

June 12.—Some discussion arose on the subject of lands in the Indian Reserves in Hastings, and Sir J. A. Macdonald promised the attention of the Indian Department should be given to the subject. A discussion also took place on the subject of the salaries of the officers of the House and a resolution was passed that it was expedient their salaries should be increased so as to compensate their services for the current year. On the 2nd reading of the Act to amend the Parliamentary Representation, the House went into Committee and reported it as amended. The Public Lands Bill was taken up in Committee and amendments concurred in.

June 13.—SENATE—Supply Bill and various other bills passed.

COMMONS.—An inquiry was made respecting Telegraph Wire purchased from H. B. Company. Sir F. Hincks explained, that the wire was of superior quality and price charged Canadian Govt. was not above that paid. A discussion arose respecting the publication of a Canadian Hansard, when instructions were given to Committee of Internal Economy to purchase 600 copies. The Supply Bill was read a third time and passed.

June 14.—At 3 o'clock the Govr. Genl. proceeded to the Senate Chamber and having commanded the attendance of the House, gave the sanction of Her Majesty to a large number of Bills, and closed the 5th Session of the Parliament, and bade them farewell.

Legislation of 1872.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty.
G. G.—Governor General.
G. in C.—Governor in Council.
L. G. in C.—Lieut. Governor in Council.
P. C.—Privy Council.
M. C.—Minister of Customs.
C. C.—Commissioner of do.
M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue.
C. I. R.—Commissioner of do.
P. M. G.—Post Master General.
P. M.—Post Master.
P. O.—Post Office.
P. O. D.—Post Office Department.
R. G.—Receiver General.
C. R. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund.
M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works.
P. W. D.—Public Works Department.
M. F.—Minister of Finance.
S. of S.—Secretary of State.
M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.
M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
H. of C.—House of Commons.
C. O. C.—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

The Co.—The Company.
J. P.—Justice or Justices of the Peace.
C. C. L.—Commissioner Crown Lands.
A. C. C. L.—Assistant do do
E. C.—Executive Council.
L. C.—Legislative Council.
L. A.—Legislative Assembly.
A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner.
O. in C.—Order in Council.
C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture.
M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction.
C. C.—Civil Code.
C. C. P.—Civil Code of Procedure.
C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
C. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.
C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
V.—Victoria.
c.—Chapter.
s.—Section.
subs.—Subsection.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(Opened on the 11th April and prorogued on the 14th June, 1872.)

STATUTES OF CANADA.

Cap. 1.—Amends the Act respecting the Statutes.

The Clerk of the Senate, who, for this purpose, is to be styled the "Clerk of the Parliaments" has the custody of all original Acts passed by the legislatures of the former provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of the late Province of Canada and by the Parliament of the Dominion. As such custodian he is to have a Seal of Office and attach it to certified copies of Acts furnished by him—such certified copies to have the same authority as those printed by the Queen's Printer. As soon as practicable after each session he is to procure from the Queen's Printer a bound copy of the Statutes and deliver the same, duly certified, to the G. G., for transmission to the Secretary of State in England, together with certified copies of all reserved bills; and he shall also furnish one copy in English and one in French, so certified to the Registrar Ge-

neral. He must furnish certified copies of any Act to any one applying for the same, receiving ten cents per hundred words for copying. He is bound to furnish all certified copies required for the public service through the Secretary of State of Canada.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Cap. 2.—Suspends certain Acts of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick inconsistent with the 18th article of the Treaty. Fish and fish oil (except fish of the inland lakes and rivers, and those preserved in oil) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States are to be admitted free of duty. Goods arriving at any ports in Canada, whether from another portion of the U. S. or another country, may be passed through Canada free in bond, as may also goods brought from the U. S. to be exported from a port in Canada. U. S. citizens may carry goods in U. S. vessels, free of duty from one place in Canada to another,