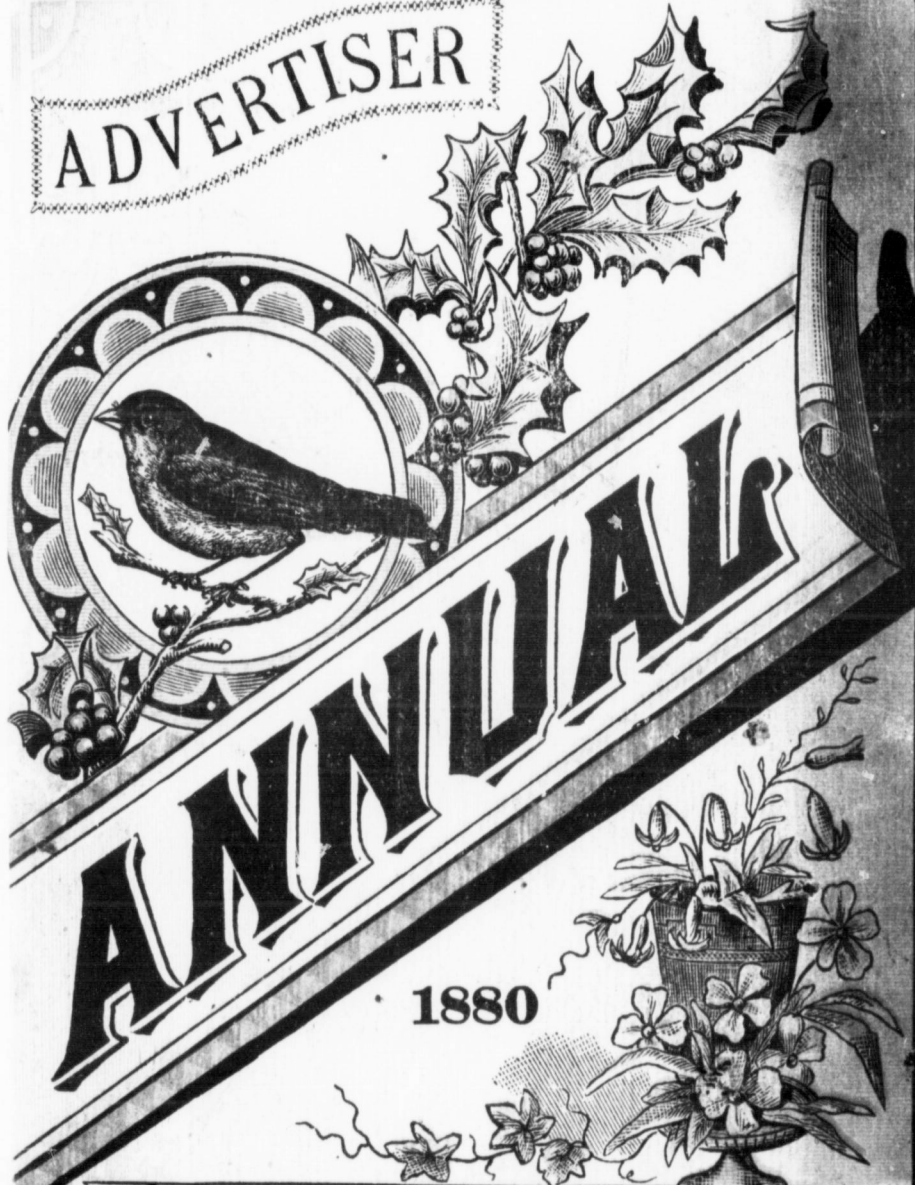


ADVERTISER



1880

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FOR THE YEAR 1880.



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THE  
WESTERN ADVERTISER ANNUAL  
FOR 1880.

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SINCE CONFEDERATION.

**By a Leading Member of Parliament.**

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FOR 1880.

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London, Ontario:  
January, 1880.

# 1880 CALENDAR FOR 1880.

## JANUARY.

TORONTO, Lat. 43°39'											
Day of M	Day of Week	SUN.			MOON.			Day of Y	Day of Week	Day of M	Day of Week
		Rise	Sets	h m	Rises	Sets	h m				
1 Th..		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m				
2 F..		1 34	8 34	8 56	9 42						
3 S..		2 34	4 35	10 05	10 06						
4 S..		3 34	4 36	11 14	10 29						
5 M..		4 34	4 37	0 25	11 19						
6 Tu..		5 34	4 38	1 39	11 49						
7 W..		6 34	4 39	2 56	pm27						
8 Th..		7 33	4 41	4 13	1 13						
9 F..		8 33	4 42	5 25	2 11						
10 S..		9 33	4 43	6 27	3 21						
11 S..		10 32	4 44	7 18	4 37						
12 M..		11 32	4 45	7 58	5 55						
13 Tu..		12 32	4 46	8 31	7 10						
14 W..		14 31	4 47	8 58	8 23						
15 Th..		15 31	4 48	9 22	9 38						
16 F..		16 30	4 49	9 44	10 38						
17 S..		17 29	4 51	10 06	11 43						
18 S..		17 29	4 52	10 29	a.m.						
19 M..		19 27	4 53	10 54	0 48						
20 Tu..		20 28	4 55	11 23	1 51						
21 W..		21 27	4 56	11 58	2 52						
22 Th..		22 26	4 57	pm39	3 51						
23 F..		23 26	4 59	1 28	4 45						
24 S..		24 25	5 00	2 24	5 34						
25 S..		25 24	5 03	3 26	6 15						
26 M..		26 23	5 03	4 31	6 50						
27 Tu..		27 22	5 04	5 39	7 21						
28 W..		28 21	5 05	6 47	7 47						
29 Th..		29 20	5 07	7 55	8 11						
30 F..		30 19	5 08	9 05	8 35						
31 S..		31 18	5 09	10 16	8 58						

## FEBRUARY.

TORONTO, Lat. 43°39'											
Day of M	Day of Week	SUN.			MOON.			Day of Y	Day of Week	Day of M	Day of Week
		Rise	Sets	h m	Rises	Sets	h m				
1 S..		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m				
2 M..		7 17	5 11	11 29	9 23						
3 Tu..		8 17	16 5	12 a.m.	9 52						
4 W..		9 17	15 15	13 0 44	10 26						
5 Th..		10 17	14 5	15 1 58	11 08						
6 F..		11 17	13 16	3 10	11 59						
7 S..		12 17	11 5	4 14	pm03						
8 S..		13 17	10 5	19 5 08	2 14						
9 M..		14 17	9 5	20 5 52	3 29						
10 Tu..		15 17	8 5	22 6 28	4 45						
11 W..		16 17	6 5	24 6 57	5 59						
12 Th..		17 17	5 24	7 23	7 10						
13 F..		18 17	4 26	7 45	8 19						
14 S..		19 17	3 27	8 08	9 26						
15 S..		20 17	2 28	8 31	10 31						
16 M..		21 17	1 28	8 54	11 36						
17 Tu..		22 17	1 28	9 24	a.m.						
18 W..		23 17	1 28	9 56	0 39						
19 Th..		24 17	1 28	10 35	1 20						
20 F..		25 17	1 28	11 20	2 35						
21 S..		26 17	1 28	pm12	3 26						
22 S..		27 17	1 28	1 11	4 10						
23 M..		28 17	1 28	2 15	4 48						
24 Tu..		29 17	1 28	3 22	5 20						
25 W..		30 17	1 28	4 31	5 48						
26 Th..		31 17	1 28	5 43	6 14						
27 F..		32 17	1 28	6 42	6 51						
28 S..		33 17	1 28	7 42	7 28						
29 S..		34 17	1 28	8 42	8 03						
30 F..		35 17	1 28	9 42	8 32						
31 M..		36 17	1 28	10 42	9 02						

## MARCH.

TORONTO, Lat. 43°39'											
Day of M	Day of Week	SUN.			MOON.			Day of Y	Day of Week	Day of M	Day of Week
		Rise	Sets	h m	Rises	Sets	h m				
1 M..		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m				
2 Tu..		6 16	3 55	4 49	11 49	8 29					
3 W..		7 16	3 45	5 51	a.m.	9 08					
4 Th..		8 16	3 29	5 52	1 01	9 57					
5 F..		9 16	3 09	5 53	2 07	10 55					
6 S..		10 16	2 29	5 54	3 03	pm02					
7 S..		11 16	1 29	5 56	3 49	1 14					
8 M..		12 16	2 5	5 57	4 27	2 28					
9 Tu..		13 16	2 23	5 58	4 57	3 41					
10 W..		14 16	2 29	6 01	5 24	4 52					
11 Th..		15 16	1 18	6 02	5 48	6 01					
12 F..		16 16	1 6	6 03	6 38	8 14					
13 S..		17 16	1 4	6 04	6 58	9 20					
14 S..		18 16	1 2	6 06	7 25	10 24					
15 M..		19 16	1 6	6 07	7 56	11 26					
16 Tu..		20 16	0 9	6 08	8 32	a.m.					
17 W..		21 16	0 6	6 09	9 14	0 24					
18 Th..		22 16	0 5	6 10	10 03	1 17					
19 F..		23 16	0 4	6 12	10 59	2 03					
20 S..		24 16	0 2	6 13	pm01	2 43					
21 S..		25 16	0 0	6 14	1 04	3 17					
22 M..		26 16	5 58	6 15	2 11	3 44					
23 Tu..		27 16	5 7	6 16	3 20	4 14					
24 W..		28 16	5 5	6 18	4 30	4 39					
25 Th..		29 16	5 53	6 19	5 42	5 03					
26 F..		30 16	5 51	6 20	6 57	5 29					
27 S..		31 16	5 49	6 21	8 14	5 56					
28 S..		32 16	5 48	6 22	9 32	6 28					
29 M..		33 16	5 46	6 24	10 48	7 07					
30 Tu..		34 16	5 44	6 25	11 58	7 54					
31 W..		35 16	5 42	6 26	a.m.	8 50					

## APRIL.

TORONTO, Lat. 43°39'											
Day of M	Day of Week	SUN.			MOON.			Day of Y	Day of Week	Day of M	Day of Week
		Rise	Sets	h m	Rises	Sets	h m				
1 Th..		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m				
2 F..		9 25	4 0	6 27	0 58	9 56					
3 S..		10 25	3 36	6 28	1 48	11 06					
4 S..		11 25	3 7	6 29	2 28	pm19					
5 M..		12 25	3 5	6 31	3 00	1 31					
6 Tu..		1 25	3 31	6 33	3 27	2 40					
7 W..		2 25	3 16	6 34	4 15	3 49					
8 Th..		3 25	3 0	6 34	4 15	4 55					
9 F..		4 25	2 8	6 35	4 37	6 01					
10 S..		5 25	2 6	6 37	5 01	7 06					
11 S..		6 25	2 46	6 38	5 27	8 10					
12 M..		7 25	2 23	6 39	5 56	9 13					
13 Tu..		8 25	2 1	6 40	6 30	10 13					
14 W..		9 25	1 9	6 41	7 10	11 08					
15 Th..		10 25	1 8	6 43	7 57	11 56					
16 F..		11 25	1 6	6 44	8 49	a.m.					
17 S..		12 25	1 4	6 45	9 48	0 38					
18 S..		13 25	1 3	6 46	10 50	1 15					
19 M..		14 25	1 1	6 47	11 54	1 46					
20 Tu..		15 25	0 9	6 48	pm00	2 13					
21 W..		16 25	0 8	6 51	3 18	3 38					
22 Th..		17 25	0 6	6 52	4 32	3 27					
23 F..		18 25	0 5	6 53	5 48	3 54					
24 S..		19 25	0 2	6 54	7 07	4 24					
25 S..		20 25	0 0	6 56	8 26	5 00					
26 M..		21 25	5 8	6 57	9 41	5 45					
27 Tu..		22 25	5 0	6 57	10 47	6 39					
28 W..		23 25	4 5	6 59	11 43	7 55					
29 Th..		24 25	4 6	7 00	a.m.	8 55					
30 F..		25 25	4 7	7 01	0 26	10 09					

31 W. 91 5 42 6 26 a.m. 8 50

# CALENDAR FOR 1880.

MAY.												JUNE.												JULY.												AUGUST.											
TORONTO. Lat. 43° 39'				TORONTO. Lat. 43° 39'				TORONTO. Lat. 43° 39'				TORONTO. Lat. 43° 39'				TORONTO. Lat. 43° 39'				TORONTO. Lat. 43° 39'				TORONTO. Lat. 43° 39'				TORONTO. Lat. 43° 39'																			
Day of M	Day of Week	Day of Y	SUN.		MOON.		Day of M	Day of Week	Day of Y	SUN.		MOON.		Day of M	Day of Week	Day of Y	SUN.		MOON.		Day of M	Day of Week	Day of Y	SUN.		MOON.																					
			Rise	Sets	Rises	Sets.				Rise	Sets	Rises	Sets				Rise	Sets	Rises	Sets				Rise	Sets	Rises	Sets																				
1 S	122	4 51 7 08	h	m	h	m	1 Tu	163	4 21 7 35	h	m	h	m	1 Th	183	4 21 7 45	h	m	h	m	1 S	214	4 49 7 23	h	m	h	m																				
2 M	123	4 50 7 05	h	m	h	m	2 W	154	4 20 7 35	h	m	h	m	2 F	184	4 22 7 45	h	m	h	m	2 M	215	4 49 7 22	h	m	h	m																				
3 M	124	4 49 7 06	h	m	h	m	3 Th	155	4 20 7 36	h	m	h	m	3 S	185	4 23 7 45	h	m	h	m	3 Tu	216	4 51 7 21	h	m	h	m																				
4 T	125	4 48 7 08	h	m	h	m	4 F	156	4 19 7 36	h	m	h	m	4 S	186	4 24 7 45	h	m	h	m	4 W	217	4 52 7 20	h	m	h	m																				
5 W	126	4 46 7 10	h	m	h	m	5 S	157	4 19 7 37	h	m	h	m	5 M	187	4 24 7 45	h	m	h	m	5 Th	218	4 53 7 18	h	m	h	m																				
6 Th	127	4 44 7 11	h	m	h	m	6 S	158	4 18 7 38	h	m	h	m	6 M	188	4 25 7 44	h	m	h	m	6 F	219	4 54 7 17	h	m	h	m																				
7 F	128	4 43 7 12	h	m	h	m	7 M	159	4 18 7 39	h	m	h	m	7 W	189	4 26 7 44	h	m	h	m	7 S	220	4 55 7 16	h	m	h	m																				
8 S	129	4 42 7 13	h	m	h	m	8 Tu	160	4 18 7 40	h	m	h	m	8 W	190	4 27 7 44	h	m	h	m	8 Th	221	4 56 7 15	h	m	h	m																				
9 M	130	4 40 7 13	h	m	h	m	9 W	161	4 18 7 40	h	m	h	m	9 F	191	4 27 7 44	h	m	h	m	9 M	222	4 57 7 14	h	m	h	m																				
10 M	131	4 38 7 13	h	m	h	m	10 Th	162	4 18 7 41	h	m	h	m	10 S	192	4 28 7 43	h	m	h	m	10 Tu	223	4 58 7 11	h	m	h	m																				
11 T	132	4 38 7 15	h	m	h	m	11 F	163	4 17 7 42	h	m	h	m	11 S	193	4 29 7 43	h	m	h	m	11 W	224	4 59 7 10	h	m	h	m																				
12 W	133	4 37 7 16	h	m	h	m	12 S	164	4 17 7 42	h	m	h	m	12 M	194	4 30 7 42	h	m	h	m	12 Th	225	5 0 7 07	h	m	h	m																				
13 Th	134	4 36 7 17	h	m	h	m	13 S	165	4 17 7 42	h	m	h	m	13 Tu	195	4 31 7 41	h	m	h	m	13 F	226	5 03 7 06	h	m	h	m																				
14 F	135	4 34 7 18	h	m	h	m	14 M	166	4 17 7 43	h	m	h	m	14 W	196	4 32 7 40	h	m	h	m	14 S	227	5 04 7 05	h	m	h	m																				
15 S	136	4 32 7 19	h	m	h	m	15 Tu	167	4 17 7 43	h	m	h	m	15 Th	197	4 33 7 39	h	m	h	m	15 F	228	5 05 7 04	h	m	h	m																				
16 S	137	4 31 7 20	h	m	h	m	16 W	168	4 17 7 44	h	m	h	m	16 M	198	4 34 7 39	h	m	h	m	16 Tu	229	5 06 7 03	h	m	h	m																				
17 M	138	4 30 7 21	h	m	h	m	17 Th	169	4 17 7 44	h	m	h	m	17 S	199	4 35 7 38	h	m	h	m	17 F	230	5 07 7 02	h	m	h	m																				
18 T	139	4 30 7 22	h	m	h	m	18 F	170	4 18 7 44	h	m	h	m	18 M	200	4 36 7 37	h	m	h	m	18 Tu	231	5 08 7 01	h	m	h	m																				
19 W	140	4 28 7 23	h	m	h	m	19 S	171	4 18 7 44	h	m	h	m	19 W	201	4 37 7 36	h	m	h	m	19 Th	232	5 09 7 00	h	m	h	m																				
20 Th	141	4 27 7 24	h	m	h	m	20 S	172	4 18 7 44	h	m	h	m	20 M	202	4 38 7 35	h	m	h	m	20 F	233	5 10 6 58	h	m	h	m																				
21 F	142	4 27 7 25	h	m	h	m	21 M	173	4 18 7 44	h	m	h	m	21 S	203	4 39 7 35	h	m	h	m	21 Tu	234	5 11 6 56	h	m	h	m																				
22 S	143	4 26 7 26	h	m	h	m	22 Tu	174	4 18 7 44	h	m	h	m	22 W	204	4 40 7 34	h	m	h	m	22 Th	235	5 12 6 54	h	m	h	m																				
23 S	144	4 26 7 27	h	m	h	m	23 W	175	4 18 7 44	h	m	h	m	23 F	205	4 42 7 32	h	m	h	m	23 M	236	5 14 6 52	h	m	h	m																				
24 M	145	4 25 7 28	h	m	h	m	24 Th	176	4 19 7 45	h	m	h	m	24 S	206	4 43 7 32	h	m	h	m	24 Tu	237	5 15 6 50	h	m	h	m																				
25 W	146	4 24 7 29	h	m	h	m	25 F	177	4 19 7 45	h	m	h	m	25 M	207	4 44 7 31	h	m	h	m	25 W	238	5 16 6 48	h	m	h	m																				
26 Th	147	4 24 7 30	h	m	h	m	26 S	178	4 19 7 45	h	m	h	m	26 M	208	4 45 7 30	h	m	h	m	26 Tu	239	5 17 6 46	h	m	h	m																				
27 F	148	4 23 7 31	h	m	h	m	27 S	179	4 20 7 45	h	m	h	m	27 W	209	4 46 7 29	h	m	h	m	27 Th	240	5 18 6 44	h	m	h	m																				
28 S	149	4 23 7 32	h	m	h	m	28 M	180	4 20 7 45	h	m	h	m	28 F	210	4 47 7 27	h	m	h	m	28 M	241	5 19 6 42	h	m	h	m																				
29 S	150	4 22 7 33	h	m	h	m	29 Tu	181	4 20 7 45	h	m	h	m	29 W	211	4 48 7 26	h	m	h	m	29 Th	242	5 21 6 40	h	m	h	m																				
30 M	151	4 21 7 34	h	m	h	m	30 W	182	4 22 7 45	h	m	h	m	30 F	212	4 47 7 25	h	m	h	m	30 M	243	5 22 6 38	h	m	h	m																				
31 M	152	4 21 7 34	h	m	h	m							31 S	213	4 45 7 24	h	m	h	m	31 Tu	244	5 23 6 37	h	m	h	m																					

# CALENDAR FOR 1880.

## SEPTEMBER.

Day of M	Day of Week	TORONTO, Lat. 43°39'					
		SUN.			MOON.		
		Rise	Sets	h m	Rises	Sets	h m
1 W	245	5 23	6 35	2 08	4 53	h m	
2 Th	246	5 24	6 34	3 12	5 20	h m	
3 F	247	5 26	6 32	4 18	5 45	h m	
4 S	248	5 27	6 31	5 25	6 08	h m	
5 S	249	5 28	6 29	6 33	6 32	h m	
6 M	250	5 29	6 27	7 43	6 57	h m	
7 Tu	251	5 30	6 26	8 53	7 25	h m	
8 W	252	5 31	6 24	10 05	7 59	h m	
9 Th	253	5 32	6 22	11 18	8 40	h m	
10 F	254	5 33	6 20	12 28	9 31	h m	
11 S	255	5 34	6 18	1 33	10 29	h m	
12 S	256	5 36	6 16	2 27	11 38	h m	
13 M	257	5 37	6 14	3 14	a.m.	h m	
14 Tu	258	5 38	6 12	3 52	0 48	h m	
15 W	259	5 39	6 10	4 24	2 06	h m	
16 Th	260	5 40	6 08	4 51	3 22	h m	
17 F	261	5 42	6 06	5 17	4 38	h m	
18 S	262	5 43	6 05	5 42	5 44	h m	
19 S	263	5 45	6 03	6 07	6 56	h m	
20 M	264	5 46	6 01	6 35	8 02	h m	
21 Tu	265	5 47	5 59	7 04	9 09	h m	
22 W	266	5 48	5 57	7 41	10 14	h m	
23 Th	267	5 49	5 55	8 20	11 16	h m	
24 F	268	5 51	5 53	9 08	pm11	h m	
25 S	269	5 52	5 51	9 59	1 01	h m	
26 M	270	5 53	5 49	10 57	1 44	h m	
27 Tu	271	5 54	5 47	11 56	2 21	h m	
28 W	272	5 55	5 46	a.m.	2 53	h m	
29 Th	273	5 56	5 44	1 00	3 20	h m	
30 F	274	5 57	5 43	2 03	3 46	h m	

## OCTOBER.

Day of M	Day of Week	TORONTO, Lat. 43°30'					
		SUN.			MOON.		
		Rise	Sets	h m	Rises	Sets	h m
1 S	275	5 58	5 41	3 09	4 05	h m	
2 S	276	5 59	5 39	4 16	4 33	h m	
3 S	277	6 00	5 38	5 25	5 02	h m	
4 M	278	6 01	5 36	6 36	5 27	h m	
5 Tu	279	6 02	5 35	7 49	6 00	h m	
6 W	280	6 03	5 33	9 04	6 39	h m	
7 Th	281	6 05	5 31	10 17	7 28	h m	
8 F	282	6 07	5 29	11 25	8 25	h m	
9 S	283	6 08	5 27	pm23	9 31	h m	
10 S	284	6 10	5 25	1 12	10 43	h m	
11 M	285	6 11	5 23	1 52	11 56	h m	
12 Tu	286	6 12	5 21	2 25	a.m.	h m	
13 W	287	6 13	5 19	2 54	1 08	h m	
14 Th	288	6 14	5 18	3 19	2 20	h m	
15 F	289	6 15	5 16	3 44	3 31	h m	
16 S	290	6 16	5 15	4 10	4 39	h m	
17 S	291	6 17	5 14	4 36	5 46	h m	
18 M	292	6 18	5 13	5 06	6 52	h m	
19 Tu	293	6 20	5 11	5 38	8 00	h m	
20 W	294	6 21	5 09	6 16	9 01	h m	
21 Th	295	6 23	5 07	7 02	10 00	h m	
22 F	296	6 24	5 05	8 46	10 53	h m	
23 S	297	6 25	5 03	8 46	11 58	h m	
24 S	298	6 26	5 01	9 45	pm17	h m	
25 M	299	6 28	5 00	10 46	0 50	h m	
26 Tu	300	6 30	4 58	11 49	1 19	h m	
27 W	301	6 31	4 56	a.m.	1 46	h m	
28 Th	302	6 33	4 55	0 51	2 10	h m	
29 F	303	6 34	4 54	1 57	2 33	h m	
30 S	304	6 35	4 53	3 03	3 58	h m	
31 S	305	6 36	4 52	4 14	5 25	h m	

## NOVEMBER.

Day of M	Day of Week	TORONTO, Lat. 43°39'					
		SUN.			MOON.		
		Rise	Sets	h m	Rises	Sets	h m
1 M	306	6 37	4 50	5 28	3 55	h m	
2 Tu	307	6 38	4 49	6 42	4 35	h m	
3 W	308	6 39	4 48	7 58	5 19	h m	
4 Th	309	6 40	4 47	9 10	6 15	h m	
5 F	310	6 42	4 46	10 14	7 20	h m	
6 S	311	6 43	4 45	11 08	8 33	h m	
7 S	312	6 44	4 44	11 51	9 48	h m	
8 M	313	6 45	4 42	pm26	10 01	h m	
9 Tu	314	6 47	4 41	0 56	a.m.	h m	
10 W	315	6 48	4 40	1 24	0 13	h m	
11 Th	316	6 49	4 39	1 49	1 22	h m	
12 F	317	6 51	4 38	2 13	2 29	h m	
13 S	318	6 52	4 37	2 38	3 36	h m	
14 S	319	6 54	4 36	3 07	4 41	h m	
15 M	320	6 55	4 35	3 38	5 47	h m	
16 Tu	321	6 56	4 34	4 15	6 51	h m	
17 W	322	6 57	4 33	4 57	7 50	h m	
18 Th	323	6 58	4 32	5 45	8 44	h m	
19 F	324	7 01	4 30	6 38	9 34	h m	
20 S	325	7 01	4 30	7 35	10 15	h m	
21 S	326	7 02	4 29	8 35	10 51	h m	
22 M	327	7 03	4 29	9 36	11 21	h m	
23 Tu	328	7 05	4 28	10 39	11 46	h m	
24 W	329	7 06	4 28	11 42	pm11	h m	
25 Th	330	7 07	4 27	a.m.	0 34	h m	
26 F	331	7 08	4 27	0 44	0 57	h m	
27 S	332	7 09	4 26	1 51	1 23	h m	
28 S	333	7 10	4 26	3 00	1 50	h m	
29 M	334	7 11	4 25	4 15	2 23	h m	
30 Tu	335	7 12	4 25	5 31	3 04	h m	

## DECEMBER.

Day of M	Day of Week	TORONTO, Lat. 43°39'					
		SUN.			MOON.		
		Rise	Sets	h m	Rises	Sets	h m
1 W	336	7 14	4 24	6 40	3 56	h m	
2 Th	337	7 15	4 24	7 53	4 59	h m	
3 F	338	7 16	4 24	8 54	6 10	h m	
4 S	339	7 17	4 24	9 44	7 29	h m	
5 S	340	7 18	4 24	10 24	8 45	h m	
6 M	341	7 19	4 24	11 00	10 01	h m	
7 Tu	342	7 20	4 24	11 28	11 12	h m	
8 W	343	7 21	4 24	11 53	a.m.	h m	
9 Th	344	7 22	4 23	pm18	0 20	h m	
10 F	345	7 23	4 23	0 42	1 28	h m	
11 S	346	7 24	4 23	1 09	2 35	h m	
12 S	347	7 25	4 24	1 39	3 40	h m	
13 M	348	7 26	4 24	2 15	4 43	h m	
14 Tu	349	7 26	4 24	2 54	5 44	h m	
15 W	350	7 27	4 25	3 40	6 40	h m	
16 Th	351	7 28	4 25	4 32	7 30	h m	
17 F	352	7 29	4 25	5 28	8 12	h m	
18 S	353	7 29	4 26	6 27	8 51	h m	
19 S	354	7 30	4 26	7 28	9 23	h m	
20 M	355	7 30	4 27	8 29	9 49	h m	
21 Tu	356	7 31	4 27	9 31	10 15	h m	
22 W	357	7 31	4 28	10 33	10 37	h m	
23 Th	358	7 32	4 28	11 37	11 01	h m	
24 F	359	7 32	4 29	a.m.	11 24	h m	
25 S	360	7 33	4 30	0 42	11 51	h m	
26 M	361	7 33	4 31	1 52	pm20	h m	
27 Tu	362	7 33	4 31	3 04	0 56	h m	
28 W	363	7 33	4 32	4 17	1 40	h m	
29 Th	364	7 34	4 32	5 29	2 35	h m	
30 F	365	7 34	4 33	6 36	3 42	h m	
31 F	366	7 34	4 34	7 31	4 58	h m	

# SUMMARY OF CANADIAN POLITICAL HISTORY SINCE CONFEDERATION.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THIS ANNUAL

BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is our purpose to give year by year a summary of the political history of Canada. We shall note, without the bias of partizanship, the events of most interest to our readers, and upon which the political and social well-being of the country most largely depend. As friends of progress and self-government, we have no doubt that those yearly summaries will on the whole show the supremacy of reason over authority, of intelligence over prejudice, of justice over privilege, and of the people over Governments.

## FORMER YEARS.

In the first year of this undertaking, to make our outline at the beginning intelligible to our readers, it becomes our duty to refer briefly to the events of former years. Our constitution declares that the Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada are federally united, with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. Prior to Confederation the leaders of parties were upon this question divided—the leaders of the Conservative party inclining to Legislative Union, the leaders of the Reform party to a federation of the Provinces. It is not our purpose here to record the events and the measures which divided parties in Old Canada. It would far exceed the limits which we have assigned to ourselves to give even the briefest outline. The political issues of Old Canada were of such a character as to make parties geographical—based in a large degree upon a difference of race, and, to some extent, upon a difference of religion. The union between Upper and Lower Canada was a Legislative Union. The intention was to make the Government a strong Government, and the people of the two Provinces one people. The line marked out by the framers of the Constitution of 1841, was not taken by those upon whom devolved the responsibility of administering the affairs of the United Province. What was intended as a source of strength became the greatest source of weakness. Those who were called upon to direct public affairs, in order to conciliate the hostile, and to allay the fears of those who had good reason to dread the new order of things, were obliged to abandon all idea of the fusion of races, and of the consolidation of the institutions of the United Province. The Executive Council was made a Federal body. It had imposed upon it, from the beginning, duties of a general and of a local character, until it, in time, became an irregular Federal Government. The Governor's advisers were, for general purposes, a single body, and for Provincial purposes they were divided into two Ministries, each of which exercised exclusive control over the affairs of its own Province. The Legislative Union of the two Canadas failed



to meet the expectations of its promoters. The evils it was intended to overcome were aggravated. Sectional differences were intensified, and a change in the Constitution became necessary to escape from the mischiefs which the bad administration of a very imperfect system produced. As long as the leaders of the Conservative party were enabled to retain the government of the country in their own hands, they resisted change. When the strength of parties became so evenly balanced that neither was able to organize a stable government, constitutional changes were felt by each to be necessary.

#### STEPS TOWARD CONFEDERATION.

The Conservative party favored the retention of the principle of a Legislative Union. It gave to the Ministry of the day a greater hold over Parliament. It was believed by them to be more like the government of the United Kingdom. It kept wide apart the systems of government here and in the United States. The Reform party, on the other hand, favored a union of the Provinces upon a Federal basis. They regarded a Legislative Union with great disfavor. They held that it put it in the power of an unscrupulous Minister to maintain his position by a system of local subsidies, detrimental to the general public interest. They were of opinion that a Legislative Union would not be acceptable to the people of the various Provinces; that were it possible to establish one consolidated government for British North America, it would be highly inexpedient to do so. It would revive the difficulties of Old Canada on a larger scale. They felt confident that the desire of the people of the different Provinces to retain the control of their own local affairs would exclude a Legislative Union from the domain of practical politics. The Reform party looked at the facts of English colonization, and they observed everywhere, where the extent of territory permitted, not one, but several British Colonies; that the principles of a division of labor applied to the British Colonial system. The reason which underlies it is perfectly intelligible. When a community is first established, its chief interests are municipal. Those to whom it entrusts the government of its affairs have to deal with facts rather than principles. The wants of the community to be known must be seen. Those wants are necessarily local, and awaken no interest outside the neighborhood they specially concern.

While such a condition of things continues, a representative government, embracing distant and isolated settlements, is impossible. Those questions which are in their nature local must ever continue to be so. When distant settlements and colonies desire union, it is to meet wants of a different character and to deal with questions of a subsequent growth. Mr. Palgrave, in his work on the English Commonwealth, says: "Every ancient Teutonic monarchy must be considered as a federation; it is not a unit of which the smaller bodies politic therein contained are the fractions, but they are the integers, and the State is the multiple which results from them. \* \* \* \* It has been supposed that the kingdom was reduced into a regular and gradual subordination of government, and that the various legal districts of which it is composed arose from the divisions and sub-divisions of the country; but this hypothesis, which tends greatly to perplex our history, cannot be supported by fact; and instead of viewing the Constitution as a whole, and then proceeding to its parts, we must examine it synthetically, and assume the supreme authorities of the State were created by the concentration of the powers originally belonging to the members and corporations of which it is composed." Even in the English political fabric the parts are older than the whole. There the growth was irregular and fitful. The hand of violence sometimes obliterated the lines which separated local from general authority. We are not called upon, in considering the differences in the fundamental principles which distinguish parties in Canada, to enquire how it was that the English Parliament extended its sovereignty over the whole domain of govern-

ment. The changes in the English Constitution during its earlier period were accompanied with more or less of violence. The arbitrary authority of the Norman Conqueror went a long way in obliterating the Federal features of the Saxon period. What form, in their later developments, Anglo-Saxon institutions would have taken, had there been no extraneous influences, we are not called upon to speculate. This we do know, that much of the progress of modern political institutions consists in the revival, as Mr. Freeman has shown, of political theories and opinions with which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers were familiar.

Under the English Colonial system the natural tendency of the Anglo-Saxon mind—which was broken in upon in England by the Norman Conquest—was left to its unrestrained development; and accordingly we find at a very early period of English Colonial history a disposition to form federated unions. These unions were not for the purpose of taking away from any of the existing Colonial Governments, any power or authority which they had found it needful to exercise, but to exercise additional powers to meet new wants. As early as 1643 the New England Colonies voluntarily organized a Federal Union to protect themselves against the hostile attacks of the Dutch, the French and the Indians. And in 1754, the British Government tried to form a Federation of the British North American Colonies. It was proposed that its Central Legislature should consist of one Chamber of Representatives, chosen by the Colonial Legislatures. It was to have had a President, chosen by the Crown, at the head of its Executive. It was to have power to organize new Governments in the Crown domain; power to admit them into the Confederation; power to levy troops; power to make war, and to do such other acts as might be necessary to the peace, order and good government of the Federated Colonies. This was twenty-two years before the Revolutionary War, and thirty-five years before the adoption of the United States Constitution. We have referred to these facts in the history of English Colonial life for the purpose of showing that Federation is the natural and necessary outcome of our social and material progress, and that the Reform party, in favoring a Federal Union of the Provinces, were not putting forward any theoretical notions of government unsuited to our condition, but were rather getting back into the highway from which we had been unnaturally and unwisely forced by the Constitution of 1841.

#### THE REFORM PARTY AND FEDERAL UNION.

We have said that the Reform party favored a union of the Provinces upon a Federal basis. In proof of this we may refer to the various addresses published by the members of the Brown-Dorion Government, when Ministers went to their constituents, and to the resolutions and manifestoes of the Conventions of Toronto and of Montreal in 1859, and of the address of the Reform Association of Upper Canada in 1860. The Reform Convention which met at Toronto in 1859, after a very full discussion of the abuses which characterized the administration of public affairs, and the means by which they were to be obviated in future, adopted, among other resolutions, the two following:

5. *Resolved*—That in the opinion of this assembly, the best practicable remedy for the evils now encountered in the government of Canada is to be found in the formation of two or more Local Governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional character, and some joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

6. *Resolved*—That while the details of the changes proposed in the last resolution are necessarily subject for future arrangement, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no Government would be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is not based on the principle of representation by population.

In February, 1860, the Reform Association of Upper Canada issued an address,

signed by the Honorable William McDougall, as Secretary, in which they recommend as a remedy for the political evils then complained of, the following:—

1. Dissolve the existing Legislative Union.
2. Divide Canada into two or more Provinces, with Local Executives and Legislatures, having entire control over every public interest, except those, and those only, that are necessarily common to all parts of the Province. *Let no public debt be incurred by these Legislatures until the sanction of the people has been obtained by direct vote.*
3. Establish some Central Authority over all, with power to administer such matters, and such only, as are necessarily common to the whole Province. *Let the functions of this Central Authority be clearly laid down—let its powers be strictly confined to discharging specified duties. Prohibit it from incurring any new debt, or levying more taxation than is required to meet the interest of existing obligations, discharge its own specified duties, and gradually pay off the national debt.*

4. Secure these rights by a written Constitution, RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE, AND INCAPABLE OF ALTERATION, EXCEPT BY THEIR FORMAL SANCTION.

We are far from saying that all the Reform party subscribed to the plan of government set forth in the above propositions. We do not think they did. In the opinion of many who agreed with the general outline sketched by the Association, the scheme itself imposed too great restrictions on the Legislative bodies, so much so that it is doubtful whether the administrative functions of the Government could have been efficiently performed. The country had suffered seriously, in the estimation of the Reform party, from the abuse of administrative and executive authority; and there was a disposition on the part of the members of the Association to provide for the country a constitution which would have rendered bad government impossible no matter into whose hands the affairs of the country might have been committed. This was a task which it was beyond the power of the most sagacious statesmen to accomplish. Where power is denied lest it may be abused, the restraints operate as strongly against the accomplishment of useful and necessary ends by honest and capable administrators as against the opposite tendencies by those who are dishonest or incapable. But the scheme showed the direction which it was thought, constitutional reform ought to take in order to remove existing grievances. There were, too, some Reformers who favored the principle of a double majority; who held that the mischiefs complained of were the voluntary acts of a reckless Administration, and that if Western representatives ceased to press for constitutional changes, that public opinion would itself drive the Conservatives from power, and the grievances complained of could be remedied.

#### MINISTERIAL STRATEGY.

The financial disasters which disturbed and depressed trade in the United Kingdom and the United States in 1857 extended to Canada. The extravagance which preceded it greatly intensified its mischiefs. The Government was not a little embarrassed by the immense falling off in the public revenue. The deficiency increased yearly, notwithstanding the large increase in the rate of customs duties in 1859. The imposition of excise duties in the United States upon the breaking out of the civil war enabled the Canadian Government to impose similar duties. This, however, was not sufficient to enable the Government to overcome the yearly deficiencies. The Conservative Government of the day sought an opportunity to transfer to their opponents the responsibility of meeting those difficulties with which they were unable to cope. They proposed a military organization the cost of which would have been more, at the period of our greatest financial prosperity, than the public treasury could have borne. The Government that proposed it did not expect to carry it. It was intended to give dignity to the voluntary retirement of men from posts which they could no longer fill. Civil war raged in

the adjoining Republic. The relations between Great Britain and the United States were critical. The Government of the United Kingdom desired to strengthen their military position in Canada without any cost to the Imperial treasury. The measure of the retiring Government was intended to secure the sympathy of the Governor and Colonial Secretary by ostensibly meeting the wishes of the English authorities. The Reformers succeeded to an empty treasury, a declining revenue and a large deficit. We need not here discuss the formidable obstacles they were called upon to encounter, and the violent opposition which was offered them by those who were mainly responsible for the difficulties with which they were compelled to deal. They went to the country and returned with a majority of two. They felt themselves too weak in numbers to carry through Parliament such measures as the public interest demanded. They retired from office. A Government still weaker in Parliamentary support was formed. This Government was defeated on a motion of censure directed against the Minister of Finance.

## THE COALITION OF PARTIES.

At the suggestion of Mr. Brown, a coalition was formed, by which the Reform party, for the time being, was broken up. The coalition was formed to bring about a federation of the British North American Provinces. The Reform party, although they had a majority of two in the House, accepted three seats in a Cabinet of twelve, leaving nine to their opponents. The Lower Canada Reformers were sacrificed in the arrangement. When the Reformers were disorganized and divided by what had transpired, the next step was taken. Mr. Brown did not fall into the ranks as one of the supporters of his new leader, and an opportunity was taken to make it impossible for him to remain in the Government. Upon his retirement Mr. Ferguson Blair took his place. Representatives from all the Provinces met in London. The scheme agreed upon at Quebec was, with a few trifling modifications, adopted. An Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom was passed to give effect to the scheme. The constitution was not such as the Reform party would have made it had the government been in their hands. It was imperfectly considered, and ill-digested. The conflicting political opinions which it bears upon its face could not be blended. It was the offspring of an ill-starred and unfortunate union. The old union between Upper Canada and Lower Canada came to an end, and Sir John A. Macdonald was called upon by Lord Monck to form the first Administration of the Dominion of Canada. In this Government three gentlemen who were in the last Government of Old Canada as exponents of the views of the Reform party, accepted places.

Mr. Brown, upon his retirement from the Government, went again into Opposition. When the Confederation Act became law he declared that the purposes for which the coalition was formed were consummated; that those who were in the late Government as exponents of the views of the Reform party should again take their places in the Reform ranks, leaving Sir John A. Macdonald to depend wholly upon those who had all along been found in the ranks of his supporters. Coalitions were denounced, except the one that had been formed for the definite purpose of promoting a Federal Union of the Provinces. A Convention of Reformers of Upper Canada was called to meet at Toronto, and those present endorsed the line taken by Mr. Brown. Messrs. Howland and Macdougall appeared at that Convention. They defended their course in becoming members of the new Government. They declared that the new Confederation of the Provinces was still incomplete; that Mr. Brown and those who followed him admitted that it was the system and not the men who were at fault for the grievances which were before complained of by going into the Government with Sir John A. Macdonald and the Tories; that if the coalition of 1864 was right, the coalition of 1867 could not be wrong; that if a coalition Government, in which the Tories had three to



Dufferin's advice to Lorne—

“Remember always to buy your Hats and Caps at Beltz.”

*Sign of Black Bear & Large Hat, LONDON, ONT.*

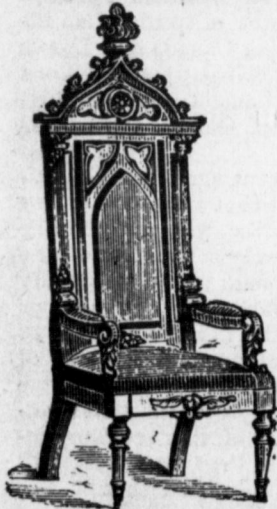
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### Carol for the New Year.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,  
The flying cloud, the frosty light ;  
The year is dying in the night ;  
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the o'd, ring in the new,  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow ;  
The year is going, let him go ;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,  
For those that here we see no more ;  
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,  
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly-dying cause,  
And ancient forms of party strife ;  
Ring in the nobler modes of Life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the wants, the care, the sin,  
The faithless coldness of the times ;  
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,  
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite ;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of God.

Ring out the shapes of foul disease,  
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold ;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

God promises nothing to idleness.  
Never borrow money to speculate with.  
Fortunes are made by earnings and savings.

Never consult a man on business who does not manage well his own.

### Rural Hints.

The care of stock is the most important duty of the farmer at this season of the year. Let nothing suffer for want of food, water, shelter or attention. Keep stables clean. Look after the manure supply. Permit no waste of any fertilizing material. Now is a good time to haul swamp muck, spent tan bark, saw dust, leached ashes, in short, whatever will decompose, and so make manure. Labor spent in composting manure and putting it under shelter, will tell on the coming crop. A well-made manure heap is a storehouse of wealth. If timber is wanted from the black ash or cedar swamp for fencing or other purposes, the job must be done in winter. The year's supply of fuel must also be thought of now. Plans for the coming season should be laid without delay. Let the farm accounts be overhauled. The long evenings invite to reading, reflection, attendance on lectures, farmers' clubs, and social enjoyment. Subscribe for papers, especially for **THE ADVERTISER**.

"Be not among wine bibbers ; among riotous eaters of flesh ; for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty ; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags "

one, could be trusted to deal with the great question of Federal Union, a coalition in which the Reformers had a majority could, with still greater propriety, be trusted to deal with ordinary questions of public policy. They contended that party warfare over old issues had come to an end in 1864, when the first coalition was formed; and that they could not with decency or party advantage be revived; that having made peace, they could not renew the war without a new cause; that they had begun the Union with a clean slate, and until a party issue arose, they would not go into opposition to those who were their colleagues in establishing the Union.

#### THE BLUNDER OF 1864.

The positions taken by the leaders of both sections of the Reform party were untenable. The coalition of 1864 was, from a party point of view, a great blunder. The only thing that Reformers could have wisely done was to have remained out of the Government, and have demanded full representation in any Convention which might meet together to frame a federal constitution. This they did not do; and they became in consequence divided into two camps, one of which was within the line of their enemies, and bound by an alliance with them; the other part remained free to examine and to criticise—a freedom which they were powerless to make efficient. The Act of Union bears upon its face the impress of other minds than those who favored union upon a Federal basis. The coalition of 1864 never had the cordial sanction of the Reform party. They wished to see the Union consummated, because they were wearied with the strife which they hoped it would terminate. They regarded the coalition with disfavor and desired to see it come to an end. The great majority of them were altogether opposed to the coalition of 1867. The life of Parliamentary Government is dependent upon the antagonism of parties; they are the stays and braces by which the masts and timbers of the ship of State are kept in their places. It was not necessary that Messrs. Macdougall and Blair should go into Opposition. It was necessary in the public interest that they should have remained out of the Administration. Had they refused to go into the Ministry they might have said to Sir John A. Macdonald, "We have no reason at present for opposing you. Form a Government from your own friends. So far as we approve of what you propose we shall give you our support. In doing so the people cannot question our motives." To unjustly suspect the purity of the motives by which public men are actuated has always a bad effect on public opinion. It corrupts the popular mind and lowers public men in the estimation of the electors. Above all things, men who represent the people should take care not to be misunderstood.

The coalition of 1867 was not supported by five per cent. of the Reform electoral vote, but it took a sufficient number to give to the Government an overwhelming majority. This, however, was not wholly due to the three gentlemen who joined the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who had for more than a quarter of a century been a prominent member of the Reform party in Parliament, became Premier of Ontario and formed a coalition Government. He blamed some of his supporters for the fall of his Government in 1864. He disapproved of the subsequent effort to keep the Conservatives in power by finding for them a policy acceptable to the country. He protested against the policy of denying to the people's representatives the right to alter or amend a proposed Constitution, which was to be placed wholly beyond popular reach, which had been agreed upon in secret by a self-constituted body that had no representative character, and whose proceedings were wholly without popular sanction. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was one of the Reformers who held that good government was possible under the Constitution of 1841; that if Western Reformers would cease to alarm the people of Lower Canada by a demand for constitutional changes which they believed would take from them their local institutions and destroy

their nationality, they would accede to power and could put an end to the abuses against which they very properly protested. He was worried by what he regarded as great party blunders, and he undertook the task of forming a coalition Government in 1867, with a view of putting an end forever to the influence of those by whose councils he believed the party had been misled, and to whose advice he attributed the failures of the previous fourteen years. The current of party feeling, which was for a time obstructed, again flowed freely onward in its ancient channel. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald found himself carried by the force of circumstances in a direction which he had resolved never to take. Instead of being master of his place, he found himself a captive in the hands of his enemies, and his labor served but to strengthen the citadel which they held. The Reformers who supported his Government at first, gradually returned to the main army. When his Government was defeated, the Tories deserted him, and elected M. C. Cameron as their leader. His plan of party organization broke down.

#### NOVA SCOTIA'S POSITION.

The elections of 1867 being over, the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald began with a clean slate and a splendid opportunity. Both parties, so far at least as this Province was concerned, were committed to the extension of the Federal Union so as to embrace the remaining North American Colonies and the territories of the North and North-west. There was one difficulty to surmount at the beginning—the hostility of Nova Scotia. The great majority of the people of Nova Scotia were opposed to a union of the Provinces. Dr. Tupper was Premier of the Province. His Government had become thoroughly discredited with the people before the question of union was mooted. It was not spoken of at the elections. The people very properly denied that the Legislature had any right to undertake to change the Constitution without popular sanction. They held that what was proposed was something wholly different from ordinary legislation: ordinary legislation, if disapproved of, may be repealed. What is done against the public opinion by one Parliament may be undone with popular sanction by another Parliament. What was proposed was to change the fundamental Constitution of the Province, and in such a way that it would be out of the power of the people through their representatives to regain what they had lost—to again restore what had been taken away. Dr. Tupper had lost the confidence of his countrymen, and it was believed, he favored union, that he might obtain in the Federal Government, a place, which he was certain to lose in his own Province. Those who were opposed to union succeeded. Dr. Tupper, alone, of all its supporters, was returned to the House of Commons.

Nova Scotia asked for permission to secede. The leaders of the malcontents were not in earnest. The more prominent men had gone into the House of Commons. It afforded a larger field for giving scope to their ability and their ambition than could be found within their own Province. Men of less prominence had come to the front in the Local Legislature, and they knew right well, that, if the union was dissolved, they must go to the wall in the struggles for popular confidence. The very election of these men under the new order of things tended to transform them into supporters of that system which they were expected to destroy. Conciliation was only a question of tact and time. The work of preparing the people for the disappointment which awaited them was begun. A deputation was sent to England to ask for a repeal of the Act of Union. It failed, as was anticipated. It was suggested to the members of the Local Government that they should resign, and that the Provincial Legislature should withhold supplies from the Governor, and by the constitutional means at their disposal inaugurate a state of anarchy. This would have been the most effective step which could have been taken; but this step they declined to take. Mr. Howe, the leader of the Anti-unionists, was approached by Sir John A. Macdonald with a view to his joining



the Government in place of Mr. Archibald, who had been defeated and was unable to obtain a constituency. Dr. Tupper at the time was without a follower; he was then a governmental impossibility. Mr. Howe asked for better terms for a revision of the financial basis upon which Nova Scotia was brought into the Union. His demands were conceded. What was done was a censure upon his old rival, Dr. Tupper. If the concession was just, it showed that the interests of Nova Scotia were not carefully guarded either at the Quebec or London Conference. Dr. Tupper was too wary to be found opposing a large additional subsidy to his own Province. That Mr. Howe should have aimed such a blow at his rival whom he had defeated at the elections, and whom now he hoped to make a wanderer and a vagabond from his party, is what might have been expected; but from the Premier whom he most efficiently helped it was scarcely to be looked for. Dr. Tupper felt the blow. He appealed both to the Premier and to Sir A. T. Galt to say whether Nova Scotia had not been promised compensation on account of the expenditures which were at the time being made by his Government upon railways which, a few months later, were to become the property of Canada. The Premier said nothing. Sir A. T. Galt admitted that such a demand was made, but said it had been refused.

Whether Nova Scotia was entitled to the subsidy or not we do not propose to enquire. We only note that it was given in a highly unconstitutional manner—in a manner that put it in the power of the Ministry to apply the national revenues to an unlimited extent for Provincial purposes. It was a step in the direction of a Legislative Union. Provincial Legislatures and Governments, instead of using their powers of taxation to raise money when required, are invited to look to the Dominion treasury.

#### MR. HOWE'S SHIPWRECK.

Before quitting this topic we wish to briefly allude to the effect of this step upon the career of Mr. Howe. The people of Nova Scotia were not disposed to accept the situation as readily as their political leaders. They had long reposed great confidence in the courage and integrity of Mr. Howe. When he returned to his Province he found himself everywhere denounced as a traitor. His old friends deserted him. Those who had a short time before labored to secure his election were now busily canvassing against him. The Conservatives came reluctantly to his assistance. He owed his election to the man whose political death he hoped to have accomplished. Weakened in influence for the moment, completely broken down in health and in spirit, he was personally of no service to the Government which he joined. He, however, still enjoyed the esteem of those members whose leader he had been for many years, although they regretted the step he took in joining the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald.

#### THE FIRST PARLIAMENT.

The more important matters by which the Administration of Sir John A. Macdonald was marked during the first Parliament were the acquisition of the Territories, and the rebellion consequent thereon; the formation of the Province of Manitoba; the admission of British Columbia; the terms of union agreed upon with Newfoundland; the construction of the Intercolonial Railway; the negotiation and ratification of the Washington Treaty. When the history of this period of our political existence comes to be written, it will not rank high in the list of Statesmen, those men upon whom devolved, during this period of time, the conduct of our public affairs. Our Constitution is a Federal Constitution. The Union, when extended, could only be properly extended upon a Federal basis. But no regard was had to the principles of the system by those who undertook to give effect to its provisions.

## ASSUMPTION OF TERRITORY.

One of the first important acts of Ministers was the attempt to acquire the unorganized Territories. In 1865 it was deemed best to buy out the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. The English Government had long dealt with the Company as proprietor of the country which it claimed. The boundary between Canada and that country was undetermined. It might have been that in a suit much of the territory claimed by the Company would have been held to belong to Ontario. But beyond the boundary there would have been territory still remaining, and this could only have been acquired by compensation. The Crown had recognized in the Company both proprietary and governmental rights. The latter had been made an incident of the former. The Canadian Ministers asked to have the rights of government taken away and the territory annexed to Canada, without regard to the claims of the Company, and without any provisions as to the future government of the country when acquired. The 146th Section of the Constitution provides for the admission of other Provinces, and for the outlying territories, upon certain terms and conditions. Those terms and conditions relate to the financial arrangements mainly in the case of the Provinces. As to their powers of government, the 92nd Section makes provision. Not so, however, in the case of the Territories, or in the case of any Province which may be formed from them. This required to be done in the terms of admission. It was not done. The Imperial Government refused to attempt to take from the Company its recognized rights, without any judicial proceeding, and without a superior adverse right being established before a competent court. The Government were obliged to abandon the line upon which they had set out, and to compensate the Company for a partial surrender of their pretensions. They obtained, through the Home Authorities, a transfer of the Territories, but they made in the terms of transfer no provision for the future government of the country. There was nothing in those terms by which the Territory had any Constitutional recognition as a part of Canada. But the first attempt to obtain possession of the country without the consent of the Hudson's Bay Company put the Company on their defence. The great majority of the white population of the country, as well as the half-breeds and Indians, were dependent upon the Company. The attempt to forcibly oust the Company made every agent of that Corporation an active opponent of Canada. Steps were taken in self-defence to prejudice the people against union with Canada, and the conduct of the surveying party that were sent up in advance of the transfer, further alienated the population, and when the country was subsequently acquired, the creation of an arbitrary government, composed of persons strangers to the country, led to open rebellion. The people declared they would not submit to be bought and sold with the soil like the serfs of Russia, and had it not been for the wanton and brutal murder of Scott they would have had the sympathy of a large part of the Canadian people. The creation of Manitoba was a measure intended to repair the blunder that had been made. The Government was cumbrous and expensive and ill-suited to a new community in a thinly populated country. But this alone was not sufficient to establish Canadian authority. A military force was sent to that country at great expense to suppress rebellion and to restore order. The blundering of the Government in this matter cost the country nearly one million of dollars.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The proposed union with Newfoundland fortunately came to nothing. Newfoundland has but little intercourse with Canada, but as a part of British North America it was thought desirable on political grounds if possible to unite her with the other Provinces. Terms were arranged which would have, had they been accepted, drawn the separating line between provincial and federal authority at a

different place from that at which it is drawn in the case of the other Provinces. The lands and mines of Newfoundland were to become the property of the Dominion, and she was to receive for them \$150,000 a year. In fact the lands were to be taken as a pretext for paying the money. The lands, had they been taken, would have proved a serious burden to Canada. The people of Newfoundland would have called upon the Government of Canada to develop them. Roads and bridges would have been required, and the charges for surveys, land offices and other expenses would have been transferred from the Provincial to the Canadian Treasury.

