

1872.

COLONIZATION CIRCULAR.

ISSUED BY

HER MAJESTY'S
COLONIAL LAND



AND EMIGRATION
COMMISSIONERS.

No. 31.]

1872.

[PRICE 6*d.*

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE information contained in this Number of the Colonization Circular as been revised according to the latest Official Returns in the possession of the Commissioners.

8, Park Street, Westminster, May 1872.

S. WALCOTT.

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EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, OFFICERS, AND AGENTS. [1872.

Emigration Commission.

SIR T. W. CLINTON MURDOCH, K.C.G.M.

STEPHEN WALCOTT, Esq., C.M.G.

Assistant Secretary, RICHARD B. COOPER, Esq.

Government Emigration Officers in the United Kingdom.

Staff Com. Forster, R.N.	} Assistants,	LONDON (Office, 65, Fenchurch-street).
Capt. Westbrook, R.N.		
Lieut. Seance, I.N.		
Com. Standbridge, R.N.		
Admiral Kerr	} Assistants,	LIVERPOOL (Office, Stanley-buildings, Bath-street).
Com. Bouchier, R.N.		
Com. Geary, R.N.		
Com. St. Anbyn, R.N.		
Lieut. H. J. Edwards, I.N.		
Com. Hoblyn, R.N.		
Robert Ewart, Esq.		
Capt. Scott, R.N., PLYMOUTH.		
Capt. Mackenzie, R.N., GLASGOW and GREENOCK.		
Com. Gibbons, R.N., CORK, &c.		
Capt. Gough, R.N., LONDONDERRY.		

These officers act under the immediate directions of the Emigration Commissioners. The following is a summary of their duties:—

They procure, and give gratuitously, information as to the sailing of ships and means of accommodation for emigrants; and whenever applied to for that purpose, they see that all agreements between ship-owners, agents, or masters, and intending emigrants are duly performed. They also see that the provisions of the Passengers' Acts are strictly complied with; viz., that passenger-vessels are sea-worthy, that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c., and that they sail with proper punctuality.

They attend personally at their offices on every week day, and afford gratuitously all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to obtain redress where oppression or injury has been practised on them.

Government Immigration and Emigration Agents in the Colonies.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADA.	Quebec, Point Levi	- L. STAFFORD Esq.
	Montreal	- J. J. DALEY, Esq.
	Ottawa City, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station	- W. J. WILLS, Esq.
	Kingston	- R. M'PHERSON, Esq.
	Toronto	- JOHN A. DONALDSON, Esq.
	Hamilton	- R. H. RAB, Esq.
	North-West Territory	- J. A. N. PROVENCHE, Esq.
	Winnipeg	- GILBERT M'GICKEN, Esq.
	Manitouch	- W. WILKINSON, Esq.
	St. John	- R. SHIVES, Esq.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	St. Andrew's	} The Deputy Treasurers at these Ports act as Agents for the present.
	Bathurst	
	Dalhousie	
	Richibucto	
	Shediac	

NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax. — EDWIN CLAY, Esq.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No Agent; but B. W. Pearce, Esq., of Victoria, is managing the female immigration.
NEWFOUNDLAND.—ROBERT CARTER, Esq.

In the other North American Colonies there are no Government Agents.

	WEST INDIES.	
Jamaica	- A. H. ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Acting Agent General.	
Bahamas	- The Receiver General.	
British Guiana	- JAMES CROSBY, Esq.	
Trinidad	- HENRY MITCHELL, Esq., M.D. H. TROLOPE, Esq., Inspector of Immigrants.	
Tobago	-	
Antigua	- CHAS. MONROE ELDRIDGE, Esq.	

Nevie	- HENRY HARPUR, Esq.
St. Vincent	- J. H. BROWY, Esq.
Grenada	- GEORGE G. MUNRO, Esq.
St. Kitts	- Superintendent of Police.
St. Lucia	- M'LEOD, Esq.
Sierra Leone	- JOHN SHAW, Esq. JOHN ASHWOOD, Esq., Emigration Officer.
St. Helena	- CHARLES SWAIN, Esq.
Mauritius	- The Hon. H. N. D. BETTS.
Falkland Islands	- The Colonial Secretary.

NATAL.	
Natal	- HENRIQUE C. SHEPSTONE, Esq.
"	- THOMAS FOSTER, Pietermaritzburg, Secretary to the Immigration Board.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	
Sydney	- GEORGE F. WISE, Esq.
Brisbane, Queensland	- JOHN McDONNELL, Esq.
Rockhampton	- W. H. WISMAN, Esq.
Maryborough	- R. H. SHERIDAN, Esq., Asst. Im. Agt.
Port Denison	- WESTERN WOOD, Esq.
Melbourne	- LESLEY ALEX. MOODY, Esq.
Geelong	- The Collector of Customs.
Portland	- Do.
Port Fairy	- Do.
Port Albert	- Do.
Warrnambool	- Do.
Adelaide	- Vacant.
Perth	- J. FERGUSON, Esq., M.D.
Fremantle	- J. P. STONE, Esq.
Hobart Town	- B. TRAYERS SOLLEY, Esq.
Launceston	- GEORGE SMITH, Esq.
Auckland	-

The duty of these officers is to afford gratuitously to emigrants every assistance in their power by way of advice and information as to the districts where employment can be obtained most readily, and upon the most advantageous terms, and also as to the best modes of reaching such districts.

The following gentlemen act as Special Emigration Agents in this country for the several Colonial Governments from whom they hold appointments.

Dominion of Canada	Wm. Dixon, Esq., 11 Adam St. Adelphi, W.C.
	HENRY J. LABKIN, Esq., 13, Eden Quay, Dublin.
	CHARLES FOX, Esq., 11, Claremont Street, Belfast.
South Australia	FRAS. S. DUTTON, Esq., 37, Gt. George St., Westminster, S.W.
	The Right Honble. HUGH C. E. CHILDEES, M.P., No. 8, Victoria Chambers Victoria Street, Westminster.
Queensland	- 32, Charing Cross, W.C.
New Zealand	- Dr. FEATHERSTON, 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster.

EMIGRATION AGENTS IN INDIA, &c.

	Mauritius.—C. EALES, Esq.
	British Guiana.—HENRY A. FIRTH, Esq.
Calcutta	Jamaica. } W. M. ANDERSON Esq.
	Grenada. } THORNTON WARNER, Esq.
	Trinidad, } THORNTON WARNER, Esq.
Madras	St. Vincent. } Dr. CONRAN.
	Mauritius.—Dr. CONRAN.
Bombay	West India Colonies not having Special Agents.—Dr. CONRAN.
	Mauritius.—J. D. FREEMAN, Esq.
China	- British Guiana, Trinidad, and Honduras.—THEOPHILUS SAMPSON, Esq.
Hong Kong	- HENRY GREGG THOMSETT, R.N.

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COLONIAL OFFICERS who have undertaken to ANSWER, as far as in their power, REQUIRIES addressed to them, post paid, by persons in the United Kingdom, respecting their FRIENDS or RELATIVES in the COLONIES.

NORTH AMERICA.		
Colony.	Officer.	Address.
Canada	Department of Agriculture	Ottawa.
Nova Scotia	The Deputy Secretary	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
New Brunswick	The Immigration Agent	St. John's.
Newfoundland	Timothy Mitchell, Esq., Inspector of Police.	St. John's.
British Columbia	The Colonial Secretary	Victoria.
AUSTRALIA.		
New South Wales	The Colonial Secretary	Sydney.
Victoria	The Commissioner of Trade and Customs.	Melbourne.
South Australia	Commissioner of Crown Lands & Immigration.	Adelaide.
Western Australia	The Immigration Agent	Perth.
New Zealand	The Colonial Secretary	Auckland.
Tasmania	The Colonial Secretary	Hobartown.
Queensland	The Immigration Agent - Asst. Immigration Agent	Brisbane. Rockhampton. Maryborough. Port Denison.
AFRICA.		
Cape Natal	The Colonial Secretary	Cape Town.
Natal	The Colonial Secretary	Natal.

EMIGRATION TO THE SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, FROM 1838* to 1871.

Year.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	Australia	Western Australias	New Zealand.	Total.
1838	10,180	—	8	571	3,143	115	—	14,021
1839	8,455	—	1,161	828	4,856	298	—	115,786
1840	7,648	—	3,473	299	2,748	224	1,458	15,850
1841	17,402	—	9,894	895	175	537	5,901	82,625
1842	1,450	—	2,448	804	143	563	5,334	10,848
1843	8,430	—	24	45	—	—	343	8,852
1844	1,170	—	934	1	47	—	18	2,229
1845	73	—	425	20	300	—	14	839
1846	56	—	81	—	22,224	—	—	2,347
1847	739	—	857	—	4,512	—	316	4,949
1848	7,322	—	7,389	218	74,52	69	771	29,504
1849	8,408	—	10,562	535	10,355	11	1,325	32,191
Total 10 years	47,065	—	84,644	4,309	27,903	1,217	11,740	126,537
1850	3,551	—	4,692	270	5,103	516	2,705	16,087
1851	4,598	—	8,212	800	7,948	297	2,677	21,832
1852	12,736	—	63,710	1,417	7,432	739	1,718	87,881
1853	10,473	—	40,469	991	6,885	905	1,420	61,401
1854	14,747	—	61,291	4,312	11,457	450	1,050	83,237
1855	14,460	—	31,072	8,457	11,393	90	2,301	62,909
1856	9,210	—	23,114	1,215	4,212	129	4,004	44,564
1857	10,579	—	40,921	2,118	5,548	382	3,807	61,248
1858	7,314	—	21,684	906	3,962	255	5,872	39,205
1859	5,439	—	14,030	831	1,550	499	6,558	31,013
Total 10 years	83,117	—	288,376	18,412	63,072	4,148	33,412	498,537
1860	8,471	306	13,970	463	1,345	379	5,242	24,802
1861	1,696	2,480	14,356	268	422	141	4,555	33,738
1862	4,100	3,473	15,353	387	1,363	623	11,441	41,948
1863	6,379	10,530	30,201	88	1,898	230	13,519	53,054
1864	4,589	7,138	18,909	50	2,543	299	11,570	40,942
1865	2,683	12,551	9,718	40	5,142	174	7,037	37,353
1866	1,548	6,054	8,531	7	2,592	107	4,286	24,067
1867	1,318	454	7,898	25	624	163	3,964	14,466
1868	1,218	685	6,668	18	351	108	3,703	13,909
1869	796	2,318	8,949	315	161	26	3,636	14,901
Total 10 years	28,108	50,942	116,115	1,621	17,445	2,560	36,784	237,455
1870	1,243	2,293	6,103	37	811	36	3,262	17,065
1871	906	1,316	6,570	11	581	36	3,948	14,227
Total 34 years	189,006	54,850	437,373	23,229	117,111	8,200	120,822	973,008

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE 56 YEARS, FROM 1815 TO 1871 INCLUSIVE.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	"	192	3,461
1816	3,370	9,022	"	319	12,711
1817	9,707	10,280	"	557	20,544
1818	15,136	12,429	"	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,974	"	879	35,387
1820	17,921	6,745	"	1,093	25,759
1821	12,535	4,058	"	384	16,977
1822	16,013	4,187	"	279	20,480
1823	11,535	5,619	"	163	16,550
1824	8,771	5,152	"	90	14,025
1825	8,741	5,351	485	114	14,691
1826	15,618	7,903	"	903	24,524
1827	12,648	14,280	"	715	27,648
1828	14,084	12,417	1,036	135	27,672
1829	15,307	10,478	"	2,016	27,801
1830	30,574	24,887	"	1,242	56,703
1831	38,067	26,418	"	1,961	66,446
1832	66,339	32,873	"	3,733	103,945
1833	28,598	20,100	"	4,083	52,781
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,226
1835	15,573	26,720	1,800	325	44,418
1836	34,239	37,774	5,124	293	77,430
1837	30,384	39,770	5,034	886	76,074
1838	4,577	14,532	14,721	292	34,122
1839	12,658	35,436	15,786	227	64,107
1840	82,233	40,449	15,850	1,938	140,470
1841	36,104	45,017	22,625	2,766	106,512
1842	54,123	65,852	8,494	1,935	129,404
1843	22,519	25,335	3,473	1,881	51,218
1844	22,934	43,600	3,229	1,273	70,036
1845	31,808	58,898	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,489	82,229	2,247	1,226	129,291
1847	109,690	142,154	4,947	1,487	256,278
1848	61,065	165,293	23,594	4,367	254,319
1849	41,267	218,450	32,121	4,490	296,328
1850	32,901	223,078	16,877	8,778	281,634
1851	42,605	207,297	21,522	4,472	275,906
1852	32,873	244,261	37,861	3,749	288,744
1853	34,522	230,285	61,401	3,129	299,337
1854	45,711	185,055	83,237	3,866	233,809
1855	17,965	105,114	62,509	8,118	173,607
1856	16,378	111,837	44,684	5,715	178,554
1857	31,001	126,005	61,246	5,721	212,875
1858	9,714	59,716	39,296	5,237	115,072
1859	6,680	70,336	31,013	12,427	120,456
1860	9,760	87,000	24,800	6,841	128,401
1861	12,707	40,704	23,738	5,011	81,170
1862	15,522	58,706	41,848	5,148	113,224
1863	18,083	140,818	57,354	5,908	222,963
1864	12,731	147,942	40,942	8,195	209,810
1865	17,511	147,358	37,383	3,049	205,301
1866	13,233	161,000	24,067	6,530	194,833
1867	15,501	139,275	14,466	6,709	165,951
1868	11,246	155,532	12,809	6,222	166,817
1869	33,801	208,001	14,961	6,234	252,997
1870	35,295	196,075	17,565	8,545	257,480
1871	32,871	106,946	12,227	6,094	158,138
Total	1,424,442	4,071,515	1,000,850	108,465	7,266,073

Average Annual Emigration } From 1815 to 1870 - - 127,478
from the United Kingdom } For the 10 years ending 1871 321,233

* The Customs Returns do not record any Emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 230; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 456 persons. These numbers have not been included in the Totals of this Table.

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* Before 1836, the Returns do not distinguish to which of the Australian Colonies proceeded.
† Prior to the 10th December 1839 this Colony formed part of New South Wales; the numbers therefore for Queensland are included in those under the head of New South Wales up to the end of 1839.
‡ 718 of this number emigrated to the Australian Colonies generally, the colony not being distinguished.
§ In the Emigration Commissioners' General Report for 1847, the Emigration to the Australian Colonies for 1846 is stated as 2,377; in their subsequent reports as 2,247. The additional 70 have been included here under this head.

PROBABLE COST OF PASSAGES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE BRITISH COLONIES AND AMERICA.							
		CABIN.		INTERMEDIATE.		STEERAGE.	
		Sailing Ships.	Steamers.	Sailing Ships.	Steamers.	Sailing Ships.	Steamers.
QUEBEC	London	15l. to 18l.	18l.	8l. to 12l.	12l.	—	6l.
	Plymouth	—	18l.	—	12l.	—	6l.
	Liverpool	15l.	15l. 15s. to 18l. 18s.	—	9l. 6s.	4l.	6l. 6s.
	Glasgow	—	13l. 13s.	—	9l. 6s. (a)	—	6l. 6s.
	Cork	—	15l. 15s. to 18l. 18s.	—	9l. 6s.	—	7l. 6s.
	Londonderry	—	18l. 18s.	—	—	—	6l. 6s.
NEW BRUNSWICK	London	15l.	—	9l. to 10l.	—	8l.	—
	Glasgow	—	13l. 13s.	—	—	—	6l. 6s.
HALIFAX	London	16l.	—	9l. to 10l.	—	8l.	—
	Liverpool	—	15l. 15s. to 22l. 2s.	—	—	—	9l. 9s.
	Glasgow (Clyde)	—	13l. 13s.	—	—	—	6l. 6s.
	Cork (Queenstown)	—	15l. 15s. to 21l. 18s.	—	12l.	—	6l. 6s.
NEWFOUNDLAND	—	—	—	—	—	—	8l. 10s.
Usual route by steamer to Halifax, thence by colonial steamer to St. John's. Fare from Halifax, 2l.							
BRITISH COLUMBIA	London (Via New York and San Francisco, time 24 days)	52l. 10s.	63l.	26l. 15s.	41l.	20l.	30l.
	MANITOA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORY	—	60l.	—	40l.	—	30l.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	London	31l. 10s.	85l. to 45l.	21l.	31l. to 33l.	15l. 15s.	—
ALOOA BAY	London	31l. 10s.	—	21l.	—	15l. 15s.	—
NATAL	London	36l. 15s.	—	26l. 6s.	—	18l. 10s.	—
	Glasgow	—	80l. 15s.	—	26l. 6s. (a)	—	18l. 10s.
MAURITIUS	London	50l.	—	30l.	—	—	—
	Liverpool	—	63l.	—	—	—	—
	Marsailles (per Messageries Impériales Co.)	—	80l.	—	65l.	—	36l.
CEYLON	London	65l.	—	35l.	—	—	—
HONG KONG	London	52l. 10s.	—	20l.	—	20l.	—
	Liverpool	—	82l.	—	—	—	—
FALKLAND ISLANDS	London	30l.	65l. (b)	25l.	43l. 10s. (b)	20l.	23l. 10s. (b)
VICTORIA	London	50l.	60l. to 75l.	25l.	25l. to 30l.	15l.	15l. 15s. to 16l. 18s.
	Liverpool	45l.	63l. to 78l.	21l.	23l. to 30l.	15l.	—
	Plymouth	50l.	60l. to 75l.	25l.	25l. to 30l.	15l.	15l. 15s. to 16l. 18s.
	Glasgow	40l.	—	30l. (a)	—	14l.	—
NEW SOUTH WALES	London	50l.	(c)	25l.	(c)	15l.	(c)
	Liverpool	50l.	—	20l.	—	18l.	—
	Plymouth	50l.	—	26l.	—	15l.	—
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	London	50l.	(c)	25l.	(c)	15l.	(c)
	Liverpool	50l.	—	26l.	—	18l.	—
	Plymouth	50l.	—	25l.	—	15l.	—
QUEENSLAND	London	50l.	(c)	25l.	(c)	15l.	(c)
	Plymouth	50l.	—	25l.	—	15l.	—
TASMANIA	London	50l.	(c)	25l.	(c)	15l. to 18l.	(c)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	London	42l. to 80l.	(c)	20l. to 25l.	(c)	18l. to 30l.	(c)
	Liverpool	42l. to 80l.	—	22l. to 26l.	—	18l. to 20l.	—
NEW ZEALAND	Liverpool	50l.	—	17l. (a)	—	16l. to 18l.	—
	Glasgow	36l. 15s.	—	—	—	15l.	—
NEW YORK	London	10l. to 12l.	15l.	6l. to 8l.	12l.	4l.	6l.
	Liverpool	12l. 12s.	12l. 12s. to 23l. 12s.	—	—	4l.	6l. 6s.
	Glasgow	—	13l. 13s.	—	8l.	—	6l. 6s.
	Londonderry	10l.	13l. 13s. to 15l. 15s.	4l. 10s. (a)	8l. 8s. (a)	4l.	6l. 6s.
	Cork (Queenstown)	—	12l. 12s. to 18l. 18l.	—	9l. 9s.	—	6l. 6s.
NEW ORLEANS	Liverpool	22l.	—	6l. 10s.	—	6l. 6s.	6l. 6s. From thence to Galveston, 30s.
	Londonderry	—	—	—	—	—	6l. 6s.
BOSTON	Cork	—	12l. 12s. to 18l. 18s.	—	9l. 9s.	—	6l. 12s.
PHILADELPHIA	Liverpool	—	—	—	—	4l.	6l. 12s.
	Londonderry	10l.	—	4l. 10s.	—	—	—
CALIFORNIA	London	52l. 13s.	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—The Fares include provisions, but not usually wines or spirits. Cabin and intermediate passengers in steamers are usually supplied by the ship with bedding and table necessaries; but in sailing ships, with table necessaries only. Steerage passengers in steamers and in sailing ships have to provide their own bedding and mess utensils.

Half fares are usually charged for children between the ages of 1 and 8 in steamers, and between 1 and 12 in sailing ships to the British Colonies.

(a) Without bedding or table necessaries.

(b) No steamers direct. By steamer to Montevideo and thence by mail schooner (sailing ship) to Falklands.

(c) No steamers direct. By steamer to Melbourne, thence as above, thence by inter-colonial steamers. Fares from Melbourne by steamer to Adelaide, Saloon 6l. 6s., 2nd Cabin 3l. 3s., to Hobart, Saloon 4l. 10s., Fore Cabin 1l., and to Sydney, Cabin 3l. Steerage 1l. 10s. Saloon 6l., Steamers to Queensland via Sydney.

FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES.

The only colonies which at present promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, some of the provinces of New Zealand, and the Canadian Dominion.

The system on which assistance is afforded varies in each colony, as more fully explained below.

VICTORIA.—Immigration into the colony, at the expense of the colonial funds, is governed by regulations issued by the local government at Melbourne, on the 16th June 1870, amended by regulations dated 11th October 1871.

Passage Warrants.—Residents in the colony, by making the subjoined payments to the Colonial Government, may obtain what are called "Passage Warrants" for the introduction of their relatives and friends.

Sex.	Under 15 years.	Between 15 and 40.	40 years and upwards.
For each Male	£ 4	£ 5	£ 9
For each Female	8	4	5

These payments are at the maximum rates fixed by the Colonial Immigration Statute, 1864, 27 Vict. No. 195.

The passage warrants are valid for 9 months only, after the date of their issue in the Colony, and in certain cases are transferable with the previous sanction of the Agent General for Victoria.

The persons named in the passage warrants or their transferees are provided with free passages from this country by the Colonial Agent, whose address is No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. No other emigrants are at present assisted to emigrate to this colony.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Emigration Commissioners grant free passages to single female domestic servants of good character not exceeding 35 years of age, and to a limited number of married agricultural labourers with not more than one child under four years of age. Passages can also be granted to certain classes of married mechanics on payments varying with age and sex from 1*l.* to 8*l.* for each person.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Free and assisted emigration to this colony is suspended.

QUEENSLAND.—Emigration to Queensland is regulated by "The Immigration Act, 1869." At present female servants are provided with free passages. To a limited extent farmers and farm labourers may obtain passages without prepayment on condition of signing an undertaking to repay the Colonial Government the cost of their passages within 24 months after arrival in the colony.

Shepherds, mechanics connected with railways and the bullock trades, and such other classes as may be

approved by the Agent General, are eligible for assisted passages, upon payment of 8*l.* before embarkation, and giving an undertaking to pay to the colonial government the balance of the passage money, computed at the rate of 16*l.* per statute adult, within 12 months after arrival.

Colonial nominees are provided with passages upon payments, ranging from 4*l.* to 8*l.*, made to the immigration agent at Brisbane by resident colonists, who also undertake to pay the balance within 12 months after the arrival of their nominees.

The following is the scale of payments in the Colony for nominated passages:—

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	Amount of Deposit.	Amount payable 12 Months after Arrival.	Amount of Deposit.	Amount payable 12 Months after Arrival.
Under 12 years -	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 yrs. and under 35	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
35 " " and 45	6 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
45 " " and 55	6 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Above 55 years -	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0

N.B. Children under 12 months old will be taken free, but no land orders will be issued on their account.

In return for these payments the nominor will receive an order for the selection of 40 acres of land for each person 12 years of age and upwards, and 20 acres for each child between the ages of 1 and 12 years, subject to conditions of residence, cultivation, &c. Subject to the same conditions, orders for the selection of land are granted to free and assisted passengers upon payment of their undertakings.

The Act also provides for the hiring in Europe, through the agents of the colony, of mechanics, labourers, or servants, for two years, on behalf of employers in the colony. In such cases, the persons hired are required to give an undertaking to repay to the colonial government, within 24 months of their arrival, 16*l.*, or where an assisted passage is granted 8*l.* per adult for their passage; and the employers are required to endorse on that undertaking a guarantee for the payment, should the immigrant make default therein. If the employer has to make the payment, he will be entitled to receive the order for the selection of land to which the immigrant would otherwise have been entitled, but without the conditions of residence, &c., imposed upon the immigrant.

Applications for free or assisted passages are to be addressed to the colonial agent, Mr. James Wheeler, 52, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

TASMANIA.—To this Colony the assisted emigration is carried on by means of "Bounty Tickets," which are procurable in the Colony.

The following, taken from the Government Notice, issued in Hobart Town under date 1st January 1868, shows the scale of payments, and the conditions under which the "Bounty Tickets" are granted.

Payments required from Applicants.

For a family ticket, including a man and his wife, with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation - - £15
 For a ticket for a single female - - £5
 For a ticket for a single male - - £10
 All children of 12 years of age or upwards at embarkation are to be considered as adults, and must each have a separate single ticket.

No ticket will be issued for the introduction of any "single" person above the age of 60 years at the time of sailing of the vessel from the United Kingdom unless upon payment of 10*l.*, and documentary evidence of the age of any immigrant must be produced, when required, to the satisfaction of the Immigration Agent upon the immigrant's arrival in the Colony, otherwise the person introducing such immigrant will be liable for the whole of the passage money.

In the case of families, if the parents or either of them are over the age of 60 years at the time of sailing, the deposit to be made by the person procuring the ticket will be 20*l.*

The "engagement" set out in the Bounty Ticket must be signed by the emigrant (for himself and family), agreeing not to leave Tasmania within four years after arrival without having previously paid to the Immigration Agent at Hobart Town or Launceston one-fourth of the whole cost of the passage money for every year wanting to complete four years residence in the Colony, and a proportionate sum for every part of a year.

Persons who introduce immigrants under these regulations must provide for their reception on arrival.

By an Act passed on the 11th October 1867 (31st Vict. No. 26) the Board of Immigration are authorized to appoint Agents in Europe for the selection of emigrants, such Agents to grant to any approved emigrant who has not previously resided in the Colony, and who proceeds direct from Europe to Tasmania, and who pays the full cost of the passage of himself or any other person being a member of his own family, a Land Order Warrant which shall entitle the holder to receive on his arrival in the Colony a Land Order of the nominal value of 18*l.* for each emigrant of the age of 15 years and upwards, and 9*l.* for each child between the ages of 12 months and 15 years.

These Land Orders will be received in payment of land sold at any Government land sale or selected for purchase under "The Waste Lands Act, 1863."

The Act further provides as follows:—

Any person arriving in the Colony with the intention of settling therein, from Europe or India, whose passage money to the Colony is paid by himself as a cabin or intermediate passenger, and who has not previously received or accepted a Land Order as herein-before provided, shall, at any time within 12 months after his arrival in the Colony, be entitled to demand from the Board of Immigration, and shall thereupon receive, a certificate authorizing such person to select 30 acres of land; and in case such person arrives under the circumstances aforesaid with a family, then such person shall be entitled to a further certificate authorizing

him to select 20 acres within 12 months after the arrival of his wife (if any), and also a further certificate authorising him to select 10 acres in respect of each child within 12 months after the arrival of such child in Tasmania, such selections to be made within 12 months after the date of such certificates; and every such certificate shall be received in payment by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purchase money of any waste lands selected by virtue of such certificate for purchase under the nineteenth section of *The Waste Lands Act, 1863.*

No person who pays the purchase money for any waste lands of the Crown by virtue of any such Land Order, or who selects land under any such certificate as aforesaid, shall be entitled to claim a grant from the Crown of the land so paid for or selected until he has resided for five years in Tasmania: Provided that, in case he should die before he has resided for five years in Tasmania, his heir-at-law or devisee, as the case may be, shall be forthwith entitled to a grant of the said land: And provided further, that in case any such person ceases to reside in Tasmania before the expiration of five years after his arrival, the land so purchased by virtue of any such Land Order or selected under any such certificate shall revert to the Crown and become waste land.

NEW ZEALAND.

Assisted passages are granted to the following classes of persons:—Navvies, general farm labourers, ploughmen, gardeners, shepherds, a few country mechanics, and to single female domestic servants and dairymaids.

I. Married couples and families can obtain passages on payment down of 5*l.* per adult, or when payment at that rate cannot be made, upon giving a promissory note for a sum equal to double the amount remaining unpaid, according to the following scale:—

When 1 <i>l.</i> per adult is paid in cash,	a promissory note for 2 <i>l.</i> each adult.
" 2 <i>l.</i> " " " "	" 6 <i>l.</i> "
" 3 <i>l.</i> " " " "	" 4 <i>l.</i> "
" 4 <i>l.</i> " " " "	" 2 <i>l.</i> "

Assisted passages are not given to more than two children under 12 years (including infants) in each family; but parents may pay full passage money for children in excess of that number.

II. Single women.—Passages without prepayment are given to single female domestic servants and dairy maids between 15 and 35 years of age, who are required to give promissory notes for 5*l.* each, payable in quarterly instalments, the first payment be made three months after the date of their arrival.

III. Single men are required to pay 8*l.* each before embarkation, or 4*l.* before embarkation and give their promissory note for 8*l.*, payable in the colony.

Residents in New Zealand can secure passages for their friends by paying in the colony the sum of 5*l.* per adult and half-price for children.

For further particulars, application may be made to the Agent General for New Zealand, No. 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—There are no Colonial funds appropriated for emigration to this Colony. It is only occasionally, when authorized by the Secretary of State, that the Emigration Commissioners can provide passages at the expense of Imperial funds for persons whose emigration has been recommended by the Governor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—There is no provision at present for granting assistance of any kind to persons who wish to emigrate to the Colony.

NATAL.—Assisted emigration is for the present suspended.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A limited number of Assisted Passages are granted by the Government of Canada on board the steamships of the Allan line at the rate of 4*l.* 5*s.* sterling for each adult; 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for each child between 1 and 8 years of age; and 14*s.* 2*d.* for each infant under 1 year. Ten cubic feet of luggage are allowed free to each statute adult. Persons eligible for these assisted passages must produce satisfactory certificates of character to the Agent of the Colony in this country, and declare their intention to become settlers in Canada.

The following is the substance of the Regulations of the Government of Ontario for granting assistance towards passages, dated Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto, 1872:—

The Ontario Government will pay to regularly organized emigration societies in the United Kingdom or in Ontario, or to individuals, the sum of six dollars or 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling for every statute adult sent to that province at the end of three months' continuous residence in the province, and on the following conditions:—

1st. The society or individual sending out the emigrants in respect of whom the payment is to be asked shall forward them to an agent of the Government of Ontario with certificates in a prescribed form.

2nd. The emigrants sent out must be of good character and suitable, in the agent's opinion, to the wants of the colony. They must consist of at least 70 per cent. of the agricultural class, and not more than 30 per cent. mechanics, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, cabinet makers, painters, plasterers, saddlers, stonecutters, shoemakers, tailors, and tinmiths. The emigrants must obtain the endorsement of the colonial agent to the form of certificate above referred to.

3. On arrival at Quebec the immigrant must ob-

tain the endorsement of the emigration agent for Ontario at his office on the wharf at Point Levi.

4. The emigrant on arrival at the agency in the province of Ontario nearest to his intended destination will then be provided for by the local agent, and sent by free pass or otherwise to where employment is to be had.

5. At any time after three months from date of the endorsement of the certificate at Quebec, and on proof that the emigrant has been and still is a settler in the province, the Government of Ontario will pay to the society or individual issuing the certificate the sum of 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per statute adult.

Applications for passage warrants and for assisted passages to Ontario under the above regulations should be addressed to Wm. Dixon, Esq., No. 11 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.; C. Foy, Esq., No. 11, Claremont Street, Belfast; and H. J. Larkin, Esq., 19, Eden Quay, Dublin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—In 1869 a sum of money was granted by the Colonial Government in aid of the emigration of female domestic servants, but the Commissioners have no information as to the mode in which it was applied, or whether any balance remains available for assisting the emigration of females.

To the other British Colonies there is no free or assisted emigration.

AID TO EMIGRANTS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The Poor Law Act of 1834 and other subsequent Acts empower the application of the poor rate towards the emigration of poor persons, and enable guardians of unions and of parishes to promote emigration at the cost of their funds, with the order and subject to the regulations of the Local Government Board.

The several Acts relating to the removability of paupers and the chargeability of relief to the common fund have indirectly affected the previous enactments, and the present state of the law on the subject may be thus generally described:—

Expenditure for emigration has, in the case of unions, become a common fund charge.

The written concurrence of the guardians of the parish, formerly necessary in unions, is therefore no longer required.

Excepting in the case of orphan or deserted children under 16 years of age, guardians of unions can expend money in the emigration of any poor person residing therein, whether *actually in receipt of relief or not.*

With the like exception, the guardians of a separate parish can expend money in the emigration of any poor person residing therein, who is settled in such parish or *irremovable therefrom, whether in receipt of relief or not.*

In the cases of orphan or deserted children chargeability is necessary.

The restriction of the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 101. s. 4., to orphan or deserted children having no settlements, or whose settlements are unknown, is superseded, and the section is applicable to *all* orphan or deserted children under 16 years of age, if chargeable.

Subject to a doubt in the case of poor persons settled in a separate parish, the limit of 10*l.* per head in the expenditure is removed altogether.

As a preliminary, the Local Government Board require to be furnished with a resolution of the guardians as well as with certain particulars indicated in a descriptive list, a form of which is supplied, and on those being furnished to them (with the certificate of consent before justices in the cases of orphans or deserted children) the order is immediately issued, if no objection exists on the ground of the character of the emigrant, the amount of expenditure, or otherwise.

It appears from the annual report of the Local Government Board, just published, that, during the year 1871, 893 persons received assistance out of the rates to emigrate.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY TO ASSIST EMIGRANTS ON ARRIVAL IN THE CANADIAN DOMINION AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Emigration Commissioners will receive and remit, free of charge, for the use of newly arrived emigrants of the poorer class, to the Government Immigration Agents in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, any sum of money not less than 5*l.* nor more than 20*l.* from any one person, which may be paid to them or to their credit at the Bank of England for the purpose. The persons transmitting the money must furnish the Commissioners with the names and ages of the emigrants for whose benefit the money is deposited; and specify the manner in which it is to be expended in the Colony—whether wholly in cash, or partly in cash, and partly in providing the emigrants with provisions and conveyance to their destination.

The Commissioners do not engage to effect purchases of land, or otherwise to invest or retain the money for the benefit of individuals, but simply to instruct the Government Agents to apply it to the immediate use of the people after their arrival, either in the mode directed by the depositor, or, in the absence of such directions, in the manner which the Immigration Agents may deem most advantageous for the emigrants.

Owing to the varying rates of exchange, a given sum will not always produce the same amount of colonial currency, but the sum to be received in the colony will in all cases exceed, in nominal amount, the sum deposited in this country.

This arrangement can obviously be only made available in the cases of emigrants proceeding to those places where there are Government Immigration Agents, *vide* p. 2.

ADVICE TO PERSONS ABROAD WISHING TO PAY THE PASSAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS HERE.

Persons in America wishing to assist the emigration of their friends in this country are recommended either to remit the money to persons here in whom they can confide to make the requisite arrangements, or else to pay in America only a part of the passage money, taking at the time a written engagement that their friends should be provided with passages before a given day, and retaining the balance until their arrival.

BOND FOR IMMIGRANTS LIKELY TO BECOME A PUBLIC CHARGE AFTER LANDING.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The "Immigration Act of 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. cap. 10 of 1869) requires, in addition to the capitation tax, a bond of indemnity from the master of the ship, with two sureties, to be given for each passenger *not belonging to any emigrant family*, likely, from bodily or mental infirmity, to become permanently a charge on the colony.

The bond is to be given by the master in the sum of 300 dollars for each such passenger, and for three years; but it may be commuted by an immediate payment of such sum as the local government may fix.

The collector of customs is authorized to dispense with the bond on production of a certificate of the medical superintendent at the Quarantine establishment, that the passenger has become lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind, or infirm, from some cause not discernible when the ship sailed.

Under the 16th section of the Act, the Governor may, by proclamation, prohibit the landing of pauper immigrants until the master of the vessel bringing them has paid to the immigration agent such sum of money as may be required for their temporary support and transport to their place of destination.

In New York, a bond in the sum of 500 dollars, and for five years, is required from the owner or consignee of any ship bringing in any idiot, lunatic, deaf, dumb, blind, maimed, or infirm person, or any one above the age of 60, or any widow, or woman without her husband and with a child or children, or any person likely, from any cause, to become a public charge; but if a bond of indemnity in the sum of 300 dollars for each passenger, able as well as impotent, has been given, and has not been commuted (as it may be by an immediate payment of a dollar and a half for each person), the 500 dollar bond is not required. Practically, however, the commutation money is paid on all the passengers, and the 500 dollar bond is given in respect of those who are deemed likely to become chargeable.—New York Act, 11th July 1851, c. 1523, s. 4.

In Victoria, the bond of indemnity (which is invariably required) is to be given by the owner, charterer, or master, in the sum of 100*l.*, and for five years, in respect of each passenger, "either "lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or infirm, and

"likely," in the Emigration officer's opinion, "to become a charge upon the public or upon any public or charitable institution." It is not required in respect of emigrants introduced at the public expense.—28 Vict. No. 255, sec. 36.

FALKLANDS.—No bonds are required for British immigrants, but for foreigners the Government may require from the importer a bond that they shall not become chargeable.

In **TRINIDAD**, immigrants under contract arriving permanently disabled are supported at the expense of the colony, till opportunities occur of restoring them to their native country.

In **NEWFOUNDLAND**, **BRITISH COLUMBIA**, **VANCOUVER ISLAND**, **NATAL**, **NEW SOUTH WALES**, **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**, **QUEENSLAND**, **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**, **TASMANIA**, and **NEW ZEALAND**, no indemnity bonds for immigrants are required.

EFFECTS OF PASSENGERS DYING ON THE VOYAGE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The goods and effects of emigrants dying on the voyage are, on the arrival of the vessel, collected by a Curator of intestate estates, appointed under a Colonial Act (11 Vict. No. 24; Oct. 1847) and disposed of by public auction, after payment of debts and expenses: the residue, if under 50*l.*, may be paid over by the Curator, under a Judge's order, to any person claiming to be entitled, without any probate or letters of administration being taken out, or any legal proof adduced of the right or title of the party claiming; sect. 12.

QUEENSLAND.—There are special regulations similar to those in force in the Emigration Commissioner's vessels applicable to ships proceeding under the arrangements of the Colonial Government; but the regulations applicable to emigrants in other vessels have not been stated by the colonial authorities.

VICTORIA.—The goods and effects of passengers who may die on their voyage to Victoria are, in default of any legitimate claim thereto made within 7 days, to be handed over by the master (under a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*) within fourteen days after arrival, to the Immigration officer, and by the latter to the persons entitled, under any will of the deceased, or, in case of intestacy, to the Curator of intestate estates in the Colony.—28 Vict. No. 255, sect. 35.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The effects of Government Emigrants dying on the voyage to South Australia, and having no near relatives in the Colony, are publicly sold by the Government Auctioneer; and the proceeds, together with any money belonging to the deceased, are remitted to the Emigration Commissioners in England, for the benefit of the next of kin.

The Curator of intestate estates administers to the estates and effects of persons dying in the colony without having made a will. Full particulars are published half yearly in the province, and are transmitted annually to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—By a Colonial Ordinance, the Supreme Court is empowered to grant Letters of Administration to its Registrar, to administer to the effects of parties dying intestate, and without any person in the colony having interest in them: but the Registrar in himself has no power over the effects of passengers dying on the voyage out.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Supreme Court grants probate or administration to the effects of a person dying at sea within the jurisdiction of the court.

TASMANIA. } There are no regulations on this
NATAL. } subject in either Colony.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The effects of passengers dying on their voyage to Canada, unaccompanied by relatives or other persons entitled to take charge thereof, are to be accounted for and paid over, under a penalty not exceeding 250*l.* currency, by the master, to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, who is to grant a receipt to the master, containing a full description of the nature or amount of the property.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—**VANCOUVER ISLAND.**—No regulations in force on this subject.

JAMAICA.—Law 34 of 1869 provides that it shall be the duty of the Sub-agent of Immigration to collect and take possession of the property, monies, or assets of any Immigrant who shall die in this island, and, with the sanction of the Governor, to deliver or pay all such property, monies, or assets to any person in the island who shall establish a right to the same, or, in the absence of any such person, to convert the said property into money, and pay the proceeds into the island treasury, in order that the same may be remitted to the person or persons, in India or elsewhere, who shall be entitled thereto.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The estates of deceased Immigrants are taken charge of by the Administrator General of unrepresented estates, an officer whose duties are regulated by special Ordinance and performed under the supervision and control of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice.

TRINIDAD.—The effects of Immigrants dying on board ship are handed over to their immediate relations, if any, otherwise they are taken in charge by the surgeon superintendent, who delivers them, at the port of debarkation, to the Agent General of Immigrants, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

GRENADA.—Upon the death of any Indian immigrant his employer is required to make an inventory of the property of the deceased, and to take charge of it until it is handed over to the Immigration Agent, who is to distribute it amongst the relatives of the deceased in the island, or to transmit the proceeds to India for the benefit of his relatives there.—*Regulations by Governor in Council, 17th May 1871.*

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

1. *Length of Voyage.*—The usual length of the voyage to the Australian Colonies in sailing ships is about 90 days, and to New Zealand a little longer; and as, at whatever season of the year it may be made, passengers have to encounter very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both. The steamers to Melbourne usually make the voyage in about 60 or 65 days.

2. *Outfit.*—The following is a list of the principal articles required; but it cannot be too strongly impressed, as a general rule, that the more abundant the stock of clothing each person can afford to take, the better for health and comfort during the passage:—

<i>Single Man's Outfit to Australia.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 moleskin jacket (warm lined) - - -	11	0
1 ditto waistcoat with sleeves - - -	6	0
1 ditto trowsers (warm lined) - - -	10	6
1 duck ditto - - - - -	2	3
1 coloured drill jacket - - - - -	3	9
1 ditto ditto trowsers - - - - -	3	3
1 ditto ditto waistcoat - - - - -	2	7
1 blue pilot over-coat or jacket - - -	10	0
Or, 1 oilskin coat - - - - -	9	6
2 blue serge shirts or Jersey frocks, each	4	6
1 felt hat - - - - -	2	0
1 tweed or Scotch cap - - - - -	1	0
6 blue striped cotton shirts, each - - -	2	4
1 pair of strong boots* - - - - -	8	6
1 pair of light shoes - - - - -	5	0
4 coloured pocket handkerchiefs, each -	0	6½
4 pair worsted hose, per pair - - - -	1	0
2 pair cotton half hose, per pair - - -	0	8
1 pair braces or belt - - - - -	0	8
4 towels, each - - - - -	0	6
Razor, shaving-brush, and glass in box -	1	6

Single Woman's Outfit to Australia.

1 warm cloak, with hood - - - - -	6	0
1 bonnet, trimmed - - - - -	5	0
1 sun hat, not trimmed - - - - -	2	0
1 stuff dress - - - - -	10	6
2 cotton print dresses, each - - - - -	8	0
6 shifts, each - - - - -	2	4
2 coloured flannel petticoats, each - -	3	0
1 stuff over ditto - - - - -	4	6
2 will cotton do. do. - - - - -	3	0
1 pair of stays - - - - -	2	6
4 pocket handkerchiefs, each - - - -	0	3½
4 night caps, each - - - - -	0	8
4 sleeping jackets each - - - - -	2	6
2 pairs worsted hose, per pair - - - -	1	2
4 cotton do., each - - - - -	0	10½
1 pair of leather shoes - - - - -	2	9
1 ditto boots - - - - -	5	0
6 towels, each - - - - -	0	6
Assortment needles, buttons, thread, &c.-	1	0

* For use on the voyage, shoes or slippers are much more convenient than boots. The following is a cheap and excellent composition for preserving leather from the bad effects of seawater: Linseed oil, 1 gill; spirit of turpentine, 1 oz.; bees' wax, 1 oz.; Burgundy pitch, 4 oz.; to be well melted together and kept covered in a gallipot; lay it on boots or shoes, rubbing it in well, and set them in a hot sun, or before the fire.

Each person would also require, —

1 bowl and bottle, 1s. 9d., knife, fork, deep tin plate, 1 tin mug, table-spoon, and teaspoon, 1s. 6d.
2 lbs. of the best yellow soap, per lb. 4d.
1 hair brush and comb, 1s.
3 pairs of brown cotton sheets, each 2s. 9d.
2 tins blacking, each 4½d.
2 shoe brushes, each 7½d.
1 pair of blankets, 7s. 6d.
1 coloured counterpane, 2s. 9d.
1 strong chest, with lock, 8s. 9d.
1 soiled-linen clothes-bag, 2s.
1 bed and pillow, 5s.

A married couple require but one set of these articles, only of a larger size.

Cost of Outfit for a Single Man, about £5 10 0
Ditto ditto Single Woman „ 5 15 0
Ditto ditto Married Couple 10 10 0

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size. Generally speaking, three children under 7, or two between that age and 14, may be clothed for about 5l.; but a well grown girl or boy of 13 years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult.

3. *Colonial Tax.*—There is no tax on emigrants arriving in the Australian colonies.

4. *Expense of erecting a Dwelling suitable to an Agricultural Labourer.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Agricultural labourers are generally provided with dwellings rent free by their employers.

QUEENSLAND - - - - - 40l. to 50l.
Dwellings are generally provided for agricultural and other servants.

VICTORIA - - - - - 15l. to 60l.
Country labourers are always provided with dwellings rent free, by their employers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, about - - - 20l. to 40l.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, from - - - 20l. to 60l.

Labourers on stations are as a rule provided with dwelling houses rent free, by their employers.

TASMANIA.—Agricultural and other labourers in the country are usually provided rent free with dwellings by their employers; but when such is not the case, a hut fit for a labourer can be put up for from 10l. to 15l.; a slab hut in the bush for shepherds for 5l. In the towns, a decent building of brick or stone costs from 30l. to 40l.

NEW ZEALAND.—In the country, cottages built of “raupo” (the native rush) can be put up for from 5l. to 10l., which can be made very comfortable, and quite impervious to the weather; but, from their inflammable nature, they are not allowed in the towns. In the towns, a weather-boarded cottage of two rooms can be built for about 40l. or 50l., or one can be rented for from 8s. to 10s. per week.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—20l. to 50l. Agricultural Labourers can generally hire small cottages at rents varying from 7s. 6d. to 1l. a month.

5. *Rent of a Town Lodging for a Mechanic's Family.*

New South Wales	-	10s. to 20s.	per week.
Queensland	-	2s. 6d. to 10s.	"
Victoria	} in country townships, about	10s.	"
		in Melbourne, about	10s.
Western Australia	, about	-	7s.
South Australia	, from	-	5s. to 8s.
Tasmania	, from	3s. 6d. to 10s.	"
New Zealand	-	-	8s. to 10s.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:

In Cape Town	, from	-	10s.	-	per month.
Graham's Town	, average	-	30s.	-	"
Port Elizabeth	"	-	25s.	-	"
Country Districts	"	-	5s. to 30s.	-	"

6. *Caution not to linger in the towns.*—Emigrants to the Australian colonies are strongly advised, with a view to their own advantage and health, to look immediately on arrival for employment in the country, and not to linger in the crowded dwellings of the towns.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

1. *Caution to keep Contract Tickets.*—Emigrants to every British colony ought to keep their contract tickets, as otherwise, if the ship is prevented by any accident from reaching her destination, or if the passengers, for any other reason, are not landed at the place named in the tickets, they may have a difficulty in obtaining a return of their passage money, to which in that case they would by law be entitled.

2. *Caution to provide means for subsistence and transport after arrival.*—Emigrants are warned that they have no claim of right for assistance out of the public funds of the colonies; they should, therefore, provide themselves with sufficient means of their own for their subsistence and conveyance into the interior from the port where they land.

In Canada a Colonial Law expressly prohibits relief from the Emigrant Tax Fund, excepting in cases of sickness on the part of destitute emigrants.

3. *Tools.*—It is not generally considered desirable that agricultural labourers should take out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the colonies; but artisans are recommended to take such tools as they may possess, if not very bulky.

4. *Time to arrive in North America.*—The best period is early in May, so as to be in time to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and to get settled before the winter sets in.

5. *Average Length of Passage:*—

	Sailing Ships.	Steamers.
To Quebec	-	- 36 days.
Prince Edward Island (say)	36	" 10 to 12 days.
Nova Scotia	-	- 28 "
New Brunswick	-	- 36 "
British Columbia, round	-	- 150 "
Cape Horn	-	-
"	via Panama	50 "
"	Overland, via New York and San Francisco,	24 days.

By the Passengers' Act, provisions and water are, however, required to be laid in for the first 4 Colonies for 70 days, and in winter time for 80 days; and for British Columbia via Cape Horn for 182 days.

6. *Maintenance on arrival, &c.*—Passengers are entitled by the Imperial Passengers' Act to be maintained on board in the same manner as during the passage for 48 hours after arrival, unless within that time the ship should quit the port in the prosecution of her voyage. As regards those bound to the Dominion of Canada, the "Immigration Act of 1869" imposes a penalty on the master who compels passengers to leave before the expiration of 48 hours, and provides that they shall be landed free of expense and between six in the morning and four in the afternoon.

7. *Advice to Emigrants arriving in Quebec.*—The water of the river St. Lawrence is stated to have a strong tendency to produce bowel complaints in strangers. It should at first, therefore, be drunk as sparingly as possible. Emigrants should also avoid exposure to the great heat of the sun by day and the dews and noxious vapour by night. All emigrants who wish to know the distance to any part of the province, the way to get there, what it costs, and the best places to find work, should ask the Government Immigration Office (who will board the ship they arrive in), or else go to the Immigration Office, Old Custom House Buildings, Quebec. Those arriving by steamer will land at Point Levi, where there is also a Government Office. Emigrants should not listen to the opinions or advice of persons hanging about the places of landing, whose business it is to make profit out of them. Many young females and unprotected persons have been deceived and suffered from acting on such advice. For the better protection and convenience of emigrants desiring to wash their clothes and obtain information as to their future journey, temporary accommodation has been provided at the Government Immigration Wharf, Quebec, where they will be allowed to remain for a period not exceeding 48 hours. Emigrants who go out to join friends or relations already settled in the country should proceed at once to their destination. Farm labourers will get plenty of work in the farming districts. The Chief Agent will not assist any one who loses his time by staying in the city, unless detained by sickness or other good reason. Any offer of work had better be at once accepted, even if the wages are not as much as the emigrant thought they would be, because, until he gets into the ways of the country, he is not of much use to the farmer and has a great deal to learn. Mechanics who do not get work at their trades, had better take the first offer that is made to them than be idle.

Clerks, shopmen, or persons having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labour, or females above the grade of domestic servants, should not emigrate to Canada, unless going to situations previously engaged, as the supply is already greater than the demand for persons of these classes.

Any complaints of bad treatment on the passage out should, in the first instance, be made, upon landing, to the Immigration Agent at the port of disembarkation.

Caution.—Newly arrived immigrants are frequently tempted by the promise of high wages held out by agents from the United States to leave Canada for the States. These promises should not be entertained without much caution and inquiry.

Protection of Passengers.—The 17th and subsequent sections of the "Immigration Act 1869," contain stringent provisions for the protection of passengers. They are allowed by law to remain on board 48 hours after arrival in port; and they and their luggage are to be landed at suitable hours, free of expense, at landing places appointed by the Governor.

The 20th section secures to foreign immigrants the observance by the masters of vessels of the laws of the country from which they are conveyed.

No persons, without being duly licensed, may recommend lodgings or railway or steamboat routes to immigrants, or book passages or take money for inland fares, or for the transportation of baggage. (Sect. 22.)

Lists of prices per day and week for board and lodging, or both, and also the rates for separate meals, are required to be displayed in taverns, hotels, and boarding houses receiving immigrants; and no keeper of a boarding house or tavern can have a lien on immigrants' goods for any sum exceeding five dollars, — about 1*l.* sterling. (Sect. 23.)

Emigrants arriving at Quebec, holding through tickets for their inland transport, and desiring to obtain information, may delay their journey for that purpose, as the railway or steamboat company to whom they are addressed will take charge of their luggage until they are ready to proceed.

8. Colonial Tax on Emigrants:—

CANADIAN DOMINION.—By the Colonial "Immigration Act of 1869," the Capitation Tax is fixed at one dollar, payable by the master, for every passenger over the age of one year arriving from Europe in the Dominion of Canada. If embarked, however, without the sanction of the Government of the country from whence the ship has sailed, ascertained by a certificate of the proper authority in Europe, the tax is one dollar fifty cents for every passenger so embarked. But the tax is not levied in respect of passengers not landed from ships calling at ports of the Dominion.

9. Personal Effects exempt from Duty.—By a Canadian Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 31.):—"Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise, — implements and tools of trade of handicraftsmen used in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the province for the purpose of actually settling therein;" are exempt from Customs' duties. A similar provision is in force in New Brunswick.

10. Caution not to refuse good wages.—Until emigrants become acquainted with the labour of the country, their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. They should therefore be careful not to fall into the common error of refusing reasonable wages on their first arrival.

11. Expense of erecting a log hut.—The cost of a log hut, such as settlers usually erect, may be stated at from 5*l.* to about 12*l.* But when the chief part of the work is performed by the emigrant himself, the cost is much less. These huts, if properly constructed, are very warm and comfortable.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.—The expense of erecting a suitable dwelling for an agricultural labourer may be estimated at from 25*l.* to 30*l.*

The rent of a town lodging for mechanics and labourers is about 6*s.* per week.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The cost of such a building varies according to the rate of wages in the different parts of the colony. But a good hut can be built and fitted up by the immigrant at a cost of 10*l.* or 15*l.*

12. Value of the English Coins in Canada.

	Halifax Currency.	Dollars. Cents.
1 sovereign, sterling	£ s. d. 1 4 4	4 86
1 crown	0 6 1	7 20
1/2 crown	0 3 1/2	3 60
1 shilling	0 1 2	0 24

The English halfpenny is equal to one cent.

In Upper Canada the English sixpence is generally called in retail dealings "one York shilling" or a shilling; emigrants often believe one shilling sterling or currency is meant.

Emigrants should bring their money in gold or good Bills of Exchange. Silver and bank-notes are liable to discounts.

Post Office Orders can be obtained in Great Britain on any of the towns in Canada.

13. Route for Emigrants to Ontario and Quebec.—Emigrants intending to settle in Canada will find it in all respects more advantageous to proceed by Quebec.

As there is often competition among the Steamboat and Railway Companies at Quebec and the Forwarding Companies at Montreal, emigrants should exercise caution before agreeing for their passage, and should avoid those persons who crowd on board ships and steam-boats, offering their service to get passages, &c.

Emigrants for Upper Canada should not pause at Quebec or Montreal, but proceed at once on their journey. If, however, they require advice or direction, they should apply *only* to the Government Agents, whose names and addresses are given at page 2, who will furnish gratuitously all requisite information.

14. For the route to the north-west territories see page 15, post.

14. DISTANCES AND FARES* from QUEBEC; SEASON 1872.

Explanation of Abbreviations.—G. T. R., Grand Trunk Railway, Quebec. N. R., Northern Railway, Toronto. G. W. R., Great Western Railway, Toronto. C. & P. R., Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, Port Hope. P. & O. R., Prescott and Ottawa Railway, Prescott. B. & O. R., Brockville and Ottawa Railway, Brockville. B. & L. H. R., Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, Canadian route connections, Paris and Stratford. E. T., Eastern Townships, Lower Canada, the district of the British North American Land Company. P. H. & L. R., Port Hope and Lindsay Railway.

Throughout these passages children between 3 and 12 are charged half price, under 3 years old no charge is made.

Name.	Township.	County.	Railway.	Miles.	Fare by Railway or Steamer.		Route.
					1st Cl.	2d Cl.	
Acton Mines	Acton, C. E.	Bagot	G. T. R.	118	2 95	1 00	VIA G. T. Rw.
Almonte	Ramsey	Lanark	B. & O.	385	7 55	4 15	" Brockville, 52 m.
Appin	Ekfrid	Middlesex	G. W. R.	639	12 80	6 10	" G. T. Rw. to London, 24 m.
Baden	Wilmot	Waterloo	G. T. R.	573	12 80	5 85	" Toronto, 72 m.
Baptist Creek	Station	Essex	G. W. R.	006	15 20	7 75	" G. T. Rw. to London, thence by G. W. Rw.
Barrie	Town	Simcoe	N. R.	565	12 55	7 05	" Toronto and Rail, 63 m.
Belle River	Rochester	Essex	G. W. R.	707	15 40	7 00	" G. T. Rw. to London, thence by G. W. Rw. to Chatham, 29 m.
Belleville	Town	Hastings	G. T. R.	388	8 50	4 50	" G. T. Rw. or steamer.
Berlin	Waterloo	Waterloo	G. T. R.	562	12 30	5 75	" G. T. Rw., Toronto and Guelph, 14 m.
Bothwell	Zone	Kent	G. W. R.	655	13 00	6 25	" London, 42 m.
Bowmarville	Darlington	Durham	G. T. R.	457	10 45	5 00	" G. T. Rw. or steamer.
Bradford	Gwillimbury	Simcoe	N. R.	544	11 80	6 35	" Toronto, 41 m.
Bramford	Town	Essex	B. & L. H.	652	13 45	5 85	" Hamilton and Paris, 8m.
Brampton	Chinguacousy	Peel	G. T. R.	522	11 30	5 15	" Toronto, 21 m.
Branchton	Dumfries	Waterloo	G. W. R.	571	9 35	4 50	" G. T. Rw. Guelph, 21 m.
Breslau	Waterloo	Waterloo	G. T. R.	559	13 00	6 50	" Toronto and Berlin, 5m.
Brighton	Brighton	Northumberland	G. T. R.	410	12 05	5 10	" Kingston, 69 m.
Brockville	Town	Leeds	G. T. R.	293	6 00	3 05	" G. T. Rw. or steamer.
Bronte	Trafalgar	Halton	G. W. R.	525	11 20	5 50	" Toronto, 25 m.
Carlton Place	Beckwith	Lanark	B. & O.	340	6 95	3 55	" Brockville and railroad.
Carron Brook	McKillop	Perth	B. & L. H.	618	13 60	6 80	" Stratford, 18 m.
Chatham	Harwich	Kent	G. W. R.	679	15 70	8 00	" London 64 m.; or Hamilton, per rail 140 m.
Clinton	Tuckersmith	Huron	B. & L. H.	621	13 90	6 95	" Ball Goderich 18 m.
Coaticook	Larnston	Stanstead	G. T. R.	143	3 65	2 00	" G. T. Rw.
Cobourg	Town	Northumberland	G. T. R.	431	9 75	4 50	" G. T. Rw. or steamer.
Colborne	Cramahe	Do.	G. T. R.	417	9 65	4 50	" G. T. Rw.
Collingwood	Notawasaga	Simcoe	N. B. R.	593	13 40	7 55	" Toronto and N. R. B. 94 m.
Compton	Compton	Compton	G. T. R.	134	3 40	2 40	" G. T. Rw.
Cornwall	Town	Stormont	G. T. R.	236	4 00	2 10	" G. T. Rw. or steamer.
Danville E.	Shipton	Richmond	G. T. R.	84	1 90	1 25	" G. T. Rw.
Dorchester	Dorchester	Essex	G. W. R.	605	12 25	5 75	" G. T. Rw. to London, 10 m.
Durham East	Durham	Drummond	G. T. R.	106	2 50	1 70	" G. T. Rw.
Dundas	Town	Wentworth	G. W. R.	545	11 57	5 75	" G. T. Rw. to Hamilton, 6 m.
Edwardsburgh	Edwardsburgh	Grenville	G. T. R.	273	5 50	3 05	" G. T. Rw.
Galt	Dumfries	Waterloo	G. W. R.	565	12 55	6 30	" Guelph, 15 m.
Georgetown	Esqueing	Halton	G. T. R.	530	11 55	5 15	" Toronto, 29 m.
Glencoe	Ekfrid	Middlesex	G. W. R.	644	13 00	6 15	" G. T. Rw. to London, 30 m.
Goderich	Town	Huron	B. & L. H.	633	13 90	6 95	" Stratford, 45 m.
Grafton	Haldimand	Northumberland	G. T. R.	424	9 75	4 50	" G. T. Rw.
Grimsby	Grimsby	Lincoln	G. W. R.	556	12 40	6 20	" Hamilton, 17 m.
Guelph	Town	Wellington	G. T. R.	550	12 05	5 10	" G. T. Rw.
Hamburg	Wilmot	Waterloo	G. T. R.	576	12 30	5 85	" Toronto, 75 m.
Hamilton	City	Wentworth	G. W. R.	539	11 55	5 62	" G. T. Rw. or steamer.
Harrisburg	Dumfries	Brant	G. W. R.	558	12 40	6 20	" G. T. Rw. to Guelph, 27 m.
Hospeler	Waterloo	Waterloo	G. W. R.	577	12 75	6 40	" G. T. Rw. to Guelph, 8m.
Ingersol	Oxford	Oxford	G. W. R.	396	13 25	6 95	" Woodstock, 9 m.

* N.B.—The fares given in this Table are the usual Summer rates; in Winter they are much higher.

Name.	Township.	County.	Railway.	Miles.	Fare by Railway or Steamer.		Route.
					1st Cl.	2d Cl.	
					D. C.	D. C.	
Kemptville - -	Oxford - -	Grenville - -	P. & O.	304	6 25	3 75	Via Prescott, 23 m.
Kingston - -	City - -	G. T. R.	G. T. R.	340	7 05	3 55	" G. T. R. w. or steamer.
Lancaster - -	Lancaster - -	Glengarry - -	G. T. R.	222	4 00	2 10	" G. T. R. w. or steamer.
Lansdowne - -	Lansdowne	Leeds - -	G. T. R.	314	7 00	3 50	" G. T. R. w.
Lefroy - -	Innisfil - -	Simcoe - -	N. R.	553	12 05	6 00	" Toronto, 52 m. rail.
Lemoxville E.	Ascott - -	Compton - -	G. T. R.	123	3 05	2 20	" G. T. R. w.
Lindsay - -	Ops - -	Victoria - -	P. H. & L.	477	11 00	6 75	" Port Hope railroad.
London - -	City - -	Middlesex - -	G. W. R.	615	12 55	5 85	" Railroad or steamer.
Longwood - -	Caradoc - -	Do. - -	G. W. R.	635	12 90	6 05	" London, 20 m.
Malton - -	Toronto - -	Peel - -	G. T. R.	516	10 50	5 00	" Toronto, 16 m.
Matilda - -	Matilda - -	Dundas - -	G. T. R.	207	5 50	2 80	" G. T. R. w. or steamer.
Mt. hel - -	Loxan - -	Perth - -	B. & L. H.	601	13 00	6 50	" Stratford, 12 m.
Montreal - -	City - -	Montreal - -	G. T. R.	168	2 55	1 00	" Rail or steamer.
Mount Brydges	Caradoc - -	Middlesex - -	G. W. R.	630	14 25	7 55	" G. T. R. w. to London, 15 m.
Napanee - -	Richmond - -	Lennox - -	G. T. R.	376	7 00	4 30	" Kingston, 26 m.
Newcastle - -	Clark - -	Durham - -	G. T. R.	454	10 00	4 75	" G. T. R. w.
Newmarket - -	Whitechurch	York - -	N. R. R.	534	11 60	6 10	" Toronto, 34 m.
Niagara - -	Town - -	Lincoln - -	G. W. R.	537	13 10	6 55	" Toronto, and rail or steamer.
Oakville - -	Trafalgar - -	Halton - -	G. W. R.	518	10 95	5 37	" Toronto, 21 m.
Ontario - -	Wentfleet - -	Wentworth - -	G. W. R.	551	13 00	6 50	" Hamilton, 12 m.
Oshawa - -	Clark - -	Ontario - -	G. T. R.	467	10 50	5 00	" G. T. R. w. or steamer.
Ottawa - -	City - -	Ottawa - -	P. & O.	335	7 05	3 50	" Rail or steamer.
Paris - -	Brantford - -	Brant - -	G. W. R.	568	12 45	5 85	" Hamilton, 29 m.
Perth - -	Drummond - -	Lanark - -	B. & O.	333	7 05	3 90	" Brockville, 40 m.
Peterboro - -	Monaghan - -	Peterboro - -	C. & P.	450	10 95	5 85	" Coburg, 30 m.
Petersburg - -	Wilmet - -	Waterloo - -	G. T. R.	570	12 30	5 85	" Berlin, 8 m.
Prescott - -	Town - -	Granville - -	G. T. R.	281	5 50	3 05	" G. T. R. w. or steamer
Preston - -	Village - -	Waterloo - -	G. W. R.	573	12 70	6 50	" Hamilton, 28 m.
Port Union - -	Pickering - -	Ontario - -	G. T. R.	484	10 50	5 00	" Near Toronto.
Port Hope - -	Town - -	Durham - -	G. T. R.	437	9 75	4 50	" G. T. R. w. or steamer.
Richmond E.	Richmond - -	Richmond - -	G. T. R.	96	2 20	1 00	" G. T. R. w.
Rockwood - -	Eramosa - -	Wellington - -	G. T. R.	542	12 10	5 10	" Guelph, 8 m.
Sarnia - -	Town - -	Lambton - -	G. T. R.	609	14 50	6 60	" G. T. R. w.
Scarboro - -	Scarboro - -	York - -	G. T. R.	491	10 50	5 00	" Toronto, 9 m.
Seaforth - -	McKillop - -	Huron - -	B. & L. H.	613	13 50	6 50	" Stratford, 2 1/2 m.
Shakespeare - -	Easthope - -	Perth - -	G. T. R.	532	12 50	6 00	" Stratford, 7 m.
Sherbrooke - -	Town - -	Compton - -	G. T. R.	120	2 05	2 05	" G. T. R. w.
Smith's Falls	Eimsley - -	Lanark - -	B. & O.	310	6 80	3 65	" Brockville.
St. Catherine's	Town - -	Lincoln - -	G. W. R.	500	13 15	6 60	" Railroad or steamer.
St. Mary's - -	Blanchard - -	Perth - -	G. T. R.	589	12 50	6 00	" Stratford, 10 m.
Stratford - -	Town - -	Perth - -	G. T. R.	589	12 50	6 00	" G. T. R. w.
Suspension Bridge	Stamford - -	Lincoln - -	G. W. R.	532	13 15	6 60	" Hamilton, 43 m.
Thornhill - -	Markham - -	York - -	G. T. R.	512	10 35	5 50	" Toronto, 12 m.
Thorold - -	Thorold - -	Lincoln - -	G. W. R.	571	13 25	6 70	" Hamilton, 34 m.
Toronto - -	City - -	York - -	G. T. R.	500	10 50	5 00	" Rail or steamer.
Trenton - -	Murray - -	Northumberland	G. T. R.	400	9 05	4 50	" Kingston, by rail 59, or steamer 73 m.
Waterdown - -	Jelson - -	Halton - -	C. W. R.	535	13 00	6 50	" Toronto, 35 m.
Weston - -	York - -	York - -	G. T. R.	509	10 50	5 00	" Torout, 9 m.
Whitby - -	Town - -	Ontario - -	G. T. R.	471	10 50	5 00	" G. T. R. w.
Widder - -	Bosanquet - -	Lambton - -	G. T. R.	637	14 00	6 50	" G. T. R. w. to Stratford, 48 m.
Williamsburg - -	Matilda - -	Dundas - -	G. T. R.	260	5 50	2 85	" Rail or steamer.
Windsor - -	Sandwich - -	Essex - -	G. W. R.	725	15 70	8 05	" W. terminus, G. W. R.
Woodstock - -	Town - -	Oxford - -	G. W. R.	587	13 00	6 80	" Hamilton, 48 m.
Wyoming - -	Plympton - -	Lambton - -	G. W. R.	659	13 00	6 25	" London, 45 m.

NEW BRUNSWICK NOVA SCOTIA, AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, 1872.

Places.	Province.	Distance from Quebec.	Fares.		Route.
			1st Class.	2d Class.	
			D. C.	D. C.	
Gaspé Basin - - -	Quebec - - -	480	12 0	4 0	By steamer weekly.
Dalhousie, Bal de Chaleur	New Brunswick	010	14 0	5 50	Do. do.
Miramichi - - -	"	560	14 0	6 0	Do. do.
Shediac - - -	"	020	14 0	7 0	Do. do.
Pictou - - -	Nova Scotia	720	10 0	7 50	Do. do.
Charlotte Town - - -	Prince E. Island	760	18 0	8 50	Do. do.
St. Andrew's - - -	New Brunswick	029	14 0	8 0	Do. do.
St. John's - - -	"	079	10 0	8 50	By Gulf steamer from Quebec to Shediac, thence by E. & N. A. Rw.
Halifax - - -	Nova Scotia	800	17 50	0 0	By steamer to Pictou, N. S.; thence by N.S. Rw.

From Shediac by Railway to St. John's, 103 miles.

Pictou Stage to Truro, 40 miles, and railway to Halifax, 61 miles.

St. John's per steam to Windsor, thence 93 miles to Halifax.

Distance stated is that travelled over the direct distance; Miramichi, Shediac, and Pictou are 180 miles less.

Halifax is the nearest port in America to Great Britain at which mail steamers stop.

PLACES IN UNITED STATES.

Name.	State.	Miles from Quebec.	Fare by Railway or Steamer; Season: 1872.		Route.
			1st Class.	2d Class.	
			D. C.	D. C.	
Boston - - -	Massachusetts	423	0 00	5 00	Via G. T. Rw.
Buffalo - - -	New York	573	13 15	6 00	" do. or steamer.
Chicago - - -	Illinois	1007	20 50	11 00	" do. or do.
Detroit - - -	Michigan	734	14 50	7 80	" do. or do.
New York - - -	New York	530	9 00	5 00	" Portland or Montreal
Portland - - -	Maine	310	8 75	5 00	" G. T. Rw.

Throughout these passages, children under 12 years of age are charged half price, and those under three years are free.

USUAL MAIN ROUTES FROM QUEBEC.

CANADA.—For Richmond, Sherbrook, Lennoxville, Compton Bury, and Stanstead, in the Eastern Townships, by Grand Trunk Railway.

For Ottawa City, by railway or steamer to Prescott, and thence by railway.

For Upper Ottawa District, by railway and steamer, and thence by railway to Arnprior, and thence by steamer to Renfrew and Portage du Fort.

For Woodstock, London, and Lake Erie District, by Great Western Railway from Hamilton.

For Goderich and Huron District, by Grand Trunk Railway to Stratford, and thence by Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.

For Georgian Bay District, Sault Ste. Marie, Green Bay, and Lake Superior, by Northern Railway from Toronto, and thence by steamer from Collingwood.

UNITED STATES.—For Boston and other places in Eastern States, by Grand Trunk Railway via Richmond and Portland.

For ports on Lake Champlain, Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, &c., by railway and steamer from Montreal.

For Ogdensburg, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, and northern parts of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, by railway or steamer, and by Great Western Railway via Hamilton.

For Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, and the Western States generally, by Grand Trunk Railway or steamer or by Great Western Railway from Toronto or Hamilton.

ROUTE TO THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES FROM TORONTO.

After the 15th day of June 1872, emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry, at the following rates:

Toronto to Fort William; adults, 5 dollars; children under 12 half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 25 cts. per 100 lbs.

Fort William to Fort Garry; emigrants, 25 dollars; children under 12, half price. 550 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 15 05 dollars per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggon, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

MODE OF CONVEYANCE.—86 miles by railroad from Toronto to Collingwood; 632 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William; 46 miles by waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake; 310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; 95 miles by cart or waggon from north-west angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry. Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of emigrants on the portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however, be furnished at cost price, at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the north-west angle, Lake of the Woods.

COMPARATIVE TABLE as to the REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT, IMPORTS, &c. per Head of the Population in each of the North American Provinces; Approximate only.

Dominion of Canada.	Population, 1871.	Population to the Square Mile, 1871.	Revenue per Head of the Population, 1871.	Expenditure per Head of the Population, 1871.	Debt per Head of the Population, 1871.	Imports per Head of the Population, 1871.	Exports per Head of the Population, 1871.
			D. C.	D. C.	D. C.	D. C.	D. C.
Nova Scotia - - -	387,800	—	—	—	—	27 51	16 80
New Brunswick - - -	285,777	—	—	—	—	29 01	19 30
Quebec - - - - -	1,191,576	—	—	—	—	36 18	32 74
Ontario - - - - -	1,020,850	*4 59	*5 32	4 37	21 86	20 83	14 24
Manitoba (in 1870) - - -	11,853	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-west territory } (estimated) - - - - -	29,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia (esti- } mated - - - - -	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	3,576,956						
Newfoundland † - - -	15,000	3*73	£ s. d. 1 3 10	£ s. d. 1 3 1	£ s. d. 1 0 1	£ s. d. 5 19 0‡	£ s. d. 5 18 5
Prince Edward Island †	97,246	44*76	12 0	12 0	18 11‡	3 14 7‡	3 14 7‡

* The north-west territory is not included in this calculation.

† The information as regards these two colonies is for 1870.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

CANADIAN DOMINION. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

A large number of works will be going on in the Dominion during the season of 1872, and for some years to come, causing an unusual demand for labour.

The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are (1) persons with capital seeking investment; (2) tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England; (3) agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand; (4) mechanics of various descriptions, but more particularly, blacksmiths, carpenters, railway navvies, shoemakers, tailors, printers, stonecutters and masons, gardeners, bricklayers, millwrights, and machinists, for whom there is always a steady demand. Canada offers great facilities for domestic servants and needle women; boys and girls over 15 years of age, and for flax growers, dressers, spinners, &c., but this industry requires to be developed. Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security. Money deposited in the Post Office Savings Banks (Government security) draws 4 per cent. interest. The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks, is from 4 to 5 per cent. with undoubted security."

The inducements to emigrate to Canada are not simply good wages and cheap living, among kindred people, to a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate; but the confident

prospect which the poorest may have of becoming a possessor of the soil, earning a comparative competence for himself, and comfortably settling his children. Large numbers of rich and independent farmers all over the Dominion were poor emigrant labourers, without any means whatever, a few years ago.

The following are the wages paid in a few trades or callings:—Agricultural labourers, 4s. to 6s. a day without board, and 50s. to 80s. per month with board; carpenters, 6s. to 9s. per day; bricklayers, 10s. to 14s.; plasterers, 10s. to 14s.; stonemasons, 12s. to 15s.; blacksmiths, 6s. to 9s.; wheelwrights, 6s. to 9s. per diem; general female servants, 20s. to 33s.; and cooks, 29s. to 41s. per month with board.—See also *p. post.*

Persons who should not emigrate are clerks, shopmen, or those having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labour. Females above the grade of domestic servants, should not emigrate to Canada, unless going to situations previously engaged, as the country is fully supplied, and, in fact, overstocked with persons of this class.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Emigration Agent at St. John, Robert Shives, Esq., in a report, received February 1872, says:—

"During the past season there has been a great demand for all kinds of labour; and masons, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, and all other branches of mechanics, have had steady employment and good wages. In regard to agricultural labourers, so great has been the demand, that farmers who were unable to procure them have suffered much loss, both for want of hands to plant and to reap the harvest."

"Our great want, however, is that class known at home as small farmers. We have abundance of good land to offer them, and all they require to give them a start is a small amount of money. If

they do not desire to settle on the Government lands, there are always chances to purchase, at reasonable prices, partially improved farms, with log and framed houses, where they can locate themselves, and at once commence farming operations. The Government will give to each settler 100 acres for the small sum of 4*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* sterling; or he may pay for it,—if he does not wish to make a money payment—by performing labour on the roads at the rate of 2*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* sterling per year for three years, when he will receive a clear title to the land. He has likewise the privilege of selecting, adjoining his own lot, 100 acres on the same terms for each son over 18 years of age."

"There is every prospect of an increased demand for labour during the coming year, and for all the branches of mechanics already named, and to all such as may decide to make New Brunswick their home, there is every prospect of securing, not only a comfortable living, but by industry and sobriety attaining to affluence."

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following has been received from the Provincial Secretary in a communication bearing date Halifax, 3rd January 1872:—"A good class of farmers who have sufficient means wherewith to purchase small farms, already under cultivation, would do well in the western parts of the province. Fruit growers in particular could make money; but this is no place for paupers. What is required is more capital and industry, and there is a good opening for the expenditure and employment of both.

"In Halifax female servants are, at present, in demand, and a number of good cooks who could come well recommended, would command from 20*s.* to 25*s.* sterling per month."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

J. Bemister, Esq., Colonial Secretary, in a report dated 6th October 1866,* says: "This colony has very little demand for labour, except during the fishing season, which may be said to last from May till October. During that period every able-bodied operative is fully employed, and it is upon the success or otherwise of that fishery that the condition of the people during the ensuing winter in a great measure depends, as, unfortunately, there is very little to be had by the people in the shape of employment during the winter, there being but very few manufactories or other sources of employment at those times when the fishery cannot be prosecuted. The seal fishery in March employs a large number of the young and able-bodied men of the colony for a period ranging from 1 month to 6 weeks and 2 months. The taking of herring and salmon commences earlier than the cod fishery, which cannot be said to be fully engaged in earlier than the month of June. Agriculture is progressively increasing.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In a report from the Assistant Colonial Secretary (Mr. J. W. Morrison), dated 8th February 1869,* it is stated that:—"Labourers are in great demand, from the 1st of May to the 1st of December."

* No later return.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, INCLUDING VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The demand for labor of all kinds appears to be considerable. The following, according to a report from the Colonial Secretary, dated the 23rd Nov. 1869,* are the rates of wages then current in the Colony. Cooks from 4*l.* to 8*l.* a month; day labourers, 10*s.* a day; skilled mechanics, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, stone cutters, tailors, &c., 16*s.* a day. Female servants, who are very scarce indeed, 5*l.* a month. Wages in the interior are still higher, labourers obtaining 12*l.* a month, with rations, and miners 32*s.* 6*d.* a day. Indian and Chinese labourers receive 4*s.* a day.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following information has been received from G. F. Wise, Esq., the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, in a Despatch from the Colonial Secretary, dated 29th January 1872:—

"Female domestic servants thoroughly acquainted with their duties, as well as farm labourers and shepherds, readily obtain situations on remunerative terms; but for educated persons, such as governesses, tutors, clerks, &c., there is no demand, and the emigration to the colony of such persons (unless for the purpose of joining friends or relatives able to maintain them for some time after arrival) is not encouraged.

"The Colonial Government makes the most careful provision for the protection and effective settlement of the single women who come to the colony under the auspices of the Emigration Commissioners, unaccompanied by friends or relatives, as well as of those who are so accompanied, but whose relatives desire that they should take advantage of the Government regulations.

"Each immigrant ship is, on arrival, immediately visited by the Agent for Immigration, who ascertains the capabilities and wishes with regard to employment of the immigrants on board; and instructs those coming to join relatives or friends as to the best modes of reaching their destination.

"The single women are at once landed, and received into the Depot at Hyde Park, where they are comfortably located in large and well ventilated apartments, and are treated with the greatest care and attention by the matron, under the direction of the Agent for Immigration. After inspection by the Immigration Board, a hiring day is appointed, which is advertised in the daily papers. No person is admitted into the hiring-room who is not personally known to the officers of the department to be of good character, or who has not a certificate of respectability from a clergyman or magistrate."

The Immigration Agent, in a report dated Sydney, 28th November 1871, states that the only immigration during that year consisted of single females who, having been previously in domestic service, were provided with free passages to the colony by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners. Within a few days of their arrival they were engaged at an average rate of wages of 20*l.* per annum. A continued influx of single women of the class of domestic servants would be of considerable advantage, and such

servants would readily meet with engagements at good wages.

QUEENSLAND.

The labour market is, generally speaking, sufficiently supplied for the present.

The Executive Council of the Colonial Government in a minute (March 1866) observe that "it cannot be too often repeated that as a general rule, and with the exception of a few professional men such as lawyers, doctors, surveyors, and civil engineers, only two classes of persons should emigrate to Queensland, viz.: (1) Capitalists large and small; and (2) Labourers, that is men and women accustomed to *work with their hands*." All others, it is added, will be doomed "not only to almost certain disappointment, but also to severe hardships." All persons emigrating with the expectation of procuring employment in the Government service, through the letters of recommendation which they bring with them from England, are especially warned of the futility of such expectations. It is added that "admission to the junior grade in the Civil Service of Queensland is to be procured only by competitive examinations, and future promotions are regulated by seniority and personal merit, proved by actual service."

Any person of good character, who is able and willing to work, can generally obtain employment of some kind or other; but if once a man is unfortunate enough to establish for himself a notoriety for loafing, by remaining idle when employment is offered him, perhaps at a lower rate of wages than he considers he is worth, his services are never much in demand while other labour is obtainable. It does not take long for a skilled mechanic, or industrious labourer, to gain for himself a reputation with employers, who find it to their interest to pay every man what he is fairly entitled to receive according to the current rate of wages.

VICTORIA.

The following is the report of Lesley Alexander Moody, Esq., Immigration Agent at Melbourne, dated 29th November 1871.

"The demand for labour has varied considerably during the past 12 months. In many parts of the colony, employment is abundant and labour of all kinds in much request, while in Melbourne, in consequence of the strong inclination of immigrants to hang about town and their reluctance to go into the country, and at Ballarat, where a great many have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the decline in the produce of gold and the partial cessation of working by the mining companies, which has affected all trades, there has been, to some extent, a want of constant employment.

"Good agricultural labourers are still in request, especially in the Ovens, Gipp's Land, and the Western District.

"Although every immigrant may not, immediately on arrival, find suitable employment, if he is desirous of working, and is sober, persevering, and industrious, and does not seek too high a remuneration at first, he is pretty sure, if his health remains good, to succeed in the long run.

"There is still a scarcity of good female domestic servants. A great many females emigrate to this colony without any pretensions to be classed as above, never having had any experience of domestic duties, and of these there is an abundance. But a good female servant who knows her work can always, and at once, command employment at good wages.

"There has for some time existed a considerable mercantile depression through all the colonies, and this has, to a certain extent, re-acted on trades which are more or less dependent on commercial success; but a very favourable season, a heavy clip of wools, with good prices, and a promise of an abundant harvest, together with the increase of production in the colony of a great many articles which have hitherto been imported from abroad will, it is hoped, give a stimulus to all kinds of trade and afford ample employment to all."

The Immigration Officer, who boards all vessels on arrival, can be applied to by all classes of immigrants who may desire advice, or have any complaints to make of the treatment on board ship. His office is in La Trobe Street, Melbourne.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Colonial Government strongly recommend gentlemen agriculturists, governesses, clerks, shopmen, and all in quest of salaried situations in public or private employment, not to emigrate to the colony, unless they are going to join relatives or friends who can assist them.

The Governor, in a despatch, dated 21st May 1870, states that "the Government of the Colony do not at present propose to adopt any measure for the encouragement of immigration. The recent slight diminution of the adult male population has been caused by the expectation of finding in the neighbouring colonies a better return for labor or for small capitals; and yet frequent applications have been of late made to the Government for employment by persons out of work. Moreover, the chief industries of the Colony have been somewhat depressed by the recurrence of bad seasons in quick succession, and the Government and Parliament have thought it unwise, in these circumstances, to add artificially to the laboring class." * * * * *

"To encourage the immigration of ordinary laborers from Europe into the northern territory would at present be a mistake; that region, though promising a liberal return to the investment of capital either in the cultivation of tropical crops or in stock farming (of horned cattle), being entirely unsuited to the general out-door labor of Europeans."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In a report from the Colonial Secretary, dated Perth, 1st February 1872, it is stated that "There is an increasing demand for skilled labour of every kind. Carpenters, tailors, masons, shepherds, grooms, agricultural servants, blacksmiths, farriers, engineers, sawyers, brewers, and domestic servants are in great demand, and are certain of meeting with constant and remunerative employment.

TASMANIA.

Female domestic servants who thoroughly understand household work are in constant demand, at wages varying from 15*l.* to 30*l.* per year. Agricultural labourers always find employment at good wages, with rations of meat, flour, tea, and sugar, and dwellings rent free. For the average rate of wages, see *Wages Tables*, pp. 33 and 34.

"The 'Gore House Institute,' formerly 'The Servants Home,' still offers a comfortable and respectable lodging to female servants out of place, and it is also a registry office."

NEW ZEALAND.

The formation of railways within all the settled districts of the colony and of roads through the districts hitherto exclusively occupied by natives, has created a large demand for labour, principally of the agricultural class, but not wholly so. For single women there is always a constant demand both for domestic and dairy work.

Young men of no particular profession and without capital fail to procure employment; and those brought up to mercantile pursuits are equally unsuccessful. From September to April is the best season for arriving in New Zealand, and from May to August the least favourable. The colony is very healthy at all seasons, but the weather is boisterous and rainy during the last-mentioned period, although it has been less so lately than in former years.

HONG KONG.

The Hon. J. Gardiner Austin, Colonial Secretary, in a communication dated 26th October 1871, confirms previous reports that "The demand for native labour is great," and that "The large number of steamers employed on the coast, and in connexion with the port, give regular employment to engineers."

The carrying trade coastwise is now done almost entirely by steamers.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Extract from the Report of J. R. Longden, Esq., Colonial Secretary, dated 12th November 1858, which appears, from a Report of the present Colonial Secretary, dated 29th December 1871, to be still applicable:—

"In a country like this, almost exclusively adapted for grazing farms on a considerable scale, little labour is required in proportion to the extent of land occupied. The repairs of shipping frequenting the Port of Stanley would often employ many more artificers than are resident here, but that employment is, by its nature, very precarious, and, in the intervals, it would be difficult to find work. Three or four ship-carpenters and a blacksmith or two, with fair knowledge of their trade, would, I think, find employment at wages varying from 6*s.* or 7*s.* a day to 15*s.* or 16*s.* when there is a press of work.

"The colony being, however, established and held solely for its geographical position in regard to the commerce of England with her colonies in Australasia and on the north-west coast of America, emigrants cannot be recommended to come and

settle here with the view of providing for themselves from the soil, as in the case of our wheat-growing colonies, having a territorial value of their own, and a soil and climate which give the cultivator a safe hope of success.

"The attractions for emigrants are very small; and labour, though high (ranging from 4*s.* to 6*s.* a day), is not in much demand. Vegetables grow almost as well as in England, but their sale is limited."

Clothing and most provisions are imported, and are therefore generally 30 to 40 per cent. above English retail prices. Beef is from 3*d.* to 4*d.*, and mutton 6*d.* per lb. The fuel used is peat cut and dried. Labourers can earn from 5*s.* to 6*s.* a day, and carpenters from 8*s.* 4*d.* to 20*s.* a day, according to the demand, which, however, is somewhat uncertain, and fluctuates according to the casualties at sea in the neighbourhood of the islands. There are no banks in the colony.

There were in January 1871 two surgeons in the Colony connected with the Government Departments, and allowed private practice.

In a despatch dated 3rd July 1867, Governor Robinson reports that "As the business of the port increases, so does the demand for all kinds of garden produce; but the high price of labour keeps back the cultivation of the soil, and places the employer at the mercy of the employee. Unskilled workmen will not take less than 5*s.* a day, and at times their wages rise to extravagant rates. Very indifferent female servants earn from 2*l.* to 3*l.* per annum. Men servants command from 4*l.* to 6*l.*"

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in a Report, dated Cape Town, 5th February, 1872, says:—

"The demand for labour at the Cape of Good Hope is not such as to lead the government to hold out any inducement to intending immigrants who will depend upon daily labour for subsistence."

NATAL.

Major the Hon. D. Erskine, Colonial Secretary at Natal, in his Report dated 5th February 1869 says:—

"There is no demand for artisans, or field and house servants at the present time. All British field and domestic servants have to compete in the labour market with the numerous colored inhabitants working for small wages. Small British farmers who have been accustomed to labour themselves, and have a little capital, might find it profitable to emigrate to Natal, where they can purchase or rent small farms near markets, and live at little cost for necessaries."

MAURITIUS.

In a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, dated the 17th December 1869, which is stated to be still applicable, it is said that "to keep the island in its present state of cultivation, an annual introduction of from 2,000 to 3,000 male Indian emigrants is considered necessary to make up for departures, and for withdrawals from work, by time-expired emigrants. There is no demand for European immigrants."

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND FARMING STOCK, NORTH AMERICA.

	Ontario, March, 1871.	New Brunswick, 1 Feb. 1872.	Nova Scotia, Jan. 1871.	Prince Edward Island, 2 Feb. 1869.	Newfound- land, Nov. 1866. (No later return.)
	sterling. £ s. d. £ s. d.	sterling. £ s. d.	sterling. £ s. d.	sterling. £ s. d.	sterling. £ s. d.
Wheat - - - - - per bushel	0 4 0 " 0 5 0	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	7s. 6d. to 8s.
Barley - - - - - "	0 3 0 " 0 3 0	0 4 0	3s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s.	4s. 6d. to 5s. Not grown.
Rye - - - - - "	0 3 2 " 0 3 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3s.
Oats - - - - - "	0 1 9 " 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 8	1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.	
Maise (or Indian Corn)	0 3 4 " 0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0		
Beans (kidney) - - - - - "	0 7 8 " 0 8 0	Not cultivated.	0 7 0		
Peas - - - - - "	0 3 0 " 0 3 0	0 7 6	0 5 6		
Buckwheat - - - - - "	0 1 9 " 0 1 0	0 3 6	0 3 6		
Hay - - - - - per ton	1 12 0 " 1 15 0	2 10 0	2 10 0		
A good Cart Horse - - - - - about	15 0 0 " 20 0 0	17 0 0	16s. to 20s.		
A serviceable Riding Horse	25 0 0 " 30 0 0	20 0 0	18s. to 25s.		
A Yoke of Oxen - - - - - "	12 10 0 " 16 0 0	15 0 0	12s. to 15s.		
Sheep, per score - - - - - "	15 7 0 " 20 0 0	12 0 0	14s. to 18s.		
A good Milch Cow - - - - - "	6 0 0 " 8 0 0	5 10 0	5s. to 8s.		
Migs (8 weeks old) - - - - - each	0 12 0 " 0 15 0	0 7 6	15s. to 17s.		
A Cart, of the description used by farmers - - - - - about	6 0 0 " ..	7 10 0	4 0 0		
A Waggon, ditto, ditto - - - - - "	12 0 0 " 15 0 0	2 10 0	10s. to 12s. Barely used, Light American Ploughs used.	4s. to 6s. 10s. to 12s.	Not used.
A Plough, iron - - - - - "	5 0 0 " 6 0 0	2 10 0		5s. to 6s. 10s.	6s.
A Harrow - - - - - "	4 0 0 " ..	2 0 0	1s. to 2s.	1 0 0	.. to 2s.
A Country Plough - - - - - "	2 10 0 " ..	2 0 0	2s. to 2s. 10s.	2s. to 3s.	2 10 0
Ploughs Sleigh, for winter	3 10 0 " 4 0 0	3 0 0	3s. to 5s.	..	2 10 0
Lumber Sleigh - - - - - "	3 10 0 " 4 0 0	2 10 0	..	..	..
Light Riding Waggon - - - - - "	13 0 0 " 20 0 0	15 0 0	12s. to 20s.	16s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.

* Per owl.

RETAIL PRICE OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Articles.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.							CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.			NATAL.
	Ontario, March 1872.	New Brun- swick, 1 Feb. 1869.	Nova Scotia, 1871.	Prince Edward Island, 8 Feb. 1869.	New- foundland, Nov. 1866. (No later return.)	British Columbia, Jan. 1870.*	Van- couver Island, Dec. 1870.	February 1870. (Average.)			Pietermaritz- burg, Dec. 1869.
	sterling. s. d.	sterling. s. d.	sterling. s. d.	sterling. s. d.	sterling. s. d.	sterling. s. d.	sterling. s. d.	Western Province, s. d.	Eastern Province, s. d.	Cape Town, s. d.	sterling. s. d.
PROVISIONS, &c.											
Arrowroot, per lb. - - - - -	1 8	2 0	1 0	0 5	0 10	0 8 0	1 2	..	..	0 8	0 3
Bacon - - - - -	6d. to 8d.	0 7	6d. to 8d.	0 5	0 10	0 1 0	0 8	..	..	1 2	1d. to 6d.
Beef, fresh - - - - -	3jd. to 4d.	0 3	0 4	3d. to 4d.	0 5	0 0 10	0 8	0 3	0 3	0 5	8d. to 4d.
Ditto, salt - - - - -	6d.	0 5	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 0 8	0 9	..	..	..	4d. to 5d.
Beer, per gallon - - - - -	1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.	2 0	0 10	1s. 4d. to 2s.	..	0 4 0	2 0	4 2	6 1	1 6	4s. to 5s. the gall.
Bine - per lb. - - - - -	6d. to 8d.	1 0	1 8	..	..	0 3 0	2 1	..	..	1 4	2 0
Brandy, per bottle - - - - -	5s. to 4s.	4 0	2s. to 3s.	..	3 6	0 4 0	48s. ds. best	1 2	1 8	1 0	2s. 6d. to 5s.
Bread, per 4 lb. - - - - -	4jd. to 6d.	0 6	0 4	0 8	0 8	0 1 6	1 0	1 2	1 3	..	8d. to 1s.
Ditto Seconds, 6 lbs. - - - - -	0 9	0 6	0 3	..	..	0 9	0 9	1 4	1 7	1 0	7d. to 8d.
Butter, fresh, per lb. - - - - -	8d. to 9d.	0 8	10d. to 1s.	8d. to 10d.	1 4	0 2 0	2 0	1 5	1 6	1 6	1s. to 1s. 2d.
Ditto, salt - - - - -	5jd. to 6d.	0 7	8d. to 10d.	8d. to 9d.	0 10	0 2 0	2 1	1 1	0 11	1 2	9d. to 1s.
Candles, per lb. - - - - -	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 8	7d. to 8d.	0 2 0	1s. to 1s. 6d.	..	..	1 2	9d. to 1s. 3d.
Cheese, English, per lb. - - - - -	1 3	1 3	1 8	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	0 1 0	1 6	1 8	1 4	1 8	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Ditto Colonial - - - - -	7d. to 9d.	0 7	6d. to 7d.	4d. to 5d.	8d. to 1s.	..	..	..	..	..	6d. to 9d.
Coals, per ton - - - - -	28s. to 32s.	30 0	20s. to 30s.	16 0	20s. to 24s.	2 0 0	36 0	..	..	..	4s. to 6s.
Coffee, per lb. - - - - -	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1 4	11d. to 1s.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	15 0	0 1 6	1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. (best.)	0 10	0 6	0 8	4s. to 6s.
Corn starch, per lb. - - - - -	4d. to 6d.	1 0	10d. to 1s.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eggs, per dozen - - - - -	6d. to 10d.	0 6	8d. to 9d.	6d. to 7d.	10d. to 1s.	0 2 0	2s. 6d.	..	..	1 3	1s.
Firewood, according to locality, per cord - - - - -	4s. to 30s.	30 0	8s. to 12s.	9s. to 10s.	..	1 0 0	20 0	..	..	..	per ld. 20s. to 30s.
Fish, salt, per cwt. - - - - -	15s. to 20s.	12 6	10s. to 16s.	12s. to 18s.	20 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Flour, best, per barrel (100 lbs.) - - - - -	21s. to 25s.	20 0	20s. to 22s.	30 0	38 0	2 10 0	82 0	..	..	..	40s. to 50s.
Ditto Seconds - - - - -	18s. to 22s.	18 0	18s. to 17s.	30 0	35 0	..	22 0	..	..	..	..
Fowls, per pair - - - - -	1s. 6d. to 2s.	1 6	1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.	10d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	0 6 0	6 0	2 9	3 1	2 6	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Geese, each - - - - -	1s. 6d. to 2s.	2 0	1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.	3 0	0 9 0	12 0	3 0	..	3 6	2s. to 4s.
Herrings, per barrel - - - - -	20s. to 21s.	15 0	12s. to 15s.	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamb, per lb. - - - - -	5d. to 7d.	0 3	3d. to 4d.	8d. to 4d.	0 8	0 1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..
Milk, per quart - - - - -	0 2	0 3	3d. to 4d.	21d.	3d. to 4d.	0 0 6	0 6	0 2	0 4	0 3	5d. to 8d.
Mutton, per lb. - - - - -	3jd. to 6d.	0 3	2jd. to 3d.	4d.	6d. to 8d.	0 0 9	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 2	6d. to 6d.

* These are prices at New Westminster. At the mines they are increased from 100 to 200 per cent. In consequence of being transported over 200 miles or more of wagon road. But the rates of freight are very much decreased of late, and prices half what they originally were.

