G. McLeod	Studholm
"	J. A. Beckwith	"	Queens	R. T. Babitt	Georgetown
"	A. Thomson	Douglas.	"	W. S. Butler	Grand Lake.
"	(Vacant.)	"	Sunbury	J. S. Covert	Maugerville.
Saint John	James Quinton	Lancaster	"	W. E. Perley	Blissville.
"	Joseph Coram	Carleton, St. Johns.	Carleton	W. Lindsay	Woodstock.
"	Geo. E. King	St. John.	"	White	"
"	Jas. W. Cudlip	"	Northumberland	Geo. Kerr	Chatham.
St. John City	Hn. A. B. Wetmore,	"	"	R. Sutton	Nelson.
"	Attorney General.	"	"	W. M. Kelly	Chatham.
"	W. H. A. Keans	"	"	J. C. Gough	"
Westminsterland.	B. Botsford	Moncton.	Kent	W. S. Cale	Kouchibouguai
"	A. McQueen	Bai Verte.	"	O. McInerney	Richibucto.
"	A. Landry	Dorchester.	Gloucester	J. Meaban	Bathurst.
"	Joseph L. Moore	"	"	William Taylor	Shippegan.
Charlotte	J. McAdam	St. Stephens.	Restigouche	A. DesBrisay	Dalhousie.
"	F. Hibbard	St. George.	"	W. Montgomery	"
"	B. R. Stevenson	St. Andrews.	Albert	C. A. Peck	Hopewell.
"	Henry Frye	St. John.	"	A. A. Bliss	Hillsboro'
Kings	N. P. Flewelling	Clifton.	Victoria	B. Beveridge	Tobique.
"	W. J. Flewelling	Hampton.	"	Levite Theriault	Little Falls.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honor Major Gen. CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE—Halifax.

Executive Council.

Hon. W. Annand, Treasurer.	Hon. R. A. McHefey.	} Members without office.
" M. J. Wilkins, Attorney General.	" J. Ferguson.	
" W. B. Vail, Provincial Secretary.	" E. P. Flynn.	
B. Robertson, Commis. of Mines and Works.	" Jared C. Troop.	

Legislative Council.

Names.	Post Office Address.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Hon. R. Mollison Cutler	Guysborough.	Hon. Freeman Tupper	Liverpool.
" Stayley Brown	Yarmouth.	" Archibald Patterson	Tatamagouche.
" M. Byles Almon	Halifax.	" Samuel Chipman	Cornwallis.
" Alexander Keith	"	" Peter Smyth	Port Hood.
" Henry Gesner Pineo	Wallace.	" John McKinnon	Antigonish.
" J. McNab	Halifax.	" W. S. Heffernan	Guysboro.
" R. A. McHefey	Windsor.	" D. McN Parker	Halifax.
" J. Creighton	Lunenburg.	" Jas. Fraser	New Glasgow.
" W. C. Whitman	Annapolis.	" Samuel Creelman	Musquodoboit.

House of Assembly.

Constituencies.	Names.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Annapolis	J. C. Troop	Bridgetown.	Kings	D. M. Dickie	Canning.
"	D. C. Landers	"	"	E. L. Brown	Wolfville.
Colchester	Robt. Chambers	Truro.	Lunenburg	Jas. Eisenhaur	Lunenburg.
"	T. F. Morrison	Londonberry.	"	M. B. DesBrisay	Bridgewater.
Cumberland	Amos Purdy	Wallace	Pictou	R. S. Copeland	Merigomish.
"	H. G. Pineo	Pugwash.	"	M. I. Wilkins	Pictou.
Cape Breton	J. Ferguson	Sydney.	"	Dr. Murray	New Glasgow
"	B. J. White	"	Queens Co.	H. W. Smith	Liverpool.
Digby	W. B. Vail	Digby.	"	B. Freeman	"
"	Doucette	Clare.	Richmond	E. P. Flynn	Aricbat.
Guysborough	Jno. J. Marshall	Guysboro'.	"	J. Hooper	"
"	Jno. A. Kirk	Glenelg.	Shelburne	R. Robertson	Barrington.
Halifax	H. Balcum	Halifax.	"	Thos. Johnson	"
"	J. Cochran	"	Antigonish	D. McDonald	Antigonish.
"	Jer. Northup	"	"	J. McDonald	"
Hants	W. Lawrence	Maitland.	Victoria	John Ross	Little Bras
"	E. Young	Falmouth.	"	W. Kidston	d'Or
Inverness	Jos. Macdonald	"	Yarmouth	J. K. Rverson	Raddeck.
"	A. Campbell	Broad Cove.	"	W. H. Townsend	Yarmouth.
"	H. Balcum	Salmon River			

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Esq.

Executive Council.

Hon. George Coles, President.

" Joseph Henley.

" W. W. Lord.

Hon. A. A. McDonald.

" R. P. Haythorne.

" H. J. Calbeck.

Hon. G. W. Howlan.

" A. Laird.

" B. Daves.

Clerks—George Coles and Charles DesBrisay, Esqs. Assistant—W. DesBrisay, Esq.

Legislative Council.

District.	Names.	{District.	Names.
Queen's County:		King's County, <i>Contin'd</i> :	
Charlottetown & Royalty	Hon. Ed. Palmer.	2nd District	Hon. A. A. McDonald.
1st District	" D. Montgomery,		" D. Gordon.
	President.	Prince County:	
2nd District	" J. Balderston.	1st District	" W. W. Lord.
Kings County:		2nd District	" James Yeo.
1st District	" P. Walker.		" A. Anderson.
	" Jas. Dingwell.		" Jas. Muirhead.

Clerk—John Ball, Esq. Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Palmer, Esq.
(Address the whole, Charlottetown, P. E. I.)*House of Assembly.*

Speaker—Hon. JOSEPH WIGHTMAN.

Chief Clerk—JOHN McNEILL, Esq.

District.	Names.	District	Names.
Queens County:		King's Co., <i>Con.</i> :	
Charlottetown..	F. Brocken, J. J. Jenkins.	3rd District	L. C. Owen, Joseph Nightman.
1st District	P. Sinclair, — Cameron.	4th	S. Prowse, K. Henderson.
2nd "	H. J. Calbeck, W. S. McNeill.	Prince County:	
3rd "	Geo. Coles, F. Kelly.	1st District	G. Howlan, H. Bell.
4th "	James Duncan, B. Davies.	2nd "	J. Yeo, David Ramsay.
King's County:		3rd "	Geo. Sinclair, Jos. Arsneaux.
George Town ...	J. H. Haviland, R. McAulay.	4th "	C. Howatt, A. Laird.
1st District	Jos. Hensley, E. Kickham.	5th "	Vacant, D. Green.
2nd "	Ed. Riley, — McCormack.		

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.

Executive Council.

Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Attorney-General.

" John Kent, Receiver General.

" (vacant.) Solicitor-General.

" Law. O'Brien, President of Council.

Hon. Ambrose Shea.

" Nicholas Stabb.

" John Bemister, Colonial Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council.

Legislative Council.

Hon. Ed. Morris.

" Nicholas Stabb.

" Robt. Kent.

Hon. J. S. Clift.

" Edward White.

" P. G. Tessier.

Hon. Jas. Cormack.

" L. O'Brien, President.

" John Winter.

Hon. Geo. Emerson, Q. C., Clerk, &c.

Legislative Assembly.

W. V. WHITEWAY, Q. C., Speaker.

St. John's, East...	J. Kavanagh, Hon. J. Kent, R. J. Parsons.	Bonavista.....	J. H. Warren, J. T. Oakley, J. T. Burton.
" West...	P. Brennan, T. Talbot, H. Renouf.	Twillgate & Fogo..	T. Knight, W. V. Whiteway, Q. C.
Harbor Grace.....	(vacant), W. S. Green.	Ferryland	Thos. Glen, M. Kearney.
Carbonnear	G. J. Rorke.	Placentia and St.	Mary's.....
Harbor Maine.....	G. J. Hogsett, Joseph J. Little.		Hon. A. Shea, P. M. Barron, T. O'Rielly.
Port de Grave.....	R. J. Pinsent, Q. C.	Burlin	E. Evans, Hon. F. B. T. Carter.
Bay de Verde.....	Hon. J. Bemister.	Fortune Bay.....	T. R. Bennett.
Trinity	S. Rendell, F. J. Wyatt, R. Alsop.	Burgeo & La Poile.	D. W. Prowse.

John Stuart, Clerk.

Note.—Elections were pending in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as the Year Book went to press.

Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet.

Hon. A. T. Galt.

Hon. A. G. Archibald.

THE CUSTOMS ACTS.

The former customs laws of the several Provinces of the Dominion have been consolidated by the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, of the Dominion Legislature, which is a long Act of 141 clauses, and furnishes a complete general code upon the subject. The following is an abstract of the law, to which is also appended an abstract of other Dominion Acts affecting the Customs:—

Unenumerated articles bearing a close resemblance to enumerated are to be charged with the duty of the enumerated; articles compounded of two materials to be charged with same duty as highest. The G. in C.* may declare duty in doubtful cases.

Goods must not be brought into the Dominion except at a port of entry, or carried past such port, or unladen until entry duly made, upon pain of forfeiture, or payment of eight hundred dollars penalty.

The Master of any vessel arriving in a Canadian port, or any vessel plying on inland waters or carriage must report at Custom House before breaking bulk, but sufferance wharves and warehouses may be established by the G. in C. where goods arriving in vessels, in transit for other ports, may be landed or stored before completing entry. Vessels on coastwise voyage may also be freed from certain formalities. Seagoing vessels shall complete entry within three days, and masters of vessels on inland waters, or persons in charge of carriage, within twenty-four hours after arrival.

If goods are not duly entered, they may be taken by officers to warehouse and sold after one month. Packages of which the contents are unknown to the consignee, or which the collector suspects not to correspond with entry, may be opened and examined. If, in latter case, goods do not correspond with entry, they are forfeited.

The quantity and value of all goods are to be entered whether subject to duty or not. Surplus stores of vessel must be entered and duty paid thereon, or warehoused to be re-exported. Vessels entering Gut of Annapolis, may report either at Digby or Annapolis. Vessels entering the Great Bras d'Or to report where M. C.* may from time to time direct.

Abatement is to be allowed of duties on goods damaged by water, or lost or destroyed, after entry made but before landing. When necessary for repairs to unload vessel, goods may be placed in warehouse in custody of collector. Goods sold for payment of salvage are exempt from duty. Goods derelict, flotsam, jetsam or wrecked are liable to duty, less abatement for damage, and may be sold for payment of duty; but this does not apply to goods in custody of any commissioner for Isle St. Pierre.

Goods admitted free as imported for the use of Her Majesty's troops become liable to duty if sold. The allowance for tare is to be fixed by the G. in C., except in cases where it is specified in invoice and sworn to. Collector or appraiser may take samples of goods to ascertain proper duty.

Appraisers are to be appointed at any port where Governor may think it advisable. At other ports collector acts as appraiser. In cases where *ad valorem* duties are imposed the "value shall be understood to be the fair market value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported directly to Canada." Goods exported from such country, *bona fide* for Canada, may be so entered, although they "pass *in transitu* through another country," under any order in Council providing regulations in that behalf. "The fair market value for duty," shall be the fair market value of goods in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptance of the term at the usual and ordinary credit, and not the cash value of such goods, except in cases in which the article imported is by universal usage considered and known to be a cash article and so *bona fide* paid for in all transactions." No discounts for cash are to be allowed, but cash invoices are subject to additions by collector or appraiser.

Standards for sugar duties are to be fixed by the M. C. and furnished to the various collectors.

Sight bills of entry may be made whenever importer or consignee declares he has not full information, or he declares no invoice has been found accompanied by deposit of money estimated sufficient to meet duty by officer. In other cases an entry cannot be passed without an invoice. The invoice must be sworn to as correct by the owner and the importer, or agent specially authorized, whenever required by the collector. The importer may add to the invoice value so as to give in the entry the true value for duty. Any person who makes, sends or brings a false invoice into Canada for customs purposes, shall not recover any part of the purchase money of such goods, and the existence of any other invoice of the same goods, or any part of them, from the same person at a higher price is *prima facie* proof of such fraud. Collectors are to keep all invoices and grant copies of them, which when certified, may be used as evidence. Collector or appraiser may examine parties under oath to ascertain value of goods, and any one refusing to attend to be examined shall incur a penalty of \$50, and if the owner, importer or consignee swear falsely, their goods are forfeited. If importer is dissatisfied with appraisement he may notify collector that he appeals, when two merchants familiar with character and value of the goods are to be chosen by him, who are to settle it—their disagreeing the collector to decide between them. If the value as finally settled by appraisement is twenty per cent. or over more than the invoice price, then fifty per cent., is added to the duty otherwise payable. The duties to be paid are finally settled by the collector unless appeal to the M. C. is made within ten days. And duties must be paid according to his decision and cannot be recovered back by action at law unless such action be instituted within sixty days. Where the value of goods is in dispute the collector may levy the duty (after deducting one eleventh) in kind, at the value assigned to them by the importer. He may also when expedient take the goods on payment of that valuation with one tenth added and charges and sell them on government account. Collector must order one package in any entry, or one in ten, to be opened and examined, and finding goods not mentioned in invoice or not correctly described, or fraudulently under valued, or false statement concerning them has been made on oath, forfeits the goods. The remaining packages of goods, not being examined, may be delivered under bond to the officers to be forthcoming if demanded within 3 days, after which, and after twenty four hours notice to the officers to proceed with the examination, they are released. The onus of proof of compliance with law is on the importer.

Goods on which duty has been paid may be branded, and the importer may, if he require it, within thirty days, have a written permit setting forth the goods on which he has paid duty.

Beleville,	Fredrickton,	Kingston,	Prescott,
Brockville,	Goderich,	London,	Stanley,
Cobourg,	Halifax,	Maitland, (Grand River)	St. John, (N. B.)
Colborne,	Hamilton,	Montreal,	St. Johns, (Quebec),
Dalhousie,	Hope,	Niagara,	Toronto,

are made warehousing ports by the Act, and others are added from time to time by the G. in C.†

Goods may be warehoused and bonded for re-exportation or payment of duty at any of these ports, or they may, under regulations by G. in C., be warehoused without bond in places under the Queen's lock. Goods taken out for re-exportation and landed again in Canada, are forfeited. While in warehouse they are liable for freight as if on shipboard. Goods taken out of warehouse are liable to the duties at time they are so taken out. Cattle and swine may be slaughtered, and grain ground in bond,

* The word "officer," in the above abstract of the Act, means officer of customs or revenue officer acting for customs. The letters "G. in C." stand for Governor in Council; "M. C." for Minister of Customs.

† There are now 50 warehousing ports in Quebec and Ontario, 39 in Nova Scotia, and 23 in New Brunswick—Total 112.

and beef, pork, flour and meal of requisite value may be substituted for grain or livestock. Sugar may be refined in bond. Transfers of property in bond must be registered by the collector, and bond of new proprietor may be substituted for old. Goods removed without leave of collector are forfeited. Bonds are also required for exportation of goods taken out for that purpose. No one but owner of goods or master of vessel can so enter them for export.

Any vessel leaving any port must be entered outward by her master setting forth owners, country, tonnage, crew, cargo and destination, under a penalty of four hundred dollars. The G. in C. may require such statistical information as he may deem necessary in such entry outward. Reports may be made by pursers of steamers instead of masters. A bill of health may be given by collector when required.

Any person smuggling goods, or making false entry, is liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars or imprisonment for one year, or both. A person offering goods for sale pretending they have been smuggled forfeits them and treble their value, or is liable to a fine of two hundred dollars. A person knowingly purchasing or harboring smuggled goods forfeit them and treble their value. Any five or more persons found together, one of them having smuggled goods, are all liable for misdemeanor. He who hires or directs other to assist in smuggling forfeits one hundred dollars. Any person concealing or removing warehoused goods is liable to like punishment as one smuggling. If one enters a warehouse without leave or not in presence of officer he forfeits one hundred dollars. If any one alters or defaces customs marks, he forfeits five hundred dollars. Spirits (unless from United Kingdom or in bond from a warehouse in some other British possession) or under special regulation of G. in C. on the subject, must be imported in casks or vessels holding not less than 100 gallons, and in decked vessel of not less than thirty tons, else are forfeited. Vessels used in carrying forfeited goods are also forfeited. A vessel hovering off the coast within three miles may be boarded, and if bound elsewhere ordered to proceed. If she does not do so she may be brought into port and her cargo examined, and, if prohibited goods are found on board she shall be forfeited. Persons on board smuggling vessels, knowing them to be such, forfeit \$100. Officers must have free access to all parts of vessels and all goods on board. For forging customs mark or brand the penalty is \$200 or imprisonment for one year. Forging papers to be punished as a misdemeanor. For untrue affirmations not otherwise provided for, penalty \$400. Any revenue officer, sheriff, J. P. or any other person resident more than 10 miles from any office of customs, and authorized by collector or J. P. may on information or reasonable grounds of suspicion, search for and examine goods suspected to be smuggled, and to that end stop any vessel or vehicle and effect seizure, and call on others to assist him, and if person in charge refuse to stop when summoned to do so in the Queen's name he shall forfeit \$200. An officer attended by a peace officer may, after having made oath that he has reasonable cause to suspect smuggled goods are secreted in a building, search it during the day, and if refused admission, may force it, after first having declared why he does so. Officers having procured a "writ of assistance" from a superior court may search by day or night, writs of assistance to last for a whole reign and twelve months after. Persons may be searched by officers, if they resist they forfeit \$100, but they may demand to go before a justice of the peace, who may order the search if reasonable cause is shown, otherwise discharge the party. If search made without reasonable cause the officer forfeits \$40. Females must be searched by female searchers. Goods seized as liable to forfeiture must be taken to the nearest custom house within 48 hours. If captured by police officer as stolen as well as smuggled, they are to be taken to the police office and kept till after trial, notice being forthwith given to the nearest collector. After trial they are to be sent to collector to be dealt with. Police officer forfeits \$100 for neglecting this section. Any person taking any goods seized and detained by officer—whether owner or other—is guilty of theft, and punishable therefore. Persons resisting officers with violence, firing at or wounding them, firing on a vessel employed by them, destroying seized goods or vessel, or custom house, or having goods liable to seizure, and being armed or disguised, shall be guilty of felony and punishable therefore. Every officer conniving at smuggling, or any one bribing or offering to bribe an officer to connive at smuggling, shall forfeit \$2000. Proceedings for condemnation of goods of less value than \$100 may be had before two justices of the peace. Those for larger sums before the usual civil courts. Notice of such proceedings must be posted up in the clerk or prothonotary's and collector's offices, and on the vessel or house where seizure is made, or nearest public places. Any persons claiming the goods as not liable to forfeiture must give notice of claim within one month after seizure, and put in claim within one week after such posting if he has given notice of claim. At end of month after posting, court proceeds to hear and determine the case. Claim must be made in owner's name, and security must be given for penalty and costs. Things seized may be sold as condemned without legal proceedings unless notice of claim is filed by some one within the month. Goods may be given up to the claimant upon his depositing sufficient money or putting in sufficient security. Cattle and perishable articles seized may be sold as if condemned, unless such money or security is furnished, and proceeds handed over to claimant if articles are not condemned. All such sales must be by public auction. All actions for penalties or forfeitures must be brought within three years. An appeal is granted from the decisions of J. P. and county or circuit courts. If probable cause of seizure be certified in a case where goods are, nevertheless are not condemned, only nominal damages and no costs can be given against the officer, the M. C. may at any time restore the things seized and the claimant accepting them thereby waives all right to damages. An officer must have a month's notice of any action for damages against him, and he may tender amendment, which if found sufficient shall carry costs in his favor: such actions must be brought within three months.

The G. in C. may make regulations respecting horses, vehicles and baggage of passengers or respecting goods passing through any portion of Canada over canals or railroads and not unladen in the country; also for exemption from duty of lumber from Canadian logs taken into the United States to be sawed, or of meal or flour taken thither to be ground, also exempting all goods produced in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; for the distribution of penalties and proceeds of forfeitures; for giving and taking bonds in cases of part remission of duty or other indulgence by the M. C. He may also prohibit the exportation of arms and warlike stores of any kind. The breach of such regulations shall be punished by forfeiture or fine of \$400.

Importation of goods by vessel take places when she comes within the limits of the port; exportation when the goods are laden for export.

31 VIC., CAP. 7.

This Act imposes duties of customs, but is superseded by the tariff passed in the later part of the session, and to be found a few pages back.

It further provides that goods claimed to be exempt from duty must be described in the terms of the Schedule or may be seized and forfeited.

The M. C. may release seized goods to the claimant upon his agreement to pay such penalty as may be deemed necessary.

The G. in C. may make regulations to prevent fraud respecting free goods.

Fire arms and munitions of war can only be imported from Great Britain, except by special permission of the M. C.

No deduction shall be made from invoice for assumed value of package containing goods (unless it is separately mentioned in invoice) nor for any expense of packing.

Fish or other articles alleged to be the product of Canada, P. E. Island or Newfoundland, if imported from United States, are liable to duty, unless accompanied by first outward entry and certificate from a collector of H. M. customs. Drawback is to be allowed on goods which have been imported and paid duty upon their re-exportation direct to P. E. Island or Newfoundland. No refund will be made after 14 days for misdescription of goods, and such errors found out in unpacking must be forthwith reported to collector without further interference with goods.

DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULARS.

As may naturally be expected, a variety of questions arise in the transaction of business with the Customs Department which call for official decisions. These are always communicated to the Collectors of Customs by circulars, of which we append a list, believing that it will be of great use to merchants as well as to officials to have them thus collected. They are as follows:—

Circular No. 1.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 19th August, 1867.—**SIR:** The attention of this Department having been called to the fact of "Glass Jars," containing fine salt, being admitted duty free at certain Ports of Entry, and charged with duty at other Ports, I am desired by the Hon. the Acting Minister of Customs to inform you that the "Jars" in question are considered to be liable to the duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, as not being the usual packages in which salt is generally imported.

The Collector of Customs,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. WORTHINGTON, Asst. Com. Customs & Excise.

Circulars Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, and 25, relate to the internal administration of the Customs Department, forms of return to be made to head quarters, &c., &c.

Circular No. 5 contained the following instruction, explanatory of clauses 121, 122, and 123 of the Union Act:—

"You are, therefore, in your Returns of External or Foreign Trade, to take no notice of Goods coming into your Port, from any Port or place in any other of the Provinces, whether such Goods are in transit or for consumption there; provided such Goods be of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of those Provinces.

"Should, however, the articles brought from any of those Provinces be of Foreign Growth, Produce or Manufacture, and be chargeable under the existing Tariff at your Port, with higher duties than those which they shall have paid on importation into any of those Provinces, you will conform to the provisions of the 123rd section above quoted, and exact the difference between the duty paid and the higher duty to which such goods may be liable under the Tariff in force at your Port, until the law in this respect be altered by the Parliament of Canada."

Circular No. 9.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 25th November, 1867.—**SIR:** This Department having approved of "bar and shackle Lock" submitted by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in lieu of the lock now in use for the security of bonded goods carried over their several lines of Railway, as authorized by Order in Council of 14th March, 1864, I beg to transmit to you, herewith, the Press and Die appropriated to your Port, as per margin, the receipt of which you will please to acknowledge in due course.

I have, at the same, to enjoin upon you, on no account to allow the press and die, now transmitted, to go out of your hands, except into those of the Customs Officer in charge of the Railway Station, at which they are to be used.

The Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 11.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 21st December, 1867.—**SIR:** This Department having received intimation that the Extra Christmas No. of Charles Dickens' Journal "All the Year Round," entitled "No Thoroughfare," has been duly registered and entered as Copyright in London, England, I have to direct that all Foreign reprints of that copyright be subjected to the duty imposed by Law on such reprints when imported into this Country.

The Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 16.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 31st December, 1867.—**SIR:** I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 28th instant, has been pleased to order and direct that every package of raw or manufactured Tobacco or of Cigars or Snuff imported or brought into any Port within the Dominion of Canada, whether entered at the Custom House for warehouse or for consumption, shall have attached thereto, by the proper officer of Customs, stamps in the forms approved by such Order under the authority of an Act recently passed by the Parliament of Canada, Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and of which Stamps a supply is herewith transmitted as per margin for the use of your Port.

The small label or stamp is intended to be used in cases where the large label or stamp would materially interfere with the Foreign Manufacturer's marks or labels on small packages of Cigars or Tobacco.

You will be supplied with any further quantity that you may require upon requisition being made to this Department.

The Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 18.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 4th January, 1868.—**SIR:** Your attention is called to the Interpretations and Instructions on the next page, as approved by the Hon. The Minister of Customs, and you are to be governed thereby in the application at your Port of the Tariff recently passed by the Parliament of the Dominion.

The Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Com. of Customs.

Interpretations and instructions to be observed throughout the Ports of the Dominion of Canada in operating the Tariff Act of 1867.

1. **ACIDS.**—Acids do not include "Orpiment" (Yellow) or "Realgar" (Red.)

2. **BAGS.**—Bags when not new may be imported free for the purpose of being filled with Grain, Seed or Wool for exportation—on Bonds for exportation being given—or the amount of duty deposited, at discretion of the Collector.

3. **CHURCH BELLS.**—In the admission of Church Bells duty free, the Collector must be duly certified of the intention of the importer to use them only for such purpose.

4. **CRUDE.**—The term "Crude" implies the first condition of every article (as merchandize) and applies to Whale Oils only when landed in their original packages on Board Ship. See Whale Oils.

5. **GYPSEUM.**—Ground Gypsum may be admitted free when imported expressly as "Manure."

6. **MACHINERY.**—The declaration or Oath of the Importer must be given to the effect, that the machinery, for which exemption is claimed, is to be used in the original construction of a Mill or Factory.

7. **MODELS.**—Models are held to be such, only when they cannot be used as the articles of which they are said to be the models, such as Stoves or Grates.

8. **PRUNELLA.**—The article exempted under this head is the fabric generally used for the uppers of Ladies' boots and shoes. Any fabric not so generally used should not be admitted.

9. **SETTLERS' EFFECTS.**—When entry of "Settlers' Effects" is not made by the importer in person, his declaration to the correctness of his statement of facts must be made before a Justice of the Peace. The exemption in favor of "Settlers" is not to apply to persons domiciled in Canada, or who have been absent from Canada for a shorter term than five years.

10. **SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.**—Sole and Upper Leather does not include Leather dressed and prepared for purposes, other than the manufacture of boots and shoes, the value of which is higher than sole or upper Leather.

11. SUGAR.—In testing the article of Sugar for duty by the Standards provided by the Department, it is of the highest importance, in the interest of the Revenue and of the fair trader, to establish an uniform system in the use of such standards. A rigid adherence to the following simple scale, is therefore enjoined in the valuation of sugar for duty throughout the Ports of the Dominion:—

When equal to No. 1	.....	\$ 100 lbs. \$3.
" " " 3 but not equal to No. 1	.....	2.50
" " " 6 " " 3	.....	2.25
" " " 9 " " 6	.....	1.90
When not equal to No. 9	.....	1.68

12. **WHALE OIL.**—In the entry of Whale Oil, duty free, the Importer must produce a certificate, duly attested by a Consul or Consular Agent, at the Port of Exportation, setting forth the conditions required by Law, and stating the marks of the casks and the quantities contained therein.

13. **UNWROUGHT OR ROUGH.**—The term "Unwrought" applies to stone which has undergone no process of manufacture beyond chipping to reduce bulk. "Rough" to castings which have undergone no process of finishing, such as filing, turning or planing.

14. **WOOD.**—The word "Unmanufactured" is to be understood as applying to all timber which has undergone no process of reduction other than rough hewing.

15. SHIPS' GEAR, &c., &c.—Under the head "Ships" it will be observed that four articles, viz:—"Cables of hemp and grass," "Cordage," "Sail Cloth or Canvas from No. 1 to 6" and "Varnish black and bright," are free only when used for Ships or Vessels. Entry of these goods must be accompanied with a declaration or Oath that they are to be used for vessels only. When duty paid, a Drawback will be allowed when evidence is furnished satisfactory to the Collector at whose Port the duty thereon was paid, that such articles have been actually used in the building, repairing or rigging or outfit of a ship or vessel.

Circular No. 21.— * * * “His Excellency The Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 30th January last, has been pleased to order and direct that Corn Meal and Rye Flour, when imported into Nova Scotia for food for the use of Fishermen, be allowed to be entered in Bond, and that, on your report and recommendation to that effect in each special case, the duty be remitted.”

Circular No. 25.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 15th June, 1868.—SIR: I beg to call your attention to the following sections of the 31st Victoria Cap. 41, intituled: "An Act for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on Tobacco Manufactured in Canada, and to direct that you will govern yourself, accordingly, viz.:

"1. Raw or Leaf Tobacco shall not be imported into Canada, except at the undermentioned Ports, namely: HALIFAX, ST. JOHN in New Brunswick, MIRAMICHI, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN'S in the District of Iberville, PRESCOTT, KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, CLIFTON, SARNIA, WINDSOR and LONDON, and at such other ports of entry as the Governor in Council may authorize.

"2. All Raw or Leaf Tobacco imported shall be bonded at one or other of the above named Ports of entry, in a Customs Warehouse which shall be subject to the approval of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry.

4. All Raw or Leaf Tobacco, whether imported or grown in Canada, may be taken for consumption out of Bond, or from the farm or premises upon which it was grown, by a dealer in Tobacco duly licensed for that purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council, and upon payment of the same duty which would be payable thereon if it had been manufactured and taken out of bond for consumption in Canada.

to the following bona fide dealer: Tobacco warehoused as herein required shall be for a sum equal to fifteen cents per pound on the Tobacco to which it relates, and shall be conditioned for the delivery of the Raw or Leaf Tobacco to which it relates, to some one or more Tobacco Manufacturers duly licensed as such under any Act relating to the Inland Revenue, or for the delivery of such Tobacco to a dealer in Tobacco licensed under this Act, on a proper permit, and the payment of the duty thereon by such dealer, or for its exportation or destruction as herein required; and the evidence of its delivery to a licensed Tobacco Manufacturer shall be the Certificate of a Collector of Inland Revenue, that the Tobacco has been delivered into some certain licensed Tobacco Manufacturer, or Manufacturers therein named, and has been received into some certain licensed Warehouse in the name of the said Manufacturer, or Manufacturers.

6. Tobacco warehoused as herein provided, may remain in warehouse for a period of two years, at the expiration of which period, or sooner, it shall either be removed to and entered in some Licensed Tobacco Manufactory or Manufactories as herein provided, or taken out by a Licensed Dealer, or entered for exportation, or at the expiration of such period it shall be destroyed under such regulations as may be made in that behalf by competent authority.

"8. All Raw or Leaf Tobacco imported or brought into Canada at any port or place, other than at the ports of entry herein named, shall be seized by any officer of Customs or Excise having a knowledge thereof, and shall be and remain forfeited to the Crown.

"9. All imported Raw or Leaf Tobacco not bonded as herein required, and in the possession of any person except a Licensed Tobacco Manufacturer

"Shall be seized by any officer of Customs or Excise having a knowledge thereof, and shall be and remain forfeited to the Crown.—

"Except only that any person may have in his possession, for his own use or consumption, not exceeding ten pounds of Raw or Leaf Tobacco, purchased from a licensed dealer, and on which the duty hereby imposed has been paid, the proof whereof shall lie on such person."

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

The Collector of Customs.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 27.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 15th June 1868.—Sir: Pending any further action that may be taken by the Treasury Board on the subject, I am desired by the Hon. the Minister of Finance to inform you that the exemption created by the Tariff, in favor of "Clothing" imported for the use of Army and Navy, is considered as covering plain as well as Military clothing of every description imported by Officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy serving in Canada, such clothing to be of course, strictly personal to the Officers importing the same. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

The Collector of Customs.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 28.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 18th June, 1868.—Sir: I am desired by the Minister of Customs to state for your information and guidance in levying the *ad valorem* duty on Sugar, Molasses, Melado, Syrup or Supar or Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, concentrated Melado, concentrated Molasses and Sugar Candy, that the value on which such duty shall be calculated

and taken shall include the value of the packages containing the same and the shipping and other charges on such articles, including cooperage and lighterage, but no Commission paid for the purchase of any of such articles shall be taken into the account and computed as part of the value for duty.

And I am directed further to instruct you that the gauge and weight of Sugar Molasses and the other articles herein before mentioned, shall for the purposes of Entry and duty be governed by the gauge and weight of such articles as ascertained on arrival at the Port of consignment.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 29.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 25th June, 1863.—Sir: Having submitted to the Hon. The Minister of Justice, for his legal opinion, the question as to the admission under the Tariff of Bottles, Jars, Demi-johns, Casks, Barrels and other packages containing goods other than Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors, the Department is advised "that in Reference to the 8th section of the last Tariff Act, 31st Victoria, Cap. 44, and the last paragraph of Schedule B of the Act, that Bottles, Jars, Demi-johns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or other packages having actual contents other than Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors, and carboys having actual contents other than sulphuric acid, are free, if being packages in which such goods are usually imported, and are in such instance actually imported."

This exemption from duty does not, of course, extend to Bottles, Jars, &c., &c., which are imported empty.

You will, therefore, govern yourself accordingly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 30.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 26th June, 1863.—Sir: I am desired by the Hon. The Minister of Customs to inform you that the following articles are to be admitted to entry as directed opposite each of them respectively, viz:—

Aniline Dyes..... 15 per cent.
Castile Soap..... 15 per cent.

Extract of Logwood..... Free.

Copperas..... Free.

Paper Shavings..... Free as rags.

Perfumed Spirits, imported in small bottles and not in bulk, to pay duty as perfumery and not at the rate of \$1.20 per gallon.

Bichro mate of Potash,..... { Free when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only—otherwise 15 per cent.

British Gum.....

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 31.—[No. 1].—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 7th July, 1863.—Sir: I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency The Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 2nd instant, has been pleased to order and direct that the rate of duty to be paid yearly by the owner or Master of any Steam Vessel in the Dominion of Canada under the Act of the last Session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats and for the greater safety of Passengers by them," be ten cents per ton for every ton which such vessel may measure, and that this rate be in addition to the inspection fees named in the said Act.

A copy of the Act is herewith transmitted for your information. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 32.—[No. 2].—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 13th July, 1863.—Sir: A decision of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec having held that Copper, Brass, or Iron Tubes and Piping, drawn, which are Free under the Tariff, are not excluded from the exemption by the ends thereof of being screw-threaded with couplings attached, you are, henceforth, to admit Copper, Brass or Iron Tubes and Piping, drawn so screw-threaded or not, with couplings as above mentioned to free entry.

Should Tubes and Piping of the description hereinbefore stated have been entered and duly paid at your Port, upon the assumption that such Tubes and Piping were dutiable, you are authorized to refund such duty whenever applied to by the Importer in such cases, having previously satisfied yourself by a reference to the entry that such duty was paid.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 33.—[No. 3].—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 28th July, 1863.—Sir: This Department having approved of a "bar and shackle Lock" submitted by the Great Western Railway, in lieu of the lock now in use for the security of bonded and uncustomed goods carried over their lines of Railway, as authorized by Order in Council of 14th March, 1864, I beg to transmit to you, herewith, the Press and Die appropriated to your Port, as per margin, the receipt of which you will please to acknowledge in due course.

I have, at the same time, to enjoin upon you, on no account, to allow the Press and Die, now transmitted, to go out of your possession, except when entrusted to the Customs Officer in charge of the Railway Station, at which they are to be used.

The regulations accompanying my Circular 7th April, 1864; (No. 130) remain in force except in so far as regards the Locks therein mentioned, to which Locks the present Bar and Shackle Lock has been substituted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 34.—[No. 4].—LOCAL TO NOVA SCOTIA. Certain returns to be sent to T. F. Knight, Esq., Acting Auditors, Halifax.

Circular No. 35.—[No. 5].—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 12th August, 1863.—Sir: I am desired, by the Hon. the Minister of Customs, to inform you that, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 8th instant, authority has been given to him to refund the duties paid on articles imported by any General, Staff or Departmental Officer or Regimental Mess or Canteen, and that in order to enable him to transmit you the requisite amount, it will be necessary for you to forward to the Department, with the least possible delay, a statement of the duties respectively paid on articles entered between the 29th April and the 30th of June last inclusive.

As regards the articles entered since the 1st of July, as duties are to be refunded to the Canteens monthly, and the Office s, &c., quarterly, you are requested to send a statement of the duties paid by Canteens for the past month and continue to send such statements at the end of each month as regards Canteens, and at the end of each quarter as regards Officers. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs.

J. JOHNSON, Asst. Commissioner.

Circular No. 36.—[No. 6].—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 17th August, 1863.—Sir:—A difference of opinion appearing to prevail at several ports in reference to the definition of the word "periodical" mentioned in the Tariff. I am desired to inform you that it comprises those publications which appear at regular intervals, such as Newspaper, Reviews, Magazines, Annual Registers, &c., devoted to religion, politics, the sciences, arts, amusements, &c., which publications are entitled to entry at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

I am further directed to inform you that the Department has decided that the interpretations of "Tariff 1867," transmitted with Circular of 4th January last, in regard to admission of machinery for

mills and factories are to be held to include all new machinery imported for the extension of manufacturing power and not to replace or repair old articles of the same class.

The Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. JOHNSON, Asst. Commissioner.

Circular No. 37.—[No. 7.]—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT OTTAWA, 3rd September, 1868.—Sir:—The accompanying "Public Notice," respecting the discontinuance of the gratuitous supply of Reports and Entries to the public, is sent you for your information and guidance, and I have now further to instruct you to make a uniform charge of five cents for each set of such blanks which you may furnish, after the first of October next. *This arrangement is intended merely to prevent inconvenience to importers and others. The Department does not desire to have to deal in blanks, and no doubt, printers and publishers will, in a short time, be prepared with a full supply for public use.

You will also receive per mail, a complete set of the forms as approved by the Department, which you are to retain as authorized specimens. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs.

J. JOHNSON, Asst. Commissioner.

Circular No. 38.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 21st September, 1868.—Sir: Under regulations issued on 24th ultimo, and approved by the Governor General in Council, for the refund of duties to Her Majesty's Troops serving in Canada, it is considered by the Department that, for the better security of the Revenue, and to insure uniformity of practice, the following rule should be observed in the ex-warehousing of goods.

In all cases where the military purchase goods in bond from merchants, you will cause a transfer of such goods to be first made in the usual form from the seller to the officer commanding the regiment or detachment; and the ex-warehouse entry, with the certificate required by the regulations referred to, written or endorsed thereon, is to be made by the officer to whom the goods are so transferred in bond.

This will insure the keeping of a correct and separate account of all such goods in your warehouse books.

The Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 39.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 28th September, 1868.—Sir: In accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners of Customs in England, and in compliance with the request of the Secretary for the Colonies thereon as conveyed in the Circular Despatch of the 29th of August last to the Governor General, I am directed by the Minister of Customs to call your special attention to the provisions of the 161st section of Customs Consolidation Act, 1853 (Impl. Act 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 107), which section is in the words following:—

"CLXI. If any article of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, bearing any names, brands, or marks being or purporting to be the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, shall be imported into any of the British possessions abroad, the same shall also be forfeited."

I have also in furtherance of the same object to call your attention to the 10th section of the Act of the last session of the Imperial Parliament, 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 82, which requires the person entering goods in transit through Great Britain, to furnish a duplicate Shipping Bill containing the particulars of such goods, which duplicate Shipping Bills accompanying the papers of the ship in which the goods are imported into the British possessions abroad, afford the Revenue Officers there, the means of knowing the origin of the goods and of seizing any foreign goods bearing British marks which may be imported in the respective Colonies.

It will therefore be your duty to require the production of such Shipping Bills, and diligently to enquire into and examine whether any of the foreign goods therein mentioned and imported at your Port, bear British marks, in contravention of the law, and thereupon to enforce the 161st section hereinabove quoted.

The Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Circular No. 40.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 2nd October, 1868.—Sir: I beg leave to transmit to you, herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an Extra of the *Canada Gazette* of the 1st instant, containing two Orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having reference, the one to the importation of foreign reprints of British Copyright works (a), and the other to the importation of horned cattle (b).

The Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—Public Notice to Importers and Custom House Brokers.—The Customs Tariff Act, 31 Vic., Cap. 44, having repealed Sec. 133 of 31 Vic., Cap. 7, relating to Customs Forms, and enacted in lieu thereof the following:—

"Sec. 133. All bonds, documents and papers necessary for the transaction of any business at the respective Custom Houses or places or Ports of Entry in Canada, shall be in such form as the Minister of Customs shall from time to time direct."

Notice is hereby given that approved forms of Reports, outwards and inwards, and entries for duty, and warehouse are deposited at all Custom Houses of the Dominion, and that Custom House Brokers, Importers or Printers who may wish to print the same, for their own or general use, can procure copies for that purpose by application to the Collector, and that from and after the first of October next, the Department will discontinue the gratuitous supply of the above forms for general use; but all forms prepared for sale or use, are required to be in strict accordance with the copies furnished and upon the same sized paper.

For the present the forms can be obtained at any Custom House by payment of the cost of printing. Blank Bonds will continue to be furnished gratuitously as heretofore.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1868.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

(a) This order refers to the forwarding to England of the duty of 12½ per cent. imposed by the recent Tariff on British copyright works imported into Canada.

