

right of *banalité* ? had they their origin in the Custom of Paris or in special laws ?

*Thirty-sixth question.*—At the time of the passing of « the Seigniorial Act of 1854 » what was the nature and extent of the right of *banalité* claimed by the Seigniors in Lower Canada ? what was its origin ? was it a feudal right or did it belong to that class of rights designated as *justice* (*droits de justice*) ? was it recognized by the Custom of Paris ? was it introduced into this country, regulated and defined by the Decree (*Arrêt*) of 4th June, 1686 ? to what obligations were the Seigniors, on one side, and the *censitaires* on the other, subjected by this right ?

*Thirty-seventh question.*—What was the jurisprudence followed in Lower Canada, since the cession of the country, in relation to the various rights claimed by Seigniors in the waters which pass through, or border upon, the lands comprised in their respective *censives* ?

*Thirty-eighth question.*—Was this jurisprudence based on the will of the legislator, or on immemorial custom, and ought it to be maintained ?

*Thirty-ninth question.*—In various deeds of concession of lands held *en roture*, covenants are found tending to establish, in favor of the Seigniors, reservations similar or analogous to the following, viz :

1. A reservation of timber for the building of the manor-house, mills and churches, without indemnity.
2. A reservation of fire wood for the use of the Seignior.
3. A reservation of all marketable timber.
4. A reservation of all mines, quarries, sand, stone and other materials of the same kind.
5. A reservation of all rivers, rivulets and streams for all kinds of mills, works and manufactures.
6. A reservation of the right of diverting and directing the course of streams, and of intersecting lands by channels, for that purpose.
7. A reservation of the right of taking the land requisite for