

We have the pleasure of conveying more cheering intelligence with regard to the Royal Canadian corps—

"Honour to whom honour is due."

We owe a large debt of gratitude to Major General Russell, C.B., for promptly and in the most handsome manner responding to an appeal of your Committee, setting forth the evils resulting from the playing of the band of the Royal Canadian corps, marching to and from church, on the Sabbath. Very soon an order emanated from him to put a stop to this practice, we believe not only in Kingston, but throughout the whole of the military district under his command; and we have full confidence in that distinguished Christian officer that he will sanction no military funeral on the Sabbath, except under circumstances of real necessity.

BAKEHOUSES—NIGHT-WORK.

We regret that our endeavours to obtain for Journeymen Bakers in this city, day instead of night-work (noticed in last year's Report), have proved unsuccessful, or if at all, only to a very limited and partial extent.* We pity these poor men. We think they are hardly dealt with. We should not like to be in their sad case. How much better it would be for both masters and men, if the latter were allowed to sleep during night and work during day. It would be a saving of artificial light, &c.; but what is of far more consequence, it would be a saving of flesh and blood, of health and strength, of mental as well as bodily force; the work would be better done, the Sabbath would be better observed, and there would be a firmer bond of regard and affection between them than does or can exist at present. The Secretary of the Society has recently received a letter from his friend Dr. J. Stewart Smith, Staff Surgeon, (formerly stationed in this garrison, and well known and highly respected by many,) in answer to one addressed to him, requesting information regarding the treatment of bakers in Scotland. From it the following valuable information is derived. It may be useful to bakers in this city, as well as in other parts of Canada, and it is hoped may induce them to ponder carefully and conscientiously this question of so much importance—"Shall we continue or discontinue night-work?"

"Prior to March, 1866, the bakers' hours of work here (Edinburgh) were from 5 A.M. to 5 P.M., every lawful day. In that month they met at their 'house of call,' and drew up a demand for fewer hours and more pay. This was handed to each master in town, with an intimation that they would strike work on the first of the following month. The masters, however, agreed to the men's terms in full. So that there was no strike. And ever since the hours have been from 5 A.M. to 4 P.M., on the first five lawful days, and from 5 A.M. till 2 P.M. on Saturdays. The weekly wage now is from 17s. to 22s., according to capability. The only work performed on the Sabbath is the setting of the 'sponge' for Monday. This occupies the forenoon, and one or two men of each establishment about half or three-quarters of an hour; but every man engages to attend for one hour every Sunday afternoon, if required.† When the masters agreed to the reduced hours, it was with the understanding on both sides

* Since writing the above, we have understood one Baker has had day-work during summer, but has returned to night-work this winter.

† This is objectionable unless a very sufficient reason can be given for such requirement.