(b) This order removes the prohibition of the importation of Horned Cattle, and substitutes the following:—On, from and after the eighth day of October instant, all Cattle intended to be imported or introduced into the Province of Ontario, at the Ports of Windsor or Sarnia, shall, previous to their introduction, be inspected by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose, and whose permission shall be obtained before such Cattle shall be allowed to proceed to their destination. All Railway Companies conveying such cattle shall be, and they are hereby, required to cause the Cars used for the conveyance of the same to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after the removal of the cattle therefrom. These regulations shall remain in force until the first day of November next, and no longer.

THE TARIFF OF CANADA.

(OFFICIAL FORM.—Enforced from April 29th, 1868.—Assented to May, 1868.)

CUSTOMS.

SCHEDULE A.—GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Duties.		Duties.		Duties.
Animals, viz:—	\$ c.	Chicory, kiln-dri'd, roast'd	\$ c.	Spirits and Strong Waters, \$ c.	
Horses - - Per head	15 00	or ground - - Per lb.	0 04	viz:	
Horned Cattle - - "	10 00	Fish, salt'd or smok'd - -	0 01	Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whis-	
Swine - - - - "	2 00	Lard and Tallow - - "	0 01	key, Spirits of Wine,	
Sheep - - - - "	1 00	Meats, fresh, salted or		Alcohol, Bitters con-	
Acid—Sulphuric - Per lb.	0 00½	smoked - - - Per lb.	0 01	taining Spirit, Ver-	
Butter - - - - "	0 04	Malt - - - - Per bush.	0 40	mouth and other Spirit-	
Cigars—Value not over \$10		Oils, viz:—		uous Liquors of what-	
per Mille - - Per M.	3 00	Coal and Kerosene, dis-		ever strength, not other-	
Do do over \$10 and not		tilled, purified and re-		wise specified, on every	
over \$20 - - Per M.	4 00	fin'd - - - Per gall.	0 15	gallon of the strength of	
Do do over \$20 and not		Naptha, Benzole, and		Proof of Sykes' Hydro-	
over \$40 - - Per M.	5 00	Ref'd Petrol'm, P. gall.	0 15	meter, and so in pro-	
Do do over \$40 - - "	6 00	Products of Petroleum,		portion for any greater	
Cheese - - - - Per lb.	0 03	Coal, Shale, and Lign-		strength, and for every	
Coffee, green - - - "	0 03	nite, not otherwise		less quantity than a	
Do roasted or gr'd - - "	0 04	specified - - - Per gall.	0 10	gallon - - - - -	0 80
Chicory or other Root		Crude Petroleum, P. gall.	0 06	Cordials - - - Per gall.	1 20
or Vegetable used as		Soap, common - - - P. lb.	0 01	Perfumed Spirits,	1 20
Coffee, raw or gr'n, P. lb.	0 03	Starch - - - - -	0 02	Tinctures - - - - "	0 63

Sugar and Molasses.

Sugar:—All sugar equal to, or above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per lb.
Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb.

Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar-Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent per lb.
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionary, twenty-

five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per lb.
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar - - Per 100 lbs. 0 73
Molasses, if not so used, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE B.—GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Cassia, ground,
Cinnamon, "
Ginger, "
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Pepper, ground, [fied,
Perfumery, not otherwise speci-

Perfumed and Fancy Soaps,
Pimento, ground,
Playing cards,
Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of

which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

GOODS PAYING TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Sole and Upper Leather.

GOODS PAYING FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets, printed,—not being foreign reprints of British Copyright Works, nor blank account books nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor

reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music.
Iron, viz:—Bar, Rod, Hoop and Sheet.
Canada plates and tin'd plates.

Nail and Spike Rod, round square and flat.
Rolled plate and Boiler plate.
Wire,
Type.

GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of five cents per Gallon in Casks, and seven cents per Gallon in bottles. (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)
Tea, black, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb.
Do. Green including Japan, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, five per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of fifteen cents per lb.
Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, twenty per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of ten cents per gallon, (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)

The following packages, that is to say:—Bottles, Jars, Demijohns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors are contained and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, and all goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules to this Act as charged with any other duty and not declared to be free of duty, shall be charged with a duty of Customs of fifteen per centum *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.

Arts and Science:—
Anatomical preparations,
Botany, specimens of,
Cabinets of Antiquities,
" Coins,
" Gems,
" Medals,
Drawings, not in oil,
Gems,
Medals,
Mineralogy, specimens of,
Models,
Natural History, specimens of,
Sculpture, specimens of.

Works of Art, viz:
Busts—Natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process.
Casts—as models for the use of schools of design.
Paintings—In oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.
Statues—Of Bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.

Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors not elsewhere specified, viz:
Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar.
Alum,
Antimony,
Argol,
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Barilla,
Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Borax,

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.—(Continued.)

Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.—(Contin'd)
 Bleaching Powders,
 Brimstone in roll or flour,
 Colors and other articles when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only, viz:
 Bichromate of Potash,
 Blue Black,
 British Gum,
 Chinese Blue,
 Lakes, scarlet and morone, in pulp,
 Paris and permanent Greens,
 Satin and fine washed White,
 Sugar of Lead,
 Ultra Marine,
 Umber, raw,
 Cream of Tartar in crystals,
 Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing,
 Indigo,
 Kelp,
 Kryolite,
 Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
 Nitre,
 Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,
 Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
 Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state,
 Phosphorus,
 Red Lead, dry,
 Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state,
 Sal Ammoniac,
 Sal Soda,
 Saltpetre,
 Soda Ash,
 Soda Caustic,
 Soda, nitrate of
 Soda, silicate of
 Sulphur in roll or flour,
 Vitriol, blue,
 Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing,
 White lead, dry,
 Whiting or Whiteness,
 Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing,
 Zinc, white, dry.
Manufactures and Products of Manufactures:
 Anchors,
 Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,
 Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and the B.N.A. Provinces,
 Bolting Cloth,
 Book-binders' tools and implements,
 Brim moulds for gold beaters,
 Burrstones,
 Candle wick, cotton,
 Cement, Marine, unground,
 Cement, Hydraulic do
 Church Bells,
 Clothing—donations of, for Charitable institutions,
 Communion Plate,
 Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B.N.A. Provinces,
 Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin,
 Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes,
 Cotton Waste,
 Cotton Wool,
 Drain Tiles,
 Duck for belting and hose,
 Emery Paper and Emery Cloth
 Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes,
 Farming implements and utensils when imported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture,
 Felt for Hats and Boots,
 Fire Brick.

Fire Engines—Steam— when imported by the Municipal Corporations of Cities, Towns and Villages, for the use of such Municipalities.
 Fish Hooks, Nets and Seines,
 Lines and Twines,
 Flax waste,
 Glass Paper and Glass Cloth,
 Gold Beaters' Skin,
 Gold Leaf,
 Hoop Skirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline thread for covering Crinoline wire, Clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered,
 Junk,
 Lina Machine Thread,
 Lithographic Stones,
 Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut cherry and chestnut, and pitch pine,
 Machine Silk Twist,
 Machinery when used in the original construction of Mills or Factories, not to include Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels or Turbines,
 Nails,—Composition,
 Nails,—Sheathing,
 Oakum,
 Oil Cake,
 Philosophical Instruments and apparatus, including Globes, when imported by, and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies,
 Platers' Leaf,
 Printing Ink,
 Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses,
 Prunella,
 Plush for Hatters' use,
 Rags,
 Sand Paper and Sand Cloth,
 Ships' Binnacle Lamps,
 " Blocks and Patent Bushes for Blocks,
 " Bunting,
 " Cables, Iron Chain, over half of an inch, shackled or swivelled, or not,
 Ships' Compasses,
 " Dead Eyes,
 " Dead Lights,
 " Deck Plugs,
 " Knees, Iron,
 " Masts or parts of, Iron,
 " Pumps and Pump-gear,
 " Riders, Iron,
 " Shackles,
 " Sheaves,
 " Signal Lamps,
 " Steering Apparatus,
 " Travelling Trucks,
 " Wedges,
 " Wire Rigging,
 And the following articles, when used for ships or vessels only, viz.:
 Cables, hemp and grass,
 Cordage,
 Sail Cloth or Canvas, from No. 1 to No. 6,
 Varnish, black and bright,
 Silver Leaf,
 Spikes, Composition,
 Straw Plaits, Tuscan and Grass, Fancy,
 Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes,
 Treonails,
 Twists, silk, for hats, boots, and shoes,
 Veneering of wood or ivory,
 Weaving or Tram Silk, for making elastic webbing,
 Weaving or Tram Cotton, for making elastic webbing,
 Wire Cloth of brass and copper

Woolen Netting, for India rubber shoes.
Metals:
 Brass,—Bar, Rod, Sheet, and Scrap,
 Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough,
 Cranks for Mills, forged in the rough,
 Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing,
 Iron of the descriptions following:—
 Scrap, Galvanized or Pig,
 Puddled, in Bars, Blooms and Billets,
 Bolts and Spikes, galvanized,
 Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded,
 Locomotive Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods,
 Lead in Sheet or Pig,
 Litharge,
 Railroad Bars, and Frogs, Wrought Iron or Steel Chairs, Wrought Iron or Steel Fish Plates, and Car Axles,
 Shafts for Mills and Steamboats, in the rough,
 Speiter, in blocks, sheet or pig,
 Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods,
 Steel Plates cut to any form, but not moulded,
 Tin, in bar, blocks, pig, or granulated,
 Tubes and Piping, of brass, copper, or iron, drawn,
 Type Metal, in blocks or pigs,
 Wire, of brass or copper, round or flat,
 Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,
 Zinc, in sheets, blocks, and pigs.
Natural Products:
 Bristles,
 Broom Corn,
 Bulbs,
 Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,
 Clays,
 Coal and Coke,
 Cocoa, bear and shell,
 Corkwood,
 Corkwood Bark,
 Diamonds, unset,
 Earths,
 Eggs,
 Emery,
 Flour, Wheat, and Rye,
 Fibre, Mexican,
 Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,
 Fibrilla,
 Flax, undressed,
 Fire Clay,
 Fire Wood,
 Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs,
 Fish Bait,
 Furs, undressed,
 Grain of all kinds,
 Gravels,
 Grease and Grease Scrap,
 Gum Copal,
 Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,
 Gypsum, not ground nor calcined,
 Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanufactured,
 Hay,
 Hemp, undressed,
 Hides,
 Hops,
 Horns,

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.—(Continued.)

Natural Products.—(Continued.)

Indian Corn,
Indian Meal,
India Rubber, unmanufactured
Manilla Grass,
Manures,
Marble in blocks unwrought,
or sawn on two sides only, or
slabs sawn from such blocks,
having at least two edges unwrought,
Moss for Upholstery purposes,
Or s of metals of all kinds,
Osters,
Pelts,
Pipe clay,
Pitch,
Plants,

Plaster of Paris not ground nor
calcined,
Precious Stones, unset,
Rattan for chair makers,
Roots,
Rosin,
Salt,
Sand,
Sea Grass,
Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes,
Shrubs,
Skins undressed,
Slate,
Stone, unwrought,
Tails, undressed,
Tanners' Bark,

Tampico, white and black,
Tar,
Teasels,
Tobacco unmanufactured,
Tow undressed,
Trees,
Turpentine, other than spirits of
Vegetables, culinary,
Vegetable Fibres,
Whale Oil, in the casks from on
Ship-board and in the condition in which it was first landed,
Willow for basket makers,
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,
Wool.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Apparel, wearing of British Subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.
Articles by and for the use of the Governor General.
Articles for the public uses of the Dominion.

Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls General.
Army and Navy, for the use of,—
Arms,
Clothing,
Musical Instruments for Bands,
Military stores.

Settlers' Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

UNDER REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops hawkers.
Locomotives and railway passenger,

ger, baggage and Freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives and cars are admitted free under

similar circumstances in the United States,
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of.
Travellers' baggage.

SCHEDULE D.

The following goods when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be imported free of duty, viz:
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked and salted Meats.
Green and Dried Fruits.

Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water.
Poultry.
Butter.
Cheese.
Lard.

Tallow.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part.
Fish Oil,
Gypsum, ground or unground.

SCHEDULE E.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of

goods in which the same may be found, viz:
Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, and

Photographs, of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

SCHEDULE F.—EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts	per cord of 128 Cubic Feet.	\$1.00	Spruce Logs	per M.	\$1.00
Stave Bolts	" "	1.00	Pine Logs	" "	1.00
Oak Logs	- per M.	2.00			

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

The following provisions are found in the Customs Act:—
The duty of fifteen per cent. *ad valorem* is payable on all goods not charged with any other duty and not declared free of duty.

The value for duty on which the *ad valorem* duties imposed upon sugar, molasses, melado, syrup of sugar or sugar cane, syrup of molasses or of sorghum, concentrated melado or concentrated molasses, and sugar candy, shall be calculated and taken, shall include the value of the packages containing the same, and the shipping and other charges on such articles and the value for duty shall be the value of the goods "free on board" at the place or port whence last exported direct to Canada; and the Governor in Council shall have power to declare what charges shall be included in such value so defined; and the Governor in Council shall have power to interpret, limit or extend the meaning of the conditions upon which it is provided in Schedule C that any article may be imported free of duty for special purposes or for particular objects or interests; and to make regulations either for declaring or defining what cases shall come within the conditions of the said Schedule, and to what objects or interests of an analogous nature the same shall apply and extend, and to direct the payment or non-payment of duty in any such case, or the remission thereof by way of drawback if such duty has been paid.

Any other articles than those mentioned in Schedule D, being of the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be specially exempted from Customs duty by order of the Governor in Council.

Any or all of the articles mentioned in Schedule D, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada from the said United States free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the said Schedule, upon Proclamation of the Governor in Council, whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country, free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is now imposed on the importation from Canada of such articles into the United States.

Packages of every description in which goods are usually imported, and cases covering casks of wine or brandy in wood, and cases containing bottled wine or bottled spirits, or other liquors, shall be free, except only bottles, jars, demijohns, brandy casks, barrels, or other packages in which spirituous liquors, wines, and malt liquors are contained, and carboys containing sulphuric acid.

The Governor in Council may, under Regulations to be made for that purpose, allow, on the exportation of goods which have been imported into Canada, and on which the duty of Customs has been paid, a drawback equal to the duty so paid; and in cases to be mentioned in such Regulations and subject to such provisions as may be therein made, such drawback may be allowed on duty paid goods, manufactured or wrought in Canada, into goods exported therefrom as aforesaid, and the period within which such drawback may be allowed after the time when the duty was paid shall be limited in such Regulations.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TARIFF.

Passed March 14, 1868. (31 Vic., Cap. 1.)

SECTION I.—No. 1.—TABLE OF DUTIES.

Animals, viz: Horses, mares, &c. - each	\$2 30	Sherry, 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and, - - - - -	the gallon	\$1 72
Sheep, pigs and calves, each	0 23	Spanish Red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueria Red, Lisbon Common, Manzanilla, Cape, Malaga, & Claret, the gallon	0 30	
Oxen and cows - the \$100	5 00	All other Wines 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and - - - - -	the gallon	0 60
Ale, porter, cider and perry - the gallon	0 10	Ready-made Clothes, viz., Coats, Jackets, Trowsers, and Waist-coats - the \$100	2 00	
Apples - - - - - the barre	0 30	Stockings, Shirts and Drawers (made by hand and not woven) - the \$100	20 0	
Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef, and sausages - the cwt.	2 00	Mantles, Dresses, Cloaks, Sacks, Boots and Shoes - the \$100	20 00	
Beef and pig's heads (salted and cured) - the barrel of 200 lbs.	0 60	Candles - - - - - the \$100	20 00	
Biscuit or bread - the cwt.	0 10	Manufactures of Wood (except Cabinet Wares, Musical Instruments, and Agricultural Implements,) - the \$100	20 00	
Butter - the cwt.	1 12	Empty Casks of all kinds, not containing Merchandize, including Fish Boxes and returned Casks - the \$100	20 00	
Cheese - the cwt.	1 50	Packages in which Dry Goods are imported - the \$100	13 00	
Chocolate and Cocoa - the lb.	0 04	Fresh Meat and Poultry - the \$100	5 00	
Cigars, 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and - the M.	2 64	Anchors and Chain Cables, Copper and Composition Metal for Ships, viz., Bar, Bolt and Sheathing - - - - -		
Coffee - the lb.	0 03	Nails - - - - -		
Coals, imported or brought into the port of St. John's - the ton	0 25	Iron, viz., Bar, Bolt, Sheathing, and Sheet - - - - -		
Confectionery - the cwt.	3 50	Wrought Nails - - - - -		
Feathers and feather beds - the lb.	0 05	Cordage and Hemp Cables - the \$100	8 00	
Fish (salted, dried and pickled) - the cwt.	1 32	Oakum - - - - -		
Flour - the barrel	0 41	Canvas - - - - -		
Fruit (dried) - the lb.	0 04	Corks and Cork wood - - - - -		
other descriptions (except apples) - the \$100	5 00	Pitch, Tar, Rosin - - - - -		
Lumber - the M	1 00	Raw Turpentine - - - - -		
Molasses - the gallon	0 06	Fis ing Tackle - - - - -		
Oatmeal - the barrel	0 20	Masts and Spars - - - - -		
Indian Meal and Peas - the barrel	0 15	Staves, undressed - - - - -		
Pork - the barrel of 200 lbs.	1 00	Oats, Rice, Indian Corn, Bran - - - - -		
Salt - the ton	0 20	Medicines - - - - -		
Shingles - the M.	0 40	Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt - the \$100	13 00	
Shooks and Staves (manufactured and dressed) - the \$100	20 00			

Spirits, viz :

Brandy or other Spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - the gallon	1 30
All other Spirits, or greater strength than forty three over proof, shall be deemed to be undefined spirits, and subject to duty accordingly.	
Gin and Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - the gallon	0 70
Whisky, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - the gallon	0 90
Cordials, Shrub and other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid - the gallon	0 60
Sugar—Loaf and Refined - the cwt.	3 50
Unrefined - the cwt.	2 00
Bastard - the cwt.	2 50
Tea—Souchong, Congou and Bohea, the lb.	0 10
All other sorts - the lb.	12
Tobacco—Manufactured - the lb.	0 12
Leaf - the lb.	0 10
Stems - the cwt.	0 50
Timber - the ton	0 30
Vinegar - the gallon	0 10

Wines, viz.,

Champagne - the gallon	1 50
Port, Madeira, Heck and Burgundy - the gallon	1 10

SECTION II.—All articles in the following table shall be exempt from any duty, viz. :—

No. 2.—TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Printing Presses, Printing Paper (Royal and Demy) Printing Types and all other Printing Materials. Printed Books and Pamphlets, Maps and Charts. Coin and Bullion, Hemp, Flax, Tow. Fresh Fish, Salt. Wheat. Eggs. Plants, Trees, Shrubs. Unmanufactured Wool, Raw Cotton. Specimens illustrative of Natural History.	Works of Art—viz., Engravings, Paintings and Statuary not intended for sale. Articles imported for religious purposes, and not intended for sale. Manures of all kinds. Arms, Clothing and Provisions for Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces. Passengers' Baggage, Household Furniture, and Working Tools and Implements, used and in the use of persons arriving in the Island.
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Refuse Rice, Seeds for Agricultural purposes.
Vegetables of all sorts.
Hides or pieces of Hides, not tanned, curried or dressed.
Coals (when not imported or brought into the Port of St. John's.)
Articles of every description imported for the use of the Governor.
Donations of Clothing specially imported for distribution gratuitously by any charitable society.
Cotton Yarn.
Pig Iron, Coke.
Bark for Tanning Leather.
Sulphuric Acid, when used for the manufacture of Manure.

Materials for Sheathing the bottoms of Vessels, such as Zinc, Copper and Composition-metal, together with Nails, Paper or Felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from duty when imported in the vessel on which they are intended to be used, and entered as Ship's Stores; such Sheathing and Materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same shall be entered for duty in the ordinary way.
Twines to be used in manufacturing Nets in this Colony.
Dye Stuffs.

There shall be a Drawback of Twenty-two cents allowed on every Hundred Weight of Biscuit manufactured in this Colony, from Flour the duty on which shall have been chargeable and paid; Provided that every person claiming such Drawback shall deliver to the Receiver-General, Assistant or Sub-Collector, or other proper Officer of Her Majesty's Customs, an account of the Biscuit baked; and shall annex thereto an affidavit, made before the Receiver-General, Assistant or Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, that the full duties on the Flour from which said Biscuit has been manufactured, where paid, and by whom, together with the name of the establishment where such Biscuit was baked—whereupon such person shall be entitled to receive the Drawback allowed by this Act: Provided that no Drawback shall be payable on any quantity of Biscuit, the Drawback in respect whereof would not amount to Twelve Dollars, nor on any Biscuit manufactured from Flour the duty on which has been secured by bond and not actually paid.

There shall be allowed a Drawback in lieu of any duties that may have been paid on materials for shipbuilding; which Drawback shall be computed at the rate of one dollar per ton on every ship or vessel newly built, from the keel, in this Colony; which Drawback shall be paid by the Receiver-General or Assistant Collector when such vessel shall have been registered according to law in this Colony.—The Drawback payable under this section shall be payable to the person or persons for whom such vessel as aforesaid shall have been built, or to such person or persons duly authorized by him or them to receive the same, when any such vessel has been registered as required aforesaid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following is the Tariff of British Columbia on imported goods. There is now no duty on exports—that on gold having been repealed in 1865.

(Assented to, March 25th, 1867.)

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Ale & Porter, in
wood - - - 15c. p. gal.
Do. in bot. 30c. p. doz., qts
Bacon and Hams 4c. p. lb.
Barley, Oats, Malt
& Field Peas - 30c. p. 100 lbs.
Beans and Split
Peas - - - 1c. p. lb.
Bitters - - - \$1.50 p. gal.
Butter - - - 10c. p. lb.
Candles - - - 5c. p. lb.
Cheese - - - 5c. p. lb.
Cider - - - 15c. p. gal.
Cigars - - - \$2 p. 100, 2c. ea
Coal - - - \$1.25 p. ton.
Coffee, raw - - 3c. p. lb.
Do. manufac'd 6c. p. lb.
Eggs - - - 12½ c. p. doz.
Flour - - - \$1.50 per bbl.
Fresh Fruits, viz:
Apples, Pears,
Plums, Cher-
ries, Currants,
Raspberries,
Strawberries, &
Gooseberries - 1c. p. lb.

Gun powder,
sporting - - - 6c p. lb.
Do. blasting 3c. p. lb.
Hay - - - \$4 p. ton.
Lard - - - 5c. p. lb.
Lime - - - 50c. p. bbl.
Lumber:—
Rough fir and cedar \$3 p. 1000 feet.
Dressed, do. - - \$5 “ “
Shingles - - - \$1 “ “
Fence Pickets - \$2 “ “
Laths - - - \$1 “ “
Live Stock:—
Horses & Mules \$2 p. head.
Beef Cattle - - \$3 “ “
Milch Cows - - \$2 “ “
Sheep & Goats - 75c. “
Hogs - - - \$2 “
Potatoes - - - ½c. p. lb.
Rice - - - 1½c. p. lb.
Sugar, raw - - 2c. p. lb.
Do refined - 2½c. p. lb.
Spirits:—
Brandy - - - \$2 p. gal., ac-
cording to proof

Gin, Whisky,
Rum - - - \$2 p. gal., do.
All other kinds \$2
Tea - - - 12½c. p. lb.
Tobacco - - - 25c. p. lb.
Vegetables, viz:
Onions - - - 2. p. lb.
Other kinds, fr'sh 1c. p. lb.
Wheat - - - 35c. p. 100 lbs.
Wines, viz:
Champagne &
Moselle - - - \$3 p. doz. (qts.)
China, medi-
cated - - - \$1.50 p. gal.
California red
and white - 25c. p. gal.
Claret - - - 2 c. p. gal.
Port, Sherry, &
all other de-
scriptions - 75c. p. gal.
Bran and Shorts 25c. p. 100 lbs.
Buckwheat - - 1c. p. lb.
Oatmeal - - 1c. p. lb.
Cornmeal - ½c. p. lb.
Hops - - - 10c. p. lb.
Shot - - - 2c. p. lb.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

	Per cent.
Axes - - -	15
Beef, salt - - -	10
Billiard & Bagatelle Tables	12½
Blankets - - -	20
Boots and Shoes	20
Bread - - -	20
Cards, playing - -	50
Chocolate - - -	21
Clothing, ready made	15
Confectionery - -	30
Drugs, medicines	20
Dry Goods - - -	12½
Earthenware - - -	12½
Fish, preserved, dried & salt	15
Fire Arms - - -	12½
Fruits, preserved & dried	12½
Furniture - - -	15
Glass and Glassware	12½
Groceries - - -	12½

	Per cent.
Hardware & Ironmongery	12½
Harness & Saddlery - -	20
Hemp Canvas - - -	2½
Leather - - -	15
Jewellery - - -	20
Machinery - - -	10
Matches - - -	12½
Meat, preserved - -	12½
Do. fresh - - -	20
Molasses - - -	12½
Nails - - -	12½
Nuts and Almonds	12½
Oils - - -	15
Opium - - -	25
Paints - - -	10
Pork, salt - - -	10
Plants, trees, and shrubs	12½
Poultry, dead and alive	25
Quicksilver - - -	10

	Per cent.
Rope, Cordage and Twine	5
Soap - - -	15
Stationery - - -	12½
Tinware - - -	25
Vegetables preserved & salt	10
Waggons, Carriages - -	20
Trunks - - -	12½
Watches and Clocks - -	12½
Window Sashes and Doors	20
Ship build'g materials, viz:	
Manufactured Sails - -	20
Cotton Canvas - - -	5
Woodenware - - -	12½
Yeast Powders - - -	12½
All other articles not enu- merated in either of the above lists, nor in the following list of free goods - - -	12½

TARIFFS.

CUBA.

The same as printed at length in the Year Book for 1868.

ST. THOMAS.

Duty—1½ per cent. on all imports. Port Charges—For single or double deck, American or British vessels, arriving and departing in ballast, \$4.08 for any length of time; if discharging less than ¼ cargo, \$2.42; from ¼ to ¾, \$3.74; from ¾ to the entire cargo, \$3.12; the whole per 100 tons register, and a Port fee of \$2.70 for a ship or bark; \$1.45 for a brig or brigantine; \$0.80 for a top sail schooner; \$0.50 for other schooners or sloops.

TRINIDAD.

August, 1868.

Articles.	Duty.	Wharfage Dues.	Articles.	Duty.	Wharfage Dues.
Alewires.....	3c per bbl.	60c per bbl.	Lime, Building.....	24c per hhd.	50c per hhd.
Alc.....	\$2.40 per 64 gals.	36c per 64 gals.	Mules.....	\$4.80c each	50c per head.
Beef, Family.....	\$1 per half bbl.	6c per half bbl.	Mackerel.....	60c. per bbl.	3c per bbl.
Bread, Pilot.....	15c per bbl.	9c per bbl.	Matches.....	60c. per gross.	36c per hhd.
Beer.....	12c per doz.	12c per bbl.	Oats.....	5c per bush.	36c per pun.
Butter.....	2c per lb.	2cp. keg or 5cp. firkin	Oil, Olive.....	3½ per ct. per gal.	c per doz.
Bricks.....	24c per M.	48c per M.	Oil, Petroleum.....	3½ per cent.	9c per bbl.
Candles, Tallow.....	50c per 100 lbs.	12c per 100 lbs.	Oil, Meal.....	3½ p. c. ad. val.	36c per pun.
Cheese.....	20c " "	12c " "	Onions.....	3½ " "	5c per 100 lbs.
Corn, Yellow.....	10c per bag.	3c per bush.	Pork, mess or clear.....	\$2 per bbl.	12c. per bbl.
Corn Meal.....	24c per bbl.	9c per bbl.	Porter.....	\$2.40 per hhd.	36c per hhd.
Coals, Scotch.....	24c per hhd.	48c per hhd.	Peas.....	10c per bag.	6c per bag.
" Loose.....	6c per ton.	48c per ton.	Potatoes.....	48c per 100 lbs.	3c per bbl.
Flour.....	\$1.20 per bbl.	9c per bbl.	Rice.....	3½ p. c. ad. val.	24c per tierce.
Fish, Cod.....	\$1.20 per 100 lbs.	6c per 100 lbs.	Shingles.....	24c per M.	36c per M.
Hams.....	1c per lb.	4c "	Staves.....	\$2.40 per M.	48c "
Herrings, Salt.....	60c per bbl.	3c per bbl.	Shooks.....	12c each.	2c per bundle.
" Smoked.....	24c per 100 lbs.	3c per box.	Sugar, Refined.....	\$3.40 per 100 lbs.	36c per pun.
Horses.....	\$9.60 each.	60c per head.	" Crushed.....	\$9.43 " "	12c per bbl.
Hoops, Wood.....	3½ per ct. ad. val.	2c per bundle.	" Soap.....	24c " "	12c per 100 lbs.
" Iron.....	2c " "	2c " "	" Slates.....	3½ p. c. ad. val.	60c per M.
Lard.....	60c per 100 lbs.	2c per keg.	Tobacco, Leaf.....	\$9 per 100 lbs.	\$1.44 per hhd.
Lumber, Pine & Sp.....	\$1.50 per M.	48c per M.	Vinegar.....	3½ per cent.	3c per bbl.

Port Charges.—Vessels 50 tons and upwards, \$0.42 per ton. No tonnage dues on vessels entering and clearing in ballast.—Lighters per day, \$3.00. Spirits cannot be imported in casks of less than 20 gallons each; Demijohns, 2 gallons each; Cases, 1½ gallons each—all Imperial Measure, and in vessels not less than 20 tons.

DUTY ON EXPORTS.

Sugar.—3s. stg. per hhd., 2s. per tierce, 6d. per bbl. Molasses.—1s. stg. per pun., 6d. per tierce. Rum.—2s. per pun. Coffee.—5d. per 100 lbs. Cocoa.—7½d. per 100 lbs.

BARRADOES.

August, 1868.

(N.B.—Twenty per cent. is added to this Tariff from 1st April, 1868).

Alc.....	100c. per hhd.	Flour.....	34c. per bbl.	Pork.....	\$1 per 100 lbs.
Alewires.....	8c. per bbl.	Hams.....	\$1 per 100 lbs.	Porter.....	\$1 per hhd.
Beef.....	\$1 per 100 lbs.	Hay.....	Free.	Potatoes.....	Free.
Bread.....	10c. per 100 lbs.	Herrings.....	8c. per bbl.	Rice.....	10c. per 100 lbs.
Brandy.....	50c. per gal.	Horses.....	\$8 per head.	Salmon.....	8c. per lb.
Bricks.....	50c. per 1,000.	Hoops, Wood.....	60c. per 1,200.	Shingles, W. and C.....	50c. per M.
Butter.....	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.	Lard.....	60c. per 100 lbs.	" other kinds.....	25c. per M.
Candles.....	\$1.00 " "	Lumber.....	50c. per 1,000.	Soap.....	25c. per 100 lbs.
Crackers.....	10c. " "	Matches.....	60c. per gross.	Staves.....	60c. per M.
Corn Meal.....	24c. per bbl.	Mackerel.....	6c. per bbl.	Sugar.....	
Corn, Yellow.....	5c. per bush.	Mules.....	6c. per head.	" Refined.....	\$1.80 per 100 lbs.
Charcoal.....	Free.	Oats.....	5c. per bush.	" Raw Muscovado.....	50c. " "
Cheese.....	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.	Oil, Kerosine.....	4c. per gal.	" All other kinds.....	\$1.20 " "
Coal.....	30c. per ton.	Oil, Meal.....	8c. per 100.	Tobacco.....	5c. per lb.
Codfish.....	4c. per 112 lbs.	Onions.....	Free.	Wood, Fire.....	Free.
Cocoa.....	25c. per 100 lbs.	Patent Fuel.....	50c. per ton.		
Coffee.....	50c. " "	Peas.....	5c. per bush.		

Tonnage Dues—54c. per ton. If only half the value of the cargo is landed, or only one fourth, the tonnage is paid in such proportions only, but if more than half the value of the cargo is discharged, then the whole tonnage must be paid.

paid in such proportions only; but if more than half of the Fees—Colonial Secretary's, \$3; Harbor Master's, \$3. Vessels calling off the Port to try the market or seek a freight, only pay a fee of \$1 to the Boarding Officer. No pilotage and wharfage dues.

Lighterage.—On Staves, 60c. per 1,000 pieces. On Small Shingles, 5c.; 10 inch, 8c.; 12 inch, 15c.; Wallaba, 10c. per M. and Loose, 20c. per M. On Molasses, 16c. and Rum 2c. per pun. Sugar per bbl., 4c.; per hhd., 25c. Breadstuffs, 2½c. per bbl., and Provisions 3½c. per bbl. Lighters per load, \$4.

Ballast.—Sand, 80c. Stone, \$1.20 per ton.

PORTO RICO.

Same as last year, except as under the following:—

Articles declared by Royal Decree free of import duties in the Island of Porto Rico, without exception of flag, or from whence imported, from 5th January, 1868, viz:—

Table Oil, Rice, Codfish, Hams and Shoulders, Spanish Peas, Grains, Vegetables and Seeds, like Oats, Rye, Corn, Peas and Beans of all kinds, and other articles of similar description; Flour and Cereals, Garlic, Onions, Potatoes and similar articles, Lard and Butter; dried, salted, smoked and pickled Fish, Salted Sardines, Jerked Beef; Mess, Prime, and dry salted Pork, Wheat, Salted and Smoked Beef, Mutton and Pork, Arrowroot and similar feculas; Live Cattle, Cows, Asses, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs; Trees, Plants and Seeds, Mineral Coal and Charcoal, Live Fish, Guano, and other natural or artificial manures and composites, Machinery and all kinds of mechanical apparatus or instruments for agricultural purposes, Machinery or apparatus for the special cultivation, collection, &c., of Cocoa, Coffee, and Cotton; Machinery for boring artesian wells, Mills for cleaning Rice and shelling Corn; White Spruce and Pitch Pine, Lumber, Shingles, Wooden Houses and nails for same.

Eight months' notice to be given before any alteration can be made in this schedule.

Port Charges at Ponce, P. R.—Tonnage, \$1 per ton. Anchorage, \$2. Harbour Master's Fees, \$6. Pilotage, \$12. Interpreter's Fee, \$3. Doctor's Fee, \$3. Visit Boat Fee, \$3. Customs Fee, \$1. Stamped Paper, \$3.

(See Year Book for 1868.)

MADEIRA.

Candles, sperm.....4c per lb.	Lumber, according to size, about .....\$1 per M.	Provisions—Beef, Pork and Lardle per lb.
“ Stearine.....2c	Staves, pipe, according to thickness, from .8 to 68c per 100.	Butter.....6c
Coal.....Free.	Molasses, Syrup, and Treacle.....\$2.47 per 100 lbs	Soap.....2c
Fish—Cod.....1c per lb.	Oil—Linseed.....10c per gal.	Sugar—Muscovado.....3c
“ Herrings.....\$1.50 per bbl.	“ Sperm.....10c	“ Refined.....5c
Flour and Meal.....\$1.00	“ Petroleum.....\$2.50 p. 100 kilos.	Tobacco—Ch wing.....\$1.10 per kilo.
Grain—Corn.....7c per bus.		“ Leaf.....\$1.30
“ Wheat.....14c		“ Cigars.....\$2

Note.—The export duty on Wine is abolished. There is a small export duty of about 1 per cent. on some other articles.

ANTIGUA.

(August, 1868.)

N.B.—25 per cent. is added to the Tariff given below.

Ale.....\$2.40 per hhd.	Flour.....\$1.20 per bbl.	Oil, Kerosene.....6c per gal.
Alsewives.....43c per bbl.	Hams.....2c per lb.	Oats.....6c per bus.
Beef.....\$4	Herrings.....43c per bbl.	Onions.....13c per cwt.
Bread.....48c per 100 lbs.	Horses.....\$7.20 per head.	“ ease.....6c per bus.
Bricks.....\$1 per M.	Hoops, wood.....\$1.20 per M.	Pork.....\$5c per bbl.
Butter.....2c per lb.	Lard.....2c per lb.	Potatoes.....48c
Candles.....2c	Lumber—W.P.....\$2 per M.	Salmon.....48c
Cheese.....2c	“ Spruce.....\$2	Soap.....1c per lb.
Coal.....6 p. ct. ad. val.	“ F.P.....\$3	Shingles—Cypress.....\$1 per M.
Codfish.....24c per 112 lbs.	Mackerel.....43c per bbl.	“ Cedar or pine 50c
Corn.....6c per bus.	Matches.....6 p. ct. ad. val.	Shooks.....18c per bundle.
Corn Meal.....43c per bbl.	Oil.....12c per gal.	Staves.....\$2.50 per M.
Crackers.....43c per 100 lbs.	Oil, Meal.....26c per 100 lbs.	Tobacco.....6c per lb.

Harbor Masters' Fees.—\$1.40 for a vessel of 50 tons, running up to \$7.68 for one of 30 tons, and upwards.

Port Charges.—Tonnage rate, 40c. per ton each time of entry.

Do. —(export duty)—Sugar per hhd., 80c.; per tierce, 54c.; per barrel, 10c.

Hospital Dues.—6c. per ton, (if above 60 tons) every voyage.

Lighterage.—32c. per load, (14 barrels breadstuffs, 10 barrels provisions, 50 bushels of corn.)

Wharfage.—3c. per bbl., 16c. per tierce, 96c. per 100 bushels of corn, 48c. per M. feet lumber, per M. staves or cypress shingles.

Package Duty.—Vessels landing part cargo only pay, in lieu of tonnage dues, a duty of 5c. per box of fish, 32c. per M. feet of lumber, 2c. per M. staves, 4c. per shook, 25c. for each cubic foot of “undescribed packages,” &c., &c.

Inward Pilotage.—Under 8 feet, \$4.80; drawing 8 feet, \$5.76; over 8 feet, \$1.44 (and distance money).

UNITED STATES.

The United States tariff is so elaborate that we cannot possibly find room for it. It is given in some detail in the Year Book for 1867, since when the principal change has been in the articles Wool, and clothing, &c., manufactured therefrom. Of these articles, we give below the official enumeration, with duties to correspond:—

Wool, unmanufactured, class 1st, clothing wools, including such as have hitherto been imported from Buenos Ayres, Australia, Canada, &c., the value whereof at the last port whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be 32c. or less, per lb.—10c per lb. and 11 per cent. ad valorem.	Provided that if reduced in value by admixture of dtrt, wool shall pay double duty.
“ As above, exceeding 32c. per lb.—12c. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem.	Provided that appraisers shall average the quality of wool mixed in the bale. And that if bales of different quality are in the same invoice, the average shall not be more than 10 per cent. below the price of the best bale.
“ Class 2nd, Combing wools, Canada long wool, &c., the value whereof, &c., shall be 32c. per lb. or less—10c. per lb. and 11 per cent. ad valorem.	Provided that the duty on wool of the first class which shall be imported washed, shall be double that on unwashed. And if scoured, then three times the duty.
“ As above, exceeding 32c. per lb.—12c. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem.	Wool.—All manufacturers of, not otherwise provided for, c. per lb.—50c. per lb. and 35 per cent.
“ Class 3rd, carpet wools, &c., value 12c. or less per lb.—3c. per lb.	Woollen bags, cloth, embroideries, hosiery, listings, shawls—53c. per lb. and 35 per cent.
“ As above, exceeding 12c. per lb.—6c. per lb.	Woollen clothing, ready made, (whether in whole or part wool)—50c. per lb. and 40 per cent.
	Worsted blankets, from 20c. per lb. and 35 per cent. to 50c. per lb., and 35 per cent., according to value.

The principal other duties are:—

Agricultural Implements, chiefly.....45 per cent.	Hay.....20 per cent.
(Iron Ploughs).....35	Iron, pig.....\$3 per ton.
Animals.....20	Malt.....20 per cent.
Barley.....15c per bus.	Manginese.....10
(Malt).....20 per cent.	Nails, iron, cut.....1½c per lb.
Beef.....1c per lb.	Oats.....10c per bush.
Boots, lace, silk or leather.....35 per cent.	Oatmeal.....10 per cent.
Butter.....4c per lb.	Oil, Petroleum, crude.....20c per gal.
Calfskins, raw or salt.....10 per cent.	“ refined.....40c
Codfish, dry.....3c cent per lb.	“ Seal.....10 per cent.
Coal, bituminous (28 bushels to the ton).....\$1.25 per ton.	Ore, copper.....5
“ other.....40c per ton.	Planks.....20
Eggs.....10 per cent.	Ploughs, iron.....35
Fish—Mackerel.....\$2 per bbl.	Plumbago.....\$10 per ton.
“ Herring, pickled or salted.....\$1	Pork.....1c per lb.
“ Salmon.....\$3	Potatoes.....2½c per bus.
“ All other pickled.....\$1.50	Rye.....15c
“ Not in lbs., and not otherwise provided for.....¼c	Salt.....18c per 100 lbs.
“ All in oil, do. do.....30 per cent.	Scantling.....20 per cent.
“ Fresh, for daily consumption.....Fr. e.	Shingles.....35
Flax, unmanufactured.....\$15 per ton.	Shoes, see boots.....35
“ Tow of.....\$5	Starch—potatoes or corn.....1c per lb. & 20 p. c.
Flaxseed.....6c per bus.	“ Other.....3c
“ Oil.....23c. per gal.	Staves for hhds, pipes, and casks.....10 per cent.
Flour—Wheat.....20 per cent.	“ Other.....20
“ Rye.....10	Sugars, from.....3 to 5c per lb.
Furs, undressed.....10	Teas.....25c per lb.
“ Dressed.....27	Timber, hewn or sawed.....20 per cent.
“ Hats or caps of, &c.....35	Whiskey, 50° and under (5c for every other degree).....\$2.50 per gal.
Hams.....2c per lb.	

