

force to induce the abandonment of the scheme. I may allude to one of these, lame and illogical enough. It is asserted that the granting permission to erect the Coteau Bridge harmonises ill with the successful working of the N. P. This may or may not be so, but the N. P. was in full force on the 30th of September as well as on the 1st of December.

The last sentence of the article in the *Gazette* of Saturday last fitly illustrates the revolution which has taken place in the mind of the *Gazette's* able editor:—

"But there are large questions involved, which we trust will determine the Government not to grant authority for the construction of this bridge."

What do you say to this glaring specimen of inconsistency, you worthy member for Glengarry?

Hugh Niven.

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

99. Give the names of the first books printed in Montreal, and Quebec, and the dates of publication.

Ans.—The earliest books printed in Montreal were:—

Reglement de La Confrerie de L'Adoration Perpetuelle du St. Sacrament et de La Bonne Mort. Published in 1776, by Mesplet and Berger.

Jonathan and David; a tragedy; 40 pages. (As last.)

Officium Sacerdotum. 1777, Mesplet.

Journal du Voyage de St. Luc de la Corne. 1778.

Those at Quebec were:—

Catechisme Montagnaise. 1767.

Livre de Prières des hommes Nation aux Tadousac, Portneuf, etc. La langue Montagnaise. 1 vol., 12mo. Brown and Gilmore. 1767.

Le Cantique de Marseilles. "Printed in Quebec, with the type of the *Quebec Gazette*." 1776.

Quesnel's Comus and Colmette. 1788.

Perrault's Juge de Paix. 1789.

Nahum Mower established the *Canadian Courant* at Montreal in 1807, as before mentioned. Mr. Mower was engaged in publishing school books, current literature and standard works. He was the Government Printer during the war of 1812-15.

100. What was the legal status and title of a Protestant Bishop in Canada, on the creation of the office, and how has it been affected by subsequent legislation?

Ans.—(1) His status was that of a Bishop of the Established Church of England, Upper and Lower Canada having been (by letters patent executed June 28th, 1793) constituted a Bishop's See, and Dr. Jacob Mountain having been consecrated at Lambeth on 7th July of that year as first Bishop of Quebec. He was subsequently appointed a member of the Executive Council, established in Canada under the Constitution of 1791, thus maintaining the analogy of position between the English Bishops, members of the House of Lords, and a Bishop of Canada, as a member of the highest Legislative body in the Province.

(2) His title was formally conferred by letters patent from the Crown, dated May 29th, 1794, and assigned to him "and his successors,"—that of "Lord Bishop of Quebec"; but this title had not been given to, nor was it ever assumed by, Dr. Inglis, appointed in 1787 the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, and who held a visitation, and exercised other Episcopal functions in Canada before the erection of Upper and Lower Canada into a Bishop's See.

It may be added that the status of a Protestant Bishop in Canada was never, in reality or by law, precisely the same as that of a Bishop in England, and there was always something anomalous in his position in respect of his being a functionary of an *Established Church*, notwithstanding that Bishop Strachan of Toronto (and his friends) contended for the right to consider himself as such, having, it is thought, interpreted too literally the terms of the *mandamus* or writ by which he was summoned to the Council of Upper Canada: "Know ye, that, as well for the especial trust and confidence we have manifested in you as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs, which may the State and defence of our Province of Canada and the Church thereof concern."

(3) The status and position of a Bishop in Canada, with respect to the theory of an *Established Church*, have been rendered by legislation and usage, subsequent to the creation of the office, different from what at first they were held to be. Instead of their constituting an *establishment* in the sense contended for by Bishop Strachan, no Canadian law was ever passed making the members of the Colonial Church of England other than "as forming one of many religious bodies, consisting of such persons as may voluntarily declare themselves of that Church." The same fact was acknowledged at a Convocation of Bishops, attended by five of the seven British North American Bishops, at Quebec, September 23rd, 1851.

In 1856 an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature enabling the members of the Church of England to meet in Synod and to transact various business, which under an Establishment would devolve on the Bishops, ex-officio.

The legal status of a Canadian Protestant Bishop, such as it was believed to be at first, has been changed, although his *title* and pastoral functions have not been modified either by usage or by legislative authority.

Hawkins' Annals of the Diocese of Quebec; Fenning's Taylor's Lives of the last three Bishops appointed by the Crown.

We have now to announce the names of the winners of the first five prizes. The remaining three cannot be decided on at the moment. In our next issue we shall give the statistics of the competition. The winners are:—

1st Prize, \$30. "Hermes"—HENRY MILES, Montreal.

2nd Prize, \$15. "Clio Jones"—CHRISTINA STUART, Morrisburg.

3rd Prize (presented by Messrs. Scott & Fraser), Portraits of H. R. H. the Princess Louise and His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. HIRAM B. STEPHENS, St. Lambert.

4th Prize (by Messrs. Dawson Brothers), Dr. Miles' "Canada under the French Regime." "E. C. L."—MISS LOVERIN, Montreal.