#### THE BARGAIN WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The most serious step taken by Ministers during the first Parliament was the one relating to the acquisition of British Columbia. This was done before the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, and when England anticipated as within the limits of probability, a war with the United States. The Government of the United States had acquired the territory of Alaska from Russia, and this acquisition was regarded as a menace to the British possessions upon the Pacific Coast by British statesmen. The Colonial Office, in this condition of things, pressed the annexation of British Columbia to Canada upon the Government of Canada, as well as upon the Government of British Columbia. Both governments set themselves earnestly to work to meet the wishes of the Home Authorities. The union was pressed by the British Government that it might be in a position to cut the whole of the dependencies in North America adrift together should war arise between the United Kingdom and the United States. It was one of those acts which serve effectually to dissipate the illusion that the United Kingdom would make any serious attempt to defend this country in case of war with the United States, or that any war would be undertaken, with any power, for the purpose of upholding any right or interest of the people of Canada. We do not think that we have a right to expect it; but it is the height of folly to lose sight of the fact when we are called upon to act. In the case of British Columbia it was separated from the west of Canada by two thousand miles of wilderness. Our country before was wanting in compactness. Its people were poor. The demands upon its public treasury large. The territory which it had acquired in the Northwest was burdened by the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was easy of access from the valley of the Mississippi. It was well nigh inaccessible from Canada as it was. Lakes, deep muskegs, great swamps, miles of bare rock, and, for a part of the year, long and most severe winters divided it from the settlements of Ontario. To overcome these and to open up by a judicious expenditure of money the great prairies of the Northwest would require many years of careful management. To have acquired British Columbia upon any terms would have been unwise. It was more than 2,000 miles away. Between it and the new Federation there was no bond of union. There could be none for very many years to come. British Columbia had no ground for seeking union beyond the hope of having money expended, which the other Provinces would have to pay, upon undertakings of doubtful public utility. The money for which the Government chose to pledge the public credit and burden the future might be wisely expended in railway enterprises east of the Rocky Mountains. It could not, in our day, be wisely expended to the west. In her proposed terms of union with less than 10,000 whites, with less than 40,000 of whites and Indians together, she asked that her financial arrangement should be based upon a population of 120,000. She asked to have a whole band of useless officials pensioned; for a lunatic asylum; for a coach road from the roads of British Columbia to Fort Garry on Red River within three years; and after three years the expenditure of one million dollars a year upon a Pacific Railway extending from the seaboard of British Columbia to connect with the railway system of Canada. This expenditure was to be continued yearly until the road was finished.

Such were the more marked features of the British Columbian propositions. The Canadian Government agreed to three Senators instead of four; to six members in the House of Commons instead of eight; to a population of 60,000 instead of 120,000. The proposal for a wagon road was not accepted; but the railway it was agreed should be begun within two years and completed within ten years from the date of union, or eight years from the time of commencement, being more than a mile a day. This proposition was one to expend for a period of eight years from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a day in order to secure a union with the nine thousand people of British Columbia. This sum is thirteen times the amount that the authorities of British Columbia asked, as a million dollars a year requires an expenditure of less than \$3,400 a day. The Government of Canada did not agree to provide for the lunatic asylum. They did agree, however, to procure the geological survey of the country, which is an incident of the ownership of land, and was in this respect, like the provision for the insane, a matter which, by the terms of the B. N. A. Act, fell wholly within Provincial jurisdiction, and, therefore, a matter about which the parties had no authority to negotiate. There are many other points about the terms of union with British Columbia which must remain a matter of astonishment to those who have considered them with any degree of care.

#### THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Government adopted the route of Major Robinson upon which to construct the Intercolonial Railway. Upon the subject of the route the Administration were divided—Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. McDougall and Mr. Tilley favoring a route extending directly across the Province of New Brunswick; while Sir George Cartier and his Quebec colleagues, and Mr. Peter Mitchell adhered to the route that was ultimately adopted. The Intercolonial Railway was built upon a line which, it is estimated, increased its cost of construction by upwards of Eight Millions of Dollars, and increased its length in about the same proportion that it increased its cost. The obstinacy of Sir George Cartier in standing out for the interests of the eastern counties of Quebec, and the obstinacy of Mr. Mitchell in standing out for his own interests, carried the day. When the point was yielded, the next step necessary in the transaction was to obtain the approval of the Colonial Secretary to what had been done; and we have the authority of the Hon. Wm. McDougall for saying that a dispatch was written by the Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Buckingham, at the instance of the Canadian Government, approving of the route, and informing the Canadian Government that had any other been chosen, the Imperial guarantee to the loan for the construction of the road would have been withheld. This dispatch, however, could do the Government but little service, for any difference in the rate of interest at which a loan could be affected in consequence of the Imperial guarantee, was small indeed when placed opposite an increased principal of Eight Millions and the interest thereon. Already private enterprise has well-nigh completed a direct line across Northern Maine and the Province of New Brunswick which will command the traffic now controlled by the Intercolonial Railway; and the Intercolonial, which is now worked at a loss, will, at an early day, entail still greater burdens on the public treasury.

#### THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Another subject of special interest during the continuance of the first Parliament was the famous Washington Treaty. There are some very important features of this Treaty which have no special relation to this country, and about which we shall say nothing. This Treaty was intended to put an end to the misunderstandings which had arisen between Great Britain and the United States. One Treaty had been negotiated and it was rejected by the Senate of the

United States. Differences of long standing existed between the two countries with reference to the construction of the terms of the Convention of 1818. The authorities at Washington contended that the line of exclusion drawn should follow the sinuosities of the coast, except in the case of bays and harbors not more than six miles wide. The authorities in England and in this country took a different view. The Government of Canada asked and obtained from England the promise of representation upon any Commission appointed to deal with the question. When the Commissioners were appointed to sit at Washington, Sir John A. Macdonald was appointed in fulfilment of the promise made in response to the application of the Canadian Government. There were several matters of great interest to this country that came up for discussion, and with which the Commissioners were called upon to deal.

#### THE FENIAN RAID CLAIMS.

There were besides the question of the fisheries the matter of the Fenian Raids, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the navigation of certain rivers upon the Pacific Coast. The question in dispute in reference to the fisheries was left wholly untouched by the Treaty. The United States members of the High Joint Commission declined to consider the Fenian Raids as not being within the reference. The Commission was constituted by the two Governments for the purpose of settling *all* differences. This was thought by most Canadians sufficiently comprehensive to have included the subject of the Fenian Raids; but the United States representatives objected and the point was conceded. To every student of International Law, it was obvious, that the responsibility of the United States, in the matter of the Fenian Raids, was less open to question than the responsibility of England for the depredations of the Alabama. The Fenians had armed, organized, and drilled in the United States. They were in fact citizens of that country. There was neither by the principles of Public Law nor Public Morals any difference between permitting such an invasion to take place, and authorizing it. It was with the fact we had to do, and for that fact the Washington authorities were responsible. The weak point in our case was this: We had made no complaint of having suffered wrong, we had asked for no redress. When in 1868 Mr. Mills moved for the correspondence upon the subject—assuming that the Canadian Government had demanded redress through the Foreign Office, he was told that there was no correspondence, and Sir John A. Macdonald went so far as to say that he thought the authorities at Washington had honestly endeavored to fulfil their obligations. The question not having been raised between the two Governments before the appointment of the High Joint Commission, it could not in strictness be regarded as one of the questions to be referred. The English Government were put out of court by the negligence of the Canadian Government.

#### NAVIGATION CONCESSIONS.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence was conceded without the consent of the Canadian Parliament and without any reciprocal advantage beyond the privilege of navigating Lake Michigan for ten years. The provisions of the Treaty in reference to the navigation of the rivers of Alaska were not more fortunate. The rivers on our western coast were affected by two Treaties—the Treaty of St. Petersburg, negotiated with Russia in 1825, and the Oregon Treaty, negotiated with the United States in 1846. The northwestern coast of the continent from Portland Channel to Mount St. Elias was claimed both by Great Britain and Russia. After frequent discussions, between the Governments of the two countries, England conceded to Russia the coast, but retained, along with Russia, the common right of navigating the rivers which flowed through the Russian territory to the sea. Russia had no right of navigation beyond her own territory. The right secured to the British was not simply an easement in the navigation of the rivers; it

was a transitory right retained by England and recognized by Russia as the condition upon which England withdrew her claim to the sovereignty of the coast. When Russia transferred her North American possessions to the United States she could transfer no greater right than she had. Our rights under the Treaty of St. Petersburg remained unimpaired. The American representatives on the High Joint Commission proposed to concede to us the liberty to navigate certain of those rivers for purposes of commerce upon condition that they were allowed the privilege of navigating the Canadian portions of the same rivers. They in fact conceded to us in part a liberty which we already had, and obtained a liberty which they did not before possess. No provision was made in reference to the Red River. Nor were any steps taken to open to the people of Canada the navigation of the Columbia, which was secured by the Treaty of 1846 to the Hudson's Bay Company so long as they retained their trading posts upon its banks in United States territory.

#### THE ELECTION OF 1872.

We shall pass by for the present the subject of the Election Law and the subject of the trial of controverted elections. The Government took care to retain every possible advantage before going to the country. They successfully resisted a proposition to make the elections simultaneous. They threw out a measure to take from Parliamentary Committees the trial of controverted elections. The power to bribe the electors was used without stint by the Government, as was shown by the startling disclosures made in the Allan-McMullen correspondence. The power to hold the elections first in the constituencies where the Government were strongest, in order that they might influence the elections in those constituencies where the result was less certain, was used without scruple, and is too well known by our readers to require any detailed narrative from us. Notwithstanding the unsparing use of these advantages the elections of 1872 gave to the Government but a precarious victory. The Reformers held a majority of the seats in Parliament. The majority of those from New Brunswick had withdrawn from Mr. Tilley. The greater number of the Reform representatives from Nova Scotia still adhered to Mr. Howe. Mr. Howe's supporters desired that he should withdraw from the Government and cast in his political fortunes with the Reform party. He complained to his supporters of the attacks to which he had been subjected by the Reformers of Ontario. He said he would neither act with them nor could he accept anything from them, and he wished his friends to know this before they withdrew their support from the Government. He informed them at the same time that he would be a member of the Government but for a few weeks longer—certainly not beyond the end of the Session, when he expected to accept the Governorship of Nova Scotia, and he hoped they would not withdraw their support while he remained in the Ministry. They met his wishes, not because they had any sympathy with the Government of which he was then a member, but because he had been their leader in the Provincial Legislature, and they had for him a high personal regard. Had there been no collision of parties before the retirement of Mr. Howe, it is highly improbable that the Government would have lived through the next Session. When the supporters of Mr. Howe changed sides, parties were very evenly divided. But the leaders of the Reform party were not in a position to pursue a Fabian policy.

#### THE PACIFIC SCANDAL.

On the 2nd of April, 1873, Mr. Huntington made a motion, in which he stated: "That he believed that he could establish by satisfactory evidence, that in anticipation of the Legislation of the previous Session as to the Pacific Railway, an agreement was made between Sir Hugh Allan, acting for himself and certain other Canadian promoters, and G. W. McMullen, acting for certain United States

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### Snow Flakes.

Out of the bosom of the air,  
 Out of the cloud-folds of her garment shaken,  
 Over the woodlands brown and bare,  
 Over the harvest fields forsaken,  
 Silent and soft and slow  
 Descends the snow.

When as our clouded fancies take  
 Suddenly shape in some divine expression,  
 When as the troubled heart doth make  
 In the white countenance confession,  
 The troubled sky reveals  
 The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,  
 Slowly in silent syllables recorded;  
 This is the secret of despair,  
 Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,  
 Now whispered and revealed  
 To wood and field.

**GRAPPLE WITH IT.**—"A difficulty," says Lord Lyndhurst, "is a thing to be overcome." Grapple with it at once; facility will come with practice, and strength and fortitude with repeated effort. Thus the mind and character may be trained to an almost perfect discipline, enabling it to cope with a grace, spirit, and liberty almost incomprehensible to those who have not passed through a similar experience. *Samuel Smiles.*

Owe no man anything.  
 Money easily gotten is soon spent.  
 Never speculate deeper than you are able to lose if you lose it all.

### Rural Hints.

Continue last month's labors, laying in a store of ice. If you have no ice house build one. The merest shanty will do, but the walls must be well lined with sawdust, tan bark, straw, or some such loose material. Examine cellars and keep them perfectly clean. Pick over apples, potatoes, and vegetables generally, removing all that show signs of decay. Have some sort of a shop with stove or open fireplace in it where work can be done on stormy days and in severe weather. Make farm gates, hurdles, ladders, and other conveniences. Oil harness thoroughly. Manure may be spread on grass lands, or piled up and made into compost heaps in such fields as require it. Feed the sheep well, especially the breeding ewes. If any come in this month, extra care will be needed to save the lambs. Fight rats and mice; cats are probably the best weapons to use. Do not let snow accumulate on roofs, or dam up the eave troughs.

"Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds; for riches are not forever, and doth the crown endure to every generation? The hand of the diligent maketh rich."



capitalists, whereby the latter agreed to furnish all the funds necessary for the construction of the contemplated Railway, and to give to Sir Hugh Allan and his friends a certain per centage of interest in consideration of their interest and position."

2. "That the Government were aware that these negotiations were pending between the said parties."

3. "That subsequently an understanding was come to between the Government, Sir Hugh Allan, and Mr. Abbott, that Sir Hugh Allan and his friends should advance a large sum of money for the purpose of aiding the Election of Ministers and their supporters at the ensuing general Elections, and that he and his friends should receive the contract for the construction of the Railway."

4. "That accordingly Sir Hugh Allan did advance a large sum of money for the purpose mentioned, and at the solicitation, and the pressing instance of Ministers."

5. "That part of the moneys expended by Sir Hugh Allan in connection with the obtaining of the Act of Incorporation and Charter were paid to him by the United States Capitalists, under the agreement with him."

Mr. Huntington invited the House to appoint a Committee of seven to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the negotiations for the construction of the Pacific Railway, with the Legislation, and into the other allegations of his motion. The motion, at the instance of Sir John A. Macdonald, was voted down without any denial and without any discussion. The gravity of the charges were not at the moment fully appreciated by the supporters of the Government. The charges in Mr. Huntington's motion were a subject of daily discussion, and the supporters of the Government were more and more dissatisfied with the course taken. On the seventh day of April Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice for the appointment of a Committee, by the House, to enquire into the truthfulness of the allegations made in Mr. Huntington's motion. It was suggested by several of the members that the evidence before the Committee should be taken on oath. It was pointed out that Parliament already had conferred on the Private Bills Committee the power to examine witnesses in this manner. Sir John A. Macdonald would not say that any Bill would be introduced to authorize the Committee to take the evidence on oath. He would not say that such a Bill ought not to pass, but he was not prepared to say the Government would sanction it. He intimated that a Commission might be issued by the Government for taking the evidence under oath. He gave it as his opinion that witnesses ought to be sworn, and that it should be done in a legal manner, but he would not say that the power should be given to a Committee by Bill. He intimated that there ought to be power to conduct the enquiry after prorogation, but that he was not at all sure that the House could give authority to a Committee to sit during recess, but that if it could not do so, the Government would be quite ready to issue a Commission. It was noticeable to those who knew at the time what was likely to be disclosed, that everything said by Sir John A. Macdonald, on that occasion, indicated a desire to supersede a Committee of the House, by a Royal Commission. The discussion which took place showed that he sought to impress on the House,—1st, that the evidence should be taken upon oath; 2nd, that the Committee would not have power to administer an oath; 3rd, that he would not promise that such power would be given; 4th, that it might be necessary to sit after prorogation; 5th, that he doubted the ability of Parliament to authorize the Committee so to sit; 6th, that a Royal Commission could take the evidence under oath, and that it could sit as well after as during the Session. The frequent recurrence of Sir John A. Macdonald to this suggestion seemed to alarm Mr. Holton. He was anxious to understand at once whether they were to have a Parliamentary Committee or a Royal Commission. The one was controlled by the House, and the other by the Administration. One was responsible to the

House, and the other was not. It was upon the distinct understanding that they were appointing a Committee that Mr. Holton said he agreed to the motion. No one took up the suggestion of Sir John A. Macdonald for a Royal Commission. The Committee was named; it consisted of Messrs. Cameron, Macdonald (of Pictou), Blanchet, Conservatives; and Messrs. Blake and Dorion, who were Reformers. On the 17th of April, the Committee reported in favor of a Bill authorizing them to examine witnesses upon oath. On the 3rd of May the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, moved in the House that it be an instruction to the Committee that it should examine the witnesses brought before it on oath. This motion was agreed to without dissent, as the Act for the examination of witnesses upon oath, by Committees, had a few moments before received the sanction of the Governor-General. A whole month was consumed after the charges had been made, in carrying through Parliament a Bill to enable the Committee to proceed in the way thought most desirable. It did not require very close attention to see that the majority of the Committee were disposed to study the wishes of the First Minister, and that he was by no means anxious that the Committee should press forward the business in hand. On the 5th of May the Committee met, as it was supposed, for business. The Oaths' Bill was carried, and nothing was believed to stand in the way of the Committee proceeding with the enquiry. But those who supposed that there was no impediment to a prompt investigation were doomed to be disappointed. When the Committee assembled the Prime Minister appeared before it and asked for delay. Sir Geo. E. Cartier and Mr. Abbott, two of the persons referred to, were in England, and he declared it would be a monstrous act of injustice for the Committee to proceed with the investigation in their absence. Mr. Huntington urged the Committee to proceed. He pointed out to the Committee that his charges had been known to these men for a month; that they had had ample time to return if they desired; that the Premier had at first sought to stifle enquiry; that he had failed on the line first taken; that he then proposed to court it; that he allowed several weeks to be wasted because he professed to want the evidence taken on oath, while no effort was made to enable the Committee to proceed in that way, and that among the witnesses were several of the colleagues of the Premier, of whose testimony he ought not to be so much afraid. Upon a motion of Mr. Macdonald, the present Minister of Justice, the Committee, by the casting vote of the Chairman, Resolved—

“That in view of the absence of Sir Geo. E. Cartier and the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, two members of the House of Commons, from Canada, and the impossibility of the investigation with which the Committee is charged being either carried on or completed in a proper or satisfactory manner without an opportunity being afforded them of being present and hearing the testimony adduced before the Committee, it is advisable that the Committee should adjourn until Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next, if the Parliament be then in Session.”

We may here observe that this motion was not in the hand-writing of Mr. Macdonald, but in the hand-writing of an official in the Department of Justice, and that Sir George E. Cartier was not named in Mr. Huntington's motion, though his relation to the transaction must have been present to the mind of the writer of this one.

At the same sitting of the Committee several other resolutions were carried by the friends of Ministers, among which was one providing that the proceedings of the Committee should be secret. On the 7th of May the Committee again met and the resolution for sitting in secret was rescinded, Mr. Macdonald changing his vote, and a further resolution was carried for the admission of the public during the taking of evidence before the Committee. The House sanctioned the long adjournment, as we shall presently see. Sir John A. Macdonald made a very

violent speech against Mr. Huntington; declared him unworthy of credence, and intimated that the line he had taken might secure his expulsion from Parliament.

On the 15th of May Mr. Huntington informed the House "that original documents of the greatest importance in the investigation of the charges referred to the select Committee named to enquire into the Pacific Railway negotiations were held by a Trustee (whose name he was prepared to disclose to the Committee) on such condition, and under such circumstances, that there is very great danger that they may be placed beyond the reach of the Committee before the day upon which they were next to meet. He asked the House to order that the Committee should meet on the following day, that they forthwith summon the Trustee by whom the documents were held, to appear before them and produce the documents in his possession relating to the said enquiry." It is usual in such cases for the House to ask to be put in possession, so far as possible, of the character of the papers and the nature of the information disclosed. Mr. Huntington in the course of his speech, in support of his motion, was about to read certain letters when Sir John A. Macdonald called Mr. Huntington to order, and said he would move that they proceed to the orders of the day. He was informed by Mr. Holton that he had stated no point of order, that he had verbally put a motion in amendment to the motion of Mr. Huntington, which he had no right to do, for Mr. Huntington had the floor and had not concluded his remarks. Sir John A. Macdonald then said it was not competent for Mr. Huntington to read letters or papers as evidence, as they could only be properly submitted to the select Committee to whom the whole case has been referred by the House. The Speaker held the point well taken, and the papers were not read. A more absurd decision was, perhaps, never given by a Speaker. Mr. Huntington could have given their contents in his speech had he been so minded. He could have sent the documents and letters in his possession to any newspaper. Had they been given to the House it would not have impaired their value as evidence before the Committee. They might have been read in support of Mr. Huntington's motion of the 2nd of April. The real motive of the Government was obvious. The truth had not been told the Governor-General. The supporters of the Government in the House of Commons were also misled. The letters and documents which Mr. Huntington proposed to read conclusively proved the truth of his charges, and had they been read, Ministers would have been obliged to do in May what they did in November.

On the following day Mr. Cameron proposed that the Committee should have leave to sit although the House was not sitting at the time the Committee proposed to meet. It was necessary to keep up the appearance of desiring to proceed, although it was determined by the Government and the majority of the Committee that the investigation should not be proceeded with. Mr. Dorion moved, to supercede Mr. Cameron's motion, by an amendment in the following words:—"That inasmuch as the Committee will have no power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or to compel them when in attendance to give testimony without the action of the House, it is essential to the proper conduct of the investigation, that it should be prosecuted under circumstances that will admit of the prompt exercise of the authority of the House, and that it is, therefore, necessary that the House should sit on the day to which the Committee has leave to adjourn." This amendment was voted down by 101 to 66, and Mr. Cameron's motion was carried on the same division. So far the Committee was rendered as helpless as possible. Upon the Committee were three members who were anxious to do the bidding of the Premier. The Chairman himself, as the House subsequently learned, was tainted. But two further steps were necessary to do all for the Government that could be done by the House, without actually discharging the Committee. On the 23rd of May Sir John A. Macdonald, in order to commit the House in advance to what his friends on the Committee might do by way of stifling enquiry,

proposed that all questions arising in the Committee should be decided by a majority of voices. So far the House obeyed the Government. What Ministers proposed to have done was done. What Ministers opposed was rejected. This was the last day upon which the House was to meet before the adjournment. More than two-thirds of the members had left. News had come of the death of Sir Geo. E. Cartier in London. What might be the future relation of his followers to the Conservative party was not at all certain. It was desirable to secure the continuance of their support. There was one way in which this might be done—to pay a compliment to the memory of their recent leader. To do this would serve another, not less important, purpose, which we shall now mention. It was well known to Sir John A. Macdonald how far Sir Geo. E. Cartier had been implicated in the scandals connected with the sale of the Pacific Railway Charter. Should those transactions come to light no one would stand more guilty before the public mind; it was therefore desirable to commit the House to some act inconsistent with the guilt of Sir Geo. E. Cartier. Sir John A. Macdonald accordingly moved, "That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the remains of the Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier be interred at the public expense, and that a monument be erected to the memory of that excellent Statesman, with an inscription expressive of the public sense of so great and irreparable a loss, and to assure His Excellency that this House will make good the expenses attending the same." This was agreed to by a vote of 40 to 25. On the same day the House adjourned until the 13th of August, ostensibly for the purpose of giving the Committee time to complete their investigations and report to the House before the prorogation—a duty which both the Government and their friends upon the Committee had decided should not be performed.

The Committee met on the 2nd of July in the Court of Appeals in the city of Montreal. The Court Room was crowded. Mr. Huntington was present for the purpose of prosecuting the investigation before the Committee. The Chairman informed his colleagues that he had received a communication from Sir John A. Macdonald notifying him of the formal disallowance of the Oaths Act and that the disallowance had already been proclaimed in the *Canada Gazette*. Never in the history of Canada had an Act been disallowed with so much promptness. Never in any other case was there so strong a conviction, on the part of those competent to form an opinion, that the Law Officers of the Crown were wrong. That they erred was also the opinion of their successors in office. By the British North America Act, section 18, it is enacted that "The Privileges, Immunities and Powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the members thereof respectively shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the members thereof." Under the authority of this section the Government had carried through the Canadian Parliament in 1868, an Act authorizing the Senate to examine witnesses upon oath. The year following a similar measure was carried, authorizing the Private Bills Committee to swear witness examined before it. No objection was made by the Law Officers of the Crown to either measure, and it must be presumed that they did not regard them as beyond the competence of the Canadian Parliament. It requires no great amount of legal knowledge to see that the Crown was misled in disallowing the Oaths Bill. The section which we have quoted applies to the Privileges, Immunities and Powers of the House. The Oaths Bill did not enlarge any one of these. It simply changed the mode of procedure in the exercise of a power which the House indisputably possessed. It is also noticeable that Sir John A. Macdonald suggested on more than one occasion the issue of a Commission by the Government

to take the evidence, but the House did not listen to the proposition which implied an incapacity on the part of the people's House to enquire into the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown except through the agency of persons recommended to the Crown by Ministers themselves. The First Minister did not like to go so far as to propose the dismissal of the Committee and the appointment of a Commission by the Government to enquire into the conduct of its members; but special pains were taken to prepare the supporters of the Government for such an event. Sir John A. Macdonald more than once declared that the Government could not expect fair play at the hands of either Mr. Blake or Mr. Dorion, and that gentlemen in their position in England would have scorned to have served on such a Committee. It was not a matter of surprise to find the Oaths Bill disallowed.

But there is another point or two connected with the matter worthy of note. By section 56 of the B. N. A. Act, it is made the duty of the Governor-General on the first convenient opportunity to send an authentic copy of each Act to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Why was this Act sent with so much haste—immediately after it had received the Governor-General's sanction, and five years after a similar power had been conferred upon the Senate, and exercised without question? There was nothing in the nature of the measure demanding haste. It did not affect any external right. It was purely a domestic measure. We do not say that the Law Officers of the Crown were conscious of being improperly influenced, but that they were influenced from Canada, and that they were so influenced in order to prevent anything being done by the Committee, is too plain to require further discussion.

We shall now return to the proceedings of the Committee at Montreal. Mr. Dorion moved that Sir Francis Hincks be called and examined. Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment that as the Oaths Bill had been disallowed, and as the Committee had been instructed to examine witnesses upon oath, that in the opinion of the Committee they cannot be examined until further instructed by the House of Commons. Mr. Macdonald declared, to the surprise of the spectators, that instead of the Committee now proceeding with the enquiry as was anticipated when the House rose, the alternative should be adopted of having a Royal Commission. Sir John A. Macdonald himself had written to the Chairman of the Committee as follows:

MONTREAL, July 2nd, 1873.

SIR,—As the Act which would have enabled the Committee now sitting in Montreal, of which you are Chairman, to examine witnesses on oath has been disallowed as being beyond the competence of the Canadian Parliament, I desire to renew to you, as Chairman of the Committee, the offer made by me on the part of the Government on the floor of the House of Commons, to issue a Royal Commission addressed to the gentlemen forming the Committee, which would confer upon them all the powers given to the Committee by the House of Commons, including the examination of witnesses under oath, and the power to send for persons, papers and records, and containing the same provisions as to the votes of the members of the Committee and yourself as Chairman, as was ordered by the House. The acceptance of this Commission will enable this Committee to proceed with the enquiry, and the examination of witnesses on oath without any important delay. I shall cause a copy of this letter to be sent to each member of your Committee.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MACDONALD.

On the following day a copy was sent to each of the other members of the Committee. The Chairman, after reading this letter and after making some observations upon the public character of the investigation, voted with Mr.

Macdonald and Mr. Blanchet for the adjournment of the Committee until the 13th of August. Both Mr. Dorion and Mr. Blake wrote to Sir John A. Macdonald in reply to his proposition. They pointed out to him that the enquiry was undertaken by the House; that the issue of a Royal Commission by a Government to enquire into charges against itself would be an unheard of proceeding, that it would not aid but prejudice the enquiry by the House; that the House did not expect the Crown or any one else, least of all the members of its own Committee, to obstruct the enquiry which it had undertaken. They further reminded him of what he had said in Parliament; that English statesmen would have scorned to do what they had done, and that the Government could not expect fair play at their hands. That Sir John A. Macdonald could have believed that this proposition could have been accepted, we cannot give credence to for a moment. It is impossible to suppose that he expected Messrs. Dorion and Blake to unite with him in his discharge of the authority of the House of Commons. But every step taken by him was a step in the direction of a Royal Commission. He was preparing the country by slow and easy gradations for a transference of the functions of the House of Commons to the Crown, and of the Committee to a Royal Commission. So gross an outrage on the authority of the people's House and so shameless a procedure is without a parallel since the days of the Stuarts. The doctrine of the impersonality of the Crown is now well established. That the advisers of the Crown for the time being are responsible for every act of the Crown is a principle so elementary in our system of government, and so well known even to the most ill-informed of our population, as to require no formal statement from us. What the Governor-General did was what his Ministers advised him to do. Those Ministers were charged with acts of political corruption, with a gross abuse of their public trust, with high crimes and misdemeanors; and His Excellency was advised by them to issue a Commission, consisting of men whom they themselves named, to enquire into the truthfulness of allegations about which they knew, but which the Premier had called God to witness were wholly false! Ministers had not made charges against themselves. These charges were made in the House by a Member of the House. To that House Ministers were responsible for their public conduct. By that House the enquiry was set on foot. The duty of conducting the enquiry was assigned to certain of its members, and the Crown had no more right to intervene in the case than the House had to exercise the prerogatives of the Crown. It is true there is upon the statute book a measure authorizing the Crown to issue Royal Commissions to enquire into certain public matters; but it does not require very much legal knowledge to decide that the enquiry which the Crown is authorized to make under the statute is an enquiry into the conduct of public officials responsible to Ministers and to Parliament for their official conduct, or to obtain for Ministers such information as will enable them properly to advise the Crown. Did Ministers wish to know whether these charges made by Mr. Huntington were true or false in order that they might advise the Crown as to whether they themselves should be retained or dismissed? The supposition is preposterous. Royal Commissions are acts of the Crown for the information of the Crown; and when they are issued under the statute, persons summoned before the Commissioners are obliged to appear, but when the subject with which the Commission is authorized to deal is, as in this case, wholly outside of what the statute contemplates, the Commissioners have no legal or constitutional authority either to administer an oath or to compel the attendance of witnesses; and we have never been able to understand how Lord Dufferin was so far misled by his advisers as to consent to the issue of this Commission. But we again revert to our narrative. What happened after the adjournment of the Committee, and before the appointment of the Royal Commission, we shall now proceed to state.

## THE REVELATIONS.

On the same day that the majority of the Committee had decided not to proceed with the investigation, the celebrated Allan-McMullen correspondence was given to the public. The most profound impression was made by the disclosures therein contained. The Conservative newspapers were staggered by the blow. Some of them were so much stunned as to attempt no defence of Ministers for several days. Sir Hugh Allan published an extra judicial affidavit in which he endeavored to modify and explain away some of the allegations found in his letters; and as the Conservative Press took courage and came to the support of the Ministers, further disclosures were made by the publication of other letters and telegrams which left no room for doubt in the mind of anyone who was not an extreme partizan of the Government, that every charge made by Mr. Huntington had been substantially proven; and that the Chairman of the Committee which had been appointed by the House to enquire into the allegations of corruption made by Mr. Huntington, had profitted to the extent of several thousand dollars by the transaction.

## THE HISTORY OF THE SCHEME.

The history of the case as disclosed by the letters and by the information given to the public, is as follows:—In March, 1871, G. W. McMullen, who was then residing in Chicago, visited Ottawa with the delegation of the Chicago Board of Trade who desired an enlargement of our canals. Mr. McMullen learned that the Government intended to offer Thirty Millions of Dollars in money and Fifty Million acres of land to any Company that would construct a Railway from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific sea-board. The informants of Mr. McMullen were Mr. Waddington and Mr. Kersteman, who were there in Ottawa agitating the subject, and who suggested the organization of a Company to build the proposed road. Mr. McMullen, upon his return to Chicago, consulted Mr. C. M. Smith, of that city, and subsequently visited leading railway men in Philadelphia and New York. An Association was soon organized, and in July, 1871, he returned to Ottawa and submitted a proposition to the Government to build the road on the terms proposed. The persons with whom he communicated were Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Francis Hincks. Nothing definite was accomplished, and Mr. McMullen returned to Chicago. Mr. McMullen, while in Ottawa, left with the Government the names of the parties who were associated with him in this enterprise. Shortly after Sir Francis Hincks went to New York, and proposed to General Cass that he should throw overboard his Chicago associates and ally himself with Sir Hugh Allan. Sir Francis then tried other members of the Company in New York, but in each case without success. Sir Francis Hincks says:—"I had interviews with the gentlemen referred to, and I believe that I did suggest that the American capitalists who were inclined to promote the undertaking would find Sir Hugh Allan a better medium of communication with the Canadian Government than Mr. McMullen and his Chicago friends." And here let it be borne in mind that it was by a member of the Government that Sir Hugh Allan was induced to open a correspondence with an American Company already formed, and that in his future negotiations with the Government he was the known and suggested agent of this American Company. After Sir Francis returned, Sir Hugh Allan wrote to Mr. C. M. Smith, proposing to unite Canadian and American interests in the contract, and informed Mr. Smith that he made the proposition upon the suggestion of Sir Francis Hincks. This was accordingly done. We shall here give the names of the United States capitalists who were interested in the enterprise, and the amount of stock they subscribed:—

Jay, Cooke & Co.....	\$1,000,000
Wm. B. Ogden.....	637,500
G. W. Cass .....	637,500
J. G. Smith .....	500,000
D. McLaren .....	500,000
Thomas A. Smith.....	500,000
H. R. Payson .....	175,000
F. E. Canda .....	175,000
C. J. Canda .....	150,000
R. D. Rice.....	230,000
F. Billings.....	230,000
A. H. Barney .....	230,000
Wm. F. Fargo )	
B. F. Chaney )	230,000
Thos. H. Canfield )	
W. Windham )	180,000
Samuel Wilkinson .....	75,000
Walter Hinchman .....	50,000
Total.....	
\$5,500,000	

In September of that year, Mr. C. M. Smith and Mr. G. W. McMullen went to Montreal, and arranged the basis of an agreement between the Americans and Sir Hugh, who was to obtain, for himself, a large interest in the enterprise, and who was to receive a considerable amount of stock, which he was to be at liberty to bestow upon those whose good-will it was thought necessary to secure in order that Sir Hugh and his American Association might be successful in obtaining the charter. An agreement in accordance with this preliminary arrangement was signed at a later period. By it the capital sum was fixed at ten millions of dollars, of which sum the American capitalists subscribed five millions five hundred thousand dollars, as we have stated. The agreement contained the following paragraph:—"And it is further agreed that the above-named parties, who shall subscribe for five millions five hundred thousand dollars, shall pay in the sum of ten per centum on the whole ten millions of dollars of stock to be subscribed as aforesaid, into the banking house of Jay, Cooke & Company, in New York City, to the credit of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, upon its organization, to be used for the construction of the said Railway, and for such other purposes as the Directors of the said Company, hereafter to be elected, shall determine." It also stipulated that Sir Hugh Allan, without being called upon to contribute any money, was to have received paid-up stock to the amount of \$1,450,000. How Sir Hugh Allan proposed to promote the interests of his associates with this stock, we shall by-and-by state. On the 5th of October, 1871, Sir Hugh Allan and Messrs. Smith and McMullen visited Ministers at Ottawa, but no understanding was reached. Ministers were not all agreed. Sir George Cartier and Sir Hugh Allan cordially disliked each other; Cartier had from the beginning been the paid Solicitor of the Grand Trunk Company, and the Manager of the Grand Trunk Company, was as yet, hostile to the enterprise. Sir Hugh Allan left on the 7th of October for England, and while on his way, next day, he sent from Farther Point the following

TELEGRAM.

To C. M. Smith, of Chicago, at Metropolitan Hotel, New York.  
Send me by mail, care of Allan Brothers & Co., Liverpool, the names of the parties engaged with us in the railroad enterprise.

(Signed), H. ALLAN.

On the 4th of November Sir Hugh Allan wrote Mr. Smith from London,



A spring medicine. Prevention is better than cure.

**MITCHELL'S BLOOD MIXTURE**  
OR HIGHLY CONCENTRATED  
**COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF**  
**SARSAPARILLA**

For purifying the Blood and renovating the system.

Most Diseases originate from an impure state of the Blood !!

**SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING:**

Scrofula and its various forms, Stubborn Ulcers and Cutaneous Eruptions Swelling of the Glands, Enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Fever Sores, Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Bronchitis and Chronic Sore Throat, and other diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. For the above diseases this Compound can be confidently recommended by the proprietors. One Dollar per bottle.

*For External application in the above Diseases use*

**MITCHELL'S FAMILY OINTMENT**

An Effectual and Safe Remedy for all kinds of Sores, such as Scrofula Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald head, Sore Breast, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Foul Ulcers.

Prepared and sold by **B. A. Mitchell, Druggist.**

**LONDON, C. W.**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**—Apply a little of this ointment twice a-day, washing the parts before applying it. **PRICE 25 CENTS.**

*Mitchell's Elixir of Beef, Wine and Iron*

This preparation combines, in a pleasant form, the tonic and stimulant properties of Beef, Citrate of Iron, and pure Sherry Wine. It is invaluable for mental or physical weakness, from whatever cause: dyspepsia, tendency to fainting fits, pallor, palpitation of the heart, nausea. Especially useful in convalescence from any exhausting disease. It is so pleasantly flavored that it will be relished by the most delicate person. One Dollar per bottle.

**PREPARED BY**

**B. A. MITCHELL & SON,**

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,**

**GOTHIC HALL: 114 DUNDAS STREET WEST, NORTH SIDE  
LONDON, - ONTARIO.**

Established 1846.



### March.

The stormy March is come at last,  
With wind, and cloud, and changing skies ;  
I hear the rushing of the blast,  
That through the snowy valley flies.

Oh, passing few are they who speak —  
Wild, stormy month !—in praise of thee ;  
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,  
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou to northern lands again  
The glad and glorious sun dost bring,  
And thou hast join'd the gentle train,  
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And in thy reign of blast and storm,  
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day,  
When the changed winds are soft and warm  
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing along the gushing rills,  
And the full springs, from frost set free,  
That, brightly leaping down the hills,  
Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides,  
Of wintry storms the sullen threat ;  
But in thy sternest frown abides  
A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bring'st the hope of those calm skies,  
And that soft time of sunny showers,  
When the wide bloom on earth that lies,  
Seems of a brighter world than ours.

A good life keeps off wrinkles.  
Less wisdom is required to make money  
than to keep it securely when made.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a  
person in a state of intoxication, cannot  
be collected by law.

### Rural Hints.

Spring is coming. Prepare for it.  
Have tools in perfect order; vehicles well  
greased ; ploughs ready to start ; harrows  
in right trim, no teeth missing, and all  
sharp ; machines oiled, and, if need be,  
repaired ; drill, whippetrees, ox-yokes,  
&c., fit for use. House well the ewes  
that are near yeaning, and look after the  
early lambs. As this month is noted  
for high winds, watch against damage  
from this cause. Look after barn and  
stable doors, gates, loose fence boards,  
loose siding on buildings, and the like.  
Working oxen and horses should receive  
special attention in the way of food and  
exercise as the season of hard labor draws  
nigh. Keep stock off grass lands ; they  
will get no good, and do much harm.  
Sow clover seed early. It is best done  
on a still morning when there is a light  
snow on the ground. Then the footsteps  
of the sower, also the seed, may be easily  
seen, and regular work done. Finish up  
all winter jobs that have been thus far  
neglected.

“I went by the field of the slothful,  
and by the vineyard of the man void of  
understanding ; and lo, it was all grown  
over with thorns, and nettles had covered  
the face thereof, and the stone wall  
thereof was broken down.”

informing him that he finds that the monied men in London manifest a considerable interest in "our scheme of the Dominion Pacific Road," and that if they desire to raise funds in England to carry on the work, he has no doubt but that the funds can be obtained. He says he has heard nothing from the Government on the subject, and that he does not expect that anything will be done until he returns to Canada. From this communication it would seem that some member of the Dominion Government had promised, under certain contingencies, to communicate with Sir Hugh Allan on the subject while in England.

On the 7th of December we find Sir Hugh Allan back again in Montreal, and he telegraphs Mr. Smith that the Government at Ottawa will not be prepared "to deal with us sooner than the 18th inst." Later on, Sir Hugh Allan informs Mr. Smith that the Government were still anxious to arrange with them about the railroad, but that the feeling of the Government was that they could not close the agreement without advertising for tenders; that this was necessary in order that they might avoid being attacked in the House; that Sir Hugh and his American associates should meet and arrange the preliminaries among themselves and decide on a course of action. He invites Mr. Smith to come to Montreal on the 15th of that month, and on the 18th they would go to New York and put the affair in shape. On the 29th of December, Sir Hugh writes to Mr. McMullen, at Picton, that he has good reason to believe Mr. Brydges is using all his influence with Cartier to thwart their views; that he intends going to Ottawa to find out what is going on, but that he thinks they are sure of Cartier's opposition.

#### WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

On the 1st of January, 1872, Sir Hugh writes that he had seen Mr. Brydges; that his terms are very high; that, as they include others, they may find it necessary to concede them; that he thinks the Government will not have the courage to go into the scheme at all until after the elections. On the 24th of January Sir Hugh writes a letter to Messrs. Smith and McMullen, informing them that of his subscription of \$1,450,000 to the stock of the proposed railway \$200,000 was to be transferred to Mr. Brydges, for his assistance and influence, if he could not be secured for a less sum; that this sum was to be contributed jointly by them; and in case he refused or neglected to join the Company, that one-half this sum should be transferred to Messrs. Smith and McMullen. Sir Hugh Allan suggested that if Mr. Brydges could be bought up for a less sum, the balance might be used to secure any other influence deemed by them to be desirable. In a letter written by Sir Hugh Allan on the 5th of February, he informs Mr. McMullen that Sir John and Sir George Cartier are not on first-rate terms; that they are all right with the *Globe*; and he asks that the articles of agreement should be sent to him. On the 23rd, he writes Mr. Smith that Mr. Brydges is attempting to excite national prejudices against their Company; and that he is endeavoring to organize a Canadian Company, to whom, he says, the Government must give the preference. On the 24th of February he writes Mr. Smith again, informing him that he has seen Senator Macpherson, who insists on getting \$250,000 of stock, or threatens opposition if he does not get it. Four days later he again writes Mr. Smith, telling him that the stock will have to be distributed to the following parties:

D. L. Macpherson .....	\$100,000
A. B. Foster .....	100,000
Donald A. Smith.....	100,000
C. J. Brydges .....	100,000
J. J. C. Abbott .....	50,000
D. McInnes .....	50,000
John Shedden .....	50,000

A. Allan .....	50,000
C. S. Gzowski .....	50,000
A. S. Hincks .....	50,000
H. Nathan .....	50,000
T. McGreevy .....	50,000
George Brown .....	50,000
Total .....	\$850,000

He proposed that the sum which he thus suggested should be given away should be given up as follows: C. M. Smith, \$250,000; G. W. McMullen, \$250,000; Sir Hugh Allan, \$350,000. Total, \$850,000. Sir Hugh gives it as his opinion that he does not think more than \$100,000 will be required in order to remove the obstacles in the way of their controlling the enterprise. He informs Mr. Smith, however, that his American associates must trust to his honor and honesty in the matter of cash payments; that he had then already paid \$8,500, for which he had no vouchers, nor could he get any. He informed his American associates verbally that \$4,000 of this sum was loaned to Sir John Macdonald, and \$4,500 to Sir Francis Hincks, with the knowledge that it was never to be returned. Both Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Francis Hincks denied that they had received these sums or any portion of them. It nevertheless remains true that Sir Hugh Allan tried to collect them of his American associates as having been paid. How many of the parties Sir Hugh Allan referred to in his letter whose active support he expected to purchase, we cannot say. Sir Hugh Allan seemed to think that every man had his price. The day before he wrote Mr. Smith he wrote to Senator Macpherson, stating that these sums were to be charged against the stock allotted to himself, and the day following he again wrote Senator Macpherson, stating that he was informed Mr. Brown would not, for the present, be a shareholder, and that he proposed to name Mr. Howland in his place. In Sir Hugh's letter to Mr. Macpherson he represents the proposed distribution of Stock as from the amount allotted him, but in his letter to Mr. Smith he proposes to take from his own allotment but \$350,000 dollars. On the 4th of March he writes Mr. McMullen that both Mr. Brydges and Mr. Macpherson had declined to join his Company, as being too largely American, and that he intended going to Ottawa for the purpose of finding out what these parties intended doing against him. On the 16th of April he again writes McMullen that he had better make use of his time in seeing such Ministers as he could reach, and he desires him to arrange with Sir John Macdonald for an interview on the Thursday following; and he alludes to a letter which he had received from New York, from which allusion, it would seem, that matters were not regarded as entirely satisfactory. On the 12th of June he again writes Mr. McMullen, informing him that he believes that he has got the business of the Railway scheme satisfactorily arranged through his French friends, and that he has a pledge from Sir George that his Company will have a majority. He directs Mr. McMullen to come to Montreal and see him before he carries out any important transaction or pays out any money.

## A NEW PHASE.

Four days later Sir Hugh Allan writes Mr. McMullen that Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier do not intend to allow any Company to undertake the construction of the road; that they intended to push it forward as a Government enterprise; that Sir George informed him that neither he nor Sir John had communicated this intention to their colleagues; that the negotiation between Mr. Macpherson and himself for the formation of a Government Company had come to nothing; that the elections were near at hand; and that unless the matter is satisfactorily arranged, Sir George Cartier's prospects of being re

turned would be very slim indeed. On the 1st of July Sir Hugh wrote a long letter to Gen. Cass, in which he explained to him the hostility that was awakened against the Americans; that after consultation with McMullen he had dropped ostensibly from the organization every American name, and put in reliable Canadian people in place of them; that he differed with McMullen as to the means to be adopted to influence the Government; that he had satisfied himself that the decision ultimately must be in the hands of Sir George Cartier alone; that Sir George had for years sustained and kept in office the entire Government; that he had a following of forty-five French Canadians; that the French population were largely interested in the railway from Ottawa to Montreal; that he had subscribed a controlling influence in the stock; that he had subsidized newspaper editors and proprietors; and that he had secured twenty-seven out of the forty-five that followed Sir George Cartier; that he controlled Sir George's own constituency; that he had organized a Pacific Railway Company; that Sir George Cartier had agreed to give the contract as required; that the stock books were to be opened on the 15th of July, and he states that if a certificate of the equivalent of one million dollars in gold should be placed by Jay, Cooke & Co. to the credit of the Merchants' Bank of Canada in their own bank in New York, the cheques will be accepted for the subscription. He asks that a power of attorney be sent him along with the certificate to subscribe stock. On the 7th of August he writes again to the same person that on the previous day he had signed an agreement with the Government by which, on certain monetary conditions, the Government agree to form a Company of which Sir Hugh Allan is to be the President; the Company is to be organized to suit his views; and he and his friends are to have a majority of the stock, six millions out of the ten millions, and the Company so formed is to have the contract to build the road on the terms of the Act of Parliament, which are \$30,000,000 in cash and 50,000,000 acres of land, with all other advantages and privileges which can be given them under the Act. The Government further agreed to do everything in their power to assist the Company during the whole period of construction. They promised that a contract should be executed within six weeks to give effect to the arrangement which had been made. The previous day he had written Mr. McMullen to the same effect.

At this point we shall notice the relations between Sir Hugh Allan and the Government. His correspondence with his American associates is sufficiently explicit—that he had purchased the support of the majority of the members who followed Sir George Cartier; that he had bought the support of Sir George Cartier and the Premier; that the charter had cost \$396,500, of which his American friends had as yet contributed but \$40,000. We have now to consider how far the information disclosed to the public sustains these representations.

In the Session of 1872 there were three measures relating to a Pacific Railway carried through Parliament—one by the Government, one by Sir Hugh Allan and his friends, and one by Senator Macpherson and a large number of gentlemen whom he had associated with him. It is only necessary to carefully scan the list of names in the two private companies to see upon what each relied. Sir Hugh Allan had the sympathy of Sir Francis Hincks, and the influence which wealth was certain to secure. Senator Macpherson sought political influence, and the line which he took in his negotiations with Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Abbott seemed based upon the assumption that if the two rival companies failed to unite the Government must give to his the preference. Sir Hugh, we have seen, was equally confident of ultimate success. What Sir Hugh relied on is sufficiently disclosed in his letters. What Mr. Macpherson specifically relied on beyond the fact, that his company was largely made up of Members of Parliament, is not so clear. Whether the services rendered in connection with the "testimonial fund" to Sir John A. Macdonald or whether some undisclosed service to his party dur

ing the election we will not pretend to say. Of this, however, there can be no doubt that Sir John Macdonald was most anxious that the rival companies should unite. Early in July, 1872, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Macpherson met in Toronto to discuss the amalgamation of the two companies. They discussed the number of Directors each company should have upon the Board in case they were amalgamated, and the question of the Presidency. Mr. Abbott proposed that it be agreed that Sir Hugh Allan should be President of the amalgamated Company. To this proposition Mr. Macpherson declined to assent. He did not stipulate for it for himself, but no more would he waive his claim in favor of Sir Hugh Allan. He proposed that the question of the Presidency should be left to the Provisional Board of the amalgamated Company. To this proposition Mr. Abbott would not accede. He informed Mr. Macpherson that unless the Presidency was promised to Sir Hugh he was afraid no amalgamation would take place. At a subsequent period Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Macpherson discussed the subject of amalgamation, but nothing came of it. On the 16th of July, 1872, Sir John Macdonald telegraphed Sir Geo. Cartier as follows :

"Have seen Macpherson. He has no personal ambition, but cannot in justice to Ontario concede any preference to Quebec in the matter of the Presidency, or in any other particular. He says the question about the Presidency should be left to the Board. Under these circumstances I authorize you to assure Allan that the power of the Government will be exercised to secure him the position of President. The other terms to be as agreed upon between Macpherson and Abbott. The whole matter to be kept quiet until after the elections ; then the two gentlemen to meet the Privy Council at Ottawa and settle the terms of the Provisional agreement. This is the only practicable solution of the difficulty and should be accepted at once by Allan. Answer."

From this telegram it will be seen that Sir John had been informed that, except as to the matter of the Presidency, an understanding had been reached between Mr. Abbott and Mr. Macpherson. Further discussions took place between Sir George Cartier and Sir Hugh Allan, and as the result of these we have Sir George's letter of the 30th of July, in which he incloses him telegrams from Sir John A. Macdonald. Neither before the Commission nor in Sir Hugh's extra judicial affidavit were the contents of these telegrams disclosed. We are left to infer their contents from Sir George's enclosing letter. In that letter he informs Sir Hugh that in his opinion the Government will approve of the amalgamation of the two Companies ; that the Provisional Board of the amalgamated Company is to be composed of seventeen members ; that each of the Companies is to name four Directors and the Government is to name nine ; that the Company is to have the powers specified in the 10th section of the Pacific Railway Act. Sir Hugh's Company is advised to take the initiative in procuring the amalgamation. That if the Interoceanic Company (Macpherson's Company) will not amalgamate within a limited time, that arrangements will be made with Sir Hugh's Company alone ; and that he believes the Governor in Council will agree with the Company for the construction and working of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with such branches as shall be agreed upon, and will grant the Company all such subsidies and assistance as they are empowered to do by the Government Act ; and he promises to use his best endeavors to have these views carried into effect. To this arrangement Sir John A. Macdonald refused his concurrence. This letter did not put Sir Hugh in any better position than Sir John's telegram. It tied the hands of the Government as to the number of directors. The letter was withdrawn, and Sir John's telegram of the 26th, which we have quoted, was the pledge of the Government upon which Sir Hugh Allan was, for the time being, to rely. On the same day upon which Sir George Cartier pledged Sir Hugh Allan the influence of the "Governor in Council" to promote his wishes he addressed Sir Hugh Allan another letter, which leaves no room for doubt in the

minds of the most credulous as to what Sir George and his colleagues hoped for by satisfying the wishes of Sir Hugh Allan.

*"Private and Confidential.*

Montreal, 30th July, 1872.

DEAR SIR HUGH,—

The friends of the Government will expect to be assisted with funds in the pending elections, and any amount which you or *your Company* shall advance for the purpose shall be recouped to you.

A minor advancement of immediate requirements is below.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

GEO. E. CARTIER."

*Now wanted.*

Sir John A. Macdonald .....	\$25,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin .....	15,000
Sir George E. Cartier .....	20,000
Sir John A. (additional) .....	10,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin .....	10,000
Sir G. E. C. (additional) .....	30,000

Sir Hugh Allan's Company was the Company of his American associates, who had already paid \$40,000, whose names Sir F. Hincks gave him, and who were informed that Sir Hugh Allan was their best medium of communication with the Canadian Government, whom Sir Hugh kept informed of the progress of his negotiations with the Government, and to whom Sir Hugh Allan looked for the payment of the money which he had advanced to members of the Government and their supporters.

On the 5th of August, as we have already stated, Sir Hugh Allan informed his American friends that he had made an agreement with the Government on the terms which we have briefly outlined, and on the 9th of August he, in the presence of Sir George E. Cartier, in addressing a meeting in Montreal East, he said: "You are aware that two rival Companies have been contending for the contract to build the Pacific Railroad. The policy of the Government is to have these Companies amalgamated, and then to give the contract to the Company thus formed. \* \* \* Measures to secure this amalgamation are already in progress. Your representative, Sir George E. Cartier, coincides with me on all these points. *and in the basis of arrangement which he has agreed to recommend to his confreres in the Ministry, on the Pacific Railroad question, they have been carefully kept in view.*"

On the 24th of August Sir George Cartier writes Mr. Abbott as follows:

"DEAR MR. ABBOTT,—In the absence of Sir Hugh Allan, I shall be obliged by your supplying the Central Committee with a further sum of twenty thousand dollars upon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my letter to Sir Hugh Allan of the 30th ultimo.

(Signed)

GEORGE E. CARTIER.

"P.S.—Please also send Sir John A. Macdonald ten thousand more on the same terms."

For the sum asked for by Sir George for the Central Committee the Committee gave the following receipt:

"Received from Sir Hugh Allan, by the hands of Mr. Abbott, twenty thousand dollars for general election purposes, *to be arranged hereafter, according to the terms of the letter of Sir George E. Cartier of the date of the 30th of July, and in accordance with the request contained in his letter of the 24th instant.*

"Montreal, 26th August, 1872."

"L. BETOURNEY.

(Signed)

"J. L. BEAUDRY.

"HENRY STARNES.

"P. S. MURPHY."

The terms in the letter of the 30th of July referred to were, that "any amount which you or your Company shall advance 'to assist in the elections' shall be recouped to you."

On the same day that the Central Committee acknowledged the receipt of this money Sir John Macdonald sent to Mr. Abbott the following telegram :

"Toronto, August 20th, 1872.

"To the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott,  
"St. Anne's.

"(Immediate, private.)

"I must have another ten thousand. Will be the last time of calling. Do not fail me. Answer to-day.

"(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD."

To this he replied :

"Montreal, 29th August, 1872.

"Sir John A. Macdonald,

"Toronto,

"Draw on me for ten thousand.

"(Signed) J. J. C. ABBOTT."