TASMANIA.

November, 1867.

Ale, beer, and porter of all sorts (in wood),	..6d. per gal.	Sugar, unrefined	.....5s. per cwt.
Ale, beer, and porter of all sorts, (in bottle)	.....	Sugar, molasses	.....3s. 6d. per cwt.
reputed quarts	.....2s. per doz.	Tea	.....6d. per lb.
Ale, beer, and porter of all sorts, (in bottle),	.....	Soap	.....1d. per lb.
reputed pints	.....1s. per doz.	Starch	.....1d. per lb.
Hams, bacon, lard, butter, cheese, candles,	.....	Shot	.....1d. per lb.
nuts, walnuts, ginger, almonds, pepper,	.....	Sauces, reputed pints	.....3s. per doz.
pimento, licorice, mustard, blue, arrow-	.....	Sauces, reputed half pints	.....2s. per doz.
root, macaroni, vermicelli, tapioca and	.....	Manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, and	.....
sago	.....2d. per lb.	woollen, all articles manufactured there-	.....
Cigars and snuff	.....4s. per lb.	from; drapery, haberdashery, hosier,	.....
Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, chicory	.....3d. per lb.	millinery, furs, hats, boots, shoes, con-	.....
Perry and vinegar	.....4d. per gal.	fessionary, bottled fruits, preserves, oilmen's	.....
Cinnamon, cloves, mace, gunpowder, (ex-	.....	stores of all kinds, (except pickles and	.....
cept blasting), tartaric acid, citric acid,	.....	sauces,) plate glass, and all other goods	.....
nutmegs, spices, mixed spices, ground	.....	unenumerated, measuring outside the	.....
spices, and cassia	.....4d. per lb.	package	.....2s. per cubic ft.
Hops	.....2d. per lb.	Crockery and glassware measuring more	.....
Fruits, dried	.....1 1/4d. per lb.	than five cubic feet	.....12s. per foot.
Malt	.....1s. per bush.	Crown and sheet glass, for every 100 super-	.....
Oil of all kinds, (except fish oil), turpentine,	.....	ficial feet, or any portion not less than 25	.....
varnish, spirits of tar	.....1d. per gal.	feet	.....2s.
Pickles in bottles, reputed quarts	.....3s. per doz.	Brush ware, hardware, cutlery, hollow ware,	.....
Pickles in bottles, reputed pints	.....2s. per doz.	plated ware, ironmongery of all kinds,	.....
Rice, pearl barley, white lead, read lead,	.....	per cwt. gross, or any portion thereof not	.....
paints of every description, carbonate of	.....	less than 1/4 cwt.	.....2s. 6d.
soda, soda crystals	.....1/2 per lb.	Retorts and rough iron castings per cwt.,	.....
Spirits, brandy, rum, whiskey, and all other	.....	(gross), or any portion not less than 1/4	.....
spirits, cordials, liquors, or strong waters,	.....	cwt.	.....6d.
the degree of strength of which cannot be	.....	Wool bags	.....2 1/4d. each.
ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer	.....12s. per gal.	Corn sacks	.....1/2d. each.
Spirits, perfumed	.....12s. per gal.	Gunny bags	.....1/2d. each.
Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of	.....	Bagging per bale of 1,000 yards	.....8s. 4d.
alcohol of a specific gravity of 825 at the	.....	Deals, manufactured or unmanufactured,	.....
temperature of 60° Fahrenheit's thermo-	.....	per load of 50 cubic feet	.....8s.
meter, for every gallon in proportion to	.....	Tubs and buckets	.....2s. per doz.
the strength, (in wood),	.....2s. per gal.	Matches, per case of not more than 50 gross	.....10s.
Same in bottle, per dozen pints	.....8s. per doz.	Blacking	.....5s. per cask.
Same in bottle, per dozen pints	.....4s. per doz.	Toys	.....6d. p. cubic ft.
Wine not containing more than 25 per cent.	.....	Room papers	.....6d. p. cubic ft.
of alcohol	.....2s. per gal.	Cair-matting mats	.....6d. p. cubic ft.
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff, destroyed for	.....	Carriages on two wheels	.....15 each.
sheepwash	.....3d. per lb.	Carriages on four wheels	.....10 each.
Tobacco	.....2s. 6d. per lb.	All other articles	.....Free.
Sugar, refined	.....8s. per cwt.		

QUEENSLAND.

October, 1867.

Brandy	.....10s. per gallon.	Sugar, raw	.....5s. per cwt.
Gin	.....10s. "	Molasses	.....3s. 4d. "
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	.....10s. "	Dried fruits	.....1d. per pound.
Whiskey	.....10s. "	Rice	.....40s. per ton.
Rum	.....10s. "	Salt	.....40s. "
Perfumed Spirits	.....10s. "	All other articles imported to pay an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of	.....
All other spirits	.....10s. "	7 1/2 per cent., with the following exceptions, viz :	.....
Wine	.....6s. "	Animals, living	.....
Ale, porter, and beer, (in wood),	.....6d. "	Fresh fruits, garden seeds, and garden produce	.....
Ale, porter, and beer, (in glass),	.....6d. "	Fresh meat	.....
Spruce and other beer	.....6d. "	Gold and silver coin, gold dust and bullion	.....
Cider and perry	.....6d. "	Passengers' baggage, cabin furniture, or personal effects	.....
Vinegar	.....6d. "	which have been in use and are not imported for sale	.....
Tobacco	.....2s. 6d. per pound.	Plants, trees, and shrubs	.....
Snuff	.....2s. 6d. "	Printed books, periodicals, and newspapers	.....
Cigars	.....20s. "	Specimens of natural history	.....
Opium	.....6d. "	Wheat and flour	.....
Tea	.....4d. "	Machinery, <i>bona fide</i> , imported for manufacturing sugar	.....
Coffee and chicory	.....4d. "	Export duty on gold	.....1s. 6d. per ounce.
Chocolate and manufactured cocoa	.....4d. "		
Sugar, refined	.....6s. 8d. per cwt.		

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

November 30, 1867.

On all imported goods not included in the underment-		Spirits, cordials, or strong waters sweetened or mixed	
ion lists to which fixed duties are attached, or which are		with any article so that the degree of strength thereof	
to be found in the free list, an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of five		cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes' hydro-	
per cent.		meter	
Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry, (in	.....	Sugar	.....3s. per cwt.
wood),	.....6d. per gallon.	Molasses and treacle	.....2s. "
Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry, (in	.....	Tea	.....3d. per pound.
bottle), reputed quarts	.....1s. per dozen.	Tobacco, manufactured	.....1s. 6d. per pound.
Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry, (in	.....	Tobacco sheep wash	.....3d.
bottle), reputed pints	.....6d. "	Cigars and snuff	.....4s. "
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	.....1d. per pound.	Wine not containing more than 30 per cent. of alcohol of	.....
Dried fruits, nuts, and almonds	.....10s. per cwt.	a specific gravity of 825 at the temperature of 60° of	.....
Hops	.....2d. per pound.	Fahrenheit's thermometer, (in wood)	.....2s. per gallon.
Spirits of strong waters of all sorts, viz : for every gallon	.....	Wine, (in bottle), reputed quarts	.....6s. per dozen.
of such spirits or strong waters of any strength not	.....	Wine, (in bottle), reputed pints	.....3s. "
exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer,	.....	Wood, viz : posts and rails, handspikes	.....
and so in proportion for any greater or less strength	.....	and poles	.....1s. 6d. per 100.
than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less	.....	Palings	.....6d. per 100.
quantity than a gallon ; also perfumed spirits not being	.....	Shingles and laths	.....6d. per 1,000.
sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree	.....	Trenails and spikes	.....2d. per 100.
of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by	.....	Oars	.....2d. per 100 feet.
such hydrometer	.....10s. per gallon.	Square timber and balks, spars, deals,	.....
Spirits manufactured in the colony	.....3s. 9d. per gallon.	battens, quarterings, plank's, boards,	.....
Spirits, viz : wine containing more than 30 per cent. of	.....	and sawn hewn, or split timber, per	.....
alcohol of a specific gravity of 825 at the temperature of	.....	40 cubic feet	.....2s. 6d.
60° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, for every gallon in	.....	Cedar, per 40 cubic feet	.....5s.
proportion to strength	.....10s. per gallon.		

INLAND REVENUE.

The more a country progresses in civilization and wealth, the more important a source of its income does Inland Revenue become.

In Canada, it was until a few years ago quite insignificant, but is now increasing fast, and bids fair in a short time to rival in magnitude the receipts from Customs, especially as the Dominion, which in its Customs Tariff has approximated towards the old Tariffs of the Maritime Provinces, has adopted in respect to Inland Revenue the policy of the old Province of Canada.

Readers of the *Year Book* of former years will remember that the Excise Revenue of Nova Scotia at the time of the Union was nil, the few distilleries which once existed there having been summarily suppressed by the withdrawal of their licenses. In New Brunswick the Excise Revenue was less than \$100 per annum. In old Canada it ran up to two millions and a-half of dollars, as shown by the following table, which gives an *aperçu* of the histories of the various branches of revenue called Excise:

TABLE showing the EXCISE REVENUE of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, from 1841* to the time of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, 1st July, 1867.

Memo.—Up to end of 1846 the Excise Revenue was derived from licenses imposed upon auctioneers, taverns, pedlars, steamboats, &c. After that period, by Act 9 Vic. cap. 2, a duty of two pence per gallon was imposed on spirits manufactured in the Province. In 1849 (12 Vic. cap.), the duty on spirits was reduced to one penny per gallon. In 1853 (16 Vic. cap. 184), hawkers were allowed to sell goods the product of, or manufactured in Upper Canada, without license. After July 5, 1856 (19 Vic. cap. 42), the duty on spirits was increased to 1½d. per gallon. In 1858 (22 Vic. cap. 76), the duty on spirits was increased to 6 cents per gallon, and a duty of one cent per gallon imposed upon beer or malt liquor. In 1862 (28 Vic. cap. 5), the duty on spirits was increased to 15 cents per gallon, and on malt liquor to 3 cents per gallon. In 1864 (27 & 28 Vic. cap. 3), the duty on spirits was increased to 30 cents per gallon. In 1866 (29 Vic. cap. 7), the duty on spirits was increased to 60 cents per gallon; and in 1867 (31 Vic. cap. 8), the duty on spirits was increased to 63 cents per gallon, and a duty of one cent per lb. imposed on malt, instead of three cents per gallon on beer.

	Spirits.			Malt Liquor.				Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.		Licenses.	Total.
	No. of Stillis.	Gallons.	Duty.	No. of Brew's.	Malt used.	Gallons brewed.	Duty.	Material's uscd.	Duty.		
			\$				\$	Lbs.	\$		\$
1841...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,616	99,616
1842...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,964	135,964
1843...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,964	122,964
1844...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137,480	137,480
1845...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,328	120,328
1846...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,808	74,808
1847...	171	2,134,721	71,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,067	120,224
1848...	163	1,919,538	63,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,242	132,226
1849...	166	2,167,008	52,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,297	118,458
1850...	163	2,068,112	34,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,448	98,816
1851...	149	2,269,141	37,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,907	96,816
1852...	135	2,495,983	46,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,641	103,640
1853...	139	2,728,692	51,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,499	94,537
1854...	122	2,592,000	48,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,666	78,740
1855...	115	2,763,602	50,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,869	76,984
1856...	113	3,164,823	69,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,285	104,400
1857...	104	3,155,556	83,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,099	116,148
1858...	120	3,408,397	126,942	119	3,641,409	1,247,803	12,917	.....	.....	34,256	174,115
1859...	109	3,308, 98	198,485	165	10,698,452	3,566,854	35,668	.....	.....	56,281	29, 974
1860...	95	3,278,288	196,697	156	13,918,464	4,249,934	42,371	.....	.....	73,562	312,630
1861...	88	3,861,559	231,696	174	16,380,636	4,899,405	48,994	.....	.....	73,908	354,594
1862...	85	3,825,828	368,992	182	19,731,528	6,060,277	105,994	.....	.....	89,437	564,444
1863...	47	3,632,039	544,806	148	18,495,828	5,487,852	164,635	.....	.....	95,016	804,457
1864-5 ½ yr	44	2,450,429	454,938	136	18,349,562	3,051,309	71,539	.....	.....	72,887	619,365
1864-5	42	2,973,130	891,939	145	18,116,171	5,320,601	159,618	3,347,664	115,692	276,542	1,443,791
1865-6	35	3,925,753	977,459	142	19,552,369	6,954,922	171,047	3,999,584	286,281	336,634	1,771,421
1867-7	34	2,912,434	1,183,227	137	22,458,711	6,925,380	205,290	6,068,847	413,283	773,318	2,535,118

* First statistics now accessible after the union of Upper and Lower Canada. Unlike almost all the other tables in this work, the Editor has not himself checked these figures, which are however doubtless correct, having been prepared by a careful officer of the Inland Revenue Department.

INLAND REVENUE—THE TARIFF, 1868.

EXCISE DUTIES.

BEER.—Brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than Malt,	- - - 3½ cts. per gal.
CIGARS.—Value \$10	per 1,000 \$1 per M'
Do do from \$10 to \$15	do \$2 do
Do do do \$15 to \$20	do \$3 do
Do do do \$20 to \$40	do \$4 do
Do do do \$40 upwards,	do \$5 do
LICENSES.—Bonded Manufacturers,	- Annually, \$50
Brewers,	do \$50
Distillers or Rectifiers,	do \$250
Malsters, under 25,000 lbs.,	do \$100
Do from 25,000 to 100,000 lbs.,	do \$150
Do do 100,000 lbs., upwards,	do \$200
Tobacco Manufacturers,	do \$50
MALT,	- 1 ct. per lb.
PETROLEUM,	- 5 cts. per gal.
Inspection Fees,	packages over 20 gals. 20 cts. per pkg.
Do do,	do under 20 do 1 ct. per gal.
SNUFF AND SNUFF FLOUR,	- 10 cts. per lb.
SPIRITS—Since 29th April, 1868,	- 63 cts. per gal.

STAMP DUTIES.

Bill Stamps.—Bill Stamps are of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, and 3 dollars. They are to be affixed to Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and Promissory Notes, as under; the person affixing the stamp to write or stamp thereon the date:—

Amount.	Singly.	Duplicate each part.	Triplicate each part.
Of \$25.....	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Over \$25 and not exceeding \$50.....	0.02	0.01	0.01
“ 50 “ “ 100.....	0.03	0.02	0.01
“ 100 “ “ 200.....	0.06	0.04	0.02
“ 200 “ “ 300.....	0.09	0.06	0.03
“ 300 “ “ 400.....	0.12	0.08	0.04
“ 400 “ “ 500.....	0.15	0.10	0.05
“ 500 “ “ 600.....	0.18	0.12	0.06

For an analysis of the Act 31 Vic. cap. 9, respecting stamp duties, see another part of this volume.

INLAND REVENUE—THE ACTS.

The following are abstracts of the Acts relating to Excise branch of Inland Revenue:—

The Act 31, Cap. 8, provides that no person shall do business as Brewer, Distiller, or Malster, or Manufacturer of Tobacco, without a license, or may he have the implements necessary for carrying on those callings in his possession without reporting the same to the Collector of Inland Revenue; except those brewing ale or manufacturing home grown tobacco for their own private use. These licenses are to be applied for in writing to the Collector of Inland Revenue. Application must set up minutely, the apparatus and premises proposed to be used, and exact place where. Before license is granted, premises must be inspected and reported on by officer. Sureties must be given by a Distiller for the estimated amount of the duties payable during one month of full work. A Rectifier must give sureties for \$4,000. A Malster or Tobacco Refiner must give security for two months' duties. A Brewer for \$1,000. The G. in O. may authorize manufacture in bond from dutiable articles under proper regulations, by persons licensed and giving security for \$4,000. Applications for this kind of license are to be forwarded to the M. I. R. for approval—others to the District Inspector. When approved and security given Collector issues license. For the rates of license, see the schedule above.

Before commencing to work under license, or after any suspension of work, all these parties, except a Brewer, must give six days notice to Collector, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, which all of them also forfeit for working without license. All persons so licensed must give assistance whenever required to enable Revenue Officers to examine premises, apparatus and contents. When apparatus is to be altered a week's notice must be given under like penalty. All premises on which manufactures subject to excise are carried on must have names of persons or firm put up over door, and a sign must be placed over the door of each department stating what it is used for. Every Distiller must keep a book or books open at all times to inspection of officer, shewing quantities of grain put into wash-tub or otherwise used in manufacture, quantity of beer or wash made, quantity of spirits and number of hours of working per diem. Every Malster's books must shew quantity by gauge of grain put to steep, and quantity of malt taken out. The stock books of all these manufacturers must shew all materials brought into premises, and by whom, and all such materials or products of manufacture taken away. Their books and accounts of all kinds having reference to the manufacture, are to be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of officers when demanded, and in case of any seizure for contravention of the law they also may be seized. All quantities are to be entered in lbs., avoirdupois, except of fluids, which are to be in wine gallons. All beams, scales, weights, and measures to be tested as often as deemed necessary.

The duty levied on the distiller shall be computed by such one of the following methods as shall yield the highest rate of revenue, viz.:—1. On the grain at the rate of one gallon per 17 lbs.; 2. Upon the beer or wash at the rate of one gallon per 14; 3. On the same in proportion to its alcoholic value; 4. On the quantity of spirits sold or removed from the distillery. Any enquiry to check returns may extend over the period of one year. All vessels of distiller are to be accurately gauged once a year and a list in triplicate made out, one for distiller, one for collector, and one for department. A certain portion of the apparatus must be made according to Departmental regulations. The quantities of spirit in the receivers is to be gauged from time to time as thought necessary, and no spirits are to be removed from them until gauged. The key to the pipes, cocks or valves of receiver is to remain in possession of the officer. The reservoirs shall be so placed that they can be fully inspected, and if they are not according to regulation, notice is to be given to make them so; if notice not complied with in one month license to be forfeited. Apparatus not working to be locked up or sealed.

In malster's premises grain is to be measured by Winchester bushels of 2,150 ⁴²⁴/₁₀₀₀ cubic inches, but on removal from kiln the quantity shall be also ascertained in pounds. Cisterns are to be made according to regulations, and couch frames with sides and bottom straight and at right angles with each other, and of strength to preserve their true form when filled with grain. No grain is to be moved either to steep it, or dry it or store it, except between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Whenever a malster is about to move grain for any of these processes, he must in towns give 24, in the country 48 hours' notice, to the Revenue Officers.

In order to calculate the duty on malt, it shall be gauged before wetting, after wetting, in the couch frame, and on the malt floor, and after it is dried.

100 bushels of dry barley shall be reckoned as 107 of dry malt;

81½ of dry barley to 100 wet;

100 gauged in the cistern or in couch frame to 163 on floor;

100 in cistern or couch frame to 81½ of malt.

The principal gauge for calculation of duty is that on removal from kiln, but others are used to check, or in place of that, the largest duty to be always taken. The bushel of dry malt is to be reckoned, when not weighed, at 36 lbs.

Dried malt is to be kept in warehouse under lock of the crown till duty is paid; warehouse to be provided by malster, and properly secured as to all entrances by officers. The duty is to be entered in stock-book every time malt is removed to warehouse; book to be balanced every half month; payment to be made on whole when any removed from warehouse.

All tobacco imported or manufactured in Canada shall be stamped by the collector of customs, or collector of inland revenue, so soon as duty is paid or secured thereon. No wholly or partially empty box or other package allowed to remain in a factory. Any package offered for sale without stamp is forfeited. Manufacturer must furnish all requisite conveniences for weighing and stamping tobacco. Returns are to be made on the 1st and 16th of each month, setting forth abstract of transactions as in books required to be kept. Such return is to be signed by the manufacturer, or his agent and foreman, clerk or chief workman, and attested on oath; and collector may examine other persons in manufac-

tory or warehouse as to its accuracy. Duties are payable on the 6th and 21st of each month, except in cases specified in Act. Goods may remain in warehouse at owner's risk for any period not exceeding two years, under bonds for twice the amount of duty. Warehoused goods may be transferred, exported or removed from one warehouse to another, under regulations by the Governor in Council, except malt.

When goods are removed from warehouse for consumption—the duty must be first paid, and no draw-back is allowed if after that they are exported, and no entry ex warehouse will be granted until all conditions imposed by law and regulations have been complied with. But a manufacturer in bond may receive spirits or other articles into his factory as into bonded warehouse. Whenever collector is satisfied that spirits or other excisable articles have been used up in manufactures on which duty has been paid, or which have been warehoused or exported, he may give certificate and cancel bond, but all not so used in six months must pay duty as ex-warehouse. Brewers exporting beer, and giving two days' notice of intention, will receive draw-back equivalent to excise duties. No spirits are to be removed from distillery or warehouse without payment of duty or permit, on pain of forfeiture, nor between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., nor in less packages than 4½ gallons; and any person found so removing them may be detained, together with vehicle and spirits, which are forfeited, unless proof of payment of duty is made within thirty days. The G. in C. may make regulations to carry out or modify certain portions of Act.

No officer of Inland Revenue can deal in articles subject to excise or customs duties. They may break up partition or other part of building, or dig into any ground surrounding them, in order to inspect fully any apparatus, or to ascertain if anything is kept out of view. On stating his errand and demanding admittance, and not being admitted, he may by day himself break into any manufactory; by night he may do so if accompanied by peace officer. He may, upon obtaining search warrant, search any place for concealed apparatus. He has the same powers as customs officer under writ of assistance.

In addition to penalty of \$200 for manufacturing without license, the person so manufacturing shall forfeit double excise duty and license duty, and forfeit apparatus and goods found in unlicensed factory. Any person having apparatus not reported shall forfeit them and \$100. For having package of unstamped tobacco, \$200, besides forfeiting goods. All apparatus and stock of material and manufactures found on premises of those who have been guilty of revenue frauds are forfeited. All manufactures on which duty is not paid at the proper time are forfeited. Malster fraudulently putting grain on cistern forfeits \$5.00 and all grain and malt in malt house. Same for removing malt without account being taken. For using stamped packages for goods on which duty has not been paid, or failing to obliterate brand or stamp on packages sold on delivery, a fine of \$100 and imprisonment of from one to twelve months. Any person having and using apparatus, &c., not reported, or altered without reporting, or concealed in portions and not made known to officers, or using such apparatus for purposes not notified, or refusing or neglecting to designate properly the capacity of such apparatus or parts of it, or to admit officers on duty, or to allow inspection, or who shall deceive or mislead officers, shall forfeit \$500, and \$1.00 more for each day on which such offence has been committed, and all apparatus not entered, described, &c., as required, shall be forfeited. Any person refusing to aid officer in his duty when called upon shall forfeit \$50 to \$100, and be imprisoned 3 to 6 months. Manufacturers failing or neglecting or allowing their employees to fail or neglect to keep proper books, or make accurate returns in any way, or refusing to produce books when required, forfeit \$500 and double license fees and duties, and all the stock and materials about which such neglect or fraud has arisen or information has been refused. For using uninspected beams, scales, weights or measures, he forfeits \$200 and \$50 per day, and they are forfeited. The use of any close receiver, high wine tub, low wine tub or dautler perforated by more holes than are necessary for legitimate use, even though they are stopped, subjects the manufacturer to a penalty of five hundred dollars and forfeiture of the vessel. Breaking Crown's locks, or seals, abstracting goods or counterfeiting labels, or performing any such vessel as above is made a felony. Any person failing to make proper returns to pay over at proper time license fees and duties accrued, or to pay penalty or forfeiture within one month, forfeits his license. Obstructing an officer in discharge of his duty is made a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for 6 to 12 months, and assaulting them or persons assisting them is punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years. Taking away seized goods in vessel or carriage with or without violence is a felony, punishable by imprisonment of from 6 months to 2 years. Any person refusing or neglecting to give evidence when summoned incurs a penalty of \$100. All other violations of Act are punishable by penalty of \$200. Similar immunities and protection are afforded to excise as to customs officers, (see the Customs Act anterior.)

Duties are recoverable in any of the courts as a debt to Her Majesty. Perishable articles seized may be dealt with as when seized by customs authorities. Apparatus, engines, &c., seized may be removed or otherwise secured in the possession of the officers, and may not be used by the person from whom taken until condemned or released in due course of law. Stock and apparatus of articles seized must be forthwith posted up in office of clerk or prothonotary and of the collector. Delays for procedure of claimant same as in customs cases. Seizures not claimed also dealt with in like manner. Articles may in like manner be delivered up, security being given for double value. Payment of penalty discharges no duty. Penalties and proceeds of forfeitures are to be dealt with similarly to those under customs laws. The power of the Canada vine-growers association to distil brandy or other spirit is limited to that made from the products of their own vineyards without extraneous saccharine matter. Their works are placed under inspection of Revenue officers.

The Act 31 Vic., cap. 50, imposes an additional duty on spirits. (See table.) It renders petroleum (meaning thereby all sorts of mineral or rock oil or naphtha) subject to excise. All refiners must take out a license, and without it cannot have apparatus in his possession. He is subjected for infraction of the law to similar penalties as spirit refiners or distillers, &c., under cap. 8. It is illegal to import or sell, or, unless licensed, to possess petroleum which will not bear the fire test of 115 deg. Fahrenheit. Refined petroleum is subject to inspection, and any person holding or selling it uninspected is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for six months or a fine of \$500. The G. in C. may make regulations for the warehousing of petroleum, and for its storage. Petroleum held in contravention of the law or regulations is forfeited. Officers are to be named to be inspectors. The general clauses of the Inland Revenue Act (cap. 8) are extended to operations under this Act.

The Act 31 Vic., cap. 51, provides for securing the payment of duty on tobacco manufactured in Canada. Raw or leaf tobacco can only be imported at Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Miramichi, Quebec, Montreal, St. Johns (Que.), Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Clifton, Sarnia, Windsor and London, and such other ports as the G. in C. may direct, on penalty of forfeiture if elsewhere brought in. It shall all be bonded. All tobacco grown in Canada, when it passes out of the possession of the grower, must be carried directly to a tobacco manufactory or warehouse, unless sold to a licensed tobacco dealer, who may take tobacco for consumption either from the grower or out of bond upon payment of the duty. The bond taken for tobacco warehoused is to be for 15 cts. per lb., conditioned for its delivery to a tobacco manufacturer, or dealer, on a proper permit and payment of duty, or its exportation or destruction. It may remain in bond for two years. All stems, sweepings, waste and refuse not used in the factory are to be destroyed. If any person other than a licensed manufacturer of imported, or the dealer or the grower of Canadian, has in his possession more than 10 lbs. of raw or leaf tobacco (which he may have bought for his own use, and on which duty is paid,) it may be seized and forfeited. The G. in C. may make regulations to enforce the provisions of this Act. Provision is made for the storing and keeping of articles seized. The last section of cap. 8, relating to the Vine Growers' Association, is repealed, leaving their charter intact.

INLAND REVENUE—DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

The following is an abstract of regulations and orders in Council relative to Excise:—

The Order in Council, dated 10th March, 1858, relative to using sugar, molasses, or syrup in combination with malt in the manufacture of beer, entitles any Brewer who uses sugar, molasses, or syrup in the proportion in each brewing of not less than fifteen pounds of sugar, or twenty pounds of molasses or syrup to every one hundred pounds of malt, and who shall have paid the duty of three and one quarter cents upon the beer produced therefrom, to a drawback of one cent per pound on the malt so used. One month's notice must be given by the brewer desirous of availing himself of the regulation.

By Order in Council, dated 30th May, 1868, relative to the "Act respecting Raw Tobacco," the Department of Inland Revenue has power to authorize Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Inland Revenue, as well as Postmasters, not exceeding one in each parish, township, or municipality where there is no Officer of Inland Revenue to grant licenses to deal in raw or leaf tobacco. Such license shall only be valid when granted on a form supplied by the Department and signed by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue. Permits to take raw leaf tobacco out of bond or from the premises whereon it was grown, for consumption, may be granted by the officers mentioned to grant licenses, on application being made in the form approved by the Department and payment of the duty to which the tobacco would be liable if manufactured, viz.:—On raw leaf, the growth of Canada, five cents per pound, as if manufactured into common Canada twist; and on raw leaf tobacco, not the growth of Canada, ten cents per pound. The permit shall be retained by the grower or importer of the tobacco as evidence of its having been lawfully removed.

By Departmental notice, dated 11th September, 1868, Collectors of Inland Revenue are required to keep an account of all tobacco and cigar labels received by them from the Department, and where disposed of to tobacco manufacturers. The tobacco labels furnished are of six kinds, viz.:—No. 1, Black for Cavendish in boxes; No. 2, Black for Cavendish in caddies; No. 3, Black for Cigar Boxes; No. 4, Red for Cavendish in boxes; No. 5, Red for Cavendish in caddies; No. 6, Red for Cigar Boxes. A separate account must be kept for each denomination of label. The black are used for tobacco or cigars which pay duty ex-manufacture—the red for tobacco or cigars warehoused. Labels to be issued from Department without gum—but it will be the duty of the tobacco manufacturer to supply suitable glue or paste for putting them on with; and the duty of the Collector or other officer to see that the glue or paste is of such quality that the labels cannot be removed by damping them or otherwise without entirely destroying them. The cigar labels are to be wrapped entirely around the cigar boxes, with the ends overlapped so that the box cannot be opened without destroying the label. All labels must be cancelled by being punched by the first vendor before they leave his possession. The "punch" is to be applied to the body of the label, but not so as to disfigure that part of it which contains the written description of the article in the package, especial care to be taken to preserve the description and weight of the tobacco. At every visit to a tobacco manufactory the officer is to examine the premises thoroughly, and ascertain whether there are in them any broken, empty, or partly filled packages having cancelled labels attached to them; and if there are any such, he is to require the labels to be removed from the packages before leaving the premises, and if he finds any such contravention of the law a second time, it will be his duty to enforce the penalties as provided in the Statute 31st Vic., Cap. 8, Sec. 74, Sub Sec. 2, and Sec. 149. When tobacco is entered for consumption no additional label is to be applied; but when it is entered for exportation ex warehouse, the labels are to be cancelled by being punched with the letters EXP N as provided in the Warehousing Regulations. The "punches" necessary for cancelling labels supplied by the Department at the cost of the tobacco manufacturers.

In further reference to Tobacco, the following Departmental Order, bearing date 19th Sept., 1868, has been issued:—"By the authority of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, it has been deemed expedient to allow Tobacco which has been worked into Cavendish, in Canada, and paid Excise duty of ten cents per pound, and also imported Cavendish Tobacco having paid the Customs duty, to be cut without being made liable to any additional Excise duty. But in either of the cases, the cutting shall only be permitted when the means for carefully surveying the operation are in existence, to prevent fraud; the addition of Leaf Tobacco, which has not been charged with duty."

License to manufacture the following articles in bond may be granted under Order in Council, dated 30th May, 1868, viz.:—

Acid (Sulphuric and Acetic),	Ethers,	Powders,
Aniline Dyes,	Extracts,	Resinoids,
Bitters,	Gin (Old Tom and other),	Syrups,
Chemicals,	Hair Oils,	Tinctures,
Chloroform,	Hair Washes,	Varnish (using only Methylated
Collodion,	Patent Medicines,	Spirits.)
Compounding of Brandies,	Perfumed Spirits,	Vinegar,
Cordials,	Pharmaceutical Preparations,	Whiskey (Scotch and Irish),
Essences,	Proprietary Preparations,	

Alcohol used in manufacture of spirit varnish shall be mixed with wood naphtha (of commerce) in the proportion of one gallon of wood naphtha to eight gallons of proof spirits. Tinctures, essences, extracts and cordials manufactured in bond, and from which the alcohol or spirit can be extracted in a potable state, by the usual process of re distillation or rectification, shall, when entered for consumption, pay the same duty of excise as the alcohol or spirit would pay if entered for consumption in its pure state. Other goods manufactured in bond, when taken out for consumption, shall pay the same excise duty as if imported from Great Britain. Extracts, essences, tinctures and cordials manufactured in bond shall only be entered for consumption at the following places, viz:

Quebec,	Hamilton,	Toronto,	Halifax,
Kingston,	Montreal,	London,	St. John, N. B.

And when so entered shall be subjected to tests for ascertaining the quantity of alcohol they contain, and the possibility of extracting it in a potable state. In addition to the license fee, licensed bonded manufacturers are required to pay the expenses of Revenue Officers for the supervision of manufactures.

SPIRITS can only be removed from the distillery in which they were manufactured or the warehouse in which they have been placed in bond, by permit from Officer of Revenue, such permit to be applied for on a printed form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue. The permit must accompany the spirits, and is to be marked "cancelled" when its provisions are fulfilled.

MALT.—Every person who manufactures malt, either for his own use as a distiller or brewer, or for sale, is deemed a maltster, and is required to take out maltster's licence. All malt manufactured is understood to be constructively warehoused, and warehouse entries should be passed therefor. When taken out of warehouse for use an ex-warehouse entry requires to be passed and duty collected. By Order in Council, dated 27th April, 1868, malt warehoused may be removed from one bonded warehouse to another within the Dominion of Canada, and may be exported in bond free of duty, but only from the following ports of entry, viz.:—Halifax, St. John, N. B., Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Clifton, Windsor and Sarnia.

Goods subject to duties of excise may be bonded in any customs warehouse within the limits of the Inland Revenue Division in which they have been manufactured, or to which they may be removed in bond, in accordance with the Order in Council last mentioned. With the exception of malt, no goods shall be admitted to warehouse unless the duties accruing thereon amount, under one bond, to at least one hundred dollars. If any goods, after having been received into warehouse, and

before their actual delivery ex-warehouse, be altered in quantity, quality or strength, except by leakage, unavoidable waste or accident, they shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of excise or customs. Should goods bonded fall short of the actual quantity which ought to be or remain warehoused, the owner shall be liable to the full duties on the balance of the goods with which the warehouse stands debited, and the goods remaining shall be subject to the duties on the quantity deficient, and may be sold by the Department; the surplus, if any, to be payable to the person who warehoused the goods. All transactions in warehousing or ex-warehousing goods must be made between the hours of nine and four. Entry of goods warehoused require a written notice to precede them, notifying the officer, at least one day, before they are removed into warehouse. Every cask or barrel of spirits, and every package of tobacco, must be full and whole at the time it is warehoused. Goods can only be entered for exportation ex-warehouse from a warehouse within the limits of the port at which they are actually laden on the ship or conveyance in which they are to leave the country.

REFINED PETROLEUM includes "every description of Coal Oil, Naphtha, Benzine, Benzole, Kerosene, Paraffine, Lubricating or Illuminating Oil, or other oil or fluid distilled, manufactured, or produced from Canada Petroleum, Rock or Mineral Oil, Coal, Coal Tar, Bitumen, Bituminous Shale or Slate, or from any other mineral substance." The stock of Refined Petroleum in possession of parties, up to 15th June, 1868, was allowed to pass the inspection "fire test" by pyrometer, at one hundred degrees, without giving out vapor which would explode or ignite. After the fifteenth day of June the "fire test" to be at least one hundred and fifteen degrees, Fahrenheit's thermometer, for Petroleum whether imported or manufactured in Canada. The inspecting officer, by Order in Council, dated 30th May, 1863, is required to brand every cask with the date of inspection, the name of the inspecting officer, the name of the refiner or importer, and the degree of heat sustained. Refined Petroleum may be warehoused and removed in bond under O. C. of the 11th April, 1868.



POST OFFICE.

The year 1867-68 has been an eventful one in the Postal history of Canada—three important changes having been accomplished since the last issue of the *Year Book*.

1. The Postal regulations and rates throughout the Dominion have been assimilated ;
2. The rate of local postage has been reduced from *five* cents to *three*, and the Postmaster General has been able to effect an arrangement with the United States reducing the postage between that country and Canada from *ten* cents to *six* ;
3. And Post Office Savings Banks have been authorized and established.

These measures were all foreshadowed in our last year's article on the Post Office ; and there remain two others to which we then alluded which we expect hereafter to see adopted, viz. :—

1. The employment of the Telegraph by the Post Office department, either by purchasing the lines or by subsidizing the companies so as to obtain the privilege of sending messages for so many hours per day at a cheap and uniform rate ; and

2. An arrangement for the interchange of Money Orders with Post Offices in the United States.

The proceedings in England which have led to the passage of a bill to enable the Post Office department to purchase the telegraph lines there must have great weight with the Administration of the Dominion. The principle was there acknowledged that the Government, which can be satisfied with a less rate of interest on its investments than private companies, should, by the purchase of the wires, enable itself to multiply stations in places where they might not be highly remunerative, and so accommodate the public. And if it was there seen that the longer this acquisition was delayed, the more numerous the companies and the more expensive the purchase of their property would become, how much more must this be noticed here, where their wires are lengthened 20 per cent. each year ?

The interchange of Money Orders with the United States is of course rendered difficult by the fluctuations in the value of United States currency, but methods can no doubt be devised for overcoming this difficulty, and we hope they will be.

Another somewhat important Postal event has been the withdrawal of the Cunard boats from the route between Liverpool and Boston, and *vice versa*, *via* Halifax, by which the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were left unsupplied with direct Postal communication with Great Britain. This deficiency has, however, been obviated by the Canadian Government's entering into a contract with the Inman Steamship Company, who perform this service by calling fortnightly at Halifax for mails and passengers on their voyages to and from the United Kingdom. The contract commenced on the 1st July, 1865, and is to continue for three years. These steamers are of great power, and their passages will compare favorably with the other lines of ocean mail packets from New York.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—DOMINION OF CANADA.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Alex. Campbell ; Deputy, W. H. Griffin ; Accountant, H. A. Wicksteed ; Secretary, W. White ; Cashier, J. Ashworth ; Superintendent Money Order Branch, P. Le Sueur ; Superintendent Savings Bank Branch, J. C. Stewart.

Letter Rates.

Local letters, if pre-paid.....3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | Local letters, if unpaid.....5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

If a letter is posted partially unpaid, the charge on delivery will be the same as if wholly unpaid, deducting, however, any amount that may have been pre-paid upon it. Letters mailed for delivery at the office where posted, 1 cent each. Letters are re-directed from one place to another without any further charge. On letters re-mailed from the Dead Letter Office, 3 cents additional ; 2 cents for letters delivered by letter carriers.

Letters to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, whether in Her Majesty's Service or Canadian Volunteers whilst on active service, pass, if pre-paid, for two cents each, when not over the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; if over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., ordinary letter rates.

On letters for Prince Edward Island, the charge is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., paid ; unpaid, 5 cents ; to Newfoundland, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—pre-payment required.

Postage on letters to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island is 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—must be pre-paid. An additional sea-rate from San Francisco is charged on delivery. The rate to Red River, *via* United States, is 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—must be paid in advance.

Letters for the United States are 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if pre-paid ; if unpaid, or only partially paid, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Letters sent by way of the United States, if addressed *via* New York, may be forwarded to the Brazils, Acapulco, Aspinwall, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua (Pacific side), Panama, St. Thomas, Sandwich Islands, Venezuela, and the British West Indies, for 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which must be pre-paid by postage stamps.

To Bermuda, the British and Foreign West Indies, by British mail packet from Halifax, monthly, the charge is 12 cents, which must be pre-paid.

Via New York to Australia, and New Zealand *via* Panama, and to Guadaloupe, Hayti (St. Domingo), Martinique, Porto Rico, Santa Cruz, the postage is 22 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. By the same route to Bolivia, Ecuador, Valparaiso, Honduras, Mexico, *via* Havana, Nicaragua (Gulf of Mexico side) Callao, Lima, 34 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Letter Rates to the United Kingdom, if by Canadian Packet, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 12½ cents.	
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.....	25 "
" 1 oz. " " 1½ oz.....	37½ "

and so on increasing one rate of postage for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. If letters for the United Kingdom are posted unpaid, they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling in addition to the postage on delivery.

On letters from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, when forwarded by Canadian steamer from Portland during the winter, the charge is 15 cents, as there is a transit rate of 2½ cents for passing through the States.

The postage on letters by the Cunard line is 15 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and an additional 15 cents for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., with a fine of 6d. sterling if posted unpaid or only partially pre-paid.

But from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Inman steamer from Halifax to Great Britain the postage is 12½ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—unpaid or short paid letters being charged an additional 6d. sterling as a fine.

Letters for the Dominion of Canada are forwarded thrice per week from Great Britain. On Thursdays by the Canadian packets from Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to receive the latest mails, telegrams and passengers, arriving in summer at Quebec, and during the winter months at Portland. Officers are employed on these for the purpose of sorting the mails so as to be ready for delivery at all the larger offices in Canada, and for the various railways; by this means the delivery of mail matter is very considerably accelerated. Another mail is forwarded by the Inman line from Liverpool, via Queenstown, calling fortnightly at Halifax with Canadian mails, and from thence proceeding to New York. A third mail is despatched by Cunard steamer, leaving Liverpool every Saturday, calling at Queenstown on Sunday, and from thence sailing direct to New York.

Letters are forwarded from England to Canada by the first outward steamer unless marked "by Canadian Packet," or "by British Packet," in which case they will be sent by the mail line thus designated.

