population during the five months of winter, who are engaged in the mines in the summer months?—We still work in the mines, but under very great disadvantages A farmer is just as much employed in the winter as the summer; his winter is not too long.

3142. Lord *Teignmouth.*] How are the people employed in the winter?—They get in their fuel and their fencing, and they attend to the thrashing of their grain.

3143. Do they employ any of their time in domestic manufactures?—They do not make anything.

3144. Does Prince Edward Island afford an increasing market for British manufactures?—We get nothing but British.

3145. And is increasing?—Yes; as the population increases they get better off. They use no manufactures except English.

3146. Does the island export much timber?—Not a great deal; they build a great many ships.

3147. Where is it exported to, that which is exported?---To this country; to Liverpool and other places.

3148. What other means have they of paying for Manufactures in the articles they export?---The produce of their soil; wheat, barley, and oats.

3149. They do not export much timber?---Not from Prince Edward Island; they do from Miramichi. At Miramichi, and the one or two places adjoining to it, we are building 20 ships.

3150. Timber is likely to prove a decreasing source of supply to the inhabitants?---It may last many years; it is a great source of wealth; they consume nothing but British manufactures in those countries.

3151. Does the road-making of which you gave us an account afford considerable employment to the emigrants?---I would recommend their going into farmers' houses, or being employed on the roads, until they get acquainted with the country.

3152. And they have no prejudice against being employed on the roads?---It is a source of money; they get so much a day.

3153. Mr. *S. O'Brien.*] What is the rate of wages?---I think about 2s. 6d. a day, sterling.

3154. Throughout the year?----I should hardly say throughout the year.

3155. What would you say a labouring man could earn in the year in gross?----His wages might be estimated at 2s. 6d. a day throughout the year.

3156. In addition to that would he get board and lodging?---No; wheat is very cheap, about 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel; potatoes, 1s. a bushel; barley, 3s.; oats, 1s. 9d. of a very good quality.

3157. What are the wages of artisans?---I suppose a carpenter, or wheelright, or blacksmith, might get about 5s. 6d. a day.

3158. *Chairman.*] Can you give to the Committee any estimate of the expense of conveying emigrants from this country to Prince Edward Island?----It is very small, but I cannot give you a correct account.

3159. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien.*] How do they go; by Halifax?---No, they go direct to the island.

3160. *Chairman.*] Would you prefer emigrants coming out as families or as adult labourers?---The adult labourers would be most advantageous to the country, but I do not think it would be right to divide families.

3161. Lord *Teignmouth.*] You think the wages they receive are quite sufficient to support themselves and their families?----Yes, I would recommend they should have a little money when they land.

3162. *Chairman.*] To support themselves for a few days?--Yes, a family may land sick, or many things may occur of that kind.

3163. Lord *Teignmouth.*] When they are fairly at work, do they get the comforts which some of our labourers receive, such as tea and coffee?---They have tea twice a day, seven days in the week.

3164. Are spirits much drank in the island?---Not so much now; they used to be; they were very cheap.

3165. To what do you attribute the decrease?---I think people have got into better habits; I do not think there is one-tenth part of the rum to what there was 10 years ago.

3166. Do you attribute that in part to the temperance societies?---Yes, in a good measure; but people themselves have got into more comfortable habits, have more ideas of comfort about them.

3167. How are the people off for the education of their children?---Very badly; that is one reason why I was so anxious to get clergymen out; I think if you get clergymen out it gives a tone to society, and you get education.

3168. You are of opinion if you get the clergyman and the church, there is very little doubt you get the school also?---The schools follow; the province allows a sum to every schoolmaster in every district.

3169. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] What sum?---It is a small sum; it is a something; it is a certain sum of money.

3170. Can you state to the Committee whether the local government would be disposed to give any facilities to settlers going out?---I think not, they have no land.

3171. They have no funds?---No.

3172. The whole land having been granted away?---Yes.

3173. Now, with regard to Cape Breton, the employment there is a good deal working in the mines?---Yes, and agriculture also.

3174. What are the wages that the collier earns?---You apply now to labourers.?

3175. To miners.—The miners make very heavy wages, they make from 8s. to 10s. a day, when we can give them full work; we have not been able to give them full work lately.