RETAIL PRICE OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Articles.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.							CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.			NATAL.	
	Ontario, March 1872.	New Brun- swick, 1 Feb. 1872.	Nova Scotia, Jan. 1872.	Prince Edward Island, 2 Feb. 1869.	New- foundland, Nov. 1869.*	British Columbia, 1870.*	Van- couver Island, Nov. 1869.*	February 1872.				
	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Western Pro- vince.	Sterling s. d.	Sterling s. d.		Cape Town.
PROVISIONS.												
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s. to 17s.	12 6	10s. to 12s.	14 0	15 0	0 12 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..
Oil lamp, per gallon (Kerosine)	1s. 6d. to 2s.	1 10	1s. 6d. to 2s.	3s. to 3s. 6d.	1 0	0 10 0	3s. to 3s.	..	..	3 8	..	3s. to 4s.
Pepper, per lb.	0 10	0 10	7d. to 1s.	8d. to 9d.	5d. to 7d.	0 1 0	1 0	..	..	1 0	..	1 0
Pork, fresh	3d. to 6d.	0 3 1/2	3 1/2d. to 4d.	2 1/2d. to 4d.	4d. to 6d.	0 1 0	1 0	0 0 1/2	0 8	0 7	..	3d. to 5d.
Ditto, salt	..	0 6	4d. to 5d.	..	0 4	..	0 6	..	..	..	..	..
Porter, per bottle (C- lonia)	5d. to 6d.	1 0	1s.	0 8	..	0 9 0	1 8	..	..	0 4 1/2	..	1s. to 1s. 3d.
Potatoes, per bushel	1s. 6d. to 2s.	2 0	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	2 6	0 1 9	1 9	3 10	4 1	3 0	..	6d. to 10d.
Bees, per lb.	0 3 1/2	0 3	..	0 3	0 3 1/2	0 0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4 1/2	0 3 1/2	..	4d. to 6d.
Sago, ..	0 6	0 6	1s. 3d.	..	0 6	0 1 0	0 6	..	..	0 4	..	0 9
Salt, per bushel (C- lonia)	1s. 9d. to 2s.	1 0	1s.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	1 6	..	1d. per lb.	4 1	5 2 1/2	3 0	..	1d. per lb.
Soap, per lb.	3d. to 4d.	0 5	3d. to 4d.	4d. to 5d.	..	0 0 8	0 6	0 7 1/2	0 6	0 9	..	0 6
Ditto common	..	0 3	1 1/2d. to 2d.	0 8	1 3 1/2	0 0 6	0 5	..	..	0 6	..	..
Starch, ..	0 6	0 8	7 1/2d. to 8d.	0 8	..	0 0 10	1 0	..	..	0 5	..	1 0
Sugar, white	6d. to 6 1/2d.	0 7	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 9d.	1 0	0 6 10	1 0	0 5	0 4 1/2	1 0 5 1/2	..	0 9
Ditto, brown	4 1/2d. to 5d.	0 5	4 1/2d. to 5d.	4d. to 5d.	0 4	0 0 8	0 5	..	..	1 0 5 1/2	..	3d. to 4d.
Tea	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1 8	3s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.	2 0	0 0 8	2 0	3 10 1/2	4 4 1/2	2 6d. to 3s.	..	3s. to 4s.
Tobacco	1s. to 2s.	1 8	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.	0 10	0 4 0	4 0	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 6	..	Colon, 5d. to 3s.
Turkeys, each	3s. to 4s.	3 0	6d. per lb.	3s. to 5s.	4 6	..	20 0	6 0	..	7 6	..	5d. to 6d.
Veal, per lb.	3 1/2d. to 6d.	0 4	2d. to 2 1/2d.	2d. to 4d.	..	0 1 0	1 0	..	..	0 8	..	0 7
Wine, per doz.	45 0	..	1l. 18s. 6d. to 1l. 15s.	..	..	55s. to 70s.	2 15 0	40 0	..	42 0	..	Cape, 16s. to 20s.
Do. (Colonial) per gal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 3	5 11	1 0	..
CLOTHING.												
Blankets, per pair	12s. to 16s.	8 0	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 40s.	..	24s. to 34s.	..	..	..	10s. to 25s.	..	16s. to 30s.
Honnets, good Straw	2s. to 2s. 6d.	4 0	1s. to 1s. 3d.	..	..	20s.	..	..	..	1s. to 11s.	..	10s. to 15s.
Boots, Strong (Colonial)	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	3 0	3s. 7d. to 4s.	6s. to 8s.	..	12s. to 20s.	..	..	..	10 0	..	5s. to 5 1/2s.
Women - - - make.	10s. to 15s.	15 0	10s. to 15s.	20s.	..	40s. to 50s.	..	..	..	..	..	10s.
Long boots - - -	7s. 6d. to 10s.	6 0	6s. to 7s.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8s. to 10s.
Shoes, stout, men's, p. pr.	8s. to 1s. 2d.	8 0	3s. to 3s. 6d.	..	..	15s. to 25s.	8 1 1/2	8 2 1/2	6 0	..	..	5s. to 7s. 6d.
women's	6d. to 7d.	0 7	4d. to 6d.	..	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d.
Calico, good stout, p. yd.	7 1/2	7 1/2	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. to 4s.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2s. to 3s.
Cloth, for coats (Cana- dian) per yard	3s. to 3s. 6d.	2 6	1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.	3s. to 4s.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30s. to 40s.
Coats, do. skin shooting; " duffel or pilot " moleskin	16s. to 25s.	20 0	1l. to 1l. 15s.	30s.	..	1 15 0	..	12 3	9 1	8 6	..	..
Colton, for gowns, per yard	6d. to 7d.	0 6	7s.	8d.	..	2 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d.
Counterpanes, good coloured	4s. to 10s.	12 0	2s. 2d. to 4s.	6s. to 25s.	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	6s. to 1l.
Flannel, per yard, do- mestic	1s. 6d. to 2s.	3 6	1s.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Frocks, duck	.. to 4s. 6d.	4 0	1s. 8d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Fustian, per yard	3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.	1 3	1s.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Goloshes, India rubber	3s. 6d. to 4s.	4 0	3s.	8 0	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	3s. to 10s.
Handkerchiefs, cotton	6d. to 7d.	1 0	6d.	0 6	..	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	8d. to 9d.
Hats, felt, each	3s. to 6s.	4 0	3s. 6d. to 4s.	5s. to 8s.	..	0 8 0	..	2 5	5 2 1/2	3 0	..	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Mattresses, each	5s. to 5s. 6d.	10 0	2s. 7d.	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prints, fact colours, per yard	6d. to 7d.	0 8	6d.	0 7	..	0 1 8	..	..	..	0 10	..	1s. to 1s. 6d.
Shawls, woollen plaid	6s. to 7s. 6d.	6 6	6s. to 10s.	6s. to 30s.	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	12s. to 21s.
Sheeting, good calico, per yard	1s. to 1s. 6d.	7 8	4d. to 6d.	0 8	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	2s.
Sheets, good cotton, each	4s. to 5s.	4 0	2s. 6d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirts, cotton, each	2s. to 3s. 6d.	3 0	2s. to 5s.	3 0	..	0 4 0	..	3 0	2 7	3 6	..	4s. 6d. to 5s.
" coloured, stout	3s. 6d. to 4s.	4 0	2s.	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
" twilled	1s. to 2s.	4 6	3s. 6d.	3 0	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	each 12s.
Stockings, (woollen, Colonial make)	1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.	0 8	9d. to 1s.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Trowsers (homespun)	6s. to 7s.	5 0	4s.	10s. to 15s.	..	2s.	..	9 2	9 4	6 6	..	7s. to 9s.
Velveteen, per yard	3s. 2	2 0	1s. 3d.	..	..	30s.	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Vests, cloth	4s. 6d. to 6s.	6 0	5s.	6s. to 24s.	..	0 14 0	..	0 6	5 8	6 0	..	..
" moleskin	7s. to 18s.	5 0	4s.	..	..	0 18 0	..	..	..	..	..	5s. to 6s. 6d.

Price of clothing about the English rate; but the articles much inferior in quality.

Clothing can be procured at 50 per cent. on English retail prices.

* No later return.

JAMAICA.—Price of Provisions.—Yams, from 4s. to 5s. per cwt.; coconas, 3s. to 4s. per cwt.; plantains, 3s. to 3s. per 100; sweet potatoes, 2s. to 4s. per cwt.; rice, 18s. to 21s. per cwt.; flour, 8d. per quart; corn meal, 9d. to 5d. per quart; salt fish, 3d. per lb.; salt pork, 9d. to 1s. per lb.; fresh pork, 5d. to 6d.; fresh beef, 4d. to 5d.; fresh butter, 6d. per lb.; harrings, 4 for 3d.; sugar, 2 1/2d. to 3d. per lb.; bread, 3d. per lb.

Price of Clothing.—An Onaburg shirt and trowsers (labourer's working dress), 8s. 6d.; working hat, 9d. to 1s.; do. cap, 6d. to 9d.; good cloth jacket, 16s. to 21s.; a suit (coat, waistcoat, trowsers, shirt, socks, hat, and shoes, &c. &c.), 8l. 10s. to 4l.

TRINIDAD.—Provisions and clothing have increased in price of late years; but there has been an increase in the quantity of ground provisions raised in the country. Large quantities of provisions have still, however, to be imported.

Prices in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Articles.	New South Wales, 29 Jan. 1872.*	Victoria, 29 Nov. 1871.	Queensland, 29 Nov. 1871.	South Australia, 14 Oct. 1871.	Tasmania, 31 Dec. 1871.	Western Australia, Feb. 1872.	New Zealand, Dec. 1871.
CLOTHING.—Men.							
Boots, strong - - - p. pair	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 11s.	9s. to 21s.	8s. to 15s.	12s. to 18s.	
Caps - - - each	2s. to 1s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	3s. to 5s.	
Coats, moleskin - - -	25s.	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 20s.	20s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.	
" shepherds - - -		3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 5s.	4s. 6d. to 8s.	4s.	
Frocks, duck - - -	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 10d.	4d. to 10d.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.	
Handkerchiefs, cotton	..	6s. to 20s.	6s. to 20s.	1s. to 30s.	1s. to 30s.	6s. to 10s.	
Hats, calango-tree felt	..	2s. 6d. to 7s.	2s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 12s.	2s. to 16s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	
" Manilla - - -	..	..	..	7s.	2s. to 8s.	4s. to 6s.	
" straw - - -	2s. 6d. to 30s.	1s. 6d. to 5s.	1s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 6s.	7s.	
Jackets, moleskin - - -	..	5s. to 6s.	5s. to 6s.	7s. to 6s.	4s. 6d.	5s. to 7s.	
Shirts, serge - - -	..	4s. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.	3s. to 11s.	2s. to 11s.	
" coloured - - -	2s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 10s.	2s. to 4s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	
" flannel - - -	..	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 6s.	7s. to 15s.	4s. to 8s. 6d.	2s. to 3s.	
Shoes, strong - - - p. pair	4s. 8d. to 5s.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.	6s. to 12s.	6s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.	
Socks, cotton - - -	7d. to 1s.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	6d. to 2s. 6d.	5d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s. 6d.	
" woollen - - -	..	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 3s.	6d. to 1s. 6d.	..	
Stockings, cotton - - -	..	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 3s.	6d. to 2s.	..	
" woollen - - -	..	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.	1s. 3d. to 3s.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	..	
Trowsers, common - - -	..	7s. 6d. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	3s. to 4s. 6d.	5s. to 10s.	3s. 6d.	
" duck - - -	..	5s. to 10s.	5s. to 10s.	2s. to 3s.	5s. 6d. to 10s.	3s. 6d.	
" finishing - - -	12s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	3s. to 4s. 6d.	10s. to 14s.	8s.	
Vests, moleskin - - - each	5s. 6d. to 8s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. to 3s.	6s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.	
" common - - -	5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.	2s. to 4s.	2s. to 4s.	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	..	4s. to 10s.	
CLOTHING.—Women.							
Aprons, check - - - each	1s. 2d.	8d. to 1s. 4d.	8d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.	..	1s. to 5s.	
Blankets - - - p. pair	18s.	3d. to 2s.	3d. to 2s.	7s. 6d. to 25s.	10s. to 20s.	10s. to 20s.	
Bonnets, straw - - - each	7d.	7d. to 1s. 6d.	7d. to 1s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	1s. 6d. to 5s.	6s. to 8s.	
Calico - - - p. yard	..	..	..	6d. to 2s.	5d. to 8d.	4d. to 1s.	
" white - - -	..	..	..	6d. to 4s. 6d.	4jd. to 1s.	3s. to 8s.	
Caps - - - each	1s.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.	each 21s. to 40s.	8d. to 1s. 3d.	15s. to 20s.	
Dresses, Merino - - - p. yard	10s. to 30s.	4s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	each 18s. to 24s.	6d. to 1s. 6d.	..	
" calico - - -	6s. to 7s.	each 4s. to 10s.	each 4s. to 10s.	..	1s. to 2s.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	
" lancy - - -	..	..	..	..	1s. to 2s.	7s. 6d.	
Flannel - - -	1s. 5d.	8d. to 2s. 6d.	8d. to 2s. 6d.	6s. to 11s.	..	5s. to 10s.	
Gowns - - - each	5s. to 10s.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	4s. to 20s.	..	11. to 4l.	
Mattresses - - -	7s. to 20s.	dob. 3s. to 7s. 6d.	dob. 3s. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 10s.	..	..
" straw - - -	..	sin. 4s. to 8s.	sin. 4s. to 8s.	4s. to 10s.	..	..
Petticoats, calico - - -	3s. to 4s.	3s. to 4s.	3s. to 4s.	3s. to 4s.	..	..
" flannel - - -	5s. 6d.	6s. to 12s.	6s. to 12s.	4s. 6d. to 4s.	..	..
Rugs (hearth) - - -	8s. 9d.	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 20s.	6s. to 20s.	3s. to 4s.	
Shawls - - -	6s. to 10s.	6s. to 12s.	6s. to 12s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	10s. to 2s.	5s. to 10s.	
Sheeting, calico - - - p. yard	1s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 8s.	2s. to 8s.	1s. 6d. to 18s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	5s. to 20s.	
" white - - -	..	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.	7s. 6d. to 18s.	..	..
Sheets, double - - - p. pair	..	10d. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s. 6d.	4s. to 10s.	3s. to 8s.	8d. to 1s. 6d. p. yd.	
" single - - -	..	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s.	4s. to 10s.	2s. to 4s.	
Shirts - - - each	3s. 6d.	3s. to 6s.	3s. to 6s.	2s. to 7s. 6d.	8d. to 8s.	5s. to 8s.	
Shoes - - - p. pair	4s.	1s. to 3s.	1s. to 3s.	2s. to 9s.	2s. 6d. to 8s.	5s. to 12s.	
Stays - - -	2s. 6d.	9d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.	
" Stockings - - -	1s. 9d.	..	..	..	..	..
PROVISIONS, &c.							
Bacon - - - per lb.	6d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s. 4d.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	6d. to 9d.
Beer - - - p. gall.	1s. 4d.	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.	2s.	2s.	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Blue - - - per lb.	1s. 2d.	1s. to 2s.	1s. to 2s.	1s. 6d.	9d. to 1s.	1s. 6d.	..
Brandy - - - p. gall.	22s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 22s.	20s. to 25s.	20s. to 25s.	..
Bread, 1st quality, 4 lb. loaf	1jd. to 2d.	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.	9d.	1jd. to 3d.	2d. to 2jd.	6d. to 9d.
" 2nd quality - - -	1jd.	5jd.	5jd.	1s. 9d.	1d. to 1jd.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	8d. to 1s.
Butter, fresh - - - per lb.	1s. 8d.	8d.	8d.	1s. 9d.	9d. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	8d. to 1s.
" salt - - -	1s.	..	..	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 10d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	9d.
Candles - - -	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d. to 1s. 3d.	10d. to 7d.	10d. to 1s. 6d.	Not used.
Cheese, English - - -	1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	1s.	10d. to 1s. 4d.	9d. to 1s. 6d.	Not used.
" Colonial - - -	6d.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	8d.	6d. to 1s. 3d.	9d. to 1s. 6d.	Not used.
Coffee - - -	1s. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 8d.	1s. to 2s.	1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.
Eggs - - - p. doz.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s.	9d. to 1s.	8d. to 2s.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Flour, 1st quality - - - per lb.	1jd. to 1jd.	2d.	2d.	2jd.	2d.	1jd.	2d. to 2jd.
" 2nd quality - - -	1jd.	1jd.	1jd.	2jd.	2d.	1jd.	4d.
Milk - - - p. qt.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.
Meat, beef, fresh - - - per lb.	3d. to 4d.	1jd. to 2jd.	1jd. to 2jd.	1jd. to 2jd.	1jd. to 2jd.	1jd. to 2jd.	1jd. to 2jd.
" salt - - -	2d. to ..	1jd. to 5d.	1jd. to 5d.	1jd. to 3d.	1jd. to 3d.	1jd. to 3d.	1jd. to 3d.
" mutton, fresh - - -	3d.	1jd. to 3d.	1jd. to 3d.	1jd. to 3d.	1jd. to 3d.	1jd. to 3d.	1jd. to 3d.
" " salt - - -	..	1jd. to 1s. 8d.	1jd. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Mustard - - -	..	6s. to 6s.	6s. to 6s.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.	3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.	..
Oil, lamp (Kerosine) - p. gall.	2s. 6d.	8d. to 3jd.	8d. to 3jd.	8d.	4d. to 8d.	4d.	..
Oatmeal - - - per lb.	4d.	1s.	1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	2s.	8s. to 4s.	..
Pepper - - -	..	2s. 6d. to 4s.	2s. 6d. to 4s.	7s. to 9s.	4s. to 5s.	9d. to 1s.	..
Potatoes - - - p. ewt.	5s.	2d. to 4d.	2d. to 4d.	3d.	3d. to 4d.	3s. to 12s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Rice - - - per lb.	3d.	5d.	5d.	6d.	1s.	1jd. to 6d.	..
Sago - - -	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.	1d.	3d. to 4d.	..
Salt - - -	..	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	..
Soap - - -	4d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d.	4d. to 6c.	6d. to 6d.	3d. to 4d.
Starch - - -	7d.	7d.	7d.	8d.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	..
Sugar - - -	4d.	3d. to 5d.	3d. to 5d.	3d. to 6d.	3d. to 10d.	3d. to 6d.	..
Tea - - -	2s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 6s.
Tobacco - - -	3s. 6d.	4s. to 5s.	4s. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.	3s. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	..
Wheat - - - p. bush.	5s. to 5s. 6d.	5s.	5s.	3s. 10d. to 7s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.	..
Wine, Sherry - - - p. gall.	3s. to 3s. 6d.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. 6d. to 20s.	18s. to 28s.	18s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
" Colonial - - -	..	4s. 6d. to 6d.	4s. 6d. to 6d.	8s.	2s. 6d. to 10s.	8s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	None made.

About one-fourth more than in England.

From 25 to 50 per cent. above the English prices.

* The prices given in this column are the average of the Sydney prices.

TRADE OR CALLING.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.				CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		NATAL.
	ONTARIO. March 1872.	NEW BRUNSWICK. 1 Feb. 1872.	NOVA SCOTIA, January 1872.	NEW-FOUNDLAND, Nov. 1866. (No later return.)	WESTERN PROVINCE, Feb. 1872.	EASTERN PROVINCE, Feb. 1872.	PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 1869.†
	Average Wages.	Average Wages.	Average Wages.	Average Wages.	Average Wages.	Average Wages.	Average Wages.
	Per day without board.	Per day without board.	Per day without board.	Per day without board.	Per day without board.	Per day without board.	Per day without board.
Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	
Bookbinders and Printers	4s. to 7s.	6s. per day	4s. to 5s.	4s. to 5s.	6s. 6d.	8s.	5s. to 7s.
Blacksmiths	4s. to 6s.	6s.	6s.	4s.	..	..	4s. 10s. to 5l.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	2l. 10s. to 3l. with board per mo.	5s. per day	5s.	4 0	..	..	do. do.
Butchers	2l. to 3l. 4s. with board per mo.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	4 0	..	..	4s. to 5s.
Brickmakers	4s. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	4s.	None	6s.	7s. 6d.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Bricklayers	6s. to 10s.	7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	..	..	..
Carriers	4s. to 6s.	6s.	5s.	..	..	..	..
Carpenters and Joiners	6s. to 10s.	7s.	5s. to 6s.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	8s.	6s. to 6s.
Cabinet-makers	5s. to 6s.	6s. 3d.	5s. 6d.	6 0	..	..	7s. to 8s.
Coopers	4s. to 6s.	5s.	4s. to 6s.	4 0	..	..	5s. to 6s.
Carters, with horse and cart	7s. 6d. to 8s.	10s.	8s.	4 0	..	..	5s. to 10s. per load.
Coachmen and Grooms	4s. to 6s. with board per mo.	50s. per mo. and board	2l. 10s. per mo.*	..	15s. p. mo.*	24s. p. m.*	..
Cooks (women)	24s. to 48s. with board per mo.	20s. to 25s. per mo.*	20s. to 25s. per mo.*	12l. per an. and found.	..	..	..
Dairywomen	16s. to 24s. with board per mo.	25s.*	18s. per mo.*	..	..	..	..
Dressmakers and Milliners	2s. to 3s.*	4s.	..	3 0	..	..	2s. to 3s.
Farm Labourers	60s. to 80s. per mo.	40s. to 60s.	3s. to 4s.	3s. to 4s.	2l. 5s. 6d. do.*	2l. 16s. do.*	3l. to 4l. 10s. per mo.*
„ Common do.	4s. to 5s.	4s.	..	..	21s. p. mo.* or 1s. 6d. p. d.	26s. p. mo.* or 2s. p. d.	..
Gardeners	5s. to 6s.	7s. 6d.	30l. per an.*	4s. 6d.	..	..	..
Grooms	50s. to 60s. with board per mo.	24l. per an. and board.	2l. per mo.*	30l. per an. and found.	..	..	..
Labourers (Navvies)	4s. to 6s.	4s. 6d.	4s. to 4s. 6d.	None	..	..	..
Millwrights and Mechanics	6s. to 8s.	7s. 6d.	6s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.	..	..	..
Millers	6s. to 8s.	5s. 6d.	..	6s. to 7s.	..	..	..
Masons	6s. to 12s.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters and Glaziers	5s. to 6s.	7s.	5s.	5s. to 6s.	6s. 3d.	7s. 6d.	5s. to 6s.
Plasterers	5s. to 6s.	7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.	5s. to 6s.	..	..	5s. to 6s.
Plumbers and Glaziers	5s. to 8s.	5s.	6s. 6d.	5s. to 6s.	..	..	7s. 6d.
Printers (Compositors)	1s. 3d. per 1,000.	6s.	5s.	..	..	..	5s. to 6s.
„ (Press)	..	5s. 6d.	All presswork done by steam.	..	..	..	6s. to 7s.
Quarrymen	4s. to 5s.	4s. 2d.	4s. to 5s.	5 0	..	..	3s. to 4s.
Ropemakers	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	4s. to 5s.	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers	4s. to 6s.	4s.	5s.	3s. to 4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	6s.	5s. to 6s.
Sawyers	4s. to 5s.	5s.	5s.	5 0	..	..	5s. to 6s.
Shepherds or Herdlamen	..	50s. per mo.	..	..	21s. p. m.*	26s. p. m.*	..
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	6s. to 10s.	6s. to 7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.	6s. to 7s. 6d.	6s. 3d.	7s. 6d.	5s. to 7s.
Stonemasons	..	5s. 3d.	6s. to 8s.	..	..	..	5s. to 7s.
Sonscutters	6s. to 10s.	5s. 3d.	6s. to 8s.	..	..	..	5s. to 7s.
Saddlers and Harnessmakers	5s. to 8s.	5s.	4s.	..	..	..	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Sailmakers	4s.†	5s. 6d.	..	4 6	..	..	3l. to 5l. per month.*
Servants (Male)	40s. to 80s. per m. and found.	30s. to 40s. per mo.*	12l. to 20l. per an.*	..	27s. p. mo.*	40s. per mo.*	30s. to 80s. do.*
„ (Female)	70s. to 1l. 12s. per mo. and found.	20s. to 25s. per mo.*	12s. to 20s. per mo. with board, &c.	..	15s. do.	24s. do.	..
Slaters and Shinglers	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	5s.	4s. to 5s.	..	..	..	..
Tanners	4s. to 5s.	50l. per an.*	5s.	None	5s. 6d.	6s.	5s. to 7s.
Tailors	5s. to 6s. generally by piece	50l. per an.*	5s.	4s. to 5s.	..	..	..
Tinsmiths, Brasiers, &c.	5s. to 6s.	5s.	5s.	4 0	..	..	5s.
Wheelwrights	5s. to 7s.	6s.	..	4s. to 5s.	6s. 6d.	8s.	6s. to 7s.
Whitesmiths	6s. to 8s.	3 1/2 per an.*	4s. to 5s.	4s. 6d. to 6s.	..	..	..

The wages per day are given for the Summer only, they are lower in Winter when employment is to be obtained.

* With board and lodging.

† Little or no demand.

‡ No later return.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The average rate of wages in Prince Edward Island is nearly the same as in New Brunswick. Farm servants capable of managing a farm, 30l. to 40l. Other Farm servants, 24l. per annum currency. Female servants, 10s. to 20s. a month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND.—The rates of wages differ so much according to the locality, demand, and season of the year, that it is almost impossible to form a general average for common labour. At New Westminster a day labourer gets 10s. per diem, without board, while mechanics get from 14s. to 20s. a day. At Cariboo the same class of labourer gets 12s. per diem with board, and other branches of labour are paid in proportion throughout the colony.

From 2s to 50 per cent. above and English prices.

to 3d.
7. to 3s.
to 25s.
to 9d.
to 1s.
3d.
used.
to 1s. 6d.
to 2 1/2 d.
4d.
to 6d.
to 3d.
to 1s.
to 18s.
made.

Trade or Calling.	New South Wales, Feb. 1872.	Victoria, 29th Nov. 1871.	Queensland, 29th Nov. 1871.	South Australia, Dec. 1870.	Tasmania, 31st Dec. 1871.	Western Australia, 1 st Feb. 1872.	New Zealand, Dec. 1871.
	Average Wages.	Average Wages.	Per Day with- out Rations.	Per Day without Rations.	Per Day without Rations.	Per Day without Rations.	—
MALES.							
Agricultural La- bourners: - - -	5s. to 6s.	3s. \$..	
Married - - -	..	50l. to 60l. per ann., with rations.	12s. to 15s. †	40l. to 50l. per ann. †	35l. per ann. \$	24l. to 30l. per ann. †	
Single - - -	..	15s. to 20s. per w., ..	10s. to 12s. †	40l. to 45l. pr. ann. †	25l. per ann. \$	3s. per day.	
Boys about 13 or 14 to tall cattle	..	50s. to 40s. per w., ..	..	15s. to 25s. pr. wk. †	None employed	..	
Butchers - - -	..	5s. to 6s. ,,	4s. to 6s. †	8l. to 12l. per ann. †	None employed	5s. to 10s. per wk.	
..	..	40s. to 60s. per week, with rations.	7s. to 10s.	20s. to 30s. per wk.	30s. per week	5s.	
Brass-founders - Fitters and Moulders - - -	..	70s. to 90s. without ra. 11s. to 14s. per diem, without rations.	..	9s. to 12s. 8s. to 12s.	8s. to 8s. 7s. to 8s.	..	
Bookbinders - - -	..	60s. to 80s. per week ,,	10s. to 12s.	..	3l. to 4l. per week	By the job.	
Bakers - - -	..	35s. to 60s., without rations.	7s. to 10s.	1l. to 1l. 10s. per week. †	30s. to 45s. per wk.	5s. per day.	
Brewers - - -	..	40s. to 80s., 6s. to 8s. per diem, without rations.	..	12s. per 1,000 on the hack.	5s. to 6s. 15s. per 1,000	4s. to 6s. 5s.	
Brick-makers - - -	..	8s. to 10s. ,,	10s. to 11s.	7s. 6d. to 9s.	9s. †	6s.	
Bricklayers, Town Country	9s. to 12s.* 80l. †	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers La- bourners - - -	..	6s. to 7s. ,,	..	4s. to 7s.	5s. †	4s.	
Blacksmiths, Town Country	8s. to 12s.* 70l. to 80l.*	8s. to 12s. ,,	10s. to 11s.	7s. to 8s.	6s. to 8s.	8s. to 10s.	
Bullock-drivers - .. for the roads .. for farms - - -	..	40l. to 60l. pr. ann.** 40l. to 60l. pr. ann., w. ra. 35l. to 40l. ,,	..	40l. to 45l. pr. ann. \$ 45l. to 52l. pr. ann. \$ 45s. to 60l. pr. ann. \$	25l. per ann. \$ 25l. per ann. \$ 25l. per ann. \$	24l. per ann. †	
Bush Carpenters - Carpenters - - -	..	40l. to 60l. ,, 20s. to 30s. per week, with rations.	..	17. to 1l. 6s. pr. wk. † 6s. to 7s.	5s. 6d. \$ 4s. 6d.	..	
Carpenters, Town Country	8s. to 9s.* 60l. to 80l. †	8s. to 10s. per diem, without rations.	8s. to 13s.	7s. to 9s.	7s. to 8s. †	7s. to 10s.	
Cabinet-makers - Confectioners - Coppersmiths - Cooks, Male - - -	8s. to 10s. 2l. 15s. per week. 8s. to 10s. 16s. to 25s.	7s. to 8s. † None employed 10s. 25l. to 30l. per ann. \$	6s. to 8s. ..	
.. Female - - -	..	40l. to 60l. per annum, with rations.	20s. to 25s. †	12s. to 15s. †	25l. to 30l. per ann. \$	12l. to 24l. per ann. †	
Coopers - - -	..	8s. to 10s. per diem, without rations.	12s. to 15s. †	8s. to 10s. per wk. †	20l. to 30l. per ann. \$	6s.	
Coach-builders - .. painters - - -	..	10s. to 12s. ,, 10s. to 14s. ,,	..	8s. to 10s. 7s. to 9s.	7s. 6d. 7s. 6d.	10s. ..	
Coachmen and Grooms - - -	..	15s. to 20s. per week, with rations.	30l. to 60l. per annum.	30l. to 60l. per annum.	15s. to 23s. per wk. \$ 30l. to 35l. per ann. \$	1l. per week	
Compositors - - -	..	1s. to 1s. 1d. per 1,000, without rations.	10s. to 12s.	1s. 3d. per 1,000	2l. to 4l. pr. week †	6s. to 8s.	
Engineers - - -	..	12s. to 14s. per diem, without rations.	10s. to 15s.	0s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s. †	8s. to 10s.	
Farm Labourers - - -	30l. to 35l. †	26l. to 40l. per annum, with rations.	35l. to 60l. per annum.	15s. to 20s. pr. wk. \$	18l. to 25l. per ann. \$	24l. to 30l. per ann.	
Married couples	..	30l. to 60l. ,,	..	20s. to 22s. 6d. per week. \$	35l. to 40l. per ann. \$	24l. to 30l. per ann. †	
Single Men - - -	..	10s. to 15s. pr. w. with ra.	25l. to 70l. p. ann.	15s. to 20s. per wk. \$	20l. per ann. \$	12l. to 30l. per ann. †	
Fencers, wire - - -	..	1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. per rod, with rations.	25l. to 70l. ,,	3s. to 5s. per rod.	None employed	..	
Galvanised Iron- workers - - -	..	8s. to 10s. per diem, without rations.	..	8s. to 10s.	None employed	..	
Glassiers & Painters	..	7s. to 10s. ,,	9s. to 12s.	7s. to 9s.	7s. to 8s. †	5s. to 8s.	
Gardeners - - -	..	7s. to 10s. ,, with ra.	15s. to 20s. †	15s. to 20s. per week. †	20l. to 30l. per ann. \$	4s. to 5s.	
General Farm Servants - - -	30l. to 40l. per ann. **	40l. to 55l. per ann. \$	20l. per ann. \$..	
Grooms - - -	..	30l. to 50l. per annum, with rations.	40l. to 45l. † per annum.	15s. to 20s. per week. †	20l. to 25l. per ann. \$	24l. to 40l. per ann.	
Harness-makers and Saddlers - - -	..	7s. to 10s. per diem, without rations.	..	7s. to 10s.	1l. 5s. to 2l. pr. wk. †	6s. to 7s.	
Hutkeepers - - -	..	20l. to 30l. per annum, with rations.	30l. to 50l. † pr. ann. **	26l. to 31l. per ann. \$ 31l. to 35l. per ann. \$ 60l. to 70l. per ann. \$	20l. per ann. \$ 5s. per week †	12l. to 24l. per ann. †	
House-servants - Iron-founders - - -	..	10s. to 14s. per diem, without rations.	30l. to 50l. p. ann.	8s. to 10s. 9s. to 12s.	20l. per ann. \$ 7s.	12l. to 24l. † ..	
Labourers { Town Millers - - -	..	8s. to 7s. p. d., without r. 12s. to 20s. p. wk. with r. 8s. to 14s. p. d., without r.	5s. to 6s. } ..	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. 5s. to 7s. 8s. to 8s. 6d.	4s. to 5s. 4s. to 5s. 5s.	3s. to 4s. 6d.	

Ordinary Day Labourers get from 5s. to 6s. Mechanics 8s. to 10s. 4 days; Married Ploughmen, Farm Servants, Shepherds, &c.
 40l. to 60l. a year and board; Unmarried Ploughmen, Farm Servants, Shepherds, &c., from 30l. to 40l. a year and board. In some
 districts these rates are exceeded.

* Per diem (without board and lodging). † Per annum (with board and lodging). ‡ With board and lodging. § With board.
 ¶ Little or no demand. ¶¶ With rations. ** An addition of from 25 to 50 per cent. is to be made to all these rates when service is
 taken in the outside districts either in the interior or at the northern ports.
 (a) In the case of country labourers, board and lodging usually consist of a dwelling, with a ration of 10 lbs. of meat, 10 lbs. of flour, 2 lbs. of
 sugar, and 4 ozs. of tea (or milk, in lieu of sugar and tea), per week.

Trade or Calling.	New South Wales, Feb. 1872.	Victoria, 29th Nov. 1871.	Queensland, 25th Nov. 1871.	South Australia, 31st Dec. 1871.	Tasmania, 31 Dec. 1871.	Western Australia, Feb. 1872.	New Zealand, Dec. 1871.
	Average Wages.	Average Wages.	per Day, with- out Rations.†	per Day, without Rations.	per Day, without Rations.	per Day, without Rations.	—
MALES.							
Masons, Town -	9s. to 10s.*	8s. to 12s. p. d., without r.	10s. to 11s.	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 8s.	6s. to 8s.	..
" Country -	70l. to 80l.†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milkmen -	..	80l. to 40l. p. an., with r.	..	15s. to 20s. pr. wk.‡	20l. per an.‡	..	..
Milwrights and Engineers -	..	10s. to 16s. p. d., without r.	..	8s. to 12s.	9s. to 10s.	0s.	..
Miners -	..	6s. to 8s. " " "	8s. to 10s.	5s. to 6s. 8d.	7s. to 10s.	..	..
Maori Labourers -	..	..	..	8s.	None	..	..
Mowers -	..	..	..	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	7s. per acre	..	..
Oatlers -	..	..	..	12s. to 14. per wk.	10l. to 20l. per an.§	..	..
Paperhangers -	..	7s. to 8s. p. d., without r.	..	9d. to 1s. 9d. p. 12 yards	7s. to 8s.¶	..	..
Ploughmen -	..	40l. to 60l. p. an., with r.	..	15s. to 30s. per wk.‡	20l. to 25l. per an.‡	20l. to 30l. per an.‡	..
Pressmen -	..	70s. to 80s. p. wk., with r.	10s. to 12s.	7s.	3l. per week¶	..	..
Plasterers -	..	8s. to 10s. p. d.	9s. to 10s.	8s.	6s. to 8s.¶	6s. to 8s. a day.	..
Plumbers -	..	8s. to 10s. " " "	..	8s. to 10s.	6s. to 8s.¶	5s.	..
Quarrymen -	..	7s. to 8s. " " "	8s. to 9s.	6s. to 7s., and piecework	6s. to 8s.¶	4s.	..
Reapers (goodsingle)	..	..	..	12s. to 15s. per acre	10s. per acre	14s. to 16s. pr acre	..
Saddlers -	..	8s. to 12s. p. d., with r.	..	6s. 8d. to 10s.	17.5s. to 2l. per wk.	..	..
Shoing smiths	..	50s. to 70s. p. wk., " "	..	7s. to 8s.	8s. to 8s.	8s. to 10s.‡	..
Soremen -	..	40s. to 60s. " " "	..	6s. to 7s.	1l. to 11.5s. per wk.	..	..
Sawyers -	..	..	..	7s. to 8s. and piecework	8s. 6d. per 100 ft.	10s. per 100 feet	..
Shoemakers -	..	..	2l. to 2l. per week‡	6s. to 8s.	1l. to 2l. 10s. per week.	10s.	..
Shopmen (drapers)	..	60s. to 80s. p. wk., " "	..	30s. to 50s. per wk.	30l. to 100l. pr. an. with one meal.	5s.	..
" (grocers)	..	50s. to 70s. " " "	..	30s. to 2l. 10s. per week.	30l. to 80l., pr. an. with one meal.	..	..
Shearers (good) -	..	14s. to 16s. p. 100, with r.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per score.	15s. to 1l. per 100§	10s. to 14s. per 100	5s. to 6s. a score	..
Shipwrights -	..	10s. to 14s. p. d., with r.	..	..	8s.¶	..	..
Joiners	..	25l. to 35l. p. an., with r.	30l. to 35l. per ann.‡	30l. to 40l. per ann.‡	25l. to 30l. per an.‡	35l. to 40l. per an.	..
Shepherds -	30l. to 35l.†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slaughtermen	..	40s. to 50s. p. wk., with r.	..	1l. to 1l. 10s. pr. wk.	None employed	..	..
Stock-keepers	..	50l. to 80l. p. an., with r.	..	15s. to 1l. per week‡	25l. to 30l. per an.‡	24l. to 30l. pr. ann.	..
Stoneshakers	..	2s. 6d. to 4s. p. cubic yd., without rations.	..	2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard cubic.	8s. to 4s. per yard	..	..
Stonedressers or Masons -	..	10s. to 12s. p. d., with r.	..	8s. to 9s.	8s.	..	..
Tailors	..	4s. to 50s. p. wk., " "	5s. to 7s. 6d.	7s. to 8s.	4s. to 10s.	5s.	..
Tanners & Curriers	..	..	..	7s. to 10s.	11.5s. to 3l. per wk.	..	..
Tin & Iron plate- workers -	..	8s. to 10s. p. dm., " "	{ 2l. to 3l. per wk.‡ }	8s. to 10s.	6s. to 6s.	..	..
Turners -	..	40s. to 60s. p. wk., " "	..	8s. to 10s.	None employed	..	..
Upholsterers	..	8s. to 12s. p. dm., " "	9s.	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 8s.¶	10s. a day.	..
Watch-makers & Jewellers -	..	10s. to 14s. " " "	..	10s. to 14s.	5s. to 6s.	..	..
Wheelwrights, Town	..	8s. to 12s. " " "	..	7s. to 10s.	2l. 6s. per week	6s.	..
" Country	7s. 6d. to 10s.*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitesmiths	60l. to 80l.†	8s. to 10s. " " "	..	8s. to 9s.	6s.	..	..
Wire Fencing	..	..	..	2s. to 3s. 6d. per rod.	None employed	..	..
FEMALES.*							
Barmaids -	..	30l. to 50l. pr. an. with rations.	30l. to 40l. pr. annum.‡	10s. to 12s. p. wk.‡	None employed	..	..
Cooks (plain)	..	20l. to 30l. " " "	25l. to 35l. " " ‡	0s. to 12s. " " ‡	20l. per an.‡	12l. to 20l. per an.‡	..
Cooks and Laun- dresses -	..	30l. to 35l. " " "	..	0s. to 15s. " " ‡	25l. " " §	..	..
Dairy-maids -	20l. to 26l.	20l. to 26l. " " "	20l. to 25l. " " ‡	6s. to 9s. " " ‡	20l. " " ¶	12l. to 20l. per an.‡	..
Farm Servants	20l. to 26l.	20l. to 25l. " " "	..	4s. 6d. to 7s. " " ‡	24l. " " ¶	..	..
House Servants (general)	20l. to 26l.	20l. to 25l. " " "	18l. to 25l. pr. an.	8s. to 10s. " " ‡	18l. " " ¶	..	..
Housekeepers	20l. to 26l.	30l. to 40l. " " "	18l. to 25l. " " ‡	10s. to 12s. " " ‡	30l. " " ¶	..	..
Housemaids -	20l. to 26l.	25l. " " "	20l. to 30l. " " ‡	8s. to 9s. " " ‡	20l. " " ¶	..	..
Kitchen-maids	..	20l. to 25l. " " "	..	8s. to 9s. " " ‡	18l. " " ¶	..	..
Ladies-maids	..	..	..	10s. to 12s. " " ‡	25l. " " ¶	..	..
Laundresses	26l. to 30l.	30l. " " "	30l. to 40l. pr. an.	8s. to 10s. " " ‡	20l. to 25l. " " ¶	..	..
Milliners	..	21s. to 30s. per week.	40l. to 60l. " " ‡	21s. per week	25l. " " ¶	..	..
Nurses - (trained)	..	35l. to 40l. per ann. §	..	5s. to 9s. pr. week.	18l. to 20l. " " ¶	..	..
Nursery-maids	20l.	15l. to 25l. " " §	30l. to 40l. pr. an.	5s. to 8s. " " ‡	25l. to 30l. " " ¶	..	..
Needle-women	..	25s. to 30s. per week	30l. to 40l. pr. an.	10s. to 15s. p. wk.‡ (generally piece work)	10l. to 20l. " " ¶	12l. to 20l. per an.‡	..
" plain	..	20s. to 25s. " " "	..	..	18l. " " ¶	..	..
" dressmakers	..	3s. per day	30l. to 60l. pr. an.	..	2s. to 3s.‡	..	..
Nurse-girls -	..	12l. to 18l. p. an. with b.	15l. to 25l. " " ‡	2s. 6d. to 4s. p. wk.‡	10l. to 18l. per an.‡	12l. to 16l. pr. an.‡	..
Waitresses -	..	25l. to 30l. per ann.	..	10s. to 12s. " " ‡	None employed	..	..

* Per diem (without Board and Lodging). † Per annum (with Board and Lodging). ‡ With Board.
 ‡ Little or no demand. ¶ Varies in different districts, and ranges much higher for a brief period.
 § An addition of from 25 to 50 per cent. is to be made to all these rates where service is taken in the outside districts either in the interior or at the northern ports. ¶ With Keep.
 (b) The wives of farm labourers with families do not receive this amount of money wages. A sufficient quantity of food is generally allowed for the support of their children, and a corresponding reduction from the money wages is of course made.

Female Domestic Servants, Dairy-maids, Cooks, &c., get from 15l. to 35l. a year and found.

Zealand, 1871. ... 40l. to 60l. a year and found: Unmarried Ploughmen, Farm Servants, Shepherds, &c., from 20l. to 40l. a year and found. In some districts these rates are exceeded.

LIST of GOVERNORS with their Salaries.—MODES AND DATES OF ACQUISITION of the BRITISH COLONIES.

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.	NAME.	Place of Residence.	Salary.	
NORTH AMERICA:						
Dominion of Canada	Canada * -	Capitulation, 1759-60	Governor General - - -	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Ottawa - - -	10,000
	Nova Scotia * -	Settlement 1623; ceded to France, 1667; restored, 1713. Separated from Nova Scotia, 1784.	Lieutenant-Governor - - -	Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Halifax - - -	1,400
	New Brunswick * -	Incorporated by Act, 1870.	Lieutenant Governor - - -	Lemuel Allan Wilmet, Esq.	Fredericton - - -	1,400
	Manitoba - - -	1870.	Lieutenant Governor - - -	Hon. A. G. Archibald - - -	Fort Garry - - -	2,000
	North Western Territory.	1870.				
	British Columbia including Vancouver Island.	1871. Settlement, 1858.	Lieutenant-Governor - - -	Hon. Joseph William Trutch - - -	New Westminster - - -	-
	Prince Edward Island	1871.	Lieutenant Governor - - -	Wm. C. F. Robinson, Esq. - - -	Charlotte Town - - -	1,500
Newfoundland - - -	Possession taken, 1583	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief - - -	Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B.	St. John - - -	2,000	
Bermuda - - -	Settlement, 1609	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief - - -	Major Genl. John Henry Lefroy, R.A., C.B.	St. George's - - -	2,748	
WEST INDIES:						
Jamaica - - -	Capitulation, 1655	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief	Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B. - - -	Kingston - - -	7,000	
Turks and Caicos Islands	Separated from Bahamas, 1848.	Pres. administering the Govt.	Capt. Milford Campbell - - -	Grand Turk - - -	800	
Honduras - - -	Treaty, 1670	Lieutenant-Governor - - -	W. W. Cairns, Esq. - - -	Belize - - -	1,800	
Bahamas - - -	Settlement, 1629	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief - - -	J. Pope Hennessy, Esq. - - -	Nassau - - -	2,000	
The Windward Islands.	Barbados - - -	Settlement, 1605	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief - - -	Rawson W. Rawson, Esq., C.B.	Bridgetown - - -	4,000
	St. Vincent - - -	Cession, 1763	Lieutenant-Governor - - -	W. H. Roome, Esq. - - -	Kingstown - - -	1,500
	Granada - - -	1763	Lieutenant-Governor - - -	Sanford Freeing, Esq. - - -	St. George - - -	1,500
	Tobago - - -	1763	Lieutenant-Governor - - -	Cornelius H. Kortright, Esq. - - -	Scarborough - - -	1,500
	St. Lucia - - -	Capitulation, 1803	Administrator of the Govt. - - -	G. W. Des Voeux, Esq. - - -	Castries - - -	700
The Leeward Islands.	Antigua - - -	Settlement, 1633	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of Leeward Islands.	Sir Benjn. Chilley Campbell Pine, K.C.M.G.	St. John's - - -	3,000
	Montserrat - - -	Ditto ditto	Pres. administering the Govt.	R. F. Sherif, Esq. - - -	Plymouth - - -	800
	St. Christopher - - -	Ditto 1626; cession, 1713; restored, 1783.	} Administrator - - -	F. S. Wigley, Esq. - - -	Basseterre - - -	1,800, and 60¢ travelling allowance.
Nevis - - -	Settlement, 1629; restored from French, 1783.					
Virgin Islands - - -	Settlement, 1605	President - - -	Alex. Wilson Moir, Esq. - - -	Tortola - - -	800	
Dominica - - -	Cession, 1763	Lieutenant-Governor - - -	- - -	Roseau - - -	1,300	
British Guiana - - -	Capitulation, 1803	Governor - - -	John Scott, Esq. - - -	Georgetown - - -	5,000	
Trinidad - - -	Ditto, 1797	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief - - -	J. R. Longley, Esq. - - -	Port of Spain - - -	4,000	
MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:						
Gibraltar - - -	Capitulation, 1770	Governor - - -	Genl. Sir F. Williams, Bt., K.C.B.	In Fortross - - -	5,000	
Malta - - -	Ditto, 1800	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief - - -	Lt.-Gen. Sir Pat. Grant, G.C.B. G.C.M.G.	Valetta - - -	5,000 (a)	
Cape of Good Hope - - -	Ditto, 1800 (f)	Gov. and High Commissioner	Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B. - - -	Cape Town - - -	6,500 (a)	
Natal - - -	Sep. from Cape, Letters Patent, May, 1844.	Lieutenant-Governor - - -	Robt. Wm. Keate, Esq. - - -	Pieter Maritzburg - - -	2,500	
St. Helena - - -	Cap. 1600; Set. by E.I.C., 1654; vested in Crown, 1833.	Governor - - -	Admiral Patey - - -	James Town - - -	2,000	
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS:						
Sierra Leone - - -	19th Feb. 1808	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief - - -	Robert W. Keate, Esq. - - -	Freetown - - -	3,500 (a)	
Gambia - - -	Ditto - - -	Administrator of the Govt. - - -	Lt.-Col. Henry Anton - - -	Bathurst, St. Mary's - - -	1,500	
Gold Coast - - -	Ditto - - -	Administrator of the Govt. - - -	Herbert T. Ussher, Esq., C.M.G.	Cape Coast Castle - - -	1,500	
Lagos - - -	Cession, 1861 - - -	Administrator of the Govt. - - -	Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N.	Lagos - - -	1,700	
Elmina and Dutch Guiana - - -	Treaty, 1871 - - -	Administrator - - -	{ John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G., F.G.S., F.R.S.A.	- - -	- - -	

(a) Including allowances.

(f) Basuto Land annexed to the Cape under Act No. 12 of 1871, and Griqualand West, provisionally, by Governor's Proclamations of 27th October, 1871.

* By 30 Vict. cap. 8. and Royal Proclamation of 22nd May 1867, these three Colonies were from the 1st July 1867 formed into one Dominion under the name of Canada; and by Order in Council of 23rd June 1870, the North-western Territory and Rupert's Land were from the 15th July 1870 incorporated in the Dominion.

† The Leeward Islands were consolidated into one colony by Act 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 107.

LIST of GOVERNORS with their Salaries.—MODES AND DATES of ACQUISITION of the BRITISH COLONIES—*cont.*

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.	NAME.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:					
New South Wales	Settlement, 1788	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Sydney	£ 7,000
Queensland	Separated from N.S. Wales, Dec. 10, 1859.	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief	The Most Hon. The Marquis of Normanby	Brisbane	5,124 (a)
Tasmania	Settlement, 1803	Governor	Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Hobart Town	4,000 (b)
South Australia	Ditto, 1836	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Ferguson, Bt.	Adelaide	5,000
Victoria	Separated from N.S. Wales, July 1, 1851	Gov.-in-Chief, Capt.-Gen., and Vice-Admiral.	The Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	Melbourne	10,000
Western Australia	Settlement, 1829	Governor	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq.	Perth	2,500
New Zealand. (c)	Set. and Treaty, 1840	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Auckland	4,500
OTHER COLONIES:					
Mauritius and its Dependencies. (e)	Capitulation, 1810	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Hon. Sir Arthur H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
Ceylon	Ditto, 1795	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Wm. Henry Gregory, Esq.	Colombo	7,000
Hong Kong & Kowloon	Treaties, 1843-60	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G.	Victoria	5,000
Labuan	Cession, 1846	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	H. E. Hulwer, Esq., C.M.G.	Labuan	800 (d)
Straits Settlements, Singapore, Prince of Wales Island, and Malacca.	- - - -	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. St. George Ord, C.B., B.E., Kt.	- - - -	23,530 dols.
Penang or Prince of Wales Island.	- - - -	Lieutenant-Governor	Lt.-Colonel Arch. E. Harbord Aneur, R.A.	- - - -	8,470 dols.
Malacca	- - - -	Lieutenant-Governor	Capt. Shaw, B.N.	- - - -	7,058 dols.
Falkland Islands	Settlement, 1765	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Colonel D'Aray	Stanley	1,000
Heligoland	Capitulation, 1807	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Lt.-Col. Henry Fitzharding Berkeley Maxse.	Heligoland	800

(a) Including allowances.

(b) There is an allowance of 2,500*l.* to defray expenses of establishment.

(c) The Act 23 Vict. c. 23 annexes to New Zealand all Islands lying between 162° E. Long. and 173° W. Long. and between the 33° and 35° of S. Lat.

(d) And 300*l.* as Consul for Borneo.

(e) These Dependencies are (1) the Seychelles Islands, 34 in number; (2) the Amirantes Islands, 11 in number; (3) the Detached Islands, 12 in number; and (4) the Oil Islands, consisting of 11 islands or groups of islands.

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PUBLIC COLONIAL BANKING COMPANIES.

Colony, and Name of Bank.	Whether Incorporated or Unincorporated.	Amount of Share.	Extent of Shareholder's Liability.	Name of London Correspondent.	Capital authorised by Act.	Capital paid up.	Place where Head Office of Bank is.
CANADA:							
Bank of Montreal	Incorporated	Dols. 200	Twice the amount of share.	Union Bank, London.	Dols. cts. 8,000,000 00	8,000,000 00	Montreal.
Quebec Bank	Do.	100	Do.	Do.	2,000,000 00	1,881,820 00	Quebec.
City Bank	Do.	80	Do.	Glyn & Co., London	1,200,000 00	1,200,000 00	Montreal.
Bank of British North America	Do.	50l. st.	To paid-up capital -	Head Office, St. Helen's Pl., London.	4,866,666 00	4,866,666 00	Montreal.
Banque du Peuple	Do.	50	Twice the amount of share.	National Bank of Scotland, London.	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	Do.
Niagara District Bank	Do.	100	Do.	Bosquet & Co., London.	400,000 00	310,338 00	St. Catharines.
Molson's Bank	Do.	50	Do.	Glyn & Co., London.	1,500,000 00	1,325,420 00	Montreal.
Bank of Toronto	Do.	50	Do.	City Bank "	2,000,000 00	150,000 00	Toronto.
Ontario Bank	Do.	40	Do.	Glyn & Co. "	2,500,000 00	2,390,461 00	Howmanville.
Eastern Townships Bank	Do.	100	Do.	Do.	500,000 00	491,444 00	Sherbrook.
Bank National	Do.	100	Do.	National Bank of Scotland, London.	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	Quebec.
Bank Jacques Cartier	Do.	100	Do.	Glyn & Co. "	2,000,000 00	1,160,265 00	Montreal.
Merchants' Bank	Do.	100	Do.	Do.	6,000,000 00	3,732,245 00	Toronto.
Royal Canadian Bank	Do.	50	Do.	Union Bank of London.	2,000,000 00	1,714,081 00	Toronto.
Union Bank	Do.	100	Do.	London and County Bank, London.	2,000,000 00	1,787,784 00	Quebec.
Mechanics' Bank	Do.	50	Do.	Do.	1,000,000 00	418,290 00	Montreal.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Do.	50	Do.	Do.	6,000,000 00	4,565,175 00	Toronto.
Metropolitan Bank	Do.	100	Do.	Bank of Montreal London.	1,000,000 00	477,500 00	Montreal.
Dominion Bank	Do.	50	Do.	Do.	1,000,000 00	772,876	Toronto.
VANCOUVER ISLAND:							
Bank of British North America	Do.	50	Limited to paid-up capital.	Head Office, 7, St. Helen's Pl., Lon.	1,000,000l.	All paid -	London.
BRITISH COLUMBIA:							
Chartered Bank of British Columbia.	Do.	20	Twice the amount of share.	80, Lombard St. -	250,000l.	All to be paid	..
NOVA SCOTIA:							
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	112,000l.	-	Halifax.
Union Bank	..	..	..	..	400,000 dols.	All paid -	..
Merchant Bank	..	..	..	..	1,000,000.	352,000.	..
People's Bank	Incorporated	50	..	..	..	..	..
Halifax Banking Company.							
Bank of British North America.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank of Montreal (Branch).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank of Yarmouth (Yarmouth).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Bank (Yarmouth).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Bank, Windsor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NEW BRUNSWICK:							
Bank of British North America -	Incorporated	50	Limited to paid-up capital.	Head Office, St. Helen's Place.	1,000,000l.	All - -	London.
Bank of New Brunswick	Do.	50 cur.	Twice the amount of share.	Williams, Deacon & Co. 20, Birchln Lane, Commercial Bank -	900,000l.	All - -	..
Westmorland Bank	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	30,000l. cur.	Paid up -	..
St. Stephen's Bank	Do.	Do.	Amount of share -	Union Bank (Liverpool).	15,000l. 50,000l.	All paid -	..
People's Bank	Do.	12l 10s. ..	Do.	..	15,000l. cur.	7,500l.	..
Bank of Montreal	Do.	200 Dols.	Twice amount of share.	Bank of Montreal.	80,000,000 dols.	All - -	..
NEWFOUNDLAND:							
Union Bank of Newfoundland	..	..	..	..	50,000l.	All paid -	..
Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.	Incorporated	50 cur.	Twice the amount of share.	Union Bank of London, 2, Princess St. London and West. Bank, Lethbury.	..	..	..
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:							
Bank of Prince Edward Island -	Do.	6 13 4	Do.	Union Bank of London, 2, Princess St. Do.	20,000l.	All paid -	..
Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.	Do.	0 18 4	Do.	Do.	20,000l.	All paid -	..
Farmers' Bank, Rustico, P. E. I.	Do.	0 18 0	Do.	Do.	800l.	All paid -	..
Summerside Bank	Do.	8 0 3	Do.	Do.	10,000l.	All paid -	..

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PUBLIC COLONIAL BANKING COMPANIES—continued.					
Colony, and Name of Bank.	Whether Incorporated or Unincorporate.	Amount of Share.	Extent of Shareholder's Liability.	Name of London Correspondent.	Capital and Amount paid up.
NEW SOUTH WALES:					
Australian Joint Stock Bank - -	Incorporate -	£ 8	Twice the amount of share.	Branch Office, 13, King William St., E.C.	484,656l., all paid.
Bank of New South Wales - -	Do.	20	Do.	Branch Office, Old Broad St.	1,000,000l., all paid.
Commercial Banking Company - -	Do.	25	Do.	Branch Office, 20, Lombard St.	400,000l., all paid.
Oriental Bank Corporation - -	Do.	25	Do.	Head Office, Threadneedle St.	1,500,000l., all paid.
London Chartered Bank of Australia -	Do.	20	Do.	Head Office, 88, Cannon Street.	1,000,000l., all paid.
Bank of Australasia - - -	Do.	40	Do.	Head Office, 4, Threadneedle St.	1,200,000l.; all paid.
Union Bank of Australia - - -	Unincorporate	25	Unlimited - -	1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury.	1,250,000l., all paid.
The City Bank, Sydney - - -	Incorporate -	10	Twice the amount of share.	The London Joint Stock Bank.	323,124l. 10s.; all paid.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	Do.	20	Do.	Head Office, 73, Cornhill.	600,000l., all paid.
QUEENSLAND:					
Union Bank of Australia - - -	Do.	25	Do.	Head Office, 38, Old Broad St.	1,250,000l., all paid.
Bank of Australasia - - -	Do.	40	Do.	Head Office, 4, Threadneedle St.	1,200,000l., all paid.
Bank of New South Wales - - -	Do.	25	Do.	Branch Office, 37, Cannon St.	1,000,000l., all paid.
Commercial Banking Company - -	Do.	25	Do.	London Joint Stock Bank.	400,000l., all paid.
Australian Joint Stock Bank - - -	Do.	10	Do.	Heywood & Co., 4, Lombard St.	484,655l., all paid.
VICTORIA:					
Union Bank of Australia - - -	Do.	25	Do.	1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury.	1,250,000l., all paid.
Bank of New South Wales - - -	Do.	25	Do.	London Office, Old Broad St.	1,000,000l., all paid.
Bank of Australasia - - -	Do.	40	Do.	Head Office, 4, Threadneedle St.	1,200,000l., all paid.
Oriental Bank Corporation - - -	Do.	25	Do.	Threadneedle St. -	1,500,000l., paid up.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	Do.	20	Do.	Head Office, 73, Cornhill.	600,000l., all paid.
London Chartered Bank of Australia	Do.	20	Do.	Head Office, 88, Cannon St.	1,000,000l., all paid.
Colonial Bank of Australasia - - -	Do.	10	Do.	London Agency, 10, New Broad St., London, E.C.	1,000,000l.; paid-up 437,500l.; reserve fund, 45,000l.
Bank of Victoria - - -	Do.	50	Do.	Bank of Victoria, 3, Threadneedle St.	1,000,000l.; paid-up 500,000l.; reserve fund, 125,000l.
National Bank of Australasia - -	Do.	5	Do.	London Office, 47, Cornhill.	500,000l.; paid-up.
Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria, Limited.	Do.	10	Full amount of share.	17, King's Arms Yd., Moorgate St.	500,000l.; paid-up 64,000l.
Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited.	Incorporated under Companies Statute 1864.	10	Full amount of share liability continues 3 months after transfer of share.	Colonial Bank of Australasia, 10, New Broad St., London, (Temporary.)	500,000l.; with power to increase to 1,000,000l.; paid-up 200,000l. (Feb'y. 1868.)
Melbourne Banking Corporation, Limited.	Incorporate -	20	Full amount of share.	Miles Brothers and Co., London.	1,000,000l.; paid-up 100,000l.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:					
South Australia, Bank of - - -	Do.	25	Twice the amount of share. Liability continues 3 months after transfer of share.	Head Office, 54, Old Broad St.	500,000l., all paid.
Union Bank of Australia - - -	Do.	25	Twice the amount of share.	1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury.	1,250,000l., all paid.
Bank of Australasia - - -	Do.	40	Do.	Head Office, 4, Threadneedle St.	1,200,000l., all paid.
National Bank of Australasia - -	Do.	5	Do.	National Bank of Australia, 10, Cornhill, E.C.	1,000,000l.; paid up 540,000l.

PUBLIC COLONIAL BANKING COMPANIES—continued.

Colony, and Name of Bank.	Whether Incorporate or Unincorporate.	Amount of Share.	Extent of Shareholder's Liability.	Name of London Correspondent.	Capital and Amount paid up.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—cont.					
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank	Do.	—	Do.	Head Office, 75, Cornhill.	600,000 <i>l.</i> ; power to increase to 1,000,000 <i>l.</i>
Bank of Adelaide - - -	Do.	5	Do.	Union Bank of London.	250,000 <i>l.</i>
WESTERN AUSTRALIA:					
The Western Australian Bank	Unincorporate	£ 10	Unlimited - -	Cavan, Lubbock, & Co., 29, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	30,000 <i>l.</i>
National Bank of Australasia - -	Incorporate -	5	Twice the amount of share.	National Bank of Australasia, 10, Cornhill, E.C.	1,000,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 540,000 <i>l.</i>
TASMANIA:					
Commercial Bank - - -	Unincorporate	100	Do.	Union Bank of London, and Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon St. London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.	Paid-up 103,050 <i>l.</i>
Bank of Van Diemen's Land - -	Do.	50	Do.	London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.	Capital 120,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Bank of Tasmania - - -	Do.	50	Do.	Head Office, 38, Old Broad St.	1,000,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Union Bank of Australia - - -	Incorporate -	25	Do.	Head Office, 4, Thredneedle St.	1,200,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 600,000 <i>l.</i>
Bank of Australasia - - -	Do.	40	Do.		
NEW ZEALAND:					
Union Bank of Australia - - -	Not incorporate	25	Unlimited - -	Head Office, 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, London.	1,250,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Branches at Auckland, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Hokitika, and Timaru.					
Agencies at Greymouth, Westport, Charleston, Ross, Waimea, and Grahamstown.					
Bank of New Zealand - - -	Incorporate -	25	Twice the amount of share.	Branch of the Bank, Old Broad St.	1,000,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid up 600,000 <i>l.</i>
Head Office, Auckland.					
Branches at Old Broad St., London, New Plymouth, Dunedin, Wellington, Nelson, Wanganui, Hokitika, Christchurch, Lyttelton, Timaru, Oamaru, Invercargill, Napier, Plover, Blenheim, Kaiaoi, Newcastle, Tokomairiro, Riverton, Greymouth, and Balclutha.					
Agencies at all the Gold Fields.					
Bank of New South Wales - - -	Do.	20	Amount of share and another equal sum.	Old Broad St. -	1,000,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Branches at Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill, Hokitika, and Greymouth.					
Agencies at Grahamstown (Thames Gold Fields), Westport, Blucko, Dunston, Mount Ida, Ross, Charleston, Cromwell, Dunston Creek, and Laurence.					
Bank of Australasia - - -	.. ..	40	Double the Amount of capital.	Head Office, London	1,200,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Branches at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hokitika.					
Agencies at Grahamstown, Wanganui, Greymouth, Stafford.					
Bank of Otago - - -	Corporate -	20	Amount of share -	The Bank of Otago, Limited, 5, Adams Court, Old Broad Street.	500,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid up 231,026 <i>l.</i> 12s.
Branches at Dunedin, Port Chalmers, Invercargill, Clutha Ferry, Queenstown, Oamaru, Riverton, Switzers, Taieri, Palmerston, Tokomairiro, and Winton.		10 paid up			
FALKLAND ISLANDS - - -	No banks.				

PUBLIC COLONIAL BANKING COMPANIES—continued.

Colony, and Name of Bank.	Whether Incorporated or Unincorporate.	Amount of Share.	Extent of Shareholder's Liability.	Name of London Correspondent.	Capital and Amount paid up.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:					
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town	Unincorporate	50	Unlimited	London and Westminster Bank.	75,800 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
South African	Do.	50	Do.	.. ..	100,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 60,000 <i>l.</i>
Colonial	Do.	50	Do.	Union Bank of London.	100,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 60,000 <i>l.</i>
Union	Do.	10	Do.	Alliance Bank of London.	150,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 70,350 <i>l.</i>
Cape Commercial	Do.	12	Do.	.. ..	144,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 62,000 <i>l.</i>
London and South African	Incorporate	20	Twice the amount of share.	Head Office, 10, King William St. Agents, London and County Bank.	500,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Standard Bank of British South Africa, Limited.	Do.	100	Twice the amount of paid-up value of share.	Head Office, 90, Cannon St., London. Bankers, Bank of England and Alliance Bank.	3,000,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 458,490 <i>l.</i>
Stellenbosch	Unincorporate	10	Unlimited	.. ..	20,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 8,750 <i>l.</i>
Western Province, Paarl	Do.	25	Do.	.. ..	50,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 30,000 <i>l.</i>
Paarl	Do.	15	Do.	.. ..	48,750 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 18,250 <i>l.</i>
Wellington	Do.	10	Do.	.. ..	50,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 17,150 <i>l.</i>
Malmesbury, Agricultural and Commercial.	Do.	10	Do.	Bank of England and Alliance Bank.	22,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 13,217 <i>l.</i>
Worcester Commercial	Do.	10	Do.	.. ..	50,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 1,200 <i>l.</i>
Caledon Agricultural	Do.	5	Do.	.. ..	15,565 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Swellendam	Do.	5	Do.	.. ..	19,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Port Elisabeth	Do.	25	Do.	.. ..	120,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 72,000 <i>l.</i>
Eastern Province, Graham's Town	Do.	25	Do.	Union Bank of London, & Westm. Bk.	121,750 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Fort Beaufort and Victoria	Do.	10	Do.	.. ..	120,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 67,739 <i>l.</i>
Somerset, East	Unincorporate	25	Unlimited	.. ..	80,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 15,000 <i>l.</i>
Graaff Reinet	Do.	25	Do.	.. ..	40,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 20,000 <i>l.</i>
South African Central, Graaff Reinet-Albert	Do.	10	Do.	.. ..	40,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 20,000 <i>l.</i>
Queen's Town Bank	Do.	10	Do.	.. ..	24,612 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 21,990 <i>l.</i>
Agricultural, Queen's Town	Do.	10	Do.	.. ..	30,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 19,500 <i>l.</i>
Kaffrarian Colonial Bank, King William's Town.	Do.	..	..	.. ..	50,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 20,180 <i>l.</i>
NATAL:					
Natal Bank of Pietermaritzburg with Branch at D'Urban.	Incorporate	5	Twice the amount of share.	London and Westminster Bank.	100,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 83,700 <i>l.</i>
London and South African Bank, Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban.	Do.	20	Do.	Head Office, 10, King William Street.	500,000 <i>l.</i> ; power to increase to 1,500,000 <i>l.</i>
Branch of the Standard Bank of British South Africa (Limited), Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban.	Do.	100	£100	Head Office, 90, Cannon street.	2,000,000 <i>l.</i> ; paid-up 240,000 <i>l.</i>
London and Natal Bank (Limited), Durban.	---	---	---	---	---
CYLON:					
Mercantile Bank of India	Incorporate	25	Twice the amount of share.	Head Office, Old Broad St.	500,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Oriental Bank Corporation	Do.	25	Do.	Head Office, South Sea House.	1,280,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Bank of Madras	Do.	..	..	.. ..	Rs. 5,025,000 <i>l.</i> paid-up 500,500 reserve.
HONG KONG:					
Oriental Bank Corporation	Do.	25	Do.	Head Office, Bank of England, Union Bank of London.	1,500,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Do.	25	Do.	Head Office, Old Broad St.	750,000 <i>l.</i> , all paid.

PUBLIC COLONIAL BANKING COMPANIES—continued.

Colony, and Name of Bank.	Whether Incorporated or Unincorporate.	Amount of Shares.	Extent of Shareholder's Liability.	Name of London Correspondent.	Capital and Amount paid up.
HONG KONG—cont. Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.	—	£	—	—	—
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Incorporate	Fr. 500	Amount of share	Union Bank of London.	80,000,000s.; pd-up 60,000,000 is.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Do.	40,000	Double amount of share.	London and County Bank.	5,000,000 doles.; pd-up 3,000,000 is.
Agva Bank	Messrs Glyn & Co.	1,000,000.
MAURITIUS: Oriental Bank	Do.	25	Twice the amount of share.	Head Office, South Sea House.	1,200,000s., paid-up.
Commercial Bank	Do.	20	Amount of share	Barnet, Hoare, & Co., Lombard St.	200,000s., paid-up.
JAMAICA: Colonial Bank	Do.	100	Amount of share	Head Office, 10, Bishopsgate St. Within.	2,000,000s.; paid-up 600,000s.
BRITISH GUIANA: Colonial Bank	Do.	100	Do.	Do.	Do.
British Guiana Bank	Do.	407,13s.4d.	Do.	Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard St.	201,600s.; paid-up 183,804s.
ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX: Bank of St. Thomas	50	Union Bank of London, 2, Princes St.	60,251s.
BARBADOS	Colonial Bank	Do.	Do.	Head Office, 10, Bishopsgate St. Within.	2,000,000s.; paid-up 600,000s.
TRINIDAD					
GREENADA					
ST. VINCENT					
ST. LUCIA					
DOMINICA					
ANTIGUA					
ST. KITTS					
DEMERARA					
BERBICE					
KINGSTON					
MONTEGO BAY					
ST. THOMAS					
ST. CROIX					

Official Replies to the Questions whether British and Foreign Barristers, Attorneys, Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries can practise immediately after Arrival in the undermentioned Colonies, on the Strength of their British or Foreign Qualifications, or whether they must undergo any and what Process to obtain Colonial Qualifications, before they can practise:—

Colony.	Barristers.	Attorneys.	Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries.
CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	Barristers cannot practise in the Province of Quebec without a previous service under articles during 5 years (or 4 years in case they are graduates of a university). In some cases special Acts of the Colonial Parliament are passed to enable individuals to practise. This has been done in a few instances only.	Similar answer as for barristers.	Persons holding M. D., degrees from any university or college in H. M.'s dominions, are entitled to diplomas as licentiates, from the Colonial College of Physicians and Surgeons, to practise without undergoing any further investigation into their qualifications. But they must prove their identity, on oath, to the satisfaction of the Board. Surgeons holding diplomas from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Scotland, and Ireland (Dublin), or licentiates of the two last colleges, will be only entitled to obtain a diploma from the Colonial College of Physicians and Surgeons to practise as surgeons, on being found qualified after an examination, in all the branches required for a general practitioner. Apothecaries, possessing the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Apothecaries Company (otherwise called General Practitioners in England), will be entitled, by a late regulation, to practise all the branches of medicine without any further examination on satisfying the Board of Governors, of their identity.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	Resides colonists the following persons are eligible for admission to practise as barristers in the courts of law. (1) Barristers of the United Kingdom or of any of the North American Provinces which admit in their courts Canadian barristers to practise, are allowed (in the latter case with the sanction of the Canadian Law Society) to practise in the province of Ontario. (2) Bachelors or masters of arts, or bachelors of law, in any of the universities of the United Kingdom, who have been admitted into and been standing on the books of the Law Society of Upper Canada as students of law for three years. See cap. 34, Consol. Stats. of Upper Canada, page 410.	Unless admitted and enrolled in the provincial courts, no person can practise as an attorney or solicitor. Besides colonists the following persons are eligible for admission. (1) Bachelors or masters of arts, or bachelors or doctors of laws of the United Kingdom who have been article'd for three years to a practising attorney or solicitor in the Province of Ottawa. (2) Barristers and attorneys of the United Kingdom, and writers to the signet in Scotland, who have been article'd for one year to a practising attorney or solicitor of the Province. See cap. 35 of Consol. Stats. of Upper Canada, p. 411.	Medical men, being natives of the United Kingdom or of a British colony, will get a licence to practise upon producing their diplomas, and undergoing a satisfactory examination by the Medical Board in the province.
NEW BRUNSWICK -	Legal gentlemen practise in this colony both as barristers and attorneys, commencing first as attorneys, and being afterwards called to the bar. A person coming from any other part of Her Majesty's dominions must produce a certificate from the court in which he has practised, or from one of the judges thereof, that he has conducted himself with credit and reputation during his practice there. He must enter as a student with a barrister residing and practising in the province, and continue as such student for one year. At the end of that period he will be examined by three of the benchers of the Barristers' Society as to his knowledge of the law, and on their certificate will be admitted to practise as an attorney. At the expiration of one year from his admission as an attorney he may be called to the bar, if his conduct in the meantime has been good.		No person can practise physico-surgery, unless he shall have obtained a diploma from some college or other public institution of Great Britain, Ireland, United States, or Canada, authorized to grant the same; or, unless he shall have been carefully examined by competent judges appointed by the Governor of the Province in Council, and upon their report shall have received a licence from the Governor for that purpose. There are no regulations as to apothecaries.
NOVA SCOTIA -	Same as in New Brunswick.		Same as in New Brunswick.
NEWFOUNDLAND -	Barristers or Advocates of the United Kingdom can practise in Newfoundland on being admitted by the Law Society and paying 20 <i>l.</i> , and can also practise as Attorneys on being also regularly admitted and paying a fee of 10 <i>l.</i> , without any service in the colony.		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	Barristers are admitted to the bar of this colony upon the same conditions as barristers of the island would be admitted to the bar of the country or colony from whence they came. In case of no such reciprocal admission, a service of 12 months in a barrister's office in the colony is required before admission.	Similar answer as for barristers.	Surgeons or apothecaries can practise immediately under their British or Foreign qualifications.
BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND.	The colonial laws, No. 8 of 1863 and No. 10 of 1867, authorize,—(1) Barristers or advocates admitted to practise in any of the superior courts in England, Ireland, or in the colonies where the common law of England prevails, or in the Court of Session in Scotland; (2.) any person who has taken the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws at any University in the United Kingdom; (3.) any person instructed within this Colony in the knowledge and practice of law, and duly qualified to be called to the Bar there, subject to any future regulations established within the Colony, to practise in the courts of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Provided, in the case of colonial barristers and advocates, the candidates, if applying after the establishment of examinations for admission, but not before, shall have passed such examination in the laws and practice of British Columbia.	Similar provisions as for barristers apply to attorneys, solicitors, and proctors.	British and foreign physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries can practise; but must be registered before they can legally collect fees. See Act of 1867.

Colony.	Barristers.	Attorneys.	Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries.
BERMUDA - -	A Colonial Act prohibits, under a penalty of 50 <i>l.</i> , any person from practising as Counsel or Attorney in the Courts of Common Law in Bermuda, unless such person shall have been admitted a Barrister-at-Law in England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, or shall have kept at least 12 terms in one of the Inns of Court in England or Ireland, or shall have served three years, or longer, as a pupil under some Barrister or Attorney practising in the said Islands of Bermuda.	Similar answer as for Barristers.	There is no law governing this subject.
JAMAICA - -	By 29 Vict. Sess. II., cap. 2, members of the English, Irish, or Scotch Bar, can practise on application to the supreme court of the island, on the production of their certificate of qualification. There are no foreign barristers in the island.	Similar answer as for barristers. Law 45 of 1860 allows a limited number of attorneys of not less than seven years standing to practise as advocates.	Every person registered under the Imperial Act (21 & 22 Vict. c. 80) is entitled to practise medicine or surgery in any part of the island.
BARBADOS - -	No one can practise unless regularly called to the Bar in England, Act No. 65, of 1819; but Solicitors may act as Barristers where the Judge is satisfied that their clients cannot obtain other Counsel.	Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors must serve five years in an Attorney's office in Barbados, unless they have been regularly admitted in England.	There is no law regulating the practice of Medicine or Surgery in Barbados.
BRITISH GUIANA -	Barristers duly admitted to practise before any court of competent jurisdiction in Great Britain and Ireland are eligible to practise in British Guiana without further examination.	Similar answer as for barristers.	Medical practitioners must either produce a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians, London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Royal College of Surgeons of those cities, or from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrew, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Dublin, the London University, or the Queen's University of Ireland, or from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or from the Universities of Paris, Vienna, or Berlin, or any other foreign university or college requiring similar qualifications in candidates for their medical diplomas and degrees, or must undergo an examination in the colony, on passing which the licence to practise is subject to a stamp duty of 100 dollars. Druggists must either possess the certificate from the Apothecaries' Company, London, or the Apothecaries Hall of Dublin, or the Pharmaceutical Society of England, or from some university, college, or other corporate body entitled to grant certificates of competency to apothecaries, or must undergo an examination in the colony, and procure a licence subject to a stamp duty of 50 dollars.
TRINIDAD - -	No person can practise unless he shall have been previously admitted a Barrister of the English or Irish bar, or an Advocate of the Civil Law in England or Ireland. Application for admission to be made to the Judges of the Supreme Civil Court, and proper certificates produced.	The admission is to practise as a solicitor, and not as an attorney. To be admitted a solicitor the person must have been first admitted to practise, and be at the time of his application actually on the roll as an attorney or solicitor in England or Ireland, or be a writer to the signet in Scotland.	No person can practise physic or surgery unless he shall have obtained and produced to the medical board a diploma from some university, college, or incorporated society of Great Britain or Ireland, or unless he shall have served as a surgeon or assistant surgeon in the army or navy, and not have been dismissed from the same; and the medical board on being satisfied on these points grant a certificate of admission as a member of the medical board, which entitles the applicant to practise. For this a fee of 5 <i>l.</i> is paid. Apothecaries must be examined by the medical board before obtaining a licence.
MAURITIUS - -	Such persons only as have been admitted as Barristers or Advocates in some one or other of the Queen's Superior Courts in Great Britain or Ireland. Proper certificates to be produced and the Oath of Allegiance to be taken in the Supreme Court. Diplomas are obtained after six years' service with a Local Attorney or two years' service with a Local Barrister, or four years' service with an Attorney or Solicitor practising before the Queen's Superior Courts in Great Britain or Ireland, may be reckoned in diminution of six years' Local service. Bachelors of Arts or of Laws are admissible after four years' Artificed Clerkship with an Attorney. The Rules of the Court of Queen's Bench are followed as to Indentures, Fees of Admission, &c. An Attorney provides a security of 1,000 <i>l.</i> , and pays an annual Licence Duty of 20 <i>l.</i>	Persons who have been admitted to practise as Solicitors, Attorneys, or Writers to the Signet in the Queen's Superior Courts in Great Britain or Ireland, are entitled to practise as Attorneys in Mauritius. Colonial	Physicians or Surgeons require a diploma from one of the known Schools, Faculties, or Universities, either in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in France or other Foreign Country. Diploma to be produced to the Local Government, and its approval thereof obtained. Persons admitted to practise as Pharmaceutical Chemists, and Druggists, or Apothecaries in the United Kingdom, may practise as Pharmacists in Mauritius, as also persons holding Diplomas from Foreign Universities or Colleges. Diploma to be produced to the Local Government, and its approval thereof obtained. Colonial Diplomas are granted on passing an examination after six years apprenticeship with a Pharmacist. Licences, 20 <i>l.</i> per ann.

Colony.	Barristers.	Attorneys.	Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	Any person who has been called to the bar at Westminster or Dublin, or who is an advocate of the court of session in Edinburgh, or a Doctor of Laws of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, may be admitted an advocate of the supreme court at the Cape on production of his papers. Also any person who qualifies at the Cape under the provisions of the Colonial Act, No. 12, of 1862.	Any person who has been admitted to practise at Westminster or Dublin, or who is a writer to the signet in Scotland, may be admitted an attorney at the Cape on production of his papers. Also any person who has served under an Attorney at the Cape for five years, or if he has served three years and passed the 2d class examination in law and jurisprudence.	By the Stamp Law, No. 18, of 1868, any person may practise as physician, surgeon-accoucheur, surgeon-apothecary, chemist or druggist, upon taking out an annual licence, bearing a stamp of the value of 3 <i>l.</i> , and upon the production to the medical committee, of his diploma or other certificate of qualification. Any medical officer, however, of Her Majesty's land or sea services, may exercise his profession without such licence.
NATAL - -	Any person admitted as a barrister in England or Ireland, or as an advocate in the Court of Session in Scotland, or who has been duly admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, may be admitted and enrolled to act as barrister or advocate in the Supreme Court of Natal.	Any attorney or solicitor of H.M. Court of Record at Westminster or Dublin, or any proctor admitted to practise in any Ecclesiastical Court in England or Ireland, any writer to the signet in Scotland, any solicitor before the Supreme Court in Scotland, any person admitted as attorney of the Supreme or Circuit Courts of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be, and any person instructed in the knowledge of the law may be, admitted and enrolled to act as attorney of the Supreme Court of Natal.	Any person may practise as physician, surgeon, surgeon-accoucheur, apothecary, chemist or druggist, by taking out a government licence, to obtain which his application to government must be supported by vouchers of his qualifications, which are to be submitted to a medical board. Any medical officer of H.M. land or sea services may exercise his profession without such licence. The licensor is subject to an annual stamp of 5 <i>l.</i>
VICTORIA - -	The regulations for the admission of barristers and attorneys to practise in the Colony are contained in a set of rules of the Supreme Court, dated 23d December 1865. All persons who have been duly called to the bar in England, Scotland, or Ireland, are admitted to practise as barristers, after an examination touching their compliance with the rules,—their call to the bar, and their fitness to practise as barristers, and the payment of an admission fee of ten guineas. Persons not called to the British bar must undergo a studentship in the Colony of four years, unless they have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws, or Bachelor of Arts, in the University of Melbourne, or in some University recognized by it, or have passed four examinations in the Melbourne University, with an interval of a year between each. In the first of which cases the period of studentship is reduced to one year, and in the last two cases to two years.	Attorneys, proctors, and writers to the Signet of the United Kingdom are admitted to practise in the Colony on filing with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, their original or annual certificate, and a copy thereof with the affidavit prescribed by the rules, and the payment of an admission fee of ten guineas. Other persons must be articled for five years, or if articled before in the United Kingdom, or any British colony for a less term, they must complete the period of five years as an articled clerk to any attorney or solicitor in Victoria, or any other British Colony.	By the "Medical Practitioners' Statute, 1865," (30 Viet., No. 293), which repeals the previous acts, no person can hold any public medical appointment, on shore or afloat, or can enforce payment of his fees for medical services, unless he shall have been registered and obtained a certificate of qualification from the Colonial Medical Board under the provisions of the Act. Every natural born or naturalized subject, who shall prove, on personal attendance, to the satisfaction of the Medical Board, that he is possessed of any one or more of the following qualifications, is entitled to registration, and to receive a certificate of qualification:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fellow, Member, Licentiate, or Extra-Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London. 2. Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. 3. Fellow or Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland. 4. Fellow or Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. 5. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. 6. Fellow or Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. 7. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. 8. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London. 9. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. 10. Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine, or Master in Surgery of some British or Colonial University. 11. Any legally qualified practitioner registered in the United Kingdom under the Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed respectively in the twenty-first and twenty-second year of Her Majesty, intitled "An Act to regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery," and in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty, intitled "An Act to amend the Medical Act (1858)." 12. Medical Officers duly appointed and confirmed of Her Majesty's Sea or Land Services. 13. Any person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Board that he has passed through a regular course of medical study of not less than three years' duration in a British or foreign school of medicine, and has received after due examination from some British or foreign university college or body, duly recognised for that purpose in the country to which such university college or other body may belong, a medical diploma or degree certifying to his ability to practise medicine or surgery, as the case may be.

Colony.	Barristers.	Attorneys.	Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries.
NEW SOUTH WALES	Barristers are admitted by the Supreme Court (immediately on arrival) on the introduction of a barrister of that court.	Attorneys are admitted to practise in the Supreme Court, on motion of a barrister, provided a notice of their intention to apply has been published before the term in which the application is made.	Physicians, surgeons, and licentiates of Apothecaries' Hall have to submit their diplomas and certificates to the Medical Board in the Colony. If found correct, the candidates are forthwith gazetted as legally qualified medical practitioners.
QUEENSLAND	Same as in New South Wales.	Same as in New South Wales.	Same as in New South Wales.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	Barristers can practise as general practitioners on the strength of their British qualifications.	Attorneys can be admitted to practise as general practitioners on the strength of their British qualifications.	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	No one is qualified to practise the profession of the law, unless he shall have been duly admitted and enrolled as a barrister, attorney, solicitor, or proctor, in the supreme court of the province, under a penalty of 50 <i>l.</i> for each offence.	See answer to barristers. the medical board, and have obtained a certificate from them, that he is a doctor or bachelor of medicine of some university, or a physician or surgeon licensed or admitted as such by some college of physicians or surgeons in Great Britain or Ireland, or holds a certificate of qualification to practise as an apothecary from the London Apothecaries Company, or is a member of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin, or a graduate in medicine of some recognized foreign university, or a medical officer in the Queen's sea or land service. The fee for the certificate is one guinea, Col. Act, No. 17, of 1844, and No. 1 of 1846.	No one is deemed to be a legally qualified medical practitioner in South Australia, unless he shall have proved to the satisfaction of the medical board, and have obtained a certificate from them, that he is a doctor or bachelor of medicine of some university, or a physician or surgeon licensed or admitted as such by some college of physicians or surgeons in Great Britain or Ireland, or holds a certificate of qualification to practise as an apothecary from the London Apothecaries Company, or is a member of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin, or a graduate in medicine of some recognized foreign university, or a medical officer in the Queen's sea or land service. The fee for the certificate is one guinea, Col. Act, No. 17, of 1844, and No. 1 of 1846.
TASMANIA	Barristers holding English qualifications have merely to report themselves at the office of the registrar of the Supreme Court, Hobart Town, and produce certificates which, if correct, will enable them to practise in the Supreme Court, &c. after they shall have been sworn in, in the ordinary manner.	Similar answer as for barristers.	Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, have to report themselves to the Board of Medical Examiners, and their enrolment in the list of duly qualified practitioners is then published in the Government Gazette.
NEW ZEALAND	Barristers or advocates who have been admitted in Great Britain or Ireland, the Australian Colonies, or Tasmania, are admitted to practise in the Supreme Court on production of their original certificate of admission and affidavit of identity, and after passing a colonial examination and payment of library fee (2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>).—Regule Generates of Supreme Court of New Zealand, 9 Nov. 1863.	Solicitors, attorneys, or writers who have been admitted in one of the courts of Westminster, Dublin, or Edinburgh, including sheriff's courts, or as proctors in any court in England or Ireland, or as solicitors, attorneys, or proctors in any supreme court of any of Her Majesty's colonies, are admitted to practise in the Supreme Court upon proof of their original admission and identity, and upon examination and payment of library fee (2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>). Articled clerks who have served five years to solicitors out of the Colony may, on serving three years as solicitors' clerks in the colony, be admitted to practise subject to the provisions of the "Law Practitioners Act" of 1861 and 1867.	By the Medical Practitioners Act, 1867, which is similar in its main objects to the (Imperial) Medical Act, 1858, registered British physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries can practise immediately on the strength of their British qualifications, without being required to undergo any process in the colony to qualify them for following their profession, except that of registering their diplomas or other qualification.
HONG KONG	Barristers approved by the Supreme Court are admitted on production of their certificates of call to the bar. Vide Ordinance No. of 1871.	Attorneys or writers in one of the courts of Westminster, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or Proctors in England, approved by the Supreme Court, are admitted by the Court to practise as attorneys and proctors. British subjects who have been articled to a legal practitioner within the Colony for five years, are admissible as attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, on passing an examination. See Ordinance No. 3 of 1871.	As respects medical practitioners, no restriction at present exists.

ALIENS, — NATURALIZATION AND LANDHOLDING RIGHTS OF, — IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE COLONIES.

Until recently aliens before naturalization could not by the laws of England hold, and consequently could not transmit to their representatives freehold lands.

By an Act, however, 33 Vic. cap. 14, passed 12 May 1870, and called "The Naturalization Act, 1870," the status of aliens in the United Kingdom is now determined. This Act repeals all previous legislation on the subject comprised in 15 Acts, and parts of 3 Acts, from the Reign of James the 1st (1609) to the 10 and 11 Vic. c. 83 (1847). In two minor points the Act was amended by an Act passed in the same session, cap. 102.

Status of Aliens in the United Kingdom.—Aliens may now acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property of any description in the United Kingdom, but not out of it, in the same manner as natural born British Subjects. But the Act does not qualify an alien for any office, or for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise, right, or privilege of a British Subject.

Naturalized aliens may renounce British status.—Naturalized aliens of States which have entered into a convention on the subject with this country may, by a "declaration of alienage," divest themselves of their British status. The declaration may be made, if in the United Kingdom, before a justice of the peace, if in any other of Her Majesty's dominions, before a judge of any court, or a justice of the peace, or any officer authorized to administer oaths; and if out of Her Majesty's dominions, before any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

Foreign born subjects may cease to be such.—A British born subject, if also the subject of a foreign state, or a child born abroad of a British father, may, in like manner, if of full age, and not under any disability, by a "declaration of alienage," cease to be a British subject.

British subjects naturalized abroad may renounce British allegiance.—A British subject who, either before or after the passing of the Act, has voluntarily become naturalized in any Foreign state, loses his British status, and is to be regarded as an alien; but this does not apply to the case of a person naturalized abroad before the passing of the Act, who within two years thereafter makes a "declaration of British nationality," and takes the oath of allegiance. While, however, he remains in the foreign state, he will not be deemed a British subject. The declaration of nationality is to be made before the same officers as the declaration of alienage.

How aliens may be naturalized.—An alien who has resided in the United Kingdom or been in the service of the Crown not less than five years, and intends, after naturalization, either to reside in the United Kingdom or to serve the Crown, may, on

satisfying one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State on these points, apply for a certificate of naturalization, which may be given or withheld, at the uncontrolled discretion of the Secretary of State. If the certificate is granted it confers on the alien, when he has taken the oath of allegiance, all the political and other rights and all the obligations, of a natural-born British subject, except while he remains in the state of which he is a subject.

Readmission to British nationality.—A British subject who has, under the provisions of the Act, become a "statutory alien," may, on performing the same conditions and adducing the same evidence as an alien, in like manner obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, and the Governor of any British possession may grant such certificates of re-admission to "statutory aliens" who may be within his jurisdiction.

Status of married women and minors.—Married women follow the status of their husbands. Widows, natural born subjects, who have become aliens by marriage, may during widowhood obtain certificates of re-admission to British nationality, in the same manner as statutory aliens. Children of statutory aliens, resident and naturalized in a foreign state, are to be deemed subjects of that state, and not British subjects. But where the father or the mother being a widow has obtained a certificate of re-admission to British nationality or of naturalization, their minor children, who have resided in the British dominions with their parents or parent, are to be considered as British subjects.

Regulations of Secretary of State not to affect colonies.—The Secretary of State is empowered to make regulations on certain matters of detail, which powers are enlarged by an Act of the same session, cap. 102. But regulations respecting the imposition of fees are not to be in force in any British possession, nor, in respect of any other matter, in any possession in which any Act or Ordinance inconsistent with such regulations may for the time being be in force.

The Act is not to affect the grant of letters of denization by the Crown, nor to qualify an alien to be a shipowner.

Colonial laws.—All laws and ordinances made by the legislature of any British possession for imparting any privileges of naturalization, to be enjoyed by any person within the limits of such possession, shall within such limits have the authority of law, subject, however, to confirmation or disallowance by Her Majesty.

Mixed juries abolished.—Aliens are not now entitled to be tried by a Jury *de mediatate lingue*.

The amending Act, 33 & 34 Vic. cap. 102, besides empowering the Secretary of State to make regulations respecting oaths of allegiance, imposes the penalty of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding 12 months, for perjury in making any declaration under the principal Act.

The following is a Summary of the Naturalization Laws in the British Colonies:—

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, including NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK.—By an Act of the Dominion, 31 Vict. cap. 66, (assented to 22d May 1868) the naturalization laws of Canada proper, and of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are repealed, except sect. 9 of the Consolidated Act of Canada, cap. 8, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections of the 34th cap. of the Nova Scotia Act (revised statutes 3d series).

The Act of 31 Vict. provides (sect. 1) that persons already naturalized in any part of the Dominion are to be entitled within the Dominion to all the privileges conferred on persons naturalized under the Act. Alien born women become naturalized by marriage with a natural born subject, or with a husband naturalized under the Act, or under any Act in the different provinces of the Dominion.

Aliens (other than women married to natural born or naturalized British subjects) who have continuously resided three years, and have taken the oaths or affirmations of residence and of allegiance, and who have procured the same and a certificate of residence to be filed of record, as directed by the Act, are entitled to all the rights and capacities in the colony of a natural born subject.

The oaths of residence and allegiance are to be administered by any Judge of a Court of Record or Commissioner appointed by the Governor, or by any Justice of the Peace of the county or district, city, parish, or township in which the alien resides, and the certificate of residence is to be obtained from such Judge, Commissioner, or Justice of the Peace, and is then to be recorded in the Court of Quarter Sessions or Recorder's Court in Ontario, or in the Circuit Court of Quebec, or Supreme Court of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; and thereupon the privileges of naturalization commence. These privileges, however, are to be enjoyed subject to the provisions of the Imperial Act 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 83. The alien is entitled to demand a certificate of naturalization under the seal of such court, and of the signature of its clerk. This certificate of naturalization may, at his option, be registered at the Registry Office of any county or district in Canada; and a certified copy of such registry is made evidence in all the colonial courts. The whole cost of this process is 75 cents, or somewhat less than 3s. 2d. sterling, with an additional 25 cents for every search required.

The penalty for false swearing is the forfeiture of the privileges of naturalization, superadded to the usual penalties of perjury.

Aliens, however, without being naturalized, may, in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, under the 9th section of cap. 8 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and in the Province of Nova Scotia under the 1st section of cap. 34 of the Revised Statutes, 3d series, hold and transmit real estate.

NEW BRUNSWICK. See Dominion of Canada, of which it now forms part.

NOVA SCOTIA. See Dominion of Canada, of which Nova Scotia now forms part.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—By the Colonial Act 26 Vict. cap. 14. (passed in April 1863) aliens after a residence of seven years in the island, and upon taking and subscribing the oath of allegiance before a judge of the Supreme Court in open Court, become entitled, within the limits of the island, to all the privileges of a natural born subject. One copy of the oath is filed in that court, and another in the office of the Colonial Secretary. A Certificate under the Seal of the Island that the oath has been taken is to be accepted as evidence that the person is entitled to all the privileges of a native born subject. The wives of British subjects or persons naturalized are to be deemed naturalized. Perjury works a forfeiture of the privileges. The whole cost of the process is 10s. currency paid to the Colonial Secretary for entering the certificate of the oath, and 16s. 8d. currency for each copy of the certificate issued.

But aliens, without being naturalized, may, by the 1st section of 22d Vic. cap. 4 of Revised Statutes, hold and transmit real estate to the extent of 200 acres.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By a Colonial Act 20 Vict. cap. 8, passed on the 17th March 1857, the Governor may, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, naturalize any alien resident therein.

Within 10 days thereafter, the alien must take and subscribe in duplicate, before a judge of the Supreme Court, the oath of allegiance, one copy of which is to be filed in the registry of the court, and another in the office of the Government Secretary. The alien is then entitled, within the colony, to all the privileges, and is subject to all the liabilities of a natural born subject.

The judge shall, if required, certify on the letters of naturalization that the oath has been taken, which certificate shall be evidence of its contents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND.—The laws respecting aliens were assimilated by Ordinance No. 37 of 1867. The rights of aliens naturalized before the Union in either Colony are to have effect throughout the whole Colony. An alien, after one year's residence, making the prescribed declaration and taking oath of allegiance before a judge or a justice of the Peace, is, upon taking proceedings before the Supreme Court, "admitted and deemed while within" the Colony to be "thenceforth a British subject to all intents and purposes whatever, and to hold, enjoy, and transmit all property, rights, and capacities, in the same manner as if born within Her Majesty's Dominions."—The fees payable are one dollar for the declaration and oath respectively, and one dollar and a half for the proceedings in the Supreme Court. Copies of documents are charged as office copies of judgments, &c.

BERMUDA.—In this colony the rights of aliens and the steps to be taken for obtaining naturalization are prescribed by a Colonial Act, No. 11 of 1857. They are similar in their main features to those in force in New South Wales.

The time, however, within which the oath is to be taken is extended to three calendar months from the

date of the certificate of naturalization. The oath is to be taken before the Governor, and a memorandum of the fact endorsed on the certificate, which document is to be registered in the Colonial Secretary's office, and then enrolled in the Court of Chancery.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By a proclamation issued on the 2nd day of May 1817, by the then Governor General, Lord Charles Henry Somerset, deeds of burghership, subject to the approbation of the Crown, can be granted to all foreigners and aliens of good character and conduct applying for the same, provided they shall have resided for the five successive years within the settlement, and upon their taking the usual oaths of allegiance, and paying the usual fees for the deed of Burghership in addition to a stamp of 1*l.* 15*s.*

By an Act, No. 8 of 1856, all former laws, customs, or usages inconsistent with the Act are repealed, and from its promulgation (4th June 1856), aliens may purchase, acquire, and own, fixed property in the colony, in like manner as natural born subjects. But beyond this nothing in the Act is to be taken as naturalizing any aliens, or bestowing upon them any of the privileges conferred by deeds of burghership.

By an Act, No. 37 of 1861, the Governor is empowered to grant letters of naturalization to any alien of full age and good character, and able to read and understand some European language, and to write his name; provided he has been resident in the colony five years, or is married to a natural-born British subject, or possesses unencumbered landed property in the colony of not less value than 300*l.*

This Act also provides that naturalization elsewhere within British dominion shall hold good at the Cape.

The fee for these letters of naturalization is fixed at 20*l.*

A special Ordinance, No. 2. of 1865, and an Act, No. 21, of 1868, were passed to facilitate the naturalization of certain German immigrants and members of the late British German Legion. These legislative Acts are not of general application. The Governor is empowered to grant Letters of Naturalization, free of charge, to all German immigrants and members of the late British German Legion (being aliens) who shall apply for them, and who shall have attained 21 years of age, be of good moral character, and have resided within the territory comprised in the divisions of King William's Town and East London during the five years immediately preceding the date of a certain Ordinance, No. 2. of 1865; but the privilege is not to extend to unrehabilitated insolvents, persons of unsound mind, or convicted felons. On taking the oath of allegiance and endorsement of that fact on the Letters of Naturalization, the alien becomes to all intents and purposes naturalized in the colony. Any false statement known in the application for Letters of Naturalization vitiates them and subjects the party to the penalties of perjury.

NATAL.—Under the Law No. 1 of 1860, the Lieutenant Governor is authorized and empowered to grant, under the public Seal of the Colony, Letters of Naturalization to any alien who shall have attained the full age of 21 years, and who shall be able to read and understand one or more of the languages of Europe, and to write his name, and shall have presented to the said Governor a memorial, praying to be naturalized; and every such alien, prior to obtaining such letters of naturalization, shall pay into the Treasury of the Colony a sum of five pounds sterling.

No alien shall (except as in the next succeeding section is excepted) be capable of receiving letters of naturalization, unless he shall have been a resident within the colony, during the five years immediately preceding the presentation of his memorial, praying to be naturalized.

Any alien who shall be married to a natural-born subject of Her Majesty the Queen, or who, being married to an alien, shall have had, by his said wife, during their marriage and residence within the colony, not less than three children; and any alien who shall be the owner of landed property within the colony, and registered in his name, of not less a value than 300*l.*, over and above all special conventional mortgages affecting the same, shall be capable of obtaining letters of naturalization, although he shall not have resided in the colony for five years.

No letters of naturalization shall be granted to any alien who is an uncertificated insolvent, or of unsound mind, or has been convicted and sentenced for treason, murder, rape, theft, fraud, perjury, forgery, or any other infamous crime.

When such letters of naturalization shall have been obtained by any alien he shall be bound to take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen.

Any alien woman already married, or who shall be hereafter married to a natural-born subject, or person naturalized under this or any other law, shall be deemed and taken to be herself naturalized. All minor children, alien born, or any alien parent, who shall himself or herself be naturalized under this or any other law, and which children shall be within the colony at the time of the naturalization of their parent, shall be themselves naturalized *ipso facto* by such naturalization.

But aliens without being naturalized may, by the Act No. 7 of 1858, hold and transfer "fixed property" in like manner as natural born subjects of the Crown.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The position of aliens is regulated by a Colonial Act, 11 Vict. cap. 39, passed in 1847.

By this Act children, of a mother a natural-born subject, may acquire and hold both real and personal estate.

Aliens, subjects of a friendly state, may without being naturalized hold every species of personal property, except *chattels real*. But for the purposes of residence or trade they may hold land and houses for 21 years, with all the privileges of natural-born subjects, except that of voting at elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

All aliens may obtain the full privileges of natural-born subjects, by memorializing the Governor, obtaining a certificate from him (if he thinks proper to grant it), and taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the Act, 33 Vict. No. 14 of 1870, within 60 days from the date of the certificate. The certificate is to be enrolled in the Supreme Court of the colony. The judge (or other person authorized by the Act) administering the oath is to grant a certificate of its having been taken.

The wives of natural-born subjects are to be deemed to be naturalized.

Naturalized aliens who shall have resided in the colony for three years, being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote at any election for the electoral district in respect of which they shall be so qualified.

Any naturalized subject who shall have resided in the colony for five years shall be qualified to be elected a Member of the Assembly for any electoral district, unless otherwise disqualified.

QUEENSLAND.—The position of aliens in this Colony is regulated by the Colonial Act 31 Vict. No. 28, entitled the "Aliens Act of 1867." By this Act children born out of the Queen's Dominions, of mothers natural-born subjects, may acquire and transmit both real and personal estate in the Colony, and women married to a natural born or naturalized husband thereby become naturalized.

Alien friends may, without being naturalized, acquire and hold any species of *personal* property except chattels real. But for the purposes of residence and trade they may hold land and houses for 21 years, with all the privileges of natural-born subjects except the right to vote at elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Alien friends, natives of Europe or North America, may become naturalized by taking the oath of allegiance before one or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions.