The mails by these steamers are despatched from this side; by Canadian line on Saturday from Quebec in summer and Portland in winter; by Inman steamer on Friday from Halifax every alternate week; and by Cunard packet every Wednesday from New York.

Mail Matter exempt from Postage.

All mailable matter sent to or by the Governor-General, or sent to or from any Public Department at the Seat of Government at Ottawa, or to or from any member of the Legislature at the Seat of Government during the Session, or ten days before the meeting of Parliament. Letters on Her Majesty's Service passing between the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada to any of the Imperial Military Departments. Periodicals devoted to the education of youth, agriculture, temperance, or any branch of science.

The last clause will be suspended on and after 1st January, 1869, from which date no printed matter will pass free, with the exception of exchange newspapers.

Registration of Letters.

Parties posting letters containing articles of value should have them registered, and obtain a certificate of such registration from the office when posted.

The registration fee on letters circulating in Quebec and Ontario, is 2 cents; on letters to the United States, 5 cents; and on those for the United Kingdom, 8 cents; for British Colonies, 25 cents; for France, and letters passing through France, an amount equal to the postage rate. The registration fee, together with the postage, should be pre-paid by postage stamp.

The object of registration is not to make the Postal Authorities responsible, but in order that a letter or package may be traced through the various offices which it passes, and when loss is sustained by the negligence or carelessness of any party through whose hands it has passed, such individual is bound to make good the amount or value of such package.

Parcel Post.

Parcels may be posted for circulation in the Dominion only, at the following rates, which must be paid in advance:—

Not exceeding 8 ozs.....	12½ cts.	Above 1 lb. and not exceed'g 1½ lb.	37½ cts.
Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb..	25 "	" 1½ lb., "	2 lbs. 50 "
Registration Fee.....			5 "

No parcel to exceed 4 lbs. in weight. No letter must be enclosed. No parcel shall contain anything liable to injure the mail. The size is limited to two feet in length, one foot in breadth or thickness. The postage must be pre-paid by stamps. Unpaid parcels will not be forwarded, but short paid parcels will be sent on with a fine of 12½ cents in addition to any postage that may remain unpaid.

Pattern and Sample Post.

Patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted within the Dominion at the rate of 1 cent per oz., pre-paid by postage stamp, and may be registered on payment of a fee of 5 cents. Short paid packages of samples will be fined 5 cents. No packet should exceed 24 ozs., or be more than 24 inches in length, or 12 in depth, or breadth. No letter should be enclosed, or anything liable to injure the contents of the mail. Parcels should be so made up that they may be easily examined by the officers of the Post Office.

Pattern and Sample Post with the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

The following are the regulations for the transmission of Samples and Patterns of merchandise between the Dominion of Canada and the United Kingdom:—

1st. Samples of seeds, drugs, and similar articles for delivery in the United Kingdom, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided such bags be transparent.

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal turning, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles, are allowed to be forwarded by post as samples, to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium, provided they be packed so as not to injure the mails and the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded will not be forwarded.

Patterns or samples of merchandise now circulate between Canada and the following countries, but must not exceed the undermentioned weights and sizes :—

Destination.	Weight.	Size.	Rate per oz.			
			Not exceeding 2 oz.	2 to 4 oz.	4 to 8 oz.	8 to 1 lb.
United Kingdom.	24 oz.	24 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth.....	Cts. 7	Cts. 7	Cts. 12½	Cts. 12½
France.....	36 "		5	10	20	40
Portugal.....	16 "	18 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth.....	5	10	17	34
Azores.....	16 "		5	10	17	34
Madeira.....	16 "		5	10	17	34
Germany.....	8 "		6	13	25	50
Kingdom of Italy.	36 "		6	13	25	38
Belgium.....	8 "	24 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth.....	5	10	20	40
Netherlands.....	16 "		5	10	17	34
Denmark.....	48 "		6	13	25	50
Switzerland.....	48 "		6	13	25	50

Should the above rules not be regarded, the package will be forwarded charged letter rate, but if over weight or the size be greater than is allowed, it will be sent to the Postmaster General.

Newspaper Post.

On newspapers published in the Dominion, the postage is, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the publisher or by the party to whom it is delivered :—

Once per week.....	5 cents.	3 times a week.....	15 cents.
Twice ".....	10 "	Daily.....	30 "

If not paid in advance, 1 cent each. The commuted rate applies not only to papers circulating within the Dominion, but also to subscribers in the United Kingdom, United States, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island. All papers must be pre-paid before leaving Canada, if not at the commuted rate, 1 cent each, but all transient papers, i. e. papers not from the publishers or British newspapers posted by news agents to regular subscribers, must be pre-paid 2 cents each by postage stamps.

Although news agents at present have the privilege of mailing newspapers and periodicals received by them from the United States *unpaid*, so that the postage may be collected at the office of delivery; this regulation will be suspended on the 1st January, 1869, as from that date pre-payment by postage stamps on such matter will be compulsory.

Exchange papers pass *free* between publishers in Canada, and also to and from those in the United States, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Papers coming from England *via* the United States are charged 2 cents each on delivery. By Canadian mails *free*.

Postage on papers from the United States to regular subscribers in Canada, 1 cent. Transient United States papers, 2 cents.

Papers from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland may be delivered to regular subscribers at the ordinary commuted rate. Transient papers, 2 cents each.

Canadian Book Post.

Books and Pamphlets addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland or the United States, must be pre-paid 1 cent per oz. by postage stamps.

British Book Post.

Books may be sent by post between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain by Canadian Mail Steamers, or by the Inman line, calling at Halifax, at the following rates, which must be pre-paid :—

Under 4 ozs.....	7 cents.	Over 12 ozs., not exceeding 16 ozs.....	25 cents.
Over 4 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs.....	12½ "	" 16 ozs. " 20 ozs.....	32 "
" 8 ozs. " 12 ozs.....	19 "		

By Cunard, or other steamers sailing from New York, the rates are :—

Under 4 ozs.....	9 cents.	Over 8 ozs., not exceeding 12 ozs.....	25 cents.
Over 4 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs.....	17 "	" 12 ozs. " 16 ozs.....	33 "

The rules which guide the transmission of Books by post are :—

1st. Book packets must either have no cover or be open at both ends or both sides.

2nd. Must contain no writing, or any sealed enclosure.

3rd. The weight not to exceed 4 lbs.; the size not to exceed 2 feet long or 1 foot in width or depth. Insufficiently paid books, if for Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, or the United States, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but if for England they will be forwarded, marked with the unpaid postage and 3d. sterling as a fine.

French Book Post.

Books for France to be forwarded at the following rates—must be sent either by the Canadian mail steamers from Portland or Quebec, or by the Inman steamers from Halifax:—

Under 2 ozs.....	5 cents.	Between 4 and 8 ozs.....	20 cents.
Between 2 and 4 ozs.....	10 "	" 8 ozs. and 1 lb.....	40 "

Money Orders.

All Money Order Offices in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to 100 dollars, and as many orders of 100 dollars each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:—

On Orders up to \$10.....	5 cts.	Over \$40 and up to \$50.....	30 cts.
Over \$10 and up to \$20.....	10 "	" \$60 " \$30.....	40 "
" \$20 " \$40.....	20 "	" \$80 " \$100.....	50 "

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 stg., and grant as many orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.

On Orders up to £2 stg.....	25 cts.	Over £3 and up to £7.....	75 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5.....	50 "	Over £7 " £10.....	\$1

Money Orders in the Dominion, and with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Money Order Offices in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £10.

For Orders up to £5 stg.....	25 cts.	Over £5 and up to £10.....	50 cts.
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Postmasters are furnished with lists, and will afford every information required by applicants.

Money Orders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The rules relating to local Money Orders in Quebec and Ontario apply equally to local Orders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but a slight difference exists in the commission charged, which is as follows:—

On Orders up to \$10.....	5 cts.	Exceeding \$50 and up to \$60.....	30 cts.
Exceeding 10 and up to \$20.....	10 "	" 60 " 70.....	35 "
" 20 " 30.....	15 "	" 70 " 80.....	40 "
" 30 " 40.....	20 "	" 80 " 90.....	45 "
" 40 " 50.....	25 "	" 90 " 100.....	50 "

The Post Offices at Grand Falls, and Hillsboro, N.S., issue Money Orders payable in the Dominion and Prince Edward Island, but not on Newfoundland or Great Britain.

As the advices of Sterling Orders for Great Britain from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario have to pass through the head office at Ottawa, those from New Brunswick through the head office at Fredericton, and those from Nova Scotia through the head office at Halifax, these Orders should be obtained two or three days before the closing of the British Mail by Canadian or Inman steamer.

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions of the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada.

Year.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commission acc'd to P. O. Depart.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.
1857.....	20,892	\$1,432,104.67	\$3,670.08	20,871	\$1,431,751.62
1858.....	24,865	2,198,869.27	6,299.91	24,853	2,197,679.21
1859.....	25,812	1,105,763.12	6,224.35	24,151	1,081,340.86
1860.....	34,347	1,279,550.39	8,829.95	28,367	1,173,793.35½
1861.....	35,032	1,145,229.27½	8,862.42	25,739	1,011,338.32
1862.....	35,123	993,213.28½	9,760.65½	23,870	816,581.85½
1863.....	40,143	1,149,255.75½	12,146.49	28,602	959,111.37
1864.....	42,009	1,410,202.07	11,839.37	32,224	1,240,806.46½
1865.....	59,423	2,044,112.64	16,679.20	47,755	1,824,072.20
1866.....	66,412	2,399,293.63	14,625.42	54,048	2,140,195.75

The Money Order system was established in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario on the 1st February, 1855, in that of Nova Scotia on the 1st July, 1859, and in New Brunswick on the 1st November, 1863.

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, &c., in the Dominion of Canada, for the last 10 years.

Year.	No. Post and Way Offices.	No. Miles Mail Route.	No. Miles An'l Mail Travel.	Postal Revenue.	Expenditure.	No. of Letters by Post per annum.
1857.....	2,107	19,534	6,633,760	\$331,147.56	\$770,502.91	10,280,012
1858.....	2,201	20,006	6,823,322	616,327.69	805,080.69	11,215,044
1859.....	2,321	20,616	6,909,508	654,481.29	784,368.47½	10,799,276
1860.....	2,434	21,058	7,141,210	744,049.28	830,720.15	11,526,978
1861.....	2,571	21,523	7,363,844	769,744.13	859,688.49½	11,956,504
1862.....	2,702	22,043	7,664,430	814,642.63½	888,445.44½	11,992,795
1863.....	2,842	22,629	7,805,502	853,794.03	890,830.46	13,501,281
1864.....	3,003	23,038	7,919,916	937,197.84	949,101.64	14,678,624
1865.....	3,207	24,149	8,104,806	949,747.46	1,004,724.37	15,295,133
1866.....	3,332	25,851	9,052,697	990,715.69	1,000,328.68	16,334,347

DOMINION OF CANADA—(Continued.)

TABLE OF RATES on all matter *not* Letters forwarded by Post—within the Dominion of Canada—to the United Kingdom, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the United States, and France.

Description.	In the Dominion of Canada, and to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.	To Great Britain by Canadian Steamer from Quebec, Portland or Halifax	To Great Britain by Cunard Steamer.	To France by Canadian Steamer.	To the United States.
Books and Cartes de Visite...	{ 1 cent per oz., payable in advance by Stamp..... }	Canadian Packet Book Post...	Cunard Book Post.....	French Book Post.....	1 cent per oz.
Circulars, printed.....	{ 1 cent each when sent singly..... }	do	do	do	do
Hand-bills	{ 1 cent per ounce, payable in advance by Stamp..... }	do	do	do	do
Litographed Letters and Cir- culars.....	{ 1 cent each, when sent singly, or 1 cent per oz. }	do	do	do	do
Newspapers.....	See Newspaper Post.....	By Newspaper Post.....	{ Newspaper Post and 1d. starting on delivery..... }	Cunard Book Post.....	2 cents each.
Newspapers, transient.....	2 cents each.....	2 cents each.....	Cunard Book Post.....	do	do
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications.....	{ 1 cent per oz..... }	Canadian Packet Book Post...	{ Cannot be sent by Cunard Packet..... }	do	1 cent per oz.
Patterns of Merchandise.....	do	do	Cunard Book Post.....	do	Letter Ra'e.
Periodicals.....	{ 1 cent per 4 ozs. if package contains 1 or more Nos. }	2 cents per No. if published in Canada; if Foreign, Cana- dian Packet Book Post.....	do	do	Same as in Dominion.
Photographs in Cases, or in Albums.....	{ Parcel Post..... }	Canadian Packet Book Post...	do	do	do
Prices Current.....	{ 1 cent per oz., payable in advance by Postage St'p. }	2 cents each, or in bulk at Canadian Packet Book Post	2 cents each	do	do
*Printers' Proofs.....	do	do	do	do	1 cent per oz.
Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, Grafts, &c.....	{ do	do	Cunard Book Post.....	do	do

CANADIAN PACKET BOOK POST FROM QUEBEC
OR HALIFAX.

Under 4 ozs.....	7 cents
Between 4 and 8 ozs.....	12½ "
" 8 and 12 ozs.....	19 "
" 12 and 1 lb.....	25 "
" 1 lb and 18 ozs.....	32 "

FRENCH BOOK POST.

Under 2 ozs.....	5 cents.
Between 2 and 4 ozs.....	10 "
" 4 and 8 ozs.....	20 "
" 8 and 1 lb.....	40 "

PARCEL POST IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Under ½ lb.....	12½ cents.
Between ½ lb. and 1 lb.....	25 "
" 1 lb. and 1½ lb.....	37½ "
" 1½ lb. and 2 lbs. 50 "	
" 2 lbs. and 2½ lbs. 62½ "	

CUNARD PACKET BOOK POST.

Under 4 ozs.....	9 cents.
Between 4 and 8 ozs.....	17 "
" 8 and 12 ozs.....	25 "
" 12 ozs. and 1 lb.....	33 "

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, Works of Art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photographs, Paper, V lum, Parchment; they may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three. Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*.

Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post, Printers' Proofs and Copy, Military Returns, Statements containing Figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers, and all such things not strictly letters.

* Under the head of Printers' Proofs is embraced manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by Printers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not disqualify Printers' Proofs from passing as such at the above rate.

TABLE OF RATES to British Colonies and Foreign Countries, passing through the United Kingdom, per Canadian Steamer.

Country, &c.	Not over $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not over $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and not over 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not over $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Registration Fee.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Algeria	17	34	51	68	85	17 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional
Australia, South		23		46	92	25
Australia, West		23		46	92	25
Austria		23		46	92	25
Baden		23		46	92	25
Bavaria		23		46	92	25
Belgium		19		38	76	25
Brazil		35		70	1.40	25
Bremen		23		46	92	25
Brunswick		23		46	92	25
Buenos Ayres		35		70	1.40	25
Cape of Good Hope		35		70	1.40	25
Ceylon		30		60	1.20	25
China		60		1.20	2.40	25
China		35		70	1.40	25
Constantinople	23	46	70	93	1.16	23 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional
Denmark		19		38	57	25
Ecuador		60		1.20	2.40	25
Egypt		23		46	92	25
France	17	34	51	68	85	17 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional
Galatz	23	46	70	93	1.16	23 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional
Gibraltar		23		46	92	25
Greece	29	58	87	1.16	1.45	29 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional
Grey Town		36		72	1.44	25
Guatemala		36		72	1.44	25
Hamburg		23		46	92	25
Hayti		35		70	1.40	25
Holland		17		34	68	25
Hong Kong		35		70	1.40	25
India		30		60	1.20	25
Ionian Islands	25	40	60	80	1.00	25
Italy		23		46	92	25
Japan		35		70	1.40	25
Jerusalem	23	46	70	93	1.16	23 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional
Lubeck		23		46	92	25
Madeira	23	35	58	70	93	25
Malta		23		46	92	25
Mauritius		23		46	92	25
Mecklenburg		23		46	92	25
Mexico		36		72	1.44	25
Natal		33		70	1.40	25
New Grenada		36		72	1.44	25
New South Wales		23		46	92	25
New Zealand & Tas- mania		23		46	92	25
Norway		27		54	81	25
Oldenburg		23		46	92	25
Panama		36		72	1.44	25
Papal States	29	58	87	1.16	1.45	29 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional
Peru		60		1.20	2.40	25
Portugal	23	35	58	70	93	19 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional
Prussia		23		46	92	25
Russia		31		62	1.24	25 & 8c. post. p. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ad.
Saxe Coburg Gotha		23		46	92	25
Venezuela		35		70	1.40	25
Victoria		23		46	92	25

5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in addition to these rates will be charged on letters forwarded by the Cunard steamers.

Postage Stamps.

Postmasters are expected always to keep on hand for sale to the public, postage stamps of the following values:— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 6 cents, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and 15 cents. Commission on sales 5 per cent.

Bill Stamps.

Bill Stamps are issued to about 700 of the principal Post Offices in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for sale to the public, of the values of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, and 3 dollars each. Commission on sales 5 per cent.

Law Stamps.

Law Stamps valued at 10 cents may also be had at the larger Post Offices in the Province of Quebec. Commission on sales, 5 per cent.

Registration Stamps.

Registration Stamps are issued by thirty of the larger offices of the Province of Quebec, of the values of 5, 15, and 30 cents. Commission 5 per cent.

Post Office Savings Banks.

No deposit of less than one dollar will be received from any depositor in any Post Office Savings Bank, and no amount exceeding \$300 will be received from any depositor in one year, ending the 30th June, except in cases specially authorized by the Postmaster General.

Depositors must give their Christian and surname in full, occupation and residence, at the time or making the first deposit.

Interest will be allowed to depositors at the rate of four per cent. per annum, which will begin on the first day of the month next after the deposit is made, and will cease on the first day of the month in which the money is withdrawn. Interest will be calculated to the 30th June each year, and added to the principal.

Deposits may be made by any person. If under 10 years of age, a declaration on his or her behalf must be made by a parent or friend of the minor. Deposits may be made by single or married women, but will only be re-paid to the depositor.

Depositors can at any time obtain re-payment of the whole or portion of their deposits, in ordinary account, on application to the Postmaster General, on a form provided for that purpose. A cheque for the amount will be sent to the depositor, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank he may choose to name.

Depositors must forward their books once each year to the Postmaster General, on the anniversary of the day of the first deposit, in order that the entries therein may be compared with the entries in the books of the Postmaster General, and that the interest accruing to the previous 30th June may be added to the principal. No charge for postage will be exacted for the transmission of books, forms, of letters, respecting Savings Bank business.

A depositor may, when he has \$100 or more at his credit in the Savings Bank, transfer the same in even hundreds of dollars to a special deposit account bearing five per cent. interest.

Special deposits will be re-payable to the depositor upon a previous notice of three months.

For statistics of deposits made, see the article on Savings Banks in another part of this volume.

STATEMENT shewing the Correspondence, &c., between Canada and Europe, by Canadian Mail Steamers.

Year.	To and from Canada.			To and from United States.		Annual Revenue.	Average Passage.		Mean.
	Letters.	Papers.	Books.	Letters.	Papers.		East.	West.	
						\$ c.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.
1861	374,307	414,044	7,596	192,499	206,905	140,951 56	11 15	12 17	12 4
1862	532,558	531,038	11,695	166,199	204,085	142,837 81	11 8	13 14	12 11
1863	877,000	991,000	21,400	311,000	330,000	149,771 32	11 11	12 19	12 3
1864	900,000	985,000	27,290	320,000	300,000	153,971 06	10 23	11 1	11 0
1865	880,000	1,046,000	31,000	300,000	300,000	147,479 31	10 22	12 0	11 11

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Postmaster General, John Delaney, Esq.; Chief Clerk, Accountant and Superintendent of Money Order Office, James Healy.

Letter Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, if pre-paid by stamps, 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if not so paid, double postage will be charged on delivery. To the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (except the City of Halifax, N. S., and Sydney, C. B.), 13 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. To the City of Halifax, N. S., and Sydney, C. B., 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. To Prince Edward Island, the United States and West Indies, *via* Bermuda, when posted at St. Johns, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; when posted at outposts 13 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. To the United Kingdom, 12 cents. Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, South America (east and west coast of) *via* Bermuda, 34 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Parties wishing to sell Postage Stamps will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent.

All letters sent from or posted for delivery within Newfoundland must be pre-paid by Postage Stamps, or double postage will be charged to the receiver.

Letters found to contain coin posted for the United Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded charged with a double registration fee.

Table of Foreign Rates.

	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Algeria.....	16	34	China.....	34	44	Italy (except Papal States)	22	44	Peru & West Coast.....	58	
Australia.....	22	22	Cuba.....	34	40	Lanarca.....	32	32	Poland.....	30	30
Austria.....	22	22	Constantinople	20	40	Lubeck.....	32	32	Porto Rico.....	34	34
Baden.....	22	22	Denmark.....	18	58	Madeira.....	16	32	Portugal.....	22	44
Bavaria.....	22	22	Ecuador.....	58	22	Malta.....	22	44	Prussia.....	22	22
Belgium.....	22	22	Egypt.....	22	22	Mauritius.....	22	22	Russia.....	30	30
Belize (Honduras).....	34	34	France.....	16	32	Mecklenburg.....	22	22	S'th America (W. and E. Coast) <i>via</i> Bermuda.....	32	32
Bolivia.....	58	34	Galatz.....	20	40	Mexico.....	34	34	S'th America (West Coast) <i>via</i> England.....	58	58
Brazil.....	34	34	Gibraltar.....	22	22	Naples.....	22	44	Tasmania.....	22	22
Bremen.....	22	22	Greece.....	32	64	Natal.....	34	34	Tenedos.....	34	34
Brunswick.....	22	22	Greytown.....	34	34	New Grenada.....	34	34	Thesme.....	34	34
Buenos Ayres.....	34	34	Guatemala.....	34	22	New S'ch Wales.....	22	22			
Cape of Good Hope.....	34	34	Hamburg.....	22	22	New Zealand.....	22	22			
Ceylon.....	34	34	Hayti.....	34	34	Norway.....	26	26			
Chili.....	58	34	Holland.....	16	32	Oldenburg.....	22	22			
			India.....	30	30	Papal States.....	22	44			
			Ionian I. lands.....	30	30						

Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may be forwarded from any Post Office within the Island to any office (not a Way Office) at the following rates:—

Less than 1 lb..... 20 cents.

Over 2 lbs., not exceeding 3 lbs..... 60 cents.

Over 1 lb., not exceeding 2 lbs..... 40 "

Registration Fee..... 5 "

No parcel shall exceed 3 lbs., or be more than 1 foot in length or breadth, or six inches thick. No parcel shall contain anything likely to injure the mail, under penalty of the parcel being forfeited. The name and address of the sender should be written on the parcel, so that should it fail from any cause to reach its destination, it may be returned to the sender, who will be charged 20 cents for the reconveyance. No letter must be enclosed. The parcel should have the words by "Parcel Post" written above the address.

Book Post with Great Britain.

The following are the rates on Books, Pamphlets and Magazines for Great Britain—the postage on which must be pre-paid:—

Not exceeding 4 ozs 6 cents.

Exceeding 8 ozs., and not exceeding 1 lb. 24 cents.

Exceeding 4 ozs., and not exceeding 8 ozs., 12 "

Adding 12 cents for every additional 8 ozs.

Money Orders.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island, at the following rates:—

For the United Kingdom.

Up to £2 stg..... 1s. stg.

From £5 to £7..... 3s. stg.

From £2 up to £5..... 2s. "

From £7 to £10..... 4s. "

For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Up to £5 stg..... 1s. stg.

From £10 to £15 stg..... 3s stg.

From £5 to £10 stg..... 2s. "

From £15 to £20 stg..... 4s. "

No single order can be granted for more than £20, and no ½d. to be introduced.

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland, from 1852 to 1867 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Way Offices.	No. Miles of Mail Routes.	No. Miles Annual Mail Travel.	Postal Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Packet Postage.	
1852	15	2	750	55,000	\$1,063	\$7,690	\$6,554	Postage up to this period 1s. p. oz. letter Postage reduced this year to 6d. per ½ oz. letter.
1853	15	2	750	55,000	1,428	7,690	6,187	
1854	15	6	750	55,000	1,724	8,690	4,363	
1855	16	7	750	55,000	3,194	8,545	4,430	
1856	16	14	850	61,000	2,688	9,784	4,584	
1857	16	14	850	61,000	2,836	11,023	3,880	
1858	16	15	850	61,000	2,328	12,981	4,320	
1859	16	15	850	61,000	2,990	13,680	4,248	
1860	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,217	17,058	5,135	
1861	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,678	16,195	4,728	
1862	17	16	1,136	75,000	4,273	15,337	4,320	
1863	17	18	1,136	64,000	4,480	14,615	4,848	
1864	18	21	1,136	64,000	4,439	15,047	4,848	
1865	18	24	1,136	64,000	4,965	16,489	4,752	
1866	18	24	1,300	67,000	5,075	16,143	4,896	
1867	18	28	1,358	68,000	5,014	17,000	4,848	

NOTE.—Exclusive of the routes, &c., given in this table, a steamer runs North and South alternately every fortnight, landing mails at 20 Post and Way Offices on her route, for which service a subsidy is paid by the Local Government of \$23,000 per annum. The distance to Twillingate, the Northern terminus, is 180 miles, and to Channel, the Southern-most Port of call, 370 miles; total, 550 miles.

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions.

Year.	Orders Issued.	Amount of orders Issued.	Commis. accruing to Revenue.	No. Orders Paid.	Amount of Orders Paid.	Total Issued and Paid.	Total amount of Orders Issued & Paid.
1864	508	\$ 8,954.86	\$218.40	72	\$1,370.84	580	\$10,525.70
1865	590	10,569.32	237.28	117	2,942.60	707	13,111.92
1866	796	15,181.86	329.50	265	5,563.38	1,061	20,585.24
1867	916	18,920.61	381.61	217	4,469.00	1,133	23,389.61

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Arthur T. Bushby, Registrar General of British Columbia, is also Superintendent of the Post Office Department, the head office of which is at New Westminster; his official staff consists of one clerk, Mr. V. B. Tait. The colony also pays the salary of a Postmaster at the Cariboo Mines, and since it has been united to Vancouver's Island a Postmaster at Victoria. Constables at the different towns and mining camps generally act as postmasters. Toll collectors, deputy sheriffs, and other officials are employed in this capacity.

Inland letter rates are 12½ cents to a point about half way from Victoria to Cariboo, beyond that point 25 cents per ½ oz. Newspapers, 2 cents each. To Great Britain 15 cents, and to the Dominion 10 cents.

The following statistics shew the extent of postal operations in British Columbia from 1862 to 1866:—

Year.	No. of Offices.	No Miles Post Roads.	No. Miles Mail Travel.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	No. of Letters.	No. of Papers.
1862.....	7	...	.....	\$1,875	\$23,875	.....	.....
1863.....	8	500	94,000	7,500	16,500	22,000	14,000
1864.....	13	...	100,000	11,000	27,000	30,000	12,000
1865.....	16	...	150,000	13,000	41,000	33,000	10,000
1866.....	17	750	100,000	9,525	35,160	30,000	11,000

In 1864 a uniform rate of postage was charged on letters and papers of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents and the revenue increased about 50 per cent. In 1865 the mails were despatched more frequently, and the mileage was increased. This change had also the effect of increasing the revenue, but as the expenditure was also considerably more, it was found expedient again to reduce the number of trips from New Westminster to the mining districts from twice to once per week. From this cause, although the expenditure for 1866 had advanced \$3,000 beyond what it was in 1864, when the number of miles of mail travel was the same, yet the revenue fell below what it had been before the change took place by \$1,500.

The number of letters as given above do not shew the real amount of correspondence in the Colony as the express companies carry about half as many more as are forwarded by the post office. The rates of postage on these are, however, the same as on those forwarded by mail, and the amount thus collected is handed over to the Government.

The above statistical returns do not include Vancouver's Island which has hitherto been under its own local control, but from the beginning of 1867—the returns for which year have not yet come to hand—the postal affairs of Vancouver and British Columbia will merge into one. The postal revenue of Vancouver's Island is estimated at between \$12,000 and \$13,000.

The Post Office in this colony suffers very much, as it necessarily does in all new countries, from the bad state of the roads throughout a great part of the year, want of bridges and the sparseness of the population, which is the greater because, the gold regions being in the interior, settlers are drawn away from the sea coast before the lands near the shores are taken up. Another drawback is that of having no direct or regular communication with Great Britain, or any other country. Steamers ply somewhat regularly to San Francisco, but at this point all regularity ceases, sometimes the mails are taken on by private ship, sometimes by an occasional steamer, and at others by one of Her Majesty's cruisers. A contract was entered into for the conveyance of mails over this part of the route in 1867, by the authorities at Vancouver's Island, but their inability to continue the subsidy terminated this arrangement. Negotiations are, however, in progress, which it is hoped may be brought to a satisfactory issue.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lemuel C. Owen, Esq., Postmaster General, Charlottetown; Peter DesBrisay, Esq., Assistant Wellington Faught, Additional Assistant.

Letter Postage.

On letters circulating within the Island, the postage (if pre-paid) is 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 4d. To the Province of Nova Scotia (if pre-paid) 3d.; if unpaid, 6d. To the Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, 3d., pre-payment optional. United States, 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. California and Oregon, 9d. To the United Kingdom, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if pre-paid, 9d.; if unpaid, a fine of 9d. will be charged additional on delivery, if sent by Canadian Steamer. By Royal Mail Steamer via United States, 8d. stg. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if pre-paid; if unpaid, 6d. stg. additional. To Bermuda, Newfoundland and British West Indies, 9d.—3d. of which must be pre-paid. New Zealand, Australia, or Ind'a, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; pre-payment compulsory.

Book Post.

Books may be forwarded to the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

Under 4 ozs.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Over 8 ozs. and under 1 lb.....	1s. 6d.
Over 4 ozs. and under 8 ozs.....	9d.	and 9d. additional every 8 ozs.	

Printed matter, Prices Current, and Hand-bills, 1d. per oz.

Printed Circulars in envelopes, under 1 oz, weight, 1d. each, must be pre-paid.

Newspapers.

Newspapers to the United Kingdom, free. Newspapers for Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West India Islands. and Foreign Countries, must be pre-paid 1d. stg. each; on those to India and Australia, 2d. stg. each, must be pre-paid.

Parcel Post.

Parcels may be forwarded at the following rates:—

Under 1 lb.....	1s. 3d.	Exceeding 2 lbs., and under 3 lbs.....	3s. 9d.
Exceeding 1 lb., and under 2 lbs.....	2s. 6d.	Registration Fee.....	3d.

The parcel must be posted under the following conditions:—No parcel must exceed 3 lbs. in weight or 1 foot in length; the postage must be pre-paid by stamps; the words "By Parcel Post" must be plainly written on the outside. No letters can be enclosed. When the name and address of the

sending party are written on the outside of the parcel, should it fail in delivery. it will be returned to the party posting it. Parcels can be registered by pre-paying 3d. additional in postage stamps.

The mails from P. E. Island for Nova Scotia, &c., are made up twice a week during the summer, both for Pictou and Brule, and for New Brunswick and the United States, *via* Shediac, three times. Steamers are under contract with the Government to perform this service. During the winter these mails all cross by ice-boat from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine thrice a week. To the United Kingdom, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and West Indies, twice every alternate week throughout the year.

Money Orders.

Money Orders may be obtained at the Post Office at Charlottetown for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, up to the value of £20 sterling; and for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia up to £10 sterling, for which the following rates will be charged:—

Not exceeding £5 sterling..... 1s. stg. | Exceeding £5 stg., and not exceeding £10... 2s. stg.
These rates also apply to Newfoundland.

Money Orders with Great Britain.

The Post Office at Charlottetown will also issue Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in Great Britain at the following rates:—

Not exceeding £2 stg..... 1s. stg. | Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7..... 3s. stg.
Exceeding £2, and not exceeding £5..... 2s. stg. | Exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10..... 4s. stg.
No Order will be granted for more than £10 Sterling.

The amount of Money Orders issued in the United States for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1866 was a fraction under \$4,000,000; during the succeeding year, ending 30th June, 1867, it had increased to upwards of \$9 0 0,000. or from an average of 11 cents per head of the population to 30 cents per head, which, after making the necessary deductions for the increase of population, shows an increase of considerably more than 100 per cent. per inhabitant.

In Great Britain, the amount of Money Orders issued, in 1866, was \$180,000,000, or an average of \$6 per head.

Canada shews an issue of \$2,399,294 in 1866, being about 66c. per head.

In the United Kingdom, in 1866, the number of letters delivered through the post was 750,000,000, or 24 to each individual, being 12 per family.

In the Dominion, for the same period, 16,334,347 were so delivered, averaging 5 for each individual, or 25 per family.

The United States shew 11 letters per head, or 55 each family.

The number of depositors in the Savings Banks in Great Britain, in 1866, was 754,253, and the balance due them was \$40,523,052. The number of Postal Savings Banks was 3,507.

The number of depositors in the Dominion, for the four months ended 31st July, 1868, was 2,746; and the amount deposited \$277,799; and the number of Savings Banks in operation was 203.

The average amount deposited by each depositor in Great Britain is \$53; and in the Dominion \$101.

The average amount deposited per head of the population in Great Britain is \$1.35. In Canada as yet but 10 cents, but the system has only been a few months in operation.

LIST OF POST OFFICES, SHEWING WHICH ISSUE MONEY ORDRES, SELL VARIOUS KINDS OF STAMPS, AND RECEIVE SAVINGS, ALSO OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA (alphabetically arranged.)

(The letters O., Q., N.B., N.S., after the names, show the Province in which the office is situated. m, stands for Money Order Office, b, Bill Stamps, l, Law Stamps, r, Registration Stamps, t, Telegraph Stations, s, Savings Banks. Names marked * are Telegraph Stations only.)

Abbott's Corners, Q.	Aricbat, N.S.	Bangor, O.	Bensfort, O.
Abbotsford, Q.	Arisag, N.S.	Bannockburn, O.	Bentley, O.
Aberarder, O.	Arkel, O.	Barachois, N.B.	Beresford, Q.
Abercorn, Q.	Arkona, O.	Barachois de Ma-	Bergerville, Q.
Aberfoyle, O.	Arkwright, O.	bay, Q.	Berkeley, O.
Abingdon, O.	Arlington, O.	Bark Lake, O.	Berlin, O.
Aboushagan R'd, N.B.	Armagh, Q.	Barnesville, N.B.	Berne, O.
Acadia Mines, N.S.	Arma d, Q.	Barnett, O.	Berryton, N.B.
Acton, N.B.	Armstrong's Br'k, N.B.	Barney's River, N.S.	Bersimis, Q.
Acton, O.	Armstrong's Cor., N.B.	Barnston, Q.	*Bertie, O.
Acton Vale, Q.	Arnott, O.	Barrie, O.	Berthier (en bas) Q.
*Acton West, O.	Arnott, O.	*Barrie Station, O.	Berthier (en haut)
Adamsville, Q.	Aroostook, N.B.	Barrington, N.S.	Q.
Adderley, Q.	Aros, O.	Barrington, Q.	Berville, O.
Addington Forks, N.S.	Arthabaska St'n, Q.	Barrington Pas'ge, N.S.	Berwick, N.S.
Addison, O.	Arthur, O.	Barrio's Beach, N.S.	Berwick, O.
Adelaide, O.	Arthurette, N.B.	Bartibog, N.B.	Bethany, O.
Adare, O.	Arundel, Q.	Bartonville, O.	Bethel, Q.
Admaston, O.	Arva, O.	Bass River, N.B.	Bethune, Q.
Adolphustown, O.	Ascot Corners, Q.	Basswood Ridge, N.B.	Bewdley, O.
Advocate Harb., N.S.	Ashburn, O.	Bath, O.	Bic, Q.
Agincourt, O.	Ashburnham, O.	Bath, N.B.	Bienville, Q.
Alisa Craig, O.	Ashgrove, O.	Bathurst, N.B.	Big Bank, N.B.
Aird, Q.	Ashton, O.	Bathurst Village, N.B.	Big Bras d'Or, N.S.
Albert Bridge, N.S.	Ashton Station, Q.	Batiscan, Q.	Big Cove, N.B.
Albert Mines, N.B.	Ashworth, O.	Batiscan Bridge, Q.	Big Glace Bay, N.S.
Alberton, O.	*Aspey Bay, N.S.	Battersea, O.	Big Harbor, N.S.
Albion, O.	Atha, O.	Battery Hill, N.S.	Big Interval, Grand
Albion Mills, N.S.	Athelstan, Q.	Bay du Vin, N.B.	Narrows, N.S.
Albury, O.	Athens, O.	Bayfield, O.	Big Interval Marga-
Aldboro', O.	Athley, O.	Bayfield, N.B.	ree, N.S.
Aldershot, O.	Atherton, O.	Bayfield, N.S.	Big Island, N.S.
Alderville, O.	Athlone, O.	Bayham, O.	Big Loraine, N.B.
Alexander's Pt., N.B.	Athol, O.	Bay St. Lawrence, N.S.	Big Pond, N.S.
Alexandria, O.	Attercliffe, O.	Bay Side, N.B.	Big Port le Bear, N.S.
Alfred, O.	Aubigny, Q.	*Bay Verte, N.B.	Billings' Bridge, O.
Algonquin, O.	Aubrey, Q.	Beachburg, O.	Bill Town, N.S.
Allanburg, O.	Auburn, O.	Beachville, O.	Binbrook, O.
Allandale Mills, O.	Augrim, O.	Beamsville, O.	Birchton, Q.
Allan Park, O.	Auntsville, O.	Bear Brook, O.	Birkhall, O.
Allan's Corners, Q.	Aurora, O.	Bear Island, N.B.	Birmingham, O.
Allendale, O.	Avening, O.	Bear Point, N.S.	Birr, O.
Allendorf, O.	Avignon, Q.	Beauharnois, Q.	Bishop's Mills, O.
Allisonville, O.	Avoca, Q.	Beaulac, Q.	Black Brook, N.B.
Alliston, O.	Avon, O.	Beaumont, Q.	Black Creek, O.
Alloa, O.	Avonbank, O.	Beauport, Q.	Black Heath, O.
Allumette Island, Q.	Avonmore, O.	Beaurive, Q.	Black l and, N.B.
Alma, O.	Avonport, N.S.	Beaver Bank, N.S.	Black Point, N.S.
Alma, N.S.	Avonton, O.	Beaver Brook, N.B.	Black River, N.B.
Almira, O.	Ayer's Flat, Q.	Beaver Harb., N.B.	Black River, N.S.
Almonte, O.	Aylesford, N.S.	Beaver River, N.S.	Black Riv. Bridge, N.B.
Alport, O.	Aylmer (E.), Q.	Beaverton, O.	Black Riv. Stat'n, Q.
Alton, O.	Aylmer (W.), O.	Becancour, Q.	Black Rock, N.S.
Altona, O.	Aylwin, Q.	Becancour Stat'n, Q.	Black Sands, N.S.
Alvanley, O.	Ayr, O.	Bedford, Q.	Blackville, N.B.
Alvinston, O.	Ayton, O.	Bedford Basin, N.S.	Blair, O.
Amberley, O.	Baby's Point, O.	Beebe Plain, Q.	Blairton, O.
Ameliasburg, O.	B. Settlement, West	Beech Hill, N.S.	Blanford, Q.
Amherst Point, N.S.	Cornwallis, N.S.	Begon, Q.	Blanford, N.S.
Amherst, N.S.	Baddeck, N.S.	Belfast, O.	Biantyre, O.
Amherstburg, O.	Baddeck Bridge, N.S.	Belford, O.	Blessington, O.
Amiens, O.	Baden, O.	Belfountain, O.	Blissfield, N.B.
Ancaster, O.	Bagot, O.	Belgrave, O.	Blissville, N.B.
Ancienne Lorette, Q.	Bagotville, Q.	Belhaven, O.	Bloomfield, King's
Anderson, O.	Bale Verte, N.B.	Belledune, N.B.	County, N.B.
Andover, N.B.	Bale Verte Road, N.B.	Belledune Riv., N.B.	Bloomfield, Carleton
Ange Gardien, Q.	Bailey's Brook, N.S.	Belleisle Bay, N.B.	County, N.B.
Angus, O.	Baillargeon, Q.	Belleisle Creek, N.B.	Bloomfield, O.
Annagance, N.B.	Baillaboro', O.	*Belle River, O.	Bloomington, Q.
Annapolis, N.S.	Baillie Settlement, N.B.	Belle Riviere, Q.	Bloomington, O.
Antigonish, N.S.	Bairdville, N.B.	Belleveaux Cove, N.S.	Bloomburg, O.
Antrim, O.	Baker's Creek, N.B.	Belleville, O.	Blue Mountain, N.S.
Antrim, N.S.	Bakersville, O.	Belleville, N.B.	Blue's Mills, N.S.
*Apatroque	Balderson, O.	Belleveux Vill., N.B.	Bluevale, O.
Appin, O.	Raldwin, O.	Bell Ewart, O.	Elyth, O.
Appleb', O.	Ballantrae, O.	Bellrock, O.	Elythwood, O.
Apple River, N.S.	Ballinafad, O.	Bell's Corners, O.	Bobbaygeon, O.
Appleton, O.	Ballycroy, O.	*Belmont, N.B.	Bocabec, N.B.
Apsley, O.	Ballyduff, O.	Belmont, O.	Bogart, O.
Apto, O.	Ballymote, O.	Belmore, O.	Bolstead, N.B.
Archibald Settlement,	Balmer's Island, O.	*Belcill Bridge, Q.	Bolstead, N.S.
N.B.	Balmoral, O.	Belcill Station, Q.	Bollingbroke, O.
Arden, O.	Balsam, O.	Belcill Village, Q.	Bolsover, O.
Ardoch, O.	Baltimore, O.	Belyea's Cove, N.B.	Rolton Centre, Q.
Ardrea, O.	Bamber, O.	Bend, N.B.	Bolton Forest, Q.
Argyle, N.S.	Banda, O.	Benmiller, O.	Romanton, O.
Argyle, O.	Bandon, O.	Bennie's Corners, O.	Bonaventure, Q.