3176. You said you shipped your coals at about 10s. a ton, what does that ton cost you raising?---Almost the whole of the 10s.; we ought to raise it for 3s. or 2s. 6d. less; but we have not a consumption; we have a great establishment, but we have not sufficient consumption to enable us to raise it at the rate we ought.

3177. To be able to take off the coal, you are obliged to go on raising the coal?---If we could sell three times the quantity we do, we should do very well, we should then make 2s. or 2s. 6d. a ton by it; at present, we make nothing.

3178. Then why do you raise it at all?---Because we have embarked in it.

3179. And cannot give it up?---Yes; and we pay a royalty of £3,000 a year to the Government.

3180. Then at Halifax you get 17s. 6d. a ton?---Yes.

3181. Is the whole difference between the 10s. a ton and 17s. 6d. consumed in freight?----Yes.

3182. There is no profit to you?---No, we sell it at the pits. I furnish the Government for their steamships; that is what I charge them----17s. 6d.; the coasters bring it up.

3183. Is there no profit to you beyond the mere payment of freight?---I merely do that to Government that they may have a supply; I do not sell it to anybody else, except at the mines.

3184. In fact, you are working your coal at no profit to yourselves?---We have spent £340,000, without receiving any benefit.

3185. That £340,000 is laid out in machinery, and sinking the necessary pits?---Yes.

3186. And is not a capital you can realize and convert?----No, not at all.

3187. Lord *Teignmouth.*] Do not you think, that as timber decreases, the value of coal will rise?----Yes; our great market was in the States; we look to the States. At the time we took the lease from Government, there was a duty of 11s. a ton on the export of coal from this country; that has since been removed, and that has ruined us.

3188. Is there no duty now on coal exported from this country?---No: since we took these mines we have paid to Government £60,000 for lease.

3189. The property in the coals at Cape Breton is with Government?---Yes; we have it for 50 years yet; the Duke of York's lease.

3190. Is it an inexhaustible field?----Yes, and as fine coal as you ever saw; there is none in Newcastle better.

3191. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] I wish to know whether with the coal you find any minerals, such as ironstone, which you find it worth your while to raise?---There is plenty of ironstone in the country; we have made attempts to work it, but it has not succeeded. There are many indications of copper also, but we have not found it in sufficient quantities to work.

3192. Lord *Teignmouth.*] Have you found the emigrants orderly, generally?---Yes.

3193. Is there much crime in Prince Edward Island?----Very free.

3194. Are there sufficient means of preventing it?---Yes, the laws are very good, and we find no difficulty in enforcing them.

3195. As the Government does not afford any assistance to emigrants in Prince Edward Island, and as their employment and support depends entirely upon the readiness of individual proprietors to receive them, what amount of private property should they have in their hands upon arriving?---That is a question I should hardly know how to answer; if a man has £3 or £4, and has his health, he may do very well.

3196. Is there any disposition to advance money to the emigrants?---He would not want money.

3197. He would not get work immediately?---Yes, immediately; farmers are so anxious to get labourers that they take them into their houses and employ them.

3198. Then, in fact, you may fairly consider that a man may land in that island without assistance, and get immediate employment?---Yes.

3199. You have stated that the emigrants are ill supplied with education and churches at present; how are they off for medical relief?---I never hear any complaints; there are several medical men on the island, and, as in England, in country places, the medical men travel from place to place. I never hear any want of medical men.

3200. *Chairman.*] Has the population been increasing very fast?----Very rapidly. I mention that particularly, because it is said that the island, being granted in large tracts, has retarded the population, but it has increased in a much greater degree than the adjoining provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3201. Mr. *Tufnell.*] Have the emigrants been people of small capital?----Generally none at all.

3202. Have any emigrants with capital come there of late?----A great many have gone out now; one man with £20,000; and a number of others with property have just gone out. One man paid me £400 for a passage in a steamer for himself and family. If emigrants having from £100 to £300 go out, they would be independent persons immediately. They can purchase cultivated freehold properties from £100 to 300 immediately.

3203. *Chairman.*] These people going out will naturally bring fresh land into cultivation, which will require additional labour?---Yes.