But aliens, natives of Asia or Africa, can only acquire the privileges of naturalization on the following conditions:—(1) That he is married; (2) That his wife is at the time residing in the Colony; (3) That he obtains a Certificate of naturalization; and (4) That he takes oath of allegiance within 60 days of the date of the certificate. The Governor is empowered (if he sees fit) to grant this Certificate with such exceptions and reservations as he may think proper, and the Certificate is then to be enrolled in the Supreme Court of the Colony. Thereupon the Asiatic or African alien becomes entitled to all the privileges of a natural born subject, except that of becoming a Member of the Executive Council or of either branch of the Legislature, or of any privilege expressly excepted in his certificate of naturalization.

The only fees payable are *4s. 6d.* for administering, recording, and granting a copy of the record of the oath of allegiance.

All British laws affecting aliens inconsistent with the Act shall be deemed not to extend to Queensland.

VICTORIA.—The Colonial Act, 28 Vict., No. 256, which came into operation on the 1st of June 1865, and is called "The Alien's Statute, 1865,"

repeals the previous Acts—24 Vict., No. 112, and 26 Vict., No. 166. It provides that alien friends resident in the colony may inherit, acquire, hold, and dispose of every description of property, whether real or personal, in the same manner as natural-born subjects of the Crown; and all dispositions of property made before the passing of the Act to or by such Aliens, are declared to be valid. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, grant under the seal of the colony, letters of naturalization to resident alien friends, provided they be of good repute, and take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. But they are rendered incapable of being Members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

To obtain naturalization, the Alien is to present a memorial to the Governor, signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating his name, age, birth-place, occupation, length of his residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein. The memorial must be accompanied by a Certificate, signed by a Warden, Police Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, that the applicant is known to him, and is a person of good repute.

If the application be favourably entertained the Alien must take the oath of allegiance before a Judge of the supreme court, or of a county court, or court of mines, or Police Magistrate, and, on production of a Certificate from the Judge or Magistrate to that effect, the Governor in Council issues the Letters of Naturalization; they, and a certified copy of the Certificate, are then to be recorded by the Chief Secretary, for which a fee of 1*l.* is to be paid.

The penalty for false statements in the Memorial is the avoidance of the Letters of Naturalization (except against purchasers for valuable consideration) superadded to the penalties of perjury.

The alien wives of natural born or naturalized subjects are to be deemed naturalized.

Persons resident in Victoria who have been naturalized in the United Kingdom, or in any British colony in Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand), Africa, or America, may, if the Governor thinks fit, be naturalized in Victoria on exhibiting the Certificate of Naturalization, and stating in their memorials that such certificate has been obtained without fraud or intentional false statement, and that the signature and seal, if any, thereto, are, to the best of their belief, genuine.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—By the Colonial Amending and Consolidating Act, No. 5 of 1864, every person born of a mother who is a natural-born or naturalized subject, is capable of holding real or personal estate.

Friendly aliens may hold every description of property whether real or personal.

A Certificate of Naturalization may be applied for by any alien, and upon receipt of such application, countersigned by a Justice of the Peace, the Governor, if he think fit, shall direct the applicant to take the oath of allegiance before one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and, on such oath being taken, he shall issue Letters of Naturalization. The fee for obtaining the certificate in duplicate is 1*l.* 1*s.*

The effect of this certificate is to vest all the rights and privileges of a natural-born British subject in such naturalized alien.

A subsequent Act, 23 & 24 Vict., No. 20, provides that Aliens who obtain Certificates of Naturalization in any British Colony or Possession, may obtain the privileges of naturalization in South Australia, on lodging with the Registrar General of the colony, their original Certificates of Naturalization, together with a true copy thereof. The original is then returned with an endorsement that the alien had made the declaration and taken the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Act.

The fee for this process is fixed at 10s. 6d.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Colonial Act No. 2 of 1871 (35 Vict.) provides for the naturalization of aliens in Western Australia, and adopts the provisions of the Imperial "Naturalization Act, 1870," of which the substance will be found at p. . . The Colonial Act (Sect. 2) enables Aliens to hold and dispose of real and personal property, in the same manner as natural born subjects, but does not qualify them for any office, or for municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise, or to be the owners of British ships.

Trials by *Jury de mediata lingua* are abolished (sec. 3).

Aliens become naturalized on obtaining a certificate, to procure which a memorial is to be presented to the Governor who may, if he thinks fit, issue a Certificate which confers on the alien within the colony, all the rights and capacities of British born subjects, sections 4, 5, 6.

The certificate is to be enrolled and the alien is to take the oath of allegiance, sections 7 and 8.

The Governor is to make rules for obtaining certificates and the fee is fixed at 1*l.*, sections 9 and 10.

Women married to natural-born subjects or persons naturalized, and the infant resident children of a naturalized father, or mother being a widow are deemed naturalized, sections 12 and 13.

TASMANIA.—By a Colonial Act, 25 Vict. No. 2, passed in November 1861, repealing 5 Will. 4, No. 4, the Governor in Council is empowered, on the presentation of a memorial, stating particulars, to issue a certificate granting all the rights and capacities of a natural born British subject within the Colony, such certificate to be enrolled in the Supreme Court, and an oath of allegiance to be taken before a Judge or Commissioner of the Supreme Court, (within 60 days from the date of the certificate,) who will grant a certificate of the taking and subscribing the oath. The cost of the whole process is 6*s.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Naturalization is now effected under the provisions of "The Alien Act, 1866," (30 Vict. No. 17.) By this Act children of a mother a natural born subject, are capable of taking real or personal estate. Aliens, subjects of a friendly State, may without being naturalized, hold every species of personal property except chattels real; and for the purposes of residence or trade may hold land and houses for 21 years, with all the rights and privileges of natural-born subjects, except the right to be a Member of the Parliament of the colony and to vote at elections for Members of Parliament.

The alien wives of natural-born or naturalized subjects are to be deemed naturalized.

To obtain letters of naturalization the alien is to present a memorial to the Governor signed by himself and verified upon oath, stating his name, age, birth-place, residence, and occupation, length of his residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein; and a certificate signed by some Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace that the applicant is known to him, and is a person of good repute.

If the Governor think fit to grant Letters of Naturalization, the Alien must previously take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Act before some Judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court, or before some Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and upon production of a certificate by the Judge, Magistrate, or Justice to that effect the Governor issues the letters of naturalization under the seal of the colony, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may consider advisable to insert therein.

Persons resident in the colony who have been naturalized in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony on the continents of Australia (including Tasmania), Africa, or America, may, if the Governor thinks fit, be naturalized in New Zealand on exhibiting the Certificate of Naturalization, and stating in their memorials that such certificate has been obtained without fraud or intentional false statement, and that the signature and seal, if any, thereto are genuine.

The Colonial Secretary is to enrol all letters of naturalization and a certified copy of every such certificate, and shall be entitled to a fee of 1*l.* from every person to whom the letters are granted, and shall cause indices to be made to such letters and certificates, which shall be open for inspection or copying on payment of a fee of 1*s.* for each inspection.

The penalty for false statements in the memorial is the avoidance of the letters of naturalization (except against *bona fide* purchasers for valuable consideration) in addition to the penalties of perjury. All pre-existing rights are saved whether of aliens or natural-born subjects.

A colonial Act, No. 40 of 1870 removes the disability of aliens to hold land in New Zealand and enables every alien friend resident in the colony to acquire hold and dispose of every description of property whether real or personal in the same manner as if he were a natural-born subject of Her Majesty. All former conveyances by aliens in the colony are legalized by this Act.

ANTIGUA.—By an Act passed on the 28th June 1702, Protestant aliens are entitled to all the privileges they would have enjoyed if born on the island, provided (1) they shall on examination be approved by the Governor, (2) take the oaths and subscribe the tests by law required, (3) own at least 10 acres of land or a house in any town which they are thereby made capable of acquiring and disposing of, and (4) that their number does not exceed one fourth of the British and native colonists. But no alien can be a councillor, assembly man, justice of the peace or courts, or field officer in the militia. Their issue however are to enjoy all the privileges of natural born subjects.

The Colonial Act, 26 Vict. No. 183, section 26,

provides that alien immigrants of African descent arriving from the United States or from the British North American Colonies who may have entered or may enter into a written contract of service for not less than a year shall, after 3 years' residence, enjoy all the privileges of a natural born subject upon taking the oath of allegiance before the Governor in the presence of the Secretary to the Government. This officer is to keep a register of the names, &c. of such naturalized immigrants, and the register or an official extract is, upon proof of the identity of the immigrant, to be evidence of his rights.

BAHAMAS.—By the Colonial Act, No. 11, 25 Vict. cap. 4, passed 22nd March 1848, aliens become naturalized upon taking the oath of allegiance and obtaining a certificate from the Governor in Council under the great seal of the colony that the oath has been taken. The certificate is obtainable on presentation to the Governor in Council of a memorial setting forth full particulars respecting the memorialist and the grounds on which the privileges of naturalization are sought, and when obtained the certificate must be recorded in the office of the Public Secretary and Registrar of Records. The fees are to be regulated by the Governor in Council and to be paid into the Public Treasury.

But by a subsequent Act 29 Vict. cap. 15 friendly aliens may without being naturalized hold lands and houses for the purpose of residence and trade, and with the same rights and privileges as a natural-born subject, except the privilege of becoming a member of the House of Assembly or of a Parochial Vestry, or of voting for such members, or of serving on a jury, except it be one *de medietate lingue*. The Governor may also grant licences to companies composed of friendly aliens solely, or of such aliens and British subjects, to hold lands without restriction as to time, for purposes of trade, &c.

BARBADOS.—No general naturalization law. A special Act is required on each occasion. But by the Colonial Act, 28 and 29 Vict. cap. 4, aliens may hold leases not exceeding 21 years for the purposes of residence or trade. They cannot however vote at elections.

BRITISH GUIANA.—In this colony Ordinance No. 16 of 1871 gives effect to the Imperial "Naturalization Acts, 1870," of which a summary will be found at p. ; and enables the Governor by Proclamation to establish Rules and Regulations for giving effect to the Acts, and to fix the fees to be taken in respect of things to be done in the Colony in pursuance of the Acts.

GRENADA.—By the Naturalization Act, No. 296, of 1860, the Governor in Council is empowered to grant letters of naturalization under the great seal of the colony. Aliens becoming naturalized are capable of enjoying and exercising within the colony all the rights and capacities of natural-born subjects. The fees amount to 42s.

By Act No. 399, sec. 101, similar provision is made for naturalizing alien immigrants of African descent coming from British North America or the United States, as in the case of Antigua.

JAMAICA.—The Governor may, by instrument under the broad seal, naturalize with all the privileges in the colony of a natural-born subject any alien coming to settle and plant in the colony, who has taken the oath of allegiance, 35 C. 23 s. c. 1. The statute 13 Geo. 2. cap. 7. for naturalizing foreign Protestants and others settling in the colonies in America is by the Colonial Act 9 Geo. 4. cap. 22. sect. 2. declared to be in force in Jamaica, except that no person naturalized under the Act shall become a Member of Council or of the Assembly. See *Minot's Digest of the Laws of Jamaica* (1865), page 5.

By the Colonial Act 14 Vict. cap. 40, passed in May 1851, children (wherever born) of a natural-born British mother may hold any estate real or personal within the colony. Wives of natural born subjects are to be deemed naturalized.

Aliens, the subjects of friendly States, may hold every species of personal property, except chattels real, as if they were natural born subjects; and they may hold lands and houses, for the purposes of residence or trade, for any term not exceeding 21 years, with the same privileges as natural born subjects, except those of voting at elections for Members of the Assembly, or of becoming Members of the Council or Assembly. Aliens may lend money on mortgage on freehold or leasehold property. In case of non-payment, the legal estate of the land is vested in the President of the Council,—the Speaker of the House of Assembly (Qy. now that there is no such House), and the Chief Justice in trust for the mortgagee, who may sue in their names; but the alien cannot enter into actual possession of the lands or foreclose the equity of redemption.—Col. Act George III. c. 16.

By Act No. 16 of 1871 real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as a natural born British subject; but this law does not qualify aliens to own British ships.

By another Act, 22 Vict. cap. 1. sec. 32 (Nov. 1858) every "Immigrant" born out of the British dominions, who may obtain or become entitled to a "certificate of industrial residence" under the Act, thereby becomes entitled to all the privileges of a natural-born subject within the island. An Immigrant is defined to be any person introduced at the public expense from certain specified places. See also 22 Vict. cap. 4. sec. 7.

NEVIS.—By the Colonial Act 19 Vict. No. 77, (June 1866) children, wherever born, of a mother a natural born subject, may hold real or personal estate; and wives of natural born or naturalized subjects enjoy the same rights as their husbands.

Friendly aliens may acquire and hold either real or personal estate as effectually and with the same rights and privileges as natural born subjects, except that they cannot become Members of Council or of the Assembly, or vote for members to serve in the Assembly or in any Vestry. Alien physicians or surgeons need not take the oaths of allegiance to entitle them to practise as required by an old Act passed in 1701.

ST. LUCIA.—No general naturalization law.

ST. KITTS and ANOUILLA.—By a local Act, No. 427, passed on 3rd February 1857, all domiciled or resident liberated Africans are to be deemed to be natural-born subjects, and capable of holding and conveying real and personal estate. The children, wherever born, of a mother a natural-born subject, are made capable of taking real or personal estate by purchase or descent; and wives of natural born or naturalized subjects are to be deemed to be naturalized.

Colonial Act No. 152, 18th March 1859, provides for the naturalization of aliens of African descent coming from the United States or the British Provinces of North America after three years residence, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Aliens, subjects of a friendly State, may acquire and hold either real or personal estate as effectually as natural born subjects, but they are not thereby made capable of becoming Members of the Council, or of the Assembly, or of voting at the election of Members of the Assembly.

ST. VINCENT.—By "The Aliens' Naturalization Act, 1866," (No. 251 of 1866,) the Governor in Council is empowered to grant, under the great seal of the colony, Certificates of naturalization. Aliens upon taking the oath of allegiance (which is to be administered by the Clerk of the Council in the presence of the Governor), and on obtaining and recording the certificate in the Colonial Secretary's office, become capable of enjoying and transmitting within the colony all the rights and capacities of natural born subjects. The fees amount to 40s.

By Act No. 139 of 1857, sec. 17, the same provisions are made for naturalizing alien immigrants of African descent arriving from British North America or the United States, as in the case of Antigua, p. 42.

TRINIDAD.—By an ordinance passed in 1868, aliens desirous of becoming naturalized present a memorial to the Governor, stating their age, profession or other occupation, and the duration of their residence in the island. The Governor thereupon, if he sees fit, issues a certificate granting to the Memorialist all the rights and capacities in the island of a natural born British subject. Aliens on being naturalized are required to take the oath of allegiance, and to pay a fee of 10*l.* for the issue of the certificate and 1*l.* for its enregistration.

TOBAGO.—No general law. A special Act is required in each case.

THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—By the Colonial Act, No. 1 Vict. c. 4., passed 22 March 1848, aliens become naturalized upon taking the oath of allegiance and obtaining a Certificate from the President in Council, under the Great Seal of the Colony, that the oath has been taken. The Certificate is obtainable on presentation to the President of a memorial setting forth the grounds on which the privileges of naturalization are sought, and when obtained it must be recorded in the office of

the Public Secretary and Registrar of Records. The fees are to be regulated by the President in Council.

By ordinance No. 8 of 1857 (passed 17 October 1857, and confirmed 19 February 1858), aliens may hold lands, salt ponds, &c. (except salt ponds at Turks Island) on lease not exceeding 21 years, which lease may be renewed at the end of the term.

CEYLON.—No general law. Special ordinances are passed on each occasion.

GIBRALTAR.—By an Order in Council of 1859 aliens who have been resident and domiciled for 15 years, or for a less period with the Governor's special licence, may hold lands as if they were British subjects.

HONDURAS.—The Naturalization Act for this Colony, 18 Vict. cap. 18, was proclaimed 19 July 1855. It is similar to the New South Wales Act. By the 23rd Section Immigration Act 24 Vict. cap. 5, passed in 1861, every immigrant born out of the British dominions, who shall have obtained or become entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, shall immediately thereafter become entitled to all such privileges as are conferred by the Act 18 Vict. cap. 18, on naturalized aliens, except the capability to become a Member of Assembly, which privilege, however, may be allowed by the Superintendent.

HONG KONG.—By the Colonial Ordinance, No. 2, of 1853, passed on the 17th November of that year, aliens, though not naturalized, may acquire and dispose of real estate within the colony as effectually as natural born subjects. The Ordinance confers no other rights on aliens.

MAURITIUS.—The Naturalization of Aliens is regulated by Ordinance No. 8 of 1868. Persons resident in the colony desirous of being naturalized must furnish the Governor with such information as he may desire respecting their names, age, place of birth, residence, and occupation, and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. The fees amount to 6*l.*

SIERRA LEONE.—By the Imperial Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 86, (20 Aug. 1853) liberated Africans domiciled or resident in Sierra Leone are to be deemed, within the Colony, to be natural born subjects as from the date of their arrival, and to be capable of holding and transmitting any estate real or personal within the Colony. Power is given to the local Legislature to alter or repeal any of the provisions of the Act so far as they relate to the right to real property. Liberated Africans are also to be considered as British subjects for the purposes of treaties with native chiefs.

INDIA.—The Naturalization Act of India is No. 30 of 1852 passed by the Governor in Council on the 16th of July of that year. It is substantially the same as the English Act (7 & 8 Vict. cap. 66, now repealed,) with some slight additional reservations. The Certificate of naturalization is to be issued by the Government; and if any material statement in the alien's memorial be false, the Certificate may be cancelled either wholly or in part. The alien on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the Act is to be deemed a natural born subject of

the Crown, as if he had been born within the East India territories, and to be entitled within them to all the rights of a subject of Her Majesty born therein. So far as the prescribed oath refers to the East India Company, now extinct, it is of course obsolete; but it does not appear that any other has been substituted for it.

Passports to Aliens naturalized in the Colonies.

The Regulations respecting the issue of Passports to naturalized Colonists have varied at different times. The following are at present the instructions from the Colonial Office to Governors for the issue of passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the Colonies. These passports must be signed by the officer administering the Government and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving it is naturalized as a British subject, stating the period for which it is available, which must not exceed 12 months from the date of issue.

Form of Passport.

This passport is granted to A.B. as a British subject of _____, to enable him to travel in foreign parts, and is available for the period of _____ months from the _____ day of _____ 18 ____ .

Memorandum thereon.

The passport accompanying this memorandum may, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be exchanged in London for a Foreign Office Passport, available for the unexpired portion of the period for which it was originally granted.

It can be renewed only at the Foreign Office in London, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but it may be exchanged, if run out, at any of Her Majesty's Missions or Consulates in foreign countries, for a passport strictly limited to such length of time as will enable the bearer to reach England or any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad. Such limited renewal may be effected once, and once only, by a British Minister

or Consul in Foreign Parts. The passport confers on the bearer no claim to British protection in the country of his birth.

UNITED STATES.

Aliens cannot acquire valid titles to real estate under the Preemption and Homestead laws. The privilege is restricted to *citizens* or those who have declared their intention to become citizens.

There have been several Acts of Congress for naturalizing aliens. The Act now in force for ordinary cases was passed on the 14th April 1802. It provides that any alien being a free white person may become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions:—(1.) He must have declared on oath or affirmation before some Court of Record, 3 years at least before his admission, that it was his *bonâ fide* intention of become a citizen and to renounce for ever all foreign allegiance whatsoever. (2.) He must, at the time of his application to be admitted as a citizen, declare on oath or affirmation before a Court of Record that he absolutely abjures all foreign allegiance whatsoever, naming particularly the prince or sovereignty to which he owed allegiance. (3.) That the Court admitting him is satisfied by evidence other than his own oath that he has resided within the United States at least 5 years, and within the state or territory where the court is held at least 1 year, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to good order and happiness therein. And (4.) He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

Minor children of persons naturalized become citizens if dwelling in the United States at the time of their father's naturalization.

Children of citizens born out of the limits of the United States are citizens, but the right of citizenship is not to descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION INTO THE WEST INDIES
AND MAURITIUS.

The leading principles which have been established in respect to immigration to the West Indies are, (1) that no colored immigrants are to be introduced except on the requisition of known and responsible persons; (2) that they should be brought in, subject to the provisions of the Immigration Laws of the Colony; (3) that a Government officer is appointed with a special duty of protecting the immigrants from ill-usage, and of enforcing their contract rights; and (4) that not more than one-third of the expense of the immigration should be defrayed out of the general revenue of the Colony, the remaining two-thirds being borne by the planting interest, in the shape of indenture fees, and by special export taxes on the staple commodities raised by the planters.

The following is an outline of the system and arrangements under which immigration to the West Indies and Mauritius from India is conducted.

The emigrants are collected in India, under the provisions of an Indian Act, No. 7 of 1871,* by agents appointed and paid by the respective colonies, but approved by the Government of India. They are received into depôts at the port of departure, and are there maintained at the expense of the Colony for which they are engaged till they can be embarked. Before embarkation they are subjected to a medical examination, and steps are taken to ascertain that they understand where they are going, and on what terms. They are conveyed to their destination in ships expressly chartered for the purpose, which sail under regulations prescribed by laws of the Indian Legislature. Every party of 100 males must be accompanied by at least 40 females.

On their arrival in the Colony the immigrants are indentured to employers for a period of five years, during which they are to receive lodging, medical attendance, and wages. The wages in most of the colonies are required to be at the same rate as for unindentured labourers on the same estate. In British Guiana a small deduction is made from the money wages for lodging and medical attendance. At the end of the third or fourth years' service, the immigrants may (except in British Guiana and Mauritius), on making a money payment, release themselves altogether from their engagement. This payment varies in the different colonies, the principle being to calculate it with reference to the expense of the introduction of the immigrant, so that each yearly payment should equal about 1/3 of that expense. The Government has large powers of cancelling any contract in case of misconduct by master or servant, and estates to which coolies are allotted are visited periodically by a Government officer, called in the West Indies, the "Immigration Agent," in the Mauritius the "Protector of Immigrants," who is empowered to enquire into complaints, and is required to report periodically to the Governor. At the end of his five years' service the coolie is at liberty to return to his own country at his own expense, and in

* For an abstract of this Act, see post.

the West Indies, after a further five (in St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Antigua, *three*) years' residence, he is entitled to claim a back passage at the expense of the Colony. From Mauritius no back passage is, at present, given by the Colony.

The mode in which that portion of the Immigration into Mauritius which is imported exclusively at the expense of the employers is recruited and engaged in India is regulated by an Ordinance passed by the Legislature of Mauritius in 1867, and by regulations issued under it by the Governor. Into the West Indies there is no similar immigration. The Mauritius Ordinance legalizes contracts of service made in India for periods not exceeding five years; requires the employer to pay the passage of immigrants engaged for him, and of their proportion of females. The regulations provide that persons desirous of engaging immigrants shall make application for that purpose to the Protector, giving a bond for the expenses to be incurred; that they may also name special agents to collect the immigrants, who, if not disapproved of by the Protector in the Colony or the Emigration Agent in India, shall receive licences to recruit emigrants; that the Emigration Agent shall, however, have full power to suspend or withdraw the licence of any agent who may misconduct himself; that the wages and allowances of emigrants so engaged shall be either according to the Government scale or equivalent to it; that where special agents are not employed the collection of the emigrants shall be conducted exclusively by agents employed by the Colonial Government; and that in all cases the Emigration Agent shall ascertain before any contract is completed that the emigrant understands its nature and effect. The regulations further provide for the case of an employer failing to take up emigrants engaged for him, for the registering of contracts, and for other matters of detail.

IMMIGRATION LAWS, BOUNTY, AND LABOUR
CONTRACTS IN THE WEST INDIES.

The West India Colonies which have made provision for importing labour, are British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Grenada, Antigua, and Honduras.

The Immigration laws in all these Colonies are framed on the same general principles, and, with some modifications in minor details, are substantially alike.

BRITISH GUIANA.

- The ordinances relating to immigrants are:—
 No. 4 of 1864, consolidating the law.
 „ 24 of 1864, immigration loans consolidation.
 „ 5 of 1865, facilitating the re-indenturing of immigrants on bounty.
 „ 17 of 1864, for indenturing labourers on plantations.
 „ 13 of 1866, amending Ordinance No. 4 of 1864.
 „ 9 of 1868, further amending No. 4 of 1864.
 „ 16 of 1869, regulating the festivals of Indian immigrants.
 „ 16 of 1870, conferring powers on the Commissioners of Inquiry.
 „ 18 of 1871, increasing indenture fees for 1871-2.

The first and principal Ordinance (No. 4 of 1864) repealed and consolidated with amendments and alterations 16 previous Ordinances. The following is an outline of its main features :

Any employer requiring emigrants to be introduced at the public expense, must before the 31st of May in each year, make a requisition to the Governor in a prescribed form for the number he wants for the next season but one. If his application is entertained (it is not compulsory on the Governor to entertain it), and emigrants are on their arrival allotted to him, he is bound to pay, whether he takes them or not, the full amount of the indenture fees, and the cost of their maintenance at the *dépôt* at the rate of 10*d.* a day per adult until he removes them. The indenture fees* are 50 dollars for Indian, and 80 dollars for Chinese immigrants (sections 15 and 16 of repealed Ordinance, No. 1 of 1860, which is kept alive to this extent) payable $\frac{1}{3}$ th down, another $\frac{1}{3}$ th at the end of the first year, and the balance by 4 equal annual payments of $\frac{1}{4}$ th. Promissory notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. are to be given for all the instalments except the first which must be in cash. These fees are made preferential charges on the plantation.

The employer is bound to pay wages to the Immigrants weekly at the same rate as to unindentured labourers on the same or the neighbouring plantation, and to provide them with suitable dwellinghouse and hospital accommodation, and when sick, with medical attendance, medicines, and maintenance.

If the employer fails to provide the Immigrants with work, or the Governor, on just cause shewn, thinks that the Immigrants should be removed from the plantation, he is empowered to cancel the indentures and re-indenture them to some other employer.

Employers illusing Immigrants render themselves liable to a fine not exceeding 48 dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for not exceeding 2 months, or to both. The harbouring or employing *indentured* Immigrants by persons not entitled to their services, is an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding 24 dollars and compensation to the lawful employer at the rate of 1 dollar a day.

On each plantation suitable and well drained hospital accommodation must be provided, to which must be attached a duly licensed medical practitioner and competent nurses, or the Governor may remove the Immigrants.

Proprietors however of adjoining estates may, with the permission of the Governor and Court of Policy, establish and use a joint hospital. Managers of plantations are required to compel sick immigrants

to enter a hospital, and if the patients refuse to go, or if they quit the hospital without leave, they are liable to a penalty not exceeding 24 dollars.

Immigrants, if Indian, Chinese, or adult liberated Africans, are indentured for 5 years; but if from North America, Cape de Verde Islands, or the British West Indies for 3 years; and if from Madeira, the Azores, or Canary islands for 2 years. They are bound to work 7 hours a day at out-door work, or 10 hours within doors, for 5 days in the week, or to perform 5 tasks in the week. But it appears that Immigrants from Barbadoes and Madeira have been exempted from indentured service in British Guiana.

On the completion of the indentureship the immigrant is entitled to a "certificate of Industrial Service" and a passport, without which and due notice he cannot quit the Colony. Possessed of this certificate he is free to return home at his own expense or to do as he pleases. If he chooses to re-indenture himself for a further term of 5 years he will, if able-bodied, receive a Bounty from the Colonial Government of 50 dollars, and if not able-bodied or a minor, of 25 dollars. In case of re-indenture his "certificate of Industrial Service" will be withdrawn until the completion of the 2nd indentureship.

Indians (but not other immigrants) are entitled at the end of a ten years *continuous* residence in the Colony to a free passage back to India, and if detained after he claims it, to compensation at the rate of 5 dollars for every 6 months of delay.

Indentured immigrants who without reasonable cause shall fail to attend the daily muster, or shall refuse to work, or who shall absent themselves without leave, or get drunk at work, or use threatening or insulting language to their employers or overseers, are liable to a penalty not exceeding 24 dollars, or imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding one month, and to the forfeiture of not exceeding one week's wages. They cannot go more than 2 miles from their plantation without a "pass," and desertion (*i. e.* absence without leave for 7 or more days) is punishable by fine not exceeding 24 dollars or imprisonment with hard labour for not exceeding one month, or to both. A second conviction for this offence within any one year subjects the offender to a penalty of not exceeding 48 dollars or imprisonment with hard labour for not exceeding 2 months, or both, or the justice may in lieu thereof increase the term of service for a period not exceeding twice as long as the desertion.

The penalty for damaging an employer's property is 24 dollars or one month's imprisonment with hard labour, or both, for the first offence, and 48 dollars or 2 months or both for the second offence.

Indian immigrants illtreating or threatening their wives with personal violence are liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour and to removal to another plantation.

Bounty. The Governor may proclaim the places from which immigration on bounty is permitted, and

* Ordinance No. 18 of 1871 increases by 10 dollars the bounty payable by employers under Ordinance No. 4 of 1864 to able-bodied immigrants, who re-indenture for a second term of five years, or by half that sum for minors, and those who are not able-bodied. The duration of the Ordinance is limited to the financial year 1871-2.

may fix the rates of bounty and the duration, &c. of the voyage. For proclamations, see post, p. 56.

Contracts for service with immigrants from Africa are not valid unless made in the Colony; but contracts for not more than 3 years made in any British possession in the West Indies are valid if signed by both parties in the presence of and attested by a Justice of the Peace. This latter provision may be extended by proclamation to any part of the North American Continent from which immigration may be permitted by the Home Government.

A previous Ordinance (3 of 1864) provides for the punishment of unlicensed persons acting as agents for the collection and removal of emigrants from the colony.

A doubt having arisen whether an immigrant could be re-indentured at the half-yearly visits of the immigration agent, previous to the actual expiration of the then existing term of indenture, an amending Ordinance, No. 5 of 1865, was passed to make the point clear.

In order to give an extended signification to the term "Immigrant," as used in Ordinance No. 4 of 1864, so as to include immigrants coming in at their own expense who may enter into indentures for five years, an Ordinance was passed on the 25th Oct. 1865, No. 17 of 1865. By this Ordinance the Governor may pay a bounty not exceeding 50 dols. to every such immigrant, who is then to be subject to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1864. The employer is to pay an indenture fee equal to the bounty.

Ordinance No. 9 of 1868, was passed to remove a difficulty created by a judicial decision in the colony, to the effect that the definition of task work given in Ordinance No. 4 of 1864 was incomplete and defective. To get over the difficulty it is provided that work to the value of 1s. should be considered as equivalent to a "task." If an immigrant therefore performs work to the value of 5s. during the week, he will have satisfied the 115th section of the law of 1864, which requires him to perform 5 days labour or five tasks in every week. The Ordinance of 1868 makes some other alterations in the law of 1864, the most important of which is the permission (sect. 10) to employers, subject to the approval of the Governor, to issue rations to their emigrants, according to scale, and at a price to be fixed by the Governor, for a period not exceeding 4 months after their arrival.

The total number of Coolies introduced into British Guiana from the East Indies, from the 1st of January 1845, the date when that emigration substantially commenced,* up to the 31st of December 1871, was 77,049; and the numbers that have returned to India up to the latter date are 7,325.

The statistics of all classes of Immigrants under indenture of service or residing on plantations in the Colony on the 30th of June 1871 are as follows:—

* 406 Coolies had been introduced in 1838.

On Estates.		Births. In the Half-year ended 30 June 1871.		Deaths. In the Half-year ended 30 June 1871.		Per-centage of Deaths.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
38,020	15,047	336	309	801	299	2.07

Of these numbers 29,748 males and 9,823 females are under indenture. The number of Immigrants on estates is exclusive of a considerable number, particularly of Barbadians, Madeirans, and liberated Africans, mixed up with the general population, undistinguishable as immigrants.

The total expenditure for immigration purposes in British Guiana, in 1870, was 133,660*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

The following return shows the number of East Indian immigrants, including their descendants, born in the Colony, who have left British Guiana for India during the ten years ending 31st December, 1870, the amount of money taken away by such immigrants, and the amount paid by the Colony for sending them back to India.

Name of Shlp.	Date of Departure.			Total amount taken away from British Guiana by Immigrants.	Amount paid by Immigrants as cost of Passage.	Total Amount actually expended by the Colony in sending Immigrants back to India.
		Calcutta.	Madras.			
				dols.	dols.	dols.
Gitana -	27 Feb. 1862	7	-	3,216	0	700
Gipay Bride	25 Aug. 1862	392	-	63,062	0	5,152
Ganges -	2 Sept. 1864	423	24	65,156	56	3,099
Clarence -	3 Sept. 1865	414	48	55,129	0	1,750
Ganges -	15 Sept. 1867	404	47	55,143	0	310
Ganges -	11 Sept. 1869	516	91	65,558	0	300
Ganges -	10 Sept. 1870	359	4	47,378	95	74040
		2315	214	354,638	51	12,624
						129,987

TRINIDAD.

The relations between employers and immigrants are regulated in this Colony by an Ordinance No. 13 of 1870, which consolidates and amends all previous ordinances on the same subject.

The following are its principal provisions:—

The Governor may from time to time proclaim the places from whence immigration shall be permitted (sec. 5.) Immigrants on their arrival are to be medically inspected, and provided by the Agent General with food and lodging until remunerative employment has been found for them (secs. 6 and 7.) Immigrants from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, the Cape de Verd Islands, the West Indies, Europe, the United States, or from the British Provinces of North America, may, before arrival, make contracts of service, attested by a notary public or British consul, for periods not exceeding five years, subject to the approval of the Agent General for immigrants (sec. 8.)

"Every immigrant over 10 years of age must for the first two years of his residence be furnished with the following daily ration of food:—One pound of rice, four ounces of dholl, or approved vegetable food, two ounces of sugar, one ounce of cocoanut oil or ghee. . . . The price of the ration is fixed at 4d., which the employer is authorised to deduct from the Coolies' wages. At the end of the first year, the immigration officers may, on the application of the immigrants themselves, order the discontinuance of the rations. This is only done where the immigrants appear to be in good health, and is not a practice to be encouraged; for it was found by experience when the issue of food was limited to the first year after their arrival, that the mortality in the second year of their residence was excessive. A half ration must be supplied free of charge to every child above 5 and under 10 years of age.

"It is provided by the Ordinance that the Governor may make regulations respecting the lodgings, &c., provided for the immigrants. Regulations have been made accordingly requiring that the houses appropriated to Coolies shall be properly drained, floored with wood, and white-washed, at least once a year, both inside and out. . . .

"A great change is made by the law in the position of the medical attendants of estates. They have hitherto been private practitioners employed and paid by the owners of the estates. Under the new law of 1870 the Governor is empowered to nominate 'Medical visitors' of plantations, and to assign to each of them a salary in respect of each certified hospital attended by them. The salaries are paid from the Immigration Fund. . . . The change only took effect from the beginning of the year 1871, and though the result of this cannot be reported at present, there can be little doubt it will be beneficial to the Coolie. The medical visitors of plantations are now responsible to the Governor alone for the medical treatment of the immigrants, and it is their duty to make detailed quarterly reports to the Agent General of Immigration of the age, sex, disease, and treatment of all patients attended by them in the hospitals under their care.

"Every estate having indentured immigrants must be provided with a hospital capable of accommodating a tenth part of the number of such immigrants. These hospitals are to be certified, after inspection, by officers of the Immigration Department for such number of patients only as will allow 800 cubic feet of space to each patient. . . . It is required that each hospital shall be a detached building, properly drained and furnished with a sufficient supply of pure water. Every bed is to be furnished with a pillow and blanket, and every patient with a clean hospital dress. The food is to be issued to the patients properly cooked, and the employer is to cause the medicines and diet ordered by the medical visitor to be given to each patient.

"The wages to be given to indentured Coolies must be at the same rate as those given to indentured labourers. Those vary from 20 to 30 cents for a task, most commonly 25 cents. The task is often completed by two o'clock sometimes earlier, but it does not appear usual for the Coolies to work more

than one task in the day. The indentured labourer must work 280 days in the year, but this obligation does not extend to females in times of pregnancy and illness. . . .

"At the end of an actual and continuous residence of 10 years, the Coolie has a right to a free passage back to India at the public expense. He may, if he pleases, commute this right for a grant of 10 acres of Crown lands. Many of the Coolies have taken advantage of this and settled themselves permanently in the Colony. . . . This Colony offers the considerable advantage in this respect, that fertile lands are allotted to Coolies requiring no expensive system of draining to render them fit for cultivation, but merely to be cleared and planted."

Ordinance No. 5 of 1872 fixes the minimum daily rate of wages for indentured immigrants at 1s. 0½d. a day, and so much more, if any, as may be necessary to make up the rate to that paid to unindentured labourers on the same plantation or neighbourhood.

The following are the Regulations, dated May 1869, for the grant of Crown lands to Indian immigrants who have completed their industrial residence in Trinidad.

1. Ten acres of Crown land will be granted, free of cost, to any adult male Indian immigrant who has completed his ten years of industrial residence, and is willing to accept such grant in lieu of a return passage to India at the expense of the Colony.

2. Immigrants desirous of obtaining such grants must make application to the Agent General of Immigration, stating expressly their willingness to relinquish all claim to a return passage.

3. The Agent General, on ascertaining that the applicant has completed his industrial residence, and is entitled to a free passage, will give a certificate to that effect, stating his name, father's name, registered number, and the name of the ship by which he came.

4. On the presentation of such certificate by the immigrant to the Sub-intendant of Crown lands, a lot of land will be assigned to him in one of the blocks surveyed for the purpose.

5. The Crown Surveyor will from time to time, as the number of applications may require, receive instructions to survey blocks of 500 acres each, to be divided into 50 ten-acre lots for this purpose.

These lots are to be disposed of in regular succession until the whole block is filled.

The following return transmitted by the Colonial Secretary shows the number of Indian and Chinese immigrants under employment in Trinidad on the 1st January 1872:—

No. of Indians on estates under indenture	-10,621
Do. do. not under indenture	- 8,626
No. of Chinese on estates under indenture	- 333
Do. do. not under indenture	- None
No. of Indians introduced from Calcutta from 1st January to 31st December 1871	- 2,051

Besides the above, the number of immigrants not under indenture and not residing on estates may be stated at 9,069.

The total number of Coolies introduced into Trinidad from the East Indies from the 1st of

January 1845, the date when that emigration commenced, up to the 31st of December 1871, was 40,838; and the numbers that have returned to India up to the 31st December 1870 are 4,000.

Governor Longden in his despatch dated 29 July above referred to, states that "The whole population of Indian origin now in the Colony was ascertained by the recent census, April 1871, to be 27,425. Of these it appears from the Agent General's returns that 7,888 were working under their first five years indenture, and 3,330 having completed their original contracts were working under fresh engagements, leaving 18,207 resident in the Colony not under any indenture. In this latter number are included the children, whether of indentured or unindentured Coolies."

"The recorded mortality in 1870 among 8,236 indentured Coolies was 359, being at the rate of 4.3 per cent. The rate varied according to the length of the Coolies' residence, in the proportions shown in the following table:"

Mortality in 1870.	Total arrivals.	Deaths.	Rate per cent.
Amongst arrivals in 1860 - -	838	17	2.0
" " " 1867 - -	2,023	47	2.3
" " " 1868 - -	1,420	50	3.9
" " " 1869 - -	1,744	102	9.3
" " " 1870 - -	2,211	77	3.4
Total - -	8,236	359	4.3

"The comparatively small mortality in the first year of residence (1870), is attributed by the Agent-General to the system lately introduced of issuing a daily ration of food to the immigrant during the first 12 months of his residence. The excessive mortality of the second year is attributable in like manner to the discontinuance of the rations at the end of 12 months. Under the new Immigration Law of 1870, the ration system is extended to two years, unless otherwise ordered by the Immigration Officers."

LIBERATED AFRICANS.

LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into British Guiana or Trinidad may be indentured (whether adults or children) by the Local Government, under Colonial Ordinances, British Guiana, No. 4 of 1864, and Trinidad, No. 3, 1861. These two Ordinances are alike in their provisions, except that in British Guiana the immigrant is required to sign the contract himself, while in Trinidad it is signed on his behalf by the immigration agent. They provide that the Africans shall be divided into two classes, the first class comprising those over, and the second those under 15 years of age. The former are to be indentured as servants in husbandry for five years in British Guiana, and for three years in Trinidad, the latter till they attain the age of 18 in Trinidad, and 20 in British Guiana.

The employer is to pay a fee of 40s. a year on all labourers of the first class, but in case of neglect of duty or breach of contract the Governor is authorised to cancel the indenture, and to re-indenture the labourer to another employer for the remainder of his term.

ST. LUCIA.

The following Ordinances affect Indian immigrants in this Colony:—

- 1865. 28 Vic. No. 1. Amends and consolidates immigration laws.
- 1867. 30 & 31 " 10. Authorises bounty to Coolies in lieu of return passage.
- 1871. 34 & 35 " 4. Masters and servants Ordinance.
- " " " 10. Return passages for certain resident Coolies.

The following is the substance of their main provisions:—

Ordinance No. 1 of 1865, consolidates and amends all previous immigration laws of the island, 15 in number. It is substantially the same as the British Guiana Ordinance No. 4 of 1864, except that Indian emigrants are entitled to back passages to India after 8 instead of 10 years' residence, 5 of which must be "industrial residence." Africans, Chinese, and Coolies are to be indentured for 5 years without breaks; but with an option to the Chinese and Coolies to redeem the last 2 years by a payment to the Colonial Treasury of 25s. for each year. The Indian immigrant may also commute his right to a back passage for a grant of land. This provision is similar to one in the Jamaica law.

Ordinance No. 10 of 1867 empowers the Governor to grant to Coolie emigrants in lieu of a back passage to India, a bounty in money not exceeding 10l. to each adult, and 5l. to each child exclusive of infants.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1871 regulates the rights and duties of masters and servants, and applies to all servants, and servants in husbandry, whether immigrants or other labourers.

Breaches of contract, and negligent or improper conduct occasioning loss, damage by fire to the property of their employers, or wilful misconduct, render servants liable on conviction by a stipendiary justice, to imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding 5l., together with an abatement of wages. —(Sections 2, 3, 4.)

Ill usage of servants or non-fulfilment of contract by employers, renders the latter liable to a penalty not exceeding 10l.—(Sect. 5.)

The duration of contracts, in the absence of agreements in writing to the contrary, is fixed for "servants in husbandry" at one week, and for other "servants" at one month. Oral contracts of service for more than one month are not valid. Contracts in writing made in the Colony, in Europe, or North America or the West Indies are valid for nine months.—Sect. 6, 12, 13.

Written contracts must specify accurately the conditions of the engagement. Sect. 14. A penalty not exceeding 20s. is imposed on the employer or servant terminating contracts of task work without reasonable and sufficient cause.—Sect. 15.

Ordinance No. 10 of 1871 provides that Indian immigrants who agree to remain in the Colony and

work continuously as agricultural labourers for eight years, become at the end of that time entitled to free passages to Calcutta. Magistrates may make agreements to the above effect on behalf of immigrants under 15 years of age. The children of resident immigrants are entitled to passages, but if they attain 15 years of age during the currency of the agreement, they are to work as agricultural labourers until the agreement expires. The superintendent of police is to keep a register of resident immigrants, and report twice a year to the Governor.

Resident immigrants convicted of felony forfeit their rights to back passages, as also do immigrants who leave the Colony; but the rights of the latter will be restored, if previous to departure, they give notice to the Superintendent of Police, and on their return pay to the treasurer 4s. for each month's absence, or in case of not giving such notice, shall pay on their return 5s. for each month's absence. These payments are reduced to 2s. and 3s. respectively in the case of children between the ages of 7 and 15, and are remitted altogether in the case of children under 7.

By Ordinance No. 10 of 1871 entitled the "Resident Immigrants Act," Indian immigrants, whose rights to back passages have been commuted for bounties, or who may have enjoyed, or may have forfeited such rights, may by arrangement with the Superintendent of Police secure a return passage to India on condition of a residence of eight years and employment during that time as an agricultural laborer.

JAMAICA.

The following are the Immigration Acts of this colony:—

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|-------|---------------|-----|---|
| 1858. | 22 Vict. cap. | 1. | Immigration Act, 1858, (Principal Act.) |
| " | " | " | 2. Introduction of Chinese at expense of private persons. |
| " | " | " | 3. For raising Immigration Funds. |
| 1859. | 23 " | " | 29. Extending the provisions of Act 1858 to Chinese Immigration. |
| " | " | " | 30. Raising funds for introduction of Chinese women and children. |
| " | " | " | 31. Amending 24th section of Act of 1858, and limiting duration of certain contracts. |
| 1861. | 24 " | " | 16. Making further provision for Immigration. |
| 1862. | 25 " | " | 19. Introduction of liberated Africans. |
| 1862. | 25 Vict. cap. | 20. | Promoting immigrant settlements by joint stock companies. |
| " | " | " | 35. Amending Immigration Act, 1861 (24 Vict. c. 16). Immigration Loan Act (22 Vict. c. 8), and so far as relates to contracts Chinese Immigration Acts. |

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|-------|--------------------|--|--|
| 1864. | 27 Vict. sess. II. | Immigration Amendment Act, 1864, Indentures of Indians and classification of Africans. Act of 1858 amended. | |
| " | 28 Vict. sess. II. | Immigration Agents' Salary. cap. 8. | |
| 1865. | 28 Vict. cap. | 3. Annual payments for liberated Africans reduced from 30s. and 15s. to 20s. 10s. | |
| " | " | " | 41. General Vaccination Act, Clauses 18, 19, and 20 specially refer to Immigrants. |
| 1867. | 30 & 31 Vict. | Raising of Loan of 13,075/ No. 2. | |
| 1868. | 31 & 32 Vict. | Amending Act of 1858 in respect of Return Passage Fund. No. 17. | |
| 1869. | 32 & 33 Vict. | Vesting in Colonial Secretary Lands heretofore vested under 7 Vict. c. 22., in Trustees for location of Immigrants. No. 1. | |
| " | 32 & 33 Vict. | Amending Immigration Acts No. 34. 27 Vict. c. 5., and other laws as to re-indenturing. 22 Vict. c. 1., secs. 53 & 58. | |

The principal Act, in its main features, resembles the British Guiana Ordinance No. 4 of 1864; but it also provides for maintaining and clothing the immigrants during the first three months of their residence. It allows them, when they have completed five years' industrial residence, to commute their right to a back passage for a grant of 10 acres of land, or an equivalent in money, or for a grant partly of land and partly of money; it sanctions the grant to meritorious immigrants of one acre of land for each year's industrial residence; and it allows them during their industrial residence, with the permission of the Immigration Agent, to occupy certain lands belonging to the Crown. It also provides that all moneys payable in respect to indentured immigrants, or for the refusal or neglect to execute an indenture under the provisions of the Act, shall be a first charge on the estate.

The Act 25 Vict. cap. 35. (sect. 1.) provides that, for the future, employers of immigrants shall pay in advance for every year's service of every immigrant of or above the age of 12 years the sum of 17 10s., and for every year's service of every child under the age of 12 years 15s.

The 27th Vict. cap. 5 provides that liberated Africans and Indians may be indentured by the Local Government for 5 years, at the end of which time they are entitled to passports equivalent to certificates of "industrial residence." Liberated Africans are divided into 2 classes; those above and those under 15; the former are to be indentured for 5 years, and the latter till they reach the age of 20. The employers of liberated Africans are required during the indentureship to pay to the Government an annual fee of 17 each for those over 12 years of age and of 10s. for those under that age.

The 28th Vict. cap. 3. (sects. 1 and 2) provides

that employers of liberated Africans already indentured, or to be indentured, shall pay at the annual rate of 20s. and 10s., in lieu of the rates of 30s. and 15s., now by law made payable; and such rates are to be paid half-yearly.

The 23th Vict. cap. 41. (sects. 18, 19, 20, and 21.) provides for the vaccination of African, East Indian, and Chinese immigrants.

The 31st Vict. No. 17 of 1868 repeals the 71st section of 22 Vict. cap. 1., and enables the governor to set apart in each year from 1868 to 1877 inclusive, out of the monies raised for immigration purposes, 3,000*l.* for return passages and for colonization of immigrants, instead of 20s. per annum for every immigrant reported to be alive in the island on the 30th of September in each year, as required by the repealed enactment.

The Immigration Acts Amendment Law, 1869, enacts that immigrants of above 12 years of age shall be deemed adults:—that, except in cases where this rule is suspended, and the immigrants feed themselves, rations according to a scale to be fixed by the Governor shall be issued by the employers to immigrants introduced in the year 1869, or in any subsequent year, and charged to them at a price also to be fixed by the Governor. The immigrants are to work 6 days a week and for 9 hours a day, except on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas day. The rate of wages to be not less than 1s. per diem for males above 16; 9*d.* for males between 12 and 16, and for females of any age. Task work is authorized in certain cases, as more fully explained hereafter under the head of "Wages."

The total number of Coolies introduced into Jamaica from the East Indies, from the 1st of January 1845, the date when that emigration commenced, up to the 31st of December 1866, was 9,195; since then, 5,270 were introduced to 31st December 1871, making a total of 14,469 immigrants introduced from the East Indies. The numbers that returned to India up to 31st December 1871 are 2,651.

During 1871 there were introduced from India, 1,354 immigrants; and 925 immigrants, entitled to back passages, returned to Calcutta. Of these 487 persons consisting of 251 males, 111 women, 99 children, and 25 infants embarked in the "Aliquis." They took with them property to the value of 13,986*l.* 6*s.*, which, divided between the 362 adults, would give an average of 13*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* for each. The "Merchantman" embarked 438 passengers for Calcutta, consisting of 212 men, 102 women, 106 children, and 18 infants. They deposited with the Government for remittance to India, 3,274*l.* 16*s.*, which divided between the 314 adults would give 10*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* to each. They refused, however, to say what they had with them in bills of exchange, gold, and jewellery; but there is no reason for thinking that the property that they took with them was appreciably less than that of the passengers by the "Aliquis."

Of the immigrants entitled to back passages to India, 1,215 remained in Jamaica having accepted bounty, at the rate of 13*l.* for each adult, and 6*l.* for each child between three and 16 years of age.

GRENADA.

The Immigration Acts are Nos. 399 and 400 of 1869, and No. 416 of 1870.

Act No. 399 of 1869 consolidates and amends the laws relating to immigration into this island. It is in substance very similar to the British Guiana Ordinance of 1864. By section 75 of the Act the employer is required to secure to the immigrants the benefit of the house and hospital accommodation which he is bound to provide. By section 93, a return passage at the expense of the Colony is secured to every immigrant who has completed an industrial residence of 5 and an actual residence of 10 years. By section 95, the Governor is authorized to transfer to another Colony any immigrants who may be unable to obtain employment in Grenada; and by section 3 the Governor is empowered to make rules for the introduction and treatment of immigrants, for securing the property of deceased immigrants, and for giving full effect to the provisions of the Act. Rules have accordingly been issued of which a summary will be found below.

Act No. 400 of 1869 amends the 37th clause of the preceding Act and regulates the indenture of immigrants as follows: From India for five years; from Madeira, the Azores, and Cape de Verd Islands, for not exceeding three years; and from Africa and China for three years.

Act No. 416 (16 July 1870) amends the Immigration Act, 1869, by reducing from one-half to one-fourth the bounty or passage money, and the compensation for loss of service on marriage, payable by employers of females.

The following is an abstract of the principal parts of the rules dated 17th May 1871, made by the Governor in Council under the authority of Act No. 399, for the general treatment of immigrants.

The holidays are to be Sundays, Good Friday, New Year's Day, Christmas Day, and one day in each year for the observance of Indian or Chinese religious festivals.

Upon the death of any immigrant, the employer is to ascertain what property the deceased possessed, and to take charge of it; and to report the death to the immigration agent and transmit an inventory of the immigrant's property. The immigration agent is then subject to the directions of the Governor, to distribute the deceased's effects amongst his relatives in the colony, or to transmit the proceeds to India for the benefit of his relatives there.

Employers desirous of re-indenturing immigrants must make application to the immigration agent.

On every estate where immigrants are located there must be proper houses, impervious to rain, of sufficient size and divided into apartments, and the portions used as sleeping apartments must be floored with wood. A separate room is to be given to every married immigrant with his wife. The houses are to be lime washed inside and out once a year at least, and the neighbourhood kept clear of brushwood, stagnant water, and vegetable matter.

A medical practitioner is to be engaged to visit the immigrants, who, when sick, are to be supplied, at the cost of the employers, with medicines and proper and sufficient food and nourishment.

The estate's hospitals are to be whitewashed at least once a year, to be supplied with pure water for the use of the patients, and to be provided with proper furniture and medicines, and the appliances for dispensing them.

On arrival in the Colony, the immigrants are to be classified as follows:—1st class, all immigrants of the age of 16 and upwards. 2nd class, all immigrants of the age of 10 and under 16; and 3rd class, all children under the age of 10. The wages, paid monthly in cash are not to be less than,—for the 1st class, 10*d.*; for the 2nd class, 8*d.*; for the 3rd class, 3*d.* per diem. The day's work is fixed at nine hours, but labourers who perform the task of an unindentured laborer in less than nine hours are considered to have done the day's work. Coolies who undertake heavy work are paid the same as the creole laborers employed on the same work.

In addition to wages, employers are required at their own cost for the first month after indenture to provide each adult immigrant with 10 lbs. of rice, 3 lbs. of salt fish, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of ghee or butter a week; children between 10 and 16 years of age are to receive two-thirds, and children under 10 half this allowance. If at the end of the first month the employer or the immigrant think fit these rations are to be continued for two months longer, on condition that their cost as settled by the immigration agent, is then to be deducted from the immigrants wages.

TOBAGO.

Under the Export Tax Act of 1870 funds are raised for the introduction of immigrants. This Act gives authority to the Governor in Privy Council to frame regulations, &c. with respect to the introduction of immigrants. The immigrants are to enter into contract under the Master and Servant's Act, No. 472, of 1856. No immigrants from India have been introduced into this island.

St. CHRISTOPHER'S.

The principal Immigration Act for St. Kitts is No. 152, passed 18th March 1859. It authorises the payment of agents in India appointed by other West India Colonies.

The Governor is empowered to name ports and places from whence emigration on bounty may be carried on, and the rate of bounty payable.

Immigrants from Madeira the Azores, Cape de Verde, or Canary Islands are to be indentured for not less than one nor more than three years; and immigrants from the East Indies, China, or Africa, for three years from the time of their arrival, and the latter immigrants at any time between one and three months from the expiry of their indentures must re-indenture for a further period of two years, or pay 5*l.*; but if re-indentured the immigrant may terminate his indenture at the end of the first year on the payment of 2*l.* 10*s.* At the end of their service under indenture, immigrants are entitled to

certificates of industrial residence, releasing them from all further obligation to perform service under contract of indenture, and to passports to enable them to leave the Colony.

Immigrants are entitled to back passages ten years after their arrival at the expense of the Colony, upon payment of 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; but no payment is required of immigrants who have served the last five years of their residence under contracts of not less than one year's duration, or passages may be acquired by immigrants who pay 2*l.* 10*s.* for each year during which they have not been under contract.

HONDURAS.

In this Colony an Immigration Act was passed on the 12th March 1861 (24 Vict. c. 5.), which, in its main provisions, is a copy, with the necessary verbal alterations, of the Jamaica Act, No. 1 of 1858, the principal differences being that it includes in its operation Chinese Immigration, and empowers the Superintendent to remove immigrants from estates and cancel their indentures in case the accommodation provided for them is bad or insufficient, or in case of any proved misconduct of the employers, or "on any other ground the Superintendent shall consider it requisite." This Act has been amended by an Act passed on the 6th April 1863, which legalized contracts for 5 years, made out of the colony, with Indian, Chinese, and Asiatics immigrants. It also repeals Sections 18, 19, 20, 32, and 84 of 24 Vict. c. 5.

The indentures of all the immigrants introduced under the Act 24 Vict. had expired before the end of 1870.

By proclamation, dated 1st July 1870, amended by one dated 27th October 1870, and issued under the authority of Local Acts, 31 Vict. cap. 15, and 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 8, a bounty is offered not exceeding 5*l.* for each statute adult, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for each child under 16 years of age, imported into the Colony under the provisions of the first-named Act.

ANTIGUA.

In Antigua, the principal Immigration Act is No. 757 of 10 July 1862, which consolidates the Law. It is framed on the model of the British Guiana Act No. 7 of 1854.

Act, No. 1202 dated 18 September 1862, repeals two previous Acts, No. 974, of 1846, and 1045 of 1851, relating to certain contracts theretofore entered into with immigrants from the Azores, Madeira, Canary, or Cape de Verde Islands, and makes other provisions in lieu thereof.

Act No. 14 of 1869 regulates the carriage of passengers, and subjects all vessels or boats carrying passengers to the provisions of the Imperial Passengers' Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119, whatever may be the length of the voyage, if the Governor shall so direct.

ST. VINCENT.

The Acts relating to immigration into this colony are:—

- 1857, No. 135. Raising Loans for Immigration purposes.
 " " 139. Altering the Law of Contracts, for Encouragement of Immigration and Regulation of Immigrants.
 1858, " 147. Amending preceding Act and making further provisions.
 1859, No. 158. Further amending Immigration Act, 1857.
 1861, " 174. Do.
 1867, " 265. Do.
 1869, " 306. Granting further Bounties.
 1870, " 328. Amending Law with regard to Females.

The laws affecting immigrants in this colony resemble those of British Guiana and Trinidad.

Immigrants on their arrival, if not immediately engaged as labourers, are provided by the Immigration Agent with wholesome and sufficient food and convenient lodging until the means of earning their own subsistence can be provided for them.

Immigrants are allowed to locate themselves on such plantations as they may prefer; and if they make no preference, the Immigration Agent allots them to those plantations for which applications have previously been made; but in locating them it is not lawful for the Agent to separate husbands and wives, or children under 15 from their parents or natural protectors.—*Immigration Act, 1857, secs. 9 and 21.*

Immigrants on arrival are indentured for three years, and at the end of that period are required to enter into another indenture for two years, or to pay a sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for each year wanting to complete five years' residence under indenture.—*Act No. 147, sec. 3.*

Coolies employed on estates must be lodged in proper houses, floored and impervious to rain. A separate room is to be given to each married immigrant with his wife. A medical practitioner is engaged to attend each estate, and take the medical charge of the immigrants at the cost of the employer.—*Rules, 29th June 1870.*

Wages are paid monthly. The rate of wages must not be less than at the rate of 10*d.* per working day in the case of a first-class labourer; of 5*d.* in the case of a second-class labourer; and of 3*d.* in the case of a third-class labourer. In addition the employer is to find a ration of 10 lbs. of rice, 3 lbs. of salt fish, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of ghee or butter per week, to be issued gratis during the first month's service; and if the Governor shall so order, the employer is for two months after to issue the same or other rations at the charge of the labourer.—*Rules, 29th June 1870; Act No. 158, sec. 6 and Sched. B.; and Act No. 174, sec. 1.*

Coolie labourers of the first class are considered to have performed a day's work when they have completed the ordinary task of unindentured labourers on the estate, and coolies of the second class when they have completed half such task. Children of the

third class are not compelled to labour without the concurrence of their parents, except with the permission of the Immigration Agent.—*Act No. 158, sec. 3.*

Immigrants who have completed five years' industrial residence are entitled, free of charge, to a certificate releasing them from all further obligation to perform service under indenture, and entitling them, if they think proper, to work on their own account or to quit the colony at their own expense. At the end of eight years' industrial service (meaning thereby service under indenture), they are entitled to back passages to India at the cost of the colonial funds.—*Immigration Act, 1857, secs. 40 & 53, and Act No. 158 of 1859, sec. 1.*

Immigrants entitled to back passages may commute their right, and receive, in addition to any wages they may stipulate for, bounty on re-indenture at the following rates:—

For 1 year	-	-	£2	1	8
" 2 years	-	-	3	6	8
" 3 "	-	-	5	4	2
" 4 "	-	-	7	5	10
" 5 "	-	-	10	0	0

—*Act No. 309, sec. 3.*

By the Act, No. 328, of 4th August 1870, complaints against female immigrants for absence from work shall be dismissed by the magistrates in cases of pregnancy or physical inability.

BERMUDA

The Immigration Act of 1862 is repealed by an Act of 1865. By Act No. 17 of 1870, the two expiring Immigration Acts passed in 1864, cap. 17, No. 985, intitled "An Act to repeal an Act intitled An Act to promote Immigration into Bermuda," and to make other provisions instead thereof, and its amending Act, No. 20 of 1865, are continued until the end of December 1880.

Act No. 25 of 1871, intitled an Act to amend the Act No. 17 of 1864 relative to immigration, authorizes the payment of bounty at specified rates to individuals introducing immigrants with the previous sanction of the Board, and to discharged soldiers and sailors who have served two years in the islands as farm labourers or domestic servants. The rates of bounty payable are:—

	Adults.	Children	
		Over 12.	Under 12.
From Europe, Madeira, or Western Islands - - -	10	8	6
From United States or British North America - -	3	2	1
From China - - - - -	20	-	-

NATAL.

The introduction of Coolies from the East Indies is regulated by the Consolidating Law No. 2 of 1870, amended by Law No. 14 of 1871. The introduction of Coolies from other places than India is regulated by Law No. 13 of 1859.

MAURITIUS.

The following are the laws which relate to the immigration of Indians into the Mauritius:—

Ordinances

- No. 5 of 1849. Levying stamp duty on immigrants' contracts for immigration purposes.
- " 7 ,, 1849. To check desertions.
- " 16 ,, 1852. For promoting immigration, and encouraging the industry of emigrants.
- " 12 ,, 1855. Facilitating proof of Indian marriages, and punishing the enticement away of Indian wives.
- " 13 ,, 1858. The engagement of new immigrants.
- " 16 ,, 1862. Authorizes engagement of Indians for five years, and repeals ordinances No. 21 of 1854, and 65 of 1860, and part of No. 30 of 1858. Article 14 of No. 16 of 1862 is repeated by No. 31 of 1867.
- " 28 ,, 1863. Authorizes the protector of immigrants to intervene on behalf of immigrants in certain judicial proceedings.
- " 18 ,, 1864. Repealed.
- " 5 ,, 1865. Enables the chief clerk of the immigration department to act in the absence of the protector.
- " 7 ,, 1865. Secures the rights of immigrants under certain contracts of service and extends the jurisdiction of stipendiary magistrates in claims for wages.
- " 28 ,, 1865. Continues operation of No. 16 of 1862, declared to be still in force.
- " 29 ,, 1865. Amends the law as to hospitals and medical attendance of immigrants. Article 26 repealed by Ordinance No. 31 of 1867.
- " 31 ,, 1867. Consolidates the law, repealing 12 ordinances not here enumerated, and parts of two other ordinances. (*This is the principal Act now in force.*)
- " 12 ,, 1870. Punishes the enticing away and harbouring of wives of Indian immigrants.

Regulations have been issued by the Governor under the authority of the preceding Acts as follows:

Government Notice No. 166	-	1868
" " " 142	-	1869
" " " 12	-	1870

The following laws also affect Indian immigrants as well as other laborers:

- Ordinance No. 17, 1841. Sunday labor.
- " " 15, 1852. Master and Servants Acts.

BOUNTY PROCLAMATIONS.

BRITISH GULANA.—Under the Ordinance No. 4 of 1864, the Governor has issued five Proclamations, dated 6th and 25th August 1866, 13th April 1874, 19th June 1869, and 29th June 1870, declaring in the 1st the length of voyage and rates of bounty for the introduction of emigrants from the United States, in the 2nd and 4th from Barbadoes, in the 3rd from Madeira, and in the 5th from the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, and Canary Islands, as follows:—

Port.	Length of Voyage.	Rate of Bounty per Statute Adult.
Philadelphia -	} 7 weeks.	25 dollars.
New York -		
Boston -	} 2 weeks.	4 dollars.
Barbadoes -		
Madeira -	4 weeks.	25 dollars.
Azores, Cape de Verd and Canary Islands.	- weeks.	- dollars.

By the terms of the licence to be issued by the Governor to the shipowner, no bounty is to be paid for children under eight years of age, and two children between 8 and 16 years of age count as one adult.

No immigrants have been introduced under the first of these proclamations; but up to the 31st December 1871, there were introduced 11,605 (=10,231½ statute adults) Barbadians under the second and fourth, and 1,806 (=1,320 statute adults) Madeirese under the third. During 1870 the number of immigrants who took bounty and re-indentured was 5,178.

Every adult female immigrant from Barbadoes is required to produce a certificate from the clergyman of the parish or justice of the peace that she is the wife, sister, or near relative of any adult male by whom she is accompanied. Without that certificate no bounty is paid in respect of her.

II. ST. KITTS, the Governor, by a proclamation dated 23d May 1859 (issued under the authority of an Act passed on the 18th of the previous March,) has named Madeira as the only place from which immigrants may be introduced on bounty. The bounty is fixed at 7*l.* for each adult, and 3*l.* 10*s.* for each child under ten years of age.

ST. VINCENT.—By a proclamation of 1st April 1865, bounty on immigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States of America, and British America was disallowed, and the rate of bounty for immigrants from Madeira, Cape de Verde, Azores, and the Canaries was fixed as under:—

Above 15 years and not exceeding 40 years, 6*l.*; above 8 years and not exceeding 15 years, 3*l.*

Provided that bounty be only payable on immigrants competent and willing to engage in, and who do enter into indentures for agricultural labor.

HONDURAS.—By Proclamations dated 1st July and 27th October 1870, a bounty is offered not exceeding 5*l.* for each statute adult, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for each child not exceeding 16 years of age, introduced under the provisions of the Immigration Act.

JAMAICA, GRENADA, AND TRINIDAD.—Although the Governors in these colonies are empowered by

their Immigration Laws to proclaim the places from which immigrants may be imported on bounty, they have not yet issued any proclamation on the subject.

RETURN PASSAGES.

The only immigrants to the West Indies, who are now guaranteed return passages, are those from the East Indies, who are sent home after a residence of ten, or, in the case of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Antigua, eight years; of which the first five, at least, must be passed under contract.

EMIGRATION FROM CHINA.

Emigration from China to the British West Indies is at present suspended. The convention negotiated at Peking between the representatives of the English, French, and Chinese Governments on the 5th March 1866, for regulating the emigration, not having been ratified by the English and French Governments, became inoperative. The Chinese authorities have declined to adopt the modifications proposed to them, or to afford the requisite co-operation for giving effect to the previously existing treaty, and the emigration is therefore necessarily in abeyance.

EMIGRATION FROM HONG KONG.

Emigration, under contracts of service, from Hong Kong to British colonies is now regulated by Colonial Ordinance No. 4 of 1870, *see post*, p. 69. Between the 1st of January and the 30th September 1871 7,716 men, 102 women, 481 boys, and 14 girls left Hong Kong for San Francisco and the colonies.

WAGES IN THE WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, AND ST. HELENA.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Agricultural labourers almost invariably work by the task, the usual pay for which varies, according to circumstances, from 2s. to 3s. An able-bodied and industrious labourer can earn from 2s. to 3s. per day; and these amounts are actually earned by Creoles of African descent, and by the more powerful Chinese and East Indian immigrants. The average earnings daily, however, of the two latter classes do not exceed 1s. 4d. The day's work varies from seven to nine hours; but immigrants often work little over four or five hours daily. The following are the rates of daily wages paid in the colonial civil engineering department to artisans:—Blacksmiths, 2s. 8d. to 6s. 3d.; Bricklayers and Plasterers, 4s. 2d.; Carpenters and Joiners, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; Coopers, 4s. 2d.; Engineers, 6s. and upwards; Masons, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; Sawyers, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; Labourers, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.

TRINIDAD.—The only labourers well adapted for field work in this climate are Africans and their descendants, Chinese, and East Indians.

The ordinary rate of wages is from 1s. to 1s. 3d. a day; Ploughmen, 4s. 2d. per day, house and garden free. Able Trenchers can make 2s. 6d. a day of from 8 to 9 hours.

TOBAGO.—According to last advices from this colony, the rates of wages were as follows:—Farm labourers, 8d. to 1s. per task or job; Domestic ser-

vants, 10l. per annum; Tradesmen, by the task or job, 2s. 6d. to 3s.

JAMAICA.—Under Law 34 of 1869, Indian immigrants are entitled to be paid by day wages at the rate of not less than one shilling a day for every working day in the case of a male adult, and of not less than ninepence a day in the case of a female or a non-adult male indentured immigrant. With certain exceptions, the immigrant must work and the employer must find work for him, or pay him wages for six days in every week. The employer must pay the immigrant wages at the fixed daily rate for every day of nine hours for which he has been at work. If the employer has reason to complain of an immigrant not having done a fair day's work, the law does not empower him to be the judge in his own case, by reducing or stopping the labourers' wages. His remedy is by complaint to the Sub-Agent of Immigration, who is the judge between the parties, and who has power to decree forfeiture of wages, as well as to pronounce a penal sentence upon the labourer. For persistent idleness or refusal to work, the District Court Judge has power to pass a more severe sentence than the Sub-Agent.

When the labourer and employer mutually consent to a system of task work, that description of work is permitted at a rate of pay for a task sanctioned by the Agent General of Immigration, but no rate of task work is approved unless it is sufficient to afford to a male of sixteen years of age and upwards at least one shilling a day with only ordinary exertion, and more with extraordinary exertion.

BERMUDA.—The wages for labour are,—with board, Men, about 3s. sterling per month; Women, about 17s. without board; European Field Labourers, Men, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per diem; Mechanics, 5s. to 7s. per diem.

BAHAMAS.—The Surveyor General, in a report dated 12th April 1870, gives the average daily rate of wages at Nassau as follows:—Masons, Carpenters, and Painters, 3s. to 4s.; Joiners 4s.; Ship Carpenters 5s. to 6s.; and Labourers 1s. 3d. to 2s. a day, Cooks 16s., Grooms 30s., and Domestic Servants 16s. to 20s. per month, with board; Washerwomen, 4s. per doz. clothes; Limeburners 4¹/₂., and Coalburners 6d. per bushel.

MAURITIUS.—The rates of wages in this Colony vary according to the age and length of service of the immigrants. The average scale *per month*, with rations, is stated in the report of the Protector of Immigrants for the year 1870 to be as follows:—Agricultural labourers, new hands from 5s. to 12s., old hands from 4s. to 14s.; Carpenters, 3l.; Blacksmiths, 1l. 5s.; Coopers 2l. 5s.; Farriers, 1l. 4s. Painters and Glaziers, 2l.; Masons, 1l. 17s.; Sawyers, 1l. 9s.; Gardeners, 16s.; Cooks, 1l. 8s.; General Servants, 11s.; Coachmen, 1l. 8s.; Tailors, 1l. 8s.; Sugarmakers, 2l. 9s.; Mill Drivers, 2l. 19s.; Sailors, 16s.; Jewellers, 1l. 5s.

ST. HELENA.—In a letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 1st February 1872, the rates of wages are given as follows:—Labourers, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per day, without rations; Domestic Servants, 6l. to 20l. per annum, with rations; and Tradesmen, 3s. to 6s. per day, without rations.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN THE WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—W. M. Anderson, Esq., the late Immigration Agent, in a Report, dated 5th March 1868, which is still applicable, says :—

"Agricultural labour is still very much wanted in several districts of the island, but employers hesitate to apply for immigrants in consequence of the bad class of people introduced last year, and also on account of the high rate they have to pay for them, in addition to the export duty on produce, and the expense of medical attendance, food, &c., until they get acclimated.

"The importation of immigrants into Jamaica was suspended from 1863 to 1867. In June and July of the latter year 1,625 Coolies were introduced from Calcutta, but these are reported not to have given satisfaction to the planters, owing, it is said, to their being ill-selected."

The demand for labour still continues.

Applications were received in the Colony in 1871 for 1,645 immigrants, and in 1872 for 2,400.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The following official Report from Mr. Walker, the Assistant Government Secretary, dated 4th March 1869, is considered to be still applicable.

"There is a steady and increasing demand for agricultural labourers; but, from the nature of the climate, Europeans are totally unfit to be so employed. European tradesmen, if thoroughly competent, would no doubt obtain constant and remunerative employment; and, if their trade be such as could be carried on within doors, might entertain a reasonable hope of succeeding and saving money, provided they avoided intemperance, to which the climate and the circumstances in which they would be placed offer great temptations. The field for the employment of such persons is very limited."

The number of Indian immigrants for whose introduction during the season 1872-3, applications have been received from the colonial authorities is 9,030.

TRINIDAD.

The Colonial Secretary, in a letter dated the 24th January 1872, adopts the report of the Agent General of Immigrants, Henry Mitchel, Esq., M.D., which states—

"The demand for continuous agricultural labour is considerable, otherwise labour would not be imported from India at a cost of more than 21*l.* per head, with further promise of return passage, free, after the termination of 5 years under contract, and an additional service of 5 years without contract, or of a free grant of 10 acres of land in lieu of the return passage. The demand is great for this species of labour, because the peasantry, who are free agents, will not furnish continuous labour for the ordinary wages of from 10*s.* to 1*l.* and 1*s.* 3*d.*; and tolerable ploughmen are paid at the rate of one dollar per day, with house and garden free."

The number of immigrants for whose introduction application has been made during the season 1872-3, is 5,500.

ST. KITTS'S.

The demand for labour is reported to be moderate. A small annual immigration will, it is considered, suffice to stimulate native industry.

BERMUDA.

The Colonial Secretary, in a letter dated 7th December 1871, says :—

"Tithes do not exist among us; religious freedom is complete; taxation is very light; social tranquillity is never disturbed; the soil is generous, and yields to a culture which scarcely deserves the name of labour almost everything which either the temperate or the tropical zones can produce; the climate is indeed relaxing, but for this its very pleasantness is to blame; in no place are instances of longevity more numerous in proportion to the population; fish is very abundant, and the fisheries very imperfectly worked; the commercial situation is unsurpassed geographically; the agricultural, or rather the market-gardening resources of Bermuda are such as to offer a certain reward to horticulture, and the demand for the New York market is equal to any supply that can be produced.

"Agricultural labourers are much wanted, and two or three whitesmiths would find work; but domestic servants and mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, coopers, saddlers, &c., would not meet with much encouragement."

RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the WEST INDIA COLONIES and MAURITIUS for each Year since the Abolition of Slavery, so far as known.

Year.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	St. Lucia.	St. Vincent.	Grenada.	Antigua.	St. Kitt's.	Tobago.	Nevis.	Dominica.	Bahamas.	Honduras.	Total West Indies.	Mauritius.	
1834 - - -	2	—	No record of any emigrant.	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,468	
1835 - - -	838	586		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
1836 - - -	1,212	1,427		10		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
1837 - - -	360	2,150		18		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
1838 - - -	—	1,763		1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
1839 - - -	—	400		1,000		1	—	—	—	—	—	808	—	—		84,054
1840 - - -	71	2,970		2,015		130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
1841 - - -	2,205	8,144		1,952		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
1842 - - -	1,028	2,707		2,872		23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
1843 - - -	434	550		2,843		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3,827	32,006
1844 - - -	540	918	2,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,988	14,152		
1845 - - -	608	3,631	1,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,872	10,200		
1846 - - -	2,441	11,512	2,935	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	16,954	6,780		
1847 - - -	2,500	7,787	3,105	—	400	421	1,063	5	—	368	—	—	16,723	5,729		
1848 - - -	1,940	5,542	873	—	83	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8,443	5,303		
1849 - - -	1,080	1,868	1,868	365	234	706	132	95	—	—	—	—	4,767	7,282		
1850 - - -	468	2,289	775	754	575	261	63	137	—	—	—	—	5,292	9,823		
1851 - - -	808	2,256	173	—	—	10	180	—	292	—	—	—	8,719	9,334		
1852 - - -	16	4,082	1,323	—	—	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	5,463	16,796		
1853 - - -	199	5,483	3,081	—	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	—	9,117	12,144		
1854 - - -	472	2,620	687	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	8,046	18,516		
1855 - - -	212	3,307	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,900	12,015		
1856 - - -	—	2,269	628	—	—	—	195	106	—	—	—	—	3,198	13,811		
1857 - - -	362	2,038	1,686	—	—	283	12	157	—	—	—	—	5,338	12,725		
1858 - - -	—	3,222	2,113	—	—	362	56	254	—	—	—	—	6,007	20,046		
1859 - - -	—	4,800	3,367	555	—	299	38	103	—	—	—	—	9,159	44,307		
1860 - - -	645	8,162	2,865	669	94	92	—	77	—	—	—	389	12,974	14,016		
1861 - - -	2,172	7,186	2,544	—	370	122	11	380	—	—	—	—	12,788	14,533		
1862 - - -	2,660	8,802	2,070	409	321	1,154	—	50	225	—	—	—	15,711	10,092		
1863 - - -	1,075	5,192	1,801	—	—	114	1,200	442	—	—	—	—	7,920	5,254		
1864 - - -	—	7,905	949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,854	7,575		
1865 - - -	—	7,549	3,352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	608	11,504	20,402		
1866 - - -	—	4,206	2,402	—	214	260	—	15	—	—	—	—	7,097	6,647		
1867 - - -	1,636	4,568	3,267	—	477	—	—	51	—	—	—	178	10,177	483		
1868 - - -	—	3,306	1,367	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	810	4,990	3,977	
1869 - - -	1,281	8,388	3,329	—	348	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	13,394	1,823		
1870 - - -	906	6,025	1,868	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	8,880	8,592		
1871 - - -	1,354	3,537	2,049	—	325	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,554	3,292		
Total introduced in the 38 years	29,512	156,510	65,546	3,025	8,644	4,466	3,592	1,978	517	427	808	380	1,100	271,523	*397,276	

* This number includes 35,938 intercolonial emigrants.

ABSTRACT OF THE PASSENGERS' ACTS, 1855, 1863, AND 1870, 18 & 19 VICT. c. 119, 26 & 27 VICT. c. 51. AND 33 & 34 VICT. c. 51.

N.B.—The Sections quoted refer to the Act of 1855, unless the Act of 1863 is specified.

1. These Acts apply equally to foreign and to British vessels, except such parts of the Act of 1855 as relate to the Rules to be prescribed by Orders in Council for preserving order and for securing cleanliness and ventilation on board, which Rules are binding only in "Passenger Ships" proceeding to the British Colonies. But by the bond required by the 63d Section of the Act of 1855 to be given to the Crown, before clearance, by the masters of all "passenger ships" for the due observance of the law, the Masters of foreign passenger ships proceeding to the British colonies engage to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the colonial tribunals for any violation of the law, in like manner as British Masters. In case the Owners and Charterers of the vessel reside abroad, this Bond is to be for 5,000*l.* instead of 2,000*l.*, and is to contain an additional condition for repaying any expenses to be incurred in rescuing and forwarding shipwrecked passengers.—Sect. 17 of the Act of 1863. Mail Steamers are no longer exempt from the operation of the Acts if they carry other than cabin passengers.

2. The Acts do not apply to cabin passengers except in the few cases where they are specially mentioned or included in the term "persons." No persons are to be deemed cabin passengers unless the space allotted to their exclusive use be not less than 36 clear square feet to each statute adult; nor unless they shall be messed at the table of the master or first officer of the ship; nor unless the fare contracted to be paid shall be in the proportion of at least 30*s.* for every week of the prescribed length of the voyage for sailing vessels, proceeding from the United Kingdom to any place south of the Equator, and of 20*s.* for those proceeding to any place north of the Equator, nor unless they shall hold a duly signed "contract ticket." The term "statute adult" means each passenger of the age of 12 years and upwards, or two passengers between the ages of 1 and 12 years. A "passenger ship" means any vessel carrying more than 50 passengers in all, or more than in the proportion of one statute adult to every 33 tons, if a sailing vessel, or more than one to every 20 tons, if a steamer, of the ship's registered tonnage.

3. A marked distinction is made between "passenger ships" and ships not coming within that definition. To the former all the provisions of the Act apply; to the latter only six clauses, viz., the 10, 16, 17, 48, 49, and 56, which require that facilities of inspection shall be afforded to the Emigration Officers; that lists of passengers (however few) shall be delivered to the Custom-house Officers; that passage-money shall be returned, with compensation, if passages are not provided according to contract; that subsistence-money shall be paid to passengers in case of delay in sailing; and that passengers shall not be landed at the wrong place.

4. The duties imposed on the Emigration Officers are to be performed in their absence by their assistants, if any; and at ports where there are no such officers, or in their absence, by the Chief Officer of Customs.—Sect. 9.

5. For the purposes of the Act, the prescribed length of voyage to the following places is,—

	For Sailing	For
	Vessels.	Steamers.
	Days.	Days.
To North America (except the West Coast thereof)—		
If the ship clears between the 16th of January and 14th October - } both	70	40*
If the ship clears between the 15th of October and 17th January - } inclu-	80	45*
To the Coast of Africa south of the Equator, the Falklands, or the East Coast of South America southward of the 25th degree of South Latitude - }	105	65
To Western Australia - - - - - }	120	85
To the other Australian Colonies - - - }	140	90
To New Zealand and the Western Coast of America between the Equator and the 40th degree of North Latitude - }	150	90
To the Western Coast of America, north of the 40th degree of North Latitude, and the Islands adjacent thereto - }	182	90

6. Parties contracting to provide cabin passengers in "passenger ships," or emigrants in any ships, with passages to any place out of Europe, not being in the Mediterranean Sea, are bound to give contract tickets in the form prescribed by the Act, or by the Emigration Commissioners, containing an acknowledgment for the money received, under a penalty not exceeding *Fifty Pounds* nor less than *Five Pounds*, and the forfeiture of licence in the case of a passage broker.—Secs. 71 & 67.

7. Any person fraudulently altering, after issue, contract tickets, or inducing passengers to part with or destroy them during the existence of the contract, is liable to a penalty not exceeding *Twenty Pounds* in each case.—Sect. 72.

8. Cabin and other passengers may recover in a summary way, before Justices of the Peace, damages for the breach of any stipulation in their contract tickets, not exceeding, with the costs, the amount of their passage money and *Twenty Pounds*.—Sect. 73.

9. Cabin and other passengers are bound, under a penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, to exhibit, on demand, to any Emigration Officer, their contract tickets.—Sect. 74.

10. Facilities for inspecting all ships, either fitting for or carrying passengers, are to be afforded to the proper officers at home and abroad.—Sect. 10.

11. No "passenger ship" is to clear out without first obtaining from the Emigration or Custom-house officer, as the case may be, a certificate that the requirements of the Act have been complied with, and that the ship is seaworthy, and with her passengers and crew in a fit state to proceed; nor without the master having given a bond to the Crown.—Sect. 11. The penalty for breach of this regulation is the forfeiture of the ship, if found within two years in any port of the United Kingdom, or in the British possessions abroad. But the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, release the ship on a money payment not exceeding *Two Thousand Pounds*.—Sect. 13 of the Act of 1863.

* The Emigration Commissioners have issued, under the provisions of the 30th section of the Act, a notice, dated 4th June 1864 (published in the London Gazette of the 7th June), reducing, by eight days, the length of voyage to North America for steamers capable of steaming at a rate of not less than 10 statute miles an hour. The declared voyage, therefore, now is, for steamers clearing between the 16th January and 14th October, inclusive, 32 days; and between the 15th October and 15th January, inclusive, 37 days.

† The 17th is an error in the Act; it should have been the 15th.

12. No ship is to carry passengers on more than 2 decks, except in the case of cabin passengers, where the number does not exceed 1 to every 100 tons register. No ship is to carry in the poop, round-house, or deck-house, or on the "upper passengers' deck" more passengers than in the proportion of 1 statute adult to every 15 clear superficial feet, or on the "lower passenger deck," than in the proportion of 1 to every 18 feet of deck allotted to their use. But if the height between the lower and upper passenger deck be less than 7 feet, or if the apertures for light and air (exclusive of side scuttles) be less in size than in the proportion of 3 feet to every 100 superficial feet of the lower passengers' deck, then only 1 statute adult to every 25 feet can be carried on the lower deck. No ship is to carry more passengers in the whole than 1 to every 5 superficial feet clear for exercise, on the upper deck or poop, or on the round or deck-house, if the latter be fitted on the top with a proper railing. The Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding *Five Pounds* for each passenger in excess.—Secs. 13 & 14 of the Act of 1855, and Sect. 5 of the Act of 1863.

13. Any person found on board a "Passenger Ship" with intent to obtain a passage without the knowledge and consent of the owner, charterer, or master, and all persons aiding and abetting, are liable to a penalty not exceeding *Twenty Pounds*, and in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months.—Sec. 18 of the Act of 1855, and Sec. 7 of the Act of 1863.

14. The master of every ship before clearance must sign, and deliver to the Officer of Customs at the port, a list in duplicate of his passengers, including the cabin passengers, in the form prescribed by the Act, and if after clearance he embark other passengers, lists of these are also to be delivered to the Chief Officer of Customs at the place of embarkation; or if no such officer be there, then to the officer at the first port at which the ship touches. These lists are to be countersigned by the Emigration Officer, when there is one, at the port of embarkation, and are ultimately to be deposited with the Chief Officer of Customs if the final port of discharge be in a colony, but if in a foreign country, with Her Majesty's Consul.—Secs. 16 and 17 of the Act of 1855, and Sec. 6 of the Act of 1863.

15. No "Passenger Ship" is to clear out until surveyed, and reported seaworthy and fit in all respects for the voyage, by two or more competent surveyors approved either by the Emigration Commissioners or by the Commissioners of Customs, as the case may be.—Sec. 19.

16. The decks on which passengers are carried are not to be less than 1½ inch in thickness, and to be properly secured to and supported by beams of adequate strength, forming part of the permanent structure of the vessel. The height between decks is not to be less than 6 feet. There are not to be more than two tiers of berths on any deck, and the bottom of the lower tier must be at least 6 inches above the deck, and the interval between each tier of berths and between the uppermost tier and deck above it, at least 2 feet. The berths are to be securely constructed, at a distance of at least 9 inches from any water-closet, and not to be of less dimensions than after the rate of 6 feet in length by 18 inches in width for each statute adult, and sufficient in number for

the proper accommodation of the passengers contained in the "Passengers' Lists." Single men of the age of fourteen and upwards are to be berthed in a separate compartment in the fore part of the ship, or in separate rooms, if the ship be divided into compartments and fitted with enclosed berths. Not more than one passenger, unless husband and wife, or females, or children under 12, are to occupy the same berth. No berths are to be taken down for 48 hours after the arrival of the ship at her destination, unless all the passengers shall within that time have voluntarily quitted her.—Secs. 20, 21, 22, and 23.

17. In every "Passenger Ship" there must be a hospital or hospitals set apart, under the poop, or in the round-house or deck-house, or on the upper passenger deck and not elsewhere, not less in size than 18 clear superficial feet for every 50 passengers, and properly supplied with bed-places, beds, bedding, and utensils.—Sec. 24.

18. There must be two privies in each Passenger Ship, with two additional privies on deck for every 100 passengers on board; and where there are 50 female passengers, with at least two waterclosets under the poop or on the upper deck, for the exclusive use of the women and children. The whole number of privies need not exceed 12, and they are to be placed in equal numbers on each side of the ship, and to be maintained in a servicable and cleanly condition throughout the voyage.—Sec. 25.

19. In "Passenger Ships," passengers are to have the free use of the whole of each hatchway situated over the space appropriated to them, and over each hatchway there must be a booby-hatch or other substantial covering. If there are as many as 100 passengers, there must also be an adequate and proper ventilating apparatus, to be approved by the Emigration Officer.—Sec. 26.

20. Suitable and seaworthy boats, to be kept clear for immediate use, are to be carried according to the following scale, viz. :—

For a ship of less than 200 tons	-	-	2 boats.
" 200 and less than 400 tons	-	3	"
" 400 and less than 600 tons	-	4	"
" 600 and less than 1,000 tons	-	5	"
" 1,000 and less than 1,500 tons	-	6	"
" 1,500 tons and upwards	-	7	"

But no ship is bound to carry more boats than the Emigration Officer may think sufficient to hold all the persons on board. One of the boats must be a Long-boat, and another a properly fitted Life-boat. The latter is to be carried where the Emigration Officer may think it will be most available for immediate service. There must also be 4 properly fitted Life-buoys kept ready for immediate use; one, or two chronometers according as the ship is bound to the northward or southward of the Equator; three steering and one azimuth Compass; and some adequate means for making Night and Fog Signals; and a Fire Engine with or without some apparatus for extinguishing fire.—Sec. 27.

21. No ship is to clear out until manned with an efficient crew, which must not be changed without the consent of the Emigration Officer or Shipping Master.—Sec. 28.

22. No gunpowder, vitriol, lucifer-matches, guano, green hides, or other article likely to endanger the safety of the ship or the health of the passengers, is to be taken as cargo or ballast, and no part of the

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cargo, water, provisions, stores, or passengers' luggage, is to be carried on the upper or passenger decks, unless stored and secured to the satisfaction of the Emigration Officer, and the space deducted in calculating the Tonnage Check.—Sec. 29. A limited number of horses and cattle, may, under certain conditions, be carried in passenger ships.—Sec. 8 of the Act of 1863. And by sec. 3 of the Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1870, (33 & 34 Vict. c. 90.) the Secretary of State may authorize the carriage as cargo in any passenger ship of naval and military stores for the public service.

23. The provisions and water* are to be surveyed by or under the direction of the Emigration Officer, who may mark and reject such as are not of wholesome quality, or in a sweet and good condition. The provisions and stores for the crew are also to be surveyed, and such as are of the like kind as those intended for the passengers must be of not inferior quality.—Secs. 31 and 32.

24. During the voyage, including the time of detention at any place, the master must issue daily before two o'clock in the afternoon, to each passenger, or, where they are divided into messes, to the head man of each mess, pure water, and sweet and wholesome provisions, according to the subjoined scale. All articles which require cooking must be issued in a cooked state. The first issue must be before two o'clock on the day of embarkation. Each mess must consist of not more than 10 statute adults.

Weekly Dietary Scale. Per Statute Adult.

ARTICLES.	SCALE A.		SCALE B.†	
	For Voyages not exceeding 84 days for Sailing Vessels or 60 days for Steamers.		For Voyages exceeding 84 days for Sailing Vessels or 60 days for Steamers.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
3 quarts of Water daily, (exclusive of 10 gallons a day per 100 statute adults for cooking purposes.)				
Bread or Biscuit not inferior in quality to Navy Biscuit	3	8	3	8
Wheaten Flour	1	0	2	0
Oatmeal	1	8	1	0
l Rice	1	8	0	8
Peas	1	8	1	8
Potatoes	2	0	2	0
Beef	1	4	1	4
Pork	1	0	1	0
Tea	0	2	0	2
Sugar	1	0	1	0
Salt	0	2	0	2
Mustard	0	0½	0	0½
Black or White Pepper (ground)	0	0½	0	0½
Vinegar	One Gill		One Gill	
Lime Juice			0	0½
Preserved Meat			1	0
Suet			0	8
Essence			0	8
Butter			0	4

* By an Order in Council, dated 6th May 1857, steamers (and, by an Order in Council, dated 5th December 1865, sailing vessels) which carry an efficient apparatus (approved by the Emigration Officer) for distilling fresh from salt water, at the rate of not less than one gallon per diem for each person on board, need only carry, in tanks or casks, one-half the water prescribed by this Act.

† Instead of Scale B. the Emigration Commissioners have, by a notice in the London Gazette, dated 29th April 1856, authorized shipowners to use another victualling scale.

‡ In the tropics. Out of the tropics at the discretion of the Surgeon.—Sec. 9 of 1863.

The following substitutions for articles in the above dietary scale may be made at the option of the Master of any "Passenger Ship," provided that the substituted articles be set forth in the contract tickets of the passengers; that is to say, 1 lb. of preserved meat for 1 lb. of salt pork or beef; 1 lb. of flour or of bread or biscuit, or ¼ lb. of beef or of pork, for 1½ lb. of oatmeal, or 1 lb. of rice or 1 lb. of peas; 1 lb. of rice for 1½ lb. of oatmeal, or vice versa; ¼ lb. of preserved potatoes for 1 lb. of potatoes; 10 oz. of currants for 8 oz. of raisins; 3½ oz. of cocoa or of coffee roasted and ground, for 2 oz. of tea; ¼ lb. of treacle for ¼ lb. of sugar; 1 gill of mixed pickles for 1 gill of vinegar.—Secs. 35 and 36. 1¼ lbs. of soft bread for 1 lb. of flour or biscuit or rice or peas, or 1¼ lbs. of oatmeal.—Sec. 10 of the Act of 1863.

25. Vessels carrying as many as 100 passengers must be provided with a seafaring person to act as passengers' steward, in messing and serving out provisions to the emigrants, and in assisting to maintain cleanliness, order, and good discipline among them. There must also be on board a seafaring person to act as passengers' cook. If there are more than 300 statute adults, there must be two such cooks. A convenient place must be set apart on deck for cooking. A sufficient cooking apparatus and a proper supply of fuel must be shipped for the voyage. The whole to be subject to the approval of the Emigration Officer.—Secs. 38 and 39.

26. Foreign ships, where one half of the passengers are British subjects, must carry one interpreter if the number of passengers does not exceed 250; and two interpreters where it exceeds 250; unless the master and officers, or not less than three of them, understand and speak intelligibly the English language.—Sec. 40.

27. A duly authorized Medical Practitioner (or when the majority, or as many as 300 of the passengers are foreigners, then any medical man), whose name has been notified to the Emigration Officer at the port of clearance, and not objected to by him, must be carried in the following cases:

1. When the prescribed length of voyage for sailing ships exceeds 80 days, or for steamers 45 days, and the number of passengers on board exceeds 50.

2. When the number of persons on board (including cabin passengers, officers, and crew,) exceeds 300. Secs. 41 and 42.*

28. A supply of medicines, medical comforts, disinfecting fluid, instruments, &c., sufficient for the voyage, in the opinion of the Emigration Officer, with printed or written directions for use, are to be put on board at the expense of the owner or charterer of the ship, and to be placed under the charge of the medical man, when there is one, to be used at his discretion.—Sec. 43.

29. No "Passenger Ship" is to proceed until a Medical Practitioner, to be appointed by the Emigration Officer, shall have inspected the medicine chest, passengers, and crew, and certified that the medicines,

* But by an Order in Council dated 9th August 1866, and issued under the 59th section of the Act, every "Passenger Ship" carrying more than 50 passengers on any voyage to which the Act extends, whatsoever be the duration of the voyage, must carry a duly qualified medical man.

&c., are sufficient, and that the passengers and crew are free from infectious disease. If no medical man can be obtained to perform this duty, the vessel may sail on obtaining from the Emigration Officer a written permission for the purpose.—Sec. 44.

30. All persons who may be discovered to be unfit to proceed by reason of sickness, or to be affected with any infectious disease, or where it is necessary to purify the ship, either at the original port of embarkation or at any port in the United Kingdom into which the vessel may subsequently put, are to be prohibited from embarking or to be re-landed, with such members of their families, if any, as the Emigration Officer may direct, together with their clothes and effects. Passengers so re-landed, if they are not re-embarked, are entitled to receive back their passage-money and subsistence-money, till re-embarked, or they decline to proceed, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day per statute adult, which may be recovered from the party to whom the passage-money was paid, or from the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, by summary process, before two or more Justices of the Peace.—Secs. 45, 46, and 47.

31. If the ship does not sail before 3 o'clock p.m. of the day following the day of embarkation named in the contract, the passengers who may be entitled to a passage in the ship can recover from the owner, charterer, or master, subsistence-money after the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each statute adult, for the first ten days, and afterwards of 3s. a day till the final departure of the ship. If, however, the passengers are maintained on board, no subsistence-money is payable for the first two days, nor at all, if the ship be unavoidably detained by wind or weather, or any cause not attributable, in the opinion of the Emigration Officer, to the act or default of the owner, charterer, or master.—Sec. 49.

32. If the passengers be at the appointed place of embarkation before 6 o'clock p.m. of the day of embarkation named in their contract, and if from any cause, other than their own default, or the prohibition of an Emigration Officer, they shall not be received on board before that hour, and obtain a passage in the ship, they must be provided with one to the same port, by some equally eligible vessel, to sail within ten days from the day named in the contract, and in the meantime to be paid subsistence-money at the rate mentioned above. In default of this, the passengers can recover from the contractor, or from the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, their passage-money and compensation not exceeding *Ten Pounds*.—Sec. 48.

33. In case of wreck or damage to the ship either in port or after the commencement of the voyage, the Master must, within 48 hours thereafter, give to the nearest Emigration Officer a written undertaking to send on the passengers within six weeks, in the same ship made seaworthy, or in some other eligible ship. In the meantime they are either to be maintained on board, or paid 1s. 6d. a day per statute adult. In case of any default, the passengers can recover from the contractor, or from the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, any passage money which shall have been paid by or on their account. If directed by an Emigration Officer, passengers must be removed from a damaged "passenger ship" at the

expense of the master, and any one refusing to quit the ship is liable to fine or imprisonment.—Sec. 14 of the Act of 1863.

34. Ships detained in port after clearance more than seven days, or putting into any port in the United Kingdom, must, under a penalty not exceeding *One Hundred Pounds*, effectually repair any damage they may have sustained, and must replenish their provisions, water, and medical stores, and obtain from the Emigration Officer a Certificate of fitness before they can be allowed to put to sea again. Masters of Passenger Ships putting back must, under a penalty not exceeding *Twenty Pounds*, within twenty-four hours, report their arrival, and the cause of putting back, and the condition of the ship's stores, to the Emigration Officer, and produce the official list of passengers.—Sec. 50.

35. If passengers shall, from disaster at sea or otherwise, be cast upon or landed at any other place than that for which the passages may have been taken, the Governor of the Colony, or the British Consul, is empowered to forward such passengers to their intended destination, if the master of the ship shall not do so within six weeks.—Sec. 15 of the Act of 1863.

36. Passengers are not to be landed against the consent at any place other than the one contracted for, and they are entitled to sleep and be maintained on board for 48 hours after arrival, unless the ship, in the prosecution of her voyage, quits the port sooner.—Secs. 56 and 57.

37. Such regulations as may be prescribed by order of the Queen in Council for preserving order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board, are to be enforced by the Surgeon, aided and assisted by the Master; or in the absence of a Surgeon, by the Master. Any person neglecting or refusing to obey such rules, or obstructing the Master or Surgeon in the execution of any duty imposed on them by the Order in Council, or offending against the provisions of the Act, or guilty of riotous or insubordinate conduct, will be liable to a penalty not exceeding *Two Pounds*, and moreover to one month's imprisonment at the end of the voyage.—Sec. 60.

38. One copy of the Act, with such abstract of it, and of any Order in Council relating thereto, as the Emigration Commissioners may prepare, is to be delivered, on demand, to the Master, who is bound under a penalty not exceeding *Forty Shillings* per diem, to post up *previous to the embarkation of the passengers*, and to keep posted up in at least two conspicuous places between the decks, copies of such abstracts so long as any passengers are entitled to remain on board. Any person displacing or defacing this abstract is liable to a penalty not exceeding *Forty Shillings*.—Sec. 61.

39. The sale of spirits on board to the passengers is prohibited, under a penalty not exceeding *Twenty* nor less than *Five Pounds*.—Sec. 62.

40. The requirements of the Act are enforced by penalties chiefly on the Master. All penalties are to be sued for before two or more Justices of the Peace, to the use of Her Majesty. They can only be recovered in the United Kingdom by the Emigration Officers, or by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs;

and in the British possessions abroad, by those Officers, or by any other person duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor of the colony.—Secs. 84, 85, & 86.

41. Passengers themselves, however, or the Emigration Officers on their behalf, may recover, by a similar process, any sum of money made recoverable by the Act, to their own use, as return of passage-money, subsistence-money, or compensation; and, in such cases, the passengers are not to be deemed incompetent witnesses.—Secs. 84 and 91.

