

registered here.—service in such ships being reckoned such domiciliation. The G. in C. will appoint, at first, any examiners of whose competency he is satisfied; afterwards, only those having certificates can be examiners. He lays down rules respecting examinations, and fixes the remuneration of examiners. Previous to examination a candidate for a master's certificate must pay a fee of \$10 to an officer appointed by the M. M. F., and \$5 for a mate's. If he fail in a first, he may have a second examination without further payment. But he must pay the same fee for any subsequent examination if needed. To those who satisfy the examiners of their sobriety, experience, ability, knowledge and general good conduct on ship, the Minister will grant his certificate, but, if not satisfied himself, he may order a re-examination by the same or other examiners. Certificates of service as master may also be issued to those who have served as master for 3 years before 1st January, 1870, or have attained the rank of lieutenant, master, passed mate or second master, in the Royal Navy; and as mate, to those who have served as such for 3 years before that date, and given proof of ability and general good conduct. After 1st July, 1872, no ship of over 150 tons, registered in Canada, can cross the sea from a Canadian port to one not in Canada, Newfoundland, P. E. Island or the U. S., without a master and mate having such certificates or their equivalent from the British Board of Trade, or another British colony, under the Merchant Shipping Act (Colonial) 1869, under a penalty of \$100, to be paid by such master or mate or his employer. No vessel is to be cleared by customs officers without production of such certificates, under like penalty. In case a certificate is lost, a copy may be granted for half fees. Making false representations to obtain a certificate, or forging, or altering, or using or lending one is a misdemeanor. The certificate may be suspended or cancelled by the M. M. F., or the Imperial Board of Trade, for misconduct investigated and reported under the 32 and 33 V., c. 38, or if it be shown to have been granted on false or erroneous information; and such certificate shall then be given up, under a penalty of \$200. A duplicate of each certificate is to be registered in the Department of Marine, and the cancelling, etc., entered upon it, these documents making full evidence, unless disproved. The G. in C. is authorized to make provision for the instruction of candidates. This Act comes into force when proclaimed as approved by H. M. in Council, and the parts of the Imperial Merchants' Shipping Act inconsistent herewith will be thereby repealed, as well as the first eight sections of the N. S. Rev. Stat., c. 75, of *Shipping and Seamen*.

LIGHT HOUSES, BUOYS AND BEACONS.

Cap. 18.—Transfers the authority to construct and manage these works to the M. M. F. Any person damaging, destroying, removing or extinguishing one of them may be tried before the ordinary court or a stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate judge of sessions, or 2 J. P., and punished for misdemeanor. The Minister must report annually respecting these works. Tenders are to be invited for all works, except in cases of pressing emergency. Whenever he considers the lowest tender not the best he must report to the G. in C. and obtain leave to accept another. Sec. ritv is to be taken from contractors for the performance of the works. For acquiring land, etc., for such works, he is given the same power the M. P. W.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Cap. 19.—Vessels going from one port to another in the same Province or from an Ontario to a Quebec port are exempt from payment of this duty, but they are liable, if arriving from another Province or abroad, they have not paid at the first port within the Province, to pay at the second or subsequent. The provisions of the Act 31 V., c. 64, for granting relief shall not apply to the seamen of vessels so exempt.

DUTY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN HARBOURS.

Cap. 20.—Amends the Act 32 and 33 V., c. 40, and provides that all vessels whether entered at a Custom House or no shall pay the duty to the collector or other person authorized to receive it, and may be detained for non-payment. The payment is to be made once or twice in the year counted between one entry and another, not the fiscal year. A person not paying within 2 days of entering port incurs a penalty of \$50, recoverable before a J. P. and leviable on the tackle, &c., of the vessel. The Act is extended to Aspy Bay or Cape North Harbor, and Southern Bay Inganiche, in N. S.

THE CENSUS.

Cap. 21.—The Census is to be taken in 1871, not later than 1st May, and to show all statistical information which can conveniently be obtained and stated in tabular form, touching—the population of the Four Provinces, their electoral districts and subdivisions, and the classification thereof, as regards age, sex, social condition, religion, education, race, occupation, and otherwise,—the houses and other buildings therein, and their classification, as dwellings, inhabited, uninhabited, under construction, and otherwise,—the occupied land therein, and the condition thereof, as town, village, country, cultivated, uncultivated, and otherwise,—the aggregate valuation of proper y, real and personal therein,—the produce, state and resources of the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, mechanical, manufacturing, trading, and other industries thereof,—the municipal, educational, charitable and other institutions thereof,—and whatever other matters may be specified in the forms and instructions to be issued, as hereinafter is provided. The G. in C. by proclamation is to settle all details and methods of procedure and the M. of A. to prepare forms. The G. in C. will divide the country into Census districts, making them where practicable the same as Electoral Districts, and these into sub-districts as near y as may be, according to municipal boundaries. A Comr. is to be appointed for each district, and deputies where necessary, and one or more enumerators for each sub-district, the M. of A. assigning his duties to each,—forms to be supplied to the enumerator through the Commissioners. Every enumerator must visit every house in his sub-district to gather the necessary information, complete the same and attest it on the transmitting to the Comr. The Comr. inspects and compares, then returns, noting defects and making corrections where possible, and forwarding them to the M. of A. who examines and procures further corrections of them where practicable, and prepares abstract and tabular statements to be laid before Parliament with all possible despatch. Commissioners and