

transacted in such courts, and the prisoners detained in gaols, &c., up to the 30th Sept. in each year, and return them before the end of Oct. Returns under the 32 and 33 V., c. 31, are also to be sent by J. P. to such Minister before end of Oct. in each year. And these officers must keep records from which such schedules can be filled up. For the first class of schedules the parties making them out receive \$1, besides sets, for each case entered, for the second only \$1. If Provincial Govts. have a system of collecting such statistics, the Minister may arrange with them to procure them, the amt. of the fees to go to such govts. Neglect to fill returns, or making incorrect ones, is punishable by a fine of \$50, recoverable in any Court of Record—one half to go to the person suing for it. The S. of S. must furnish return of cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been received. The forms sent out are to be approved by the G. in C. and published in the *Canada Gazette*. The statistics so obtained are to be abstracted and published yearly.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Chap. 14.—The returns provided for in the schedule to 33 V., c. 25, are to be sent in not later than 3 mos. after the end of each calendar year, with a copy of the last regular annual return of the traffic and expenditure, under a penalty of \$10 per day for neglect, recoverable by any person suing.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

Chap. 15.—Allows railway and other road cos. incorporated by Provincial laws, to bridge navigable streams under provisions of the Railway Act, 1868. 6 weeks notice to be given in 2 newspapers published near the site, that the plan, &c., has been deposited with Railway Committee of the Privy Council. The crossing to be made subject to its approval and under O. in C., no unnecessary damage being done to land, &c., and compensation for necessary damage to be regulated under Railway Act. The cos. are, in respect of such bridges, to be subject to Bridges Act, 33 V., c. 25. Parliament may vary or amend any O. in C. made as above, and this Act is not to apply to the St. Lawrence or St. John.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Chap. 16.—The line of railway from Richmond (N.S.) Station to North Street, Halifax, is declared to form part of the Intercolonial Railway.

DESJARDINS CANAL.

Chap. 17.—The proprietorship of the Desjardins Canal having reverted to Her Majesty, from end of last Session of Parliament, it is declared to be a Public Work of Canada, under the 31 V., c. 12, and in case of its transference the tolls, &c., shall be regulated by the G. in C. under ss. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 of that Act.

INDIANS

Chap. 18.—This Act consolidates the laws respecting Indians, who are described as

including male persons of Indian blood reputed to belong to a band, persons married to them and their children. But illegitimate children may be excluded unless admitted for 2 years to share in the moneys of the band; also absentees in a foreign country for 5 years or more, unless a professional man, mechanic, missionary, teacher or interpreter, employed abroad as such. An Indian woman marrying any other than an Indian or non-treaty Indian, ceases to be an Indian; but she may share in the distribution of the moneys of her former band or commute for a 10 years purchase. She changes her band when married from one into another. No half-breeds who have received a share of lands set apart for them and no half-breed head of a family, except the widow of an Indian, or one already admitted to a treaty, shall be so admitted or to a share of a band's moneys, unless under special circumstances approved by the Superintendent General.

A band is a tribe or other body, for whom a separate reserve has been set apart vested in the Crown, and who share in a distribution of annuities or interest moneys. An irregular band means a similar body without an interest in such reserve or distribution, and having no treaty relation with the Crown. A non-treaty Indian means a person of Indian blood belonging to an irregular band or leaving the Indian mode of life though only a temporary resident of Canada. And an enfranchised Indian means any Indian, his wife, or unmarried child to whom a grant of land in fee simple has been made by letters patent, out of the reserve of his band. Special reserves are those not vested in the Crown, but in a society, corporation or community, or a person of European descent for the benefit of a band of Indians. A reserve or any portion of it surrendered to the Crown is known as "Indian Lands."

Surveys of reserves may be made showing improved lands, and those fit for settlement, forests, &c. No Indian has a right to any separate portion of a reserve, unless located therefor by the band with the assent of the S. G., but he may not be dispossessed of land on which he has made improvements without compensation. For these allocations triplicate tickets are to be issued, one to be delivered to the Indian and registered. The land so allocated can only be transferred to an Indian of the same band with the approval of the band and S. G. On his death one-third of his property devolves upon his widow, and the remainder is to be divided among his children equally; if he have no children the widow takes all, if no widow, then his next of kin being an Indian; but if he have none nearer than a cousin-german, the property reverts to the Crown for the benefit of the band. Indians in Manitoba, Keewatin, B. Columbia, or the N. W. Territories, who have improved land included in or surrounded by a reserve, shall hold as by a location title.

No one but an Indian of the band may settle upon any part of a reserve, and mortgages, leases, or other agreements respecting such lands give no right to reside or hunt on them. Any person settling upon, occupying, or hunting on such