42. The right of passengers to proceed at law for any breach of contract is not abridged by proceedings taken under this Act.—Sec. 58.

The rest of the Acts relate to intercolonial voyages, and voyages to the United Kingdom.

ABSTRACT OF ORDER IN COUNCIL (7 Jan. 1864) for promoting ORDER and HEALTH, &c. in PASSENGER SHIPS to any of HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS abroad. (59 Sec. Pass. Act.)

1. Every passenger to rise at 7 A.M., unless otherwise permitted by the surgeon; or, if no surgeon, by the master.

2. Breakfast from 8 to 9 A.M., dinner at 1 P.M., supper at 6 P.M.

3. The passengers to be in their beds at 10 P.M., except under permission of the surgeon, or, if no surgeon, of the master.

4. Fires to be lighted by the passengers' cook at 7 A.M., and kept alight by him till 7 P.M.; then to be extinguished, unless otherwise directed by the master, or required for the use of the sick.

5. The master to determine the order in which each passenger or family of passengers shall be entitled to the use of the fires. The cook to take care that this order is preserved.

6. On each passenger deck three safety lamps to be lit at dusk, and kept burning all night, and such further number as shall allow one to be placed at each of the hatchways used by the passengers.

7. No naked light between deck or in the hold to be allowed at any time, or on any account.

8. The passengers, when dressed, to roll up their beds, to sweep the decks (including the space under the bottom of the berths), and to throw the dirt overboard.

9. Breakfast not to commence till this is done. 10. The sweepers for the day to be taken in rotation from the males above 14, in the proportion of 5 for every 100 passengers.

11. Duties of the sweepers to be to clean the ladders, hospitals, round houses, and waterclosets, to pump water into the cisterns or tanks for the supply of the waterclosets, to sweep the decks after every meal, and to dry holy-stone and scrape them after breakfast.

12. But the occupant of each berth to see that his or her own berth is well brushed out; and single women are to keep their own compartment clean in ships where a separate compartment is allotted to them.

13. The beds to be well shaken and aired on deck, and the bottom boards, if not fixtures, to be removed, and dry-scrubbed and taken on deck, at least twice a week.

14. Two days in the week to be appointed by the master as washing days, but no clothes on any account to be washed or dried between decks.

15. The coppers and cooking vessels to be cleaned every day, and the cisterns kept filled with water.

16. The scuttles and stern ports, if any, to be kept open (weather permitting) from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., and the hatches at all hours.

17. On Sunday the passengers to be mustered at 10 A.M., when they will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The day to be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit.

18. No spirits or gunpowder to be taken on board by any passenger. Any that may be discovered to be taken into the custody of the master till the expiration of the voyage.

19. No loose hay or straw to be allowed below.

20. No smoking to be allowed between decks.

21. All immoral or indecent acts or conduct, improper liberties or familiarities with the female passengers, blasphemous, obscene, or indecent language, or language tending to a breach of the peace, swearing, gambling, drunkenness, fighting, disorderly, riotous, quarrelsome, or insubordinate conduct, and also all deposits of filth or offensive acts of uncleanness in the between decks, are strictly prohibited.

22. Fire-arms, swords, and other offensive weapons, as soon as the passengers embark, to be placed in the custody of the master.

23. No sailors to remain on the passenger deck among the passengers except on duty.

24. No passenger to go to the ship's cookhouse without special permission from the master, nor to remain in the forecabin among the sailors on any account.

ABSTRACT OF ORDER IN COUNCIL (8rd February 1863) for preserving order in private passenger ships conveying to VICTORIA in Australia as many as ten "unprotected female passengers."

1. The term "unprotected female passengers" signifies every female passenger between the ages of 12 and 35 proceeding to Victoria by virtue of a passage warrant issued by the Government of that Colony, who, if married, shall not be accompanied by her husband, or, if unmarried, shall not be accompanied by her father or stepfather, or by a married brother with his wife, or a married sister with her husband, or by an unmarried brother over the age of 25.

2. All unprotected female passengers are to be berthed in open berths, in a compartment in the aftermost part of the upper passenger deck of the ship, effectually divided off by substantial bulkheads from the other portions of such deck; and no single men, or men without their wives, are to be berthed next to the bulkhead dividing off such compartment.

3. The children under 12 years of age of married female passengers, unaccompanied by their husbands, are to be berthed with their mothers.

4. An entrance to such compartment from the upper deck or poop must be exclusively appropriated to the use of such female passengers.

5. There must be a matron on board appointed by

the owner or master of the ship, and charged with the maintenance of discipline among such female passengers.

6. No unprotected female passenger is on any account to be allowed to act as servant or attendant on the surgeon, master, or any of the officers of the ship, or on any male cabin passenger.

7. All intercourse between unprotected female passengers and any of the officers or crew of the ship, or between such females and any of the male passengers (except brothers or brothers-in-law, and in case of unprotected married women, their children), is strictly prohibited.

8. The master of the ship, before sailing, is, with the approval of the Emigration Officer at the port of clearance, to mark out the portion of the poop or main deck to be assigned for the purpose of exercise to such unprotected female passengers, who, during the voyage, must keep within the limits so marked out.

9. Before dark, all such female passengers as aforesaid are to go below to their own compartment, and as soon as they are there collected, the master is to lock the entrance, and on no account is any man to enter the compartment during the night, except the surgeon in case of illness, or the officers and crew in case danger to the ship renders their entrance necessary.

10. If the surgeon is required to attend professionally any of such unprotected female passengers at night, the matron must accompany and remain with him while he discharges his duties.

11. The master of the ship is to afford to the matron and to the surgeon all the assistance in his power in carrying the regulations into effect.

12. Any person who refuses or neglects to obey any of the above rules, or who obstructs the surgeon or master of the ship in the execution of any duty imposed on them respectively by the Order, or who is guilty of insubordinate conduct, shall, on conviction, be liable for each offence to the penalties of fine and imprisonment imposed by the Passengers Act, 1855.

13. The Order in Council is not to apply to ships chartered by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

SPACE ALLOWED IN SHIPS CONVEYING ASIATICS AND AFRICANS, &c.

By the Passengers Act, which applies to all British Possessions except India and Hong Kong, the space allowed in passenger ships to each statute adult is to be not less than 15 clear superficial feet in the poop or on the upper passenger deck, nor less than 18 clear superficial feet on a lower passenger deck, and the height between decks is to be not less than 6 feet for the upper passenger deck, nor less than 7 feet for the lower passenger deck. Each person of 12 years and upwards and two children between 1 and 12 years count as an adult.

By the 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 84, however, the Governors of Colonies may, by proclamation, reduce this space to 12 superficial feet in the case of passengers *being natives of Asia or Africa* sailing from their Governments.

The following colonies have accordingly issued proclamations allowing vessels to take natives of Asia or Africa at 12 superficial feet per adult, viz.—

Colony.	Date.
Jamaica	11 Oct. 1853
Hong Kong	28 Dec. "
Trinidad	7 April 1869
St. Helena	1 March 1858
Sierra Leone	"
Mauritius	"
Victoria	31 Dec. 1861

Vessels carrying passengers from Ceylon to any part of India within the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Straits, are entirely exempt from the restrictions of the Passenger Act; and the Government and Legislative Council of Ceylon are empowered to regulate by Ordinance the number of persons or passengers who may be conveyed on such voyage.

INTERCOLONIAL VOYAGES FOR AUSTRALASIA.

The Act 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 52, (passed 1st August 1861) empowers the Governors of the several Australasian Colonies to regulate, by proclamation, the number of passengers and the decks on which they are to be carried in passenger ships plying between the Australasian ports, i.e. between any ports in Australia proper, Tasmania, or New Zealand. While any such proclamation is in force the rules of the Imperial Passengers' Act, 1855, on the same subject are to be suspended as regards vessels sailing from the colony in which such a proclamation has been issued.

The Governor of the Colony of Victoria has, accordingly, issued a proclamation under this Act, and dated 14 March 1862. The rules prescribed are, as regards sailing vessels, the same as those prescribed in the 14 sect. of the Imperial Passengers' Act, 1855, except that the space allowed to each statute adult on the upper passenger deck is reduced from 15 to 12 superficial feet, and on the lower passenger deck from 18 to 15 superficial feet. As regards steamers, certain rules are laid down for determining the number of fore and after cabin passengers they are to carry, and all passengers are to be included in one or other of these denominations.

The Governor of New Zealand issued similar Proclamations on the 6th of October 1869, declaring the length of the voyage from thence to the under-mentioned places, amongst others, to be as follows:

	Sailing Ships.		Steamers.
	Days.	Days.	
Hobarton	40	25	90
Melbourne			
Sydney			
Brisbane	100	60	
Adelaide			
Swan River	120	70	
North Coast of Australia			
W. Coast of America, S. of Equator	150	90	
W. Coast of America, N. of Equator			
Places in Atlantic of Ocean S. of Equator			
To Great Britain and Places in Atlantic Ocean North of Equator or in Mediterranean			

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT.

Emigration from British India is regulated by the Indian Act, No. 7 of 1871, which repeals and consolidates the previous laws on the subject. These laws are the Acts No. 46 of 1860 and No. 7 of 1862, regulating the emigration of Coolies to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Guiana; and the Acts No. 13 of 1864, No. 6 of 1869, and No. 6 of 1870, regulating emigration to the British Colonies and to St. Croix.

The Act of 1871 is substantially a re-enactment of the repealed laws, with a few alterations, of which the most important occur in Secs. 19 and 31 (increasing the fees on Recruiters' licenses and on registration of emigrants); Sec. 41 (prescribing 8 instead of 6 superficial feet of deck for each child between the ages of 2 and 10); Sec. 42 (restricting the carriage of water to tanks by the omission of the word "casks"); Sec. 46 (terminating the emigration season on the 1st instead of the 15th March); Sec. 49 (directing an examination of emigrants by the Medical Inspector prior to embarkation); and Secs. 61, 62, and 69 (empowering the Local, as well as the General Government, to prohibit emigration to any place in certain cases, to increase fees, and to extend the law to other than the four specified French Colonies). Secs. 55, 56, 57, and 80 (relative to the final muster of crew and passengers by a Custom House officer or Pilot) are omitted.

The following is the substance of the principal provisions of the Act of 1871:—

Emigration Agents, Protectors, Medical Inspectors, and Recruiters.

The Government of every place to which emigration is lawful may, subject to the approval of the Local Government of India, appoint Emigration Agents in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The remuneration of the agents must be by a fixed salary.—Sec. 4.

The Local Government in India may appoint and remove Protectors of emigrants, whose general duties are to protect and aid with advice or otherwise all emigrants and immigrants, and to cause the provisions of the Act to be carried out.—Secs. 6-8.

Medical Inspectors are also to be appointed by the Local Government, and Dépôts for emigrants are to be established by the Emigration Agents in the three Presidency towns or their suburbs, and licensed annually by the Protectors of Emigrants. License fee, 15 rupees. Secs. 9, 11.

The Protectors of Emigrants and Medical Inspectors are, at least once a week, to inspect the emigrants in the various dépôts, and see as to their state and as to the manner in which they are lodged, clothed, and fed.—Secs. 12 to 15.

Recruiters of Emigrants are to be annually licensed by the Protectors in the three Presidency ports, and by the British Consular Agent at French ports; and no person may act as a Recruiter without such license, under a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees. License fee, 15 rupees.—Secs. 16 and 72.

The Recruiters are required to wear badges; and before recruiting in any district or town they must exhibit their licenses to the Magistrate of the place and obtain his countersignature thereto.—Secs. 28 and 21.

Countries to which Emigration is sanctioned, Contracts with Emigrants, and Registration of Emigrants.

Contracts for labour to be performed out of British India, or to enable natives to emigrate, are prohibited, except made in conformity with the Act. Ceylon and foreign settlements and native States in India are excepted from the prohibition.—Sec. 22.

Contracts may be made with natives of India to emigrate to Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitt's, and Seychelles; to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana, and to the Danish colony of St. Croix.—Sec. 23.

The Governor-General may legalize emigration to other place. Emigration to be restricted to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.—Secs. 29-26.

Natives of India engaging to emigrate must, before leaving their district, appear with the Recruiter before a Magistrate, who will examine the intending emigrant as to whether he understands his engagement and is willing to fulfil it; in which case the name, age, parentage, and address of the emigrant, the dépôt to which he is proceeding, and the rate of wages and period of service agreed upon between him and the Recruiter, are to be registered by the Magistrate, and a copy of the registration forwarded to the Emigration Agent and Protector at the intended port of embarkation.—The registration of emigrants recruited in the Presidency towns is to be effected in like manner by the Protector, instead of by the Magistrate of the district. The Magistrate and Protector may decline to register any emigrant who does not understand the nature of his engagement, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation. The registration fee is 1 rupee 8 annas for each emigrant, repayable if the emigrant deserts before embarkation.—Secs. 27-31.

Inland Conveyance and Dépôts.

Registered emigrants are required to be conveyed by land or river with all convenient despatch to the dépôt at the port of embarkation, and to be accompanied by a Recruiter or other competent person approved by the registering magistrate, who throughout the journey is to provide them with suitable lodging and food.—Sec. 32.

The arrival at the dépôt of the emigrants is to be reported to the Protector of Emigrants, and the emigrants are to be examined by the Medical Inspector, to ascertain if they are in a fit state of health to emigrate.—Secs. 33, 34.

If the Medical Inspector certifies that any emigrant is not in a fit state of health to proceed, or if any irregularity has occurred in his recruitment, the Protector may order the Emigration Agent to pay, and on failure of payment, may himself pay and recover from the Agent, a reasonable sum to enable

the emigrant to return to the place where he was registered. If the state of the emigrant's health makes it necessary, he is to be maintained in the depôt so long as the Protector thinks fit.—Secs. 35, 36.

Within 48 hours of the arrival of an emigrant at the depôt the Emigration Agent is, in the presence of the Protector, to ascertain that he has been properly treated on the journey, and to examine the registration. Unless the Emigration Agent, with the consent of the Protector, refuses to be bound by the contract entered into by the Recruiter, the emigrant's copy of the registration is to be countersigned by the Protector and Emigration Agent, if the recruitment took place in the country, and by the Agent alone, if the recruitment took place in either of the three Presidential towns. The copy is then to be returned to the emigrant. But if the Agent, without the Protector's consent, refuses to be bound by the contract, the Agent must pay such sum as the Protector thinks reasonable, to enable the emigrant to return to the place where he was registered.—Sec. 37.

No emigrant can be compelled to embark, or detained against his will in the depôt or elsewhere.—Sec. 45.

After the emigrant has been examined in the presence of the Protector by the Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector, and approved, the Emigration Agent and the Protector are to grant a pass (Secs. 38, 39), which is to be delivered at the time of embarkation to the master of the ship.—Sec. 49.

Emigrant Vessels.

Emigrants are not to be received on board any vessel which is not provided with the license of the Local Government, obtained through the Protector of Emigrants.—Sec. 40, 41.

Every vessel must be surveyed and furnished with a certificate from the Protector that she is in all respects suitable for the carriage of emigrants. The master is also to execute a bond in the sum of 10,000 rupees to conform to the Act.—Sec. 40.

No certificate is to be granted unless there be provided for the emigrants, either between decks or in cabins on the upper deck, firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space not less than 5½ feet in height, devoted to their exclusive use. No compartment shall take more than one adult emigrant for every 12 superficial feet on deck, and for every cubic space of 72 feet, nor more than one child between 2 and 10 years of age for every eight superficial feet on deck. A hospital is to be fitted. Women and children are to occupy a compartment separate from the single men. Each person above the age of 10, or two children from 1 to 10 years of age, are to count as one adult.—Sec. 41.

Good and wholesome provisions for the use of the emigrants must be shipped in such quantity and of such description and quality as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council. Fuel must be taken, and water, at the rate of seven gallons per week for each emigrant, must be carried in tanks to be approved by the Protector. Every ship is to

carry a qualified European or native surgeon, together with a prescribed supply of medicines and medical stores. Vessels fitted with an approved apparatus for distilling sea water are allowed a reduction of one-third the quantity of fresh water requisite for the voyage.—Sec. 42.

Emigrants to places west of the Cape of Good Hope must be furnished with a double blanket for use outside the tropics.—Sec. 43.

Certificates from the Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent, that they have, in respect of the emigrants proceeding in any vessel, done all that is required to be done by them respectively, and that all the directions of the Act for ensuring the health, safety, and comfort of the emigrants, and the rules prescribed by the Governor-General, have been complied with, must be obtained by the master before the vessel can clear out.—Sec. 44.

Emigration Season.

Emigrants may leave India for any place to which emigration is lawful east of the Cape of Good Hope at all times of the year; and for any such place west of the Cape of Good Hope between the 31st day of July and the 1st day of March, unless they embark in vessels using steam power, in which case they may leave at any time of the year. In cases of emergency the Local Government may permit emigrants for places west of the Cape to leave in the month of March.—Sec. 46.

Embarkation.

No emigrant is to be embarked against his will, but an emigrant refusing or neglecting to embark without sufficient cause may be summarily punished by a police magistrate under sect. 492 of the Indian Penal Code.—Sect. 45.

The Protector of Emigrants is to prevent the embarkation of any emigrant who is not in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage, and the husband, wife, father, mother, or child of such emigrant may refuse to embark. Every emigrant, when he embarks, is to have in his possession a copy of his registration.—Sec. 47.

The provisions of the Act are to be explained to the emigrants so far as they are affected by it.—Sec. 48.

The Emigration Agent is to furnish five copies of a list containing the names, ages, and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants about to embark, to the master, who is to examine and sign them, and to give two copies to the Protector, who is to sign them, and return one to the master, two copies to the Emigration Agent, who is to sign them, and return one to the master for delivery by him to the proper officer at the port of disembarkation. The Protector is to send a list of all emigrants embarked to the proper government authority at the place of destination. No emigrant is to be embarked who has not a pass, or is not mentioned in these lists. The pass is to be given up to the master on

embarkation, and to be returned by the master to the emigrant on arrival at the place of destination.—Secs. 49, 50, & 51.

Vessels from Calcutta are to depart within 24 hours of the embarkation of the embarkation of the passengers, and are to be towed out to sea by a steamer.—Secs. 52 & 53.

Two copies of the Act and of the rules made under the Act are to be kept on board during the voyage.—Sec. 54.

Miscellaneous.

The Governor-General in Council may make rules to be published in the Gazette of India;

Regulating the proportion of women and children, and the age above or below which children may not be taken;

Prescribing the description, quantity, and quality of provisions and water to be taken and the issue thereof; the nature and amount of clothing to be supplied to the emigrants; for their medical care in depot and at sea; and the medicines to be shipped;

Providing for ventilation and cleanliness and for a proper number of boats;

For the keeping of a journal by the surgeon, and generally for the security, well being, and protection of the emigrants; and,

In case of emergency the local government may permit an emigrant vessel to leave although the proportion of women and children on board is not in accordance with such rules.—Sec. 56.

The Governor-General in Council is empowered to suspend or prohibit emigration to any place to which it is allowed by law if he has reason to believe that infectious disease dangerous to human life has broken out, or that proper measures are not taken for the protection of the emigrants during their residence, or for their safe return to India, and to revoke such suspension if he shall see fit. A similar power is given to the Presidential Governors.—Secs. 57-61.

The Governor-General may increase the fees authorized to be taken by the Act, but by not more than double such amount.—Sec. 62.

Special Provisions as to French Colonies.

The French Government may nominate an emigration agent, to be approved of by Her Majesty, for each of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, who shall be authorized to recruit native labourers for any of the French colonies to which emigration is lawful.—Secs. 63 & 64.

Such emigration agents must conform to all existing recruiting regulations, and are to be entitled for themselves and their sub-agents to all the facilities and advantages afforded to emigration agents for British colonies. The Protectors of Emigrants to British colonies are also to be Protectors of Emigrants to French colonies.—Secs. 65 & 66.

All contracts of service are to be in accordance with the terms of the English and French convention of 1867, and, with two exceptions, are to be made in India, and are to be binding on the emigrants.—Secs. 67 & 68.

The Governor General is empowered to extend the Act to other French colonies than those specified in it.—Sec. 69.

Every emigrant vessel to a French colony is to carry one European surgeon and an interpreter.—Sec. 70.

Secs. 71 to 82 inclusive, specify the several penalties for breaches of the law.

Length of Voyages.

From Calcutta.—To Mauritius, Seychelles, and Réunion.—Between the months of April and October inclusive, 10 weeks, and between the months of November and March inclusive, eight weeks.

To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitt's, St. Croix, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and its dependencies.—20 weeks.

To French Guiana.—26 weeks.
To Natal.—12 weeks.

From Madras.—To Mauritius, Seychelles, and Réunion.—Between the months of April and October inclusive, seven weeks, and between the months of November and March inclusive, six weeks.

To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitt's, St. Croix, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies and French Guiana.—19 weeks.

To Natal.—10 weeks.

From Bombay.—To Mauritius, Seychelles, and Réunion.—Between the months of April and September inclusive, five weeks, and between the months of October and March inclusive, six weeks.

To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitt's, St. Croix, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and French Guiana.—19 weeks.
To Natal.—10 weeks.

For vessels propelled either wholly or in part by steam, the local government may, by notification in the official gazette, fix the probable length of voyages.

The third Schedule contains a reprint of the convention between the English and French Governments, signed at Paris in July 1861, referred to in the 66th and 68th sections of the Act.

CHINESE PASSENGERS ACT AND HONG KONG
ORDINANCES.

The carriage, &c. of passengers is regulated by the following Imperial Act and Colonial Ordinances.

13 & 19 Vict. cap. 104	—	"Chinese Passenger's Act, 1855."
Ordinance, No. 9 of 1856		Defining Voyages of more than seven days duration.
" " 11 of 1857		Licensing Emigration Passage Brokers.
" " 6 of 1859		Chinese Passengers' Health Ordinance.
" " 12 of 1868		Health and Protection of Emigrants.
" " 4 of 1870		Hong Kong Emigration Ordinance.
" " 8 of 1871		Modifying Regulations in Chinese Passengers' Act of 1855, as to voyages of not more than 30 days duration.

By the Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 104. called "The Chinese Passenger Act," the Legislature of Hong Kong is empowered to make regulations respecting "Chinese passenger ships," which are defined to be any ships sailing from Hong Kong, and British ships sailing from any ports in China, or within 100 miles of the coast thereof, with more than 20 passengers on board *being natives of Asia*. Until the enactment of a local law (see Colonial Ordinances, noted above), the regulations prescribed in the schedule to the Act are to be in force. These regulations prohibit any Chinese passenger ship from proceeding on a voyage of more than seven days without a certificate from an Emigration Officer in the form prescribed by the Act. This certificate is not to be given until seven days after notice to the Emigration Officer, that the ship is to carry passengers, of her destination, and proposed day of sailing; nor unless there are on board a surgeon and interpreter approved by the Emigration Officer; nor unless he is satisfied that the ship is seaworthy, properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated, and has no objectionable cargo on board; that there are at least 12 superficial and 72 cubic feet of space in the between decks for every adult on board (reckoning every passenger above 12, and every two passengers between 1 and 12 years, as an adult); that a space of five superficial feet per adult be left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers, and that sufficient provisions, fuel, and water, medicines and medical comforts, are shipped according to the scales given in the Act.

The Governor of Hong Kong is to declare the lengths of voyages for the purposes of the Act.

No Chinese passenger ship is to clear out on a voyage of more than seven days, without, in addition to the certificate of the emigration officer, the prescribed emigration papers, nor until the master, with two sureties, shall have given a bond to the Crown in the sum of 1,000*l.*, under a penalty for any default in these requirements, of the seizure and forfeiture of the ship if a British vessel, or in the case of a foreign vessel if the offence is committed within Her Majesty's dominions; but a fine may be substituted by the Court in lieu of the forfeiture of the vessel. The Commanders of ships of war, Emigration or Custom House Officers, or British Consuls, may search any British vessel or vessels within British jurisdiction, with passengers

on board, and if they are engaged on a voyage of more than seven days' duration, may require the production of the emigration papers, and examine any persons on board. Persons obstructing these officers in their duty are to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

In exercise of the authority contained in the Imperial Act, 1855, an Ordinance, No. 6 of 1871, has been passed by the Legislature of Hong Kong to modify the regulations of the "Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," in respect of Chinese passenger ships proceeding upon short voyages.

The provisions of the Ordinance are restricted to (1) British vessels proceeding from and to certain places specified in a schedule to the Ordinance, the voyages to which are declared to be within 30 days duration; (2) to British ships proceeding from Hong Kong to or from any port in China or within 100 miles from the coast thereof, upon a voyage to any port to the eastward of the 90th degree of east longitude, declared to be a voyage not exceeding 30 days, by any proclamation issued by the Governor of Hong Kong, under the 3rd section of the Imperial Act; and (3) to ships of any nationality proceeding from Hong Kong upon any voyage comprised in the two first categories. The Ordinance regulates the number of passengers to be carried and the accommodation to be provided for them, whether upon deck or in the 'tween decks—the ventilation, the provisions to be issued, and the examination of the passengers. It also authorizes the emigration officer (Section 8 of Schedule B.) to refuse his certificate where passengers under contract of service are going to foreign ports.

The Governor has accordingly, by a Proclamation dated 2d February 1866, declared the length of voyages to various parts of the world for sailing ships; and by another Proclamation, dated the 19th September 1868, has declared the length of voyage for vessels propelled wholly or partially by steam from Amoy to Manila to be 8 days from October to March, both inclusive, and 12 days from April to September, both inclusive.

By Ordinance No. 9, of 1856.—"Chinese Passengers' Ships" proceeding from Hong Kong or from any Chinese port for the purpose of commencing at another port, a voyage of more than seven days duration, shall be deemed to have cleared out at the first port from which she sailed.

Ordinance No. 11, of 1857 provides for the licensing and regulating of Emigration Passage Brokers. No person is allowed to act as a Passage Broker without having entered into a bond and obtained a license, the fee for which is 200 dollars. The license must be renewed of the 31st December of each year, and may be forfeited for misconduct. Contract tickets for passages are to be given in a prescribed form, and Passage Brokers before receiving any money for passages are required to produce to the Emigration Officer a certificate that they have chartered the ship in which the passage is to be taken for the carriage of emigrants. Emigrant ships for the purposes of this Ordinance, are ships carrying more than 20 passengers, natives of China, and clearing out for places not in the Chinese Empire.

Ordinance No. 6, of 1859 provides for hospital accommodation on board Chinese passenger ships,

and for the medical inspection of the crews and passengers about to proceed in them.

Ordinance No. 12, of 1868 repeals Ordinance No. 6 of the previous year, and defines the term "Chinese Passenger Ship" to include every ship carrying from the ports of Hong Kong, or its dependencies, more than 20 natives of Asia as passengers on any voyage of more than seven days' duration.

Depôts to be approved by the Emigration Officer for the lodging of emigrants three days before embarkation, are to be provided by the owners or charterers of the ship.

Notice of the laying on of Chinese passenger ships is to be given to the Emigration Officer by the owner or charterer, and notice of every contract with emigrants is to be given to the Emigration Officer by the Emigration Passage Broker.

Medical officers are to be appointed who are to examine the passengers before and after embarkation. Emigrants must not embark or be received on board ship without a permit signed by the Emigration Officer.

Native medical practitioners approved by the Colonial Surgeon and Governor may take medical charge of Chinese passenger ships.

The Queen's Orders in Council relative to water-distilling machines are to apply to Chinese passenger ships.

No ships, unless steamers, can sail for places west of the Cape between the months of May and September.

The Emigration Officer may land any emigrants who are unwilling to proceed, if he is satisfied that they have been obtained by fraud, violence, or other improper means, and procure for them a passage to their homes from the Emigration Passage Brokers, by whom they were shipped. Persons unlawfully obtaining emigrants by force or fraud, or detaining against their will men or boys with intent to put them on board Chinese passenger ships, or receiving, harbouring, or entering into contracts for foreign service with men or boys, knowing them to have been taken or obtained by force or fraud, are guilty of felony, and liable to penal servitude for not less than three years, nor more than seven, or to imprisonment for not exceeding two years with or without hard labour.

Ordinance No. 4, of 1870 prevents the clearing out of Chinese passenger ships on voyages of more than seven days' duration without a license from the Governor, which must be obtained before the master can receive the Emigration Officer's certificate, which is required by the 4th section of the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855."

The Governor's license must be applied for before any ship is laid on, or any depôt opened for Chinese Chinese emigrants. The license is to be issued only in the discretion of the Governor, and is subject to a fee of 100 dollars, and to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Power is reserved to remove captain and officers of Chinese passenger ships for "incompetency, misconduct, or for any other sufficient cause." The license is revocable if the particulars as to the destination of the ship, and other matters as to the voyage and emigration required to be

given at the time of application for the license are found to be untrue, if the ship fail to clear out within the time prescribed in the license,—or if the master or other officer removed by the Governor is not duly replaced.

Mail steamers or other vessels subject to the provisions of the "Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," may be exempted by the Government in Council from the provisions of this Ordinance, provided that the Chinese passengers in such vessels are free emigrants, and under no contract of service whatever.

One of the effects of this Ordinance is to prevent emigration from Hong Kong under contracts of service to all places, except the British Colonies.

Ordinance No. 8, of 1871, relieves Chinese passenger ships on voyages from Hong-Kong and certain Chinese Ports specified in the schedule declared to be not more than 30 days' duration, from the regulations in Schedule A. of the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," from all proclamations issued under the 3rd section of that Act, and from the Colonial Ordinances, No. 6 of 1859, and No. 4 of 1870, and subjects them to the regulations prescribed in Schedule B. of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871.

The application of the Ordinance is limited to (I.) "Chinese Passenger Ships" being British ships on certain voyages from Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Ningpo, Shanghai, Foochow, and Formosa to 12 places specified in Schedule A., and declared by Section 4 to be not more than 30 days' duration; (II.), to such ships on voyages from Hong-Kong to any port in China, or within 100 miles of the coast to ports eastward of the 90 degrees of east longitude declared by proclamation under the third section of the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855, to be voyages of not more than 30 days' duration; and, (III.) to Foreign or British ships proceeding from Hong Kong to any of the places referred to in the two preceding heads. The regulations in Schedule B. provide for the inspection of the ship, the accommodation and victualling of the passengers, and for the examination of their contracts of service, if any, &c., &c.

POLYNESIAN KIDNAPPING ACT.

The following is the substance of the "Kidnapping Act, 1872," for the protection of the Pacific Islanders now passing through Parliament.

No British vessel is allowed to carry native labourers of the Pacific Islands, not being part of the crew of the vessel, unless the master has given a bond in the sum of 500*l.* in the form prescribed by the Act, and received a license, from the Governor of one of the Australasian colonies or from a British consular officer. Vessels carrying such natives without a license are liable to seizure, and the master, in addition to any other penalties imposed by the Act, is liable to a fine of 100*l.*, to be sued for and enforced in any of the Australasian colonies. But vessels complying with the provisions of colonial Acts relating to the introduction and treatment of Polynesian labourers are not liable to seizure.

If any British subject decoys a native of the Pacific Islands, not being within Her Majesty's Dominions or the jurisdiction of any civilized power, for the

purpose of importing or removing such native into any island or place, or for that purpose carries away, confines, or detains any such native without his consent, or ships, receives, or detains such native on board any vessel without his consent, or assists therein or contracts therefor, or fits out, mans, navigates, uses, employs, lets, or takes on freight or hire any vessel, or commands, or serves, or is on board any vessel with intent to commit, or that any one else should commit any of the above offences, or ships, lades, or receives any vessel, money, goods, or other articles with the intent or knowledge that they will be employed in the commission of any such offences, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be tried and punished in any supreme court of justice in the Australasian colonies, and on conviction shall be liable to the highest punishment other than capital punishment, or to any less punishment awarded to felony by the law of the colony in which he shall be tried. Any person who aids and abets the commission of any of these offences is liable to be tried as a principal.

Any British vessel suspected of being employed in the commission of any of the above offences may be detained and seized, and brought to adjudication by any officer of customs, naval or military officer on full pay, or by any British consular officer of any island not within the jurisdiction of any civilized power.

ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES PASSENGER ACT OF 1855.

Sect. 1. — Tonnage Check. Computation of Children.—No greater number of passengers is to be carried than 1 to 2 tons. In the computation of passengers, infants under 1 year old are to be excluded, and two children between 1 and 8 years are to count as one passenger.

Space Check.—Where the height between decks is not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 14 superficial feet are to be allowed to each passenger; where less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but not less than 6 feet, 16 superficial feet are to be allowed to each passenger on the main and poop decks, and in deck houses, and 18 superficial feet on the lower deck, not being an orlop deck.

Space to Passengers on different Decks.—No passengers are to be carried on a deck less than 6 feet high. Any master carrying more passengers than here allowed will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of 50 dollars and six months' imprisonment for each passenger in excess.

Hospitals.—A hospital is to be provided, not exceeding 100 superficial feet, and to be included in the computation of the space for passengers.

Sect. 2. Berths.—No vessel is to have more than 2 tiers of berths. The berths are to be 6 feet long and 2 feet wide; the bottom berth is to be not less than 9 inches from the deck; each berth is to be occupied by a single passenger, but double berths may be constructed to be occupied by two women, or by husband and wife, or by a woman and two children under 8 years, or by a man and two of his own children under 8 years, or by two men, members of

the same family. For violation of this section the master and owners severally are to forfeit 5 dollars for each passenger on board.

Sect. 3. Booby Hatches.—Vessels capable of carrying 50 passengers are to have one house or booby hatch, and those capable of carrying 150 passengers are to have two houses or booby hatches, over the hatches. Penalty on master and owners 200 dollars.

Sect. 4. Ventilating Tubes.—Every vessel capable of carrying 100 passengers is to have at least two ventilating tubes, one fore and the other aft, proportioned to the size of the compartment to be ventilated, unless other equally efficient mode of ventilation be adopted. Penalty on master and owner, 200 dollars.

Sect. 5. Caboose.—Every vessel carrying more than 50 passengers, to have a caboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which are to be after the rate of 4 feet in length by 18 inches in width, for every 200 passengers. Penalty on master and owner, 200 dollars.

Sect. 6. Diet Scale.—Every vessel to carry provisions for each passenger, after the following scale, for the voyage, viz. :—

20 lbs. good navy bread,	20 lbs. potatoes.	
15 " rice,	10 " salt pork	} free of
15 " oatmeal,	10 " "	
10 " wheat flour,	1 pint vinegar,	} bone,
15 " peas or beans,	60 gallons water.	

Substitutions.—But increased quantities of bread or potatoes may be substituted for rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, and peas or beans, where these cannot be procured, and *vice versa*.

Weekly Issues.—One tenth of the above provisions is to be issued to each passenger weekly, and 3 quarts of water daily.

Provisions to be cooked.—The master is to cause the provisions to be cooked, and issued at fixed hours to messes or otherwise.

Fine for short Issues.—If passengers are, at any time, put on short allowance, they shall be entitled to recover 3 dollars a day for the period of such short allowance; and if the master shall fail to furnish such provisions in a cooked state, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of 1,000 dollars, and one year's imprisonment.

Sect. 7. Discipline. Privies.—The master is to establish and post up regulations for discipline and cleanliness, and to provide a safe and convenient privy for every 100 passengers; and when the beds cannot be brought on deck, to cause the decks to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other disinfecting agent. Penalty on master and owners, 50 dollars.

Sect. 8. Penalties for breaches in Sections 3, 4, 5, and 7 (already given in each of those sections).

Sect. 9. Collectors of Customs to appoint inspectors to report on vessels arriving or departing.

Sect. 10. Act to apply to steerage passengers by steam vessels.

Sect. 11. Vessels to and from the Pacific to be subject to the Act, except as relates to provisions, but to furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked, under the same penalties as in Sect. 6.

Sect. 12. List of Passengers.—Master to deliver manifest of his passengers, showing whether any, and who, have died on the passage, subject to the

same penalties as are provided for default in the case of manifests of cargo.

Sect. 13. *Manifest*.—Manifests to be transmitted quarterly to the Secretary of State, by whom the statements of their contents are to be laid before Congress.

Sect. 14. *Payments for Deaths*.—The master to pay to the Collector of Customs 10 dollars for the death, by natural disease, of every passenger above 8 years old (other than cabin passengers) occurring on board his ship, to be applied as the Secretary to the Treasury shall direct to any Board established for the care and protection of emigrants generally.

Sect. 15. Penalties, &c., to be liens on the vessel.

Sect. 16. Act to apply to vessels carrying coloured emigrants to coast of Africa.

Sect. 17. Collectors of Customs to examine emigrant ships on arrival, and report to Secretary to the Treasury.

Sect. 18. Act to take effect for vessels sailing from United States in 30 days, for vessels sailing from Europe in 60 days, for other vessels in 6 months from approval.

Sect. 19. Previous laws repealed.

OFFENCES AT SEA PUNISHABLE IN THE COLONIES.

Formerly offences at sea might, under the Act 11 & 12 Will. 3rd, cap. 7, be tried in any colony, and were to be dealt with according to the Civil Law, and the method and rules of the Admiralty, and subsequently (under the 46 Geo. 3rd, cap. 54), according to the common course of the laws of this realm, applicable to like offences committed on land. But now by the 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 96 (1849), these offences, when dealt with in a colony, are to be tried according to the law of the colony, but punished according to the law of England.

The Act of Victoria which was passed in August 1849 for the prosecution and trial in the colonies of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, provides that all persons charged in any colony with piracy, felony, murder, "or other offence of what nature or kind soever," committed on the sea, or within the Admiral's jurisdiction, may be brought to trial in the same manner, according to the laws of the colony, as if the offence had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the criminal courts of the colony, and upon conviction shall suffer the same punishments as they would have been liable to had the offence been committed, tried, and adjudged in England.

Where death ensues in a colony from an injury inflicted at sea, the offence, whether murder, manslaughter, or accessory before or after the fact, may be dealt with in the colony as if it had been wholly committed there; but in the converse case, of the death ensuing at sea from an injury inflicted in the colony, the offence shall be held to have been wholly committed upon the sea.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales and Tasmania, as established by 9 Geo. 4. cap. 83. is left intact.

NOTICES.

CANADIAN DOMINION.

The following is chiefly taken from a NOTICE published by the GOVERNMENT of the DOMINION of CANADA, for the information of intending EMIGRANTS. Detailed information respecting the disposal of the Public Lands, Wages, Prices of Food and Clothing, Climate, &c. will be found elsewhere in this circular.

POSITION AND EXTENT OF THE DOMINION.

The Dominion of Canada comprises a vast territory of about 3,528,705 square miles. It occupies half of the continent of North America.

From east to west it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans; and its extreme southern point reaches a little below the 42nd parallel of latitude.

Its rivers and lakes form one of the chief physical features of the continent. Its rivers are among the largest and most remarkable in the world; and its freshwater lakes are the largest and most remarkable in the world.

It possesses many thousands of square miles of the finest and richest forests of the continent; and many thousands of square miles of fertile prairie lands.

It possesses the largest extent of land yet open for settlement, adapted to the growth of grass and cereals, and other productions of the temperate climates, not only of the continent, but in the world.

It has fisheries of enormous extent, the richest of the continent, both on its Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

It has also coal fields of immense extent in the provinces on both its coasts; and it is believed that the largest coal deposit of the world lies under the surface of its rich and immense tracts of prairie lands, east of the rocky mountains.

It has gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and other mines of great richness; and almost every description of the most valuable building materials; also petroleum, salt, peat, &c.

The immense rivers and lakes of the Dominion furnish unequalled facilities of water communication. The sailing circle, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Europe gives much the shortest distance across the Atlantic. The line across the continent to the Pacific is much the shortest for a railway; the conditions for its construction are the most favourable; and the passes through the Rocky Mountains are the easiest.

3,000 miles of railway are already in operation within the Dominion, 1,100 more miles are in process of construction; and many more are projected; besides the Pacific Railway, which is to be built immediately.

It has great variety of climates, from the Arctic to that of almost the most southern of the temperate zones, modified by the influence of the great lakes.

The climates of the settled portions of the dominion and of the lands open for settlement are among the most pleasant and healthy in the world, and are favourable to the highest development of human energy.

DIVISION INTO PROVINCES.

The Dominion, as at present constituted, is composed of six provinces, namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia; together with the vast unorganized North-west Territory.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is the most eastern province. It is a peninsula; and has an area of about 10,000,000 of acres superficies, more than half of which is composed of good arable land. The other half abounds in coal, gold, and other mines. The waters around its shores are rich with the best descriptions of fish. Halifax is its chief city (population 29,582), and has one of the finest harbours in the world. The inhabitants engage in agriculture, mining, commerce, and fishing. The climate is favourable to health, and the agricultural productions of the temperate zones.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Proceeding west, New Brunswick is the next of the Dominion provinces. It has a superficies of about 18,000,000 acres of land, of which about 9,762,863 are yet open for settlement. The soil for the most part is very rich. According to the elaborate work of Professor Johnson, it is one of the most favoured spots for agriculture in America. The climate is pleasant and favourable to health and agricultural productions. This province has immense forests, which supply a large lumbering industry. It has extensive shipping interests, and does a large foreign trade. The fisheries are very valuable and the province is rich in minerals. St. John is the principal city, population 28,988. The introduction of railways has given a marked impetus to production and trade.

QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec has an area of about 134,402,800 acres of land, and the soil of a very large portion of this immense tract is exceedingly fertile and capable of high cultivation. The cereals, grass, root crops, and the fruits of the temperate zones grow in abundance, and to perfection. Indian corn is a large crop, and always fully ripens. Tomatoes grow in profusion, and always fully ripen. The climate is warm in summer and cold in winter. The inconvenience of the cold and snow of this province has been greatly exaggerated. The snow makes good roads and a warm covering for the earth; and the clear dry bracing cold is far more pleasant, and does not produce so disagreeable a sensation as the damp cold of the United Kingdom. Quebec has vast tracts of forest and a very large lumber trade. It is rich in minerals of almost every kind except coal; but it has peat.

Its fisheries are varied and valuable. In the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence there is an extent of

coast of 1,000 miles, where the cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, and other fisheries are carried on successfully. Whale fishing is also carried on by vessels fitted out from the port of Gaspé. The average season value of whale oil has been about 27,000 dollars. The cod fishing is carried on along the whole shore of Canada; the herring fishing principally at the Magdalen Islands, in the Bay of Chaleurs, and on the coast of Labrador; the mackerel fishing at the Magdalen Islands, along the coast of Gaspé, and in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence. There are about 70 salmon fishery rivers in the Province of Quebec, which the Government are now fostering, with a view to enhance the commerce in this valuable fish.

The river St. Lawrence running through the Province at the head of ocean navigation, gives it a commercial position of commanding importance.

The city of Quebec is the political capital, population 59,699; and Montreal is the commercial capital of the Dominion, population 107,225.

ONTARIO.

The next province proceeding west is Ontario. Its area is about 80,000,000 acres. It is the most populous and wealthy in the Dominion. Its south-western portions have a milder climate than Quebec or the Maritime Provinces; and its soil is of the very highest fertility. Its growth in wealth from the products of agriculture has been very rapid.

The number of acres surveyed is 25,291,480; and the number already granted and sold 21,879,048. More particular reference to the land system is made elsewhere in this publication; but it may be stated here that the Government expends about 417 sterling in clearing a few acres, and building a one-story house, on each of a number of free grant farms, to enable the settler to begin. The money thus advanced, the settler must repay; but he gets the land free.

Ontario has large forests yet uncleared, and large lumber interests. She is very rich in mineral wealth, of almost every kind (except coal) which is capable of immense development. Petroleum is got in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities. Salt is also found in large quantities. And some of the silver and copper mines which have been found are very rich.

Toronto is the chief and capital city. Its population is 56,092. But there are other large cities: Ottawa, the seat of Government of the Dominion, has a population of 21,545; Kingston, 12,407; Hamilton, 26,716; and London, 15,826.

MANITOBA.

Proceeding still further west, to the newly acquired North-west Territory, we come to the recently created Province of Manitoba.

By an Act 33 Vict. cap. 8, passed on the 12th of May 1870, by the Dominion Parliament, Manitoba was formed out of Ruperts Land and the North-western territory into a Province of Canada. The union took place on the 15th of July 1870 under the provisions of that Act, and of an Order in Council, dated 23rd June 1870, issued under the authority of the 146th section of the Imperial Statute, 30 Vict. cap. 3, called "The British North

American Act, 1867." The provisions of this statute, so far as they may be applicable, are by the Colonial Act extended to the Province.

Manitoba is bounded on the east by the 96°, and on the west by the 99° of W. longitude, on the south by the 49°, and on the north by the 53° of N. latitude. The area of the province is estimated at about 9,000,000 acres.

The town of Winnipeg is the seat of the provincial government.

The white population, according to the census of 1870, is 11,953.

Manitoba is at present, and until the population reaches 50,000, represented in the Senate of Canada by two members, and in the House of Commons of Canada by four members. The Provincial Legislature consists of the Lieut.-Governor, and of two Houses styled respectively, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of seven members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly consists of twenty-four members, elected for four years, subject to earlier dissolution by the Lieut.-Governor. The proceedings of the Legislature may be carried on either in English or French, but the records are to be kept in both languages.

The ungranted lands of the Province are vested in the Crown, and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the dominion.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Beyond the limits of Manitoba, there lies a vast unorganised territory, stretching westerly to the Rocky Mountains, and comprising an area of about 2,000,000 square miles. A very large portion of this great expanse, equal to the territory of several of the great empires of the earth, is available for cultivation. Free grants of 160 acres are made to settlers.

The North-west Territory and Ruperts Land are bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec, Labrador, the Atlantic Ocean, Davis's Straits, and Baffin's Bay; on the North by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the territory of Alaska and British Columbia, on the south by the 49° of North latitude, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

This territory is estimated to contain more than 2,000,000 square miles, and the population is estimated to be 28,700.

The soil, which is mostly prairie, and covered with grass, is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots, and vegetables. So rich and inexhaustible is the soil, that wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion. The yield of wheat in Manitoba is stated to be much larger than in the State of Minnesota, which adjoins it on the south. Pumpkins and roots of all sorts grow to perfection. Strawberries, currants (red and black), raspberries, plums, cherries, blueberries, whortleberries, and cranberries, both bush and marsh, grow wild and in abundance. Flax is very luxuriant. And the rich grasses of the country make it particularly favourable for stock raising of all sorts. There are large tracts of woods along the streams.

Situated in the middle of the continent, that is equally distant between the pole and equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, its climate gives the conditions of decided heat in summer, and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away, and ploughing begins, in April, which is quite as early as in the older Provinces of Canada, or the Northern United States or the Atlantic seaboard, or the States of Minnesota or Wisconsin. Crops are harvested in August. The long, warm days of summer bring vegetation of all sorts to rapid maturity. Autumn begins about the 20th of September and lasts till the end of November, when frost sets in, the winter proper comprises the months of December, January, February, and March. Spring comes in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August, and part of September. The days are warm, and the nights cool. In winter the thermometer sinks to 30 and 40 degrees below zero. But this degree of cold in the dry bracing atmosphere of the north-west does not produce any unpleasant sensations. The weather is not felt to be colder than that in the Province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with dampness. The testimony is universal on this point. The dry, clear winter is an enjoyable part of the year.

Snow does not fall on the prairies to an average greater depth than 18 inches; and buffaloes and horses graze out of doors all winter. They scratch the snow off the surface of the prairie grass; and grow fat upon it. Horned cattle do graze out of doors part of the winter; but in some states of the weather require to be brought in. Instances are, however, stated in which they have grazed out all winter.

Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, has not at present much more than the dimensions of a large village.

Two steamers are now being built at Lower Fort Garry, to run between Red River and the head waters of the Saskatchewan, above Fort Edmonton, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. This is a distance of more than a thousand miles as the crow flies, through land of unsurpassed richness.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This Province, which includes Vancouver Island, forms the Pacific seaboard of the Dominion. That part of British territory on the north-west coast of North America, previously known as New Caledonia, was, by an Act passed on the 2nd of August, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. cap. 99.) erected into a colony, under the name of "British Columbia." It is bounded on the south by the frontier of the United States (*i.e.*, the 49th degree of north latitude), on the east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the Russian American territory, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It includes Queen Charlotte's Island and all other adjacent islands, including Vancouver Island and the islands adjacent thereto.—29 & 30 Vict. c. 67.

Until the year 1858, British Columbia formed part of the territory over which the Hudson's Bay Company possessed, by license from the Crown, the

exclusive right of trading; but in that year the discovery of gold caused a large influx of gold-diggers from California, and rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to take measures to maintain order and protect life and property. The Hudson's Bay Company's trading license was therefore revoked, and the country erected into a colony by the Act above mentioned. British Columbia now forms part of the Canadian Dominion.

Extent of Colony.—The average breadth of the territory is about 250 miles; the length of its coast line about 600 miles, stretching from the point where the 49th parallel of latitude first strikes the sea coast, to the line of the late Russian possessions in Portland Canal; and its area (including Queen Charlotte's Island) is computed by Mr. Arrow-smith to contain about 250,000 square miles.

Population.—The population of the country is chiefly migratory, consisting of mining adventurers from California and other parts of the world, and including considerable numbers of Chinese. Its population may be estimated at about 50,000.

Resources.—The natural resources of the country have thus been summed up in evidence given before the House of Commons: "Its minerals are most valuable; its timber the finest in the world for marine purposes; it abounds with bituminous coal well fitted for the generation of steam; from Thomson's River and Colville districts to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 49th parallel some 850 miles north, a more beautiful country does not exist. It is in every way suitable for colonization."

The colony is remarkable for its gold mines, its gigantic forests, its rich fisheries, its numerous and fine harbors, and its mild moist climate. It contains a large area of cultivable land.

The soil has proved extremely fertile, and cereals have been everywhere raised to great advantage. Grazing and dairy farming, though carried on to a limited extent, have been highly profitable and successful.

Sturgeon and salmon, and a small fish called oulakhon, are caught and used in vast quantities. Vast quantities have been dried and salted. The small fish are so numerous for about one month that they are taken in buckets, or are raked out of the Fraser. The sturgeon too is a much esteemed article of food in the colony, and is sold about 2s. a lb.; they are caught weighing as much as 700 lbs. Excellent caviere is manufactured at New Westminster.

Game, such as grouse, deer, ducks, and geese, abound and form a common article of consumption throughout the Colony.

During the year 1865 a valuable silver lead mine was discovered in the Shuswap District at a place called Cherry Creek. The ore on assay has been found to yield as much as 2,000 ounces of silver to the ton. Preparations are being made to mine here on an extensive scale, and it is generally supposed that the silver mines of the country will prove one of its most valuable sources of wealth and prosperity.

Silver has been found in various other parts of the country.

Excellent anthracite coal has also been discovered on Queen Charlotte's Island, and great expectations

have been formed of the result of the labours of the company who have undertaken to work the mine.

Capital.—The capital town is Victoria, situated on the Island of Vancouver. New Westminster, situated on Fraser's River, was formerly the capital.

Secondary Towns.—Hope; Yale; Douglas; Lilloet; Lytton; Derby; Princetown; Alexandria, Richfield, Camerontown, Barkerville in Cariboo east; Vanwinkle in Cariboo west; Quesnelmouth, and Quesnel forks.

Two separate lines of carriage road terminate at Clinton, and intersect the best farming districts of the country.

It was made a condition of its joining the Canadian Confederation, that a railway should be built to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific in 10 years; and the preliminary work is being pushed forward with great energy. This line will have the shortest route, the easiest grades through the Rocky Mountains, the most favourable climates, and the most favorable mid-continent territory through which to pass, of all the trans-continental railways.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

This island lies off the north west coast of North America, between N. lat. 48° 20' and 50° 55', and W. long. 123° 10' and 128° 20', having an extreme length of 275 miles, and a breadth varying from 40 to 50 miles. It is separated from the main land by a channel, called in various parts by the names of Queen Charlotte's Sound, Johnstone Strait, and Gulf of Georgia. On the south it is divided from the Washington territory by the Juan de Fuca Strait. Its area has been roughly estimated at 16,000 square miles.

The first British settlement in Vancouver Island was made at Nootka Sound, on the north-west coast, about the year 1778; and till 1849 the island was only occasionally resorted to by the servants of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound companies; but in that year a lease of the island was granted to the former company for 10 years. The Imperial Government, however, reserved to itself the right of resuming it at the expiration of that period on certain conditions. Accordingly, in 1859, it was resumed, and made a British colony. It was formed into one colony with British Columbia by Act 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 67, and is now, with British Columbia, a portion of the Canadian Dominion.

The mountains are generally covered with pine, but rise, beyond the reach of vegetation, to the height of 16,000 feet. The soil is fertile, and capable of successful cultivation. Coal, good in quality, has been found at many points, and is worked to a considerable extent at Nanaimo on the east coast, from which place a large export trade is rapidly springing up.

Capital.—The capital of the United Colony of British Columbia and Vancouver is Victoria, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the island, a flourishing town of 6,000 inhabitants. The number of the aborigines has been estimated at about 10,000. For the land regulations, see p. 74.

There are several first-class hotels in Victoria, which offer to the immigrant very good accommodation at prices varying from 1l. 10s. to 3l. per week.

Board and lodgings suitable for mechanics and labourers may be obtained from 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per week. The rent of a town lodging is about 6*s.* per week.

STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION.

Territorial Area.

The Dominion, forming the northern half of the continent of North America is divided into provinces as follows:—

Provinces and Territory:—

	Square Miles.
Nova Scotia - - -	18,660
New Brunswick - - -	27,500
Quebec - - - - -	377,045
Ontario - - - - -	121,260
Manitoba - - - - -	14,340
North-West Territory - - -	2,750,000
British Columbia - - -	220,000
	<hr/>
	3,528,805

If we add Newfoundland, 40,200 square miles; and Prince Edward Island, 2,100 (both not yet included in the Dominion), we have a total area of British America of 3,571,005 square miles.

Population.

The population of the Dominion, taking the census of 1871, is as follows:—

	Population.
Nova Scotia - - - - -	387,800
New Brunswick - - - - -	285,777
Quebec - - - - -	1,191,576
Ontario - - - - -	1,620,850
Manitoba (in 1870) - - - - -	11,853
North-West Territory (estimated) - - - - -	28,700
British Columbia (estimated) - - - - -	50,000
	<hr/>
Total Dominion - - - - -	3,576,656
Newfoundland - - - - -	146,536
Prince Edward Island - - - - -	94,021

Total for British America 3,817,213

Imports and Exports.

The latest return of imports and exports is for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1871. The total figures were:—

	Dols.	cts.
Imports - - - - -	96,092,971	00
Exports - - - - -	74,173,618	00
	<hr/>	
Total trade - - - - -	170,266,589	00

The following statements, for decennial periods show the rapid increase of Canadian trade:—

Years.	Amount of Trade.
	Dols. cts.
1850 - - - - -	29,703,497 00
1860 - - - - -	68,955,093 00
1870 - - - - -	148,387,820 00
1871 - - - - -	170,266,589 00

Public Accounts.

The revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, as compiled from the monthly statements published in the *Canada Gazette*, are as follow:—

	Dols.	cts.
Revenue - - - - -	19,054,238	00
Expenditure - - - - -	15,640,256	00

showing a surplus of 3,413,982 dollars over expenditure.

The revenue for the previous fiscal year was 15,512,265 dollars, the increase being (and it occurred under every head) very nearly 23 per cent.

There has been rapid increase in revenue, and large surplus over expenditure, every year since the Confederation, showing that that great measure stimulated every branch of trade.

The net debt of the Dominion is 78,209,742 dollars; the net interest, 4,354,692 dollars; and the average rate of interest, 5.56. The debt was wholly incurred for public works (not the waste of war), which are of unspeakable service to the country in the promotion of its prosperity and increasing its population; and by the increase of both of which the burden becomes lighter every year; but the net debt now only amounts to 21 dollars 86 cents per head, and the net interest to 1 dollar 21 cents per head—burdens which are almost beyond comparison light as compared with those of other and neighbouring countries. In other words, Canadian burdens are a very cheap price to pay for the great public works which Canada enjoys.

Banking and Currency.

The following are the figures of the paid-up capital and deposits of the Dominion chartered banks, for the first and last of a period of 10 years, ending June 30th, 1871:—

Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
26,060,062 dols.	19,664,887 dols.
36,415,210 dols.	55,763,066 dols.

The increase in capital in 10 years is thus nearly 40 per cent., and the increase in deposits nearly 180 per cent. The increase in bank capital is now going on with great rapidity. From July to December 1871 it increased 2,126,819 dollars, making a total of 58,542,029 dollars at the end of that year.

Besides the deposits in the chartered banks, there are over 10 million dollars deposited in the post office and other savings banks, making the total deposits, on June 30th last, about 66,000,000 dollars, or an increase of very nearly 236 per cent. in 10 years. This may be held to show the per-centage of increase of the ready money of the people.

There is corresponding increase in bank and Government circulation of notes, and bank discounts.

Money may be placed in savings bank deposit, with perfect security, at from 4 to 5 per cent., in Canada; and investments may be made on good security at from 7 to 8 per cent.

Always of the Dominion.

The railway of the Dominion in operation are over 3,000 miles in length. There are 1,100 miles

more in process of construction. Charters have been obtained for 800 miles more, apart from the Pacific Railway, which is about 2,400 miles long, and is to be built immediately.

The railways of the Dominion connect with those reaching to all parts of the continent.

Canals.

The canal system of the Dominion overcomes impediments to navigation from the Atlantic to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 miles, of which 71½ are artificial or canal navigation. There are other interior canal systems connecting important points within the Dominion.

Post Office.

The Post Office reaches every village. There are about 4,000 post offices in the Dominion. Letters are carried for a uniform rate of three cents (1½d. sterling); and newspapers, paid by the quarter, for about half a cent. each (¾d. sterling).

Telegraphs.

The telegraph system reaches every considerable village in the Dominion; and messages are sent at a uniform rate of 25 cents (1s. stg.) for 10 words. The telegraph is very generally used by the people, and connects the Colony with Great Britain.

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL POSITION.

Government.

The Government, formed, like the British Government, on the principle of the responsibility of ministers to Parliament, is one of the freest and best ordered in the world.

The seat of the Federal Dominion Government is at Ottawa.

The several provinces have Lieutenant-Governors and systems of responsible local government, formed on the model of that of the Dominion.

The counties and townships have also their local governments or councils, which regulate their local taxation for roads, schools, and other municipal purposes.

Religion.

The utmost religious liberty everywhere prevails in the Dominion.

Immigrants coming to the Dominion from Europe, of every religious persuasion, will find their churches and abundant facilities for the practice of their faith.

Education.

Means of education, from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion. The poor and middle classes can send their children to free schools, where excellent education is given; and the road to the colleges and higher education is open and easy for all. In no country in the world is good education more generally diffused than in Canada.

PROSPECTS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Partially or wholly cleared farms, with buildings erected, can be purchased on reasonable terms in all parts of the Dominion. The conditions on which

the public grants of the several Provinces are granted and sold are fully stated in subsequent pages.

Wages.

Agricultural and other Labourers.—A careful average of the reports of the Dominion Agents shows that the wages paid for labourers are from 24s. to 30s. sterling a year, with board; and from 50s. to 60s. sterling a year are paid without board. But the most common mode of engagement is with board. Skilled farm hands get from 30s. to 40s. sterling a year, with board. In some cases higher rates are paid.

Common labourers get from 4s. to 5s. sterling a day; and in many cases where there is a special demand on railway and other public works, or for other reasons, higher wages are paid.

Mechanics and Skilled Artisans.—The wages vary according to circumstances,—from 5s. 6d. and 6s. 3d. sterling to 10s. and 12s. 6d. sterling per day. In some cases, in special circumstances, higher wages than these quotations have been paid.

Female Servants.—The wages vary from 16s. sterling to 2l. sterling per month, with board. There are cases in which higher wages are paid, according to capacity and demand. But the prices quoted are the range of the average prices paid. Very common prices are from 1l. 4s. to 1l. 12s. sterling per month.

Boys.—In situations get from 16s. to 40s. a month, with board, according to age and capacity.

Food and Living.

Price of Food.—The following are average prices, all quoted in sterling:—4 lb. loaf of white bread, 5d. to 6d.; salt butter, 5½d. to 6d. per lb.; meat, 3½d., 5d., to 6d. per lb.; cheese, 4½d. to 7½d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. to 2s. per bushel; sugar (brown, but dry and superior quality), 4½d. to 5d. per lb.; tea, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 6d. to 9d. per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½d. to 3d.; beer, 2d. to 5d. per quart; tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

Clothing.—On the whole, clothing is dearer here than in England, to the extent of the cost of importation. But good clothing, suitable for the country, may be bought on reasonable terms. The immigrant will do well to bring a good outfit with him.

Board and Lodging, of good kind, with meat at every meal, may be obtained from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per week.

Inducements to Emigrate.

The inducements to emigrate to Canada are not simply good wages and cheap living, among kindred people, to a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate; but the confident prospect which the poorest may have of becoming a possessor of the soil, earning a comparative competence for himself and comfortably settling his children. Many rich and independent farmers all over the Dominion were poor immigrant labourers without any means whatever a few years ago.

Classes who should Emigrate.

In the first place, nobody should go to Canada who thinks it is a country where men can get on

without work, unless they have independent means to live on, in which case they can live cheaply and educate and settle their children comfortably, with the best prospects.

The condition of success in Canada is hard work ; and what the country wants above all things are resolute workers. For these there is room for a practically unlimited supply.

An emigrant to Canada should be stout-hearted and prepared for disappointments. He will find many things new and strange ; and if an artisan, he should be ready to take any employment if he does not immediately find a chance in his own calling. By degrees he will get accustomed to the country, and then he could not be induced to leave it. Men who have made money in Canada can never be induced to go back to the Old Country. This fact has passed into a proverb.

The kinds of immigrants wanted in Canada are :— 1st, *Labourers* of all kinds, and especially agricultural. Too many of these cannot come. 2nd, *Mechanics* and *Artisans* accustomed to common trades. 3rd, *Domestic Servants*, particularly females. 4th, *Boys and Girls* over 15 years will get ready employment. 5th, *Tenant Farmers* have especial facilities. They can get a good farm for the price of rent in England. And 6th, *Persons with Capital* sufficient to live on the interest of their money.

Professional Men and Clerks should not emigrate to Canada unless to take places already engaged.

A large number of works will be going on in the Dominion during next summer, and for some years to come, causing an unusual demand for common labourers, masons, bricklayers, &c., at good wages.

CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

Agents in Dominion.

Every attention is paid to immigrants on their arrival in Canada, by Government agents stationed at all the important points, to furnish them with information and to assist them to obtain work. There are large and commodious stations where they can wash and rest at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto ; and others will be provided as need requires. The agents in the Dominion are—E. Clay, *Halifax, N.S.* ; R. Shives, *St. John, N.B.* ; W. Wilkinson, *Chatham, Miramichi, N.B.* ; L. Stafford, *Quebec* ; J. J. Daley, *Montreal* ; W. J. Willis, *Ottawa* ; R. Macpherson, *Kingston* ; J. A. Donaldson, *Toronto* ; R. H. Rae, *Hamilton* ; G. McMickon, *Winnipeg* ; and J. N. Provencher, *North-West Territory.*

The Emigration Agents of the Canadian Government in the United Kingdom are :—*London*, William Dixon, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. ; *Belfast*, C. Foy, 11, Claremont Street.

How and When to Emigrate.

The time to arrive in Canada is in the spring, unless in special circumstances, so as to be in time for harvest. The best way to come is by steamship. The price of fare is higher by steamship than by sailing vessel, being 6l. 6s. against 4l. 10s. by sailing vessel ; but the greater comfort and saving of time more than make up the difference. There are regu-

lar lines of steamships from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, calling at Cork and Londonderry and at the Channel Ports, to Quebec and Montreal, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. And railroads and steamboats convey passengers to all points inland.

Emigrants at every step should depend upon the advice of regular authorized agents, and beware of plausible sharpers, who will impose on them.

THE FALKLANDS.

From a Report made by Capt. Maxwell of the ship "Dido," to the Admiralty, it appears that the Falklands offer advantages to homeward-bound ships from the Pacific not possessed by the ports in Brazil generally resorted to. The "Dido" left East Falkland on the 5th December 1848, and arrived at Spithead in 49 days, and as the average passage from Rio Janeiro at that period of the year is 50 days, the time required for the passage from the Falklands to Rio (about three weeks) may be considered as saved.

Capt. Maxwell states that in the voyage direct from the Falklands, a ship proceeding to the northward is enabled to cross the southern tropic about the meridian of 25 degrees west, with the full advantage of the S.E. trades ; whereas, in sailing from Rio, a vessel is 20 degrees to the westward, on the same parallel, and is often compelled to proceed 6 or 8 degrees to the south, before making sufficient easting to weather the Brazil coast. The Falklands furnish a cheap and abundant supply of cattle, which can be obtained at Port Stanley.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Governor from Rear Admiral Hastings. "Having called at the Falkland Islands in Her Majesty's Ship 'Zealous' on my way to the Pacific, it affords me great pleasure to inform your Excellency that "Messrs. _____ supplied this ship with 408 tons of good coal in less than 16 working hours, and that I have found every facility at Port Stanley in obtaining all supplies and provisions. I consider that any ship bound to the Pacific would find it advantageous to call at the Falkland Islands to obtain any supplies which may be required."

The following is taken from a despatch of the 3rd July 1867: "European vegetables thrive exceedingly well. The Falkland Islands Improvement Society (a society recently formed for the encouragement of market gardening) held its first-meeting in April last. I never saw, in any part of the world, finer potatoes, turnips, cauliflowers, &c., than were then exhibited. Every house in Stanley has its plot of garden ground attached, and, owing to the number of vessels that call here during the year, the cottagers find a ready and profitable sale for their surplus produce. Rabbits abound in various parts of the Islands, and wild geese and waterfowl are everywhere plentiful. The harbours swarm with excellent fish, and trout are found in the rivers of the interior. With high wages and food in abundance, the settlers, it is almost superfluous to say, are prosperous and contented. Poverty and distress are unknown, sickness rarely visits the Colony, the

people are loyal, the laws are respected, and harmony and good feeling prevail amongst all classes of society."

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland comprises the entire north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. On the 10th December 1859 it was formally proclaimed a separate colony under Letters Patent from the Crown, dated 6th June, 1859. It extends from Point Danger in south latitude 28° 8' to Cape York, the north-eastern extremity of Australia, and from the Pacific to the 138th meridian of longitude in the Gulf of Carpentaria; an area of about 678,000 square miles, more than five times larger than that of the United Kingdom, and three times larger than that of France.

The colony possesses numerous harbours, of which Moreton Bay is the principal. Anchorage may be found in almost any part of it, under shelter of the numerous shoals. It is about 40 miles long north and south by 17 miles wide, and receives the waters of five navigable rivers, viz.: the Arrowsmith, the Logan, the Brisbane, the Pine, and the Cabulture. Most of these rivers have, however, a bar entrance. Besides Moreton Bay, there are Keppel Bay, Hervey's Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, Port Denison, Cleveland Bay, Rockingham Bay, Port Albany (near Cape York), and several other smaller harbours on the eastern sea-board of Queensland. The principal harbour at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria is at Investigator Road. There are already settlements at or near all the above-named ports.

The upland plains and downs of the interior afford excellent cattle and sheep pasturage throughout the year. The agricultural capabilities of Queensland are also great. Wheat, maize, and other cereals, potatoes, cotton, the sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, coffee, rice, and almost all the English and Tropical fruits are successfully cultivated in suitable situations. In the uplands beyond the mountain range the wheat is of the finest quality, sometimes weighing above 60 lbs. to the bushel, and yielding about 30 bushels to the acre. The average yield of maize is 40 bushels, and of potatoes about three tons to the acre.

East of the main range of mountains the climate and soil are reported to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of the finest kinds of cotton; and owing to the absence of frosts the plant is perennial, and not an annual, as it is in America. It is estimated that some millions of acres are well suited to the production of cotton.

To encourage immigration land warrants for the selection of 40 acres of land are issued to each adult emigrant direct from Europe who may pay his own passage, or the passage of any member of his family. A land order for the selection of 20 acres of land is granted on account of a child between 1 and 12 years old.

Besides its agricultural and pastoral resources the colony is stated to possess much mineral wealth. Gold has been found in several localities, also copper and tin in a very pure state. Coal of good quality is abundant, and is accompanied as usual with iron ores.

Provision has also been made by the Legislature for promoting education by means of primary and grammar schools, and in the towns ample means exist for public worship for all denominations.

Information respecting the climate, mode of disposing of the public lands, demand for labour, rates of wages, and prices of agricultural produce, &c. in Queensland, will be found under their several heads in this publication.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND AND GOLD FIELDS.

Pending the adjustment of boundaries and the passing of a law by the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope for the annexation of the Diamond Fields, the Governor, as High Commissioner, has issued six Proclamations, dated the 27 October 1871, for the provisional Government, the maintenance of order, the administration of justice, and the collection of revenue, in the Diamond Fields. (I.) Sets forth (conditionally on the Parliament of the Cape consenting), Her Majesty's assent that the territory of Griqualand west shall become part of the Cape colony, and provides for its government and defence.

The territory is bounded on the south by the Orange river, from the point nearest to Kheis; on the west to the point nearest to Hamah; on the east, thence in a northerly direction to David's Grave, near the junction of the Modder and Riet rivers, thence in a straight line in a northerly direction to the summit of the Platberg, from thence along the line or lines determined by the award of Governor Keate, to the northerly point of Langeberg, that is to say, from the summit of the Platberg in a straight line in a north-westerly direction, along the north-east of Roeloff's Fontein, cutting the Vaal and Harts rivers to a point north of Boetsap, thence in a straight line in a westerly direction, running between Nelson's Fontein and Koning, thence passing along south of Marene and north of Klip Fontein in a south-westerly direction, in a straight line to the northerly point of Langeberg, and thence in a straight line in a southerly direction to Kheis, and thence to the nearest point on the Orange river.

(II.) The laws and usages of the Cape Colony are to be deemed the laws of the territory, especially the laws relating to magistrates' courts, the liquor laws, and all laws imposing stamp and license duties, fees, &c.

(III.) The territory is divided into three districts, Klipdrift, Pniel, and Griquatown, and a court of resident magistrates is established in each.

(IV.) A high court, under presidency of a recorder, is erected temporarily for Griqualand west, with power to determine all causes, whether civil, criminal, or mixed, with a right to suitors of appeal to the High Commissioner or to Her Majesty in Council.

V. The fifth proclamation provides for regulating digging operations at the Diamond Fields, laying out and registering of claims, settlement of disputes, payment of license dues, and for confirming local rules already made by the diggers, until amended by competent authority.

An inspector is appointed in every proclaimed diamond field, whose duty it is to keep a register of claims, and to receive the license money, royalty; or

rent; to determine all disputes as to claims and to register transfers. In Diamond Fields occupied by more than 25 registered persons, the occupiers may make rules for their mutual advantage, which, when approved by the High Commissioner or by the Civil Commissioner, the Inspector will carry into effect. Claims not worked for eight days are forfeited. The dimensions of claims are 90 feet by 30 feet, or not exceeding in any case 900 square feet each. The license fee is 5s. per month for a number of workers not exceeding three. Compensation for opening diamond diggings is to be made to the owners of private lands, where the right of minerals and precious stones is reserved. Private persons whose land is not subject to such reservation, may establish diamond diggings on their property; but when the number of claims exceeds 24, or the property is worked to the extent of 20,000 square feet, or by more than 70 persons, or has a population of more than 100 persons, the place is deemed a public diamond field, and the regulations affecting such fields are to be enforced, except that the owner may fix, but at rates not lower than on the public land, the license money, rent, or royalty to be paid, which is to be collected by the inspector, and the amount, less 10 per cent. after payment of the expenses of maintaining order, is to be paid over to the owner.

VI. The sixth proclamation confirms the rights and quiet the possession of lands held under titles considered valid by the State or Government under which the holders lived, reserving, however, for consideration grants by the Orange Free State or South African Republic made since the 1st of January 1870.

The South African Diamond Fields are, it is believed, reached from this country easiest by way of Natal. The following distances from Pieter Maritzburg, the capital of the colony, are taken from the Natal Almanack and Register for 1872. Pieter Maritzburg is distant from 52 to 54 miles from Durban, the chief town at Port Natal, the Port of disembarkation.

Distances through Natal to the Vaal River Diamond Fields.

	Viâ Harrismith.	Miles.
From Pieter Maritzburg to Estcourt	- - -	62
" Estcourt to Colenso	- - -	22
" Colenso to Dodd's	- - -	17
" Dodd's to Good Hope	- - -	20
" Good Hope to Wilge River	- - -	20
" Wilge River to Harrismith	- - -	12
" Harrismith to Bethlehem	- - -	60
		<u>213</u>

	Viâ Olivier Hoek.	Miles.
From Pieter Maritzburg to Estcourt	- - -	62
" Estcourt to Little Ingela	- - -	23
" Little Ingela to top of Drakensberg	- - -	42
" top of Drakensberg to junction of road to Harrismith	- - -	7
" thence to Bethlehem	- - -	39
		<u>173</u>

From Harrismith to Pniel, where is the seat of the Resident Magistrate's Court for that district, appears to be about 318 miles.

	Miles.
From Pieter Maritzburg to Mooi River	- - - 40
" Mooi River to Colenso	- - - 40
" Colenso to Sandspruit (Dodd's Old Tent Hotel)	- - - 36
" Sandspruit to Harrismith	- - - 30
" Harrismith to Winburg	- - - 210
" Winburg to Pniel	- - - 108
	<u>464</u>

The distance from Durban to the Tatin Gold Fields at Manch's Station between 22° and 23° S. latitude is estimated at from 700 to 763 miles. The distances to the gold fields in the neighbourhood of Leydenburg, Transvaal Country, have not been ascertained.

The time occupied by these journeys would depend on the season of the year; but whenever they are made they must occupy a considerable time, and be attended with considerable expense.

No official information has reached the Commissioners of the yield of diamonds at the diamond fields, of the gold raised in the Tatin gold fields, or of the cost of living, or average earnings of the people employed at either place.

HONG KONG.

The total area of the Colony is estimated at 18,720 acres; of this quantity 774 acres only had been alienated on lease, up to the beginning of the year 1871; but the larger portion of the Island is of such a rocky and barren nature as to be of little worth except for building sites. In the neighbourhood of Victoria and in the out villages, Aberdeen, Stanley, Sowkuan, Sywan, &c. there are small patches of land cultivated as paddy and vegetable grounds.

DISPOSAL OF WASTE LANDS IN THE COLONIES.

The control of the Home Government over the management of the Crown lands has been given up in all the land-granting Colonies except British Columbia, Western Australia, and Natal. It was surrendered in Canada by a Provincial Act passed in 1841, vesting the management in the Governor and Council; in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by local Acts previous to 1858 (see Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, cap. 5, p. 22, and of Nova Scotia, cap. 28, p. 124), and in Newfoundland by local Act in 1844, establishing sale by auction; in New Zealand by an Imperial Act in 1852, granting a constitution to the Colony; and in the Australian Colonies (except Western Australia) in 1855, by the Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 58, repealing the Land Sales Act.

The general rule for the disposal of Crown land in the British Colonies is sale in fee simple. The exceptions are, Mineral lands, Lands used for pasturage, and Lands in Hong Kong and Labuan, and free grants in certain Colonies. The reason for the first exception is obvious; the second is the necessary consequence of the small value of land for purposes of pasture. Where it requires, as in Australia, four or five acres to feed a sheep, it can never be worth while to buy the land at any price which could be reasonably put on it. It is, therefore, let at rents varying from less than $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to about $1d.$ an acre, subject to conditions of resumption when required for settlement. The third exception arose from the necessity of obtaining a public revenue in Hong Kong and Labuan, without the imposition of Customs duties, which would interfere with its value as an entrepôt. In this difficulty, the rent of Crown land offered the most obvious resource, while the special circumstances of the colony and the class of persons who alone were likely to settle there, removed the difficulty which would be felt in other colonies in collecting such rents.

The rule, then, being sale, there is some difference in the mode of sale in different colonies. Generally speaking, the land is put up to auction at an upset price, and sold to the highest bidder. Land that has been once put up and not sold, may, within certain limits as to time, be purchased for the upset price by private contract. In some colonies, however, all surveyed land is open to purchasers at fixed prices.

In order to facilitate transfers and to prevent frauds, a system of registration of all transactions connected with land has been established in all the colonies.

In the following pages will be found a more detailed statement of the modes of disposing of the waste lands of the Crown in the various colonies.

CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada has no control over the Crown Lands in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, but it has in its possession the lands of Manitoba, the North-West Territory, and a large tract in British Columbia. The price of good farming land ranges from 50 cents ($2s. 1d.$ sterling) to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars ($6s. 3d.$ sterling) per acre.

The disposal of the public lands in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario is regulated by the Canada Act, 23 Vict. cap. 2, 1860, and by the Ontario Acts, 31 Vict. cap. 8, and 32 Vict. cap. 20. The last two Acts are to secure to actual settlers Free Grants and Homesteads in certain districts. Under the first Act the Governor in Council is empowered to fix the price of the public lands and the terms and conditions of sale and of settlement. The following, it is understood, are substantially the principal Land Regulations in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

In Townships which have been surveyed and laid out into lots, and where lands are now offered for sale at four shillings per acre, or where no lands have as yet been offered for sale, and in Townships under survey or yet to be surveyed, into lots, Lands are sold under the following regulations:

1. *Price.*—If sold for cash at seventy cents per acre,—if on credit at one dollar per acre, one fifth to be paid at the time of the sale, and the remaining four fifths in four equal annual instalments, with interest on the unpaid purchase money.

2. *Auction.*—When the lands in a township have remained open for sale for one year after public notice thereof, such as then remain unsold shall, at a time to be fixed, and after reasonable notice given by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, be offered for sale by public Auction at the upset price fixed for their sale as above, or at such other upset price as under special circumstances may be named by the Commissioner of Crown lands. Such Public Sales of all lands which shall remain unsold in the meantime shall take place semi-annually at times to be named by the Commissioner of Crown lands, until the whole of the lands in the township shall have been disposed of; the lands remaining unsold after any such public sale are to continue open for Private Sale at the said upset price until the period of one week next before the time at which the next public sale shall take place.

3. *Settlement Duties.*—All lands (except those now exempt) shall be subject to Settlement Duties, and no Patent in any case (even though the land be paid for in full at the time of purchase) shall issue for any such land to any person who shall not by himself, or the person or persons under whom he claims, have taken possession of such land within six months from the time of sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a *bonâ fide* occupant of and resident on the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop, and had under crop within four years at farthest from the time of sale of the land, a quantity thereof in the proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres, and have erected thereon a house habitable and of the dimensions at least of sixteen by twenty feet.

4. *Auction.*—All other lands not embraced in the foregoing category are to be exposed to sale by public auction annually, or in the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown lands half yearly, for cash, at such times and places and at such upset prices as the Commissioner of Crown lands shall fix.

5. *Clergy Reserves.*—The lands known as "Clergy Reserves" are to be sold on the same terms and in the

same manner as other public lands in the townships in which they respectively lie.

6. *Punctual Payment.*—Prompt payment is to be the essence of the contract, and any default will entail forfeiture of all previous payments and of all right in the lands.

Restriction of Prices to Ontario.—The prices above fixed apply to Upper Canada only.

The prices of lands in the Province of Quebec are regulated by Orders in Council from time to time.

Free Grants.—The Acts of 1868 and 1869 passed by the Legislature of Ontario are intended to secure Free Grants and Homesteads to actual settlers on public land. The Lieut. Governor in Council is empowered to make free grants not exceeding 200 acres to actual settlers of the age of 18 or upwards, within the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and within a district lying between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, called the Muskoka district. But no title deed is to be issued until the expiration of 5 years from the date of the location, nor unless the settler shall have cleared and have under cultivation at least 15 acres of land, two acres of which at least are to be cleared and cul-

tivated annually, and shall have built a habitable house at least 16 feet by 20, and have continuously resided on and cultivated the land until the issue of the grant. Absence for not more than 6 months in any one year is not to be held as a cessation of residence, provided the land be duly cultivated. But failure to perform the settlement duties works a forfeiture of all claims to the land. Alienation (except by devise) and mortgages are absolutely prohibited before the issue of the grant. And even after its issue no mortgage or alienation (except by devise) is permitted within 20 years of the date of location, and during the lifetime of the wife of the settler unless she joins in the deed and is examined as in the case of married women conveying their real estate. The land, however, is expressly exempted during that period from liability for any debts, except rates and taxes, and except mortgages made subsequent to the issuing of the patent.

In the township of Ryerson, province of Ontario, the local government, as an experiment, expends a sum of 200 dollars in clearing a few acres, and building a one storey house. This expenditure the settler is expected to repay, but he gets the land free.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lands open for location as free grants under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," with the Names and Post Office Address of the Crown Land Agents, and the number of acres at their disposal.

	Acres.
Agency of John Bowker, Bruce Mines, P.O., St. Joseph's Island	60,000
" J. D. Beatty, Parry Sound, P.O., townships of McDougall, Foley, Humphry, Cardwell, Christie, McKellar, Ferguson, Hagerman	100,000
" C. W. Lount Bracebridge, P.O., townships of Muskoka, Draper, Medora, Monck, Macaulay, McLean, Stephenson, Brunel, Watt, Stisted, Chaffey	150,000
" Joseph Graham, Bobcaygeon, P.O., townships of Anson, Hindon, Minden, Stanhope, Snowdon, Glamorgan	62,000
" D. Anderson Apsley, P.O., townships of Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth, Anstruther	60,000
" John R. Tait, L'Amable, P.O. townships of Dungannon, Carlow, Montegale, Herscheil, Wicklow, Mayo	90,000
" E. Playfair, Gemley, P.O., townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, Miller, Denbigh, Abinger	60,000
" James Reeves, Eganville, P.O., townships of Grattan, Wilberforce, South Algona, Hagarty, Richards, Sherwood	80,000
" A. Kennedy, Pembroke, P.O., townships of Alice, Fraser, Petewawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, Head	120,000

The following lands are sold at the rate of 50 cents (or 2s. 1d.) per acre, cash, or 60 cents (or 2s. 6d.) per acre, payable one third at the time of sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest, subject to settlement duties.

	Acres.
Agency of J. McKibbin, Lindsay, P.O., townships of Dalton and Digby	40,000
" W. Halpenny, Renfrew, P.O., townships of McNab, Bagot, Blythfield, Matarwatchan, Horton, Adamston, Ross	70,000
" F. Holtermann, Clontarf, P.O., townships of Sebastopol, Brougham, Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan, Brudenell, Radcliffe, Jones	100,000

Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, Canada,
12th February 1872.

R. W. SCOTT,
Commissioner of Crown Land.

CROWN LAND AND TIMBER AGENCIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The area of the province of Quebec is estimated at 134,402,300 acres, of which 19,089,357 acres had been alienated previous to the 31st December 1865.

It is stated in a return of the Department of

Crown Lands, Quebec, dated the 1st March 1871, that up to the 30th June 1870, the number of acres alienated in Townships was 7,187,301, and the estimated number of acres of sub-divided land remaining for alienation was 6,168,239, of which about one half was available for settlement; whilst the total quan-

tity of land surveyed and open for settlement was 5,720,939 acres. Of this quantity, 2,181,000 acres were fit for immediate settlement, and 1,040,000 acres were estimated as good land, but not at present available for settlement, some portions of it requiring drainage, and others being so situated as not to be accessible until roads and considerable progress have been made in the settlement of the districts.

It appears from a pamphlet just published by the authority of the Government of Quebec, that upon eight of the great colonization roads every male colonist and emigrant, being at least eighteen years of age, may obtain a free grant of 100 acres of land. The number of acres at present set aside to be dis-

posed of in free grants is 81,050; but the Lieutenant Governor in Council may increase the quantity, if found necessary. Crown Land agents issue permits of occupation to claimants, who must take possession of the land specified within one month of the date. Before the expiration of the fourth year, if the holder has built a habitable dwelling on the lot, and has twelve acres under cultivation, he may take out Letters Patent free of charge, upon which he obtains absolute possession of the land.

The following is a schedule of the Crown Land agencies in the province of Quebec, and contains detailed information respecting the lands above referred to.

SCHEDULE of Crown Lands and Timber Agencies, showing the names and residencies of the Agents, the means of communication between Quebec and the several Agencies, the names of the townships comprised in each, and the number of acres still to be disposed of in each township, the price per acre with some general remarks on the quality of the soil, forests, mines, &c.

LIST OF AGENCIES.

Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.		
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.				
ORIN B. KEMP, Granby, county of Stafford. Railroad and steamer from Quebec to Montreal, thence by railroad to Granby. Good country roads throughout all parts of the agency.	Comprises all the townships in the counties of Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Bromé, Stanstead, and Shefford; the townships of Brompton and Melbourne, in the county of Richmond; Durham, Wickham, Upton, and Grantham, in the county of Bagot; and Orford, in the county of Sherbrooke.	Bolton and Magog.	500	—	According to special valuations, varying from 60 cts. to 2 dols.	Rough, hilly, and mountainous; about one fourth fit for cultivation; indications of copper; some soap stone (steatite). Generally inferior land; some spruce and pine timber. Generally low and wet; some spruce and pine timber. Generally inferior land; some spruce and pine timber. Do. do. do. Rough mountain land. Rough and hilly. Inferior land. All of the un-settled land in these townships fit for cultivation is already occupied. Much of the remainder is of a swampy and boggy character.		
		Melbourne	1,000	—				
		Brompton	2,200	—				
		Grantham	1,300	—				
		Wickham	500	—				
		Sutton	50	—				
		Orford	—	—				
		Barford	500	—				
		Hinchinbrooke	1,300	—				
		Godmanchester	500	—				
		Acton, Bromé, Barnston, Dundee, Dunham, Egin, Durham, Ely, Franham, Granby, Roxton, Hatley, Hemmingford, Pottou, Magog, E. and W., Milton, Upton, Stakeley, Standbridge, Sherbrington, Stanstead, and Shefford.	None.				—	

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
ANT. GAGNON, Arthabaska ville, county of Arthabaska. Railroad from Quebec to Ar- thabaska Sta- tion, thence by ordinary roads to the various townships of the agency.	ARTHABASKA. Comprises all the townships in the county of Arthabaska; the townships of Wolfestown, Ham, South Ham, Wotton, St. Camille, Gartlby, and Stratford in the county of Wolfe; town- ships of Hal- ifax, Somerset, Leeds, Inver- ness, Ireland, and Nelson, in the county of Megantic; townships of Kingsey, Simp- son, and Port Wendover, in county of Drummond; Aston and the portions of Wendover, Mad- dington, and Blandford, in county of Ni- colet.	Ham - -	24,800	—	60 cts.	The N.W. part of this township is generally good soil; remainder swampy, but of some value for its timber.
		South Ham - -	12,500	—	"	Generally poor rocky soil; no minerals of consequence discovered; valuable for its timber.
		Gartlby - -	31,000	—	"	Very poor rocky soil; valuable for its timber.
		Stratford - -	21,600	—	"	Generally bad land; no minerals of importance discovered; timber of some value.
		Wolfestown - -	21,900	—	"	South-west and south-east parts valuable for its timber only, remainder generally good soil; minerals of little value.
		Wotton - -	7,000	—	"	Generally good soil; of little value for its timber.
		St. Camille - -	4,200	—	"	Soil of middling quality; timber of some value; no minerals of importance.
		Warwick - -	1,200	—	"	Scattered lots of inferior quality of soil; timber of not much value.
		Tingwick - -	900	—	"	
		Chester - -	1,700	—	"	
		Stanford and Gore of Arthabaska - -	8,000	—	"	Land generally of inferior quality; some timber of value.
		Bulstrode and augn. of.	1,600	—	"	Scattered lots of inferior quality of soil.
		Horton - -	25,100	—	"	Some good land, with much that is low and swampy; timber of some value.
		Aston and augn. of.	1,800	—	"	Scattered lots of inferior land; timber of not much value.
		Maddington - -	2,800	—	"	Low, swampy, and swamp land; timber of not much value.
		Blandford - -	14,700	—	"	Poor swampy land; timber of little value.
		Somersot, augn. of.	6,600	—	"	Poor swampy land; of some value for its timber.
Leeds, Inverness, Nelson, Ireland, Halifax, Somerset, and Gore.	4,200	—	"	Poor swampy land; of little or no value for its timber.		
Kingsey, co. Drummond.	None	—	"			
Simpson do.	None	—	"			
Wendover, partly in county Drummond and partly in Arthabaska.	400	—	"	Soil of a fair quality; timber of some value.		

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.							
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acro.	Remarks.	
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.			
W.M. FARWELL, Robinson, county of Compton. Railroad from Quebec to Len- noxville, thence by stage 25 miles to Robin- son, and from there by ordi- nary roads to various points where settle- ment is pro- gressing and colonization roads have been made, and others partially so.	ST. FRANCIS. Comprising all the townships in the county of Compton; the township of Ascot, in the county of Sher- brooke; the townships of Stoke, Wind- sor, Shipton, and Cleveland, in county of Richmond; the townships of Dundaswell and Weston, in county of Wolfe; and the townships of Spalding and Ditchfield, in the county of Beauce.	Stoke - -	700	} Richmond Co. } } Compton. }	-	60 cts.	Soil poor, stony, and mountainous; some spruce and pine timber. Part good, part poor and swampy; some spruce and pine timber. Rather poor, but will sell for set- tlement.
		Windsor - -	1,500		-	-	
		Shipton - -	-		-	-	
		Cleveland - -	None		-	-	
		Hereford - -	2,100		-	-	
		Clifton - -	None		-	-	
		Compton - -	"		-	-	
		Emberton - -	"		-	-	
		Auckland - -	3,900		-	-	
		Woburn - -	18,800		-	-	
		Clinton - -	None.		-	-	
		Chesham - -	33,700		-	-	
		Ditton - -	5,000		-	-	
		Newport - -	600		-	-	
		Eaton - -	-		-	-	
		Westbury - -	2,000		-	-	
Hamplden - -	17,900	-	-				
Marston - -	17,700	-	-				
Winslow - -	37,000	-	-				
Whitton - -	55,500	-	-				
Bury - -	None.	-	-				
Lingwick - -	None.	-	-				

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.							
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.	
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.			
WM. FARWELL -	ST. FRANCIS <i>continued.</i>	Spalding	26,000	County Beauce, County Wolfe.	—	Generally poor for settlement; considerable pine and spruce timber; no minerals of import- ance discovered yet. About one fourth fit for settle- ment, the remainder good for timber purposes; no minerals of importance discovered yet. Part good land, but rather hilly and broken, other parts low and swampy; some spruce timber. Part good land, some timber of value; no minerals yet re- ported.	
		Ditchfield	18,500		—		
		Dudswell	4,200		—		
		Weedon	9,400		—		
		Ascot	None.		—		
J. A. FORTIN, St. Joseph (Beauce). Ordinary roads	CHAUDIÈRE. — Comprising all the townships situate in the counties of Beauce and Dorchester, ex- cept Spalding, Ditchfield, and Woburn, also the townships of Coleraine, Thetford, and Broughton, in the county of Megantic and that part of Buckland in the county of Haut-Richelieu.	Aylmer	8,300	—	40 cts.	Soil of good quality, though rocky and mountainous; much spruce; lack of roads.	
		Adstock	*20,000	34,300	—	"	Soil pretty good and level; several sugarbushes; spruce, pine; lack of roads.
		Broughton		2,200	—	"	The vacant lands of this township are of an inferior quality, moun- tainous and rocky.
		Forsyth	*5,000	17,200	—	"	Soil pretty good and level; some maple, pine, and spruce.
		Gayhurst	*20,000	28,600	—	"	Soil pretty good and level; abun- dant wood fit for lumber, spruce, pine.
		Jersey	*15,000	21,000	—	"	Fine land for agriculture, very level; a few maple woods, spruce, pine.
		Lambton		8,700	—	"	Soil of inferior quality; several meadows; very rocky.
		Linéère		15,200	—	30	Soil of inferior quality; several meadows; a few maples, spruce.
		Marlow	*25,000	35,800	—	40	Soil generally good; much wood for lumber, pine, spruce.
		Metgermette, South.		18,400	—	"	Soil generally poor; large quantity of saleable spruce; valuable water power.
		Metgermette, North.	*40,000	30,200	21,200	30	Soil generally very good; extensive maple woods, much spruce. Want of roads prevents advance of colonization.
		Price		13,800	—	40	Soil of good quality and pretty even; abundance of timber.
		Risborough	*30,000	42,100	—	"	Soil generally good; abundance of timber, pine, spruce.
		Shenley, North		3,100	—	"	The few vacant lots in this town- ship are of an inferior quality; some meadows.
		" South		11,800	—	"	Soil very good for agriculture, generally level; plenty of spruce.
Tring		4,700	—	"	Soil generally good and pretty even; a little maple.		

* 320,000 acres in the Chaudière, Rimouski, and Bonaventure Agencies have been reserved for the "Société Générale Forestière de France."

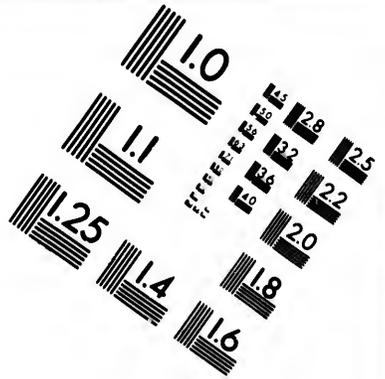
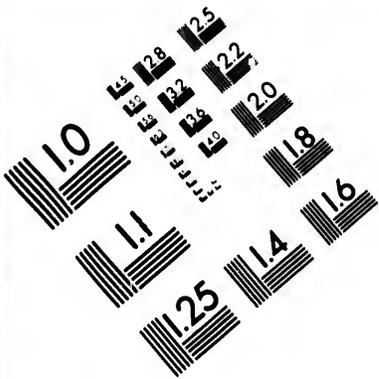
Crown Lands and Timber Agencies— <i>continued.</i>						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
J. A. FORTIN	CHAUDIÈRE— <i>continued.</i>	Buckland	2,500	—	30 cents	Soil poor, very rocky; meadows. Very fine land, though somewhat rocky; a good deal of maple. The few vacant lots in this town- ship are inferior. Soil very fine, though a little rocky. Colonization progressing in spite of lack of roads. Pretty fair land, though somewhat rocky and very mountainous; much spruce. Excellent land; large quantities of maple. Soil of good quality, though very mountainous; much maple, spruce. Soil inferior; abundance of tim- ber, such as pine, spruce. Soil inferior; very rocky and marshy; extensive maple woods.
		Cranbourne	4,300	—		
		Frampton	800	—		
		Langevin	40,800	—		
		*30,000				
		Standon	12,700	—		
		Watford	17,000	—		
		*15,000				
		Ware	11,300	—		
Coleraine	12,700	—	40			
Thetford	17,400	—	—			
			21,200			
THOMAS BREEN, Montmagny. Railway from Levis to Mont- magny, and communication by common roads with the different parts of the agency.	MONTMAGNY. Comprising all the townships and unsur- veyed lands situate in the counties of Montmagny, L'Islet, and Bellechasse, ex- cept that part of the town- ship of Buck- land in the said county of Belle- chasse.	Ashburton	27,000	—	30 cents	Mostly unfit for cultivation. Generally good. Do. will make a good parish in a few years. Soil generally good, and in some places of superior quality; well timbered. Soil pretty good, rather mountain- ous and rocky, but well tim- bered. Rocky; half the township unfit for cultivation. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranges rocky; the rest pretty good; fine maple woods. Rocky; not much timber. Soil good; colonization progress- ing. Rocky; much cedar, two ranges being taken up. Soil good; in process of coloniza- tion. Kidding. Good; colonization advancing. Fine maple woods; soil generally good, though rocky. Rocky; very few good lots to be disposed of. These four townships are well timbered with hardwood, and are certainly the best in the agency, erected into two parishes. Timber suitable for building pur- poses is becoming scarce in all these townships.
		Bourdages	19,200	—		
		Montminy	11,000	—		
		Patton	34,100	—		
		Panet	36,900	—		
		Rolette	24,900	—		
		Talon	40,300	—		
		Ashford	33,000	—		
		Arago	26,400	—		
		Beaubien	10,270	—		
		Casgrain	24,900	—		
		Dionne	29,900	—		
		Fournier	27,400	—		
		Garneau	29,100	—		
		Lessard	7,500	—		
Lafontaine	36,000	—				
Leverrier	43,700	—				
Armagh	19,500	—				
Bellechasse	1,480	—				
Daquém	32,100	—				
Mailoux	17,000	—				
Roux	28,000	—				

* See note, page 80.

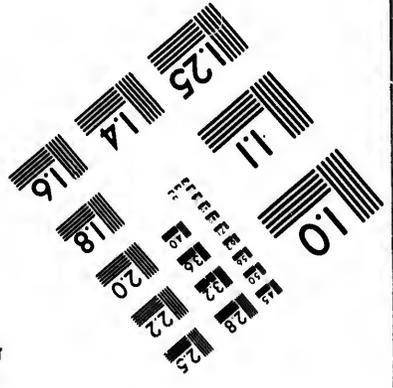
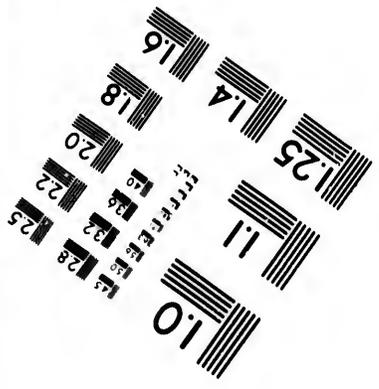
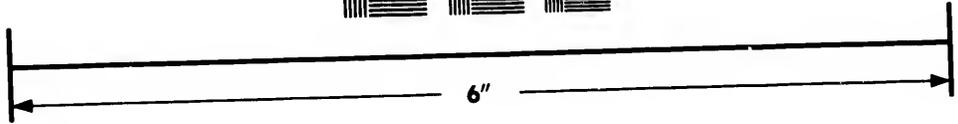
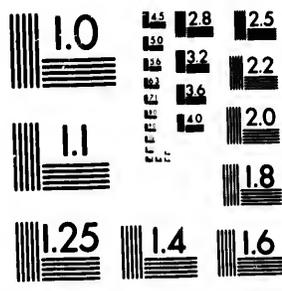
Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
C. T. DURÉ, Rivière-du-Loup, (en bas). Railway from Lévis to resi- dence of agent, and communi- cation by ordi- nary roads with the different parts of the agency.	GRANDVILLE. Comprising all the townships and unsurveyed lands situate in the counties of Kamouraska and Témis- couata.	Hungay -	28,500	—	30cents.	Land rocky at intervals; timber generally well mixed; in lower ranges pretty good soil; hardwood timber.
		Chapals -	53,500	—	"	} Land hilly and very rocky; timber mixed; soil better near the Taché Road.
		Chabot -	63,400	—	"	
		Ixworth -	42,600	—	"	Lower ranges very mountainous; land rocky, but very good in the hollows about the streams.
		Parke -	26,740	—	"	Land hilly and rather rocky; well timbered.
		Painchaud -	41,000	—	"	The part traversed by the Taché Road is sufficiently good for farming; fertile valley.
		Pohéuégamook -	42,100	—	"	Hilly; excellent soil in the valleys; elsewhere very rocky; hardwood and mixed timber.
		Woodbridge -	16,600	—	"	Soil variable, rocky, and sandy; well timbered, birch, spruce, fir, cedar.
		Arnaud -	28,200	—	"	High lands, rough and broken where traversed by the Taché Road, but generally favorable for farming.
		Botsford -	26,740	—	"	Land raised and undulating, generally fit for cultivation and well timbered, especially with hard wood.
		Bégon -	19,500	—	"	Surface more or less broken; soil fit for cultivation, though rocky in some places.
		Cabano -	57,800	—	"	Rough and broken; soil generally good; large tracts of hardwood timber; rich valleys along the numerous rivers which water this township, especially on the river Cabano.
		Demers -	22,500	—	"	Mountainous; land generally fit for cultivation, especially along the new line of the Taché Road.
		Denonville -	12,200	—	"	Surface broken and rough; good alluvial lands along the rivers, and soil generally good on the new line of the Taché Road.
		Estcourt -	44,000	—	"	Land more even, and generally fit for cultivation.
		Hocquart -	15,100	—	"	Highlands; soil somewhat rocky, but generally fit for cultivation.
		Packington -	7,930	—	"	Very good farming land; hardwood timber predominating.
Randot -	22,400	—	"	On the ranges traversed by the new line of the Taché Road, the land is generally level and fit for cultivation.		
Viger -	8,400	—	"	Uneven; rocky in many places; hardwood timber predominating.		
Whitworth -	30,700	—	"	Very rough and uneven, rocky, sandy, and generally poor, except in the valleys, where the soil is very superior; some hardwood timber, but greater part mixed.		

