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1895

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WITH A CALENDAR FOR

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Addenda and Corrigenda.

28TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

PAGE.

45. R. F. Stupart, Superintendent Meteorological Service, vice Professor Carpmael, deceased.
76. E. T. Paquet, Postmaster of Quebec, vice A. G. Tourangeau, deceased.
134. Sunday School Lessons, 1895. Read Second quarter for Second charter.
136 and 144. Omit name of Rt. Rev. W. Hibbert Binney, as Bishop of New Westminster
223. Add Dominion Loan, October, 1894. £2,225,000, £100 Bonds at 3 per cent., taken up in London at £97 : 9 : 2.
330. Insurance Companies.—Add Colonial Mutual Assurance Co., J. F. Matheson, Montreal. Agricultural Insurance Co. (Cyclones and Tornadoes), C. R. G. Johnson, Montreal. Reliance Marine Insurance Co., E. L. Bond, Montreal.

PAGE

357. Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.—Read Dr. Charles *Covernton*, instead of Coventry.
388. Read Elliott Lees, M.P., for Birkenhead, Conservative, vice Lord Bury, M.P., Conservative, now Earl of Albermarle.
399. Add C. M. Ramsey, M.P., Forfarshire, Conservative, vice Sir John Rigby, M.P., Liberal, appointed a Lord Justice.
456. FRANCE.—Add Agent for the Dominion of Canada in Paris, Hector Fabre, Esq., C.M.G., 10 Rue de Rome.

Nov. 26.—Marriage of the Czar Nicholas III of Russia and Princess Alix of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

" 27.—Death of Princess Bismarck. Ratification of Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty by the Chamber of Deputies.

Additional Post Offices Established and Changes in Names of Post Offices.

Boundary Creek, Yale, B.C., now Midway.
Bowen Island, New Westminster, B.C.
Bryon, Gaspé, Q.
Cape Augnet, Richmond, N.S.
Crow Lake, Addington, O.
Daigle, Victoria, N.B.
Deep Cove, Cape Breton, N.S.
Duck Creek, Queens, N.B.
Fire Valley, Yale, B.C.
Fishburn, Alta.
Flodden, Richmond, Q.
Fort Cudahy, N.W.T.
Fruitland, Wentworth, S.R., O.
Glenwood Station, Kent, O.
Greeley, Russell, O.
Guignes, Pontiac, Q.
Haddo, Dundas, O.
La Barrière, Joliette, Q.
Leger Brook, Westmoreland, N.B.
Lower Branch, Lunenburg, N.S.
Maywood, Victoria, B.C.
Meota, Sask.
Mitchellville, Leeds, S.R., O.
Nissouri, Oxford, N.R., O., now Holiday.
Orrville, Muskoka, O.
Peardonville, Leeds, S.R., O.
Perry, Addington, O., now Myer's Cave.
South Beach, Gaspé, Q.
Stanley Section, Lunenburg, N.S.
Still Water, Guysborough, N.S.
Stobart, Sask., now Duck Lake.
Trilby, Queens, P.E.I.
Weldford, Kent, N.B., now Harcourt.

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BOND E. L	*Inside Back Cover.*
BRADSTREET (THE) CO	450
BRIGGS PRIESTLY & SONS	442
CANADA ACCIDENT ASSCE. CO	429
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE	421
CANADIAN EXPRESS CO.	454
CHAPUT L., FILS & CIE	473
CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK	422
CORTICELLI SILK CO	466
CURRIE W. & F. P., & CO	478
DAVIDSON THOS., & CO	469
DAWES & CO	461
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	465
DOMINION STEAMSHIP LINE	429
DOMINION PAPER CO	478
DRYSDALE W., & CO	461
EDDY (THE) E. B. CO	470
GARTH & CO	458
GREENSHIELDS S., SON & CO	442
GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA	425
GUARDIAN ASSCE CO.	*Inside Back Cover.*
GURNEY-MASSEY CO	474
HANSA LINE OF STEAMSHIPS	433
HENDERSON JOHN, & CO.	477
IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO. (THE)	437
LEEMING THOS., & CO	470
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSCE. CO	*Inside Front Cover.*
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LYMAN SONS & CO	481
McARTHUR ALEX., & CO	462
MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA	418
MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX	422
MITCHELL ROBT., & CO	449
MOLSONS BANK (THE)	418
MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE	438
MORRILL G. H., & CO	441
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.	426
NELSON H. A., & SONS	446
PERRIN FRERES & CIE	477
REED GEO. W.	438
REFORD ROBT., & CO	430
ROBERTSON THOS., & CO	437
ROBIN, SADLER & HAWORTH	442
ROYAL INSURANCE CO	*Backbone.*
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE	457
SHEDDEN (THE) CO	449
SMITH R. WILSON	425
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.	426
STAR (THE)	434-450
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WILSON J. C., & CO.	*Inside Front Cover.*

JANUARY

—(: 1895 :)—

Moon's Phases.	Day.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec & Ontario.	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.	British Columbia.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
☽ First Quarter	4	3 52 mo.	2 52 mo.	1 52 mo.	0 52 mo.	‡11 52 ev.
○ Full Moon	11	2 50 mo.	1 50 mo.	0 50 mo.	§11 50 ev.	§10 50 ev.
☾ Last Quarter	17	6 55 ev.	5 55 ev.	4 55 ev.	3 55 ev.	2 55 ev.
● New Moon	25	5 26 ev.	4 26 ev.	3 26 ev.	2 26 ev.	1 26 ev.

Day of the month.	Day of the week.	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver British Columbia, the N.W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets
		H.M.	H.M	H.M	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.
1	Tu.	7 37	4 30	10 37	10 10	7 40	4 27	10 38	10 09	7 34	4 34	10 36	10 10	7 58	4 09	10 44	10 06
2	Wd	7 37	4 31	10 54	11 14	7 40	4 28	10 54	11 14	7 34	4 35	10 54	11 14	7 58	4 10	10 56	11 15
3	Th.	7 37	4 32	11 10	Morn	7 40	4 29	11 09	Morn	7 34	4 36	11 10	Morn	7 58	4 11	11 07	Morn
4	Fri.	7 37	4 33	11 27	0 20	7 40	4 30	11 26	0 20	7 34	4 37	11 28	0 18	7 58	4 12	11 19	0 25
5	Sat.	7 37	4 34	11 46	1 28	7 40	4 31	11 44	1 30	7 34	4 38	11 48	1 26	7 58	4 13	11 33	1 39
	Epiphany Sunday.	Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 6 m. 8 s.															
6	Su.	7 37	4 35	0 10	2 40	7 40	4 32	0 07	2 43	7 34	4 39	0 13	2 38	7 58	4 14	11 50	2 57
7	Mo.	7 37	4 36	0 41	3 57	7 40	4 33	0 37	4 00	7 34	4 40	0 45	3 53	7 57	4 15	0 15	4 20
8	Tu.	7 37	4 37	1 23	5 16	7 39	4 34	1 18	5 21	7 34	4 41	1 27	5 12	7 57	4 16	0 52	5 45
9	Wd	7 36	4 38	2 20	6 31	7 39	4 35	2 15	6 36	7 33	4 42	2 25	6 26	7 57	4 18	1 48	7 04
10	Th.	7 36	4 39	3 34	7 37	7 39	4 36	3 30	7 41	7 33	4 43	3 40	7 31	7 56	4 19	3 03	8 09
11	Fri.	7 36	4 40	5 00	8 27	7 38	4 37	4 56	8 31	7 33	4 44	5 03	8 22	7 56	4 20	4 35	8 55
12	Sat.	7 35	4 41	6 29	9 05	7 38	4 38	6 26	9 08	7 33	4 45	6 32	9 02	7 55	4 21	6 11	9 25
	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 8 m. 59 s.															
13	Su.	7 35	4 43	7 53	9 33	7 38	4 39	7 51	9 35	7 32	4 46	7 55	9 31	7 55	4 22	7 42	9 46
14	Mo.	7 34	4 44	9 14	9 57	7 37	4 41	9 13	9 58	7 32	4 47	9 15	9 56	7 54	4 24	9 08	10 04
15	Tu.	7 34	4 45	10 31	10 18	7 37	4 42	10 31	10 18	7 31	4 48	10 31	10 18	7 53	4 25	10 32	10 21
16	Wd	7 33	4 47	11 48	10 37	7 36	4 43	11 47	10 36	7 31	4 49	11 45	10 37	7 52	4 26	11 53	10 34
17	Th.	7 32	4 48	Morn	10 56	7 35	4 45	Morn	10 54	7 30	4 51	Morn	10 57	7 51	4 27	Morn	10 47
18	Fri.	7 32	4 49	1 00	11 18	7 34	4 46	1 01	11 15	7 29	4 52	0 58	11 20	7 50	4 29	1 12	11 03
19	Sat.	7 31	4 50	2 12	11 44	7 34	4 47	2 15	11 41	7 29	4 53	2 09	11 47	7 49	4 30	2 30	11 24
	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 11 m. 18 s.															
20	Su.	7 31	4 52	3 23	0 16	7 33	4 49	3 27	0 12	7 28	4 54	3 20	0 19	7 48	4 32	3 43	11 54
21	Mo	7 30	4 53	4 29	0 56	7 32	4 51	4 33	0 52	7 27	4 55	4 25	1 00	7 47	4 34	4 50	0 34
22	Tu.	7 29	4 54	5 31	1 43	7 31	4 52	5 34	1 40	7 26	4 57	5 26	1 49	7 46	4 36	5 52	1 22
23	Wd	7 28	4 56	6 22	2 39	7 30	4 53	6 26	2 35	7 26	4 58	6 18	2 43	7 45	4 38	6 47	2 15
24	Th.	7 27	4 57	7 05	3 41	7 29	4 55	7 08	3 37	7 25	4 59	7 00	3 44	7 44	4 40	7 32	3 15
25	Fri.	7 26	4 58	7 39	4 46	7 28	4 56	7 42	4 43	7 24	5 00	7 36	4 49	7 42	4 42	8 02	4 23
26	Sat.	7 25	4 59	8 04	5 53	7 27	4 58	8 06	5 51	7 23	5 02	8 01	5 56	7 41	4 44	8 21	5 37
	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 13 m. 1 s.															
27	Su.	7 24	5 01	8 25	6 58	7 26	4 59	8 27	6 56	7 22	5 04	8 24	6 59	7 49	4 46	8 38	6 51
28	Mo.	7 23	5 03	8 44	8 01	7 25	5 00	8 45	8 00	7 21	5 05	8 43	8 02	7 39	4 47	8 52	7 57
29	Tu.	7 22	5 04	9 00	9 05	7 24	5 02	9 00	9 05	7 20	5 06	8 59	9 06	7 37	4 49	9 03	9 04
30	Wd	7 21	5 06	9 16	10 09	7 23	5 03	9 16	10 10	7 19	5 08	9 16	10 09	7 36	4 50	9 15	10 12
31	Th.	7 20	5 07	9 33	11 17	7 22	5 05	9 32	11 18	7 18	5 10	9 34	11 16	7 35	4 52	9 26	11 25

The times of sun on meridian apply to Montreal. ‡ Third day. § Tenth day.

1895.

Being the 59th year of the reign of Queen Victoria and the 29th year of the Confederation of the Provinces into the Dominion of Canada.

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

New Year's Day (Tuesday)	Jan.	1	Pentecost (Whit Sunday)	June	2
Epiphany	"	6	Trinity Sunday	"	9
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	10	Corpus Christi	"	13
Quinquagesima (Shrove) Sunday	"	24	Accession of Queen Victoria	"	20
Ash Wednesday	"	27	Proclamation	"	21
St. David	Mar.	1	St. John Baptist (Midsummer Day)	"	24
Quadragesima (1st Sunday in Lent)	"	3	St. Peter and St. Paul	"	29
St. Patrick	"	17	Dominion Day (Monday)	July	1
Annunciation (Lady Day)	"	25	Labor Day (Monday)	Sept.	2
Palm Sunday	April	7	St. Michael (Michaelmas Day)	"	29
Good Friday	"	12	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	9
Easter Sunday	"	14	St. Andrew	"	30
Low Sunday	"	21	1st Sunday in Advent	Dec.	1
St. George	"	23	Conception	"	8
Rogation Sunday	May	19	St. Thomas	"	21
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	"	23	Christmas Day (Wednesday)	"	25
Birth of Queen Victoria (Friday)	"	24			

Bank Holidays.

NEW YEAR'S DAY; GOOD FRIDAY; EASTER MONDAY; QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY; DOMINION DAY; LABOR DAY; CHRISTMAS DAY.

IN QUEBEC.—NEW YEAR'S DAY; EPIPHANY; ASH WEDNESDAY; ANNUNCIATION; GOOD FRIDAY; EASTER MONDAY; QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY; DOMINION DAY; LABOR DAY; ALL SAINTS; CONCEPTION; CHRISTMAS DAY.

Also, throughout the Dominion, any day appointed by Proclamation for a GENERAL FAST or THANKSGIVING.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY falls on Friday, DOMINION DAY on Monday and CHRISTMAS DAY on Wednesday, in 1895.

The Year.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow retrograde mean motion of 50".26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes, 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 seconds per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B.C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice;* hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A.D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B.C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Year was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, except for every year exactly divisible by 4, and the centurial years, which are exactly divisible by 400, which contain 366 days. The centurial years not divisible by 400 contain only 365 days. The length of the mean Gregorian year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A.D. 325, when the Festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; and hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and the Gregorian Calendars is now 12 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Epact.

We call Epact the moon's age at the end of the year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year. The Epact varies every year, for there are twelve lunations and 11 days. Hence, by adding 11 to the Epact of the preceding, we have the Epact of the present year; but, if the sum would give more than 30, subtract 30, which is a lunation, from that sum, and the number of days remaining will be the Epact required. Now, the age of the moon at any epoch of the year can be obtained by adding together the Epact and the number of months since the first of January or the first of March, if we are after that date, to the date of the month in which we are. If the sum is more than 30, we subtract 30 from it, and the balance is the moon's age.

Suppose we wish to find the age of the moon on the 25th of June, 1895, we would add to 4 the Epact of this year, the number of months passed since the 1st of March = 3, and 25 days in June = 4 + 3 + 25 = 32. Now, in 32, we have a lunation of 30 days, so, if we subtract 30 from 32, we have a balance of 2 and 2 will be on the 25th of June, 1895, the approximate age of the moon.

FEBRUARY

—(: 1895 :)—

Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.*	*Quebec & Ontario.*	*Manitoba.*	*Northwest Territories.*	*British Columbia.*
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
☽ First Quarter	2	8 16 ev.	7 16 ev.	6 16 ev.	5 16 ev.	4 16 ev.
○ Full Moon	9	1 23 ev.	0 23 ev.	11 23 mo.	10 23 mo.	9 23 mo.
☾ Last Quarter	16	9 09 mo.	8 09 mo.	7 09 mo.	6 09 mo.	5 09 mo.
● New Moon	24	0 44 ev.	11 44 mo.	10 44 mo.	9 44 mo.	8 44 mo.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec, and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N.W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		H.M	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M	H M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.
1	Fri.	7 19	5 08	9 50	Morn	7 21	5 07	9 48	Morn	7 17	5 11	9 52	Morn	7 33	4 54	9 38	Morn
2	Sat.	7 18	5 10	10 11	0 24	7 20	5 08	10 08	0 26	7 16	5 12	10 14	0 22	7 32	4 56	9 53	0 39
		4th Sunday after Epiphany.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 14 m. 4 s.											
3	Su.	7 17	5 11	10 37	1 39	7 19	5 09	10 33	1 42	7 15	5 14	10 40	1 36	7 31	4 57	10 14	2 00
4	Mo.	7 16	5 13	11 12	2 53	7 18	5 11	11 08	2 57	7 14	5 15	11 17	2 49	7 30	4 59	10 44	3 19
5	Tu.	7 15	5 14	0 00	4 08	7 17	5 12	11 55	4 12	7 12	5 16	0 05	4 02	7 28	5 01	11 28	4 37
6	Wd	7 14	5 15	1 04	5 17	7 16	5 14	0 59	5 22	7 11	5 18	1 09	5 11	7 27	5 03	0 32	5 49
7	Th.	7 13	5 17	2 25	6 13	7 14	5 15	2 19	6 18	7 10	5 19	2 27	6 08	7 25	5 04	1 55	6 44
8	Fri	7 11	5 18	3 50	6 59	7 13	5 17	3 47	7 03	7 09	5 20	3 53	6 55	7 24	5 06	3 28	7 24
9	Sat.	7 10	5 20	5 18	7 30	7 12	5 18	5 16	7 33	7 08	5 22	5 20	7 27	7 22	5 08	5 03	7 48
		Septuagesima Sunday.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 14 m. 26 s.											
10	Su.	7 09	5 21	6 44	7 56	7 10	5 20	6 43	7 58	7 06	5 23	6 45	7 54	7 29	5 10	6 36	8 08
11	Mo.	7 07	5 23	8 06	8 18	7 09	5 21	8 06	8 19	7 05	5 24	8 06	8 17	7 19	5 11	8 05	8 23
12	Tu.	7 06	5 24	9 25	8 38	7 08	5 22	9 26	8 38	7 03	5 26	9 24	8 38	7 17	5 13	9 30	8 35
13	Wd	7 04	5 25	10 42	8 58	7 06	5 24	10 44	8 57	7 02	5 27	10 40	8 59	7 16	5 15	10 52	8 50
14	Th	7 03	5 27	11 59	9 20	7 05	5 25	Morn	9 18	7 00	5 29	11 56	9 22	7 14	5 16	Morn	9 07
15	Fri.	7 01	5 28	Morn	9 45	7 03	5 27	0 01	9 42	6 59	5 30	Morn	9 48	7 12	5 18	0 15	9 26
16	Sat.	7 00	5 30	1 12	10 15	7 01	5 28	1 15	10 12	6 58	5 31	1 09	10 19	7 10	5 20	1 34	9 51
		Sexagesima Sunday.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 14 m. 10 s.											
17	Su.	6 58	5 31	2 22	10 52	7 00	5 30	2 26	10 49	6 56	5 33	2 18	10 57	7 08	5 22	2 50	10 24
18	Mo.	6 57	5 32	3 26	11 37	6 58	5 31	3 29	11 34	6 55	5 34	3 21	11 43	7 06	5 23	3 55	11 08
19	Tu.	6 55	5 34	4 20	0 32	6 56	5 32	4 23	0 29	6 53	5 35	4 14	0 38	7 04	5 25	4 50	0 02
20	Wd	6 53	5 35	5 04	1 33	6 54	5 34	5 06	1 30	6 52	5 37	4 58	1 38	7 02	5 27	5 31	1 07
21	Th.	6 52	5 37	5 41	2 37	6 52	5 35	5 44	2 34	6 50	5 38	5 37	2 41	7 00	5 28	6 05	2 15
22	Fri.	6 50	5 38	6 08	3 44	6 51	5 37	6 11	3 41	6 49	5 40	6 05	3 46	6 58	5 30	6 28	3 23
23	Sat.	6 48	5 39	6 31	4 49	6 49	5 38	6 33	4 47	6 47	5 41	6 29	4 50	6 56	5 31	6 46	4 36
		Quinquagesima Sunday.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 13 m. 22 s.											
24	Su.	6 47	5 41	6 50	5 54	6 47	5 40	6 51	5 53	6 45	5 42	6 48	5 55	6 54	5 33	6 59	5 45
25	Mo.	6 45	5 42	7 08	6 58	6 46	5 41	7 08	6 58	6 43	5 44	7 07	6 58	6 52	5 35	7 12	6 55
26	Tu.	6 43	5 43	7 23	8 01	6 44	5 42	7 23	8 02	6 42	5 45	7 23	8 01	6 50	5 36	7 23	8 04
27	Wd	6 41	5 45	7 39	9 06	6 42	5 41	7 38	9 08	6 40	5 46	7 39	9 06	6 48	5 38	7 34	9 14
28	Th.	6 40	5 46	7 56	10 15	6 40	5 45	7 54	10 17	6 39	5 47	7 57	10 13	6 46	5 40	7 46	10 28

Eclipses.

In the year 1895 there will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, March 10th and 11th, visible throughout America.

Total phase begins at 9h. 52m. p.m. } Eastern standard time.
" " ends at 11h. 27m. " }

Magnitude of the Eclipse 1.62 Moon's diameter.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 26th, visible in the North Atlantic Ocean, Newfoundland, the Coast of Labrador and the British Isles. Begins on the earth generally 3h. 39m. a.m. and ends at 6h. 40m. a.m., Eastern time. Greatest Magnitude of the Eclipse 0.36 Sun's diameter.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 29th, visible in Northern Europe and Asia. Begins on the earth generally at 0h. 4m. p.m. and ends at 2h. 15m. p.m., Greenwich time. Greatest Magnitude 0.27 Sun's diameter.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon, Sept. 3rd and 4th, visible throughout America. Total phase begins at 0h. 7m. a.m. 4th and ends at 1h. 47m. a.m., Eastern time. Magnitude of Eclipse 1.55 Moon's diameter.

V. A partial eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 18th, visible on the Eastern Coast of Australia and New Zealand. Begins on the earth generally at 6h. 59m. p.m., and ends at 10h. 29m. p.m., Greenwich time. Greatest Magnitude of Eclipse 0.74 Sun's diameter.

Solar Cycle.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, at the end of which time the days of the month return to the same days of the week. As in a year there are 52 weeks and one day, it must then end on the same day on which it has begun, and the next year must begin the following day. If there were no leap year, the year would begin by the same day every seventh year, and the days of the months would return to the same days of the week; but, on account of leap year coming every four years, the Solar Cycle happens only every 28th year—*id est*, 4 times 7 years. For instance, the number of days, months and weeks in 1895 is the same as those of 1867, and will happen again in 1923.

Dominical Letter.

The Dominical Letter of a year is one of the seven following letters:—**A, B, C, D, E, F, G,** serving to distinguish the Sundays in perpetual calendars—that of the Breviary for instance. The 1st of January is **A**; the 2nd, **B**; the 3rd, **C**., etc. Now this year, 1895, the first Sunday in January happened to be on the 6th, consequently, the Dominical Letter is **F.**

Easter Period.

The Council of Nicea, held in the year of our Lord 325, has decided that the feast of Easter shou'd be celebrated the first Sunday after the first moon following the 20th of March. According to that rule, Easter can be celebrated within the space of 35 days, from the 22nd of March to the 25th of April inclusively. That space is called the *Easter Period.* Hence, if there were a full moon on the 21st of March and the 22nd were a Sunday, Easter would be on that day. It is the earliest date for Easter. It happened in 1818. But if there were full moon on April 18th, and the 18th would fall on a Sunday, the following Sunday would be Easter, April 25th. It happened in 1886.

A Table of Movable Feasts and Anniversaries 1885-1908.

The Year of Our Lord.	Golden Number.	The Epact.	Sunday's Letter.	Septuagesima Sunday.	Ash Wednesday.	Easter Day.	Rogation Sunday.	Ascension Day.	Whit Sunday.	Sunday after Trinity.	Advent Sunday.
1885	5	14	D.	Feb. 1	Feb. 18	April 5	May 10	May 14	May 24	25	Nov. 29
1886	6	25	C.	Feb. 21	Mar. 10	April 25	May 30	June 3	June 13	22	Nov. 20
1887	7	6	B.	Feb. 6	Feb. 23	April 10	May 15	May 19	May 29	24	Nov. 27
1888	8	17	A.G.	Jan. 29	Feb. 15	April 1	May 6	May 10	May 20	26	Dec. 2
1889	9	28	F.	Feb. 17	Mar. 6	April 21	May 26	May 30	June 9	23	Dec. 1
1890	10	9	E.	Feb. 2	Feb. 19	April 6	May 11	May 15	May 25	25	Nov. 30
1891	11	20	D.	Jan. 25	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	May 3	May 7	May 17	26	Nov. 29
1892	12	1	C.B.	Feb. 14	Mar. 2	April 17	May 22	May 26	June 5	23	Nov. 27
1893	13	12	A	Jan. 29	Feb. 15	April 2	May 7	May 11	May 21	26	Dec. 3
1894	14	23	G.	Jan. 21	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	April 29	May 3	May 13	27	Dec. 2
1895	15	4	F.	Feb. 10	Feb. 27	April 14	May 19	May 23	June 2	24	Dec. 1
1896	16	15	E.D.	Feb. 2	Feb. 19	April 5	May 10	May 14	May 24	25	Nov. 29
1897	17	26	C.	Feb. 14	Mar. 3	April 18	May 23	May 27	June 6	23	Nov. 28
1898	18	7	B.	Feb. 6	Feb. 23	April 10	May 15	May 19	May 29	24	Nov. 27
1899	19	18	A.	Jan. 29	Feb. 15	April 2	May 7	May 11	May 21	26	Dec. 3
1900	1	29	G.	Feb. 11	Feb. 28	April 15	May 20	May 24	June 3	24	Dec. 2
1901	2	10	F.	Feb. 3	Feb. 20	April 7	May 12	May 16	May 26	25	Dec. 1
1902	3	21	E.	Jan. 26	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	May 4	May 8	May 18	26	Nov. 30
1903	4	2	D.	Feb. 8	Feb. 25	April 12	May 17	May 21	May 31	24	Nov. 29
1904	5	13	C.B.	Jan. 31	Feb. 17	April 3	May 8	May 12	May 22	25	Nov. 27
1905	6	24	A.	Feb. 19	Mar. 8	April 23	May 28	June 1	June 11	23	Dec. 3
1906	7	5	G.	Feb. 11	Feb. 28	April 15	May 20	May 24	June 3	24	Dec. 2
1907	8	16	F.	Jan. 27	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	May 5	May 19	May 19	26	Dec. 1
1908	9	27	E.D.	Feb. 16	Mar. 4	April 19	May 24	June 7	May 28	23	Nov. 29

—(: 1895 :)—

Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.*	*Quebec & Ontario.*	*Manitoba.*	*Northwest Territories.*	*British Columbia.*
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First Quarter	4	8 40 mo.	7 40 mo.	6 40 mo.	5 40 mo.	4 40 mo.
Full Moon	10	11 38 ev.	10 38 ev.	9 38 ev.	8 38 ev.	7 38 ev.
Last Quarter	18	1 32 mo.	0 32 mo.	‡11 32 ev.	‡10 32 ev.	‡9 32 ev.
New Moon	26	6 25 mo.	5 25 mo.	4 25 mo.	3 25 mo.	2 25 mo.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.
1	Fri.	6 38	5 48	8 15	11 26	6 39	5 47	8 12	11 29	6 37	5 48	8 16	11 24	6 44	5 42	8 00	11 45
2	Sat.	6 36	5 49	8 39	Morn	6 37	5 48	8 36	Morn	6 35	5 49	8 42	Morn	6 42	5 43	8 18	Morn
	1st Sunday in Lent.					Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 12 m 4 s.											
3	Su.	6 34	5 50	9 10	0 39	6 35	5 50	9 06	0 43	6 33	5 50	9 14	0 35	6 40	5 45	8 43	1 04
4	Mo.	6 32	5 52	9 51	1 53	6 33	5 51	9 46	1 58	6 31	5 52	9 56	1 49	6 37	5 47	9 20	2 23
5	Tu.	6 30	5 53	10 47	3 03	6 31	5 52	10 42	3 08	6 30	5 53	10 52	2 57	6 35	5 48	10 15	3 36
6	Wd	6 29	5 54	11 56	4 03	6 29	5 53	11 52	4 08	6 28	5 54	0 01	3 59	6 33	5 49	11 25	4 35
7	Th.	6 27	5 56	1 17	4 49	6 27	5 55	1 14	4 53	6 26	5 56	1 21	4 45	6 31	5 51	0 51	5 17
8	Fri.	6 25	5 57	2 43	5 25	6 26	5 56	2 41	5 28	6 24	5 57	2 46	5 21	6 29	5 53	2 25	5 45
9	Sat.	6 23	5 58	4 08	5 55	6 24	5 57	4 07	5 57	6 22	5 58	4 10	5 52	6 27	5 55	3 57	6 05
	2nd Sunday in Lent.					Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 10 m. 23 s.											
10	Su.	6 22	5 59	5 31	6 19	6 22	5 59	5 39	6 21	6 21	5 59	5 32	6 18	6 24	5 57	5 25	6 26
11	Mo.	6 20	6 01	6 54	6 41	6 20	6 00	6 54	6 42	6 19	6 01	6 54	6 41	6 22	5 58	6 55	6 44
12	Tu.	6 18	6 02	8 15	7 00	6 18	6 02	8 16	7 00	6 17	6 02	8 13	7 01	6 20	6 00	8 22	6 57
13	Wd	6 16	6 03	9 34	7 21	6 16	6 03	9 36	7 19	6 15	6 03	9 31	7 22	6 18	6 01	9 47	7 11
14	Th.	6 14	6 04	10 51	7 44	6 14	6 04	10 54	7 42	6 14	6 04	10 48	7 47	6 15	6 03	11 11	7 29
15	Fri.	6 12	6 05	Morn	8 13	6 12	6 06	Morn	8 10	6 12	6 05	Morn	8 17	6 13	6 05	Morn	7 52
16	Sat.	6 10	6 07	0 06	8 48	6 10	6 07	0 09	8 45	6 10	6 07	0 02	8 53	6 11	6 06	0 32	8 22
	3rd Sunday in Lent.					Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 8 m. 25 s.											
17	Su.	6 09	6 08	1 14	9 32	6 09	6 08	1 17	9 28	6 08	6 08	1 09	9 37	6 09	6 08	1 43	9 02
18	Mo.	6 07	6 09	2 13	10 23	6 07	6 09	2 16	10 20	6 06	6 09	2 08	10 28	6 07	6 09	2 43	9 53
19	Tu.	6 05	6 11	3 03	11 23	6 05	6 11	3 06	11 20	6 05	6 11	2 58	11 28	6 05	6 11	3 32	10 54
20	Wd	6 03	6 12	3 42	0 27	6 03	6 12	3 45	0 24	6 03	6 12	3 38	0 31	6 02	6 13	4 08	0 02
21	Th.	6 01	6 13	4 12	1 33	6 01	6 13	4 15	1 30	6 01	6 13	4 09	1 36	6 00	6 14	4 33	1 14
22	Fri	5 59	6 14	4 35	2 38	5 59	6 15	4 38	2 36	5 59	6 14	4 33	2 41	5 58	6 16	4 52	2 24
23	Sat	5 57	6 16	4 57	3 43	5 57	6 16	4 58	3 42	5 57	6 16	4 55	3 45	5 56	6 17	5 08	3 34
	4th Sunday in Lent.					Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 6 m. 19 s.											
24	Su.	5 55	6 17	5 14	4 48	5 55	6 17	5 15	4 47	5 56	6 17	5 13	4 48	5 54	6 19	5 20	4 43
25	Mo.	5 54	6 18	5 30	5 52	5 54	6 19	5 31	5 52	5 54	6 18	5 30	5 52	5 52	6 21	5 32	5 53
26	Tu.	5 52	6 19	5 46	6 57	5 52	6 20	5 46	6 58	5 52	6 19	5 47	6 57	5 50	6 22	5 43	7 03
27	Wd	5 50	6 20	6 04	8 06	5 50	6 21	6 02	8 08	5 51	6 20	6 05	8 05	5 48	6 23	5 55	8 18
28	Th.	5 48	6 22	6 21	9 18	5 48	6 23	6 19	9 20	5 49	6 22	6 24	9 15	5 45	6 25	6 08	9 35
29	Fri.	5 47	6 23	6 43	10 31	5 46	6 24	6 40	10 34	5 47	6 23	6 46	10 27	5 43	6 27	6 24	10 54
30	Sat.	5 45	6 24	7 11	11 45	5 44	6 25	7 07	11 48	5 45	6 24	7 15	11 39	5 41	6 28	6 47	Morn
	5th Sunday in Lent.					Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 4 m. 11 s.											
31	Su.	5 43	6 26	7 59	Morn	5 42	6 27	7 45	Morn	5 44	6 25	7 55	Morn	5 39	6 30	7 20	0 13

‡ Seventeenth day.

Lunary Cycle.

We call Lunary Cycle or Metonic Cycle a period of 19 years, comprising about 235 revolutions of the moon, after the lapse of which the new and full moon returns to the same day of the year. It was discovered by Meton, a Greek astronomer of the 5th century before Christ, and engraved in gold letters on the temple of Minerva; hence the custom to call the *Golden Number* the ordeal number of each year in the Lunar Cycle.

This year, 1895, the Golden Number is 15, because this year is in the 15th of the lunar cycle; hence in 19 years from now, *i.e.*, in 1914, the Golden Number will be the same as in this year, and the new and full moons will return to the same dates as this year, 1895.

Jewish Calendar.

(A.D. 1895—A.M. 5655-56).

The Year 5655 commenced October 1st, 1894.

Jan.	6	Fast of Tebet,	Tebet	10	July	22	New Moon,	Ab.	1
"	26	New Moon,	Shebat	1	"	39	Fast for Destruction of Temple,	"	9
Feb.	25	New Moon,	Adar	1	Aug.	21	New Moon,	Elul	1
Mch.	7	Fast of Esther,	"	11	Sept.	19	New Year 5656,	Tishiri	4
"	10	Purim,	"	14	"	20	" 2nd day,	"	2
"	11	Shushan Purim,	"	15	"	22	Fast of Guedaliah,	"	1
"	26	New Moon,	Nisan	1	"	28	Day of Atonement,	"	10
April	9	Passover, 1st day,	"	15	Oct.	3	Tabernacles, 1st day,	"	15
"	10	" 2nd day,	"	16	Oct.	4	" 2nd day,	"	16
"	15	" 7th day,	"	21	"	9	Hosana Raba,	"	21
"	16	" ends,	"	22	"	10	Feast of the 8th day,	"	22
"	25	New Moon,	Iyar	1	"	11	Rejoicing of the Law,	"	23
May	12	33rd of Omer,	"	18	"	19	New Moon,	Heshvan	1
"	24	New Moon,	Sivan	1	Nov.	18	New Moon,	Kislev	1
"	29	Pentecost,	"	6	Dec.	12	Rededication of Temple,	"	25
"	30	" 2nd day,	"	7	"	18	New Moon,	Tebet	1
June	23	New Moon,	Tamuz	1	"	27	Fast of Tebet,	"	10
July	9	Fast of Tamuz,	"	17					

JANUARY, 1895.

Rising, Meridian Passage, and Setting of Planets for every fifth day calculated at Toronto University.

Day.	Mercury. ☿			Venus. ♀			Mars. ♂			Jupiter. ♃			Saturn. ♄		
	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 27a	11 42a	3 37p	8 15a	0 37p	5 00p	0 12p	7 07p	2 04a	3 29p	11 13p	7 02a	2 16a	7 33a	0 51p
6	7 42	11 58	4 14	8 18	0 45	5 12	11 56a	6 55	1 56	3 06	10 51	6 40	1 58	7 15	0 32
11	7 53	0 14p	4 35	8 19	0 52	5 35	11 42	6 44	1 48	2 44	10 29	6 18	1 40	6 57	0 13
16	8 02	0 30	4 58	8 18	0 58	5 58	11 29	6 33	1 41	2 22	9 23	5 56	1 22	6 38	11 54a
21	8 06	0 46	5 25	8 15	1 04	5 53	11 13	6 22	1 33	2 00	9 45	5 34	1 04	6 19	11 35
26	8 08	1 09	5 52	8 14	1 09	6 04	10 59	6 12	1 27	1 38	9 23	5 12	0 44	5 59	11 15

FEBRUARY, 1895.

1	8 05a	1 15p	6 25p	8 08a	1 15p	6 22p	10 43a	6 00p	1 19a	1 12p	8 58p	4 47a	0 22a	5 38a	10 53a
6	7 58	1 23	6 48	8 30	1 19	6 35	10 30	5 51	1 13	0 52	8 37	4 26	0 00	5 18	10 33
11	7 43	1 21	6 58	7 56	1 23	6 59	10 18	5 42	1 08	0 32	8 17	4 06	11 38p	4 58	10 14
16	7 21	1 05	6 49	7 50	1 26	7 02	10 06	5 33	1 03	0 12	7 57	3 46	11 18	4 39	9 54
21	6 52	0 55	6 18	7 41	1 30	7 18	9 54	5 25	0 58	11 52a	7 37	3 26	10 58	4 19	9 35
26	6 20	11 57a	5 34	7 36	1 33	7 30	9 43	5 17	0 53	11 32	7 18	3 06	10 38	3 59	9 15

MARCH, 1895.

1	6 03a	11 34a	5 05p	7 31a	1 34p	7 38p	9 36a	5 12p	0 50a	11 21a	7 06p	2 55a	10 26p	3 47a	9 03a
6	5 41	11 03	4 25	7 23	1 37	7 51	9 25	5 04	0 55	11 03	6 47	2 36	10 06	3 27	8 43
11	5 25	10 42	3 59	7 13	1 40	8 06	9 14	4 57	0 40	10 44	6 29	2 18	9 45	3 06	8 23
16	5 15	10 31	3 47	7 09	1 43	8 17	9 04	4 49	0 35	10 25	6 11	2 00	9 24	2 46	8 00
21	5 08	10 26	3 44	7 01	1 46	8 30	8 55	4 42	0 31	10 07	5 53	1 42	9 03	2 25	7 43
26	5 04	10 26	3 44	6 54	1 49	8 44	8 45	4 35	0 25	9 49	5 36	1 23	8 42	2 04	7 23

APRIL, 1895.

1	4 58a	10 30a	4 02p	6 45a	1 53p	9 02p	8 35a	4 27p	0 20a	9 29a	5 15p	1 04a	8 16p	1 39a	6 58a
6	4 55	10 37	4 19	6 41	1 57	9 13	8 28	4 20	0 15	9 12	4 58	0 47	7 54	1 18	6 37
11	4 51	10 45	4 39	6 27	2 02	9 27	8 20	4 14	0 09	8 55	4 42	0 30	7 33	0 57	6 17
16	4 48	10 56	5 04	6 33	2 07	9 41	8 13	4 07	0 02	8 39	4 25	0 12	7 11	0 36	6 57
21	4 45	11 08	5 31	6 31	2 12	9 53	8 06	4 01	11 55p	8 23	4 09	11 54p	6 50	0 15	5 36
26	4 44	11 24	6 01	6 31	2 18	10 05	8 00	3 54	11 48	8 05	3 52	11 37	6 29	11 54p	5 15

—(: 1895 :)—

Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.*	*Quebec & Ontario.*	*Manitoba.*	*Northwest Territories.*	*British Columbia.*
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
☽ First Quarter	2	5 28 ev.	4 28 ev.	3 28 ev.	2 28 ev.	1 28 ev.
○ Full Moon	9	9 43 mo.	8 43 mo.	7 43 mo.	6 43 mo.	5 43 mo.
☾ Last Quarter	16	7 22 ev.	6 22 ev.	5 22 ev.	4 22 ev.	3 22 ev.
● New Moon	24	9 11 ev.	8 11 ev.	7 11 ev.	6 11 ev.	5 11 ev.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N.W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Mo.	5 41	6 27	8 39	0 53	5 41	6 27	8 34	0 58	5 42	6 27	8 44	0 48	5 37	6 31	8 07	1 15
2	Tu.	5 39	6 28	9 43	1 55	5 39	6 29	9 38	2 00	5 40	6 28	9 48	1 50	5 35	6 33	9 11	2 23
3	Wd	5 38	6 29	10 59	2 46	5 37	6 30	10 55	2 50	5 38	6 29	11 03	2 41	5 33	6 34	10 32	3 15
4	Th.	5 36	6 30	0 20	3 26	5 35	6 31	0 17	3 29	5 37	6 30	0 24	3 22	5 31	6 35	11 59	3 49
5	Fri.	5 34	6 31	1 43	3 55	5 33	6 32	1 41	3 57	5 35	6 31	1 46	3 52	5 28	6 37	1 28	4 12
6	Sat.	5 32	6 33	3 05	4 18	5 31	6 34	3 04	4 20	5 33	6 32	3 07	4 17	5 26	6 39	2 57	4 29
	Palm Sunday.	Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 2 m. 7 s.															
7	Su.	5 30	6 34	4 26	4 40	5 29	6 35	4 26	4 41	5 31	6 34	4 27	4 40	5 24	6 40	4 25	4 45
8	Mo.	5 28	6 35	5 45	5 00	5 27	6 36	5 46	5 00	5 30	6 35	5 45	5 00	5 22	6 42	5 50	4 59
9	Tu.	5 27	6 37	7 06	5 21	5 25	6 38	7 07	5 20	5 28	6 36	7 04	5 22	5 20	6 44	7 16	5 14
10	Wd	5 25	6 38	8 25	5 44	5 24	6 39	8 27	5 42	5 26	6 37	8 22	5 46	5 18	6 45	8 41	5 31
11	Th.	5 23	6 39	9 43	6 11	5 22	6 40	9 45	6 08	5 24	6 38	9 38	6 14	5 16	6 46	10 04	5 52
12	Fri.	5 21	6 40	10 56	6 43	5 20	6 41	10 59	6 40	5 23	6 40	10 51	6 47	5 13	6 48	11 23	6 19
13	Sat.	5 19	6 42	Morn	7 23	5 18	6 43	Morn	7 20	5 21	6 41	11 56	7 28	5 11	6 50	Morn	6 55
	Easter Sunday.	Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 0 m. 13 s.															
14	Su.	5 17	6 43	0 02	8 13	5 16	6 44	0 05	8 09	5 19	6 42	Morn	8 18	5 09	6 51	0 31	7 43
15	Mo.	5 15	6 44	0 56	9 11	5 14	6 45	0 59	9 07	5 17	6 43	0 50	9 16	5 07	6 52	1 25	8 41
16	Tu.	5 14	6 45	1 39	10 14	5 12	6 46	1 42	10 11	5 16	6 44	1 34	10 19	5 05	6 54	2 06	9 48
17	Wd	5 12	6 46	2 13	11 20	5 11	6 48	2 16	11 17	5 14	6 45	2 09	11 23	5 03	6 56	2 36	10 59
18	Th.	5 10	6 47	2 40	0 26	5 09	6 49	2 43	0 24	5 12	6 46	2 37	0 28	5 01	6 57	2 59	0 10
19	Fri.	5 08	6 49	3 01	1 32	5 07	6 50	3 03	1 30	5 10	6 48	2 59	1 33	4 59	6 59	3 14	1 20
20	Sat.	5 06	6 50	3 19	2 36	5 05	6 52	3 20	2 35	5 08	6 49	3 18	2 36	4 57	7 01	3 27	2 29
	1st Sunday after Easter.	Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 58 m. 37 s.															
21	Su.	5 05	6 51	3 36	3 40	5 04	6 53	3 36	3 40	5 07	6 50	3 35	3 40	4 55	7 02	3 39	3 38
22	Mo	5 03	6 52	3 51	4 45	5 02	6 54	3 51	4 46	5 05	6 51	3 51	4 45	4 53	7 04	3 50	4 49
23	Tu.	5 02	6 54	4 08	5 53	5 00	6 56	4 07	5 54	5 04	6 53	4 09	5 51	4 51	7 06	4 02	6 02
24	Wd	5 01	6 55	4 26	7 03	4 59	6 57	4 24	7 05	5 02	6 54	4 27	7 00	4 49	7 07	4 14	7 18
25	Th.	4 59	6 57	4 48	8 16	4 57	6 59	4 45	8 19	5 00	6 55	4 50	8 13	4 47	7 09	4 30	8 37
26	Fri.	4 58	6 58	5 15	9 33	4 56	7 00	5 12	9 37	4 59	6 56	5 19	9 29	4 45	7 11	4 52	9 59
27	Sat.	4 56	6 59	5 50	10 45	4 54	7 01	5 46	10 49	4 57	6 58	5 55	10 39	4 43	7 12	5 22	11 16
	2nd Sunday after Easter.	Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 57 m. 23 s.															
28	Su.	4 55	7 01	6 37	11 48	4 53	7 03	6 32	11 53	4 56	6 59	6 42	11 43	4 41	7 14	6 06	Morn
29	Mo.	4 53	7 02	7 37	Morn	4 51	7 04	7 32	Morn	4 54	7 00	7 42	Morn	4 39	7 16	7 05	0 19
30	Tu.	4 52	7 03	8 50	0 43	4 50	7 05	8 46	0 48	4 53	7 02	8 55	0 38	4 38	7 17	8 21	1 14

MAY, 1895.

Rising, Meridian Passage, and Setting of Planets for every fifth day, calculated at Toronto University.

Day.	Mercury. ☿			Venus. ♀			Mars. ♂			Jupiter. ♃			Saturn. ♄		
	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.	Rises	On Mer.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 44a	11 43a	6 42p	6 32a	2 24p	10 16p	7 54a	3 47p	11 41p	7 47a	3 31p	11 20p	6 07p	11 29p	4 55a
6	4 47	0 04p	7 21	6 34	2 30	10 26	7 48	3 41	11 33	7 34	3 20	11 05	5 45	11 08	4 34
11	4 53	0 28p	8 03	6 38	2 36	10 33	7 43	3 34	11 26	7 20	3 05	10 50	5 24	10 47	4 14
16	5 04	0 52	8 40	6 44	2 42	10 40	7 38	3 28	11 18	7 04	2 50	10 35	5 02	10 26	3 54
21	5 16	1 12	9 08	6 51	2 48	10 45	7 34	3 22	11 09	6 49	2 35	10 20	4 41	10 05	3 33
26	5 29	1 28	9 27	6 59	2 53	10 47	7 30	3 15	10 59	6 34	2 20	10 05	4 20	9 44	3 12

JUNE, 1895.

1	5 43a	1 39p	9 36p	7 10a	2 59p	10 48p	7 26a	3 07p	10 49p	6 16a	2 01p	9 46p	3 55p	9 19p	2 52a
6	5 50	1 42	9 44	7 19	3 03	10 40	7 22	3 00	10 39	6 01	1 46	9 30	3 34	8 59	2 30
11	5 52	1 36	9 20	7 33	3 07	10 43	7 19	2 53	10 28	5 47	1 31	9 15	3 13	8 38	2 08
16	5 46	1 23	9 00	7 40	3 09	10 38	7 15	2 46	10 18	5 32	1 16	8 59	2 52	8 18	1 48
21	5 32	1 02	8 32	7 50	3 11	10 32	7 11	2 39	10 08	5 18	1 01	8 44	2 32	7 58	1 27
26	5 10	0 34	7 58	8 00	3 12	10 24	7 08	2 32	9 57	5 04	0 46	8 28	2 12	7 38	1 07

JULY, 1895.

1	4 40a	0 02p	7 23p	8 09a	3 12p	10 15	7 05a	2 25p	9 45p	4 50a	0 32p	8 12p	1 53p	7 18p	0 48a
6	4 10	11 30a	6 50	8 17	3 11	10 05	7 02	2 18	9 32	4 35	0 17	7 57	1 33	6 58	0 28
11	3 42	11 05a	6 28	8 24	3 09	9 54	6 59	2 10	9 21	4 21	0 02	7 42	1 14	6 39	0 08
16	3 19	10 46	6 13	8 30	3 06	9 42	6 56	2 02	9 09	4 07	11 47a	7 26	0 55	6 20	11 47p
21	3 09	10 41	6 13	8 35	3 02	9 29	6 53	1 55	8 57	3 53	11 32	7 11	0 36	6 00	11 25
26	3 08	10 44	6 20	8 39	2 57	9 15	6 50	1 47	8 43	3 39	11 17	6 54	0 16	5 41	11 04

AUGUST, 1895.

1	3 22a	10 59a	6 36p	8 41a	2 49p	8 57p	6 47a	1 38p	8 29p	3 22a	10 59a	6 37p	11 55a	5 19p	10 44p
6	3 44	11 18	6 52	8 41	2 41	8 41	6 44	1 31	8 17	3 08	10 44	6 31	11 37	5 00	10 23
11	4 18	11 41	7 04	8 40	2 31	8 20	6 42a	1 23	8 04	2 54	10 29	6 04	11 19	4 41	10 04
16	4 52	0 02p	7 12	8 33	2 18	8 03	6 41	1 15	7 49	2 40	10 14	5 48	11 01	4 23	9 45
21	5 27	0 20	7 14	8 25	2 03	7 42	6 40	1 07	7 34	2 25	9 58	5 32	10 43	4 04	9 26
26	5 58	0 36	7 14	8 11	1 45	7 19	6 36	0 59	7 20	2 11	9 43	5 18	10 25	3 46	9 08

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1	6 32a	0 50p	7 09p	7 50a	1 20p	6 49p	6 31a	0 49p	7 08p	1 54a	9 24a	4 55p	10 04a	3 24p	8 45p
6	6 56	1 00	7 14	7 25	0 54	6 23	6 30	0 41	6 53	1 39	9 08	4 38	9 47	3 07	8 26
11	7 19	1 08	6 57	6 56	0 26	5 56	6 29	0 33	6 38	1 24	8 53	4 22	9 30	2 49	8 07
16	7 40	1 14	6 48	6 21	11 56a	5 31	6 24	0 25	6 27	1 09	8 37	4 05	9 13	2 31	7 48
21	7 57	1 18	6 40	5 46	11 26	5 04	6 20	0 18	6 16	0 54	8 21	3 49	8 56	2 13	7 30
26	8 12	1 21	6 30	5 03	10 51	4 39	6 17	0 10	8 03	0 37	8 04	3 30	8 37	1 54	7 10

OCTOBER, 1895.

1	8 23a	1 22p	6 20p	4 38a	10 30a	4 22p	6 14a	0 02p	5 50p	0 20a	7 46a	3 11p	8 19a	1 34p	6 49p
6	8 27	1 18	6 09	4 04	10 03	4 02	6 11	11 53a	6 37	0 04p	7 31	2 54	8 04	1 18	6 33
11	8 23	1 09	5 55	3 45	9 48	3 51	6 09	11 46	5 25	11 47	7 15	2 38	7 49	1 03	6 17
16	8 03	0 49	5 35	3 23	9 30	3 37	6 07	11 38	6 13	11 30	6 57	2 20	7 32	0 46	5 59
21	7 22	0 17	5 12	3 12	9 20	3 28	6 05	11 31	5 00	11 14	6 40	2 03	7 16	0 28	5 40
26	6 25	11 36a	4 47	3 01	9 09	3 17	6 03	11 24	4 41	10 57	6 22	1 45	6 59	0 11	5 22

NOVEMBER, 1895.

1	5 30a	10 55a	4 20p	2 56a	9 02a	2 58p	6 02a	11 18a	4 33p	10 36p	6 01a	1 23p	6 39a	11 50a	5 00p
6	5 07	10 57	4 07	2 53	8 56	2 59	6 00	11 11	4 21	10 18	5 42	1 04	6 23	11 33	4 42
11	5 07	10 33	3 58	2 53	8 52	2 51	5 59	11 04	4 09	10 00	5 24	0 45	6 06	11 15	4 24
16	5 21	10 37	3 53	2 55	8 49	2 48	5 57	10 58	3 59	9 41	5 05	0 26	5 49	10 57	4 06
21	5 40	10 44	3 48	2 57	8 47	2 37	5 56	10 52	3 48	9 22	4 46	0 07	5 33	10 40	3 48
26	6 01	10 54	3 47	3 04	8 46	2 28	5 55	10 46	3 37	9 02	4 26	11 47a	5 16	10 23	3 30

DECEMBER, 1895.

1	6 24a	11 06a	3 47p	3 10a	8 46a	2 22p	5 53a	10 40a	3 27p	8 42p	4 07a	11 28a	5 00a	10 06a	3 12p
6	6 47	11 18	3 49	3 17	8 46	2 15	5 52	10 34	3 17	8 21	3 46	11 08	4 43	9 49	2 54
11	7 09	11 32	3 55	3 25	8 47	2 09	5 51	10 30	3 08	8 00	3 26	10 48	4 26	9 31	2 37
16	7 30	11 46	4 02	3 33	8 48	2 03	5 50	10 25	3 00	7 38	3 05	10 28	4 09	9 14	2 15
21	7 48	0 01p	4 14	3 42	8 50	1 58	5 48	10 20	2 51	7 17	2 44	10 07	3 52	8 56	1 59
26	8 04	0 16	4 28	3 52	8 53	1 54	5 46	10 14	2 42	6 56	2 23	9 46	3 35	8 39	1 41

—(: 1895 :)—

Moon's Phases.	Day.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec & Ontario.	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.	British Columbia.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
☽ First Quarter	1	11 44 ev.	10 44 ev.	9 44 ev.	8 44 ev.	7 44 ev.
○ Full Moon	8	7 59 ev.	6 59 ev.	5 59 ev.	4 59 ev.	3 59 ev.
☾ Last Quarter	16	1 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	11 44 mo.	10 44 mo.	9 44 mo.
● New Moon	24	8 46 mo.	7 46 mo.	6 46 mo.	5 46 mo.	4 46 mo.
☽ First Quarter	31	4 48 mo.	3 48 mo.	2 48 mo.	1 48 mo.	0 48 mo.

Day of the month.	Day of the week.	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec, and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N.W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		H.M	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H M	H.M.
1	Wd	4 50	7 04	10 08	1 26	4 48	7 07	10 05	1 30	4 51	7 03	10 12	1 22	4 36	7 19	9 45	1 52
2	Th.	4 49	7 06	11 27	1 57	4 47	7 08	11 25	2 00	4 50	7 04	11 30	1 54	4 35	7 20	11 10	2 16
3	Fri.	4 47	7 07	0 48	2 22	4 46	7 09	0 47	2 24	4 48	7 06	0 50	2 20	4 33	7 22	0 38	2 35
4	Sat.	4 46	7 09	2 06	2 44	4 44	7 11	2 06	2 45	4 47	7 07	2 07	2 43	4 31	7 24	2 02	2 51
	3rd Sunday after Easter.					Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 56 m. 33 s.											
5	Su.	4 44	7 10	3 25	3 04	4 42	7 12	3 25	3 04	4 46	7 08	3 25	3 04	4 29	7 25	3 26	3 05
6	Mo.	4 43	7 11	4 43	3 24	4 41	7 14	4 44	3 23	4 45	7 09	4 42	3 24	4 28	7 27	4 50	3 19
7	Tu.	4 42	7 12	6 00	3 44	4 40	7 15	6 02	3 43	4 44	7 10	5 58	3 46	4 26	7 29	6 14	3 34
8	Wd	4 40	7 13	7 17	4 03	4 38	7 16	7 20	4 07	4 42	7 11	7 14	4 11	4 24	7 30	7 37	3 53
9	Th.	4 39	7 14	8 34	4 38	4 37	7 17	8 37	4 36	4 41	7 12	8 30	4 42	4 23	7 32	8 59	4 17
10	Fri.	4 38	7 16	9 44	5 15	4 36	7 18	9 47	5 12	4 40	7 14	9 39	5 20	4 21	7 33	10 13	4 49
11	Sat.	4 37	7 17	10 44	6 01	4 34	7 20	10 47	5 58	4 39	7 15	10 38	6 07	4 19	7 35	11 14	5 33
	4th Sunday after Easter.					Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 56 m. 10 s.											
12	Su.	4 36	7 18	11 33	6 57	4 33	7 21	11 36	6 54	4 38	7 16	11 28	7 03	4 18	7 36	Morn	6 28
13	Mo.	4 35	7 19	Morn	8 00	4 32	7 22	Morn	7 56	4 37	7 17	Morn	8 04	4 17	7 37	0 02	7 33
14	Tu.	4 34	7 20	0 11	9 05	4 31	7 23	0 14	9 01	4 36	7 18	0 07	9 08	4 15	7 39	0 35	8 42
15	Wd	4 32	7 22	0 41	10 11	4 29	7 25	0 44	10 08	4 35	7 19	0 39	10 14	4 13	7 41	1 01	9 53
16	Th.	4 31	7 23	1 04	11 18	4 28	7 26	1 06	11 16	4 34	7 20	1 02	11 20	4 12	7 42	1 19	11 05
17	Fri.	4 30	7 24	1 22	0 23	4 27	7 27	1 24	0 22	4 33	7 21	1 22	0 25	4 11	7 43	1 33	0 16
18	Sat.	4 29	7 25	1 40	1 26	4 26	7 28	1 41	1 26	4 32	7 22	1 40	1 27	4 09	7 45	1 45	1 24
	Rogation Sunday.					Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 56 m. 15 s.											
19	Su.	4 28	7 26	1 56	2 30	4 25	7 29	1 56	2 30	4 31	7 23	1 56	2 30	4 08	7 46	1 56	2 32
20	Mo.	4 27	7 27	2 13	3 36	4 24	7 30	2 12	3 37	4 30	7 24	2 13	3 35	4 07	7 47	2 08	3 43
21	Tu.	4 26	7 28	2 30	4 45	4 23	7 31	2 29	4 47	4 29	7 25	2 32	4 43	4 06	7 48	2 20	4 58
22	Wd	4 25	7 29	2 51	5 57	4 22	7 32	2 49	6 00	4 28	7 26	2 53	5 54	4 05	7 49	2 36	6 16
23	Th.	4 24	7 30	3 16	7 13	4 21	7 33	3 13	7 17	4 27	7 27	3 19	7 09	4 04	7 50	2 55	7 38
24	Fri.	4 23	7 31	3 47	8 28	4 20	7 34	3 43	8 33	4 27	7 28	3 51	8 24	4 03	7 51	3 20	8 58
25	Sat.	4 22	7 32	4 30	9 39	4 19	7 35	4 25	9 44	4 26	7 29	4 34	9 34	4 01	7 53	3 59	10 10
	Sunday after Ascension.					Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 56 m. 48 s.											
26	Su.	4 21	7 33	5 27	10 38	4 18	7 36	5 22	10 43	4 25	7 30	5 32	10 33	4 00	7 54	4 54	11 10
27	Mo.	4 21	7 33	6 38	11 25	4 17	7 37	6 33	11 29	4 25	7 30	6 41	11 21	3 59	7 55	6 07	11 53
28	Tu.	4 20	7 34	7 57	11 59	4 17	7 38	7 53	Morn	4 24	7 31	8 00	11 56	3 58	7 56	7 32	Morn
29	Wd	4 19	7 35	9 18	Morn	4 16	7 39	9 15	0 02	4 23	7 32	9 20	Morn	3 57	7 58	8 59	0 20
30	Th.	4 19	7 36	10 38	0 26	4 15	7 40	10 36	0 28	4 22	7 33	10 40	0 23	3 56	7 59	10 26	0 40
31	Fri.	4 18	7 37	11 56	0 50	4 15	7 41	11 55	0 51	4 22	7 34	11 57	0 48	3 56	8 00	11 50	0 58

Climatological Statistics of the Principal Cities in the Dominion of Canada during the year, from 1st October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

	1893.			1894.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Year.
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Charlottetown.....	50 5	36.4	22.9	16.8	13 2	29.3	34 4	45 8	58 5	66 3	63 0	56.5	41.1
Halifax.....	50 6	37.7	27 4	21 9	18 8	32 3	37.0	46 6	56 5	64.4	61 9	58 8	42.8
Fredericton.	47 9	32.1	13 4	10.7	10 7	30.3	38 0	52 0	60 8	66.4	60.9	56.8	40.0
Quebec	45 8	30 7	9.9	9 7	8 7	28 0	37 1	52 3	61 3	64.6	58 6	56.4	38.6
Montreal.....	50 3	35 2	11 8	13 0	12 6	31 6	44 9	56 0	65 8	68 7	62 8	59.6	42.7
Ottawa	48 0	32 7	11.5	11 0	11 1	31 2	46 0	55 5	66 1	68 9	62 6	60.5	42.3
Toronto.	48.9	37.3	24.4	28.5	20.7	36 0	44.4	52 6	66 4	69.1	65 3	62.5	46.3
London	50 8	36.9	26 9	28 5	21 3	38.1	47.4	57 8	67.0	71 0	65 8	63.3	47.9
Winnipeg.....	35.3	14.0	—8.0	—8 8	1 6	17 2	38.7	52.7	68.9	68.6	64 3	54.4	33.2
Calgary.	34.8	17.9	17.7	8 6	14 6	24 0	40.1	49 2	56 0	62 7	62.3	48.6	36.4
Esquimalt..... ...	47 0	40.0	42.5	37.2	36 9	40 9	45.0	50.5	54.8	58.0	59 0	53.5	47.1

HIGHEST TEMPERATURE.

	1893.			1894.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Year.
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Charlottetown....	65.2	57.7	48.3	43,9	40.9	48.1	58.2	68 7	78.1	86.4	80.1	71.6	86.4
Halifax	69.8	63.2	57.7	47.0	43.2	55.0	66.0	70.0	85.0	93.0	83.	76.0	93.0
Fredericton.	73.0	62.7	39.9	49.8	44.9	64.7	66.7	80.9	90.5	89 9	83.9	77.7	90.5
Quebec.....	72.8	51.8	39.8	37.5	38.0	56.0	67.0	76.5	87 0	88.0	76.5	76.5	88.0
Montreal	72.0	53.5	41.0	41.2	38.7	57.0	69.5	79.0	85.2	83.8	80.6	78.5	89.8
Ottawa	72.9	54.2	37.0	41.0	38.5	54.2	73.4	83.8	91.0	93.0	89.6	82.3	93.0
Toronto,.....	68.4	58 1	51.5	47.3	43.1	63.4	69 3	75.6	90.7	89.9	85.1	84 1	90.7
London.....	79.5	60.0	57.0	46.5	45.0	68.0	74.0	80.0	95.0	95.0	89.0	93.0	95.0
Winnipeg.	61.0	49.9	34.0	39.0	37.6	40.4	76.8	80.8	92.2	95.8	92.1	85.0	95.8
Calgary	61.4	56.3	48.0	47.9	49.6	54.0	70.5	82.0	82 0	92.0	92.0	79.0	92.0
Esquimalt.	58.6	50.5	52.6	51.0	51.9	56.9	69.2	81.7	77.2	84.0	80.2	68.0	84.0

LOWEST TEMPERATURE.

	1893.			1894.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Year.
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Charlottetown	34.4	17.4	—7.4	—9.0	—13.5	1.6	11.0	27.5	42.2	49.5	48.0	36.2	—13 5
Halifax.....	29.0	17.0	1.3	—4.7	—10.4	9.8	14.0	28.5	38.0	51.7	43.3	35.3	—10.4
Fredericton.....	21.2	9.2	—26.0	—30.5	—30.5	1.5	6.5	31.3	38.4	47.0	37.8	29.5	—30.5
Quebec	26.0	5.0	—20.0	—22.0	—23.5	—2.0	3.0	32.5	38.0	47 8	37.5	39.0	—23.5
Montreal	25.0	8.8	—13.8	—12.7	—19.5	5.0	15 0	37.7	44.8	52.0	44.8	35 0	—19.5
Ottawa.....	21.5	7.5	—25.2	—16.2	—25.7	3.5	13 0	35.5	36 2	47.0	42.0	29.5	—25.7
Toronto.....	26.9	21.4	—4.6	10.3	— 9.9	14.1	18.4	35.1	37.9	46.6	46.3	38 9	— 9.9
London.....	22.5	4.0	0.0	3.0	—11.5	12.0	18.0	30.5	30.0	40.0	39.0	29.0	—11.5
Winnipeg.....	12.0	—30.3	—39.1	—46.1	—30.7	—20.5	3.0	28.6	32.0	40.0	37.5	26.5	—46.1
Calgary	1.4	—30.8	—30.1	—31.8	- 28.6	—9.4	16.0	20.0	32.0	36.0	39.5	25.5	—31.8
Esquimalt.	29.7	27.2	29.2	24.3	20.2	29.2	31.8	33.7	44.2	45.2	47.7	40.2	20 2

AMOUNT OF RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.

	1893.			1894.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Year.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Charlottetown. ..	6,09	3.00	6,51	3.86	2.34	2,14	2 20	2.65	2.69	2 20	2.75	2,79	39,22
Halifax	5.62	3.63	10.25	7.32	3.46	3.52	5.23	1.78	3.78	1,05	4.90	1.01	50.65
Fredericton..... .	3.18	1.86	6.09	2 99	2.95	1.87	2.06	0.90	3.57	3 39	3.82	2,60	35,28
Quebec..... ...	2.00	2.58	5.09	3.92	2.02	4.04	0.83	3,54	5.54	6,67	2.75	2.80	41,78
Montreal.....	2.18	1.97	4.60	2.81	1.03	2.19	0.71	3.73	4.02	2.82	1.80	2.73	30.59
Ottawa.....	1,18	1.93	4.91	3.85	0.68	1.65	0.77	3.46	5.36	3.57	1.46	2.01	30.83
Toronto.....	3.62	2.99	4.60	1.67	2.25	1,32	1.33	9.37	1,08	1.61	0.38	5.48	35.70
London	4.38	3.35	6.37	1.08	2,46	1.76	2.50	9.81	1.13	1.71	0.10	5.47	40,12
Winnipeg.....	1,35	2.34	0.62	1.16	1 00	1,63	3.56	0.58	2.40	0.63	0.77	2.03	18.07
Calgary.....	0,74	1.20	0.57	0.41	0.03	0.67	0,96	4,05	1.10	0.10	1.47	1.30	12,60
Esquimalt.....	4.61	10,43	9.75	7.24	4.27	4.64	4,23	2.71	2.37	0.21	0.25	3.73	54.44

JUNE

—(:1895:)—

Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.*	*Quebec & Ontario.*	*Manitoba.*	*Northwest Territories.*	*British Columbia.*
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Full Moon	7	7 09 mo.	6 09 mo.	5 09 mo.	4 09 mo.	3 09 mo.
Last Quarter	15	7 28 mo.	6 28 mo.	5 28 mo.	4 28 mo.	3 28 mo.
New Moon	22	5 51 ev.	4 51 ev.	3 51 ev.	2 51 ev.	1 51 ev.
First Quarter	29	10 01 mo.	9 01 mo.	8 01 mo.	7 01 mo.	6 01 mo.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	Moon sets.
		H.M	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M	H. M.	H.M.	H M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.
1	Sat.	4 18	7 38	1 13	1 09	4 14	7 41	1 13	1 19	4 21	7 34	1 13	1 09	3 55	8 09	1 13	1 13
	Whit Sunday.							Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 57 m. 44 s.									
2	Su.	4 17	7 39	2 28	1 28	4 13	7 42	2 29	1 23	4 20	7 35	2 27	1 29	3 54	8 01	2 34	1 26
3	Mo.	4 16	7 40	3 43	1 48	4 13	7 43	3 45	1 47	4 20	7 36	3 41	1 50	3 54	8 02	3 55	1 40
4	Tu.	4 16	7 40	5 01	2 12	4 12	7 43	5 03	2 10	4 19	7 37	4 57	2 14	3 55	8 03	5 18	1 58
5	Wd	4 16	7 41	6 16	2 39	4 12	7 44	6 19	2 37	4 19	7 37	6 12	2 43	3 52	8 04	6 39	2 29
6	Th.	4 15	7 42	7 27	3 11	4 1	7 45	7 30	3 08	4 18	7 38	7 22	3 15	3 52	8 05	7 54	2 47
7	Fri.	4 15	7 43	8 31	3 51	4 11	7 46	8 34	3 48	4 18	7 39	8 25	3 56	3 51	8 06	9 00	3 24
8	Sat.	4 14	7 43	9 26	4 45	4 11	7 46	9 29	4 42	4 17	7 39	9 20	4 51	3 51	8 06	9 55	4 16
	Trinity Sunday.							Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 58 m. 58 s.									
9	Su.	4 14	7 44	10 08	5 45	4 11	7 47	10 11	5 42	4 17	7 40	10 03	5 50	3 51	8 07	10 34	5 18
10	Mo.	4 13	7 44	10 49	6 50	4 10	7 47	10 42	6 47	4 17	7 41	10 35	6 54	3 50	8 07	10 59	6 26
11	Tu.	4 13	7 45	11 06	7 56	4 10	7 48	11 08	7 54	4 16	7 41	11 03	8 00	3 50	8 08	11 22	7 37
12	Wd	4 1	7 45	11 28	9 04	4 10	7 48	11 29	9 02	4 16	7 42	11 26	9 06	3 50	8 08	11 39	8 49
13	Th.	4 13	7 46	11 45	10 09	4 10	7 49	11 46	10 08	4 16	7 43	11 44	10 11	3 50	8 09	11 52	9 59
14	Fri.	4 13	7 46	Morn	11 13	4 10	7 49	Morn	11 12	4 16	7 43	Morn	11 13	3 50	8 09	Morn	11 08
15	Sat.	4 13	7 47	0 02	0 16	4 10	7 50	0 02	0 16	4 16	7 44	0 02	0 16	3 50	8 10	0 04	0 16
	1st Sunday after Trinity.							Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 0 m. 25 s.									
16	Su.	4 13	7 47	0 17	1 20	4 10	7 50	0 17	1 21	4 16	7 44	0 18	1 19	3 50	8 10	0 15	1 25
17	Mo.	4 13	7 48	0 33	2 27	4 10	7 51	0 32	2 28	4 16	7 44	0 35	2 24	3 50	8 11	0 25	2 36
18	Tu.	4 13	7 4	0 52	3 37	4 10	7 51	0 50	3 39	4 17	7 45	0 54	3 34	3 50	8 11	0 39	3 52
19	Wd	4 13	7 49	1 14	4 52	4 10	7 52	1 11	4 55	4 17	7 45	1 16	4 48	3 51	8 12	0 58	5 14
20	Th.	4 14	7 49	1 42	6 07	4 10	7 52	1 39	6 11	4 17	7 45	1 46	6 03	3 51	8 12	1 18	6 35
21	Fri	4 14	7 50	2 21	7 20	4 11	7 53	2 17	7 24	4 18	7 46	2 25	7 15	3 51	8 13	1 53	7 50
22	Sat.	4 14	7 50	3 12	8 26	4 11	7 53	3 07	8 31	4 18	7 46	3 17	8 21	3 51	8 13	2 49	8 58
	2nd Sunday after Trinity.							Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 1 m. 56 s.									
23	Su.	4 15	7 50	4 17	9 20	4 11	7 53	4 13	9 24	4 18	7 46	4 22	9 15	3 51	8 14	3 47	9 45
24	Mo.	4 15	7 50	5 37	9 50	4 11	7 53	5 33	10 02	4 19	7 46	5 41	9 55	3 51	8 14	5 10	10 22
25	Tu.	4 15	7 50	7 09	10 30	4 12	7 53	6 57	10 32	4 19	7 46	7 03	10 27	3 52	8 14	6 59	10 47
26	Wd	4 15	7 50	8 25	10 55	4 12	7 53	8 23	10 56	4 19	7 46	8 27	10 53	3 52	8 14	8 14	11 05
27	Th.	4 16	7 50	9 46	11 16	4 13	7 53	9 45	11 16	4 20	7 46	9 47	11 14	3 52	8 13	9 38	11 20
28	Fri.	4 16	7 50	11 03	11 34	4 13	7 53	11 03	11 34	4 20	7 46	11 03	11 34	3 53	8 13	11 02	11 33
29	Sat.	4 17	7 49	0 19	11 54	4 14	7 53	0 19	11 53	4 21	7 45	0 18	11 55	3 53	8 13	0 23	11 47
	3rd Sunday after Trinity.							Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 3 m. 24 s.									
30	Su.	4 17	7 49	1 34	Morn	4 14	7 52	1 35	Morn	4 21	7 45	1 32	Morn	3 53	8 12	1 43	Morn

DAYS OF RAIN OR SNOW.

	1893.			1894.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sep.	Year.
Charlottetown	15	15	22	18	15	12	15	18	13	15	10	7	175
Halifax	18	21	18	26	19	16	19	17	10	18	18	11	211
Fredericton	10	19	22	14	9	12	7	9	13	16	16	8	146
Quebec	11	17	22	15	12	17	11	20	19	20	17	18	199
Montreal	13	18	24	20	11	17	8	17	17	19	16	14	194
Ottawa	10	17	21	18	11	13	5	15	12	16	9	11	158
Toronto	11	20	24	17	14	19	9	21	16	14	6	14	185
London	13	17	23	18	17	20	14	19	18	10	6	14	189
Winnipeg	8	13	13	12	6	10	13	7	11	12	12	10	127
Calgary	8	6	4	9	5	8	8	12	15	4	6	4	89
Esquimalt	20	19	28	21	23	25	24	19	14	6	4	13	220

PERCENTAGE OF SKY CLOUDED.

	1893.			1894.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Year.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Charlottetown	60	70	85	62	52	63	72	62	64	53	62	49	63
Halifax	62	59	82	62	57	69	72	73	64	59	54	49	63
Fredericton	47	52	62	46	44	56	57	66	66	46	63	61	56
Quebec	57	65	72	62	62	56	55	59	67	67	65	60	62
Montreal	50	65	66	54	55	59	53	62	58	53	57	54	57
Ottawa	55	65	67	59	63	63	47	56	59	46	66	63	59
Toronto	51	69	74	70	58	65	49	64	51	45	57	52	59
London	46	58	67	54	52	49	38	54	38	41	48	37	49
Winnipeg	65	72	47	46	49	64	43	57	48	46	41	60	53
Calgary	65	58	50	53	49	61	58	59	57	40	50	58	55
Esquimalt	70	74	86	77	81	73	66	66	56	28	33	62	64

Average Rainfall from 1st October, 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894, for each Province in the Dominion of Canada.

	1893. Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept	Year.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In	In.
British Columbia	4.33	3.39	10.27	6.50	4.80	2.47	3.97	2.44	2.87	0.82	0.70	4.39	46.95
North West Territories	0.48	0.04	R	R	0.09	R	1.20	1.11	2.27	0.71	1.35	1.16	8.32
Manitoba	1.05	0.20	0.00	R	R	R	1.61	1.21	4.00	0.66	1.03	2.03	11.79
Ontario	3.31	1.97	1.85	0.93	0.59	1.49	0.99	5.72	2.32	1.73	0.84	3.73	25.38
Quebec	2.02	1.22	0.24	0.16	0.02	0.77	1.37	2.32	2.71	4.44	2.11	3.01	20.39
New Brunswick	3.32	1.75	2.33	0.79	0.34	0.99	1.41	1.48	3.54	2.35	2.45	2.75	23.50
Nova Scotia	4.83	3.43	5.43	1.04	1.18	1.83	1.64	2.08	2.84	1.59	2.60	2.08	30.57
Prince Edward Island	5.43	2.08	2.24	0.64	0.12	0.77	1.16	2.63	3.04	1.84	2.81	2.79	25.55

Highest Temperature in each Province, from 1st Oct., 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894, with the Date and Station at which recorded.

