claim under which of the heads it shall be classed; and his decision shall be final.

Claims shall be laid out as far as possible uniformly and in quadrilateral and rectangular shapes; measurements of all claims shall be horizontal; and the ground included in every claim shall be deemed to be bounded under the surface by lines vertical to the horizon.

A claim shall be deemed forfeited and open to occupation by any license or to sale by the Crown when it shall have remained unworked for one week, unless sickness or other reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the Inspector be shewn, or in case of failure to comply with the Act. No person shall occupy at the same time more than one claim on Crown lands, except in the cases of claims rendered temporarily unworkable. The discoverer of any new mine shall be entitled to two claims of the largest area upon a report of the discovery to the Inspector; any one not immediately reporting such discovery shall not be allowed to mine on any Crown lands for a year. No person shall be considered the discoverer of a new quartz mine unless the place of discovery shall be distant if on a known lead, at least three miles from the nearest known mines on the same lead, and if not on a known lead, at least one mile at right angles from the centre of the lead, if in alluvial workings, at least two miles from any previously discovered mine. A party wall of at least three feet thick shall be left between each holding on Crown lands, and claims fronting on streams shall be subject to the general use of the waters in a manner to be regulated by the Inspector. Any person occupying a claim on Crown lands, which in consequence of excess of water or other reasons cannot then be worked, may register his right on payment of a dollar and proceed to work elsewhere. But in case he does not return within one week after the surrounding claims have been shewn to be workable, he shall forfeit his claim. After registration the claimant shall place a picket in the centre of his claim with the registration number cut or painted on it.

The proprietors of all private lands heretofore granted, or which may hereafter be granted by the Crown, situate within the limits of any division, shall have the right, as against Her Majesty, to mine for gold and silver upon such lands, subject to a royalty and to the Act. On all miners' licences and on all leases of gold or silver mines on any Crown Lands within any division there shall be reserved a royalty upon the gold and silver mined. The royalty shall be not less than two nor more than ten per cent. on the gross amount of gold or silver mined, and subject to that limitation, the amount of such royalty may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and may be varied for different divisions, and mines, according to the yield.

Hereafter it shall not be lawful to use or employ any mill or machinery (other than mills or machinery worked by hand) within or near any division for the crushing or reduction of quartz, or the obtaining of gold or silver therefrom by crushing, stamping, amalgamating, or otherwise, without a license from the Inspector which shall be good for one year, under penalty of $100 a day. Before such license be granted the applicant shall give a bond in $2000 with conditions prescribed by order in council. The licensed mill-owner shall keep a book to be supplied by the Inspector which shall contain a statement of all quartz crushed, amalgamated, or reduced at such mill, and (1) the name of the owner of the lot of quartz crushed; (2) its weight; (3) the date of crushing; (4) the actual yield in weight of gold and silver of each lot; (5) the royalty thereon calculated at the rate at which the same is, for the time being, fixed by the order in Council; (6) the mine or claim and number of the parcel of land on which each such lot of quartz was mined.

The mill owner shall separate the royalty from the yield of gold and silver of each lot of quartz as crushed, and shall pay the same weekly or otherwise to the Inspector or the equivalent in money. Each payment shall be accompanied by a copy of the statement required above. The mill owner who shall have complied with the act shall receive from the Treasurer, every three months, five per cent. of the royalty he has paid over.

No earth, clay, quartz, or other mineral containing gold or silver shall, without the consent, in writing, of the Inspector, be removed beyond the limits of any mining division in which the same has been found or mined.

Law Report.

BREACH OF COPYRIGHT.—We give below the substance of the decree finally pronounced by the Court of Chancery, in the important case of Wiman *vs.* Bradstreet. Plaintiff alleged in his plea that the Defendants had, in their book called "Bradstreet's Commercial Reports," made so servile a copy of "Dun, Wiman & Co.'s Reference Book," that even the verbal inaccuracies and typographical errors of the latter were reproduced. Defendants denied the charge upon oath, and stated that "their work had been published *bona fide*, without any knowledge or intention of pirating Plaintiffs' book."

It was proved so conclusively, however, at the last Spring sittings at Cobourg, that the Defendants' Book was a copy of the other, that Defendants' counsel admitted the piracy, but said, "you have no copyright to protect you; the work is ours as much as yours; we have a right to do as we have done, for yours is virtually a published book." Plaintiff replied, "we print this book for our subscribers only, who sign an agreement to keep its contents private. The public have no right to see it, and defendants could only have obtained possession of it by theft, or else by breach of contract on the part of some subscriber."

The result of the case, finally decided in this court, after argument upon its merits, shows that the court upheld the plaintiffs in respect of the facts as well as of the law.

The perpetual injunction granted restrains the Defendants, or their agents, from publishing or distributing in this province the book called "Bradstreet's Commercial Reports," or any book being a copy of, or substantially copied or derived from the Plaintiffs' book, or containing any information, names or ratings copied or colorably altered from the Plaintiffs' book, or derived from the Defendants' knowledge of the Plaintiffs' book. It was further ordered that Defendants pay the costs of the suit.

WHAT IS A SHAREHOLDER?—It has been much disputed and doubted as to what is necessary to constitute a good agreement to take shares. The law has been very pithily stated by Vice-Chancellor Wood, in "Re The Saloon Steam Packet Company," Fletcher's case, 17, L. T., Rep. N. S. 136, "Three things," said the Vice-Chancellor, "are necessary to constitute a complete contract to take shares. First, an application for shares; secondly, an allotment of shares; thirdly, the allotment must be communicated and acquiesced in.' When these things are done the contract is complete, and the person becomes a shareholder. Acquiescence would of course be presumed, if the allotment is not immediately repudiated. It would not be permitted to an applicant to lie by, and take his shares if the speculation succeeds, and abandon them if it fails.

Insurance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The bill introduced by Mr. Rykert in the Assembly of Ontario, is as follows:

Whereas it is expedient to amend Chapter 52 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada respecting Mutual Insurance Companies. Therefore, &c., That the Board of Directors of any Mutual Fire Insurance Company may annually elect one of their number as Vice-President, who, in the absence of the President, shall perform all the duties and functions of the President. That whenever an assessment is made on any premium note given to any Mutual Insurance Company, for any risk taken by the Company, or as a consideration for any policy issued, or to be issued by the Company, and an action is brought to recover such assessment, the certificate of the Secretary of the Company, specifying such assessment and the amount due to the Company on such note by means thereof, shall be taken and received as *prima facie* evidence thereof, in all courts and places whatsoever. That all Premium notes given within the year, for which the annual assessment is made, and all premium notes expiring during the year, shall be assessed in proportion to the time for which they are in force; and the cash premium paid at the time of insurance shall in no case be held to be part of the annual assessment.

COST OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN LONDON.—In Baltimore they spend £90 on each fire; in Boston they spend upwards of £175; in Brooklyn upwards of £35; in Buffalo upwards of £85; in Montreal upwards of £32; in New Orleans upwards of £172; in Philadelphia upwards of £48; in San Francisco upwards of £118; in St. Louis upwards of $125; in Troy upwards of £63; whereas in London, for many years, £18 have been the average; £12 in Liverpool, and £20 in Dublin.—*Post Magazine.*

SYSTEMS OF FIRE ALARMS.—The system of giving calls is very simple: In the centre of each district there is a fireman present; he resides in that centre, and there is a large number of stations under his control; he is connected by telegraph with every one of these stations, and also with the Superintendent at headquarters. If a fire breaks out in a part of his district, the intelligence is forwarded to the nearest station of the district; that is conveyed