

No traps or snares are allowed for any of the feathered game above mentioned, nor for any animals, except in Ontario, Beavers, Muskrats, Minks, Sables, Otters, and Fishers, and these with the addition of Hares in Quebec. No poisonous substances to be used in hunting Wild Geese or Ducks, nor any spring guns, night lights, batteries, or sunken punts. Night shooting and destruction of nests or eggs are entirely prohibited. Possession of any game within the prohib-

ited period is forbidden, and sales of animals or game not allowed after 14 days from the close of the shooting season. Offences against the law in Ontario punished by fine of from \$2 to \$25, with costs, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. In Quebec, fine from \$1 to \$50, and imprisonment may be three months. Insectivorous birds protected under penalty of from \$1 to \$10. Crows, Eagles, Wild Pigeons, Rice Birds, &c., may be shot at all times.

The Treaty of Washington.

The following is a careful abstract of the important Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States, made and ratified in 1871. The articles affecting the Dominion are subject to assent of the Canadian Parliament :

STATEMENT OF CASE.

ARTICLE 1.—States that differences having arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the claims known as the "Alabama claims" and the High Commissioners having been authorized by her Majesty to express her regret at the escape of the *Alabama* and other vessels from British ports, and the depredations committed by them; in order to remove all complaints on the part of the United States, all these complaints shall be referred to a tribunal of five arbitrators, one named by Her Britannic Majesty, one by the President of the United States, one by the King of Italy, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and one by the Emperor of Brazil. In case of the death or incapacity of any one of the arbitrators, another to be immediately named in his place by the Head of the State to which such arbitrator belonged, and in case of the refusal of any of the parties named to appoint an arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be.

PLACE OF MEETING.

ART. 2.—The arbitrators to meet at Geneva, at the earliest day possible, and impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions laid before them. A majority of arbitrators to decide the final award. Each of the High contracting parties to appoint an agent to represent it before the arbitration.

LIMIT FOR PRESENTING CASES, &c.

ART. 3.—The written or printed case of each party, with all the documents, evidence, &c., to be delivered in duplicate to each arbitrator, and to the agent of the other party before six months after the ratification of the Treaty.

ART. 4.—Within four months after the delivery of the case, each party to deliver in like manner, a counter case, &c., of the other party. The arbitrators may extend the time for delivery of such counter case, &c., when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary. In the case submitted, if either party alludes to any report or document in his own possession, he may be called upon for a copy of that document by the other party, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators for originals or certified copies of any papers adduced.

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE.

ART. 6.—The arbitrators to be governed in their decision by the following 3 rules and such principles of International Law not inconsistent therewith as they may deem applicable; A neutral Government is bound, 1st,—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, &c., within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise, &c., against any power with which it is at peace, and to use like diligence to prevent the departure of any such vessel from its jurisdiction, if any such vessel has been adapted wholly or in part, for warlike purposes, within its jurisdiction. 2nd,—Not to suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of renewal of military supplies or arms, or recruitment of men. 3rd,—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons in its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of these obligations. Her Britannic Majesty declares that she cannot assent to these rules as a principle of International Law in force when the "Alabama claims" arose, but in order to evince her desire to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, she agrees that the arbitrators shall act on the principles of these rules, and the High contracting Powers agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to invite other maritime powers to accede to them.

DECISION WHEN MADE.

ART. 7.—The decision of the tribunal shall if possible be made in 3 months from the close of the argument in writing, and dated and signed by the arbitrators agreeing to it. The Tribunal first to determine whether Great Britain failed to fulfil the duties set forth in the foregoing rules as to each vessel separately, and then if it think proper to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the U. S.; such sum to be paid in coin at Washington within 12 months after the date of the award. A copy of such award to be given to the agent of each Government.

THE EXPENSES.

ART. 8.—Each Government to pay its own agent, counsel and arbitrator, and the expense of preparing its case, &c. Other expenses to be paid equally by the two Governments.

RECORDS, &c.

ART. 9.—Accurate records of proceedings to be kept, the arbitrators appointing the necessary officers.