	1893. October.		November.		December.		1894. January.		February.		March.	
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date
	o		o		o		o		o		o	
British Columbia	74·0	14	63·5	14	56·5	6	56·0	21	71·0	26	66 0	27
	Griffin L.		P Simpso	n	P Simpso	n	Quesn'lle		Kerem's		Sp'es Bge	
N. W. Territories	72·0	15	71·0	1	55·0	21	48·2	13	50·0	28	61·6	29
	Chaplin		Glen Adl		Saskatoo	n	Med. Hat		Med. Hat		Med. Hat	
Manitoba	66·0	19	59·7	9	41·0	17	44·0	13	43·0	27	48·0	14
	Hillview		Min'dosa		Ft Ellice		Dauphin		Dauphin		Dauphin	
Ontario	85·2	12	70·0	7	61·0	24	52 0	1	52 0	27	77·2	18
	Lucknow		Ft Fr'cis		Cottam		Owen S'd		Spence		Lucknow	
Quebec	75·1	13	58·9	2	44·0	16	46·0	25	42·6	19	60·0	6
	Richm'd		Richm'd		Brome		Richm'd		Richm'd		Brome	
New Brunswick	78·0	13	62·7	3	52·0	6	49·8	25	44·9	18	64·7	6
	PkrsRigd		Fredert'n		St Andr's		Fredert'n		Fredert'n		Fredert'n	
Nova Scotia	69·4	1	67·6	2	60·2	4	48·5	25	46·7	19	58·4	7
	Truro		Truro		Truro		Sydney		Truro		Truro	
P. E. Island	66·3	13	61·2	3	55·4	4	43·9	25	45·5	18	54·9	6
	Georget'n		Georget'n		Georget'n		Charlott'n		Georget'n		Georget'n	

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Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.*	*Quebec & Ontario.*	*Manitoba.*	*Northwest Territories.*	*British Columbia.*
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Full Moon	6	7 29 ev.	6 29 ev.	5 29 ev.	4 29 ev.	3 29 ev.
Last Quarter	14	11 31 ev.	10 31 ev.	9 31 ev.	8 31 ev.	7 31 ev.
New Moon	22	1 32 mo.	0 32 mo.	‡11 32 ev.	‡10 32 ev.	‡9 32 ev.
First Quarter	28	4 36 ev.	3 36 ev.	2 36 ev.	1 36 ev.	0 36 ev

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	Moon sets.
		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.
1	Mo.	4 18	7 49	2 49	0 16	4 15	7 52	2 51	0 14	4 22	7 45	2 45	0 19	3 55	8 12	3 04	0 04
2	Tu.	4 19	7 49	4 04	0 40	4 16	7 52	4 07	0 38	4 23	7 45	4 00	0 45	3 56	8 12	4 25	0 23
3	Wd	4 19	7 49	5 17	1 11	4 16	7 52	5 20	1 08	4 23	7 45	5 12	1 16	3 56	8 12	5 43	0 48
4	Th.	4 20	7 48	6 22	1 49	4 17	7 51	6 25	1 46	4 24	7 44	6 16	1 55	3 57	8 11	6 51	1 22
5	Fri	4 21	7 48	7 18	2 38	4 17	7 51	7 21	2 35	4 25	7 44	7 12	2 44	3 57	8 11	7 46	2 09
6	Sat.	4 21	7 48	8 05	3 34	4 18	7 51	8 08	3 31	4 25	7 44	8 00	3 39	3 59	8 10	8 32	3 03
		4th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 4 m. 39 s.											
7	Su.	4 22	7 47	8 41	4 37	4 19	7 50	8 44	4 34	4 26	7 43	8 37	4 42	4 00	8 09	9 04	4 11
8	Mo.	4 23	7 47	9 08	5 43	4 20	7 50	9 11	5 41	4 27	7 43	9 05	5 47	4 01	8 09	9 27	5 22
9	Tu.	4 24	7 46	9 31	6 52	4 20	7 49	9 33	6 50	4 28	7 42	9 28	6 55	4 01	8 08	9 45	6 36
10	Wd	4 24	7 46	9 59	7 58	4 21	7 49	9 51	7 57	4 28	7 42	9 48	8 00	4 02	8 08	9 58	7 47
11	Th.	4 25	7 45	10 07	9 02	4 22	7 48	10 07	9 01	4 29	7 41	10 06	9 03	4 03	8 07	10 10	8 55
12	Fri.	4 26	7 45	10 22	10 04	4 23	7 48	10 22	10 04	4 30	7 41	10 22	10 05	4 04	8 07	10 22	10 03
13	Sat.	4 27	7 44	10 37	11 08	4 24	7 47	10 37	11 08	4 30	7 40	10 38	11 07	4 05	8 06	10 33	11 11
		5th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 5 m. 36 s.											
14	Su.	4 28	7 43	10 54	0 13	4 25	7 46	10 53	0 13	4 31	7 40	10 56	0 10	4 06	8 05	10 44	0 20
15	Mo.	4 29	7 42	11 14	1 19	4 26	7 45	11 12	1 21	4 32	7 39	11 17	1 17	4 08	8 04	10 58	1 33
16	Tu.	4 30	7 41	11 39	2 29	4 27	7 44	11 36	2 32	4 33	7 38	11 42	2 26	4 09	8 03	11 18	2 49
17	Wd	4 31	7 41	Morn	3 43	4 28	7 44	Morn	3 47	4 34	7 37	Morn	3 39	4 10	8 02	11 45	4 08
18	Th.	4 32	7 40	0 13	4 58	4 29	7 43	0 09	5 04	4 34	7 37	0 17	4 55	4 11	8 01	Morn	5 30
19	Fri.	4 33	7 39	0 57	6 08	4 30	7 42	0 52	6 13	4 35	7 36	1 02	6 03	4 13	7 59	0 25	6 41
20	Sat.	4 34	7 38	1 56	7 07	4 31	7 41	1 52	7 11	4 36	7 35	2 02	7 02	4 14	7 58	1 24	7 37
		6th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 6 m. 10 s.											
21	Su.	4 35	7 37	3 09	7 52	4 32	7 40	3 05	7 56	4 37	7 35	3 14	7 48	4 15	7 57	2 40	8 18
22	Mo.	4 36	7 36	4 32	8 28	4 33	7 39	4 29	8 31	4 38	7 34	4 36	8 25	4 16	7 56	4 09	8 48
23	Tu.	4 37	7 35	5 59	8 55	4 34	7 38	5 57	8 57	4 39	7 33	6 02	8 53	4 17	7 55	5 43	9 09
24	Wd	4 38	7 34	7 23	9 19	4 35	7 37	7 22	9 20	4 40	7 32	7 25	9 18	4 18	7 53	7 14	9 28
25	Th.	4 39	7 33	8 46	9 39	4 36	7 36	8 46	9 39	4 41	7 31	8 47	9 39	4 20	7 52	8 43	9 39
26	Fri.	4 40	7 32	10 06	9 59	4 37	7 35	10 06	9 58	4 42	7 30	10 05	10 00	4 21	7 51	10 08	9 54
27	Sat.	4 41	7 31	11 22	10 21	4 38	7 34	11 23	10 19	4 43	7 29	11 20	10 23	4 22	7 50	11 30	10 10
		7th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 6 m. 17 s.											
28	Su.	4 42	7 30	0 38	10 44	4 39	7 33	0 40	10 42	4 44	7 28	0 35	10 47	4 24	7 48	0 52	10 28
29	Mo.	4 43	7 29	1 54	11 13	4 40	7 32	1 57	11 10	4 45	7 27	1 51	11 16	4 25	7 47	2 14	10 51
30	Tu.	4 44	7 28	3 08	11 49	4 41	7 31	3 11	11 46	4 46	7 26	3 04	11 54	4 26	7 45	3 35	11 30
31	Wd	4 45	7 27	4 16	Morn	4 42	7 30	4 19	Morn	4 48	7 25	4 11	Morn	4 27	7 44	4 45	Morn

‡ Twenty-first day.

Highest Temperature in each Province, from 1st Oct., 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894, with the Date and Station at which recorded.—Continued.

	1894. April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date
	°		°		°		°		°		°	
British Columbia	80·0	25	100·0	21	98·0	17	100·0	13	100·0	12	90·0	10
	Princet'n		Sp'es Bge		Quesn'lle		Sp'es Bge		Sp'es Bge		Sp'es Bge	
N. W. Territories	79·0	20	92·0	30	91·5	6	104·0	20	107·0	25	90·3	1
	Med. Hat		Med. Hat		Med. Hat		M'se Jaw		Chaplin		Alameda	
Manitoba	77·0	29	95·0	30	100·5	12	105·0	15	101·9	21	92·0	5
	Winnip'g		Ft Ellice		St. Alban s		Ft Ellice		Ft Ellice		St. Alban s	
Ontario	85·0	21	90·0	1	98·0	26	101·0	19	96·0	7	96·3	23
	Renfrew		Renfrew		Paris		Cottam		Paris		SltSt Mre	
Quebec	74·0	21	83·0	1	91·9	16	93·0	2	83·0	8	80·0	22
	St. Hyac.		St. Hyac.		Chic'timi		Richm'd		St. Hyac		St. Hyac.	
New Brunswick	68·0	28	81·0	2	91·0	16	92·7	29	88·0	7	79·0	23
	St.Andr's		Fredert'n		Dalhousi e		St.Andr's		Bathurst		Bathurs	
Nova Scotia	66·0	27	75·0	13	87·0	18	93·0	29	87·0	7	8·3	17
	Halifax		Pictou		Truro		Halifax		Pictou		Truro	
P. E. Island	61·0	21	73·0	13	81·0	22	90·4	29	84·3	8	76·2	19
	Georget'n		Georget'n		Georget'n		Georget'n		Georget'n		Georget'n	

Lowest Temperature in each Province, from 1st Oct., 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894, with the Date and Station at which recorded.

	1893. October.		November.		December.		1894. January.		February.		March.	
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date
	°		°		°		°		°		°	
British Columbia	10·0	24	—36·0	3	—24·0	11	—32·5	23	—39·5	19	—25·5	4
	Princet'n		P Simpso n		Stu'ts Lk		Stu'ts Lk		Stu'ts Lk		Stu'ts Lk	
N. W. Territories	—3·0	23	—39·0	30	—48·5	10	—47·5	6	—42·4	11	—30·0	25
	Glenbow		Saskatoo n		Oonikup		Saskatoo n		Pr. Albert		Pr. Albert	
Manitoba	3·0	28	—35·0	28	—42·5	13	—52·0	24	—39·0	11	—37·5	6
	Ft Ellice		Posen		Oakbank		Oakbank		Dauphin		St. Alban s	
Ontario	0·9	30	—24·8	25	—51·5	11	—54·5	14	—53·5	24	—35·9	27
	White Rv		White Rv		White Rv		White Rv		White Rv		White Rv	
Quebec	15·3	31	—3·5	27	—38·5	14	—43·0	10	—36·2	6	—11·4	31
	Richm'd		Chic'timi		Richm'd		Chic'timi		Chic'timi		Chic'timi	
New Brunswick	21·2	31	5·9	27	—26·0	15	—32·5	10	—32·0	14	—6·3	25
	Fredert'n		Chatham		Fredert'n		Chatham		Chatham		Cha ham	
Nova Scotia	21·0	26	7·5	22	—14·5	15	—9·9	18	—24·0	6	—5·5	25
	Truro		Truro		Truro		Sydney		Truro		Sydney	
P. E. Island	27·4	20	17·0	22	—7·4	11	—9·0	10	—13·5	25	—2·5	25
	Alberton		Alberton		Charlott'n		Charlott'n		Charlott'n		Georget'n	

	1894. April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date
	°		°		°		°		°		°	
British Columbia	16·0	3	15·0	12	26·0	11	28·0	10	25·2	28	22·0	21
	Princet'n		Stu'ts Lk		Stu'ts Lk		Stu'ts Lk		Stu'ts Lk		Princet'n	
N. W. Territories	—4·0	1	17·0	1	28·0	4	30·4	11	33·5	14	17·0	28
	Oonikup		Banff		Glen Adl'		Banff		Pr. Albert		G. Adel'd	e
Manitoba	—4·0	1	23.0	8	21·0	5	34·0	4	31·0	15	12·0	30
	Ch'n'l Isd		Ft Ellice		Ft Ellice		Oakbank		Oakbank		Ft Ellice	
Ontario	—23·0	2	29·0	29	27·0	6	39·7	8	29·0	15	21·2	26
	White Rv		Missan'bi	e	Savanne		SltSt Mre		Savanne		Bancroft	
Quebec	—10·0	4	20·0	1	31·5	5	43·0	16	39·0	27	25·0	26
	PtdesMts		Anticosti		Richm'd		Brome		Brome		Brome	
New Brunswick	—8·0	2	23·0	4	36·0	11	44·0	27	37·8	22	29·5	27
	Dalhousi e		Pkr Ridg		Dalhousi e		Dalhousi e		Chatham		Fredert'n	
Nova Scotia	2·0	3	22·0	1	30·4	13	36·9	24	40·0	22	25·8	27
	Pictou		Truro		Sydney		Sydney		Truro		Truro	
P. E. Island	11·0	3	26·0	1	39·2	12	49·3	27	48 0	22	35·0	27
	Charlott'n		Georget'n		Charlott'n		Georget'n		Charlott'n		Georget'n	

AUGUST

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Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.* h. m.	*Quebec & Ontario.* h. m.	*Manitoba.* h. m.	*Northwest Territories.* h. m.	*British Columbia.* h. m.
Full Moon	5	9 51 mo.	8 51 mo.	7 51 mo.	6 51 mo.	5 51 mo.
Last Quarter	13	1 19 ev.	0 19 ev.	11 19 mo.	10 19 mo.	9 19 mo.
New Moon	20	8 56 mo.	7 56 mo.	6 56 mo.	5 56 mo.	4 56 mo.
First Quarter	27	1 43 mo.	0 43 mo.	‡11 43 ev.	‡10 43 ev.	‡9 43 ev.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec, and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N.W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets, H.M.	Moon rises, H.M.	Moon sets, H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets H.M.	Moon rises, H.M.	Moon sets, H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets, H.M.	Moon rises, H.M.	Moon sets, H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets, H.M.	Moon rises, H.M.	Moon sets H.M.
1	Th.	4 46	7 26	5 16	0 34	4 43	7 28	5 19	0 31	4 49	7 23	5 10	0 40	4 29	7 42	5 45	0 08
2	Fri.	4 47	7 25	6 04	1 28	4 44	7 27	6 07	1 25	4 50	7 22	5 59	1 33	4 30	7 41	6 32	0 59
3	Sat	4 48	7 24	6 41	2 28	4 45	7 26	6 44	2 25	4 51	7 21	6 37	2 33	4 31	7 40	7 06	2 01
		8th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 5 m. 53 s.											
4	Su.	4 49	7 22	7 11	3 34	4 46	7 25	7 14	3 31	4 52	7 20	7 08	3 38	4 32	7 39	7 31	3 11
5	Mo.	4 50	7 21	7 36	4 42	4 47	7 23	7 38	4 39	4 53	7 18	7 33	4 45	4 34	7 37	7 51	4 23
6	Tu.	4 51	7 20	7 56	5 48	4 49	7 22	7 57	5 46	4 54	7 17	7 54	5 50	4 36	7 35	8 03	5 34
7	Wd	4 52	7 19	8 13	6 52	4 50	7 20	8 13	6 51	4 55	7 16	8 12	6 53	4 37	7 33	8 18	6 44
8	Th	4 53	7 17	8 28	7 54	4 51	7 19	8 28	7 54	4 56	7 14	8 28	7 55	4 38	7 32	8 29	7 51
9	Fri.	4 54	7 16	8 41	8 58	4 52	7 18	8 43	8 58	4 57	7 13	8 44	8 58	4 39	7 30	8 40	8 59
10	Sat.	4 56	7 14	9 09	10 02	4 54	7 16	8 59	10 03	4 59	7 11	9 02	10 01	4 41	7 28	8 52	10 08
		9th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 5 m. 0 s.											
11	Su.	4 57	7 13	9 19	11 07	4 55	7 15	9 17	11 09	5 00	7 10	9 22	11 05	4 43	7 27	9 06	11 19
12	Mo.	4 58	7 11	9 41	0 16	4 56	7 13	9 38	0 18	5 01	7 08	9 44	0 12	4 44	7 25	9 22	0 33
13	Tu.	5 00	7 09	10 08	1 26	4 58	7 11	10 04	1 20	5 02	7 07	10 12	1 22	4 46	7 23	9 43	1 49
14	Wd	5 01	7 08	10 46	2 38	4 59	7 10	10 41	2 42	5 03	7 05	10 50	2 33	4 48	7 21	10 15	3 07
15	Th.	5 0	7 06	11 37	3 48	5 00	7 08	11 31	3 53	5 04	7 03	11 41	3 43	4 49	7 19	11 04	4 20
16	Fri.	5 03	7 04	Morn	4 53	5 01	7 06	Morn	4 58	5 05	7 02	Morn	4 48	4 50	7 17	Morn	5 24
17	Sat.	5 04	7 03	0 42	5 43	5 02	7 05	0 37	5 48	5 07	7 00	0 47	5 39	4 52	7 15	0 10	6 13
		10th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 3 m. 41 s.											
18	Su.	5 05	7 01	2 01	6 22	5 03	7 03	1 57	6 26	5 08	6 59	2 05	6 19	4 53	7 13	1 34	6 46
19	Mo.	5 07	6 59	3 27	6 54	5 05	7 01	3 24	6 56	5 09	6 57	3 20	6 51	4 55	7 11	3 07	7 10
20	Tu.	5 08	6 57	4 54	7 19	5 06	6 59	4 52	7 20	5 10	6 55	4 56	7 17	4 57	7 09	4 41	7 28
21	Wd	5 09	6 56	6 19	7 41	5 07	6 58	6 18	7 41	5 11	6 54	6 20	7 40	4 58	7 07	6 13	7 44
22	Th.	5 10	6 54	7 41	8 01	5 08	6 56	7 41	8 01	5 12	6 52	7 41	8 02	4 59	7 05	7 41	7 59
23	Fri.	5 12	6 52	9 02	8 23	5 10	6 54	9 03	8 22	5 14	6 50	9 01	8 25	5 01	7 03	9 08	8 15
24	Sat.	5 13	6 51	10 22	8 47	5 11	6 52	10 24	8 45	5 15	6 49	10 20	8 50	5 03	7 01	10 34	8 33
		11th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 1 m. 57 s.											
25	Su.	5 14	6 49	11 40	9 14	5 14	6 50	11 43	9 11	5 16	6 47	11 38	9 17	5 04	6 59	11 58	8 54
26	Mo.	5 15	6 48	0 56	9 47	5 13	6 49	0 59	9 44	5 17	6 46	0 52	9 51	5 05	6 57	1 20	9 22
27	Tu.	5 16	6 46	2 08	10 30	5 14	6 47	2 11	10 27	5 18	6 44	2 03	10 35	5 06	6 55	2 36	10 01
28	Wd	5 18	6 44	3 10	11 22	5 16	6 45	3 13	11 19	5 20	6 42	3 04	11 28	5 08	6 53	3 39	10 52
29	Th.	5 19	6 42	4 02	Morn	5 17	6 43	4 05	Morn	5 21	6 41	3 57	Morn	5 10	6 50	4 31	11 52
30	Fri.	5 20	6 40	4 44	0 21	5 18	6 41	4 47	0 18	5 22	6 39	4 40	0 26	5 12	6 48	5 10	Morn
31	Sat.	5 21	6 39	5 16	1 24	5 20	6 40	5 19	1 22	5 23	6 38	5 13	1 29	5 14	6 46	5 38	1 00

‡ Twenty-sixth day.

Average Snowfall from 1st October, 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894, for each Province in the Dominion of Canada.

	1893. Oct	Nov	Dec.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Year.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.						In.
British Columbia	8.5	19.0	24.4	26.0	13.9	28.0	4.0	*					12.38
North West Territories	3.3	10.6	8.0	7.0	6.6	8.0	4.0	*					47.5
Manitoba	2.3	13.2	7.4	12.0	5.9	15.8	6.7	*				*	63.3
Ontario	3.3	9.9	26.2	9.0	15.1	4.7	3.4	*				*	71.6
Quebec	0.0	7.1	30.5	27.0	14.1	10.8	3.9	*					93.4
New Brunswick	0.0	1.1	37.0	28.8	19.3	18.2	13.7	*					118.1
Nova Scotia	0.0	1.7	18.3	30.7	7.0	25.3	12.1	*					95.1
Prince Edward Island	0.0	2.9	38.1	35.0	22.4	21.0	10 6	*					130.0

Number of Hours of Registered Sunshine at Stations in the Dominion of Canada, from 1st October, 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894.

	1893. Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Year.
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
Sun above horizon, lat. 48 deg.	339.1	275.9	258.5	267.7	293.0	370.6	411.3	472.3	480.2	483.5	442.1	377.1	4471.3
Esquimalt	120.0	65.0	34.8	71.0	55.7	115.2	136.2	168.2	188.8	310.4	259.3	144.2	1668.8
Agassiz	63.0	59.2	24.7	62.1	49.9	51.6	64.0	123.6	149.2	303.6	244 1	85.4	1280.4
Sun above horizon, lat. 50 deg.	331.3	270.4	252.1	266.1	281.9	369.4	415.2	478.8	487.9	490.3	446.1	377.7	4467.2
Indian Head	159.0	52.2	38.0	71.4	82.2	124.2	120.6	214.1	257.1	301.0	246.0	144.0	1809.8
Brandon	112.7	88.0	78.8	119.4	136.8	141.0	147.2	258.2	289.1	313.1	269.1	166.5	2119.9
Winnipeg	96.4	129.7	43.0	107.2	139.9	130.9	135.2	260.6	305.1	310.4	272 4	139.9	2070.7
Sun above horizon, lat. 45 deg.	340.2	286.9	274.3	285.7	291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	4463.3
Woodstock, Ont.	110.0	74.3	40.5	56.2	115.4	79.3	186.2	170.1	265.3	306.8	207.2	109.4	1720.7
Toronto, "	158.5	83.9	73.1	90.1	143.5	148.9	223.6	177.1	262.2	266.2	227.7	191.4	2046.0
Lindsay, "	172.0	86.0	52.4	67.2	118.1	122.1	222.2	168.8	235.8	266.8	183.4	144.3	1839.1
Barrie, "	155.7	54.0	44.8	56.4	101.5	140.4	221.7	168.2	226.4	283.4	218.5	178.9	1849.9
Kingston, "	154.1	108.3	68.0	102.7	142.6	146.7	210.9	224.2	233.4	257.7	200.9	157.4	2006.9
Montreal, Q.	141.8	84.7	79.6	109.3	139.9	148.4	195.0	205.0	123.3	228.0	178.4	108.8	1742.2
Fredericton, N.B	156.4	114.9	68.5	114.8	149.6	157.7	173.6	156.6				172.4	

1895—High Water at Quebec—1895.

Date.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Septe'ber.		October.		Nov'ber.	
	M'g.	Eve.	M'g.	Eve.	M'g.	Eve.	M'g.	Eve.	M'g.	Eve.	M'g.	Eve.	M'g.	Eve.	M'g.	Eve.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	9 50	10 08	10 28	10 56	.....	— 35	— 38	1 05	2 06	2 48	4 37	5 08	5 05	5 25	5 36	5 53
2	10 30	10 56	11 28	....	1 08	1 43	1 35	2 09	3 29	4 10	5 31	5 52	5 42	5 59	6 09	6 25
3	11 26	.....	— 4	— 43	2 16	2 49	2 42	3 16	4 48	5 20	6 12	6 30	6 15	6 30	6 40	6 53
4	— 01	— 41	1 36	2 10	3 19	3 49	3 50	4 23	5 45	6 09	6 45	7 00	6 44	6 57	7 10	7 26
5	1 30	2 22	2 50	3 25	4 19	4 46	4 55	5 25	6 31	6 50	7 15	7 28	7 10	7 24	7 43	8 00
6	3 11	3 52	3 56	4 25	5 11	5 36	5 50	6 16	7 08	7 25	7 42	7 57	7 38	7 53	8 18	8 37
7	4 36	4 58	4 51	5 14	6 01	6 24	6 40	7 09	7 41	7 56	8 11	8 2-	8 08	8 23	8 56	9 16
8	5 21	5 54	5 36	5 58	6 47	7 16	7 20	7 39	8 12	8 28	8 40	8 54	8 38	8 54	9 36	10 02
9	6 05	6 25	6 20	6 41	7 29	7 49	7 58	8 15	8 43	8 59	9 08	9 23	9 11	9 28	10 28	10 56
10	6 46	7 06	6 61	7 22	8 09	8 30	8 23	8 52	9 14	9 28	9 38	9 53	9 46	10 07	11 28	.....
11	7 26	7 46	7 42	8 02	8 50	9 08	9 10	9 27	9 41	9 56	10 10	10 29	10 32	11 01	— 06	— 48
12	8 06	8 25	8 22	8 43	9 27	9 47	9 43	10 00	10 12	10 29	10 51	11 16	11 33	....	1 31	2 09
13	8 44	9 02	9 03	9 23	10 07	10 27	10 17	10 34	10 47	11 16	11 47	....	— 12	— 58	2 46	3 20
14	9 20	9 40	9 43	10 03	10 49	11 11	10 53	11 12	11 38	11 52	— 23	1 07	1 47	2 36	3 52	4 20
15	10 00	10 21	10 25	10 49	11 34	11 58	11 32	11 53	.....	— 19	1 58	2 50	3 18	3 54	4 45	5 09
16	10 44	11 09	11 15	11 44	.....	— 23	.....	— 17	— 52	1 32	3 36	4 16	4 26	4 51	5 31	5 54
17	11 38	....	.....	0 14	— 50	1 28	— 42	1 11	2 17	3 04	4 49	5 13	5 14	5 37	6 17	6 39
18	0 13	0 51	0 46	1 20	1 49	2 20	1 43	2 21	3 48	4 29	5 40	6 03	5 57	6 18	7 01	7 22
19	1 35	2 20	1 46	2 32	2 51	3 20	2 57	3 33	5 03	5 32	6 24	6 45	6 38	6 59	7 44	8 04
20	3 02	3 38	3 04	3 32	3 49	4 18	4 08	4 43	5 59	6 23	7 06	7 27	7 19	7 40	8 24	8 46
21	4 10	4 36	3 59	4 23	4 45	5 10	5 15	5 43	6 45	7 08	7 46	8 06	8 00	8 21	9 06	9 28
22	4 51	5 17	4 45	5 06	4 83	5 58	6 10	6 36	7 31	7 52	8 27	8 47	8 41	9 02	9 50	10 13
23	5 35	5 52	5 26	5 45	6 21	6 45	7 00	7 24	8 13	8 35	9 06	9 25	9 22	9 42	10 36	11 01
24	6 08	6 25	6 04	6 24	7 08	7 32	7 48	8 11	8 57	9 18	9 45	10 05	10 05	10 30	11 28	11 56
25	6 39	6 54	6 43	7 02	7 56	8 19	8 35	8 58	9 38	9 57	10 28	10 52	10 57	11 27	....	— 26
26	7 10	7 26	7 22	7 43	8 43	9 18	9 20	9 43	10 18	10 37	11 20	11 51	.	— 01	1 00	1 25
27	7 42	8 00	8 03	8 28	9 34	9 59	10 05	10 27	10 59	11 22	.....	— 28	— 39	1 23	2 11	2 44
28	8 19	8 38	8 48	9 12	10 24	10 50	10 49	11 12	11 49	....	1 12	2 03	2 08	2 49	3 14	3 41
29	8 57	9 17	9 37	10 03	11 16	11 43	11 34	11 58	— 17	— 53	2 52	3 34	3 23	3 53	4 00	4 30
30	9 37	10 02	10 29	10 58	.....	— 10	.....	— 24	1 38	2 28	4 11	4 41	4 20	4 42	4 52	5 12
31	.....	....	11 29	— 01	.....	.....	— 53	1 27	3 15	3 58	.....	.....	1 02	1 22	.....	.....

SEPTEMBER

—(: 1895 :)—

Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.* h. m.	*Quebec & Ontario.* h. m.	*Manitoba.* h. m.	*Northwest Territories.* h. m.	*British Columbia.* h. m.
Full Moon	4	1 55 mo.	0 55 mo.	‡11 55 ev.	‡ 0 55 ev.	‡9 55 ev.
Last Quarter	12	0 51 mo.	§11 51 ev.	§10 51 ev.	§9 51 ev.	§8 57 ev.
New Moon	18	4 55 ev.	3 55 ev.	2 55 ev.	1 55 ev.	0 55 ev.
First Quarter	25	2 23 ev.	1 23 ev.	0 23 ev.	11 23 mo.	10 23 mo.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.	Montreal, the Province of Quebec, and Eastern Ontario.	Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.	Vancouver, British Columbia, the N.W.T. and Manitoba.

12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 59 m. 53 s.

		Sun rises H.M	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H.M.	Moon sets. H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H.M.	Moon sets. H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H.M.	Moon sets. H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H.M.	Moon sets H.M.
1	Su.	5 23	6 37	5 42	2 31	5 21	6 38	5 44	2 29	5 24	6 35	5 38	2 35	5 15	6 44	5 59	2 12
2	Mo.	5 24	6 35	6 02	3 37	5 22	6 36	6 03	3 36	5 25	6 34	5 59	3 40	5 16	6 42	6 13	3 23
3	Tu.	5 25	6 33	6 20	4 43	5 23	6 34	6 20	4 42	5 26	6 32	6 18	4 45	5 17	6 40	6 26	4 34
4	Wd.	5 26	6 31	6 36	5 46	5 24	6 32	6 36	5 46	5 27	6 30	6 35	5 47	5 19	6 37	6 38	5 42
5	Th.	5 27	6 29	6 51	6 50	5 26	6 30	6 51	6 50	5 28	6 28	6 51	6 50	5 21	6 35	6 49	6 50
6	Fri.	5 28	6 27	7 07	7 54	5 27	6 28	7 06	7 54	5 29	6 26	7 08	7 52	5 22	6 33	7 09	7 58
7	Sat.	5 29	6 25	7 24	8 59	5 28	6 26	7 22	9 00	5 30	6 24	7 26	8 57	5 23	6 31	7 11	9 09

13th Sunday after Trinity. Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 57 m. 34 s.

8	Su.	5 30	6 23	7 45	10 06	5 29	6 24	7 42	10 08	5 31	6 22	7 47	10 03	5 25	6 28	7 25	10 22
9	Mo.	5 31	6 21	8 10	11 15	5 30	6 22	8 07	11 18	5 32	6 20	8 14	11 12	5 26	6 26	7 46	11 36
10	Tu.	5 32	6 20	8 43	0 27	5 31	6 20	8 39	0 30	5 33	6 19	8 48	0 23	5 27	6 24	8 15	0 53
11	Wd	5 33	6 18	9 29	1 36	5 33	6 18	9 25	1 40	5 34	6 17	9 35	1 31	5 29	6 22	8 57	2 07
12	Th	5 34	6 16	10 24	2 40	5 34	6 16	10 19	2 44	5 35	6 15	10 29	2 34	5 31	6 20	9 52	3 11
13	Fri.	5 35	6 14	11 35	3 33	5 35	6 15	11 31	3 38	5 36	6 14	11 40	3 28	5 32	6 18	11 04	4 04
14	Sat.	5 36	6 12	Morn	4 17	5 36	6 13	Morn	4 21	5 37	6 11	Morn	4 13	5 33	6 16	Morn	4 43

14th Sunday after Trinity. Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 55 m. 8 s.

15	Su.	5 38	6 10	0 55	4 50	5 38	6 11	0 52	4 53	5 39	6 09	0 59	4 47	5 35	6 14	0 32	5 10
16	Mo.	5 39	6 09	2 20	5 17	5 39	6 09	2 17	5 19	5 40	6 08	2 22	5 15	5 37	6 11	2 03	5 31
17	Tu.	5 41	6 07	3 46	5 41	5 40	6 07	3 44	5 42	5 41	6 06	3 47	5 40	5 38	6 09	3 36	5 48
18	Wd	5 42	6 05	5 13	6 03	5 42	6 05	5 12	6 03	5 42	6 05	5 13	6 03	5 40	6 07	5 09	6 03
19	Th.	5 43	6 03	6 33	6 24	5 43	6 03	6 33	6 23	5 43	6 03	6 32	6 25	5 42	6 04	6 35	6 18
20	Fri.	5 44	6 01	7 55	6 47	5 44	6 01	7 56	6 45	5 44	6 01	7 53	6 49	5 43	6 02	8 03	6 35
21	Sat.	5 45	5 59	9 16	7 14	5 45	5 59	9 18	7 11	5 46	5 59	9 13	7 16	5 44	6 00	9 31	6 56

15th Sunday after Trinity. Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 52 m. 40 s.

22	Su.	5 47	5 57	10 37	7 46	5 47	5 57	10 39	7 43	5 47	5 57	10 32	7 50	5 46	5 58	10 57	7 23
23	Mo.	5 48	5 56	11 53	8 25	5 48	5 56	11 56	8 23	5 48	5 56	11 48	8 30	5 48	5 56	0 19	7 57
24	Tu.	5 49	5 54	1 01	9 14	5 49	5 54	1 04	9 11	5 50	5 54	0 55	9 20	5 49	5 54	1 30	8 45
25	Wd	5 50	5 52	1 57	10 14	5 50	5 52	2 00	10 09	5 51	5 52	1 51	10 17	5 50	5 52	2 26	9 43
26	Th.	5 51	5 50	2 42	11 16	5 52	5 50	2 45	11 13	5 52	5 50	2 38	11 20	5 52	5 50	3 09	10 50
27	Fri.	5 53	5 48	3 18	Morn	5 53	5 48	3 21	Morn	5 53	5 49	3 15	Morn	5 53	5 47	3 41	Morn
28	Sat.	5 54	5 46	3 47	0 23	5 54	5 46	3 49	0 20	5 55	5 47	3 44	0 26	5 55	5 45	4 05	0 02

16th Sunday after Trinity. Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 50 m. 18 s.

29	Su.	5 56	5 44	4 07	1 29	5 56	5 44	4 09	1 27	5 56	5 45	4 05	1 32	5 57	5 42	4 20	1 13
30	Mo.	5 57	5 42	4 26	2 35	5 57	5 42	4 27	2 33	5 57	5 43	4 24	2 36	5 59	5 40	4 34	2 23

‡ Third day. § Eleventh day.

The following table, giving the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty-two years, affords the best evidence of the actual length of the winter in the central provinces.

Closing and Opening of Navigation at Montreal and Toronto in the years 1870 to 1894, inclusive.

Year.	Montreal.		Toronto.	
	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.
1870–71	December 18	April 8	December 24	March 11.
1871–72	do 1	May 1	do 21	April 12.
1872–73	do 8	April 25	do 10	do 14.
1873–74	November 26	do 25	November 26	March 16.
1874–75	December 13	May 3	December 18	April 16.
1875–76	November 29	April 27	November 30	do 11.
1876–77	December 10	do 17	December 18	March 25.
1877–78	January 2, '78	March 30	do 19	do 9.
1878–79	December 23	April 24	do 26	do 25.
1879–80	do 19	do 17	do 19	February 19.
1880–81	do 3	do 21	November 22	April 16.
1881–82	January 2, '82	do 11	January 2, '82	February 13.
1882–83	December 9	do 27	December 9	April 14.
1883–84	do 16	do 22	do 21	do 8.
1884–85	do 18	May 5	do 19	do 25.
1885–86	do 7	April 24	January 8, '86	March 20.
1886–87	do 4	May 1	December 4	April 12.
1887–88	do 23	April 29	do 24	do 11.
1888–89	do 14	do 14	do 20	March 15.
1889–90	do 29	do 14	March 1, '90	do 15.
1890–91	do 3	do 14	December 28	do 20.
1891–92	do 17	do 13	January 5, '92	do 31.
1892–93	November 30	do 24	December 22	April 7.
1893–94	December 4	do 12	do 30	March 11.

These dates do not represent the actual length of the open season, since both at the beginning and at the end of the season, time has to be allowed for vessels to arrive and take advantage of the "clear" channel in spring and to depart for winter quarters in the late autumn.

Earliest Arrival from Sea and Latest Departures, Port of Quebec.

	Arrival		Departure	
1890	April 29, Steam.		November 25, Steam.	
1891	do 27, do		do	25, Sail.
1892	do 20, do		do	25, Steam.
1893	do 27, do		do	30, do
1894	do 25, do	*1894	do	24, do

Longitude and Time Table.

360°	of longitude	corresponds to	24 hours of time.
15°	do	do	1 hour do
1°	do	do	4 minutes do
15′	do	do	1 do do
1	do	do	4 seconds do
15″	do	do	1 second do

For places east add the difference of time. For places west subtract the difference of time.

The Ancient Hour.

The early Egyptians divided the day and night each into twelve hours, a custom adopted by the Jews or Greeks probably from the Babylonians. The day is said to have first been divided into hours from B.C. 293, when a sun dial was erected in the temple of Quirinus, at Rome. Previous to the invention of water clocks, B.C. 158, the time was called at Rome by public criers. In early England one expedient for measuring time was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour. The first perfect mechanical clock was not made until about A.D. 1250. Day began at sunrise among most of the Northern nations, at sunset among the Athenians and Jews, and at midnight among the Romans, as with us.

Solar Time.

A solar day is the interval beiween two successive transits of the Sun over the same meridian, and is the most natural and direct measure of time. But, on account of the varying motion of the earth round the Sun and the obliquity of the ecliptic, the intervals between successive returns of the Sun to the same meridian are not exactly equal, and it is therefore difficult to regulate a time-piece to follow the Sun. To avoid this, a fictitious Sun is supposed to move in the equator with a uniform velocity, and is sometimes in advance and sometimes behind the real Sun, the greatest difference being about 16 minutes. Mean solar time, or simply mean time, is measured by this mean Sun, while true solar time is measured by the actual Sun.

* From Montreal.

OCTOBER

—(: 1895 :)—

Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.* h. m.	*Quebec & Ontario.* h. m.	*Manitoba.* h. m.	*Northwest Territories.* h. m.	*British Columbia.* h. m.
Full Moon	3	6 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	2 47 ev.
Last Quarter	11	10 34 mo.	9 34 mo.	8 34 mo.	7 34 mo.	6 34 mo.
New Moon	18	2 10 mo.	1 10 mo	0 10 mo.	‡11 10 ev.	‡10 10 ev.
First Quarter	25	7 04 mo.	6 04 mo.	5 04 mo.	4 04 mo.	3 04 mo.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises H.M	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H.M.	Moon sets. H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises H.M.	Moon sets. H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Mcon rises. H.M.	Moon sets. H.M.	Sun rises H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H.M.	Moon sets. H.M.
1	Tu.	5 58	5 40	4 42	3 39	5 58	5 40	4 43	3 38	5 57	5 40	4 42	3 39	6 00	5 38	4 46	3 32
2	Wd	6 00	5 39	4 59	4 42	6 00	5 39	4 59	4 42	5 59	5 39	4 59	4 42	6 02	5 36	4 56	4 41
3	Th.	6 01	5 37	5 15	5 46	6 01	5 37	5 14	5 46	6 00	5 38	5 16	5 45	6 03	5 34	5 09	5 49
4	Fri.	6 02	5 35	5 31	6 50	6 02	5 35	5 29	6 51	6 01	5 36	5 32	6 48	6 05	5 32	5 20	6 58
5	Sat.	6 03	5 33	5 52	7 56	6 03	5 33	5 49	7 58	6 02	5 34	5 54	7 53	6 06	5 30	5 36	8 09
		17th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 48 m 7 s.											
6	Su.	6 04	5 32	6 16	9 05	6 05	5 31	6 13	9 08	6 04	5 33	6 20	9 02	6 08	5 28	5 55	9 24
7	Mo.	6 06	5 30	6 45	10 17	6 06	5 29	6 41	10 20	6 05	5 31	6 49	10 12	6 10	5 26	6 18	10 41
8	Tu.	6 07	5 28	7 23	11 26	6 07	5 27	7 19	11 30	6 06	5 29	7 28	11 21	6 11	5 23	6 53	11 55
9	Wd	6 08	5 26	8 17	0 31	6 09	5 25	8 12	0 35	6 07	5 28	8 22	0 25	6 13	5 21	7 44	1 01
0	Th.	6 09	5 24	9 22	1 27	6 10	5 23	9 18	1 32	6 08	5 26	9 27	1 22	6 15	5 19	8 52	1 59
11	Fri.	6 10	5 23	10 37	2 15	6 11	5 22	10 33	2 19	6 09	5 24	10 41	2 10	6 16	5 17	10 11	2 43
12	Sat.	6 12	5 21	11 56	2 50	6 13	5 20	11 53	2 53	6 10	5 23	11 59	2 46	6 18	5 15	11 36	3 12
		18th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 46 m. 16 s.											
13	Su.	6 13	5 19	Morn	3 18	6 14	5 18	Morn	3 20	6 12	5 21	Morn	3 15	6 19	5 13	Morn	3 32
14	Mo.	6 14	5 18	1 19	3 42	6 15	5 17	1 17	3 43	6 13	5 19	1 21	3 40	6 20	5 11	1 06	3 51
15	Tu.	6 15	5 16	2 42	4 04	6 16	5 15	2 41	4 04	6 14	5 18	2 43	4 01	6 22	5 09	2 35	4 06
16	Wd	6 17	5 14	4 01	4 24	6 18	5 13	4 01	4 24	6 15	5 16	4 01	4 25	6 24	5 07	4 01	4 22
17	Th.	6 18	5 12	5 23	4 46	6 19	5 11	5 24	4 46	6 16	5 14	5 22	4 47	6 25	5 05	5 29	4 39
18	Fri	6 29	5 11	6 45	5 11	6 21	5 10	6 47	5 09	6 18	5 13	6 43	5 13	6 27	5 03	6 57	4 57
19	Sat.	6 21	5 09	8 08	5 40	6 22	5 08	8 10	5 38	6 19	5 11	8 04	5 44	6 29	5 01	8 25	5 20
		19th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 44 m. 51 s.											
20	So.	6 22	5 08	9 28	6 17	6 23	5 07	9 31	6 14	6 20	5 09	9 24	6 24	6 30	5 00	9 52	5 51
21	Mo.	6 24	5 06	10 43	7 07	6 25	5 05	10 46	7 04	6 22	5 08	10 38	7 12	6 32	4 58	11 10	6 35
22	Tu.	6 25	5 04	11 46	8 05	6 26	5 03	11 49	8 02	6 23	5 06	11 40	8 11	6 33	4 56	0 15	7 31
23	Wd	6 26	5 03	0 37	9 06	6 27	5 02	0 40	9 03	6 24	5 05	0 32	9 11	6 35	4 54	1 05	8 37
24	Th	6 27	5 01	1 17	10 10	6 29	5 00	1 20	10 07	6 25	5 03	1 13.	10 14	6 37	4 52	1 42	9 47
25	Fri.	6 29	4 59	1 48	11 16	6 30	4 58	1 59	11 14	6 27	5 01	1 44	11 20	6 39	4 50	2 08	10 58
26	Sat.	6 30	4 58	2 12	Morn	6 31	4 57	2 14	Morn	6 28	5 00	2 09	Mo n	6 40	4 48	2 27	Morn
		20th Sunday after Trinity.				Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 43 m. 53 s.											
27	Su.	6 31	4 56	2 32	0 24	6 32	4 55	2 33	0 22	6 29	4 58	2 30	0 26	6 41	4 46	2 42	0 11
28	Mo.	6 33	4 55	2 49	1 28	6 34	4 54	2 49	1 27	6 31	4 56	2 48	1 30	6 43	4 45	2 54	1 20
29	Tu	6 34	4 5'	3 04	2 31	6 35	4 53	3 04	2 31	6 32	4 55	3 04	2 32	6 45	4 43	3 05	2 28
30	Wd	6 35	4 52	3 21	3 35	6 36	4 50	3 20	3 35	6 33	4 53	3 21	3 35	6 46	4 41	3 17	3 36
31	Th.	6 36	4 50	3 38	4 38	6 38	4 49	3 36	4 39	6 34	4 51	3 38	4 37	6 48	4 39	3 29	4 44

‡ Seventeenth day.

Maunday Thursday.

The day before Good Friday. On this day Our Saviour bequeathed to His Church the dying legacy of His love in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar. On this day Christ washed the feet of His disciples, and gave them a command to love one another, hence it is called *Dies mandati* or Maunday Thursday.

Days of the Week, 1801-1900.

Table for ascertaining the day of the week of Christmas Day, Dominion Day or a Birthday during the present century.

Years 1801 *to* 1900.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	....	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1805	1811	1822	1833	1829	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1876	1879	1890	....	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	1	5	7	3	5
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
							Leap Years.				....	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
							1804	1832	1860	1888	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
							1808	1836	1864	1892	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
							1812	1840	1868	1896	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
							1816	1844	1872	....	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
							1820	1848	1876	....	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
							1824	1852	1880	....	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
							1828	1856	1884	....	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week in any year of the present century, first look in the table of years for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For example:*—To know what day of the week the Queen was born on (May 24, 1819); in the table of years look for 1819, then in the parallel line in the space under May you will see the figure 6, and in the column of days headed 6 it appears 24 May was a Monday.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	*Sunday*	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	*Sunday*	2	Monday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	*Sunday*	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	*Sunday*	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wedn'day	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	*Sunday*	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	*Sunday*	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	*Sunday*	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	*Sunday*	9	Monday	9
Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	*Sunday*	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	*Sunday*	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wed'day	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	*Sunday*	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesday	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	*Sunday*	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesday	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesday	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesday	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	*Sunday*	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesday	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	*Sunday*	16	Monday	16
Wednesday	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	*Sunday*	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	*Sunday*	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wed'day	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	*Sunday*	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesday	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	*Sunday*	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesday	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesday	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesday	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	*Sunday*	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesday	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	*Sunday*	23	Monday	23
Wednesday	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	*Sunday*	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	*Sunday*	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wed'day	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	*Sunday*	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesday	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	*Sunday*	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesday	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesday	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesday	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	*Sunday*	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesday	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	*Sunday*	30	Monday	30
Wednesday	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	*Sunday*	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

NOVEMBER

—(:1895:)—

Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.*	*Quebec & Ontario.*	*Manitoba.*	*Northwest Territories.*	*British Columbia.*
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Full Moon	2	11 18 mo.	10 18 mo.	9 18 mo.	8 18 mo.	7 18 mo.
Last Quarter	9	7 07 ev.	6 07 ev.	5 07 ev.	4 07 ev.	3 07 ev.
New Moon	16	1 11 ev.	0 11 ev.	11 11 mo.	10 11 mo.	9 11 mo.
First Quarter	24	3 19 mo.	2 19 mo.	1 19 mo.	0 19 mo.	‡11 19 ev.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N.W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets
		H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.
1	Fri.	6 38	4 48	3 55	5 43	6 39	4 47	3 53	5 45	6 36	4 50	3 57	5 41	6 49	4 37	3 43	5 56
2	Sat.	6 39	4 47	4 19	6 53	6 41	4 45	4 16	6 56	6 37	4 49	4 22	6 50	6 51	4 35	4 00	7 11
	21st Sunday after Trinity.					Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 43 m. 40 s.											
3	Su.	6 41	4 46	4 47	8 05	6 42	4 44	4 44	8 08	6 39	4 48	4 51	8 01	6 53	4 33	4 23	8 28
4	Mo.	6 42	4 44	5 25	9 15	6 43	4 42	5 21	9 19	6 40	4 46	5 30	9 11	6 54	4 31	4 56	9 44
5	Tu.	6 43	4 43	6 12	10 24	6 45	4 41	6 08	10 29	6 41	4 47	6 18	10 19	6 56	4 29	5 42	10 56
6	Wd	6 45	4 42	7 13	11 25	6 46	4 40	7 08	11 29	6 43	4 44	7 18	11 19	6 58	4 28	6 41	11 55
7	Th.	6 46	4 40	8 25	0 12	6 48	4 38	8 21	0 16	6 44	4 43	8 29	0 07	7 00	4 26	7 58	0 41
8	Fri.	6 48	4 39	9 44	0 50	6 49	4 37	9 41	0 53	6 46	4 41	9 47	0 46	7 01	4 25	9 23	1 13
9	Sat.	6 49	4 38	11 04	1 29	6 51	4 36	11 02	1 23	6 47	4 40	11 06	1 18	7 03	4 24	10 49	1 38
	22nd Sunday after Trinity.					Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 44 m. 2 s.											
10	Su.	6 5.	4 37	Morn	1 44	6 52	4 35	Morn	1 46	6 48	4 39	Morn	1 43	7 05	4 22	Morn	1 56
11	Mo.	6 5.	4 36	0 22	2 06	6 53	4 34	0 21	2 07	6 50	4 38	0 24	2 05	7 06	4 21	0 13	2 12
12	Tu.	6 5.	4 35	1 39	2 26	6 55	4 33	1 39	2 26	6 51	4 37	1 39	2 26	7 08	4 20	1 36	2 26
13	Wd	6 54	4 34	2 59	2 47	6 56	4 32	2 59	2 46	6 52	4 36	2 58	2 48	7 09	4 19	3 01	2 42
14	Th.	6 56	4 33	4 18	3 09	6 57	4 31	4 19	3 08	6 54	4 35	4 16	3 12	7 11	4 17	4 25	2 58
15	Fri.	6 57	4 3.	5 39	3 35	6 59	4 30	5 41	3 33	6 55	4 34	5 37	3 38	7 12	4 16	5 54	3 18
16	Sat.	6 58	4 31	7 01	4 08	7 00	4 29	7 03	4 06	6 56	4 33	6 57	4 13	7 14	4 15	7 21	3 46
	23rd Sunday after Trinity.					Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 45 m. 7 s.											
17	Su.	7 00	4 30	8 18	4 52	7 01	4 28	8 21	4 49	6 58	4 32	8 13	4 57	7 15	4 14	8 44	4 25
18	Mo	7 01	4 29	9 28	5 46	7 03	4 27	9 31	5 43	6 59	4 31	9 22	5 52	7 17	4 13	9 57	5 18
19	Tu.	7 02	4 28	10 26	6 47	7 04	4 26	10 29	6 43	7 00	4 30	10 21	6 51	7 19	4 12	10 55	6 18
20	Wd	7 03	4 27	11 12	7 54	7 05	4 25	11 15	7 50	7 01	4 30	11 08	7 57	7 20	4 11	11 38	7 28
21	Th.	7 05	4 26	11 46	9 03	7 07	4 24	11 49	8 59	7 02	4 29	11 43	9 05	7 22	4 10	0 08	8 43
22	Fri.	7 06	4 26	0 13	10 11	7 08	4 24	0 15	10 08	7 03	4 28	0 11	10 13	7 23	4 09	0 31	9 56
23	Sat.	7 07	4 25	0 35	11 16	7 09	4 23	0 36	11 14	7 04	4 28	0 33	11 17	7 25	4 08	0 46	11 06
	24th Sunday after Trinity.					Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 46 m. 52 s.											
24	Su.	7 09	4 25	0 54	Morn	7 11	4 23	0 54	Morn	7 0	4 27	0 52	Morn	7 27	4 07	1 01	Morn
25	Mo.	7 10	4 24	1 10	0 19	7 12	4 21	1 10	0 18	7 07	4 27	1 09	0 19	7 28	4 06	1 12	0 14
26	Tu.	7 11	4 23	1 25	1 22	7 13	4 21	1 25	1 22	7 08	4 26	1 25	1 22	7 29	4 05	1 23	1 22
27	Wd	7 12	4 23	1 42	2 26	7 14	4 20	1 41	2 26	7 09	4 26	1 43	2 25	7 30	4 04	1 35	2 30
28	Th.	7 13	4 22	2 00	3 39	7 16	4 20	1 58	3 31	7 10	4 25	2 01	3 28	7 32	4 03	1 48	3 39
29	Fri.	7 14	4 22	2 21	4 38	7 17	4 19	2 18	4 49	7 11	4 25	2 23	4 35	7 34	4 02	2 04	4 53
30	Sat.	7 15	4 21	2 46	5 48	7 18	4 18	2 43	5 51	7 12	4 24	2 50	5 45	7 35	4 01	2 24	6 09

‡ Twenty-third day.

Rogation.

Rogation Sunday, the Sunday before Ascension Day, received its title from the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following it, called Rogation days, from the Latin *rogere*, to beseech. In the third century there were extraordinary prayers appointed for these days as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension on the next day, denominated Holy Thursday. The whole week is called Rogation Week, and is also known as Crop Week, Grace Week, and Procession Week.

The French Revolutionary Era.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into 12 months of 30 days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. Following were the dates for the year 1804, the last year of the reckoning:

Vendémiaire	(Vintage),	Sept. 23 to Oct. 22.	Germinal	(Budding),	Mar. 22 to April 21.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	Oct. 23 to Nov. 22.	Floréal	(Flowery),	April 21 to May 20.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	Nov. 22 to Dec. 21.	Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Nivôse	(Snowy),	Dec. 22 to Jan. 21.	Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Pluviôse	(Rainy),	Jan. 21 to Feb. 20.	Thermidor	(Hot)	July 30 to Aug. 19.
Ventôse	(Windy),	Feb. 20 to Mar. 19.	Fructidor	(Fruit)	Aug. 19 to Sept. 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 days, five were added at the end of September; Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi to Genius; Tridi to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion; and Quintidi to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

Table of Distances.

From Montreal to Cities and Towns in the Dominion.

Agassiz, B.C.	2,835	Hull, Q.	118	Regina, Assa.	1,781
Alexandria, O.	60	Ingersoll, O.	470	Renfrew, O.	189
Almonte, O	155	Joliette, Q.	48	Reve'stoke, B.C.	2,527
Amherst, N.S.	618	Kamloops, B.C.	2,655	Richmond, Q.	77
Arnprior, O	171	Kemptville, O	108	Sarnia, O.	501
Banff, Alta	2,346	Kingston, O	173	Sault Ste Marie, O.	735
Barrie, O.	396	Lindsay, O	324	Sherbrooke, Q.	104
Belleville, O.	220	London, O.	454	Shubenacadie, N.S.	716
Berlin, O	395	Mattawa, O	318	Smith's Falls, O.	129
Bowmanville, O	390	Medicine Hat, Assa.	2,084	Springhill, N.S.	635
Brampton, O	365	Moncton, N.B.	570	St. Catharines, O	375
Brandon, M	1,557	Moose Jaw, Assa.	1,822	St. Hyacinthe, Q.	36
Brantford, O	454	Morrisburg, O	92	St. John, N.B.	482
Brockville, O.	125	Nanaimo, B.C	3,034	St. Johns, Q.	27
Calgary, M.	2,264	Napanee, O.	198	St. Mary's, O.	432
Carleton Place, O	148	New Glasgow, N.S.	737	St. Thomas, O.	470
Chatham, O.	321	New Westminster, B.C	2,891	Stratford, O.	421
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	799	Niagara Falls, O	470	Strathroy, O.	474
Coaticook, Q	123	Nicolet, Q.	81	Sudbury, O	443
Cobourg, O	264	Orangeville, O	404	Three Rivers, Q.	94
Collingwood, O.	427	Oshawa, O	299	Toronto, O.	333
Cornwall, O	67	Ottawa, O.	120	Trenton, O.	232
Donald, B.C	2,448	Owen Sound, O.	466	Truro, N.S	694
Dundas, O	470	Pembroke, O.	224	Valleyfield, Q.	45
Esquimalt, B.C	2,992	Perth, O	141	Vancouver, B.C.	2,907
Farnham, Q	49	Peterborough, O	263	Vankleek Hill, O.	60
Fort William, O	998	Pictou, N.S.	749	Victoria, B.C.	2,960
Fredericton, N.B	459	Port Arthur, O.	903	Waterloo, Q.	48
Galt, O	391	Port Hope, O	270	Whitby, O.	305
Gananoque, O	155	Portage La Prairie, M.	1,497	Windsor, O	599
Guelph, O	381	Prescott, O.	113	Winnipeg, M	1,342
Halifax, N S	756	Qu'Appelle, Assa	1,748	Woodstock, N.B.	449
Hamilton, O	372	Quebec, Q	172	Woodstock, O	460

From Montreal to Certain Cities in the United States.

Albany, N.Y	269	Grand Rapids, Mich.	677	Portland, Ore.	3,470
Bay City, Mich.	640	Helena, Mont.	2,410	Saginaw, Mich	626
Boston, Mass.	405	Lowell, Mass.	316	San Francisco, Cal.	3,773
Buffalo, N.Y	440	Manchester, N. H	286	Spokane, Wash.	2,709
Burlington, Ia	1,043	Milwaukee, Wis.	794	Springfield, Mass.	307
Chicago, Ill.	837	Minneapolis, Minn.	1,241	St. Louis, Mo	998
Cincinnati, O	824	New York City	434	St. Paul, Minn.	1,230
Des Moines, Ia	1,195	Omaha, Neb	1,345	Troy, N.Y.	254
Detroit, Mich	564	Philadelphia, Pa.	524	Washington, D.C.	660
Duluth, Minn	979	Portland, Me	297	Worcester, Mass.	349

$37 \frac{33}{55}$

DECEMBER

—(: 1895 :)—

Moon's Phases.	*Day.*	*Maritime Provinces.* h. m.	*Quebec & Ontario.* h. m.	*Manitoba.* h. m.	*Northwest Territories.* h. m.	*British Columbia.* h. m.
Full Moon	2	2 38 mo.	1 38 mo.	0 38 mo.	‡11 38 ev.	‡10 38 ev.
Last Quarter	9	3 09 mo.	2 09 mo.	1 09 mo.	0 09 mo.	§11 09 ev.
New Moon	16	2 30 mo.	1 30 mo.	0 30 mo.	ᵕ11 30 ev.	ᵕ10 30 ev.
First Quarter	24	1 21 mo.	0 21 mo.	¶11 21 ev.	¶10 21 ev.	¶9 21 ev.
Full Moon	31	4 31 ev.	3 31 ev.	2 31 ev.	1 31 ev.	0 31 ev.

Day of the month.	*Day of the week.*	Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and Maritime Provinces.				Montreal, the Province of Quebec, and Eastern Ontario.				Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.				Vancouver, British Columbia, the N.W.T. and Manitoba.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets
		H.M	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
	Advent Sunday	* Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 49 m. 14 s.															
1	Su.	7 17	4 21	3 22	7 00	7 20	4 18	3 18	7 04	7 14	4 24	3 27	6 56	7 37	4 00	2 54	7 27
2	Mo.	7 18	4 21	4 08	8 10	7 21	4 17	4 04	8 15	7 15	4 24	4 15	8 05	7 38	4 00	3 38	8 41
3	Tu.	7 19	4 20	5 05	9 17	7 22	4 17	5 01	9 22	7 16	4 24	5 10	9 12	7 40	3 59	4 33	9 48
4	Wd	7 20	4 20	6 14	10 12	7 23	4 17	6 11	10 17	7 17	4 23	6 19	10 07	7 41	3 59	5 46	10 44
5	Th.	7 21	4 20	7 33	10 53	7 24	4 17	7 30	10 57	7 18	4 23	7 37	10 49	7 42	3 59	7 10	11 21
6	Fri.	7 22	4 20	8 53	11 23	7 25	4 16	8 50	11 26	7 19	4 23	8 55	11 20	7 43	3 58	8 37	11 42
7	Sat.	7 23	4 19	10 13	11 48	7 26	4 16	10 11	11 50	7 20	4 23	10 14	11 46	7 44	3 58	10 02	0 01
	2nd Sunday in Advent.	* Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 52 m. 7 s.															
8	Su.	7 24	4 19	11 31	0 11	7 27	4 16	11 30	0 12	7 21	4 23	11 32	0 10	7 45	3 58	11 26	0 18
9	Mo.	7 25	4 19	Morn	0 32	7 28	4 16	Morn	0 32	7 22	4 23	Morn	0 32	7 46	3 58	Morn	0 33
10	Tu.	7 26	4 19	0 46	0 52	7 29	4 16	0 46	0 51	7 23	4 23	0 46	0 52	7 47	3 58	0 47	0 48
11	Wd	7 27	4 19	2 03	1 12	7 30	4 16	2 04	1 11	7 24	4 23	2 02	1 14	7 48	3 58	2 10	1 03
12	Th.	7 28	4 19	3 20	1 37	7 31	4 16	3 22	1 35	7 24	4 23	3 18	1 40	7 49	3 58	3 33	1 22
13	Fri.	7 29	4 20	4 39	2 06	7 32	4 16	4 41	2 04	7 25	4 23	4 35	2 10	7 50	3 58	5 06	1 46
14	Sat.	7 30	4 20	5 56	2 43	7 33	4 17	5 59	2 40	7 26	4 24	5 52	2 47	7 51	3 58	6 20	2 17
	3rd Sunday in Advent.	* Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 55 m. 23 s.															
15	Su.	7 30	4 20	7 09	3 30	7 33	4 17	7 12	3 27	7 27	4 24	7 04	3 35	7 52	3 58	7 37	3 02
16	Mo.	7 31	4 21	8 12	4 29	7 34	4 17	8 15	4 26	7 28	4 24	8 06	4 34	7 53	3 59	8 41	4 00
17	Tu.	7 32	4 21	9 03	5 34	7 35	4 18	9 06	5 31	7 28	4 25	8 58	5 39	7 54	3 59	9 30	5 08
18	Wd	7 33	4 21	9 43	6 44	7 36	4 18	9 46	6 41	7 29	4 25	9 39	6 48	7 54	3 59	10 06	6 22
19	Th.	7 33	4 22	10 14	7 53	7 36	4 19	10 16	7 51	7 29	4 25	10 10	7 57	7 55	4 00	10 32	7 36
20	Fri.	7 34	4 22	10 36	9 01	7 37	4 19	10 38	8 59	7 30	4 26	10 34	9 03	7 56	4 00	10 50	8 49
21	Sat.	7 34	4 23	10 56	10 05	7 37	4 19	10 57	10 04	7 31	4 26	10 55	10 06	7 56	4 00	11 05	9 58
	4th Sunday in Advent.	* Sun on Meridian at 11 h. 58 m. 51 s.															
22	Su.	7 35	4 23	11 13	11 08	7 38	4 20	11 14	11 08	7 31	4 27	11 13	11 09	7 57	4 01	11 18	11 06
23	Mo.	7 35	4 24	11 29	Morn	7 38	4 20	11 29	Morn	7 32	4 27	11 29	Morn	7 57	4 01	11 29	Morn
24	Tu.	7 36	4 24	11 46	0 12	7 39	4 21	11 45	0 12	7 32	4 28	11 47	0 11	7 58	4 02	11 41	0 13
25	Wd	7 36	4 25	0 03	1 15	7 39	4 22	0 02	1 16	7 32	4 28	0 06	1 14	7 58	4 02	11 54	1 22
26	Th.	7 37	4 25	0 22	2 20	7 40	4 22	0 20	2 22	7 33	4 29	0 25	2 19	7 59	4 03	0 07	2 32
27	Fri.	7 37	4 26	0 45	3 28	7 40	4 23	0 42	3 31	7 33	4 30	0 49	3 26	7 59	4 04	0 24	3 47
28	Sat.	7 37	4 27	1 16	4 40	7 40	4 24	1 12	4 43	7 34	4 30	1 20	4 36	7 59	4 05	0 50	5 04
	1st Sunday after Christmas.	* Sun on Meridian at 12 h. 2 m. 19 s.															
29	Su.	7 38	4 27	1 56	5 51	7 41	4 24	1 52	5 55	7 34	4 31	2 01	5 46	8 00	4 05	1 27	6 20
30	Mo.	7 38	4 28	2 59	6 59	7 41	4 25	2 45	7 03	7 34	4 32	3 55	6 53	8 00	4 06	2 18	7 29
31	Tu.	7 38	3 29	4 56	7 58	7 41	4 26	3 52	8 03	7 34	4 33	4 01	7 53	8 00	4 07	3 41	8 30

* Sun on Merid. applies to Montreal throughout the Calendar. ‡ 1st day. § 8th day. ᵕ 15th day. ¶ 23rd day.

The Colonial Conference at Ottawa, 1894.

The establishment of the direct line of steamships from Vancouver to Sydney, New South Wales, in May 1893, followed by the official visit of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell to Australia in September, 1893, with a view to promote improved trade relations between the principal British Colonies, led to negotiations which on the 28th June, 1894, culminated in the assembling at Ottawa of officially accredited delegates to consider by what means the objects common to all might be carried out. Delegates:—

The Imperial Government—The Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G. New South Wales—Hon. F. B. Suttor. Cape Colony—Sir Henry DeVilliers, K.C.M.G.; Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Jan. Hendrick Hofmeyer. South Australia—Hon. Thomas Playford. New Zealand—Albert Lee Smith. Victoria—Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C.; Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C.; Hon. Simon Fraser, M.L.C. Queensland—Hon. A. J. Thynne, Hon. William Forrest. Canada—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, P.C.; Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, P.C., K.C.M.G.; Hon. George E. Foster, P.C., LL.D.; Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.

The result of the various conferences which took place during the sittings, which extended to the 11th July, are summarized in the following resolutions. The report of the Earl of Jersey to the Imperial Government upon the proceedings, with his recommendations as to the mode in which the aid of the Home Government should be given has not at this date (November 24th) been made public.

"Resolved, that provision should be made by Imperial legislation enabling the dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity, including power of making differential tariffs, with Great Britain or with one another."

"Resolved, that this Conference is of opinion that any provisions in existing treaties between Great Britain and any foreign power which prevent the self-governing dependencies of the Empire from entering into agreements of commercial reciprocity with each other, or with Great Britain, should be removed."

"That, in the opinion of this Conference, immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communications by cable, free from foreign control, between the Dominion of Canada and Australasia."

"Resolved, that the Imperial Government be respectfully requested to undertake at the earliest possible moment, and to prosecute with all possible speed, a thorough survey of the proposed cable route between Canada and Australia; the expense to be borne in equal proportions by Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian colonies."

"Resolved, that it is for the interest of the Empire that, in case of the construction of a cable between Canada and Australasia, such cable should be extended from Australasia to the Cape of Good Hope, and for that purpose arrangements should be made between the Imperial and South African Governments for a survey of the latter route."

"Resolved, that in view of the desirability of having a choice of routes for a cable connection between Canada and Australasia, the Home Government be requested to take immediate steps to secure neutral landing ground on some one of the Hawaiian Islands, in order that the cable may remain permanently under British control."

"Whereas, the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bands that unite the colonies with the mother country, and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare;

"And whereas, this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products;

"Therefore, resolved, that this conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies, by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries.

"Further resolved, that until the mother country can see her way to enter into a customs arrangement with her colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered so to do, the colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be so disposed, take steps to place each other's products, in whole or in part, on a more favored customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries.

Moved by Sir Adolphe Caron, seconded by Hon. F. B. Suttor, and resolved:—

"1. That the Conference expresses its cordial approval of the successful effort put forth by Canada and New South Wales for the establishment of a regular monthly steamship service between Vancouver and Sydney, and affirms the advisability of the reasonable co-operation of all the colonies interested in securing the improvement and permanence of the same.

"2. That the Conference learns with interest of the steps now being taken by Canada to secure a first-class fast mail and passenger service, with all the modern appliances for the storage and carrying of perishable goods, across the Atlantic to Great Britain, and the large subsidy which she has offered to procure its establishment.

"3. That it regards such an uninterrupted through line of swift and superior communication between Australasia and Great Britain as is above contemplated, as of paramount importance to the development of intercolonial trade and communication, and to the unity and stability of the Empire.

"4. That as the Imperial Post Office contributes towards the cost of the mail service between England and Australia, via Brindisi or Naples, the sum of £95,000 per annum, while the sea postage amounts only to £3,000; and the mail service between Vancouver and Japan and China £45,000, less £7,300 charged against the Admiralty; this Conference deems it but reasonable to respectfully ask that assistance be given by the Imperial Government to the proposed fast Atlantic and Pacific service, more particularly as the British Post Office, whilst paying the large subsidy of £104,231 a year to the line from Liverpool to New York, has so far rendered no assistance in the maintenance of a direct postal line between Great Britain and Canada."

"That this Conference desires to call the continued attention of their respective Governments to the proceedings of the Colonial Conference of 1887 in regard to the bankruptcy and winding up of companies, with a view to completing the necessary legislation upon the questions thereto raised."

"That the Canadian Government be requested, after the rising of this Conference, to make all necessary inquiries, and, generally, to take such steps as may be expedient, in order to ascertain the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, and promote the establishment of the undertaking in accordance with the views expressed in this Conference."

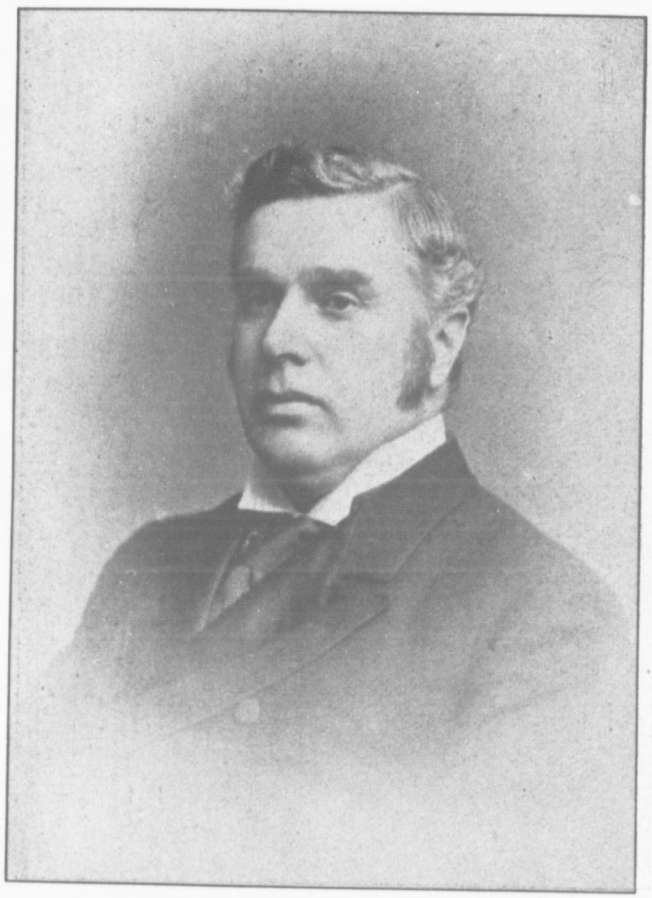
In accordance with the last resolution, the Dominion Government is at the present time considering various estimates and tenders, which are being submitted for the laying of such a cable.

THE QUEEN.

November, 1894.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

November, 1894.

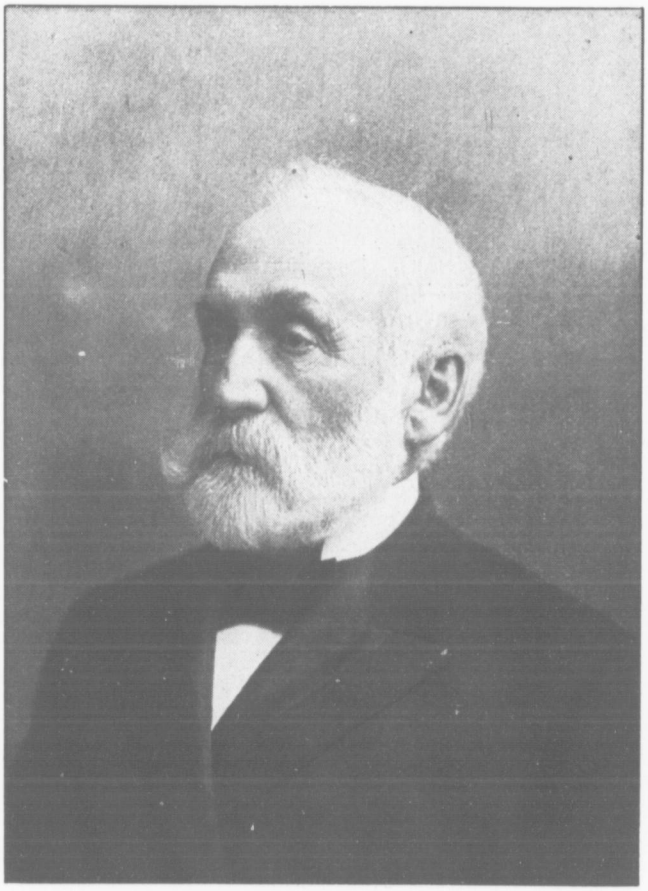


THE DOMINION CABINET:

RT. HON. SIR J. S. D. THOMPSON, P.C., K.C.M.G., Q.C.

Premier, Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

November, 1894.



THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

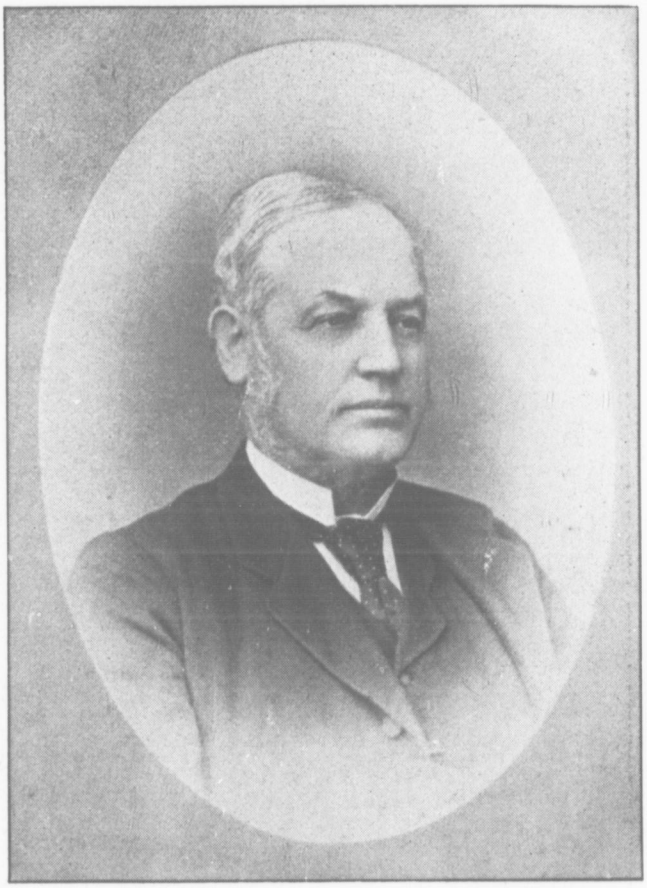
November, 1894.

THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. SIR A. P. CARON, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.

Postmaster General.

November, 1894.

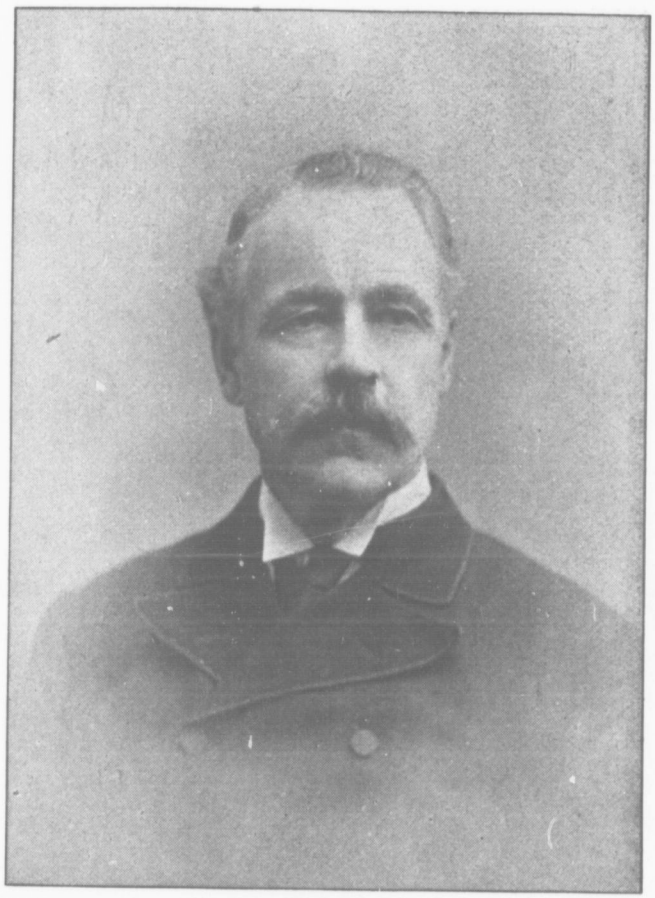


THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. SIR JOHN CARLING, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Minister without Portfolio.

November, 1894.

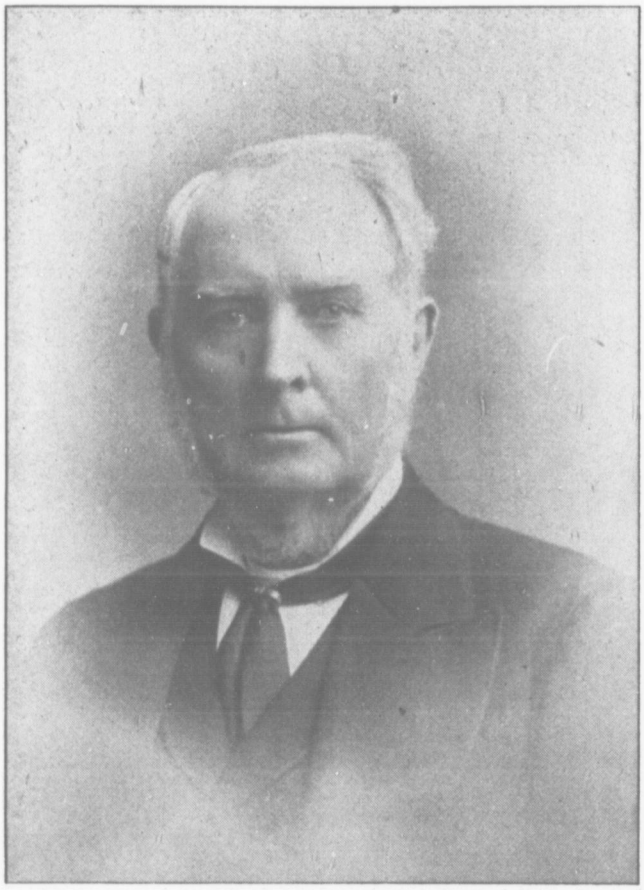


THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, M.P.

Secretary of State.

November, 1894.

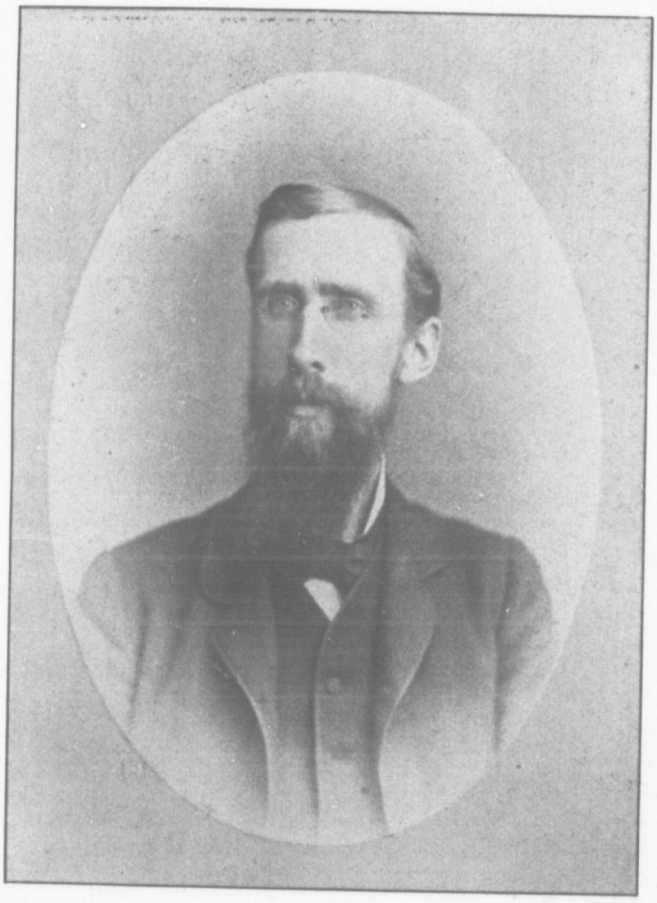


THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT:

HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Minister without Portfolio.