3204. Mr. *Tufnell.*] Is there a great deficiency of labour there now for the land that is in cultivation?—I do not know that there is for the land that is in cultivation. You are every day subduing the forest; every tree you cut down, you require more labour.

3205. There is no great demand for labour at present?—There is always a moderate demand.

3206. No complaint of the want of it?—No, nothing like New South Wales.

3207. Lord *Teignmouth.*] What number of emigrants do you think you could find employment for?—About 5,000 a year; some people would say 10,000; I think 5,000.

3208. Supposing these parties brought over their families with them, would there be provisions for the whole additional population which would be thus introduced?—The island itself affords every thing you want; they would export so much less: but potatoes seem to grow almost without cultivation there; they send them to the States, and to Halifax, and to Newfoundland.

3209. Mr. *Tufnell.*] Are there any manufactures in the island?—No.

3210. And no attempt made to establish manufactures?---I do not know what you could manufacture there.

Yawning.—A few days ago, Mary Ann Nicholson, about thirty-five years of age, the wife of a respectable mechanic, was brought into Westminster Hospital with dislocation of the jaw-bone on both sides of the neck, which it appeared had suddenly occurred to her a short time previously, while indulging in the full luxury of an unequivocal yawn on her awakening in the morning. With considerable difficulty the joint was replaced on one side, but up to Saturday the other had not been effected.

Wealth.—The estimates of what constitutes wealth are as various as the tastes, the talents and the complexions of men: it is clear, however, that a man's riches are to be estimated, not by the extent of his possessions, but the smallness of his wants.

Example.—It is impossible that a bad or immoral man can be his own enemy only. The evil example which he sets must inflict injury upon his own family or those around him.

To Newspaper Readers.—Newspapers are made much more clean in the print, and more pleasant in the handling, by a common smoothing iron being passed over them when they are damp from the press, and by being dried in that manner. In this way the effect of hot-pressing is produced with two or three minutes' labour, and the sheet rendered much less liable to be creased and soiled, than if opened and read in the usual manner.

Clever Rejoinder.—"I never did see such a wind and such a storm," said a man in a coffee-room. "And pray, Sir, (inquired a would-be wit,) since you saw the wind and the storm, what might their colour be?" "The wind blue, and the storm rose," was the ready rejoinder.

From London Papers to the 5th April.

Syria.—The *Leipsic Gazette* of the 23d has an article from Constantinople of the 2nd, confirming the personal dangers incurred by Bishop Alexander at Jerusalem, and the insults to which he was exposed from both Jews and Christians whilst preaching in the open air. The bishop appealed to Sir Stratford Canning, and represented that if his person was not in safety he should be under the necessity of quitting the country. The ambassador immediately addressed the Divan on the subject. Negotiations went on for eight days, when the Porte at last decidedly refused to acknowledge the new bishop, declaring that the Turkish Government would not risk creating discontent among a vast number of its subjects who hold the Greek and Roman faith, and whose privilege it is not to admit into Jerusalem what they term a heretic prelate. Izzet Pacha persisted in this resolution, and after some more representations from Sir Stratford Canning, the Porte gave the following final answer:—"As we cannot without evident danger acknowledge by a special firman, your Anglican Bishop, we, however, out of respect for her Majesty Queen Victoria, grant to the said bishop the protection and toleration which we allow to all other Christian ecclesiastics who make a temporary residence in our empire. Instructions to this effect will be sent to the Tayer Pacha, to whom we will recommend the Bishop of Jerusalem."

Greece.—Private correspondence from Athens, of the 10th ult., states that warlike preparations were still making in Greece, and that all the disposable forces were being marched to the frontiers, along which the Turks were said to have already collected a corps of 10,000 men. French and Russian agents were believed to be actively labouring to embroil the two countries, and it was even feared that actual hostilities would commence in the spring. Rear-Admiral Lasusse anchored in Salamis Bay on the 9th, with four French ships of the line and two frigates.

Fatal Avalanches in Italy.—The *Notizie de Giorno*, of Rome, of the 4th inst., contains accounts of several fatal accidents from snow storms during the winter. Five young men who were seeking pasture for their cattle, near Villa Montalto, were destroyed by an avalanche; at Vicariati fifty-seven persons perished; and in the environs of Civitella twenty persons on horseback were overwhelmed in the snow, and perished with their horses.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wigney's Bank—Meeting of Creditors.—On Thursday evening a private meeting of the principal creditors took place at the house of Mr. Dash, Castle-square, Brighton. According to present appearances the largest dividend that can be expected is 6d. in the pound.

