

evidence of its quality, it may be mentioned that it received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and the first prize at the New York State Fair for the same year. From 200,000 to 300,000 dollars have been expended in buildings, &c., to carry on the manufacture.

Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by two companies, the Anglo-American and the Ontario.

The above is not intended as a complete list, but is merely submitted to show what Ontario may be expected to become in future in respect of its mineral wealth.

RELIGION, LAWS, &c.

After a long-continued agitation on the subject, the union between Church and State was severed many years ago, so that now there is no Established Church under the especial protection and patronage of the Government, but there is perfect religious equality in the eye of the law.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive.

The Municipal Institutions of the Dominion are an admirable illustration of the advantages of local self-government. The Province of Ontario is divided into forty-two counties; these being subdivided into township, town and village municipalities, the cities being separate and distinct for municipal purposes. These Municipal bodies levy by direct taxation such moneys as may be required for local improvements, such as roads, bridges, drainage, police, &c., and, at the requisition of the Boards of School Trustees, for the maintenance of the free school system. For purposes of taxation an assessment of the municipality is made each year, the right of appeal against the assessment being allowed to each ratepayer, to the Council, sitting as a Court of Revision, and from them to the County Judge. These Municipal Councils are generally well and economically managed. The taxation for municipal purposes does not usually exceed about 2½