November, 1894.



THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER, M.P.

Minister of Finance.

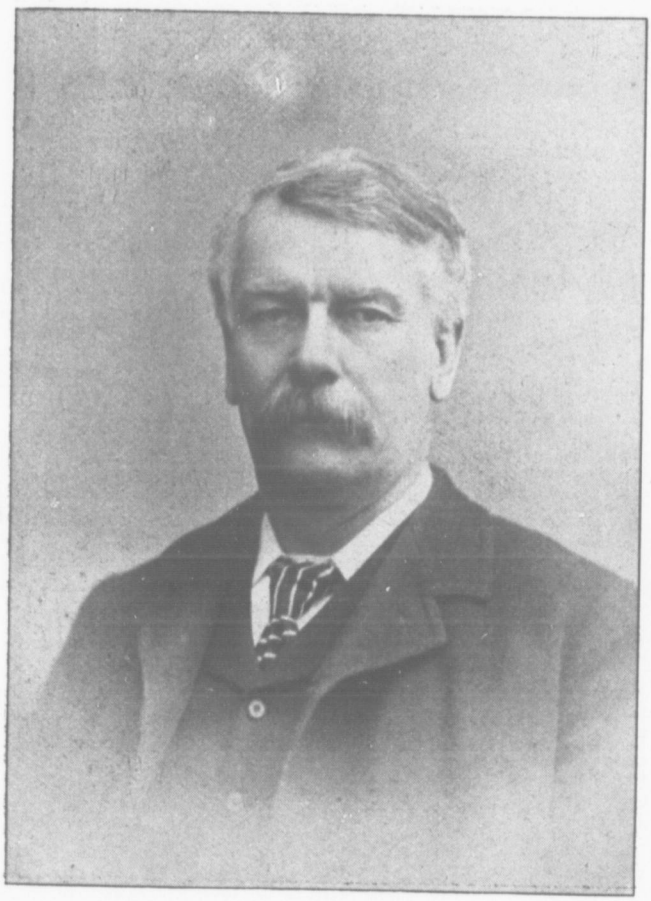
November, 1894

THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. SIR C. HIBBERT TUPPER, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

November, 1894.

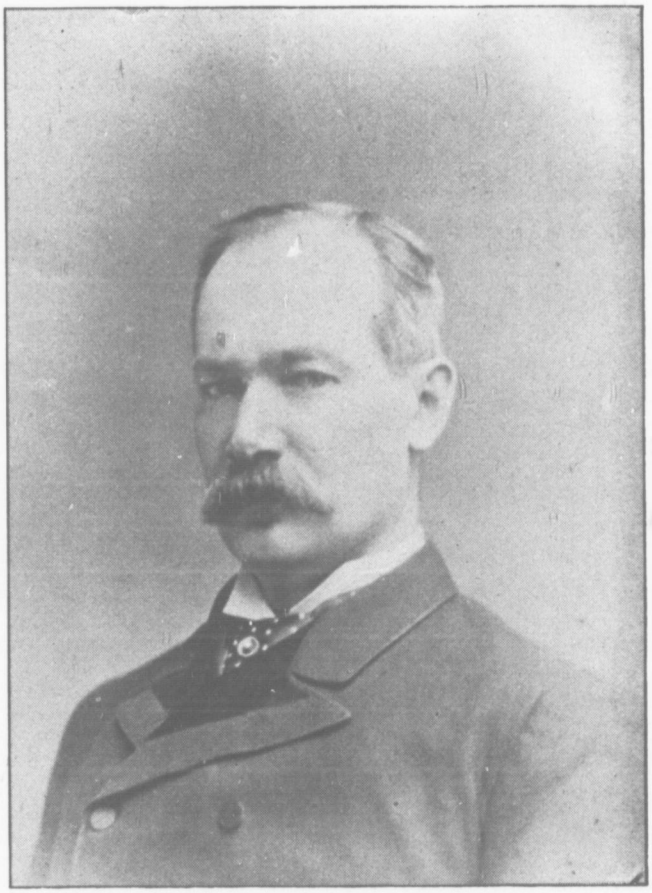


THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. JOHN G. HAGGART, M.P.

Minister of Railways and Canals.

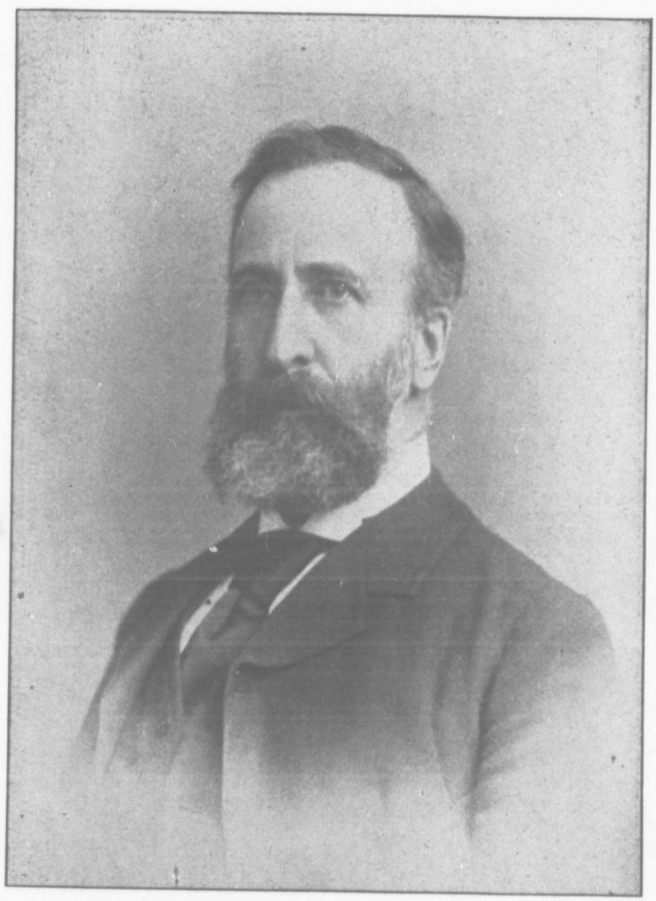
November, 1894.



THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. J. A. OUIMET, Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Public Works,

November, 1894.



THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. J. C. PATTERSON, M. P.

Minister of Militia.

November, 1894.

THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. T. MAYNE DALY, Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Interior.

November, 1894.

THE DOMINION CABINET:

HON. A. R. ANGERS,

Minister of Agriculture.

November, 1894.

THE DOMINION CABINET:

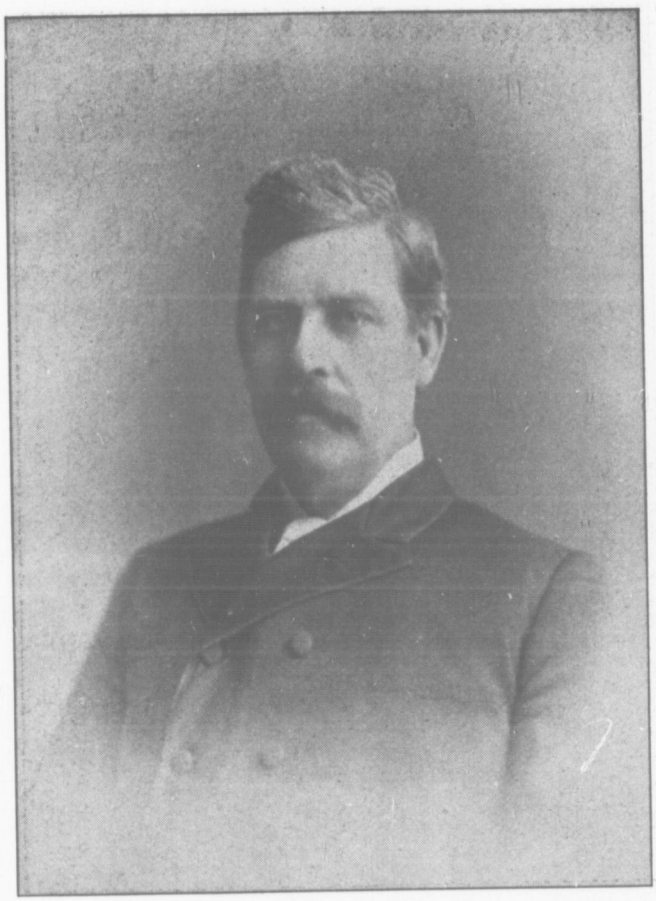
HON. W. B. IVES, Q.C., M.P.

President of the Council.

November, 1894.

SOLICITOR GENERAL:
HON. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C., M.P.

November, 1894.



CONTROLLER OF CUSTOMS:

HON. CLARKE H. WALLACE, M.P.

November, 1894.

CONTROLLER OF INLAND REVENUE:

HON. JOHN F. WOOD, Q.C., M.P.

November, 1894.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT:
HON. WILFRID LAURIER, Q.C., M.P.

November, 1894.

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GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE QUEEN'S DESCENT, 1485-1895.

HENRY VII.—Married the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, 18th January, 1486, so ending the feud between the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York, and had issue.

Arthur, Prince of Wales, died without issue.

Henry VIII.

Edward, Duke of Somerset, died young.

Margaret, married James IV., King of Scotland.

James V., King of Scotland, married Mary, daughter of the Duke of Guise.

Mary, Queen of Scots, who married the Dauphin of France, but was left a widow without issue, and married secondly Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley her cousin, and had issue.

James I., of England, and VI., of Scotland, married Anne, daughter of Frederick II., King of Denmark.

Mary, Queen of England, by his first wife Katharine of Arragon. Mary died without issue.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, by his second wife Anne Boleyn. Elizabeth dying unmarried.

Edward VI., by his third wife Jane Seymour. Edward died in his sixteenth year.

Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, died without issue.

Charles I., married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV., King of France.

Robert, Earl of Carrick, died in infancy.

Elizabeth, married Frederick V., King of Bohemia.

Charles II. Died without issue.

James II., married Anne Hyde, daughter of first Earl of Clarendon, abdicated 1688.

Frederick Henry, died aged 15.

Charles Louis Duke of Bavaria, from whom descended the Royal Houses of Orleans.

Prince Rupert of the Civil War fame, died unmarried.

Prince Maurice, drowned.

Sophia, married Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover.

Four children who died in infancy.

Mary, who married William, Prince of Orange, and ascended the throne jointly with him on her father's abdication in 1689.

Anne, who succeeded to the throne on the death of her brother-in-law William of Orange, married George, Prince of Denmark, and had five children who all died in childhood.

George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, who succeeded under the act of settlement as *George I.*, married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zelee.

George II., married Wilhelmina Charlotte Caroline, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenbury-Anspach.

Sophia Dorothea, married Frederick William III., King of Prussia.

Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, died in his father's life time, married Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

George William Frederick, *George III.*, who was born 4th June, 1738; crowned 22nd September, 1761; died 29th June, 1820; married Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

George Augustus Frederick, *George IV.*

Princess Charlotte Augusta, who married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfield, afterwards King of the Belgians. Princess Charlotte died in childbed.

Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, died without issue.

William Henry, Duke of Clarence, *William IV.*, who died without issue, his two daughters having died in infancy.

Edward, Duke of Kent, married at Kew Castle to H. S. H. Victoria Maria Louise, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfield and widow of the reigning Prince of Lewingen by whom he had one child.

Ernest, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, who married a daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and had issue.

THE QUEEN,

Alexandrina-Victoria, born at Kensington Palace, 24 May, 1819; ascended the throne 20 June, 1837; crowned in Westminster Abbey, 28 June, 1838; married at St. James Palace, 10 February, 1840, to Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, who died at Windsor, 14 December, 1861.

George William Frederick Charles the present Duke of Cambridge, born at Hanover, 26 March, 1819.

Princess Augusta, who married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Princess Mary Adelaide, born 27 November, 1833, who married at Kew, 12 June, 1866, H. S. H. the Duke of Teck, and has issue,

Adolphus, born 13 Aug., 1868.

Francis Joseph, born 9 January, 1870.

Alexander Augustus, born 14 April, 1874.

Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born 26 May, 1867, married July 6, 1893, to her cousin, only surviving son of the Prince of Wales.

Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, Princess Royal, born 21 November, 1840; married 25 January, 1858; to the Crown Prince of Germany, who died Emperor on June 15, 1888; leaving two sons and four daughters, the present Emperor of Germany having been born 27 January, 1859.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born 9 November, 1841; married at Windsor, 10 March, 1863, to Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark.

Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Cobourg and Duke of Edinburgh, born 6 August, 1844; married the only sister of the present Emperor of Russia, and has two sons and three daughters.

Alice Maud Mary, born 25 April, 1843; married the Grand Duke of Hesse, and died 14 December, 1878, leaving one son and four daughters.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born 25 May, 1846; married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and has three sons and two daughters.

Louise Caroline Alberta, born 18 March, 1848; married the Marquis of Lorne; no issue.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born 1 May, 1850; married to daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has one son and one daughter.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born 7 April, 1853; married daughter of the reigning Prince of Waldeck; died at Cannes 28 March, 1884, leaving one daughter and one posthumous son.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born 14 April, 1857; married Prince Henry of Battenberg, and has three sons and one daughter.

Albert Victor F. Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence, born 8 January, 1864; died 14 January, 1892.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born at Marlborough House, London, 3 June, 1865; married to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, 6 July, 1893, and has issue one son, *Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David*, born at the White Lodge, Richmond Park near London, June 23, 1894, and baptised at same place, July 16.

Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born 20 February, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife, and has issue two daughters, Alexandra, born May 17, 1891, and Maud, born April 3, 1893.

Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born 6 July, 1868.

Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born 26 November, 1869.

Alexander John Charles Albert, born 6th and died 7th of April, 1871.

The Queen.

The official title of Her Majesty is Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, on 1st January, 1877.

Upon the 20th June, 1895, she will have reigned 58 years; the previous longest reign was that of George III, who reigned, including the period of his son's regency, nearly 60 years.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the Statute of 12 and 13, William III, Cap. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

The Civil list consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and the details have been fully described in the two previous issues of the "Star Almanac." The figures are as follows:

For the Queen's Privy Purse	£ 60,000
For salaries of the various members of the Queen's Household	231,260
For pensions and retiring allowances to members of the Queen's personal household	44,240
For Royal bounty and alms, etc	13,200
Unspecified margin for special expenditure	36,300
Her Majesty also retains the hereditary revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the net amount of which now amounts to about	50,000
	£385,000

Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse and Private Secretary.—General Right Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B.
Assistant Private Secretaries.—Lt.-Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B., Lt.-Col. Arthur John Bigge, C.B., C.M.G.

Her Majesty's official residences are Buckingham Palace in London and Windsor Castle in Berkshire, 23 miles north-west of London, but since the death of the Prince Consort she has not used the former except for State Balls and Drawing Rooms.

Balmoral Castle and Estate in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, were purchased by the Queen, and are not the property of the nation.

Kensington Palace, St. James Palace and Hampton Court Palace are divided into various suites of apartments which are occupied in some cases by members of the Royal family, but are principally tenanted by the families of persons who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country and whose means are limited.

The following Parliamentary allowances are also made to members of the Royal family: £10,000 a year to the Duke of Edinburgh (reduced from £25,000 on his accession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha in 1893); £25,000 to the Duke of Connaught; £8,000 to the Empress Victoria of Germany; £6,000 each to Princess Christian, Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Henry of Battenburg; £3,000 to the Queen's cousin the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz; £5,000 to her cousin the Princess Mary of Teck, mother of the Duchess of York; £12,000 to her cousin the Duke of Cambridge; and £6,000 to the widow of the Duke of Albany.

The Prince of Wales.

The official title of the heir to the throne is The Most High, Most Puissant, and Most Illustrious Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, etc., etc.

Details of his family are given in the accompanying genealogical table. As heir apparent, he has by 26 Vict., Cap. 1, settled upon him an annuity of £40,000 per annum, and by an act passed in 1889 receives £37,000 annually in addition, for the support and maintenance of his family in a position becoming their rank. As Duke of Cornwall he receives the net annual revenue of the Duchy, which now provides him with a sum of about £60,000.

The Princess of Wales' dowry is £10,000 per annum, which would be raised to £30,000 should she be left a widow.

The Prince of Wales came into about £630,000 on attaining his majority, the result of accumulated revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority. His country estate at Sandringham, Norfolk, was purchased out of this sum. His London residence is Marlborough House, Pall-Mall.

Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of the Prince of Wales.—General Sir Dighton Probyn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.
Private Secretary.—Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary to the Princess of Wales.—Col. Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, C.M.G.
Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of the Duke of York.—Major Gen. Sir Frs. Walker de Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B.

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1598. Marquis de la R
1612. Samuel de Cham
1630. Marc Ant. de Br
1636. Chevalier de Mo
1648. Chevalier d'Aill
1651. Jean de Lauzon,
1656. Charles de Lauz
1657. D'Aillebout de C
1658. Viscount de Voy
1661. Baron du Bois d
1663. Chevalier de Saf
1663. Alex. de Prouvil
1665. Chevalier de Cou
1672. Count de Fronte
1682. Sieur de la Barre
1685. Marquis de Denc
1689. Count de Fronte
1699. Chevalier de Cal
1703. Marquis de Vaud
1725. Baron de Longue
1726. Marquis de Beau
1747. Count de Galisso
1749. Marquis de la Jo
1752. Marquis Duquesn

The Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, Sir John Campbell-Hamilton-Gordon, Viscount Formartine; Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen in the peerage of the United Kingdom (by virtue of which title he sits in the House of Lords), and a Baronet of Nova Scotia; Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., LL.D., etc., etc. He was born on August 3, 1847. He completed his education at Oxford, taking the degree of B.A. in 1871. He succeeded his brother as seventh earl on January 27, 1870. On November 7, 1877, he married Ishbel Maria, youngest daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts-Marjoribanks, afterwards Lord Tweedmouth. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative; but in 1876 he disagreed with the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and gradually became identified with the Liberal Party. His Lordship has never taken a prominent part in political warfare, but has been constantly before the nation as a supporter of all measures and institutions which tend to promote the social welfare of the people—a work in which he has been greatly assisted by the Countess. He was a member and subsequently chairman of the Royal Commission on Railway Accidents, 1875-76; High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1881 to 1885; Chairman of Royal Commission on Loss of Life at Sea, 1885. Mr. Gladstone selected him to fill the office of Viceroy of Ireland in 1886, and during his brief tenure of that delicate office he showed great tact and discretion, gaining the increased confidence of the Liberal Party and the respect of his political opponents. Upon retiring from the vice-royalty, he and the Countess took a more active part than ever in advancing social reforms; they visited this continent, and on two occasions made extensive tours throughout Canada and the United States. His Excellency was appointed Governor General on May 22, 1893, and was sworn in as Governor General at Quebec on the 18th of September, 1893. The family motto of the Earl of Aberdeen is "Fortuna Sequatur." He has three sons and one daughter, viz.: George, Lord Haddo, born January 27, 1879; Marjorie-Adeline, born December 7, 1880; Dudley-Gladstone-Hamilton, born May 6, 1883; Ian-Archibald, born October 4, 1884.

Staff.

Personal Private Secretary.—W. T. S. Hewett, Esq.

Governor General's Secretary.—Arthur J. L. Gordon, Esq., C.M.G.

Aides-de-Camp.—Captain B. C. Urquhart, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Captain C. P. W. Kindersley, the Coldstream Guards.

Extra Aides-de-Camp.—Robert Munro Ferguson, Esq., Royal Scottish Archers. David Erskine, Esq., Royal Scottish Archers. Honorable A. J. Marjoribanks.

Hon. Aide-de-Camp—Hon. Lt.-Col. J. M. Gibson, 13th Battalion Canadian Infantry.

The chief executive government and authority in Canada is vested in the Queen, who has also the chief command of the militia and of all naval and military forces of or in Canada. Her Majesty is represented by a Governor General, appointed by the Queen in Council, but paid by Canada, whose term of office usually lasts five years. The Governor General's salary is fixed at £10,000 sterling, and forms the third charge upon the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission, which instrument was revised in 1878, and can only exercise such authority as is expressly intrusted to him. He governs under the advice of a Council or Ministry, known as the Privy Council of Canada, which is responsible to Parliament. The Governor General, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and assents to or reserves Bills in the name of Her Majesty, but, in the discharge of these and other executive duties, acts entirely by and with the advice of his Council; even in matters of Imperial interest affecting Canada, he consults with his Council and submits their views to the authorities in England.

The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now administered, as in England, pursuant to the advice of the Ministry. The seat of Government is fixed at Ottawa until the Queen otherwise directs.

In case of the death, absence or incapacity of the Governor General, the senior officer commanding Her Majesty's troops in the Dominion becomes *ipso facto* the administrator of the Government. This is determined by the Queen's regulations constituting the office of Governor General. A deputy or deputies may be appointed by the Governor General to whom he can delegate certain of his functions when he deems it expedient.

Governors General of Canada prior to Confederation.

1540. Jean F. de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.
1598. Marquis de la Roche.
1612. Samuel de Champlain.
1630. Marc Ant. de Bras de fer de Chateaufort.
1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.
1648. Chevalier d'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1651. Jean de Lauzon.
1656. Charles de Lauzon Charny.
1657. D'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.
1661. Baron du Bois d'Avaugour.
1663. Chevalier de Saffray Mésy.
1663. Alex. de Prouville Tracy (acting).
1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.
1672. Count de Frontenac.
1682. Sieur de la Barre.
1685. Marquis de Denonville.
1689. Count de Frontenac.
1699. Chevalier de Callières.
1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1725. Baron de Longueuil (acting).
1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.
1747. Count de Galissonnière.
1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.
1752. Marquis Duquesne de Menneville.
1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.
1760. Gen. James Murray.
1766. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester).
1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
1786. Lord Dorchester.
1797. Major General Prescott.
1807. Sir James Craig.
1811. Sir George Prevost.
1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (acting).
1816. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
1818. Duke of Richmond.
1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (acting).
1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
1828. Sir James Kempt.
1830. Lord Aylmer.
1835. Lord Gosford.
1838. Earl of Durham.
1839. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
1839. Hon. C. P. Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
1842. Sir Charles Bagot.
1843. Sir Charles Metcalfe.
1845. Earl Cathcart.
1847. Earl of Elgin.
1855. Sir Edmond Walker Head.
1861. Lord Monck.

Governors General since Confederation.

1. Rt.-Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., June 1, 1867.
2. Rt.-Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young), December 29, 1868.
3. Rt.-Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., May 22, 1872 (now Marquis of Dufferin).
4. Rt.-Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c., October 5, 1878.
5. The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c., August 18, 1883.
6. Rt.-Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., May 1, 1888, who succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21st, 1893.

Canadians holding Imperial Titles or Distinctions.

Charles Colmar Grant, 7th Baron de Longueuil.
George Stephen, 1st Baron Mount-Stephen.
Susan Agnes Macdonald, Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe.

Baronets.

Sir W. G. Johnson, 4th Baronet.
Sir F. A. Robinson, 3rd "
Sir William Rose, 2nd "
Sir Charles Stewart, 2nd Baronet.
Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1st Baronet.

Knights.

Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., 1879, C.B.
Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G., 1879.
Hon. Sir William P. Howland, K.C.M.G., 1879, C.B.
Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., 1881, C.B
Sir Roderick Cameron, Kt., 1883.
Sir J. W. Dawson, Kt., 1884, C.M.G.
Hon. Sir David Macpherson, K.C.M.G., 1884.
Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., 1885.
Sir Arthur L. Haliburton, K.C.B., 1885.
Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., 1886.
Sir James A. Grant, K.C.M.G., 1887, M.D.
Sir Thomas Galt, Kt., 1888.
Right Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G., 1888, P.C.
Sir John Allan, Kt., 1889.
Sir J. W. Trutch, K.C.M.G., 1889.
Sir Casimir Gzowski, K.C.M.G., 1890.
Sir Joseph Hickson, K.C.M.G., 1890.
Sir Robert Gillespie, K.C.M.G., 1891.
Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, Kt., 1892.
Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., 1892.
Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., 1893.
Hon. Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G., 1893.
Sir S. H. Strong, Kt., 1893.
Hon. Sir Frank Smith, K.C.M.G., 1894.
Sir Louis E. N. Casault, Kt., 1894.
Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., 1894.

Companions of the Bath.

Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., 1867.
Commissary General Irvine, C.B., 1874, C.M.G., 1870.

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

1870. Lieut.-Col. Brown Chamberlain, C.M.G.
1870. Lieut.-Col. John Fletcher, C.M.G.
1870. Lieut.-Col. McEachran, C.M.G.
1877. Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.M.G.
1878. Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
1878. T. C. Keefer, Esq., C.M.G., C.E.
1879. Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G.
1881. Col. J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G.
1885. Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, C.M.G.
1886. Hector Fabre, Esq., C.M.G.
1886. Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., F.R.S.
1888. J. G. Colmer, Esq., C.M.G.
1890. Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L.
1890. W. H. Griffin, Esq., C.M.G.
1892. Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G.
1893. Hon. James Robert Gowan, LL.D., C.M.G.
1893. Collingwood Schreiber, Esq., C.M.G., C.E.
1894. Hon. C. B. DeBoucherville, C.M.G.

The Political History of the Dominion of Canada.

On the first day of July, 1867, the Dominion of Canada came into existence. By the British North America Act it consisted at first of a Confederate State of four provinces under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It was called "Dominion," as being a lordship of the Sovereign of that Kingdom, though as to all internal affairs it was practically independent, and had a Governor and Privy Council of its own. There was also a Ministry depending on the majority of the members of its House of Commons. As there are in Great Britain three Estates of the realm sitting in two Houses, so in Canada there were to be two chambers of legislation, namely, the Senate and the Commons. The Senate consisted at first of 72 members, half Conservative and half Liberal, nominated by the Governor in council, and 24 of these represented Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces respectively. Since that time the number of Senators has been increased to 81, representing also Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories. The Governor General of Canada, as *ex officio* President, though not a member of the Senate, nominates the Speaker, and the Upper House has by the Constitution perhaps more power than the Upper House at Westminster, as its members cannot be added to without limit by the Crown, as in Great Britain, to overcome political opposition. Upon the recommendation of the Governor General, however, Her Majesty has the power to direct that three or six members be added to the Senate. This power the then Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, interpreted as to be used "in order to provide a means of bringing the Senate into accord with the House of Commons in the event of an actual collision of opinion between the two Houses." Yet the Senate of Canada has seldom opposed the majority of the Elective Chamber, and, when it does, the Commons generally acquiesces in its decision, as for instance when the Senate in 1893 rejected a bill that proposed to make compulsory a wife's evidence at the trial of her husband. The meetings of the Senate are opened with prayers by the Chaplain. The first Speaker of the Senate was the Hon. J. E. Cauchon.

The House of Commons of Canada consisted originally of 181 members (which number has now been increased to 215), representing the provinces and territorial districts according to population, and the number of deputies is revised after each decennial Census on the basis of 65, which is to remain the

fixed number for Quebec. The first Speaker of the Commons (who is elected by the majority of the House) was the Hon. James Cockburn.

On taking the necessary oaths at Ottawa, the Capital of Canada, the Right Hon. Viscount Monck assumed the office of Governor General of the new Dominion, on the 1st of July, 1867, and at the same time announced that the Hon. John A. Macdonald by favor of Her Majesty had become a K.C.B., and was requested to form the first Ministry. Confederation had been the work of a "coalition government," from which the Liberal leader, Mr. George Brown, had withdrawn, however, before its formal consummation; but two of his colleagues remained in office, and the new party took the name "Liberal-Conservative," and it gained thereby some Liberal strength in the constituencies.

The first Macdonald Government of the Dominion was amply sustained in the following September by, at least, two to one, though the Nova Scotians, led by the eloquent Joseph Howe, went into opposition, demanding permission for their province to retire from Confederation. Mr. Brown was defeated in South Ontario, and the Liberals were without a formal leader until 1872, when Mr. Alexander Mackenzie was chosen.

In this year only two Lieutenant Governors were appointed: Sir Narcisse Belleau for Quebec, and General C. H. Doyle for Nova Scotia, the two other provinces being meanwhile administered, each by the chief commander of the troops residing within its bounds. In the first Cabinet, the provinces were represented by these members: Ontario, 5; Quebec, 4; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 2 each; and these proportions have been observed ever since. At present there are 12 Cabinet Ministers with, and two without, portfolios. There are also two Comptrollers and a Solicitor General without seats in the Cabinet.

The first Session of the first Parliament of Canada opened on November 6, 1867, at Ottawa, where buildings had already been erected to accommodate the provincial legislature. The necessary bills were passed, and on December 21, the Houses adjourned to permit the several provincial legislatures to meet, as some of the members of the Canadian Parliament had also seats in the local legislatures. Since that time "dual representation" has been prohibited by Statutes either of the Dominion or of the provinces, so that the only exception now is that members of the Canadian Senate can sit also in the Legislative Council of Quebec. All the provinces except Ontario and British Columbia had two Chambers at the time of their entrance into Confederation, but now in all of them except Quebec and Nova Scotia the Legislative Council has been abolished, or in the case of Prince Edward Island amalgamated with the Assembly.

Before the adjournment mentioned above, the Legislature of Nova Scotia had, by a large majority, passed a resolution against Confederation, and the anti-union agitation was continued even after the return of the delegates from Great Britain, whither they had gone—in vain—to petition the Crown for a repeal of that part of the B. N. A. Act which concerned Nova Scotia. However, after the concession of "better terms" demanded by the more moderate, the Hon. Joseph Howe and his friends withdrew their opposition, and the former on January 30, 1869, accepted a portfolio in the Canadian Cabinet.

The Parliament of Canada re-assembled on March 12, and sat till May 22, 1868. On April 7, the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee was foully assassinated at the door of his residence in Ottawa by a Fenian, who suffered for his crime on the scaffold in the following February.

During this Session, the question of the salary of the Governor General was discussed, and by a majority the House of Commons decided to reduce the sum from £10,000, to £6,500 sterling, which Act, however, did not secure the Royal assent. Some time afterwards Lord Monck handed in his resignation, and the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., assumed the Governorship of Canada. The latter was raised to the Peerage, October 8, 1870, with the title of Baron Lisgar.

The second Session of the first Parliament opened on April 15, and closed June 22, 1869. On the 28th of the following September, the Hon. William McDougall was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Territories, to enter on his duties from the date of the formal transfer of that country to Canada. However, in anticipation of that event, he entered the Territories on December 1, but was compelled to retire before Louis Riel, who, with his allies, had occupied Fort Garry, now Winnipeg. Soon afterwards, Mr. McDougall returned to Ottawa, and laid down his office. On March 4, Thomas Scott was put to death by order of Riel—an act which caused great indignation, especially in Ontario.

The third Session of the first Parliament opened on February 5, and closed May 12, 1870. During the Session the Volunteers were called out to repel the Fenians, who made two raids about this time. On July 15, the province of Manitoba was admitted into Confederation, and on the same date the North West Territories were formally added to Canada. Colonel (now General, Lord) Wolseley, at the head of the troops, arrived at Fort Garry on September 24, but the rebels under Riel had previously abandoned that post, and some of them had fled the country. Before the end of 1870, the contracts for building the Intercolonial Railway had all been awarded, but the line was not finished till more than five years afterwards.

On January 28, 1871, the first Ministry of Manitoba was formed, and the fourth Session of the first Parliament of Canada opened on February 15, and closed on April 14 of the same year. In this year Mr. (now Sir) Donald A. Smith took his seat as M. P. for Selkirk. During the month of February the Alabama Commission was nominated, but did not give its award till September 14, 1872.

Sir John A. Macdonald, having been appointed Member of the Joint High Commission, which was to meet at Washington for the settlement of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, left Ottawa February 27, 1871, and the treaty was signed on the 8th of May following. This was known as the Reciprocity Treaty, which came to an end in 1885, and besides the regulations about the fisheries, it provided for the settlement of the boundaries of Alaska and of the dispute as to the island of San Juan. "The clauses in the treaty relating to the fisheries allowed citizens of the United States the use of the British American fisheries for twelve years, in return for the use of their fisheries, the reciprocal admission of fish and fish-oil free of duty, and the payment of a sum equivalent to the excess in value of the British over the American concessions. This amount was to be fixed by a Commission to meet at Halifax for that purpose." In compensation of the Fenian claims, which were not mentioned in the treaty, Great Britain guaranteed Canada a loan of £2,500,000 sterling.

On July 20, 1871, British Columbia was admitted into Confederation, soon after the currency of Nova Scotia and the other provinces had been assimilated. In this year, preliminary surveys were made for a Canadian Pacific railway, to be finished in ten years, and Parliament appropriated $30,000,000 and 50 million acres for this purpose, the construction to be begun at both ends simultaneously. In this year, also, Governor Archibald secured by treaty from the Indians of the North West tracts of land, collectively equal in size to Great Britain, and the natives were in future to live on reserves set apart for them.

The fifth Session of the first Parliament of Canada opened on April 11, and closed June 14, 1872. British Columbia appeared for the first time in the House of Commons. The Parliament was dissolved on July 8, of the same year. Just before the dissolution, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin arrived in Canada, and on June 25, assumed the duties of Governor General. On December 28, a Council was appointed for the North West Territories, and during the Session the Government was indemnified for the military expedition to Manitoba in 1871. Before the end of the year, also, the German Kaiser gave his decision in the San Juan case, awarding that island to the United States.

In the general election that followed, Sir John A. Macdonald's government was returned to power, and the first Session of the second Parliament opened, March 5, 1873. On April 2, the Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington charged the Ministry and their supporters with bribery on the part of applicants for a charter to build the Pacific railway, and six days later, Sir John A. Macdonald moved for a Committee to examine into the charges preferred. For this purpose the Houses were adjourned on May 23 till August 13. On their re-assembling for one day the Governor announced that a Royal Commission would immediately be appointed to sit during the recess of Parliament, and to take evidence *in re* the charges of corruption. He also promised to summon Parliament on receiving the report of the said Commission. Accordingly, on September 4, the Commission began to sit at Ottawa.

The second session of the second Parliament opened on October 23rd, 1873, and on the 27th of the same month the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie moved a resolution that the Governor's advisers deserve severe censure; and as public opinion both within and outside of the Parliament was very strong against the Ministry, on November 4, Sir John Macdonald announced that he and his colleagues had handed in their resignation. This Session was prorogued on November 7, 1873, and the Parliament dissolved, January 2, 1874. During 1873 the Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, abolishing separate schools in that province, was, on appeal, confirmed by the Privy Council of Great Britain.

On January 29, 1874, a general election took place, which upheld the Ministry of Mr. Mackenzie by a large majority, and the first session of the third Parliament lasted from March 26 till May 26, a period of two months. On April 16, Louis Riel, who had taken his seat in the Commons, was expelled by the House, though he was afterwards re-elected by Provencher, Manitoba. In September the "Land Swap" caused the Ministry of Quebec to resign.

The second session of the third Parliament opened on February 4, and closed April 8, 1875; and during the autumn the interment of Guibord was prevented, causing an agitation in Quebec, which was afterwards settled by an order of the Privy Council of Great Britain to have the remains of Guibord buried in his own freehold property. About this time, also, the first Chief Justice (Richards) of the Supreme Court was appointed.

The third session of the third Parliament opened on February 10, and closed April 12, 1876. On April 27, our Sovereign Lady, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, was proclaimed Empress of India. The Intercolonial Railway was in this year completed from Quebec to Halifax, N.S., and the District of Keewatin (Keewaytin) was formed in the North West.

The fourth Session of the third Parliament opened February 8, and closed April 28, 1877. On June 20, the second great conflagration in St. John, N.B., took place. During November the Halifax Fisheries Commission made its award, and towards the end of the same year gold was discovered in British Columbia.

The fifth session of the third Parliament opened on February 7, and closed May 10, 1877; and Parliament was dissolved on August 17. On March 3, the Hon. L. Letellier dismissed the Ministry of Quebec and dissolved its legislature, after which the Hon. H. Joly became Premier in that Province. On April 12, Sir John A. Macdonald moved a vote of censure on Mr. Letellier, and a lengthened debate followed, in which the Lieutenant-Governor was defended by the Canadian Government. The general election was held in September, when the Mackenzie government was defeated at the polls.

On November 25, 1887, the Right Hon. Sir John D. S. Campbell, K.T. (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), assumed the Governorship of Canada, and the first session of the fourth Parliament opened February 13, and closed May 15, 1879. During this session Sir John Macdonald, as Premier, introduced the provisions of the "National Policy Tariff," by which Customs duties were to be levied on a list of non-Canadian goods, in order to encourage the manufacture of these articles in the Dominion. This tariff, which became law, has, with some changes, continued in force ever since, and is still the great subject of contention between the two chief parties in this country. The Liberals favor a revenue tariff. During 1879 the Ministry advised the Governor General to remove the Hon. L. Letellier from the Governorship of Quebec, and, as the Imperial Government declined to interfere, this advice was carried out on July 25.

The second session of the fourth Parliament opened on February 12, and closed May 7, 1880. On May 9, the Hon. George Brown died, in consequence of a gunshot wound, inflicted by a discharged employee of the *Globe* newspaper, of which the deceased was proprietor and chief editor.

The third session of the fourth Parliament opened on December 9, 1880, and closed May 21, 1881. On October 21, 1881, the contract of the Canadian Government with a syndicate to build the Pacific railway was signed, and the construction from this date hastened apace. In this year, also, a cable was laid to Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands.

A month after Parliament was prorogued (June 21, 1881), the city of Halifax celebrated the 132nd anniversary of its foundation in 1749. During the autumn of 1881, the Marquis of Lorne paid a visit to the North West, reaching Calgary in September, and in the same season of the following year His Excellency with Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, his consort, visited the city of Victoria and other places in British Columbia.

The fourth session of the fourth Parliament opened on February 9, and closed May 17, 1882; and Parliament was dissolved on the 18th of the latter month. The legality of the Canadian Temperance Act was on June 22 confirmed by the Privy Council of Great Britain, and during this year four more districts (besides Keewatin) were formed out of the North West Territories.

In the general election, the Conservatives were returned to power, and on February 8, 1883, the first session of the fifth Parliament opened, and closed on May 25. On April 24, the Parliament House and Library in Quebec city were destroyed by fire. In this year, also, the capital of the North West Territories was named "Regina," in honor of Her Majesty. Before his leaving Canada in the autumn the Marquis of Lorne met the Most Hon. Marquis of Lansdowne, who assumed the office of Governor General on October 23. Sir Charles Tupper, on May 30, succeeded Sir Alexander Galt as High Commissioner for Canada.

The second session of the fifth Parliament opened on January 17, and closed April 19, 1884. Soon after its close, a deputation arrived in Ottawa from Manitoba concerning the boundary between that province and Ontario.

The third session of the fifth Parliament opened on January 29, and closed July 20, 1885. During the month of March, Louis Riel fomented a rebellion among the half-breeds and Indians, and, on the arrival of the militia, engagements took place at Duck Lake, Fish Creek and Clarke's Crossing. On May 12, General Middleton defeated the rebels, and took Batoche, their stronghold. Soon afterwards, Riel and his force surrendered, and on July 2 the rebellion was at an end by the capture of Big Bear. The Dominion lost in Militia and volunteers—killed 38, wounded 115. On August 3, Riel was found guilty of treason, and on November 15 was hanged, together with some of his confederates. On November 7, the last spike was driven by Sir Donald A. Smith in the main line of the C.P.R. at Craigellochie, Eagle Pass, B. C.; and thus communication was opened between the eastern provinces and the Pacific slope of Canada, and the conditions were fulfilled on which British Columbia had agreed to Confederation.

The fourth Session of the fifth Parliament opened on February 25, and closed June 2, 1886; and Parliament was dissolved on June 15, 1887. In this year was held the first Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, which was opened by Her Majesty. An electoral law was passed, and three of the N. W. Districts received representatives in Parliament. On June 28 the first passenger train left Montreal for Vancouver City, arriving on July 4, having traversed 2906 miles in 140 hours.

On February 22, 1887, a general election was held, in which the Conservatives were again victorious, though at that time the larger political provinces were ruled by Liberals.

The first Session of the sixth Parliament opened on April 13, and closed June 23, 1887. On April 4 the first Conference between the Imperial Government and the Colonies was held in London, Canada being represented by Sir A. Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming. On June 14 the first steamship from Yokohama (Japan) arrived at Vancouver. In the autumn of this year there was much disaffection in Manitoba, because the Canadian Government had disallowed an Act that permitted new lines of railway to be built between Winnipeg and the United States boundary. This Act was afterwards allowed, though it infringed on the charter of the C.P.R. Company, and the latter was recompensed by a grant of money and land.

The second Session of the sixth Parliament opened on February 23, and closed May 22, 1888. In the former month a fishery treaty was discussed, and, on March 15, signed at Washington, by which the moderate demands of both Canada and the United States might be satisfied; but in August, this treaty was rejected by the United States Senate. About this time Imperial (or Britannic) Confederation began to be agitated both in Great Britain and in her Colonies, though the Right Hon. John Bright denied its possibility. In March, 1888, a proposal was made to the Legislature of Newfoundland to enter Confederation, but was postponed as not yet ready for decision.

On June 11, the Right Hon. Baron Stanley of Preston (who later became Earl of Derby) assumed the office of Governor General, and during August, Sir Charles Tupper was made a Baronet.

The third Session of the sixth Parliament opened on January 31, and closed May 2, 1889. During the previous year the Legislature of Quebec had passed an Act for the settlement of the Jesuits' estates in that province, which had long been a subject of contention. Part of these estates were to be restored to the present Jesuits,—a proposal which was strongly opposed by many in Ontario. A motion made in the House of Commons to disallow the provincial Act was lost on April 26, only thirteen members voting in its favor. A petition was also addressed to the Governor General to disallow the Act, but in vain. This was the occasion of the so-called "Equal Rights" agitation. On September 19, occurred the second landside in the City of Quebec, by which 45 persons lost their lives.

The fourth Session of the sixth Parliament opened on January 16, and closed on May 16, 1890; and on February 3, 1891, Parliament was dissolved. In February, 1890, the Library and Museum of Toronto University were destroyed by fire, and the Legislature of Quebec generously voted a sum to help in the rebuilding. On February 18, the Canadian Senate ratified an extradition treaty with Great Britain, and during the following month the Legislature of Manitoba abolished by Statute the Separate Schools of that province. This Act was not disallowed by the Canadian Government, but was appealed to the Privy Council of Great Britain, by which it was confirmed as *intra vires*. Since that time the Conservative Ministry have advised the provincial government to reconsider their position, and the question rests there at present. On October 6, the McKinley Tariff came into operation in the United States.

After the general election, by which the Conservatives were once more returned to power, the first Session of the seventh Parliament opened on April 29 and closed September 30, 1891. In the former month the population of Canada was found by the census to be 4,832,679, not so large an increase on the previous census as had been expected. On June 6, Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, died in his 76th year, and soon after, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott was called to form a Ministry which differed but slightly from its predecessor. In June, Sir George Stephen became a Peer, as Baron Mount-Stephen, and in August Lady Macdonald became Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe.

During the Session, charges of corruption were made against the Department of Public Works, which caused Sir Hector Langevin to resign his portfolio and Mr. Thomas McGreevy to be expelled from the House of Commons. On September 23, Lt.-Governor Angers dismissed the Quebec Government and dissolved the Legislature. The provincial election which followed drove Mr. Mercier from power on account of his lavish expenditure of the public money.

The second Session of the seventh Parliament opened on February 25, and closed July 9, 1892. On March 16, the Conservative majority had steadily risen in numbers to 63, nearly all the bye-elections having been won by that party. On April 17, the Hon. A. Mackenzie died at Toronto, aged 69 years, and on the following Queen's birthday, Messrs. Abbott, Mowat and Lacoste were knighted.

On July 4, the Hon. Edward Blake, who for some time had been leader of the opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, reached Ireland, and soon after was elected M. P. for South Longford, in the Imperial Parliament. His successor, as leader at Ottawa, was the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. On December 5, Sir John Abbott resigned the premiership, and was succeeded by Sir John Thompson.

The third Session of the seventh Parliament opened on January 26, and closed April 1, 1893. In the latter month the Court of Arbitrators regarding the Behring Sea seal fisheries began its regular sessions in Paris. Baron de Courcel was president, and Lord Hannen and Sir John Thompson represented Great Britain. This Court gave judgment on the 15th of August following. On June 8, the first steamer of the Australian and Canadian line arrived at Victoria, B.C., and during the same month the Liberal Convention, representing all the provinces of Canada, met at Ottawa.

On September 7, the Right Hon. Earl of Aberdeen sailed from England, and arriving at Quebec on the 17th of the same month, immediately assumed the office of Governor General. On October 30, Sir John Abbott died, and on November 27, Sir John Thompson was made a Privy Councillor of Great Britain.

The fourth Session of the seventh Parliament opened on March 15, and closed July 23, 1894. During this Session the reform of the tariff was discussed at great length and some changes were made by lowering the duties on imports. Since the close of the Canadian Session, the American Congress has changed its national tariff in some respects. During the Session, the second Britannic and Intercolonial Conference met at Ottawa, and discussed means of further uniting the British Empire.

In 1887 a conference of delegates from the various provinces was held in the City of Quebec, in order to formulate a demand for greater provincial autonomy. At present the provincial legislatures have exclusive power to make laws for provincial purposes on the following subjects: Constitution of Province, Direct Taxation, Public Lands, Provincial Prisons, Hospitals, Asylums, Charities (except Marine Hospitals); Municipal Institutions; Shop, Auction and other licences; Local Works, wholly in interest of province; Incorporation of Companies; Solemnization of Marriage (and in Maritime Provinces, divorce); Property and Civil Rights; Provincial Courts, including proceedings in civil matters; punishment enforcing provincial laws; and all matters of a local nature. On Agriculture, Immigration, and Liquor Prohibition, both local and Federal Houses share in the legislation; and as to pardon or reprieve for offences against provincial laws, the question is still (September 14th, 1894) before the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Government of Canada.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

THE PRESENT CABINET.

Ministry formed 6th December, 1892.

Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Rt. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G. (Prime Minister)	$8,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. MacKenzie Bowell	7,000
Postmaster General	" Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.	7,000
Without Portfolio	" Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.	Nil
Secretary of State	" John Costigan	7,000
Without Portfolio	" Sir Frank Smith, K.C.M.G.	Nil
Minister of Finance	" G. E. Foster	7,000
" Marine and Fisheries	" Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G.	7,000
" Railways and Canals	" John G. Haggart	7,000
" Public Works	" J. A. Ouimet	7,000
" Militia and Defence	" J. C. Patterson	7,000
" Interior	" T. M. Daly	7,000
" Agriculture	" A. R. Angers	7,000
President of Council	" W. B. Ives	7,000

In the Ministry but not in the Cabinet.

Solicitor General	Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C.	$5,000
Comptroller of Customs	" N. Clarke Wallace, Q.C.	5,000
Comptroller of Inland Revenue	" J. F. Wood, Q.C.	5,000

Each minister receives in addition a sessional allowance of $1,000.

The first administration of Sir John Macdonald existed from 1st July, 1867, until its resignation, 5th November, 1873.

Administration of Hon. A. Mackenzie.

(Ministry formed 7th Nov., 1873.)

President of Council	Hon. L. S. Huntington.
Minister of Public Works	" Hon. A. Mackenzie (Premier).
Minister of Justice	" A. A. Dorion.
" of Marine and Fisheries	" A. J. Smith.
" of Agriculture	" Luc Letellier de St. Just.
" of Finance	" R. J. Cartwright.
" of Interior	" D. Laird.
" of Customs	" I. Burpee.
Postmaster General	" D. A. Macdonald.
Receiver General	" T. Coffin.
Minister of Inland Revenue	" T. Fournier.
" of Militia and Defence	" W. Ross.
Secretary of State	" R. W. Scott.

Second Administration of Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

(Ministry formed 17th October, 1878.)

Minister of the Interior	Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald (Prime Minister)
" of Finance	Hon. S. L. Tilley.
Receiver General	" A. Campbell.
Postmaster General	" H. L. Langevin.
Secretary of State	" J. C. Aikens.
Minister of Public Works	" C. Tupper.
" of Agriculture	" J. H. Pope.
President of Council	" J. O'Connor.
Minister of Justice	" J. McDonald.
" of Militia	" L. R. Masson.
" of Marine and Fisheries	" J. C. Pope.
" of Customs	" M. Bowell.
" of Inland Revenue	" G. Baby.
Speaker of the Senate	" R. D. Wilmot.

Upon the lamented death of Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., P.C., on the 6th June, 1891, His Excellency Lord Stanley, the then Governor General, called upon Sir John Thompson to form a ministry, but he declined. At his suggestion, the late Sir John Abbott was entrusted with the charge, and on the 16th June, 1891, he was sworn in as President of the Council.

Administration of Honorable Mr. Abbott.

(Ministry formed 13th June, 1891.)

Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council,	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.	
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin.	
" of Customs	"	M. Bowell.
" of Railways and Canals (Acting)	"	M. Bowell.
" of Militia and Defence	"	Sir A. P. Caron.
" of Agriculture	"	John Carling.
" of Inland Revenue	"	John Costigan.
Without Portfolio	"	F. Smith.
Secretary of State	"	J. A. Chapleau.
Minister of Justice	"	Sir J. S. D. Thompson.
" of Finance	"	G. E. Foster.
" Marine and Fisheries	"	C. H. Tupper.
Postmaster General	"	J. Haggart.
Minister of the Interior	"	E. Dewdney.

Mr. Abbott received the honor of knighthood during his administration, which, however, owing to failing health, was of brief duration, and on the 25th November, 1892, he resigned the Premiership, Sir John Thompson taking that position and reorganizing the Cabinet into the form in which it exists at present as given on the opposite page.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN THOMPSON, P.C., K.C.M.G., was born in Halifax, N.S., 10th November, 1844, and educated in that city. He adopted the legal profession, and was called to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1865, becoming Q.C. in 1879. In 1870 he married a daughter of Captain Affleck, of Halifax. Mr. Thompson gained considerable reputation as a counsel. He entered local political life in 1877, and became Premier and Attorney General of Nova Scotia the following year, and having held the office for four years, he subsequently became a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. This position he resigned in 1885 to enter the House of Commons, when he was immediately made Attorney-General. In 1887 his services in connection with the Fishery Commission at Washington were acknowledged by the title of K.C.M.G. being conferred upon him by Her Majesty in 1888. Since Sir John Macdonald's death he has been leader of the Government in the House of Commons, and upon Sir John Abbott's resignation on November 25, 1892, was entrusted with the formation of a Ministry. He was a member of the Behring Sea Arbitration Tribunal which met at Paris, Feb. to Aug., 1893. In recognition of his services in this connection he was appointed a member of the Imperial Privy Council, which gives him the title of Right Honorable.

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL was born in Suffolk, England, 27th December, 1823, and when ten years of age came to Canada with his parents. He became connected with newspaper and literary work, and also interested himself in public affairs generally. In 1847 he married a daughter of the late J. G. Moore, Esq., of Belleville, Ontario. He has been on active service with the Militia, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1867 he entered Parliament, and became Minister of Customs in 1878. Upon the reorganization of the Cabinet in 1892 he was appointed Minister of Militia, and in December of same year accepted the portfolio of Minister of Trade and Commerce.

HON. SIR ADOLPHE P. CARON, K.C.M.G., is a son of the late Hon. R. E. Caron, and was born in the city of Quebec, on 24th December, 1843, where he was educated, afterwards graduating at McGill University. In 1865, he was called to the Bar, and in 1867 married the only daughter of the late Hon. F. Baby. Was made a Q.C. in 1879. He first entered the House of Commons in 1873, and in 1880 was appointed Minister of Militia; was created K.C.M.G. after the suppression of the North-West Rebellion in 1885. Upon the reorganization of the Cabinet he became Postmaster-General.

HON. SIR JOHN CARLING, K.C.M.G., was born in London, Ont., 23rd January, 1823, and educated there; he engaged in mercantile pursuits, becoming a member of the well-known firm of Carling & Co., brewers, and was also for some years a director of the Great Western Railway, the London, Huron & Bruce Railway and the London & Port Stanley Railway. In 1867 he entered the House of Commons, and also did political service in the Provincial Legislature. In May, 1882, he became Postmaster-General, changing to Minister of Agriculture in 1885. In 1891, he was called to the Senate, but resigned that position and re-entered the House of Commons. Created K.C.M.G. Queen's Birthday, 1893.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN was born at St. Nicholas, P.Q., 1st February, 1835. Educated at St. Ann's College. Married in 1855, Harriet, daughter of Mr. J. R. Ryan, of Grand Falls, N.B. Has been Registrar of Deeds for Victoria, and Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, N.B. He was elected to the House of Commons at the Union, as member for Victoria, B.C., re-elected at general elections 1872, 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1891, and Minister of Inland Revenue 23rd May, 1882, which office he held under the Premiership of the late Sir John Macdonald until 5th December, 1892, when on the formation of Sir John Thompson's Cabinet and the abolition of the Ministry of Inland Revenue and the substitution of a Controller he accepted his present office.

HON. SIR FRANK SMITH was born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1822, and came out here in 1832, his family settling in Ontario. He engaged in commercial operations, and took an active part in the municipal politics of London, Ont. He was appointed a Senator in 1871, and in July, 1882, became a Privy Councillor. He received the honor of Knighthood on 24th May, 1894.

HON. GEORGE EULAS FOSTER was born in Carleton County, N.B., 3rd September, 1847. He connected himself with educational work, and held the Professorship of Classics and History in the University of New Brunswick from 1872 to 1879. He then turned his attention to politics, and entered the House of Commons in 1882. In 1885 he became Minister of Marine, and in May, 1888, was appointed to the important office of Minister of Finance.

HON. SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, K.C.M.G., second son of Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., is the youngest member of the Cabinet. He was born at Amherst, N.S., 3rd August, 1855, and was educated at McGill College and Harvard University. He adopted the legal profession, and was appointed a Q.C. in 1890. In 1879 he married a daughter of Hon. James McDonald, of Nova Scotia, and in 1882 entered the House of Commons. In May, 1888, he was appointed to the office which he still

holds. In recognition of his services in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration he was honored with the title of K.C.M.G. in 1893.

HON. JOHN GRAHAM HAGGART, P.C., son of John Haggart, Esq., formerly of Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scot., but afterwards of Perth, Lanark, Ont., by Isabella Graham, of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Born in Perth, Ont., 14th November, 1836. Is a mill owner, and was for several years Mayor of Perth. First returned to Parliament at general elections 1872; re-elected at general elections 1874, 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1891. Sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Postmaster-general 6th August, 1888. Was appointed Minister of Railways and Canals in January, 1892.

HON. J. A. OUIMET was born at St. Rose, in the Province of Quebec, 29th May, 1843, and was educated at the Seminary of St. Thérèse de Blainville. He adopted the legal profession, and became Q.C. in 1880. In 1874 he married a daughter of A. La Rocque, Esq., of Montreal. He went on active service with the Militia during the troubles in the Northwest in 1885, as Lieut.-Colonel of the 65th Battalion. In 1873 he entered the House of Commons, and was Speaker from 1887 to 1891, when he received his present portfolio.

HON. JAMES COLEBROOKE PATTERSON, a son of the late Rev. James Patterson, formerly of Kingston, Dublin, was born at Armagh, Ireland, and received his education at Dublin. Married Katharine Dorothea, daughter of the late Major John Furzer Elliot. He adopted the legal profession, and is a practising barrister of Ontario. For several years he was Reeve of Windsor. At the general election of 1874, Mr. Patterson was returned to Parliament for the North Riding of Essex in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. He resigned, and was returned to the Commons at the general elections of 1878. In 1882 and at the last general elections he was re-elected. Is president of the Liberal Conservative Union of Ontario.

HON. THOMAS MAYNE DALY was borne in Stratford, Ont., on the 16th August, 1852, and was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He commenced the practice of his profession as a lawyer in Ontario in 1876, and in 1881 removed to Brandon, Man., and commenced to practise there. Mr. Daly was elected first Mayor of Brandon in 1882, and again held the same office in 1884, and in that year was appointed Chairman of the Western Judicial District Board. Mr. Daly has been a Bencher of the Law Society of Manitoba, and was appointed Q.C. in January, 1890. In 1879 he married Margaret Annabella Jarvis, eldest daughter of Mr. P. R. Jarvis, of Stratford, Ont.; was elected to the House of Commons in 1887 as Member for Selkirk, Man., and again in 1891. In October, 1892, was appointed Minister of the Interior, and re-elected by acclamation.

HON. AUGUSTE REAL ANGERS was born in October, 1838, in Quebec, and educated at Nicolet College and Quebec Seminary. He studied law, and was called to the Bar of L.C. in 1860, and appointed a Q.C. in 1874. He entered the Legislative Assembly of Quebec in 1874, and was appointed a member of the Executive Council, 22nd Sept., 1874, and held the office of Solicitor-General up to 1876, and from that date up to 1878 Attorney-General, when the Ministry was dismissed by the late Lieut.-Governor Letellier de St. Just. He was the leader of the Conservatives in the Assembly for three years. Was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of P.Q. in November, 1880, and resigned this office 28th October, 1887, on being appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. He has been twice married, first to a daughter of the late Senator Chinic, and secondly to Mdme. Hamel, widow of a former Quebec merchant.

HON. WILLIAM BULLOCK IVES was born in the County of Compton, 17th Nov., 1841. He gave his attention in early life to agricultural pursuits, though he studied law, being called to the Bar of Quebec in 1867 and appointed a Q.C. in 1880. He married in 1869 the only daughter of the late Hon. John H. Pope. He entered the House of Commons for Richmond and Wolfe in 1878, which he represented up to the general election in 1891, when he was returned for his present seat, Sherbrooke, and upon the re-organization of the Cabinet by Sir John Thompson, he became President of the Privy Council.

HON. JOHN JOSEPH CURRAN, Q.C., B.C.L., LL.D., is the son of the late Charles Curran, of County Down, Ireland. His parents came to Canada in the early part of the century. He was born in Montreal on the 22nd February, 1842, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and at the University of Ottawa. He graduated at McGill College in 1862, and was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1863. Appointed a Queen's Counsel of Quebec in 1876 and Dominion Q.C. in 1881. Mr. Curran was first elected to Parliament for Montreal Centre at the general election in 1882, he has since been re-elected at each subsequent general election. He was sworn in as Solicitor General on the formation of the present Cabinet, and was returned by acclamation 26th December, 1893.

HON. N. CLARKE WALLACE was born in Woodbridge, county of York, in 1844, and was educated at the public schools. From 1864 to 1869, he was a Master in the Public Schools, and then went into business as merchant and flour miller. He has held all the highest municipal honors, and is a prominent Orangeman, having been this year elected Grand Master of the order. He first entered the Commons in 1878, and has represented his present constituency, West York, ever since. He married, in 1877, a daughter of the late James Gilmour of Ottawa.

HON. JOHN FISHER WOOD, Q.C., was born at Elizabethtown, Ont., on 13th October, 1852, and is of Scotch descent. He adopted the legal profession, and was elected to the Ontario Bar in 1876, becoming a Q.C. in 1889, and was appointed Q.C. by the Dominion Government in 1890. He first entered the House of Commons in 1882, and has acted as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and was re-elected at the general elections of 1887 and 1891, and by acclamation on his acceptance of office as Controller of Inland Revenue, Dec., 1892. He is a bachelor and resides at Brockville Ont.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada,

According to Seniority.

Samuel Leonard Tilley.
William McDougall.
William Pearce Howland.
Peter Mitchell.
Hector Louis Langevin.
James Cox Aikins.
Charles Tupper.
Theodore Robitaille.
Hugh Macdonald,
Edward Blake.
Richard John Cartwright.
David Laird.
Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Telesphore Fournier.
William Ross.
Richard William Scott.
William Berrian Vail.
David Mills.

C. A. Pantaleon Pelletier.
Wilfrid Laurier.
Alfred Gilpin Jones.
James McDonald.
Louis Francois Rodrigue Masson.
*Mackenzie Bowell.
Louis Francois George Baby.
David Lewis Macpherson.
*Joseph Philippe Adolphe Caron.
*John Carling.
*John Costigan.
*Frank Smith.
Joseph Adolphe Chapleau.
*John Sparrow David Thompson.
*George Eulas Foster.
*Charles Hibbert Tupper.
*John Graham Haggart.
Edgar Dewdney.
Charles Carroll Colby.
George Airey Kirkpatrick.
*Joseph Alderic Ouimet.
William Miller.
George William Allan.
*James Colebrook Patterson.
Alexandre Lacoste.
*Thomas Mayne Daly.
*Auguste Real Angers.
*William Bullock Ives.

Those marked * are now Cabinet Ministers.

EXTRACT FROM QUEEN'S REGULATIONS AS TO TITLES.

The Governor General of Canada to be styled "His Excellency."
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province to be styled "His Honor."
The Privy Councillors of Canada to be styled "Honorable," and for life.
Senators of Canada are to be styled "Honorable," but only during office, and the title not to be continued afterwards.
Executive Councillors of the Provinces to be styled "Honorable," *but only while in office, and the title not to be continued afterwards.*
Legislative Councillors in the Provinces not in future to have that title; but gentlemen who were Legislative Councillors at the time of the Union (1st July, 1867) to retain their title of "Honorable" for life.
The President of the Legislative Council in the Provinces to be styled "Honorable" during office.
The President of the Legislative Council or the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of any colony having responsible government, may, on quitting office after three years' service, retain the title of "Honorable."
The Solicitor-General, the Controller of Customs, and the Controller of Inland Revenue to be styled Honorable" while in office.

Departments of the Government.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

It is not administrative as the departments are, its province rather being to provide the ordinances or rules, etc., afterwards applied or put in execution by the several departments.
It may also be said to carry out in fuller details the intentions of Parliament.
It is differently constituted, and stands apart from the various departments, having been created by the British North America Act.
All public bills, the estimates, etc., are considered in Council before their submission to Parliament.
Correspondence by Minutes of Council is carried on with the Imperial Government, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and the High Commissioner.
All matters not purely of a departmental nature are first referred to Council.
Since Confederation the work in this office has increased enormously. This may be seen by an examination of the following:—

Comparative Statement of Work, Privy Council Office.

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1893.
Number of meetings of Council	123	141	207	165
Entries in Register and despatch book	1,512	2,024	4,067	4,106
Number of references of despatches, etc., to departments for report thereon	216	686	1,956	2,400
Number of minutes of Council passed	1,287	1,718	2,935	3,673
Total folios of all documents copied	11,000	16,000	86,655	84,161

Statement of Work furnished the Privy Council Office by the several Departments.

Justice	8 per cent.	Marine and Fisheries	17 per cent.
Interior	13 " "	Railways and Canals	8 " "
Finance	2 " "	Public Works	3 " "
Secretary of State	7 " "	Trade and Commerce	7 " "
Indian Affairs	2 " "	Militia and Defence	2 " "
Post Office Department	2 " "	Treasury Board	16 " "
Agriculture	8 " "	Privy Council	5 " "

Leading Officers of Department.

President of the Council, Hon. W. B. Ives, $7,000, and $1,000 sessional indemnity.
Clerk of the Privy Council, J. J. McGee, $3,200.
Assistant Clerk, Joseph Pope, $2,400.
First Class Clerks, W. H. Lee, $1,800, F. K. Bennetts, $1,500, J. G. Foley, $1,450.

For some time after the cession of Canada to Great Britain the Government of Canada was purely military; in 1763, however, provision was made for a civil administration. The records of the Privy Council Office show that at the Council Chamber in Quebec, on Monday, 13th August, 1764, the Hon. James Murray produced his Commission from the King, appointing him Governor-in-chief of the Province of Quebec and its dependencies. He was then sworn in, thereupon he administered the oath to his Council, which he had appointed in accordance with the Royal Instructions. The Council was composed as follows:—

Wm. Gregory.
Samuel Holland.
Thomas Dana,
Paulus Emilius Irving.
Walker Murray.
Francis Mounier.
Hector Theophilus Cramahe.
Adam Mabane,

The records in the P. C. Office extend back to the transfer of the country by France, and form the most valuable collection of original documents relating to the history of Canada. They are now in process of being classified.

Under varying systems of administration, there has been, of course, an unbroken chain of advisory or executive councils since then, the council at first being styled "The Privy Council," after 1841 it was named "The Executive Council," until at Confederation the present form was established, the designation since being "The Queen's Privy Council for Canada."

At the Council Chamber, in Montreal, on Saturday, 13th February, 1841, the first meeting of the Executive Council was held after the Union of the two Canadas.

Lord Sydenham, the Governor General, intimated he had appointed the following Executive Council:

Hon. R. B. Sullivan.	Hon. H. J. Dunn.	Hon. D. Daly.
" S. B. Harrison.	" C. R. Ogden.	" W. H. Draper.
" R. Baldwin.	" C. D. Day.	

The following were the members composing the first Council at Confederation, in 1867:—

President, Hon. A. J. Blair.
Minister of Justice, Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
Secretary of State of Canada, Hon. L. Langevin.
Finance Minister, Hon. A. T. Galt.
Minister Public Works, Hon. Wm. MacDougall.
Postmaster General, Hon. Alex. Campbell.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. C. Chapais.
Receiver General, Hon. E. Kenny.
Minister of Militia, Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.
Minister of Customs, Hon. S. L. Tilley.
Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. W. H. Howland.
Minister Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. Mitchell.
Secretary of State for the Provinces, Hon. A. G. Archibald.

Presidents of Executive Council from 1841.

Hon. R. B. Sullivan.	Hon. D. B. Viger.	Hon. W. Morris.
" James Leslic.	" W. H. Merritt.	" Joseph Bourret.
" M. Cameron.	" John Rolph.	" Sir A. N. McNab.
" P. M. Vankoughnet.	" J. E. Thibaudeau.	" Sidney Smith.
" John Ross.	" J. B. Robinson.	" T. D. McGee.
" I. Thibaudeau.	" I. Buchanan.	" Geo. Brown.
" A. J. Fergusson Blair.		

Presidents of the Privy Council from Confederation.

Hon. A. J. Fergusson Blair.	Hon. J. Howe.	Hon. E. Kenny.
" C. Tupper.	" J. O'Connor.	" H. McDonald.
" L. S. Huntington.	" J. E. Cauchon.	" E. Blake.
" L. F. R. Masson.	" J. A. Mousseau.	" A. W. McLelan.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald.	" C. C. Colby.	" Sir J. J. C. Abbott.
	Hon. W. B. Ives.	

Clerks of the Executive Council from 1841.

Geo. H. Ryland, from 1841 to Oct., 1842.
E. Parent, from 1842 to May, 1847.
J. Joseph, from 1847 to 1851.
W. H. Lee, from 1851 to 30th June, 1867.

Clerks of the Privy Council from Confederation.

W. H. Lee, from 1867 to 1872.
W. A. Himsworth, from 1872 to 1879.
J. O. Cotć, from 1879 to 1882.
John J. McGee, from May, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Organized May, 1868, under 31 Vic., cap. 39; previous to that time, known as Crown Law Department.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE is *ex-officio* Attorney General of Canada; he is the legal adviser of the Governor General and the legal member of the Privy Council. He has the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities. He advises upon the Legislative Acts and proceedings of the various provincial Legislatures, and generally on all matters referred to him by the Crown and the other Departments of Government.

As Attorney General of Canada, in addition to performing the duties belonging to that office in England so far as the same apply to Canada, and those belonging to the Attorneys General of the several provinces up to the date of Confederation, in so far as they relate to matters within Dominion jurisdiction, the Minister of Justice advises the heads of the several Departments of Government on all matters of Law connected with such Departments; he is also charged with the settlement and approval of all instruments under the Great Seal of Canada. He is entrusted with the conduct of all litigation for or against Canada. He advises on the exercise of the prerogative of clemency.

The Minister of Justice has also the administration of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion. This branch of the Department is under the Inspector of Penitentiaries.

The staff of the Department proper comprises a Deputy Minister, two Chief Clerks (Barristers), four first class Clerks, and five other clerks.

The Penitentiary Branch consists of the Inspector and his clerk, and the Accountant, with of course the Wardens and officers of the various Penitentiaries.

Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, The Right Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. M. G., Q. C., M.P., $8,000, and sessional indemnity of $1,000.

Solicitor General, The Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., $5,000, and sessional indemnity of $1,000.

Deputy Minister, Edmund Leslie Newcombe, B.A., Q.C., $4,000.

Chief Clerks, Augustus Power, Q.C., $2,400; and G. L. B. Fraser, B.A., Barrister, $1,950.

Minister's Private Secretary, D. Stewart, $2,400.

Deputy Minister's Private Secretary, John Leslie, $1,800.

Inspector of Penitentiaries, J. G. Moylan, $3,200.

Accountant of Penitentiaries, Geo. L. Foster, $1,800.

Commissioner of Police, A. P. Sherwood, $1,950.

Registrar of Supreme Court, R. Cassels, Q.C.

Registrar of Exchequer Court, L. A. Audette.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

This Department was authorized by Act of Parliament, and assented to June 23, 1887, but the Act was not put in force until 1892, when by order-in-Council, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, then Minister of Customs, was appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce, the portfolios of Customs and of Inland Revenue were abolished, and these Departments made subsidiary divisions of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and placed under Controllers.

"The duties and powers of the Minister of Trade and Commerce," says the Act, "extend to the execution of laws relating to such matters connected with Trade and Commerce generally as are not by law assigned to any other Department of the Government, as well as to the direction of all public bodies, officers and servants employed in the execution of such laws."

Minister, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, $7,000, and sessional indemnity of $1,000.
Deputy Minister and Controller of Chinese Immigration, W. G. Parmelee, $4,000.
Private Secretary to Minister, J. L. Payne, $1,700.

There has been specially assigned to the Department the Administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, the Parliamentary Appropriations for Steamboat subventions and of Commercial Agencies.

It has been ordered :—

"That for the purpose of administering said Chinese Immigration Act, all officers of the Customs "Outside Service who have been or may hereafter be made Controllers under the said Act shall be "subject to the orders of and shall be required to report to the Minister of Trade and Commerce in so "far as their duties relate to the enforcement of the provisions of the said Act or of any amendment "thereto."

The following have been appointed Corresponding Commercial Agents :—

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.
H. Ogilvie Bennett, St. John's, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Monserrat and Dominica.
S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and the Virgin Islands.
Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.
Edwin McLeod, Georgetown, Demerara, agent for British Guiana.
C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
J. S. Larke, special agent for the Australian Colonies.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Honorable John Costigan, Secretary of State, $7000, and Parliamentary sessional indemnity of $1000.

This Department, the full and proper title of which is "The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada," was established in 1867. It has charge of all State correspondence, and keeps all State records and papers not specially transferred to other Departments. The Secretary of State is also the Registrar General of Canada, and as such registers all Proclamations, Commissions, Letters Patent, Writs and other instruments issued under the Great Seal ; and all bonds, warrants, leases and other instruments requiring registration, the Registry branch of the Department being thus the Record Office of the Dominion.

The correspondence of the Department is very large. The Secretary of State is the channel of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and to him also are sent in the first instance all Petitions of right, Petitions for executive clemency to convicts, etc., addressed to the Governor General in Council. He is charged with the administration of "The Canada Temperance Act," "The Companies Act," "The Civil Service Act," "The Act respecting Commissions to public officers," "The Trades Union Act" and "The Electoral Franchise Act," the last named involving constant communication with over two hundred revising officers. The collection of information for purposes of Returns called for by either the Senate or House of Commons is also under his charge.

The Records branch of the Department contains a vast quantity of valuable and interesting documents, many of which date back to the days of the French Regime, and which are now in course of classification.

The staff of the Department consists of thirty-five permanent officers, clerks and messengers and two extra employees.

The Principal Officers.

Under Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar General, L. A. Catellier, $3,200.
Chief Clerk of the Correspondence Branch, P. Pelletier, $2,100.
Chief Clerk and Keeper of the Records, A. Audet, $2,400.
Accountant, F. Colson, $1,750.
Private Secretary to the Minister, M. F. Walsh, $2,000.
Senior Officer of Registry Branch, E. Brousseau, $1,800.

Board of Civil Service Examiners.

This Board is also under the supervision of the Secretary of State. The Board is composed of three members, and employs a clerk. The names and salaries are as follows :—

Chairman, I. Thorburn, LL.D., Librarian of the Department of the Geological Survey, $400.
A. D. DeCelles, General Librarian of Parliament, $400.
P. Lesueur, Secretary, $1100.
J. A. Keays, clerk, $950.

For regulations as to admission to the Civil Service, see separate heading.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The Department of Finance has 39 employees, inside service, and 28 employees, outside service. Hon. George Eulas Foster is minister, salary $7,000, besides Parliamentary sessional allowance of $1,000.

As its name implies, this department has control of the financial transactions of the Dominion, the public accounts, the issue and redemption of loans, the currency the superintendence of Insurance

Companies, the Government Savings Banks not under the direction of the Post Office Department, and the relations of the Chartered Banks and Building Societies to the Government and the general public. It is organized under an Act of Canada passed in 1869 (32-33 Vict., c. 4). The Minister of Finance is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Treasury Board, and his Deputy *ex-officio* Secretary.

The Principal Officers.

INSIDE SERVICE.

Deputy of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, and Secretary of the Treasury Board, J. M. Courtney, $4,200.
Asst. D. M. F. and Receiver General and Supt. of Insurance, W. Fitzgerald, $3,200.
Comptroller of Currency, F. Toller, $2,600.
Superintendent of Savings Banks, C. J. Anderson, $2,400.
Accountant, M. G. Dickieson, $2,400.
Secretary, C. W. Treadwell, $1,950.
Assistant Superintendent of Insurance, A. K. Blackadar, $1,850.
Private Secretary to Minister of Finance, S. J. Jenkins, $2,000.
Accountant of Contingencies, W. H. Hayes, $1,250.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Assistant Receiver General, Montreal, E. J. Barbeau.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Toronto, C. J. Campbell, $3,000.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, St. John, H. D. McLeod, $2,200.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Halifax, J. R. Wallace, $2,200.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Winnipeg, H. M. Drummond, $2,250.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Victoria, J. H. McLaughlin, $1,800.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Charlottetown, P. Pope, $1,950.
Inspector, George T. Crookshank, $1,700.

Auditor General's Office.

Auditor General, John Lorn McDougall, $4,000.
Chief Clerk, Exchequer Branch, E. D. Sutherland, $2,000.
Chief Clerk, Expenditure Branch, F. Hayter, $2,000.
Chief Clerk, Revenue Branch, John Gorman, $2,000.
First Class Clerk, J. B. Simpson, $1,800.
Also 6 Second Class and 14 Third Class Clerks.

The functions of this office may be summarized as follows :—

GENERAL.

Conjointly with the Finance Department it controls the Public Funds of the Dominion, the Auditor General's Office representing Parliament while the Finance Department represents the Executive. By that office all credits to the Departments and all cheques on the Receiver General's account are authorized. Books of account are kept containing all the financial transactions of the Government.

EXPENDITURE AUDIT.

The vouchers and cheques in connection with the expenditure are there examined and audited, to see that they comply with the provisions of the Audit Act, the Supply Act and other Acts, and with Orders in Council and Treasury Regulations affecting expenditure. The accounts are analyzed, classified and summarized. Statements are published in the Annual Report showing the amount expended under each vote in full detail. The correspondence arising out of the examination is also published.

REVENUE AUDIT.

Attention is given to the method of audit applied by each department to its revenue collections, and to seeing that returns are regularly received and examined by the departmental officers. The returns of all Collectors of Revenue are analyzed, classified and published with the correspondence relating thereto in the Annual Report. These returns are checked with the Bank deposits that come to account.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Principal Officers.

Minister, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., $7000 and sessional allowance of $1000.
Deputy Minister, William Smith, $3,600.
Chief Clerk, John Hardie, $2,400.
Chief Accountant, F. F. Gourdeau, $2,250.
Chief Clerk, S. P. Beauset, $2,400.
Chief Engineer, W. P. Anderson, $2,400.
Superintendent Fish Culture, Samuel Wilmot, $2,400.
Chief Clerk, W. L. Magee, $1,900.

The affairs of this Department are administered by a member of the Government known as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, his staff at present time consisting of a Deputy and 36 Officers at the Capital, and 1,931 outside employees, including crews of vessels.