On the 21st of July, 1872, there appeared in the *Montreal Gazette* a statement by authority in the following words: "The arrangement referred to by the late Sir George E. Cartier in the published letter of the 24th of August last was an arrangement personal to himself and to Sir Hugh Allan, independent of, and until published, unknown to the other members of the Government, and that it had no reference to the Canadian Pacific Charter or contract, or to the granting or furthering the granting of either of them." The letter of the 30th of July speaks for itself. Sir Hugh's letters to Gen. Cass, to Mr. Smith and Mr. McMullen show conclusively how he understood the matter. The postscripts of Sir George's letters of the 30th of July and the 24th of August, taken in connection with Sir John's telegram for money and his evidence that he directed Sir George to see Mr. Abbott and Sir Hugh Allan in reference to their contributions in aid of the Government and their friends at the elections, point in the same direction. They show not only was the money given for the charter but that what was done had the sanction of several members of the Government, including the First Minister.

On the 16th of September Sir Hugh Allan wrote Mr. McMullen :

"I hope in ten days or so to have the contract signed, and would like immediately after to go to England to raise the money to build the line. I have disbursed \$343,000 in gold, which I want to get repaid, I have still to pay \$13,500, which will close everything off. I will go to New York as soon as the contract is signed, say about the 17th of October, and would be glad to meet you there.

This communication was written after the elections were over.

After the sale of the Charter to Sir Hugh Allan was an accomplished fact, and up to this time, it will be seen that all the American capitalist did not appear ostensibly as shareholders in the Company, they were so in fact, and were dealt with as such by Sir Hugh Allan; and that he expected them to repay him the money which he had disbursed on behalf of the Government.

#### THE SHORT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

It was after all these transactions had been given to the public that Parliament assembled on the 13th day of August. The Ministry had given His Excellency Lord Dufferin to understand that the business of the Session was completed when the House adjourned in May, and that the only object of deferring the day of formal prorogation to the 13th of August was to give the Committee an opportunity to make the enquiry into the charges preferred by Mr. Huntington and to enable them to report to the House. Lord Dufferin seemed to think that



the House must be prorogued as a matter of course. His Excellency acted throughout on the assumption that the Committee, if they made enquiry, could come to but one conclusion, and that was that the Government were guiltless of the offences with which they stood charged. That the Governor-General should have been so thoroughly imbued with this notion, shows how sedulously his Ministers had laboured to mislead him, and to what extent they had been successful. Had the Committee made the enquiry, and had they reported the Government guilty of the offences with they were charged, can it for a moment be supposed that His Excellency would have felt it to be his duty to have instantly prorogued the House without giving it any opportunity of pronouncing upon the report? Can it be supposed that he would have taken the matter into his own hands, and without waiting for the judgment of the House of Commons, have dismissed his Ministers and formed a new Administration without knowing the conclusion to which the House would arrive? Was His Excellency prepared, no matter what might be the disclosures made before the Committee, to retain his Ministers until Parliament should meet at the usual period the following year? The reply of His Excellency to the deputation of Members of the House of Commons on the 13th day of August, and the despatches which he wrote to the Colonial Office, leave little doubt as to the line which the Governor-General would have taken. The Ministry had succeed in delaying the investigation for four months. Evidence had come to light during the period which had been given to the whole country, which left no doubt on the public mind of the guilt of Ministers; and the Governor-General upon the advice of these men, and against the recommendation of ninety-eight members of Parliament, prorogued the House, and thus put an end to the Committee appointed to make the investigation. The Governor-General intimated to the deputation from the House of Commons that he was about to issue, on the advice of his Ministers, a Royal Commission to enquire into the charges which Mr. Huntington had preferred. The opinions put forward in reply to the deputation, and the arguments by which those opinions were supported, show to what extent His Excellency's judgment had been warped by his Ministers, and to what extent the political atmosphere by which he was surrounded had prevented him seeing the exact situation. When members became aware of the course that Ministers had resolved upon, and which His Excellency was prepared to sustain them in taking, they resolved to record their formal protest against the highly unconstitutional proceeding contemplated of taking the matter out of the hands of the House of Commons. The Speaker, acting in the interest of Ministers, delayed taking the chair for nearly half an hour, until it was known His Excellency was in the Senate Chamber. No sooner however, had the Speaker taken the chair, than Mr. Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, proposed to make a motion. The Speaker enquired upon what subject Mr. Mackenzie proposed to make a motion? The Speaker's idea in putting the question seemed to have been to rule Mr. Mackenzie's motion out of order on the ground that he was speaking to a motion of which notice had not been given; but Mr. Mackenzie informed him that his motion related to a question of privilege. The motion which Mr. Mackenzie put in the Speaker's hands was as follows:—

#### THE QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

“That this House during the present Session ordered an enquiry by a Committee of its own into certain grave charges in connection with the granting of the charter and contract for the construction of the Pacific Railway, which, if true, seriously affects the official honor and integrity of His Excellency's constitutional advisers, and the privileges and independence of Parliament; that the investigation ordered has so far not been proceeded with, owing to circumstances not anticipated when the enquiry was ordered, and that it is the imperative duty of this House at the earliest moment to take such steps as will secure a full Parliamentary enquiry; that constitutional usage requires that charges of corruption against Ministers of the Crown should be investigated by Parliament, and that the assumption of that duty by any tribunal created by the Executive would be a flagrant violation of the privileges of this House, and that this House will regard as highly repre-

hensible any person who may presume to advise His Excellency to prorogue Parliament before it shall have had an opportunity to take action in the premises, inasmuch as such prorogation would render abortive all the steps taken up to the present time, would inflict an unprecedented indignity on Parliament, and produce great dissatisfaction in the country."

While Mr. Mackenzie was speaking to his motion, Black Rod having appeared at the door of the House of Commons, the Speaker interposed with a view of stopping Mr. Mackenzie's speech to admit the usher of the Black Rod. The state of excitement was very great in the House, and in the galleries, which were crowded. This interposition on the part of the Speaker was received with groans and hisses, and cries of "Privilege!" Mr. Mackenzie declared that he would not be interrupted by a messenger while in the discharge of his public duty. The Speaker again interposed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to lift the mace from the table, and again the shouts of "Privilege!" and "Order!" were heard from the members, and the mace was returned to its place. Mr. Mackenzie proceeded with his speech, when Mr. Speaker for a fourth time rose to his feet, and commenced reading what was supposed to be a message from the Governor-General, but which, as Mr. Mackenzie still continued speaking, was wholly inaudible. The Sergeant-at-Arms again took the mace. The Speaker left the chair. The Clerks followed him. Some ten or twelve Government supporters, who were in the House, accompanied them to the Senate Chamber, while more than a hundred members remained behind. So ended the first Session of the second Parliament of Canada.

#### THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

On the same day a Royal Commission was issued consisting of Messrs. Day, Polette, and Gowan. We have already stated that, in our opinion, it was created without any legal sanction, and that it was a gross attack upon the authority of Parliament there can be no question. When Lord Bacon was about to be tried, James the First suggested a Commission to examine upon oath all who could speak on the business; but, on the advice of Sir Edward Coke, the House declared the Commission illegal on the ground that it would interfere with the freedom of their Parliamentary proceedings; and in Rushworth's Collection (Vol. I., page 67) there is given a resolution of the House of Commons, adopted in 1626, in which they declare:—

"That it has been the ancient, constant, and undoubted right of Parliament to question and complain of all persons, of what degree soever, found grievous to the commonwealth, in abusing the trust and power committed to the Sovereign; a course approved of by frequent precedents in the best and most glorious reigns, appearing both in records and histories."

The principles here laid down have been frequently affirmed since by the House of Commons. In the trial of Warren Hastings Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister, said: "On broad constitutional principles the first statesman of all parties concurred in upholding the inviolable right of the Commons to pursue an impeachment without any interruption from any act of the Crown. It could not be suffered that offenders should be snatched from punishment by Ministers who might themselves be concerned in their guilt." No position can be more untenable than to suppose that a Royal Commission issued under the statute (31 Vic., C. 38) which authorizes the Crown on the advice of Ministers to issue a Royal Commission to enquire into the conduct of any part of the public business was intended to give power to a Commission to enquire into the conduct of Ministers. The object of the Commission is to enable the Government to properly advise the Crown, to remove parties who have been negligent in the discharge of their duties, to enable it to correct abuses and to increase the efficiency of the public service. Apart altogether from the violation of the well-established maxim that no one is permitted to be a judge in his own cause, the statute itself provides that this Commission is to issue only in cases where such enquiry is not regulated by any special law. Now, in the charge made by Mr. Huntington against Ministers of

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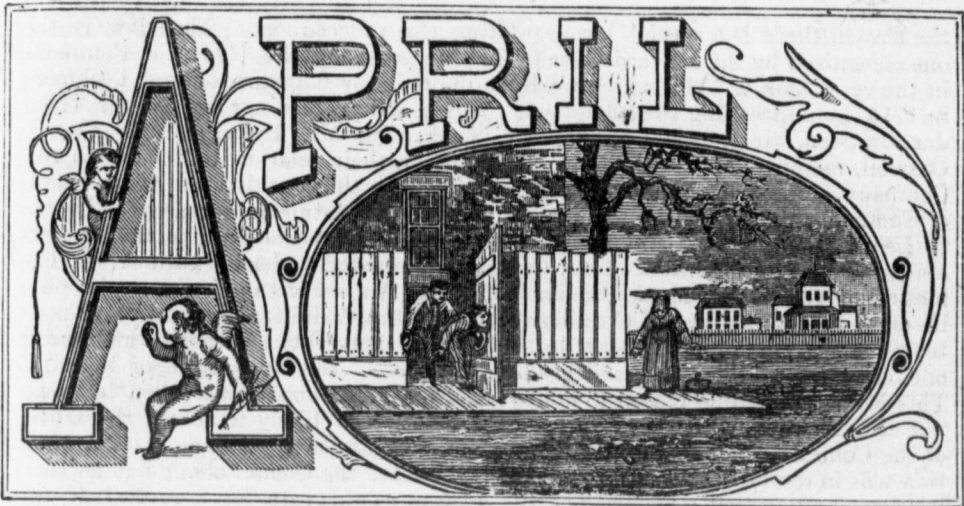
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### An April Day.

When the warm sun that brings  
Seed-time and harvest has returned again,  
'Tis sweet to visit the still wood where springs  
The first flower of the plain.

I love the season well,  
When forest glades are teeming with bright forms  
Nor dark and many folded clouds foretell  
The coming on of storms.

From the earth's loosened mould  
The sapling draws its sustenance, and thrives ;  
Though stricken to the heart with winter's cold,  
The drooping tree revives.

The softly warbled song  
Comes from the pleasant woods, and colored wings  
Glance quick in the bright sun, that moves along  
The forest openings.

Sweet April !—many a thought  
Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed ;  
Nor shall they fail, till, to its autumn brought,  
Life's garden fruit is shed.

**INDUSTRY AND CREDIT.**—The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.—*Franklin.*

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

### Rural Hints.

Spring is here. Now begins the tug of farm work. First comes the care of the fences; make these "man high, bull strong, and pig tight." Do not allow cattle and horses to go on meadows and pastures while the ground is wet and spongy. Keep them up until the land is dry and there is a good bite of grass. Pick up stones, harrow grass and wheat lands, roll after harrowing. Fields cannot be too clean and smooth in these days of mowing and reaping machines. Re-seed bare spots in meadows and pastures. Now put in practice Old Richard's advice: "Plough deep while sluggards sleep." Clover may still be sown, alone or on winter grain. Sow grain as early as weather and state of land will admit. Garden work now begins. Plant early potatoes. Rake off and fork up asparagus. Uncover rhubarb crowns. Make a hot-bed. Remove coverings from grapes and other small fruits. Set out cuttings. Plant fruit and shade trees. Take time by the forelock, and never put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day.

"The sluggard will not plough by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest and have nothing. Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty; open thine eyes and thou shalt be satisfied with bread."

the Crown there is a special law regulating the proceedings. That law is the one recognized by Sir Edward Coke in Bacon's case; by the House of Commons in the resolution of 1626, which we have quoted; by Solicitor-General Lechmere in 1715, in impeaching the rebel lords; and in the proceedings against Sir Theodore Jaussen, Sir Robert Chaplin, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Eyles, and Sir George Caswell, members of the House of Commons, in their relation to the South Sea Company. All such charges are proper matters for the consideration of the House of Commons alone; and by the express word of the statute authorizing the Crown to issue a Commission, and apart from every other consideration, they are excluded from the cognizance of any Commission created under its authority. The motion moved by Mr. Mackenzie on the 14th of August left no doubt on the public mind that the House of Commons would at the earliest opportunity, no matter what the Commission might do, uphold its undoubted authority and assert one of its most important privileges by a revival of the Committee of Enquiry. This Ministers had no reason to doubt; and one of the first steps taken by them was to ascertain whether a majority of the House was likely to accept the labors of the Commission and resist the revival of the Committee. As long as the question was in doubt, no disclosures were made before the Commission; but as soon as it was known that a majority of the House would vote for a revival of the Committee, should its re-appointment be proposed, admissions were made by Sir John Macdonald and others which might be aggravated by the evidence disclosed before a Committee, but which were of themselves sufficient to establish the guilt of Ministers and to show that Mr. Huntington's allegations were substantially true.

#### RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

When the House met on the 23rd of October, Prince Edward Island had in the meantime become a member of the Confederation, with six representatives in the House of Commons. The Government relied upon the support of these men in carrying them through the crisis. The Speech from the Throne promised an increase in the number of Cabinet Ministers. It was intimated that Mr. Laird was to be brought in from Prince Edward Island, and Mr. DeCosmos from British Columbia. A resolution was promptly proposed by the Opposition, condemning the conduct of the Government. Ministers proposed delay until a dispatch written by His Excellency the Governor-General was laid before Parliament. This dispatch was throughout a covert attack on the Opposition and an apology for the conduct of Ministers. It was pointed out that it was a gross breach of the privileges of the House to undertake to influence its decisions by making known the opinions of the Crown upon any subject under deliberation. The Premier declared this to be a musty old rule which was no longer binding upon Parliament, at the same time that he repudiated all responsibility for bringing down the despatch. The contents of this despatch are worthy of a moment's consideration, because it shows to what extent Ministers abused their positions of constitutional advisers to His Excellency by prejudicing his mind against their political opponents. Lord Dufferin speaks about the leaders of the Opposition in Canada being capable of striking below the waistcoat. He alludes to the copies of the document published in the newspapers, which Mr. Huntington had sent him for his information. He intimates that Mr. Huntington ought to have appeared before the unconstitutional tribunal, which could only take cognizance of what he said by a violation of the privileges of Parliament. He writes of Mr. Huntington as if he were not a public accuser but a private enemy. He says that he returned the documents without looking at them, although he retained the covering letter, as though in some way it had put Mr. Huntington in his power, and that it was to be used in the future against him. But these despatches, when submitted to Parliament, did not induce the Opposition to abandon their

motion of censure ; and the Ministers, finding that a majority of the House were opposed to them, resigned without waiting for a vote to be taken, but not until Mr. Tilley had sat and spoken in the House of Commons in defence of his colleagues after he had been made Governor of New Brunswick and had ceased to be a member.

#### THE NEW CABINET.

Mr. Mackenzie, on the fifth of November, was invited by His Excellency to form an Administration, and on the seventh, he was sworn into office. It will be easy for our readers to understand that the Government had not, at the beginning, the cordial support of His Excellency ; and the task undertaken by Mr. Mackenzie to form an Administration likely to last was a delicate and difficult one. Mr. Blake was not at first disposed to enter the Administration, but an address was signed by more than 120 members, urging him to do so. He was regarded upon his own side as the ablest and most influential man of his party. The Reformers were most anxious that Mr. Mackenzie should not fail in the task he had undertaken, because they were not at all sure what line His Excellency might take did Mr. Mackenzie abandon the attempt to form a Ministry. We have already said that parties were very evenly divided in the House, when the friends of Mr. Howe fell in with their natural allies. It was pretty clear, however, that the Government might count upon a majority of twenty in the House, as it was then constituted, but a considerable portion of this majority were persons who were not attached to the Administration by party affinities, and who, it is not improbable, would have withdrawn their support the moment public indignation against the course taken by the late Administration had cooled. There was also this consideration which could not be overlooked by Ministers, that large sums of money had been received by members of the late Government from Sir Hugh Allan by the sale of the Pacific Railway Charter, that these sums of money had been used to secure the return of parties in the Conservative interest, and that Sir Hugh Allan himself had informed his American associates that he could count twenty-seven of his own retainers from the Province of Quebec alone. A House so elected could not be regarded as a fair exponent of public opinion. Parliament was dissolved, and Mr. Mackenzie issued an address on behalf of the Government, setting forth in general terms the Legislative and Administrative Policy of his Government, and the public verdict was asked upon the conduct of the late Administration and upon the policy of the new. Three-fourths of the electoral constituencies of Canada returned representatives to support the new Administration. So far the new Government had its hands strengthened by the confidence of the country. Although no measure was as yet placed on the Statute Book requiring that elections should be simultaneous, the principle was acted upon so far as it was practicable at the time. There can scarcely be a doubt that had the Government resorted to the policy that had been pursued by their predecessors, of bringing on the elections earliest in those constituencies most favorable to the Government, they could have still further weakened the representation of their opponents in Parliament. They did not, however, do so, nor was it necessary that they should. The Parliament of 1874 gave to the Mackenzie Administration a cordial and generous support. The difficulties that the Administration had to cope with, however, were very great, and the most formidable of those difficulties were of a character that no experience on the part of the Administration, no additional ability, would have enabled them to avert.

#### FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

The period from 1870 to 1873 was a period of speculation. The imports of the country were largely increased. There was consequently a very large increase in the Custom Revenue during the same time. That the period was one of

inflation, every one who looked at the sudden augmentation of the commerce of the country, must have seen. Canada had, during these years, acquired no new source of wealth, yet the Government had greatly increased the public expenditure, and had launched out into new undertakings from which their successors could not well recede, which indicated a belief that this immense yearly increase merely marked the natural growth of the wealth of the country. In 1874 the depression in trade and commerce began in the adjoining Republic. Railway enterprises were suddenly stopped. Manufactures of every description were closed. Manufacturers and manufacturing Companies failed. The growth of cities was suddenly checked, and the population in many instances diminished. It was not long before the times which so severely pinched one of our most profitable customers, extended to this country. The lumber market, upon which a very considerable portion of our population depends, ceased. The exports fell off to some extent, and the imports shrunk nearly forty millions. The Customs Revenue declined proportionally. An enquiry into the condition of the manufacturing classes was had by a Parliamentary Committee, but the facts disclosed by the evidence before the Committee showed that no portion of the population were suffering less from the stringency of the times than those who were engaged in manufacturing enterprises. The wholesale merchants, the lumbermen, and those whom the lumbermen usually employed, felt most severely, the commercial depression.

#### MEASURES OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Legislative measures of the Government, which had been outlined when the appeal was made to the country, were brought forward. The system of voting by ballot was adopted, and a law was enacted to give effect to the policy of holding the elections simultaneously throughout the country. The subject of the trial of controverted elections by Judges, which Sir John Macdonald had opposed before the elections of 1872 as un-English, but had, after the old system had served its purpose in the elections, adopted, was fully considered, and a new measure dealing with the subject was carried through Parliament. The Pacific Railway surveys were rapidly pressed forward. A new measure upon the subject of this Railway was introduced into Parliament, and the resolution which had been carried through the House, when the terms of the admission of British Columbia were under discussion, which declared that the Government should not be called upon to proceed more rapidly than the existing rate of taxation would enable them, was incorporated in the Bill. Thus it was put out of the power of the Administration to commit the country to a yearly expenditure greater than the public revenues, from year to year, would warrant.

During the retention of office by Mr. Mackenzie the Commission provided for by the Treaty of Washington sat at Halifax, and mainly through the tact, industry and ability of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Sir Albert Smith, a large award in favor of Canada was secured.

#### THE SUPREME COURT.

The Government also carried through Parliament a measure for the constitution of a Supreme Court for Canada. The British North America Act authorized the Dominion of Canada to create such a Court. However, after the "Alabama" difficulties were settled by the Treaty of Washington, the Colonial Office was not favorable to the creation of this judicial tribunal. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had long been the Court of Appeal for Canada as for other Colonies of the Empire. The appeals to this tribunal are an anomaly wherever Parliamentary Government is established in the Colonies. It is not a Court of final resort to any portion of Her Majesty's subjects within the United Kingdom, and it is difficult to understand why it should be a Court of Appeal to any of Her

Majesty's subjects in Canada. All the various courts which have to do with the trial of causes between parties, are created by law. Their jurisdiction is defined. They administer justice in the name of the Sovereign, and the Judges of those courts are responsible to Parliament. But the moment the people from Great Britain crossed the Atlantic, before the Supreme Court Bill was carried, they found themselves in a different position. It is true they found here courts created by authority of Parliament as in England; but they also found that any one possessed of sufficient wealth could appeal from the decisions of those courts to the Queen herself, and Her Majesty could reverse the judgment of a Canadian Court of Justice upon the advice of certain members of her Privy Council. When James the First took his seat upon the bench, he was told by a learned Judge that His Majesty could not act except through the courts and by means of the Judges who had been appointed to administer justice in his name. What is done in the case of the Colonies would not be tolerated for one instant in the United Kingdom. To get rid of this badge of inferiority, and to secure a due administration of justice at a reasonable expense, was one of the objects of creating the Supreme Court. Suits before the Judicial Committee cost twelve times as much as before the Supreme Court of Canada. The Court is composed of Judges, some of whom have taken a part in legislation and in the administration of public affairs. They are acquainted with the daily life and habits of the people. They know what defects the Statutes were intended to remedy, which is of no inconsiderable value in the administration of the law. They bring an intimate local knowledge to the bench, and their judgments, on the whole, are likely to be much more satisfactory than the judicial advice of a tribunal 3,000 miles away. The measure took away, so far as it was possible for the Parliament of Canada to do so, any right of appeal from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty and the Judicial Committee. Sir John Macdonald, knowing how anxious certain parties in England were that these appeals should be continued, and how anxious the English Government were that the idea of superior ability and superior fitness for the decision of intricate legal questions on the part of English lawyers should be kept alive in the minds of the Colonists, sought to strengthen their hands, and weaken that of Ministers, by declaring that this provision of the Supreme Court Act severed one of the most important links which united Canada with the Mother Country. At a later period he intimated that he had private information that the Act would, on this ground, be disallowed. We believe that it was the subject of correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Canadian Government, but the notion that it in any way weakened the connection between Canada and the Mother Country was a most illusory and mischievous one. Courts exist for the administration of justice, and should they be so constituted that justice is denied to a large class of the community, and that denial is known to be due to appeals from this to that side of the Atlantic, such a state of things must do much more to weaken the connection than making the Supreme Court here the last Court of resort. At no time did there exist the right of appeal for any less sum than \$2,000. By far the greater number of cases decided in our Courts is for a much less sum. The imaginary bond of union so much vaunted was in all these cases wanting. In many of those cases where appeals were permitted, they were not made. The suitors were not sufficiently patriotic to keep up this bond of union by a sacrifice of their own interests. In most cases where an appeal was made, it was for the purpose of compelling a person with limited means to accept some compromise which enabled the wealthier party to disregard the law in the ease. The cost of an appeal to the Judicial Committee is seldom less than \$5,000—more than double the amount of the minimum sum for which an appeal was made. It was often better to accept any compromise rather than to incur the cost and the long delays necessarily incident to an appeal. While the Colonial Office indicated its dissatisfaction with the measure, no action was taken for the time being. The subject was reserved for discussion with Mr. Blake, who



was Minister of Justice, on his visit to England after the Session was over. We believe the measure was discussed with the Lord President of the Council and with the Lord Chancellor. The opposition of the English Ministry was withdrawn, and the law was allowed to go into operation. Other matters were also made the subject of discussion in England at the same time, and an understanding was arrived at by which Canada was to be allowed to exercise a more unrestrained discretion in dealing with those matters in which she was specially concerned.

#### THE CARNARVON TERMS.

One of the difficulties which the Government was obliged to face was the terms upon which British Columbia was admitted into the Confederation. The revenue had declined, and the Government felt that it was necessary to increase the rate of taxation by two and a-half per cent. in order to raise from Customs an amount of taxation equal to that which had been raised during the year 1872-3. British Columbia had been notified by the House, at the time she was admitted to the Union, that Canada was not to be called upon to increase the taxation for the purpose of giving effect to the stipulations of Union. The Government now increased the tariff two and a-half per cent., but it was for the purpose of preserving the credit of the country and meeting the ordinary demands upon the public treasury; but not with a view of changing the policy which had been announced at the time of British Columbia's admission. That section of the Pacific Railway lying between Lake Nipissing and Thunder Bay was indefinitely postponed. The Government had resolved to utilize the navigable waters which lay along the route of the railway for the purposes of commerce, leaving to those who might be in power, when the resources of the country might warrant such an undertaking, to make a continuous route across the Continent. The Railway surveys were pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but the physical difficulties in British Columbia proved how very rash the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald had been in agreeing to the construction of the Railway without knowing anything at all of the physical obstacles that stood in the way of such an undertaking. The exploratory surveys showed that the country, from a few miles of the Pacific to 600 miles eastward, was an elevated plateau upon which irregular mountain ranges rose in many places to the height of two miles; that the rivers which intersected this section flowed through deep canyons, along which a railway could be constructed with the greatest difficulty and at a tremendous outlay; and that beyond the expenditure of the money during the construction of the road, it could be of no great advantage to British Columbia; that the topographical character of the country is such that no matter where the road may be located, it will prove of local advantage to but a very small section of the country. Shortly before Mr. Mackenzie came into power the time for commencing work on the Pacific Railway had, by the terms of 1871, arrived. The Government of British Columbia was led by Mr. Walkem, a staunch Conservative, who seemed anxious to find some ground for difference with the Dominion Cabinet. Before the retirement of the Macdonald Ministry, the Government of British Columbia had entered a protest against a possible breach of the conditions of Union. Mr. Mackenzie, anxious to conciliate British Columbia, sent Mr. J. D. Edgar to Victoria to secure, if possible, a modification of the terms of Union. The agreement in reference to the Pacific Railway in the terms of Union were impossible of fulfilment. The Government would have been called upon to build one mile a day during the whole ten years, to have given effect to the terms of the agreement. Esquimalt had been made the terminus of the road before the surveys were fairly begun. To have built a road from Nipissing to this point within eight years would have necessitated the construction of 400 miles per year, or a mile and a-third each day. There can be no doubt that so preposterous an arrangement, made a part of the constitution, gave to British Columbia, when so disposed, the means of worrying

the Canadian Government. The terms that Mr. Edgar offered, looking at the financial condition of Canada, were generous to extravagance. The Government offered to construct a Railway seventy miles in length on the Island, and to expend a certain amount yearly on the construction of the main line on the main land. The British Columbia Government asked for impossible stipulations, haggled, delayed and objected to the proposals that were made, and after some time had elapsed informed Mr. Edgar that he had not been only duly accredited as agent of the Government of Canada. Mr. Edgar was recalled and the British Columbia Government were informed that the proposals were withdrawn. It was the only course that Mr. Mackenzie could take consistent with self respect. The Government of British Columbia seemed anxious for notoriety. Mr. Walkem was about to visit England, and he desired to do so in an official capacity. This he was authorized to do by his colleagues, and the matter on which they were resolved to come to no understanding directly with the Canadian Government was made a matter of complaint to the Colonial Secretary. And here let us say that we are about to record what we regard as one of the mistakes of Mr. Mackenzie's Government. Lord Carnarvon offered his services as an arbitrator between British Columbia and Canada. In our opinion that offer ought to have been respectfully but firmly declined. Mr. Mackenzie had gone to the country on a certain line of policy. That policy was sanctioned by the electorate of the country, and the decision arrived at ought not to have been open to revision by the decision of the Colonial Secretary. His information, at best, was necessarily imperfect, and if there be any question upon which the decision of the country ought to be respected, it is the amount of taxation they are willing to bear for any public undertaking. There was a degree of criminal carelessness in regard to the terms of Union relating to the Pacific Railway which amounted to a fraud upon the country. British Columbia, through her officials, was a party to that fraud as much as Canada was through her Ministers. She was warned by the House of Commons in 1871 as to how they would interpret this provision of the terms. No protest at the time was made by her, and there was nothing of which she had any right to complain. The Railway surveys were being pushed forward with all possible speed; numerous engineering parties were sent to the field; no more could have been engaged without a useless waste of the public moneys; no expenditure of money could, under any circumstances, be expected before the road was located. No location could take place until the country was properly explored and the most suitable route ascertained. There was therefore no ground whatever for complaint. The matter was a domestic one, and no intervention ought to have been permitted. The Imperial Government pressed, improperly pressed, the Union upon the Government of Canada. If they desired the road constructed within a period shorter than the resources of this country would permit, they ought to have been prepared to bear a share of the burden. But in no case ought the Government of Canada to have allowed the Colonial Secretary authoratively to decide what the burdens of the people of Canada shall be. This is a function which belongs not even to Canadian Ministers, but to the House of Commons of Canada alone. Lord Carnarvon's arbitration, however, was accepted, and he awarded the immediate construction of the seventy miles of Railway on the Island; the increase of the strength of the surveying parties on the Mainland; the completion of the surveys within a fixed time; the expenditure of two millions a year after the location of the road, in construction within the Province of British Columbia; and the completion of the road from Lake Superior to the Pacific by the year 1890. A difference subsequently arose regarding the interpretation of these terms between the Colonial Office and the Canadian Government. Lord Carnarvon understood his award to be absolute; while the Government of Mr. Mackenzie held that it was subject to the resolution of the House of 1871 and to the Railway Act of 1874. The Canadian Government did not admit that what they proposed implied on their

part any intention of receding from the position taken from the beginning, that no special burdens were to be imposed on the people of Canada in the construction of the Railway.

LOUIS REIL.

One of the most delicate and difficult subjects with which the Government was called upon to deal was the case of Louis Reil. He had been President of the Revolutionary Government at Winnipeg. Without judgment, intoxicated not more by whiskey than his sudden elevation, he conducted himself in the most arbitrary manner, and was ready to take the life of any one who did not seem to regard him with sufficient awe or respect. Mr. Bolton was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to execution, and his life was with the greatest difficulty saved. Mr. Thomas Scott had spoken disrespectfully of Mr. Reil, but not more so than many a lawful Governor of Canada has been spoken of by people who did not approve of his conduct; and he was ordered out for execution, and shot down as if he had been a captured wild beast. The feeling in the Province of Ontario against Reil was most intense; but the people of Quebec, on some grounds for which it is difficult to account, had for him a great deal of sympathy. When the troops were sent to the Northwest, he escaped beyond the frontier into the United States. He was subsequently condemned as an outlaw. In the elections of 1872 he was a candidate for Provencher, but withdrew in favor of Sir George E. Cartier. In 1874 he was returned to Parliament, but he dared not take his seat, and a motion of expulsion was agreed to. Upon the subject of this rebellion Quebec seemed to have been arrayed against the English-speaking populations of the other Provinces, and however desirable it might have been to have visited with condign punishment one who had shown so little regard for the lives of others by the atrocities he committed, we think that more mischief than good would, under all the circumstances, have resulted from his execution. When the rebellion broke out, the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald re-called Archbishop Tache from Rome with a view to his acting as an intermediary between the Government of Canada and the revolutionary government of the Northwest. Lord Lisgar issued a proclamation, on the Archbishop's return, in which the population of the Red River were informed that in case of their peaceable obedience and dispersion no legal proceedings would be taken against them. Sir John Macdonald informed them that for the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company which they had consumed, the Government, besides granting them a general amnesty, would stand between the insurgents and all responsibility in this particular matter. The Archbishop had been authorized to promise an amnesty without any qualification, and although the murder of Scott took place after he was authorized to give this assurance, and before he reached the country, he found affairs in such a condition at the time—the prospect of an Indian war so imminent—and resistance and bloodshed if no amnesty were promised so certain, that the promise was given accordingly. His instructions were without any conditions, and he felt himself, in the interest of peace, warranted in doing what he did. Money was privately sent Reil by Sir John A. Macdonald to enable him to maintain himself outside of the country; and when this became known to the public, it excited no little indignation. Reil's sentence of outlawry was converted into one of banishment for five years. The indignation of his enemies and the admiration of his friends have alike been superseded by indifference. His political importance is gone; and in future he will only be remembered as one on whom the force of circumstances for the time conferred a little brief authority, which enabled him to commit murder, to escape condign punishment, to arouse public indignation, and to sink again into obscurity.

SECRET SERVICE DISCLOSURES.

Sir John A. Macdonald and his friends did little by way of effective opposi

tion to the policy of Mr. Mackenzie's Administration during the first three years of its existence. The disclosure of Sir John's conduct in the case of Reil was so astounding to the country, and was felt by him to be so damaging to himself personally in the then state of public feeling, as to, in a great measure, unfit him for the work of efficiently leading his supporters in Parliament, and his influence was further weakened by the disclosures in reference to the Secret Service Fund. During the period of his Administration Parliament had voted large sums of money for a purpose that had been theretofore unknown in the history of this country. What was in fact a secret detective force, was kept up in the neighboring Republic, at the expense of the Canadian treasury. The ostensible object of the service was to keep the Government informed of the proceedings of the various Fenian organizations of the United States, so that the Government of Canada might not be surprised and the people subjected to insult and plunder by organized bands from the south of the border. There was, however, a feeling which gradually grew up in Parliament and in the country that it was not improbable that no inconsiderable portion of this fund was used for the purpose of promoting the interests of the party in power, and that Parliament ought to make some enquiry, and to satisfy itself that the money had been expended for the purpose for which it had been asked. A confidential audit was accordingly proposed. This was resisted by the Administration. Sir John Macdonald declared that to consent to such an audit would expose those who had been in the service of the Government, to the risk of assassination, but he agreed that such an audit should take place in the future. How from his point of view he could agree to an audit in the future any more than in the past we have never been able to understand. After the elections of 1872 no further appropriations for the Secret Service Fund were asked. During the elections he justified the resistance to a confidential audit. He declared that the appropriation for Secret Service was an appropriation absolutely to the Government for which they were not under any obligation to account; that the Government spent so much as was necessary for Secret Service purposes; that if any balance remained, it belonged to them; that if they went out of office, they took it with them, and used it for election purposes if they thought necessary; and this, he said, was the course pursued by British Ministers. This declaration by no means removed the suspicions that had taken hold of a considerable portion of the public. Subsequently it became known to Parliament that, upon his retirement from office, there remained of this fund \$6,600 in the Bank of Montreal; that without any communication with the Premier, or Finance Minister, or any member of the Government, he induced Mr. Langton, the auditor, to write an evasive letter to Mr. Drummond, the Manager of the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa, by means of which he was enabled to get the money from the Bank. To what purpose this money was applied the public have no means of knowing. It cannot for a moment be supposed that it was applied to the service for which it was voted. Had it been so applied there was no reason for illegally and surreptitiously obtaining possession of the money. The money was voted to the Crown to be used for a certain purpose. So long as Sir John A. Macdonald was Minister of the Crown, he advised the Crown as to its expenditure. When he retired from the Government, did he leave any accounts of a confidential character justly chargeable against the fund, he should have communicated the fact to his successor, upon whom the duty thenceforth devolved. This he did not do, but on the contrary usurped the functions of adviser and servant of the Crown after he had retired from that service. A grosser act of impropriety he could not well have committed, and one which can only be explained upon the ground that it was a desperate act done to conceal some act which dare not be disclosed, and which must have been foreign to the service for which the money was voted.

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### The Child's May-Day Song.

The flowers are blooming everywhere,  
On every hill and dell,  
And, oh, how beautiful they are,  
How sweetly, too, they smell.

The little birds they dance along,  
And look so glad and gay,  
I love to hear their pleasant song,  
I feel as glad as they.

The young lambs bleat and frisk about,  
The bees hum round their hive,  
The butterflies are coming out,  
'Tis good to be alive.

The trees that look'd so stiff and gray,  
With green leaves now are hung,  
Oh! mother let me laugh and play,  
I cannot hold my tongue.

See yonder bird spreads out its wings,  
And mounts the clear blue skies,  
And, hark, how merrily he sings,  
As far away he flies.

Go forth, my child! and laugh and play—  
And let thy cheerful voice,  
With birds and brooks, and merry May,  
Cry out, Rejoice! rejoice!

I would not check thy bounding mirth,  
My happy little boy,  
For He who made this blooming earth,  
Smile on an infant's joy.

Sickness is felt, but health not at all.  
Eat little at dinner, and less at supper.  
Diseases are the interest paid for pleasure.

He that riseth early may walk, but he  
that riseth late must trot all day.

### Rural Hints.

The chief operations of this month are the completion of spring sowing and planting hoed crops. Grass and clover may still be sown. Rolling will greatly help their growth. Carrots and mangels should be got in early this month. They want a gradual start and a long season. Oats and vetches mixed make good green fodder, and there ought to be a patch on every farm. The main potato crop should be in by the end of May. Sow some corn, both broadcast for forage, and in hills for a crop of grain. More corn should be raised in Ontario. It is a good fallow crop, and, properly cared for, pays well. Dairy operations now begin. Provide a clean, cool, well-ventilated cellar or milk-room, as everything depends on that. Orchard work is in order this month. Grafting should be done. Learn how, and every year do a little at it. This is a busy month in the kitchen and flower garden. Make the most of it. Sow seeds of all kinds. Plant trees while the season lasts. When you have nothing else to do, plant a tree. The "busy bee" will begin to gather honey. See that all stocks are in good order.

"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread, but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough."

## PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION.

During the last two years of Mr. Mackenzie's administration, the Opposition, led by Sir John Macdonald, began to deplore the condition of the country. The depression, though felt in many districts, was not by any means so great as represented, and had no perceptible effect on that portion of this Province lying west of Toronto. The effort at first was to unsettle the public mind, and make the people dissatisfied with the Government, rather than to point any specific remedies for the evils which were said to exist. It was confidently proclaimed that the condition of the country was due to the tariff, and that trade could be so regulated by a system of taxation as to put an end to the "hard times." The Government were denounced as a set of incapables because they did not believe those impudent assertions. It was said that a large number of our population were, in consequence of the inaction of the Government, leaving our country and settling in the United States; and that "if the tariff was properly adjusted, thousands of our countrymen would be retained in the country now obliged to expatriate themselves to the United States in search of employment." It was shown that in 1871, under the rule of Sir John A. Macdonald, no fewer than 47,000 people emigrated from Canada to the United States, and that in 1876 the number was less than 22,000; but these facts had not the slightest effect on the statements of the Conservative leaders. Had the American Government adopted a more liberal commercial policy towards Canada it would not have been in the power of the Conservatives to have made their cry in favor of an alteration of the tariff effectual. Canada suffered as much from the indifference of the United States to Canadian trade, as from the protective theories which are prevalent at Washington. Our trade forms but a small fraction of the commerce of the adjoining republic. It was unfortunate for the Government of Mr. Mackenzie that its members had not become personally acquainted with the President and his Cabinet. It would have been greatly in the interest of the party had they, through such personal intercourse, secured a better understanding. We have no doubt but that it could have been done. As matters were, the Conservatives profited largely by pointing constantly to the restrictions imposed by congress on the trade with this country. To the manufacturers they promised the exclusive market of Canada; to the farmers they said that a tax on cotton and woollen goods imported would not increase the price of those produced at home; but that a tax on imported cereals will increase the price of the farm produce of this country. The Conservatives, as usual, followed their leaders. The manufacturers, who were doing well and wished to do better, voted for an exclusive market, and a few of the Reform party who believed that Reciprocity was to be secured through retaliation, joined their ranks. An appeal was made to the country on the 17th of September, 1878. The elections went largely in favor of the Conservative party. Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues tendered their resignations to Lord Dufferin early in October, and on the 16th of that month Sir John Macdonald and his present colleagues were called to power. The whole country saw, and Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues saw, that the irritation felt by the community generally at the restrictions imposed on Canadian trade by congress, was deep and wide-spread, and that the desire for a very much larger measure of protection existed among no inconsiderable portion of the manufacturers of Canada, and that no mere trifling alteration of the tariff would meet the expectations of those who had supported the Conservative leaders at the elections. That the delusive notion that the prosperity of the country may be evoked at any moment by an alteration of the tariff, which those in power sought to propagate, and which so many for the moment believed, was soon in a great measure dissipated, is, we believe, capable of proof. At the elections which took place on the 7th of June, 1879, for the Province of Ontario, the new tariff was made the issue by its friends. They knew that the

cry in favor of the policy on which it was based carried them into power by an immense majority. They felt that the public feeling in favor of the new policy was too strong to allow them to venture on any half-way measure. It went farther than even the most rabid Protectionist expected the Government would venture to proceed. The Government therefore looked for louder plaudits and increased popularity. They desired to obtain for their friends control of the Provincial Administration, and they felt this to be the most potent force at their command. The elections took place. They were both astounded and undeceived. The few dissatisfied Reformers returned to the ranks of their party. The delusions of the working men were at an end; and the importers and mercantile classes, who had suffered most from the stringency of the times, and who had looked for impossibilities from the Government, were now suffering still more from the policy of exclusion, and from the worry and vexations which naturally grew out of the manner in which the duties were levied. Two-thirds of the constituencies of Ontario pronounced against the National Policy. The victory of September was followed by the defeat of June. But we have omitted the labors of Ministers in

## THE LAST SESSION

of the Dominion Parliament—the session of 1879. Mr. Tilley came down to Parliament and made the most extraordinary financial statement, we will venture to say, to which any representative body was ever called upon to listen. He proposed to tax numerous articles which before had been admitted free—the value of the imports taken from the free list and put in the class of taxable articles exceeded twenty millions of dollars per annum. The articles that had already been subjected to taxation were still more heavily taxed. If we take the imports of the previous year, with the view of considering the effect of Mr. Tilley's proposed tariff, we find that it would add seven and a-half million dollars to the customs revenue, but Mr. Tilley stated that he expected about two millions, so that he hoped to diminish the imports by upwards of twenty millions of dollars. He did not, however, undertake to show what particular class of articles were likely to be shut out by the changes in the system of taxation which he proposed. Beyond a feeble attempt to attack his predecessor, Mr. Tilley's speech contained nothing that could have given pleasure to his supporters. The defence of his tariff, whether we look at what was said by Mr. Tilley himself, by his colleagues, or by their supporters, was exceedingly weak, and disclosed no wide or intelligent grasp of the subject.

The legislative policy of the Administration was beneath contempt. It perhaps would not have been fair to have expected much from them the first session. The Speech from the Throne promised nothing. Like the brains of Mercurio, it contained a plentiful lack of matter. But before the session closed bills were brought down in reference to the Public Works; in reference to the Dominion Lands; in reference to Weights and Measures, re-enacting the law already on the statute books, and having no apparent object beyond swelling the statute books for the session, and furnishing a pretext for a change or dismissal of Reform officials. We will venture to say that upon ten pages all the Government legislation for the year could be put.

Upon the subject of Insolvency, about which there had been a great deal of discussion, and not a little dissatisfaction, the Government shirked the responsibility of dealing with the question, and had it referred to a select committee. This measure, like many of the others, showed the features of the present Ministerial policy on the question of patronage. One of the most prominent things arrived at was the abolition of Official Assignees, and the appointment of guardians of insolvent estates. This would have enabled the Government to get rid



of all the officials appointed by their predecessors, which seemed to be the thing most desired.

The session, too, was disappointing to the Conservative party in their search for abuses. It was expected that some acts of extravagance, corruption or peculation would be discovered in connection with the Public Works of the Northwest, and especially in connection with the construction of the Fort Francis locks. Mr. Plumb asked for a Committee of Enquiry. Mr. Plumb proceeded to subpoena witnesses, but among those whom he proposed to call, the name of Mr. Sutherland, the manager and overseer on behalf of the Government—the man who, from his position above all others, must know most about the matter—was not found. His name was suggested to Mr. Plumb in the Committee of Public Accounts, and he could not after that be decently passed over. He was kept for weeks at Ottawa. He was never called. After profitless fishing and secret enquiry, the investigation was abandoned. No better fortune attended the celebrated committee of Mr. Macpherson, with reference to Pacific Railway construction. The investigation was far less satisfactory to him than to those whom he hoped to damage. His friends refused to follow him, and the report of the committee was against him and damaging only to those who inspired his attack. Two or three attacks were aimed at Mr. Huntington in reference to Post Office management, but the production of the papers and the official bungling made served but to exculpate him and close the mouths of those who endeavored to damage him. Not any more successful were the attacks on Sir Albert Smith. In their offensive movements the Administration gained nothing and they lost much.

The session was distinguished, too, by an elaborate but confused speech from Mr. Wallace on the subject of Irredeemable Currency, which met with a good deal of applause from the Conservative party, and cautiously qualified praise from Ministers.

#### CONCLUSION.

We have now completed the task of presenting a summary of the political history of Canada from the beginning of Confederation down to the close of the session of the Dominion Parliament for 1879. The issues of several important matters growing out of what has been recorded in the foregoing pages, fall more naturally within the ANNUAL succeeding this one. In the Annual for 1881, also, we hope to be able to present a comprehensive sketch of the political history of the Province of Ontario since Confederation.

And now it only remains for the writer of these pages to express the hope that the political future of Canada may be all that every thoughtful man and every ardent friend of Canada could desire. Our readers will see, even from this imperfect sketch, with how little care, honesty or wisdom the country has for much of the time been governed. The wounds inflicted in the body politic, by its rulers, soon heal. The mischief done is soon repaired, under democratic rule. The recuperative power increases as government becomes the reign of the people. It is not by the wisdom of the Ministry, but by the vitality outside Parliament, that the country goes forward.

# DOMINION OF CANADA

## CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A	Per cent.
Acid, Sulphuric..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.	
Acid, Acetic.....12 cents per I. G.	
*Acid, Muriatic and Nitric.....	20
Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets..... \$1.00 per 100	
Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills.....	30
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for.....	25
Ale—See Beer.	
*Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20
Anvils.....	30
Apples, dried.....2 cents per lb.	
Apples, green.....40 cents per bbl.	
Arrowroot.....	20
Artificial Flowers.....	30
Awnings and Tents.....	25
Atlases.....6 cents per lb.	
Axes of all kinds.....	30
B	
Babbit Metal.....	10
Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked.....2 cents per lb.	
Bags, Cotton, Seamless..2 cents per lb. and.....	15
Bags, Paper, of all kinds.....	25
Bags “ “ (if printed).	30
Bay Rum, \$1 90 per gal. and.....	30
Beans.....15 cents per bush.	
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....18 cents per I. G.	
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles.....	10 cents per I. G.
Bedsteads, Iron.....	25
Bedsteads, Wood.....	35
Benzole, not elsewhere specified, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....per I. G.	
*Bells, for Builders' Hardware.....	30
Belting, Leather.....	25

	Per cent.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn Books.....	5
Billheads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....	30
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 ft. 6 x 9 ft., \$22.50 each and ..	10
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 5 ft. x 10 ft., \$25.00 each and....	10
Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft., \$35.00 and ..	10
Billiard Tables, with pockets, 6 ft. x 12 ft., \$40.00 each and.....	10
Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.	
Binders' Cloth.....	15
Bismuth, dry....	5
Bitters (see "Spirits") \$1.90 per I. G.	
Blacking, Shoe, and Shoe Polish...	25
Blacking, all other.....	20
Blank Books, bound or in sheets...	25
Blankets, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca Goat, or other like animals, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. *.....and	20
Boilers, and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified.....	25
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, not coupled or threaded.....	10
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded.....	20
Boiler Plate and Tank Iron.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bolts, Washers and Rivets, iron....	30
Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps.....	25
Books, imported through post office, 1 cent.....for 2 ounces.	
Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor Blank Account	

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Books, nor Copybooks, nor Books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn or Psalm Books . . . . .	6 cents per lb.	*Canvas or Canvas Duck of Hemp or Flax, when to be used for boats or ships' sails . . . . .	5
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders . . . . .	15	Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified . . . . .	20
Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt . . . . .	25	Cane Juice Syrup. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. and Caps, cloth, wool . . . . .	30
Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed . . . . .	20	Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all others not elsewhere specified . . . . .	25
Bottles, pressed or moulded . . . . .	30	Capes, Fur . . . . .	25
Braces of Cotton and Elastic . . . . .	25	Cars, Railway . . . . .	30
Brads, Tacks and Sprigs . . . . .	30	Car fixtures, of cast iron, Locks, Hinges, Window Fasteners and similar articles, Springs (steel) . . . . .	30
Brandy (see "Spirits") \$1.45 per I.G.		Carbolic, or heavy oil . . . . .	10
Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths, Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing . . . . .	10	Carboys, empty or not . . . . .	30
Brass Sheet cut in strips or subdivisions . . . . .	30	Cardboard and Cards . . . . .	25
Brass and Copper Wire . . . . .	10	Card Clothing, machine . . . . .	25
Brass and Copper Wire Cloth . . . . .	20	Cards, Playing . . . . .	30
Brass Screws . . . . .	30	Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel . . . . .	30
Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos . . . . .	25	Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels . . . . .	25
Brass, manufactured of, not elsewhere specified . . . . .	30	Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool. 10 cents per square yd. and . . . . .	20
British Copyright works, reprints of . . . . . 6 cents per lb. and	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carpets, Dutch . . . . .	20
Brick for building purposes . . . . .	20	Carpets, Jute and Hemp . . . . .	20
Bridges, iron . . . . .	25	Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat, or other like animals. 5 cents per square yd. and	20
*Brooms . . . . .	25	Cartridges, in copper or paper . . . . .	25
Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire . . . . .	10	Car Wheels and Axles . . . . .	25
Brushes . . . . .	25	Carriages . . . . .	30
Buckwheat . . . . . 10 cents per bush.		Carriage Springs (steel) . . . . .	30
Buckwheat Meal or Flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.		Carriages, Railway . . . . .	30
Buttons and Button Moulds of all kinds . . . . .	25	*Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels . . . . .	30
Butter . . . . . 4 cents per lb.		Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps . . . . .	20
*Bullion Fringe . . . . .	20	Cashmere Mufflers . . . . .	20
Bullion Fringe, Silk . . . . .	30	Caskets, Burial, of any material . . . . .	35
		Cement, Portland or Roman . . . . .	20
Cable, submarine, unenumerated . . . . .	20	Cement, raw or in stone. \$1 per ton	
Cachous (Breath Sweeteners) 1 cent per lb. . . . . and	35	Cement, Burnt and unground . . . . .	
Cambric Muslin . . . . .	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lbs.	
Candles, Tallow . . . . . 2 cents per lb.		Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels . . . . .	40 cents per bbl.
Candles, Paraffine Wax, 5 cts. per lb.			
Candles, all others . . . . .	25		

\* See Free List.

cent.	Per cent.	er cent.
	Cement, in bulk or bags.....	chief value, including Corsets, Cotton Collars and Cuffs..... 30
	9 cents per bush.	
5	Champagne—See Wines.	Coal, Coke and Coal Dust; Bituminous or Anthracite (2000 lbs. to ton).....50 cents per ton.
20	Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb..... 20	Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified..... 7 1-5 cents per I.G.
30	Chain Cables, over ½ inch in diameter..... 5	Coal Oil and Kerosene, Fixtures and parts thereof..... 30
25	Chain Cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch..... 20	Coal Tar..... 10
	Cheese.....3 cents per lb.	Coal Pitch..... 10
25	Cheese Cloths..1 cent per square yd. and..... 15	Coats, Fur Hats, Caps and Capes... 25
25	Cheques, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate..... 30	Cocanuts.....\$1.00 per 100
30	Checked Regattas..2 cents per square yard and..... 15	*Cocanut, desiccated, when sweetened.....1 cent per lb. and 35
10	Chickory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground..... 4 cents per lb.	Cocoa-paste, and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, 1 cent per lb.....and 25
25	Chickory, raw or green..... 3 cents per lb.	Cocoa-paste and Chocolate, not sweetened..... 20
30	China-ware and Porcelain Ware.... 20	Cod Liver Oil, medicated..... 20
25	Chimneys, lamp, glass..... 30	Coffee, green.....2 cents per lb. But if imported from U. S., additional..... 10
	Churns, "Wood"..... 25	Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof not composed of roots and vegetables, 3 cts. per lb. Substitutes composed of roots and vegetables.....4 cents per lb.
20	Cigars.....50 cents per lb. and 20	Coffins, of any material..... 35
20	Cigarettes.....50 cents per lb. and 20	Coffin Trimmings, of metal..... 30
20	Clocks, and parts thereof..... 35	Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper 25
20	Chronometer Clocks, as clocks..... 35	Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of Cotton and Paper..... 30
20	Control Clocks, known as watchmen's clocks..... 35	Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, Cotton Collars, and of Cotton and Linen 30
20	Chronometer Watches, as watches.. 20	Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen..... 20
25	Cloaks, Fur..... 25	Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than 4 oz., \$1.90 per I. G.....and 30
25	Clout Nails..... 30	Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, not weighing more than 4 oz. 40
20	Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, ..7½ cents per lb..... and 20	Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid..... 25
20	Clothing, Ready-made, or Wearing Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the Tailor, Seamstress or Manufacturer, except Knitted Goods, 10 cts. per lb.....and 25	Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified..... 20
20	Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the Component part of	Combs of Rubber..... 25
		Combs, all other..... 20
		Commercial Blank Forms, printed,

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.
lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....	30
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white, 1 cent per lb. and	35
Copper, old or Scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets and sheathing, not planished or coated, copper wire, round or flat, or copper seamless drawn tubing....	10
Copper, Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .....	30
Copper Sheets, cut in strips or subdivisions.....	30
Copper and Brass Wire .....	10
Copper and Brass Wire Cloth .....	20
Cordage for ships' purposes.....	10
Cordage, all other except flax.....	20
Cordials (see "Spirits") \$1.90 per I.G.	
Corn, Indian..... 7½ cents per bush.	
Cornmeal .....	40 cents per bbl.
Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch,..	2 cents per lb.
Corks, and other manufactures of	
Cork-wood or Cork-bark .....	20
Corsets.....	30
Cotton, grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed, 1 cent per square yd. and	15
Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed, grey or unbleached or bleached, 1 cent per square yd. and	15
Cottons, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Gingham, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped Shirtings, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs, and goods of like description, also Sateens and Galateas. . .	2 cents per square yd. and 15
Cotton Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, and all Cotton Hosiery .....	30
Cotton Sewing Thread, on Spools. . .	20
Cotton, Duck or Canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine, when to be used for boats' or ships' sails. . . .	5
Affidavit must accompany entry to substantiate its use.	
Cotton, all clothing made of cotton,	

	Per cent.
or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets and linen and cotton	
Collars, Cuffs, Duck Vests and similar articles.....	30
Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks....	12½
*Cottons, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20
Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents. . .	2 cents per lb. and 15
Cotton, Prunella. . .	2 cents per square yard and. . . . . 15
Cotton, Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, not bleached, dyed or colored .....	2 cents per lb. 15
and .....	15
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored. . .	3 cents per lb. and. . . 15
Cotton Warps on beams. . .	1 cent per lb. and. . . . . 15
Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed. . .	1 cent per square yard and. . . . . 15
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20
Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes and Gloves.....	10
Cotton Umbrellas.....	20
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Neckties.....	20
Crape of Silk.....	30
Crapes, all kinds, unless proved to be cotton, to be classed as manufactures of silk.....	30
Cuffs, Collars and Shirt Fronts, Paper.....	25
Cuffs, Collars and Shirt Fronts, Cotton .....	30
Cuffs, Collars and Shirt Fronts, Linen .....	20
Curry Combs and Curry Cards.....	30
Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified.....	20

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.
<b>D</b>	
Debaige .....	20
Demijohns .....	30
Drafts, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....	30
Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed...	20
Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed....	20
Drawers, cotton, woven or made on frames .....	30
Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly of or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat, or other like animals. 7½ cents per lb. and.....	20
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints .....	20
Drawn Boiler Tubing.....	10
Druggets .....	20
Duck, for ships' sails .....	5
Dynamite, Dualin, Giant Powder and Vigorite, and other explosives of which Nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.. 5 cents per lb. and	20
Dyes, other than aniline, prepared..	20
<b>E</b>	
Earth Closets .....	35
Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware and Cane Ware, brown or colored.....	25
Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite, or Iron-stoneware and "C. C." ware, whether decorated, printed or sponged or not.....	30
Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned to Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a second time, but duty must be paid on first importation.....	25
Electroplate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewellery.....	30
Electrotypes and Stereotypes of standard books, not advertising books, pamphlets or sheets.....	10
Electrotypes and Stereotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements.....	20
Emery paper, and glass paper and cloth.....	20
Engines, locomotive and stationary, and other machinery composed wholly or in part of iron.....	25

	Per cent.
Engravings, paintings, drawings and prints .....	20
Envelopes, paper of all kinds, whether printed on or plain, perforated, board and screen pictures cut out	25
Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry, and other fruits, and Vanilla..... \$1.90 per I. G. .... and	20
Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whiskey, &c.....	20
Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes .....	20
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use....	20
<b>F</b>	
Fans, "Advertising".....	30
Fans, all other .....	25
Farina..... 2 cents per lb.	
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed.....	15
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, dressed	25
Feathers, for beds.....	20
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only,	20
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when finished.....	25
Felt, for boots and shoes, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories .....	15
Felt, pull-overs for hats.....	25
Felt, for glove-linings, when imported by manufacturers for their use in factory.....	10
Felt, endless, for paper makers, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	10
*Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere specified, 7½c. per lb. and	20
Felt Boots and Shoes .....	25
Files.....	30
Fire-brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces .....	20
Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols, and Shot-guns. ....	20
Fish, fresh, salted or smoked, except free by Washington Treaty.....	1 cent per lb.
*Fish-plate "iron".....	17½
Flannels of every description not elsewhere specified.. 7½ cts. per lb. and	20
Flasks, glass, of every description..	30
Flax fibre, scutched,.... 1 ct. per lb.	
Flax fibre, hackled, .... 2 cts. per lb.	