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Bondhead, O.....s m b	Buckland, Q.....	Cape Sable Isl., N.S..	Chertsey, Q.....
Bongard's Corners, O.	Buckley's, N.S.....	Cape Spear, N. B.....	Chesley's Cor., N.S..
Bonkton, O.....	Buctouche, N. B.....t m	*Cape Tormentine, N. B.....	Chesley, O.....
Boom, N.S.....	Bulstrode, Q.....	Cap Magdeleine, Q.....	Chester, Q.....l
Bord a Plouffe, Q.....	Bulwer, Q.....	Cap Rouge, Q.....	Chester, N. B.....
Borella, O.....m b	Burford, O.....m b	Cap St. Ignace, Q.....	Chester, N. S.....t m
Bornholm, O.....	Burgessville, O.....	Cap Santo, Q.....1 r	Chesterfield, O.....
Boscobel, Q.....	Burgoyne, O.....	Caraguet, N. B.....m	Cheticamp, N.S.....
Boston, O.....	Burleigh, O.....	Carden, O.....b	Cheverie, N. S.....
Basworth, O.....b	Burn-brac, O.....	Carillon, Q.....b	Chezetcook, N.S.....
Botany, O.....	Burnhamthorpe, O...	Carleton, Q.....b l	Chichester, Q.....
Bothwell, O.....t s m b	Burnley, O.....	Carleton, N. B.....	Chicoutimi, Q.....b r
Botsford Portage, N. B.....	Burns, O.....	Carleton Place, O. m bts	Chipman, N. B.....
Boucherville, Q.....t l	Burnstown, O.....	Carlingford, O.....b	Chippawa, O.....s m b t
Boudreau Vill., N. B.	Burat Church, N. B.	Carlisle, O.....	Chockfish, N. B.....
Boulardois, N. S.....	Burntcoat, N. S.....	Carlow, O.....	Church Hill, N. B.....
Boun ary Presquile, N. B.....	Burrit's Rapids, O...	Carlow, N. B.....	Christmas Isl., N. S..
Bourg Louis, Q.....	Burich, O.....	Carlsruhe, O.....	Churchill, O.....
Bowmanville, O. s m b t	Burton, O.....	Carlton, N. S.....	Church Street, N.S..
Bowood, O.....b	Burton, N. B.....	Carluke, O.....	Churchville, O.....
Boyne, O.....	Bury's Green, O.....	Carnarvon, O.....	Churchville, N.S..
Boynston, Q.....	Bute, Q.....	Carnegie, O.....	Chute's Cove, N.S..
Box Grove, O.....	Butternut Ridge, N. B.	Carp, O.....	Clachan, O.....
Bracebridge, O.....	Buttonville, O.....	Carriboe Cove, N.S..	Clapham, Q.....
Bradford, O.....s m b t	Buxton, O.....	Carroll's Cor., N.S..	Clare, N.S.....
Brainerd, O.....	Byng, O.....	Carroonbrooke, O. m b t	Claremont, O.....m b
Brampton, O.....s m b t	Byng Inlet, O.....	Carrville, O.....	Claremont, N.S.....
Brantch, O.....	Byron, O.....	Carsonville, N. B.....	Clarence, O.....m b t
Brantford, O.....s m b t	Cacouna, Q.....t	Carthage, O.....	Clarence Creek, O.....
*Brantford Station, O. t	Casara, O.....	Cartwright, O.....b	Clarenceville, Q.....b l
Brechin, O.....	Casarsville, O.....	Cas Settlement, N. B.	Clarendon, Q.....l
Brentwood, O.....	Caletown, O.....	Cashel, O.....	Clarendon Centre, Q.
Breslaw, O.....t	Caistorville, O.....	Cashmere, O.....b	Clarke, O.....m b
Brewer's Mills, O.....	Calabogie, O.....	Casselman, O.....	Clark's Harbor, N.S..
Brewster, O.....	Calder, O.....	Castlebar, Q.....l	Clarksburg, O.....t m b
Bridgenorth, O.....	Caldwell, O.....b	Castleford, O.....	Claude, O.....
Bridgeport, N.S.....t	Caledon, O.....m b	Castlemore, O.....	Clavering, O.....
Bridgeport, O.....	Caledon, East, O.....b	Castleton, O.....m b	Clayton, O.....
Bridgeport, N.S. ...t m	Caledonia, N. B.....	Catalone, N.S.....	Clear Creek, O.....
Bridgeville, N.S.....	*Caledonia, O.....t	Cataract, O.....b	Clearville, O.....m b
Bridgewater, N.S. ...t m	Caledonia Cor., N.S..	Cataraque, O.....	Clementsport, N.S..
Bridgewater, O.....t m	Caledonia Mills, N.S.	Cathcart, O.....	Clementsvalle, N.S..
Brigg's Corner, N. B.	Caledonia, St. Mary's N. S.....	Caughnawaga, Q.....l	Clifford, O.....m b
Brigham, Q.....	Caledonia Sprg's, O...	Cavan, O.....b	Clifton, O.....s m b t
Bright, O.....m b	Calumet Island, Q.....	Cawdor, O.....	Clifton, Gloucester
Brighton, O.....s m b t	Cambrane, O.....	Cayuga, O.....t s m b	Couny, N. B.....
Brinkworth, O.....	Cambray, O.....b	Cedar Grove, O.....	Clifton, Kings Co'ty
Brinsley, O.....	Cambridge, N. B.....	Cedar Hill, O.....	N. B.....
Brisbane, O.....	Cambridge, N. S.....	Cedar Lake, N.S.....	Clifton House, O.....b t
Bristol, O.....b l	Camden, East, O.....b	Cedars, Q.....l	Clinton, O.....s m b t
Britannia, O.....	Cameron, O.....	Cedarville, O.....	Clontarf, O.....m
*Britannia Mills, Q. r	Camilla, O.....	Central Blissville, N. B.	Clover Hill, O.....m b
Britonville, Q.....	Camlachie, O.....t	Central Chebogue, N.S..	Cloyne, O.....
Broad Cove, Interval, N.S.....	Campbellford, O. s m b	Central Kingsdear, N. B.....	Clyde, O.....
Broad Cove, Lunenburg, N.S.....	Campbell Settlement, Kings, N.S.....	Central Norton, N. B.	Clyde River, N.S..
Broad Cove, Marsh, N. S.....	Campbell Settlement, York, N. B.....	Central Onslow, N.S.	Coal Branch, N. B.....
Brock, O.....	Campbelltown, N. B. t m	Centre Augusta, O...	Coal Mines, N. B.....
Brooklyn, O.....	Campbell's Cross, O. b	Centretown, O.....	Coaticook, Q. s m b t
Brookville, O.....s m b t	Campbellville, O. b	Centreville, N.S.....	Coats Mills, N. B.....
Brodhagan, O.....	Campden, O.....	Centreville, O.....	Coben, O.....
Brome, Q.....b l	Campo Bello, N. B.	Centreville, Carleton Co., N. B.....	Coboconk, O.....
Bromemere, Q.....	Canada Road, N. S.	Centreville, Carleton Co., N. B.....	Cobourg, O.....s m b t
Brompton, Q.....t	Canada Creek, N.S..	Centreville, Albert Co., N. B.....	Cocaigne, N. B.....
Brompton Falls, Q. m b t	Canard, N. S.....	Chambly Basin, Q. b l	Codrington, O.....
Bronte, O.....b	Canboro', O.....	Chambly C'ton, Q. m bts	Cogmagun Riv., N.S.
Brookbury, Q.....	Canfield, O.....m b t	Chamcook, N. B.....	Colborne, O.....s m b t
Brookfield, Colchester, N. S.....	Canniff, O.....	Champlain, N. B.....	Colchester, O.....b
Brookfield, Queens, N. S.....	Canning, N.S.....t m	Chance Harbor, N. B.	Coldsprings, O.....
Brooklin, O.....t s m b	Canning, N. B.....	Chandos, O.....	Coldstream, O.....
Brooklyn, N.S.....	Cannington, O.....m b	Charing Cross, O.....	Coldwater, O.....
Brookdale, O.....	Canrobert, Q.....l	Charlesbourg, Q.....	Colebrook, O.....b
Brookvale, N. B.....	Canso, N.S.....m	Charleston, O.....	Coleraine, O.....
Brookville, Cumberland, N.S.....	Canterbury, N. B.....m	Charleville, O.....	Coleridge, O.....
Brookville, Pictou... N. S.....	Canterbury Station, N. B.....	Chateaugay, Q.....t	Cole's Island, N. B.....
Brougham, O.....m b	Cantley, Q.....	Chateaugay Basin, Q.	Colville, O.....
Broughton, Q.....l	Cap, Chat, Q.....	Chateau Richer, Q. r	Collins, N. B.....
Brownburg, Q.....	Cap des Rosiers, Q...	Chatham, O. s m b t	Collins Bay, O.....
Brownsville, O.....	*Cape Canoe, N.S.....	Chatham, N. B.....t m	Colpo's Bay, O.....
Brucefield, O.....b	Cape Cove, Q.....	Chattillon, Q.....	Columbus, O.....m b
Bruce Mines, O.....	Cape George, N. S.....	Chatsworth, O.....m b	Comber, O.....m
Brudenell, O.....	Cape George, North Side, N.S.....	*Chaudiere, O.....t	Combermere, O.....
Brunner, O.....	Cape John, N. S.....	*Chaudiere Jute, Q. t	Como, Q.....s m b t
Brunswick, O.....	Capeleton, Q.....	Cheapside, O.....b	Concord, O.....
Bryanston, O.....	Cape Mabon, N. B.	Chebogue, N.S.....	Conestogo, O.....m b
Buckhorn, O.....	Cape Negro, N. S.....	Chelsea, Q. s b l m	Coningsby, O.....
Buckingham, Q. s m b	Cape North, N. S.....	Cheltenham, O.....b	Conner, O.....
	Cape Rich, O.....	Chesestow, O.....	Connorsville, N.S..
		Cherry Creek, O.....	Conquerall Bk., N.S.
		Cherry Valley, O.....	Conroy, O.....
			Consecon, O.....m b t

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Constance, O.	Darrow's Cor., N. S.	Dunbar, O.	Elmira, O.
Contrecoeur, Q.	Dartford, O.	Dunbarton, O.	Elmsdale, N. S.
Conway, O.	Dartmouth, N. S.	Duncleuf, O.	Elmsville, N. S.
Cook's Brook, N. S.	Davenport, O.	Dundalk, O.	Elmvale, O.
Cookshire, Q.	Dawn Mills, O.	Dundas, O.	Elmwood, O.
Cookstown, O.	Dawson Sett'l't, N. B.	Dundee, Q.	Elora, O.
Cooksville, O.	Daywood, O.	Dundee, N. B.	Elsinore, O.
Cooper, O.	Dealtown, O.	Dundee Centre, Q.	Embro, O.
Copetown, O.	De Cewsville, O.	Dundela, O.	Embrun, O.
Copleston, O.	Deep Brook, N. S.	Dundonald, O.	Emerald, O.
Corinth, O.	Deerfield, N. S.	Dungannon, O.	Emigrant Road, N. B.
Cornabus, O.	Deerhurst, O.	Dungiven, N. B.	Emigrant Set't, N. B.
Corner of Windsor and Chester Road, N. S.	Deer Island, N. B.	Dunham, Q.	Enfield, N. S.
Corn Hill, N. B.	Delaware, O.	Dunkeld, O.	Enfield, O.
Cornwall, O.	Delhi, O.	Dunville, O.	English Cor. N. S.
Cornwallis, E. N. S.	Delta, O.	Dunphy, N. B.	English Set't, N. B.
Corunna, O.	Demorestville, O.	Dunraven, Q.	English Town, N. S.
Coteau du Lac, Q.	Demsey's Cor. N. S.	Dunsford, O.	Enniskillen, O.
Coteau Landing, Q.	Denbigh, O.	Dunsinane, O.	Ennismore, O.
Coteau Station, Q.	Denfield, O.	Duntroun, O.	Enterprise, O.
Cote des Neiges, Q.	Denison's Mills, Q.	Dunvegan, O.	Epping, O.
Cote St. Paul, Q.	Deniston, O.	Durham, O.	Epsom, O.
Cotswold, O.	Densmore's, N. S.	Durham, N. S.	Eramosa, O.
Coulson, O.	De Ramsay, Q.	Eagle, O.	Erbsville, O.
Country Har., N. S.	Derby, N. B.	Eardley, Q.	Erie, O.
Courland, O.	Derryville, O.	Earlton, N. S.	Eryn, O.
Coventry, O.	Derry West, O.	East Arthabaska, Q.	Erinsville, O.
Coverdale, N. B.	Deschambault, Q.	East Bay, N. S.	Erinville, N. S.
Covey Hill, Q.	Desmoir, O.	East Bay, North Side, N. S.	Erroll, O.
Cowal, O.	*Des Riviere, Q.	East Bolton, Q.	Escott, O.
Cowansville, Q.	Detour du Lac, Q.	East Chester, Q.	Escuminac, N. B.
Cow Bay, N. S.	Deux Rivieres, O.	East Clifton, Q.	Escumac, Q.
Coxheath, N. S.	Devizes, O.	East Dunham, Q.	Esperance, Q.
Craighurst, O.	Devon, O.	Eastern Har., N. S.	Esquising, O.
Craigleith, O.	Dewittville, Q.	East Farnham, Q.	* Etchemin, Q.
*Craigs Road, Q.	Dexter, O.	East Glossville, Q.	Ethel, O.
Craigvale, O.	Diamond, O.	East Hawkesbury, O.	Ethel, O.
Cranbourne, Q.	Dickson's Store, N. S.	East Hereford, Q.	Etobicoke, O.
Cranworth, O.	Dickinson's Land- ing, O.	East Jeddore, N. S.	Eugenia, O.
Crawford, O.	Digby, N. S.	Easton's Corn-rs, O.	Evangeline, Q.
Credit, O.	Diadegash, N. B.	East Oro, O.	Evelyn, O.
Crediton, O.	Diligent River, N. S.	East Port, Medway, N. S.	Eversley, O.
Creek Bank, O.	Dingle, O.	East R., St. Mary's N. S.	Everton, O.
Creemore, O.	Dipper Harbor, N. B.	East Riv., St. Mary's Go. Cuyaboro', N. S.	Exeter, O.
Creighton, O.	Disouse, N. S.	East Scotch Settle- men, N. B.	Fairfield, N. B.
Cressy, O.	Dixon's Corners, O.	East Side Publico Harbor, N. S.	Fairfield Plain, O.
Crief, O.	Doak Town, N. B.	East Side of Chezzet- cook, N. S.	Fairview, O.
Crinan, O.	Dobbington, O.	East Side W. Branch, East River, Pictou, N. S.	Fairville, N. B.
Cromarty, O.	Doberly's M's, N. B.	East Templeton, Q.	Falkenburg, O.
Cromwell, N. B.	Domaine de Gentil- lomain, Q.	Eastville N. S.	Falkirk, O.
Crosshill, O.	Don, O.	East Williams'g, O.	Falkland, O.
Crosspoint, Q.	Donegal, O.	Eastwood, O.	Fall's Bay, B'ch, N. S.
Cross Roads, Ohio, N. S.	Doon, O.	Eaton, O.	Falmouth, N. S.
Cross Roads, Country Harbor, N. S.	Doran, O.	*Ecclesbury, O.	Falmouth, Windsor Bridge, N. S.
Cross Roads, Middle Medford, N. S.	Dorchester, N. B.	Economy, N. S.	Farley's Mills, N. B.
Cross Roads, Saint George's Channel, N. S.	Dorchester Stat'n, O.	Economy, Up., N. S.	Farmersville, O.
Croton, O.	Dorking, O.	Eddystone, O.	Farmington, O.
Crow Harbor, N. S.	Dornock, Q.	Eden, O.	Farnboro, Q.
Crowland, O.	*Doucett's, O.	Eden Mills, O.	Farnham Centre, Q.
Croydon, O.	Douglas, N. B.	Edgecombe, O.	Farquhar, O.
Crysler, O.	Douglas Harbor, N. B.	Edgett's Land'g, N. B.	Farran's Point, O.
Culloden, O.	Douglas Town, N. B.	Edmonton, O.	Father Point, Q.
Cumberland, O.	Douglastown, Q.	Edmundston, N. B.	Felton, O.
Cumberland Bay, N. B.	Douglas Valley Road, N. B.	Elbowssburg, O.	Fenaghvale, O.
Cummins, O.	Dover, N. S.	Bel Brook, N. S.	Fenella, O.
Cummock, O.	Dover South, O.	Bel River, N. B.	Fenelon Falls, O.
Curran, O.	Downeyville, O.	Effingham, O.	Fenwick, Nap'n, N. S.
Curryville, N. B.	Doyle Settlem't, N. B.	Eganville, O.	Fenwick, O.
Cushing, Q.	Drayton, O.	Egbert, O.	Ferryville, N. B.
Dacre, O.	Dresden, O.	Egerton, O.	Feversham, O.
Daillebout, Q.	Drew's Mills, Q.	Eglinton, O.	Fingal, O.
Dalesville, Q.	Dromore, O.	Egmondville, O.	Finger Board, N. B.
Dalhousie, N. B.	Drummond, O.	Egremont, O.	Fish Creek, O.
Dalhousie Road, N. S.	Drummondville, Q.	Egypte, Q.	Fisher's Grant, N. S.
Dalhousie Settlement N. S.	Drummondville, O.	Elder, O.	Fisherville, O.
Dalhousie Mills, O.	Drumquinn, O.	Eldorado, O.	Fitch Bay, Q.
Dalbale, Q.	Drury, O.	Elfrida, O.	Fitzroy Harbor, O.
Dalkeith, O.	Dryden, O.	Elgin, O.	Five Islands, N. S.
Dalton, O.	Duart, O.	Elgin, N. B.	Five Mile Riv. N. S.
Danford Lake, Q.	Dublin Shore, N. S.	Elginburg, O.	Flatlands, N. B.
Danforth, O.	Du'swell, Q.	Elginfield, O.	Flesherton, O.
Danville, Q.	Dufferin, O.	Elizabethville, O.	Fletcher's Sta'n, N. S.
Darrell, O.	Dumbarton R.E. Sta- tion N. B.	Ellengowan, N. S.	Flinton, O.
	Dumbane, O.	Ellershausen, N. S.	Flora, O.
	Dumfries, N. B.	Ellesmere, O.	Florence, O.
	Dunany, Q.	Elm Grove, O.	Florenceville, N. B.
			Do East, N. B.
			Foley, O.

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c. in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Fontenoy, Q.	Glencoe, O.	*Guelph Freight	Head of St. Mary's
Fonthill, O.	Glenelg, N.S.	House, O.	Bay, N.S.
Fordyce, O.	Glenary, N.S.	Gulf Shore, N.S.	Head of South River
Forest, O.	Glenay, N.S.	Gunning Cove, N.S.	Lake, N.S.
Forest's Falls, O.	Glenay, N.S.	Guysboro', O.	Head of Tatama-
Forestville, O.	Glenneville, O.	Guysborough, N.S.	gouche Bay, N.S.
Fortar, O.	Glen Morris, O.	Guysboro' Int'l, N.S.	Head of Tide, N.S.
Forks, Baddeck, N.S.	Glenneville, O.	Hackman's Isl'd, N.S.	Head of Tide, N.B.
Forks, Middle Riv.,	Glen Road, N.S.	*Hallow Cove, Q.	Head of Wallace Bay
Pictou, N.S.	Glen Sutton, Q.	Hagersville, O.	N.S.
Forks, Margaree, N.S.	Glen Tae, O.	Half Isl'd Cove, N.S.	Head of Wallace Bay
Forks, N.B.	Glenvale, O.	Halfway Brook, N.S.	(N. side) N.S.
Formosa, O.	Glen William, O.	Halfway River, N.S.	Heathcote, O.
Forristall's, N.S.	Goble's Corners, O.	Haliburton, O.	Hebron, Q.
Fort Coulange, Q.	Goderich, O.	Halifax, Q.	Hebron, N.B.
Fort Erie, O.	*Goderich Harb., O.	Halifax, N.S.	Hebron, N.S.
Fort William (L.S.), O.	Golden Creek, O.	Halloway, O.	Heck-ton, O.
Fort William, Q.	Goldfields, N.S.	Hall's Bridge, O.	Heidelberg, O.
Foster's, N.S.	Gold Mines, N.S.	Hall's Harbor, N.S.	Hemison, Q.
Foster's Cove, N.B.	Gold River, N.S.	Han, Q.	Hemmingford, Q.
Fouchie, N.S.	Gold's one, O.	Hamburg, O.	Henry, O.
Fournier, O.	Good Corner, N.B.	Hamilton, O.	Henrysburg, Q.
Foxboro', O.	Goodwood, O.	Hamlet, O.	Henryville, Q.
Fox Creek, N.B.	Gordonville, N.B.	Hammettsholm, O.	Hepworth, O.
Fox Harbor, N.S.	Gore, N.S.	Hammond, O.	Herbert, Q.
Fox River, Q.	Gore's Landing, O.	Hammond Riv., N.B.	Herbertman's Cors., Q.
Frambois, N.S.	Gormley, O.	Hammondvale, N.B.	Herford, O.
Frampton, Q.	Gorrie, O.	Hamptecol, O.	Hereward, Q.
Frankford, O.	Gosfield, O.	Hamstead, N.B.	Herrons Island, N.B.
Franklin, O.	Goshen, N.B.	Hampton, O.	Hesper, O.
Franklin Centre, Q.	Goshen, N.S.	Hampton, N.B.	Hiawatha, O.
Franktown, O.	Gosport, O.	Hamtown, N.B.	*Hibernia, O.
Frankville, O.	Gould, Q.	Hanford Brook, N.B.	High Falls, O.
Fraser's Grant, O.	Gourcock, O.	Hannon, O.	Highfield, O.
Fraser's Mills, N.S.	Gowanstown, O.	Hanover, O.	Highfield, N.S.
Frederickton, N.B.	Gower Point, O.	Hantsport, N.S.	Highgate, O.
Do Road, N.B.	Gowland Mountain,	Hanwell, N.B.	Highland Creek, O.
Freeiton, O.	N.B.	Har, a' Bouchet, N.S.	Hillier, O.
Freeport, O.	Grafton, O.	Harbor Road, N.S.	Hillsboro', N.S.
Freiburg, O.	Grahamsville, O.	Harborville, N.S.	Hillsboro' (C.B.) N.S.
Freighsburg, Q.	Granby, Q.	Harcourt, O.	Hillsboro', O.
French Lake, N.B.	Grande, County	Harding, O.	Hillsborough, N.B.
French River, N.S.	Richmond, N.S.	Hardwick, N.B.	Hillsburgh, O.
French Village, Q.	Grande, Inver-	Hardwood Lyn, N.	*Hillsburgh, N.S.
French Village, N.B.	Grand Aunce, N.B.	S.	Hillsdale, O.
Frogmore, O.	ness, N.S.	Harewood, N.B.	Hillsdale, N.B.
Frome, O.	Grande Baie, Q.	Hargrave, Q.	Hill's Green, O.
Frost Village, Q.	Grande Greve, Q.	Harlem, O.	Hill Side, N.B.
Fulford, Q.	Grande Ligne, Q.	Harley, O.	Hilton, O.
Fullarton, O.	Grand Falls, N.B.	Harmony, O.	Holath Head, O.
Fulton, O.	Grand Falls, Port, N.B.	Harold, O.	Hochelaga, Q.
Gabourou, N.S.	Grandguc Ferry, (N	Harper, O.	Hockley, O.
Gad's Hill, O.	side), N.S.	Harpurhey, O.	Holbrook, O.
Gagetown, N.B.	Grandguc, O.	Harrietsville, O.	Holcomb, O.
Gait, O.	Grand Manan, N.B.	Harrington Cove, N.S.	Holland Landing, O.
Galway, O.	*Grand Metis, Q.	Harrington, West, O.	Hollen, O.
Gananoque, O.	Grand Nar'ws N.S.	Harrington, East, Q.	Holmesville, O.
Garafraxa, Q.	Grand River, Q.	Harrisburg, O.	Holmesville, N.B.
Gardner's Ck, N.B.	Grand River, N.B.	Harrison, O.	Holstein, O.
Garden Island, O.	Grand River, N.S.	Harrow, O.	Holt, O.
Garden of Eden, N.S.	Grantley, O.	Harrowsmith, O.	Holwood, O.
Garden River, O.	Granton, O.	Hartford, O.	Homer, O.
Garneau, Q.	Granville Ferry, N.S.	Hartington, O.	Honeywood, O.
Garthby, Q.	Grass Pond, Q.	Hartley, O.	Hopfield, O.
Gaspe Basin, Q.	Gravenhurst, O.	Hartman, O.	Hopetown, O.
Gaspereau, N.B.	Great Bridge, N.S.	Harvey, N.B.	Hopewell, N.S.
Gaspereaux, N.S.	Great Shemogue, N.B.	Harvey, Co. Yk, N.B.	Hopewell, N.B.
Gay's River, N.S.	Great Village, N.S.	Harvey Hill Mines, Q.	Hopewell Cape, N.B.
Gay's Riv. B'd, N.S.	Greenbank, O.	Harwich, O.	Hopewell Cor., N.B.
Geary, N.B.	Greenbush, O.	Harwood, O.	Hopewell Hill, N.B.
Gemley, O.	Greenfield, N.B.	Hastings, O.	Hornby, O.
Geneva, Q.	Greenfield, N.S.	Hastings, N.S.	Horning's Mills, O.
Gentilly, Q.	Greenhill, N.S.	Hastings, N.B.	Houghton, O.
Georgetown, O.	*Green Island, Q.	Hatley, Q.	Howe Island, O.
Georgeville, Q.	Greenock, O.	Haultain, O.	Howick, Q.
Georgina, O.	Green Point, O.	Havelock, O.	Hubbard's Cove, N.S.
Germantown, N.B.	Green River, Q.	Hawkesbury, O.	Hubbell's Falls, O.
Getson's Point, N.S.	Green River, N.B.	Hawkestone, O.	Hudson, Q.
Giant's Lake, N.S.	Greensville, O.	Hawkesville, O.	Hull, Q.
Gifford, O.	Greenwich, N.S.	Hay, O.	Hulls, O.
Gilbert Cove, N.S.	Greenwich Hill, N.B.	Haydon, O.	Hulls, O.
Gilbert's Mill, O.	Greenwood, O.	Hay River, N.S.	Humber, O.
Gilford, O.	Greenville, Q.	Haysville, O.	Humberstone, O.
Gladstone, O.	Greham, O.	Hazledan, O.	Hunsdon, O.
Glamis, O.	Gretna, Q.	Headford, O.	Hunterstown, Q.
Glanford, O.	Grey, O.	Head Lake, O.	Huntingdon, Q.
Glanmire, O.	Griersville, O.	Head of Amherst, N.S.	Huntingville, Q.
Glanworth, O.	Griffin Cove, Q.	Head of Jordan Riv., N.S.	Huntley, O.
Glasgow, O.	Griffith, O.	Head of Mill Stream,	Huston, O.
Glassville, N.B.	Grimsby, O.	N.B.	Hyde Park Cor., O.
Glen, N.S.	*Grimsby Station, O.	Head of Petitcodiac,	Ida, O.
Glenallan, O.	Grondines, Q.	N.B.	Iderton, O.
Glenarm, O.	Gross Point, N.S.	Head of Ridge, N.B.	Indiana, O.
Glenburnie, O.	Grovesend, O.	Head of St. Marg-	Indian Cove, Q.
Glencairn, O.	Guelph, O.	ret's Bay, N.S.	Indian Harbor, Co.
			Halifax, N.S.

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Indian Harbor, Sher- broke, N.S.	Kerry, O.	Lakeside, O.	Little Britain, O.
Indian Island, N.B.	Kerch, O.	Lake Temiscouata, Q.	Little Current, O.
Indian River, O.	Keswick, O.	Lakeville, N. B.	Little Glace Bay, N.S. t m
Indian Road, N.S.	Keswick Ridge, N.B.	Lakeville, N. S.	Little Harbor, N.S.
Indian Town, N. B.	Ketch Harbor, N.S.	L'Amaroux, O.	Little Narrows, N.S.
*Industry, Q.	Kettleby, O.	Lambeth, O.	Little Rapids, Q.
*Ingersoll Sta'n, O.	Keyser, O.	Lambton, O.	Little Rideau, O.
Ingersoll, O.	Kilbride, O.	Lamèque, N.B.	Little River, N.S.
Ingoldsby, O.	Kildare, Q.	Lanark, O.	Little River, Cover- dale, N.B.
Ingouish, N. S.	Kilkenny, Q.	Lancaster, O.	Little Riv. Elgin, N.B.
Iolistige, O.	Killarney, O.	Langevin, Q.	Little River, Co.
Inkerman, O.	Killeen, O.	Langford, O.	Cumberland, N.S.
Innerkip, O.	Kilmarnagh, O.	Langside, O.	Little River, Co.
Innisfil, O.	Kilmarnock, O.	Langton, O.	Digby, N. S.
Innisville, O.	Kilmartin, O.	Lanoraie, Q.	Little River, Mid.
Inverary, O.	Kilsyth, O.	Lansdown, O.	Musquodoboit, N.S.
Inverhury, O.	Kimberley, O.	L'Anse a Giles, Q.	Little River, Co. Sun- bury, N. B.
Invermay, O.	Kimburn, O.	L'Anse au Foin, Q.	Little Rocher, N.B.
Inverness, Q.	Kincardine, O.	L'Anse St. Jean, Q.	Little Schenogue, N.B.
Iona, O.	King, O.	Lansing, O.	Little Tracadie, N.S.
Irishtown, N. B.	King Creek, O.	Lanty's, N.S.	Liverpool, N. S.
Iron Hill, Q.	King Lake, O.	La Petite Riviere St.	Livingston C.V., N.S.
Ironside, Q.	Kingsbridge, O.	Francis, O.	Lloydtown, O.
Iroquois, O.	Kingsbury, N. S.	La Pigeonniere, Q.	Lobo, O.
Irvine, Q.	Kingsbury, Q.	Laprairie, O.	Lochaber, N.S.
Irving Settlement, N.B.	Kingsclear, N. B.	La Presentation, Q.	Lochaber Bay, Q.
Isaac's Harb., N.S.	Kingsey, Q.	L'Ardoise, N. S.	Lochartville, N. S.
Island Brook, Q.	*King Station, O.	Largie, O.	Loch Garry, O.
Islay, O.	Kingston, O.	Larnier, Q.	Lochiel, O.
Isle aux Coudres, Q.	Kingston, N.B.	Larochelle, Q.	Loch Lomond, N. B.
Isle aux Grues, Q.	Kingston, Kent Co., N. B.	Laskay, O.	Loch Lomond, N. S.
Isle aux Noix, Q.	Kingston Mills, O.	L'Assomption, Q.	Locke's Isl'd, N. S.
Isle Dupas, Q.	Kingston Vll., N.S.	Laterriere, Q.	Lockton, O.
Isle Perrot, Q.	Kingsville, O.	Latona, Q.	Logierat, O.
Isle Verte, Q.	Kinkora, O.	Laurel, O.	Londesborough, O.
Islington, O.	Kinkoss, O.	Lauzon, Q.	London, O.
Isyahoe, O.	Kinloss, O.	Laval, Q.	London, O.
Ivy, O.	Kinlough, O.	Lavatrie, Q.	Londonderry, N.B.
Jackson, O.	Kinmount, O.	Lavender, O.	Londonderry, N.S.
Jackson's Mills, N.S.	Kinnear's Mills, Q.	L'Avenir, Q.	Long Creek, N.B.
Jacksontown, N. B.	Kinsale, O.	Lawrencetown, N. S.	Long Island, N.S.
Jacksonville, N.B.	Kintarl, O.	Lawrenceville (W O)	Long Is'd Locks, O.
Janetville, O.	Kintore, O.	N. S.	Long Point, N. B.
Janelville, N.B.	Kippen, O.	Lawrenceville, Q.	Long Point, N.S.
Jarratt's Corners, O.	Kirby, O.	Leamington, O.	Long Point, Kings. Co., N. B.
Jarvis, O.	Kirkfield, O.	Learned Plains, Q.	Long Point, Q.
Jasper, O.	Kirkhill, N.S.	Leaskdale, O.	Long Reach, N.S.
Jeddore, N. S.	Kirkhill, O.	Leavens, O.	Long Sett'l, N.B.
Jemseg, N. B.	Kirk's Ferry, O.	Leclercville, Q.	Longueuil, O.
Jenkins, N. B.	Kirkton, O.	Ledge, N. B.	Longwood, O.
Jersey R., Ch'diere, Q.	Kirkwall, O.	Leeds, Q.	Longwood Sta'n, O.
Jerseyville, O.	Kineburg, O.	Lefroy, O.	Lonsdale, O.
Joggin Mines, N.S.	Knatchbull, O.	Leicester, N.S.	Lorette, Q.
Johnson, O.	Knowlesville, N.B.	Leinster, O.	Loretto, O.
Johnson's Mills, O.	Knowlton, Q.	Leitch's Creek, N.S.	L'Original, O.
Johnston, N. B.	Knoxford, N. S.	Leith, O.	Lorraine, O.
Johnville, Q.	Knoydart, N. S.	Lemoville, O.	Lotbiniere, O.
Johnville, N. B.	Komoka, O.	Lennoxville, Q.	Loughboro', O.
Joliceur, N. B.	Kouchibouguac, N.B.	Lennoxville, Q.	Louisburg, N.S.
Joliette, Q.	La Baie, Q.	Learned Plain, Q.	Louisville, O.
Jonquiere, Q.	Labarre, Q.	Lenox, O.	Lovat, O.
Jordan, O.	La Beauce, Q.	Leonard's Hill, Q.	Low, Q.
Jordan Bay, N.S.	L'Acadie, Q.	L'Epiphanie, Q.	Lowbanks, O.
Judique, N.S.	Lachenale, Q.	Leppreau, N. B.	Lower Argyle, N.S.
Jura, O.	Lachine, Q.	L'Eglise, N.S.	Lower Barney's Riv., N. S.
Kaladar, O.	*Lachine Bank, Q.	Les Aboulements, Q.	Lower Bright'n, N.B.
Kamouraska, Q.	*Lachine Junc. Q.	Les Ecureuils, Q.	L'er Canterb'n, N. B.
Kars, O.	Lachute, Q.	Les Escoumains, Q.	Lower Cape, N.B.
Kars, N. B.	Lac Masson, Q.	Lesakard, O.	Lower Cove, N.S.
Katesville, O.	Lac Noir, Q.	Leslie, O.	L'er Cov'r's, N. B.
Kazubazua, Q.	Lacolle, Q.	Les Petites Ber- gerones, Q.	Lower French Vil- lage, N. B.
Keenanville, O.	Lafontaine, O.	L'Etete, N. B.	Lower Granville, N.
Keene, O.	La Guerre, Q.	Levis, Q.	Lower Granville, N.
Kelso, Q.	La Have Cross Rds, N. S.	Lewis Bay, N. S.	L'er Hillsboro', N.B.
Kelvin, O.	La Have River, N.S.	Lewis Head, N. S.	Lower Horton, N.S.
Kempt, Co., Queens, N. S.	Lake Ainslie, N.S.	Lewis Mountain, N.B.	Lower Ireland, Q.
Kempt, Co Yarmouth N. S.	Lake Ainslie, (E. side) N. S.	Lifford, O.	L'er La Have Cross Roads, N. S.
Kempt Bridge, N.S.	Lake Ainslie, (S. side) N. S.	Limehouse, O.	Lower L'Ardoise, N.
Kempt Head, N.S.	Lake Aylmer, Q.	Lime Lake, O.	S.
Kempt Road, N.S.	Lake Beauport, Q.	Lime Rock, N.S.	Lower Line, Queens, N. B.
Kempt Town, N.S.	Lake Dore, O.	Lincoln, N. B.	Lower Maccan, N.S.
Kemptville, O.	Lake Etchemin, Q.	Lindsay, O.	L'er N'castle, N.B.
Kendal, O.	Lakefield, N. B.	Lindsay's, N. B.	Lower Pereaux, N.S.
Kenebec Line, Q.	Lakefield, N. B.	Linton, O.	Lower Pockmouche, N. B.
Kenilworth, O.	Lake George, N. S.	Lintons, N. B.	Lower Prince Wil- liam, N. B.
Kenmore, O.	Lake George, N.B.	Lisadell, O.	
Kennetcook, N.S.	Lake George, N. S.	Lisbon, O.	
Kennetcook (Upper) N. S.	Lake George, N. S.	Lisburn, O.	
Kent Bridge, O.	Lake Matapedia, Q.	Liscomb, N.S.	
Kentville, N. S.	Lake Megantic, Q.	L'Islet, Q.	
Kerrwood, O.	Lake Mettlem't, N.B.	Listowel, O.	
		Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

New Bandon, N.B.	North Gower, O.	Osceola, O.	Pierreville, Q.
Newbliss, O.	North Hatley, Q.	Osgoode, O.	Pigeon Hill, Q.
Newboro, O.	North Head, N.B.	Oshawa, O.	Pike River, Q.
Newboyne, O.	North Joggins, N.B.	Osprey, O.	Pine Grove, O.
Newbridge, O.	North Keppel, O.	Osprings, O.	Pine Orchard, O.
Newburg, O.	Northlake, N.B.	Ossekeag, N. B.	Pine Village, N. S.
Newburg, N.B.	North Lake, N.B.	Ossian, O.	Pine River, O.
Newbury, O.	North Lancaster, O.	Otnabog, N. B.	Pinkerton, O.
New Caledonia, N.S.	North Montague, O.	Ottawa, O.	Pirate Harbor, N.S.
New Campbell's, N.S.	North Mountain, O.	*Ottawa Depot, O.	Pisarinco, N. B.
New Canaan, N.B.	North Mountain, N.S.	Otter Lake, Q.	Pittserry, O.
New Canada, N.S.	N'th Nation Mills, Q.	Otterville, O.	Plainfield, O.
New Carlisle, Q.	North Pelham, O.	Oungah, O.	Plainfield, N. S.
Newcastle, O.	North Pinnacle, Q.	Oustic, O.	Plaister Cove, N.S.
Newcastle, N.B.	North Port, O.	Outram, O.	Plantagenet, O.
Newce Creek, N.B.	N'th Range Cor., N.S.	Ovens, N. S.	Plattsville, O.
New Cornwall, N.S.	North Ridge, O.	Overton, O.	Playfair, O.
Newc's Bridge, N. B.	North River, N.B.	Owen Sound, O.	Pleasant Hill, O.
New Dundee, O.	North River, N. S.	Owl's Head, Q.	Pleasant Ridge, N. B.
New Durham, O.	N'th Riv. Bridge Co.	Oxenden, O.	Pleasant River, N.S.
*New Durham, Q.	Colchester, N.S.	Oxford Centre, O.	Plum Hollow, O.
New Edinburg, O.	North River Bridge,	Oxford Mills, O.	Plumewesweep, N.B.
New Gairloch, N.S.	St. Ann's, N. S.	Oxford Station, O.	Plymouth, N. S.
New Germany, N.S.	North River Platform	Oyster Ponds, N. S.	Pockmouche, N. B.
New Glasgow, N. S.	N. B.	Oznabrock Centre, O.	Pockshaw, N. B.
New Glasgow, Q.	North Salem, N.S.	Paisley, O.	Point Abino, O.
New Hamburg, O.	North Section, Earl.	Pakenham, O.	Point Alexander, O.
New Harbor, N.S.	town, N. S.	Palermo, O.	Point Brule, N. S.
New Horton, N.B.	North Seneca, O.	Palmer's Road, N.S.	Point au Chene, Q.
Newington, O.	North Shore, Cum-	Palmerston, N. B.	Pte. aux Trembles,
New Ireland, Q.	berland, N.S.	Panmure, O.	Hochelaga, Q.
New Ireland, N.B.	North Shore, Victo-	Papineauville, Q.	Pte. aux Trembles,
New Irel'd Road, N.B.	ria, N. S.	Paquette, Q.	Portneuf, Q.
New Jerusalem, N.B.	North Site Basin	Paradise Lane, N.S.	Pointe Claire, Q.
New Larig, N. S.	River, Denis, N.S.	Parham, O.	Point du Chene, N.B.
New Liverpool, Q.	North Stanbridge, Q.	Paris, O.	Pointe du Lac, Q.
New Lowell, O.	North Stuckelp, Q.	Paris Station, O.	Point Edward, O.
Newmarket, O.	North Sutton, Q.	Parker, O.	Point Fortune, Q.
New Maryland, N.B.	North Sydney, N.S.	Park Head, O.	Point la Nim, N. B.
New Mills, N.S.	North Wakefield, Q.	Park Hill, O.	Pte. Levi, East, Q.
New Minas, N.B.	N'th West Arm, N.S.	Parkhurst, Q.	Point of Cape, N. S.
Newport, O.	N. W. Cove.	Parma, O.	Point Petre, O.
Newp't Corner, N. S.	N'th Williamsburg, O.	Parrsbor', N. S.	Point Platon, Q.
Newport Land'g, N.S.	Norton, N.B.	Parrsbo'Shore, N.S.	P't St. Charles, O.
Newport Station, N.S.	Norton Creek, Q.	Parry Sound, O.	*P't St. Charles H'd, Q.
Newport, N.S.	Nortonville.	Paspebiac, Q.	*P't St. Charles W., Q.
New Richmond, Q.	Norval, O.	Passekeag, N. B.	Point St. Peter, Q.
New River, N.B.	Norway, O.	Patterson, O.	Point Traverse, O.
New Ross, O.	Norwich, O.	Patterson Settlem't,	Point Woolf, N. B.
New Ross, N. S.	Norwood, O.	N. B.	Poland, O.
Newry, O.	Notfield, O.	Pearce, Q.	Pollett River, N. B.
New Sarum, O.	Notre Dame du Por-	Peel, N. B.	Pomcroy Ridge, N.B.
Newton, Brook, O.	tage, Q.	Peepabun, O.	Pomona, O.
Newton Robinson, O.	Nottawa, O.	Pefferlaw, O.	Pomquet Chapel, N.S.
*Newtonville, O.	Noyan, Q.	Peggy's Cove, N. S.	Pomquet Forks, N.S.
New Town, N. S.	Nutt's Corners, Q.	Pelham Union, O.	Ponds, N. S.
Newton, N. S.	Oak Bay, N. B.	Pembroke, O.	Ponsonby, O.
New Tusket, N.S.	Oak Hill, O.	Pendleton, O.	Port Chateau, Q.
New Zealand, N. B.	Oak Hill, N. B.	Pen'tanguishene, O.	Pont de Maskinonge, Q.
Niagara, O.	Oak Point, N.B.	Peninsula-Gaspe, Q.	Poole, O.
Nicholl's Corner, N.S.	Oak Point, North N.	Penfield Ridge, N.B.	Pope's Harbor, N.S.
Nicholson, O.	B.	Pennfield, N. B.	Poquock, N. B.
Nicolet, Q.	Oak Ridges, O.	Penobscuis, N. B.	Port Acadia, N. S.
Nictaux Falls, N. S.	Oakville, O.	Penville, O.	Portage du Fort,
Niel's Harbor, N. S.	Oakwood, O.	Perce, Q.	Q.
Niely Road, N.S.	Oban, O.	Perch Station, O.	Portage River, N.B.
Nile, O.	Odessa, O.	Perkins, Q.	Port Albert, O.
Nilestown, O.	Offa, O.	Pero, N.S.	Port-a-Pique, N. S.
Nine Mile River, N.S.	Ohio, N.S.	Perry Settlem't, N.B.	Port-a-Pique Moun-
Nissouri, O.	Oil Springs, O.	Perrytown, O.	tain, N.S.
Nithburg, O.	Oka, Q.	Perth, O.	Port au Persil, Q.
Nobleton, O.	Old Barns, N.S.	Perth, N. B.	Port Bruce, O.
Noel, N. S.	Oldham, N.S.	Petawawa, O.	Port Burwell, O.
Noel Shore, N. S.	Old Montrose, O.	Peterboro', O.	Port Burwell, O.
Norham, O.	Olinda, O.	Petersburg, O.	Port Coiborne, O.
Norland, O.	Omagh, O.	Petitcodiac, N. B.	Port Credit, O.
Normandale, O.	Omamee, O.	Peterson, O.	Port Dalhousie, O.
Normanton, O.	Ompah, O.	Peterson's Ferry, O.	Port Daniel, Q.
North Adala, O.	Onclida, O.	Petersville, N. B.	Port Dover, O.
Northampton, N.B.	Ongley, O.	Petersville Ch., N.B.	Port Elgin, N. B.
North Augusta, O.	Onslow, Q.	Petite de Grat, N.S.	*Port Elgin, O.
North Branch, N.B.	Onslow, N.S.	Petite Metis, Q.	Port Elmley, O.
North Bristol, Q.	Onslow, Upper, N.S.	Petite Passage, N. S.	Porter's Hill, O.
North Brookfield, N.S.	Orangeville, O.	Petite River Bridge,	Porter's Lake, N. S.
North Bruce, O.	Orchard, O.	N. S.	Port George, N. S.
North Douro, O.	Orilla, O.	Petrolia, O.	Port Granby, O.
N'th E. Harbor, N.S.	Orians, O.	Petworth, O.	Port Hood, N. S.
N. E. Branch Mar-	Orleans, O.	Peveer, Q.	Port Hood Coal Mines,
garet, N. S.	Ormond, O.	Phillipsb'g, East, Q.	N. S.
North Esk Boom, N.B.	Ormslow, Q.	Phillipsb'g, West, Q.	Port Hood Isl'd, N.S.
Northfield, O.	Oro, O.	Phillipsville, O.	*Port Hood, N. S.
Northfield, N. B.	Oromocto, N. B.	Pickering, O.	Port Jolly, N. S.
Northfield, N. S.	Orwell, O.	Pictou, O.	Port Hope, O.
North Georgetown, Q.		Pictou, N. S.	Portland, O.
North Glanford, O.		Piedmont Val'y, N.S.	Port Latour, N. S.