The services under the management of this Department are defined by Act of Parliament as follows :—

1. Pilots and Pilotage, and Decayed Pilots' Fund.
2. The construction and maintenance of lighthouses, light-ships, fog-alarms, buoys and beacons.
3. Ports and harbors, harbor commissioners, harbor masters and port wardens.
4. Piers, wharves and breakwaters, and the collection of tolls in connection therewith, and the minor repairs on such properties.
5. Steamships and vessels belonging to the Government of Canada engaged in connection with services administered by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
6. Sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and maintenance of Marine and seamen's hospitals.
7. Signal service.
8. Humane establishments.
9. Lifeboat service and rewards for saving life.
10. Inquiries into causes of shipwrecks and casualties, and the collection of wreck statistics.
11. Inspection of steamboats and examination of engineers, and inquiry into accidents to steamers and the conduct of engineers.

12. Examination of masters and mates.
13. Registration and measurement of shipping, and preparation of returns of registered shipping of Canada.
14. Meteorological and magnetic services.
15. Tidal observations on the coasts of Canada.
16. Climatology of Canada.
17. Inspection of vessels carrying live stock from Canada to Europe.
18. Shipping of seamen, shipping masters, and shipping offices.
19. Winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland by steamer and ice-boats.
20. Hydrographic surveys.
21. Administration of deck-load law, and the subject of deck and load lines and coasting trade.
22. Removal of wrecks and other obstructions in navigable waters.
23. Sea, coast and inland fisheries, and the management, regulation and protection thereof, and every thing relating thereto, and the payment of fishing bounties.

The Fishery Intelligence Bureau, which was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, has become a necessity to the fishing community. The reports of the movement of bait are anxiously followed by the masters of fishing vessels, while the reports from Labrador and the North Shore are of great service to the large fishing firms.

As an evidence of the progress made by this Department since Confederation, and which is typical of the history of the Dominion, the following comparison relating to lighthouses may be of interest. The figures are from the first departmental report in 1868 and that for 1893 :—

	Light Stations.	Lighthouses.	Fog Whistles.	Fog Horns.
In 1868	198	227	2	—
In 1893	619	745	22	37

There were thirteen fish hatcheries in operation in 1892, three in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, four in Quebec, three in Ontario, and one in British Columbia. Another has just been completed in Manitoba and is in operation this season. The total number of fry distributed last year was 1,284,808,700, chiefly salmon, whitefish and lobsters.

To encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the payment annually, as fishing bounties, a sum of money voted for that purpose, under certain regulations. For the year 1892-93 the total amount expended in this manner was $159,752.14 amongst 14,442 claims, on the basis of $1 per boat, $3 per fisherman, and $1.50 per ton on the tonnage of fishing vessels.

For the relief of sick and distressed mariners provision has been made by Statute for levying a duty of two cents per ton register on every vessel arriving in any port in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the money thus collected forming what is known as the "Sick Mariners' Fund." Vessels of 100 tons and less pay the duty once in each calendar year, and vessels over 100 tons, three times each year, but vessels not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing or on a fishing voyage are exempt. The receipts for fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $46,190.69, and the expenditure to $35,052.37.

Under the Department, the Board of Steamboat Inspection, formed of the Chairman and certain Inspectors, grant, after due and satisfactory examination, certificates for steam vessels to run and for the employment of qualified engineers, and in like manner, the Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates, comprising a Chairman and certain examiners, give, if a satisfactory examination has been passed, certificates to successful candidates either as Masters or Mates.

For the year 1893, 1,200 Steamers were inspected and 116 certificates were granted Steamboat Engineers.

During 1893, certificates were granted Masters and Mates as follows :—233 Masters, 139 Mates.

Agents.

J. U. Gregory, Quebec, $2,200.
H. W. Johnston, Halifax, $2,200.
J. H. Harding, St. John, N.B., $2,000.
A. Lord, Charlottetown, $1,400.
James Gaudin, Victoria, B.C., $1,400.

Board of Steamboat Inspection.

Edward Adams, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, Kingston, Ont., $1,200.
Jos. Samson, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, Quebec, $1,200.
C. E. Robertson, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, Winnipeg, $1,000.
John Dodds, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, Toronto, $1,000.
Jas. Johnston, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, Toronto, $1,050.
Douglas Stevens, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, Halifax, $1,300.
W. L. Waring, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, St. John, $1,000.
J. A. Thomson, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, Victoria, B.C., $1,250.
W. Lawrie, Inspector Boilers and Machinery, Montreal, $1,200.
Thomas Harbottle, Inspector of Hulls and Equipment, Toronto, $1,200.
Pierre Brunelle, Inspector of Hulls and Equipment, Quebec, $1,000.
J. J. Olive, Inspector of Hulls and Equipment, St. John, $1,000.
D. R. Hill, Inspector of Hulls and Equipment, Halifax, $1,000.
Thos. Donnelly, Inspector of Hulls and Equipment, Kingston, $950.
M. P. McElhinney, Inspector of Hulls and Equipment, Ottawa.

Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates.

W. H. Smith, R.N.R., Halifax, $1,800.

Telegraph and Signal Service.

H. J. McHugh, Inspector, Quebec, $950.

Superintendents of Lighthouses.

C. A. Hutchins, Halifax, $1,400.
Patrick Harty, Ottawa, $1,350.

Meteorological Service.

Chas. Carpmael, M.A., Superintendent, $2,000, and residence Toronto.

Fish Culture, etc.

Sam. Wilmot, Superintendent, Ottawa, $2,400.
E. E. Prince, B.A., Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries, Ottawa, $2,000.
R. A. Chapman, Inspector of Fisheries, Moncton, N.B., $900.
H. S. Miles, Inspector of Fisheries, Oromocto, N.B., $600.

Capt. J. H. Pratt, Inspector of Fisheries, St. Andrews, N.B., $900.
A. C. Bertram, Inspector of Fisheries, North Sydney, N.S., $900.
Robert Hockin, Inspector of Fisheries, Pictou, N.S., $900.
J. R. Kinney, Inspector of Fisheries, Yarmouth, N.S., $900.
Edward Hackett, Inspector of Fisheries, Charlottetown, P.E.I., $800.
Dr. Wm. Wakeham, Inspector of Fisheries, Gaspé Basin, $1,600.
R. Latouche Tupper, Inspector of Fisheries, Selkirk, Man., $900.
F. C. Gilchrist, Inspector of Fisheries, Fort Qu'Appelle, $600.
John McNab, Inspector of Fisheries, New Westminster, $1,500.

Fisheries Protection Service.

Capt. O. G. V. Spain, Commander, Ottawa, $1,700.

Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.

W. M. Hutchins, Officer in Charge, Halifax, N.S.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The Department of Railways and Canals was constituted as a separate Department in 1879, under an Act passed in that year, the old Department of Public Works being divided.

The work is comprised in the maintenance, conduct and operation of the Government railways 1,397 miles, namely, the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway;—the supervision and inspection of railways in course of construction under Government subsidy, and the administration of the several provisions of the Railway Act in regard to railways generally,—the compilation and publication of Railway statistics,—the construction, maintenance and operation of the canals of the Dominion. These comprise the series of canals extending from Montreal to Lake Superior,—the aggregate length of the series up to Lake Erie being 70½ miles, to which the Sault Ste. Marie Canal has added a little over half a mile. The Trent Navigation, the Rideau Navigation, the Ottawa Navigation, the Chambly Canal and Richelieu Navigation and the St. Peter's Canal, C.B. All waters canalized or made available through locks, dams and dredging, are also part of the works controlled by the Department, making a total of about 500 miles of canalized communication. The Department also collects the revenues derived from the canals, both tolls and rents of lands and water powers. Works of canal construction are in progress at the Sault Ste. Marie and Soulanges Canals, and of enlargement, on the Cornwall and Galops Canals and certain sections on the River St. Lawrence, in order to afford the navigable depth of 14 feet throughout contemplated for the main line.

The operations of the Department are conducted at Ottawa by a permanent staff numbering 29.

Principal Officers.

Minister, Hon. John Haggart, $7,000 and Parliamentary sessional indemnity of $1,000.
Deputy of the Minister, Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Secretary of the Railway Committee, P.C., Collingwood Schreiber, C.E., C.M.G., $6,000.
Secretary, John H. Balderson, $2,200.
Law Clerk and Chief Clerk, H. Fissiault, $2,400.
General Manager Government Railways, David Pottinger, $6000.
Chief Clerk Railway Branch, and Secretary to Deputy Minister, L. K. Jones.
Private Secretary to Minister of Railways and Canals, J. E. W. Currier.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

By the Act 42 Victoria, chap. 7, sanctioned on the 15th May, 1879, it was authorized to divide the then existing Department of Public Works into two Departments, to be presided over and managed by two Ministers; one of the said Ministers to be designated as the "Minister of Railways and Canals" and the other as the "Minister of Public Works."

On the 1st October, 1879, the two departments were divided in virtue of an Order-in-Council, and therefore the present Department of Public Works came into existence at that date.

The works under the control of this Department are the following:—Public Buildings, Harbors, Rivers, Piers, etc., Dredging, Slides and Booms, Military and Interprovincial Roads, Telegraph Lines.

Principal Officers.

Minister, Hon. J. Alderic Ouimet, $7,000 and sessional indemnity of $1,000.
Deputy Minister, A. Gobeil, $3,200.
Secretary, E. F. E. Roy, $1,950.
Chief Architect, Thos. Fuller, $3,200.
Chief Engineer, Louis Coste, $3,200.
Chief Accountant, O. Dionne, $2,400.
Chief Clerk Engineering Branch, R. Steckel, $2,400.
Private Secretary, R. C. Desrochers, $1,800.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister, Hon. Jas. Colebrooke Patterson, $7,000.
Deputy, Colonel C. Eug. Panet, $3,200.
Director of Stores, Lt.-Col. J. Macpherson, $3,000.
Accountant, C. Herbert O'Meara, $2,400.
Chief Clerk, B. Sulte, $1,850.
Secretary, Captain A. Benoit, $1,600.
First Class Clerks: F. X. Lambert, $1,800; W. H. Aumond, $1,600; E. B. Holt, Lt.-Col. D. A. Macdonald, $1,800; Lt.-Col. Bacon, $1,800; and T. C. Larose, $1,400.
Architect, F. W. White, Acting.
Private Secretary, E. F. Jarvis, $1,700.

Headquarter Staff.

Officer Commanding the Militia, Major General I. J. C. Herbert, C.B., $4,000.
Adjutant General, Col. Walker Powell, $3,200.
Quarter-Master General, Col. P. H. N. Lake.
Assistant Adjutant General, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Matthew Aylmer.
A. D. C. to General Officer Commanding, Capt. Eric Streatfeild.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Department of the Interior was created in 1873 by the Act 36 Victoria, Chapter 4. It administers Crown lands in the Province of Manitoba, the North West Territories and for 20 miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, which includes the granting of homestead entries, leasing of ranch lands, timber limits and mining locations, and the sale of school lands; also the management of the Ordnance and Admiralty lands in the several Provinces of the Dominion.

In the spring of 1892 the management of the business of Immigration was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. This Department is also charged with the surveying of Dominion lands and the business connected with the land subsidies granted to the Canadian Pacific and other railway companies; with the business of settling Half-Breed claims and Military Bounty Warrants and the granting of Foreshore lands between high and low water mark in the several Provinces, and generally exercises supervision over all matters in the North West Territories (including the Registration of land titles under the Torrens Act) not specifically relegated to the Assembly of the North West Territories.

Principal Officers.

Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Thos. Mayne Daly, $7,000 exclusive of Parliamentary sessional indemnity of $1000.
Deputy of Minister of the Interior, A. M. Burgess, $3,200.
Private Secretary to Minister, A. Chisholm, $1,400.

Secretary's Branch.

Secretary, John R. Hall, $2,800.
Assistant Secretary, L. C. Pereira, $1,800.
Clerk in Charge of Timber and Mines, G. U. Ryley, $1,800.
Clerk in Charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, Wm. Mills, $1,800.

Patents Branch.

Chief Clerk, W. M. Goodeve, $2,250.

Accounts Branch.

Accountant, Chief Clerk, J. A. Pinard, $2,250.
Assistant Accountant, C. H. Beddoe, $1,800.

Surveys Branch.

Surveyor General, E. Deville, $2,600.
Geographer, J. Johnston, $2,000.
Astronomer, W. F. King, $2,000.
Clerk in Charge of Survey Records, F. Clayton, $1,800.
Chief Inspector of Surveys, J. S. Dennis, $1,800.
Law Clerk, T. G. Rothwell, $1,550.
Immigration, L. M. Fortier, $1,450.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Land Board, Winnipeg.

Commissioner of Dominion Lands, H. H. Smith, Winnipeg, $5,000.
Superintendent of Mines, W. Pearce, Calgary, $3,200.
Inspector Dominion Lands Agencies, J. M. Gordon, $2,200.
Secretary, T. R. Burpé, Winnipeg, $2,000.
Assistant Secretary, R. A. Ruttan, Winnipeg, $1,500.

Dominion Lands Agents.

Winnipeg, E. F. Stephenson, $2,000.
Regina, W. H. Stevenson, $1,500.
New Westminster, B.C., Jno. McKenzie, $1,500.
Brandon, W. H. Hiam, $1,500.
Edmonton, Thomas Anderson, $1,500.
Minnedosa, John Flesher, $1,200.
Calgary, Amos Rowe, $1,200.
Prince Albert, John McTaggart, $1,200.
Estevan, C. E. Phipps, $1,200.
Battleford, E. Brokovski, $1,200.
Lethbridge, W. H. Cottingham, $1,200.
Yorkton, F. K. Herchmer, $1,200.
Kamloops, B.C., E. A. Nash, $1,200.
Wetaskiwin, T. B. Ferguson, $1,200.
Red Deer, J. G. Jessup, $1,095.
Lake Dauphin, Robert Gunne, $900.
Beaver Lake, Jos. Kildahl, $730.

Crown Timber Agents.

Winnipeg, E. F. Stephenson.
Edmonton, Thomas Anderson.
Calgary, Amos Rowe.
Prince Albert, John McTaggart.
New Westminster, B.C., T. S. Higginson, $1,500.

North West Territories.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly, N.W.T., and Secretary to Lt.-Governor, R. B. Gordon, $2,400.
Secretary to the Lt.-Governor of the District of Keewatin, Hon. Walter Robert Bown, $600.

Registrars of the N. W. Territories.

Inspector of Land Titles Offices, P. M. Barker, $2000.
West Saskatchewan Dist., W. J Scott, $2,000.
East Saskatchewan Dist., S. Brewster, $1,200.
District of South Alberta, T. A. McLean, $1,600.
District of North Alberta, Georges Roy, $1,600.
District of Assiniboia, G. A. Montgomery, $1,600.
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, Banff, N.W.T., Geo. A. Stewart, Superintendent, $1,800.

Caretakers of Ordnance Lands.

Chambly, Q., J. O. Dion, $50.
Grand Falls, New Brunswick, Bertram Currier, $200.
Leamington, Ont., Peter Conover, $75.
Blenheim, Ont., W. R. Fellows, jun., $50.
Queenston, Ont., Joseph Walker, $50.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Department of Indian Affairs, as at present constituted, was created by the Act of Parliament of the year 1880. Prior to Confederation the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Canada was charged with the management of Indian affairs. By the British North America Act, Indian affairs were placed under the control of the Federal Government, and an Indian Bureau was established as a branch of the Department of the Secretary of State. This Bureau was afterwards attached to the Department of the Interior; but by 1880 the work of the Bureau had so increased, as a consequence of the Treaties which were made with the Indians in the North West, that a separate Department was established. The Department administers the Parliamentary appropriation for Indians, which in 1893 amounted to $986,009; trust funds, derived from the sale of lands, etc., amounting to over $3,500,000, and land surrendered by different Indian bands for sale, of which there is at present upwards of 460,000 acres. Twenty-two industrial, 28 boarding and 241 day schools are conducted under the direction of the Department, the number of pupils enrolled last year being 7,575. The Indian population of the Dominion is estimated at about 109,000. The portfolio of Indian Affairs is at present held by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly (who also holds that of the Interior) as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. There are 47 officials employed in the inside service of the Department.

Principal Officers.

Deputy Superintendent Gen'l, Hayter Reed, $3,200.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, D. C. Scott, $1,850.
W. McGirr, $1,800.
A. N. McNeil, $1,800.
J. D. McLean, $1,800.
Chief Surveyor, W. A. Austin, $1,800.
John McGirr, $1,500.
S. Stewart, $1,500.
R. G. Dalton, $1,450.
J. A. J. McKenna, $1,350.

There are 125 persons employed in the outside service as Superintendents, Agents, School Principals and Farming Instructors, as well as a large number of teachers. The chief officials of the outside service are :—

Assistant Commissioner for Manitoba and N. W. T., Amedée Forget, Regina, $2,400.
Inspector, Manitoba, E. McColl, Winnipeg, $2,200.
Superintendent for British Columbia, A. W. Vowell, Victoria, $3,000.
Inspector of Farms and Agencies, Regina, T. P. Wadsworth, $2,200.
Inspector of Farms and Agencies, Regina, Alex. McGibbon, $2,200.
Surveyor, Regina, J. C. Nelson, $2,190.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Head and Director, Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., $4,000.
Assistant Director and Chief Geologist, Geo. M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., $2,300.
Assistant Director and Chief Geologist, Robert Bell, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.C., $2,300.
Assistant Director, Palæontologist and Zoologist, J. F. Whiteaves, F.R.S.C., F.G.S., $2,300.
Assistant Director, Chemist and Mineralogist, G. C. Hoffmann, F.I.C., F.R.C.S., $2,250.
Assistant Director, Botanist and Naturalist, John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C., $2,000.
Mining Engineer and Geologist, E. D. Ingall, M.A., A.R.S.M., $1,650.
First Class Clerk and Accountant, John Marshall, $1,800.
Geologists, R. W. Ells, M.A., LL.D., Hugh Fletcher, B.A., each $1,850 ; R. G. McConnell, B.A., J. B. Tyrrell, B.A., B.SC., each $1,650 ; Albert P. Low, B.AP.SC., $1,400 ; Robert Chalmers, $1,350 ; Wm. McInnes, B.AP.SC., $1,250.
Assistant Geologists, E. R. Faribault, $1,250 ; Napoléon J. Giroux, B.L.S., $1,150 ; Alfred E. Barlow, M.A., $1,150.
Geographer and Chief Draughtsman, Jas. White, $1,400.
Assistant Topographer, A. S. Cochrane, $1,400.
Artist and Assistant Palæontologist, L. M. Lambe, F.G.S., $1,400.
Lithologist, Walter Ferrier, B.AP.SC., F.G.S., $1,350.
Assistant Curator, C. W. Willimott, $1,300.
Assistant Chemist, F. G. Wait, M.A., $1,250.
Assistant Palæontologist, Henry M. Ami, M.A., D.SC., F.G.S., $1,200.
Museum Assistant, R. L. Broadbent, $1,200.
Clerk, Div. Mining Statistics, H. P. Brumell, $1,150.
Draughtsman, L. N. Richard, $1,000.
Librarian, John Thorburn, LL.D., $800.
Resident Caretaker, Thomas Burke, $700.
Messenger, Allan McKinnon, $420.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Principal Officers.

Minister, Hon. A. R. Angers, $7,000.
Deputy Minister, John Lowe, $3,200.
Deputy Commissioner of Patents, Richard Pope, $2,800.
Secretary of the Department, H. B. Small, $2,200.
Statistician, George Johnson, $2,400.
Minister's Private Secretary, Léon Gérin, $1,700.
Registrar of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., J. B. Jackson, $1,850.
Dominion Archivist, Douglas Brymner, $1,950.
Accountant of the Department, J. B. Lynch, $1,650.
Patent Examiners, Thomas McCabe, H. H. Bailey, Mr. A. E. Caron, $1,450 each.

The scope of the Department as defined by the Act comprises :—

1. Agriculture.
2. Public Health and Quarantine.
3. Arts and Manufactures.
4. The Census, Statistics and the Registration of Statistics.
5. Patents of Invention.
6. Copyright, Industrial Designs, Timber Marks and Trade Marks.
7. Public Archives.
8. Experimental Farm Stations.

The Department was called into existence in 1868.

The Quarantine system of Canada is considered with its plant and equipment to be very efficient. The disinfecting substations of Grosse Isle at Quebec and Point Levis have proved very effective, and their inspection by medical officers of the United States government, to whom permission was accorded to view the process employed, called forth their utmost approval ; and Surgeon General Banks, speaking of these, says : "The work now being done by the Dominion Government in the most thorough and scientific manner has left no room for criticism." The same remarks apply equally to the William Head Station in British Columbia, a station similar on the Pacific Coast to that of Grosse Isle on the Atlantic.

The Cattle Quarantines have successfully prevented the entry of pleuro-pneumonia or any other contagious disease from being imported into Canada.

Importation of stock for breeding purposes only is allowed by sea, at Quebec, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John, N.B., and by land at Point Edward, Ontario, and at certain points in Manitoba and the North West Territories fixed by Order in Council.

The Experimental Farms, and particularly the Dairy Branches, have largely promoted dairying and agricultural operations in the Dominion.

Distribution of useful varieties of seed grain to farmers is carried on at all the experimental farms, more especially at the Ottawa Central Farm. There is a constantly increasing demand for the reports and bulletins issued from these farms. Tests are conducted with all the most promising varieties of cereals, roots and fodder plants, and with different fertilizers on a variety of crops. Besides the Central Farm at Ottawa, there is one at Nappan for the Maritime Provinces ; one at Brandon for Manitoba ; one at Indian Head for the North West Territories ; and one at Agassiz for British Columbia.

QUARANTINE STATIONS AND OFFICERS.

The Quarantine Stations are : Grosse Isle, P. Q., F. Montizambert, M.D. ; St. John, N.B., W. S. Harding, M.D. ; Chatham, N. B., J. McDonald, M.D. ; Halifax, N. S., W. N. Wickwire, M.D. ; Sydney, N. S., W. McK. McLeod, M.D. ; Pt. Hawkesbury, N.S., P. M. McDonald, M.D. ; Charlottetown, P.E.I., P. Conroy, M.D. ; Victoria, B.C., W. McN. Jones. At all other ports at which there are no regular Quarantine Stations, the Collector of Customs is empowered to act as Quarantine Officer if necessity requires.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The Chief Veterinary Inspectors are :—

For Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, Prof. McEachran, V.S., Montreal.
For Ontario, Prof. A. Smith, Toronto.

The principal Cattle Quarantine Stations are :—

Pt. Levi, P.Q.	J. A. Couture, V.S.
St. John, N.B.	J. H. Frink, V.S.
Halifax, N.S.	W. Jakeman, V.S.
Sarnia, Ont.	E. P. Westell, V.S.
Emerson, Manitoba.	D. H. McFadden, V.S.
Manitou.	M. Young, V.S.
Deloraine, N.W.T.	Jos. Dann, V.S.
Ft. McLeod.	R. Evans.

Estevan with other N.W.T. Reservations specially set apart for this purpose are under the charge of the North West Mounted Police.

Victoria, B. C., M. G. Blanchard, V.S., and a special reservation in the Kootenay Lake District below Nelson, B.C.

In addition to dealing with Cattle quarantines, the Department of Agriculture also has charge of the inspection of Live Stock for exportation, before shipment, and the investigation of disease among animals, when reported.

STATISTICS.

The Statistical Branch is constituted under three Acts, the first relating to the Census, the second providing for the collection of "Vital Agricultural, Commercial, Criminal, and other Statistics," and the third providing for the "Collection of Labor Statistics."

Among the publications of the Statistical Branch is the "Year Book," which is an abstract of the Blue Books and a record of events of importance to the Dominion. This latter is under the charge of Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician.

ARCHIVES.

This branch of the Department has, since 1871, been collecting together papers bearing on the history of the Provinces of British North America, now forming the Dominion of Canada, and has taken every measure possible to arrange, preserve and render accessible to the public such records. Frequent references are now made for information respecting questions arising which have to be supplied by documentary evidence, and the papers being carefully indexed, the information is promptly afforded. There is scarcely a work recently published in Canada or in the United States which does not contain evidence of the services rendered to the writer by the Archives Branch. The President of the American Historical Association who visited and examined it officially reported that it formed "the most valuable collection of manuscripts for historical purposes to be found on this continent."

There are now considerably over half a million of manuscripts, all arranged, bound and ready for reference. The great bulk of these consists of original documents and copies, being chiefly those of State papers, land titles, and similar works. There are also a very large number of pamphlets of an historical character, and works exclusively historical. To those who are engaged in biographical, historical or political research the archives branch is invaluable.

PATENTS.

Detailed information respecting Patents of Invention, Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., can be obtained on application made to the Deputy Commissioner of Patents, to the Registrar of Copyrights, or to the Secretary of the Department. An abstract of the regulations bearing on the same will be found on another page.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

The Department of Inland Revenue has the control and management—

(*a*) Of the collection of all duties of excise.
(*b*) Of internal taxes.
(*c*) Of standard weights and measures.
(*d*) Of the administration of the laws affecting the culling and measurement of timber, masts, spars, deals and staves, and other articles of a like nature.
(*e*) Of the collection of bridge and ferry tolls and rents.
(*f*) Of the inspection of petroleum.
(*g*) Of the inspection of gas and gas meters.
(*h*) Of the administration of the laws affecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce, viz :—(1) Flour and meal, (2) wheat and other grain, (3) beef and pork, (4) pot ashes and pearl ashes, (5) pickled fish and fish oil, (6) butter, (7) leather and raw hides, (8) apples, and (9) cheese.
(*i*) Of the administration of the laws respecting the adulteration of food, drugs, and agricultural fertilizers.

The Department was called into existence July 1st, 1867, prior to that date being a joint department with that of Customs.

Staff—Inside 22; outside, 419.

The Principal Officers.

Controller, Ottawa, Hon. Jno. F. Wood, Q.C., M.P.
Private Secretary to Controller, Chas. F. Winter.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue and Commissioner of Standards, Ottawa, Edward Miall.
Assistant Commissioner and Inspector Tobacco Factories, Ottawa, W. J. Gerald.
Accountant, Ottawa, P. M. Robins.
Secretary, Ottawa, W. Himsworth.
Chief Inspector, Toronto, Henry Godson.
Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Windsor, John Davis
Chief Inspector of Standards, Ottawa, W. J. Johnstone.
Chief Analyst, Ottawa, Thomas Macfarlane.
District Inspector, Windsor, James Gow.
District Inspector and Inspector Bonded Manufactories, Toronto, John Morrow.
District Inspector, Belleville, W. L. Hamilton.

District Inspector, Montreal, J. L. Vincent.
District Inspector, Quebec, J. L. Lemoine.
District Inspector, St. John, N.B., T. Burke.
District Inspector, Halifax, N.S., R. Borradaile.
District Inspector, Winnipeg, J. R. Barrett.
District Inspector, Victoria, B.C., Wm. Gill.

Statement showing the quantities of the various articles subject to excise entered for consumption during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894:

Spirits	2,799,416 gallons.	Malt	51,311,206 5-6 lbs.
Malt Liquor	18,299,636 "	Tobacco, cigarettes and snuff	9,726,108 "
Vinegar	766,182 "	Cigars	114,446,467

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The Department of Public Printing and Stationery was organized in 1887, and the Queen's Printer placed over it with the rank of a Deputy Minister. It was provided that the Secretary of State should be the responsible Head, but that it might afterwards be attached to any other Ministerial portfolio if so decided by the Governor in Council. The duties of the Department cover all matters connected with printing, stationery or advertising for the public service of the Dominion.

Under the general direction of the Secretary of State the Queen's Printer publishes the Official Gazette issued on Saturday every week. This publication is the official organ of the Government, and all Acts of a public nature, such as proclamations, orders in Council, notices of incorporation, etc., must appear there. Advertisements relating to the incorporation of public companies and of similar matters must appear in it, and such advertisements are received up to 5 p. m. on Fridays. The Queen's Printer also publishes the statutes of Parliament. These are the primary functions of the Queen's Printer performed formerly in Canada (as still in England) under Royal Patent, but now in Canada under statute, as Deputy Head of a Public Department.

Various duties have from time to time been allotted to the Queen's Printer. All the advertising of the Government passes through his hands for audit, and no account can be paid until he has certified that the charges are such as are equitable and customary. All bills for printing, lithographing, paper, stationery or books require to be certified in the same way before they can be paid by any department of Government.

In 1887 an extensive establishment was erected at Ottawa for supplying all the stationery used by any of the inside or outside services of Government, and by law no supply can be had in any other way. Purchases of stock are made by the Queen's Printer and supplied on requisitions of Dominion officers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In this establishment all the printing for Government is done under the direction of the Queen's Printer, and all the blue-books and reports to Parliament are issued from there.

Queen's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, S. E. Dawson, $3,200.
Accountant, W. Gliddon, $2,100.
Superintendent of Printing, W. McMahon, $1,850.
Superintendent of Stationery, Thos. Roxborough, $1,500.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The Customs Department is a branch of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, of which the portfolio is held by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. The department is controlled by Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P.

This is the chief revenue-producing department of the Government, and administers all matters appertaining to the Customs Tariff, of which a copy will be found on another page. The department only came into separate existence under a Controller in 1892. A memorandum of the Customs receipts in the principal importing centres of the Dominion, according to the latest official returns, is given below. Here the "Trade and Navigation Tables" are yearly compiled from monthly statements furnished by the Collectors of the various Customs Ports.

The duty collected in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was $19,379,822.32.

There are 27 officers in the Ottawa, or "inside" service, but no less than 1,296 in the "outside" service, which, of course, includes all customs officers throughout the Dominion.

The principal officers are:

Controller of Customs, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, $5,000, also Parliamentary Sessional indemnity of $1,000.
Acting Commissioner, T. J. Watters, $2,800.
Board of Customs, T. J. Watters, Acting Chairman; Geo. W. Jessop, Assistant Dominion Appraiser, $1,200.
Statistics, G. V. Ince, $1,650; and F. G. Bennet, $1,650.
Private Secretary, J. R. K. Bristol, $1,200.

Return of Customs Collectors.

City	*Duties collected, year ended June 30, 1894.*	*Collector of Customs.*	
Montreal	$6,653,299.34	(Vacant), $4,000	Acting Collector, W. J. O'Hara, $2,400; Rémi Boyer, Surveyor, $1,600
Toronto	3,922,174.82	John Small, $4,000	John Douglas, Surveyor, $2,250
Quebec	763,461.40	J. B. Forsyth, $3,000	W. H. Carter, Surveyor, $1,600
Hamilton	644,348.00	F. E. Kilvert, $3,000	A. J. Mackenzie, Surveyor, $1,500
Ottawa	362,020.55	B. Batson, $1,800	J. T. Bartram, Surveyor, $1,400
St. John, N.B.	809,813.65	J. R. Ruel, $3,000	Geo. F. Matthew, Surveyor, $1,600
Halifax	839,945.51	W. D. Harrington, $3,000	W. A. Garrison, Surveyor, $1,400; C. M. Almon, Chief Clerk and Registrar, $1,400
London	490,313.10	Robert Reid, $2,000	E. S. Collett, Surveyor, $1,400
Winnipeg	602,495.94	Thos. Scott, $3,000	
Kingston	129,574.30	Clarke Hamilton, $1,800	Abraham Shaw, Acting Surveyor, $1,200
Victoria, B.C.	701,339.71	A. R. Milne, $3,000	W. Shears, Appraiser, $1,800.
Vancouver	263,254.97	J. M. Bowell, $2,000	C. A. Worsnop, Clerk, $1,200

The Senate.

Senators are appointed by the Governor General under the Great Seal, upon the recommendation of his Council. They hold office, under certain prescribed conditions, for life, and must be of the full age of thirty years, and have real and personal property worth $4,000, over and above all liabilities.

The Senators from the Province of Quebec must reside in the electoral divisions for which they are appointed, or have their property qualifications therein; in the case of other provinces, Senators are only required to reside and have their property qualifications within the provincial limits. They must be natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, or become naturalized.

15 members, including the Speaker, constitute a quorum. The Speaker is appointed by the Governor in Council. The Senate as at present constituted consists of 81 members.

Senators are paid an indemnity at the rate of $10 per day if the Session is less than thirty days, and a maximum sum of $1000 per annum; $8 per day being deducted for each day of absence during session unless caused by illness. Senators also receive a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile to and from Ottawa to place of residence. The Speaker's salary is $4000 with official residence.

SPEAKER: The Honorable JOHN JONES ROSS.

Senators. The Honorable	Designation.	Post Office Address.	Date of Appointment.
David Reesor	Kings	Yorkville, Ont	October 23, 1867.
Sir David Lewis Macpherson, K.C.M.G.	Saugeen	Toronto	" " "
George William Allan	York	"	" " "
Joseph F. Armand	Repentigny	Rivière des Prairies, P.Q	" " "
Jean Baptiste Guèvremont	Sorel	Sorel, P.Q	" " "
Robert B. Dickey	Amherst	Amherst, N.S	" " "
William Miller	Richmond	Arichat, N.S	" " "
David Wark	Fredericton	Fredericton, N.B	" " "
Abner Reid McClelan	Hopewell	Riverside, Albert Co., N.B.	" " "
James Dever	Sr. M. St. John	St. John, N.B	May 14, 1868.
Alexander Macfarlane	Wallace	Wallace, N.S	October 10, 1870.
Frank Smith	Toronto	Toronto	February 2, 1871.
Robert Read	Quinté	Belleville, Ont	" 24, 1871.
John Sutherland	Kildonan	Winnipeg, Manitoba	December 13, 1871.
William John Macdonald	Victoria, B.C	Victoria, B.C	" " "
Henry A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S	March 27, 1872.
Matthew Henry Cochrane	Wellington	Compton, P.Q	October 17, 1872.
Alexander Vidal	Sarnia	Sarnia, Ont	January 15, 1873.
Joseph Hyacinthe Bellerose	DeLanaudière	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.	October 7, 1873.
Richard William Scott	Ottawa	Ottawa	March 13, 1874.
James D. Lewin	St. John	St. John, N.B	November 10, 1876.
Laurence Geoffrey Power	Sr. M. Halifax	Halifax, N.S	February 2, 1877.
C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.	Grandville	Quebec	" " "
Joseph Rosaire Thibaudeau	Rigaud	Montreal	January 4, 1878.
C. E. Boucher de Boucherville	Montarville	Boucherville, P.Q	February 12, 1879.
William J. Almon	Jr. M. Halifax	Halifax, N.S	April 15, 1879.
Thomas McKay	Truro	Truro, N.S	December 24, 1881.
Alexander W. Ogilvie	Alma	Montreal	" " "
Donald MacInnes	Burlington	Hamilton, Ont	" " "
Thomas R. McInnes	N. Westminster	Victoria, B.C	" " "
John O'Donohoe	Erie	Toronto	May 21, 1882.
P. A. DeBlois	La Salle	Mastai, Que	February 13, 1883.
Donald McMillan	Alexandria	Alexandria, Ont	January 11, 1884.
George C. McKindsey	Milton	Milton, Ont	" " "
William McDonald	Cape Breton,	Little Glace Bay, N.S	May 12, 1884.
Joseph Bolduc	Lauzon	Tring, P.Q	October 3, 1884.
Théodore Robitaille	Gulf	New Carlisle, P.Q	January 29, 1885.
James Robert Gowan, C.M.G.	Barrie	Barrie, Ont	" " "
Michael Sullivan	Kingston	Kingston, Ont	" " "
Francis Clemow	Rideau	Ottawa	February 3, 1885.
Pascal Poirier	Acadie	Shediac, N. B	March 9, 1885.
Samuel Merner	Hamburg	New Hamburg, Ont	January 12, 1887.
Charles Eusèbe Casgrain	Windsor	Windsor, Ont	" " "
Lachlan McCallum	Monck	Stromness, Ont	January 25, 1887.
William E. Sanford	Hamilton	Hamilton, Ont	February 8, 1887.
J. J. Ross (*Speaker*)	De la Durantaye	St. Anne de la Perade, Q	April 12, 1887.
Wm. Dell Perley	Wolseley	Wolf Ck., Wolseley, N.W.T.	August 3, 1888.
James Reid	Cariboo	Quesnelle, B.C	October 8, 1888.
Evan John Price	Laurentides	Quebec	December 1, 1888.
George A. Drummond	Kennebec	Montreal	" "
Edward Murphy	Victoria	Montreal	May 13, 1889.
Samuel Prowse	Kings	Murray Harbor, P.E.I	September 14, 1889.
Charles Arkel Boulton	Marquette	Shellmouth, Man	December 10, 1889.
James Alexander Lougheed	Calgary	Calgary, N.W.T	" "
Louis Frs. Rodrigue Masson	Mille Isles	Terrebonne, P.Q	February 3, 1890.
Peter McLaren	Perth	Perth, Ont	February 21, 1890.
Hippolyte Montplaisir	Shawinegan	Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.	February 9, 1891.
Joseph Tassé	DeSalaberry	Montreal	" "
Jabez B. Snowball	Chatham	Chatham, N.B	May 1, 1891.
Andrew A. Macdonald	Charlottetown	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	May 11, 1891.
John Dobson	Lindsay	Lindsay, Ont	February 23, 1892.
A. C. P. Landry	Stadacona	Mastai, P.Q	" "

Senators.	Designation.	Post Office Address.	Date of Appointment.
The Honorable			
John Ferguson	Niagara	Toronto, Ont	October 1, 1892.
Alphonse Desjardins	De Lorimier	Montreal	" "
Thomas Alfred Bernier	St. Boniface	St. Boniface, Man	October 27, 1892.
Clarence Primrose	Pictou	Pictou, N.S	November 28, 1892.
MacKenzie Bowell	Hastings	Ottawa, Ont	December 5, 1892.
Auguste Réal Angers	LaVallière	Ottawa, Ont	December 16, 1892.
John Nesbitt Kirchhoffer	Selkirk	Brandon, Man	" "
Donald Ferguson	Queen's	Marshfield, P.E.I	September 4, 1893.
Kennedy F. Burns	Gloucester	Bathurst, N.B.	March 21, 1894.

SENATORS OF CANADA BY PROVINCES.

Quebec—24.

Senators.	Electoral Division.	Senators.	Electoral Division.
The Honorable		The Honorable	
1 Joseph F. Armand	Repentigny.	13 Evan John Price	Laurentides.
2 Jean Baptiste Guevremont	Sorel.	14 George A. Drummond	Kennebec.
3 Matthew Henry Cochrane	Wellington.	15 Edward Murphy	Victoria.
4 Jos. Hyacinthe Bellerose	DeLanaudière.	16 Louis Frs. Rod. Masson	Mille Isles.
5 C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.	Grandville.	17 Hippolyte Montplaisir	Shawinegan.
6 Jos. Rosaire Thibaudeau	Rigaud.	18 Joseph Tassé	DeSalaberry.
7 C. E. B. de Boucherville	Montarville.	19 A. C. P. Landry	Stadacona.
8 Alex. W. Ogilvie	Alma.	20 Alphonse Desjardins	De Lorimier.
9 P. A. DeBlois	La Salle.	21 Auguste Réal Angers	La Vallière.
10 Joseph Bolduc	Lauzon.	22 Vacant	Bedford.
11 Théodore Robitaille	Gulf.	23 Vacant	Inkerman.
12 John Jones Ross (*Speaker*)	De la Durantaye.	24 Vacant	Rougemont.

In the case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four Senators representing that Province is appointed fo one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada as they existed prior to Confederation. I the other Provinces, Senators are designated according to their residential district.

The following is a table which shows the boundaries comprised in each Senatorial Electoral Div sion in the Province of Quebec, which are identical with the Legislative Council Divisions prior to Co federation :

GULF.—The Counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure and Rimouski.

GRANDVILLE.—The Counties of Temiscouata and Kamouraska, the Parishes of St. Roch des Aulnaies, St. Jean Port Joli, and the prolongation thereof in a straight line to the province line in the County of L'Islet.

DE LA DURANTAYE.—The remainder of the County of L'Islet, the Counties of Montmagny and Bellechasse, and the Parishes of St. Joseph, St. Henri and Notre Dame de la Victoire in the County of Levi.

LAUZON.—The remainder of the County of Levi, and the Counties of Dorchester and Beauce.

KENNEBEC.—The Counties of Lotbinière, Megantic and Arthabaska.

DE LA VALLIERE.—The Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska, the Townships of Wendover, Grantham, and that part of Upton which lies in the County of Drummond.

WELLINGTON.—The remainder of the County of Drummond, the County of Richmond, the City of Sherbrooke, the Counties of Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead.

SOREL.—The Counties of Richelieu and Bagot, the Parishes of St. Denis, La Presentation, St. Barnabé and St. Jude, in the County of St. Hyacinthe.

BEDFORD.—The Counties of Missisquoi, Brome and Shefford.

ROUGEMONT.—The remainder of the County of St. Hyacinthe, the Counties of Rouville and Iberville.

MONTARVILLE.—The Counties of Verchères, Chambly and Laprairie.

DE LORIMIER.—The Counties of St. Johns and Napierville; St. Jean Chrysostome and Russelltown, in the County of Chateauguay; Hemmingford, in the County of Huntingdon.

THE LAURENTIDES.—The Counties of Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Saguenay and Montmorency; the Seigniory of Beauport, the Parish of Charlesbourg, the Townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, in the County of Quebec.

LA SALLE.—The remainder of the County o Quebec, the County of Portneuf, and all that par of the *Banlieu* of Quebec which lies within th Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec.

STADACONA.—The remainder of the city an *Banlieu* of Quebec.

SHAWINEGAN.—The Counties of Champlain an St. Maurice, the City of Three Rivers, the Parish es of Rivière du Loup, St. Léon, St. Paulin, an the Township of Hunterstown and its augment tion, in the County of Maskinongé.

DE LANAUDIERE.—The remainder of the Coun of Maskinongé, the Counties of Berthier and J liette, with the exception of the Parish of St. Pau the Township of Kildare and its augmentation an the Township of Cathcart.

REPENTIGNY.—The Parish of St. Paul, th Township of Kildare and its augmentation, an the Township of Cathcart, in the County of J liette; the Counties of L'Assomption and Mon calm.

MILLE ISLES.—The Counties of Terrebonne an Two Mountains.

INKERMAN.—The Counties of Argenteuil, O tawa and Pontiac.

ALMA.—The Parishes of Longue Pointe, Point aux-Trembles, Rivière des Prairies, Sault-aux-R collets, in the County of Hochelaga, and that pa of the Parish of Montreal which lies to the east the prolongation of St. Denis street; the Coun of Laval, that part of the City of Montreal whi lies to the east of Bonsecours and St. Denis stree and their prolongation.

VICTORIA.—The remainder of the City of Mon real, exclusive of the Parish.

RIGAUD.—The remainder of the Parish of Mon real and the Counties of Jacques Cartier, Va dreuil and Soulanges.

DE SALABERRY.—The remainder of the Coun of Chateauguay, the remainder of the County Huntingdon and the County of Beauharnois.

Ontario—24.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honorable		The Honorable	
1 David Reesor	Yorkville.	13 Michael Sullivan	Kingston.
2 Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.	Toronto.	14 Francis Clemow	Ottawa.
3 Geo. Wm. Allan	Toronto.	15 Samuel Merner	New Hamburg.
4 Sir Frank Smith	Toronto.	16 Chas. Eusèbe Casgrain	Windsor.
5 Robert Reid (Quinté)	Belleville.	17 Lachlan McCallum	Stromness.
6 Alexander Vidal	Sarnia.	18 Wm. E. Sanford	Hamilton.
7 Richard Wm. Scott	Ottawa.	19 Peter McLaren	Perth.
8 Don. MacInnes (Burlington)	Hamilton.	20 John Dobson	Lindsay.
9 John O'Donohoe	Toronto.	21 John Ferguson	Toronto.
10 Donald McMillan	Alexandria.	22 MacKenzie Bowell	Ottawa.
11 Geo. C. McKindsey	Milton.	23 Vacant	
12 Jas. Rbt. Gowan, C.M.G.	Barrie.	24 Vacant	

Nova Scotia—10.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honorable		The Honorable	
1 Robert B. Dickey	Amherst.	6 Wm. J. Almon	Halifax.
2 William Miller	Arichat.	7 Thomas McKay	Truro.
3 Alex. Macfarlane	Wallace.	8 Wm. McDonald (C. Breton)	Little Glace Bay.
4 Henry A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg.	9 Clarence Primrose	Pictou.
5 L. Geoffrey Power	Halifax.	10 Vacant	

New Brunswick—10.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honorable		The Honorable	
1 David Wark	Fredericton.	6 Jabez B. Snowball	Chatham.
2 Abner Reid McClelan	Riverside.	7 Kennedy F. Burns	Bathurst.
3 James Dever	St. John.	8 Vacant	
4 James D. Lewin	St. John.	9 Vacant	
5 Pascal Poirier	Shediac.	10 Vacant	

Prince Edward Island—4.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honorable		The Honorable	
1 Samuel Prowse	Murray Harbour.	3 Donald Ferguson	Marshfield.
2 Andrew A. Macdonald	Charlottetown.	4 Vacant	

British Columbia—3.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honorable		The Honorable	
1 William John Macdonald	Victoria.	3 James Reid (Cariboo	Quesnelle.
2 Thomas R. McInnes	Victoria.		

Manitoba—4.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honorable		The Honorable	
1 John Sutherland	Winnipeg.	3 Thomas Alfred Bernier	St. Boniface.
2 Charles Arkell Boulton	Shellmouth.	4 John Nesbitt Kirchhoffer	Brandon.

North-West Territories—2.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honorable		The Honorable	
1 William Dell Perley	Wolseley.	2 James Alexander Lougheed	Calgary.

Previous Speakers of the Senate of Canada.

Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon,	appointed	6 Nov., 1867	Hon. Wm. Miller, Q.C.,	appointed	17 Oct., 1883
" P. J. O. Chauveau, Q.C.,	"	21 Feb., 1873	" J. B. Plumb,	"	4 April, 1887
" David Christie,	"	10 Jan., 1874	" G. W. Allan,	"	17 March, 1888
" R. D. Wilmot,	"	8 Nov., 1878	" Alex. Lacoste,	"	25 April, 1891
" Sir D. L. Macpherson,*	"	19 Feb., 1880			

*Sir D. L. Macpherson being taken ill immediately after his appointment, the Hon. A. E. Botsford was elected Speaker *pro tem.*, holding the office from 16th February to 19th April, 1880.

Officers of the Senate.

Name,	Present Rank.	Present Salary.
Langevin, Edouard Joseph, N.P.	Clerk of the Senate, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant	$3,400 00
Creighton, James George A., B.A., B.C.L.	Law Clerk, Master in Chancery, Clerk of Committees and English Translator	2,500 00
Lawder, Venerable J. S., D.L.C.	Chaplain	400 00

Name.	Present Rank.	Present Salary.
Boucher, Antoine Alphonse	Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator	$2,500 00
Stephen, Robert William	1st English Clerk and Clerk of English Journals	1,500 00
Soutter, Alexander Robert	2nd English Clerk and Clerk of Private Bills	1,500 00
Young, John Charles	3rd English Clerk and Clerk of Routine and Proceedings, etc.	1,350 00
Garneau Alfred	1st French Translator	1,900 00
Lemoine, J. de St. Denis	Sergeant at Arms and Clerk of French Journals	1,600 00
Garneau, Alfred L	Assistant Clerk of French Journals	850 00
Gibbs, Charles Theophilus	Assistant Accountant	1,350 00
Adamson, Agar Stewart Allan Masterton	Junior Clerk	800 00
Kimber, René Edouard	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	1,350 00
Myrand, Jean Baptiste	Postmaster	1,400 00
Dunne, Peter	Housekeeper	1,300 00
Rattey, Pierre	Doorkeeper	900 00

The House of Commons.

The House of Commons is elected by the people for a term of five years. At the present time it consists of 215 members. This number is fixed under the provisions of the Act of Confederation, and the representation is rearranged after every decennial census by Act of Parliament, the basis being that Quebec is always to have sixty-five representatives, and each of the other provinces such a number as will give the same proportion of representatives to its population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec, as ascertained by the census. British Columbia, by the terms of admission into the Confederation, however, is never to have less than six members.

After the census of 1891 a readjustment became necessary and an Act was passed in the session of 1892 to take effect at the next general election.

The proportionate representation of each province and the number of representatives now and after the dissolution of the present Parliament are given in the following table :—

Provinces.	No. of Representatives.		Population to each Member.	
	Now.	Under new Act.	Now.	Under new Act.
Ontario	92	92	22,982	22,982
Quebec	65	65	22,900	22,900
Nova Scotia	21	20	21,447	22,520
New Brunswick	16	14	20,080	22,947
Manitoba	5	7	30,501	21,786
British Columbia	6	6	16,269	16,269
Prince Edward Island	6	5	18,180	21,815
North-West Territories	4	4	16,700	16,700
	215	213	22,477	22,688

The number of inhabitants to each member, according to the census of 1891, in the following countries was :—

United Kingdom	56,431	South Australia	5,955
Canada	22,477	Tasmania	4,074
Victoria	12,000	New Zealand	8,838
New South Wales	8,279	Western Australia	1,661
Queensland	5,471	United States (1890)	170,016

On the assembling of a new Parliament a Speaker for the Commons is elected by the members from among themselves.

Members are paid an indemnity at the rate of $10 a day if the Session is less than thirty days, and a maximum amount of $1,000 if more than thirty days, $8 a day being deducted for each day of absence, if the House is sitting, unless the absence is caused by illness after he has been in attendance. They also receive a mileage allowance of ten cents a mile going and coming.

In 1887, the proportion of persons voting to the total number on the lists was 72·9 per cent., and in 1891 the proportion was 64·5 per cent.

Sir John Thompson is leader of the Government in the House of Commons, and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell leads in the Senate. The Opposition is led by Hon. Wilfred Laurier in the House of Commons, and by Hon. R. W. Scott in the Senate.

The House of Commons is now composed of 136 regular supporters of Sir John Thompson's Cabinet and 75 usual followers of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. The other members are Col. W. E. O'Brien and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Independent Conservatives, and there are (October 1st) two Conservative seats vacant, viz., Quebec West and Vercheres.

There have been only two changes of Government and five Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of from 17th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald was at the head of the Government from the 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on the 6th June, 1891.

House of Commons of Canada.

The last General Election.

Nomination day, 26th February, 1891. Polling Day, 5th March, 1891.

SPEAKER: The Honorable PETER WHITE, salary $4,000.

O., Ontario; Q., Quebec; N.S., Nova Scotia; N.B., New Brunswick; B.C., British Columbia; M., Manitoba; P.E.I., Prince Edward Island; N.W.T., North West Territories.

Names.	Constituencies.	Post Office Addresses.
Adams, Michael	Northumberland (N.B.)	Newcastle, N.B.
Allan, Henry W.	Essex, S. Riding	Essex Centre, O.
Amyot, Guillaume	Bellechasse	Quebec, Q.
Bain, James William	Soulanges	St. Polycarpe, Q.
Bain, Thomas	Wentworth, N. Riding	Dundas, O.
Baird, Geo. Frederick	Queens (N.B)	St. John, N.B.
Baker, George Barnard	Missisquoi	Sweetsburg, Q.
Barnard, Frank S.	Cariboo	Victoria, B.C.
Beausoleil, Cléophas	Berthier	Montreal, Q.
Bechard, Francois	Iberville	Mount Johnson, Q.
Beith, Robert	Durham, W. Riding	Bowmanville, O.
Belley, L. G	Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Chicoutimi, Q.
Bennett, Wm. H	Simcoe, E. Riding	Midland, O.
Bergeron, Joseph G. H	Beauharnois	Montreal, Q.
Bergin, Darby	Cornwall and Stormont	Cornwall, O.
Bernier, Michael E.	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Blanchard, Théotime	Gloucester	Caraquet, N.B.
Borden, Frédérick W	Kings (N.S.)	Canning, N.S.
Boston, Robert	Middlesex, S. Riding	Ferguson, O.
Bourassa, Francois	St. Johns (Q.)	St. Valentin, Q.
Bowers, Edward Charles	Digby	Westport, N.S.
Bowman, Isaac Erb	Waterloo, N. Riding	Waterloo, O.
Boyd, N	Marquette	Carberry, M.
Boyle, Arthur	Monck	Dunville, O.
Brodeur, Louis Philippe	Rouville	Montreal, Q.
Brown, James Pollock	Chateauguay	St. Chrysostome, Q.
Bryson, John	Pontiac	Bryson, Q.
Bruneau, Arthur Aimé	Richelieu	Sorel, Q.
Burnham, John	Peterborough, E. Riding	Ashburnham, O.
Calvin, H. A	Frontenac	Garden Island, O.
Cameron, Hugh	Inverness	Mabou, N.S.
Campbell, Archibald	Kent (O.)	Chatham, O.
Cargill, Henry	Bruce, E. Riding	Cargill, O.
Carignan, Onésime	Champlain	Three Rivers, Q.
Carling, Hon Sir John, K.C.M.G.	London City	Ottawa, O.
Carpenter, Franklin M	Wentworth, S. Riding	Stoney Creek, O.
Caron, Hon. Sir Adolphe P., K.C.M.G	Rimouski	Ottawa, O.
Carroll, Henry George	Kamouraska	Quebec, Q.
Carscallen, A. W	Hastings, N. Riding	Marmora, O.
Cartwright, Hon. Sir Richard J., K.C.M.G	Oxford, S. Riding	Kingston, O.
Casey, George Elliott	Elgin, W. Riding	Fingal, O.
Charlton, John	Norfolk, N. Riding	Lynedoch, O.
Chesley, John A	St. John (N.B.) City and County	St. John, N.B.
Choquette, Philippe Aug	Montmagny	Montmagny, Q.
Christie, Thomas	Argenteuil	Lachute, Q.
Cleveland, Clarence Chester	Richmond and Wolfe (Q.)	Danville, Q.
Coatsworth, Emerson, jun	Toronto, East	Toronto, O.
Cochrane, Edward	Northumberland, E. Riding	Edville, O.
Cockburn, George Ralph R	Toronto, Centre	Toronto, O.
Colter, N. W	Carleton (N.B.)	Woodstock, N.B.
Corbould, Gordon E	New Westminster, B.C.	New Westminster, B.C.
Corby, Henry	Hastings, W. Riding	Belleville, O.
Costigan, Hon. John	Victoria (N.B.)	Ottawa, O.
Craig, Thomas Dixon	Durham, E. Riding	Port Hope, O.
Curran, Hon. John Joseph	Montreal, Centre	Ottawa, O.
Daly, Hon. Thomas Mayne	Selkirk	Ottawa, O.
Davies, Louis Henry	Queens (P.E.I.)	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Davin, Nicholas Flood	Assiniboia, West	Regina, N.W.T.
Davis, Donald Watson	Alberta	Fort McLeod, N.W.T.
Dawson, George W	Addington	Plevna, O.
Delisle, Arthur	Portneuf	Quebec, Q.
Denison, Fred. Charles, C.M.G.	Toronto, West	Toronto, O.
Desaulniers, Francois Sévère Lesieur	St. Maurice	Yamachiche, Q.
Devlin, Charles Ramsay	Ottawa (County)	Aylmer, Q.
Dickey, Arthur R	Cumberland	Amherst, N.S.
Dugas, Louis E	Montcalm	St. Jacques, Q.
Dupont, Flavien	Bagot	St. Liboire, Q.
Dyer, Eugene A	Brome	Sutton, Q.

Names.	Constituencies.	Post Office Addresses.
Earle, Thomas	Victoria (B.C.)	Victoria, B.C.
Edgar, James David	Ontario, W. Riding	Toronto, O.
Edwards, William Cameron	Russell	Rockland, O.
Fairbairn, Charles	Victoria, S. Riding	Bobcaygeon, O.
Fauvel, Wm. Le Boutillier	Bonaventure	Paspebiac, Q.
Featherston, Joseph	Peel	Streetsville, O.
Ferguson, Charles Frederick	Leeds and Grenville	Kemptville, O.
Ferguson, John	Renfrew, S. Riding	Admaston, O.
Flint, Thomas Barnard	Yarmouth	Yarmouth, N.S.
Forbes, Francis Gordon	Queens (N.S.)	Halifax, N.S.
Foster, Hon. George Eulas	Kings (N.B.)	Ottawa, O.
Fraser, Duncan C	Guysborough	New Glasgow, N.S.
Frechette, Louis J. Côté *dit*	Megantic	St. Ferdinand, Q.
Fremont, Jules J. T	Quebec (County)	Quebec, Q.
Gibson, William	Lincoln and Niagara	Beamsville, O.
Gillies, Joseph A	Richmond (N.S.)	Sydney, N.S.
Gillmor, Arthur Hill	Charlotte	St. George, N.B.
Girouard, Désiré	Jacques Cartier	Dorval, Q.
Girouard, Joseph	Two Mountains	St. Benoit, Q.
Godbout, Joseph	Beauce	St. Francois, Beauce, Q.
Grandbois, Paul Etienne	Temiscouata	Rivière du Loup (*en bas*), Q.
Grant, Sir James, K.C.M.G	Ottawa (City)	Ottawa, O.
Grieve, James Nicol	Perth, N. Riding	Millbank, O.
Guay, Pierre Malcolm	Levis	Etchemin, Q.
Guillet, George	Northumberland (O.), W.R.	Cobourg, O.
Haggart, Hon. John Graham	Lanark, S. Riding	Ottawa, O.
Harwood, Henry S	Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil, Q.
Haslam, Andrew	Vancouver Island	Nanaimo, B.C.
Hazen, J. Douglas	St. John (N.B.), City & County	St. John, N.B.
Henderson, David	Halton	Acton, O.
Hodgins, William T	Carleton	Hazeldean, O.
Hughes, Samuel	Victoria (O.), W. Riding	Lindsay, O.
Hutchins, William H	Middlesex, N. Riding	Parkhill, O.
Ingram, Andrew B	Elgin, E. Riding	St. Thomas, O.
Innes, James	Wellington, S. Riding	Guelph, O.
Ives, Hon. William Bullock	Sherbrooke	Ottawa, O.
Jeannotte, H	L'Assomption	Montreal, Q.
Joncas, Louis Zéphirin	Gaspé	Quebec, Q.
Kaulbach, Charles Edwin	Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.
Kenny, Thomas E	Halifax	Halifax, N.S.
Lachapelle, Sévérin	Hochelaga	Montreal, Q.
Landerkin, George	Grey, S. Riding	Hanover, O.
Langelier, Francois	Quebec, Centre	Quebec, Q.
Langevin, Hon. Sir Hector L., K.C.M.G	Three Rivers	Quebec, Q.
La Rivière, Alphonse A. C	Provencher	St. Boniface, M.
Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid	Quebec, East	Arthabaskaville, Q.
Lavergne, Joseph	Drummond and Arthabaska	Arthabaskaville, Q.
Leclair, Pierre	Terrebonne	Montreal.
Leduc, Joseph Hector	Nicolet	St. Leonard d'Aston, Q.
Legris, Jos. Hormisdas	Maskinongé	Louiseville, Q.
Lepine, Alphonse Télesphore	Montreal, East	Montreal, Q.
Lippé, Urbain	Joliette	St. Jean de Matha, Q.
Lister, James Frederick	Lambton, W. Riding	Sarnia, O.
Livingston, James	Waterloo, S. Riding	Baden, O.
Lowell, J. A	Welland	Niagara Falls, South, O.
Macdonald, Augustin Colin	Kings (P.E.I.)	Montague Bridge, P.E.I.
Macdonald, Peter	Huron, E. Riding	Wingham, O.
Macdonell, George Hugh	Algoma	Port Arthur, O.
Macdowall, Day Hart	Saskatchewan	Prince Albert, N.W.T.
Maclean, Wm. F	York, East	Toronto.
McAlister, John	Restigouche	Campbellton, N.B.
McCarthy, Dalton	Simcoe, N. Riding	Toronto, O.
McDonald, John Archibald	Victoria (N.S.)	Baddeck, N.S.
McDonald, William Walter	Assiniboia, East	Fleming, N.W.T.
McDougall, Hector F	Cape Breton	Christmas Island, N.S.
McDougald, John	Pictou (N.S.)	Westville, N.S.
McGregor, William	Essex, N. Riding	Windsor, O.
McInerney, Geo. V	Kent (N.B.)	Richibucto, N.B.
McKay, Alexander	Hamilton	Hamilton, O.
McKeen, David	Cape Breton	Little Glace Bay, N.S.
McLean, John	Kings (P.E.I.)	Souris East, P.E.I.
McLennan, Roderick R	Glengarry	Alexandria, O.
McLeod, Ezekiel	St. John (N.B.)	St. John, N.B.
McMillan, John	Huron, S. Riding	Constance, O.
McMullen, James	Wellington, N. Riding	Mount Forest, O.
McNeill, Alexander	Bruce, N. Riding	Wiarton, O.
Madill, Frank	Ontario, N. Riding	Beaverton, O.
Mara, John Andrew	Yale	Kamloops, B.C.
Marshall, Joseph Henry	Middlesex, E. Riding	London, O.
Martin, Joseph	Winnipeg	Winnipeg, M.

Names.	Constituencies.	Post Office Addresses.
Masson, James	Grey, N. Riding	Owen Sound, O.
Metcalfe, James Henry	Kingston	Kingston, O.
Mignault, Roch Moïse Samuel	Yamaska	Yamaska, Q.
Miller, Archibald Campbell	Prince Edward	Picton, O.
Mills, Hon. David	Bothwell	London, O.
Mills, John B	Annapolis	Annapolis, N.S.
Monerieff, George	Lambton, E. Riding	Petrolia, O.
Monet, Dominique	Napierville	St. Remi, Q.
Montague, Walter Humphries	Haldimand	Dunnville, O.
Mulock, William	York (O.), N. Riding	Toronto, O.
Northrup, Wm. B	Hastings, E. Riding	Belleville, O.
O'Brien, Wm. Edward	Muskoka	Shanty Bay, O.
Ouimet, Hon. Joseph Alderic	Laval	Ottawa, O.
Paterson, William	Brant, S. Riding	Brantford, O.
Patterson, Hon. J. C	Huron, W. Riding	Ottawa, O.
Patterson, William A	Colchester	Tatamagouche, N.S.
Pelletier, Louis Conrad	Laprairie	Montreal, Q.
Perry, Stanislas F	Prince (P.E.I.)	Tignish, P.E.I.
Pope, Rufus Henry	Compton	Cookshire, Q.
Préfontaine Raymond	Chambly	Montreal, Q.
Pridham, William	Perth, S. Riding	Russeldale, O.
Prior, Edward Gawler	Victoria (B.C.)	Victoria, B.C.
Proulx, I	Prescott	Plantagenet, O.
Putnam, Alfred	Hants	Maitland, N.S.
Reid, John Dowsley	Grenville, S. Riding	Cardinal, O.
Rider, Timothy Byron	Stanstead	Fitch Bay, Q.
Rinfret, Come Isaïe	Lotbinière	Ste. Croix, Q.
Robillard Honoré	Ottawa (City)	Ottawa, O.
Roome, William Frederick	Middlesex, W. Riding	London, O.
Rosamond, Bennett	Lanark, N. Riding	Almonte, O.
Ross, Arthur Wellington	Lisgar	Winnipeg, M.
Ross, Hugo H	Dundas	Iroquois, O.
Rowand, James	Bruce, W. Riding	Dumblane, O.
Ryckman, Samuel S	Hamilton	Hamilton, O.
Sanborn, John Robbins	Shefford	South Roxton, Q.
Scriver, Julius	Huntingdon	Hemmingford, Q.
Semple, Andrew	Wellington, C. Riding	Fergus, O.
Simard, Henry	Charlevoix	Murray Bay, Q.
Smith, Sir Donald A., K.C.M.G.	Montreal, West	Montreal, Q.
Smith, William	Ontario, S. Riding	Columbus, O.
Somerville, James	Brant, N. Riding	Dundas, O.
Sproule, Thomas S	Grey, E. Riding	Markdale, O.
Stairs, John Fitz-William	Halifax	Halifax, N.S.
Stevenson, James	Peterborough, W. Riding	Peterborough, O.
Sutherland, James	Oxford, N. Riding	Woodstock, O.
Tarte, J. Israel	L'Islet	Quebec, Q.
Taylor, George	Leeds, S. Riding	Gananoque, O.
Temple, Thomas	York (N.B.)	Fredericton, N.B.
Thompson, Rt Hon. Sir J., K.C.M.G.	Antigonish	Ottawa, O.
Tisdale, David	Norfolk, S. Riding	Simcoe, O.
Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas. Hibbert, K.C.M.G	Pictou	Ottawa, O.
Turcotte, Arthur J	Montmorency	Quebec, Q.
Tyrwhitt, Richard	Simcoe, S. Riding	Bradford, O.
Vaillancourt, Cyrille Emile	Dorchester	St. Anselme, Q.
Wallace, Hon. N. Clark	York (O.), W. Riding	Ottawa, O.
Weldon, Richard Chapman	Albert	Halifax, N.S.
Welsh, William	Queen's (P.E.I.)	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
White, Nathaniel W	Shelburne	Shelburne, N.S.
White, Hon. Peter (*Speaker*)	Renfrew, N. Riding	Pembroke, O.
White, Robert Smeaton	Cardwell	Montreal, Q.
Wilmot, Robert Duncan, jun	Sunbury	Burton, Sunbury, N.B.
Wilson, Uriah	Lennox	Napanee, O.
Wood, Hon. John Fisher	Brockville	Ottawa, O.
Wood, Josiah	Westmoreland	Sackville, N.B.
Yeo, John	Prince (P.E.I.)	Port Hill, P.E.I.

Select Standing Committees with their Chairmen.

Privileges and Elections.....D. Girouard.
Expiring Laws.....Hugh Cameron.
Railways, Canals and Telegraphs.....Hon. J. F. Wood.
Miscellaneous Private Bills.....F. C. Denison.
Standing Orders.....J. B. Mills.
Printing.....D. Bergin.
Public Accounts.....G. B. Baker.
Banking and Commerce.....Josiah Wood.
Agriculture and Colonization.....T. S. Sproule.

Alphabetical List of Constituencies of the House of Commons of Canada showing the vote for each candidate in the last general election, which took place on 5th March, 1891, or at the bye-elections since.