\* See Free List.

THE NEW BEVERAGE,  
**K A O K A**

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

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LONDON, - ONTARIO,

Has a large amount of British Capital for investment on Mortgages on Real Estate only, at Lowest Rates and Easy Terms of Repayment.

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EXAMINE THE "CHAMPION" MOWER & REAPER FOR 1880.

For material and workmanship we challenge the Dominion.

Ask your neighbors what it has cost them to keep their "Champions" in repair; compare their answer with the result of using other machines.

We ask INSPECTION on our new improved "HAY MAKER" MOWER for 1880.

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*Branch House, London, Ont.*

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I sell Wedding Cakes from 5 to 10 cents per pound less than any other place in the city.

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Home Made, Graham, Brown, Rye & Vienna Bread

Oysters only 15 cents per can.

Oranges, Lemons, Fruit, &c.

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Baker and Confectioner,

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378 Richmond St.

Nearly opp. City Hall.



FIRST-CLASS HOT MEALS, 25c

FRESH OYSTERS, SHELL OYSTERS & CLAMS DAILY

**F. CAMPBELL,**

*Proprietor.*



### Summer.

I'm coming along with a bounding pace,  
To finish the work that spring begun;  
I've left them all with a brighter face,  
The flowers in the vales through which I've run.

I have hung festoons from laburnum trees,  
And clothed the lilac, the birch, and broom;  
I've waken'd the sound of humming bees,  
And deck'd all nature in brighter bloom.

I've roused the laugh of the playful child,  
And tired it out in the sunny noon;  
All nature at my approach hath smiled,  
And I've made fond lovers seek the moon.

For this is my life, my glorious reign,  
And I'll queen it well in my leafy bower;  
All shall be bright in my rich domain;  
I'm queen of the leaf, the bud, and the flower.

And I'll reign in triumph till autumn time  
Shall conquer my green and verdant pride  
When I'll hie me to another clime,  
Till I'm called again as a sunny bride.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.  
The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

The acts of one partner bind all the others interested.

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received."

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker. He must pay it.

### Rural Hints.

Now the prose and poetry of farm life intermingle. It is "beauty all around." But work presses. Here beginneth the annual fight with weeds. It is a stern one. Let there be no flinching, and no truce with the enemy. Corn, both for fodder and for ears, may still be planted. Millet and Hungarian grass may be sown. The middle of this month is the time for getting in turnip seed for a main crop. Manure making is always seasonable, and should not be lost sight of, even in the "leafy month of June." Husband cattle droppings, poultry dung, privy ordure, kitchen refuse, weeds and garden rubbish. Compost all together. Summer showers and heat will hasten decay. Barns and sheds will soon be needed for storage of hay and grain; see that they are in readiness. The mower, reaper, scythes, cradles, and rakes should be looked after. Clover gets into bloom this month, cut it. Cut all grasses early. This ought to be a busy month in the dairy. "Gilt edged butter" must be got in June, if ever. Sheep shearing will be in order. Plenty of work in the garden, thinning, weeding, transplanting: up, and at it.

"In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thine hand."



	Per cent.		Per cent.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green.....		Gin, Old Tom (See "Spirits") in bulk	
½ cent per lb.		\$1.32½ per I. G.	
Flax Seed, . . . . .	10 cents per bush.	Glass, Ornamental, Figured, En-	30
Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw. . . . .	25	amelled, Stained, in Sheets....	
Flour, Wheat. . . . .	50 cents per bbl.	Glass, Carboys and Demijohns,	
Flour, Buckwheat or meal, ¼ c. per lb.		Pressed Bottles, Flasks and Phials	
Flour, Corn. . . . .	2 cents per lb.	of every description, Telegraph and	
Flour, Rye. . . . .	50 cents per bbl.	Lightning Rod Insulators, Fruit	
Flour, Rice. . . . .	2 cents per lb.	Jars and Glass Bottles. . . . .	30
Flour, Sago. . . . .	2 cents per lb.	Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades,	
Fog Signals, detonating, for railway		Lamps and Lamp Chimneys,	
alarms. . . . .	20	Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and	
Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato	30	Gas Lights. . . . .	30
Fruit, dried, Apples, . . 2 cts. per lb.		Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted,	
Fruit, dried, Currants, Dates, Figs,		Vitrified, in Sheets. . . . .	30
Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and all		Glass, Window, Stained. . . . .	30
others not elsewhere specified. . . .	25	Glass, Window, Common and Color-	
Fruit, green, Apples, 40 cts. per bbl.		less. . . . .	20
Fruit, green, Blackberries, Gooseber-		Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Ob-	
ries, Raspberries, Strawberries. . . .		scured White, in Sheets. . . . .	30
2 cents per quart.		Glass, not Figured, Painted, En-	
Fruit, green, Cherries and Currants,		amelled or Engraved. . . . .	20
1 cent per quart.		Glass, all others, and manufactures	
Fruit, green, Cranberries, Plums and		of, not elsewhere specified. . . . .	20
Quinces. . . . .	30 cents per bush.	Glass Stoppers. . . . .	20
Fruit, green, Grapes, . . 1 cent per lb.		Glass Balls. . . . .	30
Fruit, green, Peaches, 40c. per bush.		Glass Paper, Sand, Emery Paper and	
Fruit, green, Oranges and Lemons. . .	20	Cloth. . . . .	20
Fruit in air-tight cans, including cans,		Glengarry or Scotch Caps. . . . .	25
if sweetened. . . . .	3 cts. per lb.	Globes for Lanterns and Lamps. . . .	30
Fruit in air-tight cans, including cans,		Gloves, Cotton and Lisle and Thread	20
if not sweetened. . . . 2 cts. per lb.		Gloves, Silk. . . . .	30
Fruit, preserved in brandy and other		Gloves, Woollen. . 10c. per lb. and	25
spirits. . . . .	\$1.90 per I. G.	Gloves and Mitts, leather of all	
Fruit Jars, glass, and Preserve Jars	30	kinds. . . . .	25
* Fuller's Earth, when prepared. . . .	20	Glucose Syrup. . . ½ cent per lb. and	35
Furniture, house, cabinet or office,		Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be	
finished or in parts. . . . .	35	classed and rated for duty as	
* Fur Skins, dressed. . . . .	15	sugar, according to grade by Dutch	
Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets,		standard in color. . . . .	
Capes, Coats, Cloaks, and other		Granite, all manufactures of, not	
manufactures of Fur. . . . .	25	elsewhere specified. . . . .	20
<b>G</b>		Granite ware or Iron-stone ware (not	
Galateas. . . . .	2 cents per sq. yd. and	iron) . . . . .	30
Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts		Grindstone Stone, in the rough. . . .	
thereof. . . . .	30	\$1.50 per ton.	
Gas Light Shades. . . . .	30	Grindstones, dressed or complete. . .	20
Gas Pipes of Cast Iron. . . . .	25	* Guns, Chewing, sweetened or	
German Silver in Sheets. . . . .	10	flavored. . . . .	1 cent per lb. and
Giant Powder. . . . .	5 cents per lb. and	20	
Gin, Geneva (See "Spirits"). . . . .	20	Guns, Chewing, not sweetened. . . .	20
\$1.32½ per I. G.		Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting,	
		in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and simi-	
		lar packages. . . . .	5 cents per lb.

\* See Free List.

cent.	Per cent
	Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels... 4 cents per lb.
30	Gunpowder, cannister, in pound and ½ pound tins... 15 cents per lb.
	Gunpowder, blasting and mining... 3 cents per lb.
	*Gutta-percha, manufactures of... 25
30	*Gypsum, ground... 20
<b>II</b>	
	*Hair, curled... 20
30	Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin... 30
30	Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked... 2 cents per lb.
30	Handkerchiefs, cotton... 20
20	Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'... 30
30	Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified... 25
20	*Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton... 10
20	Hoes, steel... 30
30	Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron... 25
20	Honey, in the comb or otherwise... 3 cents per lb.
25	Hops... 6 cents per lb.
30	Horse Shoes... 30
20	Horse-shoe Nails... 30
30	Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified... 30
25	Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified... 7½ cents per lb. and ... 20
35	Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only... 20
	Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished... 25
20	Hymn Books... 5
<b>I</b>	
30	Indian Corn... 7½ cents per bush.
	*India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and Manufactures of, including Volcanite and Elastic Web... 25
20	Ink, for writing... 25
35	Ink, for printing... 20
20	Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod... 30
	Iron, old and scrap... \$2.00 per ton.
	Iron, pig... \$2.00 per ton.

Per cent.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled bars and billets... 12½
Iron in Bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not otherwise specified... 17½
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates... 12½
And the above over 17 guage... 17½
*Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over ½ inch, or about 17.32 of an inch, but should be classed as half-inch, and pay... 20
Iron Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes, ¾ cent per lb. and... 10
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T. Iron... 15
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized... 17½
Iron. Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more... 20
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under ½ inch diameter... 10
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not... 15
Iron for bridges and structural work... 25
Iron, malleable, castings... 25
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified... 25
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured... 10
Iron Nuts and Bolts together, classed as Bolts... 30
Iron Wire Nails called "Points de Paris"... 30
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads and ornamental iron work and wire work... 25
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, not threaded or coupled... 10
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, threaded or coupled... 20

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20	Leather, and all others and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified..	20
<b>J</b>			
Japanned and Tin Ware, not elsewhere specified.....	20	Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes .....	25
Jeannettes...2 cents per sq. yd. and Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver, and Watches.....	15	Leather, Board.....	3 cents per lb.
*Jute, Manufactures of.....	20	Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters...	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pair
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets.....	20	Linen and manufactures of.....	20
<b>K</b>			
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified ...7 1-5 cents per I. G.		Linen Handkerchiefs in Boxes.....	20
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....	30	Linings (Rolled) Cotton .....	20
Knitting Machines.....	25	Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled .....	25
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electroplaters.....	10	Lithographic Stones, not Engraved..	30
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars... ..	30	Locks of all kinds.....	30
<b>L</b>			
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.....	30	*Locomotives, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the rough.....	10
Lamps, Glass.....	30	*Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified .....	20
Lamp Shades, glass.....	30	Linoleum "as Oil Cloth".....	30
Lard, tried and rendered.....		<b>M</b>	
2 cents per lb.		Mace .....	25
Lard, untried.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.	*Machinery, not elsewhere specified	25
Lard Oil.....	20	Malt.....	2 cents per lb.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets.....	10	Mantels, slate.....	30
Lead, white and red, dry, also dry white zinc and bismuth.....	5	Mantels, marble.....	25
Lead, Pipe and Shot.....	25	*Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds.....	20
Lead, all manufactures of not elsewhere specified.....	25	Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.....	15
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed .....	10	Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides.....	20
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed.....	10	Marble, finished.....	25
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed.....	15	Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	25
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed.....	20	Marble; in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over...	10
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed.....	15	Maps and Charts—not Atlases.....	20
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed.....	20	Mattresses, hair and spring.....	25
Leather, japanned, patent, or enamelled.....	20	Meal, Buckwheat.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb.
		Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams.....	1 cent per lb.
		Meats, Corned Beef... ..	2 cents per lb.
		Meats, Essence of Beef (extract)....	20
		Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not elsewhere specified...2 cents per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of cans.	
		Mica .....	20

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.
20	Mill Board, not Straw Board..... 10
	Mitts and Gloves, leather..... 25
	Molasses—(See Syrups).
25	Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cut- ter Bars, as edge tools..... 30
	Muffs, Fur..... 25
	Music, printed, bound in sheets.... 6 cents per lb.
20	*Musical Instruments, not specified, according to material of chief value.
20	Musical Instruments, brass..... 30
30	Musical Instruments, wood..... 25
	Musical Instruments, silver..... 20
10	Musical Instruments, vulcanite.... 25
	Musical Instruments, Accordions.. 25
	Musical Instruments, Triangles.... 20
30	Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified..... 20
25	Mustard Seed, unground..... 15
25	Mustard Seed, ground or prepared.. 25
	<b>N</b>
30	Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse- Shoe, and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris"..... 30
20	Nails and Spikes, Cut..... ½ cent per lb. and 10
15	Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether galvanized or not.....¾ cent per lb. and 10
20	Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing..... 20
25	Napkin Rings, Plated.... 30
	Napkin Rings, not Plated..... 20
	Naphtha, not elsewhere specified.. 7 1-5 cents per I. G.
10	Neatsfoot Oil..... 20
20	Nickel Salts..... 20
25	Nitro-Glycerine..10 cents per lb. and 20
	Nuts, Iron.....1 cent per lb. and 10
	Nuts, all kinds except Cocoa Nuts.. 20
	Nuts, Cocoa.....\$1.00 per 100
	Nutmegs..... 25
	<b>O</b>
20	Oats.....10 cents per bush.
	Oatmeal.....½ cent per lb.
	Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined 10
	Oils, hair, perfumed or not..... 30
	*Oils, Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined, Naphtha, Ben- zole, petroleum, products of petro-

	Per cent.
	leum, coal, shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified. .... 7 1-5 cents per I. G.
	Oils, Lubricating..... 20
	Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building and for railway ties..... 10
	Oils, Olive or Salad Oil... .. 20
	Oil, Cod Liver medicated..... 20
	Oils, Lard..... 20
	Oils, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled..... 25
	Oil, Neatsfoot..... 20
	Oil, Sperm..... 20
	Oil, Sesame Seed..... 20
	Oil Cloth for floors and Linoleum, stamped, painted or printed..... 30
	Oil Cloth for tables, carriages, etc.. 20
	Olive Oil or Salad Oil..... 20
	Opium (drug)..... 20
	Opium prepared for smoking..... \$5 per lb.
	Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs hav- ing not more than two sets of reeds.....\$10.00 each
	Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds.....\$15.00 each
	Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds.....\$20.00 each
	Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds.....\$30.00 each and in addition thereto on all organs..... 10
	Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs.. 25
	Ornamental Iron Work..... 25
	Ornaments for ladies head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value.
	<b>P</b>
	Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manu- factures of Wood not elsewhere specified..... 25
	Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid..... 25
	Paints and Colors not elsewhere spe- cified..... 20

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc and Bismuth..	5	other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each....	\$1 90 per I. G. and 30
*Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints .....	20	Petroleum and products of, not elsewhere specified. ....	7 1-5 cents per I. G.
*Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office.....	1 cent per two ounces	Phials, glass of every description...	30
Pamphlets and Periodicals not imported through the Post Office .	6 cents per lb.	Phosphor Bronze blocks, sheets and wire.....	10
Paper, Calendered.....	22½	Pianofortes, square, whether rounded or not, not over 7 octaves.....	\$25.00 each
Paper printing, not Calendered....	20	Pianofortes, square, all other.....	\$30.00 each
Paper Bags, Printed.....	30	Pianofortes, upright....	\$30.00 each
Paper Bags, not Printed.....	25	Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert or parlor grand.....	\$50.00 each
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified. ....	25	And in addition to above specific duty.....	10
Paper, Carpet Lining.....	20	Pianofortes, parts of, including brass agraffe pins.....	25
Paper, Union Collar Cloth, in sheets, not shapen.....	20	Pianos, a piano imported, consisting of case, frame, sounding-board, &c., but without the action, should be treated as a piano, liable to the specific duty, and the <i>ad valorem</i> duty on its value in that state.	
Paper Collars, Cuffs, Shirt Fronts, and Envelopes. ....	25	Picture Frames.....	35
Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified.....	20	Pipes, Briar and other .....	20
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Trunk Linings....	30	Pins, Hooks and Eyes.....	20
Paper Hangings.....	30	Pistols, not elsewhere specified....	20
Paper Maché.....	25	*Pitch, Coal.....	10
Paper Borders, Cornices, Edgings, &c., for cigar boxes, perforated or embossed paper, confectionery paper, book marks, tags, cards, and cardboard, photographic mats, &c., as manufactures of paper.....	25	Plants and Shrubs.....	20
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients thereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form. . . .	50	Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground or manufactured, 15c. per 100 lbs.	20
Patent Medicines, all other than liquid .....	25	Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, not over 300 lbs., 45c. per bbl. of 300 lbs.	
Peas.....	10 cents per bush.	Plates, engraved on wood and steel and any other metal .....	20
Pencils, lead, in Wood or otherwise	25	Plated-ware, Electro-plate and Gilt of all kinds (not jewellery).....	30
Pen and Pencil Holders.....	20	Playing Cards.....	30
Percussion Caps, for gun and rifle..	20	Plumbago.....	10
Percussion Caps, for blasting.....	30	Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified....	20
Perfumery, including toilet preparations.....	30	Plush, silk or cotton, for hatters....	10
Perfumed Spirits, in bottles or flasks not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40	Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each	15
Perfumed Spirits (held to include Bay Rum) in bottles or flasks and			

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.
Potatum, or Paste, for hair, mouth or skin.....	30
Porter—See Beer.	
Potatoes.....	10 cent. per bush.
Porcelain-ware.....	20
Porcelain-ware, Lamp Shades....	20
Posters, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate Posters....	30
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles.....	5
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings.....	20
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines, or dating stamps	15
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes and gloves..	10
Prunella of Cotton.....	2 cents per square yard and 15
*Pumice Stone, ground and powdered.....	20
Putty.....	25
<b>Q</b>	
Quills.....	20
Quinine, sulphate of.....	20
<b>R</b>	
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tram-ways.....	15
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Points, Chairs and Finger-bars.....	17½
Rakes and Rake-teeth.....	30
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate receipts....	30
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified..	20
Rice.....	1 cent per lb.
Rice Flour.....	2 cents per lb.
Rifles, not elsewhere specified.....	20
Rivets, Bolts and Washers.....	30
Rose Water, without spirits.....	30
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as perfumery.	
Rum (see "Spirits").....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Rye.....	10 cents per bush.
Rye Flour.....	50 cents per bbl.
Rubber, manufacture of.....	25
<b>S</b>	
Safes "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults.....	25
Sago.....	20
Sago Flour.....	20
Sails for Boats and Ships.....	25

	Per cent.
*Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty.....	8 cents per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels, and other packages....	12 cents per 100 lbs.
Saltpetre.....	20
*Sand paper, Glass, and Emery-paper and Cloth.....	20
Satin, silk.....	30
Satteens, colored as "Jeans".....	2 cents per square yard and 15
Satchels, Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags.....	25
Saw-dust.....	25
Saws of all kinds.....	30
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards.....	30
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-screws".....	35
Screws, Machine Screws, not "Wood-screws".....	20
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws.....	35
The same imported with nuts or properly screw bolts.....	30
Screws, with Nuts.....	30
Sealskin—Imitations in wool to be classed as cloakings.....	7½ cents per lb. and 20
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc".....	10
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass".....	10
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper".....	10
Seamless Cotton Bags.....	2 cents per lb. and 15
Seeds, flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes when in bulk or other large parcels.....	15
Seeds, the same in small papers or parcels.....	25
Seeds, for agricultural purposes do not include Anise, Cardamon, Colchicum, Cummin, Fenugreek, Hyoscyamus, Philandri, Stramonium, Worm, Carraway, Canary.	
Seeds, mustard unground.....	15
Seeds, mustard ground.....	25
Sesame Seed Oil.....	20

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed....	20	Silk Velvets and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value.....	30
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines.....\$2 each and	20	Silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine .....	15
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz., stands and tables tops, imported separately; stands to be treated as castings, and wood-work as manufactures of wood, both.....	25	*Silk, manufactures of.....	30
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat, or other like animals....7½ cents per lb. and	20	*Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets.....	10
Shawls, Paisley and Cashmere, if not composed chiefly of silk.....	20	Silver Leaf, for painters and gilders,	20
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta.....	20	Skates of all kinds .....	30
Shellac Varnish..\$1.90 per gallon..	20	Slates for roofing .....	20
Shingles .....	20	Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain Drawing Slates .....	25
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appurtenances .....	10	Slate Mantles.....	30
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames .....	30	Slate Slabs, square or in special shapes.....	20
Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal 7½ cents per lb. and	20	Sleighs .....	30
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped....2 cents per sq. yd. and	15	Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco, 25 cents per lb.....and	12½
Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper .....	25	Soap, common brown and yellow (not perfumed).....1 cent per lb.	
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber	25	Soap, common, soft and liquid (not perfumed) .....	20
Shoe Linings, twilled cotton. ....	15	Soap, Castile and white, 2 cts. per lb.	
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes....	15	Soap, perfumed and toilet. ....	30
Shot, lead.....	25	Soap, Saddlers' and Silver soap ...	20
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified..	20	Soil Pipes, cast iron.....	25
Show Cases, of any material.....	35	Spades, Shovels.....	30
Show Cards or Bills.....	30	Spectacles and Eye-glasses .....	20
Shovels, Spades.....	30	Spelter, in blocks or pigs.....	10
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked, 2 cents per lb.		Sperm Oil.....	20
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit.....	20	Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground .....	20
Silicias, plain or beetled, and Casbans .....	20	Spices, as above, ground .....	25
Silicias, printed.....	20	Spices, Nutmegs and Mace .....	25
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk.....	25	Spikes and Nails, cut, ¼c. per lb. and	10
Silk Umbrellas.....	30	Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not, ¾ cent per lb. .... and	10
		Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing .....	20
		Spirits of Turpentine .....	20
		Spirits and Strong Waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sikes' Hydrometer, for every Imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gal-	

\* See Free List.

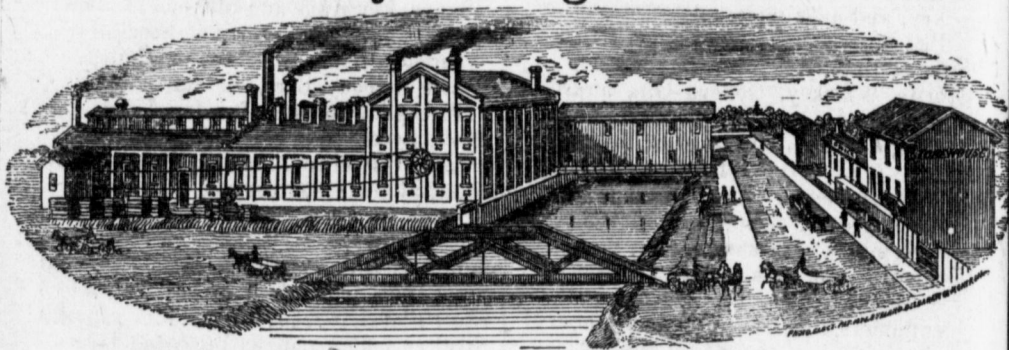
cent.	Per cent.
	Ion, viz.: Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, . . . . . \$1.32½ per I. G.
30	Spirits, Brandy, . . . . . \$1.45 per I. G.
15	Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin, and Rum . . . . . \$1.32½ per I. G.
30	Spirits, Old Tom Gin in bulk . . . . . \$1.32½ per I. G.
10	Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.; Rum
20	Shrub, Cordials, Schiedam
30	Schnapps, Tafia, Bitters, and un-
20	enumerated articles of like kinds, . . . . . \$1.90 per I. G.
25	Spirits, Strong Waters imported into
30	Canada mixed with any ingredient
20	or ingredients, and although there-
30	by coming under the denomination
12½	of Patent Medicines, Tinctures,
	Essences, Extracts, or any other
	denomination not elsewhere speci-
	fied, shall be nevertheless deemed
20	spirits or strong waters, and sub-
	ject to same duty, \$1.90 per I. G.
30	Spirits and Strong Waters not else-
20	where specified . . . \$1.90 per I. G.
25	Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or
30	sawn only . . . . . 20
20	Spokes, Hubs, Felloes . . . . . 25
10	Sprigs, Tacks and Brads . . . . . 30
20	Starch, Corn Starch, and all prepar-
	ations having the quality of starch
	2 cents per lb.
20	Stationery of all kinds not elsewhere
25	specified . . . . . 20
25	The following articles not specially
10	named in the tariff may be classed
	as stationery, viz.: Penholders and
	pencil cases of all kinds, paper
	binders and fasteners (metal), pen-
10	cil sharpeners, mucilage, paper
20	weights and slips, copying pencils,
20	inkstands (except electro-plated),
	notarial seals, philosophical and
	mathematical instruments, draw-
	ing pens, tape measures, ink pow-
	der, parchment, chalks and cray-
	ons, India and China ink, quills
	and quill and steel pens, ivory
	knives and folders, wafers and
	stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and
	all water colors for artists, pink

Per cent.	
tape, pastiles, globes, rulers, pen-	
trays, key rings and chains.	
*Steel, and manufactures of, Steel in	
Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils,	
and Railway Bars, or Rails and	
Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, '81.	
Steel, Locomotive Tires and "Bes-	
semer" steel in rough . . . . . 10	
Steel, all manufactures of, not else-	
where specified . . . . . 20	
Steel and Iron, all manufactures of,	
not elsewhere specified . . . . . 20	
Steel Wire, galvanized or not . . . . . 15	
Steel Plates . . . . . 20	
Steel in coils, such as imported for	
the manufacture of Screws and	
Rake Teeth, is free until January	
1st, 1881, but if cut to special	
length, or bent to shape, is dutia-	
ble as manufacture of steel . . . . . 20	
Steelyards, to be included in the	
item "scales, balances and weigh-	
ing beams" . . . . . 30	
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of stand-	
ard books, except those of Adver-	
tising Books, Almanacs and Sheets	
10	10
Stereotypes and Electrotypes for com-	
mmercial blanks and advertisements	
20	20
*Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone	
and all other building stone ex-	
cept marble (13 cubic feet to ton)	
\$1.00 per ton.	
Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone,	
(see Cement) . . . . . \$1.00 per ton.	
Stone, Dressed Freestone, and all	
other building stone except mar-	
ble, and all manufactures of stone	
or granite . . . . . 20	
Stone, Lithographic, not engraved . . 20	
Stone, Grind—in the rough, for the	
manufacture of Grindstones . . . . .	
\$1.50 per ton.	
Stone, Grind—Grindstones . . . . . 20	
Stoves, and other iron castings, not	
elsewhere specified . . . . . 25	
Straw Board, not Mill Board . . . . . 20	
Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds . . 20	
Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch standard	
in color . . . . . 1 cent per lb. and 35	
Sugar, equal to No. 9, not above No.	
14 Dutch standard, ¾c. per lb. and 30	
Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch standard,	
½ cent per lb. . . . . and 30	

\* See Free List.



## Paris Foundry and Agricultural Works.



### THE MAXWELL REAPER A SPECIALTY.

This well-known Machine is offered to Canadian Farmers for 1880 with *Malleable Rake Arms*, new *Patent Automatic Trip*, and other late improvements. It is a medium weight machine and has no equal in the field. Awarded Gold Medal at the last grand Huron trial at Exeter, and obtained First Premium at every Agricultural Society's trial where it competed in 1879.

SEE THE DUFFERIN MOWER AND NEW SULKY RAKE.

DAVID MAXWELL, *Patentee & Proprietor*,

SEND FOR TERMS & PRICES.  
(Mention Advertiser Annual.)

PARIS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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# SASH & DOOR FACTORY

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All Kinds of Builders' Materials Always on Hand and  
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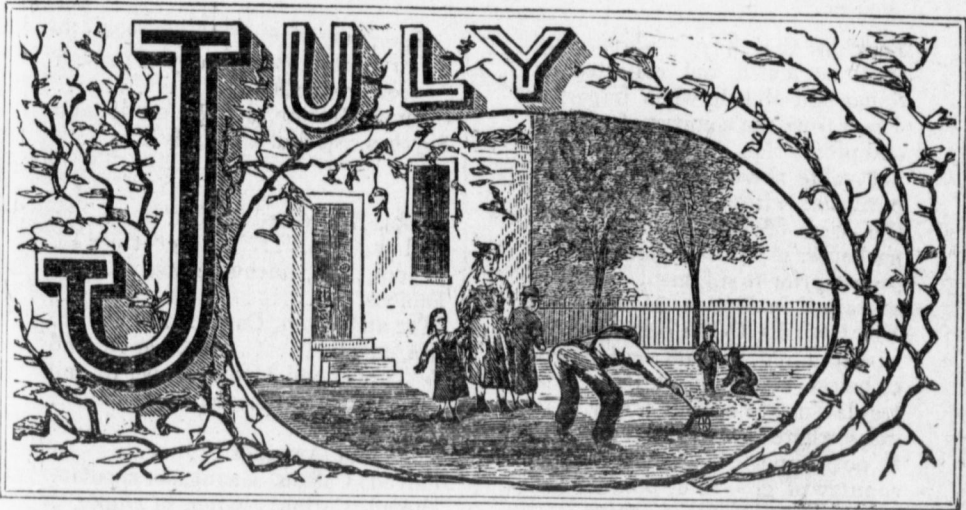
## SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS

FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

ESTIMATES GIVEN & PLANS FURNISHED.

All Work Guaranteed and at Lowest Rates. Give us a call.

## J. C. DODD & SON.



### The Summer Months.

The grass is soft, its velvet touch is grateful to the hand;  
 And, like the kiss of maiden love, the breeze is sweet and bland;  
 The daisy and the buttercup are nodding courteously;  
 It stirs their blood with kindest love, to bless and welcome thee;  
 And mark how with thine own thin locks—they now are silvery gray—  
 That blissful breeze is wantoning, and whispering,  
 "Be gay."

There is no cloud that sails along the ocean of yon sky  
 But hath its own winged mariners to give it melody;  
 Thou seest their glittering fans outspread, all gleaming like red gold;  
 And hark! with shrill pipe musical, their merry course they hold.  
 God bless them all, those little ones, who, far above this earth,  
 Can make a scoff of its mean joys, and vent a nobler mirth.

In a discussion about the discovery of the north and south poles, a man who had become disgusted with public tight-rope performances burst in with the exclamation, "When they do discover the long-sought poles, some lunatic will be slinging a rope from one of them to the other, and trundling a wheelbarrow over it."

It is difficult to say who do you the most mischief—enemies with the worst intentions, or friends with the best.

### Rural Hints.

Haying is on. Three rules will secure good hay: 1. Cut grass early. 2. Cure it quickly. 3. Get it in without rain. To carry out No. 3, we need hay-caps. It will pay to provide them. Grain harvesting will follow close on haying, perhaps get badly mixed with it. Cut wheat a week before it is dead ripe. This will prevent shelling, and give the best quality of flour. Beware of too long delay in reaping all grains. Hay-caps are just as useful for covering wheat and other shocks as they are for hay-cocks. Sow buckwheat this month if you want hot cakes by and by. Fodder corn may still be sown for a succession. Look sharply after the turnip patch; thin and weed thoroughly. Orchards should be thinned of fruit, so as not to overbear. Over-production one year, prevents fruiting the next year. The busy labors of this month must not induce neglect of weeds. Fight them "if it takes all summer." Hoeing, making celery trenches, transplanting late cabbages, cauliflowers, &c., make enough to do in the garden this month.

"He that observeth the mud shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."

Per cent.	Per cent.
<p>Provided that the <i>ad valorem</i> duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Section 34 of Act 40 Vic. Cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section nevertheless remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.</p>	<p>Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production..... 20</p>
<p>Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery, . . . 1 cent per lb. and 35</p>	<p>Syrups, Glucose, . . . <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>c. per lb. and 35</p>
<p>Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classed and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color.</p>	<p>Scythes, Steel of all kinds . . . . . 30</p>
<p>Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards.—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &amp;c., cards"..... 30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>T</b></p>
<p>Superphosphates, or manufactured Manure. . . . . 20</p>	<p>Tacks, Brads and Sprigs..... 30</p>
<p>Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel..... 20</p>	<p>Tallow..... 1 cent per lb.</p>
<p>Syrups, Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses and Sorghum, <math>\frac{3}{8}</math> cent per lb. . . . . and 30</p>	<p>Tapers, wax, unenumerated..... 20</p>
<p>Melado, concentrated Melado, concentrated Cane Juice, concentrated Molasses, concentrated Beet Root Juice and Concrete, <math>\frac{3}{8}</math> cent per lb. . . . . and 30</p>	<p>Tapioca..... 20</p>
<p>Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production 25</p>	<p>*Tar and Pitch, Coal. . . . . 10</p>
<p>Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from country of growth or production. . . . 30</p>	<p>Tea, black . . . . . 2c. per lb. and 10</p>
<p>Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production. . . . 15</p>	<p>Tea, green and Japan, 3c. per lb. and 10</p>
	<p>Tea, when purchased in the U.S., additional. . . . . 10</p>
	<p>Tents and Awnings..... 25</p>
	<p>Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools.. 20</p>
	<p>Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks... 12<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>
	<p>Thimbles, of all kinds..... 20</p>
	<p>Ticking for Tents, 2c. per sq. yd. and 15</p>
	<p>*Timber and Lumber not elsewhere specified . . . . . 20</p>
	<p>Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets . . . . . 10</p>
	<p>Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified..... 25</p>
	<p>Tinman's trimmings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz., spouts, handles, knobs, and ornamental articles..... 25</p>
	<p>Tinware, stamped and Japanned ware . . . . . 25</p>
	<p>Tin plates, not specially shapen or cut from original sheets, as unmanufactured..... 10</p>
	<p>*Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff 25 cents per lb. and 12<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>
	<p>Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other perfumel preparations for mouth, hair and skin..... 30</p>
	<p>Tomatoes..... 30 cents per bush.</p>
	<p>Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinetmakers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, and axes, scythes and saws of every description..... 30</p>
	<p>The term tool is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars; also awls of all kinds.</p>
	<p>Tooth and Toilet Powders, and other washes..... 30</p>

\* See Free List.

cent.		Per cent.
	Trees, fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental.....	20
20	Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags.....	25
35	Tubs, pails, churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified.....	25
30	Turpentine (Spirits of).....	20
20	Twine, Sail, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.....	5
20	Twine, flax.....	25
10	Twine, cotton.....	20
10	Type for printing.....	20
10	Type Metal.....	10
<b>U</b>		
10	Umbrellas, Cotton.....	20
25	Umbrellas, Silk.....	30
12½	Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen.....	10
20	Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags.....	25
10	*Varnish, not elsewhere specified... 20 cents per I. G. and	20
25	Varnish, Shellac... \$1.90 per gallon Varnish includes Lacquer and Japan spirit varnish.	
25	Vaseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated	20
25	Vegetables, potatoes... 10c. per bush.	20
25	Vegetables, sweet potatoes.....	20
10	Vegetables, Tomatoes, 30c per bush.	20
10	*Vegetables, all others.....	20
12½	Velvet, silk.....	30
12½	Velvet, cotton.....	20
30	Vinegar..... 12 cents per I. G.	30
30	Vises.....	30
<b>W</b>		
30	Waggons.....	30
30	Wall Paper.....	30
30	Walking Sticks.....	25
30	Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron.....	30
30	Watches, Watch Movements, Watch Cases and Material.....	20
30	Water-pipes of cast-iron.....	25
30	Wheat..... 15 cents per bush.	
30	Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Feloes, finished.....	25
30	Wheels, if put up.....	30
30	Wheelbarrows and like articles.....	30
30	*Whips.....	25

	Per cent.
Whiskey ("seespirits").....	
\$1.32½ per I. G.	
White Lead and Red Lead, dry....	5
Wigan, Stout.....	20
*Willow-work — Osier or Willow-work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished:.....	25
Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2 cents per square yard, and.....	15
The same, if part wool.....	20
7½ cents per lb. and	
Plain or Fancy Union, or all-wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at.....	20
7½ cents per lb. and	20
Winceys — All previous Circulars issued by the Department prior to the 18th September, 1879, regarding "Winceys" were cancelled, and in future the word "Wincey" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.	
Wines of all kinds except sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to the I. G.)... 25 cents per I. G.	
And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per cent. until it reaches 40 per cent., 3 cents per I. G. for each degree.	
And in addition thereto.....	30
All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.	
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint.....	
\$3 00 per dozen bottles.	
Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint.	
\$1 50 per dozen bottles.	

\* See Free List.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Champagne, containing not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 75c. per doz. bottles.		description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods, 10 cents per lb..... and	25
Wines, bottles containing more than one quart each, shall pay in addition to \$3.00 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad volorem duty shall be added of	30	Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat, or other like animals, not otherwise provided for.....	20
Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanized or not.....	15	Wool, manufactures not otherwise provided for:—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Baratheas, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp) Henriettas, Figured Alpacas, Debaiges, Muslin, Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers and Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indiana Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods	20
Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.,.....	25	Woollen Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Clouds, Handkerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Vests, "Crossovers," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Bootees, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. and	20
Wire, Brass and Copper.....	10	Woollen and Cotton Netting, for boots, shoes and Gloves .....	10
Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper.....	20	Woollen Imitation Seal-skin.....	20
*Wire-work, ornamental Iron, Semaphore and Fence Wire.....	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. and	
Wood, Lumber and Timber not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths, <i>i. e.</i> , less than the ordinary commercial lengths .....	20	Worsted Plush, (or upholstering purposes. ....	20
Wood Manufactures—Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered...	25	Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over.....	20
*Wood, and Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	25		
Wooden-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified. ....	25		
Wooden-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	20		
*Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz. : Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, Horse-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz. : Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description, .....	20		
Wool and Woollens—Clothing ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every			

\* See Free List.

Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2c. per lb. and	15	Yarns, Wool, Knitting, 7½c. per lb. and	20
Yarns, Cotton, all others under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2 cents per lb. and	15	Yarns, Wool, Fingering, 7½c. pr lb. and	20
Yarns, Cotton, Knitting, Hosiery, and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored, . . . . 3 cents per lb. and	15	Yarns, Worsted under No. 30 . . . . 7½ cents per lb. and	20
Yarns, Wool. . . . 7½ cents per lb. and	20	<b>Z</b>	
		Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets. . . .	10
		Zinc, seamless drawn tubing . . . .	10
		Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified . . . . .	25

— — — — —  
**FREE LIST.**

**A**

Acid, Oxalic, but carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty; Agaric — "Dye Stuff;" Agates, unmanufactured; Alkanet Root; Aloes; Alum and Aluminous Cake; Aluminum; Ambergris; Ammonia, Crude; Anchors; Animals, for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council; Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; Annato, liquid or solid, and seed; Aniline dyes; Aniline Oil, Crude; Aniline Salts and Arseniate of; Anodes, Nickel; Antimony; Apparel, wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada; Argols, dust and crude; Arms, clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores, and munitions of war, for the use of the army, navy, and Canadian militia; Arsenic; Arseniate of Aniline; Articles for use of Governor-General, foreign Consuls-General, Dominion Government, or any of the departments thereof, or Senate or House of Commons; Ashes, pot, pearl or soda.

**B**

Bamboo, unmanufactured; Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks, or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades; Barilla; Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled

with domestic petroleum and returned empty; Barley; Barytes, unmanufactured; Bells, for churches; Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes; Bolting cloths; Bone dust and bone ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers; Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed; Borax; Botany, specimens of; Brimstone, crude, or rolled in flour; Brim moulds, for gold-beaters; Bristles; Bromine; Broom corn; Buchu leaves; Bullion, gold or silver; Barrstones, unmanufactured; Burgundy pitch.

**C**

Cabinets of coins, medals, and other curiosities of antiquity; Caoutchouc, unmanufactured; Canvas, for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, and not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendered; Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs; Casts, as models for use of schools of design; Cathodes, nickel; Catgut strings, or gut cords for musical instruments; Catgut or whipgut, unmanufactured; Chalk, cliff stone, unmanufactured; Camomile flowers; Chloride of lime; Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying; Clays; Clothing, donations for charitable purposes; Clothing, for use of army, navy and militia; Cobalt, ore of; Coconut oil and palm in their natural state; Cocoa, bean, shell or nibs; Cochineal; Coins, gold and silver, except U. S. silver coin; Coir and coir yarn; Colcothar or crocus, dry oxide of iron; Colors and paints, bichro-

mate of potash, blue-black, Chinese blue, lakes, scarlet and maroon in pulp, Paris green, Prussian blue, satin and fine-washed white, ultra-marine and umber, raw; Communion plate, and plated ware for use in churches; Conium Cicuta, or hemlock seed and leaf; Cornelians, unmanufactured; Cork-wood or bark, unmanufactured; Cotton waste; Cotton wool; Cotton Seed Cake, oil cake, palm nut, and meal cake; Coutille, when imported by corset manufacturers; Cream of Tartar, in crystals.

**D**

Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers; Diamond dust, or bort; Dragon's blood; Duck, for belting and hose; Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.

**E**

Eggs; Emery; Entomology, specimens of; Extract of logwood.

**F**

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels; Fibre, Mexican; Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes; Fibre, tampico, or Istle; Fibrilla; Fire-clay; Firearms, for use of army, navy and militia; Fish oil; Fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States (except fish of the inland lakes, or of rivers falling into them), and fish preserved in oil; Fish bait; Fish-hooks, nets, seines, lines and twines for the use of the fisheries, but not to include sporting, fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons; Fish-plates, steel, until 1881; Flint, flints and ground flint-stones; Folia digitalis; Fossils; Fullers' earth; Fur skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.

**G**

Gentian root; Ginseng root; Gold-beaters' moulds and skins; Gravel, Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap; Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphate); Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, British, dextrine, copal, damar, mastic, Sandarac, Shellac and tragacanth; Gunny cloth and gunny bags; Gut and worm

gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord; Gutta-percha, crude; Gypsum, crude (sulphate of iron);

**H**

Hair, angola, buffalo, bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured, also cow, calf and deer hair; Hatters' furs, not on the skin; Hemlock bark; Hemp, undressed; Hemp, Indian (crude drug); Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled; Hoofs; Hyoscyamus or henbane leaf.

**I**

Ice; India rubber, unmanufactured; Indigo; Iron masts, for ships or parts of; Iris; Istle, or tampico fibre; Ivory or ivory nuts, unmanufactured; Ivory veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished.

**J**

Jalap root; Junk, old; Jute, unmanufactured; Jute butts.

**K**

Kelp; Kryolite.

**L**

Lac, dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; Lava, unmanufactured; Leeches; Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying; Licorice root; Litharge; Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared; Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified; Logwood, extract of; Locomotives and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States; Lumber and timber, planks and boards, sawn, of boxwood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured; Lumber and timber, Spanish cedar cut by knife.

**M**

Machinery for cotton mills, not made in Canada; Machinery for worsted mills of all kinds which is not manufactured in Canada. This does not refer to machinery for woollen mills, but only to actual machinery used in the manufacture of "worsted;" Madder and munjeet, or

## CUSTOMS TARIFF

Indian madder, ground and prepared, and all extracts of; Manilla grass; Manure, guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared; Masts, iron, or parts of, for ships; Meal cake, oil cake, cotton seed cake, and palm nut cake; Medals, of gold, silver or copper, Meerschaum, crude or raw; Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs; Military stores and munitions of war; Mineralogy, specimens of; Models and patterns of inventions, and other improvements in the arts (but no articles or article shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use); Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, crude; Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned; Musical instruments, for bands of army and navy.

### N

Newspapers received by mail; Nickel anodes and cathodes; Nitrate of soda or cubic nitre; Nutgalls.

### O

Oak bark; Oakum; Oils, *Cocanut* and *Palm* in their natural state; Oil cake, cotton seed cake, palm-nut cake and meal; Oranges, rinds of, in brine for candying; Ores of metals of all kinds; Osiers; Oxalic acid.

### P

Paintings in oil by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters, by such artists; palm leaf, unmanufactured; Palm-nut cake, meal cake, cotton seed cake, and oil cake; Pamphlets and periodicals imported through Post Office for subscribers; Pearl, mother of, not manufactured; Pelts; Philosophical instruments, and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by or for use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies; Phosphorus; Pipe-clay in natural condition; Pitch-pine; Plaits, straw, Tuscan or grass; Pumice and pumice stone.

### R

Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any

kind fit only for manufacturing paper; Rags, woollen; Rattans, unmanufactured; Reeds, unmanufactured; Rennet, raw or prepared; Resin; Rhubarb root.

### S

Saffron cake; Saffron and safflower, extracts of; Sal-Ammoniac; Sal-soda; Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries; Sand; Sea-grass; Sea-weed, moss, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned; Senna, in leaves; Settlers' effects—wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years' actual use in Canada; Silex, or crystalized quartz; Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste; Silver or gold coins (except United States silver coin); Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled; Soda ash; Soda caustic; Soda, silicate of; Spanish or Esparto grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper; Steel, the same to January 1st, 1881; Steel mould boards, land sides and shares for ploughs, cut to form, not moulded or bored; Steel sheets, of all kinds cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1881. This includes saw blanks; Stone, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones; Sulphur, in roll or flour.

### T

Tails, undressed; Tampico, white and black; Tanners' bark; Tanning or dyeing articles in crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified; Tar, pine; Teasels; Terra Japonica;



Timber and Lumber, planks and boards sawn, of boxwood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, mahogany, pitch-pine, rosewood, sandal-wood, Spaniah cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shapen, planed or otherwise manufactured; Tobacco, manufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic. cap. 51; Tortoise and other shells; Travellers' baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs; Tree nails; Turmeric; Turpentine, raw or crude; Turtles.

V

Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use; Vegetables, fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process; Veneers of wood and ivory sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese;

Verdigris, or sub-acetate of copper, dry; Vitriol, blue.

W

Waste, cotton, linen, jute, hemp and paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper; Whalebone, unmanufactured; Whale oil, in casks from on ship-board, and in the condition in which it is first landed; Whip-gut or catgut, unmanufactured; Whiting or whitening; Willow, for basket-makers; Wire rigging for ships and vessels; Wood, logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified; Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals; Woollen rags.

Y

Yarns, Coir; Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.

◆◆◆

## EXCISE DUTIES, ETC.

### EXCISE DUTIES.

On every gallon of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer .....	\$1 00
On every pound of malt .....	0 01
On every gallon of any fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt ....	0 08
On Cavendish Tobacco, on any pound or less quantity .....	0 20
On Canada Twist ( <i>Tabac blanc en tourquette</i> ) or any pound or less quantity .....	0 04
On Snuff, per pound, or less quantity .....	0 20
On all other descriptions of manufactured Tobacco, per pound or less quantity .....	0 20
Cigars, subject to an abatement or allowance for moisture in calculating the weight for duty, to be fixed by order in Council, per pound .....	0 40
Vinegar, per gallon .....	36-10
Methylated Spirits .....	144 10
All goods manufactured in bond, shall, if taken out of bond for consumption in Canada, be subject to duties of excise equal to the duties of Customs to which	

they would be subject if imported from Great Britain and entered for consumption in Canada; and whenever any article, not the produce of Canada, upon which a duty of excise would be levied if produced in Canada, is taken into a bonded manufactory, the difference between the duty of excise in which it would be so liable and the Customs' duty which would be levied on such article if imported and entered for consumption, shall be paid as a duty of Excise, when it is taken into the bonded manufactory.

### LICENSES.

For Distilling and Rectifying, or for either, by any process....	\$250 00
For Brewing .....	50 00
For Malting—1st class, 2,000 cents and upward .....	200 00
For Malting—2nd class, 1,500 cents and upward .....	150 00
For Malting—3rd class, 1,000 cents and upward .....	100 00
For Malting—4th class, 500 cents and upward .....	50 00
For Tobacco Manufacturing....	50 00
For Manufacturing in Bond....	50 00
Compounder .....	50 00
All fees to be paid before license is granted.	

Fee for inspecting Coal Oil (fire test 105° F.).....10 cents per barrel.

The following articles, manufactured in Bond and taken out for consumption, are liable to the same duty as when imported.

Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, spirits, vermouth, and other spirituous liquors of whatever strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of proof, and for every less quantity than a gallon.....\$1 00 per gal.

Cordials of all kinds..... 1 00 " "

Perfumed Spirits, embracing Lavender, Camphor, Lemon, Orris, Cochalaria, Camomile, Sage, Hyssop, Saffron, Rhodium, Canela, Benzine, Sassafras, Storax, Balsam, Sera, Ambrette, Fenugreek, Vanilla, Musk, Ambergris, Civet, Chypre, Marechall, Frangipani, Orange Flowers, Mint, Jassimin, Jonquil, Heliotrope, Reseda, Tube-rose, Thyme, Bergamot, Bitter Almonds, Cloves, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, etc..... 1 20 per gal.

MEMORANDA.

**AFFIDAVITS.**—In all cases in which affidavits are made on an entry to cover the admission of goods of special rates for special purposes—such as cordage for ship purposes—the entry clerk should attach a memorandum of the fact to the invoice for the information of the Appraiser; and in all cases in which articles are imported for such special uses, such as for the "fisheries," for "ships use," &c., the importers' affidavit should declare that they will be actually used for such purposes.

**DISCOUNTS, TRADE.**—Broad Cloths—union and all wool—usual discount, 5 per cent. and 1-37th allowed for measurement. Leicester goods—knitted goods, except Hosiery—7½ per cent. Hosiery

(proper) 2½ per cent. Nottingham lace goods, 12½ to 15 per cent. Horrock's White Shirtings, A and B, 6 per cent., and 2 per cent.; H & Mz, 8 per cent., and 2 per cent.; Black Crapes, 5 per cent.

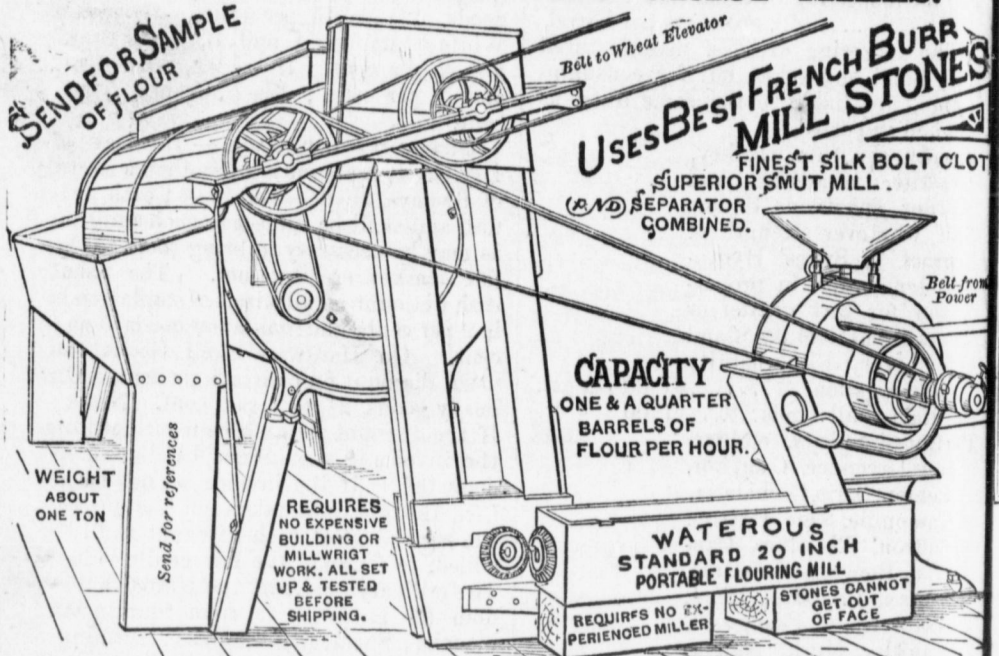
**DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.**—Invoices of Dry Goods representing less than a credit of 60 days, shall be considered cash values, and shall be subject to such addition as may be necessary to bring them to the fair market credit-values. The usual cash discount on all kinds of staple goods is 2 per cent. and on fancy goods 5 per cent. On Hardware Shelf Goods the usual discount for cash is 5 per cent. On heavy goods, 2½ to 5 per cent. **NOTE:** If the discount for cash be mentioned on the invoice it should not be allowed or deducted. If the invoice be net cash, *i. e.*, the discount taken off the prices, the equivalent of such discount shall be added, to arrive at the fair credit value. The ordinary credit in the United Kingdom for hardware is from four to six months; Sheffield, 4 months; Birmingham goods, 6 months; 5 per cent discount on shelf goods, 2½ to 3 per cent. on heavy, for remittances on receipt of Bill of Lading are cash discounts. The same credit will apply to invoices of the same goods from the United States. Exceptionally, on a few items of heavy goods, such as wine and spirits, the discount for cash is from 4 to 5 per cent.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—The same term of credit applies to drugs and chemicals imported from the United States; from England the usual term of credit is 3 months, and the discounts for cash are from 2 to 5 per cent.

**EXPORT DUTY** forms part of the value for duty; and in sugar invoices is not to be considered as an expense on which duty is to be remitted in cases of direct importation.

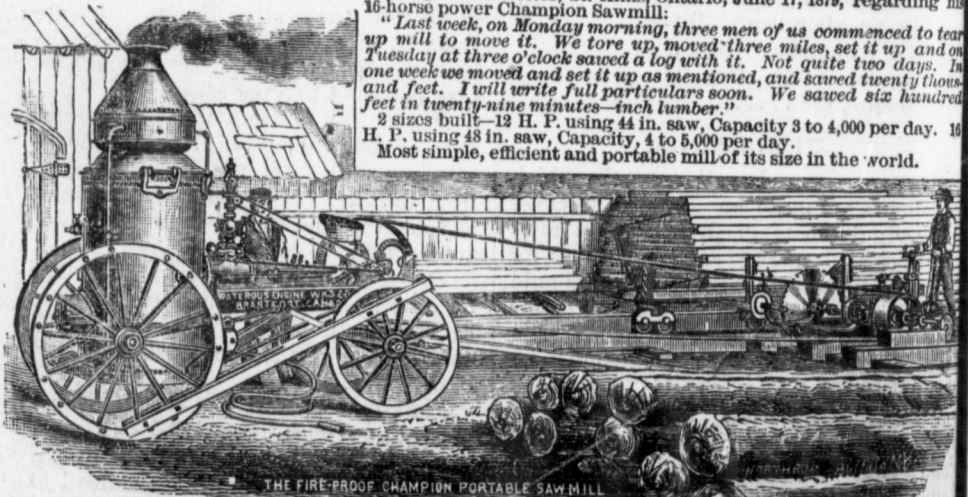
**FOREIGN CURRENCIES.**—Invoices representing foreign depreciated currencies should be accompanied by an affidavit by the shipper before the British Consul at the place of purchase, as to the fact of purchase having been made in said currency, and a certificate from the Consul as to the value of said currency at the time.