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Port Lewis, Q.	Richmond Mines, N.S.	Round Hill, N.B.	St. Charles, River Richelieu, Q.
*Portland, N.S.	Richmond, W., O.	Round Hill, N.S.	St. Charles, River
Port Maitland, O.	Richmond Hill, O.	*Round House, O.	Boyer, Q.
Port Matoon, N.S.	Richmond Stat'n, O.	Round Plains, O.	St. Christophe d'Arthabaska, Q.
Port Medway, N.S.	Richmond Ter., N.S.	Roxburg, N.H.	St. Claire, Q.
Port Mulgrave, N.S.	Richview, O.	Roxton Falls, Q.	St. Clements, O.
Port Nelson, O.	Richwood, O.	Roxton Pond, Q.	St. Clet, Q.
Portneuf, Q.	Ridgetown, O.	Royal Road, N.B.	St. Clothilde, Q.
Port Perry, O.	Ridgeville, O.	Ruisseau des Chenes, Q.	St. Columbin, Q.
Port Robinson, O.	Rigaud, Q.	Rugby, O.	St. Come, Q.
Port Rowan, O.	Riley Brook, N.B.	Runnymede, Q.	St. Constant, Q.
Port Royal, O.	Rimouski, Q.	Rupert, Q.	St. Croix, N.S.
Port Ryerse, O.	Ringwood, O.	Rusagornis, N.B.	St. Croix, Q.
Port Severn, O.	Ripley, O.	Russell, O.	St. Cyrille, Q.
Portsmouth, O.	River Beaudette, Q.	Russetown, Q.	St. Damase, Q.
Port Stanley, O.	River Bourgeois, N.S.	Rutherford, O.	St. Davids, O.
Port Talbot, O.	River Charlo, N.B.	Ruthven, O.	St. Denis, River Richelieu, Q.
Portuguese Cove, N.S.	River David, Q.	Ryckman's Cnrs, O.	St. Denis de la Bouiteillerie, Q.
Port Union, O.	River Debert, N.S.	Rylstone, O.	St. Didace, Q.
Port Williams, N.S.	River DeChute, N.B.	St. Adele, Q.	St. Dominique, Q.
Powell, O.	River Dennis, N.S.	St. Agatha, Q.	St. Edouard, Q.
Powerscourt, Q.	River Dennis, Upper Settlement, N.S.	St. Agathe, Q.	St. Edward de Frampton, Q.
Prescott, O.	River Desert, Q.	St. Agnes, Q.	St. Edwidge, Q.
*Prescott Junction, O.	River Gilbert, Q.	St. Aime, Q.	St. Elizabeth, Q.
*Prescott Wharf, O.	River Herbert, N.S.	St. Alban, Q.	St. Elol, Q.
Preston, O.	Riv. Inhabitants, N.S.	St. Albert, Q.	St. Ephrem de Trig, Q.
Priceville, O.	River John, N.S.	St. Alexandre, (Iberville), Q.	St. Ephrem d'Upton, Q.
Primrose, O.	River John, W. Branch, N.S.	St. Alexandre, (Kamouraska), Q.	St. Esprit, Q.
Prince Albert, O.	River Louison, N.B.	St. Alexis, Q.	St. Etienne, Q.
Prince of Wales, N.B.	River Philip, N.S.	St. Alphonse, Q.	St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Q.
Princeport, N.S.	Riversdale, O.	St. Anaclet, Q.	St. Eugene, O.
Princeton, O.	Riversdale, N.S.	St. Andre, Q.	St. Eustache, Q.
Prince William, N.B.	River Side, N.B.	St. Andre Avelin, Q.	St. Evariste de Forzyth, Q.
Prospect, O.	Riviere Bois Clair, Q.	St. Andrews, Antigonish, N.B.	St. Fabien, Q.
Prospect, N.S.	Do. DesPrairies, Q.	St. Andrew's, N.S.	St. Famille, Q.
Pubnico Beach, N.S.	Riviere du Loup, (en bas), Q.	St. Andrew's Colr., N.S.	St. Filicite, Q.
Pubnico Harbor, N.S.	Riviere du Loup, (en haut), Q.	St. Andrew's, E., Q.	St. Felix de Valois, Q.
Pugwash, N.S.	Riviere Ouelle, Q.	St. Andrew's, W., O.	St. Fereol, Q.
Pugwash River, N.S.	Riv. Trois-Pistoles, Q.	St. Angele, Q.	St. Fidele, Q.
Purdy, O.	Robert's Isl'd, N.S.	St. Angelique, Q.	St. Flavie, Q.
Purpleville, O.	Roberval, Q.	St. Anicet, Q.	St. Flavien, Q.
Puslinch, O.	Robinson, Q.	St. Anne, Bout de l'Isle, Q.	St. Flore, Q.
Putnam, O.	Roblin, O.	St. Anne de la Perade, Q.	St. Foy, Q.
Quaco Road, N.B.	Rob Roy, Q.	St. Anne des Monts, Q.	St. Francis, Q.
Quebec, Q.	Rochelle, Q.	St. Anne des Pl's, Q.	St. Francois, Montmagny, Q.
Queensborough, O.	Rochester, O.	St. Anne la Pocatiere, Q.	St. Fran's, Beauce, Q.
Queenston, O.	Rockburn, Q.	St. Ann's, N.S.	St. Fran's, d'Orleans Q.
*Queon Street Junction, O.	Rockford, O.	St. Ann's, O.	St. Frederic, Q.
Queensville, N.S.	Rockingham, O.	St. Anselme, Q.	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Q.
Queensville, O.	Rock Island, Q.	St. Antoine Lotb're, Q.	St. Genevieve, Q.
*Queen's Wharf, O.	Rockland, N.B.	St. Antoine, River Richelieu, Q.	St. George, N.B.
Radstock, Q.	Rockport, N.B.	St. Antonin, Q.	St. George, Beauce, Q.
Ragged Head, N.S.	Rockport, O.	St. Apollinaire, Q.	St. George Brnt, O.
Ragged Island, N.S.	Rocksides, O.	St. Armand d'Ire, Q.	St. George de Windsor, Q.
Do (E. side) N.S.	Rockton, O.	St. Armand's tion, Q.	St. George's Channel, N.S.
Raglan, O.	Rockville, N.B.	St. Arsene, Q.	St. Germain de Grantham, Q.
Railton, O.	Rockville, Kings, N.B.	St. Athanase, Q.	St. Gertrude, Q.
Rainham, O.	Rockville, Yarmouth, N.S.	St. Aubert, Q.	St. Gervais, Q.
Rainham Centre, O.	Rockville Sett'l N.S.	St. Augustin, P'tm'f, Q.	St. Giles, Q.
Rama, O.	Rockwood, O.	St. Augustine, Two Mountains, Q.	St. Gregoire, Q.
Raneiah, O.	Rodgersville, O.	St. Barnabe, St. Maurice, Q.	St. Guillaume d'Upton, Q.
Rankin's Mills, N.B.	Rodney, O.	St. Barnabe, River Yamaska, Q.	St. Helene, Q.
Rap's des Joachims, Q.	Roebeck, O.	St. Bazile, Q.	St. Helene de Bagot, Q.
Ratchford River, N.S.	Roger's Hill, N.S.	St. Beatrix, Q.	St. Helens, O.
Ratho, O.	Rokeby, O.	St. Benoit, Q.	St. Henedine, Q.
Ratter's Corner, N.B.	Rolling Dam, N.B.	St. Bernard, Q.	St. Henri, Q.
Ravenna, O.	Rolph, O.	St. Bonaventure, Q.	St. Hermas, Q.
Ravenshoe, O.	Romney, O.	St. Brigitte, Q.	St. Hilaire Station, Q.
Ravenswood, O.	Ronaldsay, O.	St. Brigitte des Saults, Q.	St. Hubert, Q.
Rawdon, N.S.	Rondeau, O.	St. Bruno, Q.	St. Hugues, Q.
Rawdon Sh., N.S.	Rondeau Harbor, O.	St. Camille, Q.	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Rawdon Upper, N.S.	Rosedale, O.	St. Canut, Q.	St. Irene, Q.
Rawdon, Q.	Rosedene, O.	St. Casimir, Q.	St. Isidore, Dorchester, Q.
Raymond, O.	Rosemont, O.	St. Catharines, E. Q.	St. Isidore, Lap., Q.
Reading, O.	Roseneath, O.	St. Catharines, W. O.	St. Ives, Q.
Rear Black River, Co. Richmond, N.S.	Rosetta, O.	St. Celestin, Q.	St. Jacobs, O.
Rear Lands, N.S.	Rosevale, N.B.	St. Cesaire, Q.	St. Jacques, Q.
Red Bank, N.B.	Roseville, O.	St. Charles de Stanbridge, Q.	St. Jacq. le Mineur, Q.
Red Islands, N.S.	Roseway, N.S.		
Rednersville, O.	Roslin, O.		
Reekie, O.	Roslin, N.S.		
Renfrew, N.S.	Ross, O.		
Renfrew, O.	Rosseau, O.		
Renous Bridge, N.B.	Rothsay, O.		
Renton, O.	Rothsay, N.B.		
Repentigny, Q.	Rouge Hill, O.		
Rhodes, N.S.	Rougemont, Q.		
Riceburg, Q.			
Riceville, O.			
Richibucto, N.B.			
Richmond, N.B.			
Richmond E., Q.			

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

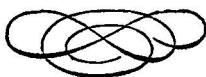
St. Janvier, Q.	1	St. Prosper, Q.	1	Sault Ste. Marie, Q.	1	Smithfield, Q.	1
St. Jean Baptiste, Q.	1	St. Raphael, E. Q.	1	Sault au Recollet, Q.	1	Smith's, N. B.	1
Bouville, Q.	1	St. Raphael, W. Q.	1	Sault Ste. Marie, O.	1	Smith's Falls, O.	s m b t
St. Jean Baptiste, Q.	1	St. Raymond, Q.	b 1	Savage's Mill, Q.	1	Smithtown, N. B.	1
Hochelaga, Q.	1	St. Regis, Q.	1	Sawmill Creek, N. S.	1	Smithville, Lincoln, O.	m b
St. Jn. Chrysostome, Q.	1	St. Remi, Q.	m b 1	Sawyer's Mill, Q.	1	Somerville, N. B.	1
Chateaugay, Q.	m b 1	St. Robert, Q.	1	Scarboro', O.	1	Sombra, O.	m
St. Jean Chrysostome, Q.	1	St. Roch de Rich'auQ	1	Schomberg, O.	m b	Somerset, N. S.	1
Levis, Q.	1	St. R'ch des AulnaisQ	1	Scone, O.	1	Somerset, Q.	m b 1 t
St. J. des Chailions, Q.	1	St. Roch l'Acigan, Q.	1	Scotch Block, Q.	1	Sonya, O.	1
St. Jean de Matha, Q.	1	St. Romaine, Q.	1	Scotch Settlement, N. B.	1	Sorel, Q.	s m b r t
St. Jean d'Orleans, Q.	1	St. Rose, Q.	1	Scotch Town, N. B.	1	South, N. S.	1
St. Jean Port Joli, Q.	l r t	St. Rose, Q.	1	Scotch Village, N. S.	1	Southampton, N. B.	1
St. Jerome, Q.	1	St. Sauveur, Q.	1	Scotland, O.	m b	South Barnston, Q.	1
St. Joachim, Q.	1	St. Sauv'r de Q'b'c, Q.	1	Scott's Bay, N. S.	1	South Bay, N. S.	1
St. John, N. B.	t m b	St. Sebastien, Q.	m b r	Scott's Mills, N. B.	1	South Bolton, Q.	1
St. John's, E. Q.	m b r t s	St. Severe, Q.	b	Scuog, O.	1	South Branch, Co.	1
St. Johns, West, O.	1	St. Simon de Yamas-ka, Q.	1	Seaforth, O.	s m b t	Colchester, N. S.	1
St. Joseph, Q.	1	St. Simon de Rimous-ki, Q.	1	Seagrave, O.	1	South Branch (Kenn's) N. B.	1
St. Joseph du Lac, Q.	1	St. Simon de Rimous-ki, Q.	1	Seagrave, O.	1	South Branch (Oromucto) N. B.	1
St. Jude, Q.	1	St. Sophie, Q.	b 1	Seagrave, O.	1	South Cayuga, O.	1
St. Julie, Q.	1	St. Sophie de Lacorne, Q.	1	Selby, O.	1	South Douro, O.	1
St. Julie de Somerset, Q.	1	St. Stanislas, Q.	b 1	Selkirk, Q.	m b	South Dummer, O.	1
St. Justine, Q.	1	St. Stanislas de Kostka, Q.	1	Selma, N. S.	1	South Durham, Q.	1
St. Justine de Newton, Q.	1	St. Stephen, N. B.	t m	Selton, O.	1	South Eastern Passage, N. S.	1
St. Lambert, Q.	t	St. Stulpice, Q.	1	Selwin, O.	1	South Elmley, O.	1
St. Lambert, M'treal, Q.	1	St. Sylvester, Q.	1	Seneca, O.	s m b	South Ely, Q.	1
St. Laurent d'Orleans, Q.	1	St. Sylvester, E. Q.	1	Settlington, O.	1	South Finch, O.	1
St. Laurent M'treal, Q.	1	St. Theodore, Q.	1	Severn Bridge, O.	b	South Gloucester, O.	1
St. Lazare, Q.	1	St. Therese de Blainville, Q.	m b 1	Shag Harbor, N. S.	1	South Gower, O.	1
St. Leon, Q.	1	St. Thomas, E. Q.	m b 1	Shakespeare, O.	m b t	South Granby, Q.	1
St. Leonard, Q.	1	St. Thomas, W. O.	t m b s	Shamrock, O.	1	South Gut of St. Ann's, N. S.	1
St. Leonards, N. B.	1	St. Timothee, Q.	1	Shanick, O.	1	South Hinchinb'ke, Q.	1
St. Liboire, Q.	1	St. Tite, Q.	1	Shanly, O.	1	South Lake, O.	b
St. Liguori, Q.	1	St. Tite des Caps, Q.	1	Shannonville, O.	m b t	South Mc Lellan's Mountain, N. S.	1
St. Lin, Q.	1	St. Urbain, Q.	b 1	Shanty Bay, O.	1	South March, O.	1
St. Louis de Gonzague, Q.	1	St. Ursul, Q.	1	Sharon, O.	m b	South Middleton, O.	1
St. Louise, Q.	1	St. Valentin, Q.	1	Sharp's Bridge, N. S.	1	South Monaghan, O.	1
St. Luc, Q.	1	St. Valerien, Q.	1	Shawbridge, Q.	1	South Mountain, O.	1
St. Luce, Q.	1	St. Vallier, Q.	1	Shawnegan, Q.	1	South Nelson, N. B.	1
St. Malachie, Q.	b	St. Victoire, Q.	1	Shawville, N. B.	1	South Quebec, Q.	m b t s
St. Malo, Q.	1	St. Victor de Tring, Q.	1	Shea's River, N. S.	1	South Roxton, Q.	1
St. Marc, Q.	1	St. Vincent de Paul, Q.	1	Shediac, N. B.	m t	South Side Basin of River Denis, N. S.	1
St. Marcel, Q.	1	St. Winceslas, Q.	1	Shediac Bridge, N. B.	1	South Side of Boularderie, N. S.	1
St. Margaret's Bay, N. S.	1	St. Zephirin, Q.	1	Shediac Road, N. B.	1	South Side of Whycomah Bay, N. S.	1
St. Marguerite, Q.	1	St. Zotique, Q.	1	Sheet Harbor, N. S.	1	South Side West Margaret, N. S.	1
St. Marie de Monnoir, Q.	1	Sable, O.	1	Sheffield, O.	b	South Zorra, O.	1
St. Marthe, Q.	1	Sable River, N. S.	1	Sheffield, N. B.	m	Spanish River, O.	1
St. Martin, Q.	1	Sabrevois, Q.	1	Sheffield Mills, N. S.	1	Sparta, O.	m t
St. Martin, Q.	1	Sackville, N. B.	m t	Shefford Mount'n, Q.	1	Speedie, O.	1
St. Martin, Q.	b 1	Saintfield, O.	1	Shelburne, N. S.	m t	Speedside, O.	1
St. Martins, N. B.	1	Salem, N. S.	1	Shelburne, O.	1	Spencer's, N. S.	1
St. Mary's, O.	s m b t	Salem, O.	1	Sheldon, O.	1	Spencer Cove, Q.	1
St. Mary's Bay, N. S.	1	Salford, O.	1	Sheddy Road, N. B.	1	Spitche's Cove, N. S.	1
St. Mary's Ferry, N. B.	1	Salisbury, N. B.	m t	Sherbrooke, Q.	s m b r t	Spicer's, O.	1
St. Mathias, Q.	1	Salmon Beach, N. B.	1	Sherbrooke, N. S.	m	Speedie, O.	1
St. Mathieu, Q.	1	Salmon Creek, N. B.	1	Sherbrooke Mines, N. S.	1	Spencer's, N. S.	1
St. Maurice, Q.	1	Salmon Hole, N. S.	1	Sheridan, O.	1	Spencer Cove, Q.	1
St. Maurice Forges, Q.	1	Salmon Riv., N. B.	1	Sherkston, O.	1	Spitche's Cove, N. S.	1
St. Michel, Q.	1	Salmon Riv., Albert Co., N. B.	1	Sherrington, Q.	b 1	Spicer's, O.	1
St. Modeste, Q.	1	Salmon River, C. B., N. B.	1	Shetland, O.	1	Spicer's, O.	1
St. Monique, Q.	1	Salmon River, Co. Digby, N. S.	1	Shigawake, Q.	1	Sprague's Point, N. B.	1
St. Narcisse, Q.	1	Salmon River, Co. Guysboro, N. S.	1	Shigehawk, N. B.	1	Spring Harbour, O.	1
St. Nicholas, Q.	1	Salmon River, Co. Halifax, N. S.	1	Shinemicas Bridge, N. S.	1	Springbank, O.	1
St. Norbert, Q.	1	Salmon River, Co. Guysboro, N. S.	1	Ship Harbour, N. S.	1	Springfield, N. S.	1
St. Octave, Q.	1	Salmon River, Co. Guysboro, N. S.	1	Ship Harbour, Halifax, N. S.	1	Springfield, N. B.	1
St. Onetime, Q.	1	Salmon River, Co. Guysboro, N. S.	1	Shipley, O.	1	Springfield, Yorks Co., N. B.	1
St. Ours, Q.	b 1	Salmon River, Co. Guysboro, N. S.	1	Shippican, N. B.	1	Springford, O.	m
St. Paome, Q.	1	Salmon River, Co. Guysboro, N. S.	1	Short Beach, N. S.	1	Spring Hill, N. B.	1
St. Paschal, Q.	1	Salmon River, Co. Guysboro, N. S.	1	Shrewsbury, Q.	1	Spring Hill, N. S.	1
St. Patrick, N. B.	1	Salmon River, Lake Settlement, N. S.	1	Shrubacade, N. S.	1	Spring Hill R'd N. S.	1
St. Patrick's Channel, N. S.	1	Salmonville, O.	1	Shrubacade Riv., N. S.	1	Springville, N. S.	1
St. Patrick's Hill, Q.	1	Salt Spring, N. B.	1	Shulie, N. S.	1	Springville, O.	1
St. Paul d'Industrie, Q.	1	Sambro, N. S.	1	Sight Point, N. S.	1	Spruce Lake, N. B.	1
St. Paulin, Q.	1	Sanborn, Q.	1	Sillsville, O.	1	Spry Bay, N. S.	1
St. Paul l'Hermite, Q.	1	Sandfield, O.	1	Silver Creek, O.	1	Staffa, O.	1
St. Paul, N. S.	1	Sandford, O.	b	Silver Hill, O.	1	Stafford, O.	1
St. Paul's Bay, Q.	s b 1 m	Sandhill, O.	1	Silver Shoe, O.	1	Stanford, O.	1
St. Peter's, N. S.	t m	Sandhurst, O.	1	Simcoe, O.	s m b t	Stanbridge East, Q.	m b 1
St. Philippe, Q.	1	Sand Point, O.	t	Singhampton, O.	m	Stanbridge Station, Q.	1
St. Philome, Q.	1	Sand Point, N. S.	1	Six Mile Brook, N. S.	1	Stanbury, Q.	1
St. Pie, Q.	1	Sandwich, O.	s m b t	Six Mile Road, N. S.	1	Standon, Q.	1
St. Pierre d'Orleans, Q.	1	Sandy Beach, Q.	1	Six Portages, O.	1	Stanford, Q.	m b 1 t
St. Pierre Montmag-ny, Q.	b 1	Sandy Beaches, N. S.	1	Skipness, O.	1	Stanhope, Q.	1
St. Pierre les Becquets, Q.	b 1	Sandy Cove, N. S.	1	Sky Glen, N. S.	1	Stanley, N. B.	1
St. Placide, Q.	b 1	Sandy Point, N. S.	1	Skye, O.	1	Stanley's Mills, O.	1
St. Polycarpe, Q.	b 1	Sarawak, O.	1	Sleswick, O.	1	Stanstead, Q.	s m b 1 r t
		Sarepta, O.	1	Sligo, O.	1	Stanton, O.	1
		Sarnia, O.	s m b t	Smith's Cove, N. S.	1	Starkey's N. B.	1
		Saugeen, O.	s t m b	Smith's Creek, N. B.	1	Starnesboro, Q.	1

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Stayner, O. s m b t	Terrebonne, Q. m b t	Upp'r Cross Roads, N.S.	Vogler's Cove, N.S.
Steam Mill Village, N.S.	Tessierville, Q.	St. Mary's, N.S.	Vroomant, O. m b
Steele, O.	Teton, O.	Upp'r Dyke Village, N.S.	*Wainfleet, O. t
Steeple Creek, N.S.	Teviotdale, O.	Upp'r Gagetown, N.B.	Wabashene, O.
Steeves Mount'n N.B.	Thamesford, O. m	Upp'r Greenwich, N.B.	Wakefield, Q.
Stella, O.	Thamesville, O. t m b	Upp'r Haynesville, N.B.	Wales, O.
Stevensville, O.	Thant, O.	Upper Kent, N.B.	Walkerton, O. s t m b
Stewlake C.R.'ds, N.S.	The Range, N.B.	Upp'r Keswick, N.B.	Wallace, N.S. m t
Stewlake, M'die, N.S. t	Thistletown, O.	Upp'r Keswick Ridge, N.B.	Wallace, O.
Still Water, N.S.	Thomasburg, O.	Upp'r La Have, N.S.	Wallace Bridge, N.S.
Stirling, O. s m b t	Thompsonville, O.	Upp'r Lech Lomond, N.B.	Wallaceburg, O. s m b
Stirton, O. b	Thorndale, O. t	Upp'r Maguadavic, N.B.	Wallace Ridge, N.S.
Stistead, O.	Thorne, Q.	Upp'r Maugerville, N.B.	Wallace River, N.S.
Stittsville, O.	Thorne Brook, N.B.	Upp'r Mills, N.B.	Wallacetown, O. b
Stouffville, O.	Thornetown, N.B.	Upp'r Nequac, N.B.	Wallbridge, O.
Stockwell, Q.	Thornhill, O. s m b t	Upp'r Neison, N.B.	Wallenstein, O. b
Stocco, O.	Thornton, O.	Upp'r N'w Horton, N.B.	Walmer, O.
Stoddard's, N.S.	Thorold, O. s m b t	Upp'r Newport, N.S.	Walsh, O.
Stonefield, Q.	Thoro'd Station, O.	Upp'r Peel, N.B.	Walsingham, O. b
Stoneham, Q.	Three Brooks, N.B.	Upp'r Pogmouche, N.B.	Walter's Falls, O.
Stoney Creek, O. m b	Three Mile Plains, N.S.	Upp'r Queensby, N.B.	Waltham, Q.
Stoney Creek, N.B.	Three Rivers, Q. m b r t s	Upp'r St. Basil, N.B.	Walton, O.
Stoney Point, O.	Thurlow, O. s m b t	Upp'r Sackville, N.B.	Walton, N.S.
Stormont, N.S.	Tidnish, N.S.	Upp'r Settlement, N.B.	Ward, N.S.
Stornoway, Q.	Tidnish Bridge, N.B.	Upp'r Barney's Riv., N.S.	Warden, Q.
Stottville, Q. t	Tilbury, East, O. m b	Upp'r Baddeck River, N.S.	Ward's Creek Road, N.B.
Stouffville, O. s m b	Tilburg, O. s t	Upp'r Settlement, S.	Wardsville, O. s m b
Strabane, O. m b	Titusville, N.B.	Upp'r River, N.S.	Wareham, O.
Stratford, O. s m b t	Tiverton, O.	Upp'r Settlement, W.	Warkworth, O. m b
*Stratford RR St'n, t	Toledo, O.	Upp'r River, N.S.	Warminster, O.
Strathallan, O.	Toney River, N.S.	Upp'r Southampton, N.S.	Warner, O.
Strathburn, O.	Topping, O.	Upp'r Stewiacke, N.S.	Warren, N.S.
Strathnairn, O.	Torbay, N.S.	Upp'r Sussex, N.B.	Warrington, O.
Strathroy, O. s m b t	Torbolton, O.	Upp'r Washabuk, N.S.	Warsaw, O. m
Streetsville, O. s m b t	Tormore, O.	Upp'r Wicklow, N.B.	Warwick, Q. b t
Stretton, O.	Toronto, O. s m b t	Upp'r Woodstock, N.B.	Warwick, O. m
Stromness, O.	*Toronto Station, O. t	Upp'r Upsalquitch, N.B.	Washademoak, N.B.
Stukely, Q. b t	Totnes, O.	*Upton, Q. t	Washago, O.
Sullivan, O.	Tottenham, O. b	Utica, O.	Washington, O. b
Summer Hill, N.B.	Tower Hill, N.B.	Uttersen, O.	Waterborough, N.B.
Summerville, N.S.	Townsend Centre, O.	Uttoxeter, O.	Waterdown, O. t m b
Summerville, O.	Tracadie, N.B.	Uxbridge, O. s m b	Waterford, O. s m b t
Sunbury, O.	Tracy's Mills, N.B.	Vaillancourt, Q.	Waterloo, Q. s m b t
Sunnidale, O. t	Trafalgar, O.	Vaillancourt, Q.	Waterloo, O. s m b t
Sussex Corner, N.B.	Trafalgar, N.S.	Valecartier, Q.	Waterville, N.S.
Sussex Portage, N.B.	Treadwell, O.	Valecourt, Q.	Waterville, N.B. t
Sussex Vale, N.B. m t	Treadwell, O.	Valencia, O.	Waterville, N.B.
Sutherland's Cors., O.	Treacastle, O. b	Valetta, O.	Watford, O. m
Sutherland's Riv., N.S.	Trenholm, Q.	Valentyne, O.	Watson's Corners, O.
Sutherland's Mills, N.S.	Trenton, O. s m b t	Vallort, Q.	Watson Set'm't, N.B.
Sutton, Q. m b t	Trois Pistoles, Q. t	Valleyfield, Q.	Waugh's River, N.S.
Sweaburg, O.	Trois Saumons, Q.	Vaimont, Q.	Waverly, O.
Sweatsburg, Q. t m b	Trout Cove, N.S.	Vandecar, Q.	Waverly, N.S.
Switzville, O.	Trout River, Q.	Vankleek Hill, O. s m b	Way's Mills, Q.
Sydenham Place, Q.	Trowbridge, O.	Varennes, Q. t	Webbers, Lr. Granville, N.S.
Sidney, N.S. t m	Troy, O. b	Varna, O. b	Webster's Creek, N.B.
Sidney Mines, N.S.	Trudell, O.	Vauban, Q.	Weedon, Q.
Sylvan, O. m b	Tuam, O. b	Vaudreuil, Q. l r t	Welcome, O.
Sypher's Cove, N.B.	Tullamore, O. m b	Vaughan's, N.S.	Welland, O. s m b t
Tabucintac, N.B.	Tupperville, N.S.	Veigton, O.	Welland Port, O. m
Tadousac, Q. t	Turn's Bay, N.S.	Vellore, O.	Welliesley, O. m b
Talbotville Royal, O.	Turtle Creek, N.B.	Venice, Q.	Wellington, O. m b t
Tanworth, O. m b	Tuscarora, O.	Vennachar, O.	Wellington Sq., O. m b t s
Tancook Island, N.S.	Tuskent, N.S. m t	Ventnor, O.	Wellman's Corners, O.
Tangier, N.S.	Tuskent Wedge, N.S.	Vercheres, Q. r	Welsford, N.B.
Tannery, West, Q.	Tweed, O. b	Verdun, O.	Wendover, O.
Tapleyton, O.	Tweedside, O.	Vernon, O.	West Arichat, N.S.
Tara, O.	Tweedside, N.B.	Vernonville, O.	West Arran, O.
Tarbert, O.	*Tyndinaga, O. t	Verona, O.	West Bay, N.S.
Tatamagouche, N.S. t	Tyrconnell, O.	Versailles, Q.	West Bolton, Q.
Tatamagouche, N.S.	Tyrone, O.	Vesta, O.	West Branch, E. River, Pictou, N.S.
Tatlock, O.	Tyrrill, O.	Vicars, Q.	West Branch, Nicholas River, N.B.
Tavistock, O. m t	Udora, O. b	Victoria, N.B.	West Branch, River Philip, N.S.
Taylorholme, O.	Uffington, O.	Victoria, Co. Cumberland, N.S.	West Brome, Q.
Taylor Town, N.B.	Ulster, O.	Victoria Corners, O.	West Brook, O.
Taylor Village, N.B.	Ulverton, Q. m b	Victoria Square, O.	West Broughton, Q.
Tay Mills, N.B.	Unfraville, O.	Vienna, O. s t m b	Westbury, Q.
Tay Settlement, N.B.	Underwood, O.	Viger, Q.	West Chesler, N.S.
Tecumseth, O.	Union, O. m b	Vigo, O.	West Chester Lake, N.S.
Tedish, N.B.	*Union Station (Toronto), O. t	Village des Aulnais, Q.	West Cock, N.B.
Teeswater, O.	Unionville, O. b	Villanova, Q.	West Ditton, Q.
Teeterville, O.	Upham, N.B.	Vincennes, Q.	West Dublin, N.S.
Telfer, O.	Uppor, O.	Vine, O.	West Essa, O. b
Temperance Vale, N.B.	Upp'r Bay du Vin, N.B.	Vinton, Q.	West Farnham, Q. m b t
Templeton, Q. t	Upp'r Buctouche, N.B.	Violet, O.	Westfield, O.
Tempo, O.	Upp'r Caledonia, N.S.	Virgil, O.	Westfield, N.B.
Tenecafe, N.S.	Upp'r Cape, N.B.	Victoria, O. m b	West Flamboro', O. m b
Ten Mile Creek, N.B.	Upp'r Caraquet, N.B.	Vivian, O.	West Glassville, N.B.
Tenunant's Cove, N.B.	Upp'r Caverhill, N.B.		
Tennyson, O.			

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

West Gore, N.S.....	Whitby, O..... s m b t	Wilmur, O.....	Wood Lake, N.B.....
West Huntingdon, O.....	White Head, N.S.....	Wilson's Beach, N.B.....	Woodlands, O.....
West Huntley, O.....	Whitehurst, O.....	Wilton, O..... b	Wood Point, N.B.....
West Lake, O.....	White Lake, O.....	Wimbledon, O.....	Woodside, Q..... b l
West McGillivray, O.....	White Point, N.S.....	Winchelsea, O.....	Woodsee, O.....
Westmeath, O.....	White Rose, O.....	Winchester, O..... b	Woodstock, O..... s t m b
West Montrose, O.....	White's Cove, N.B.....	Winchester Sp'gs, O.....	Woodstock, N.B..... m t
Westmorland Point, N.B.....	Whitevale, O..... b	Windermere, O.....	Woodstock Road Station, N.B.....
Weston, O..... s m b t	Whitfield, O.....	Windham, Centre, O.....	Woodville, O..... m b
West Osgoode, O.....	Whittington, O.....	Windham Hill, N.S.....	Wooler, Q.....
Westover, O..... b	Whycocomah, N.S.....	Windsor, N.B.....	Wotton, Q..... b l
Westport, O.....	Warton, O.....	Windsor, O..... s m b t	Wreck Cove, N.S.....
Westport, N.S..... m	Wick, O.....	*Windsor Station, Q..... t	Wright, Q.....
West Potton, Q.....	Wickham, N.B.....	Windsor, N.S..... m t	Wroxeter, O..... s m b
West River, N.S.....	Wickham Station, N.B.....	Windsor Junction, N.S..... t	Wyandott, O.....
West River Station, N.S.....	Wicklow, O.....	Windsor Mills, Q.....	Wyebridge, O.....
West's Corners, O.....	Wicklow, N.B.....	Wine Harbor, N.S.....	Wyoming, O..... s m b t
West Sheffield, Q.....	Wickwire Station, N.S.....	Winfield, O.....	Yamachiche, Q..... b l t
West Side Lochabar, N.S.....	S.....	Wingham, O..... m b	Yamaska, Q..... b l
Westville, N.S.....	Widder, O..... b t	Winona, O..... t	Yarker, O..... b
West Winchester, O..... b	Widder Station, O..... t m b	Winterbourne, O.....	Yarmouth, N.S..... m t
Westwood, O.....	Wilfrid, O.....	Winthrop, O.....	Yarmouth Centre, O.....
Wexford, O.....	Wilkesport, O.....	Wisbeach, O.....	Yoho, N.B.....
Weymouth, N.S..... t	Willetsholme, O.....	Woburn, O.....	York, O..... m b
Weymouth Bridge, N.S.....	Williams, O..... m	Wolfe Island, O.....	York Mills, O..... b
Whalen, O.....	*Williamsburg, Q..... t	Wolfstown, Q..... l	York River, O.....
Wheatland, Q.....	Williamstown, O.....	Wolfville E., N.S..... m t	Yorkville, O..... m b
Wheatly, O..... b	Williamstown, N.B.....	Wolverton, O.....	Young's Cove, N.B.....
Wheaton Settlement, N.B.....	Williscroft, O.....	Woodbridge, O..... m b	Young's Point, O.....
	Willowdale, O.....	Woodburn, O.....	Zephyr, O.....
	Willow Grove, O.....	Woodford, O.....	Zetland, O.....
	Willowgrove, N.B.....	Woodham, O..... m	Zimmerman, O.....
	Wilmot, N.S..... m t	Wood Harbor, N.S.....	Zurich, O..... m



MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

The militia organization of the Provinces (for which see the *Year Book* for 1863, page 101) is now being supplanted by a uniform Dominion system; the new *Militia Act*, for a careful digest of which see our article on the legislation of last session, having come into force on Oct. 1st.

There is thus little for us to do this year except to state the strength of certain branches of our defensive force at that period.

In the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario* the following volunteer corps existed (Oct. 1st, 1868):—

Ontario.	Quebec.	Total.	Nature of Force.	Nominal Strength.
6	2	8	Field Batteries, - -	600 men.
13	8	21	Troops of Cavalry - -	1,050 "
33	11	44	Garrison Artillery - -	2,420 "
.....	.....	12	Do. do. G. T. R.* -	} 165 "
.....	3	3	Engineers - - - -	
.....	.....	1	Do. G. T. R.* - -	
1	.....	1	Naval Co. - - - -	55 "
316	147	463	Infantry and Rifles -	} 27,720 "
.....	.....	23	Do. G. T. R.* - -	
.....	.....	6	Do. C. S. R.* - -	
.....	.....	582	Total - - - - -	32,010 men.

*The Grand Trunk Brigade and the Civil Service Rifle Regt. are considered common to both Quebec and Ontario.

Of these, probably 25,000 are well drilled men, ready to take the field at short notice.

The rest of the militia force in these Provinces has hitherto not been worth counting—no muster, still less drill, having been required. The Service Militia nominally consists of 40,545 men in Quebec, and 48,496 in Ontario.