CONSTITUENCY.	POPULATION 1891.	NAME OF MEMBER.	P. O. ADDRESS.	VOTES POLLED.	NAME OF DEFEATED CANDIDATE.	VOTES POLLED.	MEMBER'S MAJORITY.
Addington	24,151	G. W. W. Dawson ..... *Lib.*	Plevna, O	2,307	J. W. Bell	2,246	61
Albert	10,971	R. C. Weldon ..... *Con.*	Halifax, N.S	1,096	H. P. Emmerson	1,020	76
Alberta	25,277	D. W. Davis ..... *Con.*	Ft. McLeod, N.W.T	2,742	James Reilly	935	1807
Algoma	41,856	G. H. Macdonell ..... *Con.*	Port Arthur, O	2,251	D. F. Burk	1,813	438
Annapolis	19,350	J. B. Mills ..... *Con.*	Annapolis, N.S	1,835	W. A. Chipman	1,662	173
Antigonish	16,114	Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson, K.C.M.G ..... *Con.*	Ottawa, O	1,346	A. McGillivary	1,119	227
Argenteuil	15,158	Thomas Christie ..... *Lib.*	Lachute, Q	1,050	Wm. Owens	848	202
Assiniboia East	20,482	W. W. McDonald ..... *Con.*	Fleming, N.W.T	Accl			
Assiniboia West	9,890	N. F. Davin ..... *Con.*	Regina, N.W.T	1,111	Thomas Tweed	684	327
Bagot	21,695	Flavien Dupont ..... *Con.*	St. Liboire, Q	1,582	J. Pilon	1,529	53
Beauce	37,222	Joseph Godbout ..... *Lib.*	St. Francois B., Q	2,313	J. A. Morency	1,832	481
Beauharnois	16,662	J. G. H. Bergeron ..... *Con.*	Montreal, Q	1,458	L. A. Seere	1,155	303
Bellechasse	18,368	Guillaume Amyot ..... *Con.*	Quebec, Q	1,271	F. De St. Maurice	1,165	106
Berthier	19,836	Cléophas Beausoleil ..... *Lib.*	Montreal, Q	1,522	V. Allard	1,365	157
Bonaventure	20,835	Wm. Le B. Fauvel ..... *Lib.*	Paspebiac, Q	1,707	A. A. Lafevriere	1,003	704
Bothwell	25,593	Hon. David Mills ..... *Lib.*	London, O	2,006	G. R. Langford	1,456	550
					A. McLartey	1,088	
Brant, N. Riding	16,993	James Somerville ..... *Lib.*	Dundas, O	1,729	R. L. Hamilton	613	1116
Brant, S. Riding	23,359	Wm. Paterson ..... *Lib*	Brantford, O	1,963	P. H. Cox	1,421	542
Brockville	15,853	Hon. John F. Wood ..... *Con.*	Ottawa, O	1,815	D. Derbyshire	1,637	178
Brome	14,709	Eugene A. Dyer ..... *Con.*	Sutton, Q	1,456	S. A. Fisher	1,453	3
Bruce, E. Riding	21,355	Henry Cargill ..... *Con.*	Cargill, O	2,151	R. Truax	2,137	14
Bruce, N. Riding	22,530	Alex. McNeill ..... *Con.*	Wiarton, O	1,862	H. A. Bonnar	1,832	30
Bruce, W. Riding	20,718	James Rowand ..... *Lib.*	Dumblane, O	2,015	H. Morrison	1,085	930
Cape Breton	34,244	H. F. McDougall ..... *Con.*	Christmas I., N.S.	2,681	G. H. Murray	2,161	728
		David McKeen ..... *Con.*	Little Glace B, N.S.	2,889	J. McPherson	2,078	520
Cardwell	15,382	Robert S. White ..... *Con.*	Montreal, Q	1,628	Elgin Myers	1,380	248
Carleton (N.B.)	22,529	N. R. Colter ..... *Lib.*	Woodstock, N.B	2,016	D. M. Vince	1,908	108
Carleton (O.)	21,746	Wm. T. Hodgins ..... *Con.*	Hazeldean, O	1,494	G. L. Dickinson	1,451	43
Cariboo	5,519	Frank S. Barnard ..... *Con.*	Victoria, B.C	223	H. Watt	194	29
Chambly	11,704	R. Prefontaine ..... *Lib.*	Montreal, Q	1,202	P. B. Lamarre	1,115	87
Champlain	29,267	Onésime Carignan ..... *Con.*	Three Rivers, Q	1,976	F. Trudel	1,899	77
Charlevoix	19,038	Henry Simard ..... *Con.*	Murray Bay, Q	1,592	S. Cimon	1,235	357
Charlotte	23,752	A. H. Gillmor ..... *Lib.*	St. George, N.B	1,934	G. J. Clark	1,686	248
Chateauguay	13,864	J. P. Brown ..... *Lib.*	St. Chrysostome, Q	1,246	R. M. Walsh	1,148	98
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	38,281	Louis de G. Belley ..... *Con.*	Chicoutimi, Q	1,947	P. V. Savard	1,909	38
					— Maltais	221	
Colchester	27,160	Wm. A. Patterson ..... *Con.*	Tatamagouche, N.S	2,588	P. M. Archibald	1,785	803
					A. B. Fletcher	165	
Compton	22,779	R. H. Pope ..... *Con.*	Cookshire, Q	2,004	S. P. Leet	938	1066
Cornwall and Stormont	27,156	Darby Bergin ..... *Con.*	Cornwall, O	2,152	J. G. Snetsinger	1,934	218
Cumberland	34,529	A. R. Dickey ..... *Con.*	Amherst, N.S	2,935	D. S. Howard	2,095	840
					C. R. Casey	30	
Digby	19,897	E. C. Bowers ..... *Lib.*	Westport, N.S	1,503	H. L. Jones	1,430	73
Dorchester	19,017	C. E. Vaillancourt ..... *Ind. L.*	St. Anselme, Q	Accl			
Drummond & Arthabaska	43,923	Joseph Lavergne ..... *Lib.*	Arthabaskaville, Q	3,159	L. P. Crepeau	2,197	962
Dundas	20,132	Hugo H. Ross ..... *Con.*	Iroquois, O	2,086	Adam Johnston	2,026	60
Durham, E. R.	17,053	Thomas D. Craig ..... *Con.*	Port Hope, O	1,746	S. Grandy	1,685	61
Durham, W. R.	15,374	Robert Beith ..... *Lib.*	Bowmanville, O	1,962	G. T. Blackstock	1,794	198
Elgin, E. R.	26,724	A. B. Ingram ..... *Con.*	St. Thomas, O	2,740	J. H. Wilson	2,694	46
Elgin, W. R.	23,925	George E. Casey ..... *Lib.*	Fingal, O	2,335	D. McLean	1,653	682
Essex, N. R.	31,523	Wm. McGregor ..... *Lib.*	Windsor, O	2,892	J. C. Patterson	2,043	849
Essex, S. R.	24,022	Henry W. Allan ..... *Lib.*	Essex Centre, O	2,390	Lewis Wigle	2,333	57
Frontenac	13,445	Hiram A. Calvin ..... *Con.*	Garden Island, O	Accl			
Gaspé	26,875	Louis Z. Joncas ..... *Con.*	Quebec, Q	Accl			
Glengarry	22,447	R. R. McLennan ..... *Con.*	Alexandria, O	1,953	J. T. Schell	1,632	321
Gloucester	24,897	Theo. Blanchard ..... *Con.*	Caraquet, N.B	Accl			
Grenville, S. R.	12,929	John D. Reid ..... *Con.*	Cardinal, O	1,414	J. Carruthers	1,303	111
Grey, E. Riding	26,225	Thos. S. Sproule ..... *Con.*	Markdale, O	1,977	John Clark	1,958	19
Grey, N. Riding	26,341	James Masson ..... *Con.*	Owen Sound, O	2,511	C. H. Horsey	2,264	247
Grey, S. Riding	23,672	Geo. Landerkin ..... *Lib.*	Hanover, O	2,284	John Blyth	2,281	3
Guysborough	17,195	D. C. Fraser ..... *Lib.*	New Glasgow, N.S.	1,145	A. Ogden	1,059	86
Haldimand	16,307	W. H. Montague ..... *Con.*	Dunnville, O	1,896	C. W. Colter	1,818	78
Halifax	71,358	Thos. E. Kenny ..... *Con.*	Halifax, N.S	5,274	E. Farrell	4,174	1100
		John F. W. Stairs ..... *Con.*	Halifax, N.S	5,262	Hon. A. G. Jones	4,335	927
Halton	21,982	D. Henderson ..... *Con.*	Acton, O	2,441	John Waldie	2,337	104

CONSTITUENCY.	POPULATION 1891.	NAME OF MEMBER.	P. O. ADDRESS.	VOTES POLLED.	NAME OF DEFEATED CANDIDATE.	VOTES POLLED.	MEMBER'S MAJORITY.
Hamilton	47,245	Alex. McKay ..... *Con.*	Hamilton, O	4,186	Wm. Doran	3,532	654
		S. S. Ryckman ..... *Con.*	Hamilton, O	4,156	A. Laidlaw	3,474	682
Hants	22,052	Alfred Putnam ..... *Con.*	Maitland, N.S.	1,705	A. Haley	1,604	101
Hastings, E. R.	18,059	Wm. B. Northrup ..... *Con.*	Belleville, O	2,303	W. R. Aylesworth	1,881	422
Hastings, N. R.	23,213	A. W. Carscallen ..... *Con.*	Marmora, O.	1,984	—. Vankleek	1,625	359
Hastings, W. R.	18,964	Henry Corby ..... *Con.*	Belleville, O	1,955	R. C. Clute	1,595	360
Hochelaga	80,998	Séverin Lachapelle .... *Con.*	Montreal, Q	Accl			
Huntingdon	14,385	Julius Scriver ..... *Lib.*	Hemmingford, Q	1,408	D. McCormick	1,125	283
Huron, E. R.	18,968	Dr. Peter Macdonald ... *Lib.*	Wingham, O	2,037	W. J. R. Holmes	1,729	308
Huron, S. R.	19,184	John McMillan ..... *Lib.*	Constance, O.	1,845	D. Weismiller	990	855
					John Reith	54	
Huron, W. R	20,021	Hon. J. C. Patterson .. *Con.*	Ottawa, O	2,179	M. C. Cameron	2,163	16
Iberville	11,893	Francois Béchard ..... *Lib.*	Mt. Johnson, Q.	1,029	J. A. Nadeau	545	484
Inverness	25,779	Hugh Cameron ..... *Con.*	Mabou, N.S	1,877	S. Macdonnell	1,567	310
Jacques-Cartier	13,832	Désiré Girouard ..... *Con.*	Dorval, Q	1,379	J. A. C. Madore	1,103	276
Joliette	22,921	Urbain Lippé ..... *Con.*	St. Jean de Matha Q	1,581	H. Neveu	1,521	60
Kamouraska	20,454	Henry G. Carroll ..... *Lib.*	Quebec, Q	1,506	J. A. T. Chapeas	1,411	95
Kent (N. B.)	23,845	Geo. V. McInerney ..... *Con.*	Richibucto, N.B	1,320	—. Leblanc	943	377
					—. Johnson	847	
Kent (O.)	31,434	Arch. Campbell ..... *Lib.*	Chatham, O.	3,138	W. P. Killackey	2,662	476
King's (N.B.)	23,087	Hon. G. E. Foster ..... *Con.*	Ottawa, O	1,931	James Domville	1,858	73
King's (N.S.)	22,489	F. W. Borden ..... *Lib.*	Canning, N.S	1,815	C. R. Bell	1,654	161
King's (P.E.I.)	26,633	A. C. Macdonald. ... *Con.*	Montague B, P.E.I.	2,514	P. A. McIntyre	2,369	145
		John McLean ..... *Con.*	Souris East, P.E.I.	2,624	J. E. Robertson	2,270	255
Kingston	19,263	J. H. Metcalfe ..... *Con.*	Kingston, O	1,834	A. Gunn	1,733	101
Lambton, E. R.	24,263	Geo. Monerieff ..... *Con.*	Petrolea, O	2,636	R. Stutt	2,070	566
Lambton, W. R	23,446	J. F. Lister ..... *Lib.*	Sarnia, O	2,364	Frank Smith	1,766	598
Lanark, N. R.	19,200	Bennett Rosamond .... *Con.*	Almonte, O	1,817	—. Dowdall	1,387	430
Lanark, S. R.	19,862	Hon. J. G. Haggart .... *Con.*	Ottawa, O	1,804	W. McGarry	1,174	630
Laprairie	10,900	Louis C. Pelletier ..... *Con.*	Montreal, Q	970	C. Doyon	916	54
L'Assomption	13,674	H. Jeannotte ..... *Con.*	Montreal, Q	Accl			
Laval	9,436	Hon. J. A. Ouimet ..... *Con.*	Ottawa, O	1,082	N. H. Ladouceur	548	534
Leeds & Grenville, N. R	13,521	C. F. Ferguson ..... *Con.*	Kemptville, O	1,311	F. T. Frost	1,165	146
Leeds, S. Riding	22,449	George Taylor ..... *Con.*	Gananoque, O	2,294	J. B. Turner	2,188	106
Lennox	14,900	Uriah Wilson ..... *Con.*	Napanee, O	1,675	D. W. Allison	1,650	25
Lévis	25,995	Pierre M. Guay. ..... *Lib.*	Etchemin, Q.	2,075	E. T. Paquet	1,794	281
Lincoln and Niagara	21,806	Wm. Gibson ..... *Lib.*	Beamsville, O	2,212	S. Neelon	2,164	48
Lisgar	22,103	Arthur W. Ross ..... *Con.*	Winnipeg, M	1,359	John Taylor	1,169	190
L'Islet	13,823	J. Israel Tarte ..... *Lib.*	Quebec, Q	1,010	—. Dionne	974	36
London	22,281	Hon. Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G ..... *Con.*	Ottawa, O	2,523	C. S. Hyman	2,421	102
Lotbinière	20,688	Dr. Come I. Rinfret ... *Lib.*	Ste. Croix, Q.	Accl			
Lunenburg	31,075	C. E. Kaulbach ..... *Con.*	Lunenburg, N.S.	2,592	J. D. Eisenhauer	2,402	190
Marquette	36,069	Nathaniel Boyd ..... *Con.*	Carberry, M.	Accl			
Maskinongé	17,829	J. H. Legris ..... *Lib.*	Louiseville, Q	1,153	C. J. Coulombe	1,045	108
Megantic	22,233	L. J. Côté (Frechette) . *Con.*	St. Ferdinand, Q.	1,658	Geo. Turcot	1,547	111
Middlesex, E. R	25,569	J. H. Marshall ..... *Con.*	London, O.	3,369	G. Taylor	2,214	155
Middlesex, N. R.	19,090	Wm. H. Hutchins ..... *Con.*	Parkhill, O	1,965	W. H. Taylor	1,959	6
Middlesex, S. R.	18,806	Robert Boston ..... *Lib.*	Ferguson, O	1,894	J. Gray	1,257	637
Middlesex, W. R.	17,288	Wm. F. Roome ..... *Con.*	London, O	2,529	H. McFarlane	1,119	410
					W. Brock	1,110	
Missisquoi	18,549	George B. Baker ..... *Con.*	Sweetsburg, Q.	1,776	D. B. Meigs	1,617	159
Monck	15,315	Arthur Boyle ..... *Con.*	Dunnville, O	1,962	John Brown	1,635	327
Montcalm	12,131	Louis E. Dugas ..... *Con.*	Montcalm, Q	673	O. Magnan	516	41
					O. Therien	632	
Montmagny	14,726	P. A. Choquette ..... *Lib.*	Montmagny, Q	1,172	E. P. Bender	739	433
Montmorency	12,309	A. J. Turcotte ..... *Con.*	Quebec, Q	Accl			
Montreal Centre	28,122	Hon John J. Curran .. *Con.*	Ottawa, O	5,450	E. W. P. Guerin	2,236	1214
Montreal East	92,063	A. T. Lépine ..... *Con.*	Montreal, Q	5,840	L. O. David	5,015	825
Montreal West	62,510	Sir Donald Smith, K.C.M.G ..... *Con.*	Montreal, Q	4,586	James Cochrane	880	3706
Muskoka	26,515	Wm. E. O'Brien ... *Ind Con.*	Shanty Bay, O.	1,916	J. H. Fitzgerald	1,768	148
Napierville	10,101	Dominique Monet ..... *Lib.*	St. Remi, Q	817	F. X. Paradis	799	18
New Westminster	42,226	G. E. Corbould ..... *Con.*	N. Westminst'r, B.C.	1,694	E. S. Scoullor	532	1162
Nicolet	28,735	Joseph H. Leduc ..... *Lib.*	St. Leonard d'Aston, Q	1,502	E. C. Prince	1,501	1
					E. C. Houde	313	
Norfolk, N. R.	19,406	John Charlton ..... *Lib.*	Lynedoch, O	2,370	L. Sinclair	1,902	468
Norfolk, S. R.	17,780	David Tisdale ..... *Con.*	Simcoe, O	2,051	J. Ellis	1,639	412
Northumberl'd (N.B.)	25,713	Michael Adams ..... *Con.*	Newcastle, N.B.	2,192	Peter Mitchell	1,719	473
Northumberl'd (O.), E. R.	21,995	Edward Cochrane ..... *Con.*	Dundonald, O	2,495	M. P. Ketchum	2,259	236
Northumberl'd (O.), W. R.	14,947	George Guillet ..... *Con.*	Cobourg, O	1,711	J. Hargraft	1,656	55

CONSTITUENCY.	POPULATION 1891.	NAME OF MEMBER.	P. O. ADDRESS.	VOTES POLLED.	NAME OF DEFEATED CANDIDATE.	VOTES POLLED.	MEMBER'S MAJORITY.
Ontario, N. R.	21,385	Frank Madill.....*Con.*	Beaverton, O	2,206	P. Cockburn	1,952	254
Ontario, S. R	18,371	Wm. Smith.....*Con.*	Columbus, O	2,241	J. I. Davidson	2,080	161
Ontario, W. R.	18,792	James D. Edgar.....*Lib.*	Toronto, O	1,867	F. P. White	868	999
Ottawa City	37,269	Sir James Grant.....*Con.* Honoré Robillard.....*Con.*	Ottawa, O Ottawa, O	Accl 2,363	J. W. Patterson W. H. Lewis	1,287 770	455
Ottawa County.	63,560	C. R. Devlin.....*Lib.*	Aylmer, Q	2,993	J. M. McDougall	2,579	414
Oxford, N. R	26,131	James Sutherland.....*Lib.*	Woodstock, O	2,544	D. M. Karn	1,010	1534
Oxford, S. R.	22,421	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G.....*Lib.*	Kingston, O	2,021	M. Walsh	1,287	734
Peel	15,466	J. Featherston.....*Lib.*	Streetsville, O	1,667	W. A. McNeil	1,613	54
Perth, N. R	26,907	James N. Grieve.....*Lib.*	Millbank, O	2,520	S. R. Hesson	2,449	71
Perth, S. R	19,400	Wm. Pridham.....*Con.*	Russeldale, O	2,329	J. Trow	2,307	22
Peterboro', E. R.	21,919	John Burnham.....*Con.*	Ashburnham, O	1,832	Thomas Rork	1,803	29
Peterboro', W. R.	15,808	James Stevenson.....*Con.*	Peterborough, O	1,447	R. Hall	1,215	232
Pictou	34,541	Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G.....*Con.* John McDougald.....*Con.*	Ottawa, O Westville, N.S	3,433 3,384	J. A. Fraser John Yorston	2,708 2,594	725 676
Pontiac	22,084	John Bryson.....*Con.*	Fort Coulonge, Q	2,184	T. Murray	1,443	741
Portneuf	25,813	Arthur Delisle.....*Lib.*	Quebec, Q	1,906	R. P. Vallée	1,756	150
Prescott	24,173	Isidore Proulx.....*Lib.*	Plantagenet, O	1,269	F. Routhier E. A. Johnson D. Bertrand	608 532 335	661
Prince (P.E.I.)	36,470	S. F. Perry.....*Lib.* John Yeo.....*Lib.*	Tignish, P.E.I. Port Hill, P.E.I.	3,182 3,279	G. W. Howlan Richard Hunt	2,903 2,661	279 376
Prince Edward	18,889	A. C. Miller.....*Con.*	Picton, O	2,264	J. M. Platt	2,225	39
Provencher	15,469	A. A. C. LaRivière.....*Con.*	St. Boniface, M	Accl			
Quebec Centre	17,649	F. Langelier.....*Lib.*	Quebec, Q	1,080	V. Chateauvert	1,002	78
Quebec East	36,200	Hon. W. Laurier.....*Lib.*	Arthabaskaville, Q	Accl			
Quebec West	9,241	Vacant, 1st October.....					
Quebec County	19,503	J. J. T. Fremont.....*Lib.*	Quebec, Q	1,692	Hon. E. J. Flynn	1,352	340
Queen's (N. B.)	12,152	G. F. Baird.....*Con*	St. John, N.B	1,204	G. G. King	1,233	*
Queen's (N. S.)	10,610	F. G. Forbes.....*Lib.*	Halifax, N.S	867	J. N. Freeman	766	101
Queen's (P.E.I.)	45,975	L. H. Davies.....*Lib.* Wm. Welsh.....*Lib.*	Charlottet'n, P.E.I. Charlottet'n, P.E.I.	4,006 3,854	P. Blake D. Ferguson	3,669 3,521	337 185
Renfrew, N. R.	23,005	Hon. Peter White.....*Con.*	Pembroke, O	1,497	Henry Barr	1,418	79
Renfrew, S. R.	23,971	John Ferguson.....*Con.*	Admaston, O	1,642	David Barr	1,198	444
Restigouche	8,308	John McAlister.....*Con.*	Campbellt'n, N.B	735	Geo. Moffatt	519	216
Richelieu	21,354	A. A. Bruneau.....*Lib.*	Sorel, Q	1,661	T. E. Morgan	1,589	72
Richmond (N. S.)	14,399	J. A. Gillies.....*Con.*	Sydney, N.S	857	H. N. Paint E. P. Flynn	755 670	102
Richmond & Wolfe (Q.)	31,347	C. C. Cleveland.....*Con.*	Danville, Q	2,416	Hon. W. Laurier	2,135	281
Rimouski	33,430	Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.....*Con.*	Ottawa, O	2,061	J. B. R. Fiset	1,799	262
Rouville	16,012	Louis P. Brodeur.....*Lib.*	Montreal, Q	1,289	G. A. Gigault	1,220	69
Russell	31,643	Wm. C. Edwards.....*Lib.*	Rockland, O	2,308	M. K. Dickinson	1,895	413
St. Hyacinthe	21,433	M. E. Bernier.....*Lib.*	St. Hyacinthe, Q	1,671	E. Brodeur	1,175	496
St. John (N. B.) City	24,184	Ezekiel McLeod.....*Con.*	St. John, N.B	2,649	John V. Ellis	2,063	583
St. John (N. B.) City and Co.	25,390	J. D. Hazen.....*Con.* J. A. Chesley.....*Con.*	St. John, N.B St. John, N.B	4,824 3,133	C. W. Weldon J. Robertson	4,448 2,890	376 243
St. Johns (Q.)	12,282	F. Bourassa.....*Lib.*	St. Valentin, Q	997	J. Black	769	228
St. Maurice	12,267	F. S. L. Desaulniers.....*Con.*	Yamachiche, Q	894	L. L. Desaulniers	749	145
Saskatchewan	11,150	D. H. Macdowall.....*Con.*	Pr. Albert, N.W.T.	950	H. J. Montgomery	667	283
Selkirk	53,226	Hon. T. M. Daly.....*Con.*	Ottawa, O	3,660	Joseph Martin	3,225	435
Shefford	23,263	J. R. Sanborn.....*Lib.*	South Roxton, Q	1,792	A. C. Savage	1,615	177
Shelburne	14,956	N. W. White.....*Con.*	Shelburne, N.S	1,388	T. Robertson	1,369	19
Sherbrooke	16,088	Hon. Wm. B. Ives.....*Con.*	Ottawa, O	1,118	C. Miller	803	315
Simcoe, E. R.	35,801	W. H. Bennett.....*Con.*	Midland, O	3,176	P. V. Sphon	3,160	16
Simcoe, N. R.	28,203	Dalton McCarthy.....*Con.*	Toronto, O	2,417	H. H. Cook	2,121	296
Simcoe, S. R.	20,824	R. Tyrwhitt.....*Con.*	Bradford, O	Accl			
Soulanges	9,608	J. W. Bain.....*Con.*	St. Polycarpe, Q	887	—. Bourbonnais	846	41
Stanstead	18,067	T. B. Rider.....*Lib.*	Fitch Bay, Q	1,655	Hon. C. C. Colby	1,553	102
Sunbury	5,762	R. D. Wilmot.....*Con.*	Burton, Sun., N. B.	712	Geo. E. Day	427	285
Témiscouata	25,698	P. E. Grandbois.....*Con.*	Rivière du Loup (*en bas*), Q	1,813	G. H. Deschenes	1,615	198
Terrebonne	23,128	Pierre Leclair.....*Con.*	Montreal, Q	Accl			
Three Rivers	8,834	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, K.C.M.G.....*Con.*	Quebec, Q	682	L. S. Polette	482	200
Toronto Centre	26,632	G. R. R. Cockburn.....*Con.*	Toronto, O	2,414	J. K. Kerr	1,912	502
Toronto East	43,565	E. Coatsworth, jun.....*Con.*	Toronto, O	3,520	A. E. Wheeler	2,056	1464
Toronto West	73,826	Fred. Chas Denison.....*Con.*	Toronto, O	5,048	Arthur Mowat	3,291	1757
Two Mountains	15,027	Joseph Girouard.....*Con.*	St. Benoit, Q	1,290	J. Mathieu	961	338

* Mr. Baird seated on petition.

CONSTITUENCY.	POPULATION 1891.	NAME OF MEMBER.	P. O. ADDRESS.	VOTES POLLED.	NAME OF DEFEATED CANDIDATE.	VOTES POLLED.	MEMBER'S MAJORITY.
Vancouver Island	18,229	Andrew Haslam .....*Con.*	Nanaimo, B.C..	Accl			
Vaudreuil	10,792	H. S. Harwood .....*Lib.*	Vaudreuil, Q	1,054	N. Chevrier	863	191
Verchères	12,257	Vacant, 1st October					
Victoria (B. C.)..	18,538	E. G. Prior ....*Con.* Thomas Earle .....*Con.*	Victoria, B.C	1,031	W. Templeman.	449	582
			Victoria, B.C.....	1,061	W. Marchant....	417	612
Victoria (N. B.)..	18,217	Hon. John Costigan ...*Con.*	Ottawa, O .....,	1,427	T. Lawson.....	732	695
Victoria (N. S.)	12,432	J. A. McDonald .....*Con.*	Baddeck, N.S	822	Wm. Ross	770	52
Victoria (O.)N.R.	16,849	Samuel Hughes.....*Con.*	Lindsay, O	1,870	J. A. Barron	1,631	239
Victoria (O.) S.R.	20,455	Charles Fairbairn .....*Con.*	Bobcaygeon, O ...	2,055	Thomas Walters	2,030	25
Waterloo, N.R.	25,325	Isaac E. Bowman .....*Lib.*	Waterloo, O	2,289	H. Kranz	2,204	85
Waterloo, S.R ...	25,139	James Livingston.....*Lib.*	Baden, O	2,228	G. A. Clare	1,916	312
Welland	25,132	James A. Lowell .....*Lib*	Niagara Falls S., O.	2,668	John Lawson	2,391	277
Wellington, C.R..	23,387	Andrew Semple.....*Lib.*	Fergus, O.....	2,455	W. H Hunter..	2,299	156
Wellington, N.R.	24,956	James McMullen.....*Lib.*	Mount Forest, O..	2,486	L. H. Clarke ...	2,300	186
Wellington, S.R..	24,373	James Innes ..... *Lib.*	Guelph, O	2,510	James Goldie	2,134	376
Wentworth, N.R.	14,591	Thomas Bain ..... *Lib.*	Dundas, O	1,517	A. R. Wardell ..	1,317	200
Wentworth, S.R..	16,770	F. M. Carpenter.....*Con.*	Stony Creek, O....	1,773	J. T. Middleton .	1,772	1
Westmoreland...	41,477	Josiah Wood .....*Con.*	Sackville, N.B	4,205	W. F. George	2,057	2148
Winnipeg.....	25,639	J. Martin .....*Lib.*	Winnipeg, M	2,196	Colin H. Campbell	1,771	425
Yale	13,661	John A. Mara.....*Con.*	Kamloops, B.C	Accl			
Yamaska	16,058	R. M. S. Mignault.....*Lib.*	Yamaska, Q.....	1,399	F. V. Vertefeuille	1,229	170
Yarmouth.....	22,216	Thomas B. Flint.....*Lib.*	Yarmouth, N.S ...	1,732	J. R. Kinny ...	1,157	575
York (N.B.)... ...	30,979	Thomas Temple .....*Con*	Fredericton, N.B.	2,048	F. P. Thompson.	1,821	227
York (O.), E.R.	35,148	Wm. F. Maclean.....*Con.*	Toronto, O	3,668	—. Leslie	3,417	251
York (O.), N.R...	20,284	William Mulock.....*Lib.*	Toronto, O	2,331	W. W. Pegg.....	1,958	363
York (O.), W.R..	41,857	Hon. N. C. Wallace....*Con.*	Ottawa, O	3,434	W. H. P. Clement	2,628	806

Previous Speakers of the House of Commons for Canada.

Hon. James Cockburn, elected 16 Nov., 1867
" Timothy W. Anglin, elected 16 March, 1874
" " " re-elected 7 Feby., 1878
Hon. J. G. Blanchet, M.D., elected 13 Feby., 1879
" G. A. Kirkpatrick, Q.C., elected 8 Feby., 1883
" J. A. Ouimet, Q.C., " 13 April, 1887

Officers of the House of Commons.

Name.	Present Rank.	Present Salary.
Bourinot, J. George, C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., D.L	Clerk of the House	$3,400 00
Rouleau, Francois Fortunat	Assistant Clerk	2,800 00
Smith, Lieut-Col. Henry R.	Sergeant-at-Arms	2,400 00
Bowie, H. W	Dept'y Sergeant-at-Arms & Speaker's Secy	1,150 00

Chief Branch.

Bowles, William Cochrane	Clerk of Votes and Proceedings and Secy. to the Clerk	2,400 00
Taylor, Alexander George D	Clerk of English Journals	2,400 00
Chapleau, Joseph Raoul E.	Translator of Votes	2,400 00
MacGillivray, Farquhar	Clerk of Routine Record	2,400 00
Ouimet, Treffle	Clerk of French Journals	1,500 00
Taylor, Isaac Boulton	Asst. Clerk Votes and Proceedings	1,650 00
Dalton, James	Clerk of Petitions	1,600 00
Tassé, Elie	Asst. French Journal Clerk	1,000 00
Polkinghorne, John A	Clerk of Sessional Papers	1,300 00
Hartney, Edward Patrick	Examiner Private Bills	2,000 00
Todd, Walter	Clerk Privilege & Election Committees	1,600 00
Moffat, Robert McGowan D	do of Rys., Banking & Commerce Com	1,400 00
Panet, Louis Charles	Asst. Clerk	1,400 00
King, Robert Powney	do	1,000 00
McLeod, John Hugh	Clerk Agriculture and Col. Committee	1,000 00

Law and Translation Branch.

McCord, Frederick Augustus	Law Clerk	3,200 00
Mignault, P. B	Asst. Law Clerk	1,800 00
Coursolles, Toussaint Gedeon	Chief French Translator	2,400 00
Hayes, Finn Barr	Asst. English Translator	2,350 00
Genand, Joseph Auguste	Asst. French Translator	1,800 00
Frechette, Leonard Achille	do	1,800 00
Laframboise, Louis	do	1,800 00
Desaulniers, Joseph M. A. D.	do	1,800 00
Demers, Francois Xavier	do	1,400 00
Perrin, Emery	do	1,400 00
Query, Elie	do	1,400 00
Loucks, H. H	Asst. English Translator	1,400 00

Miscellaneous Branch.

Chamberlain, D. C	Accountant	1,800 00
Cameron, D. W	Asst	1,100 00
Clarke, Charles Edward	Clerk of Stationery	1,450 00
Scott, Lockburn B	Asst. Clerk of Stationery	750 00
Cairns, William	Junior Clerk	900 00
Dube, Wilfred	do	900 00
Macdonell, Harry Percy	do	1,000 00
Robidoux, Narcisse	do	1,700 00
Stansfeld, Joshua	Postmaster	1,700 00
Pelletier, Alphonse Edouard	Asst. do	1,000 00
Lemieux, Francois Xavier L	do	900 00
Deacon, J. L	Curator of Reading Room	700 00
Polkinghorne, John A	Clerk Joint Print. Com	300 00
Botterell, Edward	Distributor of Printed Documents	1,800 00
Botterell, Henry Alfred	Asst. Distributor	1,100 00

The Library of Parliament.

*DeCelles, Alfred Duclos	General Librarian	3,200 00
Griffin, Martin Joseph	Parliamentary Librarian	3,200 00
Todd, Alfred Hamlyn	1st Class Clerk	1,800 00
Sylvain, Louis Philippe	do	1,550 00
MacCormac, Michael Connolly	2nd Class Clerk	1,400 00
Thayne, E. Stewart	do	1,200 00
Smith, John	3rd Class Clerk	1,000 00
Martin, Charles Alphonse	do	450 00
Thomas, Chalmers Gilmour	do	500 00

* Is also a Civil Service Examiner.

Official Stenographers—House of Commons.

George B. Bradley, M.D., Chief Reporter; S. A. Abbott, E. J. Duggan, A. Horton, F. R. Marceau, T. P. Owens, A. Desjardins, A. C. Campbell, Assistant Reporters; J. C. Boyce, Asst. Chief Reporter.

The House of Commons meets at 3 p. m. Adjourns at *no fixed* hour, and does not usually sit on *Saturday* or holidays.

Term of each Session since last General Election.

1891	House met	29th April	Prorogued	30th September.
1892	"	25th February	"	9th July.
1893	"	26th January	"	1st April.
1894	"	15th March	"	23rd July.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.—This phrase means the Cabinet in Council with the Governor General.

ROYAL ASSENT.—All bills, after passing both the Commons and Senate, must receive the "assent" of the Governor, which is given with considerable ceremony in the Senate Chamber. In the absence of the Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court frequently takes his place.

THE SPEAKER.—This title comes from the British usage of allowing "the faithful Commons" to choose one member who should "speak" for them to the monarch. He also presided as now over the sittings of the House. The Speaker of the Commons is chosen by vote of the House, but the Speaker of the Senate is nominated by the Government of the day. The term "Speaker" has been translated into French as "L'Orateur."

DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Is really the Chairman of Committees. He presides at all committees of the whole House, and in the absence of the Speaker when Parliament is in session.

THE CLERK OF THE COMMONS.—Is appointed by Commission under the Great Seal. It is his duty to make minutes of all the *res gesta* or proceedings of the House, and to act as presiding officer until a Speaker is appointed. He signs all orders and bills of the House, and sits at the head of the table with one or more assistants.

THE GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.—Is an official of the Senate who summons the Commons to meet the Governor, and conducts all ceremonies of importance.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.—When any of the privileges of a Member of Parliament have been infringed, he may bring it up as a "Question of Privilege" without notice and at any time. It is usually done before proceeding to the business of the day.

GOVERNMENT DAYS.—Government business is given the precedence on Government Days; and private business on Private Members Days. Members are frequently allowed to put questions to Ministers early in the sitting on Government Days.

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.—A motion that is not seconded may not be proposed from the chair, or debated, and no entry thereof is made in the votes.

When a motion has been made and seconded, it is proposed to the House by Mr. Speaker, as a question to be debated, and disposed of by the House as it may deem expedient.

A reply is allowed to a Member who has made a substantive Motion to the House, but not to a Member who has moved an Order of the Day, an Amendment, the "previous Question," an Adjournment during a Debate, a motion on the consideration of Lords' Amendments, nor an Instruction to a Committee.

No Member may speak twice to a question except in explanation or reply, or in Committees of the Whole House.

An Amendment must be relevant to the question to which it is proposed to be made.

A question being put is resolved in the affirmative or negative by the majority of voices, "Ay" or "No."

QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS.—A question may not contain imputations, epithets, ironical expressions and hypothetical cases; nor may a question refer to debates, or answers to questions in the same session. A question cannot be placed upon the notice paper which publishes the names of persons, or statements not strictly necessary to render the question intelligible, or containing charges, which the member, who asks the question, is not prepared to substantiate. Nor can the expression of an opinion be sought for by a question, nor the solution of an abstract legal case, or of a hypothetical proposition. A question cannot be made the pretext for a debate, and when a question has been fully answered it cannot be renewed.

ORDER.—Order is maintained in the House by Mr. Speaker, and in Committee of the Whole House by the Chairman of the Committee; but disorder in a Committee can only be censured by the House on receiving a Report thereof.

That to the end that all the Debates in the House should be grave and orderly, and that all interruption should be prevented, no Member of the House shall presume to make any noise or disturbance whilst any Member shall be orderly debating, or whilst any Bill, Order or other matter is being read or opened; and in case of such noise or disturbance, Mr. Speaker shall call upon the Member, by name, making such disturbance; and every such person shall incur the displeasure and censure of the House.

COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE.—A Committee of the Whole House is appointed by a resolution: "That this House will, either immediately, or on a future day, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House."

So soon as Mr. Speaker has left the Chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman takes the Chair of the Committee, at the table.

The Chair is ordinarily taken by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

In Committee, Members may speak more than once to the same question.

A Committee may consider such matters only as have been referred to them by the House.

Every question in Committee is decided by a majority of voices.

In case of an equality of voices, the Chairman gives a casting voice.

SELECT COMMITTEES.—Select Committees to consider certain matters referred to them by the House are appointed on motion duly made and agreed to. Of the number of Members appointed to compose a Committee, a majority of the same shall be a quorum, unless the House has otherwise ordered.

PETITIONS.—A petition may be written in French or English. It may be printed, but it must be free from erasures or interlineations, and the signatures must be written, not printed, pasted upon, or otherwise transferred. It must not have appendices attached thereto, whether in the shape of letters, affidavits, certificates, statistical statements, or documents of any character. A member may, however, receive permission from the House to withdraw the appendix when it is desirable that the petition, especially if it be one for a private bill, should be received with as little delay as possible. But in case the appendix is objected to, the member has no alternative except to present a new petition.

No application may be made by a Petition for a sum relating to Public Service, for compounding sums of money due to the Crown, for the remission of duties payable by any person, nor for a charge upon the Revenues of India, unless the Petition be recommended by the Crown.

No reference may be made in a Petition to any Debate in Parliament, nor to any intended motion, unless a notice of such motion stands upon the Notice Paper of the House.

The recommendation or consent of Her Majesty to any Petition, Motion or Bill, involving a charge or affecting the interests of the Crown, is signified to the House by a Minister of the Crown, or by a Privy Councillor, being Members of the House.

Petitions of Corporations aggregate must be under their Common Seal.

BILLS.—There are three kinds of bills. Private bills are introduced by private members to deal with questions touching individual citizens, such as railway incorporation, divorce, etc. Public bills are intended to be laws affecting the whole people. Government bills are each introduced by a Minister of the Crown with the consent of his colleagues. All bills are read three times in each House, and considered in Committee of the Whole. Private bills go likewise before the appropriate Standing Committee of each House. See chapters XVIII to XXII Bourinot's Parliamentary Procedure for rules in full on Private and Public Bills.

ADJOURNMENT.—Is the rising of the House from day to day; Prorogation is the closing of a session, and Dissolution is the final civil death of a Parliament, after which a new one must be elected. The Speaker leaves the chair every day of the session from 6 p.m. until 7.30 p.m., during which time the House takes recess.

TREASURY BOARD.—A committee of the Cabinet, consisting of the Ministers of Finance, Customs, Inland Revenue, Justice and one other nominated by the Governor in Council, having to do with all matters of finance. The Minister of Finance is Chairman, and his Deputy, Secretary.

THE BUDGET.—Is the annual financial statement of the Finance Minister.

ESTIMATES.—The estimated expenditure of Government for the coming year submitted to Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

SUPPLY.—When the House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the estimates, it is said to be "in supply."

WAYS AND MEANS.—All measures for raising the revenue, *i.e.*, providing ways or means for paying the expenses of Government, are considered by the House in Committee of the Whole, called the Committee of Ways and Means.

CONCURRENCE.—After the House has passed the estimates in Committee of Supply, the Commons "concurs" in each item with the Speaker in the chair. This is the only time when the House can be divided upon an item.

DIVISION.—The Commons vote by standing—first the "Yeas" and then the "Nays"—each member in his place until his name is called by the Assistant Clerk, the Clerk keeping the record. In the Senate, they are recorded as "Contents" and "Non-Contents."

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.—None for Commoners, and $4,000 real and personal estate for Senators.

STRANGERS IN THE GALLERY.—An old fiction is that no strangers are allowed in the galleries. The House can now clear the galleries by a majority vote; but once a single member could do so by calling the attention of the Speaker to the presence of "Strangers" there.

Payment of Members of Parliament in Various Countries.

The following statement has been prepared from official sources :—

AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES.—Governor, $34,066.70 ; members of the Legislature, $1,460 per annum ; Legislative Council unpaid.

QUEENSLAND.—Governor, $24,333.30 ; members of Legislative Assembly, $730 per annum. Free Railway pass throughout Australia.

VICTORIA.—Governor, $48,666.70 ; members of Legislative Assembly, $1,460 per annum.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Governor, $24,333.30 ; members of Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, $973.33 per annum.

AUSTRIA.—$4.06 each day's attendance during session. Travelling expenses paid.

BADEN.—$2.92 a day and railway fare ; peers are not paid.

BAVARIA.—No salary. Free travelling on State railways, 12 cents per kilometre on all others; $2.43 a day for expenses during session for members not living at the place where the Legislature meets ; allowance suspended when members absent.

BELGIUM.—$82.73 per month during session for those not residing in the town ; no free passes or allowance for travelling.

BULGARIA.—$3.89 per day during session, and $2.92 for members for the metropolis or any other city in which the Assembly meets ; 12 cents per kilometre for travelling expenses, or first-class fare where railway or steamer available.

CANADA—THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.—Senators are appointed for life, and receive $1,000 per annum and 10 cents mileage to and from seat of Government. Members of the House of Commons are paid upon the same scale.

QUEBEC.—Governor, $10,000 ; Sessional allowance to members of Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, $800 and mileage.

ONTARIO.—Governor, $10,000 ; Legislative Assembly Sessional allowance, $600 and mileage.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Governor, $9,000 ; Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly Sessional allowance, $500 and mileage.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Governor, $9,000 ; Legislative Assembly Sessional allowance, $300 and mileage.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Governor, $7,000 ; Legislative Assembly Sessional allowance, $172 and mileage.

MANITOBA.—Governor, $10,000 ; Legislative Assembly Sessional allowance, $550 and mileage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Governor, $9,000; Legislative Assembly Sessional allowance, $400 and mileage.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.—Governor, $7,000 ; Legislative Assembly Sessional allowance, $500 and mileage.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Governor, $38,933.30 ; Payment of members according to distance from Seat of Government, $5.10 per day if within 15 miles ; mileage and expenses extra to other members, according to location.

DENMARK.—$1.63 per day during session, and actual travelling expenses ; also a free seat in the Royal Theatre.

EGYPT.—$4.99 for members from Cairo for carriage expenses ; $1,247.18 and travelling expenses for members from provincial towns.

FRANCE.—$1,752 per annum ; free on all State lines, and the right on payment of $1.94 per month to travel first-class on every line.

GERMANY.—No payment ; free passes on all railways.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Members of Parliament as such are entirely unpaid.

GREECE.—$350.40 per session ; about $195 for an extraordinary session.

HESSE.—$2.19 a day and travelling expenses ; no allowance to members living in the Capital ; peers are not paid.

HUNGARY.—$973.33 per annum and $321.20 for house rent, reduced charge for season-tickets on State lines, and the right of travelling one class higher than their tickets on all other lines.

NETHERLANDS.—$897.87 per annum, and travelling expenses for members of the second Chamber, and $4.06 a day and expenses for members of the first Chamber.

NEW ZEALAND.—Governor, $24,333.30 ; members of Legislative Council, $730.50 per annum ; members of Legislative Assembly $1,168 per annum.

PORTUGAL.—Payment discontinued September, 1892, except to members from the colonies. Free passes on State railways for journeys to and from Lisbon. Municipalities may grant a sum not exceeding $3.61 per day to their members if the latter's circumstances require it.

PRUSSIA.—$3.65 a day during the session, and travelling expenses.

ROUMANIA.—$4.87 a day during session ; free passes on all railways, and travelling expenses where posting is necessary.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.—$1.46 a day during session for town members ; for country members $2.43 a day, second-class ticket, and 73 cents for incidental expenses.

SAXONY.—$2.92 a day during session ; free passes on railways.

SERVIA.—$2.02 per day during session ; 61 cents per hour for travelling expenses while actually travelling.

SPAIN.—None.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Sweden.—No payment to members of first Chamber ; $324.37 per session to members of second Chamber, who are fined $2.67 a day for absence without leave ; travelling expenses. Norway.—$3.25 per day during their presence in the Legislature ; $2.67 a day for travelling allowance, besides actual fares. Free nursing and medical attendance if ill during session. This latter privilege has been extended by the members themselves to courses of gymnastics, massage, baths, wine for the sick ("medical comforts"), drawing and stopping teeth, etc.

SWITZERLAND.—$3.89 for each day on which the roll-call is answered, and travelling expenses at rate of 4c. per kilometre.

UNITED STATES.—$5,000 a year, paid monthly ; 20 cents per mile travelling expenses ; and $125 a year for stationery. No law granting free passes. This applies to the Senate and House of Repre

latives. The members of the various State Legislatures are also paid according to varying rates, decided by the Government in each State as follows:—

Pay and Terms of Members of Legislatures.

States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem.	States and Territories	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem.	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem.
Alabama*	$4 per diem	Maine	$150 ann.	Ohio	$600 ann.
Arizona	$4 "	Maryland*	$5 per diem	Oklahoma	$4 per diem
Arkansas	$6 "	Massachusetts*	$750 ann.	Oregon	$3 "
California	$8 "	Michigan	$3 per diem	Pennsylvania	$1,500 ann.
Colorado	$6 "	Minnesota	$5 "	Rhode-Island	$1 per diem
Connecticut*	$300 ann.	Mississippi	$300 ann.	South Carolina	$5 "
Delaware.*	$3 per diem	Missouri	$5 per diem	S. Dakota	$5 "
Florida	$6 "	Montana	$6 "	Tennessee*	$4 "
Georgia	$4 "	Nebraska	$5 "	Texas	$5 "
Idaho	$5 "	Nevada	$8 "	Utah Territory	$4 "
Illinois	$5 "	N. Hampshire*	$200 ann.	Vermont	$3 "
Indiana*	$6 "	New Jersey	$500 "	Virginia	$360 ann.
Iowa	$500 ann.	New Mexico	$4 per diem	Washington	$5 per diem
Kansas	$3 per diem	New York*	$1,500 ann	West-Virginia	$4 "
Kentucky*	$5 "	North Carolina	$4 per diem	Wisconsin	$500 ann.
Louisiana	$4 "	N. Dakota*	$5 "	Wyoming	$5 per diem

* States starred pay mileage also with annual or per diem salaries.

WURTEMBERG.—$2.32 per day, and travelling expenses to members of second Chamber; but only to members of the first Chamber when they apply for it.

The Parliamentary Session of 1894.

The last session of the Dominion Parliament was one of the most important since Confederation. Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General, opened Parliament in person on Thursday, March 15th. Prorogation took place Monday, July 23rd, over four months later. The pivotal issues of the session were the tariff and the North West school question.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, introduced his resolutions the second week after Parliament assembled. The debate thereon began on March 28th, and terminated April 13th. The amendment proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright, on behalf of the Opposition, was sweeping in character. It read as follows:—

"While recognizing in the reductions proposed an admission of high protective duties, this House is nevertheless of the opinion that the amendments suggested, being based upon the principle of protection and not solely upon the requirements of public service, are inadequate to afford satisfactory relief from the burdens of excessive and unfair taxation; that the highest interests of Canada demand the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people; that to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government, should have eliminated from it the principle of protection to particular industries at the expense of the community at large, and should be imposed for revenue only; that it should be so adjusted as to make free or bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and to promote freer trade relations with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States."

This amendment embraces more definitely than any other pronouncement the Liberal policy upon fiscal questions. It was defeated by a vote of 72 to 188.

In committee the tariff was variously amended. Many of the items upon which it had been originally proposed to make substantial reductions were finally left unchanged. The work thus begun in March did not receive its finishing touches until the last week of June.

Early in April, Hon. David Mills moved a resolution, declaring that the sale of timber from any Indian Reservation, except by public competition, is unsatisfactory and detrimental to the interests of the Indians. His resolution was negatived by forty votes.

One of the most interesting debates of the session arose over Hon. Mr. Davies' resolution censuring the Supreme Court of New Brunswick for the imprisonment of Editor Ellis, of St. John, for contempt of Court. The Premier and his followers justified the treatment received by Mr. Ellis, and they backed up their opinions with 44 majority.

On June 11, Mr. Brodeur moved for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the irregularities at the civil service examinations in Montreal last November. The Government refused to accept the suggestion. The motion was defeated by a vote of 40 to 68.

The next day Mr. Charlton precipitated an exciting debate by introducing a resolution, deprecating the excessive cost of the Tay Canal.

The Opposition was again defeated, the vote being: yeas, 58; nays, 101.

Sir Richard Cartwright's attempt to preserve the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence as a national park proved ineffectual. He moved on June 15 that this was not an opportune time to sell the islands.

His motion was defeated by a vote of 32 to 64.

On July 3rd, Mr. J. D. Edgar arraigned Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Hector Langevin in regard to the alleged diversion of the Lake St. John Railway subsidies for campaign funds. The proposed resolution was defeated by a vote of 65 to 102.

The next day Mr. Mulock submitted a motion censuring the Government for having caused the expulsion of Canadian cattle from the British market through neglect of enforcing quarantine regulations along the American frontier. In a thin House, the Government had forty majority.

Soon afterwards, Parliament declared by a similar vote that Mr. Tur otte, M.P., did not share in the profits of a Government contract.

The French Treaty debate occupied two days. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Opposition leader, moved an amendment censuring the Dominion Government for negotiating the arrangement in bad faith, by promising a direct steamship service with France.. This was lost, 109 to 56; and then most of the French Liberals voted with the Government for the treaty, the vote standing 121 to 40.

In the dying days of the session, Mr. Dalton McCarthy moved an amendment to the North West Territories Bill in favor of the abolition of French as an official language, and in favor of the abolition of Roman Catholic Schools in the Territories; the two leaders and the bulk of their followers voted against the amendment which was defeated by a vote of 21 to 114. Among those who supported Mr. McCarthy was Col. O'Brien.

SUMMARY OF ACTS PASSED DURING THE SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, 57-58 VICTORIA, 1894.

Chapter 1 provides for defraying the expenses of the Public Service for year ending 30th June, 1895.

Chapter 2 provides for the ratification of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the French Republic, dated 6th February, 1893, extending commercial relations between Canada and France.

Chapter 3 authorizes the Governor in Council to divide between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec the fund known as the "Common School Fund," so soon as an agreement has been reached between the Governments of such Provinces as to the distribution of the same, or so soon as such distribution has been determined by arbitrators if the question should be referred to them.

Chapter 4 enables the Governor in Council to grant subsidies of various amounts therein set forth to the several railway companies therein mentioned, to aid in the construction of the railways of the respective companies. It is provided that the subsidies shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada by instalments, as the various sections of the several railways shall be completed.

Chapter 5 provides for the payment, notwithstanding anything in Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1884, of the subsidies authorized by that Act to be paid to the Government of Quebec for having constructed the railway between Quebec and Ottawa.

Chapter 6 enables the Governor in Council to grant subsidies in land to certain railway companies therein mentioned, in aid of the construction of the railways of the respective companies; such grant to be subject to conditions fixed by Order-in-Council and to the cost of survey.

Chapter 7 authorizes the granting in tracts of the ungranted portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's land subsidies. No such grant, however, is to include grants to the Hudson's Bay Company or school lands, and where such grant includes Hudson's Bay Company's lands, other lands are to be granted to that Company instead.

Chapter 8 authorizes the Governor in Council to enter into a contract for a term not exceeding ten years with any individual or company, for the performance of a fast weekly steamship service between Canada and the United Kingdom, making connection with a French port, on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council deems expedient, for a subsidy not exceeding the sum of $750,000 a year.

Chapter 9 authorizes the payment by Order-in-Council of a bounty of $2.00 per ton on all pig iron made in Canada from Canadian ore; a bounty of $2.00 per ton on iron puddled bars, steel billets, manufactured in Canada from pig iron made in Canada from Canadian ore, during the periods and subject to the conditions mentioned in the Act.

Chapter 10 provides that the deduction from the sessional allowance due to Members of Parliament for absence shall not be enforced in certain cases during the present session of Parliament.

Chapter 11 makes provision for replacing the Speaker of the Senate during his illness or unavoidable absence. As there is a constitutional question involved, this Act is not to come into force until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon has been signified by proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*.

Chapter 12. "The Electoral Franchise Act" is amended by extending the time for the revision and certifying of lists in 1894. Provision is also made for the appointment of Revising Officers and the making of lists where an electoral district is affected by the Redistribution Act.

Chapter 13 amends the Dominion Elections Act by providing that at every general election one and the same day shall be fixed by the Governor General for nomination of candidates throughout the Dominion, except that in certain remote districts returning officers may fix the day of nomination and the day of polling. An improved form of ballot paper is also authorized.

Chapter 14 provides for the holding by a Judge of an enquiry into alleged bribery at elections upon petition. The Judge is to ascertain by all lawful means the persons who have taken bribes at such elections, and upon evidence to that effect, the Judge shall report to the Secretary of State the names of all persons who have been found guilty of taking bribes. The names of such persons are to be struck off the voters' lists, and they shall be incapable of voting for seven years. No petition under this Act is to be received unless accompanied by a deposit of $1,000.

Chapter 15. "The North West Representation Act" is amended in several particulars.

Chapter 16 provides for the examination of witnesses on oath by the Senate and House of Commons and any Committee of either House.

Chapter 17. Certain powers are given to the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories and the Lieutenant Governor is authorized to appoint certain officers, Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, etc. Besides other matters relating to the criminal law and administration of justice, the Act provides for the establishment of an Executive Committee in the Territories, to be appointed by the Legislative Assembly from the elected members thereof.

Chapter 18 provides that until the 1st of July, 1895, any person who was in the service or employment of the Government of Canada on the 1st July, 1882, and who has since been continuously engaged therein, may be appointed or promoted to any position in the public service, without regard to age and without being required to pass the preliminary or qualifying examination, and all appointments and such persons and payments of salary to them are legalized and confirmed.

Chapter 19, in amendment of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, provides for the limitation of actions or prosecutions against revenue officers, and prescribes the procedure in such actions or prosecutions. It also provides that where the Judge or Court certifies that there was probable cause for the seizure, the claimant shall not be liable for costs, and the person who made the seizure shall not be liable to suit or prosecution.

Chapter 20. "The Insurance Act" is amended in respect to the class of insurance companies which require to be licensed and the business which may be done by companies. Extensive provision is also made with respect to the securities which companies are required to deposit to the reserve for covering liabilities to Canadian policyholders, and to the conditions upon which deposits may be released.

Chapter 21. The effect of this Act is to increase the authorized issue of Dominion notes from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

Chapter 22 further amends the Revised Statute respecting interest, by providing that every judgment debt shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until satisfied.

Chapter 23. The Act respecting the incorporation of Boards of Trade is amended as to the interpretation of the word "district."

Chapter 24 extends the time for making grants of land or scrip to members of the Militia force on active service in the North West Territories.

Chapter 25 authorizes the Governor in Council, with the consent of the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, to accept from the censitaires of the seigniory of Sault Saint Louis seventy-five per cent. of the arrears of rents due by the said censitaires as payment in full of all arrears due on the 11th November, 1892.

Chapter 26 amends "The Dominion Lands Act" as to homestead entry of persons settling on school lands before survey Formerly until Orders in Council and regulations were gazetted, they had no force or effect. Such publication was sometimes overlooked, and Sec. 2 provides for this. Sec. 3 provides for the sale or lease of public lands in regard to which no such provision previously existed.

Chapter 27 amends and consolidates the Acts respecting the North West Mounted Police Force.

Chapter 28 amends and consolidates the Acts respecting lands in the Territories.

Chapter 29 repeals "The Homestead Exemption Act," which exempted homesteads in the North West Territories from seizure or sale under execution, as therein set forth.

Chapter 30 provides for introducing a system of irrigation into the North West Territories. It provides the manner in which the use of water rights vested in the Crown may be secured; authorizes the construction of reservoirs required for the purposes of companies authorized to undertake such works. It provides the manner in which lands necessary for such undertaking may be acquired by companies; authorizes compensation for damages, adjustments of disputes as to land taken, and also contains provision as to the proper use of water rights and penalties for their improper diversion or waste, etc.

Chapter 31 provides for the preservation of game in the unorganized portions of the North West Territories of Canada, by providing that no buffalo or bison shall be killed for the next five years, and by establishing a close season for certain other beasts and birds.

Chapter 32 further amends the Indian Act in respect to the rights of Indians to devise or bequeath property by will and the distribution of estates of intestate Indians; the administration of the property of minors; appointment of guardians to minors, and other similar matters. It also contains provisions for preserving order on Indian reserves and for preventing any person other than an Indian from residing at the reserve; and it gives power to the Governor in Council to make regulations for securing the attendance at school of Indian children and for establishing industrial or boarding schools.

Chapter 33 establishes the rate of Custom duties upon certain articles specified therein.

Chapter 34. In explanation of the Act providing for the allowance of drawback on iron and other articles manufactured in Canada used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is enacted that the words "original construction" shall extend to and include the first iron or steel bridge erected in a locality, but not any renewal or repair thereto.

Chapter 35 further amends "The Inland Revenue Act" in respect to the disposal of penalties and forfeitures, drawbacks on exportation of certain goods, penalty for the sale of spirits unlawfully manufactured, and duties of excise on malt.

Chapter 36 amends "The General Inspection Act" by specifying the various grades of hay.

Chapter 37 forbids the fraudulent making or labelling of certain articles therein mentioned.

Chapter 38 establishes the units of electrical measure for Canada.

Chapter 39 provides for the inspection of electric lights.

Chapter 40 further amends "The Petroleum Inspection Act," especially with regard to the sale of high test petroleum, the importation of petroleum in tank cars, and the importation of naphtha and gasoline in iron drums.

Chapter 41 amends the Act respecting lighthouses, buoys and beacons and Sable Island by vesting in the Governor in Council the power of appointing keepers whose salaries are over $200 a year, and in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the power of appointing keepers whose salaries are under that amount. Also authorizes the Minister to contract for supplies to lighthouses and lights.

Chapter 42 amends the Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships by providing, amongst other things, that for the purpose of the domicile required for the examination necessary to enable a person to become a master or mate or second mate, Foreign subjects serving in ships registered in Canada shall be deemed to be domiciled in Canada. The Act also provides that no ship of over one hundred tons registered in Canada shall go to sea without a certificated master and mate, and no ship shall go on an inland or coasting voyage without a certificated master and, in certain cases, a certificated mate. The certificate must be produced on applying for a clearance.

Chapter 43 extends to the master of a ship the same rights and remedy for the recovery of his wages and proper disbursements on account of any ship which by that Act or any law any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of his wages, and also provides in respect of the relief of Canadian seamen found abroad in distress, that persons serving in ships registered in Canada shall be deemed to be domiciled in Canada while so serving.

Chapter 44 amends the Act respecting the safety of ships by providing that certain lading (timber, spars and other cargo) is not to be placed on deck in winter except temporarily in case of emergency, and it requires customs officers to ascertain that ships are loaded according to the Act. Penalties for contravention of these provisions are also added. A new provision is added, requiring every ship carrying passengers to have gangboards and lights.

Chapter 45, in amendment of "The Inspection of Ships Act," confers on every inspector the right of visiting ships whether registered in Canada or elsewhere, for the purpose of inspecting the tackle, machinery or apparatus used for loading and unloading. It further provides for the forfeiture of any tackle, machinery or apparatus considered to be dangerous to life.

Chapter 46 excepts from the application of "The Steamboat Inspection Act" yachts used exclusively for pleasure or private use, tug boats under 150 tons, etc. It also provides that steamboats carrying passengers shall have sufficient gangboards and lights at night.

Chapter 47 authorizes the Governor in Council to declare by proclamation any area covered with

water within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada to be a public harbor. The Governor in Council may also make rules and regulations for the government of any public harbor, such rules and regulations in the case of certain ports which are governed by special Acts not to be inconsistent with such Acts.

Chapter 48 is a consolidation of the various Acts relating to the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

Chapter 49 extends to the public wharf at New Glasgow the provisions of the Act respecting the harbor of Pictou in Nova Scotia.

Chapter 50, in amendment of "The Harbor Masters Act," confers on the Governor in Council, in addition to the power possessed by him of appointing harbor masters, the power of appointing deputy harbor masters.

Chapter 51, "The Fisheries Act" is amended by prohibiting the killing of seals, porpoises, whales or fish of any kind by means of explosive or projectiles. Drifting for salmon is also prohibited, except under license in New Brunswick and British Columbia, and in the latter province it is confined to tidal waters. The lobster fishery is protected by various appropriate provisions. Licenses are required, and the fishing is to be under certain regulations. There are also other minor amendments.

Chapter 52 enacts that culling shall not be compulsory except in the case of square and waney timber.

Chapter 53 adds to the powers of the Railway Committee that to make regulations requiring proper shelter to be provided for motormen and other employees operating electric and other railway cars.

Chapter 54 applies the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals to certain other matters (almanacs in sheets, chromos, etc.) sent from the office of publication. Newspapers in addition to their accounts and receipts are allowed to include in the newspaper folded printed circulars inviting subscription and printed envelopes

Chapter 55 establishes the first Monday of September as a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day.

Chapter 56 provides for an addition of $1,000 per annum to the acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, and fixes the salaries of the Judges of the County Courts of Cariboo, New Westminster, Yale, Nanaimo and Kootenay.

Chapter 57 amends the Criminal Code, 1892, in certain particulars, as set forth in the schedule.

Chapter 58 provides for the trial of youthful offenders apparently under the age of sixteen years. It also makes provision for their separation from contact with older offenders and habitual criminals during their arrest and trial, and makes better provision for commitment to places where they may be reformed and trained to useful lives.

Chapter 59 authorizes the Governor General by warrant, on the application of the Attorney General of New Brunswick, to cause any boy who is imprisoned in the Dorchester penitentiary or in any gaol in the Province for an offence against the law of Canada to be transferred to The Boys' Industrial Home.

Chapter 60 provides for the transfer to houses of refuge for females of any female sentenced to imprisonment in any of the common gaols of the Province of Ontario.

The remaining Acts are local and private, and not of sufficient general interest to summarize in the Almanac.

Area and Population.

The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion :—

Provinces and Districts.	Land. Sq. Miles.	Water. Sq. Miles.	Total. Sq. Miles.
Ontario	219,650	2,350	222,000
Quebec	227,500	1,400	228,900
Nova Scotia	20,550	50	20,600
New Brunswick	28,100	100	28,200
*Manitoba	64,066	9,890	73,956
British Columbia	382,300	1,000	383,300
Prince Edward Island	2,000	.....	2,000
District of Keewatin	267,000	15,000	282,000
do Alberta	105,355	745	106,100
do Assiniboia	88,534	1,001	89,535
do Athabasca	103,300	1,200	104,500
do Saskatchewan	101,092	6,000	107,092
North-West Territories	859,600	46,400	906,000
Territory east of Keewatin and South of Hudson's Bay	194,300	2,500	196,800
Territory east of Hudson's Bay	352,300	5,700	358,000
Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	300,000	.....	300,000
Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to longitude 66°, not included in above areas	.....	47,400	47,400
Total	3,315,647	140,736	3,456,383

*The area of the province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.

The area of the whole continent of Europe is about 3,661,360 square miles. It is therefore only about 204,980 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada. Canada is 430,783 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.

The areas of the great lakes are given in the following table :—

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above sea
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. miles.	Feet.
Superior	390	160	31,420	602
Huron—with Georgian Bay	400	160	24,000	576
St. Clair	25	25	360	570
Erie	250	60	10,000	566
Ontario	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan	345	58	25,590	578

Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinac

The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.

A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This province was also at that time independent.

The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.

The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-West Territories, may be set down to have been in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was then found to be 4,324,810.

The third and last census was taken on the 6th April, 1891.

The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses:—

Population of Canada, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per cent.	1891.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	18.6	2,114,321	9 73
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	14.0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	13.6	450,396	2 23
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	12.4	321,263	0 00
Manitoba	18,995	*62,260	247.2	152,506	144 95
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	36.4	98,173	98·49
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	15.8	109,078	0·17
The Territories	.....	56,446	.....	98,967	75·33
Total	3,635,024	4,324,810	18 97	4,833,239	11·76

*65,954 originally; 3,694 were taken off and added to Ontario, when the boundary was changed.

The following is the population of cities and towns in Canada with over 5,000 inhabitants at the last census; the population by electoral districts will be found at page 58.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal, P.Q	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39·5
Toronto, Ont	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88·4
Quebec P.Q	62,446	63,090	644	1·0
Hamilton, Ont	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36·2
Ottawa, Ont	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41·0
St. John, N.B	41,353	*39,179	—2,174	—5·2
Halifax, N.S	36,100	†38,556	2,456	6·8
London, Ont	26,266	*31,977	5,711	21·7
Winnipeg, Man	7,985	25,642	17,657	221·1
Kingston, Ont	14,091	19,264	5,173	36·7
Victoria, B.C	5,925	16,841	10,916	184·2
Vancouver, B.C	.....	13,685	13,685	.....
St. Henri, P.Q	6,415	13,415	7,000	109·1
Brantford, Ont	9,616	12,753	3,137	32·6
Charlottetown, P.E.I	11,485	11,374	—111	—0·9
Hull, P.Q	6,890	11,265	4,375	63·5
Guelph, Ont	9,890	10,539	649	6·5
St. Thomas, Ont	8,367	10,370	2,003	23·9
Windsor, Ont	6,561	10,322	3,761	57·3
Sherbrooke, P.Q	7,227	10,110	2,883	39·9
Belleville, Ont	9,516	9,914	398	4·2
Peterboro', Ont	6,812	9,717	2,905	42·6
Stratford, Ont	8,239	9,501	1,262	15·3
Ste. Cunegonde, P.Q	4,849	9,293	4,444	91·7
St. Catharines, Ont	9,631	9,170	—461	—4·7
Chatham, Ont	7,873	9,052	1,179	15·0
Brockville, Ont	7,609	8,793	1,184	15·5
Moncton, N.B	5,032	8,765	3,733	74·2
Woodstock, Ont	5,373	8,612	3,239	60·3
Three Rivers, P.Q	8,670	8,334	—336	—3·8
Galt, Ont	5,187	7,535	2,348	45·2

*The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column, and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

†The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment) are not included in these figures.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Owen Sound, Ont	4,426	7,497	3,071	69·4
Berlin, Ont	4,054	7,425	3,371	83·1
Levis, P.Q	7,597	7,301	—296	—3·9
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q	5,321	7,016	1,695	31·9
Cornwall, Ont	4,468	6,805	2,337	52·3
Sarnia, Ont	3,874	6,693	2,819	72·7
Sorel, P.Q	5,791	6,669	878	15·2
New Westminster, B.C	1,500	6,641	5,141	342·7
Fredericton, N.B	6,218	6,502	284	4·5
Yarmouth, N.S	3,485	6,089	2,604	74·7
Lindsay, Ont	5,080	6,081	1,001	19·7
Barrie, Ont	4,854	5,550	696	14·3
Valleyfield, P.Q	3,906	5,516	1,610	41·2
Truro, N.S	3,461	5,102	1,641	47·4
Port Hope, Ont	5,581	5,042	—539	—9·6

St. Henri and St. Cunegonde are practically suburbs of Montreal. The principal cities in the Province of Quebec are Montreal and Quebec, Hull, 11,265 inhabitants and Sherbrooke 10,110, being the next in importance. In Ontario, besides Toronto; Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Kingston, Brantford, Guelph, St. Thomas and Windsor, all contain more than 10,000 inhabitants. In the other Provinces, only St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Winnipeg, Man., Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. exceed the 10,000 mark.

Population of Towns in Canada with from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, 1881 and 1891.

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Collingwood, Ont	4,445	4,939	494	11·1
Cobourg, Ont	4,957	4,829	—128	—2·5
Springhill, Ont	900	4,813	3,913	434·7
St. Johns, P.Q	4,314	4,722	408	9·5
Orillia, Ont	2,911	4,752	1,841	63·2
Nanaimo, B.C	1,645	4,595	2,950	179·3
Dartmouth, N.S	3,786	4,576	790	20·8
West Toronto Junction, Ont		4,518	4,518	
Carleton Place, Ont	1,975	4,435	2,460	124·5
Pembroke, Ont	2,820	4,401	1,581	56·0
Trenton, Ont	3,042	4,363	1,321	43·4
Petrolea, Ont	3,465	4,357	892	25·8
Ingersoll, Ont	4,318	4,191	—127	—2·9
Fraserville, Ont	2,291	4,175	1,884	82·2
Oshawa, Ont	3,992	4,066	74	1·9
Lunenburg, N.S	1,700	4,044	2,294	134·1
Calgary, N.W.T		3,876	3,876	
Smith's Falls, Ont	2,087	3,864	1,777	85·1
Goderich, Ont	4,564	3,839	—725	—15·8
Amherst, N.S	2,274	3,781	1,507	66·2
Brandon, Man		3,778	3,778	
New Glasgow, N.S	2,595	3,776	1,181	45·5
Lachine, P.Q	2,406	3,761	1,355	56·3
Gananoque, Ont	2,871	3,669	798	27·8
Lauzon, P.Q	3,556	3,551	—5	—0·1
Dundas, Ont	3,709	3,546	—163	—4·4
Mile End Village, P.Q	1,537	3,537	2,000	130·1
Napanee, Ont	3,680	3,433	—247	—6·7
St. Mary's, Ont	3,415	3,416	1	
Bowmanville, Ont	3,504	3,377	—127	—3·8
Portage la Prairie, Man		3,363	3,363	
Niagara Falls, Ont	2,347	3,349	1,002	42·7
Joliette, P.Q	3,268	3,372	104	3·2
Arnprior, Ont	2,147	3,341	1,194	55·6
Deseronto, Ont	1,670	3,338	1,668	99·8
Strathroy, Ont	3,817	3,316	—501	—13·1
Woodstock, N.B	2,487	3,288	801	32·2
Picton, Ont	2,975	3,287	312	10·5
Brampton, Ont	2,920	3,252	332	11·3
Westville, N.S	2,202	3,152	950	43·1
Perth, Ont	2,467	3,136	669	27·1
Paris, Ont	3,173	3,094	—79	—2·4
Coaticook, P.Q	2,682	3,086	404	15·0
Cote St. Antoine, P.Q	884	3,076	2,192	248·0
Almonte, Ont	2,684	3,068	384	14·3
Walkerton, Ont	2,604	3,061	457	17·5

Of these Mile End Village and Cote St. Antoine are practically suburbs of Montreal. Calgary with 3,876 inhabitants is the principal place in the Northwest Territories, and Brandon with 3,778 the second largest town in Manitoba.

Population of Villages in Canada with from 1,500 to 3,000 inhabitants, 1881 and 1891.

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Pictou, N.S	3,403	2,998	—405	—11·9
Cote St. Louis, P.Q	1,571	2,972	1,401	89·1
Orangeville, Ont	2,847	2,962	115	4·0
Waterloo, P.Q	2,066	2,941	875	42·3
Prescott, Ont	2,999	2,919	—80	—2·6
Summerside, P.E.I	2,853	2,882	29	1·0
St. Jerome, P.Q	2,032	2,868	836	41·1
Windsor, N.S	2,559	2,838	279	10·9
Farnham, P.Q	1,880	2,822	942	50·1
Whitby, Ont	3,140	2,786	—354	—11·2
Longueuil, P.Q	2,355	2,757	402	17·0
Wallaceburg, Ont	1,525	2,726	1,201	78·7
Port Arthur, Ont	1,275	2,698	1,423	111·6
St. Stephen, N.B	2,338	2,680	342	14·6
Simcoe, Ont	2,645	2,674	29	1·1
Seaforth, Ont	2,480	2,641	161	6·5
Clinton, Ont	2,606	2,635	29	1·1
Kincardine, Ont	2,876	2,631	—245	—8·5
Renfrew, Ont	1,605	2,611	1,006	62·6
Listowel, Ont	2,688	2,587	—101	—3·7
Nicolet, P.Q	1,880	2,518	638	34·0
North Sydney, N.S	1,520	2,522	1,002	65·9
Liverpool, N.S	2,680	2,465	—115	—4·3
Sydney Mines, N.S	2,340	2,446	106	4·5
Sydney, N.S	1,480	2,427	947	64·0
Campbellford, Ont	1,418	2,424	1,006	70·9
Stellarton, N.S	2,297	2,410	113	5·0
Notre Dame de Grace, P.Q	1,524	2,305	781	51·2
Amhersburg, Ont	2,672	2,279	—393	—14·7
Chicoutimi, P.Q	1,935	2,277	342	17·7
Thorold, Ont	2,456	2,273	—183	—7·4
Ridgetown, Ont	1,538	2,254	716	46·5
Buckingham, P.Q	1,479	2,239	760	51·3
Mount Forest, Ont	2,170	2,214	44	2·0
Aylmer, Ont	1,540	2,166	626	40·6
Wingham, Ont	1,918	2,167	249	12·9
Tilsonburg, Ont	1,939	2,163	224	11·6
Milltown, N.B	1,664	2,146	482	29·0
Newmarket, Ont	2,006	2,143	137	6·8
Penetanguishene, Ont	1,089	2,110	1,021	93·7
Mitchell, Ont	2,284	2,101	—183	—8·0
Magog, P.Q	768	2,100	1,332	173·4
Midland, Ont	1,095	2,088	993	90·7
Dresden, Ont	1,979	2,058	79	4·0
Forest, Ont	1,614	2,057	443	27·4
Richmond, P.Q	1,571	2,056	485	30·8
Hawkesbury, Ont	1,920	2,042	122	6·3
Welland, Ont	1,870	2,035	165	8·8
Uxbridge, Ont	1,824	2,023	199	10·9
Palmerston, Ont	1,828	2,006	178	9·7
Meaford, Ont	1,866	1,999	133	7·1
Wiarton, Ont	796	1,984	1,188	149·2
Portsmouth, Ont	1,734	1,974	240	13·8
Drummondville, P.Q	900	1,955	1,055	117·2
Aylmer, P.Q	1,762	1,945	183	10·3
Caughnawaga, P.Q	1,684	1,936	252	15·0
London West, Ont	1,601	1,915	314	19·6
Leamington, Ont	1,411	1,910	499	35·4
Parrsboro', N.S	1,206	1,909	703	58·2
Point Edward, N.S	1,293	1,881	588	45·4
Morrisburg, Ont	1,719	1,859	140	8·1
Gravenhurst, Ont	1,015	1,848	833	82·0
Preston, Ont	1,419	1,843	424	30·0
Oakville, Ont	1,710	1,823	113	6·6
Merritton, Ont	1,798	1,813	15	0·8
Exeter, Ont	1,725	1,809	84	4.8
Dunnville, Ont	1,808	1,776	—32	—1·7
Lachute, P.Q	765	1,751	986	128·9
Aurora, Ont	1,540	1,743	203	13·1
Louiseville, P.Q	1,381	1,740	359	26·0
Waterloo	1,617	1,733	116	7·1
Iberville, P.Q	1,847	1,710	—137	—7·4
Granby, P.Q	1,040	1,710	670	64·4
Lynx Centre, Ont	800	1,709	909	113·6

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Bleinheim, Ont	1,212	1,708	496	40·9
Port Perry, Ont	1,800	1,698	—102	—5·6
Montmagny, P.Q	1,738	1,697	—41	—2·4
Kentville, N.S	1,285	1,686	401	31·2
Parkhill, Ont	1,539	1,680	141	9·2
Harriston, Ont	1,772	1,687	—85	—4·8
Ashburnham, Ont	1,266	1,674	408	32·2
Port Elgin, Ont	1,400	1,659	259	18·5
Alexandria, Ont	1,200	1,614	414	34·5
Fergus, Ont	1,733	1,598	—135	—7·8
Windsor Mills, P.Q	879	1,591	712	81·0
Beauharnois, P.Q	1,499	1,590	91	6·0
Bedford, P.Q	1,080	1,571	491	45·4
St. Boniface, Man	1,283	1,553	270	21·0
Berthier, P.Q	2,156	1,537	—619	—28·7
Gatineau Point, P.Q	1,460	1,520	60	4·1
Georgetown	1,473	1,509	36	2·4

Of these Cote St. Louis now forms a portion of the City of Montreal.

The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019, or 18·8 per cent. of the total population; in 1881 it was 912,934, or 21·1 per cent., and in 1891 it was 1,390,910 or 28·77 p. ct. The growth of the urban at the expense of the rural population is one of the features of the present age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the foregoing figures, that the movement prevails in Canada as well as elsewhere.

The number of Canadians, *i.e.*, persons born in Canada, was, according to the census of 1891, 4,185,877, and according to the same authority in 1881, 3,715,492, showing an increase of 470,385. The increase in the native-born population, therefore, constituted 92·5 per cent. of the total increase.

Birth Places of the People in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.
Ontario	1,496,744	430,211	1,708,702	405,619
Quebec	1,282,225	76,802	1,406,514	82,021
Nova Scotia	412,589	27,960	423,890	26,506
New Brunswick	289,965	31,268	299,154	22,109
Manitoba	45,757	16,503	108,017	44,489
British Columbia	34,957	14,492	56,851	41,322
Prince Edward Island	99,369	9,522	102,652	6,426
North West Territories	53,886	2,560	80,097	18,870
Canada	3,715,492	609,318	4,185,877	647,362

The native-born population has diminished proportionately west of Ontario, proving the extent of immigration, but Manitoba has apparently received a considerable accession to its population from the Eastern Provinces.

Birth Places of the Foreign Born in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Countries.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England	139,031	151,301	12,909	21,160	4,813	6,124	4,174	3,836	3,457	16,01
Scotland	82,173	70,157	10,237	9,484	10,851	7,638	4,168	2,935	2,868	7,44
Ireland	130,094	103,986	27,379	21,223	5,600	3,532	16,355	9,512	1,836	4,55
Newfoundland	771	2,001	809	1,843	2,058	4,040	262	346	16	
Other British possessions	1,835	1,592	681	1,086	517	355	174	115	56	
Total, British possessions	353,904	329,037	52,015	54,796	23,839	21,689	25,133	16,744	8,233	28,2
France	1,549	1,294	2,239	2,883	222	200	63	55	81	
Germany	23,270	23,440	1,023	1,371	254	233	203	193	229	
Italy, Spain and Portugal	481	1,484	281	675	59	137	36	18	24	
Russia and Poland	444	1,161	231	1,057	10	43	6	27	5,651	6,3
Scandinavia	852	1,316	358	554	114	245	444	485	121	3,7
United States	45,454	42,702	19,415	18,524	3,004	3,238	5,108	4,278	1,752	3,0
Chinese	22	97	7	36	....	5	.....	8	4	
Other countries	3,743	5,088	1,233	2,125	481	716	275	301	876	1,7
Total, foreign countries	75,815	76,582	24,787	27,225	4,144	4,817	6,135	5,365	8,729	16,1
Grand total, foreign born	429,719	405,619	76,802	82,021	27,980	26,506	31,268	22,109	16,962	44,4

***Birth Places of the Foreign Born in Canada, 1881 and 1891.**—Continued.*

Countries.	British Columbia.		P. E. Island.		The Territories.		Canada.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England	3,294	12,959	1,728	1,143	98	7,148	169,504	219,688
Scotland	1,204	4,368	3,425	2,165	136	3,403	115,062	107,594
Ireland	1,285	2,771	2,915	1,793	62	1,814	185,526	149,184
Newfoundland	8	437	671	555	1	42	4,596	9,336
Other British possessions	203	574	75	47	6	473	3,547	4,450
Total, British possessions	5,994	21,109	8,814	5,703	303	12,880	478,235	490,252
France	193	268	15	17	27	190	4,389	5,381
Germany	344	904	14	7	.....	747	25,323	27,752
Italy, Spain and Portugal	101	587	10	11	.....	20	992	2,964
Russia and Poland	32	316	2	1	.....	1,061	6,376	9,917
Scandinavia	170	1,065	11	11	6	405	2,076	7,827
United States	2,295	6,567	609	582	116	1,961	77,753	80,915
Chinese	4,350	8,910	.....	1	.....	41	4,383	9,129
Other countries	1,023	1,596	47	93	2,108	1,565	9,786	13,225
Total, foreign countries	8,508	20,213	708	723	2,257	5,990	131,083	157,110
Grand total, foreign born	14,502	41,322	9,522	6,426	2,560	18,870	609,318	647,362

The number of French-speaking Canadians in 1891 was 1,404,974, of whom 1,186,346 were returned as residing in the Province of Quebec. Their proportion of the entire population was 29.9 per cent. in 1881, and 29 per cent. in 1891. The use of French as an official language was recognized by Great Britain, shortly after the conquest of Canada in 1760, and it is perhaps remarkable, considering the advantages offered, that the volume of immigration from France is so very small.

Density of Population in Canada.

Prince Edward Island	54·5	Quebec	6·5
Nova Scotia	21·9	Manitoba	2·4
New Brunswick	11·4	British Columbia	·3
Ontario	9·6	Provisional districts	·2

Canada ... 1·5.

The births during the census of 1890-91 numbered 135,843, divided into 70,080 males and 65,763 females. This makes the birth rate of Canada to be 28.3 per thousand of the population. The deaths numbered 35,493 males and 32,195 females; 67,688 in all, the death rate of Canada having been 14.10 as against 14.67 in 1881.

By provinces, the birth rate and the death rate per thousand of the population are as follows —

Province.	1891.		1881.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
British Columbia	23.16	13 94	20 02	20 35
Manitoba	32.53	10.36	33.08	12.34
New Brunswick	27.70	13.36	30.44	15.02
Nova Scotia	25.41	14.57	28 09	14.54
Ontario	24.50	11.30	29 01	11.81
Prince Edward Island	24.45	12 26	29 96	14 27
Quebec	36.86	18 91	39 03	19.07
North West Territories	24.98	7.32	5 13	2.15

By provinces in order, with the highest rate placed first, the deaths of children under 12 months are as follows (Australia is given for the purposes of comparison):—

Quebec	18·80	Victoria	15·26
British Columbia	10·96	Queensland	13 62
New Brunswick	10·60	West Australia	13·08
Manitoba	10·50	New South Wales	12·50
Ontario	10·50	Tasmania	10 64
Prince Edward Island	10·30	South Australia	9·42
Nova Scotia	9·40	New Zealand	7·89

Canada stands below Germany, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, France, England, Belgium, Denmark; but above Norway, Sweden, Scotland and Ireland in the death rate of infants under 12 months old.

Taking the seven chief infectious diseases, we have the following table :—

Disease.	Deaths in Canada.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	
		Canada.	England.
Small-pox	12	0·02	0·67
Measles	794	1·65	4·01
Scarlet fever	546	1·14	5·29
Diphtheria	3,536	7·36	3·05
Whooping cough	756	1·57	4·67
Fever	1,592	3·52	2·70
Diarrhœa	4,021	8·37	7·33
Deaths and death rate from the 7 chief infectious diseases	11,257	23·43	27·72

In deaths from phthisis, Canada had a lower rate than England.

The following table gives the death rate at various ages in different countries—number of deaths per 1,000 living at each age :—

	Under 5.	6 to 10.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.
Canada	46·73	6·02	2·92	6·88	9·34	15·96	36·68
Victoria	36·6	3·5	3·9	10·2	16·2	29·2	21·1
England	63·6	6·6	5·5	10·2	17·4	31·8	64·3
United States	58·8	10·1	5·4	10·8	17·6	27·2	51·4
France	75·6	9·2	8·8	12·7	16·6	28·3	66·3
Prussia		9·2	6·4	11·5	18·6	33·0	64·5
Austria	111·7	9·8	6·6	11·3	21·1	41·5	92·8
Switzerland		8·5	6·3	11·6	19·3	38·4	82·5
Italy	110·6	11·6	7·8	11·7	17·3	33·1	70·0
Spain	106·2	11·7	8·8	12·9	23·8	42·0	95·9
Belgium	68·1	12·7	8·1	12·9	19·0	32·3	74·5
Sweden	57·6	8·0	4·8	8·2	14·7	27·4	62·6

The census returns of 1891 of the defective classes in Canada include the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane. There was no column for idiots in 1891, nor has there been in any previous census.

The number of insane in Canada in 1891 was 13,355 ; of deaf mutes, 4,819 ; and of blind, 3,368 ; making a total of defectives (not including idiots) of 21,542.

According to nativity, 5,853 of the insane are born in Canada, of parents who were born in Canada; 2,793 were born in Canada of foreign-born parents ; 612 were born in Canada of parents, one of whom was native born ; and 3,044 were foreign born ; 1,053 were born in Canada, but the birth-places of their parents were unknown.

The following is the proportion of insane in Canada and other countries :—

	Per 10,000 Inhabitants.		Per 10,000 Inhabitants.
Canada	28	Germany	24
England	32	Scandinavia	29
Scotland	32	United States	33
Ireland	37	Victoria (Australia)	33
France	25		

The causes of insanity in Canada are given as follows :—

Heredity	34·5 per cent.	Loss of friends	2·2 per cent.
Drink	3·8 "	Sickness	11·0 "
Business	5·0 "	Various	43·5 "

These may be compared with the combined result of the average returns from England, France, Denmark and the United States :—

Heredity	24 per cent.	Loss of friends	11 per cent.
Drink	24 "	Sickness	10 "
Business	12 "	Various	19 "

Inhabited Houses.

855,535 houses were returned as inhabited in 1891 against 738,211 in 1881. The principal increase in proportion to population was in Ontario from 358,034 to 403,012.

697,166 houses, or over 81 per cent., were built of wood ; 131,529, or 15 per cent., of brick ; and 25,981, or over 3 per cent., of stone ; 632 were not described, and 259 were of sod.

Of the 854,676 houses of which descriptions were given, 542,969 were one story high, 287,200 two stories, 21,377 three stories and 3,040 four stories. This gives 63·5 per cent. of the houses one story, 33·6 per cent. two stories and 3 per cent. all others.

25,016	consisted of 1 room.	104,434	consisted of 5 rooms.
68,103	" " 2 rooms.	370,794	" " 6 to 10 rooms.
94,036	" " 3 "	48,159	" " 11 to 15 "
134,288	" " 4 "	9,846	" " 16 rooms and over.

Thus 2·92 per cent. of the houses contain one room, 7·97 per cent. two rooms, 11 per cent. three rooms, 15·7 per cent. four rooms, 12·4 per cent. five rooms, 43·4 per cent. 6 to 10 rooms, 5·6 per cent. 11 to 15 rooms, and 1 per cent. over 16 rooms.

The increase in dwellings in the ten years was 15·90 per cent. As the increase in population was 11·74 per cent., it is evident that there is less crowding now than there was in 1881, or that the system of counting the population in 1881 gave a larger population than was housed. Probably the latter fact is accountable for the greater increase in the number of houses relatively to population. If so, the population as given in 1881 was about 4 per cent. too large.

Post Office.