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
<p>J. B. LEPAGE, Rimouski.</p> <p>In summer by steamer direct to Rimouski; at other times by railway from Quebec to Rivière du Loup, thence by ordinary roads to Rimouski and the different parts of the agency.</p> <p>This agency is traversed by the line of the Intercolonial railway.</p>	<p>RIMOUSKI.</p> <p>Comprising all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the county of Rimouski.</p>	Awantjish *10,000	25,800	—	30 cents.	Soil generally fit for cultivation, diversely timbered and sufficiently watered.
		Cabot	35,800	—	"	do. do.
		Casapsenll	18,300	—	"	Soil generally fit for cultivation; timber partly burnt; somewhat mountainous.
		Cherbourg	16,400	—	"	Soil generally fit for cultivation; diversely timbered, and sufficiently watered.
		Dalibaire	19,000	—	"	Soil generally fit for cultivation; diversely timbered, and sufficiently watered; first range hilly.
		Duquesno	22,300	—	"	In range A good soil and partly settled; soil elsewhere poor, rocky, very rough, very little timber.
		Fleuriau	10,300	—	"	Soil excellent; different kinds of timber, but especially maple; well watered.
		Humqui *20,000	30,300	—	"	Soil excellent; timber partly burnt; well watered.
		Lepage	14,800	—	"	Soil excellent; timber partly burnt; well watered; part of 1st range hilly.
		Matane	55,400	—	"	Soil excellent; heavily timbered; well watered.
		McNider	35,300	—	"	do. do. do.
		Macpès	32,200	—	"	Soil excellent; timber of all sorts; a great deal of maple; well watered.
		Métalick *20,000	31,150	—	"	Soil good, near the river; the other ranges mountainous and rocky; timber nearly all destroyed by fire.
		Neigette	28,300	—	"	Soil quite fit for cultivation, though not of a superior quality.
		Nemtayé *20,000	34,900	—	"	Soil generally poor, hilly, and unequal; abundance of cedar and spruce.
		Romleux (part of).	9,500	—	"	Soil excellent; well watered; timber of different kinds.
St. Denis	15,800	—	"	Soil excellent; well watered; timber of different kinds; abundance of maple and birch in rear ranges.		
Mursé	13,400	—	"	Soil excellent; well watered; timber of different kinds; abundance of maple and birch in rear ranges.		
Tessier	22,200	—	"	Soil excellent; well watered; timber of different kinds; abundance of maple and birch in rear ranges.		

* See note, p. 86.



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
J. N. VERGE, Carleton, Co., of Bonaventure. Steamer from Quebec to Pas- pébiac, and thence by com- mon roads to the different parts of the agency.	BONAVENTURE. Comprising all the townships and unsurveyed lands situate in the county of Bonaventure.	Assémetquagan	30,140	—	20 cts.	Mountainous; poor for agricul- ture; fair for lumber.
		Iles de Bon- aventure.	230	—	"	Very good land.
		Carleton	3,750	—	"	All mountainous; no lumber, but fit for fire wood.
		Cox	18,700	—	"	In general good for agriculture; no lumbering.
		Hope	25,100	—	"	Good for agriculture; slight lum- ber.
		Hamilton	29,700	—	"	Good for agriculture lumber- ing.
		Mann	21,600	—	"	Valleys good for agriculture; in general mountainous, slight in lumber.
		Matapédia *20,000	35,000	—	"	Good for agriculture; slight in lumber.
		Maria	15,500	—	"	Good for agriculture; slight in lumber.
		Milniké *20,000	36,300	—	"	Poor for agriculture in general; fair for lumber.
		Nouvelle	48,300	—	"	Good for agriculture slight in lumber.
		NewRichmond	35,800	—	"	Good for agriculture and lumber.
		Patapédia *10,000	33,400	—	"	Poor for agriculture, mountainous and slight in lumber.
		Port Daniel Ristigouche	48,400 22,500	— —	" "	Good for agriculture and lumber. Fair for agriculture; slight in lumber.
Ville de New Carlisle.	130	—	"	Good for agriculture.		
JOHN EDEN, Gaspé Basin. By steamer from Quebec to Gaspé Basin, and thence by ordi- nary roads to the different parts of the agency.	GASPE (part of). Comprising all the townships and unsurveyed lands situate in the county of Gaspé, east of the line separ- ating the seig- nory of "La Grande Vallée des Monts" from the town- ship of Clori- dormes.	Cloridormes	6,100	—	20 cts. }	Mountainous; first range fit for agriculture.
		Cap Rosier	6,800	—		"	More level and good land for agri- culture.
		Douglass	2,200	—	"	Mountainous; good land on both sides of river.
		Fox	9,000	—	"	Very mountainous and very poor land.
		Fortin	5,600	—	"	Good for agriculture.
		Gaspé Bay, S.	200	—	" }	Mountainous; good level land on both sides of river.
		" N.	1,000	—		
		Malbay	11,200	—	"	First range very indifferent; rear range fit for agriculture and lumbering.
		Newport	34,200	—	"	Mountainous; very good soil in several ranges.
		Porcé	22,200	—	"	Interior mountainous; good land on Dartmouth and St. Lawrence.
		Sydenham	14,500	—	"	Rather inferior for agriculture.
Douglasstown	189	—	"	Mountainous in some parts; re- mainder good for agriculture.		
York	—	—	"			

* See note, page 86.

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
LOUIS ROY, Sub-Agent, Ste. Anne des Monts. Steamboat from Quebec to Mé- tis, and thence by common roads to the different parts of the agency.	GASPÉ (part of). Comprising all the country be- tween the west limit of the county of Gaspé and the line separating the Seigniory of <i>La Grande Vallée des Monts</i> from the township of Cloridormes.	Romieu (part of)	5,500	—	80 cents.	Good farming land; a little timber, pine and spruce.
		Cap Chat	27,100	—	"	Soil pretty good throughout the whole township.
		Tourelle	15,900	—	"	Soil dry; first range somewhat stony and hilly. Not much timber.
		Denvue	6,200	—	"	Soil variable; excellent in the valleys. A little pine.
		Christie	4,300	—	"	High mountains; soil pretty good, dry. A little pine.
		Duchesnay	11,200	—	"	Soil, dry, and pretty good; fine uplands. A little pine and spruce.
		Taschereau	9,800	—	"	
GEORGE DUBERGER, Murray Bay. Steamboat from Quebec to Mur- ray Bay and thence by com- mon roads.	SANGUENAY. Comprising all the townships, and unsurveyed lands situated in the counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix, be- sides the town- ships of St. Jean, Hébert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Ger- main, and Cham- pigny, in the county of Chi- coutimi.	Caillières	9,900	—	20 cents.	Vegetable soil, with many rocky tracts interspersed.
		Desales	16,900	—	"	Mixed soil, do. do.
		Settrington	2,200	—	"	Very good soil; rocky tracts; great- est part settled.
		Albert	20,800	—	"	Vegetable mixed soil; rather mountainous.
		Bergeronnes	8,400	—	"	Good soil, intersected by rocky tracts.
		Chanveau	16,400	—	"	Good soil, but very rocky.
		Escoumins	6,100	—	"	Tracts of good, mixed, sandy, and rocky land.
		Iberville	7,100	—	"	Some good land, but in general swampy and mountainous.
		Saguenay	4,900	—	"	About one-half very good land, the rest mixed; very moun- tainous.
		Tadoussac	12,300	—	"	Detached tracts of best vegetable and of sandy and rocky land.
		St. Jean	10,600	—	"	Good soil, but very rocky.
		Hébert	—	—	"	Very rocky; several good tracks interspersed.
		Otis	37,120	—	"	Do. do. do. do.
		Kane	—	—	"	Some good and some poor land; very mountainous.
		Boileau	30,960	—	"	
St. Germain	20,600	—	"	About two-thirds very good, the rest rocky.		
Champigny	—	—	"	Do do do do.		
Villages	140	—	"	Good land; villages having been laid out in the best spots of townships.		

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acro.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
J. O. TREMBLAY, Chicoutimi, town of Chicou- timi. Steamboat from Quebec to Ha! Hal Bay; thence by common roads.	LAKE ST. JOHN. Comprising all the townships and unsurveyed lands situate in the county of Chicoutimi, ex- cept the town- ships St. Jean, Hébert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain, and Champigny comprised with- in the Sa- guenay agency.	Ashuapmou- chouan.	3,600	—	20 cents.	Land middling and poor; pine woods destroyed by fire and lumbering.
		Isle d'Alma	4,100	—	"	Mostly poor land, very little fit for cultivation; fine timber; not much pine.
		Bagot	27,600	—	"	Middling land; generally rocky; timber completely destroyed by fire, &c.
		Bourget	24,800	—	"	A portion very poor, but a large part excellent land; good timber.
		Caron	23,900	—	"	The greater part fit for agricul- tural purposes; extensive pine woods, &c.
		Chicoutimi	3,600	—	"	Soil inferior; rocky; swampy; no timber.
		Charlevoix	5,200	—	"	Land middling and poor; fine timber, chiefly spruce.
		Delisle	10,200	—	"	About one fourth of the land good, the rest middling; good timber.
		Demeules	8,200	—	"	Three fourths good land, the rest middling; fine timber; not much pine.
		Falardeau	6,000	—	"	Land middling and inferior; fine timber, part exhausted by lum- bering.
		Harvey	35,000	—	"	About a quarter good land, the rest poor; fine timber, not much pine.
		Jouquiére	12,500	—	"	Three quarters good land; the rest poor; timber destroyed by fire and lumbering.
		Kénogami	5,100	—	"	One fourth middling, the rest rock; very little timber. Iron ore found near the centre of this township.
		Latérière	10,600	—	"	Soil middling and poor; timber completely destroyed.
		Labarre	11,050	—	"	Three fourths good farming land, the rest middling; good timber, pine, spruce.
		Labrosse	41,360	—	"	Land poor and unfit for cultiva- tion; white and red pine.
		Méay	12,420	—	"	Three fourths middling, the rest poor; not much timber, pine, spruce.
		Métabetchouan	23,100	—	"	Three fourths poor, one fourth good; timber destroyed.
		Parent	7,700	—	"	One half good farming land, the rest only middling; fine timber in a part of the township.
		Périgny	15,500	—	"	One half good farming land, the rest very poor; mountainous; fine pine woods.
Roberval	10,700	—	"	Land middling and inferior; timber destroyed.		
Signay	900	—	"	Fine farming land; a little swampy; good timber.		
Simard	31,100	—	"	One half good land, the rest in- ferior; timber destroyed.		
Tremblay Village	15,700 1,000	— —	" "	One half good land, the rest in- ferior; timber destroyed.		

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
L. Z. ROUSSEAU, Quebec, St. Roch suburb. From Quebec to different parts of the agency, ordinary roads.	ST. CHARLES. Comprising all the townships and unsurveyed lands situate in the counties of Montmorency, Quebec, and Portneuf as far as the rear line of the timber limits south of the river Batis- can.	Stoneham -	38,000	—	30cents.	Sandy and fertile; white birch, yellow birch, pine.
		Tewkesbury -	33,000	—	"	Land mountainous and fertile; white birch, yellow birch, pine.
		Alton -	11,000	—	"	Land somewhat rocky; very fer- tile; fine quarry of free stone; maple, birch.
		Chavigny -	13,200	—	"	Mountainous; very fertile; birch, maple, pine.
		Colbert -	15,300	—	"	Mountainous; rocky; very fertile; maple, birch, &c.
		Gosford -	5,700	—	"	Mountainous; rocky; very fertile; maple, birch, spruce.
		Mentauban -	12,400	—	"	Mountainous; very fertile; maple; birch, pine, spruce.
		Rocmont -	16,400	—	"	Mountainous; rocky; fertile; birch, pine, spruce.
		Turcotte -	30,270	—	"	
		Cauchon -	13,200	—	"	Rocky; generally fertile; hilly; timber of little value.
			262,830			
ALPHONSE DUBORD. Three Rivers.	ST. MAURICE. Comprising all the townships and unsurveyed lands situate in the counties of Champlain, St. Maurice, and Maski- nongé, except that part of the township of Pe- terborough situ- ate in the said county of Mas- kinongé, also the unsurveyed lands in the counties of Portneuf and Quebec, north of the rear line of timber limits south of the river Batiscan.	Mekinack -	5,180	Village reserve.	30cents.	Soil rather poor; lack of roads.
Steamboat and railway from Quebec to Three Rivers, thence by ordinary roads to differ- ent parts of the agency.		Caxton -	2,600	—	"	Soil good; well timbered.
		Shawenegan -	17,600	—	"	Soil unfit for agriculture; timber nearly all removed.
		De Caionnes -	14,200	—	"	Soil rich; well timbered.
		Belleun -	3,000	—	"	

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
J. B. DELFAUSSE, Joliette. Steamboat from Quebec to Montreal or Berthier, and thence by ordi- nary roads.	ASSUMPTION (part of). Comprising all the townships and unsurveyed lands in coun- ties of Terre- bonne, Mont- calm, Joliette and Berthier, except those within the agency of Mr. Belle; and also that part of Peterborough in the county of Maskinongé.	Chertsey -	17,200	—	30 cents	In general mountainous and very rocky.
		Chilton -	57,100	—	"	Mountainous and rocky, especially towards the N.E., as far as the 7th range; elsewhere excellent farming land.
		Rawdon -	5,200	—	"	Good soil and more level than the neighbouring townships, but nearly all the lots fit for cultiva- tion are already occupied.
		Brandon -	10,600	—	"	Soil excellent in the S.E. part, but few lots remaining to be dis- posed of; towards the N.E., mountainous and rocky.
		Cathcart -	21,400	—	"	The greater part mountainous and rocky; a few good lots in the valley of the river Assump- tion.
		Cartier -	37,950	—	"	Watered by the river Assump- tion. In places mountainous and rocky, but land generally fit for cultivation. Timber chiefly hardwood.
		Joliette -	13,000	—	"	Surface very rough; soil gene- rally fit for cultivation, espe- cially in the valleys of the nu- merous tributaries of the river Assumption.
		Kildare -	3,400	—	"	Pretty good soil as far as the 8th range, but mountainous and rocky towards the N.W.
		Brassard -	9,300	—	"	Mountainous in rear of the river Matawan, though some tracts of good land are to be found.
		Provost -	7,000	—	"	Mountainous, rocky, and sandy in different parts; tracts of very good and very poor land alter- nating.
Peterborough	27,200	—	"	Rough and broken; soil generally good, especially in the valleys along the rivers; tracts of hard and mixed wood, no pine.		
			365,320			
C. E. BELLE, Montreal. Steamboat from Quebec to Montreal, and ordinary roads to different parts of the agency.	ASSUMPTION (part).	Kilkenny -	10,400	—	30 cents	In the centre and S.E. soil mid- dling; elsewhere very inferior, rocky and mountainous.
		Abercrombie -	3,900	—	"	Soil pretty good in some places, but nearly everywhere rocky and mountainous; many lots unfit for cultivation.
		Wexford -	27,200	—	"	Soil generally very inferior, very rocky and mountainous, though a few good lots are to be found.
		Doncaster -	54,400	—	"	Land in general rocky, very rough about the lakes, but some pretty large tracts of land fit for cul- tivation; timber chiefly hard- wood.
		Archambault	—	—		

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.

Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acro.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
C. E. BELLE, Montreal.	ASSUMPTION - (part)—cont. <i>Petite Nation</i> (part).	Berensford -	3,620	—	30 cents	Soil light and sandy, somewhat rocky, but of pretty fair quality. Soil generally good, but to a great extent very rocky and moun- tainous. Land mountainous, soil rocky and sandy in places, but generally fit for cultivation, especially in the valleys along the rivers. Soil in places rough and broken and somewhat rocky, but gene- rally fit for cultivation.
		Morin -	9,000	—	"	
		Howard -	31,000	—	"	
		Wolfe -	7,500	—	"	
G. W. CAMERON, Thurso, county of Ottawa. Steamer and rail- road from Que- bec to Montreal, thence by steamer and railroad to Thurso.	PETITE NATION. Comprises the township of Buckingham and all the townships and unsurveyed lands in that part of the county of Ot- tawa situated to the east of the Rivière du Lievre, and the county of Argenteuil.	Addington -	—	22,900	30 cents	Generally sandy loam, one half fit for settlement; considerable second-rate pine. Unfit for agricultural purposes; valuable for its pine; some plumbago and galena. About one fourth valuable for agricultural purposes; balance rocky and mountainous; valu- able for its pine timber. Generally sandy loam, one half fit for settlement; considerable second-rate pine. Generally unfit for cultivation; valuable for pine timber; no mineral of importance dis- covered. Generally sandy loam, one half fit for settlement; considerable second-rate pine. Considerable good sandy loam land; residue rough and rocky; not much pine. Generally unfit for cultivation; some pine timber; plumbago and mica in township. One half fit for cultivation, residue rough and rocky; considerable pine timber. About one-third fit for cultivation; remainder mountainous and hilly, but valuable for its pine timber. About one-fourth fit for cultiva- tion; remainder mountainous and hilly, but valuable for its pine timber. Generally unfit for cultivation; mountainous and hilly, but valuable for its pine timber. About two-thirds good for agricul- tural purposes; not much pine; no minerals of importance dis- covered. About one-fourth fit for agricul- tural purposes; rest mountain- ous; valuable for its pine timber.
		Buckingham -	6,900	—	"	
		Derry -	29,200	—	"	
		Dudloy -	—	18,400	"	
		Hartwell -	21,200	—	"	
		Kiamika -	—	14,000	"	
		Lathbury -	—	22,400	"	
		Lochaber -	7,100	—	"	
		" Gore	500	—	"	
		McGill -	—	23,600	"	
		Musgrave -	26,000	—	"	
		Portland East	19,400	—	"	
		Ripon -	5,400	7,800	"	
Suffolk -	18,700	18,800	"			
Villeneuve -	14,000	—	"			

In the County of Ottawa.

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.											
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.					
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.							
G. W. CAMERON, Thurso.	PETITE NATION <i>continued.</i>	Wells - -	—	26,800	30 cents.	A rough, mountainous tract; here and there a small valley of good land. About two-thirds fit for agricul- tural purposes; not much pine; no minerals discovered.					
		Ponsonby - -	15,900	12,800			In co. Ottawa.				
		Amherst Bidwell Campbell Preston Killaly - Arundel -	Unsur- veyed.	—				—			
		De Salaberry -							21,000	—	In the County of Argenteuil.
		Chatham -							800	—	
		Grenville -							6,800	—	
		Grenville, Augmt.							9,400	—	
		Gore - -	1,800	—							
		Harrington - do. Gore	30,200 900	11,000							
		Montcalm -	14,600	—							
		Wentworth -	29,900	—							
		Grandison -	15,000	—							
ROBT. FARLEY, Chelsea, county of Ottawa. Steamer and rail- road from Que- bec to Ottawa city, thence by stage seven miles to Chel- sea.	GATINEAU. Comprising all that portion of the county of Ottawa situated to the west of Rivière du Lievre, except that part of the township of Buckingham on the same side of said river.	Aumond -	24,900	—	30 cents.	Light soil, one-third fit for farms; residue rough and hilly, covered with hardwood ridges and pine of considerable value. Principally sandy plains; pine of no value, being burnt over. Light soil, rough and mountain- ous; one-third fit for farms; residue very rough, valuable for its pine. Do. do. do. Sandy loam; one third fit for farms; residue hilly and moun- tainous, covered with valuable pine. One third good land; residue rocky and mountainous; con- siderable good pine.					
		Ayiwin - -	10,500	—							
		Bowman -	22,300	—							
		Bigelow -	20,000	—							
		Bouchette -	11,400	23,100							
		Blake - -	—	12,000							

Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.

Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
ROBERT FARLEY, Chelsea.	GATINEAU— continued.	Bas Katongo -	27,000	—	30 cents.	Clay loam; one half fit for farms; residue hilly and mountainous, covered with good pine timber.
		Donholm -	33,500	—	"	Nearly all mountainous; one tenth fit for farms. Minerals: iron, plumbago, and asbestos. Pine of little value.
		Egan -	58,800	—	"	Sandy loam; one third fit for farms; residue mountainous; valuable pine and hardwood in the township.
		Hincks -	42,500	—	"	do. do. do.
		Cameron -	18,200	—	"	do. do. do.
		Kensington -	24,400	4,400	"	Clay loam; one quarter only fit for settlement; residue rough and mountainous; hardwood ridges and valuable pine.
		Low -	13,400	10,200	"	Clay loam; one quarter only fit for settlement; residue, hills and gullies; pine of little value. Minerals: iron and mica.
		Lytton -	20,500	5,000	"	Generally level; one half fit for cultivation; residue rough and rocky; not much good pine; good hardwood ridges.
		Masham -	21,800	—	"	Rough and mountainous; one quarter fit for settlement; good hardwood; pine of little value.
		Northfield -	5,600	—	"	Rough and mountainous; one quarter fit for settlement; good hardwood, and valuable pine.
		Portland-West	14,000	—	"	do. do. do.
		Sicotte -	28,800	—	"	do. do. do.
		Templeton and Gore.	14,000	—	"	Nearly all the good land sold; rough township; abounds in minerals, asbestos, plumbago, and mica; magnetic iron.
		Wright -	2,000	—	"	Rough and broken; one half fit for farms; residue very rough; pine of little value.
		Eardley -	1,100	—	"	Rough and mountainous; one tenth fit for settlement; no pine of value.
Bouthillier -	—	—	10,500	"	One quarter good land; residue very hilly, rough land; considerable pine.	
Hull -	1,000	—	"	All mountain; hard wood; pine of little value, not for sale, except to parties living there.		
Wakefield -	23,000	—	"	Very rough and mountainous; one tenth fit for farms; hardwood ridges; pine of little value.		
Wabasco -	—	—	11,800	"	Very rough and broken; a very valuable pine township.	
Merritt -	Unsur- veyed.	—	—	—	—	
Maniwaki -	Indians' lands.	—	—	—	—	
	Total -	—	—	77,600		

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Crown Lands and Timber Agencies—continued.						
Agents, Residence, &c.	Name and Extent of Agency.	Acres surveyed and ungranted in each Township.			Price per Acre.	Remarks.
		Township.	Acres surveyed and open for Sale.	Acres surveyed and not open for Sale.		
EDMUND HEATH, Clarendon, county of Pontiac. Railroad and steamer from Quebec to Ottawa city, thence by steamer and stage to Bris- tol and Port- age du Port.	COULONGE. — Comprising all the townships and lands as yet unsurvey- ed situate in the county of Pontiac.	Allumette -	4,700	—	30 cents.	Sandy and clay loam, much of it of inferior quality.
		Alleyn -	35,800	—	"	Vales of excellent land; white pine timber.
		Aldfield -	35,300	—	"	Stoney, with valleys of good land.
		Aberdeen -	17,500	—	"	Mountains and broken vales of good land; white pine timber.
		Aberford -	28,400	—	"	Mountains and broken vales of good land; white pine timber.
		Bristol -	400	—	"	Loam and clay soil.
		Bryson -	—	22,600	"	Rocky; white pine timber.
		Clarendon -	1,900	—	"	Medium quality of land.
		Cawood -	27,300	—	"	Valleys of good land; white pine timber.
		Clapham -	—	33,000	"	Light sandy soil.
		Chichester -	3,000	34,000	"	Some good land in front part of the township; other parts broken; white pine timber.
		Calumet -	4,600	—	"	Light soil, with much rock.
		Dorion -	—	44,000	"	Valleys of good land, white pine timber.
		Huddersfield -	—	15,000	"	Valleys of good land; white pine timber.
		Litchfield -	1,100	—	"	Generally of inferior quality.
		Leslie -	10,700	—	"	Light soil; white pine timber.
		Mansfield -	9,800	—	"	Light soil and rocky; white pine timber.
		Onslow -	13,500	—	"	Hilly and rocky; soil varied.
		Sheen -	10,400	15,000	"	Some good land; white pine tim- ber.
		Waltham -	6,200	18,000	"	Uneven surface, light soil and rocky; white pine timber.
Pontefract -	42,000	—	"	Intervals of good land; white pine timber.		
Thorne -	10,700	—	"	Some good land, uneven surface.		
Esber -	—	—	—	—		
Graham -	—	—	—	—		
Gladstone -	—	—	—	—		
Hastings -	—	—	—	—		
Kirkaby -	—	—	—	—		
Labouchère -	—	—	—	—		
Total -	—	—	181,600	—	—	
Recapitulation	5,333,429	450,200	—	—	—	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Mining for the precious metals is regulated by the "Gold Mines Act" 27 & 28 Vict. cap. 9, passed 30th June 1864; amended by 29 Vict. cap. 9 (1865.) Under these laws, two gold mining divisions have been established; one called "Chaudière," the other "St. Francis," in the Province of Quebec. The Governor may appoint officers; and two inspectors have been appointed, one for each division.

No person is to mine without a licence. There are two kinds of licences, one "Crown Lands Gold Licence," \$2 per month, for unsold crown land, and the other "Private Lands Gold Licence," \$1 per month, for private lands, the miner first obtaining the consent of the proprietor. Crown lands gold licensee may stake out and work claim on unsold crown lands, as follows:

Alluvial Mines.—On a river or large creek, 20 feet front by 50 from water's edge. On small do. 40 by 50 feet from centre of stream. In gully, 60 feet along same, and from hill to hill. On surface or hill side 60 feet square. In case of hill tunneling, inspectors may grant larger claim. In bed of river, inspector to determine size and position of claim.

Quartz Mines.—To each miner 100 feet along lead by 100 on each side. For companies, 25 feet additional along lead for every additional miner, but not to exceed 500 feet altogether. Crown lands licence to work continuously and renew licence. Discoverer entitled to free licence for one year. Party walls to be left between claims on crown lands. Crown lands licensees not to cause damage to others. General use of water reserved opposite claim on crown lands. Registration of claim on crown lands, temporarily unworkable, allowed, fee \$1. Penalty provided for removal of stakes on crown lands claims. All licensees to make returns. Quartz crushing machines to be licensed. Books to be kept, and returns furnished. Fee \$5 per month. Sale of liquor prohibited except under licence; monthly fee \$5. Provision made for appointment of constables and policemen and for preservation of peace. Persons working under gold mining patents to furnish returns and pay royalty, &c. (Only one such patent exists, viz., for the seignior of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, in the Chaudière—one of the divisions erected.) Governor in Council to make regulations. Officer may convict on view.

Inferior Metals.

The following are the Regulations, dated Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 3rd March 1864:

I. The tracts shall comprise not more than four hundred acres. II. The dimensions of the tracts in unsurveyed territory to be forty chains in front by one hundred chains in depth, and bounded by lines running due north and south, and east and west, or as near to these dimensions as the configuration of the locality will admit. III. The applicant for a tract in unsurveyed territory must furnish a plan and description thereof by a provincial land surveyor. IV. The price shall be one dollar an acre, payable on the sale. V. Tax or duty of one dollar per ton to be charged on all ores extracted from the tract, payable on removal from the mine. This condition applies to all mining lands sold since the 1st day of April 1862, and is in lieu of the royalty of

two and a half per cent. chargeable on the ores from these lands. VI. In surveyed townships, lots presenting indications of minerals, are to be sold on the above conditions, but at not less than one dollar per acre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the township when it is more than one dollar per acre. VII. Not more than one tract of four hundred acres is to be sold to one person. VIII. The above regulations do not apply to mines of gold and silver. IX. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Mining Regulations for Ontario are contained in an Act, 32 Vict. cap. 34, called the General Mining Act of 1869, passed by the Legislature of the Province. It repeals the Gold and Silver Mining Act of 1868; and all royalties, taxes, or duties reserved in any Patent on ores or minerals. It rescinds all reservations of gold and silver mines in any Letters Patent already issued granting lands in fee simple, and prohibits any reservation of minerals of any kind in any future Crown Grants of lands sold as "Mining Lands." It provides that any one may explore for minerals on Crown lands surveyed or unsurveyed, and Crown lands supposed to contain minerals can either be sold as mining lands, or if situated in a mining division be occupied as mining claims under miners' licences. It prescribes the size of "mining locations" which if situated in the unsurveyed territory bordering on Lakes Superior, Huron, and the River St. Mary, are to be sold in blocks of either 320 acres, 160 acres, or 80 acres; if in townships in surveyed territory, the location is to consist of a half section, a quarter section, or an eighth of a section, with a reservation for roads of 5 per cent. of the land granted, and of all pine trees, excepting such as may be required for building, fencing, and fuel, or to be removed for clearing the land for cultivation. The price of each mining location is to be 1 dol. per acre. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to declare any tract of country as a "Mining Division" and to appoint an inspector for each division who is to settle summarily and finally all questions between licensees which may arise under the Act. The inspector is authorized also on payment of a fee of 5 dols. to issue non-transferable annual licences, which however are renewable on payment of a like fee of 5 dols. The licensee may then personally mine for one year on his "mining claim," which is to be marked out by him and not to exceed for one person 200 feet along a vein or lode by 100 feet on each side of the centre thereof.

For two or more licensees working a claim jointly an additional 100 feet in length is allowed for each person, not exceeding in the whole 1,000 feet in length. No person is to occupy at the same time more than one "mining claim," except the discoverer of a new mine, who is to be entitled to two mining claims. On the same vein no discovery will be considered as new, unless the mine be distant at least 3 miles from the nearest known mine. The Act makes other subordinate provisions for carrying out the requisite details. It came into operation on the 2d of April 1869.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. The Commissioner of Crown Lands in Nova Scotia conducts the business of the department in the Provincial Building, city of Halifax, where all the original records and plans are kept.

2. Deputy surveyors reside in every county, whose duty it is to execute orders issued by their principal and to protect Crown property from trespassers; they are furnished with plans of their respective counties and are required to keep a record of their own surveys.

3. All plans and surveys made under orders, together with reports, are transmitted by deputies to the head of this department, where all proceedings are reviewed.

4. The duties of principal and deputies are partially defined by the Act relating to Crown lands, cap. 28, revised statutes.

5. The system of disposing of the Crown lands is as follows:

The applicant presents at the office of the Commissioner a petition to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying a grant of a specified number of acres, with a general description of the locality, and at the same time pays into the office of the Receiver General a sum of money at the rate of \$44 for 100 acres. No distinction is made in the price between 100 acres and smaller lots, as the difference in cost of the survey is very trifling. The cost of survey is paid by the Province.

Upon receipt of the petition and money an order of survey forthwith is issued to the Deputy Surveyor of the county to survey the lot.

It is the duty of the Surveyor to proceed immediately with the survey, and, in compliance with his general instructions, to report every particular descriptive of the lot—whether occupied or vacant—whether improved or otherwise—as well as any objections made to the passing of the grant—together with such remarks of his own as will aid in forming a just decision in case of controversy.

The order of survey gives but an incipient right to the applicant—the report is for the information of the office and the Government.

Upon a return of survey and report, a careful examination is made of all the particulars—the plan is compared with the general map of the county—and a report then drawn up by the Commissioner and submitted to the Government, who decide to whom the grant shall issue, in case the lot is claimed by more than one.

6. The prevailing practice of squatting upon Crown lands frequently occasions disputes—an examination into such cases sometimes leads to delay—but time is afforded to parties for the fullest explanation before a decision is given.

7. The money is repaid to applicants if grant be refused.

8. Grants, after being completed, are forwarded for registry to the Registrars of Deeds in the several counties where the lands lie, and are afterwards delivered by them to the Grantees.

9. The price of Water lots varies from those on the Upland. A reasonable extent is generally granted in front of a proprietor's lot for the sum of \$50. The same forms are observed in making the application.

10. All persons are strictly prohibited by law from entering upon Crown lands and cutting the wood without authority—the same law applies to the interfering with the mines or minerals.

11. The Governor in Council is authorized to order surveys whenever required of large blocks of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres for the accommodation of settlers.

By an Act passed 29 April 1863 (2 Vict. c. 26.), "To provide for the distribution and settlement of 'industrious Immigrants,'" the Governor in Council may direct lands to be laid off in 100 acre lots, with convenient roads, and placed at the disposal of the Immigration Agent for actual settlement. These lots may be sold either to the inhabitants of the province or to industrious immigrants for actual settlement on a credit of three years. Immediate possession is to be given, but no grant issued until payment of the purchase money, which is to be expended in opening roads for the formation and improvement of the settlement.

Mining Regulations.

Mining within the Colony is regulated by an Act passed on the 14th of June 1869, intituled "An Act to consolidate the Statutes relating to Mines and Minerals." This Act empowers the Governor in Council (sect. 10), on being satisfied of the discovery of gold in any locality, by proclamation to declare it to be a "gold district," within which quartz mines are to be laid off by the Chief Commissioner of Mines, in areas of 150 feet along the lode, by 250 feet across. Alluvial mines are to be laid off in a similar manner. Applications for leases of these areas are to be accompanied by a payment of two dollars for each (sects. 11, 13, and 17). The leases are to be for 21 years, and are to be determinable at any time by the lessee (sect. 31). They reserve a royalty of 3 per cent. upon the gross amount of gold mined (sect. 49); and require, with an exception in the case of large holdings, that there shall be employed on each area 100 days' labor in every year (sect. 34). Lessees cannot enter on private lands without making an arrangement with the owner (sect. 18). Persons building efficient crushers of eight stamps, are entitled to a lease for 21 years of ten mining areas, free from advance payment, but must take out a license and give bond to the Crown for 2,000 dols. before working the mill. The licensed millowners are required to collect the royalty of 3 per cent. on all gold obtained by crushing at their respective mills (sects. 50, 56).

According to the existing mining laws, applicants for mining areas are required to pay, when making application, an advance sum of two dollars per superficial area of 250 feet by 250 feet; they must also pay a royalty of three per cent. upon all gold mined. This royalty is collected and paid by the quartz mill owners, who are required to be licensed; quartz mill licences are granted free;

and licensed mill owners are entitled to a commission of five per cent. upon all royalty collected by them and paid to the Gold Commissioner.

The discoverer of any new mine is entitled to a lease for 21 years, free from advance payment or royalty, of such an area as above described. But no discovery will be recognised as new, unless at least three miles from the nearest known mine on the same lode, or at least one mile at right angles from the course of a lode.

Exploring Licenses.

Licenses for 12 months for exploring for minerals other than gold, over tracts not exceeding five square miles in extent, are issued on payment of 20 dollars (sects. 87-8); and the licensee may, on payment of 50 dollars and the cost of the survey, select from such land one square mile, for the purpose of working mines and minerals, for which he will obtain a license for two years (sects. 94, 95). And if the mines have been worked satisfactorily, the licensee may at or before the termination of his license obtain a lease, if for coal mines terminable on the 25th August 1886, if for other mines at the end of 21 years, with the right of surrender at any time (sects. 99-102).

NEW BRUNSWICK.

By an Act of the Local Legislature passed on the 10th of March 1868, to facilitate the settlement of Crown lands,—

"1. The Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of the vacant Crown lands to be selected for settlement in various parts of the Province, and public roads to be made to and through such lands, and may have the said lands surveyed and laid off in one hundred acre lots on both sides of such road.

"2. These and all other lots of Crown land which have been surveyed and are eligible for settlement are to be reserved for actual settlers, and shall not be disposed of to speculators or for lumbering purposes.

"3. One hundred acres of land so surveyed may be located to Immigrants or other male persons of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who do not own any other land in the Province, upon the following terms and conditions.

"(a) On payment of 20 dollars cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performing labour on such roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years.

"(b) The locatee to commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land.

"(c) He must continue to reside upon the land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated

at least 10 acres, and performed the labour in the manner herein-before prescribed, or paid 20 dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the 100 acres located to him. If, however, his means be limited, he may for reasonable periods absent himself in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

"4. The locatee may, after having built a house and cleared and cultivated 2 acres of the land, and paid the 20 dollars advance, or performed labour on the roads and bridges to the extent of 10 dollars or upwards, cut and haul lumber and timber from the lot; but he cannot sell or otherwise dispose of the standing timber until he has obtained a grant of the lot.

"5. Every actual settler who is indebted to the Crown on account of the lot occupied by him, and has resided on such lot for three years next preceding, and has cleared and cultivated 10 acres thereof, and has paid 20 dollars in cash, or performed 30 dollars worth of labour on the roads as herein-before provided, shall be entitled to a grant of such lot."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The disposal of the public lands in this colony is regulated by Ordinance, No. 18, passed the 7th June 1870, which amends and consolidates the laws affecting Crown lands in British Columbia.

The Ordinance makes a difference in the mode of dealing with *unsurveyed* and *surveyed* country lands. The former may be acquired by what is termed pre-emption, and the latter by auction; or, if the land be not sold at auction, by private contract at the upset price of one dollar (4s. 2d.) per acre.

The following is the substance of the principal provisions of the Ordinance.

Pre-emption of unsurveyed lands.

Any male British subject of the age of 18 or upwards, and, with the permission of the Governor, any chartered company or aboriginal native, may acquire a right to pre-empt and occupy Crown lands, not being an Indian settlement, to an extent not exceeding 320 acres (sects. 3 and 4.) Application to enter upon the land must be made to the Commissioners of Crown lands, accompanied by a plan; and (sect. 6) after permission is obtained, the pre-emptor must enter on the land within 30 days, mark the boundaries, and apply to have his claim recorded;—which record the Commissioner (sect. 7) is to make, and to give a certificate of it on payment of a fee of 2 dols. Pre-empted lots (sect. 8) are to be of a rectangular shape,—the shortest line two-thirds of the longest,—all running as nearly as possible to the cardinal points of the compass, except (sect. 9) where there are natural boundaries or public highways which offer better lines. Lands already pre-empted (sect. 10) may, if the Commissioners of Lands think necessary, be surveyed, and their boundaries rectified. On a pre-emptor proving (sects. 11 and 16) that he has been in continuous personal occupation of his land since the date of his record, and that he

has made permanent improvements to the value of 2.50 dollars an acre, he is to be entitled to a certificate of improvement, after which (sect. 13) the pre-emptive right becomes transferable, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance as to occupation, forfeiture, and payment of purchase money. If a pre-emptor (sect. 15) permanently ceases to occupy his claim, the Commissioners may cancel the claim summarily, —in which case all deposits paid, and all improvements made, are forfeited to the Crown, and the land reopened to pre-emption. Personal occupation, however, (sect. 16) is not required beyond four years; and every pre-emptor (sect. 17) is entitled to two months leave of absence each year, and (sect. 18) may obtain from the Commissioners a special leave not exceeding two months additional. He may also, on cause shown, obtain permission (sect. 19) to place a substitute on the land for any period not exceeding six months. No person (sect. 20) can hold more than one claim by pre-emption, and any person pre-empting a second claim forfeits his first, with all improvements, &c. When the Government survey (sect. 21) comes up to pre-empted land, the pre-emptor, on showing continuous occupation, and producing a certificate of improvement, is entitled to purchase at a price not exceeding one dol. an acre, payable in four equal annual instalments, subject to forfeiture, if the instalments are not duly paid. But (sect. 23) upon payment of the whole of the purchase money, and production of a certificate of the posting of the notices without any objection being brought forward, a Crown grant is to issue, reserving, however, certain rights to the Crown to take without compensation building materials for public works. In case of the death of a pre-emptor (sect. 24) his heirs, if resident in the Colony, are to be entitled to a Crown grant, on payment of the purchase money; but if his heirs are absent from the Colony, the Commissioner is to make such arrangements for them as he deems just. Pre-emptors to the north and east of the Cascade Range may make up deficient claims to 320 acres (sect. 25).

Sale of surveyed lands.

Surveyed lands (sects. 43-45) other than town, suburban, and mineral land, is to be sold by public auction at an upset price of one dollar an acre. The upset price of town and suburban lands is to be fixed by the Governor. Land put up and not sold may subsequently be purchased by private contract, at the upset price.

Miners' rights.

The rights of free miners to search for minerals are reserved (sect. 48.)

Immigration.

The Governor in Council is empowered (sect. 49) to make free or partially free grants of the unoccupied and unappropriated lands of the Colony for the encouragement of immigration, and for other purposes of public advantage.

Applications respecting the disposal of Crown lands should be made to the Hon. J. W. Trutch, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Gold Regulations.

The gold mining regulations in British Columbia are contained in an Ordinance, No. 14 of 1865, passed on the 28th of March of that year, entitled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the gold mining laws." Without attempting to enter upon the numerous details comprised in the Ordinance, it may be sufficient to state here a few of the most salient points.

The Governor is empowered to appoint one or more Gold Commissioners and to establish mining districts. In the "Mining Court" of each district the Gold Commissioner is to preside, and to be the judge of law and fact. Every person over 16 years of age may be a "Free Miner," and may obtain from the Gold Commissioner a free miner's certificate, which shall be valid for one or three years according as he pays for it, either 1l. or 3l. The certificate is not transferable, but may be renewed within three clear days after its expiration. It confers the right to enter and mine upon any of the unoccupied Waste Lands of the Crown, and also upon lands occupied for other than mining purposes, provided payment be made of full compensation, to be determined by the nearest Stipendiary Magistrate or Gold Commissioner, with or without a jury of not less than five. The Free Miner's claims must be registered in the Gold Commissioner's office of the district within three days after location, if within 10 miles of the office, with an additional day for every additional 10 miles' distance. They must be re-registered annually, and priority of rights is governed by priority of registration. A Free Miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, but only two by pre-emption in the same locality except in certain cases. Claims are to be deemed abandoned if they remain unworked for the space of 17 hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) unless for sickness or other reasonable cause shown.

The sizes of Claims are for "Bar Diggings" (between high and low water mark), 100 feet wide at high-water mark. For "Dry Diggings" and "Bank claims," respectively 100 feet square; for "Creek claims," 100 feet long, in the direction of the stream, and from base to base of a hill on each side. But if the valley is more than 300 feet in width the Claim is to be only 50 feet in length, but not to exceed 600 in width. If the valley is not 100 feet wide, the Claim is to be 100 feet square. For "Hill claims," a frontage of 100 feet. For "Quartz claims," 150 feet in length.

Mining leases may be granted by the Gold Commissioner for mining purposes only on payment of a deposit of 25l.; but the lease cannot be assigned or sub-let, and is not, in general, to be for a longer term than 10 years, or for a larger area than—in dry diggings, 10 acres; in bar diggings unworked, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length along the high-water mark; or in worked and abandoned, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; in quartz reefs unworked, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length; or in worked and abandoned, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leases will not be granted of land available for, or occupied by, individual Free Miners.

An assay office has been established at New Westminster and Cariboo. The cost of assay at Cariboo is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and at New Westminster $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Minerals and Metals.

Mineral and metals other than gold are worked under Ordinance No. 22, passed 10th March 1869, of which the following is the substance:—Persons are free to enter and explore for silver and all base metals and minerals, including coal, in and under mineral lands; and may, after giving the notice prescribed in section 8, acquire a prospecting licence for two years upon application to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for the district. The land must be of rectangular shape, of which the shortest line must be two-thirds of the longest line, but natural boundaries may be adopted in certain cases. (Sects. 1 to 4.)

The licence may include the following quantities of mineral land: for coal alone, not exceeding 500 acres to each individual applicant, or 2,500 acres to any association of not less than ten persons; for other minerals than coal or gold, 100 acres to each individual applicant, and 500 acres to any association of not less than ten persons. Out of these lands the licensee may, before the expiration of the licence, select for a Crown grant a quantity not exceeding 1,000 acres in the case of coal, or not exceeding 3 chains long by 2 chains wide for individuals, or 30 chains long by 6 chains wide for associations, in the case of mineral lands. (Sects. 11, 16, 21.) The price, exclusive of the cost of surveys, for coal lands, is five dollars per acre up to 1,000 acres; for mineral lands other than gold or coal, of any quantity not exceeding 3 chains long by 2 chains wide, 100 dollars, or, in case of an association of not less than ten persons, 250 dollars for a quantity not exceeding 30 chains long by 6 chains wide. The fees payable are, upon the record of application for a mining licence or for a renewal thereof, 5 dollars; upon every grant of mining licence or prolongation thereof, five dollars; and upon the record of every Crown grant, 25 dollars.

MANITOBA.*Regulations for the Settlement Crown Land.*

The following are the main provisions, which apply only to surveyed lands:—

Unappropriated public lands shall, until further directions, be open for sale at the rate of one dollar an acre, but no sale of more than a section shall be made to any one person.

Payments for lands, whether purchased in virtue of pre-emption rights or in the ordinary manner, shall be in cash.

Pre-emption Rights.

Any person being the head of a family, or a single man above the age of 21 years, who has made or shall hereafter make a settlement in person on the public lands, and who has inhabited and improved the same, and who has erected or shall erect a dwelling thereon, may have himself entered with the land officer of the division in which such land is, for any number of acres not exceeding 160 or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of the claimant; and, being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, may obtain a patent therefor, upon paying to the Crown the price of such lands.

When two or more persons have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him who made the first settlement.

Questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers, shall be settled by the Land Officer of the Division in which the land is situated.

Before the right of pre-emption may be exercised, proof of settlement and improvement shall be made to the Land Officer by the affidavit of the claimant and the testimony of two credible witnesses.

All assignments and transfers of pre-emption rights prior to the issuing of the patent are null and void.

Before any person shall be allowed to be entered for lands and obtain the right of pre-emption in respect thereof, he shall make oath before the Land Officer of the Division in which the land lies that he has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under these regulations—that he has not settled on and improved the lands with a view to selling them on speculation, but in good faith for his own use and benefit.

In case a person entitled to claim pre-emption rights, dies before giving effect to his claim, the representatives of the deceased person may complete the same.

If the pre-emptor dies before giving effect to his claim it descends to his heirs.

Homestead Rights.

1. Any person who is the head of a family, or has attained the age of 21 years, shall, after the 1st day of May, 1871, be entitled to be entered for one quarter section, or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, for the purpose of securing a homestead right in respect thereof.

Persons owning and occupying lands may be entered for other land lying contiguous to their lands, but the whole extent of land, including that previously owned and occupied, must not exceed 160 acres.

A person applying for leave to be entered for lands with a view of securing a homestead right therein, shall make affidavit that he is over 21 years of age, and that the application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and that the entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement. Upon making this affidavit, and filing it with the Land Officer, and on payment to him of 10 dollars, the applicant shall be permitted to enter the land specified in the application.

In entries of contiguous lands, the settler must describe in his affidavit the tract he owns and is settled upon as his original farm. Actual residence on the contiguous land entered is not required, but *bonâ fide* improvement and cultivation of it must be shown for the period required by these regulations.

No patent shall be granted for the land until the expiration of three years from the time of entering into possession of it.

At the expiration of three years, or within two years thereafter, the settler or his widow, her heirs or devisees, upon proof of residence and cultivation

for three years and of non-alienation, to the satisfaction of the Land Officer, shall be entitled to a patent for the land. Provided such patentee is then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

The title to lands to be acquired under the above provisions, remains in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor, and such lands are not therefore liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent.

In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Land Officer that the settler has abandoned the land entered by him, for more than six months at any time, the land shall revert to the Crown.

Any person who has availed himself of the foregoing provisions may, at any time, before the expiration of the three years, obtain a patent for the land entered upon by him on paying the pre-emption price thereof, and making the required affidavit of proof of settlement and cultivation from the date of entry to the time of payment.

All assignments and transfers of homestead rights prior to the issuing of the patent are null and void, but will be deemed *prima facie* evidence of abandonment and give cause for the cancellation of the claim.

A settler relinquishing or abandoning his claim cannot thereafter make a second entry.

A person who has settled on a tract, and filed his application for pre-emption right may at any time substitute therefor an application for a homestead right.

Exemption of Certain Lands.

The following lands shall not be the subjects of pre-emption or homestead rights, nor of ordinary sales under these regulations:—

Lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company under the terms of the transfer of the North-west Territory to Canada. Lands reserved for schools. Wood lands set apart as such for supplying settlers with building materials, fuel, and fencing, and pine lands. Portions of the public lands selected as the sites of towns or villages. Lands actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade. Mineral lands. Mill sites.

Reservation for Inter-Oceanic Railway.

At any time after the first day of May, A.D. 1874, the Governor in Council may, subject to then existing rights, withdraw from the operation of the above system land to the width of three full townships on each side of the line finally sanctioned for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, and may also terminate, after the same day, the free homestead system above provided for.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

With the exception of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, the whole of the Crown lands in this Colony were alienated in one day. But by Colonial Acts of 1853, 16 Vict. c. 18, and of 1857, 20 Vict. c. 20., the Local Government is authorized to repurchase from proprietors their unsold lands and to resell them to the present tenants or otherwise. 83,000 acres were thus repurchased in 1854. In the years 1860 and 1863, 82,000 acres more were

purchased by the Local Government under the provisions of the same Act. About 35,000 acres of these lands remain undisposed of, for which the late proprietors demanded from 10s. to 20s. sterling per acre. These may now be obtained at the land office at from 4s. to 8s. sterling per acre, according to locality and quality.

In April 1838 two Acts were passed by the Local Legislature, caps. 23 and 24, for amending the Land Purchase Act (16 Vict. cap. 18), and to encourage the settlement and cultivation of public wilderness lands. The first of these Acts provides, that when it shall appear from the accounts, or be represented by the occupants of an estate purchased by the Colonial Government under the 16 Vict. cap. 18, that the estate has become "self-sustaining," the Governor in Council may order an inquiry, and if it shall prove that the estate is "self-sustaining," may direct that no further payments shall be required from those who have paid their full proportion of the charges upon it, but that only the arrears shall be collected from those who have not paid their proportion. To ascertain whether an estate is "self-sustaining" it is to be debited with all losses on account of land tax or otherwise, "and all other losses, costs, charges, and expenses connected with the estate and the workings thereof which can be fairly chargeable against it, as well as the amount of its purchase money and interest thereon." It is to be debited on the other hand with the payments received from the occupants, and with a reasonable allowance for any wilderness or other land belonging to it which shall remain unsold. Moneys paid in excess of the amount necessary to reimburse the Government are to be returned to the tenants or occupants.

The second Act authorizes the Governor in Council to set out any part of the Wilderness land in Farms of not less than 50 nor more than 100 acres, to be sold at such price as the Governor in Council may fix. The purchase money is not however to be payable till the expiration of 8 years from the date of the deed of conveyance; but the purchaser is to be bound to erect a house or building on the land 20 feet square by 8 feet high, to clear one acre annually, and to pay all taxes and assessments due in respect of the land. Failure to erect the building or to make the specified clearance is to operate as a forfeiture of the land. No purchaser is to obtain more than one farm under this Act.

Most of the Crown lands (i.e. those not repurchased under the Act of 1857) have been sold. There is, however, a small number of town lots for sale in Princetown. These lots are chiefly sought for at present as qualifications for Electors of Members to serve in the General Assembly, but may become valuable hereafter, being situated in front of one of the best harbours in this island, from which the fisheries might be prosecuted.

Sale by auction prevails. The upset price was formerly 20s. per acre for wild land, and 10s. to 30s. per acre for town pasture and river lots. These rates were in 1837 reduced in certain localities on the application of the House of Assembly, and on a renewed application from the same body the fur-

ther alterations embodied in the following table were made in 1848:—

Situation of Land.	Quantity of Crown Land remaining unsold.	New upset Prices.
Township No. 15.	2,472 acres	5s. per acre.
Township No. 55.	—	—
Third Class of Pasture Lots, 8 acres each in the Royalty of Georgetown.	Not stated	20s. per acre on upset price.
Town Lots in Prince Town, having a front of 60 feet.	480 lots	4l. each.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

There exists no official return of the surveyed and accessible land at the disposal of the Crown in this Colony. The area has been estimated at about 2,300,000 acres, of which about 15,000 have been appropriated. The disposal of crown lands in this Colony is regulated by 2 Col. Acts, 7 Vict. cap. 1. and 23 Vict. cap. 3., passed respectively in April 1844 and May 1860. Under the first of these acts all the Crown lands are to be put to sale by auction at an upset price of not less than 2s. an acre, but the Governor was restricted from alienating them for a less interest than an estate in fee simple, and he had no authority to deal with minerals. To enlarge his powers on these two points, the second, an amending Act, was passed.

The following is an abstract of the leading provisions of both Acts.

ABSTRACT OF 7 VICT. CAP. 1.

No grant of Crown Land shall be made to any person not being a natural-born, naturalized, or denizen subject of Her Majesty.—Sec. 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.—No Crown land is to be disposed of except by sale in fee simple, at public auction, the upset price to be fixed by the Governor, but not to be less than 2s. an acre.—Secs. 2 & 3.

TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.—All sales are to be made at the Surveyor General's Office, in St. John's, or at the office of the Deputy Surveyor of the district wherein the land is situated, at a time to be fixed by the Governor, and after the particulars of the land and the upset price shall have been published in the Royal Gazette and within the district.—Sec. 4.

PURCHASE MONEY.—A deposit of 1s. an acre is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money within four months, or the deposit is to be forfeited and the purchase made void.—Sec. 5.

SALE WITHOUT COMPETITION.—Land exposed more than once at auction, and not sold, may afterwards be purchased without competition at the last upset price.—Sec. 6.

RESERVES.—The Governor in Council may reserve and appropriate unoccupied land for any public use or purpose, and may order the reservation of bogs for the supply of manure and fuel to the public, and of such portion of the forest as may be necessary for the uses of the fishery.—Secs. 7 & 8.

SURVEYS, MAPS, AND PLANS of unoccupied land, prepared as the Governor may direct, are to be open for public inspection at the Surveyor General's office.—Sec. 10.

MODE OF APPLICATION.—Persons desirous of acquiring public lands must present a petition to the Governor (in a prescribed form, to be obtained at the office of the Surveyor General, or his Deputies) who may, if he think fit, direct the land, or any portion thereof, to be put up for sale by auction.—Secs. 11 & 12.

Secs. 13, 14 & 16 apply to the disposal of Crown lands which, prior to the passing of this Act, had been in the unauthorized possession of settlers, and to the fees to be paid by them for their grants and surveys.

The rest of the Act relates to formal matters, to the salary of the Surveyor General, and to shifting certain charges from the land to the general revenue of the colony.

ABSTRACT OF 23 VICT. CAP. 3.

FREE LICENCES OF OCCUPATION.—The Governor, with the advice of his council, is empowered to issue to Settlers (being natural-born, naturalized, or denizen subjects) free licences of occupation of ungranted and unoccupied wilderness lands for a term not exceeding five years, nor for more than 50 acres to each Settler, unless for the purpose of erecting a saw or other mill, when the licence may be for 200 acres, with limitations however as to water frontage.—Sec. 1.

GRANT IN FEE.—After an occupation of five years, and the cultivation of two acres of land, or the erection and working of a mill for three years, the Governor may issue grants in fee for the land comprised in the licence on payment of a fee of 5s. for each grant.—Sec. 2.

To obtain a grant, a petition on oath, specifying the quantity of land occupied and cultivated, and the general uses for which it is required, must be filed in the Surveyor General's Office, and the land (except in very remote localities) must be previously surveyed.—Sec. 3.

MINERAL LICENCES.—The Governor in Council may grant exclusive licences for two years to search for minerals over not more than three square miles.

The discoverer of minerals is entitled to a grant of the land not exceeding one square mile (either in fee or for a term of not more than 999 years) if applied for within the two years, subject to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the gross produce (except in the case of gold and silver, the royalty on which is to be fixed by the Governor in Council), and to the condition of forfeiture, if not worked within two years from the grant, or for breach of the other conditions which the Governor may insert therein. The royalty, however, is not to commence until five years after the passing of the Act, or after the date of the grant or lease. The Governor is empowered to prescribe general rules for issuing the grants, and the cost of a licence or grant is not to exceed 10l.—Secs 4, 5, 6, and 11.

Secs. 8, 9, and 10 prescribe the process by which mining leases or grants of land for erecting mills are to be forfeited.

The Governor in Council is empowered to let Crown lands for a term of years by auction, the biddings to be on the rent.—Sec. 7.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

By the Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 56. (16th July 1855), the Land Sales Acts 5 & 6 Vict. c. 36, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 104. are repealed, and the Crown in Western Australia, and the Local Legislatures in the other Australian Colonies, are left at liberty to alter the land regulations which existed at the time of the passing of the first-mentioned Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 56.

New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, have accordingly passed laws to regulate the disposal of their public lands.

The Australian colonies possess vast mineral resources. South Australia has already become noted for her copper mines, and New South Wales for her gold, copper, and coal mines, and Queensland, Victoria, and New Zealand for their gold fields.

By law all Mines of Gold and all Gold in its natural place of deposit, whether on the lands of the Crown or of private individuals, belong by prerogative to the Crown. And whoever takes away gold metal or ore containing gold, or digs for or disturbs the soil on the waste lands of the Crown in search of gold metal or ore, without having been first duly authorized so to do, is liable to be prosecuted both criminally and civilly, and the gold may be seized by the Crown.

In NEW SOUTH WALES and SOUTH AUSTRALIA, however, the Crown has given up its right to minerals on lands recently purchased.

In NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA, and NEW ZEALAND, Acts have been passed by the Local Legislatures for regulating the right to dig for gold on Crown lands, and for imposing a duty on its export.

The Emigration Commissioners do not now receive payments in this country towards the purchase of land in any of the Colonies, except Western Australia and the Falkland Islands, and do not, consequently, grant passages to emigrants nominated in virtue of such deposits.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The disposal of the public lands in this colony is now regulated by two Acts, Nos. 1 and 2 of 25 Vict. 1861, entitled, respectively, "An Act for regulating the Alienation of Crown Lands," and "An Act for regulating the Occupation of Crown Lands."

The first Act regulates the Sale of lands. After repealing the Orders in Council and Regulations issued under the Imperial Acts 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 36, and 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 104., and making provision for reserves for town sites, internal communication, and other purposes of defence, public worship, instruction, health, recreation, and convenience or enjoyment; and after exempting from sale Crown lands held under lease or promise of lease made previous to the 22d of February 1858; and after providing for sales, without competition, of small portions of land on which improvements have been made, and in certain other special cases, it proceeds

to enact that all Crown lands shall be sold either by way of conditional sale without competition or by auction.

Classification of Lands.—Crown lands are divided into four classes, viz.:—"Town lands," being

those in or set apart as a site for any city, town, or village; "Suburban lands" (declared in the "Gazette" to be such); "First Class Settled Districts," and "Second Class Settled Districts."

Auction.—Town lands and Suburban lands without improvements are to be sold by public auction only, at upset prices of not less than 8*l.* per acre for the former and 2*l.* for the latter; the upset price of other Crown lands intended to be sold without conditions of residence and improvement is not to be less than 1*l.* per acre. If no sale is effected at the first auction the lands may again be put up to auction, and, with the exception of Town and Suburban lands, may in the interim be purchased at the upset price, if not previously withdrawn from sale by the Government. (Sects. 23, 24, 25.)

Mode of Payment.—One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within three months. (Sect. 26.)

Conditional Sale.—By the plan of "conditional sale" any one may, on certain notified days, make to the Land Agent of the district a written application for the conditional purchase of not less than 40, nor more than 320 acres, accompanied by a deposit of one fourth of the purchase money, at the rate of 1*l.* an acre. He will then be declared the conditional purchaser, unless there be more than one application for the same land, or any part of it, in which case the successful candidate is to be determined by lot. The lands to be selected under this system must, however, not be town or suburban lands, nor within a proclaimed gold field, unless unoccupied for gold mining purposes, and must not be within certain distances of towns or villages, varying from 10 to 2 miles, according to the population of the place, nor reserved for town sites or other public purposes. (Sects. 13 and 14.)

At the expiration of three years and three months the purchaser has the option of paying the balance of the purchase money, and receiving a conveyance in fee, or of paying by instalments of not less than one shilling per acre, or of deferring the payment indefinitely, by paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amount, within three months after the 1st of January in each year. The purchaser, however, must in either case prove to the satisfaction of the Minister of Public Lands that he has made improvements to the extent and value required by the Act, that he has *bonâ fide* resided continuously either by himself or his alienees on the land, and that he has not alienated it until after, at least, one year's *bonâ fide* residence thereon.

There are some other minor provisions for effecting conditional purchase, under mining conditions (other than gold mining), when the price is to be 40*s.* an acre, and for determining values and matters in dispute by appraisal and arbitration.

Under the Land Acts of 1861, no privileges are granted in the acquisition of land to naval and military settlers.

Rights of Commonage and Leases of Pasture Lands.

The following is the substance of the principal provisions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act.

No. 2. of 25 Vict., 1861. For the purposes of the Act the Crown lands are divided into three classes; viz., "First-class Settled Districts," "Second-class Settled Districts," and "Unsettled Districts." It repeals the Acts of Council, 11 Vict. No. 61. and 16 Vict. No. 29, and the Orders in Council and Regulations issued under the Imperial Act, 9 and 10 Vict. cap. 104. saving all rights already acquired under them. It empowers the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to proclaim any part of the unsettled districts to be within the "Second-class Settled Districts," but so as not to affect existing leases. (Sect. 3.)

It prohibits the renewal of existing leases, except under the provisions of the Act, and enables the Government to withdraw from any runs lands required for town or village sites,—for internal communications,—or for any public purpose whatever. (Sects. 4 and 5.)

It provides that Crown lands not comprised within "old runs" (that is, runs under leases or licences granted or contracted to be granted before the 22d of February 1858, in the Second-class Settled or Unsettled districts) or not comprised within certain distances of towns or villages, and not being public reserves, may be leased, subject to the provisions of the Gold Fields Act (20 Vict., No. 29.) by tender, for pastoral purposes, for 1 year if in the First-class settled districts,—and for 5 years if within the Second-class settled districts or the Unsettled districts,—or if required for ferries, bridges, wharves, machinery for saw mills, &c.,—and for 14 years if for mineral purposes other than gold mining. (Sect. 10.)

Leases of runs in the First-class settled districts are to contain not less than 1 square mile, and are all to expire on the 31st of December, with the right, however, of renewal annually, by payment of a rent for the ensuing year, at the rate of 2*l.* per square mile, or such higher rate as the lessees may be paying, subject, nevertheless to the right of the Government to withdraw the lands for sale, or for any public purpose. The holders of land in fee simple may also acquire, without competition, at the rent of 2*l.* per square mile, leases of adjoining land to the extent of three times their purchased land. Claimants for the same tract of land are to have it divided between them by arbitration. Leases of Crown lands not previously under lease, or subject to a pre-emptive right of lease, are to be sold by auction after 1 month's notice of sale in the "Gazette," at an upset price of 1*l.* per square mile, or of 10*s.* if half the current year should have expired, and the whole of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale. If not sold at auction the lease may be afterwards obtained by private contract at the upset price; but the sale by the Government of any portion of the land under lease is to cancel so much of the lease as relates to the land sold and to three times the adjoining area. (Sects. 9 and 12.)

With regard to lands in the "Second-class Settled Districts" or in the "Unsettled Districts," the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may grant Leases, subject to the following con-

ditions. (1.) Existing leases of runs may be converted into leases for 5 years under the Act, by payment within 9 months of the "Gazette" notice of a rent to be determined by appraisal of the fair annual value (exclusive of improvements) of the lands for pastoral purposes; and on such conversion the Runs cease to be liable to assessment under the Act 22 Vict. No. 17. (2.) Leases of "Old Runs" may, on their expiration, be in like manner converted into leases for 5 years. (3.) After the first year the rent is to be payable on the 31st of December, with a fine of 8 per cent. if in arrear not more than 3 months, and of 10 per cent. if more than 3 months; and if in arrear 6 months the lease to be forfeited. (4.) These leases are not to confer any right to purchase by pre-emption. (5.) The Crown may resume, without compensation (except a return of a proportionate part of the rent), any of the lands under lease required for town or village sites, or for any public purpose whatever;—but the lessee has then the option of surrendering the lease if he thinks fit, and obtaining a re-fund of the full balance of the rent. (Sec. 13.)

The additional regulations dated 28th April 1865, provide more effectually for the appraisal of the fair annual value of runs prior to their conversion into leases for five years under the Act, more particularly as to the mode of making the appraisements which are required to be determined in open Court at a place proclaimed for the purpose, upon due inquiry and consideration of any evidence submitted to the Appraisers, and taking into account every natural advantage or element of value possessed by a run (exclusive of improvements), whether made available by the Lessee or not.

Forfeited leases are disposed of by auction (Sec. 17.)

Each run is put up at a minimum upset rental and the lease sold to the person who may offer the highest premium for the purchase thereof. The purchaser is required to pay down at the time of sale a deposit equivalent to 25 per cent. of the premium, if any offered, for the lease, together with the upset rent for the year, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid into the Treasury within three months of the day of sale, or in default, the sale becomes void, and the amounts paid by way of deposit are forfeited. Runs of which the leases may remain unsold after having been twice offered for sale at auction may be obtained on application at the rent at which they were last offered.

The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may proclaim Pastoral districts in the "Second-class Settled" or in the "Unsettled Districts," to be open for the formation of Runs. The area of these Runs not, in ordinary cases, to exceed 25 square miles, unless that extent be insufficient in average seasons to depasture 4,000 sheep or 800 cattle. In such case, the area may be enlarged to not exceeding 100 square miles. The runs are to be tendered for in a form prescribed for the purpose, and, in case of competition, leased to the highest tenderer. If the run be not stocked with not less than 200 head of cattle or 1,000 sheep within six months,—or where water is to be provided by artificial means within 18 months, the run is to be

forfeited, and may then be leased by auction. A receipt from the Colonial Treasurer, showing the deposit of 2*l.* 10*s.*, must accompany each tender;— and the money is to be retained as part of rent, or returned, according as the tender is accepted or rejected. Pending appraisalment of the fair annual value of land for pastoral purposes, runs may be held from year to year subject to a rent of 10*l.* per annum, and to assessment under the Act 27 Vict. No. 17. (Sec. 14, and clause 50 of Regulations of 1 Nov. 1861.)

If a Lessee by artificial means increases to a certain extent the permanent depasturing capacity of the land he will be entitled to an extension of his lease to 10 years. (Sec. 15.)

The Owners in fee simple of lands within the Unsettled and Second-class settled Districts have the same right of pre-emptive leases of adjoining Crown lands as are granted to fee simple proprietors of lands in the First-class settled districts;—and as in the case of lands in those districts a sale cancels a lease as regards the land sold and three times the adjoining area. (Secs. 16 and 18.)

A limited right of depasturing stock, travelling over leased lands, and also the right to duly authorized persons to cut timber or to search for minerals, is reserved. (Secs. 19 and 21.)

Mining Leases.—The Government may grant Mining Leases (except for gold), not exceeding 320 acres for coal, nor exceeding 80 acres for other minerals, for a period not exceeding 14 years, with the right of renewal for another 14 years, subject to a rent of 5*s.* per acre, payable annually in advance; and to the condition of expending at the rate of 5*l.* per acre on the land within the first 3 years. The Lessee may determine the lease on giving 3 months notice, but is not entitled to any refund of the rent. To renew the lease, the Lessee must give notice in writing to the Government during the 13th year; and the fine to be paid on renewal is to be determined by appraisalment, but is in no case to be less than 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre. (Sec. 22.)

There are certain other minor and formal provisions in the Act, including those for regulating the appointment and duties of Appraisers and Arbitrators; but the foregoing abstract embraces the leading features of the measure.

Timber Licences.—The granting of Licences to cut Timber, and to dig for stone, brick earth, &c., is governed by Regulations dated 14 December 1866, and issued by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1861. The previous regulations of the 10th July 1864 are repealed. The fee for cutting any kind of timber or bark is 3*l.*, for cutting hardwood or bark only 1*l.*, and for quarrying stone, &c. 3*l.* All licences are to expire on the 31st December of the year in which they are issued. But licences are granted at any time available to the end of the current quarter or half year, for which only one quarter or one half the regulated fee is charged.

Gold Mining is regulated by a Colonial Act, 30 Vict. No. 8, passed 27 September 1866, called "The Gold Fields Act of 1866." This Act repeals the 25 Vict. No. 4, and 20 Vict. No. 29, except so far

as relates to persons mining for gold in land belonging to private individuals without their consent. It empowers the Governor to proclaim Crown lands to be Gold Fields, and to grant "Miners' Rights" at a fee of 10*s.* between the 1st January and 30th June, and 5*s.* after that date, subject to certain regulations to be prescribed by the Governor in Council. All Miners' Rights are to terminate on the 31st of December in each year. (Secs. 3, 4, and 5.)

The Governor in Council may also grant "Business Licences," which must terminate on 31st December in each year, the fee for which is 1*l.*, if granted between 1st January and 30th June, and 10*s.* if granted after the 30th June. (Sec. 6.)

Leases of auriferous lands may be obtained in accordance with the laws in force for the time being. The rent is to be fixed by the Governor in Council. (Sec. 7.)

Any person mining for gold without a "Miner's Right," or occupying Crown land for business purposes without a "Business licence" is liable to a fine for the first offence of not exceeding 2*l.*, and for a second or subsequent offence of not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 2*l.* (Secs. 8 and 9.)

Secs. 10 and 11 provide for the partial suspension of Pastoral Leases extending over Gold Fields, and for the passage of Water through freehold property.

Secs. 12 and 13 direct how Commissioners may be appointed, and regulations made by the Governor.

Secs. 14, 15, 16, and 17 prescribe the remedy (a summary one before Justices) for encroachments, and define the duties of Assessors, and the mode of securing compensation.

Secs. 18 and 19 regulate the Assessors' Fees, and the mode of recovery, and penalties for their non-attendance.

Sec. 20. Person: resisting Officers are liable to be fined 20*l.*, or imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two months.

Secs. 21 and 22 provide for an appeal to the Petty Sessions and for determining before a Justice of the Peace all Partnership Mining questions not exceeding 100*l.*

Secs. 24 and 25 relate to the punishment for forgery, personation, and fraud.

Sec. 26 saves all Crown rights.

Sec. 28. All fees and monies levied under the Act not otherwise expressly appropriated to be paid into Colonial Treasury.

The regulations for the management of the Gold Fields, issued in pursuance of the Gold Fields Act of 1866, are published in the Gazette of the 24 September 1869. They repeal all former regulations. Miners are allowed for alluvial other than river claims, 80 by 80 feet, and the same in proportion up to four miners; river claims, 30 feet frontage in beds of rivers and creeks; quartz claims, 30 feet along the course of the reef, 100 feet in width, not to exceed six claims. The leased tracts are as follows; viz. 1 to 25 acres of abandoned alluvial ground quartz reefs, and from 200 to 1,000 yards of a river bed, for a period not exceeding 15 years, at an annual rent of 2*l.* per acre or 2*l.* per 100 yards of river bed, under special conditions as regards labour and machinery, and also fee for survey.

TABLE showing the Dimensions and other Particulars of Quartz Leases.

No. of Acres.	Contents.		Labour to be employed.	Rent per annum.	Deposit Fee.	Survey Fee.
	Length.	Breadth.				
	Yards.	Yards.	Men.	£	£	£ s.
2	98	100	4	4	5	2 0
3	145	100	6	6	5	2 0
4	193	100	8	8	5	2 0
5	242	100	10	10	5	2 0
10	323	100	20	20	5	2 0
15	484	150	30	30	10	2 10
20	645	150	40	40	10	2 10
25	800	200	Not stated.	50	15	3 0
30	796	200	60	60	15	3 0
40	968	200	80	80	20	3 10
50	1,260	200	100	100	25	4 0

The Escort of gold from the principal Gold Fields is undertaken by Government, at a charge of 8d. per ounce.

The duty on gold exported from New South Wales, whether by sea or land, is fixed at 1s. 6d. per oz. troy, but the Customs duty is not leviable on gold which has paid duty at the Mint.

GOLD FIELDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Western District.

1. *Ophir, or Summerhill Creek*, in the county of Roxburgh, and its tributaries, Lewis Ponds Creek, and Emu Swamp Creek. Summerhill Creek is about 40 miles long, and empties itself into the Macquarie river. The tributaries are each about 15 miles long. The country intersected by these waters is clay slate, abounding with veins of quartz, many of which are known to be, and the rest probably are, auriferous. Summerhill Creek is the first place where gold was discovered, in sufficient quantity to be worth working, in May 1851.

2. *Turon River*, in the county of Roxburgh, with various tributaries. This river is about 50 miles long, and empties itself into the Macquarie, about 12 miles above the junction of Summerhill Creek. The country is clay slate intersected by quartz veins, some of which are superficially highly auriferous. The Turon was first occupied in June 1851.

3. *Meroo River* and its tributaries, Louisa Creek and others. This river is about 40 miles long, emptying itself into the Cudgegong, which empties itself into the Macquarie about 12 miles below its junction with the Meroo. The country is clay slate with numerous quartz veins. On Louisa Creek one hundredweight of gold was discovered by Dr. Kerr. The Meroo, a flourishing gold field in this district, is one of the greatest in extent, the auriferous deposits extending over a very large tract of country.

4. *Tamborona Creek*.—This creek is about 20 miles long, and empties itself into the Macquarie between the Meroo and the Turon, from each of which it is distant 20 miles, running parallel to them. The

country is clay slate with quartz veins, and including Hill End is now the richest and most extensive quartz mining district in the Colony.

5. *The Lachlan Gold field* is now nearly abandoned; but deep leads have been struck at the Curragons, some 20 miles distant, at a depth of about 100 feet. Another Gold field has also been discovered, called "The King's Plains and Belubula Rivulet Gold Field," but the workings are not of a very important character.

There are two other gold fields, viz., the "Tuglow Creek" and "Billabong."

6. *The Abercrombie River* and its tributaries, Tuena Creek, Rockybridge Creek, Cappohamia or Oakey Creek, and Isabella River. This river is about 60 miles long, and runs parallel to the Turon, at a distance of 80 miles to the southward, emptying itself into the Lachlan River.

7. New fields, which promise to be of importance, have been opened between Wellington and Mudgee, on the Cudgegong River, and about 40 miles from "The Lachlan," at Cargo. Also on the Turon and Macquarie Rivers, where valuable quartz reefs have been discovered. The country is clay slate, with the usual quartz veins.

8. An extensive Gold Field has lately been discovered at Trunkey Creek, a tributary of the Abercrombie, and distant about fifty miles from Bathurst. The workings are on quartz reefs, which promise to prove highly remunerative and extensive.

9. Nine similar discoveries have also been made on the "Church and School Estate" near Carcoarh and about forty miles from Bathurst. Mining leases are granted on the same conditions as on the Crown lands. No ordinary claims are permitted on Church and School lands.

Powerful steam machinery has been erected for crushing the auriferous quartz, both in connection with companies formed to work the reefs, and for the general public.

10. A large alluvial Gold field, similar in character to the Lachlan, has been opened at Gulgong, 18 miles from Mudgee. The yield from deep leads there is very rich, supporting at the present time a population of about 12,000 souls.

Southern District.

11. *Araluen River* and its tributaries, Bell's Creek, and Major's Creek.—This river is about 30 miles long, and runs into the Moruya river, which last empties itself into the sea near Broulee, about 150 miles south of Port Jackson. The country is granite in the upper portion, comprising the table land from which it rises. About 15 miles down, the country is clay slate with quartz veins, known to be auriferous. Besides these, two other gold fields have been opened, one on the Marunga and the other close to Braidwood. Some prolific diggings have also been discovered at the Buffalo Range, about thirty miles south-east of Spring Creek.

12. *Murrumbidgee, Adelong, near Gundaga.*—Tum-berumba; this creek falls into the river Hume with a course nearly south; it is about 15 miles beyond Adelong. Gold has also been discovered on the east bank of the Tumut river in the county of Buc-leuch. Adelong, 20 miles from Gundegan, is an important Gold field, and has recently shown marked signs of improvement. It comprises Upper, Middle, and Lower Adelong and Ready Flat, the latter place remarkable for its stulcing claims, which are of great extent and value.

13. The *Southern* and *South-western* districts have been re-united under the former appellation of the "*Southern district*." Several new gold fields have been discovered in these districts: in the former, the Burrangong, Muttima, Corowa, Adjungbilly, Black Range, and Gundagal Fields; in the latter, Kiandra Gulph, and Shoalhaven. Of these, Burrangong has been by far the most important, and may be said to have ranked next to the Lachlan. Emu Creek Gold field is within the watershed of Emu Creek, from its course downwards to its confluence with the Tiagong Creek. This Gold Field has attracted considerable attention from the number of extensive gold-bearing quartz reefs that have been discovered and opened there. They are by far the largest reefs ever discovered in this Colony, and have yielded unusually large returns.

14. The *Tyagong Creek* Gold Field adjoins the Emu Creek Gold Field, and comprises the watershed of that creek downwards to its junction with the Burrangong Creek. This Gold Field is more remarkable for its alluvial deposits than for its quartz reefs, although at first the discoveries were entirely confined to the latter branch of mining. The alluvial workings have not been very remunerative, but have paid perhaps ordinary wages to the miners employed. The quartz reefs on this Gold Field have been for the most part abandoned.

The Emu Creek and the Araluen Gold Fields are the most important that are now being worked in the Southern Gold District.

Northern District.

15. *Liverpool Plains, Hanging Rock, and Peel River.*—Gold has been discovered at Ironbark Creek and near Barraba.

16. *New England.*—Rocky River, within and upon the boundaries of the Kentucky, Balala and Saumarez runs, is situate on the Kentucky Creek and Rocky River. There are gold fields at Timbarra, Tooloom, Pretty Gully, Oban, Glen Elgin, Puddledock, and Congl. The quartz reefs at Lunatic, Perseverance, and Boorook, near Drake, on the road from Tenterfield to Grafton, show greater indications of permanency and richness than have yet been discovered in the Northern District. Rich quartz reefs have been discovered at the Little River, on the road from Glen Innes to Grafton. Oban during the last six months has proved to be very rich in tin ores.

17. *Gwydir, Bingara.*—This gold field extends from the table lands at the sources of the Bingara and Courongara Creeks to their junction with the Gwydir, including an area of 17 by 5 miles, which comprises also the Bora and Spring Creeks, both auriferous. Auriferous quartz is being worked in the immediate neighbourhood of the township of Bingara.

18. *Upper Hunter.*—Moonan Brook, distance about 25 miles from Scone. Extensive operations in quartz mining are now being carried on.

The following table taken from the Statistical Registers of the Colony from 1861 to 1871, shows the quantity of gold received in Sydney by escort for that period. The quantity received privately cannot be ascertained. For the quantity exported *see post*.

Year.	Weight.	Value.	
		£	s. d.
	Ozs.		
1861	402,634'13	1,554,620	5 0
1862	575,638'88	2,212,534	1 8
1863	423,407	1,620,040	8 8
1864	316,420'89	1,211,169	12 5
1865	280,810'15	1,077,085	10 11
1866	241,450'47	928,275	0 7
1867	222,715'29	863,707	17 7
1868	220,738'82	804,820	10 9
1869	224,382'27	866,746	7 11
1870	198,004'38	765,653	10 5
1871	317,543'31	1,219,688	16 9
Total -	3,488,353'78	13,222,276	2 0

The value is computed at the standard rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per oz.

QUEENSLAND.

The disposal of land in Queensland is regulated by an Act passed by the Colonial Legislature in February 1868, 31 Vict. No. 46, called "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1868;" and to some extent by the Immigration Act of 1869, 33 Vict. No. 9, "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," 33 Vict. No. 10., also by No. 34 Vict., "An Act to authorize the issue of Agricultural Leases on Gold Fields."

The first Act repeals, consolidates, and amends all previous Acts and Regulations relating to the disposal of the Waste lands of the Crown in Queensland, except the New South Wales Gold Fields Act, 20 Vict. No. 29. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of District Crown Land Commissioners for carrying out the Act, and defines their duties. It directs that the necessary notice of intention to resume shall be at once issued to all holders of runs within the settled districts, which are specified in a Schedule attached to the Act.

Pastoral Leases.—But tenants who surrender their runs within six months are allowed to receive back a lease for 10 years of one half of what will remain of their runs after deducting township and railway reserves, the other half being thrown open for settlement. The land so leased is not to be subse-

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quently resumable except by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The rent to be paid by the tenant for the half run is to be the same as he before paid for the whole, but he is also to have a right of pasturage over the half thrown open, or such portion of it as may remain unselected. Tenants who do not accept the above compromise are to be permitted to retain their runs, but subject, on 12 months notice, to free selection of the whole by purchasers, or to resumption for sale by auction. Unlet country lands in the settled districts are to be at once open for selection, and similar lands in the unsettled districts are to be open for selection as "Second Class" pastoral lands.

Public Reserves.—The Governor is authorized to make town and other reserves, and to reserve all lands required for public purposes, and it is provided that all Crown lands within three miles of a railway shall be held as railway reserves. The Governor is also authorized to divide lands not previously divided, into counties and parishes. Lands on which improvements to the value of 20l. have been made may, within a specified time, be sold to the person who has made the improvements thereon by private contract.

Mining Purchases.—Sales may be made for mining purposes, other than for gold, to an extent not exceeding 640 nor less than 40 acres, at a price to be fixed by the Governor not less than 1l. an acre; one fourth the price to be paid down and the balance within 12 months.

Land Agents.—Land Agents to act for the Local Government may be appointed by the Governor in Council.

Conditional Sales.—Country land comprised in Railway or Township reserves or in reserves made under the Agricultural Reserves Act of 1863, is to be open for selection by "conditional purchasers." It is to be divided into (1.) Agricultural; (2.) First Class Pastoral; and (3.) Second Class Pastoral. These different classes of land are to be purchasable at the rate of 15s., 10s., and 5s. an acre respectively, payable in ten equal annual instalments in addition to survey fees. The utmost extent to be so acquired by any one "conditional purchase" is, of agricultural land from 40 to 640 acres, of first class pastoral land from 80 to 2,560 acres, and of second class pastoral land from 80 to 7,680 acres. Where however the land has not been surveyed, applications for it are to be received conditionally only till there has been an opportunity of ascertaining its quality. Lands selected under this system are to be held on lease till the purchase money is paid, on condition, among other things, that the lessee shall enclose the land with a substantial fence, and that he shall reside on the land continuously during the period of the lease. But if within two years in the case of pastoral lands, or three years in the case of agricultural, the lessee can show that he or his bailiff has resided on the land for two years, and has made certain improve-

ments, a grant in fee may be issued on payment of the balance of the 10 years rent.

Sugar and Coffee Lands.—Any person intending to cultivate sugar or coffee is to be allowed to select a block containing not less than 320 nor more than 1,280 acres; and on proof, within three years that he has brought one tenth of his land into cultivation, he is relieved of the obligation of residence. Existing lessees of sugar or coffee lands are to be entitled to the same privileges.

Homesteads.—Heads of families and persons of 21 years of age are allowed to select as "Homesteads" lots not exceeding 80 acres of agricultural, or 160 acres of pastoral land, on payment of an annual quit-rent of 9d. per acre for the former, and 3d. per acre for the latter during five years, the grant not to issue till the expiration of that period and proof of continuous residence and cultivation of one tenth of the land, or the erection round it of a substantial fence. No person is to be allowed to acquire more than one "Homestead" allotment.

Gold Field and Township Commonage.—The Governor is authorized to proclaim "Commons" on the application of a certain number of freeholders of an adjoining township, such commons to be proportioned to the number of freeholders resident in the adjoining township, but in no case to exceed 20 square miles. The commonage rights are to be restricted to residents in the adjoining township. Sheep, except under special circumstances, are to be excluded, and cattle are to be paid for at the rate of 2s. a head per annum.

Absolute Sales by Auction.—Besides the above modes of conditional sale, it is provided that unconditional sales may be made by auction of Town, Suburban, Country lands, or Forfeited leased lands, at such prices as the Governor shall fix, not less than for

Town lands	-	-	8l. per acre.
Suburban lands within one mile	1l.	"	"
" " beyond "	15s.	"	"
Agricultural lands "	"	"	15s. "
First class pastoral "	"	"	10s. "
Second class "	"	"	5s. "

The time of sale and the price of the lands are to be duly advertised beforehand. The sales are to be conducted by an auctioneer or land agent appointed by the Governor, and the purchase money is to be paid, one fifth at the time of sale, and the remainder, with the deed and survey fees, within one month. Country lands not sold at auction may be afterwards sold by private contract at their respective upset prices, and if not sold within one month become open to selection by "conditional sale." In case of the sale above the upset price of forfeited improved leased lands, the Governor may pay the value of the improvements to the lessee.

Grants to Volunteers.—Every member of the Volunteer Force of the Colony is to be entitled after five years service from the date of the Act, to a

free grant of 10 acres of Suburban or 50 acres of Country land, subject to regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor and laid before the Legislature.

Land Orders.—The Immigration Act, No. 9, of 1869, entitles a person who has paid the full cost of his passage, or of any member of his family, including his domestic servants, to a land order for the selection of 40 acres for each person of 12 years and upwards, and 20 acres for each child between the ages of 1 and 12. The land to be selected under the order must be country land open for selection, and it must be for the selector's exclusive use and benefit. Upon delivery of the land order to the Land Agent for the district, the holder receives a licence to occupy the land for five years. At the end of that time the selector, provided he has resided upon the land continuously for three years, and has cultivated one-tenth or has fenced the whole of it, is entitled to a Crown grant of the land selected (sects. 6-9).

Persons obtaining free or assisted passages through the agent-general in England of the Colony, and repaying the cost of their passages within two years of their arrival, and persons resident in Queensland nominating friends or relatives, and within 12 months of their arrival repaying the cost of their passages, are entitled to the preceding advantages in the acquisition of land (sect. 16 to 22.) These advantages are extended to employers paying the balance of the passage money of immigrants under contracts for service for two years who omit to pay it themselves (sect. 22.)

Leases of Crown land with right of purchase are granted under "The Leasing Act of 1866," 30 Vict. No. 12. Lands situated more than two miles from any town, and remaining unsold after having been put up to auction, and lands in agricultural reserves remaining open for more than one month after proclamation, are open to lease by the first applicant to the Land Agent for the District, who shall pay in cash or land orders a year's rent in advance, at the rate of 2s. 8d. an acre, for land open to purchase by selection at 20s. an acre, and proportionately higher for land purchased at a higher price. The term of lease is eight years; and as soon as the lessee has made the eighth payment he is entitled to a grant in fee simple. The quantity of land to be held by one lessee is not to exceed 2,560 acres. The lease cannot be transferred or encumbered without registration by the Surveyor General, the fee for which is 10s.

Leases of Pasture Lands.—The law relating to the Regulation of Crown Lands for PASTORAL PURPOSES is contained in the "Pastoral Leases Act of 1869" (39 Vict. No. 10). This Act repeals, consolidates, and amends all previous Laws, Orders in Council, and Regulations respecting the Waste Lands of the Crown, so far as they are repugnant to any provision of the Act. The following is an abstract of its principal provisions:

The Act applies to the unsettled districts only.

The Governor is empowered to appoint and define the duties of Commissioners of Crown Lands. Leases of runs in the unsettled districts may be obtained by existing lessees on the surrender of their leases. The substituted leases are to be for 21 years from the 1st of July 1869, at rents varying in amount, according as the surrendered leases were held under the Order in Council of the 7th March 1847, or under the Colonial Acts, 24 Vict. Nos. 12 and 14, 27 Vict. No. 17, and 28 Vict. No. 20.

Leases in "Unsettled Districts."—Pastoral leases in the unsettled districts may be granted for any term not exceeding 21 years. To obtain such leases, an application must be made in writing, to the Commissioner of the district, for a licence to occupy the run for a year, accompanied by a declaration that the applicant has duly stocked the run to one-fourth of the number of sheep or cattle it is capable of carrying. Fee for licence to be at the rate of 5s. per square mile.—*Secs. 8 and 9.* Clear descriptions of runs applied for, with boundaries, must be given at time of application.—*Sec. 10.* Each run is to consist of not less than 25 nor more than 100 square miles; and to be of rectangular form. The extreme length in no case to exceed three times the mean width, subject to the exclusion of water necessary to the beneficial occupation of adjoining lands and of land unavailable for pastoral purposes.—*Sec. 11.* Applications to be entered in a book and signed by applicants. Such book to be opened for inspection on demand on payment of fee of 2s. 6d.—*Sec. 12.* Applications for runs to be made between ten and four on such days as Governor shall declare by regulation.—*Sec. 13.* In case of plurality of applicants, licence to be granted to first who has occupied the block with stock; or, if two or more have occupied with stock at the same time, the land to be divided fairly between them. Should the blocks be insufficient for all parties, and none being willing to withdraw, each block to be submitted to competition, among applicants only, at an upset price of 5s. per square mile.—*Secs. 14 and 16.* Any Licensee Holder may, not less than three months before the expiration of his year's licence, apply for a lease for 21 years.—*Sec. 19.* The annual rent for the first seven years is to be 5s. per square mile; for the next seven years to be at the rate of 10s. per square mile, and for the remaining seven years at the rate of 15s. per square mile; but during the currency of the 7th or 14th year of the term, the rent for the ensuing seven years may, at the option of the Governor or the lessee, be determined by appraisal within certain limits.—*Sec. 20.* Leases not applied for within the prescribed time, or forfeited leases, to be dealt with as vacant Crown lands.—*Sec. 22.* Each run is to be deemed capable of carrying 100 sheep or 20 head of cattle per square mile. If less than a quarter of this number be kept on any run, lease to be forfeited.—*Secs. 23 and 26.* Forfeited and vacated runs are to be put up to auction at upset price of 5s. per square mile, for the first and second times; if not then sold, upset price may be reduced by the Governor. The purchaser must, within six months, stock the run to the extent of one-fourth its grazing capacity.—*Secs. 27, 23, and 30.*

Unwatered Runs.—Where no part of a run is within five miles of permanent water, a licence for one year may be granted, without the condition of compulsory stocking, on payment of an occupation fee of 3s. per square mile. The licence may be renewed for a second year on payment of another fee of 3s.—*Secs. 31 and 33.*

Renewal of Leases on Unsettled Districts.—Current leases may be renewed for 14 years at an increasing rent for the first four years of one-tenth of the rent payable in the last year of the expiring lease, and of further increases of one-tenth of the augmented rent for the periods commencing with the fifth and ninth years; but the Governor or the lessee may, in the last year of the expiring lease, or in the currency of the 4th or 9th year of the renewed lease, require the rent to be fixed by arbitrators, to be appointed by the Crown and the lessee and their umpire. In no case, however, is the rent to be fixed by arbitration at less than 1l. or more than 4l. per square mile of the available area of the run.—*Secs. 40 to 46.*

General Conditions of Leases.—Nonpayment of rent to forfeit lease, unless paid within 90 days with an addition of 25 per cent.—*Sec. 50.* Licences and leases may be transferred on payment of a fee of one guinea.—*Sec. 52.* For securing permanent improvements the Government may sell without competition, at 10s. per acre, to the lessee, not less than four square miles of his run in one block as nearly rectangular and equilateral as may be.—*Sec. 53.* Leases and licences not to be void for want of certainty in the description of the lands contained therein; and defective descriptions may be amended by the Governor, and a new lease then issued.—*Secs. 59 and 60.* Cost of any Government surveys, not exceeding 6s. per square mile, to be paid by Lessee.—*Sec. 61.* Horses or cattle driven along any road may be depastured on unenclosed Crown lands (whether leased or not) within half a mile from such road. The cattle, however, must be moved eight miles, and sheep six, within every 24 hours.—*Sec. 62.*

Lessees may continue to depasture their stock, notwithstanding their run, or any part of it, has been proclaimed a Gold Field, in which event the rent is to be proportionately reduced.—*Sec. 64.*

Licences to cut Timber, &c.—Licences may be granted for not exceeding one year, for entering Crown lands (whether leased or licensed) to cut timber, or remove gravel, stone, or other material, but not within two miles of a head station. Lessees may appeal to the Governor against the issue of such licences. Lessees may use timber on their several lands for building and other tenable purposes.—*Secs. 65 and 66.* Cases of disputed boundary to be settled by arbitration.—*Sec. 69.* The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with the Act, respecting all matters necessary to give effect to the Act. Such regulations to be laid before the Colonial Parliament.—*Secs. 77 and 78.*

Regulations have accordingly been issued, bearing date the 12th of June 1870, fixing the licence fee at 12l. for each square mile, to be paid by the applicant at the time of lodging the application for a "Special Timber Licence."

The issue of ordinary timber licences is governed by regulations of the 17th November 1869 and 12th June 1870.

GOLD.

The first important gold discovery was at Canoona, which is about 30 or 40 miles from Rockhampton.

In the year 1867 the Colonial Government offered rewards, varying from 200l. to 1,000l., for the discovery of new and paying gold fields in Queensland. This, according to the report of the Commissioner for the Rockhampton District, led to the discovery early in the year of several gold fields, and in September of Gympie Creek, where a nugget weighing nearly 100 lbs. was found near the surface. It is stated that the gold-bearing quartz at Gympie is very rich.

Gold mining in Queensland is governed by the Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 20 Vict. No. 29, under which general regulations, dated 31st January 1870, have been issued by the Queensland government.

The gold field commissioner is to make such temporary rules as he may think necessary for regulating the mode of washing at streams and water holes, and for preventing injury by the deposit of refuse. The commissioner is to decide disputes and to reward the discovery of gold in a new locality by granting additional "claims" to the discoverers. Claims are defined to mean any authorized holding whatever. Claims must be registered and marked out, and if not worked within 48 hours of the marking out, are considered to be abandoned. Persons holding "miners' rights" are allowed to occupy and enclose 800 square yards of land for the purpose of residence. Persons holding business licenses are permitted to occupy land not exceeding 60 feet by 150 feet. The conditions for water privileges, races, and reservoirs or wells, river claims, frontage claims, and alluvial claims are prescribed, and the regulations affecting quartz reefs are detailed.

Two classes of leases of auriferous tracts and quartz reefs may be granted. (1.) Leases of an area not exceeding eight acres of alluvial land, 500 yards of a river bed or 400 yards on the line of a quartz vein by a width not exceeding 100 yards on each side of the supposed centre of the reef, may be granted for a period of five years at an annual rent of 5l. per acre, 5l. per 100 yards of river bed, or 5l. per 100 yards of quartz vein respectively. (2.) Leases for a longer period not exceeding 21 years, and for a greater extent of land, may be granted at a rent to be fixed by the government.

By the "Gold Fields Homestead Act of 1870," 34 Vict. No. 15, the Governor is empowered to grant to holders of miners' rights, and other authorized adult residents in any proclaimed gold fields, leases of land in the gold fields (not being within any township) for other than mining purposes, notwithstanding the provisions of the "Pastoral Leases Act of 1869." The lease is not to include more than 40 acres, and one year's rent; or, if the application is made after the 1st of July, half a year's rent is to be paid, with the survey fee, varying in amount with the size of the lot, from 12s. to 3l. The rent

is to be 5s. for all lots containing less than five acres, and at the rate of 1s. an acre for larger lots, and to be paid annually in advance on the 1st day of January. The lease is to continue in force so long as the rent is punctually paid. If not paid within 60 days of the stipulated date with an increase of 25 per cent. by way of penalty, the lease is to be *ipso facto* forfeited. A right of purchase is reserved to the lessee at the ordinary upset price of the same class of lands, if the Government should decide on selling the land. The leases are transferable on payment of a fee of 10s. Miners may search or work for gold on any land leased under the Act, and, with the consent of the lessee, may mark off and register the mining claim to which they are entitled under the Gold Mining Regulations, but for any damage to improvements compensation is to be made to the lessee. The Executive may resume the whole or any portion of the land leased for purposes of public utility or convenience. In which case, however, compensation to be awarded by arbitration is to be made, but only for improvements destroyed or rendered useless. The rents are to be expended in the construction of roads and other public works on the gold fields where they are raised.

VICTORIA.

The disposal of Crown lands in Victoria is regulated by an Act passed on the 29th December 1869, called "The Land Act, 1869, No. 360, which came into operation on the 1st of February 1870.

This Act, which is to expire on the 31st December 1880 (sect. 112), is divided into seven parts.

Part I. relates to introductory matter. It repeals the former Acts of 1862 and 1865, Nos. 145 and 237, except as to existing rights and liabilities (sect. 2.)

Reserves.—The Governor may, after public notice, reserve from sale, either temporarily or permanently, Crown lands required for public purposes. Land temporarily reserved cannot be sold until the temporary reservation has been revoked; but land permanently reserved can only be alienated for the purpose for which the reservation was originally made (sects. 6, 7, 8, and 9.) All lands alienated under this Act are liable to be resumed for mining purposes by the Government, upon payment of full compensation, to be ascertained, in case of difference, by arbitration (sect. 99.)

Part II. Alienation of Crown lands.

Licences and Leases.—Unoccupied lands, whether surveyed or not surveyed, if they are not specifically exempted, and are not included in any city, town, or borough, may be alienated by licence and lease (sects. 14, 16, and 32.)

Mode of application.—Application for a licence may be made to the Land Officer of the district by any one who deposits the fee for one half year's occupation; and the Governor is authorized to issue a licence for the occupation of any Crown lands not exceeding 320 acres for a period of three years, at a fee of 2s. per annum for each acre, subject to the following conditions: (1), that the fee is paid half-

yearly in advance; (2), that the licensee shall not assign, except by will (sect. 28), or sublet the land; (3), that he will enclose it with a substantial fence within two years, and cultivate every year at least one acre out of ten; (4), that the licence shall be annulled in case of nonpayment of fees or of breach of conditions, or in case the licensee shall not, within six months after the issue of the licence enter upon and thenceforward continuously occupy the allotment by personal residence thereon; or in case he shall not make substantial improvements to the value of 1l. per acre, before the end of the third year from the commencement of the licence.

Crown Grant or Lease.—If the licensee fulfil the above conditions he is entitled, within 30 days after three years from the commencement of the licence, to obtain a Crown grant upon payment of 14s. an acre; or, if he prefer it, a lease of the allotment for seven years, at a rental of 2s. an acre, payable half-yearly in advance with the usual covenants for the payment of rent and for re-entry on nonpayment. Upon payment of the last sum due as rent, or at any time upon payment of the difference between the amount of rent actually paid and 1l. per acre, the lessee is entitled to a grant in fee of the land.

Licences obtained or held in violation of the Act are to be deemed fraudulent and void.

The licence or lease does not confer the right to search for or take minerals (sects. 17 to 22.)

If a licence is required of unsurveyed lands, the applicant must mark out and describe the boundaries of the allotment. Such boundaries are liable to adjustment by the authorities at any time during the continuance of the licence (sect. 32.)

Auction Country Lands.—All the Crown lands may be sold in fee simple by public auction not exceeding 200,000 acres in any one year, at an upset price of not less than 20s. an acre. The sales are to take place at least once in every quarter of the year. Purchasers are required to pay at the auction 25 per cent. of the price, and the remainder, on pain of forfeiting the deposit, within a month.