In *Nova Scotia* (1867) there were 8 companies of volunteers—1 artillery, 1 engineers, the rest rifles; 43 officers, 47 sergeants, and 549 rank and file. The militia is to some extent organized, and the parade-states shew that 41,997 of all ranks were present during the year at inspection parades. Only 5,591, however, attended drill, and these only for an average of 31 hours each.

In *New Brunswick* (1867) there were, of volunteers, 7 corps of cavalry, (267 officers and men,) 9 of artillery, (539 officers and men,) 1 of engineers, (56 men,) 22 of infantry, (1,217 officers and men.) Total, 39 corps, with 122 officers, 135 sergeants, and 1,822 rank and file,—in all, 2,079.

Of militia, class A, there were 2,079; class B, 18,779; class C, 17,875; sedentary, 7,193. Total 45,926. Some few of these attended muster parades.

The following armed vessels are maintained by the British and Canadian Governments on the lakes and river St. Lawrence west of Montreal. Those east of Montreal are not fitted with guns, but are available as gunboats, and are employed in light house and coast service:—

Name.	Description.	Horse Power.	No. of Men.	Tons	No. of Guns.	Service on which employed this year.
<i>British Govt.</i>						
Heron.....	{Screw Stea'r. B'rque Rig'd.}	60	40	226	{1 110 Arm'g. 1 40 "}	Lake Ontario Ports, between Kingston and Hamilton.
Cherub.....	do	60	40	226	{1 110 " 1 40 "}	Lake Huron Ports, between Goderich and Windsor.
Britomart.....	do	60	40	226	{1 110 " 1 40 "}	Lake Erie Ports, between Dunville and Windsor.
Minstrel.....	do	60	40	226	{1 110 " 1 40 "}	River St. Lawrence, between Lachine and Cornwall.
<i>Canadian Govt.</i>						
Rescue.....	{Twin Screw Steamer.}	65	55	275	{2 14 Arm'g. 1 10 Brass.}	River St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Kingston.
Prince Alfred.	Screw Stea'r.	75	70	456	{2 14 Arm'g. 1 10 Brass.}	Lake Erie Ports, between Fort Erie and Dunville.

At Quebec the government owns:—

The Lady Head.....	Screw steamer, iron.....	150 horse power.....	168 registered tonnage.
The Napoleon III.....	Screw steamer, iron.....	300 horse power.....	211 registered tonnage.

In *Halifax*, the Dominion owns the "Daring" and the "Druid," two fast steamers, employed in coast service,—not fitted with guns, but available as gunboats.

The cost of the defensive organizations of the Provinces comprising the Dominion was \$624,575 in 1864; \$369,159 in 1865; and \$1,928,016 in 1866. In 1867-8 it was probably about \$1,500,000, the cost of reparations for Fenian raids having been somewhat diminished.

There are 4 companies of Rifles, formed into a battalion, at St. John's, (Major Henry Renouf, the Deputy Adjutant General, commanding,) and 1 company at Harbor Grace. The following are the officers of the companies :—

	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensigns.
No. 1. The "Prince of Wales."	Henry J. Stabb	Chas. S. Pinsent	The. Brown, J. Roach
No. 2. The "Avalon Company."	(Not gazetted yet.)	(Not gazetted yet.)	(Not gazetted yet.)
No. 3. The "Victoria Company."	Thos. W. Stabb	N. S. Stabb	Charles Bowring.
No. 4. "Terra Nova" Company.	R. J. Parsons, Jr.	H. Dryer	Weston Carter.
No. 5. "Harbor Grace" Company.	Hon. J. Hayward	H. T. Moore	Robert Munn.

CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION.

CHARTERS granted by the Ontario Government to Incorporated Companies, from 1st July, 1867, to 24th September, 1868, being 14 in number, with an aggregate capital of \$906,000 :—

Names of Companies.	Capital	Place of operation.	Date.
The Cornwall Manufacturing Company.....	\$100,000	Cornwall Township.....	13th Feb., 1868.
The Victoria Gold Mining Co. of Toronto.....	35,000	Madoc Township.....	17th " "
The Anglo-Saxon Gold Mining Company.....	125,000	Madoc Township.....	9th March, " "
Ontario Salt Company.....	15,000	Goderich Town.....	9th " " "
Dominion Salt Company.....	20,000	Goderich Town.....	1st April, " "
The Union Mining Company.....	60,000	Madoc Township.....	9th " " "
The Maitlandville Salt Well Company.....	4,000	Colborne Township.....	9th " " "
The Tecumseth Salt Company.....	10,000	Goderich Town.....	4th May, " "
The Huron Salt Well Company.....	12,000	Goderich Town.....	4th " " "
The Canada Salt Works. Co. of Goderich....	15,000	Colborne Township.....	2nd June, " "
The Thunder Bay Silver Mining Company....	400,000	Thunder Bay and Montreal.....	2nd " " "
The Toronto and Whitby Mining Company....	50,000	Madoc Township.....	13th " " "
The Galway Mining Company.....	20,000	Galway & Somerville Townships.	18th July, " "
The Ont. Concentrated Tannin Co. of Perth.	40,000	Bathurst & South Sherbrooke T'ps	5th Sept., " "

List of the Charters of Incorporation granted in Quebec during the year ending 30th June, 1868—viz. 11 companies, with an authorized capital of \$1,201,700 :—

Names of Companies.	Capital	Place of operation.	Date.
St. Lawrence Glass Company.....	\$ 25,000	Montreal.....	Feb. 1st, 1868.
Montreal Gymnasium.....	11,700	Montreal.....	Jan. 29th, " "
Kingsbury Slate and Manufacturing Co.....	50,000	Kingsbury.....	Feb. 14th, " "
Graphite Company of Canada.....	100,000	Township of Templeton.....	Jan. 30th, " "
Lochaber Plumbago Company.....	300,000	Lochaber.....	March 12th, " "
Buckingham Manufacturing Company.....	100,000	Buckingham.....	Feb. 19th, " "
Drummondville Bark Extract Manufac- turing Company.....	30,000	Township of Simpson.....	June 10th, " "
Montreal Rolling Mills Company.....	10,000	City and Parish of Montreal.....	April 14th, " "
Pato's Manufacturing Company.....	100,000	Sherbrooke.....	June 10th, " "
Cie. des Mines de la Riviere St. Francois....	100,000	River St. Francois.....	April 21th, " "
Ellershausen Company.....	375,000	Montreal.....	June 10th, " "



GAME AND FISHERY LAWS.

(By EDWARD C. BARBER, Esq., Ottawa, author of "The Crack Shot," &c., &c.)

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Since the last issue of the *Year Book* very considerable changes have been made in the Game Laws of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Fishery Laws of the Dominion have also been revised to some extent, and it is now believed that if sportsmen will respect the provisions of the Acts and aid in enforcing the penalty against the poacher for infractions thereof, game and fish will again become plentiful.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Legislatures of the different Provinces have not provided the means for carrying out their various enactments on the subject of the protection of game, and herein is felt the inconvenience of these matters being dealt with in detail by the various Provinces instead of by the Dominion. Had the Dominion Legislature been vested with the power of legislating upon the subject of Game as well as upon the Fisheries, the fishery overseers might have been made efficient aids to the different game clubs throughout the country. To those of Quebec and Montreal much praise is due for their efforts to protect game; but it is absurd to suppose that individual effort can stay the devastating hand of the pot-hunter. Much good would be accomplished if the municipalities could be induced to afford their aid.

IN ONTARIO, the close season for Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Cariboo, extends from 1st Dec. to 1st Sept., not to be trapped; the close season for Wild Turkey, Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, or Hare, is between 1st Jan. and 1st Sept.; for Quail between 1st Jan. and 1st Oct.; and for Woodcock from 1st March to 1st Sept.; and no Wild Swan, Goose, or any description of Duck is allowed to be killed between the first day of March and the first day of September. Neither is it to be trapped or taken by means of traps, snares or springs, or killed by any other method than by shooting. It is also unlawful to use sunken punts or batteries. No eggs of any kind of the birds above enumerated are allowed to be taken or destroyed at any time. No Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter or Fisher, is to be taken or trapped between the 1st May and 15th November. There is also a clause protecting any particular kind of game that may be imported by parties desirous of breeding the same. The fine varies from \$2 to \$25 for each head of game illegally killed, and in default of payment offenders are imprisoned in a common jail for a term not exceeding 30 days.

Speckled Trout can be taken between the 1st January and 1st October, but only by angling by hand with hook and line. Whitefish or Salmon Trout are not to be taken by any means between the 19th November and 1st December, nor by means of any kind of seine between the 30th May and 1st August. The close seasons for Bass, Pickerel, Maskinonge and other fish, are to be fixed by the Governor in Council to suit different localities.

IN QUEBEC, the close season for Elk, Moose, Cariboo, Deer, Fawn or Hare, is from the 1st February to 1st September; for Grouse, Ptarmigan, Partridge, Woodcock or Snipe, between the 1st of March and 1st September. No Wild Swan, Wild Goose, or any kind of Wild Duck is allowed to be shot at, trapped or killed between the 20th of May and 1st September except in that part of the Province east of the Brandy Potts, where the inhabitants are allowed, for food only, to kill the same between the 1st September and 1st June. Neither is it lawful to kill any of the above between sunset and sunrise. All the game animals and birds mentioned in the Act, except Hares and Partridges, are protected from trapping. No eggs of any of the kinds of birds mentioned or any species of wild fowl are allowed to be disturbed, injured, or taken.

No Lynx, Wild Cat, Mink or Marten to be taken or killed between the 15th April and 1st November; no Otter between the 1st May and 1st November; no Beaver between the 30th April and 1st September; no Muskrat between 1st June and 21st October. Nor shall any person buy, sell, or have in his or her possession any unseasonable skin of any of the said animals.

Fines vary from \$1 to \$50, and in default of immediate payment the penalty is imprisonment in the common jail for a term not exceeding three months. No proceeding under this Act can be set aside by *certiorari*, an appeal only lying to the Circuit Court of the chief place of the district wherein the offence was committed. The jurisdiction is very summary and the general provisions very stringent. No kind of Trout (or lunge) can be taken between the 1st October and 1st January; Whitefish and Salmon Trout are not to be taken in any way between the 19th November and 1st December, nor by means of any kind of seine between the 31st July and 1st December; between 31st October and 31st December it is unlawful to kill Shad or Whitefish in Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain; Salmon cannot be fished for in Ontario and Quebec, or the river Restigouche, (N. B.,) between the 31st July and 1st May, except by fly-surface-fishing, which extends in Ontario and Quebec from 30th April to 31st August.

It is believed that much good has already been accomplished by the recent Act for the protection of insectivorous birds. By its provisions it is made unlawful to kill or snare between the 1st March and 1st August, any kind of bird whatsoever except Eagles, Falcons, Hawks, Wild Pigeons, Kingfishers, Crows and Ravens. This Act applies to both Ontario and Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The law in this Province is very strict as regards Moose, the only game laws of the Province being those relating to the protection of Moose and Partridge. The close season only extends from

1st February to 1st May; fine \$40, and any one is empowered to kill any dog found hunting within the prohibited time. No one is allowed to kill more than two Moose within a period of 12 months; \$12 for each offence. The killing, except for food, is prohibited; and leaving the carcass in the woods subjects the offender to a fine of \$20. Partridges are not to be killed between the 1st March and 1st September. There was an Act making it unlawful to kill Deer on the Island of Grand Manan for a period of three years, but it expired June 8, 1868. The Fishery regulations are the same as these of Quebec and Ontario, except that the close season for Salmon is, for net fishing from the 15th August to 1st March, and fly-surface-fishing 15th September and 1st March.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Chap. 92 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia has also been amended, and now reads that no Moose shall be killed between the 1st January and 1st September; no Cariboo between 1st March and 1st September. The close time for Partridge is from 1st January to 1st September; and for Woodcock and Snipe from 1st March to 1st September. The prohibitions respecting the killing of Cow Moose, and the limitation of the number allowed to be killed have been removed. Pheasants are not allowed to be killed. The export of Moose and Cariboo hides is prohibited; fine from \$20 to \$50, and forfeiture of the game or hides. Otters, Minks, and Muskrats are not allowed to be killed between the 1st May and 1st November, under a penalty of \$8. It is absolutely forbidden to kill Robins, Swallows, Sparrows, &c., and birds of song. Penalty \$1 for each bird so killed.

The anomaly of the Game Laws being dealt with by the various Provinces in detail is strikingly apparent when the close seasons are considered, e. g.: In Ontario the legal time for killing Deer ends on the 1st Dec.; but in Quebec it is lawful to kill until the 1st Feb. The same with regard to Ducks: In Ontario the sportsman is debarred from knocking them over after the 1st March; but his Quebec brother can pop away at them until the 20th May; and so in other instances. This causes, and will continue to cause, a great deal of trouble to secure convictions against parties for illegally killing game. These Provinces being only separated by the River Ottawa, makes it difficult to establish the fact of the illegal killing. Would it not be well to have a convention of sportsmen, agree on close seasons that would answer for all the Provinces, and press the adoption of them in their respective Legislatures? Of course, there are difficulties in the way; but these could easily be got over if sportsmen would only approach them in a candid and conciliatory spirit.

THE OTHER PROVINCES.

The Game Laws of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia are still as given in the *Year Book* for 1868, page 91.

INSURANCE.

To place the business of Insurance in Canada on a sounder basis than it has heretofore occupied, and to obtain statistics respecting the nature and extent thereof, Parliament has passed an Act relating to the subject (31 Vic. cap. 48*), which came into operation on the 1st of August last, under which all Insurance Companies must obtain a license before doing business.

To obtain a license, Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee, or Inland Marine Insurance Companies must deposit at least \$50,000 with the M. F., but Canadian companies may make the deposit in three instalments. They must make it for each branch of business, except when accident is combined with life, and inland marine with fire business. The deposit is to bear interest at 6 per cent., being placed in the Government books as "Dominion Stock." In cases where a company's deposit is less than \$100,000, it must deposit yearly the amount of its premiums, less 25 per cent. for office expenses, and less the losses paid, (excepting those which confine their business to the Province in which they were or are incorporated,) and also add the interest on the amount deposited until it reaches that sum. This rule applies to Canadian companies only after the three years allowed for payment by instalments. The deposits of Canadian securities already made by fire companies shall count as part of this deposit, and other securities deposited by them under previous Acts may be held for two years as part of it, the Government receiving the interest as increase of deposit. The deposit for other kinds of insurance business may be prescribed by the M. of F. British or foreign companies whose charters do not allow them to invest in Canadian securities, may make the deposit in such securities as may be a legal investment, at the current market rate, and making good any future depreciation, which may be held for three years, this time being allowed them to get disabling laws or by-laws repealed; but at the expiration of these three years such securities must be replaced by cash, or the license returned. The interest on the deposit, when complete, is paid over to the companies, unless notice of a judgment or order of a court to the contrary be made known to the Receiver General. Every company before doing business must also deposit with the clerk or prothonotary of either of the superior courts in the other provinces; and in Quebec, in the office of the prothonotary of the superior court in

* By this Act, stock insurance companies, or mutual fire insurance companies which take no cash premiums, must take out a license from the Minister of Finance before they can do any new business except ocean marine insurance. The Act, however, does not apply to companies incorporated by the late or present Provincial Legislatures, so long as they confine their business to the Province in which they were or are incorporated, unless they desire to take advantage of its provisions.

the district wherein the chief agency is, a copy of the charter and power of attorney to the agent, making service of process on him legal as against the Co. Notice of license must be published by the Company. Every foreign company must have at least \$100,000 unimpaired capital, of which the deposit may form part. The penalty for doing business without a license is \$1,000 for each act. Full annual statements of business are to be made, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. Certain English companies, with a deposit of \$150,000, are dispensed from making a part of the statement. If a company fail to pay an undisputed claim within 30 days after loss, or one disputed within 30 days after judgment and offer of discharge, it is to be reckoned insolvent; and the M. F., on notice thereof, may apply deposits to payment of risks under order of the courts. Licenses are forfeited by neglect to make the required deposits or by insolvency. Mutual insurance companies must register themselves with the M. of F., and if they receive cash or part cash premiums in place of premium notes, they must deposit one-third of such premiums until they reach a sum equal to the average for three years either of their annual cash premiums or of their losses. The deposit is for the benefit of Canadian policy holders, except in the case of mutual companies, which must state the fact of its being for the general benefit of all policy holders in all their returns.

The names of the companies which have obtained licenses, and of their general agents are given in an advertisement at the end of this volume. Also the amount of their business, and the description of Insurance they are licensed to carry on.

We have, as yet, no official statistics as to the financial position of the insurance companies doing business in the Dominion; but the following statements as to assets and liabilities have been furnished us by several of the leading institutions:—

THE COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Share Capital paid up	250,000	0	0	By Gov't Securities	111,478	12	3			
" Investment Reserve Fund	1,161	1	4	" Deben. & Guar. Stock	84,061	15	0			
" Life Fund	169,623	8	7	" Deben. vested in Life						
" Fire Duty due to Government	2,753	3	5	Trustees	10,160	10	7			
" Bills Payable	1,000	0	0					205,700	17	10
" Balance of General Account	174,678	13	8	" Adv. on Mortgage, &c.	70,282	0	0			
				" Adv. vested in Life						
				Trustees	121,786	3	5			
								192,068	3	5
				" Freehold Offices, Fittings & Furniture—						
				London & Branches				67,895	3	2
				" Deposits at Interest,						
				General Account	19,000	0	0			
				" Do. Life Account.	30,000	0	0			
								49,000	0	0
				In Bank and in hand (2 branches)				21,627	10	6
				By Bankers' and other						
				drafts not matured.				10,561	7	8
				" Stamps on hand				614	2	6
				" Agents' Balances	25,139	9	9			
				" Marine Premiums						
				due 8th Jan., 1868.	26,609	12	2			
								51,749	1	11
								£599,216	7	0

31st December, 1867.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following statement was communicated in the Report submitted at the annual meeting of the Company, held 20th April, 1868:—

Investment of the Funds at 15th November, 1867.

Mortgages and other Landed Securities	- £2,602,085	13	4
Government Securities	80,842	18	5
Loans on the Company's Policies within their Surrender Value	210,639	2	0
Various Investments	379,714	16	7
Stocks and Debentures	216,073	9	6
Bank Balances, Agents' Balances, and Premiums upon which Days of Grace are current	219,109	18	1
Invested abroad in connection with Colonial business	51,628	10	5
Life Annuities and Reversions purchased	34,784	18	0
Miscellaneous Property	90,603	14	1
	£2,885,483	1	2

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital	- - -	£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year contained in 1,053 Proposals	- - -	404,380 0 0 "
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 865 Policies were issued	- - -	327,488 0 0 "
New Annual Premiums thereon	- - -	10,077 19 8 "
Claims by Death, including Bonuses on Participation Policies	- - -	42,357 18 4 "
Sum Assured under Current Life Policies	- - -	3,450,000 0 0 "
Life Revenue	{ Premiums - - - £103,340 0 7 Interest on Life Funds - - - 17,214 14 5	
		120,554 15 0 "
Accumulated Fund	- - -	602,534 19 4 "

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Funds of this Company on 31st December, 1867, consisted of:—

Paid up Capital	- - -	£391,752 0 0
Life Reserve	- - -	1,973,020 12 8
Reserve Fund	- - -	971,409 12 10
Undivided Profit	- - -	64,823 1 9
		<u>£3,401,005 6 10 Stg.</u>

Fire Premiums received, 1867	- - -	£836,816 0 0
Life do. do.	- - -	259,039 0 0

Premium Revenue, 1867	- - -	£1,095,856 0 0
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Amount invested in Canada under the Act 31st Vic., cap. 48, \$150,000.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Results at the close of the year 1867:—

Total Life Assurances in force	- - -	£6,863,558 19 4 Stg.
Total sums assured paid or payable under Policies on 1,881 Deceased Lives to the amount of nearly One Million Pounds Sterling	- - -	971,950 9 4 "
Total Cash Payments from the Profits to the A Policy-holders to the amount of	- - -	371,070 16 10 "
Equivalent to the Reversionary Bonus Additions to the Sums Assured of upwards of	- - -	743,000 0 0 "
Life Annuities payable 281 for per annum.	- - -	12,098 13 5 "
Accumulated Fund remaining in hand	- - -	1,191,582 4 10 "
Annual Premiums on Policies in force and Interest on Investments	- - -	273,042 0 11 "
Annual Revenue from these, deducting the Abatements of Premiums now allocated in Class A	- - -	235 959 3 6 "

The Accumulated Funds in hand consist of:—

Real Securities and Estate	- - -	£593,295 17 8 Stg.
Railway Debentures, Loans on Railway Stocks, &c.	- - -	191,291 18 11 "
British Colonial Government Bonds, Preference Stocks, &c.	- - -	54,582 18 0 "
Loans on the Association's Policies, being under their Surrender Value, and Policies with other Offices	- - -	236,592 18 4 "
Miscellaneous Securities	- - -	2,388 0 1 "
Stamps and Office Furniture	- - -	1,239 11 5 "
In Banks	- - -	26,872 1 10 "
In hands of Agents, being principally Premium Receipts due, the days of grace being current	- - -	48,535 3 1 "
Premium Receipts due at Head Office, the days of grace being current	- - -	24,030 5 2 "
Current Interest, &c., up to the date of Balance	- - -	12,753 3 4 "
		<u>£1,191,582 4 10 Stg.</u>

The Invested Funds yield at present on the average, Interest at the rate of £4 12s. per cent. per annum.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In addition to the facts respecting Newfoundland, given in other parts of this *Year Book*, we here present the following statements:—

POPULATION.

Although the first established of the colonies remaining to Great Britain, and containing 42,000 square miles of land, much of which is well adapted for settlement, the population of Newfoundland is now estimated at only 130,000 souls.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of Newfoundland on the 31st December, 1867, was:—

Funded Debt—

Permanent.....	\$309,629.22
Terminable.....	673,715.06
	<hr/> \$ 983,344.28

Floating Debt.....	268,284.52
	<hr/> \$1,251,628.80

The Terminable Debt is principally repayable in 1873 and 1875. The Floating Debt is chiefly due to the Union Bank.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is the official statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1867. It includes some revenue from loans, and some money expended in paying off the Public Debt. It will be seen that on the expenditure side, the principal item is given without details, which we cannot yet obtain.

Receipts.

Customs Revenue (ded'ting drawbacks).....	\$540,241.35
Excise Revenue (no receipts in 1867).....	.....
Crown Rents.....	2,473.66
Postal Revenue.....	5,014.77
Fees from public offices.....	3,696.33
Light Dues.....	24,422.11
Loan under Act 29 Vic., cap. 20.....	21,486.00
Loan under Sewerage Act.....	3,426.00
Receipts towards paying interest on do...	3,431.75
Received from Board of Trade on account of Cape Race light.....	4,069.03
Received from General Water Company..	10,016.10
Savings Bank profits for 1866, brought to account in 1867.....	7,200.00
Miscellaneous.....	3,846.98
	<hr/> \$629,324.13

Expenditure.

As per Financial Secretary's statement..	\$557,072.60
Interest on Public Debt.....	57,527.68
Debentures paid off.....	7,767.40
Interest on Sewerage Debentures.....	3,431.75
Cost of Collecting Customs Revenue....	34,341.81
Do. do. Excise.....	120.00
Per General Water Company for water rates and duties on Coal.....	10,016.10
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure.....	\$670,277.34
	<hr/>
Amount expended for Education and Literary purposes (included in \$557, 072.60 under the head of expenditure. \$66,143.98	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following table shews the amount and direction of the foreign trade of Newfoundland.

The articles exported are principally the products of the Cod and Seal Fisheries. The articles imported are chiefly breadstuffs and animal food—Flour, Pork and Butter being the chief staples.

TOTAL VALUE of Imports and Exports of the Colony of Newfoundland from and to each country in the year 1867.

Countries.	Imports therefr'm	Exports thereto.	Countries.	Imports therefr'm	Exports thereto.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	2,043,274	1,656,367	Portugal.....	30,490	793,546
Jersey.....	81,231	61,743	Italy.....	3,998	62,730
Canada.....	424,233	217,524	Sicily.....	4,366	.....
Nova Scotia.....	714,147	63,435	Greece.....	.....	7,500
New Brunswick.....	15,092	867	United States.....	1,514,223	261,344
Prince Edward Island.....	63,491	6,016	Foreign West Indies.....	170,868	129,432
British West Indies.....	116,843	327,045	Brazil.....	.....	688,163
Malta.....	.....	9,400	St. Peters.....	19,129	7,584
Hamburg.....	301,235	80,785			
Spain.....	43,388	690,122	Total.....	5,531,008	5,068,603

SHIPPING.

On Dec. 31st, 1867, there were registered in Newfoundland 1,557 vessels of 82,939 tons—average 54 tons.

The vessels built for the last five years were:—

In 1863.....	No. 42.....	tons 1,844	In 1866.....	No. 107.....	tons 3,534
" 1864.....	" 49.....	" 1,865	" 1867.....	" 111.....	" 4,482
" 1865.....	" 71.....	" 2,910			

The building of small vessels is therefore considerably increasing.

In the spring of this year 9 steamers were employed in the Seal Fishery, of which 5, of 1,066 tons, are registered in the Colony, and the 4 others, though not registered, are owned by people actually engaged in trade with the Island.

Five other small steamers are employed in carrying mails and passengers between St. John's and the outports and in tug service.

The Tonnage entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports in 1866 and 1867 was as follows:—

Entered.				Cleared.			
1866	No. 1,161	tons 157,004		1866	No. 947	tons 139,242	
1867	" 1,260	" 167,108		1867	" 1,016	" 146,172	

BANKS.

There are two Banks in Newfoundland—the Union and the Commercial. The following are the figures respecting them. (For the Union Bank, year ending 31st May, 1868. For the Commercial average for year ending 30th June 1868.)

	Capital paid up.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Specie.
Union Bank.....	\$200,000*	\$357,604	\$814,480	\$1 295,676	\$154,936
Commercial Bank.....	260,000	150,000	170,000†	1,260,000	100,000

* Reserve Fund \$100,000 besides. † At interest only.

The dividend of the Union, last year, was 8 per cent., and 4 per cent. bonus, its shares standing at 140. The dividend and bonus of the Commercial, last half-year, were 4 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Newfoundland Savings Bank is a Government institution. Interest paid 4 per cent.; offices at St. John and Harbor Grace. The following is the statement of its position, 31st December, 1867. (For previous years, see *Year Books* for 1867 and 1868.)

Amount on deposit.....	\$631,414 67	Assets—Cash.....	\$ 42,281 44
Deposited during 1867.....	\$95,899 01	Colonial Debentures.....	462,475 34
Withdrawn.....	99,012 79	Water Co. stock.....	65,000 00
Number of depositors.....	1,392	Mortgages.....	60,447 03
		Notes discounted.....	12,134 97
		Real Estate.....	2,678 92
			\$645,017 70

CROWN LANDS AND MINES.

During the year 1867 there were issued for agricultural purposes 1,827 grants, containing 568 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches. Besides this, 31 licenses for occupation were issued, covering 648 acres. It will be seen by this that the holdings in Newfoundland are small in size—varying from half an acre to about 20 acres. The price paid appears to be about 50 cents an acre. Increased activity in selecting and cultivating land is this year reported, and, no doubt, with such a fine cash market at hand as there is in Newfoundland, stock and sheep farming, and the raising of coarse grains, for which the soil and climate are suitable, would be highly profitable.

Nine grants were made to work copper and lead mines.

Twelve applications for licenses to search for minerals were granted; eight others remaining over to await the decision of the Imperial Government on "the French shore question."

The French possess treaty rights to fish upon the greater part of the northern and western coasts of Newfoundland. Upon the plea that persons residing on the shore would interfere with the fisheries, they have claimed the right to prevent occupation. The Home Government, without admitting these claims, have forbidden the Island government from granting land or licenses to search for minerals. This part of the island is now believed to be rich in minerals.

The Governor of Newfoundland on a recent visit to England, is supposed to have succeeded in getting the restrictions removed, but the Duke of Buckingham (Secretary for the Colonies) wants to impose some restrictions which Mr. Carter, the Premier of Newfoundland, is not disposed to assent to. The matter may have to await for an issue favourable to the natural rights of the settlers—the union of the Island with Canada.

For detailed information respecting the mining actually done, see the article on that subject.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company—the only company having land lines in Newfoundland, over 649 miles of posts and 1,216 miles of wire. They have 84 miles of submarine cable between Port au Basque (Nfld.) and Aspy Bay, (C. B.); also 16 miles between Cape Tormentine (N. B.) and Cape Traverse (P. E. I.) They submerged also, in the fall of 1867, a cable between Placentia (Nfld.) and Sydney, (C. B.)

Surveyors are at present engaged in laying out a line for a proposed railway between St. John's and St. George's Bay. It is thought that this will be an important link in the "short ocean route" between Europe and America, via Holyhead, (England,) Dublin and Valentia, (Ireland,) St. John's, (Newfoundland,) Shippegan, (New Brunswick,) and the Intercolonial and connecting railways.

MILITIA.

The annual vote in Newfoundland for the maintenance of a Militia Force is \$1,200. Uniforms are provided at the expense of the government.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island is about 140 miles in length, and 34 in greatest breadth. Its coasts are so much indented by bays that no part of the Island is more than 10 miles from salt water. Its area is 2,100 square miles. It has a greatly undulating surface, no part being in any way mountainous; and its soil is all arable, no part being rocky. Its climate is not quite so cold in winter or warm in summer as that of the Province of Quebec. All the coarse grains grow well; wheat with difficulty; corn does not ripen.

The population of the Island was, in 1861, 40,880 males, and 39,977 females; total, 80,857. There are now, probably, about 93,000 people residing there.

For details of the expenditure and revenue, trade and debt of the Island for a series of years past, the *Year Book* of 1867 and 1868 may be consulted.

The "Balance against the Colony" (Debt), 31st January, 1868, was £129,469 14s. 9d., Island currency which, as £3 make \$10, is about \$431,580.

The revenue for the year ending at that date was £78,025 18s. 9d. (\$260,080), and the expenditure £73,962 15s. 10 1/2. (\$246,540.) Of the revenue, £51,390 19s. 0d. (\$171,300), was from Customs.

The following statement of the trade of 1867 shews the quantity of the leading articles imported. We are not in possession of the exports, which are chiefly ships, oats, fish, eggs, &c., &c.

Amount of duty paid on each description of goods:—

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Duty.	
		£	s. d.
Tea -	338,447 lbs.	5,640	15 8
Sugar - - -	4,629 cwt.	1,620	5 2
Refined	31,545 lbs.	394	6 4
Coffee, Green	6,597 "	54	19 6
Roasted - - -	1,766 "	22	1 6
Tobacco, manufactured	73,897 "	1,847	8 7
Leaf - - -	110,203 "	1,377	10 9
Dried Fruit -	98,385 "	409	18 9
Sole Leather -	82,960 "	345	13 4
Confectionery -	22,335 "	372	5 1
Chocolate and Cocoa	479 "	5	19 9
Almonds - - -	262 "	3	5 6
Onions -	21,490 "	32	4 9
Cheese -	50 cwt.	12	12 7 1/2
Bread -	76,433 lbs.	38	4 2 1/2
Molasses	152,721 galls	2,545	7 0
Spirits -	45,818 "	5,553	11 5
Brandy -	6,864 1/2 "	1,548	1 7
Gin -	25,650 "	4,963	15 1
Whiskey -	4,588 "	964	19 10
Wines - -	Value.		
" Light - -	23,775 £1,288 6 10	539	17 6
" Light - -	..... 240 13 9	60	3 5
Ale and Porter	9,536 1/4 galls.	198	13 7
Cider - - -	128 "	2	13 4
Syrups and Cordials	537 1/2 "	26	17 6
Spirits from Gra'n -	3,268 "	81	14 0
" Molas	4,036 "	102	3 0
Kerosine - - -	29,458 "	920	10 4
Flour and Meal	18,811 "	1,410	16 6
Total		£31,096	15 7

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.	
	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Merchandise	352 11 2	105	15 0
Do.	177 12 6	44	8 1
Do.	187 13 0	37	10 7
Do.	11,817 13 4	1,477	4 6
Do.	168,414 2 10	16,841	7 8 1/2
Do.	11,371 15 3	568	11 7
Do.	24,644 11 5	492	17 6
Do.	5,541 11 3	55	8 0
Total		£19,623	2 11 1/2
		31,096	15 7
		£50,719	18 6 1/2

The tariff of Prince Edward Island is given in another part of this work. It is moderate, for the Colony has built no railways, and no public works of any kind except lighthouses. It is indeed difficult to see what pecuniary advantages the Colony could reap from entering the Canadian Union, unless, indeed, the Dominion were to undertake the settlement of its land tenure question, which appears to be beyond its own resources. The lands are chiefly owned by absentee proprietors, and the rents they exact are paid grudgingly, if at all, often giving rise to popular tumult. A leading industry of Prince Edward Island is ship building, for details of which see our last *Year Book*, page 56. About 100 vessels, averaging 250 tons each, are annually built. The timber is chiefly purchased in New Brunswick.

The Colony is governed by a Governor and two Houses.

There are no railways in Prince Edward Island. The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company laid a cable from New Brunswick to the Island, but it is now damaged. On the land there are 30 miles of wire and posts owned by the above Company, and 20 miles by private parties.

The following tables shew the nature and extent of the Banking business of the Island :—

	Capital paid up.	Circulation.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Deposits not bearing Interest.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Prince Edward Island	100,000	106,263	63,236	57,966
Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.....	100,000	93,270	28,690	61,023
Summerside Bank.....	34,980	40,250	1,760	1,056
Farmers' Bank of Rustico.....	8,426	16,230	833	nil.

	Amount of each Share.	Amount called up.	Dividend last six months.	Value of Stock.	Cashier.
	\$				
Bank of P. E. Island.....	33.33	The whole.	5 per cent.	43 p. c. prem.	William Cundall.
Union Bank of P. E. Island.....	33.33	The whole.	5 per cent.	30 p. c. prem.	James Anderson.
Summerside Bank.....	16.66	70 per cent.	nil.	par.	Edward L. Lydiard.
Farmers' Bank of Rustico.....	3.33	The whole.	5 per cent.	par.	Marin Blanchard.

The Government circulation remains at \$38,666.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia consists of two parts—Vancouver's Island, 11,872 square miles, and the mainland 280,000 square miles.

No census has been taken, but the population of the two parts together is about 25,000 whites and Chinese, and 35,000 Indians.

The revenue is about \$300,000, and the expenditure somewhat more, *per annum*.

The debt is something under \$1,500,000, principally incurred in making roads, which are owned by Government, which collects the tolls.

The Government consists of the Governor and a nominate Executive and Legislative Council.

The imports are about \$5,500,000, and the exports, including \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of gold, about the same.

The distance from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, the capital of British Columbia, is about 4,300 miles by the valleys and mountain passes.

The climate of Vancouver's Island is milder than that of Canada—that of the mainland not very different.

For detailed statements on these and other subjects see "A Statistical Account of British Columbia," by the editor—a work of 41 pages, uniform in size and type with the *Year Book*, and published by G. E. Desbarats, Ottawa. Price 50 cents.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company is now one of the largest steamship companies in the world—the Cunard and perhaps the West India Royal Mail and the Peninsular and Oriental being, we believe, the only ones equal to it. The Inman Company, we think, comes next.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company was formed in 1853; the first trip to Canada was made in 1854, but the regular mail service only commenced in 1856. It was then fortnightly, but in 1859 it was made weekly, and so continues. Each year, especially of late, has seen a considerable addition to its fleet; each year a diminution in the average length of the ocean passages of its magnificent vessels. Its magnitude and success should be a source of pride to every Canadian.

The individuals forming the Company are now the owners of thirty sailing ships of an aggregate of 26,000 tons. Of these, nine are built of iron, the remainder of wood, and they trade to all parts of the world. They keep constantly in their employ about 4,500 men, thus being the means of support for about 22,000 people, besides the large number of persons constantly engaged in building new vessels and repairing others. The capital of the Company in steamships, tenders, lighters, work-shops and plant, may be estimated at \$9,000,000.

The Company's vessels now comprise the following :—

MAIL LINE.

Scandinavian.....Building.....	3,500	Tons.	Moravian.....Capt. Browne.....	2,650	Tons.
European.....do.....	3,500	"	Hibernian.....Lt. Smith, R.N.R.....	2,434	"
Prussian.....do.....	3,250	"	Nova Scotian...Capt. Aird.....	2,300	"
German.....Capt. Graham.....	3,250	"	North American. " Barclay.....	1,784	"
Austrian....." Wylie.....	2,700	"	Belgian....." Richardson.....	2,434	"
Nestorian.....Lt. Dutton, R.N.R.....	2,700	"			
Peruvian.....Capt. Ballantine.....	2,600	"			
					33,102

GLASGOW LINE.

Ottawa.....Capt. Archer.....	1,831	Tons.	St. Patrick....Capt. Ritchie.....	1,209	Tons.
St. David....." Watts.....	1,650	"	Damascus....." Trocks.....	1,600	"
St. George....." Jones.....	1,468	"			
St. Andrew...." Scott.....	1,432	"			
					9,188

Aggregate Tonnage, 42,290.

The following statement shews the average length of the Passages of the Mail Line :—

Liverpool and Quebec						Liverpool and Portland.							
		days	h's		days	h's			days	h's		days	h's
1856.....	Westward	12	3	Eastward	11	6	1856-57..	Westward	13	20	Eastward	12	1
1857.....	"	11	1	"	10	13	1857-58..	"	13	5	"	11	23
1858.....	"	12	1	"	11	2	1858-59..	"	14	21	"	11	13
1859.....	"	11	5	"	10	10	1859-60..	"	12	9	"	11	6
1860.....	"	11	19	"	11	1	1860-61..	"	12	1	"	11	6
1861.....	"	12	14	"	11	6	1861-62..	"	12	17	"	12	0
1862.....	"	13	14	"	11	8	1862-63..	"	14	10	"	11	12
1863.....	"	12	19	"	11	11	1863-64..	"	14	14	"	13	1
1864.....	"	11	1	"	10	4	1864-65..	"	11	1	"	10	23
1865.....	"	10	14	"	10	11	1865-66..	"	13	9	"	11	19
1866.....	"	10	16	"	9	23	1866-67..	"	12	22	"	12	00
1867.....	"	10	12	"	9	23	1867-68..	"	12	23	"	10	12

ABSTRACT FROM STEAMSHIP REGISTER—Summer Service, 1867.

Steamship.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Quebec.	Net Passage.	Left Quebec.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Net Passage.
			days hours.			days hours.
Moravian.....	April 18.....	May 2.....	12 8.45	May 11.....	May 22.....	10 4.45
Nestorian.....	" 25.....	" 7.....	11 8.45	" 18.....	" 29.....	10 13.30
Hibernian.....	May 2.....	" 16.....	10 20.20	" 25.....	June 5.....	10 21.00
Peruvian.....	" 9.....	" 19.....	9 3.10	June 1.....	" 11.....	9 8.30
Nova Scotian..	" 16.....	" 28.....	11 8.15	" 8.....	" 19.....	10 19.15
N. American..	" 23.....	June 2.....	9 21.00	" 15.....	"	"
Moravian.....	" 30.....	" 10.....	10 13.00	" 22.....	July 4.....	11 17.30
Austrian.....	June 6.....	" 18.....	11 4.45	" 29.....	" 9.....	9 10.45
Nestorian.....	" 13.....	" 25.....	10 16.00	July 6.....	" 16.....	9 1.00
Peruvian.....	" 20.....	July 1.....	10 7.00	" 13.....	" 24.....	11 16.00
Hibernian.....	" 27.....	" 9.....	10 4.00	" 20.....	" 30.....	9 17.05
Nova Scotian..	July 4.....	" 15.....	10 8.00	" 27.....	Aug. 5.....	10 1.30
Moravian.....	" 11.....	" 21.....	9 4.45	Aug. 3.....	" 14.....	10 0.40
Austrian.....	" 18.....	" 30.....	8 17.15	" 10.....	" 19.....	8 22.45
Nestorian.....	" 25.....	Aug. 4.....	9 5.00	" 17.....	" 26.....	9 6.00
Peruvian.....	Aug. 1.....	" 14.....	10 21.00	" 24.....	Sept. 2.....	9 8.00
Hibernian.....	" 8.....	" 20.....	9 12.30	" 31.....	" 10.....	9 20.30
Nova Scotian..	" 15.....	" 27.....	10 21.15	Sept. 7.....	" 16.....	9 11.55
Moravian.....	" 22.....	Sept. 3.....	10 5.45	" 14.....	" 24.....	9 9.25
Austrian.....	" 29.....	" 9.....	9 22.00	" 21.....	" 30.....	8 22.30
Nestorian.....	Sept. 5.....	" 15.....	9 13.00	" 28.....	Oct. 10.....	10 7.00
Peruvian.....	" 12.....	" 23.....	10 8.30	Oct. 5.....	" 16.....	9 13.30
Hibernian.....	" 19.....	Oct. 1.....	11 13.30	" 12.....	" 22.....	9 14.15
Nova Scotian..	" 26.....	" 9.....	12 11.35	" 19.....	" 30.....	9 18.00
Moravian.....	Oct. 3.....	" 14.....	10 12.30	" 26.....	Nov. 5.....	9 4.20
Austrian.....	" 10.....	" 21.....	10 2.00	Nov. 2.....	" 13.....	10 21.00
Belgian.....	" 17.....	" 31.....	12 7.30	" 9.....	" 20.....	10 13.15
Peruvian.....	" 24.....	Nov. 5.....	11 1.30	" 16.....	" 26.....	9 15.30
Hibernian.....	" 31.....	" 11.....	10 9.00	" 23.....	Dec. 5.....	10 18.00
Nova Scotian..	Nov. 7.....	" 18.....	10 7.40	" 30.....	" 11.....	11 5.50
		Average....	10 11.57		Average....	9 23.30

ABSTRACT FROM STEAMSHIP REGISTER—Winter Service, 1867-68.