The following comparative statement shows the extended operations of the Postal Service since 1868 :—

Postal Operations in Canada compared, 1868 with 1892 and 1893.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
								$ cts.
1868	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	$ 543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1892	8,288	1,120	59,519	28,462,384	2,031,740	123,665,000	100,764,911	0 86
1893	8,475	1,168	61,832	30,495,723	2,101,952	129,080,000	93,340,116	0 88

In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile 5 1-10 cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost 1 4-10 cents apiece ; in 1893 the conveyance of mails over 30,495,723 miles cost 6 9-10 cents per mile, and the transmission of 222,420,116 letters, newspapers, etc., 9-10 of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about 1-2 of 1 cent, and it must not be overlooked that if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per pound, a sum of probably not less than $100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

In proportion to area, the post offices are distributed as follows :—

Prince Edward Island	1 post office to	6 sq. miles.		Quebec	1 post office to	149 sq. miles.	
Nova Scotia	1 "	13 "		Manitoba	1 "	178 "	
New Brunswick	1 "	25 "		British Columbia	1 "	1,750 "	
Ontario	1 "	73 "		The Territories	1 "	6,876 "	

Postal Revenue and Expenditure of Canada.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Amount per Head.	
				Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1878	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1888	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 59	0 75
1889	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 63	0 79
1890	3,223,615	3,940,696	717,081	0 67	0 82
1891	3,374,888	4,020,740	645,852	0 70	0 83
1892	3,542,611	4,205,985	663,374	0 72	0 86
1893	3,696,062	4,343,758	647,696	0 74	0 88

The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-six years, but the excess of expenditure has been decreasing during recent years, having been $15,678 less than in 1892. The revenue, which has been steadily increasing for several years, showed a further increase of $153,451. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North West Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required, and will for some years require, continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities proportionate to the progress of settlement, it is, from time to time, necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must, for a number of years, be in excess of the revenue derived therefrom. The importance, however, of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is recognized, it being well understood that, as the population increases and the country makes progress, a very long time cannot elapse before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

The number of stamps, post bands, letter cards, post cards, etc., issued to postmasters during the year was 159,933,850, as compared with 151,282,800 in 1892, being an increase of 8,651,050, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps, post cards, letter cards, etc., in 1893 having been $3,539,366.

Operations of the Money Order System in Canada.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.
1868	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579
1878	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745
1888	944	630,968	10,9 6,618	1,726,011
1889	993	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945
1890	1,027	780,503	11,997,862	1,851,059
1891	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	1,984,360
1892	1,120	919,996	12,825,701	2,077,887
1893	1,168	967,866	12,902,976	2,269,635

The principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by $7,934,818; during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by $1,420,587, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by $593,830.

The undermentioned are the principal officers in the Post Office Department:—Official address: Ottawa.

Postmaster General	Hon. Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C M.G., Q.C., $7,000.
Private Secretary to Postmaster General	G. G. V. Ardouin, $600.
Deputy Postmaster General	Lt.-Col. William White, $3,200.
Accountant	William Henry Smithson, $2,400.
Secretary	William Dawson LeSueur, B.A., $2,600.
Superintendent Money Order Branch	George Frederick Everett, $2,400.
" Savings Bank "	David Matheson, $2,400.
" Printing and Supply Branch	Sidney Smith, $2,400.
" Dead Letter Branch	Major John Walsh, $2,300.
" Mail Service "	Arthur Lindsay, $1,850.
" Postage Stamp Branch	James Plunkett, $1,800.

Inspectors.

Chief Post Office Inspector	Matthew Sweetnam, Toronto, $2,800.
Barrie Division	Allan Jones, Barrie, $2,000.
British Columbia Division	Everard Hyde Fletcher, Victoria, B.C., $2,000.
Kingston "	(Vacant), 1 October, 1894.
London "	Daniel Spry, London, $2,200.
Montreal "	(Vacant), 1 October, 1894.
Manitoba and N. W. Territories Division	William Wallace McLeod, Winnipeg, $2,400.
Nova Scotia Division	Charles John Macdonald, Halifax, $2,400.
New Brunswick Division	Stephen James King, St. John, $2,200.
Ottawa "	Frank Hawken, Ottawa, $2,200.
Prince Edward Island Division	Frdk. de St. Croix Brecken, Charlottetown, $2,200.
Quebec "	Archelas Bolduc, Quebec, $2,000.
Sherbrooke "	Francis C. Thompson, Sherbrooke, Que.
Stratford "	Henry Glassford Hopkirk, Stratford, $2,200.
Three Rivers "	Gédéon Désilets, Three Rivers, $2,000.
Toronto "	Robert Wm. Barker, Toronto, $2,600.

Postmasters of Principal Towns.

Montreal.... ....A. Dansereau.	St. John, N.B. ..James Woodrow, Deputy.
J. L. Palmer, Deputy.	Kingston.... ....James Shannon.
Toronto.... .....T. C. Patteson.	J. L. Renton, Deputy.
J. Carruthers, Deputy.	Hamilton.....Adam Brown.
Quebec..... ....A. G. Tourangeau.	H. Abram Eager, Deputy.
M. P. Laberge, Deputy.	Winnipeg.....W. Hargrave.
W. H. A. Eckhardt, Gen. Sup.	R. R. Brough, Deputy.
Ottawa..... ... James A. Gouin.	Victoria, B.C....N. Shakespeare.
E. B. Bates, Deputy.	T. A. Cairns, Deputy.
Halifax, N.S ...H. W. Blackadar.	Vancouver, B.C..Jonathan Miller.
St. John, N.B...T. B. Hanington.	B. Miller, Deputy.

POSTAL RATES AND INFORMATION.

First Class Matter.

POSTAGE.—Letters addressed to places in Canada, United States and Newfoundland, 3 cents per oz., or fraction thereof. Great Britain (by Canadian or New York Mail Steamers), 5 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof.

Drop letters, viz., those to be delivered in the boundaries of the same City wherein they are posted, are charged 2 cents per oz.

Letters addressed to places in Canada must be at least partially prepaid, and those addressed to the United States must be prepaid at least a full rate (3c.). *Otherwise they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.*

Letters addressed to places in Canada, and partly prepaid, will be forwarded, subject on delivery to double the amount of unpaid postage.

LETTERS.—Register all valuable letters.

Address all complaints and inquiries respecting late or incorrect delivery to the Postmaster. With a view to facilitate investigation, always transmit the envelope of a letter which is the subject matter of inquiry.

Letters for the United States should bear the name of the State as well as that of the Post Office.

Letters containing gold or silver money, jewels or anything liable to Customs duties, cannot be forwarded by post beyond the Dominion, except to the United States.

Letters addressed to mere initials, or fictitious names, will not be delivered unless addressed in care of a resident or to some box in the Post Office.

Letters addressed simply to a street number or to a room number in a specified building, without the name of a person, firm, etc., may be delivered, provided there is only one household or firm in occupation of the premises indicated; otherwise, letters so addressed will be sent to the dead letter office as insufficiently addressed.

RE-DIRECTED LETTERS.—Re-directed letters are not liable to any additional postage if handed back to the Post Office with a changed address at the moment of delivery or as soon as possible thereafter, provided always the change in the address does not require the letter to be sent to any place to which the postage rate is higher than was at first payable. Thus a drop letter re-directed to a place outside the city or town becomes liable to a higher rate, and the difference must be prepaid, otherwise double the difference will be collected on delivery.

Re-directed letters should not be dropped into a Post Office Box or receiver unless additional postage has been put on to carry them to their second destination.

REQUEST LETTERS.—Letters from places in Canada and the United States covered by envelopes having printed thereon a request that the letters be returned to the sender, if not delivered within a certain specified time, will be returned as requested if not delivered in the time stated. Undelivered letters bearing on the cover in print the name and address of the sender will also be returned direct.

Printed or written requests for direct return may be complied with in the case of undelivered letters from Newfoundland.

Second Class Matter.

NEWSPAPERS and periodicals posted from the office of publication are authorized to pass free of postage to regular subscribers in Canada, the United States and Newfoundland.

The postage on newspapers and periodicals issued less frequently than once a month, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, and on all specimen newspapers, is 1c. per lb. or fraction of a lb.

British periodical publications and other foreign publications can be remailed by newsdealers to subscribers in Canada, at the bulk rate of 1c. per lb.

Third Class Matter.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Transient newspapers for any place in Canada or United States, 1c. per 4 oz.; but a paper not more than 1 oz. will go for ½c. Local newspapers and periodicals not weighing more than 1 oz., for delivery in city, ½c. each. For Great Britain and other European countries see Foreign Postal Table.

BOOKS, ETC., AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.—The postage on books, pamphlets, occasional publications, etc., addressed to Canada, is 1 cent per 4 oz.—to the United States, Newfoundland, Great Britain and all European countries, 1 cent per 2 oz. The postage on printers' proof sheets, maps, prints, drawings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, sheet music (whether printed or written, including music books, whether stitched or bound), etc., addressed to Canada, the United States, Newfoundland, Great Britain, or any European country is 1 cent per 2 oz. No package must exceed 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. The limit of weight for Canada, United States and United Kingdom is 5 lbs.; for other Postal Union countries, 4 lbs. Limit or weight for a single book addressed to places in Canada is 7 lbs.

Circulars

Are communications in print, or produced by a multiplying process easily distinguished from type writing, which are posted to several individuals, and couched in identical terms. A circular may, without becoming liable to a higher rate of postage, be signed and dated in handwriting, and may also in the body of it contain the name of the addressed in writing.

The postage on circulars, wholly in print, is 1 cent per 4 ozs.; and on circulars produced by a multiplying process, 1 cent. per 2 ozs.

The postage on circulars produced in imitation of type-writing is 1c. per 2 ozs., when at least 50 copies in precisely identical terms are handed in to the Post Office at one time.

Circulars type-written are liable to letter rate.

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions or grafts can only be sent to the United States as 5th Class Matter; when posted for delivery in Canada, the postage is 1c. per 4 oz., and the limit of weight 5 lbs.

Commercial papers and legal documents (including bank pass books) may be sent to Great Britain, Newfoundland, United States, and all Foreign countries, at 5 cents for the first 10 ounces, and 1c. for every additional 2 ounces. These papers, when posted for delivery in Canada, must be prepaid at letter or parcel post rates.—but Deeds and Insurance policies may be sent if prepaid 1c per 2 ozs.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.—*Bona fide patterns and samples of merchandise*, not exceeding 24 ounces in weight, may be sent to any place in Canada, at 1c. per 4 oz. Must be put up so as to admit of inspection. Goods sent in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or articles sent by one private individual to another, *not being actually trade patterns or samples*, are not admissible.

The limit of weight to United Kingdom is 5 lbs.; limit of size, 2 ft. in length by 1 foot in width or depth.

The limit of weight to Belgium, Egypt, France, Hawaii, Roumania, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Portugal is 12 oz.; limit of size, 1 foot in length by 8 in. in width and 4 in. in depth. If in form of a roll, it may be 12 in. in length and 6 in. in diameter.

The limit of weight to other Postal Union countries, including the United States, is 8 ozs.; limits of size same as for Belgium, Egypt, etc.

The postage on sample packets to Postal Union countries is 2c. for the first 4 oz., and 1c. for each additional 2 oz.

Fourth Class Matter.

CLOSED PARCELS.—Parcels for Canada must be prepaid 6 cents for 4 oz., and must not exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor 2 feet in length, by 1 foot in width or depth. No correspondence must be enclosed.

Invoices, accounts, or receipts may be enclosed in parcels.

Fifth Class Matter

Comprises such articles of general merchandise as are not entitled to any lower rate of postage. Postage 1c. per oz., or fraction of an ounce. Limit of weight 5 lbs.; of size, 2 ft. in length by 1 foot in width or depth. Matter claiming to be 5th Class *must be open to inspection*, and there must be no correspondence enclosed (except invoices and accounts). Packages of 5th Class Matter may be sent to the United States for the same prepayment as is required within the Dominion, but the contents will be liable to Customs Inspection and collection of duty in the United States. Sealed tins containing fish, lobster, vegetables, meats, etc., if put up in a solid manner, and labelled in such a way as to fully indicate the nature of their contents, may be sent as 5th Class matter within the Dominion, but no sealed matter can be forwarded to the United States under this head. Liquids, oils and fatty substances may be sent to places in Canada and the United States as 5th Class, if securely put up.

Parcel Post

WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, NEWFOUNDLAND, JAPAN, JAMAICA, BARBADOES, LEEWARD ISLANDS, AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.—Closed parcels may be sent to places in Newfoundland, Jamaica, the United Kingdom, Japan, Barbadoes, Leeward Islands, and all other countries and colonies with which the United Kingdom maintains a parcel post. No correspondence must be enclosed. A customs declaration of the contents and value of each parcel must be filled up at the Post Office, or one of the branches, by the sender.

Parcels for Newfoundland must be prepaid 15 cents per lb. or fraction of a lb., and must not exceed 7 lbs. in weight, nor 2 ft. in length by 1 foot in width or depth.

Parcels for Jamaica, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, British Guiana, Turks' Islands and Caicos Islands, must be prepaid 20c. per lb. or fraction of a lb., and must not exceed 7 lbs. in weight, nor 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth.

Parcels for the United Kingdom must be prepaid 20c. for the 1st lb., and 16c. for each additional lb. or fraction of a lb., and must not exceed 11 lbs. in weight, nor 2 ft. in length, by 1 foot in width or depth.

Parcels for Japan must be prepaid 25c. per lb. or fraction of a lb., and must not exceed 7 lbs. in weight, nor 2 ft in length by 1 foot in width or depth.

Information as to other countries to which parcels may be sent, and the rates applicable to each, when there is any doubt, should be asked for at the Post Office before affixing any stamps.

Registration.

Every article intended for registration must be handed inside the Post Office, and a receipt obtained therefor.

The fee on all classes of articles addressed to countries to which matter may be registered is 5c.

The sender of a registered article addressed to any Postal Union country may entitle himself to a certificate as to the disposal of the said article by the postmaster at the office addressed, on prepayment of an additional fee of 5c. All classes of matter may be registered to all destinations in Canada and throughout the Postal Union; and *letters* may be registered to most of the countries not included in the Union.

It must be remembered that registered letters are only carried on trains that are accompanied by a railway mail clerk. Hence a registered letter and an ordinary letter posted simultaneously will often be received at different times.

Money Order Office.

In sending money by mail it is always best to transmit by money order if possible. If sent by letter it should always be registered. Money orders are generally issued and paid from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.—On money orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion is as follows:

If not exceeding	$ 4	2 cents.	Over $40 not exceeding	$ 60	30 cents
Over $4 not exceeding	10	5 "	" 60 " "	80	40 "
" 10 " "	20	10 "	" 80 " "	100	50 "
" 20 " "	40	20 "			

No single money order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, can be issued for more than $100; but as many of $100 each may be given as the remitter requires. Limit on American orders, $50; on English and Foreign orders, $50.

The rates of commission on British and Foreign orders are as follows:—

If not exceeding	$10	10 cents.	Over $30 not exceeding	$40	40 cents.
Over $10 not exceeding	20	20 "	" 40 " "	50	50 "
" 20 " "	30	30 "			

TABLE

Showing the amount in Canadian money to be paid by remitters for Money Orders on the United Kingdom, India, Jamaica and the Australian Colonies, where payment will be made in sterling money.

£ s. d.	$ c.	£ s. d.	$ c.	£ s. d.	$ c.	£ s. d.	$ c.
0 1 0	0 24	0 9 0	2 19	0 16 0	3 90	4 0 0	19 48
0 2 0	0 49	0 10 0	2 44	0 17 0	4 14	5 0 0	24 35
0 3 0	0 73	0 11 0	2 68	0 18 0	4 38	6 0 0	29 22
0 4 0	0 97	0 12 0	2 92	0 19 0	4 63	7 0 0	34 09
0 5 0	1 22	0 13 0	3 17	1 0 0	4 87	8 0 0	38 96
0 6 0	1 46	0 14 0	3 41	2 0 0	9 74	9 0 0	43 83
0 7 0	1 71	0 15 0	3 65	3 0 0	14 61	10 0 0	48 70
0 8 0	1 95						

And 2c. for each penny to make up the sum required.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The postage to all countries included in the Universal Postal Union is as follows:—

Letters.	Postal Cards.	Books.	Newspapers.	Registration.
½ oz.	Each.	2 oz.	2 oz.	
5	2	1	1	5

Correspondence for Western Australia can be forwarded via Brindisi only.

Countries not in the Postal Union.	Rates of Postage.				
	Letters, ½ oz.	Postal Cards. Each.	Books. 2 ozs.	Newspapers. 2 ozs.	Registration.
Abyssinia	*c*5	—	1	1	*in* 5
Africa (West Coast Native possessions)	*ca*5	—	1	1	*in* 5
Arabia	*c*5	—	1	1	*in* 5
Ascension	5	—	1	1	*in* 5
Bechuanaland	5	3	2	2	5
" Protectorate	5	—	2	2	5
Including—Kanye, Lake Ngami, Macloutsie, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Molopolole, Palachwe (Kahmas Town), Shoshong, Tati River, and Zambesi.					
Cape Colony	5	2	1	1	5
Madagascar (except St. Mary, Tamatave, and Majunga, to which ordinary Postal Union rates and arrangements apply)	*ca*5	—	1	1	*none*
Morocco (except Tangier, Laraiche, Rabat, Casablanca, Saffi, Mazagan and Mogador, to which ordinary Postal Union rates and arrangements apply)	*c*5	—	1	1	*none*
Orange Free State	5	—	2	2	5
St. Helena	5	—	1	1	—
Sarawak	*ca*5	—	*a*1	*a*1	*in* 5
Society Islands	*c*5	—	1	1	5
Other parts	*c*5	—	1	1	*in* 5

(*c*) denotes that prepayment is *compulsory*, it being in all other cases optional; (*a*) that an *additional charge* is made on delivery; (*in*) that the registration is *incomplete*, not extending beyond port of arrival; and (*none*) that *no registration* can be effected.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of stamps.

The postage on commercial papers is the same as on printed papers, except that the lowest charge is 5 cents.

The postage on samples and patterns is the same as on printed papers, except that the lowest charge is 2 cents.

USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable letters, and use, except on those for hot countries, sealing wax for letters containing money.

Transmit money by money orders.

Make complaints and inquiries in writing, and be as precise as possible.

Preserve and request correspondents to preserve envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.

Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.

Business men should be careful to authorize but a limited number of persons to receive their letters, and only those in whom they have full confidence.

Return promptly to the Postmaster, or at the Enquiry Office, misdelivered letters or other mail matter.

Letters and papers should be addressed to the street and number at which they are to be delivered.

Notice of change of residence should be promptly given to the Postmaster in writing, and renewed at the expiration of three months, or it will then lapse.

In addressing letters, add the name of the County in which the Post Office addressed is situated; if to a city, add street and number.

Letters for the United States should be addressed to the State as well as to the Post Office.

A letter addressed to a particular street will be taken out by the letter carrier and not delivered at the city post office, unless afterwards returned by letter carrier.

A letter or packet once posted becomes the property of the person to whom addressed, and must be forwarded to its destination. On no application, however urgent, can it be delivered back to the writer. Business men cannot expect the return of letters posted by mistake or otherwise.

Parties laying newspapers or other matter on the top of street letter boxes do so entirely at their own risk. Newspapers should be posted at the General Post Office, or at one of the Branches.

FREE LETTERS.—Letters addressed to the Departments at Ottawa, or to the Postmaster General or Inspectors of the Post Office upon matters actually connected with such Department, can be mailed without stamps, also those addressed to a member of Parliament at Ottawa ten days prior to and during a session.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS are not forwarded unless at least partially prepaid.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RE-POSTED IN CANADA.—Foreign newspapers and periodical publications re-posted to subscribers in Canada by Canadian news agents are subject to a bulk rate of 1 cent per lb.

Letters bearing upon the cover the printed address of the senders, may, if not delivered, be returned direct to the senders at the end of the month, instead of being sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Every Post Office is supplied with the following articles for sale to the public:—

Postage Stamps—½c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c. and 50c.

Canada Post Cards, 1c. each. Reply Cards, 2c. each. British and Foreign Post Cards, 2c. each.

Post Bands at the rate of 4 for 5 cents or $1.25 per hundred.

Stamped Envelopes are sold to the public at the following prices by Postmasters and Stamp Vendors :—

	Per 100.	Per 10.	For single envelopes.
One Cent Envelopes.....	$1.30	13 cents.	2 cents or 3 cents for two.
Three Cent do No. 1 size...	3.30	33 cents.	4 cents or 7 cents for two.
Three Cent do No. 2 size...	3.35	34 cents.	4 cents or 7 cents for two.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—Letters to foreign countries (except the U.S.) may be forwarded unpaid. Other unpaid letters are at once sent to the Dead Letter Office ; those insufficiently stamped are charged double the deficient postage on delivery.

Post Office Savings Banks.

Every Post Office, being a Money Order Office, at which the Postmaster General shall permit deposits to be received for remittance to the Central Savings Bank in the Post Office Department at Ottawa, will be open for that purpose, and for the repayment of moneys withdrawn, during the hours appointed for the transaction of Money Order business at the said Post Office, and at such other hours as may from time to time be appointed in any case by the Postmaster General.

Deposits of one dollar, or of any number of dollars, will be received from any depositor at the Post Office Savings Banks, provided the deposits made by such depositor in any year ending the 30th of June do not exceed one thousand dollars, and provided the total amount standing in such depositor's name in his ordinary deposit account in the books of the Postmaster General does not exceed $3,000, exclusive of interest.

List of the Post Offices in Canada.

SHOWING THEIR NEAREST RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS.

The following is a complete list of the Post Offices in the Dominion, those which are also Money Order Offices are distinguished by an asterisk (*), Savings Banks a dagger (†), Telegraph Offices a double dagger (‡)

***Italics* show the nearest railway station. In other cases where there is railway communication the station bears the same name as the Post Office.**

The Capital letters after the Electoral District indicate the several Provinces of the Dominion, thus :

O. Ontario ; Q. Quebec ; N.S. Nova Scotia ; N.B. New Brunswick ; P.E.I. Prince Edward Island ; M. Manitoba ; B.C. British Columbia ; Alta. Alberta ; Assa. Assiniboia ; Atha. Athabaska ; Sask. Saskatchewan.

Aaskana, Sask., *Prince Albert.*
Abbott's Corners, Missisquoi, Q., *St. Armand.*
Abbotsford, N.Westminster,B.C.
‡Abbotsford, Rouville, Q.
Abenaquis, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme*
‡Abenaquis Spring, Yamaska, Q., *Yamaska.*
Aberarder, Lambton, O.
*‡Abercorn, Brome, Q.
Abercrombie, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Aberdeen, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft*
Aberdeen, Grey, O., *Durham.*
Aberdour, Bruce, O., *Turners.*
Aberfeldy, Lambton, O., *Bothwell.*
*‡Aberfoyle, Well'ton, O., *Schaw.*
Abernethy, Assa., *Indian Head.*
Abigail, Selkirk, M., *Boissevain.*
Abingdon, Wentworth, *Canfield.*
Abougoggin, Westmoreland, N.B., *Upper Sackville.*
Abrams Village, Prince, P.E.I., *Wellington.*
Acacia, Norfolk, O., *Tilsonburg.*
*‡Acadia Mines, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Acadie, Kent, N.B., *Acadiaville.*
Acadie Siding, Kent, N.B., *Acadiaville.*
*†‡Acton, Halton, O., *Acton West.*
*†‡Acton Vale, Bagot, Q., *Acton.*
Adamsville, Kent, N.B.
Adamsville, Bruce, O., *Wiarton.*
‡Adamsville, Brome, Q.
Adair, Assa.
Adderley, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
‡Addison, Leeds, O., *Brockville.*
Addington Forks, Antigonish, N.S., *James River.*
Adelaide, Mid'sex, O., *Strathroy.*
Admaston, Renfrew, O.
Admiral Rock, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Adolphe, Middlesex, O., *Appin.*
*†Adolphustown, Lennox, O., *Ernestown.*
Adstock, Beauce, Q., *Tring.*
*Advocate Harbor, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsborough.*
Afton, Antigonish, N.S.
Afton Road, Queens, P.E.I.
*‡Agassiz, Yale, B.C.
Agerton, Halton, O., *Hornby.*
‡Agincourt, York, O.
*†‡Agnes, Beauce, Q., *Megantic.*
Agricola, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
*‡Ahmic Harbour, Muskoka, O., *Burk's Falls.*
Ahmic Lake, Muskoka, O.
Aikenside, Selkirk, M., *Chater.*
*†‡Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, O.
Ainsworth, Yale, B.C., *Nelson.*
Aird, Missisquoi, Q., *Lacolle.*
Airlie, Simcoe, O., *Lisle.*
Air Line Junc , Winnipeg, Man.
Air Line Junc., Welland, O., *Welland Junc.*
Aitkin's Ferry, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Akerly, Queens, N.B., *Narrows.*
‡Alameda, Assiniboia.
Alba, Renfrew, O.
Alba, Inverness, N.S.
Albanel, Chicoutimi, Q., *Roberval.*
Albany, Prince, P.E.I.
*Alberni, Vancouver, B.C.
Alberry Plains, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*‡Albert, Albert, N.B.
Albert, Hastings, O., *Marysville.*
Albert Bridge, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Albertine, Victoria, N.B., *St. Hilaire.*
Albert Mines, Albert, N.B.
Alberton, Brant, O., *Lynden.*
*†‡Alberton, Prince, P.E.I.
Albion, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Albuna, Essex, O., *Essex.*
Albury, Prince Edward, O., *via Belleville.*
Alcester, Selkirk, M., *Boissevain.*
*Aldboro, Elgin, O., *Rodn y.*
*‡Aldergrove, New Westminster, B.C., *Mission.*
Alder Point, Cape Breton, N.S., *via North Sydney*
Alder River, Guysboro, N.S., *Heatherton.*
Aldershot, Wentworth, O., *Waterdown.*
Alderville, Northumberland, O., *Hastings.*
Aldouane, Kent, N.B.
Alert Bay, New Westminster, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
*‡Alexander, Selkirk, M.
Alexander's Point, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippegan.*
Alexandra, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Alexandra, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
*†‡Alexandria, Glengarry, O.
Alexandrina, Kent, N.B , *Notre Dame.*
‡Alfred, Prescott, O., *Montebello, or Vankleek Hill.*

Alexis Creek, Cariboo, B.C.
*‡Algoma Mills, Algoma, O., *Algoma.*
Algonquin, Grenville, O., *Maitland.*
Alice, Renfrew, O., *Pembroke.*
Alison, Westmoreland, N.B., *Moncton.*
Alkali Lake, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
‡Allanburg, Welland, O.
Allandale, York, N.B., *Canterbury.*
*†‡Allandale, Simcoe, O.
Allan Park, Grey, O., *Hanover.*
Allan's Corners, Chateauguay, Q., *Brysons.*
Allan's Mills, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
*‡Allansville, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Allen, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
*‡Allenford, Bruce, O.
‡Allen's Mills, Portneuf, Q.
Allenwood, Simcoe, O., *Elmvale.*
Allisonville, Prince Edward, O., *Consecon.*
*†‡Alliston, Simcoe, O.
Alloa, Peel, O., *Brampton.*
Allsaw, Victoria, O., *Ingoldsby.*
Allumette Island, Pontiac, Q., *Pembroke, O.*
*‡Alma, Wellington, O.
*Alma, Albert, N.B., *Albert, N.B.*
Alma, Pictou, N.S., *Westville.*
Alma, Prince, P.E.I.
Almasippi, Dufferin, M., *Carman.*
Almira, York, O., *Unionville.*
*†‡Almonte, Lanark, O.
Alport, Simcoe, O., *Bracebridge.*
Alsace, Parry Sound, O., *Powassen.*
Aisfeldt, Grey, O.
Altamont, Selkirk, M.
Althorpe, Lanark, O., *Maberley.*
Alton, Colchester, N.S.
*†‡Alton, Cardwell, O., *Alton East.*
Altona, Ontario, O., *Stouffville.*
Alvanley, Grey, O., *Allenford.*
Alvena, Sask., *Duck Lake.*
*†‡Alvinston, Lambton, O.
Amaguadus, Cape Breton, N.S., *Grand Narrows.*
Amaranth, Wellington, O.
Amber, York, O., *Millikens.*
‡Amberley, Huron, O., *Kincardine.*
Ambleside, Bruce, O., *Teeswater.*
‡Ameliasburg, Prince Edward, O., *via Belleville.*
*‡Amherst, Cumberland, N.S.
*†‡Amherstburg, Essex, O.
Amherst Point, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Amiens, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park.*
Amigari, Welland, O., *Fort Erie.*
Ammon, Westmoreland, N.B., *Moncton.*
‡Amqui, Rimouski, Q.
Amulree, Oxford, N.R., O., *Gad's Hill.*
*‡Anagance, Kings, N.B.
Anagance Ridge, Kings, N.B., *Anagance.*
*†‡Ancaster, Wentworth, O., *via Hamilton.*
Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, Q.
Anderson, Perth, O., *St. Mary's.*
Anderson, Westmoreland, N.B., *Midgic.*
Anderson's Corners, Huntingdon, Q., *Dewittville.*

*†‡Andover, Victoria, N.B.
Andrewsville, Lanark, O., *Merrickville.*
Ange Gardien, Montmorency, Q.
Ange Gardien de Rouville, Rouville, Q., *L'Ange Gardien East.*
Angeline, Rouville, Q.
Angers, Ottawa, Q., *L'Ange Gardien West.*
*†‡Angus, Simcoe, O.
Angus Ridge, Alberta.
Annan, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
‡Annandale, Kings, P. E. I., *Georgetown.*
*‡Annapolis, Annapolis, N.S.
Annarowe, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
Annesley, Pontiac, Q., *Quyon.*
Annidale, Queens, N.B.
Anson, Hastings, O.
Anten Mills, Simcoe, O., *Hendrie.*
‡Anthracite, Alberta.
*†‡Antigonishe, Antigonishe, N.S.
Antigonishe Harbour, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Antigonishe Harbour, South Side, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
Antioch, Muskoka, O., *Huntsville.*
Antler, Assiniboia, *Gainsborough.*
Antoinette, Argenteuil, Q., *Grenville.*
Antrim, Halifax, N.S., *Elmsdale.*
Antrim, Lanark, O., *Kilburn.*
*‡Apohaqui, Kings, N.B.
Appin, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
*†‡Appin, Middlesex, O.
Appin Road, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Appleby, Halton, O., *Bronte.*
Appledore, Bothwell, O., *Ennett.*
Apple Grove, Stanstead, Q., *Stanstead Junction.*
‡Apple Hill, Glengarry, O.
‡Apple River, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsborough.*
‡Appleton, Lanark, O., *Carleton Junction.*
Apsley, Peterboro, O., *Coe Hill.*
Apto, Simcoe, O., *Phelpston.*
‡Arcadia, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Archer, Dundas, O., *Aultsville.*
Archibald, Colchester, N. S., *Truro.*
Archibald Settlement, Restigouche, N.B., *Scotts.*
Arcola, Assiniboia, *Alameda.*
*†‡Arden, Addington, O.
*‡Arden, Marquette, M.
Ardness, Pictou, N. S., *Merigonishe.*
Ardoch, Addington, O., *Lavant.*
Ardtrea, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
Argyle, Carleton, N.B., *Bristol.*
Argyle, Lisgar, M., *Stonewall.*
Argyle, Victoria, O.
‡Argyle, Yarmouth, N.S.
Argyle Head, Yarmouth, N. S., *via Yarmouth.*
Argyle Shore, Queens, P. E. I., *via Charlottetown.*
Argyle Sound, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
*‡Arichat, Richmond, N.S., *via Port Hawkesbury.*
Arisaig, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Arizona, Marquette, M., *Sidney.*
‡Arkell, Wellington, O.
†‡Arkona, Lambton, O., *Thedford.

*Arkwright, Bruce, O., *Invermay.*
Arlington, Kings, N.S., *Canning.*
Arlington, Cardwell, O., *Alliston.*
Armadale, York, O., *Markham.*
Armadale, Kings, P.E.I., *Selkirk.*
Armagh, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Vallier.*
Armand, Temiscouata, Q., *Fort Ingalls.*
Armow, Bruce, O., *Kincardine.*
Armstrong, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
Armstrong, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Armstrong, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
‡Armstrong's Brook, Restigouche, N.B., *Jacquet River.*
Armstrong's Corner, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Armstrong's Lake, Assa., *Rokeby.*
Armstrong's Mills, Wellington, O., *Guelph.*
Arnaud, Manchester, M.
Arner, Essex, O.
Arnes, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
‡Arnott, Grey, O.
*†‡Arnprior, Renfrew, O.
Arnstein, Muskoka, O., *Trout Creek.*
‡Aroostook Junc., Victoria, N.B.
Aroostook Portage, Victoria, N. B., *Aroostook Junc.*
Arrochar, Assiniboia, *Red Jacket.*
Arrow River, Marquette, M., *Hamiota.*
Arrowton, Marq'te, M., *Hamiota.*
*†‡Arthabaskaville, Q., *Arthabaska.*
*†‡Arthur, Wellington, O.
Arthurette, Victoria, N.B.
Arthurville, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Vallier.*
Arundel, Argenteuil, Q., *Grenville.*
*‡Arva, Middlesex, O., *via London, O.*
‡Asbestos, Richmond, Q., *Danville.*
Ascot Corner, Sherbrooke, Q., *Ascot.*
Asessippi, Marquette, M., *Russell.*
Ash, Halton, O., *Zimmerman.*
Ashburn, Ontario, O., *Myrtle.*
‡Ashcroft, Yale, B.C.
Ashdad, Renfrew, O.
Ashdale, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Ashdown, Parry Sound, O., *Utterson.*
Ashfield, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Ashgrove, Halton, O., *Stewarton.*
Ashland, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
Ashley, Grey, O., *Rockford.*
‡Ashton, Carleton, O.
*†Ashworth, Muskoka, O., *Novar.*
Askilton, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Askin, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
Aspdin, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Aspen, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Asselstine, Lennox, O., *Ernestown.*
‡Aston, Nicolet, Q.
Atha, Ontario, O., *Claremont.*
‡Athelstan, Huntingdon, Q.
*†‡Athens, Leeds, O.
‡Atherley, Ontario, O., *Atherley Junc.*
Atherton, Norfolk, O., *Delhi.*
Athlone, Simcoe, O., *Tottenham.*
***‡Athol, Cumberland, N.S.**

Athole, Glengarry, O., *Maxville.*
Atkinson, Frontenac, O., *Gananoque.*
‡Attercliffe, Lincoln, O., *Attercliffe or Diltz.*
Atwell, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
‡Atwood, Perth, O.
Atwood's Brook, Shelburne, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Aubert Gallion, Beauce, Q., *Beauce Junc.*
Aubigny, Provencher, M., *Silver Plains.*
‡Aubrey, Chateauguay, Q.
*Auburn, Kings, N.S.
*‡Auburn, Huron, O., *Blyth.*
Auburn, Halton, O.
Auburn, Queens, P.E.I., *Pisquid.*
Audet, Beauce, Q.
Audley, Ontario, O., *Whitby.*
Aughrim, Lambton, O., *Bothwell.*
Augustine Cove, Prince, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
Auguston, Grey, O., *Shelburne.*
Auld's Cove, Guysboro, N.S., *Cape Porcupine.*
*†‡Aultsville, Stormont, O.
*†‡Aurora, York, O.
*‡Austin, Marquette, M.
*‡Avening, Simcoe, O.
Avery's Portage, York, N.B., *Boiestown.*
Avignon, Bonaventure, Q., *Metapedia.*
Avoca, Argenteuil, Q., *Pointe au Chene.*
Avon, Middlesex, O., *Putnam.*
Avonbank, Perth, O., *St. Mary's.*
Avondale, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
Avondale, Pictou, N.S.
‡Avonmore, Stormont, O.
Avonport, Kings, N.S.
Avonroy, Bothwell, O., *Sombra.*
‡Avonton, Perth, O., *Sebringville.*
Aweme, Selkirk, M., *Wawanesa.*
Axe Lake, P. Sound, O., *Novar.*
‡Ayer's Flat, Stanstead, Q.
Aylen, Renfrew, O.
*†‡Aylesford, Kings, N.S.
*†‡Aylmer (East), Ottawa, Q., *Aylmer.*
*†‡Aylmer (West), Elgin, O., *Aylmer.*
‡Aylwin, Ottawa, Q.
*†‡Ayr, Waterloo, O.
*†‡Ayton, Grey, O.
Babington, Queen's, N.B., *Young's Cove Road.*
Baccaro, Shelburne, N.S., *via Yarmouth*
Back Bay, Charlotte, N.B., *St. George.*
Back Lands, Antigonishe, N.S., *Afton.*
Back Meadows, Pictou, N.S., *Meadowville.*
*†Baddeck, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Baddeck Bay, Vict., N.S., *Iona.*
Baddeck Bridge, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Baddeck River, North Branch, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Baddow, Victoria, O., *Fenelon Falls.*
*†‡Baden, Waterloo, O.
Badenoch, Bruce, O., *Mildmay.*
Badjeros, Grey, O., *Dundalk.*
‡Bagot, Marquette, M.
*Bagotville, Chicoutimi, Q.
Baie des Bacons, Saguenay, Q., *Tadousac.*
Baie de la Trinité, Saguenay, Q.
Baie des Pères, Pontiac, *Mattawa*
Baie des Rochers, Charlevoix, Q.,
Baie d'Urfe, Jacques Cartier, Q., *St. Anne's.*
‡Baie St. Paul, Charlevoix, Q., *St. Paul's Bay.*
*‡Baie Verte, Westmorel'd, NB..
Baie Verte Road, Westmoreland, N.B., *Baie Verte.*
Bailey's Brook, Pictou, N.S., *Avondale.*
‡Bailieboro, Durham, O., *Millbrook Junc.*
Baillargeon, Levi, Q., *Craig's Rd*
Baillie, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
*‡Bainsville, Glengarry, O.
Bairdsville, Victoria, N.B., *Kilburn.*
Baker Brook, Madawaska, N.B., *Caron Brook.*
Baker Settlement, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Bala, Muskoka, O., *Gravenhurst.*
Balaclava, Grey, O., *Meaford.*
Balcarres, Assiniboia, *Ind. Head.*
Balderson, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Baldoon, Kent, O., *Wallaceburg or Chatham.*
‡Baldur, Selkirk, M.
Baldwin, York, O., *Baldwin's Crossing.*
Baldwin's Mills, Stanstead, Q., *Coaticooke.*
Baldwin's Road, Kings, P.E.I., *Perth.*
Balfour, Yale, B.C., *Nelson.*
Balfour, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Balfron, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
*‡Balgonie, Assiniboia.
Baljennie, Sask., *Saskatoon.*
Ballantrae, York, O.
Ballantyne's, Frontenac, O.
Ballinafad, Wellington, O., *Georgetown.*
‡Ballycroy, Cardwell, O., *Palgrave*
Ballyduff, Durham, O., *Pontypool.*
Ballymote, Middlesex, O., *Thorndale.*
Balmerino, Marquette, M., *Binscarth.*
Balmoral, Lisgar, M., *Stonewall.*
Balmoral, Restigouche, N.B., *Dalhousie.*
Balmoral, Richmond, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Balmoral, Haldimand, O., *Nelles Corners.*
Balmoral Mills, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
Balsam, Ontario, O., *Myrtle.*
Balsam Bay, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
Balsam Grove, Victoria, O., *Fenelon Falls.*
Balsam Hill, Renfrew, O., *Renfrew.*
Balsam Lake, Victoria, O., *Victoria Road.*
Baltic, Prince, P.E.I., *Kensington*
‡Baltimore, Northumberland, O.
Balvenie, Renfrew, O., *Ashdad.*
‡Bamberg, Waterloo, O., *Petersburg.*
Banbury, Muskoka, O., *Emsdale.*
*‡Bancroft, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
Banda, Simcoe, O., *Glencairn.*
*†‡Banff, Alberta.
Bangor, King's, P.E.I., *Morell.*
Banks, Grey, O., *via Collingwood*
Banks of Broad Cove, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Bannister, Albert, N.B., *Salisbury.*
‡Bannockburn, Hastings, O.
Barachois, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Barachois de Malbaie, Gaspé, Q.
Barb, Prescott, O., *Vankleek Hill*
‡Barclay, Algoma, O.
Barclay, Victoria, O., *Cambray.*
Bardal, Selkirk, M.
Bardolph, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
Bardsville, Muskoka, O., *Falkenburg.*
*†‡Barkerville, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Bark Lake, Renfrew, O., *Egansville.*
Barkway, Muskoka, O., *Gravenhurst.*
‡Barnaby River, Northumberl'd, N.B.
Barnesville, Kings, N.B.
Barnett, Wellington, O., *via Guelph.*
Barney's River, Pictou, N.S.
Barnsley, Lisgar, M.
Barnston, Stanstead, Q., *Coaticooke.*
Barrachois Harbour, Cape Breton, N.S., *Georges River.*
Barra Head, Richmond, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Barrett, Parry Sound, O., *Trout Creek.*
Barrettsholme, Albert, N.B., *Albert.*
*†‡Barrie, Simcoe, O.
‡Barriefield, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
Barrie Island, Algoma, O., *Georgian Bay.*
Barrington, Huntingdon, Q., *Johnsons.*
*‡ Barrington, Shelburne, N.S.
Barrington Passage, Shelburne, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Barrington West, Shelburne, N.S.
Barrio's Beach, Antigonishe, N.S., *Girroirs.*
Bar River, Algoma, O., *Garden River.*
Barronsfield, Cumberland, N.S., *River Hebert.*
Barrow Bay, Bruce, O., *Lion's Head.*
Barry's Bay, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Barry's Corner, Lunenburg, N.S., *Block House.*
Barryvale, Renfrew, O., *Calabogie.*
Bar Settlement, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Barss' Corners, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Bartibog, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Bartibog Bridge, Northumberland, N.B., *The Willows.*
Bartlett Mills, Charlotte, N.B., *Bartlett.*
Barton, Digby, N.S., *North Range*
Bartonville, Wentworth, O., *via Hamilton, O.*
Barwick, Algoma, O., *Rat Portage.*
Bas de l'Anse, Charlevoix, Q., *Murray Bay.*
Base Line Road, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*

Basin Depot, Nipissing, O., *Golden Lake.*
Basingstoke, Wentworth, O., *Winona.*
Basin of River Inhabitants, Richmond, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Bassin du Lievre, Ottawa, Q., *Buckingham.*
Bass River, Kent, N.B., *Weldford*
*‡Bass River, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Basswood Ridge, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
Bates, Selkirk, M., *Roland.*
Bateston, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*‡Bath, Lennox, O., or *Ernestown.*
‡Bath, Carleton, N.B.
*‡Bathurst, Gloucester, N.B.
*Bathurst Village, Gloucester, N.B., *Bathurst.*
‡Batiscan, Champlain, Q.
Batoche, Sask., *Duck Lake.*
Batteau, Simcoe, O.
‡Battersea, Frontenac, O., *Kingston.*
Battery Hill, Pictou, N.S., *Lansdowne.*
*‡Battleford, Sask., *Saskatoon.*
Baxter, Simcoe, O., *Angus.*
Baxter's Harbour, Kings, N.S., *Sheffield Mills.*
‡Bay du Vin, Northumberland, N.B., or *Chatham.*
Bay du Vin Mills, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
*†‡Bayfield, Huron, O., *Clinton.*
*Bayfield, Westmoreland, N.B., *Cape Tormentine.*
*Bayfield, Antigon., N.S., *Afton.*
Bayfield, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
Bay Fortune, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
‡Bayham, Elgin, O., *Corinth.*
Bayside, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Andrews.*
Bayside, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Bayside, Halifax, N.S., *Prospect.*
Bayside, Hastings, O., *via Belleville.*
Bay St. Lawrence, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
*‡Baysville, Ontario, O., *Bracebridge.*
Bayswater, Kings, N.B., *Holderville.*
Bay View, St. John, N.B., *St. Martin's.*
Bayview, Grey, O., *Meaford.*
Bayview, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
Bayswater, Lunenburg, N.S.
‡Beachburg, Renfrew, O., *Graham's.*
Beach Meadows, Queens, N. S., *Liverpool.*
Beach Point, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
*‡Beachville, Oxford, O.
Beaconsfield, Selkirk, M., *Swan Lake.*
Beaconsfield, Viet., N.B., *Kilburn.*
Beaconsfield, Oxford, O., *Burgessville.*
Bealton, Norfolk, O., *Waterford.*
*‡Beamsville, Lincoln, O.
Bear Brook, Russell, O., *Bear Brook.*
Bear Cove Cheticamp, Digby, N.S., *Meteghan.*
Bear Cave, Muskoka, O., *Rosseau.*
Bear Island, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Bear Island, Richmond, N. S., *Point Tupper.*
Bear Point, Shelburne, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
*Bear River, (West Side), Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Bear River, Kings, P.E.I.
Bears Hill, Alberta, *Wetaskiwin.*
Beaton's Mills, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Beatrice, Muskoka, O., *Falkenburg.*
Beaubien, Montmagny, Q., *Cap St. Ignace.*
Beauce Junction, Beauce, Q.
Beaufort, Carleton, N.B., *Bristol.*
*†‡Beauharnois, Beauharnois, Q.
Beaulac, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
Beaulieu, Montmorency, Q., *via Quebec.*
Beauly, Antigonishe, N.S., *Heatherton.*
Beaumaris, Muskoka, O., or *Bracebridge.*
Beaumont, Bellechasse, Q., *Levi.*
‡Beauport, Quebec, Q.
Beaupré, Montmorency, Q.
Beaurepaire, Jacques Cartier, Q.
Beaurivage, Lotbinière, Q., *Craig's Road.*
‡Beausejour, Selkirk, M.
Beauvoir, Vaudreuil, Q., *Vaudreuil.*
‡Beaver, Yale, B.C., *Beaver Mouth*
Beaver Bank, Halifax, N.S.
‡Beaver Brook, Albert, N.B., *Albert.*
Beaver Brook, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
Beaver Cove, Cape Breton, N.S., *Boisdale.*
Beaver Creek, Vancouver, B.C., *Alberni.*
Beaver Creek, Norfolk, M., *McGregor.*
Beaver Dam, York, N.B., *Waasis.*
Beaver Dam, Shelburne, N.S., *Shelburne.*
Beaver Harbour, Charlotte, N.B., *Pennfield.*
Beaver Harbour, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Beaver Hills, Alta.
Beaver Lake, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
Beaver Mine, Algoma, O., *Murillo.*
Beaver Point, Vancouver, B.C., *Somenos.*
Beaver Rapids, Shoal Lake, M., *Moosomin.*
Beaver River, Digby, N.S., *Hebron.*
Beaver River Corner, Digby, N.S., *Hebron.*
*†‡Beaverton, Ontario, O.
*†‡Becancour, Nicolet, Q., *Doucet's Landing.*
Becher, Lambton, O., *Wallaceburg.*
Beckstead, Dundas, O., *Chesterville.*
Beddington, Alberta.
‡Bedeque, Prince, P.E.I., *Summerside.*
*‡Bedford, Missisquoi, Q.
Bedford Basin, Halifax, N.S., *Bedford.*
‡Bedford Mills, Frontenac, O., *Newboro.*
Bedford Park, York, O., *via Toronto.*
*‡Beebe Plain, Stanstead, Q.
Beech Grove, Pont., Q., *Eardley.*
Beech Hill, Kings, N.S., *Kentville.*
Beech Hill, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Beech Lane, Norfolk, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Beechmont, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitche's Creek.*
Beechmount, Hast'gs, O., *Ormsby.*
Beech Ridge, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
Beechville, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Beechwood, Antigonishe, N.S.
Beechwood, Carleton, N.B.
Beechwood, Huron, O., *Seaforth.*
*‡Beeton, Simcoe, O.
Belcourt, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Belfast, Huron, O., *Lucknow.*
Belfast, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*†Belfountain, Peel, O., *Forks of Credit.*
Belgrave, Huron, O.
*†Belhaven, York, O., *Sutton.*
Bell, Brockville, O.
Bella Bella, Cariboo, B.C.
‡Bellamy, Brockville, O.
Belle Anse, Gaspé, Q.
Belle Cote, Inverness, N.S.
‡Belle Creek, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
‡Belledune, Gloucester, N.B.
Belledune River, Gloucester, N.B., *Belledune.*
Bellefleur, Madawaska, N.B., *Green River.*
Belleisle, Annapolis, N.S., *Bridgetown.*
Belleisle, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Belleisle Bay, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Belleisle Creek, Kings, N.B., *Belleisle.*
Bellenden, Queens, N.B., *Bagdad.*
Bellerive, Beauharnois, Q., *Valleyfield.*
*†‡Belle River, Essex, O.
Belle Riviere, Two Mountains, Q., *Ste. Scholastique.*
Belle Vallée, St. Johns, Q., *Lacolle.*
Belleview, Selkirk, Man., *Pipestone.*
Belleville, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
*†‡Belleville, Hastings, O.
Belleville, Carleton, N.B., *Debec Junc.*
Belle Ewart, Simcoe, O., *Lefroy.*
Bellingham, Algoma, O., *Dean Lake.*
Belliveaux Cove, Digby, N.S., *Belliveau.*
Belliveaux Village, Westmoreland, N.B., *College Bridge.*
Bell Mount, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Bellrock, Frontenac, O., *Verona.*
*Bell's Corners, Carleton, O.
Belmina, Wolfe, Q., *Coleraine.*
*‡Belmont, Selkirk, M.
‡Belmont, Colchester, N.S.
*‡Belmont, Middlesex, O.
Belmont, Prince, P.E.I., *Miscouche.*
‡Belmore, Bruce, O., *Wroxeter.*
Belœil Station, Verchères, Q.
Belœil Village, Verchères, Q.
Belses, Selkirk, M., *Pipestone.*

Belton, Middlesex, O., *Kelly's Siding.*
*†‡Belwood, Wellington, O.
Belyea's Cove, Queens, N.B., *Wickham.*
Benacadie, Cape Breton, N.S., *Iona.*
Benbecula, Assiniboia, *Wapella.*
Ben Dale, York, O., *Scarborough Junc.*
Ben Lomond, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Benmiller, Huron, O., *Goderich.*
Bennett, Megantic, Q., *Coleraine.*
Bennington, Oxford, O., *Beachville.*
Bensfort, Peterborough, O., *Millbrook Junc.*
‡Benton, Carleton, N.B.
Bentpath, Kent, O., *Dresden.*
Beranger, Missisquoi, Q., *Cowansville.*
Beresford, Selkirk, M.
Beresford, Gloucester, N.B.
‡Bergerville, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
‡Berkeley, Grey, O.
*†‡Berlin, Waterloo, O.
Berriedale, Parry Sound, O., *Burk's Falls.*
‡Berry Mill Station, Westmoreland, N.B., *Berry's Mills.*
Berryton, Albert, N.B., *Turtle Creek.*
Berryton, Leeds, O., *Gananoque.*
Bersimis, Saguenay, Q.
Bertha, Selkirk, M., *Carroll.*
Berthier en Bas, Montmagny, Q., *St. Francois.*
*†‡Berthier en Haut, Berthier, Q., *Berthier.*
‡Berthier Junc., Berthier, Q.
Bertrand, Gloucester, N.B., Caraquet Ry., *Bridgetown.*
‡Bervie, Bruce, O., *Kincardine.*
‡Berwick, Stormont, O., *Finch.*
*†‡Berwick, Kings, N.S.
‡Bethany, Durham, O.
Bethel, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Bethel, Shefford, Q., *South Durham.*
Bethesda, York, O., *Unionville.*
*Beulah, Beulah Lake, M., *Elkhorn.*
Beverley, Selkirk, M.
‡Bewdley, Northumberland, O., *Millbrook Junc.*
Bexley, Victoria, O., *Corson's Sdg.*
‡Bic, Rimouski, Q.
Bickford, Lambton, O., *Watson.*
Bienfait, Assiniboia.
Bienville, Levis, Q., *Levis.*
Big Bank, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Big Bar Creek, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
‡Big Bras d'Or, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Big Brook, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
Big Cove, Queens, N.B., *Narrows.*
Big Fork, Algoma, O., *Rat Portage.*
Biggar Ridge, Carleton, N.B., *Bristol.*
Big Ridge South, Cape Breton, N.S.
Big Glen, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Big Harbor Island, Inverness, N.S., *River Denys.*
Big Harbour, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Big Hill, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Big Intervale, Cape North, Victoria, N.S.
Big Intervale (Margaree), Inverness, N.S.
Big Island, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
Big Island, Prince Edward, O., *Northport.*
Big Lake, Algoma, O., *Manitowaning.*
Big Loraine, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Big Marsh, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Big Point, Kent, O., *Chatham.*
‡Big Pond, Cape Breton, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Big Port le Bear, Shelburne, N. S., *Lockport.*
Big Ridge, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Big Springs, Hastings, O., *Spring Brook.*
Big Tracadie, Antigonishe, N.S., *Girroirs.*
Billerica, Pontiac, Q., *Sand Point.*
Billing's Bridge, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
Bill Town, Kings, N.S., *Centreville.*
Binbrook, Wentworth, O., *Glanford.*
Bingham Road, Haldimand, O., *Cayuga.*
Binkham, Wellington, O., *Erin.*
*‡Binscarth, Marquette, Man.
Birch Grove, Cape Breton, N.S., *Cow Bay.*
Birch Ridge, Victoria, N.B., *Red Rapids.*
‡Birchton, Compton, Q.
Birchtown, Shelburne, N.S., *Shelburne.*
Birdsalls, Peterboro, O.
Birds Creek, Hast'gs, O., *Ormsby.*
‡Bird's Hill, Lisgar, Man.
Birdton, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Birnam, Lambton, O., *Thedford.*
Birr, Middlesex, O., *Lucan.*
*†‡Birtle, Marquette, M.
*‡Biscotasing, Algoma, O.
Bishop's, Kings, N.B.
‡Bishop's Crossing, Wolfe, Q., *Dudswell Junc.*
*†‡Bishop's Mills, Grenville, O., *Oxford.*
Bishopville, Kings, N.S., *Hantsport.*
Bismark, Lincoln, O., *Moulton.*
‡Bissett Creek, Renfrew, O., *Bissett.*
Bisson, Beauce, Q., *Beauce Junc.*
Black Bank, Dufferin, O., *Lisle.*
Black Branch, Pictou, N.S., *Meadowville.*
Black Brook, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Black Brook, Cape Breton, N.S., *Georges River.*
Blackburn, Russell, O., *via Ottawa.*
*Black Cape, Bonaventure, Q.
Black Creek, Welland, O.
Black Heath, Wentworth, O., *Glanford.*
‡Black Lake, Megantic, Q.
Black Land, Restigouche, N.B., *Hamilton's.*
Black Point, Restigouche, N.B., *Dickies.*
Black Point, Hal., N.S., *Chester.*
Black Point, Queens, N.S., *Liverpool.*
Black River, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
‡Black River, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Black River, Antigonishe, N.S.
Black River Bridge, Northumberland, N.B., *Point au Car.*
Black River Bridge, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Black Rock, Gloucester, N.B., *Burnsville.*
Black Rock, Victoria, N.B., *Torranceville.*
Black Rock, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsborough.*
Black Rock, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Black's Corners, Dufferin, O., *Laurel.*
Black's Harbour, Charlotte, N.B., *Pennfield.*
‡Blackstock, Durham, O., *Burketon.*
*‡Blackville, North'berl'd, N.B.
‡Blackwater, Ontario, O., *Blackwater Junction.*
Blackwell, Lambton, O.
Blackwood, Assiniboia, *Indian Head.*
†Blair, Waterloo, O.
Blair Athol, Restigouche, N.B., *Dalhousie.*
Blairhampton, Peterboro, O., *Gelert.*
‡Blairton, Peterboro, O.
Blake, Marquette, M., *Gladstone.*
‡Blake, Huron, O., *Kippen.*
Blakely, Queens, N.B., *Enniskillen.*
Blakeney, Lanark, O., *Sneddens.*
Blanchard Road, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Blanchard Settlement, Gloucester, N.B., *Caraquet.*
Blanche, Shelburne, N.S., *Barrington.*
Blanche, Ottawa, Q., *Thurso.*
Blanchet, Levis, Q., *St. Henri Village.*
Blandford, Arth'ka, Q., *Stanfold.*
Blandford, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Blandford, Oxford, O.
Blantyre, Grey, O., *Meaford.*
Blayney Ridge, York, N.B., *Prince William.*
*†‡Blenheim, Kent, O.
Blessington, Hastings, O., *Shannonville.*
‡Blind River, Algoma, O.
Blissfield, Northumberland, N.B.
Blissville, Sunbury, N.B., *Hoyt.*
Block House, Lunenburg, N.S.
Blomidon, Kings, N.S., *Canning.*
Bloomfield, Carleton, N. B., *Woodstock.*
‡Bloomfield, Kings, N.B.
Bloomfield, Digby, N.S.
‡Bloomfield, Prince Edward, O.
‡Bloomfield, Prince, P.E.I.
‡Bloomfield Ridge, York, N.B., *Boiestown.*
‡Bloomingdale, Waterloo, O., *Breslau.*
Blooming Point, Queens, P.E.I., *Tracadie.*

Bloomington, York, O., *Stouffville.*
Bloomsburg, Norfolk, O., *Waterford.*
Blount, Wellington, O., *Orangeville.*
Blue Bell, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Blue Bonnets, Hochelaga, Q.
Blue Cove, Gloucester, N.B., *Grande Anse.*
Blue Mountain, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Blue Rock, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
Blue's Mill, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Blue Springs, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
*‡Bluevale, Huron, O.
*†‡Blyth, Huron, O.
Blythfield, Marquette, M., *Starbuck.*
Blythswood, Essex, O.
*†‡Bobcaygeon, Victoria, O., *Lindsay.*
Bocabec, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Andrews.*
Bogart, Hastings, O., *Tweed.*
Bognor, Grey, O., *Meaford.*
Boharm, Assiniboia.
‡Boiestown, North'berland, N.B.
Boileau, Ottawa, Q., *Calumet.*
Boisdale Barachois, Cape Breton, N.S., *Boisdale.*
Boisdale Chapel, Cape Breton, N.S., *Boisdale.*
Bois de Filion, Terrebonne, Q., *Ste. Thérèse.*
Bois Franc, Pont., Q., *Mattawa.*
*‡Boissevain, Selkirk, M.
Boldue, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
Bolingbroke, Lan'k, O., *Maberley.*
Bolsover, Victoria, O., *Eldon.*
*†Bolton, Peel, O.
*‡Bolton Centre, Brome, Q., *Knowlton.*
Bolton Creek, Frontenac, O.
Bolton Forest, Brome, Q., *Eastman.*
*Bolton Glen, Brome, Q., *Knowlton.*
Bomanton, Northumberland, O., *Coburg.*
Bon Accord, Victoria, N.B., *Kilburn.*
‡Bonaventure East, Bona'ture, Q.
Bonaventure Island, Gaspé, Q., *Percé.*
Bonaventure River, Bonaventure, Q., *Caplin.*
Bon Desir, Saguenay, Q., *Tadousac.*
*†‡Bondhead, Simcoe, O., *Bradford.*
‡Bongard's Corners, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Bonnechere, Renfrew, O., *Golden Lake.*
Bonne Espérance, Saguenay, Q., *Natasquan.*
Bonnie Doon, Marquette, Man., *Reaburn.*
Bonny River, Charlotte, N.B.
Bonshaw, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Bonville, Stormont, O., *Monklands.*
Bonwell, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
Bookton, Norfolk, O., *Hawtrey.*
Boom, Inverness, N.S.
Bord a Plouffe, Laval, Q.
Bordeaux, Hochelaga, Q., *Sault au Recollets.*
Bornholm, Perth, O., *Mitchell.*
Borneish, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
Borromée, Russell, O., *via Ottawa, O.*
‡Boscobel, Shefford, Q., *Roxton Falls.*
Boscurvis, Assiniboia, *Alameda.*
Boskung, Peterboro, O., *Gelert.*
Boston, Norfolk, O., *Waterford.*
Boston Mills, Peel, O., *Cheltenham.*
Bosworth, Wellington, O., *Alma.*
Botany, Kent, O., *Thamesville.*
*†‡Bothwell, Kent, O.
Bothwell, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
Botreaux, Chateauguay, Q., *Ormstown.*
Botsford Portage, Westmorel'd, N.B., *Shediac.*
Boucher, Sask., *Duck Lake.*
Boucherville, Chambly, Q.
Bouchette, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
‡Boucks Hill, Dundas, O., *via Morrisburg.*
Boudreau, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Bougie, Jacques Cartier, Q., *Mile End.*
Boulardarie, Victoria, N.S.
Boulardarie Centre, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Boulardarie, East, Victoria, N.S.
Boulardarie, West, Cape Breton, N.S., *Georges River.*
‡Boulogne, Drummond, Q., *St. Germain.*
Boulter, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
Boundary (Presqu'ile), Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Boundary Creek, Westmoreland, N.B.
Boundary Creek, Yale, B.C.
Bourdeau, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
Bourgeois, Kent, N.B., *Notre Dame.*
Bourg Louis, Portneuf, Q.
Bowden, Alberta.
Bowesville, Russell, O., *Gloucester.*
Bowling Green, Dufferin, O., *Laurel.*
*†‡Bowmanville, Durham, O.
Boxall, Elgin, O., *White's.*
Box Grove, York, O., *Markham.*
Boyle, Welland, O., *Moulton.*
*Boylston, Guysboro, N.S., *Guysboro.*
Boyne, Halton, O., *Milton.*
‡Boynton, Stanstead, Q., *Libby's Mills Station.*
*†‡Bracebridge, Muskoka, O.
Brackenrig, Muskoka, O.
Brackley Beach, Queens, P.E.I.
Brackley Point, Queens, P.E.I.
Brackley Point Road, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
‡Bracondale, York, O., *via Toronto, O.*
*†‡Bradford, Simcoe, O.
Bradley, Bruce, O., *Paisley.*
Bradshaw, Lambton, O., *Brigden.*
Bradwardine, Selkirk, M., *Oak River.*
Brae Lake, Muskoka, O., *South River.*
Brae, Prince, P.E.I., *Coleman.*
Braemar, Oxford, O., *Strathallan.*
Braeside, Renfrew, O.
Bramley, Simcoe, O.
*†‡Brampton, Peel, O.
Brancepeth, Sask., *Prince Albert.*
Branch la Have, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Branchton, Waterloo, O.
*†‡Brandon, Selkirk, Man.
Brandon Hills, Selkirk, M., *Martinville.*
Brandy Creek, Norfolk, O.
Bransfield, Northumberland, N.B., *Escuminac.*
*†‡Brantford, Brant, O.
Brass Hill, Shelburne, N.S., *Barrington.*
Bray's Crossing, Russell, O., *Osgoode.*
‡Brazil Lake, Yarmouth, N.S.
Breadalbane, Restigouche, N.B., *New Mills.*
Breadalbane, Glengarry, O., *Dalkeith.*
Breadalbane, Queens, P.E.I.
*†‡Brechin, Ontario, O.
Bredenbury, Assiniboia.
Brenton, Yarmouth, N.S., *Ohio.*
Brentwood, Simcoe, O.
Bresaylor, Sask., *Saskatoon.*
‡Breslau, Waterloo, O.
Brewer's Mills, Frontenac, O., *Ballantyne's.*
Brewster, Huron, O., *Park Hill.*
Brieton, Annapolis, N.S., *Lawrencetown.*
Bridge Creek, Marquette, M., *Franklin.*
Bridgedale, Albert, N.B., *Moncton.*
Bridge End, Glengarry, O., *Dalhousie Mills.*
Bridgenorth, Peterboro, O., *via Peterboro, O.*
Bridgeport, Waterloo, O., *Berlin.*
‡Bridgeport, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*†‡Bridgetown, Annapolis, N.S.
Bridgeville, Pictou, N.S., *Hopewell.*
‡†*Bridgewater, Hastings, O., *Tweed.*
*‡Bridgewater, Lunenburg, N.S.
Brierwood, Selkirk, Man., *Griswold.*
*†‡Brigden, Lambton, O.
Brigg's Corner, Queen's, N. B., *Chipman.*
‡Brigham, Brome, Q.
*†‡Bright, Oxford, O.
Brighton, Digby, N.S., *Bloomfield.*
*†‡Brighton, Northumberl'd., O.
Brightside, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Briley Brook, Antigonishe, N.S., *Brierly's Brook.*
Brinsley, Middlesex, O., *Clandeboye.*
‡Brinston's Corners, Dundas, O., *Iroquois.*
Brisbane, Wellington, O., *Erin.*
*†‡Bristol, Carleton, N.B.
Bristol, Pontiac, Q.
Bristol Mines, Pontiac, Q., *Bristol.*
Britainville, Algoma, O.
Britannia, Peel, O., *Malton.*
‡Britannia Mills, Bagot, Q.
Britonville, Argenteuil, Q., *Piedmont.*

Briton, Perth, O., *name Britton.*
Brittannia Bay, Carleton, O., *Britannia.*
Broadbent, Parry Sound, O., *via Parry Sound.*
Broad Cove, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Broad Cove Chapel, Inverness, N.S.
‡Broad Cove Mines, Inverness, N.S.
Broadlands, Bonaventure, Q., *Bourdo.*
*†‡Broadview, Assiniboia.
Broadway, Pictou, N.S., *Barney's River.*
Brock Road, Ont., O., *Pickering.*
*|Brockton, York, O., *via Parkdale.*
Brockton, Prince, P.E.I., *Bloomfield.*
*†‡Brockville, Leeds, O.
Brodhagen, Perth, O., *Dublin.*
Brodie, Glengarry, O., *Dalkeith.*
Brokenhead, Lisgar, Man., *Beausejour.*
Brome, Brome, Q., *Brome Corner.*
Brome Centre, Brome, Q.
Brompton, Richmond, Q., *Titus.*
‡Brompton Falls, Richmond, Q., *Brompton.*
*†‡Bronte, Halton, O.
Brookbury, Compton, Q.
Brookdale, Norfolk, Man., *Carberry.*
Brookdale, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Brookdale, Ottawa, Q., *Calumet.*
Brooke, Lanark O., *Bathurst.*
‡Brookfield, Colchester, N.S.
Brookfield, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
Brookfield, Welland, O.
Brookholm, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
Brookland, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
*†‡Brooklin, Ontario, O.
Brooklyn, Queens, N.S.
Brooklyn, Yarmouth, N.S., *Yarmouth, N.S.*
Brooklyn, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Brooklyn Corner, Kings, N.S., *Waterville.*
Brooksdale, Oxford, O., *Beachville.*
Brookvale, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Brookvale, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Brook Village, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Brookville, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Brookville, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Brookville, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Broomhill, Selkirk, M., *Melita.*
Brophy's, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
‡Brosseau's, Laprairie, Q.
Brotherston, Perth, O., *Fordwich.*
*†‡Brougham, Ontario, O., *Locust Hill.*
‡Brown Hill, York, O., *Ravenshoe.*
Brown's Brook, Cumberland, N.S., *Newville.*
Brownsburg, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
Broughton, Beauce, Q.
Brown's Corners, York, O., *Unionville.*
Brown's Mountain, Antigonishe, N.S., *Marshy Hope.*
‡Brownsville, New Westminster, B.C.
Brownsville, Kings, N. B., *Scotch Settlement.*
Brownsville, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
‡Brownsville, Oxford, O.
Bru, Rock Lake, M., *Cypress River.*
‡Brucefield, Huron, O.
‡Bruce Mines, Algoma, O.
‡Brudenell, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Brule, Colchester, N.S., *Denmark.*
Brunner, Perth, O.
Brunswick, Durham, O.
*†‡Brussels, Huron, O.
Bryanston, Middlesex, O., *Granton.*
Bryerton, Northumberland, N. B., *Indiantown.*
*†‡Bryson, Pontiac, Q., *Campbell's.*
Buckfield, Queens, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
*†‡Buckingham, Ottawa, Q.
Buckland, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Charles Junc.*
Bucklaw, Victoria, N.S., *Orangedale.*
*†‡Buctouche, Kent, N.B.
Bulger, Renfrew, O., *Cobden.*
Bull Moose Hill, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Bullock's Corners, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
Bull's Creek, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Bulstrode, Arthabaska, Q.
‡Bulwer, Compton, Q.
Bunessan, Grey, O., *Durham.*
Bunyan, Lambton, O., *Sarnia.*
Burden, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
*†‡Burford, Brant, O.
Burgessville, Oxford, O.
Burgoyne, Bruce, O., *Port Elgin.*
*Burgoyne Bay, Vancouver, B.C., *Somenos.*
‡Burketon, Durham, O.
*†‡Burk's Falls, Parry Sound, O.
Burleigh, Peterboro, O., *Lakefield.*
‡Burleigh Falls, Peterboro, or *Lakefield.*
*†‡Burlington, Halton, O.
Burlington, Prince, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
‡Burlington, Kings, N.S., *Berwick.*
Burnaby, Welland, O., *Wainfleet.*
Burnbank, Selkirk, M., *Elkhorn.*
Burnbrae, Northumberland, O., *Hoard's.*
Burnhamthorpe, Peel, O., *Dixie.*
Burnley, Northumberland, O., *Colborne.*
Burns, Perth, O., *Millbank.*
‡Burnside, Marquette, M.
Burnside, Pictou, N.S., *Glengarry.*
Burnstown, Renfrew, O., *Arnprior.*
‡Burnsville, Gloucester N.B.
Burnt Church, Northumberland or *Chatham.*
Burntcoat, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Burnt Land Brook, Victoria, N.B., *Torranceville.*
Burnt River, Victoria, O., *Retties.*
Burrard Inlet, New Westminster, B.C., *via Vancouver.*
‡Burritt's Rapids, Grenville, O., or *Merrickville.*
Burtch, Brant, O., *Mount Pleasant.*
Burton, Durham, O., *Pontypool.*
‡Burton, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
Burton, Prince, P.E.I., *Bloomfield.*
Burtt's Corner, York, N.B., *Zealand.*
Burwell Road, Middlesex, O., *Mount Brydges, Caradoc.*
Bury's Green, Victoria, O., *Fells.*
Bush Glen, Stormont, O., *Aultsville.*
Bute, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
Butterfield, Selkirk, M., *De oraine.*
Butternut Ridge, Kings, N.B., *Havelock.*
Buttonville, York, O., *Unionville.*
Buxton, Kent, O.
*†‡Byng Inlet, Parry Sound, O., *Utterson.*
Byng Inlet, North, Muskoka, O.
Byrnedale, Essex, O., *Belle River.*
Byrnes Road, Kings, P.E.I., *Peakes.*
‡Byron, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
Cable Head, Kings, P.E.I., *St. Peter's.*
*†‡Cache Bay, Nipissing, O.
Cache Creek, Yale, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
*†‡Cacouna, Temiscouata, Q.
Cadmus, Durham, O., *Burketon.*
Caesarea, Durham, O., *Burketon.*
Cahore, Stormont, O., *Finch.*
Cain's Mountain, Victoria, N.S., *McKinnon's Harbor.*
Cain's River, Northumberland, N.B., *Blackville.*
Cainsville, Brant, O.
Caintown, Leeds, O., *Mallorytown.*
Cairngorm, Middlesex, O., *Strathroy.*
Cairnside, Chateauguay, Que., *Bryson's.*
Caistor Centre, Wentworth, O., *Winona.*
Caistorville, Wentworth, O., *Canfield.*
Calabogie, Renfrew, O.
Calder, Middlesex, O., *Southwold.*
Calderwood, Grey, O., *Alsfeldt.*
Caldwell, Cardwell, O., *Caledon.*
Caldwell, Pontiac, Q., *Bristol.*
Caldwell's Mills, Lanark, O., *Clyde Forks.*
*‡Caledon, Peel, O.
‡Caledon East, Cardwell, O.
*‡Caledonia, Haldimand, O.
*†Caledonia, Queens, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
*†Caledonia Corner, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
Caledonia Mills, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
‡Caledonia Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*

Caledonia Settlement, Albert, N.B., *Turtle Creek.*
‡Caledonia Springs, Prescott, O., *Calumet.*
Calf Mountain, Selkirk, M., *Thornhill.*
*†‡Calgary, Alberta.
Calhoun, Westmoreland, N.B.
California, Victoria, N.B., *Aroostook Junc.*
*‡Callender, Muskoka, O.
Calton, Elgin, O., *Corinth.*
‡Calumet, Argenteuil, Q.
Calumet Island, Pontiac, Q., *Campbell's.*
Calvin, Nipissing, O.
Camborne, Northumberland, O., *via Cobourg, O.*
*†‡Cambray, Victoria, O.
Cambria, Argenteuil, Q., *St. Jerome.*
Cambridge, Queens, N.B., *Narrows*
‡Cambridge, Kings, N.S.
Cambridge, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Cambridge Road, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Camden, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
*‡Camden East, Addington, O.
Camelot, Nipissing, O., *North Bay.*
Cameron, Victoria, O.
Cameron, Kent, N.B.
Cameron's Brick Yard, Pictou, N.S.
Cameron Settlement, Guysboro, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Cameron's Mills, Kent, N.B., *Richibucto.*
‡Camilla, Cardwell, O., *Orangeville.*
Camille, Marquette, M., *Trehorne.*
*‡Camlachie, Lambton, O.
Campania, Wellington, O.
Campbell, Inverness, N. S., *Point Tupper.*
Campbellcroft, Durham, O., *Garden Hill.*
*†‡Campbellford, Northumberland, O.
Campbell Mountain, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
‡Campbell's Bay, Pontiac, Q., *Campbell's.*
Campbell's Corner, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
Campbell's Cross, Peel, O., *Cheltenham.*
Campbell Mountain, Inverness, N.S.
Campbell Settlement, King's N.B., *Sussex.*
Campbell Settlement, York, N.B., *Millville.*
*†‡Campbellton, Restigouche, N.B.
Campbellton, Elgin, O., *Bismarck.*
Campbellville, Selkirk, M., *Carman.*
*‡Campbellville, Halton, O.
Campden, Lincoln, O., *Beamsville.*
Camperdown, Grey, O., *Field's Crossing.*
*‡Campo Bello, Charlotte, N.B.
‡Canaan, Westmoreland, N.B.
Canaan, Kings, N.S., *Kentville.*
Canaan, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Canaan, Russell, O., *Bear Brook.*
Canaan Rapids, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Canada Creek, Kings, N.S., *Waterville.*
Canard, King's, N.S.
Canard River, Essex, O., *Amherstburg.*
Canboro, Monck, O., *Canfield.*
Candasville, Monck, O., *Moulton.*
*†‡Canfield, Haldimand, O.
*‡Canmore, Alberta.
Cannamore, Stormont, O., *Chesterville.*
Cannes, Richmond, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Cannifton, Hastings, O., *Corbyville.*
Canning, Brant, O., *Paris.*
*†‡Canning, Kings, N.S.
Canning, Queens, N.B., *Gagetown.*
*†‡Cannington, Ontario, N.R., O.
*Cannington Manor, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Canobie, Gloucester, N.B.
Canoe Lake, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*†‡Canso, Guysboro, N.S., *Mulgrave.*
Canterbury, Compton, Q., *Scottstown.*
*‡Canterbury, York, N. B., *Woodstock.*
*Cantley, Ottawa, Q., *Kirk's Ferry.*
Canton, Durham, O., *via Port Hope.*
Canuta, Two Mountains, Q., *Ste. Scholastique.*
Cap a L'Aigle, Charlevoix, Q., *Murray Bay.*
Cap a la Baleine, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
‡Cap Chat, Gaspé, Q., *Little Metis.*
‡Cap des Rosiers, Gaspé, Q., *Gaspé Basin.*
Cape, Albert, N.B.
Cape Bald, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Cape Chin, Bruce, O., *Lion's Head.*
‡Cape Cove, Gaspé, Q., *Captin.*
Cape Croker, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton.*
Cape Dauphin, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Cape de Moselle Creek, Albert, N.B., *Albert Mines.*
Cape Egmont, Prince, P.E.I., *Miscouche.*
Cape Enrage, Albert, N.B.
Cape George, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Cape George Harbor, Richmond, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Cape John, Pictou, N.S., *River John.*
*†‡Capelton, Sherbrooke, Q.
Cape Mabou, Inverness, N.S.
Cape Negro, Shelburne, N.S.
Cape Negro Island, Shelburne, N.S.
Cape North, Victoria, N.S.
Cape Ozo, Gaspé, Q.
Cape Rich, Grey, O., *Meaford.*
Cape Sable Island, Shelburne, N.S.
Cape Sable Island, South Side, Shelburne, N.S.
Cape Spear, Westmoreland, N.B., *Melrose.*
‡Cape Tormentine, Westmoreland, N.B.
Cape Wolfe, Prince, P.E.I., *O'Leary.*
Cap la Ronde, Richmond, N.S.
‡Caplin River, Bonaventure, Q.
Cap Magdeleine, Champlain, Q., *Three Rivers.*
‡Cap Rouge, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
‡Cap St. Ignace, Montmagny, Q.
*†‡Cap Santé, Portneuf, Q., *Portneuf.*
Capucins, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
*†‡Caraquet, Gloucester, N.B.
*†‡Carberry, Marquette, M.
Carden, Victoria, O., *Victoria Road.*
‡Cardigan Bridge, Kings, P.E.I.
*†‡Cardinal, Grenville, O.
Cardston, Alberta, *Macleod.*
*†‡Cargill, Bruce, O.
Carholme, Norfolk, O., *Delhi.*
Cariboo Island, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
Cariboo Islands, Saguenay, Q.
Cariboo Marsh, Cape Breton, N.S.
Cariboo River, Pictou, N.S.
Carievale, Assiniboia.
†Carillon, Argenteuil, Q.
*†‡Carleton, St. John, N.B.
Carleton, Yarmouth, N.S., *Ohio.*
Carleton, Prince, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
‡Carleton, Bonaventure, Q., *Carleton.*
*†‡Carleton Place, Lanark, O., *Carleton Junction.*
Carleton West, Bonaventure, Q., *Carleton.*
Carling, Parry Sound, O., *via Parry Sound.*
Carlingford, Victoria, N. B., *Andover.*
Carlingford, Perth, O., *Sebringville.*
Carlingville, Shoal Lake, M., *Hamiota.*
Carlisle, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
Carlisle, Wentworth, O., *Waterdown.*
Carlow, Huron, O., *Goderich.*
Carlow, Carleton, N.B., *Bath.*
Carlowrie, Provencher, M.
*‡Carlsruhe, Bruce, O.
Carlton West, York, O., *Carlton.*
Carlton, Sask., *Duck Lake.*
Carluke, Brant, N.R., O., *Glanford.*
Carlyle, Assiniboia. *Alameda.*
*†‡Carman, Dufferin, M.
Carmanville, Addington, O., *Enterprise.*
Carmel, Drummond, Q.
Carmunnock, Perth, O., *Atwood.*
Carnarvon, Victoria, N.R., O., *Gelert.*
*‡Carnduff, Assiniboia.
Caron, Assiniboia.
Caron Brook, Victoria, N. B., *Baker Brook.*
‡Carp, Lanark, N.R., O.
Carpenter, Queens, N.B., *Wickham.*
Cariboo Gold Mines, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Carrigan, Antigonishe, N.S., *James River.*
Carroll's, Northumberland, N.B.