# STANDARD PORTABLE GRIST MILLS.



ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CANADA  
**CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW MILLS.**

George Book writes, St. Anns, Ontario, June 17, 1879, regarding his 16-horse power Champion Sawmill:  
 "Last week, on Monday morning, three men of us commenced to tear up mill to move it. We tore up, moved three miles, set it up and on Tuesday at three o'clock saved a log with it. Not quite two days. In one week we moved and set it up as mentioned, and saved twenty thousand feet. I will write full particulars soon. We saved six hundred feet in twenty-nine minutes—in lumber."  
 2 sizes built—12 H. P. using 44 in. saw, Capacity 3 to 4,000 per day. 18 H. P. using 48 in. saw, Capacity, 4 to 5,000 per day.  
 Most simple, efficient and portable mill of its size in the world.



THE FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION PORTABLE SAWMILL

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.**

**250 CHAMPION ENGINES SOLD IN THREE YEARS.**  
**NO EXPERIMENT! SEND FOR RECORD**  
*Seven First-class Insurance Companies License this Engine.*



### Summer Storms.

The blue lightning flashes,  
The rapid hail clashes,  
The white waves are tumbling.  
And, in one baffled roar,  
Like the toothless sea mumbling  
A rock-bristled shore,  
The thunder is rumbling  
And crashing and crumbling,—  
Will silence return nevermore?

Hush! Still as death,  
The tempest holds his breath  
As from a sudden will;  
The rain stops short, but from the eaves  
You see it drop, and hear it from the leaves,  
All is so bodily still;  
Again, now, now, again  
Plashes the rain in heavy gout,  
The crinkled lightning  
Seems ever brightening,  
And loud and long  
Again the thunder shouts  
His battle-song,—  
One quivering flash,  
One wildering crash,  
Followed by silence dead and dull,  
As if the cloud let go,  
Leapt bodily below  
To welch the ear, in one mad overthrow,  
And then a total lull.

A note drawn on Sunday is void.  
A contract made with a minor is void.  
A contract made with a lunatic is void.  
Notes bear interest only when so stated.  
A happy heart makes a blooming visage.  
He that wants health wants everything.  
The follies of youth are food for repentance in old age.

### Rural Hints.

Finish harvesting and house machines and tools. If stubble ground be harrowed the first rain will cause all weed seeds to germinate, and ploughing will kill the plants. Look after weeds in general. Any that survive now will mature a crop of seed. Where Swede turnips have failed, or there is a patch of ground vacant, white turnips may yet be sown. Rape and oats may be harrowed into stubbles for fall sheep pasture. August is a good month for top-dressing grass lands with well-rotted manure. During this month the sheep gad-fly is apt to be troublesome: it causes "grub in the head." Smear a little tar on the sheep's noses, and let them have access to ploughed ground. Watch for the borer in the orchard. It lays its eggs about now. Probe its haunts with a sharp wire. A daub of soft soap around the base of the trees, and at the crotch is a good precaution. Drainage may be done on lands too wet for the operation in spring. Animals intended to be fattened should be kept improving now. Pick stones and clean off bushes and stumps from grass lands at odd times. August is a good month for building stone walls.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase."

**FURNITURE.**—Terms of credit in the United States, usually four months. An invoice of sixty days and under should be considered a cash invoice. The discount for cash is 5 per cent.

**GROCERIES.**—It has been decided that invoices of groceries from the United States representing a credit of less than sixty days, shall be considered as cash invoices, and brought up to the fair market credit-value.

**GROCERIES.**—List of goods which can only be bought for cash in the London and Liverpool markets: Almonds, Alum, Bath Brick, Bicarbonate of Soda, Bottles (Ale and Wine), Brazil Nuts, Brimstone, Canary Seed, Candles (Belmont Sperm), Candy Sugar, Capers, Carraway Seeds, Cassia, Castor Oil, Catsup, Caustic Soda, Cayenne Pepper, Cheese, Chicory, Chili Peppers, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Clove Stems, Cocoa, Cocoa Paste, Coffee, Condensed Milk, Copperas, Cream of Tartar, Crystals (washing), Currants, Curry Powders, Curry, Dates, Epsom Salts, Figs, Filberts, Fruit (Crystallized), Gelatine, Ginger (Jamaica and African), Grapes, Hemp Seed, Indigo, Lemons, Liquorice, Mace, Marmalade, Nutmegs, Oils (Olive, Coconut and Salad), Olives, Oranges, Peels (Lemon, Orange and Citron), Pepper (Black and White), Pickles, Pimento, Plums, Preserved Ginger, Preserves, Prunes, Raisins (all kinds), Rice, Sago, Sago Flour, Saltpetre, Sardines, Sauces, Senna Leaves, Soap (Castile), Soda Crystals, Sugar, Sulphur (Flour of), Tapioca (Pearl and Flake, Walnuts, and it follows that the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount of the invoices of such articles is a trade discount.

**INVOICES.**—No alterations in, is to be allowed on the part of the Importer or Customs Officer, whether in regard to trade discounts or any other matter.

**INVOICES.**—Press copies or duplicates should not be accepted. The original should be insisted upon, as required by law.

**JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.**—Any invoice showing a credit of less than sixty days, from the United States, should be considered a cash invoice and treated accordingly. Cash invoices from Europe are very rare indeed—the terms are usu-

ally four months, and even six months. Five per cent. is allowed in the United States for cash.

“**MAKING UP CHARGES**” clearly form part of the value of goods for duty.

**MOLASSES** may be taken at 13 1-5 lbs. to the Imperial Gallon, where the actual weight cannot be ascertained.

**NICKEL** comes also under the names “**Cathode and Anode.**”

**PACKAGES.**—The following tariff of value for packages containing goods paying a specific duty is given as a guide in cases where such values cannot be otherwise ascertained:—

**ALE, BEER AND PORTER.**—Hhds, \$4.00 each.

Quart Bottles, 40c. per doz.

Pint “ 30c. “

**BRANDY AND WHISKEY, in flasks**—Flasks, Cases 2 dozen each, 30c. per doz.; Case, 20c. = 80c.

Half Flasks, Cases 4 doz. each, 25c. per doz., Case 20c. = \$1.20.

Flasks with Cups, Cases, 2 dozen each, 40c. per doz., Cases 20c. = \$1.00.

Half Cases, 4 dozen each, 30c. per dozen, Case, 20c. = \$1.40.

These flasks in former lists were considerably overvalued.

**BRANDY AND WHISKEY, Puns.** \$9.00; Hhds. \$4.00; Quarter Casks, \$3.00; Octaves, \$1.50; Half Octaves, \$1.00. Quart Bottles, 1 dozen each, 40c.; Case, 20c. = 60c.

**GIN, Puns.**, \$6.00; Hhds., \$4.00; Quarter Casks, \$3.00; Octaves, \$1.50; Half Octaves, \$1.00; Red Cases, 80c. each; and Green Cases, 60c. each.

**HAMS, dry packed, tierces,** 40c. each.

**HOPS**—Bales 60c. and \$1.00 each, according to size, English being always larger than American bales.

**LARD, pails and buckets,** 15c. each; tins and tin cups, 3 lbs., 5c. each, and 5 lbs.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents each.

**OLD TOM**—Quarter casks \$3.00; quart bottles, 1 dozen, 40c.; case, 20c. = 60c.

**RUM.**—Puns., \$6.00; hhds., \$4.00; quarter casks, \$3.00; octaves, \$1.50; half octaves, \$1.00; quart bottles, 1 dozen, 40c.; case, 20c.

**SALT**—Glass jars, 25c. per dozen.

**SOAP**—Common, boxes, 10c. each; Castile, boxes, 10c. each.

WINES—Puns., \$6.00; hhds., \$4.00; quarter casks, \$3.00; octaves, \$1.50; half octaves, \$1.00; quart bottles, 1 dozen each, 40c.; case, 20c. = 60c.

WINES—Sparkling, quart bottles, 1 dozen each, 60c.; case, 25c.; pint bottles, 2 dozen, 40c.; case, 25c.

VINEGAR—Hhds., \$4.00; quarter casks, \$3.00; quart bottles, 1 dozen each, 40c.; case, 20c. = 60c.; demi-johns, 5 gallons, 35c. each; 3 gallons, 20c. each; 2 gallons, 14c. each; 1 gallon, 10c. each; half gallon, 7c. each.

PAPER—The usual terms on paper in the United States are from 60 to 90 days. Any credit under 60 days should be considered cash. In Great Britain 4 to 6 months is allowed as a term of credit. Cash discounts in the United States from 2 to 3 per cent.; in Great Britain the cash discounts vary from 2½ to 5 per cent. Settlements within 30 days are properly cash transactions.

SPIRITS, WINES, &c., should not be allowed to remain in sufferance warehouses for any length of time without gauging.

SUGAR—Sampling for grading. The sample should be taken by an officer of Customs only, or under official supervision, and from the bilge of the cask right through.

The practice of reducing the invoice value of sugar proportionately for loss of weight by drainage, wherever it has been practised, must be discontinued hereafter in the entry of sugar, the specific rate to be charged upon the actual weight as ascertained on arrival, and the *ad valorem* upon the actual value where purchased; that is, the value represented by fair and legitimate invoices, being the amount the purchaser pays for the sugar.

Grading and weighing should be done immediately on arrival; and on no account should sugar be allowed to remain in sufferance warehouses for any length of time without grading and weighing.

TEA AND COFFEE, imported by Canadians from a country other than the United States, but passing *in transitu* via the United States, the whole quantity in the original invoice must be brought into Canada to warrant the treatment of

the importation as other than a United States purchase.

TONS OF IRON, &c., when not otherwise specially mentioned in the tariff, consist of 2,000 lbs.

UNIVERSAL.—The term "Universal" in the 32nd section of the Customs Act (40 Vic., cap. 10), is interpreted as not extending beyond the country in which the goods are purchased; that is to say, the usages of trade in one country cannot be held to govern the usages of trade in another country.

The proportionate duty on such fractional parts of a degree of proof spirits containing in wine over 26 per cent. by Sykes' Hydrometer, as may be in future or has been heretofore determined by the application of the proper test. Thus, one-third of a degree would require an addition of one cent; two-thirds, two cents; but in all cases the whole duty must include the three cents for each degree, and *pro rata* for each additional fractional part of a degree over 26 per cent. of proof spirits.

All goods imported into Canada from the United States under arrangements with the purchasers for delivery, with transportation charges and Canadian duty paid, shall be valued for duty at the fair market value thereof, including all expenses to the frontier of the said United States.

#### DUTIES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

##### 40 VIC., CHAP. 10, SEC. 4.

4. On each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, or the use to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty shall be payable which is charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, the duty on such non-enumerated article shall be the same as that on the enumerated article which it resembles paying the highest duty; on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the

duty shall be that charged on the article (if there be a difference of duty) which is charged with the highest duty ; spirits and strong waters, from whatever substance distilled or prepared, having the flavor of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to a higher duty than whiskey, shall be liable to the duty imposed on spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor.

42 VIC., CHAP. 15, SECTIONS 4, 5  
AND 9.

4. The value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages, manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass, or any other material, and capable of holding liquids ; crates, barrels, and other packages containing glass, china, crockery, or earthenware, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases in which bottled spirits, wines, or malt liquors are contained, and every package, being the first receptacle or covering enclosing goods for purpose of sale, shall, in all cases not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty, and when they contain goods subject to specific duty only, such packages shall be charged with a duty of customs of twenty per centum *ad valorem*, to be computed upon their original cost or value ; and all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids, when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per centum *ad valorem* ; but all packages not hereinbefore specified, and not herein specially charged with or declared liable to duty under regulations, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

5. On all goods imported into Canada, subject under this Act to *ad valorem* duty upon which a drawback of duties

has been allowed by the Government of the country where the same were manufactured, the amount of such drawback shall, in all cases, be taken and considered to be a part of the fair market value of such goods, and duty shall be collected thereon ; and in cases where the amount of such drawback has been deducted from the value of such goods upon the face of the invoice under which entry is to be made, the Collector of Customs, or proper officer, shall add the amount of such deduction and collect and cause to be paid the lawful duty thereupon ; and the fair market value of all goods imported into Canada shall be understood to be the ordinary wholesale price at which the same are sold for home consumption in the country where they are purchased or manufactured, without deduction of any kind because of any drawback paid or to be paid thereon, or because of any special arrangement between the seller and purchaser having reference to the exportation of such goods, or the exclusive right to territorial limits, for the sale thereof, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights, but not payable when goods are purchased for exportation, or on account of any other consideration, by which a special reduction in price might or could be obtained ; provided that nothing herein shall be understood to apply to general fluctuations of market values.

9. In determining the dutiable value of goods, except when imported from Great Britain and Ireland, there shall be added to the cost of the actual wholesale price or fair market value, at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same has been imported into Canada, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and trans-shipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, either *in transitu* or direct to Canada, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council.

# CANADA.

## DOMINION & PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS & PARLIAMENTS.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—His Excellency the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.—His Excellency the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C. STAFF: Major F. de Winton, R.A., Acting Millitary Secretary; Hon. Charles Harbord, Scots' Guards, Aide-de-Camp; Hon. William Bagot, Aide-de-Camp (temporary); Lieut.-Col. H. C. Bernard, Dominion Aide-de-Camp.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR (for signing Letters Patent of Dominion Lands), William Alfred Himsworth.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL.

Premier, Minister of Interior.....	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald
Minister of Finance .....	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley
Postmaster General .....	“ Sir A. Campbell
Minister of Public Works .....	“ H. L. Langevin
Secretary of State .....	“ J. C. Aikins
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	“ Sir C. Tupper
Minister of Agriculture .....	“ J. H. Pope
President of the Privy Council.....	“ John O'Connor
Minister of Justice.....	“ James Macdonald
Minister of Militia and Defence .....	“ L. R. Masson
Minister of Marine and Fisheries .....	“ James C. Pope
Minister of Customs .....	“ M. Bowell
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	“ G. Baby
Speaker of the Senate.....	“ R. D. Wilmot

### SENATE OF CANADA.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.	SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS
Hon. John Hamilton .....	Kingston	Hon. George W. Allan .....	Toronto
“ Benjamin Seymour.....	Port Hope	“ Jacques O. Bureau.....	Montreal
“ Walter H. Dickson.....	Niagara	“ John Hamilton.....	Hawkesbury
“ Alexander Campbell .....	Toronto	“ Charles Cormier .....	Plessisville
“ David Christie .....	Paris	“ David E. Price.....	Quebec
“ James Cox Aikins.....	Toronto	“ L. Dumouchel.....	Longueuil
“ David Reesor .....	Yorkville	“ J. F. Armand, Riv. des Prairies	
“ Elijah Leonard .....	London	“ William H. Chaffers .....	Césaire
“ William McMaster.....	Toronto	“ Jean B Guévremont .....	Sorel
“ John Simpson.....	Bowmanville	“ James Ferrier .....	Montreal
“ James Skead .....	Ottawa	“ Thomas Ryan .....	Montreal
“ David L. Macpherson.....	Toronto	“ T. D. Archibald.....	Sydney, N. S.
“ Billa Flint.....	Belleville	“ Robert B. Dickey .....	Amherst



SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. John Bourinot	Sydney, N. S.
" William Miller	Arichat
" A. E. Botsford	Westcock, Wmd.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton
" David Wark	Fredericton
" John Ferguson	Bathurst
" R. D. Wilmot	Belmont, Sunbury
" A. R. McClelan	Hopewell, Alb. Co.
" J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, Kam.
" Jas. R. Benson	St. Catharines
" John Glasier	Sunbury, N. B.
" James Dever	St. John, N. B.
" A. W. McLelan	Londonderry, N. S.
" A. Macfarlane	Wallace, N. S.
" Frank Smith	Toronto
" Robert Read	Belleville
" M. A. Girard	St. Boniface, M.
" J. Sutherland	Kildonan, M.
" R. W. W. Carrall	Barkery, B. C.
" C. F. Cornwall	Ashcroft, B. C.
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria, B. C.
" H. A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg
" M. H. Cochrane	Compton
" Wm. Muirhead	Chatham, N. B.
" Alexander Vidal	Sarnia
" Eugene Chinic	Quebec

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" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vin. de Paul
" D. Montgomery	Park Corner
" R. P. Haythorne	Charlottetown
" T. H. Haviland	Charlottetown
" Geo. W. Howlan	Alberton
" F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal
" George Brown	Toronto
" R. W. Scott	Ottawa
" E. G. Penny	Montreal
" Pierre Baillargeon	Quebec
" A. H. Paquet	St. Cuthbert
" Hector Fabre	Quebec
" G. G. Stevens	Waterloo, Q.
" C. H. Pozer	St. George, Beauce
" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N. B.
" Adam Hope	Hamilton
" L. G. Power	Halifax
" R. P. Grant	Pictou, N. S.
" C. A. P. Peletia	Quebec
" Jos. Rosaire	Thibaudeau, Montreal
" Wm. H. Brouse	Prescott
" C. E. B. de Boucherville	Bouch.
" Harcourt B. Bull	Hamilton
" William J. Almon	Halifax

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Returns of the General Election held September 17th, 1878.

### ONTARIO.

ADDINGTON.	Votes polled.	BRANT, SOUTH.	Votes polled.
*J. McRory, Loughborough (C)	1,656	Wm. Paterson, Brantford (R)	1,496
S. Shibley, Murvale	1,244	Alfred Watts, "	1,298
ALGOMA.		BROCKVILLE.	
S. J. Dawson, Thunder Bay (C)	885	W. Fitzsimmons, Brockville (C)	1,033
A. Rankin, Windsor	480	J. D. Buell, "	906
BOTHWELL.		BRUCE, NORTH.	
Hon. D. Mills, Palmyra (R)	1,852	John Gillies, Paisley (R)	1,705
J. J. Hawkins, Brantford	1,567	Alex. Sprout, Walkerton	1,549
BRANT, NORTH.		BRUCE, SOUTH.	
G. Fleming, Glenmorris (R)	931	Alex. Shaw, Walkerton (C)	2,673
J. S. Crawford, St. George	734	Hon. E. Blake, Toronto	2,598

\* The initial after the name of the member elect indicates his party leaning. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are printed in *Italics*.

CARDWELL.

Votes polled.

Thos. White, Montreal (C) .....1,218  
*Joseph Pattullo*, Orangeville..... 961

CARLETON.

John Rochester, Ottawa (C).....1,282  
*Rev. J. May*, " .....1,196  
*John A. Grant*, " ..... 86  
*Nicholas Sparks*, " ..... 14

CORNWALL.

Darby Bergin, Cornwall (C)..... 575  
*D. B. McLennan, Q.C.*, Cornwall 537

DUNDAS.

J. S. Ross, Iroquois (C).....1,727  
*A. J. Laflamme* .....1,548

DURHAM, EAST.

A. T. H. Williams, Port Hope (C)..1,717  
*Lewis Ross* " .....1,317

DURHAM, WEST.

H. W. Burk, Darlington (R).... 1,214  
*F. Cubitt*, Bowmanville .....1,172

ELGIN, EAST.

Thos. Arkell, St. Thomas (C)....2,168  
*Colin Macdougall* " .....2,128

ELGIN, WEST.

Geo. E. Casey, Fingal (R) .....1,319  
*J. H. Munroe*, Wardsville .....1,207

ESSEX.

J. C. Patterson, Windsor (C) ...2,596  
*Wm. McGregor*, " .....2,318  
*J. H. Morgan*, ..... 27

FRONTENAC.

G. A. Kirkpatrick, Kingston (C).. 958  
*J. K. Ferris*, Tp. of " .... 145

GLENGARRY.

John McLennan, Lancaster (C) ..1,330  
*A. McNabb*, Lochiel .....1,269

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

J. P. Wiser, Prescott (R).....1,155  
*John Dumbrielle* .....1,128

GREY, EAST.

T. S. Sproule, Markdale (C) ...1,664  
*A. Gifford*.....1,133

GREY, NORTH.

S. J. Lane, Owen Sound (C) ....1,607  
*Geo. Snyder* " .....1,394

GREY, SOUTH.

otes polled.

Geo. Jackson, Durham (C) .....1,163  
*G. Landerkin*, Hanover. ....1,082

HALDIMAND.

D. Thompson, Deans (R) .....1,566  
*N. F. Davin*, Toronto .....1,400  
*Thos. Lester*..... 30

HALTON.

Hon. W. McDougall, Toronto (C)..1,708  
*Wm. McCraney*, Oakville.....1,690

HAMILTON.

F. E. Kilvert, Hamilton (C) ....2,252  
*Thos. Robertson* " (C) ....2,214  
*Æ. Irving* " .....2,007  
*A. T. Wood*, " .....1,961

HASTINGS, EAST.

John White, Roslin (C).....1,337  
*Mr. Farley*.....1,263

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Hon. McK. Bowell, Ottawa (C)..1,249  
*E. D. O'Flynn*, Madoc .....1,008

On being called to the Cabinet as Minister of Customs, Mr. Bowell was re-elected by acclamation.

HASTINGS, WEST.

Jas. Brown, Belleville (C).....1,306  
*Hon. L. Wallbridge*, Belleville....1,055

HURON, CENTRE.

Horace Horton, Goderich (R)....1,732  
*Samuel Platt* " .....1,361

On the retirement of Mr. Horton a new election took place, with the following result :

Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Kingston (R).2,002  
*S. Platt*, Goderich .....1,601

HURON, NORTH.

Thos. Farrow, Bluevale (C).....1,933  
*Wm. Sloan*, Blyth .....1,849

HURON, SOUTH.

M. C. Cameron, Goderich (R)....1,874  
*Robt. Porter*.....1,709

KENT.

R. Stephenson, Chatham (C) ...2,502  
*H. MacMahon*, London .....1,969

KINGSTON.

Alex. Gunn, Kingston (R) ..... 991  
*Sir J. A. Macdonald*, Ottawa .... 847

## LAMBTON.

	Votes polled.
Hon. A. Mackenzie, Toronto (R) ..	2,707
J. A. Mackenzie, Sarnia .....	2,561

## LANARK, NORTH.

D. Galbraith, Almonte (R) .....	992
Jos. Jamieson .....	949

## LANARK, SOUTH.

J. G. Haggart, Perth (C) .....	1,585
F. T. Frost, Smith's Falls .....	1,261

## LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, N.

C. F. Ferguson, Kemptville (C) ..	857
F. Jones .....	823

## LEEDS, SOUTH.

D. F. Jones, Gananoque (C) .....	1,904
W. H. Fredenburg, Westport ....	1,783

## LENNOX.

E. Hooper, Napanee (C) .....	1,358
Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Kingston ..	1,299

## LINCOLN.

J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines (C).	1,893
Jas. Norris, " .....	1,799

## LONDON.

John Carling, London (C) .....	1,407
John Walker, " .....	1,343

## MIDDLESEX, EAST.

D. MacMillan, London (C) .....	2,428
D. Glass, " .....	2,332

## MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

T. Coughlin, Offa (C) .....	1,629
R. C. Scatcherd (deceased) .....	1,621

## MIDDLESEX, WEST.

G. W. Ross, Strathroy (R) .....	1,635
N. Currie, Glencoe .....	1,587

## MONCK.

L. McCallum, Stromness (C) ....	1,459
J. D. Edgar, Toronto .....	1,431

## MUSKOKA.

A. P. Cockburn, Gravenhurst (R) ..	1,259
W. E. O'Brien, Shanty Bay .....	1,196

## NIAGARA.

P. Hughes, Toronto (R) .....	312
J. B. Plumb, " .....	310

This election came before the courts, and Mr. Hughes was reported to have acted, through inadvertence, contrary to law, and the seat was given to Mr. Plumb.

## NORFOLK, NORTH.

	Votes polled.
J. Charlton, Lynedoch (R) .....	1,492
Aquila Walsh, Simcoe .....	1,348

## NORFOLK, SOUTH.

Wm. Wallace, Simcoe (C) .....	1,327
H. W. Allen, Port Rowan .....	1,310

## NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

J. Keeler, Colborne (C) .....	1,799
I. L. Bigger, Murray .....	1,736

## NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Hon. J. Cockburn, Ottawa (C) ..	1,315
Wm. Kerr, Cobourg .....	1,227

## ONTARIO, NORTH.

G. Wheeler, Uxbridge (R) .....	2,215
W. H. Gibbs, Oshawa .....	2,161

A petition against the return of Mr. Wheeler was entered, and the trial resulted in his disqualification, and the election was declared void. Since judgment was rendered the seat has remained vacant, the case having been taken to the Supreme Court.

## ONTARIO, SOUTH.

F. W. Glen, Oshawa (R) .....	1,867
Hon. T. N. Gibbs, Oshawa .....	1,661

## OTTAWA, CITY.

J. M. Currier, Ottawa (C) .....	1,854
J. Tasse, " (C) .....	1,748
P. St. Jean, " .....	1,353
C. W. Bangs, " .....	1,239

## OXFORD, NORTH.

T. Oliver, Woodstock (R) .....	1,706
J. H. Wood, " .....	803

## OXFORD, SOUTH.

J. A. Skinner, Woodstock (R) ....	1,915
Jos. Gibson, Ingersoll .....	1,554

## PEEL.

Wm. Elliott, Meadowvale (C) ....	1,414
Robt. Smith, Brampton .....	1,325

## PERTH, NORTH.

S. R. Hesson, Stratford (C) .....	2,533
Jas. Fisher, Mitchell .....	2,450

## PERTH, SOUTH.

Jas. Trow, Shakspeare (R) .....	1,796
E. Hornibrook, Mitchell .....	1,719

## PETERBOROUGH, EAST.

J. Burnham, Ashburnham (C) ....	1,262
Thos. Buck, Asphodel .....	1,236

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.

	Votes polled.
Geo. Hilliard, Peterboro (C) .....	1,071
J. Bertram, " .....	874

PRESCOTT.

F. Routhier, Vankleek Hill (C)...	875
A. Hagar, Plantagenet .....	870
Lt.-Col. Urquhart .....	661

PRINCE EDWARD.

J. S. McCuaig, Picton (C) .....	1,991
J. M. Platt, " .....	1,701

RENFREW, NORTH.

P. White, jun., Pembroke (C)....	1,273
J. Findlay, Beachburg .....	920

RENFREW, SOUTH.

W. Bannerman, Renfrew (C) ....	962
R. Campbell .....	738

RUSSELL.

Hon. J. O'Connor, Ottawa (C)....	1,612
Ira Morgan, Metcalfe .....	1,097
On accepting the Presidency of the Council Mr. O'Connor was re-elected by acclamation.	

SIMCOE, NORTH.

D. McCarthy, Barrie (C) .....	2,943
H. H. Cook, Toronto .....	2,893

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

W. C. Little, Allandale (C).....	1,137
Geo. Fletcher, Alliston .....	694

STORMONT.

Oscar Fulton, Avonmore (C) ....	1,082
C. Archibald, Dickinson's Landing	885

TORONTO, CENTRE.

Robt. Hay, Toronto (C) .....	1,631
J. Macdonald, " .....	1,141

TORONTO, EAST.

S. Platt, Toronto (C).....	1,743
E. Galley, " .....	1,044

TORONTO, WEST.

Hon. J. B. Robinson, Toronto (C) ..	2,165
Thos. Hodgins, " .....	1,528

VICTORIA, NORTH.

	Votes polled.
Hector Cameron, Toronto (C) ....	917
Jas. MacLennan, " .....	741

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

A. McQuade, Omemee (C) .....	1,705
John Connolly, Ops .....	1,281

WATERLOO, NORTH.

Hugo Kranz, Berlin (C) .....	1,412
I. E. Bowman, St. Jacobs .....	1,279

WATERLOO, SOUTH.

S. Merner, New Hamburg (C)....	1,468
Jas. Young, Galt .....	1,424

WELLAND.

Chris. Bunting, Toronto (C).....	1,926
E. Hershey .....	1,810

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

G. T. Orton, Fergus (C) .....	1,683
Mr. Robinson .....	1,677

WELLINGTON, NORTH.

G. A. Drew, Elora (C) .....	1,713
N. Higginbotham, Guelph .....	1,605

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

D. Guthrie, Guelph (R).....	1,832
Jas. Goldie, " .....	1,529

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

Thos. Bain, Strabane (R) .....	1,343
Thos. Stock, Waterdown .....	1,237

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Joseph Rymal, Barton (R) .....	1,169
F. M. Carpenter .....	1,095

YORK, EAST.

A. Boulton, Toronto (C) .....	1,526
Jas. Metcalfe, " .....	1,460

YORK, NORTH.

F. W. Strange, Toronto (C).....	1,782
A. H. Dymond, " .....	1,772

YORK, WEST.

N. C. Wallace, Woodbridge (C) ..	1,326
David Blain, Toronto .....	1,142

QUEBEC.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
Argenteuil .....	T. Christie .....	919...R	J. J. C. Abbott.....	830
Bagot .....	J. A. Mosseau .....	1387...C	J. B. Chagnon .....	1226
Beauce .....	J. Boldue .....	1523...I	Geo. Lessard .....	401
Beauharnois ...	J. G. H. Bergeron... ..	776...C	L. A. Seers.....	763
			J. B. St. Amon .....	28

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### The Poetry of Summer.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,  
Glad summer, fare thee well!  
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies  
In every wood and dell.

But ere the golden sunset  
Of thy latest lingering day,  
Oh! tell me, o'er this checkered earth,  
How hast thou passed away?

Brightly, sweet summer! brightly  
Thine hours have floated by,  
To the joyous birds of the woodland boughs,  
The rangers of the sky.

And brightly in the forests,  
To the wild deer wandering free;  
And brightly 'midst the garden flowers,  
To the happy murmuring bee;

But how to human besoms,  
With all their hopes and fears,  
And thoughts that make them eagle-wings  
To pierce the unborn years.

But oh! thou gentle summer!  
If I greet thy flowers once more,  
Bring me again the buoyancy  
Wherewith my soul should soar!

Give me to hail thy sunshine,  
With song and spirit free;  
Or in a purer air than this  
May that next meeting be!

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Agents are responsible to their principals for their errors.

### Rural Hints.

Sowing fall wheat is the most important labor this month. Rich, mellow, well-prepared land is needed for this crop. Sow from 10th to 20th. Some sow too early, and the wheat gets into joint, or is devastated by Hessian fly. If the land is to be seeded down, timothy may be sown with the wheat, but clover must be deferred until spring. All manner of odd jobs about the farm are now in order. Corn must be harvested early this month. Take pains to save the stalks well for winter fodder. Pick up fallen apples, and feed them to swine and other stock. Make a point of attending the exhibitions. They are schools of instruction. Take wife and children to them. They will enjoy the holiday, and learn much. Next to June, this is the best butter month. Improve it. The requisites to first-class butter are: Good cows, good pasture, good cellars or milk-rooms, and good management generally. Weeds may still be worried on the farm and in the garden. Strawberries can be planted this month.

“Go to the ant thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise; which having no guide, overseer, nor ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest.”

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes
Bellechasse	A. Larue	1042..R	G. Amyot	990
Berthier	E. O. Cuthbert	1134..C	P. Bellevieau	915
Bonaventure	P. C. Beauchesne	Acc..C		
Brome	E. L. Chandler	1272..R	S. W. Foster	991
Chambly	P. B. Benoit	887..C	S. T. Willett	843
Champlain	H. Montplaisir	1673..R	N. Fuguere	527
Charlevoix	J. S. Perrault	1077..C	X. Cimon	878
Chateauguay	L. H. Holton	936..R	L. A. Seers	757
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	E. Cimon	1453..C	J. B. A. Gagne	1158
Compton	Hon. J. H. Pope	1464..C	H. Leonard	1196
Dorchester	F. F. Rouleau	1082..C	E. H. Marceau	361
Drummond and Arthabaska	D. O. Bourbeau	2143..C	L. Ramville	1981
Gaspe	P. Fortin	913..C	P. Le Boutillier	116
Hochelega	T. C. A. Desjardins	3029..C	L. O. David	2342
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver	Acc..R		
Iberville	F. Bechard	929..C	Chas. Thibault	700
Jacques Cartier	D. Girouard	1010..C	T. A. R. Laflamme	1008
Joliette	Hon. F. L. G. Baby	1264..C	F. B. Godin	905
Kamouraska	J. Dumont	1249..R	C. F. Roy	1245
Laprairie	A. Pinsonneault	661..C	S. A. Longtin	601
L'Assomption	H. Hurteau	1021..C	L. Forrest	851
Laval	J. A. Quimet	Acc..C		
Levis	Hon. J. G. Blanchett	2144..C	L. H. Frechette	2026
L'Islet	P. B. Casgrain	687..R	C. Fournier	628
Lotbiniere	C. J. Rinfret	1083..R	L. A. Cote	972
Maskinonge	F. Houde	838..C	A. L. Desaulniers	296
			G. H. Yale	279
Megantic	L. E. Olivier	1191..R	J. E. Turgeon	881
Missisquoi	G. B. Baker	1355..C	G. Claves	1209
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	698..C	N. Forest	374
			F. Deslongchamps	240
			M. Brouillet	86
Montmagny	A. C. Landry	784..C	J. O. Carbonneau	746
Montmorenci	P. V. Valin	831..C	J. Langlois	605
Montreal, C.	M. P. Ryan	2620..C	B. Devlin	1841
"	E. C. J. Coursol	4626..C	F. X. Archambault	3234
"	W. M. H. Gault	3345..C	Wm. Darling	1627
Napierville	S. Coupal	749..R	J. E. Bureau	617
Nicolet	F. X. Methot	1759..C	G. Turcotte	1018
Ottawa	A. Wright	3024..C	J. A. Cameron	1400
Pontiac	J. Poupore	1381..C	Thos. Murray	1174
Portneuf	R. P. Vallee	1628..C	J. E. de St. Georges	1627
Quebec C.	C. J. Malouin	1001..I	J. G. Ross	782
"	E. Hon. W. Laurier	1946..R	J. Valliere	1168
"	W. Hon. Thos. McGreevy	Acc..C		
"	County J. P. R. A. Caron	1701..C	T. Thibaudeau	1072
Richelieu	L. H. Massue	1227..C	G. I. Barthe	1117
Richmond and Wolfe	W. B. Ives	1684..C	H. Aylmer	1069
Rimouski	J. B. Fiset	2003..R	H. L. Langevin	1554
Rouville	G. A. Gigault	1073..C	G. C. dit St. Jacques	1038
St. Hyacinthe	L. Tellier	1181..C	H. Mercier	1175

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
St. John's	F. Bourassa	780..R	Chas. Loupret	583
St. Maurice	L. S. Desaulniers	811..C	C. S. Remington	731
Shefford	Hon. L. S. Huntington	1414..R	R. Nichols	1186
			M. Auger	272
Sherbrooke	E. T. Brooks	Acc..C		
Soulanges	J. P. Lanthier	852..C	L. H. Masson	325
Stanstead	C. C. Colby	1492..C	E. R. Johnson	738
Temiscouata	P. E. Grandbois	1079..C	J. B. Pouliot	952
Terrebonne	Hon. L. F. Masson	1194..C	A. B. Lougre	181
Three Rivers	Hon. H. L. Langevin	Acc..C		
Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	791..C	J. Chagnon	11
Vaudreuil	J. B. Mougénais	764..C	R. W. Harwood	702
Vercheres	Hon. F. Geoffrion	935..R	M. E. Ducharme	880
Yamaska	Fabian Vanesse	193 maj..C		

NOVA SCOTIA.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
Annapolis	A. Langley	1305..C	W. H. Ray	1296
Antigonish	A. Meisaac	833..R	C. B. Whidden	702
			J. J. McKinnon	315
Cape Breton	H. McLeod	2057..C	N. LeG. Mackay	1156
"	W. McDonald	2051..C	W. Young	696
Colchester	T. McKay	1829..C	A. C. Page	1453
Cumberland	Hon. Chas. Tupper	2030..C	W. T. Pipes	1468
Digby	J. C. Wade	1019..C	P. W. Smith	1001
Guysboro'	A. Ogden	936..C	J. A. Kirk	772
Halifax	M. H. Richey	3532..C	A. G. Jones	2863
"	M. B. Daly	3466..C	P. Power	2695
Hants	W. H. Allison	1662..C	M. H. Goudge	1381
Inverness	S. MacDonnell	1284..C	H. Cameron	1175
			Angus McLennan	739
Kings	F. W. Borden	1639..R	D. B. Woodworth	1374
Lunenburg	C. E. Kaulbach	1899..C	E. Church	173
Pictou	Jas. McDonald	2747..C	J. W. Carmichael	2433
"	Robt. Doull	2681..C	J. A. Dawson	2378
Queen's	S. T. R. Bill	670..C	J. T. Forbes	637
Richmond	E. P. Flynn	666..C	R. Benoit	552
Shelburne	T. Robertson	966..R	R. W. Freeman	899
			Thos. Coffin	198
Victoria	D. McDonald	748..R	C. J. Campbell	645
Yarmouth	F. Killam	1343..R	T. B. Flint	802

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
Albert	Alex. Rogers	684..R	John Wallace	596
			Gen. Domville	558
Carleton	G. H. Connell	1766..I	S. B. Appleby	1447
Charlotte	A. H. Gillmor, jr	1522..R	J. McAdam	1284
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin	Acc..R		
Kent	G. A. Girouard	810..C	R. B. Cutler	736
			G. McLeod	510
			H. O'Leary	382
			M. McInnernay	280



Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
Kings .....	J. Domville .....	1786 ..C	L. N. Sharp .....	1452
Northumberland..	J. B. Snowball .....	1585 ..I	Peter Mitchell .....	1384
Queen's .....	G. G. King .....	1143 ..R	V. W. Wiggins .....	630
Restigouche .....	G. Haddow .....	Acc. ..I		
St. John, City				
and County .....	Hon. Isaac Burpee .....	2686 ..R	G. E. King .....	2180
" " .....	C. W. Weldon .....	2449 ..R	A. L. Palmer .....	1981
St. John, City..	Hon. S. L. Tilley .....	1475 ..C	J. S. B. DeVeber .....	1466
Sunbury .....	C. Burpee .....	558 ..R	W. D. Perley .....	517
Victoria .....	J. Costigan .....	831 ..C	F. X. Bernier .....	368
Westmoreland ..	Hon. A. J. Smith .....	2572 ..R	R. A. Chapman .....	1928
York .....	J. Pickard .....	1490 ..R	C. H. B. Fisher .....	834

## MANITOBA.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
Lisgar .....	J. C. Schultz .....	Acc ..C		
Marquette .....	Joseph Ryan .....	Acc ..R		
Provencher .....	J. Dubuc .....	Acc ..C		
Selkirk .....	D. A. Smith .....	555 ..C	Alex. Morris .....	546

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
Cariboo .....	J. S. Thompson .....	Acc ..C		
N. Westminster..	T. R. McInnes .....	388 ..I	J. Robinson .....	299
Vancouver .....	A. Bunster .....	336 ..R	D. W. Gordon .....	267
			A. McLennan .....	74
			J. Jessop .....	40
Victoria .....	Sir J. A. Macdonald .....	896 ..C	J. P. Davies .....	480
" .....	Amor De Cosmos .....	598 ..C		
Yale... ..	Edgar Dewdney .....	Acc ..C		

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Votes.	Defeated Candidate.	Votes.
Kings .....	A. G. McDonald .....	2264 ..C	P. A. McIntyre .....	1479
" .....	E. B. Multart .....	2077 ..C	M. McFayden .....	1251
Prince .....	Jas. Yeo .....	1716 ..R	C. Howatt .....	1605
" .....	Ed. Hackett .....	1655 ..C	S. F. Perry .....	1491
Queen's .....	Hon. J. C. Pope .....	3275 ..C	Peter Sinclair .....	2392
" .....	F. de Ste. C. Brecken .....	3102 ..C	Wm. McGill .....	2272

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Toronto.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General .....	Hon. Oliver Mowat
Minister of Education .....	" Adam Crooks
Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	" T. B. Pardee
Commissioner of Public Works .....	" C. F. Fraser
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture .....	" S. C. Wood
Secretary and Registrar .....	" A. S. Harly

PARLIAMENT.

Returns of the Election held June 5th, 1879.

Votes.  
.1452  
.1384  
. 630

.2180  
.1981  
.1466  
. 517  
. 368  
.1928  
. 834

Votes.  
  
. 546

Votes.  
299  
267  
. 74  
. 40  
. 480

Votes.  
.1479  
.1251  
.1605  
.1491  
.2392  
.2272

owat  
rooks  
ardee  
rasar  
Wood  
arly

ADDINGTON.

Votes polled.

H. M. Deroche, Napanee (R)....1,503  
Mr. Denison .....1,459

ALGOMA.

R. A. Lyon, Michael's Bay (R) ..1,081  
Mr. Macdonald ..... 926

BRANT, N.

James Young, Galt (R)..... 990  
A. H. Baird..... 650

BRANT, S.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, Toronto (R)..1,622  
H. McK. Wilson .....1,230

BROCKVILLE.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, Brockville (R)1,379  
Mr. D. Mansell .....1,266

BRUCE, N.

D. Sinclair, Paisley (R) .....1,686  
John Biggar .....1,284

BRUCE, S.

Hon. R. M. Wells, Toronto (R)..2,865  
Robert Baird .....2,796

CARDWELL.

Chas. Robinson, Claude, (R.) ....1,261  
John Flesher.....1,231

CARLETON.

G. W. Monk, South March, (C.)..2,074  
M. Christian ..... 527

CORNWALL.

Wm. Mack, Cornwall, (R.) Acclamation.

DUFFERIN.

John Barr, Hastings Mills, (C.) ..1,357  
Robert McGhee .....1,066

Upon coming before the Election Court, Dr. Barr was unseated for bribery by agents; and on the 9th of January, 1880, a new election was held, with the following result :

Wm. Jelly (C).....1,207  
Thos. Jull..... 770  
R. McGhee ..... 457

DUNDAS.

Votes Polled.

Andrew Broder, W. Winchester (C) 1,674  
Dr. Chamberlain.....1,593

DURHAM, E.

John Rossevear, Pt. Hope (C)....1,292  
W. H. Sowden.....1,092  
C. Quinlan ..... 85

DURHAM, W.

J. W. Laughlin, Bowmanville (R) 1,467  
Robert Colville.....1,319

ELGIN, E.

T. M. Nairn, Aylmer (R).....2,275  
S. Day .....2,143

ELGIN, W.

John Cascaden, Iona (R).....1,257  
T. Crothers .....1,246

ESSEX, N.

S. White, Windsor (C).....1,062  
Eli Gigniac..... 833

ESSEX, S.

Lewis Wigle, Leamington (C)....1,418  
W. D. Balfour.....1,261

FRONTENAC.

D. D. Calvin, Kingston (C)..... 710  
Thos. Dawson..... 506  
Mr. Strachan ..... 149  
Mr. Vanluwan ..... 193

GLENGARRY.

D. McMaster, Williamstown (C)..1,331  
Mr. Rayside.....1,290

GRENVILLE, S.

F. J. French, Prescott (C).....1,205  
Hon. C. F. Fraser.....1,068

GREY, N.

D. Creighton, Owen Sound (C) ..1,660  
R. J. Doyle.....1,642

GREY, E.

A. W. Lauder, Toronto (C)....1,294  
Mr. Myles..... 728  
Jos. Rorke..... 301

GREY, S.		Votes polled.
J. H. Hunter, Durham (R) .....	1,694	
<i>Jas. Fahey</i> .....	1,061	
HALDIMAND.		
Jacob Baxter, Cayuga (R).. .....	1,612	
<i>A. W. Thompson</i> .....	1,548	
HALTON.		
David Robertson, Milton (R) ....	1,765	
<i>W. C. Beaty</i> .....	1,733	
HAMILTON.		
John M. Gibson, Hamilton (R) ..	2,240	
<i>Hugh Murray</i> .....	2,178	
HASTINGS, W.		
Alex. Robertson, Belleville (C).	1,402	
<i>Thos. Holden</i> .....	1,075	
On the 29th Dec. Mr. Robertson was unseated for corrupt practices.		
HASTINGS, E.		
N. S. Appleby, Shannonville (I)..	1,204	
<i>Robt. Gordon</i> .....	1,133	
HASTINGS, N.		
G. H. Boulter, Stirling (C) .....	1,081	
<i>Peter Vankleek</i> .....	1,024	
HURON, E.		
T. Gibson, Wroxeter (R).....	1,924	
<i>W. J. R. Holmes</i> .....	1,868	
HURON, S.		
Arch. Bishop, Hay (R).....	1,893	
<i>G. H. Jackson</i> .....	1,733	
HURON, W.		
A. McL. Ross, Goderich (R).....	2,064	
<i>P. Kelly</i> .....	1,650	
KENT, E.		
D. McCraney, Bothwell (R) .....	1,774	
<i>Mr. Trevice</i> .....	1,457	
KENT, W.		
Edward Robinson, Chatham (R)..	1,343	
<i>Alex. Coutts</i> .....	1,206	
KINGSTON.		
J. H. Metcalfe, Kingston (C) ....	955	
<i>W. Robinson</i> .....	756	
LAMBTON, E.		
Peter Graham, Warwick (R) ....	1,840	
<i>Geo. Sherley</i> .....	1,776	
LAMBTON, W.		
Hon. T. B. Pardee, Toronto (R)...	1,759	
<i>W. H. McCarvey</i> .....	1,531	
LANARK, N.		Votes polled.
Wm. C. Caldwell, Lanark (R)....	1,309	
<i>Dr. Mostyn</i> .....	1,027	
LANARK, S.		
Wm. Lees, Fallbrook (I) .....	907	
<i>Mr. Elliott</i> .....	854	
<i>Mr. Brooke</i> .....	56	
<i>A. Code</i> .....	10	
LEEDS, N.		
H. Merrick, Merrickville (C) ....	1,084	
<i>John Meikle</i> .....	737	
LEEDS, S.		
Wm. Richardson, Seeley's Bay (C)	1,362	
<i>Henry Green</i> .....	1,031	
LENNOX.		
Ceo. D. Hawley, Bath (R) .....	1,231	
<i>H. Roe</i> .....	1,221	
LINCOLN.		
Syl. Neelon, St. Catherines (R) ..	2,222	
<i>P. McCarthy</i> .....	2,153	
LONDON.		
W. R. Meredith, London (C) ....	1,578	
<i>Jas Magee</i> .....	1,131	
MIDDLESEX, E.		
R. Tooley, Belmont (C).....	2,546	
<i>D. Mackenzie</i> .....	2,363	
MIDDLESEX, N.		
John Waters, Springbank (R)....	1,917	
<i>John McDougall</i> .....	1,685	
MIDDLESEX, W.		
J. Watterworth, Wardsville (R) .	1,575	
<i>L. R. Richardson</i> .....	1,524	
MONCK.		
Richard Harcourt, Welland (R)..	1,486	
<i>E. King Dodds</i> .....	1,337	
MUSKOKA.		
John C. Miller, Toronto (R).....	1,704	
<i>W. Boys</i> .....	1,235	
NORFOLK, S.		
Wm. Morgan, Port Rowan (C) ..	1,386	
<i>Oliver Austen</i> .....	1,366	
NORFOLK, N.		
John B. Freeman, Simcoe (R) ....	1,490	
<i>Wm. Wilson</i> .....	1,369	
NORTHUMBERLAND, E.		
Jas. M. Ferris, Campbellford (R).	1,887	
<i>Ed. Cochrane</i> .....	1,839	

NORTHUMBERLAND, W.

Votes polled.  
John C. Field, Cobourg (R).....1,333  
Geo. Guillet .....1,512

ONTARIO, N.

Thos. Paxton, Port Perry (R) ....2,244  
Dr. Gillespie .....2,054

ONTARIO, S.

John Dryden, Brooklyn (R).....1,721  
N. W. Brown .....1,329

OTTAWA.

Patrick Baskerville, Ottawa (C)..1,064  
J. May .....1,000  
D. J. O'Donohue.....606  
Ald. O'Keefe .....4  
Dr. St. Jean .....5

OXFORD, N.

Hon. O. Mowat, Toronto (R) .....1,731  
J. H. Curry.....574

OXFORD, S.

Hon. A. Crooks, Toronto (R) ...1,775  
J. H. Brown .....835  
John Markham .....50

PEEL.

K. Chisholm, Brampton (R).....1,519  
W. A. McCulla .....1,364

PERTH, N.

D. D. Hay, Listowel (R) .....2,396  
John McDermott .....2,379

PERTH, S.

Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford (R) ..1,759  
Jacob Brunner.....1,439

PETERBORO, E.

Thos. Blezard, Peterboro (R)....1,078  
Henry Calcutt .....948

PETERBORO, W.

W. H. Scott, Peterboro (C).....1,130  
Jas. Elliott .....878  
Jas. Hogan .....137

PRESCOTT.

Wm. Harkin, Vankleek Hill (C).. 900  
John Ryan .....622  
Mr. Johnson.....232  
Mr. Vanbridger .....136

PRINCE EDWARD.

S. Striker, Picton (R) .....1,894  
C. Clapp .....1,859

RENFREW, S.

Votes Polled.  
Jas. Bonfield, Egansville (R) .... 837  
E. Harrington .....705

RENFREW, N.

Thos. Murray, Pembroke (R) ....1,066  
Thos. Deacon .....962

RUSSELL.

Ira Morgan, Metcalfe (R).....696  
A. J. Baker .....669  
Neil McCaul .....279  
Mr. Tytler .....222

This election came before the Election Court, and resulted in the return of Mr. Baker.

SIMCOE, E.

Herman H. Cook, Toronto (R) ...1,324  
Mr. Steele .....1,006

SIMCOE, W.

Thos. Long, Collingwood, (C) ...1,483  
O. S. Phelps .....1,419

SIMCOE, S.

W. J. Parkhill, Randwick (C)....Acc.

STORMONT.

Joseph Kerr, Farran's Point (C).. 950  
C. Farran .....939

On the 2nd December Mr. Kerr was found guilty of corrupt practices and unseated and disqualified.

TORONTO, E.

Hon. A. Mowat, Toronto (C) ...2,132  
" O. Mowat " .....2,075

TORONTO, W.

Robt. Bell, Toronto (C) .....2,324  
Dr. W. W. Ogden .....2,256

VICTORIA, N.

Samuel S. Peck, Minden (R) ....1,217  
John Fell .....943

VICTORIA, S.

Hon. S. C. Wood, Toronto (R)...1,644  
W. L. Russell .....1,529

WATERLOO, N.

M. Springer, Waterloo (R) .....1,351  
F. Walter .....1,184

WATERLOO, S.

Jas. Livingstone, Baden (R) ....1,691  
John Phin .....1,262

WELLAND.		WENTWORTH, S.	
	Votes polled.		Votes polled.
Daniel Near, Humberstone (C)	..1,966	F. M. Carpenter, Stoney Creek (C)	..1,231
Hon. J. G. Currie	.....1,891	N. J. Awrey	.....1,230
WELLINGTON, W.			
Robt. McKim, Parker (R)	.....2,026	Upon a scrutiny of votes the seat was given to Mr. Awrey.	
John McGowan	.....1,592	YORK, E.	
WELLINGTON, C.			
C. Clarke, Elora (R)	.....1,405	G. W. Badgerow, Toronto (R)	..1,825
Hugh Roberts	.....745	J. Robinson	.....1,581
WENTWORTH, N.			
J. MacMahon, Dundas (R)	.....1,223	YORK, W.	
Jas. McMonies, jr	.....209	Peter Patterson, Patterson (R)	..1,268
		Mr. Tyrrell	.....1,203
		YORK, N.	
		J. H. Widdifield, Newmarket (R)	..2,200
		Edward Murphy	.....1,691

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works	.. Hon. J. A. Chapleau.
Treasurer	..... " J. G. Robertson.
President of the Council	..... " D. A. Ross.
Solicitor-General	..... " W. W. Lynch.
Attorney-General	..... " L. O. Loranger.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	..... " E. J. Flynn.
Provincial Secretary	..... " E. T. Paquet.

**PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. A. N. Richards.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Chief Com. Land and Works	... Hon. G. A. Walkem.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	..... " Robt. Beaven.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines	..... " T. B. Humphrey.

**PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.**

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FORT GARRY.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. Joseph Cauchon.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer	..... Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General	..... " D. W. Walker.
Minister of Public Works	..... " O. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary	..... " Mr. Girard.
Minister of Agriculture	..... " Maxime Goulet.

PARLIAMENT.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Assiniboia.....	Alex. Murray	Portage.....	J. Cowan
Baie St. Paul.....	Hon. Mr. Girard	Rockwood.....	Mr. Aikins
Burnside.....	Wm. Smith	Springfield.....	A. W. Ross
Cartier.....	Mr. McMicken	St. Agathe.....	Mr. Kelson
Dufferin, N.....	Mr. Laughlin	St. Andrews, N.....	Hon. Maxime Gaulet
“ S.....	J. Winram	“ S.....	Hon. J. Norquay
Emerson.....	Wm. Nash	St. Boniface.....	A. A. C. LaRiviere
Gladstone.....	Hon. C. P. Brown	St. Clements.....	E. G. Hay
High Bluff.....	J. A. K. Drummond	St. Francis Xavier.....	Mr. Breland
Kildonan.....	A. M. Sutherland	Westbourne.....	Hon. D. M. Walker
Morris.....	Jas. Taillefer	Winnipeg.....	Thos. Scott
Mountain.....	Thos. Greenway	Woodlands.....	Mr. Lippsett

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT — BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The Hon. David Laird.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson Stipendiary Magistrates, and Members of Council *ex officio*. Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Pascal Breland, Members of Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police. Amedee Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor. Edouard Richard, Sheriff. William James Scott, Registrar.

SEEDING.

HOW THICK THE GROUND IS COVERED BY CERTAIN SOWINGS.

A bushel of wheat contains 660,000 grains. If this quantity should be spread equally over an acre of ground, it would give nearly ten square inches of space for each plant; each plant would be a little more than three inches from the next, and there would be fifteen plants to each square foot. If the seed were sown in drills nine inches apart, there would be a plant to each inch in the drill. It is well known that in broadcast sowing much of the seed is covered too deeply, and some not sufficiently, and thus possibly a half of the seed sown is wasted. In drill-sowing a much greater proportion of the seed produces returns, because of its even covering and more regular germination. If each seed should produce but one perfect ear, the yield would be over thirty fold, but it is safe to say that every healthy wheat plant will produce at least three stalks; so that should the whole of the seed sown mature, a crop of ninety bushels would be the result. There is no doubt but drill-sowing will produce a better yield than broadcast sowing, as much more of the seed will successfully germinate, and the expense of drill-sowing being less than hand-sowing and harrowing afterwards, we would advise all those who can buy or hire a drill to abandon broadcast sowing.—*The Canadian Farmer's Manual of Agriculture.*

## THE YEAR 1879.

### PROMINENT CANADIAN EVENTS.

#### JANUARY.

2nd.—Great snow storm throughout Ontario. Railways blocked for several days. . . Mr. Robert Baine, Reeve of Windham, Norfolk, lost two children in a fire which consumed his residence. . . Grand Trunk Station at Rouse's Point burned; loss \$10,000. . . James Larmour, a pensioner, and his wife burned to death at Brocton, a suburb of Toronto.