The Renfrewshire Bank has failed for upwards of £200,000 stg. It is not expected to pay more than 2s. 6d. in the Pound.

During the Queen's late stay at Portsmouth, when her Majesty was about to embark on board the Black Eagle, for the purpose of visiting the "Queen," line of battle ship, lying in the harbour, it was thought necessary to provide a female attendant, as none of her Majesty's own attendants were with her; and one of the officers of the ship recollecting that there was a genteel-looking girl in one of the small inns on the Hard at Portsea, either the daughter of the landlord, or a chambermaid, engaged her to go on board the vessel. Her Majesty was so pleased with the girl's attendance, that on leaving she presented her with 35*l.* and an elegant gold watch.—*Country Paper.*

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 30th March and the Earl of Macclesfield on the 3d April.

A marriage is on the tapis between the Marquis of Waterford and the Hon. Miss Louisa Stuart, daughter of Lord and Lady Stuart de Rothsay, and sister of Viscountess Canning.

Lord Hill will shortly after Easter resign his office into the hands of Sir George Murray. Sir Henry Hardinge will probably remove to the Ordnance Office.

Colonial Bishopricks Fund.—The collections made on Palm Sunday, in compliance with the Bishop of London's pastoral letter, as far as returns had been made up to March 28, amount to 6,400*l.*; and returns have still to be made from more than 200 places. Among the offerings made at Portman chapel was a very beautiful diamond brooch, valued at about 150*l.* It was given anonymously, but with the text Exodus xxxv. 21, 22. A few more such noble offerings would secure the early accomplishment of the great object in view—that of providing for the endowment of a bishoprick in each of the other colonies of the British Crown.

It is stated that the Admiralty intend to appoint a chaplain to each of the four divisions of Marines, and to appropriate some place in each barrack for divine worship.

Sir William Beatty, M. D., F. R. S., late Physician to her Majesty's Fleet and Greenwich Hospital, died at an early hour on Friday morning, at his residence in York-street, Portman-square. He had served his country long and faithfully in all climes, and had the melancholy duty of being officially present at the death of his distinguished commander, the hero of Trafalgar. It may be justly said of Sir William Beatty that his whole professional life seemed to accord with the sentiment expressed in Nelson's last and ever memorable signal to the fleet.

The majority of the country newspapers object to the income-tax, and, with scarcely an exception, the provincial press protest against placing mere *income*, and income derived from *property*, on the same basis with respect to taxation.

The Caledonian Canal.—Sir Edward Parry's Report to Parliament on the Caledonian Canal has just been published. He states, that the danger of the navigation is so great, that before the discovery of steam, it would have been imprudent to risk a vessel of any tonnage in any of the lakes which are connected by the canal. He conceives, however, that steam navigation has entirely obviated every danger in a nautical point of view; and calculates that, by employing steam-tugs on the lakes, and a sufficient number of towing horses on the canals, that the time spent in passing from Fort George, on the one side, to Corran Ferry on the other, will seldom exceed forty-eight hours in summer, and seventy-two in winter. He is of opinion that the canal may be kept free from ice with little difficulty, except in very severe seasons.