Carroll's Corners, Halifax, N.S., *Elmsdale.*
Carrolton, Brandon, M., *Carroll.*
Carr's Brook, Colchester, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Carrville, York, O., *Richmond Hill.*
Carsonby, Carleton, O., *Osgoode.*
Carsonville, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Carssdale, Assiniboia, *Lumsden.*
Carswell, Renfrew, O., *Russell's.*
Carter's Point, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay.*
Carterton, Algoma, O., *Thessalon.*
‡Carthage, Perth, O., *Millbank.*
‡Cartier, Algoma, O.
Cartier, Beauharnois, Q., *St. Stanislas.*
Cartierville, Jacques Cartier, Q., *via Montreal.*
*‡Cartwright, Selkirk, M.
Casault, Montmagny, Q., *St. Pierre.*
Cascades, Ottawa, Q.
Cascades Point, Soulanges, Q.
Case Settlement, Kings, N.B.
Cashel, York, O., *Unionville.*
Cashion's Glen, Glengarry, O., *Summerstown.*
Cashmere, Middlesex, O., *Bothwell* or *North Bothwell.*
Cashtown, Simcoe, O., *Creemore.*
Cass Bridge, Dundas, O., *Winchester.*
Cassburn, Prescott, O., *Calumet.*
Cassel, Oxford, O., *Bright.*
‡Casselman, Russell, O.
Cassilis, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
‡Cassville, Stanstead, Q., *Libby's Mills.*
Castalia, Charlotte, N.B.
Castile, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Castleavery, Marquette, M., *Russell.*
Castlebar, Richmond, Q., *Danville.*
Castlederg, Cardwell, O., *Bolton.*
Castleford, Renfrew, O.
Castlemore, Peel, O., *Kleinburg.*
Castlereagh, Colchester, N.S.
*‡Castleton, Northumberland, O., *Colborne.*
Catalone, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Catalone Gut, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Catalone Road, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*Cataract, Cardwell, O., *Cataract Junction.*
‡Cataraqui, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
Cathcart, Oxford, O., *Burford.*
‡Caughnawaga, Laprairie, Q.
‡Causapscal, Rimouski, Q.
‡Cavan, Durham, O., *Cavanville.*
Cavendish, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
Cavendish Road, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
Cavignac, Bagot, Q.
Cawood, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
*†‡Cayuga, Haldimand, O.
Cazaville, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*
Cecebe, Parry Sound, O., *Burk's Falls.*
Cedar, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Cedar Camp, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
*Cedar Dale, Ontario, O., *Oshawa.*
Cedar Grove, York, O., *Markham.*
‡Cedar Hall, Rimouski, Q.
Cedar Hill, Lanark, O., *Pakenham.*
Cedar Lake, Digby, N.S., *Hebron.*
Cedar Mills, Cardwell, O., *Palgrave.*
‡Cedars, Soulanges, Q.
‡Cedar Springs, Kent, O.
Cedarville, Grey, O., *Mount Forest.*
Centennial, Inverness, N.S.
Cemetery, Queens, P.E.I.
Central Argyle, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
‡Central Bedeque, Prince, P.E.I., *Summerside.*
Central Blissville, Sunbury, N.B., *Fredericton Junc.*
Central Cambridge, Queens, N.B.
Central Chebogue, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Central Clarence, Annapolis, N.S., *Bridgetown.*
Central Grove, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Central Hampstead, Queens, N.B., *Hampstead.*
Central Haynesville, York, N.B., *Millville.*
‡Centralia, Huron, O.
Central Keswick Ridge, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Central Kingsclear, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Central New Annan, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
Central Norton, Kings, N.B., *Bloomfield.*
Central Onslow, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
Central Waterville, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Centre Acadie, Kent, N. B., *Acadiaville.*
Centre Augusta, Grenville, O., *via Prescott.*
Centredale, Pictou, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Centreton, Kings, N.B.
‡Centreton, Northumberland, O., *Grafton.*
Centre Village, Westmoreland, N.B., *Midgic.*
*†Centreville, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Centreville, Kings, N.S.
Centreville, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
‡Centreville, Addington, O., *Camden East.*
Centreville East, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Chaffey's Locks, Leeds, O., *Elgin.*
‡Chalk River, Renfrew, O.
Chambers, Lennox, O., *Fredericksburg.*
Chambers' Settlement, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
‡Chambly Basin, Chambly, Q.
*†‡Chambly Canton, Chambly, Q.
Chambord, Victoria, N. B., *Grand Falls.*
‡Chambord, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chambord Junction.*
Champigny, Quebec, Q., *Lorette, Lorette Junc.*
Chance Harbour, St. John, N.B., *Lepreaux.*
‡Champlain, Champlain, Q.
Chance Harbour, Pictou, N.S., *Pictou Landing.*
Chandos, Peterboro, O., *Hill.*
Channay, Beauce, Q., *Echo Vale.*
Channel, Brome, Q., *Knowlton.*
Chantelle, Montcalm, Q., *Lin.*
Chantry, Leeds, O., *Delta.*
*‡Chapeau, Pontiac, Q., *Pembroke.*
*†‡Chaplean, Algoma, O.
Chapman, Hastings, O., *Tweed.*
Chapman, Westmoreland, N.B., *Port Elgin.*
Chapman Settlement, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Chappell's Mills, Cumberland, N.S., *Baie Verte.*
Chard, Prescott, O., *Papineauville.*
*†‡Charing Cross, Kent, O.,
Charlecote, Durham O., *via Port Hope.*
‡Charlemagne, L'Assomption, Q., *St. Paul l'Hermite.*
Charlemont, Bothwell, O., *Tupperville.*
Charlesbourg, Quebec, Q.
Charlesbourg West, Quebec, Q.
Charleston, Leeds, O., *Athens.*
Charleston, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
Charleville, Grenville, O., *via Prescott.*
Charlinch, Muskoka, O., *Novar.*
Charlo's Cove, Guysboro, N.S., *Guysboro.*
‡Charlo Station, Restigouche, N.B., *Charlo.*
*‡Charlottetown, Queens, P.E.I.
Carmwood, Kings, P.E.I.
Charrington, Compton, Q., *Clifton.*
Charteris, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Chartierville, Compton, Q., *Scottstown.*
Chatboro, Argenteuil, Q., *St. Philippe.*
‡Chateauguay, Chateauguay, Q., *Caughnawaga.*
Chateauguay Basin, Chateauguay, Q., *Caughnawaga.*
‡Chateau Richer, Montmo'cy, Q.
‡Chater, Selkirk, M.
*†‡Chatham, Kent, O.
*‡Chatham, Northumber'd, N.B.
Chatillon, Yamaska, Q., *Nicolet.*
*†‡Chatsworth, Grey, O.
Chatterton, Hastings, O., *Foxleyrough.*
‡Chaudiere Basin, Levis, Q.
Chaudiere Curve, Levis, Q.
Chaudiere Mills, Levis, Q., *Chaudiere Junc.*
Chaudiere Station, Levis, Q., *Chaudiere Junc.*
Chaumont, Lotbinière, Q., *St. Agapit.*
Cheam, New Westminster, B.C., *Chilliwack.*
Cheapside, Haldimand, O., *Jarvis.*
Chebogue Point, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Cheddar, Peterboro, O., *Iron Dale.*
Chedoke, Wentworth, O., *Hamilton.*
Chegoggin, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Chelmsford, Northumberl'd, N.B.
‡Chelmsford, Algoma, O.
‡Chelsea, Lunenburg, N. S., *Bridgewater.*

*†‡Chelsea, Ottawa, Q.
‡Cheltenham, Peel, O.
‡Chemainus, Vancouver, B.C.
Chemical Road, Albert, N.B., *Hopewell Hill.*
Chemin Taché, Temiscouata, Q., *St. Arsene.*
*‡Cheneville, Ottawa, Q., *North Nation Mills.*
Cheney, P. Sound, O., *Elmsdale.*
Cheney Settlement, Kings, N.B., *Nerepis.*
Chepstow, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
‡Chepstowe, Bruce, O., *Dunkeld.*
Cherryfield, Lunenburg, N.S.
Cherry Grove, Middlesex, O., *Kelly's Siding.*
Cherry Grove, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
Cherry River, Sherbrooke, Q., *Magog.*
Cherry Vale, Queens, N.B., *Havelock.*
‡Cherry Valley, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Cherry Valley, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Cherrywood, Ontario, O., *Locust Hill.*
*†‡Chesley, Bruce, O.
Chesley's Corners, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Chester, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
*†‡Chester, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Chester Basin, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Chesterfield, Oxford, O., *Bright.*
Chester Grant, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
*†‡Chesterville, Dundas, O.
*Cheticamp, Inverness, N.S., *Cheticamp.*
*Cheticamp Chapel, Inverness, N.S., *Cheticamp.*
Chetwynd, Parry S'd., O., *Burk's Falls.*
Chevalier, Essex, O., *Stoney Point*
*‡Cheverie, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Cheviot, Bruce, O., *Watkerton.*
‡Chichester, Pontiac, Q., *Pembroke.*
Chickney, Assiniboia, *Wolseley.*
*†‡Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Q.
Chignecto, Cumberland, N. S., *Maccan.*
Chilcoten, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft*
*†‡Chilliwack, New Westminster, B.C., *via Nicomen.*
Chilton, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
Chimney Corner, Inverness, N.S.
China Point, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*Chipman, Queens, N.B.
Chipman's Brook, Kings, N.S., *Centreville.*
Chipman's Corners, Kings, N.S., *Kentville.*
*†‡Chippawa, Welland, O.
Chippawa Hill, Bruce, O., *Southampton.*
Chiselhurst, Huron, O., *Hensall.*
Chisholm, Prince Edward, O., *Bloomfield.*
‡Chlorydormes, Gaspé, Q., *Gaspé Basin.*
Chortitz, La Verandrye, M., *Otterburne.*
Christian Island, Simcoe, O., *Penetang.*
Christie, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
Christina, Middlesex, O., *Mount Brydges* or *Caradoc.*
*Christmas Island, Cape Breton, N.S., *Iona.*
Christy's Lake, Lanark, O., *Bathurst.*
Chumah, Shoal Lake, M., *Hamiota*
Churchbridge, Assiniboia.
Churchill, Simcoe, O., *Lefroy.*
Church Hill, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Church Over, Shelburne, N.S., *Shelburne.*
Church Point, Northumberland, N.B., *Burnt Church.*
Church Street, Kings, N.S., *Port Williams.*
Churchville, Peel, O.
Churchville, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Chute à Blondeau, Prescott, O., *Cushing.*
Chute's Cove, Annapolis, N.S., *Bridgetown.*
City View, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
Clachan, Elgin, O., *Bothwell, North Bothwell.*
Clair, Victoria, N.B.
Clairmont Road, Kings, N.S.
Clairvaux de Bagot, Bagot, Q., *St. Simon.*
Clairvaux de Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Q.
Clam Harbour, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Clanbrassil, Haldi'd., O., *Dufferin.*
Clandeboye, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
*‡Clandeboye, Middlesex, O.
Clanricarde, Peterboro, O., *Coe Hill.*
Clanwilliam, Marquette, M., *Minnedosa.*
Clapham, Megantic, Q., *Thetford Mines.*
‡Clappison's Corners, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
Clare, Assiniboia, *Alameda.*
*†‡Claremont, Ontario, O.
Claremont, Cumberland, N.S. *River Philip.*
*†Clarence, Annapolis, N.S., *Lawrencetown.*
*†‡Clarence, Russell, O., *Thurso.*
‡Clarence Creek, Russell, O., *Thurso.*
*†Clarenceville, Missisquoi, Q., *Lacolle.*
Clarendon, Charlotte, N.B., *Gaspereaux.*
Clarendon, Queens, N.B.
‡Clarendon, Addington, O.
Clareview, Addington, O., *Erinsville.*
*Clarke, Durham, O., *Newtonville.*
Clarke's Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.
Clarkleigh, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
*†‡Clarksburg, Grey, O., *Thornbury.*
Clark's Corners, Queens, N.B., *Douglas Harbour.*
Clark's Mills, Prince, P.E.I., *New Annan.*
Clarkson, Peel, O.
Clark's Road, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitche's Creek.*
Clarktown, Queens, P.E.I., *Pisquid.*
Claude, Peel, O., *Cheltenham.*
Clavering, Grey, O.
Claxton, New Westminster, B.C.
Clay Bank, Renfrew, O., *Arnprior*
Clayoquot, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo, B.C.*
Clayton, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
*Clayton, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
Clear Creek, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
Clear Lake, Ontario, O., *Gravenhurst.*
Clear Spring, Kings, P.E.I., *Bear River.*
Clear Springs, Provencher, M., *Niverville.*
Clearview, Carleton, N.B., *River de Chute.*
*†Clearville, Kent, O., *Muir Kirk.*
‡Clearwater, Selkirk, M.
*‡Clementsport, Annapolis, N.S.
Clementsvale, Annapolis, N.S., *Clementsport.*
Clermont, Prince, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
Cleveland, Richmond, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
Clevelands, Kings, N.B., *Penobsquis.*
Clevelands, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Cley, Muskoka, O., *Windermere.*
*†‡ Clifford, Wellington, O.
Clifton, Colchester, N. S., *Truro.*
Clifton, Gloucester, N.B., *Clifton.*
*Clifton, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay.*
Clinch's Mills, St. John, N.B., *Musquash.*
*‡Clinton, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
*†‡Clinton, Huron, O.
Clinton, Queens, P.E.I., *Bradalbane.*
Clones, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Clontarf, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Cloudslee, Algoma, O., *Eganville.*
Clover Bar, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
Cloverdale, N. Westminster, B.C.
Cloverdale, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
Cloverdale, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
Clover Hill, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Clover Valley, New Westminster B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Cloverville, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Cloyne, Addington, O., *Kaladar.*
Clumber, Assa., *Church Bridge.*
Clyde, Wentworth, O., *Leslie's.*
Clyde, Queens, P.E.I.
*Clyde River, Shelburne, N.S.
Clyde River, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Clydesdale, Peterboro, O., *Coe Hill*
‡Coal Branch, Kent, N.B.
Coal Creek, Queens, N.B.
Coalfields, Assiniboia, *Estevan.*
Coal Mines, Queens, N.B., *Coal Creek.*
Coates' Mills, Kent, N.B., *St. Anthony.*
*†‡Coaticooke, Stanstead, Q.
‡Cobble Hill, Vancouver, B.C.
Cobble Hill, Middlesex, O., *Crumlin.*
*†‡Cobden, Renfrew, O.
‡Coboconk, Victoria, O.
*†‡Cobourg, Northumberland, O.
*Cocagne, Kent, N.B., *Notre Dame.*
Cocagne Cape, Kent, N.B., *Notre Dame.*
Cocagne River, Kent, N.B., *Notre Dame.*
‡Cochrane, Alberta,

Cochran's Lake, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitche's Creek.*
Cockburn Island, Algoma, O., *Bruce Mines.*
Coddes Harbour, Guysboro, N.S.
Codrington, Northumberland, O., *Brighton.*
Cody's, Queens, N.B.
Coe Hill Mines, Hastings, O., *Coe Hill.*
Coffinscroft, Shelburne, N.S.
Cogmagun River, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Colbeck, Dufferin, O., *Grand Valley.*
*†‡Colborne, Northumberland, O.
‡Colchester, Essex, O., *Harrow.*
‡Coldbrook, St. John, N.B.
‡Coldbrook, Kings, N.S.
Cold Springs, Fairford, M., *Rearburn.*
Cold Springs, Northumberland, O., *via Cobourg.*
‡Coldstream, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park, Hyde Park June.*
Coldstream, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
Coldstream, Colchester, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Coldstream East, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
*†‡Coldwater, Simcoe, O.
‡Colebrook, Addington, O.
‡Cole Harbour, Guysboro, N.S., *Guysboro.*
Cole's Island, Queens, N.B.
Cole Lake, Addington, O., *Hinchinbrook.*
*†‡Coleman, York, O., *York.*
‡Coleman, Prince, P.E.I.
Colenso, Grey, O., *Meaford.*
Coleraine, Peel, O., *Kleinburg.*
‡Coleraine, Megantic, Q.
Colgan, Simcoe, O., *Tottenham.*
Colinville, Lambton, O., *Petrolia.*
College Bridge, Westmoreland, N.B.
College Grant, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Collegeville, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Colleston, Sask., *Prince Albert*
Collfield, Pontiac, Q., *Campbell's.*
Collina, Kings, N.B., *Belleisle.*
*†‡Collingwood, Simcoe, O.
Collingwood Corners, Cumberland, N.S., *River Philip.*
‡Collins' Bay, Frontenac, O.
*Collins' Inlet, Algoma, O., *via Killarney.*
*Colpoy's Bay, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton.*
Colquhoun, Dundas, O., *Chesterville.*
*‡Columbus, Ontario, O., *Brooklin*
‡Colwell, Simcoe, O.
Colwood, Victoria, B.C., *via Victoria.*
Comeau's Hill, Yarmouth, N.S.
*†‡Comber, Essex, O.
Combermere, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Comeauville, Digby, N.S., *Little Brook.*
Comet, Essex, O., *New Canaan.*
Commanda, Parry Sound, O., *Trout Creek.*
Commercial Cross, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Comins Mills, Compton, Q.
*†‡Comox, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
‡Como, Vaudreuil, Q.
*†‡Compton, Compton, Q.
Compton Station, Compton, Q.
Conboyville, Brant, O., *Caledonia.*
Concession, Digby, N.S., *Little Brook.*
Concord, Pictou, N.S., *Glengarry.*
Concord, York, O., *Thornhill.*
Condon Settlement, Kings, N.S., *Cambridge.*
*‡Conestogo, Waterloo, O., *Breslau.*
Coningsby, Wellington, O., *Erin.*
Conn, Wellington, O., *Mt. Forest.*
Connaught, Dundas, O., *Chesterville.*
Connell, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Connor, Simcoe, O., *Palgrave.*
‡Connor, Victoria, N.B.
Conns Mills, Cumberland, N.S.
Conquerall Bank, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Conquerall Mills, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Conroy, Perth, O., *St. Paul's.*
*†‡Consecon, Prince Edward, O.
‡Constance, Huron, O., *Seaforth.*
Contrecoeur, Vercheres, Q.
Conway, Lennox, O., *Ernestown.*
*Conway, Prince, P.E.I.
Coocoocache, Champlain, Q., *Grandes Piles.*
Cook's Brook, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Cook's Cove, Guysboro, N.S., *Guysboro.*
Cook's Creek, Lisgar, M., *Bird's Hill.*
*†‡Cookshire, Compton, Q.
‡Cook's Mills, Algoma, O.
*†‡Cookstown, Simcoe, O.
*‡Cooksville, Peel, O.
Cookville, Westmoreland, N. B., *Midgic.*
Cooper, Hastings, O., *Madoc.*
Cooper's Falls, Ontario, O., *Washago.*
Copenhagen, Elgin, O., *Aylmer.*
‡Copetown, Wentworth, O.
Copleston, Lambton, O., *Petrolia.*
‡Copper Cliff, Algoma, O.
Copper Lake, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Coquitlan, N. Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Corberrie, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth.*
Corbett, Middlesex, O., *Park Hill.*
‡Corbetton, Grey, O.
Corbin, Huntingdon, Q., *Hemmingford.*
Corbyville, Hastings, O.
*Corfield, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
*‡Corinth, Elgin, O.
‡Corliss, Stanstead, Q., *Coaticook.*
Cormier's Cove, Westmoreland, N.B., *College Bridge.*
Cormier Village, Westmo'l'd, N.B.
Cormierville, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
‡Cornell, Oxford, O.
Corner of the Beach, Gaspé, Q.,
Corn Hill, Kings, N.B., *Petitcodiac.*
Corn Hill East, Kings, N.B., *Petitcodiac.*
*†‡Cornwall, Cornwall, O.
Cornwall, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Cornwall Centre, Cornwall, O., *Mille Roches.*
Corris, Richmond, Q., *Kingsbury.*
Corraville, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Corson's Siding, Victoria, O.
Cortez Island, Nanaimo, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
*‡Corunna, Lambton, O.
Corwhin, Wellington, O., *Corwin.*
Costigan, Victoria, N.B., *Arrooktook June.*
Cote, Assiniboia, *Yorkton.*
Coteau, Assa.
Coteau du Lac, Soulanges, Q., *Coteau Landing.*
*‡Coteau Landing, Soulanges, Q.
Coteau Station, Soulanges, Q.
Cote des Neiges, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
Cote des Neiges, West, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
Cote St. Antoine, Hochelaga, Q., *St. Antoine.*
Cote St. Louis, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
Cote St. Michel, Hochelaga, Q., *Mile End.*
Cote St. Paul, Hochelaga, Q., *Turcot.*
Cote St. Pierre, Ottawa, Q., *North Nation Mills.*
Cote Visitation, Hochelaga, Q.
Cotham, Assiniboia, *Broadview.*
Cotswold, Wellington, O., *Alma.*
Cottam, Essex, O.
Cottesloe, Peterboro, O., *Norwood.*
Coughlan, Northumberl'd, N.B., *Grey Rapids.*
Coulson, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
Coulter, Selkirk, M.
Country Harbour Mines, Guysboro, N.S.
Courtenay, Vancouver, B.C.
Courtice, Durham, O., *Bowmanville.*
‡Courtland, Norfolk, O.
*†‡Courtright, Lambton, O.
*Coutlee, Yale, B.C., *Spence's Bridge.*
‡Coutts, Alberta.
Covehead Road, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
Coventry, Peel, O., *Bolton.*
Coverdale, Albert, N.B., *Moncton.*
‡Covey Hill, Huntingdon, Q., *Hemmingford.*
Cowal, Elgin, O., *Iona.*
*†‡Cowansville, Missisquoi, Q.
Cowichan, Vancouver, B.C., *Cobble Hill.*
Cowichan Lake, Vancouver, B.C., *Somenos.*
Coxby, Sask., *Prince Albert.*
Coxheath, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Cox's Point, Queens, N.B., *Cumberland Bay.*
Craighurst, Simcoe, O., *Hillsdale.*
Craigie Lea, Simcoe, E.R., O., *Clevelands.*
Craigleith, Grey, O.
Craigmore, Inverness, N.S.
‡Craigsholme, Wellington, O., *Belwood.*
‡Craig's Road, Levis, Q.
‡Craigvale, Simcoe, O.
Crampton, Middlesex, O., *Putnam.*
Cranbourne, Dorchester, Q., *Ste. Henedine.*
Cranbrook, Huron, O., *Brussels.*
Cranston, Haldimand, O., *Dalisville.*
Cranworth, Leeds, O., *Newboro.*

Cranton Section, Inverness, N.S., *Grand Narrows.*
‡Crapaud, Queens, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
Crathie, Middlesex, O., *Strathroy.*
Craven, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
Crawford, Grey, O., *Elmwood.*
‡Credit Forks, Cardwell, O.
*†‡Crediton, Huron, O., *Centralia.*
Creeford, Minnedosa, M., *Neepawa.*
Cree Hill, Alberta, *Red Deer.*
Creek Bank, Wellington, O., *Alma.*
*†‡Creemore, Simcoe, O.
Creemorne, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Creighton, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
Creignish Rear, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Crescent Lake, Assa., *Saltcoats.*
Cressy, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton, O.*
Cresswell, Victoria, O., *Manilla Junc.*
Crewe, Shoal Lake, M., *Fox Warren.*
Crewe, Huron, O., *Lucknow.*
Crewson's Corners, Wellington, O.
Crieff, Wellington, O., *Schaw.*
Crinan, Elgin, O., *Bismarck.*
Croft, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
Crofton, Prince Edward, O., *via Belleville.*
Cromarty, Perth, O., *Dublin.*
Cromwell, Lisgar, M., *Beausejour.*
Crookston, Hastings, O.
Crossbury, Compton, Q., *Bury.*
‡Cross Creek, York, N.B.
‡Crosshill, Waterloo, O., *Waterloo.*
Crossland, Simcoe, O., *Phelpston.*
‡Crosspoint, Bonaventure, Q.
*‡Cross Roads, Country Harbour, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Cross Roads, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitch's Creek.*
Cross Roads, Middle Melford, Guysboro, N.S., *Mulgrave.*
*†Cross Roads, Ohio, Antigonishe, N.S., *James River.*
Cross Roads, St. George's Channel, Richmond, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Croton, Bothwell, O., *Thamesville.*
Crouse Town, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Crowell, Shelburne, N.S.
Crowe's Mills, Colchester, N.S., *Belmont.*
Crow Harbour, Guysboro, N.S.
Crowland, Welland, O., *Welland.*
Crown Hill, Simcoe, O., *Barrie.*
‡Croydon, Addington, O., *Erinsville.*
Cruickshank, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
Crumlin, Middlesex, O.
*‡Crysler, Stormont, O., *Finch.*
‡Crystal City, Selkirk, M.
Culduff, Dorchester, Q., *Ste. Henedine.*
Culloden, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Culloden, Norfolk, O., *Brownsville.*
Cullton, Renfrew, O., *Renfrew.*
Caltus, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
*†‡Cumberland, Russell, O., *Buckingham.*
Cumberland House, Saskatchewan, *Prince Albert.*
Cumberland Mills, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
Cumberland Bay, Queens, N.B.
Cumberland Point, Queens, N.B., *Young's Cove Road.*
Cumming's Bridge, Russell, O., *via Ottawa.*
Cumming's Cove, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Andrews.*
Cumming's Mountain, Pictou, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Cunnock, Wellington, O., *Fergus.*
‡Curran, Prescott, O., *Papineauville.*
Currie's Crossing, Oxford, O.
Curry Hill, Glengarry, O., *River Beaudette.*
Curryville, Albert, N.B.
Cushendall, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
‡Cushing, Argenteuil, Q.
‡Cypress River, Marquette, M.
Cyrville, Russell, O., *via Ottawa.*
Dablon, Chicoutimi, Q.
Daere, Renfrew, O., *Ashdad.*
Dalesboro, Assiniboia, *Alameda.*
Dalesville, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
*†‡Dalhousie, Restigouche, N.B.
Dalhousie East, Kings, N.S.
‡Dalhousie June., Restigouche, N.B.
‡Dalhousie Mills, Glengarry, O.
Dalhousie Road, Lunenburg, N.S., *Dalhousie.*
Dalhousie Settlement, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
Dalhousie Station, Soulanges, Q.
Dalhousie West, Annapolis, N.S., *Bridgetown.*
‡Dalibaire, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
‡Dalkeith, Glengarry, O.
Dalling, Shefford, Q., *Valcourt.*
Dalmeny, Russell, O., *Osgoode.*
Dalrymple, Ontario, O., *Brechin.*
Dalston, Simcoe, O., *Barrie.*
Daly, Dennis, M., *Virden.*
Damascus, Wellington, O., *Arthur.*
‡Danby, Drummond, Q.
Danford Lake, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Danforth, York, O. *Scarborough.*
Daniel, Queens, N.B., *Young's Cove Road.*
Daniston, Russell, O., *Cumberland.*
Dante, Kent, O., *Bothwell.*
*‡‡Danville, Richmond, Q.
D'Arcy, Frontenac, O., *Ballantyne's.*
‡Darling Road, Haldimand, O.
Darlington, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
Darnley, Prince, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
Darrell, Kent, O.
Dartford, Northumberland, O., *Hastings.*
Dartmoor, Victoria, O., *Atherley.*
*†‡Dartmouth, Halifax, N.S.
Dartville, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
Darveau, Levis, Q., *Etchemin.*
Dashwood, Huron, O., *Exeter.*
D'Auteuil, Athabaska, Q., *Kingsey.*
‡Davenport, York, O.
Davin, Assiniboia, *Balgonie.*
Davisburg, Alberta, *Okotoks.*
Davis Mills, Renfrew, O., *Pembroke.*
Davison Street, Kings, N.S., *Wolfville.*
‡Davisville, York, O., *via Toronto.*
Dawn Mills, Kent, O., *Dresden.*
Dawson, Russell, O., *Osgoode.*
Dawson Settlement, Albert, N.B., *Salem.*
Dawsonville, Restigouche, N.B., *Moffatt's.*
Day Mills, Algoma, O., *Dayton.*
Day's Corner, Kings, N.S., *Nerepis.*
Dayspring, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
‡Dayton, Algoma, O.
Deacon, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Dead Creek, Addington, O., *Arden.*
Dealtown, Kent, O., *Blenheim.*
Dean, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
‡Deans, Haldimand, O., *Cayuga.*
*‡Debec, Carleton, N.B.
‡Debert, Colchester, N.S.
De Cewsville, Haldimand, O.
De Clare, Shoal Lake, M., *Moosomin.*
Dee Bank, Muskoka, O., *Windermere.*
Deemerton, Bruce, O., *Mildmay.*
Deep Brook, Annapolis, N.S.
Deerfield, Yarmouth, N.S., *Ohio.*
Deerhurst, Simcoe, O., *Gilford.*
Deer Lake, Pet'boro, O., *Ormsby.*
*†Deer Park, York, O., *via Toronto.*
Dee Side, Bonaventure, Q., *Metapedia.*
De Grassi Point, Simcoe, O., *Lefroy.*
De Gros Marsh, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Delap's Cove, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
*†‡Delaware, Middlesex, O., *Komoka.*
Deleau, Selkirk, M.
Delhaven, Kings, N.S., *Canning.*
*†‡Delhi, Norfolk, O.
Delisle, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chambord Junc.*
Dell, Compton, Q., *Scottstown.*
Delmer, Oxford, O., *Tilsonburg.*
*‡Deloraine, Selkirk, M.
De Lorimier, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
Deloro, Hastings, O., *Marmora.*
*†‡Delta, Leeds, O.
‡Demorestville, Prince Edward, O., *Northport.*
Dempsey, Selkirk, M., *Menteith.*
Dempsey's Corner, Kings, N.S., *Aylesford.*
Denbigh, Addington, O., *Kaladar.*
‡Denfield, Middlesex, O.
‡Denison's Mills, Richmond, Q., *Richmond.*
Denman Island, Vancouver, B.C.
Denmark Road, Colchester, N.S.
Dennington, Assa., *Alameda.*
Dennistown, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Densmore's Mills, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Denville, Parry Sound, O., *Burk's Falls.*
Departure Bay, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Dequen, Chicoutimi, Q.
De Ramsay, Joliette, Q., *St. Félix de Valois.*
‡Derby, Northumberland, N.B., *Millerton.*
Dereham Centre, Oxford, O., *Ingersoll.*

Derby Mills, Grey, O., *Invermay.*
Deroche, New Westm'ster, B.C., *Mission.*
Derrynane, Wellington, O., *Kenilworth.*
Derryville, Ontario, O., *Cannington.*
Derry, Peel, O., *Malton.*
Derwent, Middlesex, O., *Belmont.*
De Sable, Queens, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
*Desboro', Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
*†‡Deschambault, Portneuf, Q.
Deschênes Mills, Ottawa, Q.
*Descourse, Richmond, N.S., *Grandigue Ferry.*
*†‡Deseronto, Hastings, O.
Desert, Algoma, O., *Bruce Mines.*
Desert Lake, Addington, O., *Harcourtsmith.*
Desford, Selkirk, M., *Boissevain.*
Desmond, Addington, O., *Camden.*
‡Deux Rivières, Nipissing, O.
Devizes, Middlesex, O., *Kelly's Siding.*
Devon, Halifax, N.S., *Windsor.*
Dewdney, Alberta, M., *Okotoks.*
Dewdney, New Westm'ter, B.C.
Dewe, Muskoka, O., *via Parry Sound.*
De Winton, Alberta.
Dewittville, Huntingdon, Q.
De Wolf, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
Dexter, Elgin, O., *Whites.*
Diamond, Pictou, N.S., *Scotsburn.*
Diamond, Carleton, O., *Kinburn.*
Dickenson, Russell, O., *Bear Brook.*
*‡Dickinson's Landing, Stormont, O., *Wales.*
*†‡Digby, Digby, N.S.
Diligent River, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Dillonton, Brome, Q., *Eastman.*
Dingwall, Victoria, N.S.
Dipper Harbour, St. John, N.B., *Lepreaux.*
Dipper Harbour West, St. John, N.B., *Lepreaux.*
Dirleton, Carleton, O., *Galetta.*
‡D'Israeli, Wolfe, Q.
Dixie, Peel, O.
Dixon's Corners, Dundas, O., *via Iroquois.*
Dixson, Stormont, O., *Wales.*
‡Dixville, Stanstead, Q.
‡Doaktown, Northumberl'd, N.B.
Dobbinton, Bruce, O., *Dobbington.*
Dobson's Corner, Westmoreland, N.B., *Wheaton Mills.*
Doctor's Brook, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
*Doctor's Cove, Shelburne, N.S.
Doe Lake, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
Dog Creek, Cariboo, B.C., *Askcroft.*
Doherty, Sunbury, N.B., *Chipman.*
Doherty Creek, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Dolbeau, Saguenay, Q., *Tadousac.*
Dollar, York, O., *Unionville.*
Dolsen, Kent, O., *Jeannette's Creek.*
*†‡Dominion City, Provencher, M.
Dominionville, Glengarry, O., *Maxville.*
Domville, Grenville, O., *Prescott.*
‡Don, York, O., *via Toronto.*
*†‡Donald, Yale, B.C.
Donaldson's Mills, Addington, O., *Donaldsons.*
Doncaster, York, O., *via Toronto.*
Donegal, Perth, O., *Atwood.*
Donegal, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Dongola, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Donore, Lisgar, M., *Osborne.*
‡Doon, Waterloo, O.
*‡Dorchester, Westmoreld, N.B.
Dorchester Crossing, Westmoreland, N.B., *Dorchester Road.*
*Dorchester Station, Middlesex, O.
Dorking, Waterloo, O., *Millbank.*
Dorland, Lennox, O., *Adolphustown.*
Dormoch, Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
Dorn Ridge, York, N.B., *Upper Keswick.*
*Dorset, Ontario, N.B., O., *Bracebridge.*
‡Dorval, Jacques Cartier, Q.
‡Douglas, Selkirk, M.
‡Douglas, Renfrew, O.
Douglas, York, N.B., *Douglass.*
Douglas West, Gaspé, Q.
Douglasburg, Napierville, Q., *Stottsville.*
Douglasfield, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Douglas Harbour, Queens, N.B., *Wassis.*
‡Douglas Lake, Yale, B.C., *Spence's Bridge.*
‡Douglastown, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
Douglastown, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
Douro, Peterboro, O., *via Peterboro.*
Dover, Westmoreland, N.B., *Lewisville.*
Dover Centre, Kent, O., *Wallaceburg.*
Dovercourt, York, O., *via Parkdale.*
Dover Hill, Victoria, N.B., *Kilburn.*
Dover South, Kent, O., *Chatham.*
Dover West, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Downeyville, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Downeyville, Victoria, O., *Omemee.*
Downsview, York, O.
Doyle, Pontiac, Q., *Pembroke.*
Doyles, Kent, O., *Charing Cross.*
Doyles' Brook, Northumberland, N.B., *Chelmsford.*
Doyle Settlement, Restigouche, N.B.
Dracon, Wellington, C.R., O.
*†‡Drayton, Wellington, O.
*†‡Dresden, Kent, O.
Drew, Wellington, O.
Dromore, Grey, O., *Holstein.*
Dromore, Queens, P.E.I., *Pisquid.*
*†‡Drumbo, Oxford, O.
Drumconnor, Portage La Prairie, M., *Macdonald.*
Drummond, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Drummond, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
*†‡Drummondville East, Drummond, Q., *Drummondville.*
Drumquin, Halton, O., *Hornby.*
Drysdale, Huron, O., *Kippen.*
*‡Duart, Kent, O., *Muir Kirk.*
*‡Dublin, Perth, O.
Dublin Shore, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Dubreuil, Renfrew, O., *Ashdad.*
Duck and Pringle, Yale, B.C., *Ducks.*
Duclos, Ottawa, Q., *Wakefield.*
Dudley, Simcoe, E.R., O.
‡Dudswell Centre, Wolfe, Q., *Dudswell.*
‡Dufferin, Frontenac, O., *Kingston.*
Dufferin Bridge, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
Dufferin Mines, Halifax, N.S.
Dufour, Charlevoix, Q.
‡Dugald, Selkirk, M., *Winnipeg.*
Duhamel, Ottawa, Q., *Nation Mills.*
Dumbarton, Charlotte, N.B.
Dumblane, Bruce, O., *Paisley.*
Dumfries, York, N.B., *Prince William.*
Dumoine, Pontiac, Q., *Mackey.*
Dunallen, Selkirk, M., *Boissevain.*
Dunany, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
‡Dunbar, Dundas, O., *Chesterville.*
*†‡Dunbarton, Ontario, O.
Dunboro, Missisquoi, Q., *Sweetsburg.*
Dunbow, Alberta, *Okotoks.*
Dunboyne, Elgin, O., *Aylmer.*
Duncan, Grey, O., *Thornbury.*
Duncan, Lunenburg, N. S., *Mahone.*
*†‡Duncan's, Vancouver, B.C.
*‡Dunchurch, Parry Sound, O.
Dunerief, Middlesex, O., *Derfield.*
*‡Dundalk, Grey, O.
*†‡Dundas, Wentworth, O.
‡Dundas, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Dundee, Selkirk, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Dundee, Richmond, N.S., *Wolfe Bay Road.*
‡Dundee, Huntingdon, Q., *Covington.*
Dundee, Restigouche, N.B., *Dalhousie.*
Dundela, Dundas, O., *via Iroquois.*
Dundonald, Northumberland, O., *Colborne.*
Dundurn, Assa.
Dunedin, Simcoe, O., *Creemore.*
Dunedin, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*†‡Dungannon, Huron, O., *Lucknow.*
Dungiven, Westmoreland, N.B., *Memramcook.*
*†‡Dunham, Missisquoi, Q., *Cowansville.*
Dunkeld, Bruce, O.
Dunkerron, Simcoe, O., *Tottenham.*
Dunleath, Assa.
Dunlop, Gloucester, N.B., *Bathurst.*
Dunlop, Huron, O., *Goderich.*
Dunmaglass, Antigonishe, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
Dunmore, Antigonishe, N. S., *South River.*
Dunmore, Renfrew, O., *Colsden.*
‡Dunmore Junction, Assiniboia, *Dunmore.*
*†‡Dunnville, Haldimand, O.
Dunphy, Northumberland, N.B., *Blackville.*
Dunraven, Pontiac, Q., *Campbell's.*
Dunrobin, Carleton, O., *Carp.*
Dunsford, Victoria, O., *Lindsay.*
‡Duntroon, Simcoe, O.
Dunvegan, Inverness, N.S.

*Dunvegan, Glengarry, O., *Greenfield.*
Dupey's Corner, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Durell, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Durham, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
*†‡Durham, Grey, O.
Durham Bridge, York, N.B., *Durham.*
*Durhamville, Restigouche, N.B., *Jacquet River.*
Durland, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Dutch Brook, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Dutch Settlement, Halifax, N.S., *Elmsdale.*
Dutch Village, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
*†‡Dutton, Elgin, O.
Dwight, Muskoka, O., *Huntsville.*
Dwyer Hill, Carleton, O., *Ashton.*
Dyer, Stormont, O.
Dyer's Bay, Bruce, O., *Wiarton.*
Eady, Simcoe, O., *Coldwater.*
Eagle, Elgin, O., *Bismarck.*
Eagle Head, Queens, N.S.
Eagle's Nest, Brant, O., *Brantford.*
Ealing, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
Eamers Corners, Cornwall, O., *via Cornwall.*
Eardley, Ottawa, Q.
Earlswood, Assiniboia, *Wapella.*
Earltown, Colchester, N. S., *Truro.*
Earnscliffe, Simcoe, O., *Alliston.*
East Alfield, Pontiac, Q., *Quyon.*
East Amherst, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
*†‡East Angus, Compton, Q.
East Apple River, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
East Arthabaska, Arthabaska, Q., *Stanfold.*
East Baltic, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
East Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., *Sydney.*
East Bay (North side), Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
‡East Bolton, Brome, Q., *Knowlton.*
East Broughton, Beauce, Q., *Broughton.*
East Chebogue, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
East Chezzetcook, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
East Clifton, Compton, Q., *Clifton.*
Eastdale, Kings, N.S., *Dalhousie.*
East Dover, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
East Dudswell, Wolfe, Q., *Dudswell Junction.*
‡East Dunham, Missisquoi, Q., *Cowansville.*
East Earltown, Colchester, N.S., *Scotsburn.*
Eastern Harbour, Inverness, N.S.
*†East Farnham, Brome, Q.
East Ferry, Digby, N.S., *via Digby.*
East Folly Mountain, Colchester, N.S., *Debert.*
East Hall's Harbour Road, Kings, N.S., *Centreville.*
‡East Hereford, Compton, Q.
East Jeddore, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
East Leicester, Cumberland, N.S., *Oxford.*
East Linton, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
East Magdala, Megantic, Q., *Lyster.*
*†‡Eastman, Brome, Q.
‡Eastman's Springs, Russell, O.
East Mapleton, Cumberland, N.S.
East Margaree, Inverness, N.S.
East Margaretsville, Annapolis, N.S., *Middleton.*
East Mines, Colchester, N.S.
East Mountain, Colchester, N.S., *Valley.*
East New Annan, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
‡Easton's Corners, Grenville, O., *Irish Creek.*
East Oro, Simcoe, E. R., O., *Hawkestone.*
East Point, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
East Port Medway, Queens, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
East River, Lunenburg, N.S., *Chester.*
East River (St. Mary's), Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
East River Sheet Harbour, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
East Rogersville, Northumberland, N.B., *Rogersville.*
East Roman Valley, Guysboro, N.S.
East Sable River, Shelburne, N.S., *Lockeport.*
East Scotch Settlement, Kings, N.B.
East Selkirk, Lisgar, M., *Selkirk.*
East Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Q.
East Side of Pubnico Harbor, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
East Side of Ragged Island, Shelburne, N.S., *Lockeport.*
East Sooke, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
*East Southampton, Cumberland, N.S.
‡East Templeton, Ottawa, Q.
East Toronto, York, O., *York.*
Eastville, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
East Wallace, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
East Wentworth, Cumberland, N.S., *Wentworth.*
East Williamsburgh, Dundas, O., *Aultsville.*
‡Eastwood, Oxford, O.
Eaton, Compton, Q., *Eaton Corner.*
Eatonville, Cumberland, N.S.
‡Eau Claire, Nipissing, O.
Ebbsfleet, Prince, P.E.I.
Ebenezer, Assiniboia, *Yorkton.*
Ebenezer, Queens, P.E.I., *Milton.*
Eberts, Kent, O.
Ebor, Selkirk, M., *Elkhorn.*
Eburne, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
‡Echo Bay, Algoma, O.
Echo Place, Brant, O., *Cainsville.*
Echo River, Algoma, O., *Garden River.*
Echo Vale, Compton, Q.
*†Economy, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Economy Point, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Ecum Secum, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Ecum Secum Bridge, Halifax, N.S.
Eddystone, Northumberland, O., *Grafton.*
Eden, Beautiful Plains, M., *Neepawa.*
‡Eden, Elgin, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Eden Grove, Bruce, O., *Pinkerton.*
‡Eden Mills, Wellington, O., *Arkell.*
Edenwold, Assiniboia, *Balgonie.*
‡Edgar, Simcoe, O., *Barrie.*
Edgar Mills, Essex, O., *Edgars.*
Edgarton, Muskoka, O., *Powassan*
Edge Hill, Grey, O., *Durham.*
Edgeley, York, O., *Thornhill.*
Edgeley Farm, Assiniboia, *Qu'Appelle.*
Edgett's Landing, Albert, N.B., *Hillsborough.*
Edgington, Muskoka, O.
Edina, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
*†‡Edmonton, Alberta.
Edmonton, Peel, O.
*‡Edmundston, Madawaska, N.B.
Edna, Alta.
Edville, Northumberland, E.R., O.
Edwell, Alta.
Edy's Mills, Lambton, O., *Eddy's.*
Eel Brook, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Eel Cove, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Eel Creek, Cumberland, N.S., *River Philip.*
‡Eel River, York, N.B.
Eel River Lake, York, N.B., *Canterbury.*
Ellingham, Welland, O., *Port Robinson.*
Egan Creek, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
*†‡Eganville, Renfrew, O.
Egbert, Simcoe, O., *Thornton*
Egerton, Wellington, O., *Mount Forest.*
Egg Island, Saguenay, Q.
Eglington, York, O., *via Toronto.*
‡Egmondville, Huron, O., *Seaforth.*
Egmont Bay, Prince, P.E.I., *Wellington.*
‡Egypte, Shefford, Q., *Upton.*
Eight Island Lake, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Elba, Dufferin, O., *Orangeville.*
Elb Mills, Leeds, O., *Athens.*
Elcho, Lincoln, O., *Attercliffe, Diltz.*
Elder, Cardwell, O., *Alliston.*
Elder's Mills, York, O., *Kleinburg*
Eldon, Victoria, O.
‡Eldorado, Hastings, O.
Elford, Essex, O., *Essex.*
Elfrida, Wentworth, O., *Stoney Creek.*
‡Elgin, Leeds, O.
Elgin, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
*Elgin, Albert, N.B.
Elgin, Pictou, N.S., *Lorne.*
Elginburg, Frontenac, O., *Glenvale.*
Elginfield, Middlesex, O., *Lucan.*
Elgin Road, L'Islet, Q.
Elia, York, O.
Elimville, Huron, O., *Exeter.*
Elizabethville, Durham, O., *Garden Hill.*
*†‡Elkhorn, Selkirk, M.
Ellaton, Norfolk, O., *Gibson's.*

Ellengowan, Bruce, O., *Paisley.*
Ellen's Town, Northumberland, N.B., *Chelmsford.*
‡Ellerhouse, Hants, N.S.,
Ellesmere, York, O., *Agincourt.*
Elliott, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Elliott's Corners, Simcoe, O., *Victoria Harbor.*
Elliott's Mills, Queens, P.E.I., *Elliott's.*
Elliott Vale, Kings, P.E.I., *Peakes.*
Ellisboro, Assiniboia, *Wolseley.*
Ellisville, Leeds, O., *Lyndhurst.*
Elm, Lanark, O., *Carp.*
‡Elma, Dundas, O., *Chesterville.*
Elmbank, Peel, O., *Highfield.*
Elmcroft, Charlotte, N.B., *Bonny River.*
Elmfield, Pictou, N.S., *Scotsburn.*
Elmgrove, Simcoe, O., *Alliston.*
Elmhedge, Grey, O., *via Meaford.*
Elmhurst, Kings, N.B., *Hampton.*
*†‡Elmira, Waterloo, O.
Elmira, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
Elmore, Assiniboia, *Gainsborough.*
Elm Creek, Lisgar, M.
Elm River, Marquette, M., *Oakville.*
Elmsdale, Hants, N.S.
‡Elmsdale, Prince, P.E.I.
Elmside, Pontiac, Q., *Bristol.*
Elmstead, Essex, O.
Elmsvale, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Elmsville, Charlotte, N.B., *Dyers.*
Elm Tree, Addington, O., *Arden.*
*‡Elm Vale, Simcoe, O.
Elm Valley, Dennis, M., *Reston.*
Elmwood, Kings, N.B., *Havelock.*
*‡Elmwood, Bruce, O.
*†‡Elora, Wellington, O.
Elphin, Lanark, O., *Mississippi.*
Elphinstone, Marquette, M., *Strathclair.*
Elsie, Victoria, O., *Gelert.*
Elsinore, Bruce, O.
Elton, Brandon, M., *Chater.*
Elva, Selkirk, M., *Melita.*
Emberson, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
*†‡Embro, Oxford, O., *Beachville.*
Embrun, Russell, O., *South Indian.*
Emerald, Inverness, N.S., *Iona.*
Emerald, Lennox, O., *Bath* or *Ernestown.*
‡Emerald, Queens, P.E.I.
Emerald Hill, Souris, M., *Medora.*
*†‡Emerson, Provencher, M.
Emery, York, O.
Emigrant Road, Westmoreland, N.B., *Melrose.*
Emileville, Bagot, Q., *St. Pie.*
Emmett, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Emo River, Algoma, O., *Rat Portage.*
Emory, Yale, B.C., *Yale.*
Empey, Hastings, O., *Eldorado.*
Empire, Haldimand, O., *York.*
Empire Valley, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
*†‡Emsdale, Parry Sound, O.
Emyvale, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
*‡Enderby, Yale, B.C.
Enfield, Durham, O., *Oshawa.*
‡Enfield, Hants, N.S.
English Corner, Halifax, N.S., *Bedford.*
English Bay, Gaspé, Q.
English Settlement, Queens, N.B., *Annidale.*
*‡English Town, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Ennis, Cardwell, O., *Tottenham.*
Ennishore, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Enniskillen, Queens, N.B.
‡Enniskillen, Durham, O., *Burketon.*
Ennismore, Peterboro, O., *via Peterboro.*
Enon, Cape Breton, N.S., *St. Peters.*
*†‡Enterprise, Addington, O.
Epping, Grey, O., *via Meaford.*
Epsom, Ontario, O., *Manchester.*
Eramosa, Wellington, O.
Erb, Kings, N.B., *Apohaqui.*
Erbsville, Waterloo, O., *Waterloo.*
Erie, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
Erie, Haldimand, O., *Nelles Corners.*
Erie View, Norfolk, S.R., O.
*†‡Erin, Wellington, O.
Erinsville, Addington, O.
Erinview, Marquette, M., *Stonewall.*
‡Erinville, Guysboro, N.S., *South River.*
Erle, Wolfe, Q., *Marbleton.*
‡Ernestown, Lennox, O.
Errington, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Erskine, Grey, O., *Markdale.*
Escott, Leeds, O., *Mallorytown.*
Escuminac, Bonaventure, Q.
‡Escuminac, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Esdraelon, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
Eskasoni, Cape Breton, N.S., *Iona.*
Eskdale, Bruce, O., *Kincardine.*
Esmonde, Renfrew, O., *Ashdad.*
Esquesing, Halton, O., *Stewarton.*
*‡Esquimalt, Vancouver, B.C.
Esquimaux Point, Saguenay, Q.
Essex, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
*†‡Essex, Essex, O.
Essonville, Peterboro, O., *Haliburton.*
Esterhaz, Assiniboia, *Whitewood.*
*‡Estevan, Assiniboia.
Estmere, Victoria, N.S., *McKinnon's Harbor.*
Etang du Nord, Gaspé, Q.
*‡Etchemin, Levis, Q.
‡Ethel, Huron, O.
Etna, Kings, N.S., *Wolfville.*
Ettrick, Middlesex, O.
Eugenia, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
‡Eureka, Pictou, N.S., *Eureka Mills.*
Eustis, Sherbrooke, Q.
Evandale, Kings, N.B.
Evansville, Algoma, O., *Gore Bay.*
Evelyn, Middlesex, O., *Crumlin.*
Everett, Victoria, N.B., *Torranceville.*
*‡Everett, Simcoe, O.
Eversley, York, O., *King.*
†Everton, Wellington, O., *Guelph*
Ewan, Victoria, N.R., O.
*†‡Exeter, Huron, O.
Exmoor, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
Fairbank, York, O.
Factory Dale, Kings, N.S., *Aylesford.*
Fairburn, Turtle Mountain, M., *Poissevain.*
Fairfax, Turtle Mountain, M., *Souris.*
Fairfax, Stanstead, Q., *Libby Mills.*
Fairfield, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
Fairfield, St. John, N.B., *St. Martins.*
Fairfield East, Leeds, O.
Fairfield Plain, Brant, O., *Burford.*
Fair Ground, Norfolk, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Fairhall, Turtle Mountain, M., *Killarney.*
Fairhaven, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Andrews.*
Fairholme, Muskoka, O.
Fairley, Northumberland, N.B., *Boiestown.*
Fairmeade, Assiniboia, *Wapella.*
Fairmount, Grey, O., *via Meaford.*
Fairmount Springs, Yale, B.C., *Golden.*
Fair Valley, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
Fairview, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
Fair View, Westmoreland, N.B., *Dorchester.*
Fair View, Halifax, N.S.
Fairview, Perth, O., *Stratford.*
Fairview, Queens, P.E.I., *Charlottetown.*
*†‡Fairville, St. John, N.B.
Falding, Simcoe, O., *via Parry Sound.*
‡Falkenburg, Muskoka, O.
Falkenburg Station, Simcoe, O.
Falkirk, Middlesex, O., *Denfield.*
Falkland, Halifax, N.S., *Halifax.*
Falkland, Brant, O., *Paris.*
Falkland Ridge, Annapolis, N.S., *Springfield.*
Fallbrook, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Fallowfield, Carleton, O., *Bell's Corners.*
‡Falls View, Welland, O.
Falmouth, Hants, N.S.
Fannystelle, Lisgar, M.
Fanshaw, Middlesex, E.R., O.
Faraday, Hastings, O., *Coe Hill.*
Farewell, Wellington, O., *Kenilworth.*
‡Fargo, Kent, O.
Farmerston, Carleton, N.B., *Upper Woodstock.*
Farmingdale, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Farmington, Cumberland, N.S., *River Philip.*
Farmington, Kings, P.E.I., *St. Peters.*
Farnboro, Shefford, Q., *West Shefford.*
Farndon, Missisquoi, Q.
*†‡Farnham, Missisquoi, Q.
‡Farnham Centre, Brome, Q., *Brigham.*
Farquhar, Huron, O., *Dublin.*
‡Farran's Point, Stormont, O.
‡Farrellton, Ottawa, Q.
Fassifern, Glengarry, O., *Alexandria.*
‡Father Point, Rimouski, Q.
Fauxbourg, Lunenburg, N.S., *Lunenburg.*
Fawcett Hill, Westmorel'd, N.B.

Fawkham, Ontario, O., *Washago.*
Fawn, Ontario, O., *Atherley Jnc.*
Feeteau's Mills, Wolfe, Q., *Arthabaska.*
Fellows, Lennox, O., *Ernestown.*
Felton, Russell, O., *South Indian.*
Feltz South, Lunenburg, N.S.
Fenaghvale, Prescott, O., *Maxville.*
Fenella, Northumberland, O., *via Cobourg.*
*†‡Fenelon Falls, Victoria, O.
Fennell's, Simcoe, O., *Gilford.*
Fenwick, Welland, O., *Port Robinson.*
Fenwick, Kings, N.B., *Annidale.*
Fenwick, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
*†‡Fergus, Wellington, O.
Fergusiea, Renfrew, O., *Renfrew.*
Ferguson, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park.*
Ferguson's Falls, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Ferguson's Point, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
Fergusonvale, Simcoe, O., *Phelpston.*
Fermoy, Addington, O., *Westport.*
Ferndale, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Ferndale, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Ferndale House, Simcoe, O., *Falkenburg.*
Fern Glen, Muskoka, O., *Emsdale.*
Fernhill, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park.*
Fernton, Lisgar, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Ferris, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Ferry Landing, Victoria, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Ferryville, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Fesserton, Simcoe, O.
Fetherston, Muskoka, O., *via Parry Sound.*
Feversham, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
*†‡Field, Kootenay, B.C.
Fifteen Mile Stream, Halifax, N.S., *Lorne.*
Fifteen Point, Prince, P.E.I., *Miscouche.*
Findlay, Selkirk, M.
*†‡Fingal, Elgin, O., *Shedden.*
Fingerboard, Victoria, O., *Sonya.*
Finlayson, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Fintona, Simcoe, O., *Alliston.*
First South, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
Fish Creek, Perth, O., *Granton.*
Fisher Bay, Lisgar, M.
Fisherville, Haldimand, O., *Nelles Corners.*
Fish Lake, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Fishing Lake, Assa.
Fitch Bay, Stanstead, Q., *Stanstead Junction.*
Fitzgerald, Prince, P.E.I., *Richmond.*
Fitzroy Harbour, Carleton, O., *Galetta.*
Five Islands, Colchester, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Five Mile River, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Flamborough Centre, Wentworth, O., *Waterdown.*
Flanders, Compton, Q., *Eaton Corner.*
Flatlands, Restigouche, N.B.
‡Flat River, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Fleet Island, Marquette, M., *Portage la Prairie.*
Fleetwood, Durham, O., *Franklin.*
‡Fleming, Assiniboia,.
*‡Flesherton, Grey, O.
Fletcher, Kent, O.
Fletcher's Station, Halifax, N.S., *Wellington.*
Fleurant, Bonaventure, Q., *Escuminac.*
Fleuriau, Rimouski, Q., *Ste. Luce.*
*Flinton, Addington, O., *Kaladar.*
Floradale, Waterloo, O., *Elmira.*
*†‡Florence, O., *Bothwell.*
*‡Florenceville, Carleton, N.B.
Florenceville East, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Florenta, Beautiful Plains, M., *Arden.*
‡Flower, Lanark, O.
Flower's Cove, Queen's, N.B., *Newcastle Creek.*
Flume Ridge, Charlotte, N.B., *Harvey.*
Foley, Ontario, O., *Oshawa.*
Foley Brook, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Folkins, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
‡Folly Lake, Colchester, N.S., *Folleigh.*
‡Folly Mountain, Colchester, N.S., *Debert.*
*Folly Village, Colchester, N.S., *Debert.*
Fontenelle, Gaspé, Q., *Gaspé Basin.*
Fontenoy, Richmond, Q., *Lisgar.*
*†‡Fonthill, Welland, O., *Port Robinson.*
Forbes, Colchester, N.S., *Denmark.*
Forbes' Point, Shelburne, N.S.
Ford's Mills, Kent, N.B., *Welsford.*
*‡Fordwich, Huron, O.
Fordyce, Huron, O., *Blyth.*
Foreman, Haldimand, O., *Jarvis.*
*‡Forest, Lambton, O.
‡Forester's Falls, Renfrew, O., *Graham's.*
Forest Farm, Assiniboia, *Whitewood.*
Forest Dale, Nicolet, Q.
Forest Glade, Assa.
Forest Hill, Kings, P.E.I., *St. Peters.*
Forest Mills, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
Foreston, Carleton, N.B., *Bristol.*
Forrestville, Norfolk, O.
Forfar, Leeds, O.
Forks, Queens, N.B., *Havelock.*
Forks (Baddeck), Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Forks Road, Welland, O., *Perry.*
*‡Formosa, Bruce, O., *Mildmay.*
Forrest, Selkirk, M.
Fort à la Corne, Saskatchewan, *Prince Albert.*
Fort Alexander, Plessis, M., *Selkirk.*
‡Fort Augustus, Queens, P.E.I., *Pisquid.*
‡Fort Coulonge, Pontiac, Q.
Fort Ellice, Shoal Lake, M., *Birtle.*
*†‡Fort Erie, Welland, O.
Fortescue, Victoria, O., *Furnace Falls.*
Fort Frances, Rainy River, O., *Rat Portage.*
Fortierville, Lotbinière, Q., *Batiscan.*
Fortie's Settlement, Lunenburg, N.S., *Dalhousie.*
Fortin, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
Fort Kipp, Alberta, *Lethbridge.*
Fort Lawrence, Cumberl'd, N.S.
Fort Louisburg, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Fort Pelly, Assiniboia, *Yorkton.*
Fort Rupert, Vancouver, B.C., *Alert Bay.*
*‡Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
Fort Simpson, Cariboo, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Fort Steele, Yale, B.C., *Golden.*
Fort Stewart, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
Fortune Bridge, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
Fortune Cove, Prince, P.E.I., *O'Leary.*
Fort Walsh, Assiniboia, *Maple Creek.*
*†‡Fort William, Thunder Bay, O.
Fort William, Pontiac, Q., *Petewawa.*
*†‡Fort William West, Thunder Bay, O.
Foster, Brome, Q.
Foster's, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Foster's Croft, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Fosterville, York, N.B., *Canterbury.*
Fourchie, Richmond, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Four Falls, Victoria, N.B., *Aroostook Junction.*
Four Mile Brook, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
‡Fournier, Prescott, O., *Maxville.*
Fournier, Algoma, O.
Fourth Chute, Renfrew, O.
Fowler's Corners, Peterboro, O., *Bests.*
Fox Bay, Gaspé, Q., *Natashquan.*
‡Foxboro, Hastings, O.
Fox Creek, Westmoreland, N.B., *Lewisville.*
Fox Harbour, Cumberland, N.S., *Pugwash.*
Fox Island Main, Guysboro, N.S.
Foxmead, Simcoe, O.
Fox Point, Muskoka, O., *Huntsville.*
Fox River, Gaspé, Q., *Gaspé.*
Fox River, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Foxton, Lisgar, M., *Stonewall.*
*Fox Warren, Shoal Lake, M.
Foymount, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Framboise, Richmond, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Framboise Intervale, Richmond, N.S.
Frampton, Dorchester, Q., *Ste. Henedine.*
Franconia, Monck, O., *Perry.*
*†‡Frankford, Hastings, O.
Frank Hill, Victoria, O., *via Peterboro.*
Franklin, Brandon, M.

Franklin, Durham, O.
*‡Franklin Centre, Huntingdon, Q., *Athelstan.*
Frank's Bay, Muskoka, O., *North Bay* or *Sturgeon Falls.*
‡Franktown, Lanark, O.
Frankville, Antigonishe, N.S., *Harbour au Bouche.*
Frankville, Leeds, O., *Irish Creek.*
Fraserburg, Ontario, O., *Bracebridge.*
Fraser's Grant, Antigonishe, N.S. *Heatherton.*
Fraser's Mills, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
Fraserville, Durham, O.
Frechette, Levis, Q., *Craig's Road.*
*‡Fredericton, York, N.B.
*‡Fredericton Junc., Sunbury, N.B.
Fredericton Road, Westmoreland, N.B., *Salisbury.*
Fredericton Station, Queens, P.E.I., *Fredericton.*
Freeborn, Perth, O., *Peffers.*
Freeland, Leeds, O., *Newboro.*
Freeland, Prince, P.E.I., *Conway.*
*‡Freelton, Wentworth, O., *Schaw.*
*Freeman, Halton, O., *Burlington.*
*‡Freeport, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Freeport, Waterloo, O., *Preston.*
‡Freetown, Prince, P.E.I.
*†‡Frelighsburg, Missisquoi, Q., *St. Armand.*
French Bay, Bruce, O., *Allenford.*
French Creek, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
French Lake, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
‡French River, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
*French River, Parry Sound, O., or *Massey.*
French River, Queens, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
French Road, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
French Vale, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitche's Creek.*
French Village, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
French Village, Drummond, O., *Richmond.*
French Village, Queens, P.E.I., *Mount Stewart Junction.*
French Village, Kings, N.B., *via St. John.*
Friar's Head, Inverness, N.S.
Friar's Head Chapel, Inverness, N.S.
*Frizzleton, Inverness, N. S., *Baddeck.*
Froatburn, Dundas, O., *via Morrisburg.*
Frogmore, Norfolk, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Frome, Elgin, O., *Shedden.*
Frontier, Huntingdon, Q., *Hemmingford.*
Frost Village, Shefford, Q., *Waterloo.*
Fulford, Brome, Q.
*Fullarton, Perth, O., *Mitchell.*
Fuller, Hastings, O., *Ivanhoe.*
Fulton, Wentworth, E.R., O., *Winona.*
Fulton Brook, Queens, N.B., *Chipman.*
Fulton's Mills, Wellington, O., *Fulton's.*
Furnace Falls, Victoria, O.
Fyfield, Bruce, O., *Teeswater.*
Gabarouse, Cape Breton, N. S., *via Sydney.*
Gabarouse Barachois, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Gabarouse Lake, Richmond, N.S.
Gabriola Island, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Gad's Hill, Perth, O.
*‡Gagetown, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Galbraith, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
Galena, Yale, B.C., *Golden.*
Galetta, Lanark, O.
Gallas Point, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Gallingertown, Stormont, O., *Aultsville.*
Galson, Compton, Q., *Scottstown.*
*†‡Galt, Waterloo, O.
Gamebridge, Ontario, O.
*†‡Gananoque, Leeds, O.
‡Garden Hill, Durham, O.
‡Garden Island, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
Garden of Eden, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
‡Garden River, Algoma, O.
Gardiner Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Gardner's Creek, St. John, N.B., *St. Martin's.*
Garfield, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Garland, Kings, N.S., *Berwick.*
Garland, Chateauguay, Q., *Aubrey.*
Garneau, L'Islet, Q., *St. Jean Port Joli.*
Garnet, Haldimand, O.
Garnet, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Garretton, Grenville, O., *via Prescott.*
Garrison Road, Welland, O., *via Fort Erie.*
Garryowen, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
‡Garthby, Wolfe, Q.
*Gartmore, Marquette, M., *Strathclair.*
Gasparine, Chateauguay, Q., *St. Remi.*
*†‡Gaspé Basin, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
Gaspereaux, Kings, P.E.I.
Gaspé Bay South, Gaspé, Q.
Gaspereaux, Queens, N.B., *Chipman.*
Gaspereaux, Kings, N.S., *Wolfville.*
Gaspereaux Station, Queens, N.B.
Gavelton, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Gay's River, Colchester, N.S., *Milford.*
Gay's River Road, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Gaythorne, North'berland, N.B.
Geary, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
‡Gelert, Victoria, O.
Geneva, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
Genoa, Vancouver, B.C.
Genoa, Argenteuil, Q., *St. Hermas.*
‡Gentilly, Nicolet, Q., *Doucet's Landing.*
George's River, Cape Breton, N.S.
*†‡Georgetown, Halton, O.
*†‡Georgetown, Kings, P.E.I.
Georgeville, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
‡Georgeville, Stanstead, Q., *Stanstead Junction.*
Georgina Island, York, O., *Sutton.*
Geraldine, Huntingdon, Q., *Hemmingford.*
Germania, Muskoka, O.
Germanicus, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
‡German Mills, Waterloo, O.
Germantown, Albert, N.B., *Albert.*
Gertrude, Simcoe, O.
Gesner's Creek, Annapolis, N.S., *Bridgetown.*
Gesto, Essex, O., *Essex.*
Gethsemane, Saguenay, Q., *Natashquan.*
Getson's Point, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Geysir, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
Giants' Lake, Guysboro, N. S., *South River.*
Gibbon, Kings, N.B.
Gibraltar, Grey, O., *via Collingwood.*
‡Gibson, York, N.B.
Gibson, Simcoe, O., *Elmvale.*
Gilbert Cove, Digby, N.S., *Port Gilbert.*
Gilbert Mountain, Cumberland, N.S., *Newville.*
Gilbert Plains, Marquette, M., *Strathclair.*
Gilbert's Mills, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Gilchrist, Simcoe, O., *Oro.*
Gilena, Hastings, O.
‡Gilford, York, O.
Gilks, Northumberland, N.B., *Blissfield.*
Gill, Haldimand, O., *Nelles Corners.*
Gillander's Mountain, Victoria, N.S.
Gillespie, Victoria, N.B., *Ortonville.*
Gillie's Hill, Bruce, O., *Paisley.*
Gillie's Lake, Cape Breton, N.S., *Boisdale.*
Gillie's Point, Victoria, N.S.
Gillie's Point East, Victoria, N.S.
Gilman, Brome, Q., *West Brome.*
‡Gilmour, Hastings, O.
Gimli, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
Girard, St. Johns, Q., *St. Nicholas.*
Giroux, Provencher, M., *Niverville.*
*†‡Gladstone, Marquette, M.
Gladstone, Victoria, N.B., *Kilburn.*
Gladstone, Middlesex, O., *Harrietsville.*
Gladwin, Victoria, N.B.
Gladys, Alberta, *Okotoks.*
*Glammis, Bruce, O., *Pinkerton.*
Glamorgan, Durham, O., *Millbrook Junction.*
Glandine, Victoria, O., *Ops.*
Glanford, Wentworth, O.
Glanmire, Hastings, O., *Millbridge.*
‡Glanworth, Middlesex, O.
Glascott, Grey, O., *Berkeley.*
Glasgow, Cape Breton, N.S., *Shenacadie.*
Glasgow, Ontario, O., *Stouffville.*
Glassburn, Antigonishe, N.S., *Heatherton.*

Glassville, Carleton, N.B., *Bristol.*
Glastonbury, Addington, O., *Kaladar.*
Glebe Road, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
‡Gleichen, Alberta.
Glen Adelaide, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Glen Alda, Peterboro, O., *Coe Hill.*
*†Glen Allan, Wellington, O., *Drayton.*
Glen Almond, Ottawa, Q.
Glen Alpine, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Glen Anglin, Gloucester, N.B., *Janeville.*
Glen Annan, Huron, O.
Glenarm, Victoria, O., *Woodville.*
Glen Bard, Antigonishe, N.S., *James River.*
Glen Bean, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
Glenbervie, Colchester, N. S., *Brookfield.*
*‡Glenboro, Marquette, M.
*Glen Buell, Leeds, O., *Forthton.*
Glenburnie, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
‡Glencairn, Simcoe, O.
Glencoe, Restigouche, N.B., *Moffats.*
Glencoe, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
*‡Glencoe, Middlesex, O., *North Glencoe.*
Glen Colin, Elgin, O., *Springfield.*
Glencorradale, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
Glen Cove, Guysboro, N.S., *South River.*
Glen Cross, Cardwell, O., *Orangeville.*
Glencross, Selkirk, M.
Glendale, Marquette, M., *Neepawa.*
Glendale, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
Glendale, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
Glendinning, Selkirk, M., *Baldur.*
Glen Donald, Glengarry, O., *Summerstown.*
Glendyer, Inverness, N.S.
Gleneden, Grey, O., *Mount Forest.*
Glenelg, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Glen Ewen, Assiniboia, *Orbow.*
Glenfanning, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Glen Farrow, Huron, O., *Wingham.*
Glenfinnan, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Glengarry, Inverness, N.S.
‡Glengarry, Pictou, N.S.
Glengarry, Prince, P.E.I., *Bloomfield.*
Glengarry Valley, Cape Breton, N.S.
Glen Gordon, Ottawa, Q.
Glengyle, Pontiac, Q., *Bristol.*
Glenholm, Marquette, M., *Arden.*
Glen Huron, Simcoe, O.
Glenila, Parry Sound, O.
Glen Iver, Sherbrooke, Q., *Sherbrooke.*
Glenlea, Provencher, M.
Glenlivet, Restigouche, N.B., *Moffats.*
Glenlivet, Ottawa, Q., *Kirk's Ferry.*
Glen Lloyd, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
Glen Major, Ontario, O., *Myrtle.*
Glen Margaret, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Glen Martin, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Glen Mary, Saskatchewan, *Prince Albert.*
Glen Meyer, Norfolk, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Glen Millar, Hastings, O., *via Trenton.*
Glenmore, Colchester, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Glenmore, Grenville, O., *Maitland.*
Glen Morris, Brant, O., *Galt.*
Glen Murray, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
Glennevis, Glengarry, O., *Dalhousie Mills.*
Glen Norman, Glengarry, O., *Dalhousie Mills.*
Glen Oak, Middlesex, O., *Longwood.*
Glenora, Selkirk, M., *Pilot Mound.*
‡Glenora, Prince Edward, O.
Glenorchy, Alton, O.
Glen Orchard, Simcoe, O.
Glen Porter, Northumberland, N.B., *Blackville.*
Glen Rae, Lambton, O.
Glen Road, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
*‡Glen Robertson, Glengarry, O.
Glen Ross, Hastings, O., *Chisholm's.*
Glenroy, Glengarry, O., *Green Valley.*
Glen Sandfield, Glengarry, O., *Glen Robertson.*
Glenshee, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
Glenshee, Norfolk, O., *Delhi.*
Glen Smail, Grenville, O., *Spencerville.*
Glen Stewart, Dundas, O., *via Iroquois.*
Glensmith, Marquette, M.
‡Glen Sutton, Brome, Q.
Glen Tay, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Glen Uig (Pleasant Valley), Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Glenvale, Westmoreland, N.B., *Petitcodiac.*
Glenvale, Frontenac, O.
Glenville, Inverness, N.S.
Glen Walter, Glengarry, O., *Summerstown.*
Glen William, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
‡Glen Williams, Halton, O.
Glen Willow, Middlesex, O., *Appin.*
Glenwood, New Westminster, B.C., *Hammond.*
Glenwood, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
‡Gloucester Junction, Gloucester, N.B.
Gobeil, Charlevoix, Q.
Goble's Corners, Oxford, O., *Gobles.*
Godbout, Saguenay, Q.
*†‡Goderich, Huron, O.
Godfrey, Addington, O., *Bedford.*
Godolphin, Northumberland, O., *Campbellford.*
Goff, Halifax, N.S., *Windsor Jc.*
Goldenburgh, Algoma, O.
Golden Grove, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Golden Grove Mills, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Golden Lake, Renfrew, O.
Golden Ridge, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
Golden Stream, Marquette, M., *Gladstone.*
Golden Valley, Muskoka, O., *Trout Creek.*
Goldenville, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Goldfield, Stormont, O., *Finch.*
Gold River, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
*‡Golden, Yale, B.C.
Goldsmith, Essex, O., *Blythewood.*
‡Goldstone, Wellington, O.
Goldstream, Vancouver, B.C.
Gondola Point, Kings, N. B., *Rothesay.*
Gonor, Lisgar, M.
Good Corner, Carleton, N. B., *Woodstock.*
*†Gooderham, Peterboro, O.
Goodstown, Carleton, O., *Bell's Corners.*
‡Goodwood, Ontario, O.
Gooseberry Cove, St. John, N.B., *Musquash.*
Goose Creek, St. John, N.B., *Sussex.*
Goose River, Kings, P.E.I., *St. Peters.*
Gordon, Essex, O.
Gordon Creek, Pontiac, Q., *Mattawa.*
Gordonsville, Carleton, N. B., *Bristol.*
Gordonville, Wellington, O., *Arthur.*
Gore, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
*†Gore Bay, Algoma, O., *Spanish.*
Gore's Landing, North'berl'd, O.
Goring, Grey, O., *Markdale.*
Gormley, York, O., *Stouffville.*
*†‡Gorrie, Huron, O.
Goshen, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Goshen, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Gosport, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
Goulais Bay, Algoma, O., *via Sault Ste. Marie.*
Goulais River, Algoma, O.
Gould, Compton, Q.
Gouldville, Westmoreland, N.B., *Memramcook.*
Gourock, Wellington, O.
Gowan Brae, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
Gowanstown, Wellington, O.
Gower Point, Renfrew, O., *Graham's.*
Gowland Mountain, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Gowrie, Perth, O., *Mitchell.*
‡Gracefield, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
Grafton, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Grafton, Kings, N.S., *Waterville.*
*†‡Grafton, Northumberland, O.
Graham, Vaudreuil, Q.
Graham's, Colchester, N S.
Graham's Road, Queen's, P.E.I., *Emerald Junction.*
Grahamsville, Peel, O., *Malton.*
Grainfield, Northumberl'd, N.B., *Indiantown.*
Granboro, Shefford, Q., *Granby.*
*†‡Granby, Shefford, Q.
Grand Anse, Richmond, N.S.