4th.—Death of Mr. Tremblay, M.P. for Charlevoix, Que. . . Kenney & Buie's tannery and other buildings burned at Stayner.

6th.—Municipal elections.

7th.—Death of Dorcas Montgomery, of the Township of March, aged 100 years.

9th.—Opening of the Ontario Legislature.

10th.—Execution of Farrel, at Quebec, for murder.

14th.—Execution of Thomas Dowd, at St. Andrew's, N. B., for the murder of Thomas E. Ward.

17th.—First direct shipment from Halifax to Brazil, consisting of 1,700 drums of fish and 60,000 feet of lumber.

19th.—A cold wave passed over Canada, the mercury going down to 17° below zero in London.

20th.—Chief Justice Ritchie and Mr. Justice Taschereau sworn in Judges of the Supreme Court.

21st.—The Governor-General and Princess Louise, on their first trip through Ontario, visited the Niagara Falls.

22nd.—Thos. Johnston's bakery at Kingston burned; two little girls sleeping in an upper story burned to death.

25th.—Consecration of Dean Bond, Bishop of Montreal. . . Hanlon, the champion sculler, started for England.

26th.—Eleven stores at St. Stephen, N. B., destroyed.

27th.—Bishop of Fredericton chosen Metropolitan by the House of Anglican Bishops in Session at Montreal. . . East Hastings Dominion election declared void on the ground of illegal numbering of ballots by an official.

28th.—Justice Gwynne sworn in a Judge of the Supreme Court. . . Meeting of the County Councils.

29th.—Repeal of the Dunkin Act in Bruce County by a majority of 1,347. . . British Columbia Legislature opened.

#### FEBRUARY.

1st.—American cattle prohibited from entering Canada. . . Opening of the Manitoba Legislature at Winnipeg.

2nd.—Eighteen freight cars destroyed in a smash-up on the C.S.R. near Welland.

3rd.—Death of Rt. Rev. Alex. Neil Bethune, D.D., Bishop of Toronto. . . Formal opening of the North Simcoe Railway. . . Hotel and several stores at Northport, burned.

6th.—Death of Hon. Peter Smyth, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. . . Opening of the Newfoundland Legislature.

8th.—The first through train on the North Shore Railway runs from Montreal to Quebec.

11th.—The Orange Incorporation Bill thrown out of Committee of the Parliament of Ontario.

12th.—Residence of Robert Gary, 5th c.n. London, burned, a young man named Everett perishing in the flames. Dunkin Act in Durham and Northumberland repealed.

13th—Carling's new brewery at London burned ; loss \$225,000.. Opening of the first session of the fourth Parliament of Canada ; Hon. J. R. Blanchet elected speaker.

19th—Death of Rev. Anson Green, D D., one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Canada, at Toronto, in his 78th year.

20th—Death of R. S. Scatcherd, ex-M.P. for North Middlesex, at Strathroy.

21st—The heaviest snow storm in five years in the Maritime Provinces ; all the railways blocked ; drifts 15 feet high in many places.. Lincoln election for the Ontario House, held in 1875, declared void owing to corrupt acts of Mr. Rykert's agents.

22nd—Steam grist mill at Grimsby, built in 1800, destroyed by fire.

23rd—Sudden departure of C. S. Murray, cashier of the Exchange Bank at Montreal, a defaulter to the extent of \$20,000.

25th—Five stores at Barrie burned.

26th—Another heavy snow storm, which blocked nearly all the railways in Western Ontario .North Ontario election case decided by Judge Armour, Mr. Wheeler being unseated.

27th—Prince Edward Island Legislature opened..Slight shock of earthquake at Jarvis.

28th—Repeal of the Dunkin Act in Ontario county.

### MARCH.

1st—Hon. H. B. Bull, of Hamilton, gazetted senator in room of Hon. Donald Macdonald, deceased.

2nd—Madame Rolland, of Montreal, gave birth to four children, two girls and two boys.

3rd—House of Pierre Drouillard, near Sandwich, destroyed by fire, his two daughters being burned to death.

4th—Five cars of the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway roll down the embankment at the Big Dump, injuring three trainmen.

5th—A Grand Trunk building, at Montreal, burned, in which Robert Rodgers and James Pegan, employees, came to their death..Archdeacon Sweatman, of London, elected Bishop of Toronto.

6th—Prince Edward Island Government (Liberal) defeated on a motion to amend the address, by 19 to 10..Arrest of J. S. Paquet, cashier of the Banque d' Hochelaga, at Montreal, a defaulter to the amount of \$80,000..Nova Scotia Legislature opened..Fatal railway collision near St. John, N. B., McLeod, one of the drivers, killed, and several others wounded.

8th—Death of John McLeod, M.P.P. for West Durham.

11th—New Government of Prince Edward Island sworn in..The Niagara election case disposed of, and J. B. Plumb declared elected.. Prorogation of the Ontario Legislature.

12th—Death of Duncan McRae, M. P. P. for Victoria.

13th—Dunkin Act in Prince Edward County repealed.

14th—The National Policy Protective Tariff announced by Hon. S. L. Tilley.

16th—Death of Rev. John McDonald, of Lancaster, the oldest R. C. priest in the diocese of Kingston.

17th—St. Patrick's day quietly celebrated..Entire business portion of Minden destroyed by fire.

18th—Thirty-first birth-day of H.R.H. Princess Louise.

19th—Mrs. Fletcher, of Bobcaygeon, burned to death in a fire which consumed her dwelling.

20th—Acton *Free Press* office burned.

22nd—Death of Frederic Tiffany, one of the earliest settlers in Middlesex.

24th—Death of A. M. Hart, author, and oldest member of the Montreal bar.

25th—Death at Chatham of John Smith, ex-M.P.P. for Kent.



- 29th—The jury in the McCabe murder case (tried at Woodstock) failed to agree.  
 31st—The Dunkin Bill sustained by a majority of 68 in the Township of Roxborough, Stormont.

#### APRIL.

1st—Neil Livingston, tried at Collingwood for killing William Derrill, in August, 1878, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. . . Marvin Welton found guilty, at the Cobourg Assizes, of complicity in the Castleton tragedy, and sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

6th—Death of Wm. Carroll, one of the very first settlers of Little Falls, now the town of St. Mary's.

7th—Catharine Thompson, of the 7th con. Markham, murdered for her money. On May 15th Edward Thickpenny was arrested, charged with the crime, and on the 20th June, having been tried and found guilty, he was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th September. On the 15th July this sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. . . Ada Skeans, seven years old, accidentally shot dead by a boy named Hudson, at Walkerton.

8th—The Simultaneous Elections Bill passed by the New Brunswick Legislature.

9th—Elections for the Local Legislature of Prince Edward Island.

10th—Death of Senator Jeremiah Northup, at Halifax. . . The Market Elevator, at Toronto, burned; loss, \$30,000 over insurance.

14th—Thos. Bovill, of Ottawa, who in a drunken row murdered his wife, tried and found guilty of manslaughter.

15th—Prorogation of the New Brunswick Legislature.

16th—Explosion of the Wellington Coal Mine, Departure Bay, B. C.; twelve men killed and others injured.

17th—Prorogation of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

19th—Navigation opened between Goderich and Cockburn Island. . . Prorogation of the Newfoundland Legislature.

21st—The water let into the Welland Canal. The barque Beaumonde, the first vessel from India direct, arrived at St. John, N. B., 101 days from Bombay.

22nd—Thos. Pool and son and daughter, residing at Pemberton Portage, B. C., murdered and robbed.

23rd—Guelph became a city. . . Death of Hon. F. Kelly, M. P. P. for Fort Augustus District, P. E. Island, aged 75. . . The Dunkin Act repealed in York by a majority of 894. . . Work on the Detroit River Tunnel at Grosse Isle commenced. . . John Dinnie, charged with the murder of one Schwerdinger, tried at Cornwall, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

24th—Opening of the P. E. I. Legislature. . . The British Columbia Legislature demand the privilege of seceding from the Confederation on May 1st, should treaty obligations remain unfulfilled. . . Dunkin Act repealed in the County of Lanark.

25th—John McRoberts and Francis Fisher, convicts, escape from Goderich jail.

29th—Piere Thibault and Michael Ouellette, of Sandy Bay, Que., shot in cold blood by Cyprian Thibault.

30th—Twenty-three houses in Jean Baptiste village, Que., destroyed by fire; loss over \$100,000.

#### MAY.

1st—Consecration of Bishop Sweatman at Toronto.

3rd—Body of Kate Gardner found in an outhouse in London; she had apparently been murdered with chloroform.

5th—Terrible explosion of dynamite at the Grand Trunk Freight Sheds, Stratford; Francis Pigeon and Thomas Dolan killed outright, and John Hawkins terribly injured; a portion of the freight house and several cars were demolished. . . Hanlon, the sculler, won the race with Hawden on the Tyne.

7th—Hunt's elevator, at London, burned, with 2,000 bushels of grain.

9th—Death of Hon. D. Ramsay, of P. E. Island, ex-member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia : and Hon. Chas. Harrison of St. Johns, N. B., ex-member of the Legislative Council of that Province.

10th—A Credit Valley Railway train run into by a Trunk engine at the Junction near Toronto ; James Gooderham fatally injured and several gentlemen seriously hurt.

12th—The wife of Mr. McFaul, merchant, of Staffa, thrown from a buggy and instantly killed.

13th—Three children, Richard and John Casey and John Emerd, burned to death in a shed on Adelaide St., Toronto.

14th—A man named Letourneau, of Lake Aylmer, Que., killed by one named Garaud with an axe ; the two had been quarrelling.

15th—Prorogation of the Dominion Parliament.

17th—Stephen Wilkins, of Galt, whose store was burned on the 11th, failing to kill himself with poison, committed suicide with a penknife.

19th—Conflagration at Dublin, Ont. ; 12 families rendered homeless and \$40,000 worth of property destroyed.

21st—Harmon P. Peer dropped from the new Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River, a distance of 192 feet.

22nd—Henry Hortop, one of the proprietors of the Elora grist mill, caught in the shafting and torn to pieces. . Suspension of work on the Grosse Isle Tunnel.

23rd—Severe frost in various parts of Canada.

25th—Our Queen's Birthday. . Death of James Lyn Biggar, ex-M. P. P. for East Northumberland, in the 56th year of his age, at Murray, Ont.

25th—Joseph Stephenson, Isaac Fielding, George Disham and Seraphin Martin, of Valleyfield, Que., drowned in the lake at that place. . Robert Jackson, of Stanhope Township, near Haliburton, with his two sisters, drowned in Third Lake.

28th—Suspension of the Mechanics' Bank, Montreal. . 15,000 feet of lumber burned at Carleton Place. . Range of wooden stores on the north side of Main Street, Walkerton, burned. . W. S. Williams, of Napanee, elected R. W. G. Sec. of the R. W. G. Lodge of Good Templars in session at Detroit. . A fellow named Smith who had made four attempts to wreck trains on the Canada Southern Rail Road, sentenced to 15 years in the Penitentiary.

29th—Nomination of candidates for the Legislature of Ontario ; Cornwall and Simcoe returned members by acclamation.

30th—Foundation stone of Queen's University laid, at Kingston, by the Marquis of Lorne.

31st—Boiler explosion in Thurston's saw mill, at Lindsay ; Mr. King instantly killed. . Alphonse Quenville, caretaker of Morey's livery stables, at Montreal, brutally murdered and the stables fired by unknown parties. . Nolin, M. P. P. for Ste. Anne, Man., unseated and disqualified for personal bribery.

## JUNE.

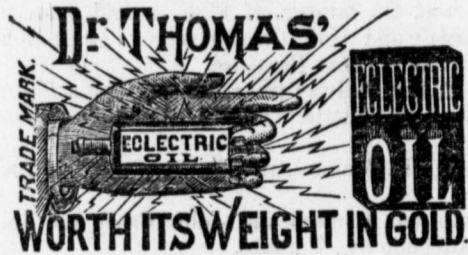
4th—His Grace the Duke of Argyle, father of the Marquis of Lorne, with his son, Lord Walter Campbell, and two daughters, Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth, arrive at Niagara Falls.

5th—Ontario elections ; a great victory for Mr. Mowat's administration. . Joseph Hirtell, of Lunenburg, N. S., sentenced to be hanged August 1st for the murder of Simon O'Farrell, a constable, in January.

7th—Mrs. Marsh, of Ridgetown, celebrated her 100th birthday.

11th—Dissolution of the Toronto Diocesan Church Association. . Suicide of Mrs. Jas. McDougall, at Little Saskatchewan, Man., while *en route* to her new home in the Northwest.

12th—Severe shock of earthquake in the Eastern Townships. . Chas. Garrett, of Drummondville, shot at Thorold by Wm. Alexander, of the latter place. . Death of

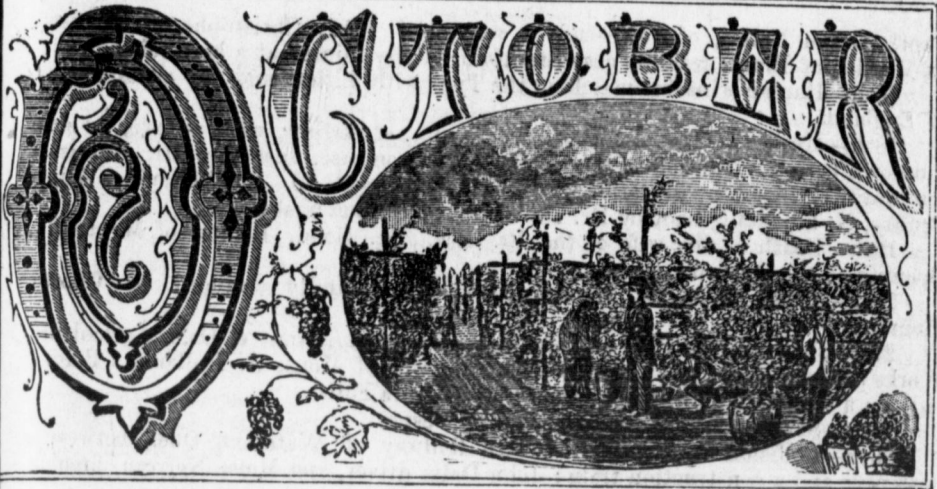


THE people of this country have spoken: They declare by their patronage of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit. Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements: never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED REMEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it *not only relieves, but eradicates* the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures *in every instance*, is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, *it will remedy it*, is a fact amply established.

Entering the system through the pores, when applied externally, to relieve pain and inflammation, THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL relaxes and soothes the stiffened, swollen and irritated ligaments or rheumatic joints, and promptly checks the pain. Taken internally, it remedies disorders of the respiratory organs, bowels, liver and kidneys. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis.

Ease by day and repose by night are enjoyed by those who are wise enough to apply THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL to their aching muscles and joints. A quantity easily held in the palm of the hand is often enough to relieve the most exquisite pain.

**Ladies and Gentlemen** who would like a bottle of very fine perfume, ask your druggist for Mitchell's Memomerial Colongue, and you will get a superior article. One of the peculiarities of this Colongue is that you do not require to use near as much as of any other, and it retains its sweetness and delightful aroma much longer than any other colongue. In fact it is preferred by many to the imported extracts of white rose and jockey club, as it continues to emit its delightful fragrance, sweet and unimpaird, so long as any trace of it remains. Mitchell's Colongue contains the most costly ingredients of any in the market, and is sold as low as some of the cheap, worthless articles forced upon the public. Price 25c., 50c., 75c., and \$1, according to size. For sale by all druggists and dealers in perfumery, Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, agents for Canada.



### Autumn.

She passes by, a dusky queen,  
In trailing robes of amber drest,  
Crowned with the radiance of the west,  
Stately step, a modest mien.

And gladly shines o'er many lands  
The golden sun, his softened rays  
Wreathing a man-tinted haze  
Above the headland where she stands.

The osiers in the valley sigh,  
The clover blushes where she treads,  
And crimson poppies lift their heads  
To bloom afresh as she goes by.

The cornfields stretch like fruitful plains  
On either side; the joyous earth  
Laughs back the happy farmer's mirth  
Who sees rich harvest for his pains.

And heavy 'gainst the garden wall,  
Which smiles athwart a southern sky,  
The over-fruited pear trees lie,  
The purple grapes in clusters fall.

Men rich and poor alike rejoice  
That God again the earth did bless,  
And kneel in humble thankfulness  
Singing his praise with heart and voice.

While she, the mellow Autumn Queen,  
Hid in her dusky mantle's shade,  
Steals softly through the deep'ning glade,  
With stately step and modest mien.

She comes like a vision sweet and strange,  
Steals from us our youthful prime,  
And leaves us chilly winter time,  
A whisper of eternal change!

A penny-worth of mirth is worth a  
hand of sorrow.

### Rural Hints.

Harvest buckwheat. Cut when the dew is on to prevent shelling. Put in stacks immediately. Let the stacks be rather large so as to stand well. Place a small band around the top. Secured thus the straw dries readily and completely. Corn-husking is now in order. It is a slow toilsome job, requiring patience, industry, skill. Potatoes should be dug early, before the land becomes wet with fall rains. Their keeping will depend on their being housed dry and clean. If put in the cellar a grated bottom to secure ventilation will help to preserve them. If pitted, a foot of straw and a few inches of earth will be found to be the best covering. Gather apples before frost nips them. To keep well they must be carefully hand picked. They will keep better if allowed to lie in a shed or a room until the sweating process is over. Push on fall ploughing until frost renders it impossible. Every acre ploughed now, expedites work in the busy season of spring. Keep fattening animals improving.

"If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger, or a sojourner; that he may live with thee."

Capt. Abram Nelles, of Townsend, a veteran of 1812.. Christopher Edmondson, ex-Warden of Brant, residing near Brantford, fatally injured at a barn raising.

16th—Hanlan wins his match on the Tyne with Elliott and the championship of England.

18th—Murder of Mrs. John Anticknap, sen., at Arthur, with an axe, by some unknown person.. Decision in the Vercheres election case, unseating Mr. Brousseau for want of legal qualification.. Bessie Harris, aged 20, of Wolfeville, Kings County, N. S., fatally shot by Dr. De Wolfe, her insane husband.

19th—Death of the wife of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bond, Bishop of Montreal.. Opening of the Quebec Legislature.

20th—Thos. Cook, of Mansfield, shot and fatally wounded by Chester Monroe.

21st—International Park at Point Edward opened.. Grant & Co.'s Agricultural Works at Grimsby burned; loss \$35,000.. The wife of Mons. A. Rolland, a Belgian lady on a tour round the world, swept over Niagara Falls.

25th—Severe storm in the Township of Vespra.

26th—Collision on the Southeastern Railway at Waterloo, Que., between a passenger and a construction train; John Daly, driver, and Moise Norreau, fireman, instantly killed.

27th—Mrs. Conly, a notorious character of Montreal, murdered, and cut to pieces by Susan Kennedy.

28th—Angus Burke and Alex. Darragh struck by an engine in the G. W. R. ard, London, and killed.

## JULY.

2nd—Salt discovered at Blyth.

3rd—Suicide of Dr. DeWolf, who a short time previous'y shot his wife, at Wolfeville, N. S.. Severe storm at Harrisburg, Ont.. John Scoltlick, Isaac Dayton, Thomas Conroy, Ed. Hanley, jr., Joseph McFarland and John Mooney, going in a small boat from Port Colborne to Buffalo, drowned in Lake Erie.

4th—Death of Mrs. Betsy Kinsman, of Horton Landing, N. S., aged 105.

8th—Two hotels and other buildings at Thrashers' Corners consumed by fire.

10th—Arrival in Toronto of Wm. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, Ireland, Supreme Grand Master, and Hunt D. Chambre, Supreme Grand Register, of the Orange Order.. Boiler explosion at Petrolia; George Slack fatally injured.. Methodist Church and other structures at Paris burned.

11th—Violent storm passed over Western Ontario; great damage to property in many places.

12th—S. S. *Virginia* lost on Sable Island; nine persons drowned.

16th—Probably the hottest day of summer.

18th—One-half of a yachting party of sixteen persons drowned at Point aux Trembles, Que.

19th—Senator T. H. Haviland appointed Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

21st—Dwelling of Julius Jock, near Cartwright, with two of his children burned.

23rd—Triennial Council of Orangemen at Ottawa; Wm. Johnston, D. G. M., of Ireland, elected President.

24th—Lieut.-Governor Lettelier, of Quebec, dismissed, and Dr. Robitaille appointed his successor.. Forsyth's marble works at Montreal destroyed by fire; loss, \$50,000.

27th—Terrific thunder and hail storm at Brockville; Mrs. George Hutton and child killed by lightning.. Death of Jas. N. Lapinn, ex-M. P. of Lennox.

30th—Two sisters named Hugel drowned at Brockville while bathing.

31st—Collapse of the Consolidated Bank.. John Rumford, awaiting trial for forgery, escaped from Stratford jail.. The first train of cars entered Prince Edward County on the P. E. R. R.

AUGUST.

- 1st.—Business centre of Hamilton burned; a million dollars worth of property destroyed... Death of Right Rev. Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, at Quebec, from apoplexy... Baptist Church and Orange Hall at Florence destroyed by fire.
- 2nd.—Jas. Ivory, Robt. Seymour, and John Nibbs killed by falling walls at the scene of the Hamilton fire.
- 3rd.—Great wind storm at Clifford. Escape from Napanee jail of George Detlor and Jas. Wager, arrested for horse stealing.
- 4th.—Great temperance gathering at Thousand Islands Park.
- 5th.—The Lieut.-Governor of Ontario entered Manitoba on his Northwest trip.. Twenty buildings at Orillia destroyed by fire.
- 6th.—A hurricane swept up Buclouche River, N. B., destroying an immense amount of property and killing three persons.. Suspension of the Exchange Bank, Montreal.
- 8th.—Suspension of the Ville Marie Bank, of Montreal.. Joseph Migleton and Wm. Richardson, of Bentinck Township, instantly killed at a barn raising; nine others injured.
- 10th.—Death of Rev. Elliott Grasset, M. A., Rector of Woodhouse.
- 11th.—Explosion of Robinson & Buchanan's planing mill at Goderich; Wm. Robinson, son of one of the proprietors, fatally injured.
- 12th.—Nineteenth annual convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association at Toronto.
- 13th.—Steamer *Steinhoff*, of Chatham, burned.. Destructive lightning; barns of Thoddeus Tate, West Zorra, Galvin Dunlop, Downie, Jas. Reid, Georgetown, Angus McFadyn, Cambray, and J. B. Conboy, West Caledon, all struck by lightning and destroyed; in several of these cases the season's crops were stored in the buildings consumed.. David Gates, of Margaretville, N. S., killed his wife with a hatchet.
- 15th.—Serious rioting in Quebec by ship laborers.. Twenty buildings at St. Pierre Miquelon, N. S., destroyed by fire.
- 20th.—Rupert Lang, aged 11 years, in a quarrel with Edward Allison, aged 15 years, at Halifax, N. S., fatally stabbed him with a penknife.
- 23rd.—Collision between two freight trains on the Grand Trunk near Port Hope; Chas. Gardner, fireman, killed.
- 25th.—Death of Isaac Woodward, ex-M. P. P. and ex-Mayor of St. John, N. B.. The Grand Trunk Railway Co., by purchasing Western roads, secure connection with Chicago.
- 26th.—Rev. Dr. Boswell, of Kingston, died.
- 27th.—Commencement of the Quebec deadlock; the Legislative Council refused to grant the supplies.. Francois Levesque murdered at Cacouna, Que., by a man named Dube.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1st.—Wallace Ross, the St. John sculler, beaten by Warren Smith.
- 2nd.—Opening of the Toronto Exhibition... Robert Brown and daughter, of West Winchester, literally chopped to pieces by Clark Brown, son of the murdered man.
- 4th.—Purser Murray, of the steamer *Manitoba*, and Ross Lambert, of Southampton light-house, drowned while endeavoring to rescue a shipwrecked crew.. Astronomical observatory opened in connection with the Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock.
- 5th.—The Princess Louise and Governor-General visited Toronto, and formally opened the Exhibition.. Death of John C. Becket, father of printing in Montreal.
- 6th.—Stewart's drug store and several other buildings at Alliston, burned..
- 11th.—Secretary Evarts, of the United States Government, visited Toronto.
- 15th.—Guelph Central Exhibition opened.

- 16th—Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne visited London, Ingersoll and Brantford.  
 17th—Warren Smith, the Halifax sculler, won his match with Evan Morris, of Pittsburg.  
 19th—Credit Valley Railway opened by the Governor-General. . Death, at Woodstock, of Hon. Senator Carroll of British Columbia.  
 21st—George Chisholm and son, of Bruce Mines, and Arthur L. Cowper, Toronto, drowned in Georgian Bay.  
 22nd—Dominion Exhibition opened at Ottawa.  
 23rd—Taylor's elevator, at Toronto, burned; loss \$7,000.

### OCTOBER.

- 1st—Death of Louis Belanger, proprietor of the *Gazette d' Ottawa*.  
 2nd—Midland Central Fair, at Kingston, opened.  
 4th—Susan Kennedy, Montreal, found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Conly, alias Mary Gallagher, and sentenced to death.  
 6th—Sudden death of Rev. Dr. Topp, pastor of Knox Church, Toronto, aged 65 years. . The Burrard Inlet route for the Pacific Railway adopted by the Dominion Government.  
 7th—Telegraphic rates reduced from 25 cents to 20 cents per 10 words throughout Canada. . Death of Judge Pope, lawyer, politician and Judge of Prince Edward Island.  
 13th—Death sentence passed upon Chester Monroe, of Mansfield, for shooting Thos. Cook, on the 20th June, commuted to imprisonment for life. . Great fire at Shediac, N. B.; the entire business portion burnt. Loss \$90,000.  
 15th—Geo. McCabe and Thos. Bowers, tried at the Woodstock Assizes for the murder of Elizabeth Ann McCabe in December, 1878, and acquitted.  
 16th—Sir Francis Hincks placed on trial for falsifying bank returns to Government, and found guilty. . Baptist Convention at St. Catharines adopted a scheme for the union of the Baptist Churches of the Dominion.  
 18th—Departure of the Princess Louise for England. . John Walker, of Brecon, decapated, leaving a large number of heavy accounts unpaid.  
 22nd—Franc F. Gundlack, of Montreal, fatally injured by a blow on the head given by Wm. Drought, at London.  
 23rd—Thirty dwellings at St. Jean Baptiste, Que., burned; forty families rendered homeless. Duncan McIntyre shot by Louisa Ellis, keeper of a disreputable house near Belleville. The trial resulted on the 5th of November in her acquittal, the shooting having been done in self-defence.  
 28th—Hamilton City Hospital destroyed by fire. . Death of Mrs. Ann Keogh, a resident of Guelph since the place was located.  
 29th—The Quebec Government under Mr. Joly defeated in the Legislature. . Terrible storm, with fatal results, in the Maritime Provinces. Seventy or eighty vessels driven on the coast.  
 30th—Death of Judge Betourney, Winnipeg.  
 31st—Execution at Cornwall of Clark Brown, for the murder of his father and sister on the night of the 2nd of September. . New Government formed at Quebec and the Legislature prorogued.

### NOVEMBER.

- 2nd—Heavy snow storm throughout Ontario. . River at Winnipeg frozen over so that citizens crossed on foot. . Wm. Dempster, manager of Molsens Bank at Ingersoll, arrested as a defaulter.  
 3rd—The depth of snow about London increased to the depth of 15 inches  
 6th—Thanksgiving Day.  
 8th—Death sentence passed upon Susan Kennedy, of Montreal, for murder, commuted to imprisonment for life.

13th—Sir Leonard Tilley, Dominion Finance Minister, started westward on his "boom" hunt.

14th—Mr. Wheler's appeal against the decision in the North Ontario election case dismissed by the Supreme Court, and the seat rendered vacant.

15th—The schooner *G. C. Breed*, of Detroit, on her way to Buffalo, sunk between the Dummy and Rond Eau light, all hands except Frank Davis and David McAllister, of Port Colborne, lost.

17th—Hon. Edward Blake elected by acclamation to represent West Durham in the House of Commons.. Sir Leonard Tilley visited London, hunting for the "boom". A "tow," consisting of several tugs, dredges and scows wrecked near Sackett's Harbor; thirty persons were drowned, among them several Canadians.. Constable Graham, of the N. W. Mounted Police, murdered by Indians at Fort Walsh.

21st—The Dunkin Bill passed in the Township of Colchester, Essex County, by a majority of 91.. Death of Rev. Wm. Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock.

23rd—The Georgian Bay Transportation Company's steamer *Waubuno* lost off Waubashene; the crew and passengers all lost.

24th—The Town Hall and four stores at Clinton destroyed by fire.

26th—Fifteenth anniversary of the opening of the Welland Canal.. Wm. West, of Perth, killed by Benjamin Mitchell with an axe.

28th—Dissolution of the Manitoba Legislature.

29th—Grand Opera House, Toronto, burned Robert Wright, stage carpenter, and wife and child perished in the flames.

### DECEMBER.

2nd—The Stormont election for the Local Legislature voided, and Mr. Kerr disqualified.. Sir A. T. Galt appointed resident Canadian Minister in England.. Disastrous fire at Bow Park; twelve horses and valuable buildings and stores burned.

6th—The new French Atlantic Cable landed at Bay Lorraine, Cape Breton.. Wm. Drought, charged with killing Franc. L. Gundlack, at London, tried and acquitted.

8th—John Ussher, Government agent at Kamloops, B. C., murdered while attempting the arrest of several outlaws.

9th—Dr. Barr, M.P.P. for Dufferin, unseated for bribery by agents.. Michael Donly, a C. S. R. brakeman, brutally stabbed at Waterford by Wm. Lewis. The Dominion Grange in session at Toronto.

11th—Election of Members for the Local Legislature of Manitoba.

12th—Three tons of nitro-glycerine exploded at Fox Island, near Amherstburg, causing considerable damage; the shock was felt for 60 miles around.

15th—Dr. Bergin, M. P. for Cornwall, unseated for bribery and corruption by an agent.

17th—Death of Dr. Galbraith, M. P. for North Lanark.

20th—Swiftrunner, the Indian cannibal, who killed his mother, wife and seven children, executed at Fort Saskatchewan; this was the first legal execution in the North West Territories.

25th—Thomas Mulligan, living in a lonely shanty near Scotstown, murdered and cremated for a small sum of money in his possession; Wm. Gray and his wife charged with the murder.

29th—Alex. Robertson, M.P.P. for West Hastings, unseated for corrupt practices.. The representation of South Wentworth in the Ontario Legislature, upon a scrutiny of votes, given to Mr. Nicholas Awrey, the liberal candidate.



# POSTAL GUIDE.

List of Post Offices and Postmasters, Rates of Postage throughout Canada and to Foreign Countries, and other Information.

The Offices printed in *Italics* are authorised to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked \* are Savings Bank Offices.

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Aberarder	Lambton	Jas. Cairns	Anten Mills	Simcoe	J. McLaughlin
Aberdour	Bruce	Donald Christie	Antrim	Carleton	Charles Murphy
Aberfeldy	Lambton	Adam Armstrong	Appin	Middlesex	Angus McKenzie
<i>Aberfoyle</i>	Wellington	S. Falconbridge	Appleby	Halton	James W. Cotter
Abingdon	Monck	John Millar	Appledore	Kent	John E. Shaw
Acacia	Norfolk	R. P. Scidmore	<i>Appleton</i>	Lanark	Albert Teskey
<i>Acton</i>	Halton	J. Matthews	Apsley	Peterboro	T. G. Eastland, jr
Adare	Middlesex	Wm. Drummond	Apto	Simcoe	Henry O'Neill
Addison	Brookville	Coleman Lewis	Arden	Addington	Wm. B. Mills
<i>Adelaide</i>	Middlesex	John S. Hoare	Ardoch	Addington	Ernest R. Jacobi
Admaston	Renfrew	Miss J. Patterson	Ardrea	Simcoe	Wm. Blair, sen
Adolphustown	Lennox	J. J. Watson	Argyle	Victoria	Donald Mitchel
Agincourt	York	John Milne	Arkel	Wellington	George Watson
Ahmic Lake	Muskoka	John McCartney	<i>Arkona</i>	Lambton	Geo. M. Everest
<i>Ailsa Craig</i>	Middlesex	Shackleton Hay	<i>Arkwright</i>	Bruce	W. F. Sithes
Airlie	Simcoe	Richard Bradley	Arlington	Cardwell	Wm. Barber
Albert	Hastings	Richard Jones	Armadales	York	John Beare
Alberton	Wentworth	Levi Strobridge	Armow	Bruce	Alex. Gardner
<i>* Albion</i>	Cardwell	George Evans	Armstrong's Mls	Wellington	
Albury	Prince Edwd	James H. Peck	Arnott	Grey	Wm. G. Murray
<i>Aldboro'</i>	Elgin	Sam'l Kirkpatrick	<i>* Arnprior</i>	Renfrew	Ezra A. Bates
Aldershot	Wentworth	Alexander Brown	Aros	Victoria	Thos. Winter
<i>* Alexandria</i>	Glengarry	D. A. Macdonald	<i>* Arthur</i>	Wellington	Mrs. Janet Small
Alfred	Prescott	John B. Lawlor	<i>Arva</i>	Middlesex	Mrs. Jane Kearns
Algonquin	Grenville	W. L. McKenzie	Ashburn	Ontario	Thos. A. Fisher
Allanburg	Welland	B. Tucker, jr.	Ashdad	Renfrew	William Felletor
<i>Allandale</i>	Simcoe	M. J. Hamlin	Ashdown	Muskoka	James Ashdown
Allan Park	Grey	Chas. F. Goodeve	Ashgrove	Halton	Robert Smyth
Allan's Mills	Lanark	William Allan	Ashley	Grey	George Follis
<i>Allenford</i>	Bruce	William Sharp	Ashton	Carleton	Hugh S. Conn
<i>Allensville</i>	Muskoka	Allan McNicol	Askin	Middlesex	George Shaw
Allenwood	Simcoe	J. H. Richardson	Aspdin	Muskoka	James Aspdin
Allisonville	Prince Edwd	Benjamin Titus	Atha	Ontario	John M. Bell
<i>Alliston</i>	Simcoe	John Strachan	Atherley	Ontario	Chas. E. Hewett
Alloa	Peel	M. Silverthorn	Atherton	Norfolk	G. C. Willson
Alma	Wellington	J. H. Walker	<i>Athlone</i>	Cardwell	John Kidd
Almira	York	James Bowman	Athol	Glengarry	P. A. Fisher
<i>* Almonte</i>	Lanark	J. H. Wylie, jr.	Attercliffe	Monck	James Crowther
Alport	Muskoka	W. H. Taylor	Attercliffe Sta.	Monck	Isaac Thompson
Alsace	Muskoka	Philip Straus	Auburn	Huron	Samuel Caldwell
Alsfeldt	Grey	Henry Zeigler	Audley	Ontario, S.R.	E. Maddaford
Althorpe	Lanark	A. H. Norris	Aughrim	Lambton	J. McKeune
Alton	Cardwell	James Meek	<i>Aultsville</i>	Stormont	I. R. Ault
Altona	Ontario	Thos. Monkhouse	<i>* Aurora</i>	York	Charles Doan
Alvanley	Grey	John Griffith	Avening	Simcoe	Jacob Pingle
Alvinston	Lambton	J. W. Brannan	Avon	Middlesex	Albert Whaley
Amaranth Sta.	Wellington	Archibald Lamb	Avonbank	Perth	John McMillan
Amberley	Huron	James Wilkie	Avonmore	Stormont	E. N. Shaver
Ambleside	Bruce		Avonton	Perth	John McKellar
Ameliasburg	Prince Edwd	Owen Roblin	<i>* Aylmer (West)</i>	Elgin	William Campbell
<i>* Amherstburg</i>	Essex	Ernest G. Park	<i>Ayr</i>	Waterloo	John Wylie
Amiens	Middlesex	John Adams	<i>Ayton</i>	Grey	Robert Smith
Amigari	Welland	L. Petrie	Babv's Point	Bothwell	
<i>Ancaster</i>	Wentworth	Anna M. McKay	Baddow	Victoria	Mrs. Ruth Eade
Anderson	Perth	Humphrey White	<i>Baden</i>	Waterloo	
<i>* Angus</i>	Simcoe	J. R. Brown	Badjeros	Grey	H. McQuarrie
Annan	Grey	William Speedie	Bagot	Renfrew	Patrick Kennedy

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
<i>Railieboro'</i> ....	Peterboro ..	John D. Perrin
Bala .....	Muskoka ..	Thomas Burgess
Balderson .....	Lanark .....	John W. Cowie
Baldoon .....	Kent .....	Edward Adams
Baldwin .....	York .....	T. H. Morton
Ballentrae .....	York .....	Robert Hill
Ballantyne's Sta	Frontenac ..	John Hysop
Ballinfad .....	Wellington..	Thomas Wiley
Ballycroy .....	Cardwell ..	R. G. McClelland
Ballyduff .....	Durham.....	J. C. Williamson
Ballynote .....	Middlesex ..	Jas. B. Shoebottom
Balmoral .....	Haldimand..	Robert Easton
Balsam .....	Ontario ....	Ira Palmer
Balsam Lake ..	Victoria ....	John Cunningham
<i>Valtmore</i> .....	Northumb'd	Thos. McCutcheon
Bamberg .....	Waterloo ..	F. Walter
Baucroft .....	Hastings ..	J. C. George
Banda .....	Simcoe ....	Joseph Hood
Bandon .....	Huron .....	James Allen
Banks .....	Grey .....	William Johnston
Bannockburn ..	Hastings ..	Samuel McEwen
Barclay .....	Victoria ....	John S. Creuss
Bardsville .....	Muskoka ..	Charles Bard
Bark Lake .....	Renfrew....	Thos. Culbertson
Barkway .....	Muskoka ..	J. T. May
Barrett .....	Wellington..	Thomas Davidson
Barrett .....	Muskoka ..	James Corkery
<i>Barrie</i> .....	Simcoe ....	James Edwards
Barriefield ..	Frontenac ..	John Ryan
Barry's Bay ..	Renfrew....	William Martin
Bartonville ..	Wentworth ..	W. J. Gage
<i>Bath</i> .....	Lennox ....	Henry Armstrong
Batteau .....	Simcoe ....	Wm. Bouchier
Battorsea .....	Frontenac ..	W. J. Anglin
<i>Bayfield</i> .....	Huron .....	James Gairdner
Bayham .....	Elgin .....	George Laing
Bayville .....	Muskoka ..	Wm. H. Brown
Bayview .....	Grey .....	E. Haines
<i>Beachburg</i> ..	Renfrew....	George Surtees
Beaconsfield ..	Oxford ....	Wm. H. Case
<i>Beachville</i> ..	Oxford ....	Charles Mason
<i>Beamsville</i> ..	Lincoln ...	John C. Kerr
Bear Brook ..	Russell ....	
Beatrice .....	Muskoka ..	Richard Lance
<i>Beaverton</i> ..	Ontario ....	James Cameron
Beechwood .....	Huron .....	John Reedy
<i>Beeton</i> .....	Simcoe ....	D. A. Jones
Belford Mills ..	Frontenac ..	Benjamin Tett
Beggsboro' ..	Muskoka ..	Magnus Begg
Belfast .....	Huron .....	William Phillips
Belford .....	York .....	Israel Burton
Belfountain ..	Cardwell ..	Noah Herring
Belgrave .....	Huron .....	Thomas Brandon
Belhaven .....	York .....	Neil Morton
<i>Belle Ewart</i> ..	Simcoe ....	P. Ed. Drake
<i>Belle River</i> ..	Essex .....	P. Dumouchelle
<i>Belleville</i> ..	Hastings ..	J. H. Meacham
Bellrock .....	Addington..	Mrs. M. Coffey
<i>Bell's Corners</i>	Carleton ..	George Arnold
Belmont .....	Middlesex ..	W. H. Odell
Belmore .....	Huron .....	Peter Terriff
Belton .....	Middlesex ..	John Morden
Benlmond .....	York .....	William Forfar
Benmiller .....	Huron .....	Jonathan Miller
Bennie's Corners	Lanark .....	Miss Jane Philip
Bennington ..	Oxford ....	Robert Heron
Bensfort .....	Peterboro ..	A. D. Galloway
Berkeley .....	Grey .....	John Fleming
<i>Berlin</i> .....	Waterloo ..	William Jaffray
Bervie .....	Bruce .....	Nichol McIntyre

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Berwick .....	Stormont ..	Stewart Connel
<i>Bethany</i> .....	Durham .....	David Rowan
Bethesda .....	York .....	Fred'k Pretty
Bewdley .....	Northumb'd	John Sidey
Bexley .....	Victoria ....	William Peel
Billings' Bridge	Russell ....	William Smith
Binbrook .....	Wentworth ..	James Gawley
Bingham Road..	Haldimand..	Nicholas Milla
Binkham .....	Wellington..	Wm. Vansbrough
Birkhall .....	Lambton ..	F. McKenzie
Birmingham ..	Frontenac ..	Mrs. Birmingham
Birnam .....	Lambton ..	
Birr .....	Middlesex ..	Wm. S. Hodgins
Bishop's Mills..	Grenville ..	G. Ferguson
Bismarck .....	Monck ....	Jacob Sundy
Black Bank .....	Simcoe ....	John Newel
Blackburn .....	Russell ....	John Hudson
Black Creek ..	Welland....	Isaac H. Allen
Black's Corners	Wellington..	
Black Heath ..	Wentworth ..	Wm. Gowland
Blair .....	Waterloo ..	J. Renshaw
<i>Blairton</i> .....	Peterboro ..	T. C. Caskey
Blake .....	Huron .....	John Weir
Blakeney .....	Lanark .....	Peter McDougall
Blantyre .....	Grey .....	J. C. Patterson
Blessington ..	Hastings ..	
Blind River ..	Algoma ....	Peter Murray
Bloomfield .....	Prince Edwd	A. B. Taylor
Bloomingdale ..	Waterloo ..	V. Kirchner
Bloomington ..	York .....	Maxon Jones
Bloomsburg ..	Norfolk ....	Alex. Hess
<i>Bluevale</i> .....	Huron .....	John Messor
<i>Blythe</i> .....	Huron .....	D. B. McKinnon
Blytheswood ..	Essex .....	John Millar
<i>Bobcaygeon</i> ..	Victoria ....	Irvine Junkin
Bogart .....	Hastings ..	Francis Murphy
Bognor .....	Grey .....	C. H. Heming
Bolingbroke ..	Lanark .....	John Korry
Bolsover .....	Victoria ....	John R. Munro
Bomanton .....	Northumb'd	Richard Knight
<i>Bondhead</i> .....	Simcoe ....	
Bongard's Cor's	Prince Edwd	Job D. Bongard
Bonnechere ..	Renfrew....	Daniel McDonald
Bookton .....	Norfolk ....	F. N. McIntosh
Bornholm .....	Perth .....	Mrs. Thos. Walsh
Bornish .....	Middlesex ..	Arch'd McLeod
Boskung .....	Peterboro ..	Joseph Beatty
Boston .....	Norfolk ....	Oliver C. Rouse
Boston Mills ..	Peel .....	Neil Clark
Bosworth .....	Wellington..	Mrs. E. Draper
Botany .....	Bothwell ..	C. McBrayne
<i>Bothwell</i> .....	Bothwell ..	John Taylor
Bouck's Hill ..	Dundas ....	Henry W. Ford
Bourdeau .....	Muskoka ..	J. O. Bourdeau
Boulter .....	Hastings ..	Jas. Wilson, sr
Bowling Green..	Wellington..	
<i>Bowmanville</i> ..	Durham .....	J. B. Fairbairn
Bowood .....	Middlesex ..	
Box Grove .....	York .....	John McCaffrey
Boyne .....	Halton ....	Wm. Galbraith
<i>Bracebridge</i> ..	Muskoka ..	Robert P. Perry
Brackenrig ..	Muskoka ..	John Davidson
<i>Bradford</i> .....	Simcoe ....	H. S. Broughton
Bradshaw .....	Bothwell ..	Wm. Bradshaw
Braemar .....	Oxford ....	Alex. Anderson
Braeside .....	Renfrew....	John Gilles
Bramley .....	Simcoe ....	John Gordon
<i>Brampton</i> .....	Peel .....	Matt. M. Elliott
Branchton .....	Waterloo ..	Michael Laing
Brandy Creek ..	Norfolk ....	E. R. Cromby

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
* <i>Brantford</i> ..	Brant .....	A. D. Clement
Breadalbane ..	Glengarry ..	J. R. Campbell
Brechin .....	Ontario .....	John Bernard
Brentwood .....	Simcoe .....	John O'Connell
Breslau .....	Waterloo .....	Moses Moyer
Brewer's Mill's ..	Frontenac ..	Robert Anglin
Brewster .....	Huron .....	W. McDougall
Brickley .....	Northumb'd ..	Thos. O'Reilly
Bridge End .....	Glengarry ..	W. C. McGillis
Bridgenorth .....	Peterboro ..	Marcus S. Dean
Bridgeport .....	Waterloo .....	Isaac E. Shantz
* <i>Bridgewater</i> ..	Hastings .....	Edwin James
Brigden .....	Lambton .....	John Dawson
* <i>Bright</i> .....	Oxford .....	John Cameron
* <i>Brighton</i> .....	Northumb'd ..	T. C. Lockwood
Brightside .....	Lanark .....	William Craig
Brinkworth .....	Hastings .....	Daniel Hoffman
Brinsley .....	Middlesex .....	George Brown
Briston's Cor's ..	Dundas .....	Charles Lock
Brisbane .....	Wellington ..	Joshua Ashley
Britannia .....	Peel .....	Joseph Gardner
Broadbent .....	Muskoka .....	Thos. Patterson
Brocton .....	York .....	Mrs. Ann Church
* <i>Brockville</i> ..	Brockville ..	John Crawford
Brodhagen .....	Perth .....	Menno Detwiler
Bronson .....	Hastings .....	Frederic Mullett
Bronte .....	Halton .....	G. K. McCranay
Brookfield Sta. ..	Welland .....	E. W. Brookfield
Brookholm .....	Grey .....	Geo. W. David
<i>Brooklin</i> .....	Ontario .....	Robt. Darlington
Brooksdale .....	Oxford .....	Thomas Heron
<i>Brougham</i> .....	Ontario .....	John B. Burke
Brouseville .....	Grenville .....	Wm. Anderson
Brownsville .....	Oxford .....	Wm. Boughner
Brucefield .....	Huron .....	Robert Marks
Bruce Mines .....	Algoma .....	J. B. Do'ie
<i>Brudenell</i> .....	Renfrew .....	James Costello
Brunner .....	Perth .....	Henry Gropp
Brunswick .....	Durham .....	Fred'k Thompson
* <i>Brussels</i> .....	Huron .....	John R. Grant
Bryanston .....	Middlesex .....	T. B. Goulding
Buckhorn .....	Kent .....	E. Bedford
Bulger .....	Renfrew .....	Timothy Germon
Bullock's Cor's ..	Wentworth ..	Hugh Fraser
Bulwer .....	Compton .....	Alonzo Sanborn
Bunessan .....	Grey .....	Dougald McInnis
Bunyan .....	Lambton .....	
<i>Burford</i> .....	Brant .....	Henry Cox
Burgessville .....	Oxford .....	E. W. Burgess
Burgoyne .....	Bruce .....	Alfred Shell
Burk's Falls .....	Muskoka .....	David F. Burk
Burleigh .....	Peterboro ..	John McDonald
Burleigh Falls ..	Peterboro ..	Thos. H. Davcy
* <i>Burlington</i> ..	Halton .....	John T. Bastedo
Burnbrae .....	Northumb'd ..	Alex. Donald
Burnhamthorpe ..	Peel .....	James Currie
Burnley .....	Northumb'd ..	William Lawler
Burns .....	Perth .....	John Gibson
Burnstown .....	Renfrew .....	Donald McRae
Burnt River .....	Victoria .....	Simon Moore
Burritt's Rapids ..	Grenville .....	Thomas A. Kidd
Burtch .....	Brant .....	George Taylor
Burton .....	Durham .....	James McGill
Bury's Green .....	Victoria .....	John Fell
Bushfield .....	Huron .....	James Newcomb
Buttonville .....	York .....	T. Thomson
Buxton .....	Kent .....	D. C. Echlin
Byng .....	Monck .....	William Marshall
Byng Inlet .....	Muskoka .....	Pierre Potvin
Bymedale .....	Essex .....	William Byrne

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Byron .....	Middlesex ..	Robert Sadler
Cadmus .....	Durham .....	T. W. Robertson
Casarea .....	Durham .....	John Elliott
Cainsville .....	Brant .....	Alex. Duncan
Caintown .....	Leeds .....	W. Tennant, jun
Cairngorm .....	Middlesex ..	
<i>Caistorville</i> ..	Monck .....	Adam Spears, jun
Calabogie .....	Renfrew .....	D. Dillon
Calder .....	Middlesex ..	John Cowling
Caldwell .....	Cardwell .....	Patrick Murphy
<i>Caledon</i> .....	Cardwell .....	William Bell
Caledon East .....	Cardwell .....	Thomas Cranston
Caledonia .....	Haldimand ..	John Scott
Caledonia Spng's ..	Prescott .....	
Calton .....	Elgin .....	Dunc. McLaughlin
Camborne .....	Northumb'd ..	R. Witherington
<i>Cambray</i> .....	Victoria .....	Herbert J. Lytle
Camden East .....	Addington ..	Benjamin Clark
Cameron .....	Victoria .....	James Brysen
Camerontown .....	Glengarry ..	Andrew Cameron
Camilla .....	Cardwell .....	Hugh Currie
<i>Camlachie</i> .....	Lambton .....	Joseph Cairns
* <i>Campbellford</i> ..	Northumb'd ..	W. B. Archer
Campbell's Cross ..	Peel .....	James Ceaser
Campbellton .....	Elgin .....	Neil McBride
<i>Campbellville</i> ..	Halton .....	S. R. Lister
Campden .....	Lincoln .....	H. W. Moyer
Canavan .....	Russell .....	John Larmour
Canard River .....	Essex .....	Louis Drouillard
Canboro' .....	Monck .....	John Folmsbee
Candasville .....	Monck .....	James Marshall
<i>Canfield</i> .....	Haldimand ..	John Switzer
Cannifton .....	Hastings .....	J. Canniff, jun
Canning .....	Oxford .....	Samuel Alchin
* <i>Cannington</i> ..	Ontario .....	Robert Talbot
Canton .....	Durham .....	John Boyd
Cape Croker .....	Bruce .....	F. Lamorandiere
Cape Rich .....	Grey .....	William Cooper
Carden .....	Victoria .....	Jacob Belfrey
Cardwell .....	Prince Edwd ..	Alva Grimmon
* <i>Carleton Place</i> ..	Lanark .....	Patrick Struthers
Carling .....	Muskoka .....	Robert Blair
Carlingford .....	Perth .....	William Dunlop
Carlisle .....	Wentworth ..	Mrs. R. Koella
Carlow .....	Huron .....	James McDonagh
Carlsruhe .....	Bruce .....	Ernst. Seeber
Carlton West .....	York .....	Francis Heydon
Carluka .....	Wentworth ..	John B. Calder
Carmunnock .....	Huron .....	Thomas Moffat
Carnarvon .....	Peterboro ..	Andrew Brown
Carp .....	Carleton .....	Thos. Brown
Carrville .....	York .....	William Cook
Carsonby .....	Carleton .....	Benj. Eastman
Carswell .....	Renfrew .....	David Carswell
Carthage .....	Perth .....	Charles Schneider
Carteret .....	Muskoka .....	
Cartwright .....	Durham .....	John Ford
Cashel .....	York .....	Henry Hopper
Cashion's Glen ..	Glengarry ..	Mrs. C. Cashion
Cashmere .....	Middlesex .....	George Mansfield
Cashtown .....	Simcoe .....	Richard Maugan
Cass Bridge .....	Dundas .....	Peter McIntosh
Cassburn .....	Prescott .....	R. H. Marston
Cassel .....	Oxford .....	Henry Junker
Casselman .....	Russell .....	Martin Casselman
Castile .....	Renfrew .....	Edward Bennet
Castleberg .....	Cardwell .....	John Wallace
Castleford .....	Renfrew .....	John Warnock
Castlemore .....	Peel .....	George Dale
<i>Castleton</i> .....	Northumb'p ..	J. E. Pennock