Income Tax Debate.—On Wednesday, the debate totally changed its character. Lord Robert Grosvenor began with a few temperate remarks on his own disappointment, because at first he thought Sir Robert Peel was going to make a thorough reform in the system of taxation; and he was followed by Mr. Charles Buller with some clever strictures—lively, ingenious, close, and effective—on Sir Robert's income tax; diversified with praise of indirect taxation, as keeping people in happy ignorance of how much they are made to pay! The oratory which occupied the remainder of the evening was properly a *debate*. Usually the discussions of the house consist of set speeches, developing, one after another, the stock arguments on one side; alternated with the opposite speeches, each containing all the stock arguments on the other side. On Wednesday there was less of this display of stock-wares: the question at issue was really debated: parties were more or less broken up; and the views of speakers varied—now broad, now special, first theoretical and then practical: each speaker had his particular purpose, and urged it, not as performing a given duty to provide so many columns for next day's *Times* or *Chronicle*, but as having something on his mind of which he truly desired to possess his hearers in order to a practical modification of the measure. Thus, while Mr. Matthias Attwood brought some very cogent illustrations of the difficult working of the income tax in respect of short annuities, Mr. Roebuck followed up with telling rebukes to the house for its abetting either party, Whig or Tory, in lavish expenditure without holding the check of a reckoning, and some spirited praise of Sir Robert Peel's direct taxation as one means of bringing the conduct of the house more distinctly before the country in its consequences.....Sir Robert Peel professed to answer objections; and he enumerated several, and answered some, especially the most easy; but others he left unanswered, or placed a set-off against them. Thus, to meet the charge of inequality against the income tax, he said that other taxes are unequal. So they are; but the income tax professes to fall with unusual equality according to the proportion of the means to bear it, whereas it is peculiarly stringent in its inequality. Nominally, it is apportioned to income; but the immediate amount of income at a given time is a very rude index of the benefit which it brings. Other taxes are unequal in the proportion they take from a man's whole means; but, to some extent, a man may avoid payment of them, or, by regulating his use of the taxed article, may regulate the amount to be paid; the check for the revenue being the discomfort attending abstinence. From the Procrustean bed of the income tax there is no escape—except by fraud. Sir Robert professes to think that Englishmen will not commit perjury for 2*l.* 18s. 4d. per cent. Sir Robert was more happy in the enumeration of the effects which he anticipates from his alteration of the tariff; which he was provoked to defend by the slighting taunts of antagonists. It was inviting and cheering. He denounced the prohibitory duties, as a sort of protective duties for the smuggler; asked for mutual interchange of benefits between nations; and, altogether, showed himself an apt disciple of Parnell and Porter. The great conservative leader came out more strongly than ever as a thorough bred political economist. There let him rest his fame: let him rest, too, on the character to which he aspires for candour and moderation, and revise the blot which disfigures his scheme and may endanger its working. Let him by all means raise a round sum from the wealthy—from each according to his means; but let him ask himself if precarious profits, salaries, and earnings, are really so good an index of means? whether other tests might not be better—as rent? Could he come to the conclusion that he ought not to insist upon the precise mode of his grand tax—could he dare to avow his change of purpose, and, braving sneers and the ridicule of selfish partisans professing patriotism, look to the honest construction of his countrymen at large—he would gain a victory such as few ministers, if any, ever gained.—*Spectator.*

Fourteen ships of the E. I. Co. were to convey troops to India, to sail on the 12th or 15th inst.

The total augmentation of the army for foreign service will amount to 15,000 men. Lt. General Sir Benjamin D'Urban goes to India as Commander in chief.

There are nineteen new Steam Frigates now building at the various Dockyards in England.

The splendid and powerful Frigate Vindictive, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, sailed for China on the 15th March.

Her Majesty has expressed her willingness that Her own salary should be made subject to taxation.

The Court of Directors of the E. I. Co. have appointed Sir George Arthur, Bart., K. C. H., Governor of Bombay.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin says that the last ticket (for a teetotaller) he saw signed by Father Mathew, was marked five million two thousand seven hundred and two. At least ten thousand more have taken the pledge since.

Suicide of the Earl of Munster.—We regret to have to announce the death of the Earl of Munster, who terminated his life by his own hand at a late hour on Sabbath night. The noble Earl had for some days past exhibited unusual despondency of mind. In the afternoon his Lordship walked out alone, he returned home to dinner at the usual hour, and afterwards retired to his library. About half past eleven the report of a pistol was heard as if in that apartment, and some of the domestics rushing to the spot, his Lordship was found lying on the floor, his right hand grasping a pistol, the muzzle of which was placed in his mouth, and by means of which he had terminated his existence. His brains were scattered over the furniture of the apartment, and his hands and face were so dreadfully shattered that his features could not be recognised. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, but all human aid was of course unavailing.

His Lordship has left a numerous family, we believe seven children, of whom the eldest son William George Viscount Fitzclarence, born in 1834, succeeds him in the title.

Sir Robert Peel proposed on the 11th ult. an income tax, for the purpose of meeting the extraordinary expenditures that are required, and to prevent additional burthens upon the poorer classes of the community. A new tariff has also been laid before the Parliament.