5th Prize (by Messrs. Wm. Drysdale & Co.), Parkman's "Old Regime in Canada." "Pro Patria"—JAMES RODGER, Montreal.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1879.				1878.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se	
	Week	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	
Grand Trunk.....	Nov. 29	50,761	144,364	195,125	172,853	22,272	....	22 w'ks	294,333	....	
Great Western.....	" 21	32,425	68,306	100,731	73,872	26,859	....	21 "	128,407	....	
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 22	6,193	15,737	21,930	19,699	2,231	....	21 "	72,596	....	
Toronto & Nipissing.	" 14	1,312	2,508	3,820	4,017	....	197	21 "	3,658	....	
Midland.....	" 14	1,627	4,614	6,241	4,682	1,559	....	21 "	20,189	....	
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 22	1,240	1,502	2,742	2,699	43	....	fm Jan. 1	15,294	....	
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay.....	" 21	549	956	1,505	1,532	....	27	"	....	819	
Canada Central.....	" 21	1,834	4,095	5,929	4,948	981	....	21 w'ks	18,715	....	
Toronto Grey & Bruce	" 22	2,223	4,378	6,606	4,929	1,677	....	21 "	13,016	....	
Q. M. O. & O.....	" 22	2,964	1,872	4,836	3,385	1,451	....	July 1	*116,751	....	
	Month				[Month.						
Intercolonial.....	Oct.	55,219	81,350	136,569	135,138	1,431	....	4 m'ths	....	53,174	

* This is the aggregate earnings for 1879; 1878 figures not given.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Rest.	Price per \$100 Dec. 3, 1879.	Price per \$100 Dec. 3, 1878.	Two last 1/2 yearly Dividends.	Equivalent of Dividend, based on price of Stock.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$144 1/2	\$145 3/4	10	7 1/2
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,995,000	100,000	71 1/2	71 1/2	6	8 1/2
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	75 1/2	84	6	8
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	118	118	7	6
Jacques Cartier.....	25	5,000,000	5,000,000	55,000	60	36	5 1/2	9 1/2
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,506,166	475,000	90 1/2	85	6	6 1/2
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,381,989	200,000	110	97	7	7
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	86	85	6	7
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	119	110	8	6 1/2
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	71 1/2	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	98	108	7	7 1/2
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	163,000	40 1/2	53 1/2	4 1/2	11 1/2
City Passenger Railway.....	50	.....	600,000	163,000	73	78	5	6 1/2
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	.....	121 1/2	110 1/2	10	8 1/2

*Contingent Fund. †Reconstruction Reserve Fund.

The following are the statistics supplied by Messrs. R. Reford & Co. of live stock shipped season 1879:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
Per Donaldson Clyde Line to Glasgow.....	2,522	3,441	953	1
Per Ross' London Line.....	2,605	8,673	1,110	15
Per Great Western Line to Bristol.....	1,243	5,333	989	7

Summary of the week's exports:—

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Pease, bush.
New York.....	94,606	1,013,537	685,928	3,287	13,096	30,555
Boston.....	21,747	107,323	33,190	12	.....	.....
Portland.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	6,504	161,469	44,600	80,112	125,629	108,385
Philadelphia.....	4,110	148,784	147,832	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	7,518	551,075	227,946	960	.....	.....
Total per week.....	134,501	1,982,188	1,139,496	84,371	138,725	138,940
Previous week.....	161,848	2,441,694	1,058,132	132,565	7,970	327,742
Two weeks ago.....	156,469	2,765,636	940,539	49,838	.....	339,111
Corresponding week of '78.....	108,830	1,916,287	638,675	47,439	65,221	91,225

Recapitulation of week's exports:—

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon & hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	8,872	9,971,961	6,823,118
Boston.....	1,123	2,781,469	2,082,471
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	198,500	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	2,256,000	787,450
Baltimore.....	54	368	93,439
New Orleans.....	85	500	13,530
Total.....	10,134	15,208,798	9,800,008
Previous week.....	7,735	14,691,066	7,370,214
Two weeks ago.....	4,402	12,854,190	8,284,803
Corresponding week of '78.....	6,909	17,514,931	8,441,231

The sales of English wheat during the week ended Nov. 22nd amounted to 38,580 qrs. at 46s 7d per quarter, against 51,325 qrs. at 41s 3d per quarter for the corresponding period of last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the same week were 1,644,738 cwt. of wheat, and 250,696 cwt. of flour.

The amount of imports of specie into New York for the week ending Nov. 28th, 1879, was \$7,149,703, making a total of \$77,184,080 since the 1st of January. During the same time of 1878, the total amount was \$18,562,910.

The returns of emigration from the port of Liverpool during October show a remarkable increase on recent years. The total number of ships sailing from the Mersey to the United States, British North America, Australia, South America, East and West Indies, China, and the West Coast of Africa was 91, with no fewer than 15,062 emigrants, being 7,258 above the figures for the corresponding month of 1878. Of the number, 8,628 were English, 1,751 Irish, 200 Scotch, 4,045 foreigners, and 446 whose nationality was not known. The emigrants for the United States were 11,729 in number, being more than double all the others put together. To British North America, 2,701 took their departure.