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Cataract .....	Cardwell ..	Richard Church	*Cobourg .....	Northumb'd	William Sykes
Catawqui .....	Frontenac ..	Joseph Northmore	Colbeck .....	Wellington..	Edward Colbeck
Cathcart .....	Brant .....	Alex. Kennedy	*Colborne .....	Northumb'd	C. R. Ford
Cavan .....	Durham .....	David Walker	Colchester .....	Essex .....	Joseph Boring
*Cayuga .....	Haldimand ..	Duncan Cameron	Codrington .....	Northumb'd	W. H. McArthur
Cedar Dale .....	Ontario .....	William Coleman	Cold Springs .....	Northumb'd	D. McIntosh
Cedar Grove .....	York .....	Samuel Ramer	Coldstream .....	Middlesex ..	Jacob Marsh
Cedar Hill .....	Lanark .....	Samuel Connery	*Coldwater .....	Simcoe .....	Samuel D. Eplet
Cedarville .....	Grey .....	Thomas Rogers	Colebrook .....	Addington ..	Charles Warner
Centralia .....	Huron .....	Thomas Abbott	Coleman .....	York .....	Charles Coleman
Centre Augusta..	Grenville ..	A. B. Cummins	Coleraine .....	Peel .....	Thomas St. John
Centreton .....	Northumb'd	T. H. McAulay	Colenso .....	Grey, E. R. ..	George Bishop
Centreville .....	Addington ..	John Hinch	Cole's Corners..	Lambton ..	W. Cole
Chalk River .....	Renfrew .....	William Fields	Colinville .....	Lambton ..	John Butler
Chandos .....	Peterboro ..	Thomas Kemp	Colgan .....	Simcoe .....	Thomas Colgan
Chantry .....	Leeds .....	Samuel Chant	*Collingwood..	Simcoe .....	W. L. Hamilton
Chapman .....	Hastings .....	Alex. Chapman	Coll n's Bay .....	Frontenac ..	Joseph Losie
Chard .....	Prescott .....	Wm. J. Brwn	Colpoys Bay .....	Bruce .....	John Shackleton
Charing Cross	Kent .....	John Hunter	Columbus .....	Ontario .....	Robert Ashton
Charleston .....	Leeds .....	P. F. Green	Colwell .....	Simcoe .....	Donald Ferguson
Charleville .....	Grenville ..	Rufus S. Throop	Comber .....	Essex .....	D. McAllister
Chatham .....	Kent .....	S. Barfoot	Combermere ..	Renfrew .....	Daniel Johnson
Chatsworth .....	Grey .....	Henry Cardwell	Comet .....	Essex .....	Thomas Graveline
Cheapside .....	Haldimand ..	William Pugsley	Commanda Cr'k	Muskoka ..	Thomas Carr
Cheddar .....	Peterboro ..	Benjamin Woods	Conboyville .....	Brant .....	Sam. Arrell
Cheltenham .....	Peel .....	Thomas B. Frazer	Concord .....	York .....	Henry McElroy
Chepstowe .....	Bruce .....	Michael McNab	Conestogo .....	Waterloo ..	Charles Hendry
Cherry Creek .....	Simcoe .....		Coningsby .....	Wellington..	John W. Burt
Cherry Grove ..	Middlesex ..	James Stirret	Conn .....	Wellington..	John McGuire
Cherry Valley ..	Prince Edwd	Thomas Colliver	Connaught .....	Dundas .....	Patrick Jordan
Cherrywood .....	Ontario .....	Charles Petty	Connor .....	Cardwell ..	Robert Lee
Chesley .....	Bruce .....	D. McN. Halliday	Conroy .....	Perth .....	Peter Smith
Chesterfield .....	Oxford .....	Wm. Brown	Conroy's Farm..	Hastings .....	W. H. Murphy
Chesterville .....	Dundas .....	Chester Casselman	Omsecon .....	Prince Edwd	James A. Johnson
Chevalier .....	Essex .....	H. R. Marion	Constance .....	Huron .....	James Stanley
Cheviot .....	Bruce .....	Andrew McLean	Conway .....	Lennox .....	William T. Ham
*Chippawa .....	Welland .....	J. S. Macklem	*Cookstown .....	Simcoe .....	Henry Coleman
Chippawa Hill ..	Bruce .....	Emanuel Gaukel	Cooksville .....	Peel .....	T. G. Goulding
Chiselhurst .....	Huron .....	Hor. N. McTaggart	Cooper .....	Hastings ..	Thomas Allen
Chisholm .....	Prince Edwd	James E. Huff	Cooper's Falls ..	O tario .....	Thomas Cooper
Christina .....	Middlesex ..	John McKenzie	Copenhagen .....	Elgin .....	G. A. Wannacott
Christie's Cor's..	Grenville ..	George Selleck	Copetown .....	Wentworth..	
Churchhill .....	Simcoe .....	H. Sloane	Copleston .....	Lambton .....	Napoleon Henriod
Churchville .....	Peel .....	Thos. A. Fogarty	Corbett .....	Middlesex ..	John Corbett
Chute aBlondeu..	Prescott .....	James McAllister	Corinth .....	Elgin .....	William Moore
Clachan .....	Bothwell .....	Charles Jennings	Cornell .....	Oxford .....	S. P. Cornell
Clanbrassil .....	Haldimand ..	Mrs. J. Cossar	*Cornwall .....	Cornwall ..	George McDonnell
Clandeboye .....	Carleton ..	Robert McKinlay	Cornwall Centre	Cornwall ..	R. R. Anderson
Claremont .....	Ontario .....	J. McM. McNab	Corseley .....	Elgin .....	John Horton
Clarence .....	Russel .....	Thomas Wilson	Corunna .....	Lambton ..	H. J. Miller
Clarence Creek..	Russell .....	Telesphore Perrin	Corwhin .....	Wellington..	Duncan Campbell
Clarke .....	Durham .....	James Lockhart	Cotswold .....	Wellington..	Wm. Smith
Clarksburg .....	Grey .....	Walter Hunter	Cettam .....	Essex .....	Wm. E. Wagstaff
Clarkson .....	Peel .....	W. W. Clarkson	Coulson .....	Simcoe .....	William Walker
Claude .....	Peel .....	David Graham	Courtland .....	Norfolk .....	Albert J. Stizaker
Clavering .....	Grey .....	Henry Cammidge	Courtwright .....	Lambton ..	Dennis Bennett
Clayton .....	Lanark .....	O. Banning, jr	Coventry .....	Cardwell ..	John Reyner
Clear Creek .....	Norfolk .....	George W. Smith	Coverly .....	Grey .....	James Grant
*Clearville .....	Bothwell ..	Henry Watson	Cowal .....	Elgin .....	James McDougall
*Clifford .....	Wellington..	K. McL. Walton	Craighurst .....	Simcoe .....	Thomas Craig
Clifton .....	Welland .....	W. W. Woodruff	Craigleith .....	Grey .....	Alex. Fleming
Clifton House ..	Welland .....	J. Shears	Craigsholme .....	Wellington..	Murdoch Craig
*Clinton .....	Huron .....	Thomas Fair	Craigvale .....	Simcoe .....	R. G. McCraw
Clontarf .....	Renfrew .....	J. R. McD-nald	Cranbrook .....	Huron .....	Alex. McNair
Close Mills .....	Lennox .....	W. J. Chambers	Cranston .....	Haldimand ..	James King
Clover Hill .....	Simcoe .....	T. M. Banting	Cranworth .....	Leeds .....	Peter Jones
Cloyne .....	Addington ..	Bibins Clark	Crathie .....	Middlesex ..	James Anderson
Clyde .....	Wentworth	A. R. McNichol	Crawford .....	Grey .....	Hector McRae
Clydesdale .....	Peterboro ..	Hugh Caldwell	Credit .....	Peel .....	Emerson Taylor
Cobden .....	Renfrew .....	John Marshall	Crediton .....	Huron .....	John Parsons

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Creek Bank	Wellington..	James Graham	Diamond	Carlton	R. Walker, jr
Creek Town	Simcoe		Dickens	Leeds	L. N. Phelps
Creemore	Simcoe	Alex. Gillespie	<i>Dickenson's Lg</i>	Stormont	Francis Dawson
Creighton	Simcoe	Michael Cavanagh	Dingwall	Bruce	P. D. McInnes
Cressy	Prince Edwd	S. W. Carson	Dixie	Peel	John Kennedy
Crieff	Wellington..		Dixon	Stormont	Miss M. Dixon
Crinan	Elgin	D. McIntyre	Dixon's Corners	Dundas	William Wood
Cripplegate	Muskoka	Wm. Hassey	Dobbinton	Bruce	Mrs. R. Dobbins
Crofton	Prince Edwd	Henry Covert	Doe Lake	Muskoka	D. Christie
Cromarty	Perth	Matthew Williams	Dollar	York	William Button
Crosshill	Waterloo	John Holloway	Domnionville	Glengarry	
Crossland	Simcoe	Henry Crossland	Don	York	
Crowland	Welland	L. Boardman	Doncester	York	James Yeung
Crown Hill	Simcoe		Donegal	Perth	William Aldred
Croydon	Addington..	John M. Williams	Don Mount	York	Henry Parry
Cruickshank	Grey	Jas. Cruickshank	Doon	Waterloo	Thomas S'ee
Crumlin	Middlesex	Robert Deary	Dorchester St'n	Middlesex	William Scott
Crysler	Stormont	J. R. Cryslar	Dorking	Wellington..	D. McKenzie
Culloden	Oxford	Edward Smart	Dorland	Lennox	Elias Clapp
Cultos	Norfolk	Andrew Tansley	Dorset	Peterboro'	George A. Phill'ps
<i>Cumberland</i>	Russell	G. G. Dunning	Douglas	Renfrew	John Stewart
Cumming's Br'g	Rupell	Mrs. A. Cummings	Dover, South	Kent	Alexis Robert
Cumminsville	Halton	Miss J. Haslett	Downeyville	Victoria	Michael Tracey
Cumnock	Wellington..	John Anderson	Downsview	York	Robert Clarke
Curran	Prescott	Philippe Gareau	Drayton	Wellington..	Martin Schme der
Currie's Crossin'	Oxford	W. D. Smith	<i>* Dresden</i>	Bothwell	C. P. Watson
Currie Hill	Glengarry	Alex. McLeod	Drew	Wellington..	William Cardwell
Cyprus	Muskoka	James Medill	Dromore	Grey	Alexander Taylor
Dacre	Renfrew	John Morrow	Drum	Durham	William Coulter
Dale	Durham		<i>Drumbo</i>	Oxford	Joseph L. Burgess
Dalhousie Mills	Glengarry	William Chisholm	<i>* Drummond-</i>		
Dalkeith	Glengarry	Wm. Robertson	<i>ville, West</i>	Welland	T. W. Woodruff
Dalrymple	Victoria	W. Ivory	Drumquin	Halton	Thos. H. Patterson
Dalston	Simcoe	J. Burge	Drysdale	Huron	Robert Drysdale
Damascus	Wellington..	J. Bresnahan	<i>Duart</i>	Bothwell	James Tait
Danforth	York	Henry Hogarth	Dublin	Perth	G. J. Kidd
D'Arcy	Frontenac	— Shugrue	Dufferin Bridge	Muskoka	Richard Irwin
Darrell	Kent	Edward Hall	Dumbl'ne	Bruce	Donald Fraser
Dartford	Northumb'd	Alphonse Fuller	Dunbar	Dundas	A. C. Allison
Dartmoor	Victoria	John Gardiner	<i>Dunbarton</i>	Ontario	John Parker
Dashwood	Huron	Noah Fried	Duncan	Grey	Alex. McKeown
Davenport	York	Joseph Green	Dunchurch	Muskoka	George Kelcey
Davisville	York	John Davis	Duncrief	Middlesex	James S. Teifer
Dawn Mills	Bothwell	W. A. Ward	<i>* Dundalk St'n</i>	Grey	John J. Middleton
Dawson	Russell		<i>* Dundas</i>	Wentworth..	J. McQuinn, jr.
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Daywood	Grey	A. S. Cameron	Dundonald	Northumb'd	Mrs. M. W. Barker
Dealtown	Kent	Isaac Lambert	Dunedin	Simcoe	James Strachan
Deans	Haldimand..	William Tait	<i>* Dungannon</i>	Huron	R. Clendinning
De Cewsville	Hal imand..	W. S. Wood	Dunkeld	Bruce	James Young
Deebank	Muskoka	Daniel Barber	<i>* Dunnville</i>	Monck	Thomas Armour
Deerdock	Addington	John Warren	Dunrobin	Carleton	H. Younghusund
Deerhurst	Simcoe	James Wood	Dunsford	Victoria	William Graham
Deer Park	York	Wm. H. Sweetman	Dunroon	Simcoe	James Russell
<i>Delaware</i>	Middlesex	Robert Bodkin	<i>Dunvegan</i>	Glengarry	Wm. Urquhart
<i>Delhi</i>	Norfolk	James Whitesides	<i>* Durham</i>	Grey	Arch. McKenzie
<i>Delta</i>	Leeds	John E. Brown	Dutton Station..	Elgin	Arch. J. Leitch
Demorestville..	Prince Edwd	George Dunning	Dwight	Muskoka	Edward J. Goodie
Denbigh	Addington..	Samuel Lane	Dwyer Hill	Carleton	A. T. Rothwell
Denfield	Middlesex	R. W. Rolston	Eagle	Elgin	P. J. Lindermann
Derrymane	Wellington..	William Hayes	Eagle Lake	Peterboro'	Charles Wensley
Derry, West	Peel	Thomas McCollum	Eamer's Corners	Cornwall	Mrs. M. McDonald
Derwent	Middlesex	Mitchell Dibb	E. Hawkesbury	Prescott	Michael Manely
<i>Desboro'</i>	Grey	George Smith	Eastman's Sp'ngs	Russell	D. H. Eastman
Desert Lake	Addington..	John M. Snook	Easton's Corners	Grenville	H. S. Eastn
Desmond	Addington..	William Irvine	East Oro	Simcoe	Gilbert L. Bell
Deux Rivieres..	Ds. Nipissing		East Williamsb'g	Dundas	H. E. Snyder
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Devizes	Middlesex	William Ross	Echo River	Algoma	Alex. Findlay
Dexter	Elgin	Nelson Parker	Eddystone	Northumb'd	Maitland Bra'ky

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Eden Grove	Bruce	Thos. Pinkerton
Eden Mills	Wellington	Anthony Jackson
<i>Edgar</i>	Simcoe	John Smith
<i>Edgely</i>	York	Jesse Smith
Edgeworth	Kent	James Waddell
Edgington	Muskoka	John Edgington
Edmonton	Peel	Robert Campbell
Edwardsburg	Greenville	Wm. S. Aiken
Edwardsville	Perth	Wm. Edwards
Effingham	Monck	George Redpath
<i>Eganville</i>	Renfrew	Patrick F. Quealey
Egbert	Simcoe	James Ingham
Egerton	Wellington	James Hunter
Eglington	York	Joseph Hargrave
<i>Egmondville</i>	Huron	H. R. Jackson
Egremont	Grey	Thomas Clark
Elba	Cardwell	Charles Smith
Elcho	Monck	Benson Baughman
Elder	Cardwell	C. Conn
Elder's Mills	York	William Irvine
Eldon Station	Victoria	Miss M. Cameron
Eldorado	Hastings	John Blackburn
Elfrida	Wentworth	Hamilton Swayze
Elgin	Leeds	Philemon Pennock
Elginburg	Frontenac	Eli Meecham
Elginfield	Middlesex	Matthew Glass
Elia	York	W. S. Snyder
Elimville	Huron	Henry Smith
Elizabethville	Durham	Robert Glass
Ellaton	Norfolk	Edward Robins
Ellengowan	Bruce	
Ellesmere	York	Arch. Glendinning
Elliott	Lanark	Wm. McLe lan
Ellisville	Leeds	George Ellis
Elm	Carleton	Mrs. Nancy Smith
Elmbank	Peel	William McKay
Elmgrove	Simcoe	George Smith
<i>*Elmira</i>	Waterloo	Peter Winger
Elmvale	Simcoe	William Harvey
<i>Elmwood</i>	Bruce	John Reinhardt
<i>*Elora</i>	Wellington	W. H. La Pinotiere
Elphinstone	Lanark	Mrs. James Mann
Elsinore	Bruce	Robert Nelson
Emberson	Muskoka	Henry Jarvis
<i>*Embro</i>	Oxford	D. Matheson
Embrun	Russell	Joseph Lalonde
Emerald	Lennox	John Hitehens
Emmett	Renfrew	John I. O'Grady
Emsdale	Muskoka	Robert Scarlett
Enfield	Durham	William Martyn
English River	Algonia	Patrick Doyle
Enniskillen	Durham	Frederick Rogers
Ennismore	Peterboro	Samuel Young
Enterprise	Addington	Thomas Graham
Epping	Grey	Robert Jordan
Epsom	Ontario	Henry Quant
Eramosa	Wellington	James Mitchell
Erbsville	Waterloo	J. Simmermaecher
Erie	Haldimand.	R. McBurney
<i>*Erin</i>	Wellington	Robert Wood
Erinsville	Addington	Patrick Walsh
Ernestown Sta'n	Lennox	Solomon Amey
Erroll	Lambton	George Whiting
Escott	Leeds	Joseph L. Dowsley
Eskdale	Bruce	Donald Cameron
Esquesing	Halton	John Murray
<i>Essex Centre</i>	Essex	Thomas Rush
Ethel	Huron	William Spence
Ettrick	Middlesex	Alex. J. Thompson

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
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Everett	Simcoe	W. M. Lockhart
Eversley	York	Henry Rogers
Everton	Wellington	John McKinnon
<i>*Exeter</i>	Huron	David Johns
Faraday	Hastings	George Orr
Fairbank	York	F. McFarlane
Fairfield	Kent	Isaac Swarthout
Fairfield, East	Brockville	Alonzo C. Johns
Fairfield Plain	Brant	D. Buckberrough
Fairholme	Muskoka	Hugh King
Fairmount	Grey	Robert Orr
Fairview	Perth	Richard Forrest
Falding	Muskoka	Matthew Rankin
Falkenburg	Muskoka	Mathias Moore
Falkirk	Middlesex	Chris. Walker
Falkland	Brant	M. Stally
Fallbrook	Lanark	Walter Cameron
Fallowfield	Carleton	Robert Wallace
<i>Farmersville</i>	Leeds	Arza Parish
Farmington	Wellington	John McLaine
Farquahar	Huron	N. J. Clark
Farran's Point	Stormont	Sidney P. Slater
Fawkoam	Ontario	Isaac S. Wardell
Fawn	Ontario	Leonard Wilson, jr.
Fe lows	Lennox	Daniel Shay
Fenaghvale	Prescott	P. C. Downing
Fenella	Northumb'd	Alex. Ferguson
Fennell's	Simcoe, S.R.	John Bolton
<i>*Fenelon Falls</i>	Victoria	Geo. Cunningham
Fenwick	Monck	A. O. Stringer
<i>*Fergus</i>	Wellington	James McQueen
Ferguson's Falls	Lanark	Chas. Hollinger, jr.
Fergusonville	Simcoe	Wm. Alf. Sneath
Fermoy	Addington	Mrs. Ellen Watt
Fernhill	Middlesex	Jenkin Owen
Fesserton	Simcoe	R. Jancouski
Fetherston	Muskoka	Thos. McGown
Feversham	Grey	Mary Sproul
Fielding	Middlesex	
<i>*Fingal</i>	Elgin	W. J. Thompson
Fintona	Cardwell	Robert J. Lamont
Fish Creek	Perth	Alfred P. dfield
Fisherville	Haldimand	Jacob Lemmer
Fitzroy Harbour	Carleton	W. A. Shirreff
Fleetwood	Durham	James Morrow
<i>*Flesherton</i>	Grey	Robert J. Sproul
Flesherton Sta'n	Grey	
Fletcher	Kent	Patrick T. Barry
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Floradale	Waterloo	Isaac Devitt
<i>Florence</i>	Bothwell	John A. Young
Foley	Ontario	Thos. Williamson
<i>*Fonthill</i>	Monck	Danson Kinsman
Fordwich	Huron	Arthur Mitchell
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Forester's Falls	Renfrew	Oliver Forester
Forest Mills	Lennox	William Breeze
Forestville	Norfolk	H. C. Gifford
Forfar	Leeds	John Gile
Formosa	Bruce	F. X. Messner
<i>*Fort Erie</i>	Welland	George Lewis
Fort William	Algonia	Miss C. McVicar
Fournier	Prescott	A. S. McLennan
Fowler's Corners	Peterboro	John Williamson
Foxboro'	Hastings	E. W. Ashley
Foxmead	Simcoe	James Hadden
<i>Frankford</i>	Hastings	John Chapman

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Frank Hill	Victoria	George Franks	Glen Smal	Grenville	Edward Ellis, jr.
Franklin	Durham	William Maguire	Glen Stewart	Dundas	William Stewart
Franktown	Lanark	E. McEwen	Glen Tay	Lanark	James Kearns
Frankville	Leeds	Joseph Coad	Glenvale	Frontenac	Robert Gibson
Frazerville	Peterboro	Josiah Robertson	Glen Walker	Middlesex	
Freelton	Wentworth	John Ross	Glen Walter	Glengarry	D. J. Deruchie
Freeman	Halton	Alex. Duffes	Glen Williams	Halton	Charles Williams
Freiburg	Waterloo	Jacob B. Bowman	Glen Willow	Middlesex	Archibald Moore
Freeport	Waterloo	Mrs. C. Bombach	Goble's Corners	Oxford	J. G. Goble
Frome	Elgin		*Goderich	Huron	A. Dickson
Fullarton	Perth	Richard Francis	Godfrey	Addington	Walter J. Lake
Fuller	Hastings	Mrs. M. Fuller	Golden Lake	Renfrew	John Mangan
Fulton	Lincoln	Walter McKay	Goldsmith	Essex	Wm. Ogle
Gad's Hill	Perth	Thomas O'Donell	Goldstone	Wellington	John Gibbons
Galbraith	Lanark	James Matthie	Gooderham	Peterboro	Charles Way
Galetta	Carleton	J. G. Whyte	Goodwood	Ontario	Michael Chapman
Gallingertown	Stormont	Edward Marshall	Gordon	Essex	J. S. Smith
*Galt	Waterloo	Wm. Quarrie	Gordon Mills	Hastings	Peter Ford
Gamebridge	Ontario	William Stewart	Gordonville	Wellington	Peter Shaughnessy
*Gananoque	Leeds	D. F. Britton	Gore Bay	Algonia	David Miller
*Garafaxa	Wellington	And'w Lightbody	Gore's Landing	Northumb'd	William East
Garden Hill	Durham	James Dyer	Gormley	York	Richard Lewis
Garden Island	Frontenac	George Cumming	Grrrie	Huron	Henry Besan-on
Garden River	Algonia	W R. Cunningham	Goshen	Huron	A. G. England
Garnet	Haldimand.	W. S. Colver	Gosport	Lennox	Geo. M. Germain
Garrison Road	Welland	Mrs. S. L. Jansen	Gourock	Wellington	Thomas D. Thomas
Gelert	Peterboro	Wm. F. Ritchie	Gowanstown	Perth	Mrs. G. Blackstock
*Georgetown	Halton	Laf'ette Goodenow	Gower Point	Renfrew	Thos. M. Carswell
*Georgina	York	J. R. Bourchier	Graston	Northumb'd	J. Gillard
German Mills	Waterloo	T. B. Snider	Grahamville	Peel	Peter Lamphier
Gesto	Essex	Selina J. Weldon	Grand Bend	Lambton	John Ironside
Gibraltar	Grey	John Glenn	Grant	Russell	James Edmonston
Gibson	Simcoe	William Gibson	Grantley	Dundas	John C. Munro
Gilbert's Mills	PrinceEdw'd	John D. Gilbert	Granton	Middlesex	James Grant
Gilford	Simcoe	Thomas Maconchy	Grass Hill	Victoria	
Gill	Haldimand.	Robert Fleming	Grassmere	Muskoka	Robt. Ballantyne
Gillies Hill	Bruce	Wm. A. Stevens	Gravel Hill	Stormont	John Crawford
Gladstone	Middlesex	L. McMurray	*Gravenhurst	Muskoka	J. P. Cockburn
Glamis	Bruce	Rich'd W. Harrison	Graystock	Peterboro	Mark Graystock
Glamorgan	Durham	Kendall Kennedy	Greenbank	Ontario	Edward Phoenix
Glanford	Wentworth	John Atkinson	Green Bay	Algonia	John Skippen, jr.
Glanmire	Hastings	John Ray	Greenbush	Brockville	Robert E. Foster
Glanwoth	Middlesex	John Turnbull	Greenfield	Glengarry	Alex. McDougald
Glascott	Grey	Dennis Quirk	Greenock	Bruce	Wm. Grundy
Glasgow	Ontario	Benjamin Parker	Green Point	Prince Edw.	Philip Roblin
Glastonbury	Addington	J. A. Carscallen	Green River	Ontario	P. R. Hoover
*Glen Allan	Wellington	Alex. Robertson	Greensville	Wentworth	Andrew Black
Glenannan	Huron	Mrs. W. Anderson	Green Valley	Glengarry	George Blair
Glenarm	Victoria	Seth Rickaby	Greenview	Hastings	John Fitzgerald
Glen Buell	Brockville	Crofton J. Gilroy	Greenway	Huron	W. J. Wilson
Glenburnie	Frontenac	George Hunter	Greenwood	Ontario	M. Gleeson
Glencairn	Simcoe	M. N. Stephens	Grenfel	Simcoe	Ebenezer Tracey
Glencoe	Middlesex	G. J. Fryer	Gresham	Bruce	E. J. Brown
Glen Colin	Elgin	S. T. Young	Gretna	Lennox	W. J. Mellow
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Glen Dower	Addington	Richard Howes	Griersonville	Grey	James Marshall
Gleneden	Grey	J. H. Dickson	Gribbin	Peel	Thomas Kely
Glen Gordon	Glengarry	A. B. McLennon	Griffith	Renfrew	George J. McKain
Glen Huron	Simcoe	H. M. Frame	*Grimsby	Lincoln	H. E. Nelles
Glen Major	Ontario	Edward Major	Grimsby Camp.	Lincoln	Noah Phelps
Glen Meyer	Norfolk	David Jeneraux	Grovesend	Elgin	William Bothwell
Glen Morris	Brant	John Fleming	*Guelfh	Wellington	David Stirling
Glennevis	Glengarry	Alex. E. McKrae	Guilds	Kent	Julius Guild
Glen Norman	Glengarry	John McLeod	Guthrie	Simcoe	
Glen Orchard	Muskoka	Nathaniel Orchard	Guysborough	Norfolk	J. W. Doyle
Glen Robertson	Glengarry	W. T. Robinson	Hagersville	Haldimand.	Charles Hager
Glenroy	Glengarry	C. J. McKrae	Hagerman's Cor.	York	Thomas Gibson
Glen Sandfield	Glengarry	Mrs. McKrae	Hayley Station	Renfrew	Dudley Moore
Glen Oak	Middlesex	Levi J. Hickson	Haldane Hill	Muskoka	J. McIntyre Murray
Glenshee	Norfolk	Mrs. M. Smith	*Haliburton	Peterboro	John F. Young

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
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Hall's Glen .....	Peterboro ..	William Darling
Hallville .....	Dundas .....	Joseph Wallace
Halston .....	Hastings ..	John Collins
*Hamilton .....	Hamilton ..	Horatio N. Case
Hammond .....	Perth .....	Jas. Hammond, jr
Hamshire Mills ..	Simcoe .....	W. H. Leef
Hampstead .....	Perth .....	David Robertson
Hampden .....	Grey .....	Henry Byer
Hampton .....	Durham .....	H. Ellott
Hanlan .....	Peel .....	George Johnston
Hannon .....	Wentworth ..	Mrs. Th. s. Cowie
Hanover .....	Grey .....	Thos. S. Coppinger
Harcourt .....	Renfrew .....	Mrs. A. R. Hutten
Harding .....	Addington ..	Thomas Tapping
Harkaway .....	Grey .....	Henry Bonnell
Harlem .....	Leeds .....	W. Elliott
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Harlock .....	Huron .....	Thomas Neilans
Harlowe .....	Addington ..	Thomas Neale
Harmony .....	Perth .....	John Pindar
Harold .....	Hastings .....	Daniel Holcomb
Harper .....	Lanark .....	Joseph Warren
Harpley .....	Huron .....	Thomas N. Hayter
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Harrison's Cor's ..	Cornwall .....	Angus D. McGillis
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Harrow .....	Essex .....	Frederick Goble
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Hartington .....	Addington ..	Benj. Campbell
Hartley .....	Victoria .....	John Barker
Hartman .....	York .....	Mrs. H. Campbell
Harwich .....	Kent .....	D. J. Hutchison
Harwich, Centre ..	Kent .....	S. W. White
Harwood .....	Northumb'd ..	R. Drope
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Haultain .....	Peterboro ..	Clarke Stone
Havelock .....	Peterboro ..	William Stacey
*Hawkesbury .....	Prescott .....	Jas. G. Higginson
Hawkestone .....	Simcoe .....	James Houston
Hawkesville .....	Waterloo .....	Robert Morrison
Hawthorne .....	Lennox .....	A. D. Fraser
Hawthorne .....	Russell .....	A. F. Graham
Hawtreay .....	Oxford .....	George Southwick
Hay .....	Huron .....	John Curlely
Hay Bay .....	Lennox .....	Nelson Woodcock
Haydon .....	Durham .....	Wm. Broad
Hayesland .....	Wentworth ..	Michael Hayes
Haysville .....	Waterloo .....	Marg't Somerville
Hayward's Falls ..	Grey .....	O. C. Hayward
Hazledean .....	Carleton .....	Adam Abbott
Headford .....	York .....	Francis Helmkey
Head Lake .....	Victoria .....	W. A. Maxwell
Heather .....	Lambton .....	Donald McIntyre
Heathcote .....	Grey .....	Thomas J. Roike
Heckston .....	Grenville .....	Hugh Hughes
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Hepworth .....	Grey .....	Wm. Driffill
Hereward .....	Wellington ..	George Brown
Hermon .....	Hastings .....	Thomas J. Dods
*Hespeler .....	Waterloo .....	Geo. E. Chapman

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Highgate .....	Bothwell .....	Henry Bell
Highland Creek ..	York .....	William Tretheway
Higinbotham .....	Wellington ..	
Hilber .....	PrinceEdw'd ..	Richard Noxon
Hillsborough .....	Lambton .....	Thomas L. Hill
Hillsburgh .....	Wellington ..	Wm. Donaldson
Hillsdale .....	Simcoe .....	Robert Parker
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Hilly Grove .....	Algoma .....	W. G. Stewart
Hilton .....	Northumb'd ..	A. A. Becker
Hinch .....	Addington ..	William Hinch
Hintonburg .....	Carleton .....	Duncan Ferguson
Hoasic .....	Dundas .....	L. Scherferger
Hoath Head .....	Grey .....	James W. Cross
Hoadley .....	Cardwell .....	John Hackett
Hobart .....	Simcoe .....	Alex. Fowler
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Hollen .....	Wellington ..	Thomas Thompson
Hollv .....	Simcoe .....	James Brown
Holly Park .....	York .....	Michael J. O'Neill
Holmesville .....	Huron .....	Edward Kelly
Holstein .....	Grey .....	N. D. McKenzie
Holt .....	York .....	John Quibbel
Holyrood .....	Bruce .....	A. T. Campbell
Homer .....	Lincoln .....	Peter A. Cavers
Honeywood .....	Simcoe .....	George Lawrence
Hoodstown .....	Muskoka .....	E. G. Hil ditch
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Hopetown .....	Lanark .....	John White, jr.
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Hopeville .....	Grey .....	Joseph McArdle
Horoby .....	Halton .....	John McMillan
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Howe Island .....	Frontenac ..	James O'Brien
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Huntley .....	Carleton .....	John Johnson
*Huntsville .....	Muskoka .....	James F. Hanes
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Huston .....	Wellington ..	David Callaway
Huttensville .....	Peel .....	James P. Hutton
Hybla .....	Hastings .....	George A. Bartlett
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Ida .....	Durham .....	Alexander Baptie
Iderton .....	Middlesex ..	James McQueen
Ilfracombe .....	Muskoka .....	Wallace Hopcraft
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Ingoldsby .....	Peterboro ..	Richard Smith
Inistioge .....	Grey .....	Henry Armstrong
Inkerman .....	Dundas .....	Alvin Corrigan
Innerkip .....	Gxford .....	Miss Sarah Berg
Innisfil .....	Simcoe .....	George Barclay
Innisville .....	Lanark .....	Thomas Code
International Bg. ..	Welland .....	
Inverary .....	Frontenac ..	James Johnston
Inverhaugh .....	Wellington ..	Richard Avis
Inverhuron .....	Bruce .....	C. B. Lowe
Invermay .....	Bruce .....	Abraham Neeland
Inwood .....	Lambton .....	Jas. M. Courtr
Iona .....	Elgin .....	Edmund Roche



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### Hallo! Jack Frost!

Hallo! Jack Frost!  
I thought you were lost,  
You are such a terrible rover,  
Or else, frozen fast  
To the North Pole at last,  
You'd stay till the winter was over.

But here you are now,  
With your frosty old pow,  
And soon with the breezes mellow  
Ring sharp and clear,  
And shouts of cheer  
Will welcome you back, old fellow.

My mittens and cap,  
My skates and strap,  
And sled, are ever so handy,  
Just waiting for you  
And your frosty crew,  
My beautiful Jack-a-dandy!

And soon we'll go  
Over ice and snow;  
And soon will the sleigh-bells' ringing  
Join in the song  
Of the merry throng  
Of boys and girls who are singing

Hallo! Jack Frost!  
We thought you were lost;  
We were really troubled about you,  
And feared, it is true,  
We should have to do  
The whole winter long without you!

Where reason rules appetite obeys.  
A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.

If we subdue not our passions, they will subdue us.

Passion is a fever that leaves us weaker than it finds us.

### Rural Hints.

Autumn work must be closed up this month. Turnips and other roots not yet housed, must be hustled into winter quarters without delay. Prepare for cold weather. Have comfortable stables and sheds for all animals. Do not depend on frozen pastures, but feed in good time. Let no stock run down. See that all animals begin the winter in a state of health and vigor. Close up cellars before Jack Frost gets into them. It injures fruit and vegetables to get even a nip. Top dressing of wheat and grass lands will still be practicable and beneficial. Keep the plough going if you can, and open furrows for winter drainage. Shelter all tools and implements. Dig out swamp muck and work at drains. Draw leaves from the woods for bedding and composting. They make excellent litter and first-class manure. It is a good plan to get trees for spring planting and heel them in before the ground becomes frozen.

“Be not one of them that strike hands, or of them that are sureties for debts. He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it, and he that hateth suretyship is sure.”

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POSTAL GUIDE.

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Orkney	Wentworth	Charles Anderson
*Orillia	Simcoe	Th. mas Goffatt
Orleans	Russell	Hugh Dupuis
Omond	Dundas	Arch'd McPhail
*Orono	Durham	Joseph L. Tucker
Orwell	Elgin	D. Sutherland
Osaco	Durham	David Gordon
Osborne	Lambton	Alex. Lamond
*Osceola	Renfrew	Alex. McLaren
*Oshawa	Ontario	J. Carmichael
Osman	Middlesex	Chas. Laughton
Oso Station	Addington	Solomon Bourk
Ospringe	Wellington.	A. J. Currie
Ossian	Lambton	William Postell
Ostrander	Oxford	H. B. Ostrander
*Ottawa	Ottawa	G. P. Baker
*Otterville	Oxford	Wm. F. Kay
Cungah	Kent	
Oustic	Wellington.	Mathew Leatham
Ouvry	Kent	David H. Taylor
Overton	Addington	George W. Fox
Owen Sound	Grey	John G. Francis
Oxenden	Grey	Thos. H. Reeve
Oxford Centre	Oxford	Nelson Schooley
Oxford Mills	Grenville	W. B. Jones
Oxford Station.	Grenville	Andrew Holmes
Oxley	Essex	Robert Ivison
OznabrukCent'e	Stormont	J. F. Baxter
Painsw ck.	Simcoe	John Huggard
*Paisley	Bruce	James Saunders
*Pakenham	Lanark	H. H. Dickson
Palermo	Halton	H. M. Switzer
Palgrave	Cardwell	
Palmer Rapids.	Renfrew	Alex. McPhee
Palmer Road.	Prince	Michael Costen
Palmerston	Perth	Richd. Johnston
Palmyra	Bothwell	John Mills
Panmure	Carleton	M. D. Nagle
Parham	Addington	John Griffith
*Paris	Brant	George Stanton
Paris Station	Brant	Bernard Travers
Parker	Wellington.	William McKim
Parkdale	York	Thomas Coles
Park Head	Bruce	Wm. Simpson
Park Hill	Middlesex	John Noble
Parma	Lennox	David Griffith
Parry Harbor	Muskoka	Martin Rose
*Parry Sound.	Muskoka	Jno. McClelland
Patillo	Essex	Donald Coutts

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
<i>Patterson</i> .....	York .....	W. C. Patte son	Port Elmsley ..	Lanark .....	John Elliott
Paudash .....	Peterboro ..	John Dickson	Porter's Hill ..	Huron .....	Th's. Elliott
Peabody .....	Grey .....	John Millburn	Port Fra'nks ..	Lambton ..	John Dalziel
Pearceley .....	Muskoka ..	T. P. Pearce	Port Granby ..	Durham .....	William Bradley
Peebles .....	Oxford .....	James Dennis	Port Hoover ..	Victoria .....	Henry Yerex
Pelee Island ..	Essex .....	A. McCorm'ck	* <i>Port Hope</i> ..	Durham .....	E. J. Baird
Peababun .....	Wellington..	Robt. Dickson	Port Lambton ..	Bothwell ..	A. H. Henderson
Pefferlaw .....	York .....	George Johnson	Portland .....	Leeds .....	S. S. Scovil
Pelham Union ..	Monck .....	Jos. Johnston	Port Maitland ..	Monck .....	James Moss
* <i>Pembroke</i> .....	Renfrew .....	Alex. Moffatt	Port Nelson ..	Hatton .....	John Miller
Pendleton .....	Prescott .....	Henry Moffatt	<i>Port Perry</i> ..	Ontario .....	H. Gordon
* <i>Penel'nquaine</i>	Simcoe .....	J. S. Darling	* <i>Port Robinson</i>	Welland .....	Jas. McCoppen
Pentland .....	Wellington..	Richard Ford	* <i>Port Rowan</i> ..	Norfolk .....	Miss M. McLennan
Penville .....	Simcoe .....	E. T. Turner	Port Royal .....	Norfolk .....	H. W. Anderson
Perch Station ..	Lambton ..	John Irwin	<i>Port Ryerse</i> ..	Norfolk .....	Wm. H. Ryerse
Perm .....	Simcoe .....	H. Gallagher	Pt. Severn (sub).	Simcoe .....	A. R. Christie
Perretton .....	Renfrew .....	Mrs. E. McCracken	Portsmouth ..	Frontenac ..	James McCarthy
Perrytown .....	Durham .....	R. A. Corbett	* <i>Port Stanley</i> ..	Elgin .....	Manuel Payne
* <i>Perth</i> .....	Lanark .....	Thomas Cairns	<i>Port Sydney</i> ..	Muskoka ..	H. C. Ladell
Perth Road .....	Addington ..	Jas. Stoneness	Port Talbot ..	Elgin .....	Andrew Lunn
Petawawa .....	Renfrew .....	S. Devine	Port Union ..	Ontario .....	C. Craven
* <i>Peterborough</i>	Peterboro ..	H. C. Rogers	Pottageville ..	York .....	G. N. Munshaw
Petersburg .....	Waterloo ..	John Ernst	Powell .....	Carleton ..	C. Mahony
Pete son's Cor's.	Peterboro ..	James Joy	* <i>Prescott</i> .....	Grenville ..	John Dowsley
Petersville .....	London .....	John R. Gurd	Presqu' Isle ..	Grey .....	John McKenzie
Petherton .....	Wellington..	James Lan'rdon	* <i>Preston</i> .....	Waterloo ..	Conrad Nispel
* <i>Petrolea</i> .....	Lambton ..	Patrick Barclay	Price's Corner ..	Simcoe .....	
Petworth .....	Addington..	Ira Smith	<i>Priceville</i> .....	Grey .....	B. A. Ghent
Phelplston .....	Simcoe .....	Robert H. Platt	Primrose .....	Cardwell ..	George Dodds
Phillipsburg, W.	Waterloo ..	Daniel Lohr	Prince Albert ..	Ontario .....	Philander Hurd
Phillipston .....	Hastings ..	George Philips	* <i>Princeton</i> .....	Oxford .....	H. C. Forsyth
Phillipsville ..	Leeds .....	George Brown	Prinyer .....	Prin eEdw'd	William H. Dane
<i>Pickering</i> .....	Ontario .....	Eliza Wh tney	Prospect .....	Lanark .....	William Burrows
* <i>Picton</i> .....	Prince Edwd	Thomas Shannon	Providence Bay.	Algoma .....	J. W. Meechmore
Pike Bay .....	Bruce .....	Robert Agar	Purdy .....	Ha tings ..	W. Lake
Pine Dale .....	Ontario .....	Mark Howsam	Purple Grove ..	Bruce .....	John N. Logan
Pine Grove .....	York .....	A. L. Gooderham	Purpleville ..	York .....	William Street
Pine Orchard ..	York .....	Nelson May	<i>Puslinch</i> .....	Wellington..	William Les ie
Pine River .....	Bruce .....	Thomas McBurney	Putn m .....	Middlesex ..	Ronald McKenzie
Pinke'rton .....	Bruce .....	Samuel A. King	Queensborough.	Hastings ..	D. Thompson
Pitts Ferry .....	Frontenac ..	Lewis Ro t	Queen Hill .....	Bruce .....	D. McKinnon
Pittston .....	Grenville ..	Wm. Pitt, sen.	Queenston .....	Niagara .....	James Wynn
Plainfield .....	Hastings ..	Edward N. Gould	Queensville ..	York .....	J. H. Aylward
Plainville .....	Northumb'd	John Jewell	Raglan .....	Ontario .....	Mrs. Mary Still
* <i>Plantagenet</i> ..	Prescott .....	L. Charb nneau	Railton .....	Addington ..	Miss Mary Walsh
Plattsville .....	Oxford .....	John Smart	Rainham .....	Haldimand..	I. Honsberger
Playfair .....	Lanark .....	George Mills	Rainham Centre	Haldimand..	— Kearns, jr.
Pleasant Valley..	Dundas .....	John Kennedy	Rama .....	Ontario .....	Jas. McPherson
Plevna .....	Ad'ington..	G. W. Dawson	Ramsay's Corners	Russell .....	John Martin
Plum Hollow ..	Leeds .....	David Thompson	Randwick .....	Simcoe .....	William Henry
Point Alexander	Renfrew .....	Foster Armstrong	Ranelagh .....	Norfolk .....	Benjamin Lake
Pointe aux Pins.	Algoma .....	W. G. Foot	Rankin .....	Renfrew .....	John Grey
<i>Point Edward</i> .	Lambton ..	Louis Ernst	Raper .....	Middlesex ..	Joseph Howlett
Point Kaye .....	Muskoka ..	Charles Kaye	Rathburn .....	Ontario .....	T. Cuddabee
Point Petre .....	Prince Edwd	James Scott	<i>Ratho</i> .....	Oxford .....	Joseph Morrow
Point Traverse..	Prin e Edwd	Abraham Cannon	Ravenna .....	Grey .....	Stephen Hurd
Poland .....	Lanark .....	Charles Connor	Ravenscliffe ..	Muskoka ..	John J. Piper
Pomona .....	Grey .....	George Alexander	Ravenshos .....	York .....	J. L. Hagerman
Ponsonby .....	Wellington..	James L. Halley	Ravenswood .....	Lambton ..	William Nimmo
Poole .....	Perth .....	John Engel	Raymond .....	Muskoka ..	Anthony Suffern
Port Albert .....	Huron .....	Thomas Hawkins	Reaboro' .....	Victoria ..	John Holbert
Port Bruce .....	Elgin .....	Tbos. Thompson	Read .....	Hastings ..	John C. Hanley
* <i>Port Burwell</i> ..	Elgin .....	Mrs. Eliza Pilcher	Reading .....	Wellington..	Robt. Donaldson
<i>Port Carling</i> ..	Muskoka ..	B. H. Johnston	Reay .....	Muskoka ..	J. Tasker
Port Cockburn ..	Muskoka ..	Hamilton Fraser	Redickville .....	Grey .....	Geo. A. Redick
* <i>Port Colborne</i>	Welland .....	L. G. Carter	Rednersville ..	Prince Edwd	James Redner
Port Credit .....	Peel .....	Robert Cotton	Red Rocks .....	Algoma .....	D. McLaren
* <i>Pt. Dalhousie</i> .	Lincoln .....	Johnson Gregory	Relessey .....	Cardwell ..	Robert Wilson
* <i>Port Dover</i> .....	Norfolk .....	David Abel	Renforth .....	Wentworth..	Robert Mahew
* <i>Port Elgin</i> ..	Bruce .....	Mrs. Mary M. Rey	* <i>Renfrew</i> .....	Renfrew .....	William McKay

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Renton .....	Norfolk	Mrs. Ann Renton
Renton Station .....	Wentworth	Thomas Wilkinson
Restoule .....	Muskoka	C. Stephenson
*Riceville .....	Prescott	P. McLaurin
*Richmond, W. York .....	Carleton	W. H. Butler
*Richmond Hill York .....		Matthew Teffy
Richview .....	Peel	Miss J. Bur. ess
Richwood .....	Oxford	David Kyte
Ridgetown .....	Bothwell	L. S. Hancock
Ridgeville .....	Monck	R. Rinker
*Ridgeway .....	Welland	Ralph Disher
Rimington .....	Hastings	John Rimington
Ringwood .....	York	G. H. Sylvester
Riverbank .....	Wellington.	Mrs. Mary Hollis
Riversdale .....	Bruce	Francis Anderson
Riverstown .....	Wellington.	George McGuire
Riviere Raisin. Glengarry .....		James McPherson
Roach's Point .. York .....		Robert McCordick
Roblin .....	Lennox	Wm. M. Paul
Rob Roy .....	Grey	Wm. Holden
Rochesterville .. Carleton .....		Mrs. McKechney
Rockford .....	Norfolk	
*Rockingham .. Renfrew .....		J. S. J. Watson
Rockland .....	Russell	Wm. C. Edwards
Rockliffe .....	Renfrew	W. H. McIntyre
Rocklyn .....	Grey	John Perratt
Rockport .....	Leeds	Charles Cornwall
Rockside .....	Cardwell	John Kirkwood
Rockton .....	Wentworth.	B. Cornell
Rock Village .. Russell .....		Miss E. M. Evans
Rockwood .....	Wellington.	Robert Pasmore
Rodgerville .. Huron .....		James Bonthron
Rodney .....	Elgin	A. Humphrey
Roebuck .....	Grenville	Albert Lawrence
Romilly .....	Cardwell	Hugh Duggan
Romney .....	Kent	
*Rondeau .....	Kent	J. K. Morris
Rondeau Harbor Kent .....		Robert Briham
Ronson .....	Norfolk	William Burnett
Rosebank .....	Brant	
Rosedale .....	Victoria	Moses McNeil
Rosedene .....	Monck	Cornelius McKay
Rosehall .....	Prince Edwd	Isaac G. Ferguson
*Rosemont .....	Simcoe	George Cumming
Roseneath .....	Northumb'd	Hugh Kent
Rosetta .....	Lanark	Robt. McFarlane
Roseville .....	Waterloo	Wm. Cochrane
Roslin .....	Hastings	Miss Jane Hewitt
Ross .....	Renfrew	Mrs. M. McLaren
*Rosseau .....	Muskoka	Wm. Ditchburn
Ross More .....	Prince Edwd	William Gerow
Ross Mount .....	Durham	Joshua Lill
Rostock .....	Perth	Justus Kreuter
Rothsay .....	Wellington.	W. H. Lowes
Rouge Hill .....	Ontario	Hugh Graham
Round Lake .....	Peterboro	Henry Gerow
Round Plains .. Norfolk .....		John P. Murray
Rowan Hills .....	Norfolk	Gus. Bingham
Rugby .....	Simcoe	James Ball
Rusc. m River .. Essex .....		J. Duprey
Russeldale .....	Perth	John Wilson
Russell .....	Russell	W. R. Petrie
Rutherford .....	Bothwell	H. N. Roberts
Ruthven .....	Essex	John Barrett
Ryckman's Cor's. Wentworth .....		John A. Maricle
Rye .....	Muskoka	William Parks
Rylstone .....	Northumb'd	D. Allan
St. Agatha .....	Waterloo	Anthony Kaiser
St. Albert .....	Russell	Victor Fortier
St. Andrews, W. Cornwall ..		Lackey Masterson

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
St. Ann's .....	Monck	G. Secord
*St. Catherines W Lincoln .....		Robert Lawrie
St. Clements .....	Waterloo	John Stroh
St. David's .....	Niagara	C. Fisher
St. Eugene .....	Prescott	Simon Labrosse
St. George .....	Brant	Chas B. Keefer
St. Helen's .....	Huron	John Gordon
St. Ives .....	Middlesex	Thomas Howard
*St. Jacob's .....	Waterloo	John L. Wideman
St. James' Park. Middlesex .....		John Taylor
St. John's, West. Welland .....		A. B. Brown
St. Joseph Island Algoma .....		John Richards
St. Lawrence .....	Frontenac	S. D. Woodman
*St. Mary's .....	Perth	Peter M. Nichol
St. Ola .....	Hastings	William Morton
St. Paul's Station Perth .....		T. H. Cairns
St. Raphael, W. Glengarry .....		Mrs. M. McDonell
*St. Thomas, W. Elgin .....		F. E. Ermatinger
St. Williams .. Norfolk .....		Harriet L. Kitchen
Sable .....	Middlesex	A. McDonald
Sable River .....	Bruce	
Saintfield .....	Ontario	Donald McKay
Salem .....	Wellington.	John R. Wissler
Salford .....	Oxford	John F. Snider
Salm n Point .. Prince Edwd ..		H. W. Dunham.
Salmonville .....	Peel	
Saltford .....	Huron	Ellen McQuarrie
Sandford .....	Ontario	Edward Taylor
Sandhill .....	Peel	W. C. Hughes
Sandhurst .....	Lennox	C. Robinson
Sand Point .....	Renfrew	Edwd. Derenzy
*Sandwich .....	Essex	C. St. Lewis
Sarepta .....	Huron	Wm. Reynolds
Sarginson .....	Hastings	T. Sarginson
*Sarnia .....	Lambton	M. Sullivan
Sarsfield .....	Russell	
*Saugeen .....	Bruce	Thomas Lee
Sault Ste. Marie. Algoma .....		Mrs. Pim
*Scarboro' .....	York	W. W. Rosebush
Scarboro' Junct'n York .....		Robt. Davidson
*Schomberg .....	York	Jas. F. Gray
Scone .....	Bruce	Thos. Bearman
Scotch Bloek .. Halton .....		John Turner.
Scotia .....	Muskoka	Wm. Storach
Scotland .....	Brant	George Phillips
Scugog .....	Ontario	John C. Burke
*Seaforth .....	Huron	Samuel Dickson
Seagrave .....	Ontario	T. Brabazon
Seaton .....	York	E. T. Handcock
Sebright .....	Ontario	E. L. H. Herring
Sebringville .. Perth .....		John Kastner
Seely .....	Muskoka	Obadiah Seely
Seely's Bay .....	Leeds	W. W. Williams
Sequin Falls .. Muskoka .....		D. F. Burk
Selby .....	Lennox	David Wartman
Selkirk .....	Haldimand.	R. J. Winyard
Selton .....	Bothwell	Jas. Robinson
Selwyn .....	Peterboro	Thos. Nicholls
Severn Bridge. Muskoka .....		J. H. Jackson
Shakespeare .. Perth .....		George Brown
Shamrock .....	Renfrew	Patrick Gormon
Shanick .....	Hastings	James Bailey
Shanly .....	Grenville	Geo. Anderson
Shannonville .. Hastings .....		Hiram Holden
Shanty Bay .....	Simcoe	A. M. McLean
Sharbot Lake .. Addington ..		James Charlton
Sharon .....	York	John J. Stokes
Sharpton .....	Frontenac	R. McKechnie
Shedden .....	Victoria	Mrs. N. LeRoy
Sheffield .....	Wentworth	Edwin Bond



Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Shegundah	Algoma	David Lewis	Stamford	Welland	
*Shelburne	Grey	Edward Berwick	Stanleydale	Muskoka	Absalom Lamb
Sheldon	Cardwell	M. Webster	Stanley's Mills	Peel	C. Burrell
Sheppardton	Huron	R. T. Haynes	Stanleyville	Lanark	Michael Stanley
Sheridan	Halton	Wm. R. Kelly	Stanton	Simcoe	John Arthur Love
Sherkston	Welland	H. B. Zavitz	Star Lake	Muskoka	D. J. Macdonald
Sherwood	York	W. R. J. H. Snider	Starrat	Muskoka	Andrew Starrat
Sherwood Spring	Leeds		*Staymer	Simcoe	Jas. H. McKeggie
Shetland	Bothwell	Richard Laird	Steele	Simcoe	John C. Steele
Shiloh	Wellington	John Leslie	Stella	Lennox	Thomas Polley
Shipka	Huron	Fred. Heitzman	Stevensville	Welland	Thomas H. Allen
Shipley	Perth	Edward Bristow	Stewartville	Renfrew	Alexander Duff
Shirley	Ontario	William Martyn	*Stirling	Hastings	Mrs. Agnes Judd
Shrigley	Grey	George Bailey	Stirton	Wellington	John Hambly
Sidney Crossing	Hastings	N. R. Vandervoort	Stittsville	Carleton	G. A. Burroughs
Sillsville	Lennox	Sam'l. H. Mellow	Stockdale	Northumb'd	H. S. Bowerman
Siloam	Ontario	S. Widderfield	Stoco	Hastings	Patrick Murphy
Silver Hill	Norfolk	R. E. Smith	Stokes Bay	Bruce	William Lyons
Silver Islet	Algoma	J. Livingstone	Stoneleigh	Muskoka	Chas. Piper, sen.
Silver Lake	Peterboro'	David Hunter	*Stony Creek	Wentworth	Alva G. Jones
*Simcoe	Norfolk	Henry Mulkins	Stony Lake	Peterboro'	James Robb
Sinclairville	Wentworth	Edward Wilsons	Stony Point	Essex	H. Desjardins
Singhampton	Simcoe	David Grant	*Stouffville	York	W. B. Sanders
Skead's Mills	Carleton		Strabane	Wentworth	Matthew Peebles
Skipness	Bruce	David Morton	Straffordville	Elgin	C. McConkey
Skye	Glengarry	J. R. McKenzie	Strasburg	Waterloo	Henry Walder
Sligo	Cardwell	Thomas Bell	*Stratford	Perth	William Blair
Smithfield	Northumb'd	Edward Munns	Strathallan	Oxford	Miss A. Lappin
*Smith's Falls	Lanark		Strathavon	Grey	Thomas Anderson
Smithurst	Wellington	William Turner	Strathburn	Middlesex	Hugh McRae
*Smithville	Lincoln	Robt. Thompson	Strathnairn	Grey	Joseph Inglis
Solna	Durham		*Strathroy	Middlesex	Hugh McColl
Sombra	Bothwell	P. Cattnach, jr.	*Streetsville	Peel	Robert Graydon
Solway	Bruce	Duncan McIntyre	Stromness	Monck	Albert Benson
Sonya	Victoria	Alex. Black	Stroud	Simcoe	John Chantler
Soperton	Leeds	Robert Bennett	Sturgeon Bay	Simcoe	Peter Christie
South Bay	Prince Edwd	Alva Rose	Sturgeon Point	Victoria	George Crandell
South Cayuga	Haldimand	Isaac Fry	Sullivan	Grey	Wm. Buchanan
South Douro	Peterboro'	Thomas Hanrahan	Summerstown	Glengarry	J. S. Summers
South Dummer	Peterboro'	William Speer	Summersville	Peel	Bernard Morris
South End	Welland	J. S. Collard	Sunbury	Frontenac	John McBride
South Finch	Stormont	Duncan McMillan	Sunderland	Ontario	John C. Jones
South Gloucester	Russell	Garrett O'Neill	Sunnidale	Simcoe	
South Gower	Grenville	David McGregor	Sunshine	Huron	Robert Crittenden
South La Grasse	Glengarry		Sutherland's Cors	Bothwell	Jas. W. McKeown
South Lake	Leeds	W. Birmingham	Sweaburg	Oxford	H. Flood
South March	Carleton	David McMurty	Sweet's Corners	Leeds	Graham Church
South Middleton	Norfolk	Mrs. E. Dumeah	Switzerville	Lennox	Peter E. R. Miller
South Monaghan	Peterboro'	William A. Tate	Sylean	Middlesex	John Dawson
South Mountain	Dundas	S. H. Richardson	Talbotville Royal	Elgin	John Tucker
South Woodslee	Essex	R. A. Allison	Tamworth	Addington	James Aylesworth
South Zorra	Oxford	Mrs. E. M. Jardine	Tapleystown	Wentworth	John Clark
Spaffordton	Addington	Henry Counter	Tara	Bruce	William Young
Spanish River	Algoma	Wm. A. Gorre	Tarbert	Wellington	M. McMurchy
*Sparta	Elgin	John A. Eakins	Tatlock	Lanark	Peter Guthrie
Sparrow Lake	Muskoka	Adolph Mancko	Taunton	Ontario	Wm. Willard
Speedside	Wellington	James Loughrin	Tavistock	Perth	George Matheson
Spence	Muskoka	Gilbert McEachren	Tayside	Stormont	John McPhail
Spencerville	Grenville	Mrs. Mary Imrie	Tecumseh	Essex	Joseph Christie
Speyside	Halton	Robert McPherson	*Teewater	Bruce	H. B. O'Connor
Spring Arbour	Norfolk	J. W. Hazen	Teeterville	Norfolk	Wm. Robinson
Springbank	Middlesex	John M. Neil	Tehkumma	Algoma	Samuel McEwan
Spring Brook	Hastings	Peter Welsh	Telfer	Middlesex	John Telfer
*Springfield	Elgin	Nelson Burgess	Temperanceville	York	David Johnston
Springford	Oxford	Henry Henderson	Tempo	Elgin	John Shields
Springvale	Haldimand		Tennyson	Lanark	D. McGregor
Springville	Peterboro'	A. Goodfellow	Teston	York	George Wilson
Spry	Bruce	George Jenks	Teviotdale	Wellington	M. G. Miller
Staffa	Perth	James Hamilton	Thamesford	Oxford	N. C. McCarty
Stafford	Renfrew	Robt. Childerhose	Thamesville	Bothwell	John Duncan

POSTAL GUIDE.