Renewed Auctions.—Land put up to auction at more than 1l. per acre, and not sold, may, provided it is not situated within the boundaries of any town or village, be put up again at reduced prices not less than 1l. per acre, and until they are directed to be so put up, may be purchased by any one at the upset price, or at the highest price bid at the previous auction (sect. 34-7.)

Town and Village Lots.—Town and village lands are to be sold by auction (sect. 38.)

Part III. relates to leases and licences for other than agricultural or pastoral purposes.

Leases are granted of Crown lands not exceeding three acres (except for guano) for terms not exceeding 21 years, at a yearly rent of not less than 5l. for any of the following purposes:—

For obtaining and removing guano or other manure, or stone or earth; for the sites of inns, stores, smithies, bakeries, or other similar buildings, in thinly populated districts; for bathing houses, bathing places, bridges, ferries, toll or punt houses,

tanneries, factories, saw or paper mills, quays, landing places, and for sites for ship and boat building; also for the working of mineral springs, the manufacture of salt, and the construction of canals. But no lease for a canal can be granted until the conditions have been laid before the Houses of Legislature for four weeks (secs. 45 and 46.)

Licences may be issued for any of the foregoing and for the following purposes:—

To cut, dig, and take away timber, gravel, stone, limestone, salt, guano, shell, sea weed, ballast, sand, loam, brick or other earth. To occupy the site of fishermen's residences or drying grounds, fellmongers' establishments, slaughterhouses, brick or lime kilns, and for the erection of pumps. To enter with sheep, cattle, horses, or other animals for the purpose of pasturage upon park lands, reserve, or other Crown lands not forming part of any run or common.

Licences to use auriferous land may be issued for a period not exceeding one year, and to an extent not exceeding 20 acres, subject to the payment of such fee and to such conditions as may be approved by the Governor (sect. 49.)

Part IV. relates to Commons; Part V. relates to Pastoral Licences; Part VI. relates to Trespasses and Penalties; and Part VII. to Miscellaneous details, which are interesting chiefly to persons in the Colony.

The Governor by sect. 110 is empowered to make regulations (to be signed by the minister, and published in the Government Gazette) on matters of detail for more effectually carrying out the provisions of the Act. The Government has accordingly published regulations, dated Melbourne, 1st February 1870.

Leases of Pasture Lands.—The occupation of land for pastoral purposes is regulated by the Land Act, 1869, Part V.

Old Runs.—As to existing runs yearly licences are to be issued at a rent, to be fixed according to their grazing capabilities, at the rate of 8d. for every sheep, and 4s. for every head of cattle, subject to re-adjustment by Parliament after the expiration of five years.—Secs. 63 and 64.

New Runs.—New runs in unoccupied Crown lands and forfeited runs are to be exposed to auction. The extent of runs is not to exceed what is sufficient to carry all the year round 4,000 sheep or 1,000 cattle. The land comprised in a run, however, may at any time be sold, leased, proclaimed a common, or licensed for other than pastoral purposes, under the authority of the Act.

The rent of the run is to be fixed by the Land Board, and the person who bids the highest sum by way of premium is entitled to receive a licence to occupy the run for pastoral purposes for any period not exceeding 14 years.

If there is no bidder the rent is to be reduced, and the run put up to auction again and again, until sold.—Secs. 67—9 and 70.

The interest in a run is transferable on payment of a fee of 1l.

The licensee may not, under a penalty from 10l. to 50l., cultivate the run to a greater extent than is

necessary for the supply of his family and establishment.

The rent is in all cases payable half-yearly on the 30th of June and 31st of December, under a penalty of 2l. for every day in arrear; and if the rent and penalties are not paid within a month, the Governor may declare the run forfeited.—Secs. 81, 83, and 84.

The number of runs existing at the end of December 1870 was 1,067, and the extent of land under pastoral occupation was 27,703,314 acres.

Gold Fields.—The Victoria Land Act, 1869, 33 Vict. No. 360, sec. 49, provides that licences may be granted for any period not exceeding one year, and to an extent not exceeding 20 acres, entitling the holders to reside on or cultivate lands on any gold field, provided that not more than one such licence shall be granted to or held by the same person. These licences are to be subject to the payment of such fees and to such conditions as may be approved by the Governor.—Sect. 49.

Under the "Mining Statute, 1865," 29 Vict. No. 291 (passed 28th November 1865), "Miners Rights" are issued for any number of years not exceeding fifteen, at the rate of 5s. for every year. Consolidated "Miners Rights" are issued for the like period on the application of the Manager, or any trustee or trustees of any Company of persons, who shall have agreed to work in partnership any claims registered under the Act, on payment of a sum at the prescribed rate, multiplied by the number of "Miners Rights" which the same is to represent.

The "Miners Rights" entitle the Holders to take possession for gold mining purposes, and for residence of so much of the Crown lands as may be prescribed by the byelaws of the Local Mining Board of the district within which the land is situated.

From the 1st June 1855 to 31st December 1867, the number of Miners Rights issued was 541,630, exclusive of 459 Consolidated Miners Rights, representing 13,136 single rights.

From the 1st January to 31st December 1868 the number of Miners Rights issued was as follows:—

For 1 year	- 53,968	For 6 years	- 1
" 2 "	- 23	" 7 "	- 1
" 3 "	- 6	" 8 "	- 2
" 4 "	- 39	" 10 "	- 4
" 5 "	- 1	" 15 "	- 3

and consolidated Miners Rights, 222, representing 4,848 single Rights.

From the 1st January to 31st December 1869 the amount received for miners rights was 13,446l.

Business Licences entitling the holders to occupy and carry on business on the gold fields on such portions of the Crown lands, not exceeding one quarter of an acre, as may be prescribed by the Local Mining Board, are issued at the following rates:—

	£	s.	d.
For six months	-	-	2 10 0
For twelve months	-	-	5 0 0

From the 1st January to the 31st December 1869 the amount received for Business Licences was 3,915l.

Leases to Discoverers of new gold fields.—Any holder of a "Miner's Right" desirous to prospect for gold in any place where sinking through basalt will be necessary, and to which no part of any gold workings shall be nearer than five miles, may mark off at such place an area of one square mile for the purpose of such prospecting, and in case such person shall discover in any part of such area, gold in quantities which the Governor in Council shall consider remunerative, the Governor may grant a Lease for any area not exceeding 100 acres, to be selected by the applicant in any part of such first-mentioned area, in one lot, for such term as the Governor in Council shall determine at a nominal rent, and every such Lease shall in all other respects be subject to the provisions of the "Mining Statute, 1865," and to any regulation made in pursuance thereof in regard to gold mining leases.

The total number of Leases of auriferous land granted up to 31st December 1869 was 4,964 for 111,399 acres.

Leases of auriferous lands.—The regulations relating to gold mining leases at present in force under the "Mining Statute, 1865," are dated the 23rd of January 1871, amended by regulations dated 12th June 1871.

The area in the Lease shall not be less than one nor more than 30 acres; and in the case of a lode the length shall not be less than 100 yards nor more than 600 yards along the lode, and the width not less than 50 nor more than 200 yards across the lode.

Applicants for Leases are required to erect white posts to define the angles and boundaries of the land, to exhibit on the land and insert in the newspapers a notice of their application, and to deposit with the warden a sum of 2*l.* for an area under 10 acres, and of 5*l.* for an area above 10 and under 30 acres, together with the costs of survey.

The rent is at the rate of 1*l.* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, and the term to be decided by the Governor. A fee of 1*l.* for the preparation of the Lease, and survey fees of from 3*l.* 3*s.* upwards are payable by the applicants.

Mineral Leases.—Leases for lands containing minerals and metals other than gold are granted under the "Mining Statute, 1865," for any term not exceeding 30 years. For ordinary leases the areas are as follows:—For Coal leases, an area not less than 50 nor more than 640 acres. For Iron leases, an area not less than two, nor more than 100 acres. For all other leases (except gold), an area not less than a quarter of an acre, nor more than 50 acres.

Rent.—The rent is fixed at the rate of not less than 3*d.* nor more than 2*s.* per acre per annum, where one or more minerals or metals are worked. Applicants who hold licences to work any one or more metals or minerals may obtain licences to work some other metal or mineral on or in the same land on payment as rent for each additional metal or mineral a further rent of not exceeding 1*s.* per acre.

Where gold is associated with other minerals or metals in any land for which a mineral lease may have been obtained, if the lessee desire to mine for or to remove the gold, he must obtain in addition a lease under the gold leasing regulations.

Royalty.—In addition to the above, the further sum of two per cent. is payable as Royalty on the value, at the mouth of the mine, of the minerals or metals (except gold) raised.

In special cases the areas may be altered and such covenants inserted in the leases as the Governor may direct.

The total number of Mineral leases granted up to 31st December 1869 was 145 for 16,044 acres.

Mineral Licences.—Licences for terms not exceeding one year, are granted under the "Mining Statute, 1865," for permission to search for any mineral or metal except gold. The maximum areas to be occupied under such licences are as follows:—For lands supposed to contain Coal, an area not exceeding 640 acres. For lands supposed to contain the ores of Iron, an area not exceeding 100 acres. For lands supposed to contain other minerals or metals (except gold), an area not exceeding 50 acres.

In special cases the areas may be altered, provided that the total area in no case exceeds 640 acres.

Fees.—The fees for such licences are not less than 1*l.* nor exceeding 10*l.*

The total number of Mineral licences issued up to 31st December 1869 was 157 for 76,524 acres.

Licences authorizing persons to construct and use races, dams, and reservoirs, are granted under the "Mining Statute, 1865," for any term not exceeding 15 years. The extent of land held under a licence for a race is not in ordinary cases to exceed an area of four acres for every mile in length of such race.

Rents of Water Right Licences.—The rents payable for licences are as follows:—For every race, such sum as shall be considered proper, having regard to the quantity of water and the expenditure necessary, but not less than 2*l.* per annum. For every reservoir, such sum per annum for every million gallons of water, as may be right, having regard to the capacity of the reservoir.

The number of Water Right Licences issued up to 31st December 1869 was 223, and the length of races made or proposed to be made was 465 miles. The total length of all the water races used for gold mining purposes up to the 31st December 1869 was 1,950 miles 3 chains, and the total cost is estimated at 276,689*l.*

They are nearly all held under "Miners' Rights," and the miners do not pay rent for such as are taken up in this manner.

Leases of Reservoirs constructed at the public expense are granted for such periods, and on such terms and conditions, and at such annual rents, as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

The Gold fields of Victoria are divided into seven principal districts. These are again divided into Mining Divisions or sub-districts, as occasion may require, and are each placed under the supervision of a Warden. There is also a Mining Surveyor and Registrar for each division or subdivision. The districts now embrace the total area of the Colony, save a small portion in the immediate vicinity of the city of Melbourne.

In each of the seven Mining Districts there is a legislative body termed a Mining Board. These Boards

are empowered to make byelaws applicable to the District generally, with respect to mining affairs and occupations under business licences. Each of these Boards consists of ten members, four of whom retire annually by rotation, when their places are supplied by the election of four others to fill the vacancies, or by the re-election of the retiring members. The members of the Mining Boards are elected by ballot, and each male holder of a "Miner's Right" is entitled to a vote.

Each District has its separate Court of mines, which is a Court of Record, and is provided by a District Judge, who must be a barrister of not less than eight years' standing. One of the judges of the Supreme Court is appointed to act as Chief Judge of the Court of Mines.

The Courts of Mines have jurisdiction to hear and determine all suits cognizable by a court of law or by a Court of equity which may arise concerning any Crown land claimed under "Miners' Rights," leases, or licences, mining partnerships, boundaries, contribution to calls, and generally all questions and disputes which may arise between miners in relation to mining upon Crown lands.

The duties of the Wardens are mostly of a judicial character, and they generally act as police magistrates. As Wardens they hear and determine all suits cognizable by a court of law, which the Courts of Mines are empowered to hear, and they may proceed summarily to settle any dispute concerning any Crown land, share, or interest in any claim.

The mines of the Colony are placed under a Mining Department, whose head has a seat in the Legislative Assembly, and in the Cabinet.

From 1st January 1868 the export of gold has been free of duty.

Quantity of country lands purchased in Victoria up to 23rd October 1865:—

By auction up to passing of Land Act,	Acres.
1860	3,733,566
„ auction and selection under Land Act, 1860	798,242
„ selection under Land Act, 1862	1,423,235
„ selection under amending Land Act of 1865, up to 23rd October 1865	1,670,739
Total	7,625,782

Summary of rates per acre obtained for country lands in Victoria:—

By auction up to passing of Land Act,	£	s.	d.
1860	1	9	0
„ auction of special country lands under the Land Act, 1860	1	3	6
„ selection and limited auction under the Land Act, 1865	1	0	11
„ selection under the Land Act, 1852	0	16	4½
„ selection under the amending Land Act, 1865	1	4	6½

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The principal Waste Lands Act for this Colony is the 21 Vict. No. 5 of 1857. But several amending Acts have subsequently been passed, viz., Nos. 18 and 20 of 1858 (Pastoral Leases), No. 17 of 1862 (Appropriation of Land Proceeds), No. 8 of 1864 (Pastoral Leases), No. 8 of 1865-6 (Unauthorized Occupations), No. 10 of 1865-6 (Gold Leases), No. 21 of 1866-7 (Scrub Lands Act), No. 21 of 1867 (Pastoral Leases), No. 23 of 1867 (Mineral Leases), No. 11 of 1868 (to remove doubts as to Mineral Leases), No. 12 of 1868-9 (Pastoral Leases), No. 12 of 1868-9 (to prevent frauds at auctions), No. 14 of 1868-9 (Sales on Credit), No. 27 of 1871 (amending Act No. 14 of 1868-9), No. 17 of 1871 (Gold Seeking on Murray Flats), and No. 26 of 1871 (Gold Mining generally).

With the exception of reserves for public purposes, and newly discovered pastoral lands and mineral lands, all the waste lands of the Crown must be sold by auction at an upset price not lower than 1*l.* per acre; but country lands once exposed to auction and not sold may, unless reserved for future auction, be sold by private contract at the last upset price or last bidding, if bid for but not sold at auction.

ABSTRACT OF THE PRINCIPAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA WASTE LANDS ACT.

Sects. 1 and 2.—Waste lands of the Crown not to be alienated except by sale as prescribed by Act.

Sect. 3. *Reserves*.—Governor in Council may, however, make reserves for purposes of public safety, convenience, health, or enjoyment (except for churches).

Sect. 4. *Surveys and Size of Lots*.—Except pastoral lands, all lands to be surveyed and mapped in lots not exceeding 640 acres before they are sold.

Sect. 5. *Deed of Grant*.—Governor, on behalf of the Crown, to convey lands sold, under the public seal of the province.

Sect. 6. *Auction*.—Except pastoral, all lands to be sold by auction after public notice of not less than one nor more than three months.

Sect. 7. *Classification of Lands*.—Lands to be classified into town, suburban, and country.

Sect. 8. *Upset Price*.—Lowest upset price, 1*l.* per acre.

Sect. 9.—Government may fix a higher upset price for town lots and for special country lots, i.e., country lots on which improvements may have been lawfully made.

Sect. 10. *Sale by Private Contract*.—Town lots to be sold only by auction, but country lots which have been exposed to sale at auction may (if not withdrawn for future sale by auction) be sold by private contract at the upset price, or if bid for at auction and not sold, then at the price last bid.

Sect. 11. *Payment of Purchase Money.*—In the case of private sales, the whole of the purchase money to be paid down. At auctions 20 per cent. down, and the remainder within one calendar month.

Sect. 12. *PASTURE LEASES.*—The Governor may, without auction, grant to the first discoverer, or first occupier of waste lands, leases of fourteen years for pastoral purposes at 10s. per mile. (*But see the more recent Acts, No. 18 of 1858, No. 20 of 1858, No. 8 of 1864, and No. 16 of 1865-6 below, page 121.*) Annual leases of land within hundreds may be granted to original lessees without being put up at auction.

Sect. 13. *MINERAL LEASES.*—This section is repealed by Act No. 24 of 1862, which empowers the Governor to grant leases of fourteen years for mining purposes of lots not exceeding 320 acres, at a rent of 10s. an acre, with a right of renewal for two periods of fourteen years each, on paying a fine of not less than 1l. an acre, subject to future regulations.

Sect. 14. *Regulations.*—The Governor in Council may make regulations from time to time for pastoral leases, to be officially published.

Sect. 15.—All Regulations made by the Governor under the Act are to be laid before the provincial Parliament within fourteen days of publication, or first meeting of Parliament after such publication.

Sect. 16. *Mineral and Timber Licences.*—The Governor in Council may grant licences of twelve months' duration to search for metals, and to cut timber on the unsurveyed waste lands. But gold licences have only 3 months' currency.

Sect. 17. *Definition.*—“Waste Lands of the Crown” defined to be all lands not already granted or set apart for public use.

Sect. 18.—Existing engagements of the Crown saved.

Sect. 19.—All proceeds of waste lands to form part of the general revenue of the province. [This section repealed and other appropriation of the proceeds made by Act No. 17 of 1862.]

Sect. 20.—Short title, “The Waste Lands Act.”

By an Act No. 18 of 1858 (22nd Victoria, passed 24th December 1858), to amend the above “Waste Lands Act,” the Governor is empowered, when any lease for pastoral purposes shall have been determined by reason of the land being included in any hundred, to grant annual leases, *without auction*, to the lessee or his assigns, during the residue of his term.

The Governor is empowered to make Regulations affecting and amending the issue of depasturing, gold, timber, and mineral licences; and to fix a higher upset price for suburban land than the lowest upset price fixed for waste lands.

“The Waste Lands Appropriation Act, 1862” (25 & 26 Vict. No. 17 of 1862) repeals the 19 sect. of the Waste Lands Act, of 1857, and appropriates two-thirds of the gross proceeds of the sale of waste lands to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, and to the making of roads,

bridges, railways, and other public works, and the remaining third towards defraying the expenses of the passages of immigrants from the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Immigration Act, No. 4 of 1857.

By an Act 25 & 26 Vict., No. 24 of 1862, the 13 sect. of the “Waste Lands Act” of 1857 is repealed, and other provisions made for granting mineral leases.

By an Act of 29 Vict., No. 8 of 1865-6, sec. 3. of No. 18 of 1857 is repealed, and penalties are imposed for the unauthorized occupation and use of Crown lands, or for unlawfully depasturing cattle thereon; and for making a false declaration of commonage; and by an Act, No. 10 of the same year, entitled “The Mineral Leases Act, 1865-6,” the Governor may demise Crown lands for the purpose of mining coal in allotments not exceeding 20 acres, and for a period not exceeding 14 years, and subject to such rents and covenants as may be prescribed in regulations which the Governor and Executive Council are therein empowered to lay down.

No. 21 of 1866-7 and No. 2 of 1867 “Scrub Lands Acts” authorize sales at auction of land comprised in ten specified tracts. If the lands be not sold within one month, leases for 21 years, with a right of purchase at 1l. per acre at any time during the term, may be sold by auction. The biddings to be on the yearly rent. The minimum upset yearly rent not to be less than 10s. for each block. No block to exceed one square mile, and one twentieth of the block to be cleared annually. If the leases be not sold or taken up, or be forfeited, they may be sold by private contract at not less than the minimum rent, or the rent bid at auction. No. 2 of 1867.

SALES ON CREDIT.—The object of the Act 32 Vict. No. 14, passed 30th January 1869, is to allow Country lands to a limited extent, to be sold on credit by selection at a fixed price in certain districts, and elsewhere by auction, on prepayment in one sum of four years interest at five per cent. on the amount of the purchase money.

Accordingly the Act provides that the highest bidder at auction of any country lands not exceeding 640 acres, on stating his intention in writing to purchase on credit, and on paying down 20 per cent. of the purchase money as 4 years' interest in advance, may become a purchaser on credit. Rural lands which have been put up to auction and not sold may be purchased by private contract on credit, on the same terms, upon written application to the Land Office. Sect. 2.

N.B.—By Act No. 27 of 1870-71, the interest may now be paid in two instalments, viz., 10 per cent. at the time of purchase, and 10 per cent. at the expiration of three years.

Lands in “agricultural areas” to be sold only by selection and on credit.—Certain lands specified in the 3rd schedule to the Act are declared to be “Agricultural areas.” They are six in number.

The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is empowered to set apart from time to time, by proclamation, other "agricultural areas" of not less than 20, nor more than 100 square miles in extent. But the description of the lands must be laid before Parliament 14 days at least prior to the issue of such proclamation. *Sects. 4 and 5.*

Lands within such "Agricultural areas" are not to be sold by auction, but on credit only, upon written applications made to the Land office. The terms of credit are the same as those above stated for lands purchased at auction. *Sects. 6 and 11.*

Lands in "Agricultural areas" are to be surveyed and proclaimed as open to selection at a price per acre to be fixed by the Governor in Council and specified in the Proclamation, and for a period to be therein named; and any lands not sold within that period are to remain open for selection at a reduced price for another period to be named, and so on until the price has been reduced to 1*l.* an acre, below which price no land is to be sold under the Act. The several rates of reduction are not to be less than 5*s.*, nor more than 10*s.* per acre; and the duration of the periods for which the lands are to be left open for selection at each separate price is not to be less than one month, nor more than three months. But if the lands remain unsold for two years after the price has been reduced to 1*l.* an acre, the Governor in Council may direct them to be sold by public auction in the same manner as lands not within "Agricultural areas." *Sects. 7, 8, 9.*

Purchasers on credit to execute agreement.—Purchasers of lands subject to auction, or of lands subject to selection in an "Agricultural area," must sign an Agreement in the form prescribed by the Act, and may then enter into possession; but they will not receive a Crown Grant before the expiration of four years from the date of the agreement. Neglect or refusal to execute the agreement within 48 hours works a forfeiture of all claim to the land and of the money paid. The Agreement entitles the purchaser to maintain legal proceedings against trespassers as effectually as if he held a Crown Grant; but the agreement is not transferable, except in special cases, with the consent of the Commissioner of Crown lands and the approval of the Governor in Council. *Sects. 13, 14, and 15.*

Conditions of Agreement.—The main conditions embodied in the Agreement are, (1) that the purchaser is not to be liable for interest beyond the amount paid in advance; (2) that he is to pay the purchase money in full (payment by instalments not being accepted) within the specified period of four years and seven days; (3) that he is to take possession and occupy the land within six months, and after the first twelve months to reside continuously on it during the currency of the agreement; and (4) that he is to make substantial and permanent improvements to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council to the value of 5*s.* per acre during the first year, and of 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre during each of the remaining three years. The improvements must

be either dwelling houses, farm buildings, wells, or reservoirs of water, and fences; and no other kind of erection or outlay is to count as an improvement.

Persons ineligible to purchase on credit.—Lands cannot be purchased on credit by infants, married women, or trustees for others; nor can one person hold on credit at any one time more than 640 acres, which must be in one block. *Sec. 17.*

Lands not purchasable on credit.—Township, Suburban lands, and Special country lots, whether within or without "Agricultural areas," are to be sold by auction and not upon credit. *Sects. 2 and 6.*

There are other provisions for ejecting unauthorized occupiers under expired, forfeited, or rejected agreements, and for empowering the Governor in Council to make regulations from time to time for carrying out the objects of the Act.

Regulations for disposal of Land in Agricultural Areas.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act No. 14, 32 Vict., intitled "The Waste Lands Amendment Act, 1868-9," regulations, dated 30th March 1871, have been issued by the Governor for the disposal of waste lands in "agricultural areas." These regulations empower the Governor to proclaim areas of between 20 and 100 square miles in extent, to include a township and suburban lands, as well as proper reserves.

These lands are to be open for selection at prices and for periods to be fixed by the Governor, the prices to be reduced from time to time for the unsold portions, and any lands remaining unsold after they have been open for sale at 1*l.* an acre for two years, may be disposed of as the Governor may see fit.

Applicants for purchase are to pay in advance 10 per cent. of the price at which the land is to be sold, and the balance, including interest at 5 per cent., within five years, but are entitled to the option of credit for a further period of three years.

No land is to be sold for less than 1*l.* per acre, and no person is to hold on credit more than 640 acres at one time.

The regulations require of the holders, occupation for nine months in each year, building to the extent of at least a substantial two-roomed house within two years, and fencing, which must be completed during the term of the first five years' credit.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

By Letters Patent, dated 6th July 1863, so much of the colony of New South Wales as lay to the north of the 26° S.L., and between 129° and 138° E.L. were annexed to South Australia. The eastern boundary line cuts the coast near the mouth of the Wentworth river, on the western shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the western boundary line

cuts the coast near Cape Domett on Cambridge Gulf. The interior of the new territory is, as yet, almost unknown except in the immediate neighbourhood of the tracks of the several explorers, viz.: Leichardt (1846), Gregory (1856), Eyre, Sturt, Stuart (1862), &c.

The legislature of South Australia passed an Act, No. 23 of 1863, (26 & 27 Vict.) to regulate the disposal of the lands in the new territory.

The following is an outline of the principal provisions of that Act, which is called "The Northern Territory Act."

It declares that the "Waste Lands Appropriation Acts of 1862" shall not apply to the proceeds of sales of lands in the new territory.

That 500,000 acres of country land in lots of 160 acres each, and 1,562 town lots of about half an acre each, may be sold by private contract at fixed prices; that 125,000 acres of country lands, and 781 town lots shall be sold in London, and the like quantity in Adelaide at 7s. 6d. per acre. If the whole 250,000 acres be not sold within 28 days after the opening at the sale at each place, the unsold portions, and the remaining 250,000 acres, are to be sold at 12s. an acre. Land orders are to be issued to the purchaser, entitling them or their nominees to select within five years their lands out of any surveyed lands in the territory.

No person is to select more than one town lot for every 160 acres he may purchase out of the first 250,000 acres of country land. And no person can purchase any part of the 500,000 acres in less quantities than 160 acres. After the sale of the whole of the 500,000 acres and of the 1,562 town lots, all sales of waste lands must be effected under Act No. 5 of 21 Vict. The lowest upset price of town lots is then to be 1l.

All monies received in respect of the new territory, from land, customs duties, or any other source, is to be kept distinct, and applied towards governing, and improving the territory, less 10 per cent. to be carried to the credit of the general revenue of the province.

The Governor is empowered, with the consent of Executive Council, to make rules respecting the lease, occupation, or sale of waste lands in all respects, and to issue regulations generally for carrying out the Act, such regulations, when published in the Government Gazette, to have the force of law.

A "Government Resident" and other necessary officers are to be appointed by the Governor. Such "Government Resident" to perform all duties assigned to him by the Governor. Copies of all regulations are to be laid before the Colonial Parliament within 14 days of their publication or of the next sitting of the Parliament.

In exercise of the power conferred by this Act, the Governor proclaimed the following regulations dated the 24th of November 1863.

1. Any applicant may obtain a lease of land in his actual occupation as a run, which has not been

previously applied for, in one block of from 25 to 300 square miles, for a term not exceeding 14 years, at a rental payable annually in advance of 1s. per square mile for the first four years, 2s. 6d. for the next five years, and 5s. for the last five years; subject to the condition in Clause 4 as to the plan of run.

2. Application is to be accompanied by a declaration of actual occupation by having depastured thereon three head of great cattle, or 10 of sheep for every square mile.

3. Every application is to contain a clear description of the run, and is to be signed and entered in a book kept by Government Resident. Fee for inspection 2s. 6d.

4. Applications for pasturage leases must be made in writing to the Government Resident, and accompanied by a plan on a scale not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the mile. The land—except where bounded by runs already leased, or rendered by natural features of the country impracticable—is to be rectangular, the length not to exceed twice the breadth unless otherwise determined by Government Resident.

5. The applicant, if successful, is to pay, under the Resident's order, the first year's rent to the Treasury.

6. Rents are to be paid annually in advance. If not paid within 60 days after being due, 25 per cent. to be added; if not then paid, the lease may at option of Government, be forfeited.

7. Waste lands which have been leased reverting to the Crown, may be let, for not over 14 years, at an annual rent, per square mile, of 2s. 6d. for the first five years, and 5s. for the last nine years.

8. Leases to be subject to taxes, conditions for protection of Aborigines, for public right of way, for Government search for minerals, and for all purposes of public defence, safety, improvement, convenience, or utility. If stock required by clause 2 be not kept up, the lease may be forfeited.

9. The whole or any part of a run may be resumed for public purposes after six months notice; in which case a proportionate part of the annual rent is to be returned to lessee.

10 and 11. On such resumption of a pasturage lease, the lessee may, within two months, claim for improvements, the value of which is to be determined by valuation.

12. Lessees failing to execute their leases and to pay rent within six months after notification of readiness, will forfeit their leases at the option of the Government.

13. The settled districts include all lands hereafter declared to be set apart as Port, Town, or Country lots.

The regulations for the sale in London and Adelaide of the 250,000 acres of country lands, and 1,562 town lots, being of a temporary nature, are not here set forth. They will be found (with the pre-

ceding regulations) *in extenso* at page 145 of the Emigration Commissioners' 24th Annual Report for 1864, printed for Parliament.

The surveys of these lands not having been completed within the required period, the Legislature passed an Act, No. 23 of 1868, extending the time for selection for another period of five years, at the same time doubling the area of country land granted under the preliminary land orders.

During 1869 Mr. G. W. Goyder, Surveyor-General of South Australia, proceeded to the Northern Territory, and made the necessary survey.

Early in 1870 Mr. Bloomfield Douglas was appointed Government Resident. An experimental garden has been laid out near Port Darwin, and various tropical products are progressing favorably.

Pastoral Leases in Northern Territory.—The regulations for leases for pastoral purposes in the Northern Territory are dated the 20th of July 1871. Persons applying to the Government and describing any country in the Northern Territory not previously applied for, are entitled to a preferential right to a lease for 21 years of any portion thereof, in one block consisting of not less than 25 nor more than 300 square miles, at a peppercorn rent for the first seven years and 10s. per square mile, payable in advance, for the remainder of the term, on condition of stocking the run before the lease is issued with three head of great cattle or 10 head of small cattle for every square mile.

The disposal of pasture land in other parts of South Australia is governed by 11 Acts, viz.: No. 5 of 1847, No. 18 and No. 20 of 1858, No. 7 of 1861, No. 22 of 1862, and No. 13 of 1863 (Assessment of Stock), No. 8 of 1864, No. 8 of 1865-6, No. 16 and No. 20 of 1865-6, No. 12 of 1868-9 (Returns relating to Stock), and No. 17 (Renewal of certain Pastoral Leases) 33 Vic. 1869-70, first part.

The holder of any *purchased* land within any Hundred not being within the limits of a District Council is entitled, under the Proclamation of the 29th April 1868, should there be sufficient commonage available, to a Depasturing Licence over the unappropriated waste lands of the Crown within such Hundred, for two head of great cattle or twelve head of small cattle, for every five acres of purchased land.

The licence must be applied for to the Commissioners of Crown lands, not later than 1st June in each year, and has a currency of 12 months from 1st July in each year. The fee payable is 3s. for every head of great cattle, or six head of small cattle.

The regulations of District Councils are subordinate to these regulations.

Pastoral leases are also granted, for 14 years of lands out of Hundreds.

By an Act, No. 20, of 22 Vic. (1858), Crown lands for pasturage are to be divided into two classes,—the lowest of which is to be assessed at 100 sheep per square mile, and the highest at 250 sheep. Leases are renewable, on expiry of first term of 14 years, for a further period of five years at a valuation. But by an Act, No. 20, of 24 & 25 Vic. (1861),

this division of land into classes and the fixed standard of grazing capability is done away with, and all land leased for pasture is, in future, to be assessed according to its grazing capabilities and situation.

By a later Act, No. 22, of 1862, the Waste Lands are divided, for purposes of assessment, into three classes, with certain boundaries: 1st class paying assessment according to valuation under former Act; 2d class paying one half such assessment, and exempted from it for 7 instead of 4 years; 3d class exempted altogether until Parliament shall otherwise direct.

Act No. 8 of 1864 provides that the value of useful and substantial improvements effected by lessees shall be allowed to them by a reduction in the amount of rent payable under such valuation.

By an Act, No. 13 of 1863, the Assessment on Pastoral lands may be reduced by the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, on the report of the Valuator of Runs, if application for the purpose be made within 12 calendar months of the publication of the assessment.

By Act No. 21 of 1867 lands north, north-east, and west of Port Augusta are divided into districts A, B, and C. In A leases are obtainable for 14 years at a yearly rental of 3s. per head on cattle and 6d. per head on sheep, the minimum rent being fixed at 1l. per mile; in B the leases are for 21 years at a yearly rental of 2s. per head for cattle and 4d. for sheep, the minimum rent being 8s. 6d. per square mile; in C the leases are also for 21 years, but the rental is 1s. per head on cattle, and 2d. on sheep, the minimum rent being 2s. 6d. per square mile. The leases are without the right of renewal.

The following is the substance of that part of Act No. 17 of 1869-70 (33 Vic.) which relates to the renewal of certain leases for pastoral purposes.

33 Vic. No. 17. *Valuation of leases.*—On the passing of the Act, the Commissioner of Crown lands is to cause to be made and published in the Government Gazette a valuation of the estimated annual value per square mile, on a lease for 10 years, of the lands comprised in 101 leases specified in the first schedule to the Act, all which expire between 50th June 1870 and 31 December 1873. He is also to have made and published a like valuation per square mile for 14 years of the lands comprised in 72 leases specified in the 2nd schedule, all of which will have expired by 30 June 1878, and five of which expired on 31st December last, but, for the purposes of the Act, are to be deemed as still subsisting—Secs. 4, 5, and 26.

Appeal against valuation.—The lessees (sec. 6) may, within 21 days of the publication of the valuation, and on depositing with the Commissioners of Crown lands 25l. to meet costs, appeal against such valuation. These appeals (secs. 7, 9, and 16) are to be heard by a "valuation tribunal" composed of three persons, one appointed by the Governor with the advice of his Executive Council, one by the appellant, and the third to be chosen by the two others; or the appeal, with the written consent of the appellant, may be heard by the Governor's appointee alone.

The valuation of the tribunal (which is empowered to take evidence on oath), if confirmed by the Governor in Council, is to be final.—Sec. 9.

Surrender of existing leases for new ones under the Act.—Any lessee (sec. 17) may, on giving notice to that effect within 28 days of the appearance of the Gazette notice, surrender his lease, and obtain a new one for 10 years, and the unexpired term of his old lease, if comprised in the 1st schedule, or if comprised in the 2nd schedule, then for 14 years, and half of his unexpired term.

Conditions of new leases.—The new leases are all to commence on 1st July 1870, at the rent fixed by the valuation, and are to be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by any regulations which the Governor in Council may establish under the power conferred on him by the 34th section of the Act. They are also to contain covenants to keep all buildings in good repair, and to insure against fire such as are constructed of stone or brick, roofed with slate, iron, shingle or paling, and of a value of not less than 100*l*.

If existing leases not surrendered new leases of the lands may be sold by auction.—If the lessees of the lands comprised in the 1st and 2nd schedules neglect to give notice of their desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act, leases of their lands may be put up to auction at the valuation as an upset price, for the term of 10 or 14 years, (according as the lands are within the 1st or 2nd schedule), commencing from the expiration of the existing lease. If not sold, they may, at intervals to be fixed by the Commissioner of Crown lands, be repeatedly put up to auction at upset prices successively reduced by 10 per cent. from that of the last occasion; but in no case is a lease to be sold at a less annual rent than 10*s*. per square mile per annum—Secs. 21 and 23.

Wells, dams, &c. to be paid for.—On the termination of pastoral leases not within hundreds, the lessees are to be paid out of the General Revenue for wells, dams, and reservoirs of a permanent character. Sec. 27.

Leases within hundreds.—Leases of lands within hundreds are to be dealt with as other leases, except that they are to be for one year only, renewable from year to year, at the same rent and conditions, for the period of seven years.—Sec. 28.

Compensation for improvements.—Provision is also made (sec. 32) for compensation for substantial improvements made after 1st July 1870, on lands not being within hundreds, by adding the value of such improvements to the upset price of the land when sold, and (sec. 33) for fencing or enclosing lands comprised in district C.

The second part of the Act relates to the procedure for enforcing payment of rents, and the observance of covenants contained in leases for pastoral or other purposes.

Timber Licences are granted half yearly, terminable on the 30th June and the 31st December, on payment of a fee of 5*l*.

Gold in small quantities has been discovered over nearly the whole of the settled districts; but the only localities in which it has been found in paying quantities are the alluvial workings at Echunga, Jupiter Creek, Barossa, Mount Pleasant, and Blumberg, which have supported a moderate population for some years. Recently a large tract of country between Blumberg and Mount Pleasant has been opened up for reefs with moderate success. Gold has also been found in small quantities in the northern territory.

GOLD MINING.

Gold mining within the Colony is regulated by Act No. 26 of 1870-1 (33 & 34 Vict.) entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to gold mining, and for other purposes."

The Act is divided into four parts:—

PART I. reveals so much of the Act No. 18 of 1858 as relates to making and altering regulations affecting the issue of gold licences; and also an Act, No. 10 of 1865-6, for amending the laws relating to the leasing of the waste lands of the Crown for mineral purposes, saving, however, existing rights. (Sec. 2.)

Miners' Rights.—Miners' rights are granted by the warden to applicants, on payment of 5*s*., entitling the holder for 12 months to search or mine for gold upon any waste land, and to occupy a certain portion as a residence for the purpose of mining. (Secs. 4 and 5.)

Special Prospecting Licences, entitling the holder to search for gold for three months on waste lands included in mineral leases, are issued on payment of a fee of 1*l*. (Sec. 6.)

Business Licences, authorizing the holders for three months to occupy a quarter of an acre of land for the purpose of carrying on business on any gold field, are obtainable from the warden on payment of 1*l*. (Sec. 7.)

Gold Leases.—The Governor may issue gold mining leases, and fix the amount of rent, for areas not exceeding 40 acres. (Sec. 8.)

Wardens.—The Governor is empowered to appoint wardens, whose duty it is to determine the extent and position of claims, to hear and determine disputes between holders of miners' rights and others, and to act as justices of the peace. (Secs. 11-13.)

PART II. relates to occupation licences.

Occupation Licences of half an acre of waste land may be granted to miners for seven years, at a rent not exceeding 10*s*. The licences are transferable and renewable until the land is alienated or resumed by the Crown for public purposes. If the land is alienated or resumed during the currency of the licence, the licensee is to be compensated. (Secs. 18, 19.)

Persons residing on waste lands without a licence, or holding over after the determination of the licence, are liable to a penalty not exceeding 10*l*.

PART III.—Leases of lands containing coal or mineral oils.

The Governor may grant leases at a peppercorn rent, and for any term not exceeding 15 years, of waste lands, not exceeding 10,000 acres in one block, for the purpose of mining for coal, petroleum, or mineral oil.

The lessees may at any time, during the last 13 years of the term, purchase the land if not comprised in any pastoral or mineral lease, at 1*l.* an acre but the lease is forfeited if, within two years of its date, coal, petroleum, or mineral oil in payable quantities is not discovered to exist. (Secs. 22, 23.)

The Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations, not being contrary to the provisions of the Act, for carrying out its provisions. (Sec. 26.)

The fees and monies received under this Act, unless otherwise expressly appropriated, are to form part of the general revenue of the Colony. (Sec. 29.)

Gold Mining Regulations.

The following is a summary of the principal parts of the Gold-mining Regulations issued on the 10th of February 1871, in virtue of the above Act. All previous regulations on the subject are repealed, and the conditions and mode of issue of mining claims, leases, and licenses prescribed.

A mining claim is defined to be a parcel of land held for mining purposes by virtue of one miner's right.

Any person taking possession of unsold or waste lands of the Crown for gold-mining purposes is required to erect a post at each angle of the boundary lines, and otherwise to mark out the claim.

Ordinary quartz claims are not to exceed 100 yards in length on the supposed course of the reef by 250 yards in width, across such course.

Prospecting quartz claims for discoverers of quartz reefs beyond 700 yards from the nearest occupied quartz claim are not to exceed an area of 200 yards in length by 250 yards in width.

Ordinary alluvial claims are areas not exceeding 10 yards by 10 yards for each person.

Ordinary river or stream claims are a frontage of 20 yards on the course of a river or stream, and a depth of 20 yards on both banks.

Prospecting alluvial claims secure to one or more licensed miners the right of search over areas varying, according to their distance from known payable claims, from 100 yards by 50 yards each to 500 yards by 500 yards each, in localities five miles or more from any officially known worked diggings.

Extended areas may be granted to any company for working alluvial or cement ground, according to the amount of subscribed and paid-up capital.

The regulations contain provisions for water races, tail races, and other water rights, for dams, machinery sites, puddling claims, &c., and for residence and business sites.

Applications for gold-mining leases are to be made to the warden. The area is not to be less than one acre, not more than 40 acres. Applicants must at the time of application deposit plans of the ground attested by a licensed surveyor, and the amount of the first year's rent at the rate of 10*s.* an acre.

Public notice of applications must be given by marking out the ground with posts, by exhibiting a

notice of the intended application on the ground to be leased, by giving notice to the occupant, and by advertisement in the newspapers.

Improvements by previous holders must be paid for.

If a lease is granted the holder must exhibit on the ground a painted board 3 feet square, showing the name of the company or holder of the lease, the time for which it has been granted, the number of men or machinery power to be employed, and the extent of the ground.

The rent is payable yearly in advance. Leases may be terminated by the lessees at three months notice, or may be forfeited for non-compliance with the foregoing conditions.

Prospecting in the Murray Flats.

With the view of encouraging the search for gold in the *Murray Flats*, an Act, No. 17 of 1870-1, has been passed to authorize, on payment of 100*l.*, the right of search over the whole district, as defined in the schedule of the Act, and the issue of a lease for a portion not exceeding 10,000 acres, upon conditions to be fixed by the Governor in Council. (Secs. 1 and 2.) The lease is to be for five years, at a pepper-corn rent, but the lessee is bound to expend 2,000*l.* in each year in actual mining for gold on the lands leased, and the lease may be determined by the lessee, after three months' notice. (Secs. 4-6.) During the lease, the lessee has the right to purchase the block on payment of 5*s.*, and proof of the expenditure of 10,000*l.* in mining for gold, exclusive of the cost of machinery, management, direction, and supervision. (Sec. 7.) The right of making public roads is reserved during the term of the lease, and the Governor is prohibited from granting more than one block out of the lands referred to. (Secs. 9 and 10.)

MINERAL LANDS.

Occupation licenses.—Regulations for the issue of occupation licenses and leases of lands containing coal and mineral oils, dated 30th March 1871, have been issued by the Governor under the authority of the Act No. 26, 1870-71. 33 & 34 Vict.

Portions of land suitable for the purposes of occupation are to surveyed and laid out in blocks of half an acre each, of which licenses are granted to miners and others engaged in mining pursuits; or special surveys may be made of areas, not exceeding half an acre each, of any land which miners may desire to occupy for the purposes of residence. The rent is 10*s.* per annum, payable in advance. The licenses are issued for seven years, renewable at the expiration of the period for a further term of seven years.

Leases of land containing coal or mineral oils.—Persons desirous of searching in the waste lands for coal, petroleum, or any mineral oil, may receive a lease for not exceeding 15 years, of 10,000 acres of land on furnishing proof of their intention to search. If within two years the lessee fails to satisfy the Governor of the existence in payable quantities of coal, petroleum, or some mineral oil, the lease will be forfeited; but if these are found, the lessee has the right during the 13 remaining years of the lease to purchase the land at 1*l.* per acre.

The following Table shows the quantity of Crown lands sold and paid for within SOUTH AUSTRALIA during each year from the first sales:—

Year.	Acres.	Purchase money received in the colony.
1837	563	£13,566 4 0
1838	9,972	
1839	122,505	122,505 0 0
1840	2,446	2,446 0 0
1841	7,331	7,331 2 0
1842	17,001½	17,001 10 0
1843	598	613 13 0
1844	3,428	5,566 13 0
1845	49,658	52,902 8 0
1846	37,682	76,874 8 0
1847	33,096	35,428 18 0
1848	28,914	31,476 13 0
1849	54,957	53,577 17 0
1850	62,237	86,557 15 0
1851	81,092	87,242 14 0
1852	85,362	97,059 8 0
1853	211,985	290,324 6 0
1854	212,846	376,224 8 0
1855	170,730	232,864 13 0
1856	187,251	235,260 3 0
1857	178,086½	215,500 13 0
1858	158,015	197,820 16 0
1859	188,065	211,574 11 0
1860	129,345	157,522 0 0
1861	147,661½	189,361 7 0
1862	129,910	148,695 8 3
1863	160,497	182,467 9 0
1864	224,193	265,492 5 0
1865	316,585	510,540 3 0
1866	214,429½	322,429 16 0
1867	144,020	163,787 4 0
1868	199,693	224,458 0 0
1869	182,291	217,173 0 0*
1870	115,876	131,360 2 0†
Grand totals	4,068,067	£5,566,209 6 0

The average price of all Crown lands sold during 1852 was 1*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* per acre; in 1853—1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; in 1854—1*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*; in 1855—1*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1856—1*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.*; in 1857—1*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*; in 1858—1*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*; in 1859—1*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; in 1860—1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; in 1861—1*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; in 1862—1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; in 1863—1*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1864—1*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1865—1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; in 1866—1*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1867—1*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1868—1*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; in 1869—1*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1870—1*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*

LANDS SOLD ON CREDIT.

Year.	Area.	Interest received.	Amount of Purchase Money.
1869	40,769	14,414 15 0	72,068 5 6
1870	90,176	20,730 6 0	103,650 12 6
Totals	130,935	35,145 1 0	175,718 18 0

* Exclusive of 40,769 acres purchased on credit for 72,068*l.*

† Exclusive of 84,179 acres purchased on credit for 97,402*l.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

By the Government Land Regulations, dated Perth, 20th August 1864, and which are printed in *extenso* at page 264 of the Emigration Commissioners' Annual Report for 1865, the Crown lands are to be divided into four separate classes—Town, Suburban, Country, and Mineral. Country lands are to be sold at a fixed price of 10*s.* an acre, and in lots of not less than 40 acres. Smaller lots to be charged an additional price. Town and Suburban lots are to be sold by auction. The size and upset price to be fixed by the Governor.

One-tenth of the purchase money has to be paid at the time of sale, and the rest within one calendar month. The lands are to be surveyed and mapped previous to the sale by auction, and all auctions are to be advertised within three calendar months of the intended sale.

Lands may be purchased in England.—Purchases may be effected in this country by depositing any sum for that purpose, with the Agents General for Crown Colonies (5a, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.), whereupon the Emigration Commissioners on notice thereof will grant a certificate of such deposit; which certificate will be received, as equivalent to the amount of money therein expressed, in payment of any Crown land purchased in the Colony, either by public auction or fixed price.

Military and Naval Settlers.—A remission in purchase money is allowed to military and naval officers according to the scale, and subject to the conditions stated at page 166.

Title Deeds, &c.—The fee for preparing and enrolling all Deeds of Grant is 1*l.*

Mineral Lands.—The regulations respecting mineral lands are contained in a proclamation of the Governor, dated 17th of January 1865, of which the following are the leading features. They are to be sold in lots of not less than 80 nor more than 160 acres each, at the fixed price of 3*l.* per acre, payable in three equal instalments; the first at the time of application, and one in each of the two following years.

Prospecting Licences.—Prospecting Licences are granted for one year, subject to renewal for a second year at the option of the Governor, on payment in advance of a rent at the rate of 2*s.* per acre for the first year, and of 4*s.* for the second. No such licence will be granted for a smaller sum than 8*l.* No minerals, ore, or soil to be removed from the land beyond reasonable specimens or samples. Licences may be exchanged for mining leases for any period not exceeding ten years, at the rent of 8*s.* per acre, payable in advance. Leases and licences are transferable with the approval of the Governor, on payment of a transfer fee of 20*s.* in the case of a lease and 10*s.* in the case of a licence.

Lessees and licencees are not entitled to compensation for improvements or for outlay. But the land comprised within the lease or licence shall not be

sold during the holding, except with the consent in writing of the lessee or licensee.

The Regulations for *Pastoral Licences and Tillage Leases*, and under which the newly opened North and East Districts are to be occupied, are as follows :

Pasture Licences.—For pastoral purposes the lands (except those in the north and east districts) are divided into classes A and B.

Class A is to comprise all lands near the settled districts, the sea-coast, and certain rivers;—all unappropriated land received into Class A by proclamation of the Governor,—and all unsold portions of Class B leases, or tillage leases, within the outer limits of Class A vacant by forfeiture, abandonment, or the efflux of time. Class B to comprehend all other lands in the colony. In class A the Governor may, if he sees fit, grant Pastoral Licences, not exceeding one year, at a yearly rent of 2s. per 100 acres, for sections of 1,000 acres and upwards. Half rent charged for Licences issued after 30th June in any year, but no Licence is to be issued for a less sum than 1*l*. No renewal of the Licence is to be claimable as a right, but Licences for the succeeding year may be granted preferably to existing holders. The lands under Licence are to be subject to resumption for public purposes, or to general selection for purchase, without compensation to the Licensee. A purchaser or holder of not less than 10 acres within the limits described in Class A to have the right of depasturing within such limits (so long as let for pastoral purposes only) horned cattle or horses (not bulls or stallions,) at the rate of 1 head per 10 acres. Purchasers of land to have no claim for trespass by stock on lands not properly fenced. No compensation for improvements upon lands held under annual licence.

Within class B, the Governor, if he thinks fit, may grant Pastoral Leases, not exceeding eight years, for quantities of land not exceeding 10,000 acres, at a rent, for each run, of 5*l*. per annum, with an addition of 10s. per annum for every 1,000 acres comprised in the lease. No right of renewal, however, is to be conveyed by any Lease of Lands in class B, but Leases or Licences will be granted preferentially under certain conditions to existing Lessees. Any Lessee having a right of pre-emption will be entitled to exercise it at the rate of 10s. an acre for land not mineral nor less in quantity than 40 acres, within the 1st year of the lease; and may within the same period select as a homestead not exceeding two acres for every 100 in his run, with the same right of pre-emption within three years. Lands under lease are to be open for purchase generally after the 1st year, and homestead lands after the 3rd year. Improvements to be paid for by purchasers not exceeding the actual outlay. Purchasers are to have the right of depasturing horned cattle and horses, (not bulls or stallions,) in proportion of 1 head per 10 acres, subject to the pre-emptive right of lessees, and the right of the Crown to sell, or let on tillage lease. No claim for trespass by stock to be allowed unless the land is fenced. For lands in Class B, reduced by purchase or other-

wise to 1000 acres, a corresponding abatement to be made in the rent. No right of renewal allowed. The Governor may make grants or sales for public purposes of land in Class B. Any person, except lessees under the Order in Council of 22 March 1860, can purchase the land under lease, not being mineral, with the written consent of the lessee. But without such consent purchases can be effected at 10s. an acre only at the end of any complete year of the lease and subject to the pre-emptive right of the lessee; which must be exercised within 60 days after notice of the intended purchase.

It may be noted that there were 16,854,818 acres of land let on lease for pastoral purposes in Western Australia on the 31st December 1868.

Tillage Leases.—The regulations, of which the following is the substance, are contained in the Governor's Proclamation dated Perth, 20th August 1864.

Throughout the whole colony, except as to lands included within any public reserve, or within the limits described in a class B lease, without written consent of the lessee thereof, the Governor is authorized to grant *Tillage Leases* for 8 years certain, without auction, of lots not exceeding 320 acres of land. The annual rent is not to be less than 5*l*. in the whole, or 1s. per acre.

If any portion of the land under lease be purchased or resumed for public purposes the rent is to be proportionally abated, provided it be not reduced below 5*l*. Lessees in actual occupation, or any one with their consent, are to have the right of purchasing part of such lands (not being mineral, nor less than 40 acres), at the current price for country lands. No lands under tillage lease to be sold except to lessee, or with his written consent. Land not occupied or improved during 12 calendar months may be declared by Governor to be forfeited. On determination of any lease, by forfeiture or otherwise, the lands and all improvements revert unconditionally to the Crown.

North and East Districts.

As regards lands situated in the north and east Districts, the conditions of occupation are embodied in the following Regulations contained in the Governor's Proclamation of the 20th August 1864.

“The portions of Western Australia affected by these regulations shall be designated:—

“First. The North District, bounded on the west and north by the sea-coast, including the islands adjacent to it, and on the south by the River Murchison, and by a true east line through the summit of Mount Murchison.

“Second. The East District will be comprised between the longitudes 121 and 129 degrees east, and between the latitude 30 degrees south and the South coast, including the adjacent islands.

“2. The land in these districts shall be divided into classes A and C;—class A land being for Annual Licence, and those in class C for more extended occupation. Class A shall comprise all land within two miles of the sea-coast, including the adjacent islands, and Class C shall be the remainder.

"3. Permission to proceed to the North or East District for the purpose of occupying land under these Regulations shall be obtained by making application in the form given in the appendix to the regulations. Such permission shall be valid for twelve months from its date.

"4. Free pasturage for the stock enumerated in an application, and for their natural increase, shall be allowed on the unappropriated lands of the districts referred to, for the space of twelve months from the date of their arrival therein; and within this period, runs not exceeding (100,000) one hundred thousand acres for any one establishment, may be selected in one uniform shape, and be reported for approval.

"5. Any person claiming such a run shall forward to the Surveyor General, with his application for the same, a certificate, signed by some credible person, of the date on which the stock enumerated in the Governor's permission to proceed to such district actually arrived therein either by land or water.

"6. On the Governor's approval of such selection and certificate, a Licence, free of rent, and not transferable, shall be issued for the occupation of the land selected for the term of three years, to commence from the end of the twelve months last mentioned.

"7. At any time within the three years last named, the lawful occupant of any run shall be permitted to select within such run lots of land not exceeding 20,000 acres each. Any such selections of class C land shall, on approval, be granted on pastoral lease for eight years, to commence from the 1st January next following the date of application; and similar selections of class A land within a run shall on approval be granted on annual licence, subject to renewal from year to year, at the option of the Government.

"8. Class C leases shall be chargeable with one fee of 5*l.* each at their commencement, together with 5*s.* per 1,000 for the acreage therein, for each of the first four years, and 10*s.* per 1,000 acres for each of the second four years. Class A licences shall be charged at the same rates for acreage, but no licence fee. All payments to be in advance.

"9. Leases and Class A licences shall be transferable while chargeable with rent, on its being shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that the lands described in them have been properly stocked.

"10. Runs or leases may be resumed either wholly or in part, for public purposes, or for sale, on giving twelve months' notice; but compensation shall in such case be given, according to valuation or agreement, for any lawful improvements existing on the lands described in a lease chargeable with rent at the time of giving such notice.

"11. During the free occupation of a run, and during the first year of a lease, the lawful occupant of the same shall be allowed a right to cultivate; but no claim for damages by trespass of stock shall be admissible, unless the land trespassed upon shall at the time of trespass be properly fenced.

"12. In all other respects, the disposal and tenure of the Crown lands, in the North and East districts will be governed by the provisions of the existing land regulations.

"13. No protection or government establishment will be guaranteed to the public, until deemed expedient by the Government."

Timber Licences.—Two kinds of timber licences are recognized. One a general licence, which is issued by a sub-collector of revenue, or a resident magistrate, and runs for not less than one nor more than six months. Rent for any quantity of land not exceeding 640 acres, 20*l.* per annum, and exceeding 640 and not exceeding 1,280 acres, 40*l.*, or 10*s.* a month for each pair of sawyers. In the case of sandal wood the fee is 2*s.* 6*d.* per month for each man. These fees are paid in advance.

The other is a special licence to cut timber on any particular lands. This licence is for 12 months, is prepared by the Surveyor-General, and on applying for it, a deposit of 5*l.* is made, the balance being payable when the licence is issued. Such licence to be for 12 calendar months; if not taken up at Albany within two months, or at Perth or other districts within one month, from the date of deposit, the licence and deposit to be forfeited. No right is granted thereby beyond felling, cutting up, and removing the timber. Neither kind of licence is transferable.

No workable gold field has yet been discovered in this Colony, but auriferous quartz, of a percentage to pay for working, is known to exist; and alluvial gold in small quantities has been found in two or three directions.

Promising copper and lead mines have been found; and indications of considerable mineral wealth abound; but want of capital, and the expense of transport, have hitherto hindered the development of the mines. The advent of a thoroughly skilled mineralogical surveyor, employed by the Colonial Government, will, it is hoped, lead to greater activity in this direction.

The following Table shows the Sale of Crown Lands in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, from 1856 to 1870, inclusive:—

Date.	Acres.	Date.	Acres.
		Brought over	59,440
1856	2,456	1864	6,406
1857	2,713	1865	7,564
1858	3,368	1866	8,263
1859	2,232	1867	13,937
1860	18,193	1868	15,783
1861	13,154	1869	14,836
1862	11,951	1870	10,940
1863	5,373	1871	4,536
	59,440		141,705

TASMANIA.

The Regulations for the Disposal of the Waste lands of the Crown in this Colony are contained in the Waste Lands Act, No. 10 of 1870, and No. 4 of 1871.

Reserves.—The Governor in Council may make reserves for roads, military defence, or for any purpose of public safety, convenience, health, or enjoyment. The Deed of conveyance must specify the purpose of reservation, and that the land shall be forfeited if appropriated to any other purpose. Sixty days' public notice must be given before any such reserves can be made. Reserves for roads or internal communications, if not used, to be revoked by Governor's proclamation.

Regulations.—The Governor in Council may from time to time make land regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—The Surveyor General to be the "Commissioner of Crown Lands," and to act under the direction of the Governor in Council, who may also appoint a Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Secs. 8, 9, and 89. Classification of Lands.—Waste lands—i.e., any lands which are or may become vested in the Crown, and are not dedicated to some public use are to be divided in three classes, viz. :—

- (1.) Town Lands, i.e., those within the limits of any present or future town or village, or within five miles of the boundaries of Hobart Town or Launceston.
- (2.) Agricultural Lands, i.e., those within limits proclaimed by the Governor in Council as "Agricultural Districts," or those which the Commissioner may notify for sale as Agricultural Lands.
- (3.) Pastoral Lands, i.e., lands not comprised in the first class, and not being within agricultural districts, which the Commissioner deems unsuitable for cultivation.

Lowest Upset Price.—The Commissioner from time to time, subject to Governor's approval, is to fix upset price, which is not to be lower than that fixed by the Act, plus the cost of survey, and the deed of grant. No land to be sold below the advertised upset price.

Auction.—Town lands in Hobart Town and Launceston, and other Waste lands of the Crown, may be sold by auction after being surveyed and mapped, and notice of sale and particulars of lands published within three and not less than one month of sale.

Size of Lots.—For agricultural lands the lot is not to exceed 320 acres, and for pastoral lands the area is undefined.

Sales by Private Contract.—Town lands other than those in Hobart Town and Launceston, and Agricultural and Pastoral lands unsold at auction, are to be advertised in Gazette and sold by private contract at the upset price to the first applicant within one year after auction, and before the lands are again put up to auction, unless there be simultaneous applications for the same lot, when it is to be again put up to auction.

Fixed Price.—Any person may, on paying the expense of survey, select from unoccupied land not being town lands or lands reserved for sale, or under

lease, and purchase by private contract at the fixed price of 1*l.* per acre, 320 acres, or any lesser area.

Any land obtained in contravention of this restriction is to be forfeited. The land thus selected is to be subject to all rules to be prescribed, as to form or figure of such lots, and must be surveyed before Grant issued.

Payment of Purchase Money.—Purchasers may elect, at time of purchase, to buy on credit, or for prompt payment, (i.e., at auction one fifth down and the residue within one month; at private sale the whole down.) Where credit is chosen, whether the purchase be at auction or by private contract, one third of the price is to be added, by way of premium, and one eighth of the aggregate sum is to be paid down, and the residue by annual instalments of one thirteenth. On failure in payment of any instalment within 60 days, the land is to be put up again to sale by auction; and if the overdue instalment is not paid previous to the day fixed for the sale, then the deposit and all previous instalments are to be forfeited, and the land is to revert to the Crown to be sold by auction for not less than the balance due. If sold for more than the balance due and deposit, the excess to be paid to the original purchaser. Instalments may be paid off at any time, and in that case the credit premium is to be proportionately reduced. No land is to be sold on credit where the price is less than 15*l.*

Transfer.—No purchaser can transfer his land without the written consent of the Commissioner, until the whole purchase money is paid; but it will pass to his devisee, or in case of intestacy to his personal representative, i.e., executor or administrator.

Grants for Wharves.—The Governor in Council may make Grants (as to price and otherwise, as he may think fit) for wharves, slips, &c., conveying the exclusive right to the water covering the soil; but not to interfere with the right of access to the sea of any neighbouring proprietor, and no grant to be made where it would interfere with the navigation.

Watercourses.—Governor in Council may grant right of constructing Watercourses across public reserves.

Deed of Grant.—All lands must be granted by the Governor under the public seal of the Colony, and enrolled and recorded.

Leases.—The Commissioner must advertise, from time to time, lands for leases not exceeding 14 years, fixing the rent according to the carrying capacity of the run.

Railways, &c.—The Governor in Council may lease lands for Railways or Tramways at a pepper-corn rent.

Lease of Islands.—The Commissioner may lease by public auction any island or part of an island for a term not exceeding 14 years, the rent to be payable half yearly in advance.

The Governor is empowered by proclamation to except any lands supposed to contain Minerals from the 19th section of the Act, which gives a right of selecting 320 acres for purchase by private contract, and the Commissioner may decline to sell such

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lands; but he may grant mining leases not exceeding 21 years, nor 30 acres for metalliferous lands, nor 320 acres for coal lands, with a right of renewal for 14 years on payment of a fine. The Governor may also make regulations for the sale and removal of Guano.

Road Fund.—One fourth of the proceeds of the Waste Lands is to be set apart after the 1st of January 1864, as a road fund for assisting in the construction of roads, tramways, bridges, jetties, and wharves. The fund is to be applied in the proportion of one shilling to every shilling raised by assessment in the several road districts of the Island.

The Governor in Council may lease any portion of a Crown reserve for 30 years for the purpose of constructing any mill or manufactory; also the Governor may grant or lease any land which may be required for the construction, by private enterprise, of railways, tramways, docks, &c., if such alienation is recommended by a Resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Where 1,000 acres of contiguous lots are sold under the Act, one half of the purchase money is to be applied to the construction of roads in the vicinity of the land, unless there is an existing road within a mile. The money in the first instance is to be raised by debentures, not exceeding one half of the purchase money (exclusive of the addition for credit or interest) secured on the land fund.

The following summary may be useful to intending emigrants.

According to the foregoing Acts, waste lands may be secured without competition, except they are lands already reserved for sale,—town lands,—lands under lease,—or lands advertised for sale by auction.

The lands thus excepted amount to more than a million of acres.

The upset price of good agricultural lands is 11. per acre, exclusive of the cost of survey and of the deed of grant. At this price a great part of the land in the Colony may be obtained.

Gold Fields.

The Gold Fields are now attracting much attention, both in the Colony and in Victoria. Several companies have been formed to work the alluvial deposits as well as the quartz reefs.

In many instances the quartz shows gold largely distributed throughout the reef and casing, and there is every reason to anticipate that important results will accrue to the Colony as soon as the necessary machinery has been erected, and the operation of crushing and extracting the gold fairly commenced.

Coal and Mineral Lands.

Ordinary Leases of Coal Lands to include not more than 320 acres nor less than 40. Leases of other Mineral Lands not more than 80 nor less than 20 acres. The annual rent for Coal Lands to be 2s. 6d. per acre, for any metal 5s. per acre, or such higher rental as the Governor may fix, except in the case of the Discoverer whose rent is not to exceed 11. per acre.

The lots to be in rectangular figures, of which the length is not to exceed the depth in a greater proportion than 4 to 1.

Leases to be forfeited if rent be not regularly paid, or if mining work is not satisfactorily carried on as prescribed in the Regulations.

The Lessee, after three years' occupation, to have the right of purchase at a valuation.

NEW ZEALAND.

This Colony is divided into eight Provinces and one County, with a separate government in each. There is also a General Government over the whole. In the four provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Otago,* and Canterbury, and in the county of Westland (formerly part of Canterbury but now separated from that province), the Crown has extinguished by purchase the native title over all the lands. In the other four provinces, which are situated in the Northern Island, viz., Auckland, Wellington, Taranaki (formerly New Plymouth), and Hawke's Bay, this result has only been partially effected, and the native title still exists over large tracts.

An Act, 26 Vict. No. 42, has been passed by the General Assembly, enabling natives to sell their lands to private individuals. Previously they were prohibited from alienating their lands, except to the Crown.

The management of the Crown lands throughout the colony has, by the Imperial Act 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72, granting the colony a Constitution, been vested in the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in its session of 1858, accordingly passed an Act, No. 75, to regulate the disposal and administration of the waste lands of the Crown in New Zealand. This Act (called "The Waste Lands Act, 1858,") gives validity to all regulations for the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown previously in force in the different provinces, except so far as they may be inconsistent with the Act.

The following are some of the principal provisions of the Act No. 75. of 1858:

Not more than 320 acres shall be put up to sale by auction in one lot, and the upset price shall in no case be less than 5s. an acre. After the 1st of August 1860, no land shall be sold upon credit, except what may be lawfully set apart for special settlement by expected immigrants. Priority of choice for the same piece of land shall, in no case, be decided by lot, but by auction, at which only the applicants for the lot shall be allowed to bid. This provision not to extend to applications heard before the Waste Lands Board, at Canterbury. *Sec. 1.*

The Governor in Council may, upon the representation of the Superintendent and Council of any Province, augment the price at which the Crown lands in that Province shall be offered for sale. *Sec. 2.*

The Governor is empowered to fulfil engagements, evidenced in writing, heretofore made on behalf of Her Majesty, and also to make reserves for purposes of public utility or convenience. *Secs. 11 and 12.*

* In 1870 the Province of Southland was re-incorporated into Otago.

Immigration.—By an Act of the General Assembly, 32 Vict. No. 42, entitled "The Immigration Act, 1868," the Council of any Province is authorized to appropriate for four years *one fourth* of the land revenue subject to its control to the selection and conveyance of emigrants to the Province from the United Kingdom or from any other place except the Australian Colonies; the unexpended appropriation of any one year to be applicable to the service of any other year included in the period fixed by the Act.

The Superintendent, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, if there be one, is to enter into contracts and make rules for the selection of emigrants and their conveyance to the Province; and for the nomination of immigrants by persons in the Province; and for other purposes of a like nature.

Any person making in the Colony false statements for the purpose of obtaining a passage for himself or any other person is subjected to a penalty not exceeding 50*l.* in addition to the price of the passage, and on default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Immigration and Public Works.—No. 77, "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870," confers on the Governor the following amongst other powers:—(1) to expend, out of moneys authorized to be raised under "The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870," (No. 80,) 400,000*l.* in the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and ferries, at a rate not exceeding 100,000*l.* in any year; (2) to expend an equal amount in the construction of railways in the Middle Island; (3) to agree with contractors, for payment of the works either in money or by grants of land, or by lease of the line, or by guarantee of profits not to exceed six per cent. per annum on a fixed amount of capital, or by subsidies not to exceed one third of the cost of construction; and (4) to expend such further sums on railways in the North and Middle Island as the General Assembly may prescribe. The grants of land for railway purposes are not to exceed 2,500,000 acres, nor the money payments and pecuniary liabilities 7,500,000*l.* in all.

On the request of the Superintendent of any Province, the Governor is also empowered to construct and maintain works for the supply of water to gold fields to the extent of 300,000*l.*, of which the outlay in any one year is not to exceed 100,000*l.* He may also, at the like request, purchase or acquire lands in the North Island to the extent of 200,000*l.*, the cost of which is to be charged to the particular Province in which the lands lie; and the lands so purchased are to be subject to the provisions of the Waste Land Laws of that Province.

The 5th Part of the Act relates to Immigration. It empowers the Governor, at the request of the Superintendent of any Province, to contract for the introduction of immigrants. Any such contract may form part of any contract for the construction of railways or other authorized public works,—or it may relate solely to the selection or introduction or employment on such works of immigrants,—or it may provide for giving them free or other grants of land, or for compensating the contractor either in money or land, or by guaranteeing to him the

repayment of the amount he may have expended on such purposes, with interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum. But the amount applicable to immigration is not to exceed 1,000,000*l.*, exclusive of contracts for the introduction of immigrants under any contract for the construction of railways or other authorized public works. To facilitate the speedy introduction of immigrants, the Governor may expend for that purpose not exceeding 150,000*l.* up to the 31st December 1871, but after that date the amount to be annually devoted to immigration is to be voted by the legislature. Half of the cost, with interest, of the introduction or settlement of immigrants, is to be charged to the Province into which they are introduced, at a rate not exceeding 30*s.* per head per annum.

Provision is made for the appointment of an Agent General in the United Kingdom, and of Immigration Agents in the Colony,—and also for giving effect to contracts of service made out of the Colony by immigrants with the Governor or any agent he may have appointed, in the same manner as if such contracts had been made in the Colony. But any resident magistrate or two justices of the peace may, in a summary way, cancel or modify any such contracts which an immigrant may have been induced to enter into through misrepresentation, or in ignorance of facts that ought to have been communicated to him, or which he may show to be unfair towards him.

The Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations for the conduct of Immigration into the Colony generally, and for the nomination of immigrants by residents therein; and, at the request of the Superintendent, like regulations for any particular Province.

By an Act of the General Assembly, No. 80 of 1870, the Governor is empowered to raise, in Great Britain or elsewhere, a loan not exceeding 4,000,000*l.* for the purpose of immigration, railways, and other specified public works. And it is provided, that if any part of the loan shall be raised by means of a guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, the maximum of the loan under the Colonial Act is to be reduced by the amount of the guarantee.

The Imperial Parliament has by an Act, 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40, "The New Zealand (Roads, &c.) Loan Act, 1870," guaranteed, under certain conditions, a loan to the extent of 1,000,000*l.* for the purposes of the construction of roads, bridges, and communications, and of the introduction of settlers into the Colony, and for the payment of the interest on the guaranteed loan at a rate not exceeding four per cent. But the Treasury is not to guarantee in any one year a larger sum than 200,000*l.*

The following are abstracts of the principal provisions now in force in the several Provinces for regulating the Disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown in each province:

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

The laws regulating the disposal of land in this province are the Waste Land Act, 1867 (31 Vict. No. 59), the Auckland Waste Land Act Amendment

Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. No. 28, and the Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1870, 33 & 34 Vict., No. 54.

The first repeals the "Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1858," and the three amending Acts of 1862, 1863, and 1866 (*sect. 2.*)

4. The term "Waste Lands" is defined to mean all such lands within the Province of Auckland as are already or hereafter may be subject to the disposal of the Government thereof.

5. Lands are to be sold or disposed of as provided by the Act, and not otherwise.

6 and 7. Commissioner of Waste Lands and Deputy Commissioner to be appointed.

8. Superintendent shall divide land into four classes. 1. Town lands. 2. Suburban lands. 3. General country lands. 4. Land for special settlement.

9 and 10. No town or suburban land to be offered for sale until surveyed and mapped, and all reserves and roads are also to be mapped.

11, 12, 13, 14. Reserves may be made for public purposes, and are not to be alienated from the specific purpose to which they have been dedicated. At least 10 half-acre allotments are to be set apart in each town or village as sites for places of worship.

Town Lands and Suburban Lands.

15. Town and suburban lands to be sold by auction. Upset price to be fixed by Superintendent with the advice of the Executive Council.

16 and 17. Superintendent to give notice of said sales at least one month prior to sale, and to appoint person to sell, and time and place of sale.

18. Mode of payment:—one fourth down, remainder within one calendar month, and, in default, sale to be void and deposit forfeited.

19. Land in respect of which deposit has been forfeited may be purchased within twelve months at the hammer price.

20. Land put up for sale and not sold may be purchased within twelve months at the upset price.

Superintendent may, however, cause the lands mentioned in the two last sections to be again put up to auction.

Immigration.

N.B.—Sections 21 to 29 inclusive, enabling emigrants in the United Kingdom and elsewhere to acquire land in return for the cost of their passage, are repealed by section 17 of the Act of 1870, 33 & 34 Vict. No. 52.

30. Claims arising out of land orders may be dealt with by the Superintendent if referred to him by the Provincial Council.

General Country Land.

31. The Superintendent may reserve such General Country Lands as he may think fit for sale by auction, or may withdraw such land from sale or selection. He may also sell at 10s. an acre to the owner of any contiguous land any small piece not exceeding 80 acres lying between it and any block, line, creek, river, or road.

32. Superintendent to notify time from which country lands shall be open for sale. Written applications for purchase then to be sent to Commissioner.

33. Form of application.

34. Purchase money (at the rate of 10s. per acre) to be prepaid, and receipt annexed to application.

35. Commissioner, on receipt of application, to make a minute thereof.

36 and 37. Minutes to be numbered consecutively, and Minute Book to be open to inspection. Fee 1s.

38 and 39. Applications not to be opened until the day appointed.

40 and 41. If only one applicant, he is to be deemed the purchaser; but if two or more applicants for same land, the lot is to be put up to auction among such applicants at 10s. per acre.

42. The unsuccessful party to receive an order for the return of his purchase money.

43. After day fixed, unsold lands to be open for sale to first applicant.

44. Form of application for unsold land. Applicant to produce receipt for purchase money.

45. Commissioner to make minute of application.

46. When minute made purchaser to be entitled to a Crown grant.

47. Any application for general country land is not to comprise less than 40 acres. The lot is to be of rectangular form with a depth, where practicable, when fronting on a road, river, lane, or coast, of not less than three times the length of such frontage.

48, 49, and 50. Contain provisions for surveys either by the Government or the purchaser, at the option of the former.

51. Empowers the government to reserve without compensation, 5 per cent. of the land sold for laying out roads if none exist;—such rights to be exercised within five years, otherwise compensation to be made to owner of land.

52. General country lands of special value, as containing minerals, may be sold by auction.

53. Lands not disposed of within three months from the date of their being thrown open for selection may be put up to auction at not less than 2s. 6d. per acre.

Land for Special Settlement.

54. The Superintendent may, by Proclamation, set apart blocks of land for bodies of immigrants not fewer than 50 in number, above 18 years of age.

55. Such lands are to be sold exclusively to the immigrants, subject to the terms applicable to Town, Suburban, and General country lands, as the Superintendent may think fit.

56. Superintendent may revoke such proclamations.

Public Works.

57 to 60. Persons desirous of executing public works of utility and satisfying the Superintendent of the expediency of such works, may, as soon as the work is properly completed in accordance with the approved specifications, obtain land scrip to the extent of half the value of the work performed, such value to be fixed by a competent person appointed by the Superintendent. The scrip is to be available as cash at any time within three months for the purchase of Town, Suburban, or General country land open for sale.

61, 62, and 63. Superintendent may also issue Land scrip to the full value of public works per-

formed under the Highways Act, 1867, and in payment for land under the Compulsory Lands Title Act, 1866, for roads or public works; but no more than 250 acres is to be granted to any person, unless in payment of work for which a vote has been passed by the Provincial Council, nor is more than 2,000 acres in the aggregate to be granted in any one year without the special sanction of the Provincial Council.

Naval and Military Settlers.

64. Grants of land may be made to Naval and Military settlers who within 12 months prior to the 1st March 1867 may have *bonâ fide* retired from Her Majesty's service, with a view of settling in New Zealand, notwithstanding they may not have applied for a land order prior to that date. The extent of the Grant is to be regulated by Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1858. [N.B.—By that Act the grants are 400 acres to commissioned officers, 80 acres to non-commissioned and warrant officers, and 60 acres to private soldiers, marines, and seamen.] Officers going to New Zealand on duty are not entitled to Land Orders.

The provisions in favour of naval and military officers contained in the Act have been repealed by subsequent Acts; viz., 27 Vict. No. 29, as regards Wellington and Hawkes Bay; 30 Vict. No. 23, as regards Auckland; 29 Vict. No. 60, as regards Taranaki, formerly New Plymouth. So that no privileges are now granted to naval and military settlers in any part of New Zealand.

Occupation of Waste Lands.

65. Rules in the Schedule respecting pasture and timber licences to remain in force.

66. Commissioner under the Act to have the same powers as Commissioners of Crown Lands under previous regulations.

67. Powers vested in the Governor by the Waste Lands Act, 1858, to remain vested in him.

68. Term Superintendent shall mean "Superintendent with the advice and consent of the Executive Council."

69. Powers and duties of Commissioner of Crown Lands or Wardens under Ordinances No. 1. of Session 10, and No. 10. Session 11, in relation to the management of Crown Lands within the limits of a hundred may, after the establishment of any highway district, be delegated by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Road Board.

The amending Act of 1869 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 28.) relaxes the conditions of land orders issued in consideration of passages by substituting as the condition of a grant, residence in the province for three years, instead of *bonâ fide* occupation for two years. It allows to certain school teachers the grants to which they would have been entitled after teaching for 5 years in a common school. It limits to 10,000 acres the extent of land that may be set apart for special settlement in any one year. It revokes the power of selling the whole or part of a run during the currency of a lease, so long as the rents of runs are devoted to the endowment of common schools, and it prohibits the withdrawal of any lands once notified for sale by auction except upon a resolution of the Provincial Council.

The Auckland Waste Lands Act of 1870, 33 & 34 Vict., No. 52, repeals so much of the Act of 1867 as offers 40-acre land orders to adult immigrants who pay the cost of their own passages to the Colony, and establishes instead a system of free grant of land on condition of residence and cultivation.

The following are the leading provisions of the Act of 1870:—

Free Grants.—The waste lands of the Crown, after being trigonometrically surveyed, and main lines of road laid off, may by proclamation be thrown open for *bonâ fide* settlement. Sects. 2 and 3. Any persons may then take possession and hold, subject to the Waste Lands Regulations, and to the conditions specified below, 40 acres in respect of each occupant of 18 years or upwards. Not more than 200 acres, however, can be held by any number of persons in one household. Sect. 4. The occupants must, within six months of taking possession, lodge with the Waste Lands Commissioner an application for the land, with a plan prepared by an approved surveyor, which are to be recorded on the record map of the district. The Commissioner is then to grant to the applicant a certificate of occupation. Sects. 5 and 6.

Three years continuous occupation by the applicants, or their adult substitutes, and the cultivation of at least one-fifth of the land, entitle them to a Crown grant. But this can be obtained within the three years, on proof to the satisfaction of the Waste Lands Commissioner that the whole of the land is fenced and cultivated, and a dwelling-house erected thereon. The cost of the Crown grant is in either case to be paid by the occupants. Sects. 7 and 8.

Certificates of occupation are transferable by indorsement after one year's occupation; but they become void if the original occupants or their substitutes cease to occupy the land. Sects. 9 and 10.

Disputed questions as to *bonâ fide* occupation, or fulfilment of conditions, are to be conclusively determined by two or more justices. Sect. 11.

Where some of the original party of occupants fail to keep up a continuous occupation, the Waste Lands Commissioner is to decide what portion of the land is to be cut off, leaving with those who continue in occupation all buildings and land in cultivation. Sect. 12.

If a certificate holder dies before the issue of a Crown grant, his rights devolve on his appointee; and, failing an appointment, on his *personal* representatives; and failing them, on the person or persons in actual occupation; and failing them, the land reverts to the Crown. Sect. 14.

The Crown grant must be applied for within one year after the expiry of the three years occupancy, otherwise the land (except such portion as may then be built upon or be in actual occupation) is forfeited. Sect. 15.

Sect. 17 repeals sects. 21 to 29, both inclusive, of the Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1867, which granted land orders to emigrants from the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, who paid their own passages.

The remainder of the Act of 1870 empowers the local authorities to take land, whether before or after its sale by the Crown, for roads; to lease by

public tender for seven years the right to cut flax; to cut kauri timber, and to erect saw mills; also to grant water rights, and to authorize resident occupiers in highway districts to depasture their cattle on the waste lands of the Crown within such district, at a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. per head.

Pastoral and Timber Licences.—Licences to be granted for occupation of pastoral runs for 14 years, on condition,—(1) that on any part of the run which may subsequently be included in a hundred, or (2) which may be sold or selected under Land Orders, the Licence shall cease; and (3) if the annual fees be in arrear for six months, the Licence shall be forfeited, and the Run be let by auction. The annual fee is 5*l.*, if the estimated depasturing capacity of the Run does not exceed 600 sheep or 100 head of large cattle, and 5*l.* for every additional number of 600 sheep or 100 head of cattle.

Timber Licences, the extent of which is to be defined by the Land Commissioners, to be issued at a yearly fee of 5*l.* Licensees who have made improvements to be allowed to transfer their licences. No person to be allowed to cut timber reserved for public purposes.

All annual Licences are to expire on the last day of each year. Licences applied for after the 1st of June in each year to be charged only half the usual fees.

BAY OF ISLANDS SETTLEMENT.

The "Bay of Islands Settlement Act, 1858," (21 & 22 Vict., No. 79,) is repealed by the "Bay of Islands Settlement Act, 1870," 33 & 34 Vict. No. 63, and the unsold lands within the Settlement are to be dealt with and disposed of as Crown Lands in the province of Auckland. But no lands in the Settlement are to be proclaimed under the second section of the "Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1870." The equitable rights or interests of individuals, if any, are saved.

NEW ZEALAND SETTLEMENT ACTS.

By the New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863, the Governor in Council may, from time to time, reserve or take, for the purposes of settlement, land belonging to any native tribe, or section of a tribe, which, subsequent to the 1st January 1863, may have been engaged in a rebellion; but compensation is to be granted to all persons claiming any title or interest in such lands, except those who have been engaged as principals or accessories in any degree in levying war or carrying arms against Her Majesty. By an amending Act, No. 66. of 1865, the Governor's power of taking lands from rebellious tribes is not to be exercised after the 3rd December 1867. Lands which have been acquired under the Act of 1863 are, by the New Zealand Settlements Act Amendment Act of 1866, required to be sold or disposed of under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council, and published in the New Zealand Gazette. The Governor has, accordingly, published a set of regulations, dated the 11th of May 1871, which repeal all previous regulations and of which the following is the substance.

The Commissioners to be appointed under the regulations, are empowered, after setting apart land suffi-

cient for the location of military and other settlers, to divide the remaining lands into four classes:—

1. Town land.
2. Suburban land.
3. Rural land.
4. Mineral land.

All lands to be sold shall be sold by auction, and must be previously surveyed. The terms of purchase are one fourth deposit at time of sale, and the remaining three fourths within three months after sale. If the second payment is not made within the proper time the deposit shall be forfeited and the sale void.

Town lands shall be sold in quarter sections at an upset price which shall be less than 20*l.* per acre.

Suburban lands shall be sold at an upset price which shall not be less than 3*l.* per acre.

Rural lands shall be sold at an upset price of from 5*l.* to 40*l.* per acre. Provided that lands supposed to contain minerals other than gold, may be put up for sale at a much higher price.

Town, suburban, and rural lands that have been put up for sale and not sold may be purchased at the upset price if not specially withdrawn.

Licences can be obtained to cut and remove timber from lands (described in licence) the fee not being less than at the rate of 5*l.* for twelve months.

Licences for pasturing purposes and licences to occupy reserves are also issued.

Lands bearing or fit for the cultivation of New Zealand flax may be leased (after survey) by auction with a right of purchase of one tenth part of such land at any time during the lease, the tenth part to include buildings and homestead. The lease shall in no case exceed 21 years, nor shall the area of the block leased exceed 600 acres. The price of the one tenth part shall be fixed by the Government and the annual rent shall not be less than five per cent. upon the amount so fixed for such tenth part, nor less than one per cent. upon the value fixed; in like manner of the remaining nine tenths of the land one fourth of which compound rental shall be paid at the time of sale of lease. The price in neither case shall be less than 2*l.* per acre. The lease shall contain covenants (to be fixed by Government) to dress a definite number of tons of flax in proportion to the amount of land leased. On the lessee's failing to perform any of the covenants of the lease, Government may put an end to it by giving the lessee one month's notice, the lessee not having any claim on account of improvements, &c.

Licences to cut flax alone may be given on such terms as may be determined.

A fee of 2*l.* shall be paid on each lease and then on each licence.

Land orders and scrip issued by the Plymouth Co. of New Zealand, or the New Zealand Co. may be exercised in the purchase of confiscated lands.

Land scrip may also be issued in payment to persons who have constructed Public Works, provided that no greater sum shall be paid in land to any one person than 300*l.* in any one year, and that the total sum so to be paid within one year shall not exceed 5,000*l.*, except by special authority of the Governor in Council.

PROVINCE OF TARANAKI (formerly New PLYMOUTH).

The Land Regulations of this province are contained in a Proclamation of the Governor, dated 20th October 1855.

Surveyor General to survey districts in which native title has been extinguished; or, where that is impossible, such portions as the Superintendent in Council may indicate. The Governor to take out reserves for military and other purposes. Land to be divided into rural sections and town sites. Rural sections not to exceed 240 acres, and one half of rural land to be divided into 100 acre sections. Town sections not to exceed quarter of an acre. Maps of land open for purchase to be deposited with Commissioner of Crown Lands, and to be open for inspection one month before sale. One 20th of district, and a belt round each town site to be reserved as an endowment for public education. Unalienated lands in town of New Plymouth, and in other specified places to be Education Reserves. Ministers and Trustees of Religious Bodies may obtain land not exceeding 10 acres in a district, and 1 acre in a town site, for churches, schools, burial places, &c., before the district is opened to the public, at a price to be fixed by the Superintendent, not less than 10s. an acre for rural land, and 20s. an acre for town land. Scrip to be accepted in payment for rural land at 20s. an acre, in payment for other land at its nominal value.

Days of sale to be advertised in Government Gazette one month previously. No land to be sold without survey. Rural and town lands to be sold by auction, the former at an upset price of 10s. an acre, the latter at such upset price as the Superintendent may fix. The bidding for Rural land to be for choice of sections in a certain district. If the sections are not taken according to the published map, they must be taken in allotments not exceeding 240, nor less than 40 acres, and in such a form and situation as may be convenient and equitable. Sale of Town lands to be for sections previously marked out, and to be conducted in same way as sales of country lands. One tenth of purchase money to be paid down, and balance within one month.

Mineral lands to be reserved and let under regulations to be framed by Superintendent and Council.

N.B. The provisions in this Act in favour of Naval and Military settlers are repealed by Act No. 60 of 1866.

PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

The Land Regulations of this province are contained in a Proclamation of the Governor, dated 4th March 1853, as amended by the Wellington Waste Lands Act, 1870, 33 & 34 Vict. No. 53., and 35 Vict. No. 18 of 1871.

The following is an abstract of the proclamation of 1853:

Lands reserved as town and suburban allotments and lands within limits of hundreds to be sold by auction at a price to be fixed by Government. Pasturage on lands in hundreds to be enjoyed exclusively by grantees, pensioners, or natives, within the hundred. In districts outside hundreds purchaser to pay 10s. an acre for land he may desire to

select, which will then be laid off and conveyed to him. Inferior land to be put up to auction at 5s. an acre. Allotments to be of convenient size and shape, and facilities to be given to purchasers to buy small lots to complete their properties. Lines of road to be reserved and allowance made for them to purchaser. Holders of runs to have a right of pre-emption over their homesteads at 10s. an acre. Unproductive portions of runs may on application be put up to auction at 5s. an acre. Applicants for land in unproclaimed districts to make their own surveys if a government surveyor cannot be sent, and to receive for it an allowance of 5 per cent. Allotments to be not less than 80 acres.

Sales by auction to be announced one month at least before they take place. No lands to be included which have not been previously surveyed. Lands not sold and lands forfeited for nonperformance of conditions, may be purchased within three years at upset price, or if the Government think fit be again put up to auction: one tenth of purchase money to be paid down and the balance within a month.

Scrip to be taken at sales of town and suburban lands, and of rural lands sold at a fixed price at its nominal value, at sales of ordinary rural land, and of special rural land where the upset price is less than 1l., at 1l. an acre. Scrip not to be available in hundreds proclaimed before 2 August 1851, nor in the town of New Plymouth.

Land fund, after paying parliamentary charges, to be appropriated to public works and immigration.

Superintendent to proclaim new districts, and make reserves for townships, town and suburban lands, public purposes, and agricultural and small farm settlements. Small farm settlement reserves may be vested in associations for a period not exceeding three years, to be sold by them at 10s. an acre. Common land and bush land to be annexed to such reserves for occupation and use of resident occupiers. One thirtieth of each district to be reserved for education and vested in Commissioners.

Register of applications for land to be open to the public. Applications on the same day to be considered simultaneous. In case of simultaneous applications land to be put up to auction between the applicants. Except these, no lands to be put up to auction other than those specified in notice, and no lot put up at 5s. an acre to exceed 640 acres.

Military and Naval Settlers.—Clause 28, sect. 7 of this Proclamation, which granted privileges in the acquisition of land in this province to military and naval settlers, has been repealed (saving existing rights) by an Act of the General Assembly, 27 Vict. No. 29 of 1863.

SPECIAL SETTLEMENTS.

The Wellington Waste Lands Act, 1870, empowers the Superintendent, with the consent of the Council, to set aside out of the waste lands, of which the native title has been extinguished, blocks for special settlement, on such terms as the Governor in Council may sanction. But no land is to be sold at a less price than land of a similar description sold under the existing land regulations, nor to be exempt from existing liens. Sect. 2.

It also empowers the Land Commissioner, on the expiration of any existing occupation licence to renew the licence for a further term of 7 years, if the holder applies for it in writing, but if he fails to do so then to grant an occupation licence of the land or any part of it for seven years to any other person, subject to the existing Land Regulations, and at such rent (not less than 2*d.* per acre) as the Provincial Council may sanction. Sect. 8.

Applicants for runs to be made according to the descriptions, and pay deposits. Applications to be registered and register to be open to the public, and description to be published in the Government Gazette. The Commissioners to decide on all applications and on all objections and disputes. No objections to be heard, except within three months of above publication. Notice to be given in Gazette of time of hearing objections. Occupation licences to be issued for 14 years; but occupation to cease of any part which may subsequently be included in a reserve, or may be sold.

The annual rent to be—

For first 4 years - 1*d.* per acre.

For next 5 " - 1*d.* "

For last 5 " - 1*d.* "

An arrear of three months, or, in case of death, of six months, to operate as forfeiture. Runs to be stocked in certain proportions. Interest in them transferable. Occupier to have right of pre-emption of Homestead.

SPECIAL SETTLEMENTS,—DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

The "Special Settlements Act, 1871," empowers the Superintendent, with the advice of his Executive Council, to proclaim and set apart out of the waste lands of the Crown, one or more blocks, not exceeding in the whole 50,000 acres, for sale on deferred payments, and also to set apart out of the waste lands, the native title of which has been extinguished, any block or blocks not exceeding in the whole 100,000 acres for special settlement on such terms as the Governor in Council may sanction. But in this latter case the land is not to be sold at a less price than land of a similar description sold under the existing land regulations, and the proceeds are to be subject to existing liens.—Sects. 2 and 18.

Price and Quantity.—The price of lands sold on deferred payments is to be determined by the Superintendent and Council between the limits of 20*s.* and 4*s.* per acre, both inclusive. No one is to be allowed to purchase less than 40 or more than 200 acres in any one block. Applications for purchase are to be made in the form prescribed in the Act, accompanied by a deposit of one fifth of the price. If there be more than one applicant for the same lot, the land is to be put up to general auction and sold to the highest bidder; and if not sold it may be purchased next day at the upset price, the previous applications to be deemed as lapsed. The deposits of unsuccessful applicants are to be returned. Successful applicants receive a licence to occupy, subject to the conditions of building a house of the value of 10*l.* at least, and of fencing, or cropping one tenth of the land (sect. 4). If at the end of two years these conditions are reported by an officer appointed for the purpose, to have been

fulfilled, the purchaser will be entitled to the land after payment of the residue of the purchase money by four equal annual instalments. But if the conditions be not fulfilled, or any of the instalments are 30 days in arrear, the land, improvements, and money previously paid are forfeited. Provision is made for an appeal to the Resident Magistrate's Court against unfavourable reports by the officer. When the whole of the purchase money is paid, a Crown grant is issued on payment of the fees and charges fixed by the Land Transfer Act, 1870, sects. 5 to 12. Forfeited lands, and the improvements thereon are to be sold by auction for cash at not less than 20*s.* per acre, sect. 13. Until the whole of the purchase money is paid, the interest in the land is not assignable in law or in equity, nor capable of being incumbered or taken in execution; but with the assent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the purchaser, or in case of bankruptcy, insolvency, his assignee may provide a substitute to whom a new licence will be issued on payment of a fee of 1*l.*, and the cancellation of the original licence, sects. 14, 16.

Blocks can be set aside for Special Settlements for not longer than three years from the date of the Proclamation, and they cannot again be set aside for that purpose, sect. 19. The Superintendent and Council may contract with any person or company for the settlement of blocks; and may empower the Agent General of the Colony in Great Britain to make contracts for settling the land so set apart. They may also, with the sanction of the Agent General, allow a commission, not exceeding 5 per cent., to any person not resident in the Province of Wellington, who may negotiate the sale of any lands under the Act, or under any land regulations in force in the province, sects. 20-22.

Act 35 Vict. 1871, No. 18, makes it lawful for the Superintendent of the Province to increase the price of land in respect of public money paid on account of rates levied under the Highways Act of 1871, and to withdraw from sale any waste lands he may think it not expedient to sell.

PROVINCE OF NELSON.

The Land Regulations of this Province are contained in a Consolidating Act of the General Assembly, 27 Vict. No. 39 of 1863, and in an amending Act of 1870, 33 & 34 Vict. No. 54.

The following is the substance of the first Act, which is called the "Nelson Waste Lands Act, 1863." Establishes a waste land board, to consist of the Superintendent, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Speaker of Council. Business to be conducted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Reserves to be made for town sites, suburban sections, gold districts, roads and internal communications, drainage, quays, school sites, public institutions, cemeteries, public parks, &c., and generally for public purposes. One twentieth in each district to be set apart for educational endowment, and proceeds applied by Central Board of Education, vested in Superintendent. Governor to make reserves for military or civil service purposes.

Roads, subject to certain specified conditions, to be

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laid out, surveys to be made, and province to be divided into counties, hundreds, and parishes. Sections to be laid out in convenient forms, and of sizes to be determined by Waste Land Board. Rural lots to be not less than 10 nor more than 320 acres.

Province to be divided into blocks of 10 miles square, each block to be represented on a separate map, on which lands reserved and sold are to be marked. Maps and schedules of land for sale to be open to the public.

The Land Board to classify lands under four heads:—Town Land, Suburban, Mineral, Rural.

All lands to be sold by auction. The upset price of town, suburban, and mineral land to be determined by Land Board. Upset price of rural land from 5s. to 40s. per acre, to be fixed in like manner. But if lands improved by road making or other public works, a higher upset price may be named. No land to be sold until surveyed and mapped, and until a month after advertisement in Government Gazette. Applicants for land in unsurveyed districts may be allowed to have such land surveyed and put up to auction. If bought by any other than applicant the expense of survey to be repaid to him. One tenth of purchase money to be paid down, and balance within one month. Lands put up and not sold may, within three years, be purchased at upset price, or the highest price bid for them at auction. Sects. 25 to 32 and Sect. 37.

N.B.—Lands applied for under the 32nd or 35th sections may by the 3rd section of the Amending Act, 1870, be withheld from sale, and reserved for other purposes, under the principal Act of 1863.

Native sellers to be allowed to repurchase portions of their land at assessed value. Lands not open to sale may be purchased at 2l. per acre, and if beyond the limits of survey the cost of survey must be borne by the purchaser.

Occupiers of runs to have pre-emption of Homestead not exceeding 80 acres. If required he must exercise this right within three months after notice. If homestead not purchased by him, but put up to auction and purchased, value of improvements to be paid to occupier. Possession of land within a run purchased by any other than the occupier may be delayed three months to enable occupier to remove his property.

Land may be reserved and given in payment for large public works, such as trunk roads, railroads, harbours, and docks, to the extent of one acre for every 1l. sterling authorized by the Provincial Act as payment for such work; and for lesser public works to an extent not exceeding 150l. to any one person in one year, nor exceeding 2,000l. in the whole in any one year except under legislative authority. Reserves for these purposes to expire within a year, unless a longer time allowed for the completion of the work for which they were made. Sects. 41 to 45.

Persons entitled to compensation for land taken from them for roads or other public works to receive a certificate for the amount to be available for the purchase of other public land. Sect. 46.

The regulations in respect to pasture lands are contained in the "Crown Lands (Nelson) Leasing Act, 1867," 31 Vict. No. 51, and in the Crown

Land (Nelson) Leasing Act of 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. No. 30. The first Act, after repealing the Leasing Act of 1865, No. 65, and sections 47 to 59, both inclusive, of the "Nelson Waste Lands Act, 1863," provides (sec. 5) that leases for 14 years of unoccupied Crown Lands not suitable for agricultural purposes, may be granted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The fee on the issue of a lease (section 16) is 50s. No lease (section 10) is to contain less than 50 nor more 10,000 acres. The rent (sections 11, 12, and 27) which is to be payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, is to be at the rate of 5l. for every 100l. of the declared value of the lands as assessed by the Waste Lands Board. The lessee (section 18) may determine the lease at the end of any current year upon giving six months previous notice in writing. The lease may be renewed once for a second term of 14 years at double the former rent. All mines and minerals (section 20) under the leased land are reserved to the Crown.

The Waste Lands Board may exclude (section 23) from lease any lands which they may think suitable to be reserved under any Acts in force relating to Crown lands; and the Governor in Council may proclaim any leased land (except the Homestead not exceeding 80 acres) to be a reserve, in which case at the expiration of two years, and on compensation to the lessee to be determined by arbitration, the lease is to cease as to such reserve. The lease (section 25) is transferable if the conditions have been fulfilled up to the time, and notice given to the Commissioner of Crown lands within a month of the transfer. The Transfer fee is 10s. for the first 100 acres, and 1s. for every additional 100 acres or fractional part thereof. If the rent is in arrear for six months (section 28) it is to be doubled, and if for three months after notice thereof the lease is to be *ipso facto* void, and to be sold by auction. A lessee (section 31) may at any time purchase the entire block of land comprised in his Lease, at a price to be fixed by the Waste Lands Board in accordance with the established Regulations for the time being.

Unlawful occupants of Crown lands liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 50l., and on continued occupation for a month to a second fine not less than 5l. nor more than 50l. Commissioner authorized to remove such trespassers. Cattle trespassing to be impounded.

Timber Licences.—Applicants for timber licences to apply to the Waste Lands Board (Act No. 54 of 1870). On issue of licence to pay an annual fee of 5l. Land in licence not to exceed 10 acres. Licence, with assent of Commissioner, to be allowed to transfer his licence.

By the amending Act, No. 54 of 1870, gold miners and business licensees may cut timber for their own use without a licence. The Waste Lands Board may also grant flax and building licences (section 61).

Mineral Lands.—Prospecting licences may be granted, giving the holder the exclusive right of search for 12 months over six contiguous square miles of unsurveyed land for minerals other than gold. The fee for such licences is 1d. per acre,

payable in advance. The licence is not transferable without the leave of the Land Commissioner.

Mining leases may be obtained for all minerals other than gold, on the following terms, viz.:— (1) A deposit of 2s. an acre, 1s. to pay for survey, and the other to be allowed for in the future rent or royalty; (2) area not to exceed two square miles; (3) term 21 years; (4) rent 6d. per acre for the first two years, and 1s. per acre for each subsequent year; (5) royalty not less than $\frac{1}{16}$ th nor more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th; rent to be reduced by the amount of the royalty, and when royalty equals or exceeds the rent in any year, no rent to be paid; (6) lessee entitled to a renewal for 21 years at double rent and royalties. No land under prospecting licence or mining lease to be sold during such licence or lease. All disputes to be settled by Land Board.