Steamship.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Portland.	Net Passage.	Left Portland.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Net Passage.
			days hours.			days hours.
Moravian.....	Nov. 14.....	Nov. 24.....	9 7.40	Dec. 7.....	Dec. 17.....	0 14.00
Nestorian.....	" 21.....	Dec. 1.....	9 16.00	" 15.....	" 25.....	9 16.15
Belgian.....	" 28.....	" 11.....	12 23.10	" 21.....	Jan. 4.....	13 4.30
Austrian.....	Dec. 5.....	" 17.....	11 12.00	" 28.....	" 8.....	10 4.30
Hibernian.....	" 12.....	" 27.....	13 22.00	Jan. 5.....	" 15.....	10 4.00
Nova Scotian..	" 19.....	Jan. 3.....	14 1.50	" 11.....	" 24.....	11 14.40
Moravian.....	" 26.....	" 8.....	12 6.00	" 18.....	" 29.....	10 23.00
Nestorian.....	Jan. 2.....	" 15.....	12 8.00	" 25.....	Feb. 4.....	9 10.30
Belgian.....	" 9.....	" 24.....	13 13.35	Feb. 2.....	" 13.....	10 20.00
Austrian.....	" 16.....	" 29.....	11 5.00	" 9.....	" 20.....	10 2.00
Hibernian.....	" 23.....	Feb. 6.....	12 15.00	" 16.....	" 26.....	10 9.30
Nestorian.....	" 30.....	" 16.....	16 4.50	" 23.....	March 5.....	10 15.50
Peruvian.....	Feb. 6.....	" 18.....	11 4.20	March 1.....	" 12.....	10 8.00
Nestorian.....	" 13.....	" 27.....	13 16.00	" 9.....	" 18.....	9 10.00
Belgian.....	" 20.....	M'ch 11.....	18 11.25	" 15.....	" 27.....	11 22.30
Austrian.....	" 27.....	" 11.....	12 8.00	" 22.....	April 1.....	10 6.00
Hibernian.....	March 5.....	" 20.....	14 9.30	" 29.....	" 8.....	11 3.30
Nova Scotian..	" 12.....	" 26.....	13 10.25	April 4.....	" 15.....	10 19.00
Peruvian.....	" 19.....	" 31.....	11 12.00	" 12.....	" 21.....	9 14.00
Nestorian.....	" 26.....	April 8.....	12 5.30	" 18.....	" 28.....	9 18.30
Belgian.....	April 2.....	" 18.....	15 13.05	" 25.....	May 7.....	12 0.35
Austrian.....	" 9.....	" 22.....	12 16.00	May 2.....	" 12.....	9 17.00
		Average....	12 23.35		Average....	10 12'36

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Builders of Steam Engines for Steamboats, Propellers, Saw and Grist Mills, Cheese Factories, Tanneries, Distilleries, Gold and other mining purposes. Builders of Iron Steamers, Propellers and Barges.

Builders of every description of Boilers. Boilers always on hand for heating public or private buildings with steam or hot water. Manufacturers of Patent Shingle Lath Edging Machines, and every description of Sawing Machinery, Steam Pumps, Hand Pumps, and Steam Winches.

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Castings and Forgings of all kinds.

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Specimen Books sent on receipt of one dollar for postage.

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Magazines; in Engravings, Lithographs and
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Successors to CORSE & MAY, Importers
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The wholesale trade supplied at the lowest
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SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, One Million Sterling. Invested in
Canada, \$500,000.

Canada Head Office, Montreal.

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Jackson Rae, Esq., Banker; Hon. Charles
Wilson, M.L.C.; William Saché, Esq., Banker.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

Secretary.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF LONDON, Established

in 1782.

This Company having invested, in conformity
with the Provincial Act, One Hundred Thousand
Dollars, for the special security of Policyholders in
Canada, is prepared to accept Risks at the lowest
current rates.

GILLESPIE, MOFFAT & CO.,

Agents for Canada.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Manager.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON

AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Capital Surplus and reserved Funds, \$17,005,026.

Directors in Canada:—T. B. Anderson, Esq.,
Chairman; The Hon. Henry Starnes, Deputy
Chairman; E. H. King, Esq.; Henry Chapman,
Esq.; Thomas Cramp, Esq.; G. F. C. Smith,
Chief Agent for the Dominion; F. A. Ball,
Hamilton, C. W., and James Spier, Montreal,
Inspectors.

FEATURES.

Liberal Management, Prompt Payments, Rates
moderate, and Personal Responsibility of Share-
holders.

Agencies established throughout the Dominion.

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion,

Montreal.

PATENT OFFICES.

CHARLES LEGGE & CO.,

Patent Offices, 48 Great St. James Street,
Montreal. Canadian and Foreign Patents ob-
tained for Inventions; Trade Marks and Designs
registered. Full information given on applica-
tion.

COAL OIL, &c.

H. J. LAWTON,

Importer of Coal Oil, Lamps and Trim-
mings, Lanterns, Chandeliers, Chimnies, and
General Glass Ware. 42 St. Sulpice Street,
Montreal.

IMPORTERS OF LEATHER.

E. PERRY & CO.,

Importers of French Calfskins, English
Leather, Sheepskins, Elastic Webbs, Shoe Find-
ings, &c., &c. 371 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS

AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
Montreal, Province of Quebec.

Agents for PINET, CASTILLON & Co., Cognac.

A. HOUTMAN & Co., Delishaven.

T. G. SANDEMAN, Oporto.

MACKENZIE & Co., Cadiz.

JULES MUMM & Co., Rheims.

P. A. MUMM, Cologne.

DUNVILLE & Co., Belfast.

THOM & SONS' Scotch Whiskey,

Greenock.

GUINNESS's Dublin Stout, bottled by

Machen.

McEWAN's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales.

ALFRED DE LUZE & SONS, Bordeaux.

DAVID ROBERTSON,

Wholesale Grocer, 36 St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

JNO. SHINNICK,

Commission Merchant and Dealer in Coals,
Oils, &c., 17½ Lemoine Street, Montreal.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

References:—Hon. John Rose, M.P.; Messrs.

Jacques Tracey & Co.; A. W. Hood, Esq.;

Messrs. Ferrier & Co.; Messrs. John Mathewson

& Son.

HARDWARE, &c.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

Importers in Heavy Hardware, &c.,
have always on hand for sale, Boiler Tubes, Gas
Tubes, Horse Nails, Paint and Putty, Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay, Flue Covers, Drain Pipes, Roman
Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement,
Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Ornamental Chim-
ney Tops, &c., 100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sofa, Chair and Bed
Springs, 100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

FERRIER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Heavy and Shelf
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Tin, Zinc, Canada Plates,
Cut Nails, &c.

Agents for Burrell's Axes, LaTortue Rope
Walk, Windsor Powder Mills, and Johns' Patent
Safety Fuse.

Warehouse and Offices:—No. 24, 26 and 28
St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

Importers, Wholesale Grocers, Wine and
Spirit Merchants, Corner St. Peter and St.
Sacrament Streets, Montreal.

WM. KINLOCH, W. LINDSAY, D. L. LOCKERB

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE

Successors to E. MAITLAND, TYLEE & Co.,
Wholesale Wine, General and Commission Mer-
chants, Hospital Street, Montreal.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.; and Manufacturers
of choice Fruit Syrups, Tom Gins, Ginger Wines,
Bitters, &c., for which the Paris Exposition of
1867 awarded a Bronze Medal. 389, 391, 394 and
396 St. Paul Street, (nearly opposite the Custom
House,) Montreal.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

General Merchants, and Tea Importers,
Exchange Court, Montreal.

W. W. STUART,

Produce and Commission Merchant,
for the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Pro-
visions and Produce generally. Office—33 St.
Nicholas Street, Montreal.

SUGAR REFINERS.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,

Sugar Refiners, Montreal.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

Brewers and Sugar Refiners, have for sale—
Refined Sugars, Syrups,—Standard, Golden and
Amber; India Pale Ale, Mild Ale, Porter in
wood and bottle.

Families regularly supplied at their residences
with Ales and Porter. Office: 117 St. Francois
Xavier Street, opposite the Post Office.

ENGRAVING.

J. H. WALKER,

Designer and Engraver on Wood, Place
d'Armes. Chambers—Place d'Armes, Montreal.

PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, &c.—TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HALLEY'S ONTARIO PRINTERS' EMPORIUM,

83, 85, AND 87 BAY STREET, CORNER KING, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

AGENT for sale of Scotch Type; Manufacturer of and dealer in Printing Presses of every
description. Scotch and American Type always in Stock. Printing Paper, Printing Inks, Cards
and every Printer's requisite. Cheapest House and best goods on the continent.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

INSURANCE.

The following are the Insurance Companies which have received licenses to transact the business of insurance in the Dominion, viz:—

Name of the Company.	General Agent or Manager, and his Address.	Deposit.	Business.
I.—CANADIAN COMPANIES.			
The British America Assurance Co.....	T. W. Birchall, Toronto.....	\$16,666 Cash.....	Fire & Inl'd Marine.
The Canada Life Assurance Co.....	A. G. Ramsay, Hamilton.....	\$17,000 "	Life.
The Western Assurance Co.....	Bernard Haldan, Toronto.....	\$17,000 "	Fire & M'n'd
The Provincial Insurance Co.....	J. S. Crocker, Toronto.....	\$16,666 "	Fire & Inl'd Marine.
The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association.....	D. C. Macdonald, London, Ont	\$12,000 "	Fire.
II.—BRITISH COMPANIES.			
The North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.....	Macdougall & Davidson, Mnt'l	{ \$ 50,000 "	Fire & Life.
		{ \$100,253 Canada 5's.....	
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.....	G. T. C. Smith, Montreal.....	{ \$50,000 Cash.....	Fire & Life
		{ \$62,293 Canada 5's.....	
		{ \$38 400 Canada 6's.....	Fire & Life.
		{ \$96,982 Cash.....	
		{ \$53,533 Canada 5's.....	Life.
		{ \$50,000 Cash.....	
		{ \$54,993 British 3 p. cts	Fire.
		{ \$48,667 Canada 5's.....	
		{ \$1,400 Canada 6's.....	Fire.
		{ \$37,196 Cash.....	
		{ \$12 166 Canada 5's.....	Fire.
		{ \$2,000 Canada 6's.....	
		{ \$1,333 Cash.....	Fire.
		{ \$48,666 Canada 5's.....	
		{ \$50,171 Cash.....	Fire.
		{ \$50,126 Canada 5's.....	
		{ \$50,171 Cash.....	Fire & Life.
		{ \$50,613 Canada 5's.....	
		{ \$150,000 Cash.....	Life.
		{ \$150,000 "	
		{ \$50,000 Cash.....	Fire & Life.
		{ \$51,100 Canada 5's.....	
		\$150,515.....	Life.
		\$150,000 British 3 p. cts.	
		{ \$50,171 Cash.....	Fire & Life.
		{ \$50,446 "	
		\$50,171 Cash.....	Life.
		\$100,343.....	
III.—AMERICAN COMPANIES.			
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven, Conn.....	J. T. & W. Pennock, Ottawa.	\$70,000 U. S. 5-20's.....	Fire.
The Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.....	Robt. Wood, Montreal.....	{ \$1,490 Cash.....	Fire.
		{ \$48,510 Bank stock.....	
The Hartford Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.....	Robt. Wood, Montreal.....	\$130,000 U. S. 5-20's.....	Fire.
The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn...	A. R. Bethune, Montreal.....	\$70,000 " "	Life.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.....	Robt. Wood, Montreal.....	\$140,000 " "	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.....	T. E. Foster.....	\$140,000 " "	Life & Accident.
The Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.....	S. Pedlar & Co., Montreal	\$140,000 " "	
The New York Life Insurance Co.....	Walter Burke, Montreal.....	\$75,000 " "	Life.
The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Albany, N. Y.....	H. C. Allen, Brantford.....	\$50,000 U. S. 10-40's.....	Life.
The Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York.....	W. O. Buchanan, Montreal...	\$75,000 U. S. 5-20's.....	Life.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine.....	E. R. Corwin, St. John's, N.B.	\$50,000 U. S. 6's of 81.....	Life.

The following are extracts from the Act respecting Insurance Companies, 31 Vic., cap. 48, (1868):—
 Sec. 2.—Except Companies transacting in Canada Ocean Marine Insurance business exclusively, it shall not be lawful for any Insurance Company to issue any policy of insurance, or take any risk, or receive any premium or transact any business of insurance in Canada, or to prosecute or maintain any suit, action or proceeding either at law or in equity, or to file any claim in insolvency, without

INSURANCE—Continued.

first obtaining a license from the Minister of Finance to carry on business in Canada; but the premiums to become due on policies actually issued previous to this date, may continue to be received, and the losses arising thereon may be paid as if this Act had not been passed.

Extract from Sec. 4.—The deposit to be so made as aforesaid, shall be as follows, to wit: by every Life, Fire, Inland Marine, Guarantee or Accident Insurance Company, a sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars, and such sum shall be deposited before the license is issued. (For Canadian Companies there is a separate provision.)

Extract from Sec. 13.—Any person who shall deliver any policy of insurance or collect any premium, or transact any business of insurance on behalf of any such Company as aforesaid, without such license as aforesaid, or if such license has been withdrawn, without the renewal thereof, * * * shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each such contravention of the Act (or, in default,) imprisonment in any gaol or prison in the jurisdiction where he is convicted for the space of three months.

Extract from Sec. 22.—As regards British and other Foreign Insurance Companies actually doing business in Canada at the time of the passing of this Act, which cannot by the terms of their constitutions or charters, or by law, invest in Canadian securities, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to receive the amount of the deposit required of them under this Act, in British or Foreign Government securities, including Stock of any one or more of the United States, at their then market value, but with power to him to require from time to time, if such market value should decline, additional security equivalent to their diminution in value;—and the portion of the premiums received by any such Company required to be deposited under this Act, may be invested by the Company in any such British or Foreign Stock as aforesaid, and such Stock may be deposited with the Receiver General subject to the provision above made as to value, and diminution in value;—but all such Stock shall be replaced by cash or investment to the amount aforesaid within three years from the issue of the license to the Company, otherwise such license shall be void.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, Oct. 20th, 1868.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 14th May, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring PASSPORTS, must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State.



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,

OTTAWA, 23rd October, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all communications relating to Indian Affairs and Lands, or to the Affairs of Ordnance Lands belonging to Canada, are in future to be addressed to "The Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada, Ottawa."

ETIENNE PARENT,

Under Secretary of State for Canada.

TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.



COASTING REGULATIONS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 28th day of July, 1868

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled : "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Coasting Trade of the Dominion, be and the same are hereby adopted and established.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

COASTING REGULATIONS.

1. Vessels and Boats employed solely in the transport of Goods or Passengers from one Port or place to another Port or place within the limits of the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed to be engaged in the Coasting Trade, and shall be subject to the Regulations governing the same.

2. None but British registered Vessels and Boats, wholly owned by British subjects, can lawfully be engaged in the Coasting Trade of the Dominion of Canada, and the names of such Vessels or Boats and the names of their Ports of Registry, shall be distinctly painted on the stern of the said Vessels or Boats.

3. Such Vessels and Boats, may, without being subject to entry, or clearance, as required by law, for Vessels trading between Ports in the Dominion of Canada, as well as with Foreign Ports, carry goods the produce of Canada, or goods duty free, or goods duty paid or passengers from any Ports or places in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to any other Ports or places in the said Provinces, or from any Ports or places in the Province of New Brunswick, to any Ports or places in the said Province, or from any Ports or places in the Province of Nova Scotia, to any Ports or places in the said Province, provided always that the owners or masters of such Vessels or Boats, shall take out a license for the season for that purpose from a Collector of Customs in Canada, and that the owners or masters in taking out the said license shall enter into Bonds of \$500, conditioned that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade, and provided also that the Master of every such Vessel or Boat shall keep or cause to be kept, a Cargo Book in the form prescribed by the Customs Department, to be registered by the Collector of Customs who granted the license, in which Book shall be entered at the Port of lading, an account of all goods taken on board of such Vessel or Boat, stating the description of the packages, the quantities, the descriptions and values of the goods therein, as also of the goods stowed loose, and the names of the respective Shippers and Consignees, as far as any of such particulars shall be known to him : and at the Port of discharge shall be entered in the said Cargo Book, the respective days upon which any such goods shall be delivered out of such Vessel and also the respective times of departure from the Port of lading and of arrival at the Port of unloading.

4. The Master of any such Vessel or Boat shall produce his license and Cargo Book to any Officer of Customs, whenever the same shall be demanded, and answer all questions put to him, and such Officer of Customs shall be at liberty to note any remark on the Cargo Book which he may deem proper ; and if the Cargo Book shall not be kept in the manner hereby required, and the particulars of all Cargo laden and unladen, duly noted therein, the goods and vessel shall be forfeited, and the Master shall incur the penalty of \$100.

5. Before any coasting Vessel or Boat shall depart from any Port of lading in any one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for any other Port in the said Dominion, not in the said Province of departure, an account or report with a duplicate thereof, in the form or to the effect following, and signed by the Master, shall be delivered to the Collector, who shall retain the duplicate and return the original account or report dated and signed by him : and such account or report shall be the clearance of the Vessel or Boat for the voyage and the transire or pass for the goods expressed therein, except for goods under Bond or goods liable to Excise or Internal Revenue duty, which shall require the entries and warrants for landing to be signed by the proper Officers as required by law, and if any such account or report be false, the master who signed it shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

Advertisements.

COASTING REGULATIONS—Continued.

REPORT and Transire Coastwise for a Registered Vessel or Boat proceeding from one Province to another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of Name of Vessel. Master's Name. Port of Registry.	Register Tons. Whither bound.
Foreign Goods.	
Warehoused Goods removed under Bond.	
Goods liable to duty of Excise.	
Do. removed under Bond.	
Sundry other Goods, Produce of Canada, &c.	
(Signed)	Master,
Cleared the day of 186	
(Signed)	Collector of Customs for the Port of

6. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting Vessel or Boat at the Port of discharge, which requires a *transire* as above described, and before any goods shall be unladen, the transire with the name of the place or wharf where the lading is to be discharged, noted thereon, shall be delivered to the Collector, who shall note thereon the date of the delivery: and if any of the goods on board such Coasting Vessel or Boat shall be subject to any Customs duty, the same shall not be unladen until due entry has been made at the Custom House and a warrant granted for the landing thereof: and if any of the goods on board such Vessel or Boat be subject to any duty of Excise or Internal Revenue, the same shall not be unladen without the authority or permission of the proper Officer of Excise; but no entry shall be required at the Custom House for any goods brought coastwise, the produce of Canada, or goods on which the duties whether of Customs or Excise have already been paid or which are duty free.

7. Vessels and Boats employed in the coasting trade and that shall not have taken out a license for carrying goods, and obtained a Cargo Book as above provided, shall report inwards and outwards at the nearest port to their place of arrival or destination, and require clearances whenever they depart from any port or place within the Dominion of Canada, and in default of their so reporting the Vessel or Cargo, the Master shall in such cases be subject to the penalty of \$100 for departing and arriving without due entry inwards or outwards as the case may be: Provided that when a Vessel shall sail from any place where there is no Custom House, or Officer of Customs, it shall be sufficient for the carrying out of this regulation that the owner or Master of such Vessel, do, as soon afterwards as possible, forward to the nearest Custom House a similar report in duplicate, or lodge the same at the first Port at which he shall touch where there is a Custom House Officer.

8. Goods under a removal Bond from one Canadian Port to another Canadian Port, may be carried in any British registered Vessel or Boat, trading coastwise with a proper license and Cargo Book upon such goods being properly entered in the Cargo Book and in the account or transire, in duplicate, the Collector at the Port from which such goods are removed, being required to forward by mail to the Collector of the Port for which the goods are destined, all the particulars and description of the goods so forwarded, and the packages shall be properly marked in red as now provided, but no goods under Bond shall be carried in any Coasting Vessel or Boat until the Master has delivered an account in duplicate or transire to the Collector of Customs at the Port of lading.

9. No Coasting Vessel to touch at any Foreign Port unless forced by unavoidable circumstances, and the Master of any Coasting Vessel or Boat which has touched at any foreign Port, shall declare the same in writing under his own hand, to the Collector or other proper Officer of Customs at the Port, or place in Canada where his Vessel or Boat afterwards first arrives, under a penalty of \$100.

10. If any goods are unshipped from any Vessel or Boat arriving coastwise, or unshipped or water borne to be shipped to be carried coastwise on Sundays or Holidays, or unless in the presence or with the authority of the proper Officer of Customs, or unless at such times and places as shall be appointed and approved by him for that purpose; the same shall be forfeited, and the Master of the Vessel or Boat shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

11. Officers of Customs may board any Coasting Vessel or Boat in any Port or place, and at any period of the voyage search her, and examine all the goods on board, and demand all the documents which ought to be on board; and the Collector may require such documents to be brought to him for inspection.

12. No Fishing Boat or Boat used in Ferrying under 15 tons burthen, shall, except by special license or permission, carry any goods from a foreign country, which are liable to duty, under pain of seizure, unless the same (in the case of Ferry Boats,) be for the sole use of some passenger then on board.

13. No goods can be carried in any Coasting Vessel or Boat, except such as are laden to be so carried at some Port or place in Canada, and no goods shall be taken into or put out of any Coasting Vessel or Boat while on her voyage by River, Lake or Sea.

14. The transire coastwise required by these regulations, may, in the case of any Steam Vessel carrying a Purser, be signed by such Purser with the like effect in all respects, and subject to the like penalty on the Purser, and the like forfeiture of the goods, in case of any untrue statement in the transire, as if the transire was signed by the Master; and the word *Master* for the purposes of these regulations shall be construed as including the Purser of any Steam Vessel; but nothing herein contained shall preclude the Collector or proper Officer of Customs from calling upon the Master of any Steam Vessel to answer all such questions concerning the vessel, passengers, cargo, and crew, as might be lawfully demanded of him if the report had been made by him, or to exempt the Master from the penalties imposed by these regulations for failure to answer any such question, or for answering untruly, or to prevent the Master from making such report, if he shall see fit so to do.

15. The Coasting Regulations of the late Province of Canada dated the 12th April, 1861, and all regulations heretofore existing in the Province of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia in reference to Coasting in any of the said Provinces are hereby repealed.

(Signed,)

S. L. TILLEY,
Minister of Customs.



POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

CANADA.

- 1.—The following Post Office Savings Banks are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.
- 2.—The direct security of the Dominion is given by the statute for all deposits made.
- 3.—Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.
- 4.—A depositor in any one of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices in the list, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw his money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him.
- 5.—Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.
- 6.—Every depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office in Ottawa, and, in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, a *direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in* is sent to the depositor.
- 7.—When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.
- 8.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits in the ordinary Pass Book deposit account, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

- 9.—Any depositor who has \$100 at his credit in his Pass Book, or ordinary account, may request the Postmaster General to transfer that sum to a special account, and will then receive from the Postmaster General a certificate of special deposit for each \$100 so transferred. These certificates bear 5 per cent. interest, and are redeemable on such previous notice as may be thereon expressed. When repayment is required, the \$100 will be repaid to the depositor at any Savings Bank Post Office which he may name.
- 10.—Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.
- 11.—No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.
- 12.—The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

Post Office.	County and Province.	Post Office.	County and Province.
Acton Vale.....	Bagot, Q.	Bradford	Simcoe, O.
Albion	Peel, O.	Brampton	Peel, O.
Alexandria.....	Glengary, O.	Brantford	Brant, O.
Almonte	Lanark, O.	Brighton	Northumberland, O.
Amherstburg.....	Essex, O.	Brockville	Leeds, O.
Arkona	Lambton, O.	Brooklin	Ontario, O.
Arnprior	Renfrew, O.	Buckingham	Ottawa, Q.
Arthur	Wellington, O.	Campbellford	Northumberland, O.
Aurora	York, O.	Carleton Place.....	Lanark, O.
Alymer, East.....	Ottawa, Q.	Cayuga	Haldimand, O.
Aylmer, West.....	Elgin, O.	Chambly Canton.....	Chambly, Q.
Ayr	Waterloo, O.	Chatham West.....	Kent, O.
Barrie	Simcoe, O.	Chelsea	Ottawa, Q.
Bayfield	Huron, O.	Chippewa.....	Welland, O.
Beamsville.....	Lincoln, O.	Clifton	Welland, O.
Beauharnois.....	Beauharnois, Q.	Clinton	Huron, O.
Beaverton	Ontario, O.	Coaticook.....	Stanstead, Q.
Belleville	Hastings, O.	Cobourg	Northumberland, O.
Berlin	Waterloo, O.	Colborne	Northumberland, O.
Berthier	Berthier, Q.	Collingwood	Simcoe, O.
Blairton	Peterboro', O.	Compton	Compton, Q.
Bond Head	Simcoe, O.	Cornwall	Stormont, O.
Bothwell	Kent, O.	Danville	Richmond, Q.
Bowmanville	Durham, O.	Dundas.....	Wentworth, O.

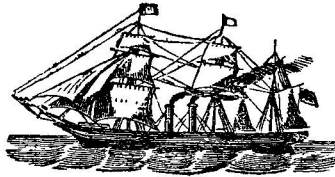
Advertisements.

Post Office.	County and Province.	Post Office.	County and Province.
Dunnville.....	Haldimand, O.	Ottawa.....	Carleton, O.
Durham.....	Grey, O.	Owen Sound.....	Grey, O.
Elora.....	Wellington, O.	Paisley.....	Bruce, O.
Erin.....	Wellington, O.	Pakenham.....	Lanark, O.
Exeter.....	Huron, O.	Paris.....	Brant, O.
Fergus.....	Wellington, O.	Pembroke.....	Renfrew, O.
Fingal.....	Elgin, O.	Penetanguishene.....	Simcoe, O.
Frelighsburg.....	Missisquoi, Q.	Perth.....	Lanark, O.
Galt.....	Waterloo, O.	Peterboro'.....	Peterboro', O.
Gananoque.....	Leeds, O.	Petrollea.....	Lambton, O.
Georgetown.....	Halton, O.	Pictou.....	Prince Edward, O.
Goderich.....	Huron, O.	Point St. Charles.....	Jacques Cartier, Q.
Granby.....	Shefford, Q.	Portage du Fort.....	Pontiac, Q.
Grimsby.....	Lincoln, O.	Port Burwell.....	Elgin, O.
Guelph.....	Wellington, O.	Port Colborne.....	Welland, O.
Hamilton.....	Wentworth, O.	Port Dalhousie.....	Lincoln, O.
Hastings.....	Peterboro', O.	Port Dover.....	Norfolk, O.
Hawkesbury.....	Prescott, O.	Port Hope.....	Durham, O.
Hespeler.....	Waterloo, O.	Port Robinson.....	Welland, O.
Hull.....	Ottawa, Q.	Port Rowan.....	Norfolk, O.
Huntingdon.....	Huntingdon, Q.	Port Stanley.....	Elgin, O.
Ingersoll.....	Oxford, O.	Prescott.....	Grenville, O.
Inverness.....	Megantic, Q.	Preston.....	Waterloo, O.
Iroquois.....	Dundas, O.	Quebec.....	Quebec, Q.
Joliette.....	Joliette, Q.	Renfrew.....	Renfrew, O.
Keene.....	Peterboro', O.	Richmond East.....	Richmond, Q.
Kemptville.....	Grenville, O.	Richmond Hill.....	York, O.
Kincardine.....	Bruce, O.	Rimouski.....	Rimouski, Q.
Kingston.....	Frontenac, O.	Riviere du Loup (en bas).....	Temiscouata, Q.
Kingsville.....	Essex, O.	St. Andrews, East.....	Argenteuil, Q.
Knowlton.....	Brome, Q.	St. Catharines, West.....	Lincoln, O.
Lachine.....	Jacques Cartier, Q.	St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Lachute.....	Argenteuil, Q.	St. Johns, East.....	St. Johns, Q.
Lanark.....	Lanark, O.	St. Marys Blanshard.....	Perth, O.
Laprairie.....	Laprairie, Q.	St. Paul's Bay.....	Charlevoix, Q.
L'Assomption.....	L'Assomption, Q.	St. Thomas, West.....	Elgin, O.
Leeds.....	Megantic, Q.	Sandwich.....	Essex, O.
Lennoxville.....	Sherbrooke, Q.	Sarnia.....	Lambton, O.
Levis.....	Levis, Q.	Saugeen.....	Bruce, O.
Lindsay.....	Victoria, O.	Seaforth.....	Huron, O.
Listowel.....	Perth, O.	Seneca.....	Haldimand, O.
London.....	Middlesex, O.	Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke, Q.
L'Orignal.....	Prescott, O.	Simcoe.....	Norfolk, O.
Lucan.....	Huron, O.	Smith's Falls.....	Lanark, O.
Lucknow.....	Bruce, O.	Sorel.....	Richelieu, Q.
Lyn.....	Leeds, O.	South Quebec.....	Levis, Q.
Madoc.....	Hastings, O.	Stanstead.....	Stanstead, Q.
Markham.....	York, O.	Stayner.....	Simcoe, O.
Meaford.....	Grey, O.	Stirling.....	Hastings, O.
Melbourne.....	Richmond, Q.	Stouffville.....	York, O.
Merrickville.....	Grenville, O.	Stratford.....	Perth, O.
Mill Brook.....	Durham, O.	Strathroy.....	Middlesex, O.
Milton, West.....	Halton, O.	Streetsville.....	Peel, O.
Montmagny.....	Montmagny, Q.	Thornhill.....	York, O.
Montreal.....	Hotchelaga, Q.	Thorold.....	Welland, O.
Morpeth.....	Kent, O.	Three Rivers.....	St. Maurice, Q.
Morrisburg.....	Dundas, O.	Thurso.....	Ottawa, Q.
Mount Brydges.....	Middlesex, O.	Tilsonburg.....	Oxford, O.
Mount Forrest.....	Grey, O.	Toronto.....	York, O.
Murray Bay.....	Charlevoix, Q.	Trenton.....	Hastings, O.
Napanee.....	Lenox, O.	Uxbridge.....	Ontario, O.
Newburg.....	Addington, O.	Vankleek Hill.....	Prescott, O.
Newbury.....	Middlesex, O.	Vienna.....	Elgin, O.
Newcastle.....	Durham, O.	Walkerton.....	Bruce, O.
New Edinburgh.....	Carleton, O.	Wallaceburg.....	Kent, O.
New Hamburg.....	Waterloo, O.	Wardville.....	Middlesex, O.
Newmarket.....	York, O.	Waterford.....	Norfolk, O.
Niagara.....	Lincoln, O.	Waterloo, East.....	Shefford, Q.
Norwich.....	Oxford, O.	Waterloo, West.....	Waterloo, O.
Norwood.....	Peterboro', O.	Welland.....	Welland, O.
Oakville.....	Halton, O.	Wellington Square.....	Halton, O.
Odessa.....	Addington, O.	Weston.....	York, O.
Oil Springs.....	Lambton, O.	Whitby.....	Ontario, O.
Omenee.....	Victoria, O.	Windor.....	Essex, O.
Onslow.....	Pontiac, Q.	Woodstock.....	Oxford, O.
Orangeville.....	Wellington, O.	Wroxeter.....	Huron, O.
Orillia.....	Simcoe, O.	Wyoming.....	Lambton, O.
Oshawa.....	Ontario, O.		

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the Canadian and American Mails.

The Lines of this Company are composed of the undernoted full powered, double Engined, Clyde built Steamships:—

SCANDINAVIAN.....Building.....3,500 Tns	NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. AIRD.....2,300 Tns
EUROPEAN.....Building.....3,500 "	N. AMERICAN.. " BARCLAY.....1,784 "
PRUSSIAN.....Building.....3,000 "	BELGIAN..... " RICHARDSON, 2,400 "
AUSTRIAN....Capt. WYLIE.....2,700 "	DAMASCUS..... " TROCKS.....1,600 "
GERMANY..... " GRAHAM.....3,250 "	OTTAWA " ARCHER.....1,831 "
NESTORIAN..Lt. DUTTON, R.N.R..2,700 "	ST. DAVID..... " WATT.....1,650 "
PERUVIAN....Capt. BALLANTINE..2,600 "	ST. GEORGE..... " JONES.....1,468 "
MORAVIAN.... " BROWN.....2,650 "	ST. ANDREW.... " SCOTT.....1,432 "
HIBERNIAN..Lt. SMITH, R.N.R..2,434 "	ST. PATRICK.... " RITCHIE....1,207 "

The Steamers of the Liverpool Lines sail semi-weekly between Liverpool and Quebec throughout the season of Summer Navigation; and from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Portland every Saturday during the season of Winter Navigation—the Vessels of the Mail Line calling at Merville to receive and land Passengers and Mails to and from Ireland and Scotland.

RATES OF SEA PASSAGE.

FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

Cabin, \$70.00 and \$80.00, according to accommodation. Steerage, \$25.00. Children under 12 years of age, \$6.00 per year in After Cabin, and \$5.00 per year in Forward Berths; under 1 year Free. In Steerage, over 1 year and under 12, \$2.00 per year; under 1 year Free. Servants in Cabin, \$50.00. Steerage Passengers require to provide their own Beds and Bedding, and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO GLASGOW.

Cabin, \$60.00; Intermediate, \$40.00; Steerage, \$24.00. Children under 12 years of age, \$5.00 per year in Cabin; \$3.00 per year in Intermediate; and \$2 per year in Steerage. Under 1 year, Free.

Intermediate Passengers by this line are furnished by the Company with Beds, Bedding, and all other requisites.

For the Accommodation of Passengers, the Undersigned will grant DRAFTS ON DEMAND on the Liverpool, Glasgow or London Agents of the Company.

AGENTS.

Liverpool.....Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS & Co., Alexandra Buildings, James Street.
 Glasgow.....Messrs. JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street.
 Londonderry...Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS & Co., 85 Foyle Street.
 London.....Messrs. MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, Grace Church Street.
 Quebec, ALLANS, RAE & Co.; in Toronto, H. BOURLIER; in Hamilton, GEO. A. YOUNG;
 in London, P. H. CARTER or J. W. LESTER; in Galt, A. MACGREGOR; in Perth, W. J. MORRIS;
 in Ottawa, HEUBACH & COWARD; in Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope,
 Peterborough, Bowmanville or Whitby, the Agents of the Canadian Express Company; in Portland,
 J. L. FARMER; in Boston, LAWRENCE & RYAN; in Detroit, E. REIDY.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents,

Corner Youville and Common Streets, Montreal.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,000,000 STG.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER - - 800,000 "

ACCUMULATED FUNDS INVESTED, 1,500,000 "

Large Bonuses, equal to 2 per cent. per annum.

LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

AND

SECURITY TO ASSURED.

ALL FEES PAID BY THE COMPANY.

Annual and Half-yearly Premiums for an Assurance of £100 Cy., Whole Term of Life.

Age.	Without Participat'n.		With Participation.		Age.	Without Participat'n.		With Participation.	
	Hf-yearly Premium.	Yearly Premium.	Hf-yearly Premium.	Yearly Premium.		Hf-yearly Premium.	Yearly Premium.	Hf-yearly Premium.	Yearly Premium.
15	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	38	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
16	3 02	5 93	3 62	7 10	39	5 54	10 85	6 19	12 14
17	3 10	6 10	3 67	7 20	40	5 69	11 15	6 37	12 47
18	3 19	6 25	3 75	7 37	41	5 92	11 60	6 54	12 82
19	3 27	6 40	3 84	7 54	42	6 10	11 95	6 74	13 19
20	3 35	6 57	3 92	7 70	43	6 29	12 34	6 94	13 59
21	3 42	6 74	4 00	7 87	44	6 50	12 74	7 15	14 00
22	3 50	6 90	4 10	8 05	45	6 70	13 14	7 39	14 44
23	3 60	7 09	4 20	8 24	46	6 93	13 59	7 62	14 90
24	3 69	7 25	4 30	8 44	47	7 17	14 04	7 87	15 39
25	3 79	7 45	4 40	8 63	48	7 44	14 54	8 14	15 90
26	3 89	7 64	4 50	8 84	49	7 70	15 05	8 42	16 45
27	4 00	7 84	4 62	9 05	50	7 99	15 60	8 72	17 04
28	4 10	8 04	4 73	9 27	51	8 35	16 32	9 04	17 65
29	4 20	8 25	4 84	9 50	52	8 74	17 05	9 47	18 49
30	4 32	8 47	4 95	9 72	53	9 12	17 80	9 90	19 34
31	4 47	8 79	5 07	9 95	54	9 52	18 57	10 37	20 20
32	4 59	9 00	5 20	10 20	55	9 93	19 37	10 84	21 10
33	4 70	9 24	5 32	10 44	56	10 37	20 22	11 34	22 07
34	4 84	9 49	5 45	10 69	57	10 84	21 12	11 87	23 09
35	4 95	9 73	5 59	10 95	58	11 32	22 05	12 42	24 17
36	5 10	10 00	5 74	11 24	59	11 84	23 05	13 00	25 29
37	5 24	10 27	5 89	11 52	60	12 39	24 10	13 62	26 47
	5 39	10 55	6 04	11 82		12 95	25 20	14 27	27 72

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 next birthday may, by the yearly payment of \$8.79 secure £100 currency to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at his death, whenever such death shall happen.

W. E. SCOTT, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Examiner.

H. L. ROUTH,
Agent.

MONTREAL, 24th October,

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5 GEORGE STREET.

CANADA—HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, STANDARD COMPANY'S BUILDINGS, 47 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Board of Directors.

Benjamin H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."	Andrew Robertson, Esq., Advocate.	Honoré Côté, Esq., Cashier, La Banque Jacques Cartier.	George Stephen, Esq., Mer- chant.
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Medical Adviser.
George W. Campbell, M.D.

Manager.
William Miller Ramsay.

Inspector of Agencies.
Richard Bull.

Agents in the Principal Towns of Canada.

Agencies throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland; also, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland; in the East and West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, including Tasmania and New Zealand, and in Vancouver's Island.

THE STANDARD is one of the oldest and most extensive Institutions existing in Great Britain for the Assurance of Lives. It was established in Edinburgh in 1825, and its progress has been most successful. The Funds, invested chiefly in Mortgages on the security of Land, amount to FOUR MILLIONS STERLING (\$19,500,000), and its Income at this date (1886) exceeds £700,000, or over \$3,400,000 per annum.

The Rates of the Company, which have been calculated on data derived from the most authentic sources, will be found moderate; and, looking to the facilities and advantages afforded, they are undoubtedly more advantageous and less expensive than those of any other Office transacting the same class of business.

The General Regulations and Conditions of the Company's Policies have been framed with much care, with the view of making them available securities of the most perfect kind, and of allowing as much freedom to the Policyholder as may safely be granted.

Profits.—The Profits are distributed every five years; the next Division will take place in 1870.

As an Example of the success of the STANDARD COMPANY, it may be stated that a Policy opened in November, 1825, for £1,000 was increased in value in 1865, to £3,737 Sterling.

Those who do not wish to add the amount of the Bonus to the Sum Assured are permitted to take the value of the addition in a present sum or to apply its value to the reduction of the Annual Premium for five years.

Policies with Profits purchased at any time after payment of one year's Premium, and Policies without Profits for the whole term of life, after three years' Premiums have been paid.

No Policy of five years' duration shall be liable to any ground of challenge whatever, connected with the original documents on which the Assurance was granted, but the sum assured shall, subject to the payment of premiums, and extra premiums, if any, be payable in terms of the Policy, after proof of death to the satisfaction of the Directors.

Volunteers.—Persons assured are permitted, without payment of Extra Premium, to join Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps, and to perform any military duties required of them in peace or war, in defence of their country.

Loans advanced on Mortgage of Policies, to the extent of the office value.

Unconditional Assurance.—NO RESTRICTION AS TO RESIDENCE.—The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, being satisfied that it is unnecessary, in the case of Policies opened in the Dominion, to place a restriction on the residence of persons assured who are settled in life, and have no intention of proceeding to an unhealthy climate, are prepared to issue Policies without the usual Conditions as to residence in such cases.

Claims settled in Montreal or at any of the Agencies in the Dominion—giving to this Company all the advantages of a local office, with the benefits of an extended business and connection otherwise.

Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

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The editorial writing, contributed by a numerous staff, will be always Liberal-Conservative in tone, and have for object the purpose of promoting the best interests of the country.

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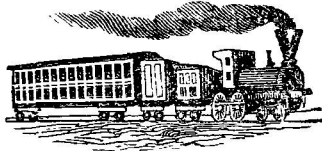
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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA,

AND

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THOMAS SWINYARD,

General Manager, Hamilton, Ontario.

JAMES CHARLTON,

General Agent, Hamilton, Ontario.

December 2nd, 1867.