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Thanet .....	Hastings ..	James Shaw
Theford .....	Lambton ..	Thos. Kirkpatrick
The Grange .....	Cambwell ..	Alex. McLaren
The Ridge .....	Hastings ..	Jas. McGregor
Thessalon River ..	Algoma ....	Nat. Dymont
Thistle town .....	York .....	D. Stewart, jr.
Thomasburg .....	Hastings ..	Jno. Robertson
Thompsonville ..	Simcoe ....	J. Schmie'endorf
Thornbury .....	Grey .....	Thos. McKenny
Thornedale .....	Middlesex ..	Thos. Harrison
*Thornhill .....	York .....	Josiah Purkiss
Thornton .....	Simcoe ....	John Scott
Thornhurst .....	Bothwell ..	Ed. Thornbury
*Tho'old .....	Welland ....	Donald Rose
Thunder Bay .....	Algoma ....	Fred. Jones
Tichborne .....	Addington ..	T. J. Hempton
Tilbury East .....	Kent .....	James Smith
*Tilsonburg .....	Oxford ....	E. D. Tilton
Tilton .....	Northumb'd	George Gibson
Tintern .....	Lincoln ....	John J. Romp
Tioga .....	Simcoe ....	John Smith
Tiverton .....	Bruce .....	N. McInnes
Toledo .....	Leeds .....	Mrs. C. A. McLean
Topping .....	Perth .....	
Tormore .....	Peel .....	T. Shuttleworth
*Toronto .....	Toronto ....	T. C. Patteson
Torrance .....	Muskoka ...	W. G. Jestin
Tottenham .....	Simcoe ....	W. P. Laverock
Townsend Centre ..	Norfolk ....	John H. Smith
Trafalgar .....	Halton ....	J. K. Applebe
Tralce .....	Perth .....	Daniel Vaughan
Tramore .....	Renfrew ....	Peter Foy
Traverston .....	Grey .....	John Travers
Treadwell .....	Prescott ...	
Treacastle .....	Perth .....	D. McCaughrin
Trent Bridge .....	Northumb'd	Francis E. Lee
*Trenton .....	Hastings ..	Jas. B. Christie
Trout Lake .....	Muskoka ...	Mrs. B. Elliott
Trowbridge .....	Perth .....	Charles Cosens
Troy .....	Wentworth-	George Clark
Trudell .....	Essex .....	Hy. Richardson
Tuam .....	Simcoe ....	H. Ledgerwood
Tullamore .....	Peel .....	Samuel Gray
Turin .....	Kent .....	R. F. Dickson
Turtle Lake .....	Muskoka ...	Alexander Ross
Tuscarora .....	Brant .....	S. J. McKelvey
*Tweed .....	Hastings ..	James Reid
Tweedside .....	Wentworth.	T. S. Johnson
Tyneside .....	Haldimand..	John Neale, jr.
Tyrconnell .....	Elgin .....	Samuel Harris
Tyrone .....	Durham ....	John T. Welsh
Tyrrrell .....	Norfolk ....	John McGregor
Udora .....	Ontario ....	R. S. Webster
Uffington .....	Muskoka ...	John Doherty
Ufford .....	Muskoka ...	H. W. Gill
Ullswater .....	Muskoka ...	George Bunn
Ulster .....	Bruce .....	H. D. Henderson
Umfraville .....	Hastings ..	D. Kavanagh
Underwood .....	Bruce .....	Hugh Murray
Union .....	Elgin .....	James McKenzie
Union Hill .....	Middlesex ..	
*Unionville .....	York .....	M. M. Braithwaite
Uphill .....	Victoria ...	Joseph Calhoun
Uplands .....	Muskoka ...	Robert Patton
Upper .....	Haldimand..	George A. Upper
Uptergrove .....	Ontario ....	Thos. Mulvihill
Utica .....	Ontario ....	Jacob Defoe
Utopia .....	Simcoe ....	Thomas Dawson
Utterson .....	Muskoka ...	Erastus Hanes
Uttoxeter .....	Lambton ..	S. Shepherd

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
*Uxbridge .....	Wellington..	J. C. Reid
Vachell .....	Ontario ....	Wm. Hamilton
Valencia .....	York .....	Robt. McClellan
Valetta .....	Victoria....	William Hobbs
Vallentyne .....	Kent .....	J. Richardson
Vanatter .....	Ontario ....	Samuel Brethour
Vanbrugh .....	Renfrew ....	John Mahon
Vancamp Mills ..	Dundas ....	B Vancamp
Vandecar .....	Oxford ....	W J Davis
Vandeleur .....	Grey .....	John Rowe
Vanessa .....	Norfolk ....	H Bartholomew
*Vankleek Hill ..	Prescott ...	P R McLaurin
Vankoughnet ..	Victoria ...	Alex Delmege
Vanneck .....	Middlesex ..	John W Robson
Vanvlack .....	Simcoe ....	John Vanvlack
Varna .....	Huron ....	
Varney .....	Grey .....	Francis Eden
Vasey .....	Simcoe ....	Robert Greenlaw
Veighton .....	Russell ....	John McVeigh
Vellore .....	York .....	John MacDonald
Vennachar .....	Addington..	William Hanes
Ventnor .....	Grenville ..	John McAulay
Ventry .....	Grey .....	Carby Johnson
Verdun .....	Bruce .....	J. Colling
Vereker .....	Essex .....	Eli Bondy
Vernon .....	Russell ....	Thomas Bow
Vernonville ....	Northumb'd	John G. Boyd
Verona .....	Addington..	Alexander Grant
Verschoyle .....	Oxford ....	Ira Nelson Harris
Vesta .....	Bruce .....	Robert Cannon
Victoria Corners.	Ontario ....	
Victoria Harbor.	Simcoe ....	Mark Vasey
Victoria Road ..	Victoria ...	Michael Heaphy
Victoria Square.	York .....	Robert P. Hopper
*Vienna .....	Elgin .....	Samuel Brasher
Vigo .....	Simcoe ....	Dennis Gallagher
Villanova .....	Norfolk ....	W. R. Shearer
Villiers .....	Peterboro ..	W. Brotherston
Vine .....	Simcoe, S.R.	Aaron Bowman
Violet .....	Lennox ....	William H. Perry
Violet Hill .....	Cardwell ...	Francis Robinson
Virgil .....	Niagara ...	Jas. S. Clement
Virginia .....	York .....	John Kay
*Vittoria .....	Norfolk ....	George D. McCall
Vivian .....	York .....	Robt. McCormick
Vroomanton .....	Ontario ....	Thomas Francis
Vyner .....	Lambton ...	John Gates
Wagram .....	Wellington..	James Craig
Waldemar .....	Wellington.	David Jenkins
Wales .....	Stormont ..	William Baker
Walker's Point..	Muskoka ...	John Walker
*Walkerton .....	Bruce .....	Malcolm Maclean
Walkerville .....	Essex .....	Henry McAfee
Wallace .....	Perth .....	Henry Horner
*Wallaceburg ..	Kent .....	D. B. McDonald
Wallacetown ..	Elgin .....	A. E. S. K. Barclay
Wallbridge .....	Hastings ..	F. B. Prior
Wallenstein .....	Waterloo ..	Jacob G. Good
Waller .....	Russell ....	Patrick Haney
Walmer .....	Oxford ....	Abraham Bray
Walnut .....	Lambton ...	
Walsh .....	Norfolk ....	John V. Watts
Walsingham Cen.	Norfolk ....	James Fry
Walter's Falls ..	Grey .....	Jas. Campbell
Walton .....	Huron ....	Robert Pattison
Wanstead .....	Lambton ...	Maurice McVicar
Warburton .....	Leeds .....	J. H. Keating
*Wardsville .....	Middlesex ..	Edm'd. T. Duffton
Wareham .....	Grey .....	George Wright
Warkworth .....	Northumb'd	Israel Humphreys

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Warminster	Simcoe	W. Geo. Deacon
Warner	Monck	Henry Poeter
Warsaw	Peterboro'	Thomas Choat
Wartburg	Perth	Mrs. Frommhagen
Warwick, West.	Lambton	Thomas G. Morris
Washago	Simcoe	Abial Marshall
Washburn	Frontenac	John McGillivray
Washington	Oxford	William Dunn
*Waterdown	Wentworth	Jas. B. Thompson
*Waterford	Norfolk	B. H. Rammage
*Waterloo, W.	Waterloo	C. Kumpf
*Watford	Lambton	David Ross
Watson's Corners	Lanark	John Munroe
Waubamick	Muskoka	Robert Reid
*Waubashene	Simcoe	T. W. Bucke
Waubuno	Lambton	Thomas Capes
Waupeos	PrinceEdw'd	James Kerr
Waverley	Simcoe	John Bannister
Weir	Wentworth	J. C. Misener
Weissenburg	Waterloo	Joseph Seitz
Welcome	Durham	William Hill
Weldon	Kent	James E. Weldon
*Welland	Welland	George H. Bugar
Welland Port	Monck	D. C. Holmes
*Wesley	Waterloo	John Zoeger
Wellington	PrinceEdw'd	Donald Campbell
Wellman's Cor.	Hastings	G. W. Vandervoort
Wendover	Prescott	William Lamb
Wesleyville	Durham	J. B. rrowclough
West Brook	Frontenac	Andrew Bridge
West Essa	Simcoe	David Henderson
Westfield	Huron	Thos. R. Mitchell
West Flamboro	Wentworth	Charles Durrant
Wt. Gravenhurst	Muskoka	Daniel McPherson
West Hill	York	John Richardson
West Grove	Muskoka	James West
West Huntley	Carleton	John Manion
Wt. Huntingdon	Hastings	James Gay
West Lake	PrinceEdw'd	Henry Lambert
West Lorne	Elgin	Duncan McKillop
Wt. McGillivray	Middlesex	Wm. Fraser
West Magdala	Elgin	Donald Turner
Westmeath	Renfrew	Alexander Fraser
West Montrose	Waterloo	Amos Michener
*Weston	York	Robt. Johnston
West Osgoode	Russell	Hugh Cleland
Westover	Wentworth	B. McIntosh
Westport	Leeds	John H. Whelan
*W. Winchester.	Dundas	William Bow
Westwood	Peterboro	John Powell
Wexford	York	
Whalen	Middlesex	J. H. Milson
Wheatley	Essex	Thos. M. Fox
*Whitby	Ontario	R. H. Lauder
White	Lanark	Patrick Corbett
Whitehurst	Brockville	James Bell
White Lake	Renfrew	Alexander Stirling
White Oak	Middlesex	Henry Wall
White Rose	York	Jared Lloyd
Whitevale	Ontario	Donald McPhee
Whitfield	Simcoe	P. D. Henry
Whittington	Wellington	R. Bowsfield
*Wiarion	Grey	Neil McMillan
Wick	Ontario	Thomas Trau

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Wicklow	Northumb'd	Caleb Southon
Widder	Lambton	Adam Duffus
Wilfrid	Ontario	John Chambers
Wilkesport	Bothwell	William Kimball
Willetsholme	Frontenac	Josiah Abrams
WilliamsfordSta.	Grey	Alfred Williams
Williamstown	Glengarry	Wm. McPherson
Williscroft	Bruce	George Williscroft
Willow Creek	Bruce	George Patterson
Willowdale	York	Jacob Runner
Willowgrove	Haldimand	Hugh Stewart
Wilmur	Frontenac	J. K. Freeman
Wilson	Norfolk	Chas. Jackson
Wilton	Lennox	Sydney Warner
Wilton Grove	Middlesex	Peter Murray
Winchelsea	Huron	Fred. Godbolt
Winchester Spgs.	Dundas	James Greer
Windermere	Muskoka	Thomas Aitkin
Windfall	Essex	William P. Tyrrell
Windham Centre	Norfolk	John L'ndabury
*Windsor	Essex	Melchior Wagner
Winfield	Wellington	William Hill
Winger	Monck	W. H. Swayze
*Wingham	Huron	Peter Fisher
Winona	Wentwor.h	Joseph Carpenter
Winterbourne	Waterloo	P. S. Kilbarne
Winthrop	Huron	Alex. Murchie
Wisbeach	Lambton	Joanna Bowes
Woburn	York	
Wolfe Island	Frontenac	Edward Baker
Wolseley	Grey	Andrew Johnson
Wolverton	Oxford	Thomas Dawson
*Woodbridge	York	Joel Reaman
Woodburn	Wentworth	William McEvoy
Woodford	Grey	John Thompson
Woodham	Perth	James Neely
Woodhill	Peel	Thomas Ward
Woodlands	Stormont	R. H. Stewart
Woodrous	PrinceEdw'd	George Buck
*Woodslee	Essex	Robert Taylor
*Woodstock	Oxford	A. McCleneghan
*Woodville	Victoria	John C. Gi'christ
Wooler	Northumb'd	Mrs. L. F. Gould
*Wroxeter	Huron	Robert Dickson
Wyandot	Wellington	Thomas Mammell
Wyebridge	Simcoe	Nelson McRae
*Wyoming	Lambton	Duncan Anderson
Wyevale	Simcoe, E.R	Francis Skelding
Yarker	Addington	J. A. Shibley
Yarmouth Centre	Elgin	William Mann
Yatton	Wellington	John Rafferty
Yelverton	Durham	James Britton
Yeovil	Grey	Joseph Bunston
*York	Haldimand	Hy. A. Duggan
York Mills	York	
*Yorkville	York	James Dobson
Young's Point	Peterboro	Patrick Young
Youngsville	Oxford	Hugh Flanley
Zealand	Addington	Wm. Armstrong
Zephyr	Ontario	Manuel N. Dafeo
Zimmerman	Halton	Dan'l Zimmerman
Zion	Durham	Stephen Taylor
Ziska	Muskoka	W. H. Spencer
Zurich	Huron	Daniel F. Faust

MANITOBA.

Alexandria	Marquette	
Archibald	Marquette	Alex. Bethune
Arnaud	Provencher	John Gavin

Assiniboine	Marquette	H. M. Hunt
Baie St. Paul	Marquette	
Balmoral	Lisgar	Wm. Ashdown

Bar  
Be  
Bin  
Bin  
By  
Bo  
Bri  
Bu  
Cal  
Car  
Gar  
Cl  
Cle  
Coo  
Cro  
Cry  
Dun  
Dym  
Ede  
Edm  
Eme  
For  
For  
Fox  
Gim  
Gold  
Gran  
Yan  
Gree  
Gree  
Haze  
Head  
High  
Hoo  
Kild  
Lake  
Lit. S  
Living  
Loret  
Lorn  
Lowe  
Mead  
Miam  
Midd  
Millb  
Minne  
Moun  
Nelson  
Newh  
Niver  
Oakla  
Oak P  
Ossow  
  
Alexan  
Ashcro  
Barker  
Burrar  
Cache  
Cassier  
Chema  
Chilliw  
Clinto  
Comox  
Cowich

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Battleford .....	N. W. Ter..	
Beaconsfield .....	Marquette..	Charles Wright
Bird's Hill .....	Lisgar .....	Andrew E. Allison
Birtle .....	N. W. Ter..	J. H. Wood
Blake .....	N. W. Ter..	Wm. Cairnes
Blythefield .....	Marquette..	Wm. H. Mellow
Boyne River .....	Marquette..	
Bridge Creek .....	N. W. Ter..	George Fraser
Burnside .....	Marquette..	
Calf Mountain .....	Marquette..	S. A. Bedford
Campbellville .....	Marquette..	Peter Campbell
Carleton .....	N. W. Ter..	
Clandeboye .....	Lisgar .....	R. J. C. Mickle
Clear Springs .....	Provencher..	Alex. McCaskill
Cook's Creek .....	Lisgar .....	George Miller
Cross Lake .....	Keewatin ..	H. M. Ruttan
Crystal City .....	Marquette..	Wm. Parr
Dundee .....	Lisgar .....	D. W. McKay
Dynevor .....	Lisgar .....	Edward Th mas
Eden .....	N. W. Ter..	Joseph Heyman
Edmonton .....	N. W. Ter..	E. H. Carr
Emerson .....	Provencher..	H. T. Lewis
Fort Edmonton .....	N. W. Ter..	Richard Hardisty
Fort Ellice .....	N. W. Ter..	Arch. McDonald
Fort Francis .....	Keewatin ..	A. R. Lillie
Foxton .....	Lisgar .....	John Campbell
Gimli .....	Keewatin ..	F. Fridricksson
Golden Stream .....	Marquette..	D. Mc C nnell
Grand Valley .....	N. W. Ter..	Dugald McVicar
Grandin .....	N. W. Ter..	M. Oulettes
Green Ridge .....	Provencher..	Wm. Foulds
Greenwood .....	Lisgar .....	Edwd McKevor
Hazeldean .....	N. W. Ter..	Alex. McBain
Headingly .....	Selkirk .....	John Taylor
High Bluff .....	Marquette..	John T. C. Ironsides
Hoosavick .....	Keewatin ..	S. Christophers' n
Kudonan .....	Selkirk .....	As. Fraser
Lakeside .....	Marquette..	A. H. Cunningham
Lit. Saskatchewan .....	N. W. Ter..	John Tanner
Livingston .....	N. W. Ter..	— Wilson.
Loretto .....	Selkirk .....	Jean Bte. Gauthier
Lorne .....	Marquette..	Martin McDonald
Lower Ft. Garry .....	Lisgar .....	William Flett
Meadow Lea .....	Marquette..	David H. Scott
Miami .....	Marquette..	Wm. Thompson
Middle Church .....	Lisgar .....	Jas. Clouston
Millbrook .....	Selkirk .....	R. K. Sutherland
Minnewashta .....	Marquette..	James Connor
Mountain City .....	Marquette..	W. C. Alderson
Nelsonville .....	Marquette..	
Newhaven .....	Marquette..	J. Davidson
Niverville .....	Provencher..	Otto Schultz
Oakland .....	Marquette..	W. P. Smith
Oak Point .....	Marquette..	William Clarke
Oak River .....	N. W. Ter..	James Little
Ossowa .....	Marquette..	

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Otterburne .....	Provencher..	Joseph Zirbes
Park's Creek .....	Lisgar .....	
Peguis .....	Lisgar .....	Albert Monkman
Pembina Cros'ng .....	Marquette..	Arthur J. Moore
Pigeon Lake .....	Marquette..	J. M. House
Pine Falls .....	Keewatin ..	T. H. Schneider
Plympton .....	Selkirk .....	Edward Hudson
Pomeroy .....	Marquette..	J. W. Phillips
Poplar Heights .....	Marquette..	Jos' J. McGregor
Poplar Point .....	Marquette..	
Post la Prairie .....	Marquette..	George Bates
Prairie Grove .....	Selkirk .....	J. S. Robertson
Prcton .....	Marquette..	Wm. Butchardt
Prince Albert .....	N. W. Ter..	Alex. McBeth
Prospect .....	Marquette..	D. D. Frazer
Rapid City .....	N. W. Ter..	Peter Ferguson
Rat Portage .....	Keewatin ..	F. W. Bent
Richmond .....	N. W. Ter..	Joseph Ament
Ridgeville .....	Provencher..	John Bidlake
Rat River .....	Provencher..	Hilaire Gagne
Rockwood .....	Lisgar .....	
Rosseau Crossing .....	Provencher..	Dunc. Mc Kercher
Ste. Agathe .....	Provencher..	Rev. C. Samoiset e
St. Andrews .....	Lisgar .....	Thos. Sinclair
St. Ann's .....	Provencher..	Alex. Chisholm
St. Boniface .....	Selkirk .....	Jos. Dubuque
St. Charles .....	Selkirk .....	Mary Adshead
St. Francis Xavier .....	Marquette..	J. B. Thibeault
St. James .....	Selkirk .....	W. F. Lane
St. Jean Baptiste .....	Provencher..	Pierre Parenteau
St. Laurent .....	Marquette..	Rev. J. Mulvihill
St. Leon .....	Marquette..	O. Lafreniere
St. Norbert .....	Provencher..	Rev. N. Richot
St. Pie .....	Provencher..	Felix Gintes
St. Vital .....	Provencher..	A. Goudry
Salisbury .....	N. W. Ter..	Wm. Miller
Salterville .....	Marquette..	Rich. Salter
Scratching River .....	Provencher..	Wm. Gallie
Selkirk .....	Lisgar .....	James Colcleugl ..
Silver Spring .....	Marquette..	— Armstrong
Shoal Lake .....	N. W. Ter..	— Jaffrey
Springfield .....	Lisgar .....	Roger Tuson
Stobart .....	N. W. Ter..	Albert Scott
Stodderville .....	Marquette..	Jas. Stodder
Stonewall .....	Lisgar .....	O. P. Jackson
Sunnyside .....	Lisgar .....	Arch. Paterson
Thornhill .....	Marquette..	James R. Bonney
Totogon .....	Marquette..	John C. Ball
T. uchwood Hills .....	N. W. Ter..	Angus McBeth
Victoria .....	Lisgar .....	
Wellington .....	Marquette..	Alex. Mooney
Westbourne .....	Marquette..	A. E. Smalley
West Lynne .....	Provencher..	Duncan Matheson
* Winnipeg .....	Selkirk .....	Wm. Hargrave
Woodlands .....	Marquette..	J. A. Montgomery
Woodside .....	Marquette..	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Alexandria .....	Cariboo .....	A. D. McInnes
Ashcroft .....	Yale .....	
Barkerville .....	Cariboo .....	Joseph C. Devlin
Burrard Inlet .....	New West'r.	B. H. Wilson
Cache Creek .....	Yale .....	Wm. McGhie
Cassier .....		
Chemaluns .....	Vancouver .	Thos. G. Askew
Chilliwack .....	New West'r.	Mrs. J. McDonald
Clinton .....	Cariboo .....	Mich. O'Connor
Comox .....	Vancouver.	Joseph Rodello
Cowichan .....	Vancouver .	Jas. Kinnear

Dog Creek .....	Cariboo .....	Thos. P. Reid
Duck & Pringle .....	Yale .....	Jacob Duck
Esquimalt .....	Victoria .....	J. T. Howard
Glenora .....	Cariboo .....	J. K. Lovell
Granville .....	New West'r.	Henry Harvey
Harvey Creek .....	Cariboo .....	Richd. Deighton
Hope .....	Yale .....	John G. Wirth
Kamloops .....	Yale .....	W. B. Wilson
Kootenay .....	Yale .....	Wm. Fernie
Lac La Hache .....	Cariboo .....	A. McKinley
Ladner's Landing .....	New West'r.	W. H. Ladner

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Langley .....	New West'r.	Henry Wark
Lilloet .....	Cariboo ....	Hugh Featherston
Lytton .....	Yale .....	John McIntyre
Maple Bay.....	Vancouver..	Wm. Beaumont
Maple Ridge....	New West'r.	W. J. Howison
Matsqui .....	New West'r.	Rev. A. Carion
Moodyville ....	New West'r.	D. S. Milligan
Nanaimo.....	Vancouver..	Wm. Earl
New Westminster	New West'r.	Val. B. Tait
Nicola Lake ....	Yale .....	John Clapperton
Pavilion .....	Cariboo ....	J. L. Hughes
Quadra .....	Vancouver..	

Post Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Quesnelle . . . .	Cariboo ....	Jas. Stone
Salt Spring Isl'd.	Vancouver..	Thos. C. Perry
Skeena .....	Cariboo ....	W. M. Neill
Soda Creek ....	Cariboo ....	Robt. McLease
Somenos ....	Vancouver..	Arch. R. Kier
Sooke.....	Vancouver..	Michael Muir
Spence's Bridge.	Yale .....	John Murray
Sumas .....	New West'r.	David W. Miller
Van Winkle ....	Cariboo ....	Alex. Lindsay
Victoria .....	Victoria ....	Robt. Wallace
Wolffington ....	Vancouver..	Geo. Thompson
Yale .....	Yale .....	Benj. Douglas

**Principal Officers in the Post Office Department at Ottawa.**

- HON. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G. *Postmaster-General.*
- WILLIAM HENRY GRIFFIN *Deputy Postmaster-General.*
- HORATIO ASPREY WICKSTEED *Accountant.*
- WILLIAM HENRY SMITHSON *Assistant Accountant.*
- J. CUNNINGHAM STEWART *Superintendent Savings Bank Branch*
- W. F. FORSYTH *Superintendent Money Order Branch.*
- JOHN ASHWORTH *Cashier.*
- WILLIAM WHITE *Secretary.*

**POSTAGE TABLE No. 1.**

Showing the rates of Postage chargeable in Canada on Letters, Parcels, Book Packets, and Samples of Merchandise to any part of Canada, Newfoundland, or the United States, and additional cost of Registration.

All Postage must be prepaid. <i>See Explanations.</i>	a Letters per ½ oz.	b Post Cards.	c News- papers. each.	d Books and MSS. per 4 ozs.	e Parcels per 4 ozs.	f Samples, per 4 oz.
To any part of Canada .....	3	1	1	1	6	1
Additional for Registration	2	—	—	—	5	5
To any part of the U. S. ....	3	1	1	1	—	See <i>f</i>
Additional for Registration	5	—	—	—	—	—
To any part of Newfoundland.	5	2	1	1	—	1
Additional for Registration	2	—	—	—	—	5

**EXPLANATIONS.**

- a—Letters exceeding the ½ oz., even the smallest fraction, are charged double rate.
- b—Postal Union 2c. Postal Cards must be used for transmission to Newfoundland.
- c—Newspapers exceeding 4 oz. in weight are charged double rate.
- d—Book packets must not exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor 2 ft. in length and 1 ft. in breadth and thickness.
- e—Parcels cannot be forwarded outside of Canada. The limit of size and weight is the same as for Book packets, except those for British Columbia or Manitoba, which must not exceed 2 lbs. 3 ozs. in weight.
- f—Samples and patterns of merchandise for Canadian offices must not exceed 24 ozs. in weight. For the United States 8 ozs. is the limit of weight, and the rate of postage 10c. for each packet. The limit of size to Newfoundland is 8 in. in length, 4 in. in breadth, and 2 in. in depth.

**POSTAGE TABLE No. 2.**

Showing the Rates of Postage chargeable in Canada on Letters, Newspapers, &c., to the undermentioned Countries.

See Explanations on page 133.	LETTERS	POSTAL CARDS.	NEWS-PAPERS.	BOOK RATE.	REMARKS.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Aden .....	10	2	4	2	
Africa, British Possessions .....	10	2	4	2	
" French Possessions .....	10	2	4	2	
Algeria .....	5	2	2	1	
Argentine Confederation .....	10	2	4	2	
Ascension .....	c 15	.....	4	3	
Aspinwall .....	c a 10	.....	4	3	
Australia, except New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, via San Francisco .....	c a 7	.....	4	3	} ... No Sample Post.
Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, via San Francisco .....	c 15	.....	4	4	
Austria—Hungary .....	5	2	2	1	
Belgium .....	5	2	2	1	
Bermuda .....	5	2	2	1	
Bolivia .....	c a 22	.....	6	12	
Borneo .....	10	2	4	2	
Brazil .....	10	2	4	2	
Beunos Ayres .....	10	2	4	2	
Bulgaria .....	5	2	2	1	
Burmah, British .....	10	2	4	2	
Canary Islands .....	5	2	2	1	
Cape de Verde Islands ..	10	2	4	2	
Cape of Good Hope .....	15	.....	4	3	
Ceylon .....	10	2	4	2	
Chili .....	c a 20	.....	6	8	
China .....	10	2	4	2	
Costa Rica .....	c a 10	.....	4	3	} ... No Sample Post.
Cuba .....	5	2	2	1	
Denmark .....	5	2	2	1	
Ecuador .....	c 25	.....	4	4	} ... No Sample Post.
Egypt .....	5	2	2	1	
Fiji Islands .....	c a 7	.....	4	3	} ... No Sample Post.
Finland .....	5	2	2	1	
France .....	5	2	2	1	
French Colonies .....	10	2	4	2	
Germany .....	5	2	2	1	
Gibraltar .....	5	2	2	1	
Gold Coast .....	10	2	4	2	
Great Britain & Ireland ..	5	2	2	1	
Greece .....	5	2	2	1	

a c—See Explanations on page 133.

POSTAGE TABLE No. 2—CONTINUED.

See explanations on page 133.	LETTERS	POSTAL CARDS.	NEWS-PAPERS.	BOOK RATE.	REMARKS.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Greenland .....	10	2	4	2	
Guadaloupe, W. I. ....	10	2	4	2	
Guiana .....	10	2	4	2	
Holland .....	5	2	2	1	
Honduras .....	10	2	4	2	
Iceland .....	5	2	.....	1	
India .....	10	2	4	2	
Italy .....	5	2	2	1	
Japan .....	5	2	2	1	
Java .....	10	2	4	2	
Liberia .....	10	2	4	2	
Malta .....	5	2	2	1	
Martinique, W. I. ....	10	2	4	2	
Mexico .....	10	2	4	2	
Morocco .....	<i>c a</i> 15	.....	4	3	
Morocco, Spanish Estab- lishments .....	5	2	2	1	
Natal .....	15	.....	4	3	
Netherlands .....	5	2	2	1	
New Zealand .....	<i>c</i> 15	.....	4	4	
Norway .....	5	2	2	1	
Panama .....	<i>c a</i> 10	.....	4	3	No Sample Post.
Persia .....	10	2	4	2	
Peru .....	10	2	4	2	
Poland .....	5	2	2	1	
Portugal .....	5	2	2	1	
Portuguese Possessions..	10	2	4	2	
Roumania .....	5	2	2	1	
Russia .....	5	2	2	1	
Saint Helena .....	27	.....	4	3	
Sandwich Islands .....	<i>c</i> 8	.....	4	4	No Sample Post.
Servia .....	5	2	2	1	
Siam .....	10	.....	3	3	
Spain .....	5	2	2	1	
Sweden .....	5	2	2	1	
Switzerland .....	5	2	2	1	
Turkey .....	5	2	2	1	
Wallachia .....	5	2	2	1	
WEST INDIES—					
Bahamas .....	<i>c a</i> 7	.....	4	3	No Sample Post.
French Possessions ..	10	2	4	2	
Leeward Islands .....	5	2	2	1	
Netherlands .....	10	2	4	2	
Jamaica .....	5	2	2	1	
Danish Colonies .....	5	2	2	1	
Hayti & San Domingo	<i>c a</i> 7	.....	4	3	No Sample Post.
Cuba .....	5	2	2	1	

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POSTAGE TABLE No. 2.—CONTINUED.

See Explanations below.	LETTERS	POSTAL CARDS.	NEWS-PAPERS.	BOOK RATE.	REMARKS.
Porto Rico .....	cts. 5	cts. 2	cts. 2	cts. 1	
Trinidad .....	10	2	4	2	
Other places in West Indies .....	<i>c a</i> 15	.....	4	3	
Zanzibar .....	<i>c</i> 10	2	4	2	

N. B.—The Postal Union limit of weight for Newspapers and Printed Matter is 4 pounds, and for Samples 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, and the rate of postage given (see column for Book Rate) is for each 2 oz., or fraction thereof. Where the rate on Samples of Merchandize for Postal Union Countries is given at 1c. per oz., it must be understood that this does not apply to the FIRST TWO OUNCES, the rate on which is 2c.; each subsequent weight of 2 oz. being chargeable 1c., as given in the Table. Where the rate is fixed at more than 1c., the initial rate is not doubled. Commercial papers, addressed to Postal Union Countries, are assimilated, as regards Postage, to Printed Matter and Samples of Merchandise, except that the rate for the first 2 oz. is 5c.; for each subsequent 2 oz. 1c. or 2c., according to destination.

*a* Additional charge is made on delivery; where the *a* is not used, no additional charge is made.

*c* Prepayment is compulsory. If matter is not fully prepaid it will not be forwarded. In all cases where the *c* is not used, prepayment of Letters is optional; all other matter, if not prepaid at least one full rate, will not be forwarded.

**MONEY ORDERS.**

Money orders up to the amount of \$100 are issued at every Money Order Office in Canada, on every other Money Order Office in Canada, the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and British India.

The rate of commission charged on money orders drawn by one Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in Canada is as follows:—

If not exceeding in amount \$4 .....	2 cents.
Exceeding \$4 and not exceeding \$10 .....	5 "
"    10    "    "    20 .....	10 "
"    20    "    "    40 .....	20 "
"    40    "    "    60 .....	30 "
"    60    "    "    80 .....	40 "
"    80    "    "    100 .....	50 "

Money orders on the United Kingdom and Newfoundland are drawn in sterling money. If on the United Kingdom, they may be for any sum up to ten pounds. If on Newfoundland, for any sum up to twenty pounds.

The rate of commission charged on orders on the United Kingdom, over and above the currency value of the sterling, is as follows:—

For orders not exceeding £2 sterling .....	25 cents.
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5 sterling .....	50 "
"    5    "    "    7 .....	75 "
"    7    "    "    10 .....	\$1 00 "



## NERVOUS DEBILITY,

A Weak, Nervous Feeling, Lack of Energy, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Discharges, Sexual Weakness caused by Indiscretions or Mental Overwork,

THIS CONDITION FINDS A SPEEDY CURE IN

## DR. TYANDALL'S SPECIFIC

It Restores Vitality, Arrests Discharges, Perfectly Harmless.

PRICE, - - - 75 CENTS,

Or 5 Packages for \$3.00,

Sent Free on receipt of Price by **HARKNESS & CO.,**

AGENTS FOR CANADA.

London, Ont.

## THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

MONEY ADVANCED ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES ONLY  
AT EIGHT PER CENT.

SAVINGS BANK: INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AT THIS OFFICE.

WM. F. BULLEN, Manager.



### THE LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE,

131, Maple St., London, Ont.,

*For the Cure of all forms of Impediment  
in Speech.*

PROF. SUTHERLAND, PRINCIPAL.

Send stamp for Circulars and Testimonials from all parts of the Dominion, which will be sent sealed in plain envelope.

The Branch Institute is located at 13, Adelaide St., E., Toronto, and is conducted by Mr. J. A. McDonald. All communications intended for the Branch should be addressed "Stammering Institute, Toronto, Ont."

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### December.

Then, too, the old year dieth.  
And the forests utter a moan,  
Like the voice of one who crieth  
In the wilderness alone,  
"Vex not his ghost!"

Then comes, with an awful roar,  
Gathering and sounding on,  
The storm wind from Labrador,  
The wind Euroclydon,  
The storm wind!

Howl! howl! and from the forest  
Sweeps the red leaves away;  
Would the sins that thou abhorrest  
O Soul! could thus decay,  
And be swept away!

For there shall come a mightier blast,  
There shall come a darker day;  
And the stars, from heaven down cast,  
Like red leaves be swept away;  
Kyrie Elison! Christie Elison!

**TIME.**—If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality, since lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough. Let us, then, be up and doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.—*Franklin.*

### Rural Hints.

Now the consumption of crops goes on in earnest. Exercise economy in feeding, by keeping animals warm, by feeding regularly, by guarding against waste, by cutting corn stalks, and chopping grain. Even straw should not be wasted. 2,500 lbs. of clean, bright straw is equal to a ton of hay for feeding purposes. While keeping stock warm, look out for ventilation. Sheep do best in open sheds, with yards attached, surrounded by high and close board fences. Let water, as well as food, be amply provided for all animals. There is often much suffering for want of this. Salt stock at frequent intervals. Keep no more than can be wintered well. Beware of running short of feed in spring. Better reduce the number of your boarders now. Lay in books, papers, music, and games for improvement and diversion during winter evenings. See that the farmers' club is a-going. Devise lectures, entertainments and friendly gatherings. Visit friends and relatives. Use means to have "A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

"It is good and comely for one to eat and to drink, and to enjoy the good of all the labor that he had taken under the sun all the days of his life which God had given him."

The rate of commission charged on orders on Newfoundland, over and above the value of the sterling, is as follows :—

For orders not exceeding £5 sterling.....	25 cents.
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 sterling.....	50 “
“ 10 “ “ 15 “ .....	75 “
“ 15 “ “ 20 “ .....	\$1 00 “

Money orders on the United States are drawn in Canada currency, and may be for any sum not exceeding \$50.

The rate of commission charged on money orders on the United States is :—

For any sum not exceeding \$25.....	25 cents.
Exceeding \$25 and not exceeding \$50.....	50 “

Money orders, drawn in sterling money, are issued in Canada on British India, for any sum not exceeding £10, at the following rate :—

Not exceeding £2 .....	30 cents.
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5 .....	60 “
“ 5 “ “ 7 .....	90 “
“ 7 “ “ 10 .....	\$1 20 “

## A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE WEATHER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE ADVERTISER ANNUAL.

There is probably no subject about which people have so much to say as the weather. “Will it rain to-morrow?” is the question often and anxiously asked; but how many are there who can give a reply of any practical value, that is, one founded on an intelligent understanding of the laws of storms, and therefore likely to prove correct? The almost universal lack of information on so important a matter will not appear so strange when it is considered that it is only within the last ten or fifteen years that Meteorology has advanced to the position of a scientific system. Up to a recent period the weather had received comparatively little scientific study, and such theories as were held were for the most part mere guess-work. For example: much has been written about the influence of the moon on the weather; but it is now positively demonstrated that the moon has no appreciable influence on our atmosphere, and consequently all the ancient dogmas concerning what will happen “when the moon changes” are utterly baseless. It is hardly necessary to say that the old fashioned almanac which predicts the weather for the entire year is a pure humbug; in fact, any prediction which extends more than a few days ahead is simply charlatany, and such will probably always be the case. It is beyond the power of mortal man to say what the weather will be three months, or even one month, from to-day.

Great attention is at present being devoted to this subject. Nearly every civilized Government has its staff of meteorologists working night and day in the compilation of statistics and issuing of weather predictions, based on their own observations in conjunction with those received in exchange from neighboring countries; and it is confidently believed that before many years have elapsed it will be possible to predict almost with certainty the weather to be expected for days, or even a week, ahead. Already our Canadian Meteorological Office at Toronto, through the interchange of reports and observations with the United States office at Washington, is able to issue daily predictions of which nearly 90 per cent. are verified. The benefit conferred on commerce by the warnings of approaching storms thus given is incalculable. The time is perhaps not far distant when the farmer will everywhere regulate his farming operations by the Weather Bulletin, sent by telegraph and posted up

every morning in every post office and hamlet in the land, as it already is in 120 of the principal places in Canada.

As that day, however, has not yet arrived, we purpose giving an outline of the laws of storms, and some of the signs of the weather which experience has proved to be trustworthy, hoping that they will prove of value to the readers of the ADVERTISER.

### STORMS.

A storm is a disturbance of the atmosphere, usually attended with a fall of rain or snow. The storms of the Northern States and Canada generally first make their appearance on the Pacific Coast, or near the Rocky Mountains, travelling usually in an easterly direction at an average speed of 25 miles an hour. Their average form is elliptical, the long axis of the ellipse running from southwest to northeast. Occasionally the form is almost circular, while sometimes the length is three or four times the breadth. Frequently the entire rain area is an oval figure whose length exceeds 1,000 miles, and whose breadth exceeds 500 miles, the amount of rainfall increasing towards the centre. Although so widely extended, storms seldom reach to a height of more than one or two miles above the earth's surface.

The United States Government has signal stations established in every part of the country, which report the state of the weather by telegraph to Washington simultaneously three times every twenty-four hours. The reports thus received being brought together and inscribed on specially prepared maps, the progress of a storm from ocean to ocean is as easily kept in view as that of a railroad train on its journey across the continent, and the officials are enabled to give timely warning of approaching storms. In Canada, although the funds supplied by the Dominion Government are not sufficient to admit of so much being done, reports are now being telegraphed to Toronto from points as far apart as Battleford, in the Northwest Territories, and Sydney, Cape Breton.

### CLOUDS.

There are eight distinct kinds of clouds. The loftiest is the CIRRUS, OR CURL CLOUD.—Usually looks like hair, feathers or tufts. It is often as much as ten miles high, and generally indicates coming changes.

CUMULUS.—Convex or conical heaps. Includes all those of a rounded form. Caused by currents of moist air rising from the heated ground becoming chilled on reaching a colder stratum. A fair weather cloud.

STRATUS.—A horizontal sheet of uniform appearance. The cloud which brings rain.

CIRRO-CUMULUS.—Small, well-defined, roundish masses, flying high. Attendant on dry weather.

CIRRO-STRATUS.—Horizontal or slightly-inclined masses. Formed by the settling down of the Cirrus. Sometimes forms what is called a "mackerel sky."

CUMULO-STRATUS.—The Cirro-Stratus blended with the Cumulus. Often precedes rain or thunder storms.

NIMBUS.—The rain-cloud. A cloud or system of clouds from which rain is falling. Sometimes called the Cirro-Cumulo-Stratus.

SCUD.—Loosely-formed, detached clouds, drifting rapidly before the wind. Usually attendant on storms.

### WINDS.

All surface winds of any importance are under the influence of a storm-centre. A great storm will sometimes cause winds over an area more than 2,000 miles in diameter. The average tendency of storm winds is to circulate around the storm's centre from right to left, or in the opposite direction to the hands of a watch, and

at the same time to move spirally towards the centre. The volume of air thus concentrated at the centre rises up, laden with the vapor of the surface, which condenses as it rises into the colder upper regions, and is precipitated in the form of rain or snow.

An established maxim is : Turn your back to the wind, and the storm's centre will be on your left front. For example : Suppose the wind is from the southwest ; turn your back to it, and the storm-centre will be on your left front, that is, to the northward.

In the same manner, if the wind be from the south, the storm centre is north-west ; if the wind be from the east, the storm is southwest, &c. By keeping this rule clearly in mind, an observer is greatly assisted in judging of the weather. For as nearly all storms come from some quarter of the west—that is, from some point between southwest and northwest—he can generally tell by the direction of the surface wind whether the storm, of which he sees other signs in the air, is still approaching him, whether he is in its direct track or to the north or south of it, or whether it has passed by. It must be remembered that the movement of the storm from west to east is quite independent of the direction of the surface winds, which blow in every direction beneath it. The storm itself sweeps grandly on above them all, the only office of the lower winds being to keep it supplied with vapor, mainly gathered from the cloudless area outside and all around the storm, where the sun's heat fills the air with the moisture of evaporation.

At the height of one mile above the earth's surface the velocity of the wind is about five times that of the surface wind. The upper current in this latitude, high above all storms, blows almost continuously from a westerly direction. This is the reason that the Cirrus clouds, projected to a great height from the vortex of storms, fly so far in advance and give warning of their approach.

In speaking of winds, a north wind means one blowing *from* the north to the south ; an east wind, one blowing *from* the east, &c.

### WEATHER SIGNS.

After fine, clear weather, the first signs in the sky of a coming change are usually light streaks, curls, wisps or mottled patches of white distant cloud, which increase and are followed by an over-casting of murky vapor that grows into cloudiness. This appearance, more or less oily, or watery, as rain or wind will prevail, is an infallible sign.

If, during fair weather, Cirrus clouds appear and increase rapidly, they will be followed by Stratus and rain, probably within twelve hours.

A sudden lull in the wind, or a sudden change in its direction, indicates a change of weather.

If the wind change from north or northwest to southwest, south or southeast, a storm is approaching. Should the southerly wind die down at nightfall, it will probably not rain that night. Sometimes this will be repeated for several days in summer, before the storm arrives. If the southerly wind freshens after sunset, and the sky is cloudy, expect rain before morning.

Whenever there is a change of wind from a northerly to a southerly direction, watch for the cloud signs, which may be expected to appear : First, the Cirrus or Cirro-Stratus, then the Stratus or Cumulo-Stratus, with perhaps patches of Scud flying across its front ; and then the Nimbus and rain.

With approaching Stratus, if the Scud fly low and increase rapidly, expect rain very soon.

More than usual twinkling or apparent size of the stars indicates bad weather.

Haloed round the moon are a sign of rain, and the more distinct and perfect the halo, the more important the storm will be.

Remarkable clearness of the atmosphere, especially near the horizon, is a sign of wet weather.

Thunder-storms almost always occur when the temperature is unusually high for the season of the year.

A rainbow in the morning  
Is the sailor's warning ;  
A rainbow at night  
Is the shepherd's delight.

A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind, perhaps also rain ; a grey sky in the morning, fine weather.

Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather ; a bright yellow, wind ; a pale yellow, wet ; dark (or Indian) red, rain ; a tawny, orange, or copper-colored, or a sickly greenish hue, wind and rain.

Small, inky-looking clouds foretell rain ; light Scud clouds driving rapidly across heavy masses, wind and rain.

Two currents of clouds, moving rapidly in different directions, usually portend rain.

If at sunrise there be many dark clouds in the west, and they remain, there will be rain that day.

If at sunset there is a very red sky in the east, there will be high wind ; if in the southeast, rain.

If the sun shines during rain, it will be showery.

If the rain ceases and the wind continues southerly, do not expect settled fair weather till the wind changes to northwest or north, with a clearing sky.

If rain fall with a settled east wind, it will probably rain for at least twenty-four hours.

If cattle leave off feeding, and chase each other, or congregate in the corners of the field ; if cats lick their bodies ; if horses stretch out their necks, and act strangely in their pastures ; if swine be restless and grunt loudly ; if dogs eat grass, or howl more than usual ; if sheep spring about in the meadows ; if peacocks scream, owls screech, and turkeys gobble ; if swallows fly lower than usual ; if crows make a great deal of noise, expect foul weather.

If it be hotter after a shower in spring or summer, it will continue showery.

Generally, the softer clouds look, the less wind, but perhaps more rain, may be expected ; and the harder, more greasy, tufted, rolled, or ragged, the stronger will be the wind.

Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes ; but hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, high wind.

When the first signs of daylight are seen above a bank of clouds, wind ; when the day breaks near the horizon, fair weather.

Evening red and morning grey

Will send the traveller on his way ;

But evening grey and morning red

Will bring down rain upon his head.

If the dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fine day, there will be another. If not, and there is no wind, rain must follow.

When it rains with the thermometer about 32 degrees, if the wind is easterly and moves towards northeast, it will grow colder and the rain will turn to snow ; if it is snowing with the thermometer about 32 degrees, and the wind moves southerly, it will turn to rain.

Rain-clouds may be distinguished from snow clouds by their darker appearance.

There will never be much rain when the weather is unusually cool for the time of year.

Rain or snow rarely occur without being preceded by a decided rise in temperature. After a storm passes it will be cooler, unless there is another storm following the first closely.

During rain, if the wind is southerly, and begins to change to westerly, this

indicates that the storm centre is passing to the northward ; but it will not probably clear up until the wind comes out of the northwest. Even then it may continue to shower, particularly in spring and fall, as long as the wind continues strong. But after the northwest wind falls to a gentle breeze, with the sky clearing, settled fair weather may then be relied on.

During summer rains the northwest wind is the clearing off wind ; but in winter very heavy snow-falls frequently occur during a northwest wind. Precipitation must be expected to continue in winter as long as the wind continues fresh, no matter what quarter it blows from. But after a snow-fall occurring during a northwest wind, a period of clear, very cold weather may be looked for.

During rain in summer, if the wind is easterly and moves towards the north, the rain will soon end and be succeeded by fair cool weather.

When smoke rises, it will be fair ; when it falls, or flies low, foul.

When snow falls in flakes which increase very much in size, expect a thaw.

All signs seem sometimes to fail, particularly in midsummer. It appears to rain "easier" in the cool seasons.

Finally—In studying these rules, it must be borne in mind that they can be of little value unless supplemented by patient and long-continued observation, both by day and night. Important changes in the appearance of the sky are constantly occurring, and must be looked for from hour to hour. By keeping a register, in which the state of the weather, direction and force of the wind, kind and amount of clouds, and direction in which they are moving, appearance of sky at sunrise and sunset, &c., are entered two or three times a day, the habit of observation will be more thoroughly formed, and with the aid of the rules we have given, any intelligent observer may in time acquire a knowledge of coming weather changes of the greatest value. These rules having been culled from the most reliable authorities, and being the result of the experience of many observers, cannot fail to be of great service if carefully studied and intelligently applied.

## LAND REGULATIONS.

### REGARDING SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

1. Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the 4th base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.

2. The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectively divided into belts as follows :

(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A.

(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B.

(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C.

(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D.

(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

3. The even numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads and pre-emptions of 160 acres respectively.

4. The odd numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homestead or pre-emption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as "railway lands."

5. The railway lands within the several belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz.: In Belt A, \$5 per acre; in Belt B, \$4 per acre; in Belt C, \$3 per acre; in Belt D, \$2 per acre; in Belt E, \$1 per acre; and the terms of sale of such lands shall be as follows, viz.: One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase, the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

6. The pre-emption lands within the several belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows: In the belts A, B and C, at \$2.50 per acre; in Belt D, at \$2 per acre; and in Belt E, at \$1 per acre; the terms of payment to be four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

7. All payments for railway lands, and also for pre-emption lands within the several belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip, or military or police bounty warrants.

8. All moneys received in payment of pre-emption lands shall inure to and form part of the fund for railway purposes in a similar manner to the moneys received in payment of railway lands.

9. These provisions shall be retroactive so far as relates to any and all entries of homestead and pre-emption lands or sales of railway lands obtained or made under the regulations of the 9th of July hereby superseded. Any payments made in excess of the rate hereby fixed shall be credited on account of sales of such lands.

10. The Order-in-Council of 9th November, 1877, relating to the settlement of the lands in Manitoba which had been previously withdrawn for railway purposes having been cancelled, all claims of persons who settled in good faith on lands under said Order-in-Council shall be dealt with under these provisions as to the price of pre-emptions, according to the belt in which such lands may be situated. Where a person may have taken up two quarter sections under the said Order-in-Council, he may retain the quarter section upon which he has settled as a homestead, and the other quarter section as a pre-emption under these provisions, irrespective of whether such homestead and pre-emption may be found to be upon an even numbered section or otherwise. Any moneys paid by such persons on account of the lands entered by him under the said Order-in-Council will be credited to him on account of his pre-emption purchase. Under these provisions a person who may have taken up one quarter section under the Order-in-Council mentioned will be allowed to retain the same as the homestead, and will be permitted to enter a second quarter section as a pre-emption, the money paid on account of the land previously entered to be credited to him on account of such pre-emption.

11. All entries of land shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canada Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz.:

a. In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a homestead, the right



of way thereon, and also any land which may be required for station purposes, shall be free to the Government.

b. Where the railway crosses pre-emption or railway lands entered subsequent to the date hereof, the Government may take possession of such portion thereof as may be required for right of way, or for station grounds, or ballast pits, and the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for land so taken at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.

c. In case, on the final location of the railway through lands unsurveyed or surveyed, but not entered for at the time a person is found in occupation of land which it may be desirable in the public interest to retain, the Government reserves the right to take possession of such land, paying the squatter the value of any improvements he may have made thereon.

12. Claims to public lands arising from settlement after the date hereof in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof, in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situated, subject to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

13. All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan agency will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the Territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with these provisions, as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated, subject as above to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

14. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses, renewable yearly, under Section 52 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1879, to cut merchantable timber on any land situated within the several belts above described, and any settlement upon or sale of lands within the territory covered by such licenses shall for the time being be subject to the operation of such licenses.

15. The above provisions, it will of course be understood, will not affect Sections 11 and 29, which are Public School lands, or Sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

## OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Some of the leading manufacturers and dealers have secured spaces in this edition of the "Annual." The Ontario Savings and Loan Co. occupies the largest space. Among the monetary institutions of Canada none occupy a more prominent or solid position than this one. Rates are low. The Oshawa Agricultural Works, with F. W. Glen, Esq., as Manager, is the leading manufactory in Canada. The machinery turned out is known and appreciated in every corner of the Dominion. We can only refer our readers to other advertisements such as Mitchell's Sarsaparilla; Thomas' Electric Oil; the new substitute for tea and coffee, Kaoka; Beltz, the Hatter; McKenzie, the Sewing Machine man—who knows everything worth knowing about every Sewing Machine made; C. McCallum, Wholesale Druggist; Bennett Bros., School Furniture Manufacturers; and numerous other business notices will be found on reference to the Index.

*Readers of "THE ADVERTISER ANNUAL" who order any goods advertised in this issue, or ask for any information about them, will help THE ADVERTISER, and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisement in this book.*

## THE GAME LAW.

### CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.

Salmon-Trout and White Fish—10th Nov. to the 1st of Dec.

Fresh Water Herring—15th Oct. to the 1st Dec.

Speckled Brook and River Trout—15th Sept. to the 1st May.

Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge—15th April to the 15th May.

No one shall buy, sell or possess any of the above-named fish which have been caught or killed during the close seasons, nor shall they have in possession fish which have been caught by unlawful means at any time.

It is not lawful to catch or kill any of the above-named fish by means of spears, grapple hook, negog or Nishigans at any time.

No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess the young of any fish above-named.

Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus is prohibited.

Every offender against the above provisions is liable to a fine for each offence of not more than \$20, besides all the costs; and all appliances used and fish caught contrary to the Act may be confiscated.

### CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME.

Wild Turkeys, Grouse, Pheasants, Partridges—1st Feb. to the 1st Oct.

Quail—1st Jan. to the 1st Oct.

Woodcock—1st Jan. to the 1st Aug.

Snipe—1st May to the 15th Aug.

Water Fowl, known as Mallard, Grey, Black, Wood or Summer Duck—1st Jan. to the 1st Sept.

Hares, Rabbits—1st March to the 1st Sept.

Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Martin, Raccoon, Otter or Fisher—1st May to the 1st Nov.

Deer—15th Dec. to the 15th Sept.

Any person having any of the above-mentioned animals or birds, or any portion of them, in their possession during the close season, is liable to the fines and penalties imposed by the Act, except that they may be exposed for sale for one month after the close season closes, or may be kept for private use; but in these cases the proof of the time of the killing or taking shall be in the party in possession.

The eggs of any of the above-mentioned birds are not to be taken.

No batteries, sunken punts or night-lights shall be used for taking any swans, geese or ducks, at any time.

No traps or nets shall be set for the purpose of taking game birds at any time.

Any traps set for catching any of the above-mentioned animals or birds (including fur-bearing animals) during the close season, may be destroyed by anyone without his incurring any liability therefor.

**FINES.**—Offences against the Act shall be punished, upon summary conviction, on information or complaint before a Justice of the Peace, as follows, with costs:

1. In the case of birds or eggs, by a fine not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5, for each bird or egg.

2. In the case of fur-bearing animals, by a fine not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5.

3. In cases of other breaches of the Act, by a fine not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5.

The whole of such fine shall be paid to the prosecutor.

Insectivorous birds are protected at all times by a special Act.

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