Gold Leases.—The Land Board may grant gold leases for seven years of lands not included in gold fields, in blocks not exceeding 10 acres, at a rent of 10 per cent. on the value of the land to be assessed by the Board. No such land to be valued at less than 10*l.*, and before leased the land must be put up for sale by auction at the upset price on which the rent is charged. Sect. 70.

N.B.—This section is repealed by the 2nd section of the Nelson Waste Lands Act, 1870, 33 & 34 Vict. No. 54.

A fee of 30s. is to be paid on the delivery of every lease, and all rents are to be paid in advance on the 1st of January in each year.

"The Nelson Waste Lands Act Amendment Act, 1870," repeals the 70th section of the Act of 1863, and empowers the Commissioner of Crown Lands to withhold from sale any land which may be applied for under the 32nd or 35th sections of the Act of 1863.

It also empowers the Waste Lands Board to grant timber licences over not exceeding 10 acres of Crown lands for the term of one year on payment of a fee of 5*l.* But gold miners and holders of business licences may cut timber for their own use without taking out a licence. The Board may also issue licences to cut flax over not exceeding 500 acres for a term not exceeding seven years, and may grant leases for a like period, and not exceeding 10 acres, as sites for buildings, machinery, and drying grounds. The terms and conditions of such leases to be determined by the Board.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

The Land Regulations for this Province are contained in a proclamation dated 9th February 1856, and two subsequent Acts of the General Assembly, No. 24 of 1866, and No. 52 of 1867. The following is an abstract of the proclamation:—

A Waste Lands Board to be established, consisting of one Chief Commissioner and from two to five other Commissioners. One Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and to act as Treasurer, the other Commissioners to be appointed by the Superintendent:—Applications for pasturage and timber licences, and disputes respecting such licences and respecting the boundaries of runs and districts, to

be heard and determined by the Board. Board to keep minutes of all applications and of proceedings thereon.

Surveyor and Assistant Surveyor to be appointed. Reserves for public purposes to be made by Superintendent, on recommendation of the Council.

Sites of towns to be determined by Superintendent in Council, and proclaimed in Government Gazette. Town lands to be sold by auction at an upset price to be fixed by Superintendent in Council. Time and place of sale to be published in Government Gazette, and 10 days before sale a list of the sections to be sold to be published in the same manner; one tenth of purchase money to be paid down, and the balance within a week. On payment of purchase money a transferable "Licence to Occupy," to be issued pending the issue of a Crown grant.

By "The Canterbury Waste Lands Act, 1866," (30 Vict. No. 24.) sect. 10, land withdrawn from gold fields for sale may be sold to the lawful occupier at a fixed price to be named by the Superintendent, with the advice of the Provincial Council, provided it has buildings upon it of not less value than 25*l.*

Rural lands to be sold at 40s. an acre. The sections are to be as nearly as possible of rectangular form, and no section is to contain less than 20 acres. On payment of purchase money, purchaser to receive a licence to occupy, and as soon as possible land to be laid off by Government Surveyor. Licence to be given up when Crown grants issued.

Compensation in land to be given for land taken for roads or other public purposes, and for the construction of any public road, bridge, or main drain.

Soldiers and sailors discharged as unfit for further service in consequence of wounds or loss of health in the Russian war, and their widows, to be entitled to Free Grants not exceeding 30 acres.

Pastoral and Timber Licences.—Applications for Pasturage Licences to be addressed to Waste Lands Board, describing boundaries and extent of land applied for, and description of stock to be placed upon it. Extent of Run to be at the rate of 120 acres for every head of great cattle, and 20 acres for every head of small. Fee for the licence to be—For run of less than 1,000 acres, 20s. per 100 acres. For runs of 1,000 and less than 5,000 acres, 2*d.* per acre for first 1,000 and 1*d.* for every additional acre. For runs containing 5,000 acres and upwards, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per acre for first and second year, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per acre for third and fourth years, and $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per acre for fifth and subsequent years.

Pasturage Licences to be transferable and renewable from year to year, at the same fee till 1 May 1870, unless the land be purchased, granted, or reserved. Land not properly stocked may be forfeited, and forfeited portion put up to public auction. Licencees of Runs which are not stocked, to deposit 10s. per 100 acres, to be returned when conditions as to stocking have been fulfilled. Licencees to be entitled on application to the Land Board, to pre-emptive rights over parts of their Runs in proportion to their extent; such rights of pre-emption to be exercised within one week for lands within 20 miles of Christ Church,

and within one month for more distant lands. Applicants for land included in pre-emptive right, and pre-emptive right holders intending to purchase to deposit 4s. per acre, to be forfeited, if subsequently they decline to complete the purchase. Licencees who have effected improvements on land subsequently reserved, to be reimbursed their value. Lands included in licencees may be included in reserves by proclamation of Governor, upon issue of which licencees to determine.

By "The Canterbury Waste Lands Act, 1866," 30 Vict. No. 24, the Commissioners of the Waste Lands Board are empowered to issue separate Licencees where portions of the run are sold or exchanged, and to issue a single amalgamated Licencee where two or more Licencees are held by the same person.

The Canterbury Waste Lands Act, 1867 (31 Vict. No. 52), removes doubts as to the validity of certain pre-emptive rights granted by the Waste Lands Board; more clearly defines their powers respecting pre-emptive rights; provides for the keeping up of improvements effected on runs, and imposes a penalty for injuring fences thereon.

By Colonial Act 28 Vict. No. 17, Holders of Pasture Licencees may, if they exercise their option before the 1st of May 1866, come under the operation of the Act, which extends the duration of the licence, but greatly increases the annual fees, viz.—

Runs.	From 1 May 1866 to 1 May 1873.	From 1 May 1873 to 1 May 1880.
Of less than 1,000 acres.	2l. per 100 acres -	3l. 4s. per 100 acres.
Of 1,000 and under 5,000 acres.	1l. 13s. 4d. per 100 acres for the first 1,000 acres, and 13s. 8d. for each additional 100 acres.	2l. 13s. 4d. per 100 acres for the first 1,000, and 1l. 6s. 8d. for each additional 100 acres.
Of 5,000 acres or upwards.	12s. 6d. per 100 acres.	1l. per 100 acres.

Timber Licencees.—Timber on lands reserved for the purpose may be sold by auction, the purchaser undertaking its removal. Timber Licencees to be for one month or one year at option of licencee. Fee for the former, 10s., for the latter, 5l. Licencee alone to cut timber, but he may employ others to make and draw it. Persons making saw pits or roads to be protected in the enjoyment of them.

The 32 & 33 Vict. No. 13 of 1869, provides for the assessment of runs held otherwise than under the Canterbury Waste Land Act 1864,—for the settlement of disputed assessments by arbitration, and for the sale by auction of depasturing licencees of which the rent is in arrear. The rents so fixed not to be subject to alteration for 10 years. The Act also provides for the appropriation to educational or other purposes of public utility of unsold Township sites, and for payment by purchasers for any excess of acreage in their grants over the acreage specified in their descriptions of the land they apply for. It further authorizes the Superintendent to refuse Timber Licencees in districts to be defined by proclamation.

COUNTY OF WESTLAND.

By an Act passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand on the 10th of October 1867, called "The County of Westland Act, 1867," a portion of the Province of Canterbury was constituted a separate district, and called "The County of Westland," and by the 17th sect. of the Act the Governor in Council was authorized, by proclamation published in the New Zealand Gazette, to make regulations for the disposal and management of any waste lands of the Crown in the county, provided that no *Rural* lands should be sold at less than 10s. an acre.

Under this authority the Governor issued five proclamations, dated respectively the 20th March, the 17th April, the 25th June, and the 8th July 1868, and the 17th November 1869. All these proclamations, and the regulations contained in them, were, however, repealed (saving existing rights) by "The Westland Waste Lands Act, 1870," 33 & 34 Vict. No. 56.

The following is an abstract of the principal provisions of this Act.

"The Waste Lands Act of 1858" is repealed only where it is inconsistent with the present Act, but "The Crown Lands Act, 1862," is not to be affected, excepted in the two or three minor details specified in section 6.

Waste Land Board.—The Governor is empowered to appoint a receiver of Land Revenue and a Waste Lands Board, which is ordinarily to sit in the town of Hokitika. The Board is to hear and determine all disputes between the holders of pasturage and timber licencees respecting the boundaries of runs and of districts. Sects. 8, 9 and 14.

Surveyors.—A chief surveyor, with a staff of assistants, is to be appointed, but the receiver of Land Revenue is to receive and give receipts for all payments in respect of the waste lands. Sects. 18 and 21.

Reserves.—On the recommendation of the Waste Lands Board reserves of land for the purposes of general government may be made by writing under the hand of the Governor, who is to administer all reserves, except those made for native purposes. Sects. 22 to 30.

Ministers and trustees of religious bodies may purchase lands, not exceeding one acre in towns, and ten acres in suburban or rural districts, for churches, schools, or burial grounds. Sect. 31.

Town Lands.—Town lands are to be sold by auction in sections, the size and upset price of which are to be determined by the Governor, on the recommendation of the County Council. Occupiers who have made improvements to the value of 20l. are entitled to purchase the sections at the upset price, without competition, within three months after the land has been open for sale. Town sections may be put up to auction, either by order of the Waste Lands Board, or on the application of any person who deposits 10 per cent. of the upset price with the receiver of Land Revenue. Town sections not sold at the auction may subsequently be purchased at the upset price. If the depositor of 10 per cent. is not the highest bidder at the auction his deposit will be returned to him. If any other person becomes the purchaser

he must pay at once a deposit of 10 per cent.; and in either case the remainder of the purchase money must be paid within 30 days of the sale, or the deposit money will be forfeited, and the section may be sold at the price at which it was knocked down at the auction. On payment of the purchase money in full the purchaser receives a licence to occupy, which is to be delivered up on receipt of a Crown grant. Sects. 32 to 42.

Suburban and Rural Lands.—The Waste Lands Board may declare any land, not being town land, as open for sale, and classify them either as suburban or rural lands. Each section is to be in one block, which, as a general rule, is to be of a rectangular form. Suburban and rural lands are for 14 years from the time of sale to be open to entry by miners for gold-mining purposes, subject to the Regulations specified in the 4th Schedule to the Act, or to such other Regulations as the Governor in Council may proclaim. Sects. 43 to 48.

Suburban Lands are to be sold at auction, at an upset price of 2*l.* per acre, in blocks of not more than 10 acres nor less than 1 acre, except where improvements may have been made, or the section lies between lands already sold, when the block may be less than one acre in size.

The deposit to be paid is to be 25 per cent. of the upset price, and one month is allowed for the payment of the remainder of the purchase money. On full payment the purchaser is to receive an occupation licence, which is to be delivered up upon receipt of a Crown grant. Sects. 49 to 55.

Rural Lands are to be sold at a fixed uniform price of 1*l.* per acre, in blocks of not less than 20 acres; but the Governor, on the recommendation of the Council and Waste Lands Board, may authorize the sale of special blocks of not less than 160 acres, at an upset price of not less than 10*s.* an acre. On payment of the purchase money the purchaser is to receive an occupation licence, and as soon after as convenient the land is to be laid off by a Government Surveyor. In certain cases the value of improvements made on land may be added to the upset price. The Waste Lands Board may at any time withdraw from sale rural and suburban lands, and after three months notice again declare them open for sale. Sects. 56 to 61.

Pasturage.

Waste lands not declared open for sale, and not required for commonage for stock, may be occupied for pasturage in blocks of not less than 500 acres, under annual and transferable licences renewable at the discretion of the Waste Lands Board. The rent for the licence is at the following rates, payable in advance.

	Acres.	6 <i>d.</i> per acre per annum.
Not exceeding	500	6 <i>d.</i> per acre per annum.
" "	1,500	4 <i>d.</i> " " "
" "	3,000	3 <i>d.</i> " " "
Exceeding	3,000	2 <i>d.</i> " " "

Sects. 62 to 68.

Flax Lands.

The Waste Lands Board may issue transferable licences for cutting and dressing flax. The licence is to comprise not more than 500 nor less than 50 acres. The annual rent is not to be less than 1*s.* per acre. Sect. 67.

Timber.

The Waste Lands Board may issue non-transferable timber licences for one month or one year, at the option of the applicant; but no one except the licensee himself, or the holder of a mining lease, a miner's right, or business licence, can cut down standing timber, although the licensee may employ others to saw, split, or remove the timber when cut. The fee for a monthly licence is 10*s.*, and for a yearly licence 5*l.* Protection is given to timber growing within 50 yards of licensed saw pits, and also to roads (not being a highway) made by a licensee for removing his timber. (Sects. 68 to 75.)

Settlement Lands.

To encourage special Colonization Settlements the Governor, with the concurrence of a majority of the Council, may by proclamation set apart for the purpose certain blocks within the county south of the Miconui river. No block is to exceed 50,000 acres. After providing for laying out town, suburban, and rural allotments, and for reserves for public purposes in each Settlement, the town, suburban, and rural lands are to be sold at the upset price provided under the Act. If not sold, the town lands may be leased in sections of not less than a quarter of an acre nor more than half an acre to one person, at an annual rent of 1*l.* 10*s.* per acre; the suburban lands, in blocks of not less than 10 acres, at an annual rent of 6*s.* per acre; and rural lands, in blocks of not less than 25 nor more than 250 acres, at an annual rent of 3*s.* per acre. In all cases the lease is to be for seven years, and the rents are to be paid in advance. Default in payment for one month subjects the lease to forfeiture. Lessees may at any time of continued residence purchase their land at the upset price, in which case the rent previously paid is to be counted as part of the purchase money. If the land be not so purchased, the lessee, on payment of the seventh year's rent in advance, will be entitled to a Crown grant. But no lessee will obtain a Crown grant unless he shall have bona fide occupied and cultivated his leased land to the satisfaction of the Waste Lands Board.

Lands in the proclaimed Settlements, while unoccupied under the Act, are to be considered as commonage, and may be depastured by resident settlers.

The money arising from the disposal of Settlement lands is to be applied,—(1) in defraying the expenses of forming and laying out the Settlement; (2) in constructing roads and other necessary public works therein; (3) in establishing, endowing, and maintaining public schools and other necessary public institutions; and (4) in maintaining communication by sea or land with each settlement (Sects. 77 to 79.)

Construction of Public Works to be paid with Land.

Where contractors by public tender have agreed to take land in full or part payment for public works specially authorized by the county council, sufficient rural lands may be reserved by the Waste Lands Board from public sale, and granted to the contractor to satisfy to the extent of one acre for every 11. of the value (certified by the chairman of the Board) of the work completed. The amount to be expended for this purpose is not to exceed 5,000l. in any one year.

Any part of the lands so dealt with which shall prove to be auriferous, and on which no improvements shall have been made, may be re-purchased by the county council within seven years, at an increase of 100 per cent. on the price at which they were taken by the contractors. (Sects. 80 to 82.)

The 83rd section of the Act provides that, notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary in "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," all lands situated within any gold field already or hereafter to be proclaimed, may be sold, leased, or otherwise dealt with under the present Act as if they were not situated within a gold field.

PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

The Scotch colony of Otago was founded in 1848, by the New Zealand Company, in conjunction with an Association of Lay Members of the Free Church of Scotland. The object of the Association was not to confine its colonization to any one particular religious denomination, but to secure a careful selection of emigrants, and to provide for their religious and educational wants at the outset. The colony having been established, the functions of the association have ceased, as being no longer necessary.

The whole of the province has been acquired from the natives, who, in small and widely separate parties, are in a state of peaceful progression upon lands that were reserved by themselves when they sold to the Crown, and which reserves amount in the whole province to about 16,000 acres.

The sale and letting of Crown Lands in Otago are governed by the consolidated and amended Act of the General Assembly, 30 Vict. No. 22, passed 8 October 1866, and entitled "The Otago Waste Lands Act, 1866;" by the Otago Settlements Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. No. 11); and by the Otago Waste Lands Act, 1866, Amendment Act, No. 29; by the Otago Hundreds Regulation Act, 1869, and by its amending Act of 1870.

The first Act repeals so much of "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," as is repugnant thereto, also the Governor's proclamation of the 12th January 1856, "The Land Sales and Leases Ordinance, 1856," "The Town Lands Sales Ordinance, 1857," and The Otago Waste Lands Acts (No. 1 and No. 2 of 1863). All existing rights, however, are saved.

The following is an abstract of the principal provisions of "The Otago Waste Lands Act, 1866." All acts of the Superintendent are to be done with the

advice and consent of his Executive Council (sect. 5). Sects. 6 to 23 relate to the constitution powers and functions of the Waste Lands Board, and to appeals from its decision. The Board is to consist of one Chief Commissioner and not less than two nor more than five other Commissioners, appointed and removable by the Superintendent. The Chief Commissioner is to cause a statement of all lands (except town and village lands) open for selection to be published in the Provincial Gazette and circulated once in every three months. (Sect. 24.)

Classification of Lands.

The waste lands are divided into two classes; (1), Town lands, being sites reserved for towns and villages, and (2), Rural land, being that which is not reserved for any public purpose (sect. 25). The Board, with consent of the Superintendent, may by public notice declare what lands do not belong to either of the above classes (sect. 26).

Sale of Town Lands.

Town Lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price, fixed by the Board and approved by the Superintendent. If not sold they may, after 30 days notice in the Gazette, be sold by the Board at a sum equal to the highest bid or upset price (sect. 27). Persons in occupation of certain town lands (except at Dunedin and Port Chalmers) may, on petition to the Board, purchase them at a price to be fixed by the Board without submitting them to auction (sect. 28). Religious bodies may also purchase not exceeding one acre of land without auction (sect. 29). Notice, of not more than three months nor less than one month, is to be given in the Gazette of all auctions. All lands must be previously surveyed and marked on a map (sects. 30, 31). One tenth of the purchase money is to be paid down, and the remaining nine tenths (subject to the forfeiture of the deposit in default) within one calendar month (sect. 33).

Sale of Rural Lands.

All rural land not being leased or reserved for leasing, is to be open for sale, but the Superintendent may withdraw land, the sale of which would be prejudicial to the public interest (sect. 34). The price of rural lands is to be 20s. an acre, and if two applications are made for the same land it is to be put up at auction at the upset price of 20s. Rural land may be sold at 20s. an acre to persons who may have improved it prior to the passing of the Act. After the lapse of seven years from the proclamation of land for sale, the land remaining unsold is to be put up at auction at 10s. an acre (sect. 35). The Governor, on a recommendation from the Superintendent and Provincial Council, may augment the price of land (sect. 36). Persons desirous of purchasing are to make application at the District Land Office, when it will be forwarded to the Board at Dunedin, who are to decide upon it, in the case of surveyed lands, within four days, and of unsurveyed lands, within six months (sect. 37). Applications must not be for a less quantity than 50 acres, and the

land must as far as possible be of a rectangular form, but a smaller quantity may be sold to owners of large adjoining tracts (sect. 39). In the case of unsurveyed land the applicant will be informed within 30 days if the land will be surveyed by the Board, and he may be required to have the land surveyed by an approved surveyor (sect. 40), in which case the applicant is to receive compensation (sect. 41); 2s. per acre is to be deposited with all applications, for the survey of unsurveyed lands, which will be returned if the survey is made by the applicant, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the price of the land in addition, both sums will be forfeited in the event of the applicant failing to complete his purchase, but will be returned to him if he complete it (sects. 42, 43, and 44). If applicants fail to proceed with a survey within four months, the Board may make the survey and declare him the purchaser, or forfeit his deposit money (sect. 45). The Board may refuse application after survey, if it be prejudicial to public interest, on repayment of deposit money (sect. 46).

The purchase money, in the case of land already surveyed, for which there is only one application, is to be paid to the Receiver of the land revenue immediately upon the applicant being declared purchaser, and if the land is not previously surveyed, within 14 days of such declaration (sect. 47). Where two persons apply for the same land it is to be put up to auction (sect. 48). Applications for timbered rural lands may be granted in such quantities as the Board see fit (sect. 49). Applications for land in remote districts may be refused, unless the probable cost of the survey shall be previously deposited with the Board. The excess over 2s. per acre in the actual cost of survey is to be deducted from the deposit, the balance of which (unless the deposit is found to be less than the actual cost, in which case the difference is to be made good by the applicant) is to be returned to the purchaser (sect. 50). Persons having completed any contract with the Superintendent for making public works, may receive grants of one acre of land in respect of each 1*l*. sterling of the value of the works as certified by the Superintendent: but not more than 250 acres are to be so granted to any person, unless in payment of works voted by the Provincial Council, when not more than 1,000 acres, in the aggregate, in any one year, are to be granted without the special sanction of the Provincial Council (sect. 51).

Leases of Mineral Lands.

Mineral Lands may be granted on lease, at the discretion of the Board, in quantities not exceeding 80 acres, for a term not exceeding 21 years, at a reserved rent, subject to the usual covenants for payment of rent and efficient working of the land (sect. 52). After three years the demised land may, at the request of the lessee, be put up to auction (sect. 54).

General Provisions.

Notice of land for sale or lease by auction must be published in the Provincial Gazette. The land is to be previously surveyed and marked on a map in the District Land Office, which is to be open for inspection (sects. 56, 57). The Board may make reserves which

shall not be alienated except under the provisions of the Public Reserves Act; such reserves to be fully announced and described in the Gazette (sects. 62, 63). The Board may lease or sell land of special value or for which compensation may have been paid (sect. 64).

Issue of Crown Grants.

As soon as convenient after payment of the purchase money, or after it is determined to grant a lease, the purchaser is to receive his grant or lease as the case may be. The fee on a mineral lease is 5*l*. (sects. 65, 66). Holders of Certificates of Occupation, under the land regulations of 1856, are to receive grants, whether the improvements required by those regulations be effected or not, and the tax on all rural lands, imposed by those regulations, is to cease (sects. 67, 68).

Pasture Licences.

Licencees of pastoral lands surrendering their licences for cancellation within six months from the passing of the Acts, may receive, in lieu thereof, leases for the unexpired portion of their term, and 10 years in addition, without any abridgement of their privileges under the licence. Lands of persons failing to surrender licences are, at the expiration of the licence, to be put up to auction; and the Superintendent may refuse to grant leases where he may consider it inexpedient (sect. 69). Lessees of pastoral lands are to make a return and declaration to the Board annually of all cattle depasturing on their lands on the 1st of September. The penalty for failing to make a return or making a false return is 50*l*. Lessees removing cattle for the purpose of making a false return are liable to a penalty of 1*l*. on each head of cattle (sects. 70, 71). Lessees are to pay annually, on the 1st October and in advance, by way of rental, 7*d*. for every head of small cattle, and 3s. 6*d*. for great cattle, subject to a distress if the rent is unpaid for 14 days (sect. 72). Should it appear during the last 10 years of any lease that the land is understocked, the Board may appoint assessors to ascertain the carrying capacity of the land. Notice of their assessment is to be given to the lessee, and, in case of failure or neglect to pay the sum fixed, it is made recoverable by distress (sect. 73). If the lessee objects to continue to hold the land subject to such assessment, the lease, after 12 months notice of such objection, shall be forfeited; but if he continues in occupation he will be liable to process as an unlicensed occupier (sect. 74), but he will be compensated for improvements (sect. 75); compensation, not exceeding three times the average annual rent, for improvements is to be paid to lessees at the expiration of their leases by the incoming tenant (sect. 77). Lapsed or forfeited licences or leases are to be put up to auction (sect. 78). Leases subject to the performance of the conditions and notice to the Board, are to be transferable, and the Board may grant new leases, instead of the originals, which may be cancelled (sect. 80). Leases are liable, on non-payment of rent, &c., to forfeiture, which is to be notified in the Gazette (sect. 81). On the proclamation of Hundreds, pastoral leases comprised

therein are to cease; but the lessee is entitled to purchase not exceeding 80 acres of the leased land at 1*l.* an acre, and to compensation for improvements on the other portions of his land (sect. 82). Lands comprised in pastoral licences are not to be open for sale, unless they are included in the Hundred (sect. 83). The Board, by the instruction of the Superintendent, may refuse leases of pastoral lands if deemed inexpedient (sect. 84). A fee of 10*l.* (reduced to 1*l.* by the 13th section of 33 & 34 Vict. No. 57 of 1870) is payable for every lease and for every notice of transfer thereof (sect. 87).

The Board may grant pasture leases, not exceeding 10 years, of land *outside hundreds*, not held under lease or licence, on the payment of a fee, according to a scale, graduating from 5*l.* for under 3,000 acres to 70*l.* for any quantity between 30,000 and 40,000 acres (sects. 85, 89). The Board shall cause such land to be estimated by the assessors, and shall notify the application for a lease in the Gazette. Objections to the application are to be heard and determined by the Board (sects. 90, 91, 92). If the application be granted the lease is to be subject to a rent payable in advance of 7*d.* for each head of small cattle and 3*s.* 6*d.* for each head of great cattle, which the land shall be capable of carrying; but the Board may decline to grant a lease, and may put it up to sale by auction (sects. 93, 94).

Management of Crown Lands within Hundreds.—Depasturing licences may be granted annually on 1 January, on payment of a fee of 10*s.* The Board is to cause a list of Licensees within hundreds to be published in the Gazette (sect. 95).

Pasture Licences to be granted outside hundreds.—Applicants to deposit 20*l.*, to be returned if the run is stocked within six months, but, if not, to be forfeited. Land Board to expel trespassers, to distrain for rent, and to require payment of a fee not exceeding 5*l.* in disputed cases heard before it.

Persons depasturing cattle on lands outside hundreds to make return annually, and pay in advance,

For great cattle, 6*d.* a head.

For small do. 1*d.* "

Number of cattle to be assessed by Land Board. If assessment not paid, Land Board to distrain for the amount, or, if in arrear for three months, to forfeit the licence.

Pasture licences within hundreds to be granted exclusively to resident occupiers, pensioners, natives or half castes within the hundred, on payment of fee of 10*s.* Licensees to elect wardens for appointment of pasturage. Wardens to fix number of cattle to be depastured, and make other regulations for management of pasturage lands. Wardens may levy, to pay expenses, an assessment of,

On great cattle, 5*s.* a head.

" small do. 1*s.* "

to be recovered, if necessary, by distrain. Wardens to keep accounts, and publish them annually in the Provincial Gazette.

Unlawful occupants liable to a fine of 50*l.*, and if occupation be subsequently continued for a month, to a second fine of from 5*l.* to 50*l.* Licensed occupiers may cut and use necessary timber. Trespassing

cattle may be impounded. Licence to have preemptive right over homesteads, to be exercised, in case of another applicant for the land, within one month. Possession of land purchased by another than the occupier may be delayed one month.

Applicants for a run outside hundreds to furnish description of it. If application acceded to Land Board to notify it in Gazette. Objections to be brought within three months. Run, or part of runs, not stocked after six months, to be regarded as abandoned. As soon as run is stocked, licence to issue for 14 years, on condition that over any part subsequently included in a hundred or sold, the licence shall determine, and that an annual fee be paid of 5*l.*, with an additional fee of 1*l.* for every 1,000 sheep above 5,000, and in proportion for cattle.

Timber Licences to be issued on payment of a fee of 1*l.* for each. Land Board to determine extent of land comprised in such licence.

The Board may grant licences for seven years for the cutting and felling of timber, raising of lignite or coal, removal of clay for bricks or pottery, removal of sand, gravel, or stone, working of quarries, and sites for saw mills, flour mills, tanneries, fellmongers' yards, slaughter yards, brick kilns, potteries, ferries, jetties, and in thinly inhabited districts, for inns and accommodation houses, but not for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors (sect. 116). The fee on these licences is to be fixed by the Board; half fee only is payable on licences granted after 1st July (sect. 117). A penalty not exceeding 20*l.* is imposed on unlicensed persons occupying lands for any of these purposes (sect. 118). Licences are not to preclude the Crown's right to proclaim the land. Disputes are to be settled by the Board (sect. 120). Licences are transferable by consent of the Board on payment of a fee (sect. 121).

Gold Fields.

The Gold Fields Acts, 1862, 1863, and 1865, are not to be affected unless expressly altered (sect. 122). Lands not under licence within any gold field may be sold without being proclaimed (sect. 123). Holders of agricultural leases in gold fields are entitled, after three years, to purchase land without competition, at the upset price of 20*s.* an acre. But the Board may refuse to sell, whereupon the lessee may have the lease cancelled and receive the value of his improvements (sect. 124). Miners' rights are protected (sect. 125).

Unlawful Occupation.

The penalty for unlawfully occupying Crown lands is 50*l.*, recoverable in a summary way before a President, Magistrate, or two or more Justices, on the information of the Commissioner of Crown lands, or some person authorized by him (sects. 126, 131). The penalty for persisting in occupation for one month after conviction is not to be less than 5*l.* nor more than 50*l.* (sect. 127). Timber, however, may be taken for domestic purposes (sect. 128). The Crown's rights are saved (sect. 129). Cattle trespassing on Crown lands are to be impounded (sect. 130).

The powers under the Waste Lands Act, 1858, are to continue to be vested in the Governor (sect. 133).

The third amending Act of 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. No. 29) repeals so much of the Otago Waste Lands Act of 1866 as relates to the appointments and duties of wardens in hundreds, and transfers their duties to the Waste Land Board and the Superintendent, and provides for the assessment of cattle depastured in hundreds, and for impounding cattle found trespassing on public lands or roads.

The Otago Hundreds Amendment Act, 1870. (33 & 34 Vict. No. 57), repeals sections 3, 4 and 9 of the Hundreds Regulations Act, 1869, and provides that no hundred is hereafter to be proclaimed unless at least one third of it consists of land available for agricultural purposes, and that no hundred shall exceed 20,000 acres. (Sects. 2, 3, and 4.)

It gives to lessees of pastoral lands whose leases may be determined by the proclamation of a hundred compensation for the value of his fences to the extent of 2s. 6d. per acre. Holders of pastoral leases not comprised in a gold field are entitled to purchase 640 acres in one block, including the homestead, at the rate of 20s. an acre, subject to the conditions contained in the "Otago Waste Lands Act, 1866;" and they may obtain agricultural leases, in blocks not exceeding 640 acres, if the lands are comprised in a gold field, provided they are not known to be auriferous. But if a pastoral lessee obtains an agricultural lease he can only purchase, under the previous section, land sufficient to make up, with the quantity comprised in the agricultural lease, 640 acres in all within the boundaries of his pastoral lease. (Sects. 5 to 8.)

COLONIZATION SETTLEMENTS.

The Otago Settlements Act, 1869, (32 & 33 Vict. No. 11), authorizes the Superintendent of the Province, on a resolution of the Provincial Council, to establish "Colonization Settlements," not exceeding 100,000 acres each, at Martin's Bay and Perseverance Inlet (sect. 2). The Superintendent may cause town and suburban and rural allotments to be laid out in each settlement, which may be either granted gratuitously or disposed of at such prices and upon such conditions as the Governor in Council may approve (sect. 5). Reserves may be made both by the Superintendent for Provincial purposes, and by the Governor for the general purposes of the Colony (sect. 6 and 10). Each "Colonization Settlement" is to be divided, before it can be dealt with, into three blocks, A, B, and C. The area of block A is not to exceed 10,000 acres, of block B 30,000, and of block C 60,000 acres. In block A free grants not exceeding 100 acres to one grantee, not under the age of 15, are to be made on condition of occupancy of two years out of three. In block B the land is to be sold at 5s. an acre, with the same limitation as to quantity. In block C land is to be sold by auction at an upset price of 5s. an acre, or declared open for selection at 10s. an acre, to an extent not exceeding 500 acres to any one purchaser.

Mineral lands are to be sold upon the provisions of the first Act (No. 22 of 1866).

Lands not comprised in either of the classes are not to be disposed of except on payment of 1l. per acre (sect. 7).

The proceeds of these sales are to be considered part of the land revenue of the Colony, and chargeable as such, but subject to this reservation they are to be applied, (1) to expenses of forming the settlement; (2) to the construction of roads or public works therein; (3) to the establishment and maintenance of schools and public institutions; and (4) to the promotion of immigration into each settlement (sect. 9). The duration of the Act is limited to 1st January 1874.

PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND.

This Province was re-incorporated into Otago on the 6th October 1870, under the Authority of a Local Act, No. 93 of 1870.

The disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in Southland is regulated by two Acts of the General Assembly, 29 Vict. No. 59 of 1865, and 31 Vict. No. 64 of 1867. The following is an abstract of the chief provisions of the first and principal Act, entitled "The Southland Waste Lands Act, 1865." It repeals the previous Act of 1863, and its regulations then in force for the disposal and regulation of waste lands. All acts of the Superintendent are to be done with the advice of his Executive Council (sect. 5). Sects. 6 to 13 inclusive relate to the constitution, powers, and functions of the "Waste Lands Board." The Board is to consist of a Chief Commissioner, and not less than three nor more than five other Commissioners, appointed and removable by the Superintendent. Sects. 6 and 7 provide for a staff of surveyors.

Public Reserves.—Sects. 16 to 18 inclusive empower the Superintendent, on the recommendation of the Provincial Council, to make reserves for government and other public purposes, and roads.

Town Lands.—Sects. 19 to 25 inclusive provide that the sites of towns shall be determined by the Superintendent on the recommendation of the Provincial Council; that town lands shall be sold by auction in sections, the sizes and upset price of which are to be fixed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council; that the lots may be put up to auction, either by the Order of the Superintendent, or on the application of any person who may deposit 10 per cent. of the upset price, which deposit is to be returned if the lot is purchased by any other person at the auction; that all purchasers at auction shall pay down 10 per cent., and the remainder of the purchase money within one week, on pain of forfeiting their deposits and all right to the lot.

Rural Lands.—Sect. 26 provides that rural lands shall be sold at the fixed price of 20s. per acre, but that the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Superintendent and Provincial Council, may raise that price; that where two or more applications are made on the same day for the purchase of the same lot the land is to be put up to auction. If rural land at 20s. an acre, comprised within an exclusive pasture licence, is sold, the licensee is to receive compensation at a rate varying from 2s. to 6d. for every acre, graduated according to the unexpired term of the licence; and

the Licensee is also to receive the value of the improvements he may have made on the land, such value to be determined by arbitration. Sects. 19 to 23 inclusive, relate to the size and shape and frontage of lots of rural land. No lot is to contain less than 20 acres, but if from its situation any lot should contain less than 20 acres it is to be sold by auction at an upset price of 40s. per acre.

Licence of Occupation.—(Sects. 24 and 25.) On payment of the purchase money "a licence to occupy" is to be issued. The expense of surveys where the lands lie beyond the survey districts is to be borne by the purchaser. An allowance for ditch and bank fences is to be made of half the land required, not exceeding three feet in width.

Public Works.—Contractors for public works may (Sect. 36) be paid in land at a rate not exceeding one acre for every 1*l.* sterling of the bonâ fide value of the work done as certified by the Superintendent; provided that not more than 250 acres is granted to one person unless in payment of work for which a vote has been passed by the Provincial Council, and that not more than 1,000 acres in the aggregate shall in any one year be granted for any public work without the especial recommendation of the Provincial Council confirmed by a proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Lands within Hundreds.—Sects. 37 to 44 inclusive relate to the issue of depasturing licences, and to the election and functions of Wardens. The right of pasturage in hundreds is limited exclusively to occupiers of Crown land purchased within the Hundred who take out depasturing licences. The licence is to be for one year from the 1st of January, and the fee for it 10*s.* The Wardens are to be elected, and are to regulate the number of cattle to be depastured by each Licensee, and to make byelaws. They may also authorize the transfer of licences. To meet necessary expenses they are empowered to levy an assessment on stock at a rate not exceeding 5*s.* for every head of great cattle, and 1*s.* for every head of small cattle, depastured, with powers of distress in case of non-payment. Penalties are imposed on Licensees depasturing more than the authorized number of cattle, and on persons depasturing cattle without a licence.

Pasturage Regulations.—Sects. 55 to 75 inclusive relate to pasture licences in respect of lands beyond the boundaries of Hundreds. Pasture licences may be issued by the Waste Lands Board for 14 years at the following annual rents, payable in advance; viz., for runs containing less than 1,000 acres, 2*l.* per 100 acres; for runs containing 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 acres, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per 100 acres for the first 1,000 acres, and 16*s.* 8*d.* for every additional 100 acres; for runs containing 5,000 acres or upwards, 2*d.* per acre per annum. Licences are transferable by endorsement with notice to the Board, and on payment of a fee of 5*l.* if the run contains less than 10,000 acres, and of 10*l.* if the run contains between 10,000 and 20,000 acres, and of 15*l.* if the run contains 20,000 acres and upwards. The licence may be forfeited if the run is not properly stocked; in which case it is to be put up to auction. The licensee is entitled to a pre-emptive right to land adjoining his homestead or principal station to the extent of 5 per cent. of the

acreage of a run, if it be not less than 1,000 acres nor more than 5,000 acres, and to the extent of 250 acres of land if the run is 5,000 acres and upwards. The pre-emptive right must be exercised within a limited period not exceeding in any case one month from the date of any notice from the Board that an application has been received for the purchase of any land included in the pre-emptive right. An applicant for the purchase of such lands must deposit 4*s.* per acre, and must pay the remainder of the purchase money within a week, or the deposit is forfeited. If, however, the licensee elects to purchase, the previous applicant's deposit is to be returned, and the licensee must immediately pay a like deposit and the balance within 6 weeks or he forfeits his deposit and all right to the land. If he neglects or refuses to purchase, his right of pre-emption lapses. The licensee is to be compensated for improvements (the value to be ascertained by arbitration) on any land which may be reserved by the Governor or Superintendent, and for the surrender of any licence which the Superintendent and Board may agree to accept.

Timber Licences.—Sects. 76 to 83 inclusive, which relate to timber licences, have been repealed, and other Regulations enacted by the amending Act No. 64 of 1867.

Summary of the principal Provisions of Act No. 64 of 1867.

This Act repeals so much of the Act of 1865 as relates to timber licences. It provides (sects. 4-6) for an appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the Land Board. It authorizes (sect. 7) the sale of town lands to religious bodies without auction. It establishes (sects. 10-16) new regulations for the occupation of Crown lands for the purpose of cutting timber, and raising lignite or coal. It authorizes (sects. 17-26) the Land Board to grant leases of mineral land, subject to certain conditions, and the subsequent sale of the land comprised in such lease at an upset price to be fixed by the Board, with the concurrence of the Superintendent, and it defines the rights of pre-emption of persons who previously to 30 November 1866 had settled on waste lands in Stewart's Island.

PROVINCE OF HAWKES BAY.

The Land Regulations in Hawkes Bay are the same as those in Wellington. By 90 Vict. No. 25, all lands acquired by the Provincial Government under "The Native Lands Act of 1865" are to be deemed Waste lands of the Crown, and to be subject to the land laws and regulations of the Province for the time being in force.

PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Land Regulations for this province are contained in an Act passed by the General Assembly in October 1867, 31 Vict. No. 63, entitled "The Marlborough Waste Lands Act, 1867," of which the following is the substance of its principal provisions:—

It repeals (sect. 98) the former regulations contained in a proclamation dated the 19 May 1856 for the province of Nelson, which then comprised the province of Marlborough.

It establishes (sect. 2) a Waste Land Board in the province of Marlborough whose decision (sects. 4-7,) on land questions are to be final, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Board is to make reserves of land for public purposes, to classify (sect. 19) lands open for sale as Town, Suburban, Rural, Pasture, and Mineral land, and to fix (sects. 23, 24) the upset price of town, suburban, and mineral land.

The upset price of Rural land is to be not less than 20s. an acre, and of pasture land not less than 5s. No land (sect. 26) is to be sold before survey, nor (sect. 27) unless notice has been given of the sale, and of the nature of the land at least one month, and not more than three months, previously. One tenth of the price (sect. 30) is to be paid down, and the balance within one month. Lands put up (sect. 31) but not sold, may within two years be bought at the upset price or at the highest bid. Improved land (sect. 32) of a pasturage licence holder is not to be sold till it has been offered to himself at a price to be fixed by the Land Board; but the land so to be bought by a licence holder is not (sect. 33) to exceed 80 acres. If the licence holder should refuse or neglect (sect. 34) to purchase, the land may be put up to sale, but in that case the value of the improvements is to be added to the upset price, and paid over to the licence holder.

Two and a half per cent. of the gross proceeds of Land Sales (sect. 29) are to be paid over to the Board of Education, and Ministers or Trustees of religious bodies may obtain permission (sect. 18) as soon as a district is opened for settlement, to purchase sites for schools, churches, cemeteries, &c., in certain proportions.

Mineral Leases.—Provision is made (sects. 37-39) for the lease of Mineral lands not auriferous in quantities not exceeding 100 acres, and for periods not exceeding 21 years. In Leases within coal fields (sect. 44) conditions are to be inserted to secure

efficient working, and payment of the stipulated royalty.

Timber Licences are also (sects. 46-49) to be issued to an extent not exceeding 10 acres, at a rent of 1l. an acre.

For the encouragement of settlement by making roads, &c., the Waste Land Board are authorized (sect. 50) to withhold from sale temporarily any land they may think suitable, such land to be reserved (sect. 51) in alternate sections, the other sections being sold at an enhanced upset price, proportioned (sect. 52) to the cost of the proposed improvements. The reserved lots may (sect. 53) be granted in payment for the improvements so executed, and (sect. 54) any that remain over may be sold. Contractors for public works (sect. 56) may be paid in land, provided that not more than 150l. is paid to one person in the year, nor more than 2,000 acres so applied in the year for any one public work.

Pasture Licences.—Regulations are made (sect. 60) for the issue of Occupation Licences of runs comprising from 3,000 to 30,000 acres, at rents ranging from 5l. to 50l. The licence is (sect. 67) to be for 14 years, determinable either by the inclusion of the land in a reserve, or by its sale by the Crown, or by failure of the licensee to pay his rent. Licences may (sect. 69) be transferred, providing the conditions have been fulfilled.

Pasture Leases.—Leases of land not suitable for agriculture may be granted (sects. 74-81) for 14 years, with a right of renewal to an extent not exceeding 30,000 acres, at rents to be computed on the carrying capability of the land. Pastoral licences may (sect. 88) at any time within six months after the Act comes into operation, be converted into leases on the application (sect. 90) of the licensee. Land within a lease may, on the application of the lessee, be put up to auction (sect. 91), and if improved, at an upset price including the value of the improvements. If sold to any other person than the lessee, the value of the improvements to be paid to the latter.

LEADING PARTICULARS of the LAND REGULATIONS in each of the Provinces of NEW ZEALAND.

Province.	Classification of Lands.	Size of Lot.	Mode of Sale and Upset Price.	Mode of Payment.	Scrup.	Privileges to Military and Naval Settlers.
AUCKLAND and BAY OF ISLANDS.	1. Town. 2. Suburban. 3. Country. 4. Special Settlement.	For general country lands not less than 40 acres.	AUCTION, for town and suburban lands. Upset price to be fixed by Superintendent. Lands not sold at auction may within twelve months be purchased at upset price. FIXED PRICE* of 10c. per acre for country lands. AUCTION, 10c. Upset price reduced to 2s. 6d. on lands not sold in three months. Free Grants of 40 acres each adult and not exceeding 200 acres for each household on conditions of settlement.	For town and suburban lands sold at auction, 1-12th at the time of sale, remainder within one calendar month. For lands sold at fixed price, the whole at once.		None.
WELLINGTON and HAWKES BAY.	1. Town. 2. Suburban. 3. Rural. 4. Special settlements.	To be not less than 40 acres, if price 10c.,—not more than 640, if price 5s. per acre,—not less than 80 in unproclaimed districts. For homesteads, not less than 10 nor more than 29 acres. Special settlements not less than 40 nor more than 200 acres.	AUCTION for town, suburban, and lands within hundreds (unless specially excepted) and for rural lands not worth 10c. an acre. Upset price to be fixed by Government, except in last case, when upset price is to be 5s. FIXED PRICE* of 10c. per acre for rural lands outside of hundreds, and within hundreds specially exempt from auction, and (during three years) lands exposed to, but not sold at auction, the upset price is to be fixed price. Homesteads, fixed price of 5s. or 10s., according to quality. Homesteads pre-emption at 10c. an acre. Special settlements, rental from 1d. to 1s. per acre, or purchase, 20s. to 40s. an acre.	In sales by auction, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, remainder within one month. For lands sold at fixed price, the whole to be paid down at once.	Received at its full value for town, suburban, and rural lands containing minerals, or in cultivated situations, but for other rural lands, where available, 1s. in scrip equivalent only to one acre.	Noas. 27 Vict. No. 26.
NELSON.	1. Town. 2. Suburban. 3. Mineral. 4. Rural.	To be determined by Land Board. Of rural land, to be not less than 10, nor more than 320 acres. Of runs not to exceed 80,000 acres. Homesteads, 80 acres.	AUCTION. Upset price of town, suburban, and mineral lands to be fixed by Land Board. Of rural land from 5s. to 40s. per acre, to be fixed in like manner. Lands not sold at auction may, within three years, be bought either at the original upset price, or, if there were bidings at the auction, then at the highest bidding. Homesteads by pre-emption, price not stated.	One tenth at time of sale by auction and remainder within one calendar month.		None.
TARANAKI (formerly New Plymouth.)	1. Town. 2. Rural.	Town sections not to exceed ½ acre, and rural sections not to exceed 240, nor to less than 40 acres.	AUCTION. Upset price for town sections to be fixed by the superintendent,— for rural land to be 10s. per acre. Bidings to be not on any particular section, but for priority of selection in any district declared open for sale.	1-10th at time of sale, the remainder within one calendar month.	To be accepted in payment of rural land at 10s. an acre; for other land at its nominal value. But see "The Land Orders and Scrip Act (Taranaki), 1868," 20 Vict. No. 26.	None in future.

* In Auckland and Wellington, when two or more persons apply for the same lot of rural land it is to be sold by auction to the applicants.

Leading Particulars of the LAND REGULATIONS in the Provinces of New Zealand—continued.

Province.	Classification of Lands.	Size of Lot.	Mode of Sale and Upset Price.	Mode of Payment.	Scrup.	Privileges to Military and Naval Settlers.
OTAGO	1. Town.	Of rural land not less than 10 acres. Of mineral lands not less than 5 or more than 80 acres.	AUCTION for town land. Upset price to be fixed by Waste Land Board. FIXED PRICE of 20s. an acre for rural lands.	1-10th at time of auction; remainder within one calendar month. Fixed price in full at the time of sale.	No scrip issued in this province.	None.
	2. Rural.					
AND	Colonisation Settlements.	Free grants, 100 acres. Other grants, 500 acres.	AUCTIONS, 5s. an acre. Upset price, 6s. and 10s. an acre.			
	1. Town. 2. Suburban. 3. Rural. Town.	Fixed by Superintendent.	AUCTION PRICE to be fixed by Superintendent.	1-10th at auction and remainder in one week.		
SOUTHLAND.	Rural.	20 acres.	Fixed price 20s. an acre.			
CANTERBURY.	1. Town.	Of town land to be fixed by Superintendent and Provincial Council. Of rural land to be not less than 20 acres.	AUCTION for town lands, and, in certain cases, for sections of rural land of less than 20 acres. Upset price to be fixed by Superintendent and Provincial Council. FIXED PRICE of 40s. per acre for rural lands generally.	10 per cent. at time of purchase; remainder within one week in all cases.	No scrip issued in this province.	Free grants of 80 acres to discharged soldiers or sailors disabled in the Russian war, and to widows of those killed in the war, if applied for within three years of discharge, or of death in case of widows.
	2. Rural.					
WESTLAND.	1. Town.	Governor to fix -	AUCTION. Governor to fix upset price.	25 per cent. down, balance within 1 month.	None issued in this county.	None.
	2. Suburban.	5 to 20 acres -	AUCTION. Upset price £2 per acre.			
	3. Rural.	Not less than 20 acres.	Fixed uniform price, £1 per acre.			
	4. Special blocks.	Not less than 100 acres.	Upset price, per acre.			
	5. Settlement lands.	Town, 3 acres. Suburban, 10 acres and Rural, 25 to 250 acres.	AUCTION, at upset price to be fixed, and if not sold, may be let for seven years, town, annual rent of 30s, suburban, 6s., and rural, 3s.			
MARLBOROUGH.	1. Town.	-	AUCTION. Upset price to be fixed by superintendent of town, suburban, and mineral lands. Upset price of rural and pasture land 20s. and not sold at auction may, within 2 years, be bought at the upset price. Licence-holders to have right of pre-emption of homesteads. Pasture lands may be leased for 14 years. Mineral lands for 21 years.	One-tenth of purchase money at time of sale by auction; remainder within one month.	No scrip	None.
	2. Suburban.	-				
	3. Rural.	-				
	4. Pasture.	-				
	5. Mineral.	-				

GOLD FIELDS.

Gold fields are worked, in the provinces of Auckland, Nelson, and Otago. The law regulating gold fields and gold mining is contained in "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," (30 Vict. No. 32), in two amending Acts, Nos. 68 and 69, of 31 Vict., passed in October 1867, and one extending Act, No. 53 of 1868.

The principal Act repeals the Gold Fields Act, 1862, and two amending Acts of 1863 and 1865, and it consolidates and amends their provisions. In its leading features it follows the legislation of Victoria.

It empowers the Governor (sec. 3) to proclaim gold fields, and (sec. 4) to issue "miners' rights" on payment of 1*l.*, and (sec. 5) business licences on payment of 5*l.* for a yearly licence, 3*l.* for a half-yearly licence, and 2*l.* for a quarterly licence; such rights and licences to be in force for 12 months. The Governor in Council may also (sec. 10) exempt any portion of a gold field from occupation under a miner's right or business licence, and may cancel (sec. 34) the licence or lease of any land held for depasturing purposes on which gold may be discovered, the lessee or licensee being entitled to compensation.

The Governor in Council may also (sec. 56), on petition of not less than 500 persons holding miners' rights, declare a gold field to be a district for the purpose of forming a "Mining Board," and may (sec. 57) prescribe the number of the Board and the mode of electing the members. The Mining Board is to have power (sec. 58) to frame byelaws for the management of miners' rights, &c. in the district, subject to the Governor's approval; but, on failure to do so (sec. 59), the Board may be suspended by the Governor, who may then revoke their regulations, if any, and replace them by others.

The Governor may also (sec. 60), by Order in Council, constitute Wardens' Courts, with jurisdiction over the whole Colony, and appoint Wardens in any gold field; and such Courts will have authority (sec. 62) to settle all claims and disputes between miners; to decide summarily (sec. 63) all complaints of encroachment, to award damages, if necessary, to the complainant, and (sec. 64) to seize and restore to the proper owner any gold taken from the land encroached upon. The Courts are to have power (sec. 65) to decide questions of pertuershship, and (sec. 68) to award damages and reasonable costs; but with a right of appeal (secs. 81 and 82) to the District Court, or, if there be no District Court, to the Supreme Court. The Governor in Council (sec. 96) may make rules to regulate the procedure of the courts established under this Act.

The Governor in Council may likewise (sec. 29) after ten days notice in the Gazette, issue Gold Mining Leases for terms not exceeding 15 years, and make regulations (sec. 30) as to the terms and conditions of such leases. Disputes respecting such leases are to be heard and decided (sec. 31) by the Warden's Court. Leases in gold fields to an extent not exceeding 50 acres may be granted (sec. 35) for periods not exceeding seven years for agricultural purposes, determinable, however (secs. 36 and 37) by three months notice in case the land should prove auriferous; but in such cases (sec. 38), the Lessee to be entitled to compensation to be determined (secs. 39, 40) by agreement or arbitration. Provision is made (secs. 41 to 44) for the form and covenants of the leases, for the enforcement of the covenants, and for recovering possession of the land and suing

and distraining for rent in arrears; and the Governor is authorized (sec. 48) to withdraw, for purposes of sale, any portion of a gold field which he may consider necessary for settlement, public purposes, or roads, and (sec. 49) may declare open for sale any Crown lands in a gold field not subject to a depasturing lease. The Act contains regulations on the subject of Water Races; imposes penalties on persons contravening its enactments or interfering with its execution, and makes other general provisions for carrying it into effect. The Revenue arising under it is declared (sec. 53) to be part of the Land Revenue, subject to deduction of the expenses of management.

The amending Act of 1867, No. 68, empowers the Governor to delegate certain powers under the principal Gold Field Act, 1866, to the Executive Government of any Province, or if the Executive Government refuse such delegation, then to any person the Governor may think fit. The amending Act No. 69 relates to Wardens' Courts and the Assessors to serve in such courts.

The mining for gold on *Native Lands* is regulated by an Act passed in October 1838, No. 53 of the 32d Vict., which extends certain provisions of the "Gold Fields Acts, 1866" to mining on these lands and empowers the Governor to make regulations on the subject.

By another Local Act, 73 of 1853, an export duty of 2s. 6d. an ounce is imposed on all gold exported from the colony, except coin, plate, jewellery, and ornaments actually worn on the person.

NELSON.—The Nelson Crown Lands Leasing Act Amendment Act of 1870, 33 & 34 Vict. No. 55, repeals sects. 13, 14, and 15 of the Act of 1867, No. 51, which relate to the decisions of the Waste Lands Board, and the appeals therefrom, and empowers the Board on receipt of a fee of 5*l.* to grant protection for 30 days to discoverers of auriferous land outside of proclaimed gold fields. The Board may also grant to the discoverers mining leases of such protected land, not exceeding 10 acres of alluvial ground, or 400 by 200 yards of quartz reef, for a term not exceeding 15 years, subject to such annual rent (not less than 2*l.* per acre) and such conditions usually imposed in gold mining leases as the Board may determine.

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WEST INDIES.

Crown lands are usually to be sold by auction at an upset price of not less than 1*l.* per acre.

ANTIGUA.—The smallest lot sold is 40 acres, except in certain localities for villages.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The disposal of Crown lands in British Guiana is regulated by an Act, No. 14 of 1861, passed by the Colonial Legislature on the 12th July of that year, and by Ordinance No. 12 of 1871. The first-named Ordinance repeals the Ordinances No. 6 of 1838, and No. 16 of 1857, and the Land Regulations of 21st Nov. 1835 and 28th May 1839, except so far as they relate to plantations in cultivation; and it saves the rights of proprietors of such plantations to second or other depths to which they may be entitled under the regulations of their High Mightinesses the States General, dated 24th July 1792, when the colony belonged to Holland. Under these regulations of 1792, such proprietors are entitled to an additional depth of 250 acres as soon as two thirds of their first grants are in cultivation.

Price.—By the recent Ordinance the Crown lands and forests may be granted and sold (for it is not compulsory on the Governor to grant or sell any land) in tracts of not less than 100 acres each, at the fixed price of \$10 per acre, subject to the following regulations.

Mode of application.—The application for purchase must be made in writing to the Government Secretary, accompanied by a correct diagram in duplicate, prepared from actual survey by a Crown (not a private) surveyor, and it must be recommended by the Superintendent of the district. If after three successive weekly advertisements in the Official Gazette no opposition is recorded, the Governor may, at the expiration of one calendar month from the last advertisement, grant the application.

Mode of payment.—The purchaser has the option of paying down the whole of the purchase money or only half of it. In the latter case he must engage, with two approved sureties, to pay the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and he will not obtain a grant of the land until they are paid. He receives, however, a provisional licence to occupy the land in the meantime rent free.

Fees.—The following are the fees payable in respect of Grants:

To the Crown Surveyor for his report on the application for a grant	} 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
For making out and recording the grant	} 5 <i>l.</i>
For his survey, including duplicate diagram, but exclusive of travelling expenses (which are regulated by Ord. 27 of 1855), per acre	} 5 <i>s.</i>

It is not the practice to open up on survey any lands for settlement until after application has been made to the Governor for some particular tract.

Free Grants.—The Governor, with the consent of the Court of Policy, may make Free Grants of Crown land to immigrants arriving in the colony at their own expense, but the grantees are bound within one year to erect a dwelling house,—to put the land in cultivation to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of the district,—and beneficially to occupy for 7 years, otherwise the grant will be forfeited. The size of the lot, and any other regulations which the Governor and Court of Policy may think fit to lay down, are to be embodied in a proclamation which has not yet been issued.

The limitation in the extent of grants does not apply to the owners of plantations who, under the regulations of their High Mightinesses the States of Holland, are entitled to an additional depth of 250 acres as soon as two thirds of the first grant are in cultivation. So long as an estate is in cultivation, and there is the most distant chance of the second depth being required by the proprietor of the first, a second depth can never be granted to another party.

REGULATIONS FOR WOOD CUTTING.—The issuing of Woodcutting Licences is regulated by an Ordinance, No. 14. of 1861.

Area and Rent.—Licences may be granted for such terms and to such extent as to the Governor shall seem meet, at an annual rent of 30 cents per acre.

Mode of Application.—The application for them must be made in writing to the Government Secretary, accompanied by a correct diagram in duplicate, prepared from actual survey by a Crown surveyor. If after three successive weekly advertisements in the Official Gazette no opposition is recorded, the Licence may be issued at the expiration of one calendar month from the last advertisement.

Form of Tract.—Tracts of land for Woodcutting purposes must be selected as near as may be in the figure of a parallelogram, having its façade on a river or creek, and a depth inwards equal to at least twice the façade.—Not less than 5 roods in breadth for the whole depth is to be left between each two tracts in the same locality.

The Licence Holder must not transfer, subdivide, or sublet his interest, except with the permission of the Governor. He may, however, renew his Licence, if he applies for it within 3 months of the expiration of the old licence.

Indians.—If he employs Indians, he must enter their names and tribes, and the rate of wages paid. The wages must be paid in money, and the issue of spirituous liquors is prohibited.

Fees.—The fees for Grants or Licences are 25 dollars, exclusive of advertisements, and in respect to Licences the rent to the Crown is 30 cents per acre per annum.

RIVERS, CREEKS, AND FORESTS.—Ordinance No. 12 of 1871 amends Ordinance No. 14 of 1861, “for

"making better provision for the care and superintendence of the rivers, creeks, Crown lands, and forests of the Colony." It repeals Sections 17, 18, 28, 40, 42, 50, and 55 of the Ordinance of 1861, and re-enacts their substance, but with amendments, except as to Section 40. The 2nd Section of the Ordinance of 1871 empowers the Governor to make regulations for defining the privileges to be enjoyed by the Aborigines in relation to the rivers, creeks, Crown lands, and forests. Section 3 empowers the Governor to issue wood cutting licences "for such terms and to such extent of acreage as to him shall seem meet," at the rental of 30 per cent. per acre; and Section 8 imposes penalties for obstructing the free navigation of rivers and creeks.

JAMAICA.—There are no regulations in force in this Island, for the Disposal of Public Lands, Pasture Licences, &c.

Of the 2,724,262 acres which Jamaica contains, only 43,250 are at present in the hands of the Crown, and these are mostly inaccessible and unfit for cultivation. There are, however, upwards of 950,000 acres in the hands of private individuals, liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rent and land tax, which may be recovered and made available for public use under Colonial Act No. 5, of 1871.

TRINIDAD.

Persons desirous of acquiring land must apply to the District Intendant, or the Warden of the Ward in which the land is situated, and deposit at least half the estimated amount of the purchase money, together with the survey fees. If the application is acceded to, the land is surveyed and then put up to sale. The upset price of land is, for ordinary Crown land 1*l.* per acre, and for Swamp land 10*s.* per acre. The balance of purchase money, and fees of grant, if not already deposited, must be paid within 8 days of the sale. If land applied for by one person is purchased by another at the auction sale, the deposit money is returned to the original applicant. These regulations do not apply to village lots, which are sold under special regulations.

The fees on grants vary from 15*s.* 6*d.* on grants not exceeding 16 acres, to 4*l.* 4*s.* on grants exceeding 100 acres. The fee of registration varies from 10*s.* when the grant does not exceed 50*l.*, to 1*l.* where the grant exceeds 50*l.*

Regulations for Cutting Wood on Crown Lands.—Licences of the first class are only obtainable from the Governor, as Intendant of Crown Lands, on application through the Sub-intendant. Those of the second, third, and fourth classes are obtainable from the wardens of the several ward unities.

First-class licences are limited as to the extent of land and the period for which they are granted by the Governor. Second-class licences are granted by the wardens for individual trees, and do not extend over tracts of land. They vary in price with the quality and value of the trees. Third-class licences are issued for the cutting of fire-wood either in swamps or elsewhere. Fourth-class licences

are issued by the warden for the procuring of palm leaves of different varieties for the purpose of thatching. The price is 1*s.* for a hundred leaves.

No licence of any class will be granted where the felling of timber would deprive the head waters of rivers of their protection, or denude the crest of the principal ranges of hills.

The following is the copy of the Regulations, dated 16th June 1871, for the sale and lease of Crown Lands, for the purpose of exploring and taking therefrom pitch, petroleum, mineral oils, &c.

Pitch Lake.

1. The following Rules will be observed in respect to the portion of the Pitch Lake now in possession of the Crown, and to the remainder of the Lake when the existing leases terminate. 2. The surface of the Lake will be divided into lots, containing as nearly as possible five acres each. 3. Every lot will be leased for a period of fourteen years. 4. The rent of each lot will be at the rate of 2*l.* per acre, payable yearly in advance. 5. The leases will not be transferable without the consent of the Governor, and no lessee will be allowed to sublet the whole or any part of his allotment without such consent. 6. The leases of the lots will be drawn up in a form to be approved of by the Governor. 7. Every lot will be leased, subject, when necessary, to a right of way not exceeding twelve feet in width across the lot to afford access to other lots. 8. Every lessee will be entitled to a renewal of his lease, for a second period of fourteen years at the same rent, without being put up to auction, if he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Governor that he has raised and exported, during each of the last seven years of the lease, five hundred tons of pitch, or its equivalent, in articles manufactured from the produce of the Lake. 9. Lessees may at any time resign their leases. 10. The leases will be put up to public auction at the Crown Lands Office in Port-of-Spain. 11. One month's notice of each sale will be given. 12. The leases will be put up for sale at the rent and on the conditions herein-before named, and the biddings will be as a premium for each lease, and the amounts offered are to be paid at the time of sale. 13. Every lease will be absolutely forfeited if the same be assigned without the consent of the Governor, or if the rent be not paid within three calendar months after the day on which it shall become due in each year. 14. Every existing lessee of a portion of the Lake shall, upon the expiry of his present lease, be allowed to take a lot on lease under these Regulations, without competition, if he desires to do so.

Mineral Lands.

15. Any person desiring to search over the Crown lands for petroleum, mineral oils, or coal shall transmit to the Sub-Intendant of Crown lands a petition, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, stating the tract of Crown land over which he is desirous of searching. 16. Upon such petition being presented and approved by the Governor, and upon the payment of a fee at the rate of one shilling per

acres; licence will be granted to the applicant to occupy the land named in the Licence for one year, with exclusive power to search in any part of it for petroleum or other mineral oil or coal, to set up works, sink wells, and export produce, subject however to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. 17. The tract of land to be included in each licence will not, except in special cases to be determined by the Governor, exceed 2,000 acres. 18. At the end of the year for which the licence has been granted, the licensee shall have the privilege of purchasing, at the upset price of Crown land for the time being, without competition, as much of the land as he may require for the continuance of his operations, not being less than 160 acres. 19. All expenses of survey and fees of grant must be paid by the applicant. 20. The licences will not be transferable without the consent of the Governor. 21. Special licences will be granted to all persons purchasing Crown land to take coal therefrom, and from the adjoining lands (if power for that purpose be given), upon payment of a royalty of 6d. per ton on all coals so taken. 22. These licences will be issued for five years only, but will be renewable for 21 years more, if the licensee shall prove to the satisfaction of the Governor that during the said period of five years he has raised or taken from the land named in the licence 5,000 tons of coal. The renewed licences will be liable to forfeiture by the Governor if a certain quantity of coal, to be hereafter named by the Governor, shall not be raised or taken annually during the continuance of the licence.

The Regulations under which grants of land are made to immigrants who commute their right to back passages will be found at page 50.

ST. VINCENT.

The Regulations for the sale of Crown lands are dated the 4th of December 1869. The Crown lands are sold by auction, in lots of not less than 20 acres each, at an upset price of 20s. per acre, in addition to the expenses of survey and grant; and lands once put up to auction and not sold may be disposed of by private sale at the upset price, unless the Governorthinks fit to put them a second time to auction.

The minimum quantity of land prescribed by these Regulations was 40 acres; but that quantity has since been reduced to 20 acres as stated above.

DOMINICA.

The following is the substance of the regulations issue. in Sept. 1869, by the Lt. Governor of Dominica, for the disposal of Crown lands in that Colony.

Crown lands, other than village lots and special locations, are to be sold in lots of not less than 40 acres, at a minimum price of 1*l.* Applicants at the time of their application are to make a deposit of 5*s.* per acre for expenses of survey, and after survey the land is to be advertised at the expense of the applicant in the official gazette and island newspapers. At the expiration of one calendar month, if no objection is raised, the land will be sold,—by auction if any other than the original applicant shall desire to bid for it;—ten per cent. of the price to be paid down, and the balance within one month. If the land is bought by any but the original applicant his deposit and expenses to be repaid to him.

Village lots and the "Three chains" to be sold on the same conditions, but the former at an upset price of 5 dollars per 1,000 superficial feet, the latter at 6*s.* per chain.

Leasehold lots in Roseau and Charlotte ville, —Crown lands formerly held on temporary occupation without any payment or held after the expiration of former leases, are to be sold by auction.

BAHAMAS.

The mode of sale is by auction, but the Governor is from time to time to name the upset price, which is never to be less than 6*s.* per acre. The upset price is now fixed at 10*s.* per acre. The ordinary size of the lots in the Bahamas is 20 acres, but lots of 5 acres may, if thought expedient, be disposed of.

HONDURAS.

It is stated by the Acting Colonial Secretary that very large tracts have been alienated in this Colony, and that others are let on leases for terms of years, being put up at auction and disposed of to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

The minimum rate at which Crown land is sold is 2 dollars 50 cents. (10*s.* sterling) per acre.

TURKS ISLAND AND CAICOS.

The Ordinances which regulate the disposal of Crown lands are Nos. 3 and 8 of 1863. All Town and Suburban lots are to be sold by auction only, at upset prices to be fixed by the President. All Country Lands are also to be put up to sale by auction at the fixed upset price of 4*s.* an acre; but if not then sold, they may afterwards be purchased by private contract at 4*s.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The disposal of the Crown lands in this colony is regulated by Acts No. 2 of 1860, No. 19 of 1864, No. 4 of 1867, No. 24 of 1868, and No. 4 and No. 5 of 1870.

The following is an abstract of the Act No. 2 of 1860:—

1. The conditions and regulations relative to the disposal of Crown lands in this colony, published by Government Notice of the 17th May 1844, or by subsequent notices, are cancelled, and in future all waste and unappropriated Crown lands will be sold subject to an annual quit rent on each lot, and at a reserved price sufficient at least to defray the costs of inspection, erection of beacons, survey, and tiledeed.

2. The sale will be by public auction at the office of the Civil Commissioner of the Division in which the land is situate, after four months' notice in the *Government Gazette*, by proclamation descriptive of the position and extent of the land intended to be sold; but lands in the Cape Division shall be sold at Cape Town at such place as shall be notified in such proclamation.

3. The Quit Rent may be redeemed at any time upon payment of fifteen years' purchase, but when by future subdivision of a lot, and the quit rent thereon, any portion of the quit rent shall be less than ten shillings, it shall be obligatory upon the proprietor of such portion within twelve months to redeem the quit rent at fifteen years' purchase.

4 and 5. The sales will be held on the following conditions as to the payment of purchase money, viz.:—The expense of inspection, survey, erection of beacons, and title deed shall be paid on the day of sale, and one fourth of the purchase money within three months. Failing either of these conditions, the sale is void. The remaining three fourths of the purchase money, or any portion, may be discharged at once, or (on deposit of the expense of the necessary bond) may be retained on first mortgage of the land, payable in three equal instalments, at the expiration of five, six, and seven years respectively, or at any previous time at the pleasure of the purchaser. Interest on the bond at the rate of 6 per cent. is payable annually to the Civil Commissioner of the district or to the Treasurer General in Cape Town. The Government may at any time discharge from mortgage any part of the lands so mortgaged if the Surveyor General certifies that the remainder of the land is equal in value to the amount of the mortgage.

6. In all cases in which there may be timber, or houses, or other valuable and destructible or perishable or exhaustible property on or within the limits of any lot, the Governor may, at his discretion, direct that a clause be inserted in the conditions of sale, requiring that the purchaser provide at the time of sale two good and sufficient securities for due payment of the purchase money, to the satisfaction of the Civil Commissioner of the Division, or the Surveyor General in case such land be sold in Cape Town.

7. The Lots will be sold subject to such special servitudes and conditions as may be set forth in the conditions of sale, and the following general conditions, which must be stated in the title deed, viz.:—

(a) The Quitrent payable.

(b) All existing roads and thoroughfares described in the diagrams shall remain free and uninterrupted.

(c) That Government shall have the right to make new roads, railways, railway stations, aqueducts, dams, and drains, to connect telegraphs over the land, or establish outspans, for the benefit of the public, on payment to the proprietor of such sum of money in compensation as shall, upon equitable valuation by appraisers, appointed on both sides, be found just.

(d) With regard to lands on or adjoining the sea coast, or on the banks of public rivers (not in towns or villages), that Government shall have power to resume any portion thereof, when required for public purposes, on payment to the proprietor of a just and fair price for the same, according to valuation as under condition (e).

(e) Lands adjoining public rivers or running streams shall be sold subject to leaving such water furrows made through or over them, as the Government shall direct, for the supply of water to lands lying at a distance. Compensation is made as above (e).

(f) No condition which is not clearly expressed shall be presumed to exist.

8. On settlement of the whole purchase money by bond or otherwise, Title Deeds will be issued to the purchaser.

9. Lands claimed as private property are not to be considered as Waste Land of the Crown under these regulations, if timely notice of the claim be given to the Colonial Secretary, and due diligence used to prove the claim.

10. The Governor may, with the concurrence of the Legislature, make Grants or Reserves for special public purposes.

11, 12, and 14. Municipal lands, town or village pasturage lands, lands containing valuable minerals, fishing stations, public outspans, or lands required for military stations, defence of the frontier, or other public purposes, and the sea shore within 200 feet of high water mark, are not to be considered Waste Crown lands.

15. Provides for the sale of certain lands in the frontier districts, subject to the conditions of personal occupation, and of providing arms and armed men for the defence of the frontier.

16. Whenever any Divisional Council deems it expedient that Waste Crown Lands shall be sold, or when persons are desirous of becoming purchasers of particular parts of such land, an application may

be made to the Colonial Secretary, or to the Divisional Council, in writing, setting forth as far as practicable the position, boundaries, and extent of the land referred to.

17, 18, and 19. Such application is then to be submitted to the Surveyor General and to the Divisional Council, and if necessary to the Governor for decision.

20. When the Government directs that the sale shall proceed, the Council shall in the first place transmit an estimate of the probable cost of inspection and survey, and erection of beacons, in order to enable the Surveyor General to comply with the financial regulations, by obtaining previous specific authority for the necessary expenditure, or to call on the applicant for a deposit sufficient to cover it, which deposit shall be refunded when paid by the eventual purchaser; should the applicant not become the purchaser; but should no sale take place, no refund will be made.

21, 22, 23, and 24. Relate to the local arrangements for the inspection and survey of the land.

25. Where improvements have been made by an *unauthorized* occupier on Crown land which is to be sold, the Government may grant compensation by valuation. When the amount has been fixed the land is to be sold, subject to the payment of the compensation out of the purchase money by the purchaser. If the occupier who made the improvements does not purchase the land, he is to receive two thirds of the compensation, the balance being retained by the Government. Should he become the purchaser, the two thirds is also retained by the Government towards the payment of the purchase money.

An *authorized* occupier is to receive or be allowed the entire value of improvements. Compensation is not to be given for improvements unconnected with the ordinary use of the land by the usual class of purchasers, or for "extravagant" improvements not adapted to increase the value of the land.

26. Where a portion of Crown land lies contiguous to or between farms belonging to private persons, the Divisional Council may allot such land or portions of it to one or more of the farms as may seem just and expedient at a reasonable price, to be fixed by the Council and approved by the Governor, being not less than the expense of inspection, survey, erection of beacons, and title deed. Such land is subject to a quitrent, to be assessed by the Council.

27 to 32. Prescribe the formalities to be observed in dealing with applications for such last-mentioned lands.

The Act No. 19, of 1864, provides that if the purchaser of any Crown land does not, on the demand of the Civil Commissioner, take up his title deed within 12 months of the sale, and give a mortgage bond for the balance of the purchase money, the sale is to be deemed *ipso facto* cancelled, and any previous payment forfeited. But such cancellation and forfeiture is not to take effect until after three notices published in the Government Gazette, during three months, calling upon the purchaser to execute the mortgage, or to pay the purchase money.

Sect. 6: The Governor is empowered to dispense, if he thinks fit, with the Certificate required by the 27th regulation contained in the Schedule to Act No. 2 of 1860, if any Divisional Council shall have so recommended, but the Surveyor-General shall have refused to give it.

It provides for—

- i. The Leasing of Crown lands, in cases where the Governor deems it expedient.
- ii. Such lands may be let for any term not exceeding 21 years, upon such conditions as the Governor may impose.
- iii. They are to be let by auction, provided the highest rent offered be adequate.
- iv. Rent payable annually; the first 3 years' rent to be secured by surties, or the first two paid in advance.

It also provides that Crown lands may be let by public auction; but that the Government should not be bound to accept the highest rent offered, should it be deemed inadequate.

The Act No. 4. of 1867 provides that land so put up to auction, but not let, may at any time within 12 months afterwards be leased by the Government by tender or private contract, at a higher rent than that bid at auction; but that such lease shall not be for more than a year, and that at the expiration of that time the lease shall again be put up to auction at the rent and for the term proposed in the tender or private offer. At such auction, the highest tender is to be accepted if sufficient security is given by the Lessee for the performance of the conditions of the lease.

An Act, No. 24 of 1868, was passed to cancel the conditions of personal occupation, and the provisions for the defence of the Colony attached to grants of land in certain of the Eastern Divisions of the Colony in past years, on the ground that such conditions are irksome and vexatious, and no longer necessary.

The Act No. 4 of 1870, with the view of giving increased facilities to agriculturists and others of small means to become possessors of land, provides for the survey of agricultural areas of Crown land, in allotments of not more than 500 acres, which allotments will, when surveyed, be open for selection by conditional or absolute purchase.

The following are the conditions upon which the person declared the conditional purchaser of any allotment shall receive a lease:

The term to be ten years, commencing from the first payment of rent.

The yearly rent one shilling per acre, or such sum as may have been bid by the conditional purchaser.

The rent for the second and each succeeding year to be paid in advance to the civil commissioner of the division in which the land is situated.

The lessee is bound, within two years of obtaining the lease, to cultivate at least one acre of every ten acres, or to erect a suitable dwelling-house thereon.

On failure of any of the conditions herein-before contained, the lease will be forfeited, and the

land and the improvements thereon revert to Government, but no forfeiture for non-payment of rent is to be enforced if the rent be paid within ninety days.

Forfeited leases are to be put up to sale by public auction within one hundred and eighty days of forfeiture; and after deducting from the amount for which the leases may be sold, the arrears of rent and expenses, the money remaining, if any, will be paid to the lessee or to his lawful representatives.

So soon as the lessee has made the tenth annual payment of rent he will, on payment of the survey expenses and other expenses of title, receive a grant of the land at a perpetual quitrent of one per cent. per annum upon ten years value thereof; but the quitrent chargeable will in no case be less than ten shillings per annum.

The lessee may at any time pay the rent for the unexpired portion of his term, and receive a grant of the land, subject to the above quitrent.

The purchase of any such allotment, but subject to quitrent, may be effected by the payment forthwith of the whole of the purchase money, at the rate of ten years annual rent, and the expenses of survey and title.

By Act No. 5 of 1870 the Government is empowered to sell to lessees the lands leased by them under Act 19 of 1864. In case of disagreement the purchase amount is to be settled by arbitration, the minimum being a sum equal to the yearly rent capitalized at 6 per cent. The quitrent is uniformly one per cent. of the purchase amount. The tenure of lands so purchased is identical with that under Act 2 of 1860. The following are the conditions of payment of purchase money:

It may be paid in cash, or in three equal annual instalments; until completion of payment the lessee shall pay rent under his lease, unless such be vitiated or expire.

The failure of any payment of purchase money cancels the contract of sale, and payments already made are refunded, less 5 per cent. for breach of contract; the lease then continues unaffected, as before the proposed sale.

When the whole purchase money has been paid, and there are no arrear payments under the lease, the purchaser obtains title, and a refund of six per cent. per annum on all the previous payments of purchase money. Quit rent commences from and after the completion of the payment of the purchase money.

The value of industrial improvements is not taken into account in fixing the amount of purchase.

The Act No. 12 of 1867, by which Pasture Licences were regulated, expired on the 1st of January 1871.

NATAL.

1. The unappropriated Crown lands in this Colony are now sold in freehold, and by public auction only.

2. Unless it is otherwise notified the upset price will be 4s. per acre, but the Governor for the time being will have the power to fix such higher upset price as the locality or other circumstances may

render expedient, of which due notice will always be publicly given. Lands not sold at auction may at any time within three years afterwards be purchased by private contract at the upset price.

3. Persons wishing to purchase will apply, in writing, to the Colonial Secretary, stating in what division the land they wish to have put up for sale is situated, and, as far as practicable, its position, boundaries, and extent.

These applications, after being recorded in the Colonial Office, will be transmitted to the Surveyor General, who, if he sees no objection to the land being disposed of, will call upon the applicant to deposit with him the probable expense of the survey, which expense will be borne by the eventual purchaser.

4. Should the applicant not become the purchaser, the amount deposited by him will be refunded when paid by the eventual purchaser; but should no sale take place, no refund can be made.

5. Lands offered for sale will be advertised for one month in the *Government Gazette*, at the expiration of which time they will be sold by public auction.

6. Ten per cent. of the purchase money, together with the surveying expenses, must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance within one calendar month thereafter, in default of which the 10 per cent. and surveying expenses so paid will be forfeited to the Colonial Treasury.—*Governor's Proclamation, dated 2d July 1858, and 2d February 1859.*

The charges for measuring lands for Sale or Grant by the Crown vary according to the size and figure of the lot.

For an isolated figure of less than 20 acres it is 3l. For the sub-division of land into lots of less than 20 acres each, there is an additional charge of about 15s. for each lot under five allotments, with a decreasing charge for each additional lot between five and 200 lots. The fee for surveying any rectilinear four sided piece of land between 20 and 20,000 acres, ranges from 4l. to 35l. 1s., according to a scale ascending by 50 acres.

For curvilinear boundaries and figures of more than 4 sides, additional fees are charged.

A law has also been passed, No. 17 of 1861, for the conversion of quitrent tenures into freehold.

In forwarding this law to the Secretary of State, the Governor explained that about three millions and a quarter of acres, called land commission grants, are held under a quitrent of about one sixth of a penny per acre, without any other condition; that 27 grants in the most northern part of the colony containing 107,366 acres, are held by Dutch boers on nearly the same conditions; and that the remaining grants, about 497, containing a total area of about 944,391 acres, are subject to quitrents varying from one farthing to 2½d. per acre, and to the further condition of occupation, or, in case of non-occupation, to a fine of four times the amount of the quit rent, in addition to the rent. A Government notice was formerly in force permitting the redemption of the quitrents at 15 years' purchase, but this being found inconsistent with the terms of the Deeds

of Grant, which make the quitrent perpetual, the present law has been passed to enable the Government to carry out the measure. It authorizes the Surveyor General to issue a new deed in freehold, on a payment of a sum equal to 15 years' quitrent, and in those cases where occupation is a condition of the Grant, on a further payment of seven years' purchase of the fine (proposed for non-occupancy, being equivalent, as the Governor states, to 20 years' additional quitrent. In this class of Grants therefore the redemption price will be equal to 43 years' quitrent. It further appears from the Governor's statement that the redemption money for the Commission land grants would be 23,168*l.*, which, added to 18,779*l.* already received for quitrents, makes a total of 46,947*l.* The purchase money, therefore, which would ultimately be paid to the Government for the lands in these grants would be about 3*d.* per acre. On a similar basis of calculation, the purchase money for 27 grants to the Dutch boers would be a fraction above 2*d.*, and on the 497 most recent grants 1*s.* 4*d.* per acre.

As by the terms of the law no redemption can take place of any land until all registered mortgages thereon have been paid off, the process of conversion will probably not be very rapid.

Free Grants.—The conditions on which Grants of land are now made and pastoral lands are let to immigrants are as follows:

"A settler with 500*l.* capital or an annuitant of 50*l.* a year will receive a Land Order for 200 acres with a 400 acre reserve.

"A settler with 250*l.* capital will receive a Land Order for 100 acres with 200 acres reserve.

"A settler with 100*l.* capital will receive a Land Order for 50 acres with 100 acres reserve.

"The reserves will be purchasable at 5*s.* an acre at any time within the first five years.

"Coast lands, but without any reserve, will be allotted at the rate of one half the above Land Orders to the three classes of capitalists."

"A settler with a competent knowledge of farming, and means to support himself and his family till he can raise his crop, will receive a Land Order for 50 acres, to which a reserved commonage will be attached in localities where this is practicable.

"Grants for the respective Land Orders will not be issued till after two years, and then only on proof of continuous occupation of the land during eight months of each year.

"Pasturage licences will be issued for land in class A, terminable at the end of each year.

"Applicants for Leases of pasturage lands in class B, before 1st January 1873, will be allowed a pre-emption over their runs at 5*s.* an acre; but will not be allowed to purchase less than the whole run.

"Immigrants are allowed a period of 12 months after their arrival in the Colony for the selection of their lands, provided they do not quit the Colony during this period without the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor."

Leases of good pastoral land in holdings of 1,000 acres, may be had at one penny per acre per annum.

The lands are divided into two classes, A and B, the former being nearer, and the latter more remote from the settled districts. In A licences are issued for one year only, and in B leases for eight years. Both classes are subject to the conditions of actual occupation and stocking with at least one sheep for every 5 acres, or one horned beast for every 25 acres.

Workable Gold Fields have not been discovered; but a law (No. 16 of 1869) has been passed to encourage the searching for gold within the Colony. Rewards in proportion to the yield are offered to discoverers who produce a sample of gold of not less than 2 oz. from Crown or private lands in Natal.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The disposal of land is regulated by Ordinance No. 4 of 1871, amended as to its 13th section by a subsequent Ordinance of 1872.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1871 repeals, save as to existing rights and obligations, proclamations dated 31st July 1849, 4th of April 1867, and 21st of August 1867, relating to the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown (sec. 1)

It directs that Crown lands are to be sold by auction, after notice, and in fee simple. The size of the lots is to be fixed by the Governor and Executive Council. The upset price may not be lower per acre than 100*l.* for town lots; 2*l.* for suburban lots; and 4*s.* for country lands (secs. 4, 6, and 9); but the limit of upset price may be varied by instructions of the Queen, through the Secretary of State (sec. 8). Reserves for public purposes are permitted (sec. 5).

Country lands not sold at auction may afterwards be purchased at the upset price, if not withdrawn by the Governor, for subsequent sale by auction (sec. 7).

Licences to occupy for one year sections of 6,000 acres of land for pastoral purposes are granted to settlers on payment of 5*l.* for each section, but holders of two or more sections may obtain licences for two years. Before the expiration of the licence, the licensee, on condition of stocking the land and building a habitable house, may obtain a lease for 21 years, at an annual rent of 6*l.*, a section for the first ten years, and 10*l.* for the remainder of the term (secs. 10 and 11).

Within ten years lessees must purchase at the upset price for country lands, current at the date of their lease; a block of 160 acres for each section included in the lease, and are at liberty to purchase at the upset price of the days any further quantity of land they may desire (Ordinance, 1872).

Holders of land are entitled to kill wild cattle on their land (sec. 14, Ordinance No. 4, 1871).

The Ordinance does not apply to lands within six miles of Stanley, or any proclaimed township (sec. 16).

PROCLAMATION RESPECTING WILD CATTLE IN THE FALKLANDS, 6th April 1861.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes

known, that any person holding a Licence or Lease of a Station under the Proclamation of 4th of April 1861, and any person holding a grazing district under the Proclamation of 31st of July 1849, if the same be actually occupied, may obtain a licence to capture and kill Wild Cattle for his own use on the following conditions:—

1. Every person shall pay for each ox, bull, or cow captured 14 shillings, and for each calf running with the cow one shilling.

2. Where it appears that the number of wild bulls is excessive, the Governor may grant to any holder of land as aforesaid permission to kill the same on payment of four shillings each.

3. In order to prevent interference among different Licencees, the Governor shall prescribe the limits within which each Licencee may kill or capture Cattle.

4. Every animal captured under these regulations shall be branded with the brand of the owner, which brand shall be registered in the office of the Colonial Secretary when the licence is issued.

5. Every person holding a Licence under this Proclamation shall make a declaration every six months of the number and description of animals killed or captured by him during the preceding six months, and pay the fees thereon to the Colonial Secretary.

6. The Licence of any person making a false declaration shall be revoked.

7. Every Licence granted under these regulations, and the number and description of animals killed and captured under each licence, shall be published from time to time on the Government Gazette Board.

8. On sufficient cause being shown, the Governor may, if he thinks fit, grant to any person, not being a holder of land as aforesaid, a Licence to kill on Crown lands such wild cattle as he may require for consumption only, on payment of a fee of 1*l.* for each animal.

The Proclamation of the 24th June 1867 relates only to the Crown lands in the West Falkland and Islands adjacent thereto. The Regulations contained therein are substantially the same as the preceding Regulations for the East Falklands, with the following modifications: They withdraw the limit of 6,000 acres fixed for Leases in the East Falkland; they extend the leases from 10 to 20 years; they require the erection of only one house on the land whatever be its extent, and they allow the purchase in a single block of the land which the lessee is bound, during the first 5 years of his Lease, to buy in proportion to the extent of his Grant, i.e. 160 acres to each 6,000 acres leased.

Deposits of 100*l.* each may be made in this country with the Emigration Commissioners (in the manner to be learned by application at their office in London) for the purchase of Crown Lands in the Colony, and the depositors will be entitled to nominate for a free passage five adult labourers to be approved by the Commissioners, for every 100*l.* deposited, provided the whole amount of passage money and expenses does not exceed the sum deposited.

SIERRA LEONE.

The following is an abstract of the Regulations for the Sale of Crown lands, passed by the Governor in Council and dated 13 April 1866.

The regulations classify the lands into Town or Village lots, Suburban lots, and Country tracts or blocks. They provide for the sale of all land by auction at an upset price for Town lands of 20*s.* per lot (of from 3,000 to 6,000 square feet) for Suburban lands of 10*s.* per lot of the same size, and for Country lands of 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre in blocks of not less than 20 nor more than 200 acres; the last to be exclusive of cost of survey. They allow the sale by private contract of land offered at auction but not bought, and they require payment of the purchase money in four instalments, one fourth within three months of the sale, and the remaining three fourths at 6, 9, and 12 months respectively from the day of sale.

Failure to make the requisite payments at the specified dates will involve forfeiture of the land, and of the instalments already paid. The Grants are to contain the reservation of a right of resumption by the Crown for public purposes, and the mode of assessing the compensation for such resumption is defined. The boundaries of blocks are to be run as nearly as circumstances will admit in straight lines in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass, the shortest side being about two-fifths of the longest. Surrendered or escheated lands are to be sold by auction, but under special circumstances may be granted to the actual owner on such terms as the Governor may prescribe.

The Governor is also authorized, with the concurrence of his Executive Council, to make arrangements for the sale of Blocks of Country land of a size and at a price to be determined by him without putting them up to auction.

All lands sold to be liable to land tax from the day of sale, although one year may not have elapsed.

BRITISH SHERBRO'.

West Africa.

The regulations for the sale of Crown lands in British Sherbro' are dated the 31st March 1871.

The Crown lands are divided into Town or Village lots, Suburban lots, and Country tracts or blocks.

Town, Village, and Suburban lots are to contain 3,750 square feet, and are to be sold in such manner as the Governor shall direct, but the upset price of Suburban lots is fixed at 10*s.* per lot.

Country lands are to be sold in blocks of not less than 10 acres, or more than 200 acres; but all unoccupied Country lands are to be sold by auction at the upset price of 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre.

The boundary lines of all lots and blocks of land are to be run, as nearly as circumstances will permit, straight, and in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. The shortest side of country blocks to be about two-fifths of the longest side.

The Governor, with the concurrence of the Executive Council, may at any time, where he may consider it for the public advantage, make any arrangements he may think proper for the disposal of Country blocks of land, without putting them up to auction.

MAURITIUS.

The dependencies are, (1.) The Seychelles islands 34 in number; (2.) Amiranthes islands, 11 in number; (3.) The Detached islands, 12 in number; and (4.) The Oil islands, consisting of 11 islands or groups of islands.

The following is the substance of the Regulations for the disposal of Lands belonging to the Crown in the Mauritius and its dependencies passed by the Executive Council on the 21st June 1864.

The Crown lands available for disposal may be sold in perpetuity, or leased, at the discretion of the Governor.

They are to be divided into two classes, viz. : unoccupied and occupied.

Land shall be considered as unoccupied unless proof, to the satisfaction of the Governor, shall be furnished by the holder, of occupation either on his own part, or on that of persons from whom he derives his claim, or on both together, for a period of not less than ten years.

Unoccupied lands shall for the purposes of sale be divided as follows : in Port Louis, into lots not exceeding one-sixth of an acre in extent ; in the towns and villages, into lots not exceeding one acre in extent ; and in other parts of Mauritius, and in the dependencies, into such lots as the Governor shall approve.

For the purposes of lease, in all localities the lands are to be divided into such lots, and in such manner as the Governor shall approve.

All sales are to be by public auction after due notice. The value of any buildings there may be on the land, and the upset price at which the land is to be sold are to be fixed by the Surveyor General. One tenth of the purchase money is to be paid down at the auction, and bond given for the payment of the remainder within one month. If the payment is not made, the deposit is forfeited, and the land liable to be put up again to auction.

Leases are to be for such periods, and upon such terms and conditions, as the Governor shall approve ; and the rents for the same shall be invariably paid in advance.

The expense of survey, of entering into legal possession, and of the deed of sale or lease, is to be borne by the purchaser or lessee of the lot.

Occupied lands.—Persons desirous of purchasing or obtaining the lease of occupied lands must submit to the Governor a written application stating the situation and boundaries of the same.

Should the application be granted, the applicant will be required to pay the purchase money or rent, after which a descriptive survey for the title deed will be furnished to the applicant by the Surveyor General.

Pas geometriques, extending inland to a distance of 250 French feet from high-water mark, parallel to the line of coast, will for the present be leased in such a manner as the Governor may approve.

Jouissances. No new *jouissances* of Crown land are to be granted. Persons holding existing *jouissances* will be required to exchange them for grants in perpetuity, or in lease, as the Governor shall determine ; due regard being had to the terms of their title.

Ceylon.

Crown lands are sold by auction at an upset price fixed by the Governor, at not less than 1*l.* per acre. They must be previously surveyed by the Government, and duly advertised.

HONG KONG.

The Crown lands are disposed of only on lease, by public auction, for a premium and at a fixed rental. Marine and inland leases are for 999 years, farm leases for 75 years.

The highest annual rental is that for marine lots, 160*l.* per acre. The lowest annual rental for inland lots is 2*l.* per acre.

The highest premium hitherto received by Government for Crown land has been at the rate of \$7,600*l.* per acre.

At Kowloon 72 acres of land are in the possession of Crown tenants. At present there is no demand here either for godowns or dwelling houses. A barrack has been erected by the military authorities, and a police station has been constructed by the Government.

There is little available pasture land in the Colony, the whole extent of which includes only 18 square miles, consisting chiefly of barren soil.

LABUAN.

The principle adopted for the disposal of Crown lands in Labuan is that of fixing the annual quit rent and leasing the allotments for 999 years, with a premium to be paid to Government on granting the lease, the amount of which is made dependent on the biddings at sale by public auction. This method is similar to that practised in Hong Kong.

The quit rents are made payable in advance annually, and may be redeemed on payment of ten years' purchase ; if allowed to fall in arrears for more than one year, or if the land remains uncultivated or unimproved for three years, the lots revert to the Crown.

The redemption of the quit rent is made compulsory in cases when, by subdivision of allotments, the amount due to Government falls below one dollar per annum.

The power to redeem quit rents has also been extended to the holders of lands leased under the ordinance hitherto in force.

All Coal and Minerals, with the right of entry to work them, are reserved to the Crown.

The rights of the Labuan Coal Company to purchase land in fee simple are also reserved.

It appears from a Despatch of the Governor, dated 28th December 1870, that seven country lots of land put up to sale were bought by Malay settlers at prices varying from 5 dol. 50 cents to 26 dol. per acre, giving an average of nearly 15 dol. per acre, as a premium on the leases sold.

UNITED STATES.

The following information relative to the disposal of lands in the United States is taken from the circular of the General Land Office, dated Washington, 29th August 1870.

Land Laws of the United States.

In the United States the public lands are divided into two classes, designated as *minimum* and *double minimum*. The minimum class comprises lands of which the price is fixed at one dollar and a quarter per acre, and the double minimum comprises lands of which the price is fixed at 2½ dollars per acre.

The mode of acquiring public lands is,—(1), by purchase at public auction; (2), by purchase at "private entry;" (3), by location with warrant; (4), under the Pre-emption Laws; or (5), under the Homestead Laws.

Lands are "offered" at auction either pursuant to the President's proclamation, or to public notice from the General Land Office. Lands offered but not sold at auction and not withdrawn from public sale, may be purchased by written application for cash, at "private entry," and the title deed will be issued in exchange for the receipt of the money. In cases of locations with warrants, the application for purchase must be accompanied by the warrant, and if the land located is of the double minimum class, by a cash payment of 1 dol. 25 cents per acre. The fees payable in respect of locations, range from 1 dollar for a 40 acre warrant, to 4 dollars for a 160 acre warrant.

The Pre-emption Laws are comprised in the five following Acts, dated,—

4th Sept. 1841	} Vol. 5, U. S. Statutes.
3rd Mar. 1843	
2nd June 1862	Vol. 12.
3rd Mar. 1853	} Vol. 10.
27th Mar. 1854	

Under these laws any head of a family, widow, or single man over the age of 21, being a citizen of the United States, or having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, who has settled in person on any public lands, to which the Indian title is extinguished, acquires a right of pre-emption over

not exceeding a quarter section or 160 acres of the land, on payment of the minimum price of the land, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. In case of every "alternate, reserved, or United States' Section" along the line of railroads, the price is 2½ dollars, or such other minimum as may be in force at the time.

Should the settler die before establishing his claim within the period limited by law, the title may be perfected by his legal representatives.

The Homestead Acts are dated.

20th May 1862	(Principal Act).
21st March 1864	} Military and Naval Settlers.
15th July 1870	
21st June 1866	Extends the Principal Act to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. All the public lands in these States must be disposed of under the provisions of the Act of 1862, and in no other manner.

These laws give to every citizen, and to those who have declared their intention to become such, the right to a homestead on surveyed lands to the extent of 160 acres of *minimum* or 1 dol. 25 cents lands, or of 80 acres of *double minimum* or 2 dol. 50 cents lands in any organised district embracing surveyed public lands.

To obtain the homestead, the applicant must make an affidavit before the registrar or receiver that he is over the age of 21, or the head of a family, that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become a citizen; that he has never borne arms against the Government, or given aid or comfort to its enemies; and that the land is for his exclusive use and benefit, and for actual settlement and cultivation. Upon filing the affidavit and payment of the prescribed fees and commissions, permission to enter on the land is granted.

The amount of fees and commissions payable by civilians, varies from 7 to 22 dollars, according to the quantity and class of the land applied for, and to the State in which it is situated.

Upon proof of the settlement and cultivation of the homestead for the continuous term of five years, and of payment to the receiver, the registrar issues his certificate as the basis of a patent or complete title for the homestead. If the settler does not wish to remain five years on his land, he may pay for it with cash or warrants, upon proof of settlement and cultivation from 6 months from the date of entry to the time of payment.

TABLE of Colonial Public Lands alienated and remaining for Alienation at the Date of the last returns.

COLONY.	Amount alienated.	Estimated Amount remaining for Alienation.	Estimated Amount available for Settlement.	Surveyed, and open for Settlement.	Date of Return.	REMARKS.	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.							
Canada, Province of Ontario	21,879,048	55,727,352	.. a	3,418,432	31 Dec.	a The total area of the Province of Ontario, within the watershed of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, is 77,606,450; and of the Province of Quebec, 134,402,800; total, 212,009,250.	
Provinces of Quebec	19,620,884	109,370,116	.. a	5,720,939	1871		
British Columbia	-	-	-	-	-		These particulars cannot be given with any accuracy.
New Brunswick	7,534,497	8,762,363	8,000,000	800,000	1871		
Nova Scotia	5,405,692	5,641,041	500,000	55,000	1866		
Cape Breton	318,548	1,207,458	256,574	777,458	1860		
Prince Edward Island	1,390,730	37,400	37,400	-	1854		
Newfoundland	say 45,000	say 2,200,000	Not known.	-	1866		
Bermudas	All.	None.	None.	None.	1844		
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.							
New South Wales	9,056,536 b	104,968,159	104,968,159	{ See re- marks, c }	{ 31 Dec. 1868 }	b Includes 1,764,061 acres sold conditionally.	
Queensland	2,022,948	431,681,057	51,488,000	-	1867	c The grazing leases extend over 2-3ds of the Colony. It is only partially surveyed. Numerous portions of surveyed land are available for immediate purchase.	
Victoria	9,685,956 d	45,938,204	20,800,000	5,769,000	31 Dec. 1868		
Tasmania	8,717,820	18,000,180	Not known.	994,644	30 Sept. 1869		
Western Australia	1,469,891	624,403,200	624,403,200	No return.	Feb'y. 1872	d The estimated area of Victoria is about 65,600,000 acres, or 86,875 square miles.	
South Australia	4,068,067	241,022,555	Not known.	464,867 e	1870	e No return since 1866.	
(exclusive of northern territory, which is estimated to contain 840,097,280 acres.)							
New Zealand	7,700,276	Varies, as the Government make from time to time large purchases from the natives.	34,000,000 in Middle Island and 9,000,000 in Northern Island.		1868	No later return.	
WEST INDIES.							
Jamaica	2,386,040	337,622	6,000	13,000	1870		
Bahamas	2,533	1,284,702	Not stated.	Not stated.	1869	† Surveyed only after sale.	
Antigua	Not stated.	Not known.	Not known.	No survey.	1852		
Leeward Islands	Dominica	961	Estimated acreage of the island, 126,426.		1871		
	St. Christopher's	All.	None.	None.	None.	No accurate information obtainable.	
	Montserrat	All.	None.	None.	None.		
	Nevis	All (18,300)	None.	None.	None.	1852	
Windward Islands	Tortola	No return.	No return.	None.	None.	f The second column includes "lean places," missionary institutions, commonages, land long since surveyed, the Kat River settlement, mountain ranges, bar-roo (desert) lands, &c.; and is given only approximately from the estimated area of the Colony, 119,862,000 acres. The 3d and 4th columns cannot, therefore, be filled in till after a general survey.	
	Anguilla	No return.	No return.	None.	None.		
	Barbados	All.	None.	None.	None.	1852	
	Grenada	74,558	2,000	None.	None.	1852	
	St. Vincent	say 67,000.	say 2,500.	Not stated.	None.	1870	
	Tobago	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	None.	1852	
Trinidad	240,239	87,541	Not known.	None.	1870		
British Guiana	say 2,000,000.	say 45,000,000.	say 45,000,000.	None.	1868		
Honduras	No return.	No return.	No return.	..	..
Tuiks Island and Calicos	do.	do.	do.	..	..
OTHER COLONIES.							
Cape of Good Hope	54,333,167	57,960,483 g	.. f	.. f	1870	g A large breadth of the alienated lands, viz., 2,066,149 acres, has been reserved in trust for natives.	
Natal	7,119,683	4,880,907	2,476,548	None.	1869		
Gambia	Not stated.	Not stated.	Uncertain.	Not stated.	1841		
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	h Granted or leased.	
Gold Coast	None.	Uncertain.	Uncertain.	None.	1852		
St. Helena	4,050	22,000	None.	None.	1870		
Ceylon	909,282	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	1868	i Much of the land is mountainous and swampy.	
Mauritius	No return.	No return.	No return.	..	..
Hong Kong	774	17,946	..	..	1871	
Labuan	772	30,528	..	..	1862	
Arckland Islands	No return.	No return.	No return.	..	..
Falkland Islands	8,935,000	928,000	..	..	1869	
Helligoland	None.	None.	None.	None.	1852		
Gibraltar	None.	None.	None.	None.	1852		
Malta	No return.	No return.	No return.	..	..