The tariff is arranged upon the principles, that the maximum of duty upon raw materials used in the manufactures of this country shall be five per cent.—that the maximum of duty upon articles of which the manufacture is incomplete, shall be 12 per cent, and that the maximum of duty upon all other articles shall be 20 per cent.

The estimated loss of the revenue, from this modification of the Customs' duty, is £200,000.

In addition to these reductions, Sir Robert Peel *proposes* to diminish the duty upon some very important articles of general consumption.

He omits the article of sugar, because the settled policy of this country, in relation to slavery, forbids any relaxation of duty upon the Sugar of Cuba and Brazil; and because a reduction of the duty on West India sugar exclusively, might fail to benefit the consumer, inasmuch as in present circumstances the sugar trade of our own colonies partakes of the nature of a monopoly.

In duty upon coffee there is to be considerable reduction. The present duties of 1s. 3d. per lb. upon coffee, the produce of foreign countries, of 9d. per lb. upon coffee, the produce of countries formerly within the range of the East India Company's charter, and 6d. per lb. upon the coffee of British colonies, is to be commuted for a duty of 4d. per lb. upon the latter, and of 8d. per lb. upon every other description.

Upon the important article of timber, the reduction is still more considerable. Instead of adding to the duty upon Canadian timber, as the predecessors of the present Government attempted last year, Sir Robert Peel proposes to reduce the present tax of about 10s. per load, to the nominal duty of 1s. per load upon unsawed timber, and of 2s. upon deals and lathwood; while the duty upon timber the produce of foreign countries, is to be reduced from 41s., its present average, to 30s. on solid timber, and 35s. on deals, &c., for one year, with a further reduction of 5s. per load afterwards.

Antigua, Feb. 12.—His Excellency Sir *Charles Augustus Fitz Roy*, K. H., our new Governor in Chief, arrived here on Monday last in Her Majesty's Steamer Hecla, accompanied by Lady Mary Fitz Roy, Lieut. Augustus Fitz Roy, of the Royal Artillery, and Mr. Geo. Fitz Roy. His Excellency, Her Ladyship, and their sons, we are happy to say, appear to be in excellent health and spirits.

The Governor in chief was received with every possible demonstration of respect due to Her Majesty's immediate representative to the Leeward Islands.

Soon after his Excellency's introduction to the functionaries and officials of the Island, His Excellency was sworn into the administration of the General Government of the Leeward Islands, and Dominica.

Lady Mary's fame for benignity of disposition—love of good works—and her Ladyship's fondness for charitable institutions generally, having preceded Her Ladyship's arrival here, the poor of the Island may reckon securely on Her Ladyship's kind offices, in soothing their distresses, and relieving their embarrassments in times of trial and privation.

Miramichi, April 19.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of *Miramichi*, held on the 13th inst., at the Court House, in *Newcastle*, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of combining the energies of the inhabitants of this place, in promoting a good, safe, weekly Steam Communication between this part of the Province and Prince Edward Island, and Pictou—Thomas H. Peters, Esquire, having been called to the Chair—The following Resolution was adopted by the Meeting:

Whereas it appears there is a Joint Stock Company formed in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of establishing a Steam Communication between the said Island, and this place and Pictou: And whereas it is desirable to ascertain what amount of Stock (if any) will be necessary to be subscribed by the Inhabitants of this Province, to accomplish the above object: Therefore, Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed, to communicate with the leading proprietors of that Company in Prince Edward Island, and to procure all necessary information on the subject, preparatory to circulating a Subscription in this Province for Shares in the said Company, and that Alexander Rankin, James Johnson, and James Caie, Esquires, be such Committee. THOMAS H. PETERS, Chairman.

Edward Williston, Secretary.

The Committee above named have already attended to their duty, and we sincerely trust the information they may obtain will be of such a nature as will induce such persons in this Province who are able to aid in re-establishing this much desired communication. The withdrawal, last season, of the *Cape Breton*, was severely felt, but we are in hopes, from the spirited manner in which the Legislature of the Island, backed by the inhabitants, have taken up the subject, that sufficient shares will be procured, and that an efficient boat will, at an early period of the season, be placed on the route.