

Cologne water and perfumed spirits, when in flasks or bottles thirty of such flasks or bottles not containing more than one gallon, for each flask or bottle, 4 cts. : unenumerated spirits and strong waters, \$1.20 per gal. Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and, although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination, shall be, nevertheless, deemed "spirits or strong waters," and subject to duty as such. Fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits, \$1.20 per gal.

Iron wire is made free of duty; manufactured tobacco and snuff, 12½ p. c. and 20 cts. per lb.; wines of all kinds, including ginger currant, etc., etc., 25 p. c. and 10 cts. per gal (5 qt. bottles to the gal.) Bookbinders' mill-boards and binders' cloth, iron wire and brass in strips, and iron in blooms and billets (not puddled), are made free. Colors and other articles when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only; fire-engines (steam, when imported by municipal corporations of cities, towns and villages, for the use of such municipalities; machinery when used in the original construction of mills or factories; gold and silver leaf, emery paper and emery cloth, and platers' leaf, are removed from the free list, and become unenumerated, paying 15 p. c. The value upon which duty is calculated is that at the last place at which goods are purchased for importation into Canada, and whence they are directly conveyed, without change of package to Canada, and shall be calculated by adding to the cost at place of growth or manufacture the cost of transportation to the place of purchase, and all other expenses, including the value of any box, sack or other package in which they are contained, and all export duties. 5 p. c. is added to all duties of whatever nature. A drawback is allowed of duties on iron, etc., imported for compositeships and on tin used in packages for articles exported. Authority is given to the G. in C. to issue a proclamation admitting the following articles free, or at a less rate of duty, whenever it appears that similar articles will be admitted free, or at the same rate of duty, from Canada into the U. S., viz., animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, plants, roots, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas, beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain; flour of wheat and rye, and other flour and meal; butter, cheese; fish, salted or smoked; lard, tallow, and meats, fresh, salted, or smoked. Hay, straw, bran, seeds, vegetables, roots, plants, trees and shrubs, coal, coke, salt, hops, wheat and other grains and cereals, and their flour or meal, are added to Schedule D, to be admitted free from the B. N. A. Provinces, but the G. in C. may, by proclamation, impose the same duties on all the articles in the schedule, when coming thence, as from other countries.

EXCISE.

The excise duty on Cavendish tobacco, and snuff, and manufactured tobacco of all kinds, except cigars and common Canada twist, is made 15 cts. per lb.,—on common Canada twist, 7 cts., on cigars, 30 cts., subject to abatement of weight for moisture. When entered for consumption after being manufactured in bond, vinegar pays 3 cts. Methylated spirits, per gal. of proof, 12 cts. Molasses may be manufactured into spirits in bond under regulations of the G. in C., and the spirits, if entered for consumption in Canada, pay 65 cts. per gal. Drawback is allowed on spirits made from imported grain on exportation at the rate of 1½ cts. per gal., 3½ gals. being allowed for each bushel of duty-paid grain.

COASTING LICENSES.

Yearly coasting licenses may be granted by the G. G. to British vessels navigating inland waters above Montreal, and charge of 50 cts. made for it; and on vessels without license, a fee of 50 cts. for 50 tons or under, and \$1 for over 50 tons, for the entry and clearance at any port on such waters is imposed; but they shall not be levied on vessels passing through the canals without breaking bulk.

DOMINION NOTES.

Cap. 10.—The first 7 sections of the Dominion Note Act of 1868 are repealed, except in as far as they affect the arrangement between the Government and Bank of Montreal, as well as s. 10 and so much of s. 8 as relates to the amount of issue of notes and specie and debentures to be held. \$5,000,000 of such notes may be issued on security of specie and debentures—at least 20 p. c. of former. The issue may be increased from time to time—not oftener than quarterly—by order of the G. in C. by \$1,000,000, until the aggregate is \$9,000,000; but at each increase the R. G. must hold specie equal to one-fourth of the amount of such increase and of the debentures already held, nor shall the whole \$9,000,000 be issued unless the R. G. holds \$2,000,000 in specie. As a rule, the R. G. holds 25 p. c. of the amount of the debentures held against notes, in specie. He never must hold less than 15 p. c., and whenever the amount is reduced below 25 p. c., he must take measures to raise it to that amount. Debentures may be issued and held by the R. G. for the purposes of this act or disposed of to procure the specie, so that the aggregate amount does not exceed that authorized by Parliament. Any further amount of Dominion notes above \$9,000,000 may be issued by holding specie for the full amount against them. The G. G. may establish branches of the R. G.'s department at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, for the redemption of notes or arrange with banks at those places. The R. G. must publish monthly a return of the amount of notes outstanding and debentures and specie held,—showing how much is held at each of those branches or agencies.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Cap. 11.—Provides general clauses relating to banks which may, however, be varied by the special acts incorporating them. No bank can commence business with less than \$200,000 paid up capital, and it must obtain a certificate to that effect from the Treasury Board. At least 20 p. c. of the subscribed capital must be paid up each year after commencing business. The notes in circulation are not to exceed the unpaired paid up capital. Note to be issued for a less sum than \$4. Notes of a bank must always be received by it at par in payment but it is only obliged to redeem them where made payable, one of which places must be its chief office. It must hold as nearly as may be one half of its cash reserves in