SUMMARY of MODES of DISPOSAL, and PRICES of LAND in some of the COLONIES.

COLONY.	Mode of Disposal.	Price per Acre.	COLONY.	Mode of Disposal.	Price per Acre.
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES —			South America —	Auction and fixed price Do. do. on credit	Upset price, 20s. ; if not sold by auction, by contract at last upset price. 20 per cent. of amount of purchase money at time of sale, and purchase money within 4 years and 7 days.
Canadian Dominion, Ontario.	Auction and fixed price.	In certain township lots for cash 2s. 11d. stg., or for credit 4s. 2d. per acre. Upset price at auction, 4s.			12s. an acre for unsold portions of first 500,000 acres.
Quebec	FREE GRANTS in certain districts. Auction and fixed price FREE GRANTS.	For all other lands upset price 5s. currency, 4s. 2d. stg. According to situation, 10d. to 2s. 6d. stg.	Northern territory	Auction and fixed price after sale of 500,000 acres.	10s.
Nova Scotia	Fixed price	1s. 9d. sterling. 44 dolls. 100 acres.	Western Australia	Fixed price for agricultural lands. Auction for town, suburban, and mineral.	Upset price for town and suburban, to be fixed by Governor.
New Brunswick	Fixed price for actual settlement.	4s. 3s. 4d. stg. for 100 acres for making roads.			11. upset.
Manitoba	Fixed price FREE HOMESTEAD.	1 dol. per acre.	Tasmania	Auction Fixed price	11. upset. 10s. unsettled lands, 10s.
British Columbia and Vancouver Island	Auction. Afterwards upset price to be fixed price.	Upset price for country lands, 4s. 2d. If town lots (66 by 132 feet) upset price 20s.	New Zealand	See page 177.	Upset price.
	Unsurveyed, by pre-emption.	Without payment small tracts by survey; then 4s. 2d. per acre. Upset price 4s. 2d. Upset price 1s. per acre.	Falklands	Town lands Suburban Country lands	50l. per lot, 4 acre. 50l. per 25 acres. 4s. per acre.
Prince Edward Island	Auction	5s. to 2s., according to situation.		Country lands not sold at auction may afterwards be bought at the upset price.	
Newfoundland	Auction Lands not sold after second auction may be bought at the upset price. FREE GRANTS.	Upset price, 2s. currency, 1s. 8d. stg.	Sierra Leone	Ditto ditto	Ditto 4s. 2d.
			Bahamas	Ditto ditto	Ditto 10s.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES —			Turks Island and Caicos	Ditto ditto	Ditto 4s. 2d.
New South Wales	Auction. Country lands not sold at auction may afterwards be bought at the upset price.	Town lands, 8s. Suburban land, 2l. other lands, 1l.	British Guiana	Fixed Price	10 dollars.
Queensland	Auction and fixed price Conditional purchase Homesteads FREE GRANTS	Town lands, 8s. Suburban, 1l. and 15s. Agricultural, 15s. Pastoral, 10s. and 6s. agricultural, 10s. and 6s. pastoral, payable in ten equal annual instalments, in addition to survey fees. 80 acres agricultural land, at quit rent 8l. an acre, or 160 pastoral at quit rent of 6d. an acre. To immigrants paying their passages, 40 acres for each adult, and 20 acres for each child between 1 and 12.	Trinidad	Auction	Upset price.—Arable land, 1l. Swamp land, 10s.
			Other W. I. Colonies	Ditto	Upset price 1l.
			Honduras	Auction	Minimum upset price, 30s.
			Cape of Good Hope	Ditto, subject to a quit-rent. Conditional sale	No fixed upset price. 1s. per acre for 10 years.
			Natal	Auction	Upset price, 4s. sterling.
				FREE GRANTS to immigrants 50 to 300 acres according to capital.	
			Mauritius	Auction	No fixed upset price.
			Ceylon	Ditto	Upset price, to be fixed by Governor, but not to be less than 90s. sterling.
			Hong Kong	Ditto. Only leases granted.	The lowest fixed rental for building, not farm, lots is 2s. per acre. Highest ditto, Niberto, 180l.
			Labuan	Auction. Leases for 999 years. Fixed rent and biddings on the premium for the lease.	Upset annual rental of 10s. per acre generally 7s. 6d. per acre. Lands unsold at auction not purchasable at upset price.

In the UNITED STATES the public land is disposed of at auction and by private contract, at not less than 1 dol. 25 cents, according to classification, by pre-emption at the same rate, and by homestead grants.

GENERAL MINING INFORMATION.

VICTORIA.

The total area of the Colony is 86,831 square miles. One-third of the total area may safely be considered as occupied by gold-bearing rocks. In all places, the schists and claystones, with the intersecting veins of quartz, are not exposed to view; they are covered with thin strata of alluvions and tertiaries; but having penetrated these, we come at once on the old bed rocks.

But a small portion of this vast area has been properly explored. There are 18,523,947 acres open to the miner, over nearly every part of which occur auriferous quartz veins, and auriferous alluvions; but at the end of the year 1870, only 579,680 acres, or about one thirty-second of the whole, had been opened up. The areas actually occupied by the miners for mining purposes in December 1870, were as follows:—

Held and worked "claims" under the byelaws of the Mining Boards -	}	A.	R. P.
Protected by certificates, &c.		56,391	2 36
Leases for years, 1,615 for -		10,949	3
		26,651	2 5
Total		93,993	0 5

It appears from a return from the Office of Mines, dated 1st February 1870, that the number of square miles of auriferous ground actually worked upon in the several mining districts was 905½, or 579,680 acres.

Gold is found to occur, not only in the quartz veins and the alluvial deposits derived from these and the surrounding rocks, but also in the clay stone itself; and, contrary to expectation, flat bands of auriferous quartz have been discovered in dykes of Diorite, which intersect the upper Silurian or lower Devonian rocks. Quartz of quite extraordinary richness has been obtained from these bands, and the new experience of the miner is leading him to look for gold in places heretofore neglected. It is probable that some time may be lost, and that his labours may not always be well directed or successful; but it is commendable that he should not be deterred from exploration by warnings and remonstrances founded on surmises often baseless. If he had closely followed the older precepts, we should at this moment have been dependent for our yield of gold on the shallower alluvions and the surface only of the veins of quartz. The miner is, however, prospecting the deeper tertiaries, with well grounded hopes of success; and some of the shafts which have been sunk to penetrate the veins are as deep as 713 feet. From these levels very rich quartz has been obtained.

Auriferous quartz veins.—Numerous quartz veins are found in all those parts of the colony where the schist rocks appear at the surface; and they are met with also cutting the older sedimentary rocks under the tertiaries. The strata in which they occur present generally a low degree of metamorphism, and in many places are unaltered. The

veins vary in thickness from an eighth of an inch to 150 feet; and some, almost as thin as paper, intersect rocks containing palaeozoic fossils, and in such a manner as almost to cut the fossils; but the delicate structure of the casts is not altered, nor are any of the interspaces filled with quartz.

If we collect the magnetic bearings of all the known auriferous reefs, we find that the northerly and southerly veins, with rare exceptions, follow the strike of the rocks which they intersect, and are confined within the lines of oscillation of the magnetic declination. The easterly and westerly veins seem to conform to the same law. This is true of the quartz veins intersecting the palaeozoic rocks; but there are auriferous quartz veins in granite, where this rock abuts on metamorphosed slate, which appear to be of more recent formation; and lately veins of quite remarkable richness have been discovered lying as flat and nearly parallel bands in dykes of syenitic diorite.

In working a quartz vein, a shaft is sunk either on the crown of the hill where the vein is found, or the reef is penetrated by an adit, and as the dip of the reef is commonly at a high angle, lateral excavations are made from the shaft or adit at various levels, from which the auriferous rock is excavated. The quartz brought to the surface is broken into pieces, and passed through inclined spouts to the stampers, which resemble the ordinary stamps used in other countries for dressing ores. They weigh about seven hundredweight each, and one stamp strikes about 60 blows per minute. A ten horsepower engine will give motion to eight stamps. The crushed quartz is carried by water over copper ripples, where the gold is brought in contact with mercury. Once a week or oftener, the ripples are cleaned out, and the amalgam retorted.

Since the first publication of the mining statistics, information has been obtained up to 31st December 1870, respecting the yield of gold from 7,603,619 tons of quartz crushed in the colony. The average per ton was 11 dwts. 4·57 grs. The price of crushing ranged from 2s. 6d. to 1l. 10s.

Auriferous alluvions.—The quantities of gold obtained by the alluvial miners during the past eight years are, as nearly as can be ascertained as follows:—1863, 1,133,567 ozs.; 1864, 1,041,831½ ozs.; 1865, 1,093,801 ozs.; 1866, 958,177 ozs.; 1867, 873,160 ozs.; 1868, 1,069,804 ozs.; in 1869, 810,777 ozs.; 1870, 673,815 ozs.

The deposits of gold are found at various depths; in some places in the soil at the surface, and at others as far down as 800, 400, and 560 feet. The strata are of different ages, and their character and position determine the mode of operations.

Gold is obtained in many places from the shallow gullies and the auriferous soils in the vicinity of quartz veins by the old fashioned methods. The tub and cradle are still used by the poorer miners, even on the old gold fields, and the prospector who finds a new gold field is glad to avail himself of these. The Chinaman may be seen everywhere scraping the earth from the hill sides, or laboriously draining old excavations in the shallow alluvions, in order to get at the wash dirt; and if he is not

able to purchase a horse and a puddling machine he washes the earth in boxes and cradles. When the gold fields were first discovered, very large quantities of gold were obtained by the simple process of washing the earth in a tub, and nuggets of large size were unearthed from quite shallow pits. Where the position of the strata admits of it gold is separated from the earth by the operation of sluicing, and in a few places by the hydraulic method.

In order to reach the older auriferous deposits, it is necessary to sink deep shafts; and in consequence of the course of the lead not being apparent on the surface it frequently happens that the shaft penetrates the bed rock at a considerable distance from the gutter. In such a case the shaft is sunk through the schist to a sufficient depth, and exploring drifts are carried as far as 1,200 feet or 1,500 feet before the auriferous gravel is touched. The quantity of auriferous drift overlying the palæozoic rocks at Ballarat is very considerable. It is found not only in the main leads, but also in the numerous tributaries of these, and in isolated patches. The washdirt varies in thickness from 1 to 12 feet, and the average yield of gold is from 10 dwts. to 2½ ozs. per cubic yard.

The mines at Ballarat are rapidly extending southwards and westwards; and, travelling from the Dividing Range towards Rokewood, one sees everywhere tall chimneys and engine houses and vast spoil heaps. The shafts vary in depth from 50 to 500 feet. They are lined and supported by wooden slabs about 8 inches in width and 2½ inches in thickness, and there are two compartments fitted with slides in which cages run. Many of the mines are extensive and well conducted, and they are under the control of managers who are fully competent to undertake large and important works.

The auriferous earth is composed of quartz, gravel, sand, and clay, and the gold occurs in small grains, scales, and occasionally in large waterworn pieces, weighing sometimes as much as 1,000, 2,000, or 3,000 ozs. The mode of extracting the gold from the earth is simple, and the machinery employed is inexpensive.

On the 5th February 1869 a nugget named the "Welcome Stranger" weighing 2,280 ozs. was found at Moliagul about an inch from the surface. In March of the same year a nugget was found at Berlin weighing 893 ozs.; and in the months of May and October following two others were discovered in the same locality quite near the surface. They were named the Viscount Canterbury and the Viscountess Canterbury, and weighed respectively 1,105 ozs. and 884 ozs.

During the year 1870 several large nuggets were found, the principal of which were—One on 31st May, at Berlin, weighing 1,121 ozs.; another at the same place, on 3rd October, weighing 896 ozs.; and a third on the 11th November, at McIntyre's diggings, and only a few inches from the surface, weighing 52 ozs.

The total estimated value of the mining claims on the 31st December 1870 was 7,684,178*l.*, and of the machinery employed in mining 2,123,896*l.*

The following is an Estimate of the Metals and Minerals raised in the colony, from the first discovery of the Gold fields to the 31st December 1870.

Gold.	Quantity exported from the date of the first discovery to the 31st December 1870, 39,399,328 ozs. 6 dwts. at 4 <i>l.</i> per oz.	£ 157,597,313
Silver.	Ore raised, 11,348 tons. Produce of silver from ore treated, 18,353 ozs. 8 dwts. at 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per oz.	5,047
Tin.	Ore exported, 2,601 tons 2 cwt. - Ore exported, 92 tons 9 cwt. at 70 <i>l.</i> per ton Ore exported, 177 tons, 10 cwt. at 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton - Ore exported, 269 tons, 1 cwt. - Ore exported, 146 tons, 15 cwt. - Tin exported, say 3 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. at 140 <i>l.</i> per ton - Tin exported, say 7 tons 16 cwt. - Tin exported, say 14 cwt., at 140 <i>l.</i> per ton Tin exported, say 15 cwt.	192,936 6,471 9,318 17,551 9,524 510 729 98 157
Copper.	Ores raised about 855 tons. Smelted, 31 tons 7 cwt. at 112 <i>l.</i> per ton - Regulus, 70 tons 16 cwt. - Rough copper, 10½ tons	3,511 1,969 320
Antimony.	Ore raised, 2,955 tons 15 cwt. 26 lbs. - Ore raised, 435 tons, at 6 <i>l.</i> per ton - Ore raised, 272 tons, at 9 <i>l.</i> per ton - Ore raised, 510 tons, at 7 <i>l.</i> per ton - Ore raised, 199 tons, at 4 <i>l.</i> per ton - Ore raised, 1,661 tons 3 cwt. -	32,102 2,610 2,448 3,570 796 13,669
Lead.	Ore raised, 100 tons, at 6 <i>l.</i> per ton	600
Coal.	2,033 tons at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton	3,049
Lignite.	917 tons at 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per ton -	872
Kaolin.	1,757 tons at 4 <i>l.</i> per ton -	7,028
Flagging.	78,660 square yards - 3,918 tons -	22,370 6,206
Slates.	11,000 at 8 <i>l.</i> per 1,000 - 160 tons at 4 <i>l.</i> per ton -	88 640
Magnesite.	6½ tons at 2 <i>l.</i> per ton	728
Diamonds.	About 89 carats at an average of say 1 <i>l.</i> per carat	89
Sapphires.	Numbers cannot be estimated, say	150
	Total	£157,941,754

The prices of the several ores, &c. have been obtained from persons best acquainted with the market value of them. It will be seen that the prices quoted this year are in some cases different from those given formerly. This arises partly from the difference in the quality of the ores.

Note.—No estimate can be formed of the quantities of gold which have been sent out of the Colony privately, nor of the quantity used and manufactured for colonial purposes.

NUMBER of MINERS employed in the several Mining Districts during the Quarter ending 31st December 1870.

Mining Districts.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.	
Balarat District - - -	8,509	2,769	3,097	..	11,906	2,769	14,375
Beechworth District - - -	3,510	3,604	2,038	32	5,548	3,636	9,184
Sandhurst District - - -	3,230	862	4,893	..	8,132	862	8,994
Maryborough District - - -	7,367	3,072	1,885	32	9,662	3,104	12,186
Castlemaine District - - -	3,480	2,775	2,540	..	6,920	2,775	8,795
Ararat District - - -	1,035	1,020	1,035	..	1,035	1,020	2,793
Clips Land District - - -	1,901	913	781	..	2,982	913	2,995
Totals - - -	28,281	15,015	15,887	64	44,168	15,079	59,247

The following Table shows the quantity of Gold obtained in Victoria from the first discovery of the gold fields in 1851 to 31st December 1869:—

Year.	Ex-ported.	Value at 80s. per oz.	Average yearly earnings per man per annum.
For 3 months:	Ozs.	£	£ s. d.
1851	145,149	599,584	39 1 7'90
1852	2,914,793	8,875,128	292 11 6'46
1853	2,676,245	10,705,380	202 15 0'81
1854	2,150,730	8,602,920	180 16 4'08
1855	2,751,535	11,006,140	100 7 2'75
1856	2,985,991	11,943,964	108 11 0
1857	2,702,460	11,049,840	85 7 9'50
1858	2,629,479	10,113,612	88 12 8'38
1859	2,290,650	9,128,800	72 10 11'27
1860	2,166,960	8,828,440	79 9 3
1861	1,907,490	7,580,680	74 15 11
1862	1,638,207	6,632,828	87 14 5'11
1863	1,820,872	6,907,488	70 9 6'42
1864*	1,544,094	6,176,776	74 1 9'29
1865	1,549,801	6,175,204	74 4 3'09
1866	1,479,194	5,916,778	80 8 3
1867	1,438,687	5,734,748	87 1 7
1868	1,657,498	6,629,992	104 18 8
1869	1,240,888	5,043,352	79 7 0'87
1870	1,222,798	4,901,162	81 0 6'40
Total -	38,132,066	152,628,344	-

Note.—From 1851 to 1856, inclusive, the gold obtained is estimated as divided amongst the entire population of the goldfields; since 1859, amongst only those persons actually engaged in mining.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The quantity of gold produced at the mines in New South Wales cannot be accurately ascertained; but the following Table shows the quantity and estimated value of gold exported since the commencement of discoveries in May and October 1851. This Table is taken from the Annual "Statistical Register" of the colony:—

Year.	New South Wales.	
	Quantity exported.	Value.
	oz.	£
1851	144,120	468,336
1852	902,873	3,890,175
1853	248,025	1,781,171
1854	237,510	773,200
1855	264,384	209,250
1856	442,460	138,007
1857	253,564	983,850
1858	264,907	894,960
1859	435,936	1,639,678
1860	483,012	1,876,040
1861	488,293	1,890,508
1862	699,593	2,715,037
1863	605,722	2,361,919
1864	721,207	2,801,671
1865	862,221	2,947,698
1866	742,250	2,924,891
1867	461,775	2,170,185
1868	487,599'14	1,895,939
1869	641,068'124	2,480,143
1870	411,061'15	1,79,3780
1871	635,492'104	2,074,887
Total	9,903,946'15	38,231,121

* The establishment of a Mint at Sydney will account for the small amount of gold exported in 1865 and 1866.

GOLD FIELDS.

The following Table shows the Population at the Gold Fields on 31st December 1870.

Name of Gold Field.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Culliope and Bayne - - -	151	104	255
Canis and Kroombit - - -	408	76	484
Cape River - - -	655	100	755
Rockhampton - - -	1,596	399	1,996
Gilbert Ranges - - -	1,642	198	1,745
Gympie - - -	1,831	2,000	3,020
Kilkivan - - -	112	78	199
Ravenswood - - -	1,301	100	1,401
Yabber - - -	358	140	498
Peak Downs - - -	237	50	287
Talgai Canal Creek and Lucky Valley - - -	80	56	136
	8,460	3,107	11,567

The number of miners' rights, and business license issued at the several gold fields were respectively 7,565 and 398.

Gold Mining Companies registered.

Gold Field.	Number of Companies.
Cape River - - - - -	11
Rockhampton Gold Fields - - - - -	4
Gympie - - - - -	391
Peak Downs - - - - -	1
	407

The number of quartz reefs actually proved to be auriferous amounted to 275 and the extent of auriferous, alluvial and quartz ground worked upon was 1,377 square miles, exclusive of the Gilbert Range Gold Fields, on which the area of ground worked upon had not been ascertained owing to many of the workings being far apart; but the Commissioner states that gold has been discovered over an area of 4,000 square miles.

Machinery on the Gold Fields.

The following Table shows the number and description of machines in operation on the gold fields and the approximate value thereof:—

Quartz crushing Machines (Steam.)			Pumping and Winding Machines.		Furnaces.	Approximate Value of Machinery on Gold Fields.
Number of Machines.	Aggregate Horse Power.	Number of Stamps.	Number.	Aggregate Horse Power.		
23	344	264	1	18	52	£ 64,693 0 0

The result of quartz crushing, so far as could be ascertained, was as follows:—

Name of Gold Field.	Tons of Quartz crushed.	Total Gold produced.	Average yield per Ton.
		os. dwt. grs.	os. dwt. grs.
Calliope and Bayne - - - - -	240	490 0 0	2 0 0
Cape River - - - - -	816	1,163 0 0	3 13 13
Rockhampton - - - - -	10,900½	12,195 18 19	1 2 9
Gympie - - - - -	10,168	24,640 13 0	2 8 6
Kilkivan - - - - -	1,298	1,897 15 0	1 4 23
Ravenswood - - - - -	3,266	8,517 15 0	2 14 0
Peak Downs - - - - -	654½	625 7 18	0 19 17
Total - - - - -	28,753½	49,355 9 18	1 16 21½

The prices charged for crushing quartz and cement ranged from 12s. 6d. to 40s. per ton. The lowest price charged was on the Rockhampton Gold Fields, and the highest at Ravenswood.

Average price of gold per ounce.

	£	s.	d.
Calliope - - - - -	-	-	3 10 0
Cape River - - - - -	-	-	3 10 0
Rockhampton - - - - -	-	-	3 12 6
Gilbert Ranges - - - - -	-	-	3 5 0
Gympie - - - - -	-	-	3 8 0
Kilkivan - - - - -	-	-	2 10 0
Ravenswood - - - - -	-	-	3 10 0
Peak Downs - - - - -	-	-	3 13 0

Gold exported 1870.

Port of Shipment.	Quantity.	Value.
	os. dwt. grs.	£
Brisbane - - - - -	3,429 1 13	12,324
Maryborough - - - - -	46,005 0 0	160,740
Gladstone - - - - -	2,897 17 21	10,137
Rockhampton - - - - -	31,077 2 0	117,433
Bowen - - - - -	738 17 14	2,632
Townsville - - - - -	52,039 0 0	184,254
Sweers Island - - - - -	566 7 0	2,019
Total - - - - -	136,773 6 0	489,389

Export of Gold for Eleven Years.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	ounces.	£
1860	4,127	14,576
1861	1,077	3,928
1862	169	625
1863	8,896	14,802
1864	22,087	83,292
1865	25,338	92,938
1866	29,016	85,561
1867	49,091	180,248
1868	105,801	593,516
1869	138,221	523,045
1870	136,773	489,389

QUEENSLAND.

The quantity of gold exported from Queensland in 1868 was 166,000 ozs.; value, computed at 80s. per oz., 664,000l.; in 1869, 138,221 ozs. 9 dwts. 15 grs., value 523,045l.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD EXPORTED from NEW ZEALAND, from 1st April 1857, to 30th SEPTEMBER 1871.

Port of Export.	Produce of the Gold Fields in the Province of	Quarter ended 31st December 1869.						Exported previous to the 30th September 1869.		Total Exported from New Zealand to the 31st December 1869.	
		To Great Britain.	To New South Wales.	To Victoria.	To other Places.	Totals.		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
						Quantities.	Value.				
Auckland	Auckland	oz. 50,921	oz. 61,631	oz. 13,676	oz. 1	oz. 120,229	£ 458,207	oz. 448,258	£ 1,534,658	oz. 574,487	£ 1,922,843
Pietermaritzburg	Marlborough	..	500	..	..	500	2,000	} 37,974	145,408	38,352	148,210
Nelson	"	178	..	..	..	178	712				
						678	2,712				
Wellington	Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	120	30	120
Nelson	Nelson	1,328	..	..	2	1,330	5,320	} 1,065,918	4,215,998	1,003,900	4,827,900
Westport	"	..	..	12,823	..	12,823	50,492				
Graymouth	"	1,068	..	12,372	..	14,038	56,152				
						27,991	111,964				
Greyouth	Westland	1,104	..	8,463	..	9,627	38,508	} 1,542,148	6,074,007	1,577,279	6,215,491
Hokitika	"	..	..	24,356	..	24,356	97,424				
Okarua	"	..	..	1,147	..	1,147	4,688				
Lytelton	"	..	..	1	..	1	4				
						35,131	140,524				
Dunedin	Otago	6,523	..	23,922	..	29,845	119,380	} 2,803,581	10,940,900	2,835,156	11,072,060
Invercargill	"	..	840	500	..	1,400	5,720				
						31,275	125,100				
Totals		61,780	62,971	96,530	3	221,304	838,507	5,897,000	22,918,177	6,119,213	23,766,654

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD EXPORTED from the several Provinces of NEW ZEALAND for the QUARTERS ended 30th SEPTEMBER 1871, and 30th SEPTEMBER 1870.

Provinces.	Quarter ended 30th September 1871.		Quarter ended 30th September 1870.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Auckland	Oz. 120,229	£ 458,207	Oz. 10,106	£ 60,933
Marlborough	678	2,712	483	1,782
Nelson	27,991	111,964	83,990	135,060
Westland	35,131	140,524	36,128	144,513
Otago	} 31,275	125,100	} 80,238	144,952
Southland					1,132	4,608
Totals	221,304	838,507	124,047	492,607

Customs Department.
Wellington, 17th October 1871.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gold was known to exist in Queen Charlotte's Island in 1850, and in April 1856 Governor Douglas reported to the Secretary of State that considerable quantities of gold had been found in the Upper Columbia River. It was subsequently discovered in its natural state of deposit in the districts of Fraser River and of Thompson's River, commonly known as the Quaatlan, Couteau, and Shuswap countries. Rich and extensive gold fields were in the summer of 1865 discovered in that portion of the Columbia River known as the "Big Bend," lying between 51° and 52° North Latitude.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following is an extract of a Report from H. G. Pineo, Esq., the Immigration Agent, dated Halifax, 18th February 1864:—

"There has been a gradual and successful development of the mineral resources of the province. The prosperity of the Eda mines has materially increased, and those engaged in them have come to expect large or, at all events, profitable returns of gold, almost as a matter of course, and they are very rarely disappointed. The gold produced in 1865, as reported to the Commissioner of Mines and Minerals, averages 8s. 6d. sterling per day for every man employed."

Mr. Pineo adds, in January 1867: "The gold mining in 1866 has produced rather less than in 1865, in consequence of the prevalence of very wet weather during the summer, which retarded the sinking of shafts and all surface work. The gold produced averages 2 dols. 14 cents or 8s. 7d. sterling per head per day for every man employed."

No later information has been received from the Colony respecting mining operations.

CHARGES ON LAND AND EXPENSES OF CLEARING.

CANADIAN DOMINION, *Quebec*.—The cost of clearing waste lands is stated at about \$16 (or about 3l. 6s. 8d. sterling) per acre; the expense is, however, greater in the remote and unsettled districts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers. The only charge on land is a tax which seldom exceeds 1d. per acre on cultivated lands, and three eighths of a penny currency on wild lands.

Ontario.—The cost of clearing wild lands is about from 12 to 14 dollars per acre. The expense is, however, greater in the remote districts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers; but this work is generally done by contract. The only charge on land is a tax which seldom exceeds 1d. per acre. It is applied to local improvements alone, in which the person taxed has a direct interest.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The average cost of cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing, is from 3l. to 4l. currency (2l. 14s. to 3l. 12s. sterling) per acre. The proper season to commence clearing the land is the month of June. All underbrush should be cut down, and this is in some cases

done with a scythe; but the small trees require an axe. The large trees should then be felled, leaving a stump of two or three feet above the ground. The branches should be cut off before setting the fire, and such trees as may be of value for fencing or other purposes removed. The timber thus levelled should be spread as evenly as convenient over the ground, in order that the fire may consume the whole. The proper time for setting the fire is any dry day in August or September. Such logs as remain after the burnings should be piled in heaps and consumed. The ashes should then be scattered over the land, when it will be ready for planting. The tax on a good farm of 100 acres with houses, barns, and stock, is about 4s. 4d. sterling. The poll tax in the country districts is about 3d. sterling.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Woodland can be chopped, rolled, and burned for about 3l. per acre. As a general rule the first crop pays for such clearing. There is a moderate county tax upon all real and personal estate, the proceeds of which are applied to the county expenses.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The clearing expenses vary from 2l. to 4l. per acre, according to the growth of the wood upon the land. The only charges are those made from time to time by local assessment. There is a tax imposed by the local legislature of 9s. 2d. currency on every 100 acres of wilderness land, and 6s. 8d. currency on every 100 acres of improved land in the possession of individuals, 11 Vict. cap. 7., and 24 Vict. cap. 35 (29th April 1861). This tax in 1854 amounted to 4,921l. currency, and in 1863 to 4,569l. It is applied to free education.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Land may be cleared by the ordinary mode at a cost of about 5l. per acre, or if the stones are thoroughly removed, at from 6l. to 6l. 10s. per acre.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The land generally requires little or no clearing. Fences are seldom required. Lands already granted are liable to a road tax, which, however, is not levied regularly, and cannot exceed one penny in the pound in any year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—No useful information can be given, there being no fixed process where clearing is required, and the cost being dependent on the process, and the timber, if any, to be cleared.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—There is much good land, with little or no timber, and much more, free from underwood, with timber only in such quantity as is useful and desirable for fencing, fuel, and country purposes. The expense of ordinary fencing is from 3s. to 4s. per rod.

QUEENSLAND.—The average cost of cutting down and burning off the trees, leaving the stumps of those over two feet in diameter, is 4l. per acre in the low lands, where the timber is thicker than in the upland. Trees of smaller growth are usually "grubbed" out by digging around the roots till they

can be easily overturned by the weight of the branches, and then the roots are drawn out of the ground. The roots of the larger trees are left two or three seasons, and then got rid of by an easy and simple process called "steaming." After the first expense of clearing this further process may be well omitted for several years. In many localities, especially on the lands best suited for wheat, there is little timber, and the expense of clearing is very much less. Generally there is enough timber of the best description for fencing, having the double advantage of being very durable and being easily split.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Except in occasional patches of swamp lands, the average cost of clearing is from 2*l.* to 5*l.* per acre.

TASMANIA.—The following is an estimate of the cost of preparing heavy forest land for the plough:

1st year.—Scrubbing per acre, <i>i.e.</i> , felling all trees not over a foot through, and "ringing" all large standing ones	£1 10 0
Burning off same	0 10 0
	£2 0 0

2nd year.—Burning off stubbles and grubbing up all small stumps left after last year's operations, which fits the land for ploughing	1 10 0
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3rd year.—Removing fallen logs, grubbing roots, &c.	0 10 0
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Total per acre	£4 0 0
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NEW ZEALAND.—Fern-land, 10*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*; woodland, 3*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the size of the timber. This does not include the breaking-up of the soil.

NOTICE ON COLONIAL LAND PRIVILEGES TO NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

(To take effect from the 1st October 1870.)

This notice is issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of officers wishing to retire from Her Majesty's Naval or Military service for the purpose of settling in those Colonies which offer privileges to that class of settlers in the acquisition of Crown lands.

1. Colonies which offer Privileges.

The only Colonies which now offer land privileges to naval and military officers are British Columbia, Natal, and Western Australia.

2. Officers entitled to Privileges.

The officers to whom such privileges are offered are: (a) naval officers of the military branch of all grades not lower than that of sub-lieutenants; (b) military officers of all grades not lower than that of subalterns of 7 years' standing; (c) regimental staff officers; and (d) medical officers of both services of not less than 5 years' standing.

3. Officers not entitled to Privileges.

The officers not entitled to land privileges are naval and military chaplains, commissariat officers, subalterns under 7 years' standing, medical officers of less than 5 years' standing, midshipmen, cadets, warrant officers of every description, officers of any of the civil branches of the Navy or Army; and, lastly, officers who have ceased for the space of three calendar months to belong to Her Majesty's service, and have not obtained the memorandum of rank and service herein-after mentioned.

4. Nature and extent of Privileges.

In British Columbia a certain quantity of land is granted in lieu of remission of purchase money. In the other above-named Colonies, land must be purchased under the Land Regulations for the time being in force in the Colony, and a certain amount of the purchase money is then remitted. These allowances are regulated by the rank and length of service of the officer as shown in the following scales, *viz.*:

In British Columbia:

	Acres.
Field officers of 25 years' service in the whole	600
Do. 20 do do	500
Do. 15 do do	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	400
Do. 15 years' service or less in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	300
Do. 7 do do	300

In Natal, and Western Australia:

Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards in the whole	600
Field officers of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	500
Field officers of 15 or less years' service in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards in the whole	200

Although these scales refer only to military officers, they apply also to naval officers, who will receive allowances corresponding with their relative rank to officers in the army as prescribed in Her Majesty's Order in Council of 11th June 1863.

5. Memorandum of Rank and Service.

Any officer desirous of availing himself of these privileges must obtain a memorandum, if a naval man from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and if a military man from the office of the General Commander in Chief, specifying his rank, length of service, and date of retirement. This document will not be issued more than once to the same officer, and it must, within one year from the date of the officer's retirement, be presented to the Governor of one of the above-named Colonies, otherwise the officer will not be entitled to any land privileges in the Colony. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

6. Location Ticket.

As the sole object of the regulations is to encourage the *bonâ fide* settlement of naval and military officers in the Colony, an officer, on presenta-

tion of his memorandum of rank and service to the Governor, will receive in the first instance a location ticket only, for the land which in British Columbia he may obtain, or which in either of the other Colonies he may have purchased to the extent of his remission money.

7. Crown Grant.

At the expiration of two years from the date of such location ticket the officer will receive in exchange for it a Crown Grant, provided he can show to the satisfaction of the Governor, but not otherwise, that he is a *bonâ fide* settler in the Colony, and has not only continuously resided therein since the receipt of his location ticket, but that he has resided on the land described in it for such length of time, and made substantial and permanent improvements thereon of such description and value, as the Governor may have prescribed in any general notice published by his authority in the Government Gazette of the Colony.

[N.B. The term of residence and the extent of improvements at present required are as follows :

In British Columbia, that the officer or his family shall reside continuously on the land for two years and build a house and make improvements.

In Natal that the officer shall reside on the land for not less than six months in each of the two years since he received his location ticket,—that he shall build a house and farm buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor General, and cultivate or stock his land in such a manner as may be certified by the Surveyor General to show a *bonâ fide* intention to continue in the beneficial occupation of the land, or to have imparted to it an enhanced saleable value.

In Western Australia, that the officer shall reside on the land for at least half the two years he is required to reside in the Colony, and has made substantial and useful improvements to the extent of

10s. an acre, such residence and improvements to be certified by the resident magistrate of the district.]

8. Lapse of Claim of Crown Grant not applied for in time.

If application should not be made for a Crown grant in exchange for the location ticket within a twelvemonth from the expiration of the two years for which it was issued, the officer's claim will be considered as extinguished, and the land will absolutely revert to the Crown.

9. Land not transferable until Grant issued.

No transfer of the land will be allowed or be valid until a Crown Grant thereof has been obtained.

10. Provision in case of Death.

But if an officer has obtained a memorandum of rank and service, and dies before he can obtain a location ticket, the Governor of the Colony is authorized to make the memorandum available as he may think proper in favour of a child or children or other nearest representative of the deceased, who will then become entitled to the same rights and be subject to the same conditions as attached to the deceased. In case an officer dies after the location ticket has been obtained, the land to which it refers will be granted to his legal representative.

11. Permanence of the Regulations cannot be guaranteed.

As the land regulations in the above-named Colonies are liable at any time to be altered, Her Majesty's Government cannot guarantee the permanence of these regulations, nor can the amount of remission in purchase money made to officers be increased on account of any increased value which may at any time be set upon the Crown lands in the Colony.

CLIMATE.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

TABLE of Mean Monthly and Annual Temperatures at Toronto, Province of Ontario, from 1840 to 1871, and from 1859 to 1868. From the Records of the Magnetic Observatory, by Professor Kingston.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean Annual.
1840 } to 1871 }	23°09	23°02	29°06	41°13	51°63	61°61	67°29	66°08	59°04	45°66	36°53	35°54	44°15
1859 } to 1868 }	21°68	23°64	29°97	41°09	52°09	62°01	67°91	65°66	57°25	46°29	37°24	24°86	44°18

MEAN Monthly and Annual Precipitation at Toronto, from 1840 to 1871.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean Annual.
Rain and snow -	In. 2°977	In. 2°825	In. 2°840	In. 2°678	In. 3°261	In. 2°978	In. 3°248	In. 3°021	In. 3°716	In. 2°476	In. 3°305	In. 3°068	In. 36°393
Rain -	1°228	0°894	1°618	2°439	3°254	2°978	3°248	3°021	3°716	2°389	2°977	1°654	29°416
Number of fair days -	11	11	14	16	17	17	18	18	19	16	13	11	181

Average Temperature for the Summer and Winter Quarters.

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.	St. John's.	Halifax.
Summer quarter -	65°0	67°3	65°6	57°9	62°0
Winter quarter -	24°0	19°8	14°5	20°4	23°8

TEMPERATURE.

	1871.	Average of 30 years.	Extremes.	
Mean temperature of the year - - -	43°81	44°16	46°30 in 1846	42°16 in 1850.
Warmest month - - - - -	August	July	July 1868	Aug. 1860.
Mean temperature of the warmest month - - -	67°37	67°33	75°80	64°46
Coldest month - - - - -	December	February	Jan. 1857	Feb. 1848.
Mean temperature of the coldest month - - -	19°90	22°97	12°75	26°60
Difference between the temperatures of the warmest and the coldest months - - - }	47°47	44°36	-	-
Warmest day - - - - -	August 4	-	July 14, 1868	July 31, 1844.
Mean temperature of the warmest day - - -	76°13	77°73	84°50	72°75
Coldest day - - - - -	Feb. 4	-	Feb. 6, 1855	Dec. 22, 1842.
Mean temperature of the coldest day - - -	-7°2	-1°05	Jan. 22, 1857	9°57
Date of the highest temperature - - - - -	August 16	-	-14°38	82°4
Highest temperature - - - - -	89°5	90°8	Aug. 24, 1854	Aug. 19, 1840.
Date of the lowest temperature - - - - -	December 21	-	99°2	82°4
Lowest temperature - - - - -	-21°0	-12°1	Jan. 10, 1859	Jan. 2, 1842.
Range of the year - - - - -	110°5	102°9	-26°5	1°9
			118°2	87°0

The following remarks have been received from the authorities of the Canadian Dominion respecting the Climate of the provinces :

Province of Ontario.

"In a country of such vast extent as Upper Canada, the climate varies materially. Throughout the agricultural or settled part of it along the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and which extends from 50 to 100 miles in depth, the winter may be said to commence early in December. Snow usually falls in sufficient quantities in the eastern section of this range to afford good sleighing about the middle of that month, and to continue, with trifling exceptions, until the middle of March. In the western section, although we have occasionally heavy falls of snow, we are subject to frequent thaws, and sleighing cannot be depended upon except in the interior at a distance from the lakes. On the cleared lands the snow generally disappears about the middle of March, and the sowing of seed for the spring crops begins early in April and ends about the 10th of May. Ripe wild strawberries in abundance may be had by the last of June, and green peas and new potatoes are brought into market about the same time. In the southern parts the harvest commences about the last of July, and becomes general about the first week in August. The fall sowing of wheat and rye begins and should end in the month of September, as grain sown at a later period seldom does well. The weather during the fall months is generally remarkably pleasant except in November, during a part of which the climate resembles that of England during the same period."

From the head of Lake Ontario, round by the Niagara frontier, and all along the Canadian shores of Lake Erie, the grape and peach grow with luxuriance, and ripen to perfection in the open air, without artificial aid.

The grape is likely to be more generally cultivated. A vineyard of some 30 acres has been started at Cooksville, 16 miles west of Toronto, and there are several other vineyards now in operation in the Niagara district, where wine is made.

Province of Quebec.

"The climate of Canada East, like that of the Lower Provinces, is unquestionably the most healthy in North America.

"Disease is unknown among the usual population, except that caused by inequality of diet or imprudent exposure to atmospheric changes. The extreme dryness of the air is shown by the roofs of the houses (which are covered with tin) remaining so long bright, and by a charge of powder remaining for weeks uncaked in a gun.

"It is supposed that the long winter is unfavourable to agricultural operations; and though the period during which ploughing may be carried on is shorter than in more favoured climes, yet there are many compensating advantages in the excellence of the snow roads, and the great facilities afforded thereby in conveying produce to market, in drawing manure, and hauling out wood from the forest.

"If the real excellence of a climate depends upon

the earth yielding in perfection and abundance the necessaries of life or those which constitute the principal articles of food for man and the domestic animals, then Canada East may compare favourably with any part of the world. The steadiness and uniformity of the summer heat causes all grains and fruits to mature well and with certainty."

NOVA SCOTIA.

The climate is agreeable, and extremely healthy. The weather is warmer in summer and colder in winter than in England. At Annapolis it averages 6° warmer than the state of Massachusetts, and the winter is a month shorter than in Canada and New Brunswick. In Halifax and the eastern counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade; and in winter it is not often down to zero. The province produces all the grain, roots, and fruits which grow in the middle and northern parts of Europe. It exports lumber, fish, coal, iron, gold, building stone, gypsum, and general produce.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The climate in this colony is similar to that of Nova Scotia, but without fogs.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Although the winters are somewhat severe (less so, however, than those of Lower Canada), the climate is exceedingly healthy.

On the shores of the Bay of Fundy there is much fog during the summer season, but this extends a short distance only into the interior. The city of St. John is frequently wrapped in a dense sea-fog, while the days are bright and cloudless at the distance of a few miles only.

There are no fogs on that coast of New Brunswick which is within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the air there is particularly dry and bracing.

In the interior of the province, the air is much warmer in summer than on the sea coast; and there is a greater degree of cold in winter.

The ranges of temperature are:—

At St. John, on the Bay of Fundy, from 15° below, to 88° above zero. At Richibucto, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from 16° below, to 90° above zero. At Fredericton, in the interior, from 20° below, to 95° above zero.

Course of the Seasons in New Brunswick.

The winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January, as in the other North American colonies, there is the usual thaw; in February is the deepest snow; which seldom exceeds four feet on the average in the northern portion of the province, and three feet in the southern portion. In March, the sun acquires much power, and the snows begin to melt. In the cleared country the snow disappears in April, and spring-ploughing commences; seed-time continues, according to the season, from the last week in April until the end of May. In June, the apple trees are in full blossom; in July, wild strawberries of fine flavour are ripe and abundant; haying then begins. In August, early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries, and other wild fruits.

In September, oats, wheat, and other cereal grains are ready for the sickle; these are generally secured before October. The autumn is long, and the weather is then delicious; this is decidedly the most pleasant portion of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November, but when not wet, the weather is fine and pleasant; the rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and in December winter again fairly sets in.

The average interval between the earliest sowing and latest ploughing, or mean length of summer, is six months and twenty-two days. Of this period, the growth of wheat and crops of spring corn requires an average of three months and seventeen days. After reaping the corn crops there are generally about seven weeks clear for ploughing before winter sets in. Before the average sowing time in spring there are usually about six weeks, during which ploughing and other preparatory treatment of the land can be carried on.

The severe frosts in winter generally penetrate so deep into the ground, especially when it is not covered with grass, as to raise up and separate the particles from each other, to a considerable depth; so that when the thaw comes, it is already so loose and open as scarcely to require ploughing at all, or if ploughed, to be done with little force and great speed.

The manner in which all root crops thrive in the province is remarkable, and the frost by opening and pulverizing the soil, is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about.

The meteorological observations from which the following seasonal summary is compiled (from a diary kept by Gilbert Murdock, Esq.) were made in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, (latitude $45^{\circ} 15'$ north, and long. $66^{\circ} 4'$ west) at an elevation of about 140 feet above high-water mark; and embrace a period of 12 years, commencing with December 1850, and ending with November 1862.

	Seasonal Temperature for 12 Years.						Winds.		Average Number of Foggy Days.	Average Number of Days wholly clouded.	Rain and Snow.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Extreme Range.	Average Mean Maxima.	Average Minima.	Average of daily Means.	Average Days E. to S.W.	W. to N.E.			Average Rainfall, in Inches.	Average Snowfall, in Inches.
Winter	53	-24	77	47.25	-15.8	21.08	19.8	70.7	1.8	47.7	6.43	48.90
Spring	82	-10	92	73.80	+6.5	38.00	49.0	43.0	3.7	38.0	8.43	10.63
Summer	90	+37	53	83.30	30.4	59.97	68.7	23.3	12.6	41.4	12.13	—
Autumu	85	0	85	77.10	14.1	40.31	40.0	51.0	4.25	49.2	12.98	6.84
Average annual Means for 12 years	77.5	+0.75	76.75	70.00	11.20	41.50	177	188	20.75	176.3	30.94	74.07

In the above, the winter season is assumed to begin with December. The average daily temperature is deduced from tri-daily observations, viz., 6 a.m., 1 p.m., and 6 p.m. And the water equivalent for snow will not be less than one-tenth.

There are not more than four snow storms in any one year, in which over one foot of snow falls at one time; and snow storms rarely last more than two days. In England, 9 inches of snow "melted" average one inch of water; in New Brunswick, 17 inches "melted" average one inch of water. The snow is therefore twice as light, or dry, as that of England.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following are the results of Meteorological Observations for the Years 1862, 1863, 1864, taken from the Colonial Building, St. John's Newfoundland, by E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., C.E., Observer, lat. N., $47^{\circ} 34'$ $30''$, long. W., $52^{\circ} 39'$ $45''$, 170 feet above sea level.

Maximum height of barometer, corrected to sea level	30.50	1862.	2nd May.
Minimum do do	28.27		3rd January.
Mean do do	29.38		
Maximum height of thermometer	75.0		6th July.
Minimum do	-7.0		13th Feb.
Mean temperature for year	41.0		
Quantity of rain and melted snow in inches	53.870		The year.
Prevailing winds	N.N.W. & S.W.		
Rain fell on 98 days; snow on 44; fog 70; thunder and lightning 4; harbour blockaded with ice from middle of April to middle of June.			
Maximum height of barometer corrected to sea level	30.48	1863.	16th Nov.
Minimum do do	28.20		1st April.
Mean do do	29.60		
Maximum height of thermometer	58.0		30th July.
Minimum do	-14.0		13th Feb.
Mean temperature for year	44.0		
Quantity of rain and melted snow in inches	73.550		The year.
Prevailing winds	N.N.W. & S.S.W.		

	inches.	1863.
Rain fell on 96 days; snow on 66 days; fog 86 days; thunder and lightning 16 days.		
	inches.	1864.
Maximum height of barometer } corrected to sea level - - -	30.20	31st Juns.
Minimum do do - - -	28.60	17th Feb.
Mean do do - - -	29.40	
Maximum height of thermometer	78°	1st Sept.
Minimum do - - -	-10°	20th Feb.
Mean temperature for year	57°	
Quantity of rain and melted snow } in inches - - -	56.250	The year.
Prevailing winds - - -	N.N.W. & S.S.E.	
Rain fell on 98 days; Snow on 55 days; fog 76 days; thunder and lightning 16 days.		

*Note.—The algebraic sign (minus) before a figure denotes below Zero.

BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The climate of the Western Colonies is stated to be excellent, and has been compared to the climate of the milder parts of England or to that in the South of France. Indeed, it is said to be preferable to that of England, as it has more fine steady weather, is far less changeable, and on the whole milder. The days in summer are warm, but not oppressive, and free from glare; the evenings are cool, with a gentle sea breeze. Heavy rains generally fall in December or January. The winter is a little cold, but not severe. There are occasional frosts and falls of snow, but they rarely last long.

The climate of British Columbia may compare favourably with most colonies, more particularly with those on the American Continent in similar latitudes. It is remarkably healthy both in summer and winter, there being nothing like malaria or ague either in the hottest summer weather or the dampest localities. The climate varies considerably according to the height from the level of the sea.

On the western and eastern side of the Cascade Range the climate is quite different. The western is heavily timbered and subject to heavy rains in spring and autumn, while on the eastern side the country consists of rolling grassy plains lightly timbered, the summer heat more intense, the rain light. Tomatoes and melons ripen readily in the open air, and the winters are comparatively mild. Again, at Williams' Creek, Cariboo District, situate in latitude 53°, or 5° north of New Westminster, the site of our most extensive gold mines, and at an altitude of 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, the weather at all seasons is most variable, subject to violent storms of rain and thunder both in summer and winter. The winter begins in October and lasts till April, the thermometer varying from 10 above to 20 below zero. Snow generally falling in January and February to a depth of 7 to 10 feet.

The present meteorological observations may be taken to represent chiefly the features of the climate of that portion of the colony occupying the southern corner of the Cascade Range. Snow not exceeding a foot in depth except in extraordinary winters, and the summer season very much like that of England, with less rain in June, July, and August.

EXTRACT of meteorological observations taken at the Government House, New Westminster, B.C., during the year 1865.

Latitude, 49° 12' 47" N. Longitude, 122° 53' 19" W. inches.

The highest reading of the barometer, corrected for temperature, was - 30.589 4 Feb.
The mean height do. do. at 9.30 a.m. 29.975
Do. do. do. do. at 3.30 p.m. 29.963
The lowest do. do. - 29.137 19 Feb. degrees.

Maximum temperature in sun's rays (black bulb) was - 108.5 4 Aug.
Maximum temperature of air in shade - 87.5 29 July
Do. do. do. 9.30 a.m. 78.7 3 Aug.
Do. do. do. 3.30 p.m. 84.5 "
Mean do. do. do. 9.30 a.m. 47.6 "
Do. do. do. 3.30 p.m. 51.9 "
Minimum do. do. do. 9.30 a.m. 15.0 8 Feb.
Do. do. do. 3.30 p.m. 16.7 18 Dec.
Minimum temperature on the grass - 1.8 18 Dec.
Greatest amount of humidity - 1000
Mean do. do. do. 9.30 a.m. 822
Do. do. do. 3.30 p.m. 740
Least do. do. do. - 270 12 Dec.

The cistern of the barometer is about 34 feet above the level of the sea. All the observations were made at 9.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. daily throughout the year.

Table showing the depth of rain, the number of days on which it fell, the mean humidity (9.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.), mean temperature of air in shade, and the lowest temperature on the grass, in each month.

	Rain in Inches.	Days.	Humidity.	Thermometer.		
				9.30 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	Min. on Grass.
January	4.07	17	808	33.9	30.4	24.9
February	3.34	17	869	34.4	39.5	24.1
March	2.43	20	817	35.3	38.0	25.4
April	1.99	10	714	46.4	51.8	31.7
May	3.23	15	787	53.0	59.5	41.6
June	1.83	11	733	58.9	63.7	43.0
July	1.85	6	731	63.7	70.9	49.9
August	1.70	12	752	63.8	69.8	47.2
September	4.73	23	875	55.1	58.5	44.8
October	3.29	10	802	51.6	55.7	40.5
November	3.68	24	850	44.4	40.7	36.3
December	5.04	19	810	29.4	31.6	21.6
Total	40.84	182				

The day on which most rain fell, and which measured 1.64 inches, was on the 28th November.

The prevailing direction of wind was E. and N.E. Ozone registered for nine months only, gave a greater quantity than former years as shown by the test papers, its mean daily number would be represented by 5 on the scale and often indicated as high as 9.

An earthquake was felt a few minutes after 9 p.m. on the 25th August.

Heavy thunder and vivid lightning occurred on June 20, July 15, August 6, and September 12.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The climate is considered to be very salubrious, but, from the great extent of the colony and other causes, almost every variety of climate may be found.

Table showing the meteorological results for New South Wales, from 1859 to the end of 1870 inclusive.

STATIONS.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Mean Sea Level in feet.	Temperature in Shade.					Humidity 0-100.	Rain.		
				Highest recorded.	Lowest recorded.	Mean of annual extreme ranges.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.		Mean.	No. of Days.	Fall in Inches.
Albury	36 0	147 0	582	116°0	20°2	81°4	75°5	45°4	59°0	71°8	74	27°170
Armidale	30 54	151 46	3288	99°2	13°0	77°5	75°4	58°1	55°6	73°6	102	38°400
Bathurst	35 24	149 37	2280	107°0	17°0	77°4	70°6	40°0	53°8	77°8	75	24°656
Coona	36 13	149 0	2637	102°8	16°5	79°6	66°1	40°4	53°3	72°1	112	10°165
Deniliquin	35 33	145 2	490	121°0	16°0	88.8	75°8	44°5	59°7	64°2	61	13°391
Goulburn	34 45	149 45	2139	104°0	20°8	78°4	67°0	42°5	55°3	73°9	95	24°190
Maitland	32 47	151 35	108	107°1	30°8	74°0	75°8	52°7	64°3	75°3	134	33°936
Newcastle	32 55	151 51	112	100°7	31°3	66°1	73°2	56°7	65°2	72°9	107	47°760
Parramatta	33 49	151 1	70	107°0	21°0	80°6	74°8	47°5	61°1	76°1	148	33°785
Sydney	33 52	151 11	155	106°9	36°0	62°0	70°2	55°6	62°7	72°3	147	51°611
Windsor	33 37	150 53	76	113°4	24°0	83°7	70°4	50°7	63°6	74°7	147	35°385

In the column headed humidity, 0 denotes the absence of all moisture in the air; and 100 denotes complete saturation.

QUEENSLAND.

Although the latitude of its southern boundary is not higher than 21° S., the mean temperature is low as compared with many places more distant from the equator, as will be seen by the annexed table.

Places.	Latitude.	Mean annual temperature.	Average rain fall in inches.	Average No. of days on which rain fell.
Brisbane (Queensland)	28° S.	68·7	43	108
Funchal (Madeira)	32° 37' N.	68·5	29	70
Cape Town	34° S.	67	..	76
Malta	35° 53' N.	67	28	75
Algiers	36° N.	70	36	..
Mauritius	20° 09' S.	77	59	148
London	51° 30' N.	50·4	23	..

In a territory so extensive as Queensland there are, of course, great variations of temperature, and the heat is greater on the seaboard than on the elevated lands of the interior.

The climate of a large portion of the colony closely resembles that of Madeira. The tem-

perature is more constant than in many other regions within the same isothermal lines. This equalization is due partly to the sea breeze, tempering the heat of summer, and partly to the copious rains which fall during the hottest months of the year. The peculiar coolness and dryness of the atmosphere as compared with the latitude has been explained by the intense and active evaporation which takes place in this part of Australia. The absence of the hot winds that frequently afflict the other Australian Colonies further accounts for the comparative coolness of the climate in Queensland. During a large proportion of the year, the weather is fine, the sky cloudless, the atmosphere dry, elastic, and exhilarating. The summer months (December, January, and February) are hot, but not sultry or oppressive. The winter season, when dry (as it almost invariably is) is very agreeable. The mornings and evenings are cool. During the day the air is warm and balmy, the sky brilliantly blue, and the atmosphere singularly transparent.

The Colony is free from endemic diseases, and epidemics are of rare occurrence. The diseases incidental to childhood are usually very mild in their character and short in their duration. The climate is described as everywhere favourable to the European constitution; and in the incipient stage of consumption it usually affords great relief.

VICTORIA.

The following paper on the colony and climate of Victoria has been prepared by R. Hrough Smyth, Esq., F.G.S., London, Honorary Corresponding Member of the Society of Arts and Sciences, Utrecht, &c. &c.

"The Colony of Victoria embraces that area lying south of the River Murray and east of the 141st meridian. It is bounded on the south by Bass's Straits, which separate it from Tasmania. It is the most southerly part of the island continent of Australia, and consequently enjoys a comparatively cool climate. Though the country is generally low and level, there is a great range (an extension of the Australian Cordillera) extending from the sources of the River Murray to Wilson's Promontory, the highest peaks of which attain an elevation not far short of 8,000 feet; and there is also a great spur running westward at a distance of 40 or 50 miles from the coast, which, in some places, is very high. The ranges running at right angles to the main dividing range are not very lofty. Gipp's Land, which lies to the east, and is bounded by the great dividing range on the north and west, and by the sea on the south and south-east, has a cool and rather moist climate. There snow lies on the high lands during a great part of the year, and cool and refreshing streams flow from the icy reservoirs in the great range all through the year. The country south of the great spur, extending westwards from Melbourne to the 141st meridian, consists of plains broken by schist ranges and volcanic hills of inconsiderable height. The river basins are mostly at right angles to the sea, and consequently the sea breezes penetrate far inland. That part of Victoria north of the main spur has a warmer climate, and

near the Murray the vine yields a grape as rich and luscious as can be found in any part of Europe.

"The estimated area of the Colony is 55,571,840 acres, or 86,831 square miles. In other words, Victoria is nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united. It contains, in addition to almost inexhaustible mineral wealth, fine soils, suitable for wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, the grape, olive, fig, cane, coral tree, sugar, millet, and tobacco; and in certain favoured situations the tea plant would grow remarkably well. There are some parts also suitable for cotton and rice. The mean temperature for the year, as deduced from a long series of meteorological observations, is 58°

"The mean of each month is nearly as follows:—

January	- 67·9	July	- 49·3
February	- 67·3	August	- 50·6
March	- 63·9	September	- 55·1
April	- 60·6	October	- 58·9
May	- 54·9	November	- 62·2
June	- 51·0	December	- 66·3

The mean of the seasons are nearly as follow:—

	Temperature.	Rainfall.	No. of rainy days.
		In.	
Spring	- 58·7	9·15	31
Summer	- 67·1	5·34	22
Autumn	- 59·4	7·65	36
Winter	- 50·3	7·62	39
Total			128

"The number of days on which the wind blows from each point throughout the year at Melbourne may be stated approximately as follows:—

N., 70 days, N.E., 35 days, E., 15 days, S.E., 30 days, S., 75 days, S.W., 45 days, W., 35 days, N.W., 30 days, and it is Calm, 30 days.

The following TABLE shows the MEAN AMOUNT OF OZONE recorded for various Winds during the Day and Night (Victoria).

	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
Mean amount of Ozone during the Day	4·4	4·3	3·4	3·8	5·1	7·0	6·3	5·1	4·5
Mean amount of Ozone during the Night	4·7	4·4	4·6	5·1	6·3	7·7	8·2	7·0	5·2
Mean of all Observations during the Year	4·5	4·3	4·3	4·8	5·6	7·4	7·5	6·0	4·0

"In autumn and winter the northerly winds exceed the southerly, and in spring and summer the southerly winds exceed the northerly. In summer the north winds are dry and often hot, but at night the wind most often changes to the south-west or south; and from either of these points it is always cool and refreshing.

"The climate is, indeed, delicious. Probably in no part of the world is it possible to find fewer impediments to labour or recreation, as regards the weather, than in Victoria. Though the summer is invariably marked by a few days of great heat, yet, even in that season, there are many days when the weather is pleasant and cool, and nothing can exceed

the climate experienced in this Colony during the autumn, winter, and spring. A cloudless sky, a bright sun, and a refreshing breeze are characteristic of the greater number of days in each of those seasons; and while the salubrity of the climate is shown by the absence of those diseases which yearly sweep off so many of the inhabitants of England, it is yet equally favourable to the growth of fruits and vegetables of colder countries. The apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, gooseberry, currant, and fig; and the cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, carrot, parsnip, asparagus, pea, bean, water melon, rock melon, and tomatoes may be seen all growing together luxuriantly, in the same plot of ground;

while the borders blossom with the fuschias, geraniums, and other common flowers of the English garden.

"Already the wines made in Victoria have taken a high place in the estimation of the European connoisseurs, and the cultivation of the grape will, it is certain, form a source of great wealth. Already large vineyards have been planted, and, while the quality of the wine is such as to command a ready sale at a high price, the yield per acre is large; the average being about 250 gallons per acre.

"From the nature of her soils, and the favourable character of her climate, it is not too much to say that Victoria will be as remarkable for the growth of wine and oil as for the extraordinary yield of gold."

Cereal crops are heavy, even on the soils derived from the Palæozoic rocks, and in the basaltic and porphyritic tracts, the yields are generally very large. As many as 50 and 60 bushels of wheat per acre are got in some parts; and 60 bushels of oats and 42 bushels of barley per acre are not uncommon. The average, however, is much below these figures; both because of the differences in the soil and climate, and in the modes of farming.

According to the Registrar General's Statistics the lands under cultivation and the yields for the year ending 31st March 1869, were as follows:

Under Crop.	Acres.	Produce raised.
Wheat	- 259,804	4,229,228 bushels.
Oats	- 114,936	2,258,523 "
Barley	- 19,222	292,665 "
Potatoes	- 36,204	79,944 tons.
Tobacco	- 138	1,747 cwt.
Vines	- 4,340	{ Grapes not made
		{ into wine - 25,574 cwt.
		{ Grapes made
		{ into wine - 65,553 cwt.
		{ Wine made - 448,547 gal.
		{ Brandy made - 2,025 "

The figures relating to such crops as pease, beans, millet, hay, onions, &c. are not quoted, as being of inferior importance.

From a return furnished by J. M. Matson, Esq., the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, it appears that the average yield of wheat per acre is 17 bushels; of oats 25 bushels; and of barley 18 bushels. The greatest weight recorded of a bushel of wheat is 69 lbs. 4 oz.; and the average weight 63 lbs.

The indigenous products of Victoria present few fruits or vegetables which are acceptable to Europeans, but all the plants and trees which have been imported flourish luxuriantly.

As a timber producing country it is perhaps unrivalled. Its indigenous trees in the higher moist ranges, where rich soils derived from porphyries and other Plutonic and volcanic rocks are everywhere deep, reach the height of 300, 400, and 480 feet.

In the ranges at Dandenong, at Mt. Juliet (near *Corandereck*), and at Cape Otway, colossal *Eucalypti* are common, and there are trees at Mt. Juliet and Mt. Macedon which would dwarf some of the finest specimens of other countries. Some of the larger

trees measure more than 50 feet in circumference at a height of three feet above the base. In such places there is usually a dense undergrowth of ferns and shrubs.

In the thickly wooded tracts as many as 40 and 50 large trees, and 10 or 15 saplings, are found within an area of an acre.

Nearly all the *Aesculus* can be turned to profitable account, the bark being extensively used for tanning, and the flowers for scent, while the gums have already a marketable value.

From the *Sassafras* we derive a valuable sudorific, and we find in the native hop a principle nearly as useful in medicine as quinine. From the *Melaleuca* we get an oil resembling the cajepout of India, and all the *Eucalypti* yield oils which could be made useful and profitable in the laboratories and manufacturing factories of Europe.

From the Resins of *Xanthorrhæa Australis* we get picric acid, and the Resins themselves are of commercial value.

The woods of nearly all the trees are durable and many of them are beautiful and admirably fitted for the finer kind of cabinet work. The coniferous trees flourish exceedingly. *Pinus insignis*, *Pinus pinea*, *Wellingtonia gigantea*, and other similar forms of vegetation far exceed in rapid growth all that is known of the same species in other lands.

All the domestic animals of Europe thrive in this part of Australia, and many varieties of game also do well. The hare and the rabbit are now naturalized, and in many parts are a nuisance to gardeners and farmers. Deer are found in the scrubs on the mountain ranges. The partridge, the pheasant and foreign quails, white swans, and foreign ducks are far from uncommon.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The climate is said greatly to resemble that of Sicily and Naples. During nine or ten months in the year it is agreeable. What are called winter months is in truth a rainy season, and would be considered in England merely a wet summer. The only really disagreeable portion of the year is during three summer months; viz., December, January, and February, when the sun attains great power, and when winds from the distant interior greatly increase the natural heat of the season.

The most steady rains begin with the wind about north-east, increase as it veers to the north, and fall heaviest when the wind is about north-west.

There is no endemic disease; intermittent fevers are scarcely known, nor has any eruptive fever, excepting occasional scarlatina and measles, yet appeared. Scrofulous diseases are rare; tubercular affections of the lungs are infrequent; epidemic cholera has not visited the colony; diseases of the eyes are frequent in summer, irritated by the impalpable dust of the streets and roads, or occasioned by exposure to the night air after being subjected to the glare of a cloudless sky.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following is a report received from the Colonial Secretary, Fred. P. Barlee, Esq. dated Perth, 21st January 1867:—

"The climate of Western Australia is one of the most delightful and healthy that can be imagined. From the northern to the southern extremity it varies considerably; the southern temperature is somewhat similar to that of England; the northern is hot but not unpleasant, being tempered with cool breezes, and the climate of the central portion of the colony is like that of Southern Italy and parts of Spain. The regularity of the sea breezes in the summer, which are rarely intermitted, enables one to bear, without discomfort, the power of the sun. The mean of the barometer is about 30 inches, and of the thermometer about 65°. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in April and lasting till September; a greater part of this time of year, however, is bright and clear. The dry season is occasionally, but rarely, visited by showers or a thunderstorm. The severe droughts and heavy floods experienced in the other Australian colonies are unknown here. Flowers and fruits from all parts of the world flourish luxuriantly. The vegetables of England grow to great perfection, and may be cultivated at almost any season of the year. In summer we enjoy oranges, apples, pears, peaches,ectarines, apricots, figs, almonds, bananas, and pomegranates. Strawberries also grow well in the southern districts.

"The crops are generally fine, and hay is produced in considerable quantities, even self-sown fields return good crops.

"The climate seems to be peculiarly suited to the vine, and the raisins dried here are as fine as any in the world. Wine is also manufactured,

and finds a ready market in the colony. It is of superior quality, and would probably acquire a character in foreign markets, were it made by persons of experience in the trade.

"No disease can be said to prevail here; influenza visits the colony occasionally, and is at times severe, especially among the aboriginal population. Epidemic diseases are unknown, and consumptive persons have often had reason to bless the climate for a continuance of life."

TASMANIA.

The following paper on climate and health has been prepared by E. Swarbrech Hall, Medical Practitioner, 28th January 1868.

Since 1841 when a magnetical and meteorological observatory was established in the vicinity of Hobarton, the capital of Tasmania, by Sir James Ross, R.N., under the auspices of the British Association, a continuous series of meteorological observations have been made and recorded. For the first eight years of the series the observations were made and registered for every hour, day and night. Since the beginning of 1855, when the Royal Observatory was closed, the observations have been made and recorded at the private observatory of Mr. Francis Abbott, F.A.S., in the centre of the city. This gentleman compiled and tabulated all the records for the 25 years ended 31st December 1865, and they were printed for and published by the Royal Society of Tasmania and the Tasmanian International Commission. The work has been warmly lauded by Dr. Balfour Stewart, of the Kew Observatory, and other competent judges.

The following table gives an abstract of the whole:—

MONTHS.	Barometer at Temperature 32°.	Thermometer.				Humidity of Air.		Condensation.		Ozono- meter.	Prevailing Direction and Force of Wind.		
		Mean Tempe- rature.	Mean Diurnal Range.	Mean Solar In- ten- sity.	Mean Terres- trial Ra- diation.	Dew Point. Mean Position.	Humid- ity of Air.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Rain in Inches.		No. of Days on which Rain fell	Direction.	Force.
	Table 1.	Table 5.	Table 8.	Table 9.	Table 11.	Table 13.	Table 14.	Table 15.	Table 16.	Table 17.	Table 18. Chromatic Scale.	Table 20.	Table 21. Lbs. per sq. foot.
January - -	29°727	62°84	20°76	109°64	51°24	50°55	°67	°373	1°36	8°04	6°87	S.E., N.W.	78°29
February - -	29°831	61°88	19°75	107°87	45°57	50°55	°70	°374	1°19	7°73	7°01	R.E.	67°10
March - - -	29°835	59°76	19°40	103°29	48°15	49°22	°71	°356	1°07	5°69	7°01	N.W., S.E.	63°09
April - - -	29°801	55°43	17°22	91°81	43°07	47°11	°74	°323	1°74	11°62	6°69	N.W.	40°68
May - - - -	29°847	50°28	15°16	81°87	39°31	3°48	°76	°302	1°81	14°09	6°40	N.W.	67°85
June - - - -	29°881	46°75	15°04	74°94	36°03	41°24	°84	°269	1°83	11°64	6°50	N.W.	24°60
July - - - -	29°844	45°72	15°14	75°51	35°55	40°06	°83	°257	2°06	13°73	7°09	N.W.	39°55
August - - -	29°807	48°07	16°43	75°62	35°90	40°84	°80	°208	1°83	13°45	7°52	N.W.	46°40
September -	29°761	59°76	17°64	85°54	38°59	42°17	°74	°276	2°08	15°27	7°96	N.W.	73°53
October - -	29°784	53°94	18°67	95°00	41°99	44°40	°73	°300	1°97	14°99	7°92	N.W.	69°95
November -	29°721	57°54	13°06	101°81	46°40	46°47	°71	°325	2°84	12°82	7°56	N.W., S.E.	112°24
December -	29°745	61°12	19°91	103°97	48°24	49°02	°68	°352	1°73	12°09	7°19	S.E., N.W.	87°32
Mean for 25 years	29°807	54°45	17°86	92°99	42°86	45°45	°75	°315	22°63	145°27	7°18	N.W., S.E.	62°08

The greatest atmospheric pressure ever recorded, 30°312 inches, was noted in July 1846, and the smallest, 28°510, in July 1847. The extreme range for any day in any year was 1°014 inches, in January 1856.

The highest shade temperature for any day of the 25 years, 105 degrees, was noted in January 1849, and the lowest, 29°40 degrees, occurred in June of the same year.

The greatest range of diurnal temperature in any 24 hours, 51·90 degrees, occurred in 1849.

The highest solar intensity was 143 degrees in February 1857.

The lowest temperature of the terrestrial radiation thermometer was 23·50 degrees in September 1857.

The largest fall of rain for any year was 40·67 inches in 1863, and the smallest was 13·43 inches in 1843. Snow rarely falls in Hobart City, but Mount Wellington overhauling it, and upwards of 4,000 feet high, is frequently coated with it even in the summer months.

As the table shows, the purity of the atmosphere, as indicated by the ozonometer, is most remarkable, and consequently zymotic diseases have a very small share of the general mortality.

Wind movement is generally moderate and constant.

The north-west hot winds of the Australian continent occasionally reach Tasmania, but are greatly subdued in temperature by their passage over Bass's Straits.

The climate is a decidedly breezy and invigorating one, and has almost miraculous restorative powers on the enfeebled constitutions of visitors from hotter countries.

In this picturesque Island and genial climate it must be man's own fault if the best health and the highest "chances of long life" are not attained. In no place in the world, perhaps, do children thrive better, as their rosy complexions and the small rate of mortality show.

In the following table I give the average total deaths in groups of ages, for the 10 years 1857-1866 for all Tasmania:—

Under 1 year old	-	-	-	337	5-10ths.
1 to 2	"	-	-	97	2-10ths.
2 to 3	"	-	-	41	7-10ths.
3 to 4	"	-	-	22	1-10th.
4 to 5	"	-	-	24	9-10ths.
5 to 10	"	-	-	47	8-10ths.
10 to 20	"	-	-	59	5-10ths.
20 to 30	"	-	-	90	4-10ths.
30 to 40	"	-	-	139	4-10ths.
40 to 50	"	-	-	158	1-10th.
50 to 60	"	-	-	150	
60 to 70	"	-	-	133	5-10ths.
70 to 80	"	-	-	82	5-10ths.
80 to 90	"	-	-	34	4-10ths.
90 to 100	"	-	-	5	7-10ths.
100 and above	-	-	-	1	1-10th.
Unknown	-	-	-	16	1-10th.

Ten years average - 1,442

The average population for the same period is computed to be 89,741 5-10ths. A census was taken in the first year of the decade (1857), and again in 1861. The mean of the 10 years rate of mortality is 16 per 1,000 per annum. That is one per 1,000 less than the rate which prevails in the 63

healthiest registration districts of England and Wales, and adopted by the Registrar General as the normal standard. But the first five years in the Tasmanian decade averaged 17·80 per 1,000, while the last five years only averaged 14·60. For 1867, the rate was 14·25 for the whole island, but excluding the registration district of Hobartton, the southern capital, with its about 28,000 of population, and Launceston, the northern capital, with its about 14,000 of population, the rest of the Colony, with its 57,000 inhabitants, had only a death-rate of 9·75 per 1,000. No country in the world with whose vital statistics I am acquainted, can show so small a death-rate as the foregoing. When the census of 1861 was taken, the average age of the population was about 24 years, and it has annually since become still younger, and the native born continually augmenting its proportion numerically over the imported inhabitants. That the death rate should be decreasing under these circumstances is very remarkable, and speaks volumes for the natural salubrity of the climate.

NEW ZEALAND.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Meteorological observatories have been established by Government at 10 stations, under the control of a central Inspector, who publishes monthly and annual returns, from which the following statistics are compiled:—*

TEMPERATURE.

Much importance has been attached to the mean annual temperature of countries, and New Zealand, in consequence of conclusions from this source, has been said to possess an Italian climate; but there are marked points of difference between the seasons of New Zealand and Italy. Thus, in Italy there is a sort of summer winter, when cattle must be provided for indoors as in winter, and during which for several hours of the day all outdoor work is interrupted by heat. There is no similar summer winter in New Zealand, and it is the opinion of persons who have sojourned in different parts of the world, that the Anglo Saxon race can work and expose themselves to the climate of New Zealand without injury during more days in the year, and for more hours in the day, than in any other country.

In examining the meteorological observations for New Zealand, it is requisite to remember that most of them were made on the sea coast. Even on the narrowest parts of the North Island, it may be inferred that the climate of the interior of New Zealand is warmer in summer and colder in winter than around the coast.

The observations show that the mean annual temperature of New Zealand is 55°·2 Fahr.; that of the North Island being 5°·4 higher than the average of the South Island. The most marked differ-

* Meteorological Reports, 1868-9, and 1870, with abstracts for previous years; by James Hector, M.D., F.R.S.

ence occurs in the yearly range of average temperature. Thus, at Auckland the extreme range is $48^{\circ} \cdot 8$, while at Christchurch it amounts to $65^{\circ} \cdot 8$ in the shade.

January and February, which months correspond with July and August in England, are the warmest months in New Zealand, and July and August, corresponding with January and February, the coldest; except in the vicinity of Cook Straits, where June and July are the coldest months.

Rome, Montpellier, and Milan possess climates having nearly the same mean annual temperature as the North Island of New Zealand; and Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, in this respect resembles the Middle Island.

The climate of London is 7 degrees colder than the climate of the North Island, and 3 degrees colder than the climate of the Middle Island of New Zealand.

In New Zealand the nights average from 12 to 21 degrees colder than the days.

The mean temperature of places in New Zealand is lower than that experienced in corresponding latitudes in Europe. Examples of this may be seen by comparing the mean annual temperature at Auckland with that at Gibraltar and Malta, that at Nelson and Wellington with Rome, that at Christchurch with Montpellier, and that at Otago with Milan. But the temperature in New Zealand is higher than that experienced in corresponding latitudes in America, as may be seen by comparing the mean temperature at Wellington and Nelson with that at New York, and the mean temperature at Otago with that at Quebec and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

It may be observed that no single locality in Europe has a temperature during the whole year like New Zealand. The North Island of New Zealand, in short, possesses the summer heat of Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam with the winter cold of Rome; while the Middle Island has a Jersey summer, and a winter in coldness resembling that of Montpellier.

The difference between the mean temperature of the coldest and warmest months in the year in New Zealand is about 17 degrees; at Rome it is 27, at Montpellier 33, at Milan 38, and at Jersey 22 degrees; while New York and Quebec, placed in the same latitude as Wellington and Otago, experience tropical heats in August and polar colds in January.

Snow seldom lies on the ground at the level of the sea in the North Island of New Zealand, and not very often in the Middle Island; but all round the year the summit of Ruapehu, the highest mountain in the North Island, and the great mountain chains in the Middle Island are covered with snow. Ice is occasionally seen in winter from one extremity of New Zealand to the other, but frosts are comparatively slight to the north of Auckland, although the North Cape is occasionally covered with hoar frost.

An idea of the mildness of the climate of Nelson and Canterbury in the Middle Island may be drawn from the fact of sheep frequently lambing in mid-winter with no greater loss than five or ten per cent.

RADIATION.

The difference between the extreme temperature in the sun's rays and that indicated by a thermometer exposed to the clear night sky is much greater in New Zealand than we should be led to expect from the small area of land as compared with the boundless extent of ocean which surrounds it. On the eastern slopes of the South Island the thermometer in the sun frequently indicates 130° to 140° , and even higher returns are obtained when the bulb is exposed in *vacuo*; but the extreme temperature in the sun's rays throughout New Zealand is on the average $108^{\circ} \cdot 2$ Fahr., and the corresponding average of the extreme depression of the temperature during the night is $34^{\circ} \cdot 2$. At the sub-Alpine station of Bealey, situated at an altitude of 2,104 feet midway between the east and west coasts, the thermometer exposed to the sky during the night sometimes falls below zero.

RAIN.

From the Tables it appears that the fall of rain in New Zealand is greatest at Hokitika, on the west coast, and least at Christchurch, which is the corresponding station on the east coast, and that in the North Island the number of rainy and showery days is greater than in the South Island, but that the greatest rainfall is in the south. It will, however, be observed that great irregularity occurs all over New Zealand in the monthly and annual quantities of rain falling in different years, but there is no doubt that most rain falls in winter. There is, however, no proper wet and dry season in New Zealand; fourteen days seldom pass without rain, and rain rarely continues for three successive days, except on the west coast, where also heavy rains occasionally occur, as much as six inches falling in 24 hours on several occasions. The temperature of the rain of New Zealand is generally above that of the air, with north-west winds. The average rainfall for the whole of New Zealand is 51·966 inches, that for the North Island being 46·607, and that for the South Island 57·325 inches. On the west coast of the North Island the rainfall is 54·720, while on the east coast it is only 36·293 inches. In the South Island the rainfall on the west coast averages 119·403 inches, that on the east coast being 29·833.

MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

More moisture is suspended in the atmosphere in New Zealand than in the atmosphere surrounding London. Persons not conversant with meteorological observations will find proofs of the presence of this moisture in the luxuriance of the vegetation in New Zealand, the heavy night dews, and the mould which collects on unused shoes and wearing apparel. But this moisture in the climate must not be confounded with raw dampness. It produces an exquisite softness of the skin, and settlers rarely have that unpleasant glazed feeling of the skin so often experienced in dry climates.

This moisture in the New Zealand climate is produced by the evaporation continually going on during dry weather from the South Sea, and it is

only necessary to remember that New Zealand stands in the centre of the greatest expanse of ocean in the globe, to perceive the powerful influence of this cause.

WINDS.

In probably no country in Europe is the atmosphere so frequently agitated by winds as in New Zealand, the prevailing direction being from N. W. and S. W., with occasional storms from the opposite quarters. The mean velocity of the wind is 7.6 miles per hour, and the strongest wind yet registered at Auckland exerted a pressure of 35½ lbs. on the square foot, equivalent to a velocity of 84½ miles per hour; a gale is indicated by a velocity of 50 miles an hour. The winds in New Zealand do not appear to differ in force and frequency as we advance southwards from Auckland, although Cook and Foveaux Straits are celebrated for stiff breezes and gales.

It is only requisite to remember that with every breath we cast out vast quantities of dead animal matter, which is swept away by the wind, to perceive the influence which a constant agitation in the atmosphere has on the health.

HOT WIND.

In several places on the eastern coast of New Zealand where there are mountain chains ascending about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, a hot wind is occasionally experienced in summer. This hot wind melts the snow on the mountains of the Middle Island, swells the rivers fed from these sources, and rushing down on the plains in different directions, according to the shape of the valleys, raises the thermometer 20 or 30 degrees. Fortunately, for vegetation, this hot wind is generally the precursor of rain. On one occasion, on the Canterbury plain, a thermometer exposed to this wind rose to 113 degrees Fahr.

Different theories have been propounded as to the cause of this wind. It is probably, in some rare cases, due to an elevated current of the hot wind from the Australian continent, which is interrupted and directed downwards, while the lower current of this Australian hot wind is generally, but not always, entirely cooled by passing over the surface of the sea before reaching the western coasts of New Zealand.

That this wind is thus sometimes due to the influence of Australia may also be inferred from vessels sailing from New Zealand to Sydney having been kept back for days a long distance from

the Australian coast by hot winds, and from the occasional, although rare, occurrence of a wind of about 70 degrees being experienced at Auckland and other places on the western coast of the North Island, when westerly winds, with fine weather, have been blowing for several successive days in summer.

In the majority of cases, however, the hot wind is local, being on the east side of the mountains and simultaneous with excessive rainfall from the north-west on the windward side, the impetus of the wind which forces it across the range being due to a difference of atmospheric pressure, the barometer being high on the west coast at the commencement of the hot winds, and low on the east side of the mountains.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

According to the observations recorded, the air exerts a greater pressure over the North Island than the South Island, the average reading of the barometer for the former being 30.010, and for the latter 29.831. The winds in New Zealand, unless of considerable force, are so modified by the shape of the islands that they are nothing but eddies from the greater polar and equatorial currents. Generally wind from the equator, which brings rain, depresses the barometer, and southerly or polar winds, accompanied by fine weather, raise it.

OTHER ELEMENTS.

Earthquakes are felt in every part of New Zealand, but are more frequent in that portion of the country lying between White Island, latitude 37° 30' S., and Stewart Island, latitude 47° S. All the earthquakes registered since the arrival of the settlers have been slight save those of 1848 and 1855. The New Zealand atmosphere on the east coast is not much disturbed by thunder storms, but in the neighbourhood of high mountains and on the west coast these phenomena are more frequent. At Nelson, on an average of eleven years, twelve thunderstorms occurred annually; and at New Plymouth, seven.

Fogs are rare in the northern parts of New Zealand, but they increase in frequency and duration as we advance southwards. Hail storms occur. The Aurora Australis is frequently seen, and is naturally more common in the south. Shooting stars of great brilliancy and magnitude have been recorded, and notably one on the 1st January 1871, which was seen throughout the whole length of New Zealand, travelling from north to south; its apparent size when nearest the earth, as seen from Cook Straits, being one-third the diameter of the moon.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NEW ZEALAND, for 1869 and 1870, and previous years.

STATIONS.	Barometer.		Temperature from Self-registering Instruments read in Morning for 24 hours previously.					Computed from Observations.		Rain.		Wind.		Cloud.
	Mean Ascsing.	Extreme Range.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Mean daily Range of Temp.	Extreme Range of Temp.	Max. Temp. in Sun's Rays.	Min. Temp. on Grass.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Deg. of Moisture (Saturation = 100).	Total Fall in Inches.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.	Average daily Force in Miles for Year.	Maximum Velocity in Miles in any 24 hours, and Date.	Mean Amount (0 to 10).
NORTH ISLAND.														
Mongonui	'70 30'010	1'576	60'7	15'2	52'0	153'0	—	'401	75	52'870	144	172	567 Jan. 1	5'7
"	'69 30'000	1'406	60'0	14'2	45'5	—	—	'429	80	48'340	183	183	078 Feb. 28	5'0
Previous years	—	—	57'0	—	—	—	—	'308	74	54'520	152	—	—	—
Auckland	'70 30'015	1'368	59'3	13'8	46'2	161'0	19'8	'418	82	44'851	190	318	1070 May 18	5'4
"	'69 29'985	1'338	58'6	13'8	44'8	153'7	18'8	'405	81	52'707	200	326	1229 Feb. 28	5'3
Previous years	—	—	60'1	—	—	—	—	'413	72	44'363	183	—	—	—
Taranaki	'70 29'946	1'530	57'2	10'3	48'8	151'5	20'0	'355	75	54'720	175	—	—	0'4
"	'69 29'937	1'877	57'3	15'2	51'0	151'2	—	'340	72	55'125	152	245	016 Feb. 16	6'3
Previous years	—	—	57'5	—	—	—	—	'405	76	52'484	157	—	—	—
Napier	'70 29'881	1'705	59'3	16'4	50'0	143'0	30'0	'411	80	32'410	93	242	616 June 8	2'5
Previous years	—	—	57'2	—	—	—	—	'381	72	30'297	74	—	—	—
Wellington	'70 29'845	1'270	55'4	11'6	46'5	130'0	28'0	'361	81	48'205	158	262	855 Mar. 8	4'8
"	'69 29'903	1'245	55'4	12'2	46'5	135'0	26'0	'344	77	55'708	160	103	960 Oct. 22	5'2
Previous years	—	—	55'6	—	—	—	—	'312	68	46'728	143	—	—	—
SOUTH ISLAND.														
Nelson	'70 29'870	1'218	55'6	21'3	55'0	157'0	—	'344	77	48'430	85	148	408 Sep. 5	5'3
"	'69 29'881	1'364	55'2	20'8	57'0	160'0	—	'350	76	65'230	80	129	305 Mar. 25	5'3
Previous years	—	—	55'3	—	—	—	—	'385	74	62'034	84	—	—	—
Christchurch	'70 29'882	1'505	52'6	15'8	60'1	159'5	10'3	'324	81	28'364	137	140	429 Sep. 26	5'5
"	'69 29'910	1'376	52'7	16'1	65'3	157'7	10'6	'323	79	27'292	120	146	490 Jan. 3	5'3
Previous years	—	—	52'8	—	—	—	—	'325	76	25'100	107	—	—	—
Bealey	'70 29'770	1'228	46'8	15'4	65'0	146'5	0'4	'256	80	106'293	181	133	750 Nov. 7	5'2
"	'69 29'760	1'132	—	—	—	146'0	2'5	—	—	85'875	186	90	581 Oct. 20	4'7
Previous years	—	—	46'1	—	—	—	—	—	—	120'018	214	—	—	—
Hokitika	'70 29'934	1'530	52'6	12'7	42'6	106'8	25'8	'349	87	116'680	188	185	516 Jan. 20	5'3
"	'69 29'954	1'403	52'9	13'3	46'0	101'2	—	'348	85	88'210	180	180	600 Aug. 26	0'4
Previous years	—	—	51'7	—	—	—	—	'376	90	119'403	206	—	—	—
Dunedin	'70 29'867	1'402	50'0	13'1	52'6	153'0	10'0	'290	79	39'202	171	171	700 Apr. 27	5'0
"	'69 29'928	1'435	50'8	13'6	46'0	154'0	17'0	'281	75	32'018	160	128	950 Jan. 3	5'0
Previous years	—	—	50'8	—	—	—	—	'274	71	34'506	181	—	—	—
Southland	'70 29'832	1'540	49'9	19'2	59'0	166'0	14'0	'288	79	53'950	159	209	710 Mar. 8	5'2
"	'69 29'843	1'440	50'9	18'5	63'0	163'0	13'0	'304	80	42'680	156	180	705 June 15	5'3
Previous years	—	—	49'8	—	—	—	—	'262	73	49'686	168	—	—	—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The climate of the Eastern and Western districts vary, but are both peculiarly healthy. The winter and spring months are the most agreeable and pleasant. The summer heat is oppressive, but does not affect health. Lung diseases, and other affections common in cold climates, as well as fevers, and the liver diseases of hot climates, are very rare throughout S. Africa; a fever, however, of a low typhoid type, carried off several hundreds of inhabitants during the last few months in 1867. Neither Asiatic cholera nor Hydrophobia has been known in the colony. Even Measles and Small-pox only occur at intervals of many years.

The range of the thermometer is considerably less than in England. The general temperature is much higher, but from the dryness of the atmosphere during the greatest heat, the degree indicated by the instrument is far beyond any personal discomfort or inconvenience caused.

Exposure to the mid-day heat of summer is unpleasant but not dangerous. The nights are generally cool, and the cold of winter is only sufficient to be bracing, frost or snow being rare or unknown, except in very elevated tracts of country. About once in 4 or 5 years the drought may partially injure the crops. In some parts of the Eastern districts, and sometimes during wet seasons in the Western, the wheat is liable to rust, but on arable lands in favour-

able situations the soil usually yields excellent crops without much cultivation or care.

The following is an epitome of the most important results of the Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory, situated 3½ miles east of Cape Town, in latitude 33° 56' 3", during 20 years from 1842 to 1862.

Barometer at temperature 32°.

Mean of 20 years - - - 30·036 inches.

Taking the means of 14 years from 1842 to 1855.

Maximum difference of annual means (14 years) - ·053 "

Maximum difference of monthly means (14 years) ·229 "

Temperature.

Mean of 20 years (in England 62°) 61·88

Difference of highest and lowest annual means (14 years) - 2·33

Difference of highest and lowest monthly means (14 years) - 14·42

Mean daily range (20 years) - 10·63

Mean of greatest range on any one day of each month in 20 years - 25·7

Mean of least range on any one day of each month in 20 years - 6·7

Mean of highest monthly range - 30·9

Mean of greatest range on any one day of each month - 25·7

Mean of least range on any one day of each month - 6·7

Humidity.

Mean of each year (20) - 73·91 per cent.

Mean daily range - 18·7 "

Mean of yearly fall of rain - 24·316 inches.

Maximum annual - 36·7 "

Minimum ditto - 18·783 "

Maximum monthly (June) 4·465 "

Minimum ditto (December) 0·576 "

Six months, from April to September - 19·132 "

Six months, from October to March - 5·184 "

Direction and force of wind in 16 months, September 1854 to December 1855.

Direction.—S. to W. - 241 days.
WNW. to N. - 137 "
NNE. to SSE. - 27 "

Force.—Mean, on the square foot 0·59 lbs.

Maximum in one month (December) - 1 " 12

Minimum in one month (May) - 0·14 "

To the frequent winds may be attributed the noted salubrity of the Cape climate, particularly the absence of those fevers of the bilious remittent type which in many other countries are produced by marsh miasma or by continued calm hot weather.

From observations made by the Royal Engineer department at Graham's Town, in the eastern province, latitude 33° 18' 10", and east of the Cape Town Observatory 7° 50' 45", supposed to be 1,750 feet above the sea, during 16 months from September 1854, to December 1855, it appears that the mean temperature was about the same there as at Cape Town, viz.:

Cape Town - - - 62·96

Graham's Town - - - 63·55

But there were 6½ degrees of difference in the greatest range of each month, viz.:

Cape Town - - - 34·5

Graham's Town - - - 40·9

The humidity as shown by a comparison of the wet and dry bulb thermometers varied little, viz.:

Cape Town - - - 72·6 per cent.

Graham's Town - - - 72·4 "

But there was a great difference in the fall of rain, viz.:

Cape Town - - - 29·92 inches.

Graham's Town - - - 49·89 "

In Graham's Town there were only 4 months in which less than 2 inches of rain fell; in Cape Town there were only six in which more than 2 inches fell.

The direction of the wind differed also greatly, owing to the land winds at Graham's Town. Out of 484 days it blew there from—

S. to WSW. - - - 166 days

N. to NNW. - - - 179 "

N. to ENE. - - - 61 "

E. to SSE. - - - 78 "

The force of the wind differed little, viz.:

Cape Town - - - 0·59 lbs. per sq. foot.

Graham's Town - 0·52 "

The maximum monthly mean was ·02

The minimum " " 0·18

The greatest pressure was in March 1855, when it amounted to 8½ lbs.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Annual Results from the Meteorological Stations within the Colony, and from Maritzburg, Natal; Adelaide, South Australia; Hobart Town, Tasmania; St. Helena; Antananarivo, Madagascar; and New Zealand.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean height of the barometer, reduced to temperature 32° Fahr. and to the Observatory Standard.	TEMPERATURES, Fahr.										Mean Annual Humidity at 9 a.m., 1 and 5 p.m.	Mean Annual Falls of Rain.	Mean Annual Clouded Sky... obs. of visible Hemispheres.	Mean Annual Number of Lightning or Thunder-storms.	Approximate Heights of the Stations above the Sea Level.	Years of Observation from which the Results are derived.	
		Mean Annual.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of greatest Range on any one Day.	Mean of least Range on any one Day.	Mean of greatest Range of each Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Annual Temperatures of Frost, on at 9 a.m., 1 and 5 p.m.	percent.	inches.							percent.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°							°
Graaff-Reinet	27'508	64'41	24'52	37'68	11'59	48'74	105'0	38'0	58'17	65'98	13'191	34	23	3,817	1863-64-65			
Worcester	29'285	62'88	24'91	41'10	9'88	48'07	106'8	29'5	58'17	54'91	11'795	31	14	776	1862 to 1866			
Mossel Bay	29'698	63'90	17'78	27'42	9'00	38'25	97'0	39'0	59'20	69'47	11'550	41	3	429	1863			
Sonneset West	29'881	61'99	20'86	35'08	8'12	42'87	88'0	34'4	59'63	68'83	20'671	33	3	124	1862-63			
Simon's Town	30'023	65'14	15'00	23'86	6'50	39'91	85'0	42'0	62'37	79'17	29'489	52	6	50	1862-63-64-65			
Royal Observatory	30'081	63'38	14'11	20'72	6'41	34'50	89'5	39'8	56'02	72'00	22'476	42	15	37	1863 to 1866			
Port Elizabeth	29'878	63'21	14'16	25'63	6'43	33'77	92'0	41'0	59'96	71'24	26'645	...	...	190	1867-68	
Orphan's Town	30'028	62'65	18'59	...	...	33'94	100'5	32'5	58'90	79'30	22'594	...	...	1,750	1855 to 1859
Alwal North	...	59'30	23'50	38'50	12'30	45'10	89'0	30'0	...	18'910	...	21	63	4,590	1867			
Maritzburg	27'806	64'83	...	...	...	41'86	97'6	29'0	...	70'80	39'230	51	63	2,686	1846 to 1865
Adelaide	29'487	63'94	20'98	23'07	11'58	45'91	115'0	33'0	55'82	58'25	29'565	48	...	140	1858 to 1863			
Adelaide	29'876	64'60	20'30	31'83	11'57	45'09	...	...	56'30	68'66	22'763	49	...	140	1862 & 1863	
Hobart Town	29'894	56'30	18'48	32'50	9'00	49'13	88'0	32'0	50'86	72'17	25'710	58	11	37	1859 & 1861			
St. Helena	28'265	61'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	59'00	87'00	47'198	...	...	1,765	...
Antananarivo	25'606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64'69	36'710	66	...	4,418	1864
New Zealand	30'610	53'3	Mean of greatest range for year	...	...	50'89	91'0	17'0	51'4	77'00	44'83	...	...	37	1864

NATAL.

The following Table is compiled from an Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at Pietermaritzburg, by Dr. Mann, during 8 years, ending 1865.

	MEAN OF EIGHT YEARS.				
	Rain Fall.		Temperature.		
	Number of Wet Days.	Greatest Fall in inches.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
January	16	8'63	93'0	51'8	71'4
February	14	7'59	97'1	55'8	71'8
March	13	5'04	92'8	42'0	69'7
April	9	2'02	89'5	40'2	64'8
May	3	2'94	85'2	35'4	59'3
June	1	1'28	78'2	32'0	55'2
July	2	0'74	82'2	29'0	53'9
August	5	6'41	89'8	34'8	59'7
September	8	8'11	95'4	28'0	65'1
October	17	7'21	96'0	45'2	66'0
November	17	8'95	97'2	45'2	67'1
December	18	6'23	97'8	52'2	70'4

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

In a despatch from the Governor, of the 3rd July 1867, it is stated that "the climate of the Falklands, though disagreeable on account of the high winds that usually prevail, is exceedingly healthy. In summer the wind rises in the morning, blows hard during the middle of the day, and falls away in the afternoon. On a calm day the sun has considerable power, but at other times the heat is neutralized by the strong keen wind; and it is only here and there in sheltered

nooks that grain can be ripened, or European flowers brought to any degree of perfection. There are several beautiful flowers indigenous to the islands; but, with one or two exceptions, these all creep and blossom on the ground; and the only approach to a tree is the Falkland islands box, a species of veronica, which grows to a height of perhaps three feet, and affords no protection either to man or beast. The natural conformation of the ground is good, but, owing to the want of timber, and to the sombre color of the grass, the general appearance of the country is extremely barren and desolate.

In winter the weather is, happily, less boisterous than in summer. Were this not so, the cold from May to September would be almost unendurable."

HONG KONG.

In a Report dated in August 1845, the Governor stated that he was not aware of a single death since the month of January previous, in the classes raised above soldiers, &c., or working men. Even the troops had been healthy up to that advanced period of the hot season, and the Governor felt certain that the diuse of ground-floor dwellings, and the observance of ordinary rules of precaution, would render Hong Kong as healthy as most other places in the world.

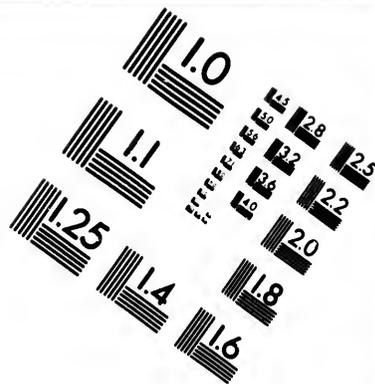
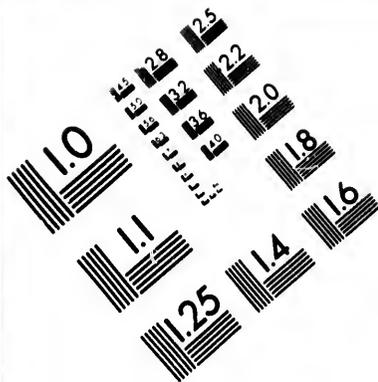
The Colonial Secretary, in a report dated 9th November 1866, after confirming the above statement, adds:—"I consider this a remarkable climate for the tropics. The cool weather of Hong Kong, which lasts five months, is a great advantage; but it is not to be denied that the variation of temperature, after a lengthened residence, tells surely and severely on the European constitution."

I N D E X.

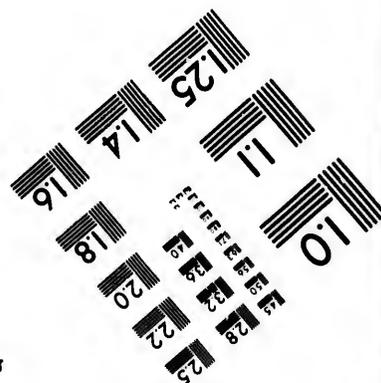
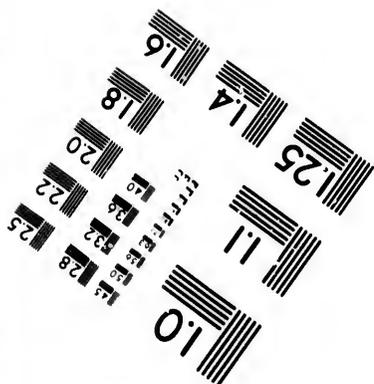
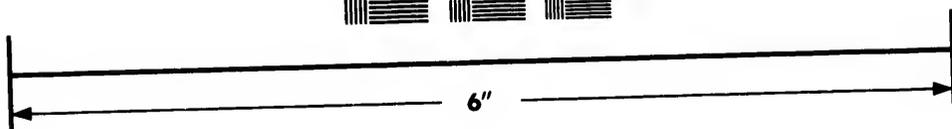
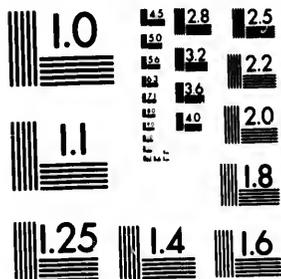
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