Grand Bay, Kings, N.B.
Grand Bend, Middlesex, O., *Park Hill.*
Grand Cascapedia, Bonaventure, Q., *Cascapedia.*
Grand Clairiere, Selkirk, M., *Hartney.*
Grand Desert, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
‡Grand Anse, Gloucester, N.B.
Grande Baie, Chicoutimi.
Grande Frenière, TwoMountains, Q., *St. Eustache.*
‡Grande Grève, Gaspé, Q.
Grande Ligne, St. John's, Q.
Grand Entry, Gaspé, Q.
Grand Point, Provencher, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Grande Prairie, Yale, B.C., *Ducks.*
Grandes Coudées, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
‡Grandes Piles, Champlain, Q.
*‡Grand Etang, Inverness, N.S.
‡Grande Vallée, Gaspé, Q.
*†‡Grand Falls, Victoria, N.B.
Grand Falls (Portage), Victoria, N.B., *Ortonville.*
Grand Fonds, Charlevoix, Q.
Grand Harbour (Island Grand Manan), Charlotte, N.B.
Grandigue, Kent, N.B., *Notre Dame.*
‡Grandin, Sask., M., *Duck Lake.*
Grand Lake, Halifax, N.S.
*‡Grand Manan, Charlotte, N.B., *via Eastport.*
Grand Mere, Champlain, Q., *Lac à la Tortue.*
Grand Metis, Rimouski, Q., *St. Octave.*
Grand Mira (North), Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Grand Mira (South), Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Grand Narrows Rear, Victoria, N.S.
Grand Narrows South, Cape Breton, N.S., *Iona.*
Grand Pabos, Gaspé, Q.
Grand Pré, Kings, N.S.
Grand Rang, Dorchester, Q.
‡Grand River, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
Grand River, Victoria, N.B., *St. Leonard's.*
Grand River, Richmond, N.S., *St. Peter's.*
Grand River Falls, Richm'd, N.S.
Grand St. Esprit, Nicolet, Q., *St. Monique.*
Grand Tracadie, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
*†‡Grand Valley, Wellington, O.
Grandview, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Grange, Selkirk, M., *Cypress Riv.*
Granger, Cardwell, O., *Orangeville.*
Granite Creek, Yale, B. C., *Spence's Bridge.*
Granite Hall, Parry Sound, O., *Trout Creek.*
Granite Village, Shelburne, N.S.
Grant, Westmoreland, N.B., *Cape Tormentine.*
Grant, Russell, O., *South Indian.*
Grantham, Vancouver, B.C.
Granthurst, Oxford, O., *St. Mary's.*
Grantley, Dundas, O., *Chesterville.*
Granton, Pictou, N.S., *Westville.*
*†‡Granton, Middlesex, O.
Grant's Corners, Stormont, O., *via Cornwall.*
Granville, Queens, P.E.I., *Bradalbane.*
*Granville Centre, Annapolis, N.S.
*Granville Ferry, Annapolis, N.S.
Grassmere, Muskoka, O., *Huntsville.*
Grassy's Corners, Wentworth, O., *Grimsby.*
Grattan, Northumberland, N.B.
Grattan, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
Gravel Hill, Stormont, O., *Monklands.*
*†‡Gravenhurst, Muskoka, O.
Graystock, Peterboro, O., *via Peterboro.*
Great Shemogue, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
*†‡Great Village, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
‡Greenbank, Ontario, O., *Blackwater Junc.*
Green Bay, Algoma, O., *via Little Current.*
Green Bush, York, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Greenbush, Brockville, O., *Bell.*
‡Greenfield, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Greenfield, Antigonishe, N. S., *Antigonishe.*
Greenfield, Colchester, N. S., *Valley.*
Greenfield, St. Mary's, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Greenfield, Queens, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
‡Greenfield, Glengarry, O.
Green Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.
Green Hill, York, N.B., *Cross Creek.*
Green Hill, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Green Hill, Pictou, N.S., *Westville.*
Greenlaw, Alberta, *Red Deer.*
‡Greenock, Bruce, O., *Walkerton.*
Green Point, Gloucester, N.B.
Green Point, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Green Ridge, Provencher, M., *Dominion City.*
Green River, Ontario, O., *Locust Hill.*
‡Green River, Victoria, N.B.
Green River, Temiscouata, Q.
Green Road, Carleton, N.B., *Debec Junc.*
Green's Brook, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Green's Creek, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
Greenshields, Richmond, Q., *St. Cyr.*
Greenside, Grey, O., *Holstein.*
Greensville, Wentworth, O., *Dundas*
Greenvale, Kings, P.E.I.
‡Green Valley, Glengarry, O.
Greenview, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
‡Greenville, Cumberland, N.S.
Greenway, Selkirk, M.
Greenway, Middlesex, O., *Park Hill.*
Greenwich, Kings, P.E.I., *St. Peters.*
Greenwich Hill, Kings, N.B., *Lingley.*
Greenwood, Lisgar, M., *Stonewall.*
Greenwood, Kings, N.S., *Auburn.*
*†‡Greenwood, Ontario, O., *Whitby.*
Greer, St. John, N.B., *St. Martins.*
Greer Mount, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Gregory, Simcoe, O., *Utterson.*
Grenfel, Simcoe, O., *Colwell.*
*†‡Grenfell, Assiniboia.
*†‡Grenville, Argenteuil Q.
Gresham, Bruce, O., *Paisley.*
*‡Gretna, Selkirk, M.
Gretna, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
Grey Mills, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay.*
Greystead, Middlesex, O., *Denfield.*
Greywood, Annapolis, N.S.
Grierson, Alberta, *Okotoks.*
Griersville, Grey, O., *via Markdale.*
Griffin, Stanstead, Q., *Stanstead Junc.*
Griffin Cove, Gaspé, Q.
Griffin's Corners, Elgin, O., *Tyconburg.*
Griffith, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
*†‡Grimsby, Lincoln, O.
Grimsby Centre, Wentworth, O., *Grimsby.*
Grimsby Park, Wentworth, O.
Grimsthorpe, Algoma, O.
Grimston, Grey, O., *Invermay.*
*Grindstone Island, Gaspé, Q.
*‡Griswold, Selkirk, M.
‡Grondines, Portneuf, Q.
Grosses Coques, Digby, N.S., *Belliveau.*
Grosses Roches, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
Grosvenor, Guysboro, N.S., *Harbor au Bouche.*
Grovesend, Elgin, O., *Aylmer.*
Groves Point, Cape Breton, N.S., *George's River.*
Groveton, Grenville, O., *Spencerville.*
Grund, Selkirk, M., *Glenboro.*
Gueguen, Kent, N.B., *Notre Dame.*
*†‡Guelph, Wellington, O.
Guilds, Kent, O., *Blenheim.*
Gulf Shore, Cumberland, N.S., *Pugwash.*
Gull Cove, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Gull Creek, Addington, O., *Tamworth.*
‡Gull Lake, Assiniboia.
Gunning Cove, Shelburne, N.S.
Gunter, Hastings, O., *Gilmour.*
Guthrie, Simcoe, O., *Oro.*
Guysborough, Norfolk, O., *Tysonburg.*
*‡Guysborough, Guysboro, N.S., *Mulgrave.*
Guysborough Intervale, Guysboro, N.S., *Alton.*
Gypsum Mines, Haldimand, O., *Cayuga.*
Hackett's Cove, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Hadlow Cove, Levis, Q., *Hadlow.*
Hagan, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
Hagerman's Corners, York, O., *Unionville.*
*†‡Hagersville, Haldimand, O.
Haileybury, Nipissing, O., *Ottawa.*
Hainsville, Dundas, O., *via Iroquois.*

Halcomb, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
Halero, Sask., *Prince Albert.*
Haldane Hill, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
‡Haley's, Renfrew, O.
Half Island Cove, Guysboro, N.S.
Halfpenny, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
Halfway Brook, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
Halfway Cove, Guysboro, N.S.
Halfway River Station, Cumberland, N.S., *Newville.*
*†‡Haliburton, Peterboro, O.
*†‡Halifax, Halifax, N.S.
Hallerton, Huntingdon, Q., *Hemmingford.*
Halloway, Hastings, O., *Foxboro.*
Hall's Bridge, Peterboro, O., *Lakefield.*
Hall's Glen, Peterboro, O., *Lakefield.*
Hall's Harbor, Kings, N.S., *Centreville.*
Hall's Mills, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
‡Hall's Prairie, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Hall's Stream, Compton, Q.
Hallville, Dundas, O., *Mountain.*
Halston, Hastings, O., *via Belleville.*
Halverson, Pontiac, Q., *Quyon.*
Hamil's Point, Simcoe, O.
*†‡Hamilton, Wentworth, O.
Hamilton, Prince, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
Hamilton Beach, Wentworth, O., *Burlington Beach.*
Hamilton Cove, Saguenay, Q.
Hamilton Mountain, Queens, N.B.
‡Hamiota, Selkirk, M.
Hammondvale, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Hampden, Grey, O., *Neustadt.*
Hampshire Mills, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
Hampstead, Oxford, O., *Gad's Hill.*
*Hampstead, Queens, N.B., *Nerepis.*
*†‡Hampton, Durham, O., *Bowmanville.*
*†‡Hampton, Kings, N.B.
Hampton, Queens, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
Hamtown, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Hanceville, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Hanlan, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Hanlan, Peel, O., *Malton.*
Hannon, Wentworth, O., *Rymal.*
*†‡Hanover, Grey, O.
Hansford, Cumberland, N.S., *Thomson.*
*†‡Hantsport, Hants, N.S.
Hanwell, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Harbord, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
*Harbor au Bouche, Antigonishe, N.S.
Harbor Road, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Harborville, Kings, N.S., *Berwick*
Hardinge, Addington, O., *Kalador.*
Hardingville, St. John, N.B., *St. Martins.*

Hardwicke, Northumberl'd, N.B.
Hardwood Flat, Compton, Q., *Burg.*
Hardwood Lands, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Hardy, Westmoreland, N.B., *Hardy's Corner.*
Harewood, Westmoreland, N.B., *Salisbury.*
Hargrave, Selkirk, M.
Harkaway, Grey, O., *Markdale.*
Harlem, Leeds, O., *Delta.*
‡Harley, Oxford, O.
Harley Road, Queens, N.B., *Chipman.*
Harlock, Huron, O., *Blyth.*
Harlowe, Addington, O., *Kaladar.*
Harmony, Kings, N.S., *Auburn.*
Harmony Mills, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
Harold, Hastings, O., *Spring Brook.*
Harper, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Harperville, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Harpley, Middlesex, O., *Park Hill.*
‡Harrietsville, Middlesex, O.
Harrigan Cove, Halifax, N.S.
Harrington, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
Harrington, Saguenay, Q.
Harrington East, Argenteuil, Q., *Grenville.*
Harrington West, Oxford, O., *Beachville.*
Harrisboro, Alberta, *Okotoks.*
‡Harrisburg, Brant, O.
‡Harrison Hot Springs, New Westminster, B.C., *Agassiz.*
Harrison River, New Westminster, B.C., *Harrison.*
Harrison Road, Cumberland, N.S., *Maccan.*
Harrison's Corners, Cornwall, O., *Mille Roches.*
Harrison Settlement, Cumberland, N.S., *Newville.*
*†‡Harrison, Wellington, O.
Harrisville, Westmoreland, N.B., *Lewisville.*
*‡Harrow, Essex, O.
Harrowby, Marquette, M.
‡Harrowsmith, Frontenac, O.
Hartfell, Muskoka, O., *Burk's Falls.*
Hartfield, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Hartford, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Hartford, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Hartford, Norfolk, O., *Waterford.*
Hartington, Addington, O.
*‡Hartland, Carleton, N.B.
Hartley, Victoria, O., *Woodville.*
*‡Hartney, Selkirk, M.
Hartsmere, Addington, O., *Ormsby.*
Hartsville, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
*†‡Harvey, Albert, N.B.
Harvey, Renfrew, O., *Glasgow.*
Harvey Bank, Albert, N.B., *Harvey.*
*‡Harvey Station, York, N.B., *Harvey.*
Harwich, Kent, O., *Lewisville.*
Harwood, Northumberland, O.
Harwood Plains, Carleton, O., *Carp.*
Haseville, Missisquoi, Q., *Farnham.*
Hasset, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth.*
*†‡Hastings, Northumberland, O.

Hastings, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Hastings, Albert, N.B., *Alma.*
Hatchley, Oxford, O.
Hatfield Point, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Hatherton, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
*‡Hatley, Stanstead, Q., *Massawippi.*
Hatzic, New Westminster, B.C.
Hatzic Prairie, New Westminster, B.C., *Mission.*
Haultain, Peterboro, O., *Lakefield.*
Havelock, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth.*
*†‡Havelock, Peterboro, O.
Havergal, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
*†‡Hawkesbury, Prescott, O.
‡Hawkestone, Simcoe, O.
*‡Hawkesville, Waterloo, O., *St. Jacobs.*
Hawley, Lennox, O., *Fredericksburg.*
Hawthorne, Russell, O., *via Ottawa.*
‡Hawtrey, Oxford, O.
Hay, Middlesex, O., *Exeter.*
Hay Bay, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
Hayburn, Lennox, O., *Fredericksburg.*
Hay Cove, Richmond, N.S.
Haydon, Durham, O., *Burketon.*
Hayesland, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
Hayesville, York, N.B., *Boiestown.*
Hayfield, Selkirk, M., *Carroll.*
Hay's River, Inverness, N.S., *Boom.*
Haysville, Waterloo, O., *Hamburg.*
Hayward, Assiniboia, *Qu'Appelle.*
Hazel Cliffe, Assa., *Whitewood.*
Hazeldean, Carleton, O., *Stittville.*
Hazel Grove, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
‡Hazel Hill, Guysboro, N.S., *Canso.*
Hazelmere, New Westminster, B.C.
Hazzards Corners, Hastings, O., *Madoc.*
Hedford, York, O., *Richmond Hill.*
Headingly, Lisgar, M.
Head Lake, Victoria, O., *Corson's Siding.*
Head of Amherst, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Head of Cardigan, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Head of Chezzetcook, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Head of Hillsborough, Kings, P.E.I., *Mount Stewart Junc.*
Head of Indian Harbor Lake, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Head of Jeddore, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Head of Jordan River, Shelburne, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Head of Millstream, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Head of River Hebert, Cumberland, N.S., *River Hebert.*
Head of St. Margaret's Bay, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Head of St. Peter's Bay, Kings, P.E.I., *St. Peters.*
Head of South River Lake, Guysborough, N.S., *South River.*

Head of Tatamagouche Bay, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
Head of Tide, Restigouche, N.B., *Moffats.*
Head of Wallace Bay, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Head of Wallace Bay, (North Side, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Heal, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
Heaslip, Selkirk, M., *Boissevain.*
*Heathcote, Grey, O., *Thornbury.*
Heather, Lambton, O., *Walker's.*
Heathbell, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
Heatherdale, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Heatherton, Antigonishe, N.S.
‡Heaton, Stanstead, Q., *Derby Line.*
*Hebertville, Chicoutimi, Q.
Hebron, Albert, N.B., *West River*
*Hebron, Yarmouth, N.S.
Heckston, Grenville, O., *Kemprille.*
Hecla, Gimli, M., *via Selkirk.*
‡Hectanooga, Digby, N.S.
Hedgeville, Pictou, N.S., *River John.*
‡Hedleyville, Quebec, Q.
Hednesford, Assiniboia, *Balgonie*
‡Heidelberg, Waterloo, O., *Waterloo.*
Hekkla, Muskoka, O.
Helena, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*
Hemford, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Hemison, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme.*
Hemlock, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
*†‡Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Q.
Henderson's Grove, Megantic, Q., *Thetford Mines.*
Henderson Settlement, Queens, N.B.
Henderson Settlement, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Henfryn, Huron, O.
Hennigar, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Henry, Prescott, O., *Calumet.*
‡Henrysburg, St. Johns, Q.
*‡Henryville, Iberville, Q., *Stanbridge.*
*†‡Hensall, Huron, O.
*‡Hepworth, Grey, O.
‡Herdman, Huntingdon, Q., *Athelstan.*
Hereford, Compton, Q., *Hall's Stream.*
Hereward, Wellington, O., *Belwood.*
Hermanville, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
Hermon, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
Hernando Island, New Westminster, B.C., *via Vancouver.*
Hernefield, Selkirk, M., *Deloraine*
‡Heron Bay, Algoma, O.
Heron Island, Restigouche, N.B., *New Mills.*
Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
‡Herron's Mills, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
*†Hespeler, Waterloo, O.
Hesson, Perth, O., *Millbank.*
Hewitt, Monck, O.
Heyworth, Ottawa, Q., *via Ottawa*
Hiawatha, Peterboro, O., *Harwood.*
Hibernia, Queens, N.B.
Hickson, Oxford, O., *Strathallan.*
Higgin's Road, Prince, P.E.I., *Wellington.*
High Bank, Kings, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*‡ High Bluff, Marquette, M.
Highbury, Kings, N.S., *Kentville.*
High Falls, Renfrew, O., *Calabogie*
Highfield, York, O.
Highfield, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
*†‡Highgate, Kent, O.
Highland, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
*Highland Creek, York, O., *Port Union.*
Highlands, Carleton, N.B., *Bristol*
Highland Village, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
‡High River, Alberta.
High Rock, Ottawa, Q., *Buckingham.*
Hillaton, Kings, N.S., *Canard.*
Hillburn, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Hill Crest, Megantic, Q
Hillesden, Assiniboia, *Broadview.*
Hill Farm, Assiniboia, *Wolseley.*
Hill Grove, Digby, N.S., *North Range.*
Hill Head, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
‡Hillhurst, Compton, Q.
Hillier, Prince Edward, O.
Hillman, Essex, O., *Leamington.*
*†‡Hillsborough, Albert, N.B.
Hillsborough, Inverness, N.S.
Hillandale, Victoria, N.B.
Hillsborough, Lambton, O., *Camlachie.*
*‡Hillsburgh, Wellington, O.
Hillsburn, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Hillsdale, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
*†‡Hillsdale, Simcoe, O.
Hillsdale, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Hill's Green, Huron, O., *Kippen.*
Hillside, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Hillside, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Hillview, Selkirk, M., *Griswold.*
Hilly Grove, Algoma, O., *via Manitowaning.*
Hilton, Selkirk, M.
Hilton, Northumberland, O., *Brighton.*
Hinch, Addington, O., *Newburgh*
Hintonburg, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
Hiram, Albert, N.B., *Salem.*
Hirsch, Assiniboia.
Hnausa, Lisgar, M., *Selkirk.*
‡Hoards, Northumberland, O.
Hoasie, Dundas, O., *Morrisburg.*
Hoath Head, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
Hobart, Simcoe, O., *Scott's Mills.*
*†‡Hochelaga, Hochelaga, O.
Hochstadt, Provencher, M., *Otterburne.*
Hockley, Cardwell, O., *Orangeville.*
Hodgins, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Hodson, Pictou, N.S., *Meadowville.*
Holbrook, Oxford, O., *Burgessville*
Holderville, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay.*
*‡Holland, Selkirk, M.
‡Holland Centre, Grey, O.
*‡Holland Landing, York, O.
Holland's Mills, Ottawa, Q., *Buckingham.*
Hollbroke, Alberta, *Red Deer.*
*‡Hollen, Wellington, O., *Drayton*
Holleford, Addington, O.
Holly, Simcoe, O., *Allandale.*
Holly Park, York, O., *King.*
Holmesville, Carleton, N. B., *Beechwood.*
Holmfield, Selkirk, M.
*‡Holstein, Grey, O.
Holt, York, O., *Mount Albert.*
Holton, Chateauguay, Q., *St. Remi.*
‡Holyrood, Bruce, O., *Lucknow.*
Homer, Lincoln, O., *via St. Catharines.*
Homeville, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*Honeywood, Simcoe, O., *Shelburne.*
Honora, Algoma, O.
*‡Hope, Yale, B.C.
Hope Bay, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton*
Hopefield, Renfrew, O., *Egansville.*
Hopefield, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan*
Hope River, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
Hopetown, Bonaventure, Q.
Hopetown, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Hopeville, Grey, O., *Dundalk.*
Hopewell, Albert, N.B., *Hopewell Hill.*
*†‡Hopewell, Pictou, N.S.
*Hopewell Cape, Albert, N.B., *Cape.*
Hopewell Hill, Albert, N.B.
Hopper, Albert, N.B., *Salisbury*
Hornby, Halton, O.,
Hornby Island, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Horneastle, Victoria, O., *Victoria Road.*
*‡Horning's Mills, Dufferin, O., *Shelburne.*
Horn's Road, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
‡Horton Landing, Kings, N.S.
Hotham, Muskoka, O., *Powassan.*
Hotspur, Peterboro, O., *Goodeham.*
Houghton, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
House Harbour, Gaspé, Q.
Housey's Rapids, Ontario, O., *Washago.*
Howe Island, Frontenac, O., *Ballantynes.*
Howe Sound, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
*†‡Howick, Chateauguay, Q.
*‡Hoyt, Sunbury, N.B.
*‡Hubbard's Cove, Halifax, N.S.
Hubrey, Middlesex, O., *Glanworth*
‡Hudson, Vaudreuil, Q.
Huestis Landing, Queens, N.B.
Hulbert, Dundas, O., *Mountain.*
*†‡Hull, Ottawa, Q.
Humber, York, O.
Humber Bay, York, O., *Mimico.*
*†‡Humberstone, Welland, O.
Hun's Valley, Marquette, M., *Minnedosa.*
Hunter's Home, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Hunter's Mountain, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Hunter's Point, Pontiac, Q., *Ottawa.*
‡Hunter's River, Queens, P.E.I.
Hunterstown, Maskinongé, Q., *Louiseville.*
‡Huntingdon, New Westminster, B.C., *Huntingdon Junction.*

*‡Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Q.
Huntingfield, Huron, O., *Clifford.*
Huntington, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Huntingville, Sherbrooke, Q., *Lennoxville.*
Huntley, Lanark, O., *Carp.*
Hunt's Point, Queens, N.S.
*†‡Huntsville, Muskoka, O.
Hurdman's Bridge, Russell, O., *via Ottawa.*
Hurdville, Parry Sound, O., *via Parry Sound.*
Hurtubise, Russell, O., *Casselman*
Husavick, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
Hutchinson Settlement, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Hutton House, Simcoe, O.
Huttonsville, Peel, O., *Churchville.*
Hybla, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
*‡Hyde, Assiniboia, *Grenfell.*
Hyde Park Corner, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park.*
Hyndford, Renfrew, O., *Ashd'd.*
Hyndman, Grenville, O., *Cardinal*
Iberville, Iberville, Q.
Icelandic River, Lisgar, M., *Selkirk.*
Ida, Queens, N.B., *Havelock.*
Ida, Durham, O., *Cavanville.*
Ignace, Algoma, O.
Ilderton, Middlesex, O.
Ilfracombe, Muskoka, O., *Novar.*
‡Illecillewaet, Yale, B.C.
Inlah, Kings, N.B., *Case Settlement.*
Inchby, Queens, N.B., *Oak Point.*
Indian Brook, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Indian Ford, Marquette, M., *Treherne.*
Indian Harbor, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
*Indian Head, Assiniboia.
Indian Island, Charlotte, N.B.
Indian Lorette, Quebec, Q.
Indian Mountain, Westmoreland, N.B., *Moncton.*
Indian Point, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Indian River, Peterboro, O.
Indian River, Prince, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
Indian Road, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
*‡Indian Town, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
*‡Ingersoll, Oxford, O
Ingle, Addington, O., *Tamworth.*
Ingleside, Lisgar, M., *Oakville.*
Inglewood, Cardwell, O.
Inglisville, Annapolis, N. S., *Lawrencetown.*
Ingoldsby, Peterboro, O.
Ingonish, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Ingram River, Halifax, N.S., *Chester.*
Inholmes, Parry Sound, O., *via Parry Sound.*
‡Inistioge, Grey, O., *Proton.*
‡Inkerman, Gloucester, N. B., *Pockmouche.*
Inkerman, Dundas, O., *Mountain.*
Inlet, Ottawa, Q., *Thurso.*
Innerkip, Oxford, O.
Innisfail, Alberta.
Innisfail, Simcoe, O., *Craigvale.*
Innisville, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Intervale, Westmoreland, N.B.
*†‡International Bridge, Welland, O., *Fort Erie.*
Inverary, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
Inverhaugh, Wellington, O., *Elora.*
‡Inverhuron, Bruce, O., *Kincardine.*
*Invermay, Bruce, O.
*†Inverness, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
Inverness, Prince, P.E.I., *Portage.*
*‡Inwood, Lambton, O.
*‡Iona, Victoria, N.S.
*‡Iona, Elgin, O.
Ireland, Antigonishe, N. S., *James River.*
Irena, Dundas, O., *via Iroquois.*
Ireton, Yarmouth, N.S., *Hebron.*
Iris, Simcoe, O., *Minesing.*
Iris, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Irish Cove, Richmond, N.S.
Irish Lake, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
Irishtown, Westmoreland, N.B.
Iron Bridge, Algoma, O., *Deer Lake.*
Iron Dale, Peterboro, O.
Iron Hill, Brome, Q., *Sweetsburg.*
‡Iron Mines, Inverness, N.S., *Boom.*
Iron Ore, Pictou, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Iron Rock, Pictou, N. S., *Hopewell.*
‡Ironsides, Ottawa, Q.
*†‡Iroquois, Dundas, O.
Irvine, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
Irving Settlement, Albert, N.B., *Hillsborough.*
*†‡Isaac's Harbor, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Isafold, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
Isherwood, Algoma, O., *Rat Portage.*
‡Island Brook, Compton, Q., *Cookshire.*
Island River, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippegan.*
Islay, Victoria, O., *Woodville.*
Isle aux Coudres, Charlevois, Q.
Isle aux Grues, Montmagny, Q., *Montmagny.*
Isle Bizard, Jacques Cartier, Q., *Pointe Claire.*
Isle des Chenes, Provencher, M., *Niverville.*
Isle Dupas, Berthier, Q.
Isle Perrot, Vaudreuil, Q.
Isle Perrot Nord, Vaudreuil, Q., *St. Anne's.*
‡Isle Verte, Temiscouata, Q.
Islington, York, O.
Italy Cross, Lunenburg, N.S.
Ivan, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park.*
‡Ivanhoe, Hastings, O.
Ives, Wolfe, Q., *Marbleton.*
Ivry, Temiscouata, Q., *Notre Dame du Lac.*
Ivy, Simcoe, O., *Thornton.*
Ivy Lea, Leeds, O., *Lansdowne.*
‡Jackfish Bay, Algoma, O.
Jacks Lake, Simcoe, O., *Stayner.*
Jackson, Cumberland, N. S., *Thomson.*
Jackson, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
Jacksontown, Carleton, N. B., *Upper Woodstock.*
*Jacksonville, Carleton, N. B., *Upper Woodstock.*
Jaffa, Elgin, O., *Orwell.*
Jacksonville, Cape Breton, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
‡Jacquet River, Restigouche, N.B.
James River, Antigonishe, N.S.
Jamestown, Huron, O., *Brussels.*
Jamesville, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Jamieson, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
Janetville, Durham, O., *Pontypool.*
‡Janeville, Gloucester, N.B.
Jarlsberg, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
Jarrett's Corners, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
*†‡Jarvis, Haldimand, O.
Jasper, Grenville, O., *Irish Creek.*
Jauvrin's Harbor, Richmond, N.S.
‡Jeannette's Creek, Kent, O.
‡Jeddore Oyster Ponds, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Jefferson, York, O., *King.*
Jeffry, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Jellyby, Leeds, O., *Bell.*
Jemseg, Queen's, N.B., *Cody's.*
Jenkins, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Jericho, Lambton, O., *Thedford.*
Jermyn, Peterboro, O., *Keene.*
Jersey Mills, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
Jerseyville, Brant, O., *Lynden.*
Jessopville, Grey, O., *Shelburne.*
Jewett's Mills, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Jocelyn, Algoma, O., *Thessalon.*
Jock Vale, Carleton, O., *Manotick.*
Joggin Bridge, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Joggins Mines, Cumberland, N.S., *Joggins.*
Johnson, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
Johnson's Croft, Kings, N.B.
Johnson's Crossing, Colchester, N.S., *Johnson*
Johnson's Mills, Huron, O., *Hensall.*
Johnson's Mills, Westmoreland, N.B., *Dorchester.*
Johnston, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Johnston's Corners, Russell, O.
Johnston's River, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Johnstown, Richmond, N.S.
‡Johnville, Compton, Q.
Johnville, Carleton, N.B., *Bath.*
Jolicure, Westmoreland, N.B., *Aulac.*
*†‡Joliette, Joliette, Q.
*Joly, Carillon, M., *Otterburne.*
Jones Corner, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Jones Falls, Leeds, O., *Elgin.*
Jonquieres, Chicoutimi, Q.
*‡Jordan, Lincoln, O.
Jordan Bay, Shelburne, N.S.
Jordan Bay, East Side, Shelburne, N.S.
Jordan Branch, Shelburne, N.S.
Jordan Ferry, Shelburne, N.S.
Jordan Mountain, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Josephine, Simcoe, O., *Minesing.*
Josephsburg, Assa., *Dunmore.*
Josephsburg, Waterloo, O., *Petersburg.*
Joyceville, Frontenac, O., *Ballantynes.*
Joynt, Ottawa, Q., *North Wakefield.*
Juddhaven, Simcoe, O., *Utterson.*

Judique, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Jumping Pond, Alta., *Calgary.*
Juniper Island, Peterboro, O., *Lakefield.*
Juniper Mount, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Jura, Lambton, O., *Thedford.*
Juvenile Settlement, Sunbury, N.B., *Hoyt.*
Kagawong, Algoma, O.
‡Kaladar, Addington, O.
Kaleida, Dufferin, M., *Manitou.*
‡Kaministiquia, Algoma, O.
*†‡Kamloops, Yale, B.C.
*‡Kamouraska, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Paschal.*
Kamsack, Assiniboia, *Yorkton.*
Kananaskis, Alberta.
Kaposvar, Assa., *Whitewood.*
‡Kars, Carleton, O., *Osgoode.*
Kars, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Karsdale, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
*‡Kaslo, Yale, B.C.
Katepwe, Assa., *Indian Head.*
Katevale, Stanstead, Q., *North Hatley.*
‡Katrine, Parry Sound, O.
Kay Settlement, Westmoreland, N.B., *Salisbury.*
‡Kazubazua, Ottawa, Q.
Keady, Grey, O., *Invermay.*
Kearney, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
Keats, Westmoreland, N. B., *Petitcodiac.*
‡Keenansville, Simcoe, O., *Tottenham.*
*†‡Keene, Peterboro, O.
*‡Keewatin, Rainy River, O.
Keith, Compton, Q., *Bury.*
Keith, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Keith, Kent, O., *Tupperville.*
Keithley Creek, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Keldon, Grey, O., *Shelburne.*
Kelloe, Marquette, M.
Kells, Muskoka, O., *Trout Creek.*
Kelly's Cove, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Kelly's Cross, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
*Kelowna, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
Kelso, Halton, O., *Campbellville.*
Kelso, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*
Kelvin, Norfolk, O., *Hawtrey.*
Kemble, Grey, O.
‡Kemnay, Selkirk, M.
Kempt, Queens, N.S., *Annapo'is.*
Kempt Head, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Kempt Road, Richmond, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
Kempt Shore, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Kempt Town, Colchester, N.S., *Riversdale.*
*†‡Kemptville, Grenville, O.
Kemptville, Yarmouth, N.S., *Ohio.*
‡Kenabutch, Algoma, O.
Kendal, Durham, O., *Newtonville.*
Kenilworth, Wellington, O.
Kenlis, Assiniboia, *Indian Head.*
‡Kenmore, Russell, O., *Osgoode.*
Kennaway, Peterboro, O., *Haliburton.*
Kennell, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
*Kennetcook, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Kennetcook, Corner, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Kenneyville, Perth, O., *Mitchell.*
Kennington Cove, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Kensington, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
*†‡Kensington, Prince, P.E.I.
Kensington, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*
Kent, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Kent Bridge, Kent, O.
Kent Junc., Kent, N.B.
*‡Kentville, Kings, N.S.
Keohan, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Kepler, Frontenac, O., *Glenvale.*
Keremos, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
Kerfoot, Marquette, M.
Kerrogare, Pictou, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Kerr's Mill, Northumberland, N.B.,
Kerry, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Kertch, Lambton, O., *Wanstead.*
‡Kerwood, Middlesex, O.
‡Keswick, York, O., *Sutton.*
Keswick Ridge, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Ketch Harbour, Halifax, N.S., *Halifax.*
*†‡Kettleby, York, O., *Aurora.*
Kettle River, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
Kewstoke, Inverness, N.S., *Boom.*
Kilbain, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*
Kilbride, Halton, O., *Burlington.*
‡Kilburn, Victoria, N.B.
Kildare, Joliette, Q., *Joliette.*
Kildare, Prince, P.E.I., *Alberton.*
Kildare Capes, Prince, P.E.I., *Tignish.*
Kildonan, Selkirk, M.
Kilfoil, Carleton, N.B., *Bath.*
Kilgorie, Simcoe, O., *Shelburne.*
Kilkenny Lake, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Killaloe, Renfrew, O., *Golden Lake,*
Killam's Mills, Westmoreland, N.B.
*†‡Killarney, Selkirk, M.
Killarney, Algoma, O.
Killean, Wellington, O., *Leslies.*
Killyleagh, Simcoe, O., *Thornton.*
Kilmanagh, Peel, O., *Mono Road.*
Kilmarnock, Grenville, O., *Smith's Falls.*
Kilmartin, Middlesex, O., *Glencoe* or *North Glencoe.*
Kilmaurs, Carleton, O., *Galetta.*
Kilsyth, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
Kilworthy, Muskoka, O.
Kimball, Lambton, O., *Kimballs.*
*Kimberley, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
Kimbo, Wenworth O., *Winona.*
Kinbrae, Assa., *Church Bridge.*
Kinburn, Carleton, O.
*†‡Kincardine, Bruce, O.
Kincardine, Victoria, N.B., *Kilburn.*
Kincorth, Assiniboia.
*†‡King, York, O.
Kingarf, Bruce, O., *Lucknow.*
King Creek, York, O., *King.*
Kingarth, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Kinghurst, Grey, O., *Chesley.*
Kinglake, Norfolk, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Kingross, Inverness, N.S., *Iona.*
Kingsborough, Kings, P.E.I.
Kingsbridge, Huron, O., *Goderich.*
*‡Kingsbury, Richmond, Q.
Kingsbury, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
*Kingsclear, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Kingscote, Grey, O., *Dundalk.*
Kingscourt, Lambton, O.
‡Kingscroft, Stanstead, Q., *Ayer's Flat.*
Kingsey, Drummond, Q., *Richmond.*
*†‡Kingsey Falls, Drummond, Q., *Lorne.*
Kingsford, Hastings, O., *Marysville.*
Kingsley, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Kingsley, Rock Lake, Man., *Manitou.*
‡Kingsmill, Elgin, O.
*‡Kingsport, Kings, N.S.
*†‡Kingston, Frontenac, O.
*†‡Kingston, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay.*
*†‡Kingston, Kent, N.B.
*‡Kingston, Kings, N.S.
Kingston Mills, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
Kingston Village, Kings, N.S., *Kingston.*
*†‡Kingsville, Essex, O.
King's Wharf, Victoria, O., *via Peterboro.*
Kinistino, Sask., *Prince Albert.*
Kinkora, Perth, O., *Sebringville.*
Kinkora, Prince, P.E.I.
‡Kinloss, Bruce, O., *Lucknow.*
Kinlough, Bruce, O., *Lucknow.*
*†‡Kinmount, Victoria, O.
*†Kinnear's Mills, Megantic, Q., *Robertson.*
Kinosota, Westbourne, M., *Westbourne.*
Kinross, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Kinsale, Ontario, O., *Brooklin.*
Kinsman's Corners, Kings, N.S., *Waterville.*
‡Kintail, Huron, O., *Goderich.*
*†‡Kintore, Victoria, N.B., *Kilburn.*
Kintore, Oxford, O., *Thamesford.*
Kintyre, Elgin, O.
*†‡Kippen, Huron, O.
Kippewa, Pontiac, Q., *Mattawa.*
Kirby, Durham, O., *Newcastle.*
Kirkdale, Drummond, Q., *Richmond.*
*†‡Kirkfield, Victoria, O.
Kirkhill, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Kirkhill, Glengarry, O., *Alexandria.*
Kirkland, Carleton, N.B., *Debec.*
Kirkmount, Pictou, N.S.
Kirkpatrick, Sask., *Prince Albert.*
Kirk's Ferry, Ottawa, Q.
*Kirkton, Perth, O., *Exeter.*
Kirkwall, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
Kirkwood, Inverness, N.S., *Boom.*
***Kiskisink, Portneuf, Q.**

*†‡Kleinburg, York, O.
*‡Klock's Mills, Nipissing, O., *Klock.*
Knapdale, Middlesex, O., *Newbury* or *North Newbury.*
Knatchbull, Halton, O., *Acton.*
Kneehill Valley, Alta.
Knowlesville, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
*†‡Knowlton, Brome, Q.
Knoxford, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Knoydart, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
Kohler, Haldimand, O., *Cayuga.*
‡Koksilah, Vancouver, B.C.
Kola, Dennis, M., *Elkhorn.*
Kolapore, Grey, O., *Thornbury.*
Kolbeck, Cumberland, N.S., *Oxford.*
*‡Komoka, Middlesex, O.
Kootenay, Kootenay, B.C., *Golden.*
Korah, Algoma, O., *via Sault Ste. Marie.*
Kossuth, Waterloo, O., *Preston.*
*Kouchibouguac, Kent, N.B., *Richibucto.*
Kouchibouguac Beach, Kent, N.B., *Richibucto.*
Kuper Island, Vancouver, B.C., *Chemainus.*
Kurtzville, Perth, O., *Gowanstown.*
‡Kutawa, Assiniboia, *Qu'Appelle.*
La Baie, Yamaska, Q.
La Beauce, Beauce, Q., *St. Mary.*
Laberge, Chateauguay, Q., *Beauharnois.*
La Borderie, Provencher, M., *Otterburne.*
La Broquerie, Provencher, M., *via Winnipeg.*
‡L'Acadie, St. Johns, Q.
Lac à la Tortue, Champlain, Q.
La Carrière, Bagot, Q., *St. Hyacinthe.*
Lac Aux Sables, Portneuf, Q.
Lac Bellemare, St. Maurice, Q., *via Three Rivers.*
Lac Clair, Chicoutimi, Q.
Lachenaie, L'Assomption, Q., *Terrebonne.*
Lachevrotière, Portneuf, Q.
*‡Lachine, Jacques Cartier, Q.
‡Lachine Locks, Jacques Cartier, Q., *via Lachine.*
Lachine Rapids, Jacques Cartier, Q., *via Lachine.*
*‡Lachute, Argenteuil, Q.
Lachute Mills, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
Lac La Biche, Alta., *Edmonton.*
Lac La Hache, Cariboo, B.C., *Asheroft.*
Lac Masson, Terrebonne, Q., *St. Jerome.*
*‡Lacolle, St Johns, Q.
Lacombe, Alberta.
Laconia, Lunenburg, N.S.
La Conception, Ottawa, Q.
Lac Rond, Ottawa, Q., *North Nation Mills.*
Lac St. Joseph, Portneuf, Q.
Ladds Mills, Stanstead, Q., *Coaticook.*
La Decharge, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chicoutimi.*
*‡Ladner's Landing, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Lady Bank, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
Lafayette, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Charles Junction.*
Lafontaine, Simcoe, O., *Penetanguishene.*
Laggan, Glengarry, O., *Alexandria.*
‡La Guerre, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*
La Have Cross Roads, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
La Have Island, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Lake, Hastings, O., *Coe Hill.*
Lake Ainslie, Inverness, N.S., *Boom.*
Lake Ainslie Chapel, Inverness, N.S., *Boom.*
Lake Annis, Yarmouth, N.S.
Lake Aylmer, Wolfe, Q., *Lake Weedon.*
Lake Baker, Victoria, N.B., *Baker Brook.*
Lake Beauport, Quebec, Q, *via Quebec.*
Lakeburn, Westmoreland, N.B., *Lewisville.*
Lake Charles, Grey, O., *via Wiarton.*
Lake Clear, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
*Lake Dauphin, Marquette, M., *Strathclair.*
Lake Doré, Renfrew, O., *Pembroke.*
‡Lake Edward, Portneuf, Q.
Lake Egmont, Halifax, N.S., *Elmsdale.*
Lake Etchemin, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme.*
*†‡Lakefield, Peterboro, O.
Lakefield, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
Lake Frances, Marquette, M., *Reaburn.*
Lake George, York, N.B., *Prince William.*
Lake George, Kings, N S., *Berwick.*
Lake George, Yarmouth, N.S., *Hebron.*
Lakehurst, Peterboro, O., *Lakefield.*
Lakeland, Westbourne, M., *Westbourne.*
Lakelands, Cumberland, N.S
Lake Law, Inverness, N.S., *Iona.*
Lakelet, Huron, O., *Clifford.*
‡Lake Megantic, Compton, Q., *Megantic.*
Lake Opinicon, Frontenac, O., *Sydenham.*
Lake Paul, Kings, N S., *Berwick.*
*‡Lakeport, Northumberland, O., *Colborne.*
Lake Ramsay, Lunenburg, N.S., *Kentville.*
Lake Road, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Lake St. Mary, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
Lakeside, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Lakeside, Oxford, O., *Thamesford.*
Lake Stream, Kent, N.B., *Chipman.*
Lake Tallon, Nipissing, O., *Rutherglen.*
*Lake Temiscamingue, Pontiac, Q., *Mattawa, O.*
Laketon, Kent, N.B., *Richibucto.*
Lakevale, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Lake Uist, Richmond, N.S.
Lake Verd, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Lakeview, Queens, N.B.
Lakeview, Kings, N.S., *Dalhousie.*
Lakeview, Elgin, O., *Aylmer.*
Lakeview, Argenteuil, Q., *Grenville.*
Lakeville, Carleton, N.B., *Upper Woodstock.*
Lakeville, Kings, N.S., *Centreville.*
Lakeville, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
Lakeville Corner, Sunbury, N.B.
‡Lake Weedon, Wolfe, Q.
Lalonde, Prescott, O.
*L'Amable, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
La Mare, Charlevoix, Q.
L'Amaroux, York, O., *Agincourt.*
Lamartine, L'Islet, Q., *L'Islet.*
‡Lambeth, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
*Lambton, Beauce, Q., *D'Israeli.*
*†‡Lambton Mills, York, O.
Lameque, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippegan.*
Lamerton, Alberta, *Lacombe.*
Lamlash, Grey, O., *Hanover.*
Lammermoor, Lanark, O., *Mississippi.*
*†‡Lanark, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
*†‡Lancaster, Glengarry, O.
Lancelot, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Landor, Colchester, N.S., *Stewiacke.*
Landreville, Beauharnois, Q, *Ormstown.*
Landry, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
Land's End, Kings, N.B.
Land Villa, Montmagny, Q., *St. Pierre.*
Lanes, Huron, O., *Lucknow.*
Lanesville, Colchester, N.S., *Stewiacke.*
Lang, Peterboro, O., *Keene.*
‡Langdon, Alberta.
‡Langenburg, Assiniboia.
Langevin, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme.*
Langford, Brant, O., *Cainsville.*
Langille's, Lunenburg, N.S.
*‡Langley, New Westminster, B.C., *Hammond.*
Langside, Bruce, O., *Lucknow.*
Langstaff, York, O., *Thornhill.*
‡Langton, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
Langvale, Selkirk, M., *Belmont.*
L'Annonciation, Ottawa, Q., *Labelle.*
Lanoieville, Richelieu, Q., *Cavignac.*
‡Lanoraie, Berthier, Q.
*†‡Lansdowne, Leeds, O.
Lansdowne, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
Lansdowne, Digby, N.S., *Smith's Cove.*
Lansdowne Hotel, Prince, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
L'Anse a Giles, L'Islet, Q.
L'Anse à la Cabane, Gaspé, Q.
L'Anse au Beaufils, Gaspé, Q.
L'Anse au Foin, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chicoutimi.*
L'Anse aux Gascons, Bonaventure, Q.
L'Anse St. Jean, Chicoutimi, Q.
Lansing, York, O., *Thornhill.*
Lantz, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
La Plaine, Terrebonne, Q.

La Patrie, Compton, Q., *Scottstown.*
La Petite Rivière St. François, Charlevoix, Q.
Lapland, Lunenb'g, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
*†‡Laprairie, Laprairie, Q.
La Présentation, St. Hyacinthe, Q., *St. Hyacinthe.*
L'Archeveque, Richmond, N.S.
Larchwood, Algoma, O.
L'Ardoise, Richmond, N.S.
‡La Rivière, Selkirk, M.
‡Larkin, Hastings, O., *Larkins.*
Laroche, Brome, Q., *Fulford.*
Larochelle, Megantic, Q., *Stanfold.*
Larry's River, Guysboro, N.S.
‡La Salette, Norfolk, O., *Port Dover Junction.*
‡La Salle, Lisgar, M.
Lascelles, Ottawa, Q., *North Wakefield.*
Laskay, York, O., *King.*
*‡L'Assomption, L'Assompt'n, Q.
Lasswade, Peterboro, O., *Coe Hill.*
Laterrière, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chicoutimi.*
Latimer, Frontenac, O., *Kingston.*
Latrappe, Two Mountains, Q.
Latta, Hastings, O.
Lattie's Brook, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
La Tuque, Champlain, Q., *Grandes Piles.*
*‡Lauder, Selkirk, Man.
Launching Place, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Laurel, Dufferin, O.
Laurel, Argenteuil, Q., *Grenville.*
*†‡Laurentides, L'Assomption, Q., *St. Lin.*
Lauvina, Sunbury, N.B.
Lauriston, Grey, O., *Markdale.*
*Lauzon, Levis, Q., *Levis.*
Laval, Montmorency, Q., *via Quebec.*
Lavaltrie, Berthier, Q., *La Valtrie Road.*
‡Lavant, Lanark, O.
Lavender, Dufferin, O., *Creemore.*
‡L'Avenir, Drummond, Q., *Richmond.*
Lawrence, Charlotte, N.B.
‡Lawrence, Elgin, O.
Lawrence Mills, Muskoka, O., *Emsdale.*
*†‡Lawrencetown, Annapolis, N.S.
Lawrencetown, Halifax, N. S., *via Halifax.*
*‡Lawrenceville, Shefford, Q.
Lawson, Queens, N.B., *Annidale.*
Lawson, Simcoe, O., *Coldwater.*
Layton, Ontario, O., *Blackwater.*
Leadbury, Huron, O., *Seaforth.*
Leafield, Peterboro, O., *Haliburton.*
*†‡Leamington, Essex, O.
Leamington, Cumberland, N.S., *Spring Hill Mines.*
Learned Plain, Compton, Q., *Cookshire* or *Cookshire June.*
‡Leaside Junction, York, O.
Leaskdale, Ontario, O., *Sunderland.*
Lebanon, Wellington, O., *Moorefield.*
Le Bras, Beance, Q., *Tring.*
*Le Breton Flats, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
‡Leclerville, Lotbinière, Q., *Batiscan.*
Lebret, Assiniboia, *Qu'Appelle.*
Ledge, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
Leduc, Alberta.
*‡Leeds, Megantic, Q., *Robertson.*
Leesboro, Middlesex, O., *Wyton.*
Lefaivre, Prescott, O., *Montebello.*
*‡Lefroy, Simcoe, O.
Legere, Northumberland, N.B.
Legerville, Kent, N.B., *Canaan.*
Leg Lake, Simcoe, O., *Gravenhurst.*
Leinster, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
‡Leitche's Creek, C. Breton, N.S.
‡Leith, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
Leitrim, Russell, O., *via Ottawa.*
Leland, Addington, O.
Lemesurier, Megantic, Q., *Robertson.*
Lemieux, Prescott, O., *Maxville.*
Lemonville, Ontario, O., *Stouffville.*
Lena, Selkirk, M., *Killarney.*
Lennox, Souris River, M., *Deloraine.*
Lennox Ferry, Richmond, N.S.
*†‡Lennoxville, Sherbrooke, Q.
Leonardville, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Andrews.*
Leopold, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
*†‡L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Q.
*‡Lepreaux, Charlotte, N.B.
Lequille, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Lerwick, Victoria, N.B., *Andover.*
Les Dalles, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
*‡Les Eboulements, Ch'levoix, Q.
Les Ecureuils, Portneuf, Q., *Portneuf.*
Les Escoumains, Saguenay, Q., *Tadousac.*
Les Fonds, Lotbinière, Q., *Etchemin.*
Les Grandes Bergeronnes, Saguenay, Q.
Leskard, Durham, O., *Newcastle.*
Leslie, York, O., *Leslieville.*
Les Petites Bergeronnes, Saguenay, Q.
Lessard, Beance, Q., *St. Mary.*
Les Saules, Quebec, Q., *Quebec.*
L'Etang, Charlotte, N. B., *St. George.*
‡Letellier, Provencher, M.
L'Etete, Charlotte, N. B., *St. George.*
*†‡Lethbridge, Alberta.
Letterkenny, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
*†‡Levis, Levis, Q.
Lewis Bay, Cape Breton, N. S., *via Sydney.*
Lewisham, Ontario, O., *Washago.*
Lewis Head, Shelburne, N.S.
Lewis Mills, Hants, N.S., *Mount Uniacke.*
Lewis Mountain, Westmoreland, N.B., *Killam's Mills.*
Lewis Mountain, Inverness, N.S., *Boom.*
Lewisville, Alberta, *Wetaskiwin.*
Lewisville, Westmoreland, N.B.
Lexington, Inverness, N.S.
‡Libbytown, Stanstead, Q., *Ayer's Flat.*
Lidford, Russell, M., *Binscarth.*
Lieury, Middlesex, O., *Park Hill.*
Lifford, Durham, O., *Pontypool.*
Lillooet, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Lilly, Cumberland, N.S., *Thomson.*
Lily Lake, Kings, N.B.
Lily Lake, Algoma, O., *via Manitowaning.*
Lily Oak, Grey, O., *Holland Centre.*
Lime Bank, Russell, O., *Manotick.*
Lime Hill, Kings, N.B., *Havelock.*
Lime Hill, Inverness, N.S., *Way Bay Road.*
‡Limehouse, Halton, O.
Limekiln, York, N.B., *Nashwaak.*
Lime Lake, Hastings, O., *Marlbank.*
‡Lime Ridge, Wolfe, Q.
Lime Rock, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
Limestone, Algoma, O.
Lincoln, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
Linda, Compton, Q., *East Angus.*
Linden, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Linden Valley, Victoria, O., *Cambray.*
Lindenwood, Grey, O.
*†‡Lindsay, Victoria, O.
Lindsay, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Lineboro, Stanstead, Q., *Stanstead Junction.*
*Lingan, Cape Breton, N.S., *Sydney.*
Linière, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
Linton, York, O., *Aurora.*
Linton's, Sunbury, N.B., *Chipman.*
Lintrathen, Dufferin, M., *Cartman.*
Linwood, Antigonishe, N.S.
‡Linwood, Waterloo, O., *St. Jacobs.*
‡Lion's Head, Bruce, O., *Wiarton.*
Lippentott, Dennis, M., *Elkhorn.*
Lisbon, Perth, O., *Baden.*
Lisburn, Bruce, O., *Ripley.*
Liscomb, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Lisgar, Peel, O.
*†‡Lisgar, Drummond, Q.
Lisle, Simcoe, O.
‡L'Islet, L'Islet, Q.
Lisson, Kings, N.B.
Lismore, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
*†‡Listowel, Perth, O.
Little Bartibog, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Little Bass River, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Little Branch, Northumb'l'd, N.B.
*Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, N.S., *George's River.*
*†‡Little Britain, Victoria, O., *Mariposa.*
Little Brook, Digby, N.S.
Little Cape, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Little Cascapedia, Bonaventure, Q., *New Richmond.*
*†Little Current, Algoma, O.
Little Dover, Guysboro, N.S.
Little Forks, Cumberland, N.S.
*†‡Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Little Harbour, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
Little Harbour, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Little Judique, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Little Lake, Sunbury, N.B., *Tracy.*
Little Lepreaux, Charlotte, N.B., *Lepreaux.*

Little Lorraine, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Little Mabou, Inverness, N.S.
*‡Little Metis, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis Station.*
Little Musquash, St. John, N.B., *Musquash.*
Little Narrows, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Little Pabos, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
Little Pierre Jacques, Prince, P.E.I., *Coleman.*
Little Pond, Cape Breton, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Little Pond, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Little Rapids, Algoma, O., *Thessalon.*
Little Rideau, Prescott, O., *Cushing.*
Little Ridge, Albert, N.B., *Harvey.*
Little Ridgeton, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
Little River (Coverdale), Albert, N.B., *Salisbury.*
Little River (Elgin), Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Little River, Sunbury, N.B.
Little River, Cumberland, N.S., *Oxford.*
Little River, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Little River (Musquodoboit), Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
‡Little River, Gaspé, Q.
Little River Cheticamp, Inverness, N.S.
Little Rocher, Albert, N.B., *Harvey.*
Little Sands, Kings, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Little Shemogue, Westmoreland, N.B., *Port Elgin.*
Little Shippegan, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippegan.*
Little Tignish, Prince, P.E.I., *Tignish.*
Littlewood, Shelburne, N.S.
Littlewood, Middlesex, O., *via St. Thomas.*
Little York, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
*‡Liverpool, Queens, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
‡Liverpool Market, Ontario, O., *Pickering.*
Living Spring, Wellington, O., *Fergus.*
Livingstone, Alta.
Livingstone Cove, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Llewellyn, Sask., *Saskatoon.*
Lloyds, Lanark, N.R., O.
*‡Lloydtown, York, O., *Aurora.*
Lobo, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park.*
*Lochaber, Antigonish, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Lochaber Bay, Ottawa, Q., *Rockland.*
Lochalsh, Huron, O., *Ripley.*
Loch Bau, Inverness, N.S.
Loch Broom, Pictou, N.S.
Loch Errock, New Westminster, B.C., *Harrison.*
Loch Garry, Glengarry, O., *Apple Hill.*
Lochiel, Glengarry, O., *Alexandria.*
Loch Leven, Inverness, N.S.
Loch Lomond, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Loch Lomond, Richmond, N.S.
Lochside, Richmond, N.S.
Loch Winnoch, Renfrew, O., *Castleford.*
*‡‡Lockeport, Shelburne, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Locke Road, Prince, P.E.I., *Mill River.*
Lockhartville, Kings, N.S., *Hantsport.*
Locksley, Renfrew, O., *Pembroke.*
Lockton, Peel O., *Centreville.*
‡Locust Hill, Ontario, O.
Lodi, Stormont, O., *Aronmore.*
Logan, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
Logan's Tannery, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
Loganville, Pictou, N.S., *Scotsburn.*
Logberg, Assiniboia, *Langenburg.*
Logierait, Lambton, O., *Sarnia.*
Logoch, Marquette, M., *Oak River.*
Lombardy, Leeds, O., *Smith's Falls.*
‡Londesborough, Huron, O.
*‡‡London, Middlesex, O.
*‡London East, Middlesex, O.
*London West, Middlesex, O.
Londonderry, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Londonderry Station, Colchester, N.S.
Lone Tree, Marquette, M., *Solsgirth.*
Long Bay, Algoma, O., *Gore Bay.*
Long Beach, St. John, N.B., *St. Martins.*
Long Beach, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Long Branch, York, O.
Longburn, Marquette, M., *Macdonald.*
Long Creek, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Long Creek, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
‡Longford Mills, Ontario, O.
Long Island, Kings, N.S., *Grand Pre.*
Long Island Main, Cape Breton, N.S., *George's River.*
Long Lake, Addington, O., *Mountain Grove.*
Longlaketon, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
Long Point, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Long Point, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper*
Long Point, Leeds, O., *Lyndhurst.*
Long Point of Mingan, Saguenay, Q.
Long Reach, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay.*
Long River, Queens, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
Long's Cove, Kings, N.B., *Holderville.*
Long's Creek, York, N.B.
Long Settlement, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Longtinville, Russell, O., *South Indian.*
‡Longue Point, Hochelaga, Q.
*‡‡Longueuil, Chambly, Q.
‡Longwood, Middlesex, O.
Lonsdale, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Lonsdale, Hastings, O., *Marysville*
Lord's Cove, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Andrews.*
Loree, Grey, O., *Thornbury.*
‡Lorette, Quebec, Q., *Indian Lorette.*
Loretto, Provencher, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Loretto, Cardwell, O., *Tottenham*
*‡‡L'Orignal, Prescott, O., *Calumet.*
Lorimer Lake, Muskoka, O., *via Parry Sound.*
*Loring, Muskoka, O., *Trout Creek.*
Lorlie, Assiniboia, *Wolseley.*
Lorne, Restigouche, N.B., *Scotts.*
Lorne, Pictou, N.S.
Lorne, Bruce, O., *Kincardine.*
Lorne, Richmond, Q., *Kingsey.*
‡Lorne Park, Peel, O.
Lorne Vale, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Lorneville, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
‡Lorneville, Victoria, O.
Lorraine, Cardwell, O., *Orangeville.*
Lorway Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Lost Channel, Hastings, O., *Tweed.*
Lost River, Argenteuil, Q., *Grenville.*
*‡Lotbinière, Lotbinière, Q., *Batiscan.*
Lothair, Brandon, M., *Oak River.*
Lothair, Selkirk, M.
Lot 1, Prince, P.E.I., *Tignish.*
Lot 4, Prince, P.E.I., *Bloomfield.*
Lot 6, Prince, P.E.I., *Alberton.*
Lot 8, Prince, P.E.I., *Coleman.*
Lot 10, Prince, P.E.I., *Portage.*
Lot 11, Prince, P.E.I., *Conway.*
Lot 12, Prince, P.E.I., *Ellerslie.*
Lot 14, Prince, P.E.I., *Richmond.*
Lot 16, Prince, P.E.I., *Miscouche.*
Lot 30, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
Lot 35, Queen's, P.E.I., *Bedford.*
‡Lot 40, Kings, P.E.I.
Lot 48, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Lot 56, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Lot 67, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
Lothair, Selkirk, M.
Lotus, Durham, O., *Pontypool.*
Louisa, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
*Louisburg, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Louise, Grey, O., *Elmwood.*
*‡‡Louiseville, Maskinongé, Q.
Louisville, Bothwell, O., *Arkwood.*
Lourdes, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Lourdes, Megantic, Q., *Somerset.*
Lourdes du Blanc Sablon, Saguenay, Q.
Lovat, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
Lovat, Bruce, O., *Paisley.*
Lovering, Simcoe, O., *Coldwater.*
Lovett, Northumberland, O., *Brighton.*
‡Low, Ottawa, Q.
Lowbanks, Haldimand, O.
Lower Abougoggin, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
*‡Lower Argyle, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Lower Barney's River, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
Lower Blomidon, Kings, N.S., *Canning.*
Lower Brighton, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Lower Caledonia, Guysboro, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Lower Cambridge, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*

Lower Canard, Kings, N.S., *Canard.*
Lower Cape, Albert, N.B., *Cape.*
Lower Caraquet, Gloucester, N.B., *Caraquet.*
Lower Cariboo River, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
Lower Caverhill, York, N. B., *Millville.*
Lower Church Street, Kings, N.B.
Lower Cove, Cumberland, N.S., *Joggins.*
Lower Coverdale, Albert, N.B., *Moncton.*
Lower Derby, Northumberland, N.B., *North West.*
Lower Dumfries, York, N.B., *Prince William.*
Lower East Pubnico, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Lower Economy, Colchester, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Lower Five Islands, Colchester, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Lower Fort Garry, Lisgar, M.
Lower Foster Settlement, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Lower Freetown, Prince, P.E.I., *Freetown.*
Lower French Village, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Lower Gagetown, Queens, N.B., *Gagetown.*
Lower Granville, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Lower Greenville, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Lower Hayneville, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Lower Ireland, Megantic, Q., *Thetford Mines.*
Lower Jordan Bay, Shelburne, N.S., *Shelburne.*
Lower La Have, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
*Lower L'Ardoise, Richmond, N.S.
Lower Line (Queensbury), York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Lower Maccan, Cumberland, N.S., *Maccan.*
Lower Meagher's Grant, Halifax N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
‡Lower Montague, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Lower Mount Thom, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
Lower Nappan, Northumberland, N.B.
Lower Newcastle, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Lower Nicola, Yale, B.C., *Spence's Bridge.*
Lower Northfield, Lunenburg, N.S., *Northfield.*
Lower Ohio, Shelburne, N.S.
Lower Onslow, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
Lower Poquiock, York, N. B., *Prince William.*
Lower Prince William, York, N.B., *Prince William,*
Lower Prospect, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Lower Queensbury, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Lower Ridge, Kings, N.B., *Havelock.*
Lower River Hebert, Cumberland, N.S., *Maccan.*
Lower River Inhabitants, Richmond, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Lower Rollo Bay, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
Lower Sackville, Halifax, N.S., *Beaver Bank.*
Lower St. Mary's, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Lower Salmon Creek, Queens, N.B., *Chipman,*
Lower Selmah, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Lower Settlement (Middle River), Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Lower Settlement (South River), Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
Lower Ship Harbour East, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Lower Southampton, York, N.B., *Millville.*
*†Lower Stewiacke, Colchester, N.S., *Stewiacke.*
Lower Turtle Creek, Albert, N.B., *Turtle Creek.*
Lower Wakefield, Carleton, N.B., *Upper Woodstock.*
Lower Washabuck, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Lower Wentworth, Cumberland, N.S., *Wentworth.*
Lower West Jeddore, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
‡Lower West Pubnico, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Lower West River, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Lower Windsor, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
Lower Wood Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.
Lower Woodstock, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Lowlands, Lambton, O., *Wanstead*
Low Moor, Pictou, N.S., *Hopewell*
‡Low Point, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
‡Lowville, Halton, O., *Burlington*
Lozier Settlement, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
*†‡Lucan, Middlesex, O.
Lucas, Shoal Lake, M., *Hamiota.*
Lucasville, Lambton, O., *Sarnia.*
Lucerne, Ottawa, Q., *Kirk's Ferry*
Lucille, Cardwell, O., *Caledon E.*
*†‡Lucknow, Bruce, O.
Ludlow, Northumberland, N.B.
*Lulu Island, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Lumby, Yale, B.C.
Lumley, Huron, O., *Dublin.*
Lumsden, Albert, N.B., *Albert.*
Lund, New Westminster, B.C., *via Vancouver.*
Lundar, Fairford, M., *Reaburn.*
Lundyville, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Loon Creek, Assa.
‡Lunenburg, Stormont, O., *Wales*
*‡Lunenburg, Lunenburg, N.S.
Lurgan, Bruce, O., *Kincardine.*
Luskville, Ottawa, Q., *Eardley.*
Lutes Mountain, Westmoreland, N.B., *Moncton.*
Luton, Elgin, O., *Aylmer.*
Lyleton, Selkirk, M., *Deloraine.*
Lydgate, Shelburne, N.S.
*†‡Lyn, Leeds, O.
Lynch Lake, Muskoka, O., *Sundridge.*
Lyndale, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*‡Lynden, Wentworth, O.
‡Lyndhurst, Leeds, O.
Lyndon, Alberta, *High River.*
*‡Lynedock, Norfolk, O., *Delhi.*
Lynn, Colchester, N.S., *Parrsboro*
Lynnfield, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
Lynn Valley, Norfolk, O.
Lynnville, Norfolk, O., *Gibson's.*
Lyons, Elgin, O., *Harriettsville.*
Lyonshall, Selkirk, M., *Killarney*
Lysander, Megantic, Q., *St. Julie.*
‡Lyster, Megantic, Q.
Lyttleton, Northumberland, N. B., *Newcastle.*
*‡Lytton, Yale, B.C.
McAdam June., York, N.B.
McAdam's Lake, Cape Breton, N.S.
McAllister, Kings, N.B., *Belleisle*
McArras Brook, Antigonishe, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
McAulay's, Victoria, N.S., *Iona,*
McCarthy, Halifax, N.S.
McCallum Settlement, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
McCormack, Inverness, N.S.
McCormick, Glengarry, O., *Alexandria.*
McCready, Middlesex, O., *Newbury, North Newbury.*
McCrimmon, Glengarry, O., *Alexandria.*
McDonald's Corner, Queens, N.B.
McDonald's Corners, Lanark, O., *Mississippi.*
McDonald's Cove, Gaspé, Q.
McDonald's Point, Queens, N.B.
McDougall, Renfrew, O.
McDougall Settlement, Westmoreland, N.B., *McDougall's.*
McGarry, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
McGinley, Westmoreland, N.B., *Memramcook.*
McGrath Mountain, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
*McGray, Shelburne, N.S.
*‡McGregor, Marquette, M.
McGregor, Essex, O.
McIntosh Mills, Leeds, O., *Athens*
McIntyre's Lake, Inverness, N.S.
McIver, Bruce, O.
McKay's Point, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
McKee's Mills, Kent, N.B., *St. Anthony.*
*‡McKellar, Parry Sound, O., *via Parry Sound.*
McKenzie's Corner, Carleton, N.B., *Debec June.*
McKenzie's Lake, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
McKinlay, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
McKinnon's Harbour, Victoria, N.S.
McKnight, Kings, N.B., *Annidale*
McLaren's Depot, Addington, O., *Snow Road.*
McLauchlan's, Halifax, N.S.
McLaughlin Road, Kent, N.B., *St. Anthony.*
McLean, Assiniboia.
McLean, Addington, O., *Mountain Grove.*
McLean, Kent, N.B.
McLeanville, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitche's Creek.*
McLellan's Brook, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
McLellan's Mountain, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
McLeod's Crossing, Compton, Q.
McLeod Mills, Kent, N.B., *Richibucto.*

McMillan's Corners, Stormont, O., *Monklands.*
McNairn, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
McNamee, Northumberland, N.B.
McNeish's, Restigouche, N.B., *Point la Nim.*
McNutt's Island, Shelburne, N.S.
McPhail, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
McPherson, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
McPherson's, Vancouver, B.C.
McPherson's Ferry, Richmond, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
McPherson's Mills, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
McQuade, Westmoreland, N.B., *Irishtown.*
McVicar, Bruce, O.
Mabee, Norfolk, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Mabel, Argenteuil, Q., *St. Philippe.*
‡Maberly, Lanark, O.
*‡Mabou, Inverness, N.S.
Mabou Coal Mines, Inverness, N.S.
Mabou Harbour, Inverness, N.S.
*†‡Maccan, Cumberland, N.S.
Macdonald, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
Macdougall, Prince, P.E.I., *Richmond.*
Mace's Bay, Charlotte, N.B., *Lepreaux.*
Macinquac, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Mackey, Renfrew, O.
Mackville, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Maclennan, Algoma, O., *Thessalon.*
*†‡Macleod, Alberta.
Macnider, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
Mactaquack, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Macton, Wellington, O., *St. Jacobs.*
Macville, Cardwell, O., *Bolton.*
Maddington Falls, Arthabaska, Q., *Bulstrode.*
Maddock, Prince, P.E.I., *O'Leary.*
Mader's Cove, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Madford, Selkirk, M., *Douglas.*
*†‡Madoc, Hastings, O.
Magaguadavic, York, N.B.
‡Magdalen Islands, Gaspé, Q.
Magenta, Rouville, Q., *Farnham.*
‡Magnetawan, Parry Sound, O., *Burk's Falls.*
*†‡Magog, Stanstead, Q.
Magoon's Point, Stanstead, Q., *Stanstead Junc.*
Magpie, Saguenay, Q.
Maguire, Middlesex, O., *Centralia.*
Magundy, York, N.B., *Prince William.*
‡Mahone Bay, Lunenburg, N.S.
Maidstone, Essex, O., *Maidstone Cross.*
Main à Dieu, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Main River, Kent, N.B., *Weldford.*
Mainsville, Grenville, O., *Cardinal.*
Maisonneuve, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
*†Maitland, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Maitland, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Malaga Gold Mines, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
Maitland, Grenville, O.
Malagash, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
Malagawatch, Inverness, N.S., *River Deny's.*
Malakoff, Carleton, O., *Osgoode.*
‡Mal Bay, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
Malcolm, Bruce, O., *Elmwood.*
Malhiot, Megantic, Q., *Somerset.*
Malignant Cove, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
‡Mallorytown, Leeds, O.
Malmaison, Missisquoi, Q., *Des Rivières.*
Malone, Hastings, O.
Malta, Simcoe, O., *Severn.*
‡Malton, Peel, O.
Malvern, York, O., *Agincourt.*
‡Malvina, Compton, Q.
Mamette Lake, Yale, B.C., *Spence's Bridge.*
‡Manchester, Ontario, O.
Manawan, Alta.
Manda, Selkirk, M., *Reston.*
‡Mandamin, Lambton, O.
Manganese Mines, Colchester N.S., *Valley.*
Manigotacan, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
*‡Manilla, Victoria, O.
Manion, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
*†‡Manitou, Selkirk, M.
*†Manitowaning, Algoma, O., *Massey.*
‡Maniwaki, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
Manners Sutton, York, N.B., *Harvey.*
Mannheim, Waterloo, O., *Petersburg.*
Mannhurst, Kings, N.B., *Petitcodiac.*
*†‡Manotick, Carleton, O.
‡Manotick Station, Carleton, O.
Mansewood, Halton, O.
Mansfield, Cumberland, N.S., *Oxford.*
Mansfield, Simcoe, O., *Alliston.*
Mansfield, Kings, P.E.I.
*‡Mansonville, Brome, Q.
Manuels, Northumberland, N.B.
‡Manvers, Durham, O.
*†Maple, York, O., *Richmond Hill.*
Maple Bay, Vancouver, B.C., *Somenos.*
*†‡Maple Creek, Assiniboia.
Maple Green, Restigouche, N.B., *Dalhousie Junction.*
Maple Grove, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Maple Grove, Middlesex, O., *Lucan.*
Maple Grove, Megantic, Q., *Black Lake.*
Maple Hill, Bruce, O., *Hanover.*
Maple Hill, Megantic, Q., *Robertson.*
Maplehurst, Carleton, N.B., *Upper Kent.*
Maple Island, Muskoka, O.
Maple Lake, Victoria, O., *Gelert.*
Maple Leaf, Middlesex, O.
Maple Leaf, Compton, Q., *Sawyerville.*
Maple Lodge, Middlesex, O., *Lucan Crossing.*
Maple Ridge, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Maple Ridge, Ontario, O., *Bracebridge.*
Maple Ridge, Pontiac, Q., *Bristol.*
Mapleton, Elgin, O., *Kingsmill.*
Mapleton, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Mapleton, Cumberland, N.S.
Maple Valley, Simcoe, O., *Dundalk.*
Maple View, Victoria, N.B., *Torranceville.*
Maplewood, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Maplewood, Oxford, O., *Beachville.*
Maquapit Lake, Sunbury, N.B.
Mar, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton.*
Maravilla, Selkirk, M.
Mara, Yale, B.C.
Marathon, Carleton, O., *Kinburn.*
Marble Mountain, Inverness, N.S., *River Deny's.*
Marble Rock, Leeds, O., *Gananoque.*
‡Marbleton, Wolfe, Q.
Marburg, Norfolk, O.
March, Carleton, O., *Carp.*
Marchbank, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Marchhurst, Carleton, O., *Carp.*
Marchmont, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
Marden, Wellington, O.
Margaree Forks, Inverness, N.S.
*‡Margaree Harbour, Inverness, N.S., *Grand Narrows.*
Margaree Island, Inverness, N.S., *Grand Narrows.*
Margaret, Selkirk, M., *Killarney.*
*Margaretsville, Annapolis, N.S., *Middleton.*
Margate, Prince, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
‡Maria, Bonaventure, Q.
Maria Capes, Bonaventure, Q. *Carleton.*
Maria de Kent, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
Maria East, Bonaventure, Q.
Mariapolis, Selkirk, M.
Marie Bridge, Kings, P.E.I.
Marie Joseph, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Marieton, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
Marion Bridge, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Marion Bridge Road, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Maritana, Huntingdon, Q., *Hemmingford.*
*†‡Markdale, Grey, O.
Markham Road Crossing, York, O.
*†Markham, York, O., *Markham.*
*Markhamville, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Markstay, Algoma, O.
Marksville, Algoma, O., *via Bruce Mines.*
Markton, Inverness, N.S.
*‡Marlbank, Hastings, O.
Marlborough, Assiniboia, *Moose Jaw.*
‡Marlington, Stanstead, Q., *Stanstead Junc.*
Marlow, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
Marmion, Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
*†‡Marmora, Hastings, O.
Marney, Marquette, M., *Newdale.*
Marnoch, Huron, O., *Belgrave.*
‡Marquette, Lisgar, M.
Marringhurst, Selkirk, M., *Pilot Mound.*
Marriott's Cove, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Marsboro, Compton, Q., *Echo Vale.*
Marsh, Pictou, N.S., *Barney's River.*

Marshall's Town, Digby, N.S,, *Jordantown.*
Marsh Brook, Inverness, N.S., *Baddeck.*
Marshdale, Pictou, N.S., *Glengarry.*
Marshfield, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
Marsh Hill, Ontario, O.
Mars Hill, Carleton, N.B., *River de Chute.*
*‡Marshville, Monck, O.
Marshy Hope, Pictou, N.S.
Marsouins, Gaspé, Q.
Marston, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
Marsville, Dufferin, O., *Hillsburgh.*
Martin, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
Martin's Head, St. John, N.B., *Sussex.*
Martin's Lake, Pontiac, Q., *Quyon.*
Martin's Point, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Martin's River, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
*‡Martintown, Glengarry, O., *Lancaster.*
‡Martinville, Compton, Q., *Compton.*
Marvelville, Russell, O., *South Indian.*
Marvin, Kings, N.B., *Belleisle.*
Maryland, Pontiac, Q., *Bristol.*
‡Marysville, Hastings, O.
Maryvale, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Maryville, York, N.B.
Mascarene, Charlotte, N.B., *St. George.*
Mascouche, L'Assomption, Q., *St. Henri.*
Mascouche Rapids, L'Assomption, Q., *St. Henri.*
Masham Mills, Ottawa, Q., *Wakefield.*
Maskawata, Selkirk, M., *Griswold.*
‡Maskinongé, Maskinongé, Q.
Masonville, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
*‡Massawippi, Stanstead, Q.
*†‡Massey, Algoma, O.
Massie, Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
*Masson, Ottawa, Q.
Mass Town, Colchester, N.S., *Debert.*
Mastai, Quebec, Q., *Richardson.*
Mastigoche, Maskinongé, Q., *St. Gabriel.*
*‡Matane, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
Matapedia, Bonaventure, Q.
Matawatchan, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
Matheson, Victoria, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Mattatall Lake, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
*†‡Mattawa, Nipissing, O.
Mattie, Guysboro, N.S., *Girroirs.*
Maugerville, Sunbury, N. B., *Waasis.*
Mavillette, Digby, N.S., *Hebron.*
‡Mawcook, Shefford, Q., *Granby.*
*†‡Maxville, Glengarry, O.
*‡Maxwell, Grey, O., *Flesherton*
Mayburn, Addington, O., *Bedford.*
Mayerville, Russell, O., *Casselman.*
Mayfair, Middlesex, O., *Appin.*
Mayfield, Peel, O., *Edmonton.*
Mayfield, Antigonishe, N. S., *James River.*
Maynard, Grenville, O., *via Prescott.*
Mayne, Selkirk, M., *Alexander.*
*†Maynooth, Hast'gs, O., *Ormsby.*
Mayo, Ottawa, Q., *Thurso.*
Meadow, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Meadow Lea, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Meadows, Charlotte, N.B.
Meadows Road, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Meadowvale, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
*‡Meadowvale, Peel, O.
Meadowville Station, Pictou, N.S., *Meadowville.*
*†‡Meaford, Grey, O.
Meagher's Grant, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
‡Meat Cove, Victoria, N.S.
Mechanics' Settlement, Kings, N.B., *Penobsquis.*
Mecunoma, Parry Sound, O., *South River.*
Medford, Kings, N.S., *Kingsport.*
*†‡Medicine Hat, Assiniboia.
Medina, Oxford, O., *Ingersoll.*
Medora, Selkirk, M.
Meiklefield, Pictou, N.S., *West Merigomishe.*
Meisener's, Lunenburg, N. S., *Cherryfield.*
Mekiwin, Marquette, M., *Gladstone.*
Melancthon, Dufferin, O.
Melboro, Richmond, Q., *Racine.*
*†‡Melbourne, Middlesex, O.
Melbourne, Richmond, Q., *Richmond.*
Melbourne, Marquette, M.
Melcombe, Leeds, O.
Meldrum Bay, Algoma, O., *Spanish.*
Melford, Inverness, N. S., *West Bay Road.*
Melfort, Sask., *Macdowall.*
Melgund, Selkirk, M., *Hartney.*
Melissa, Muskoka, O.
*†‡Melita, Selkirk, M.
Melocheville, Beauharnois, Q., *Beauharnois.*
Melrose, Westmoreland, N.B.
‡Melrose, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Melrose, Hastings, O., *Shannonville.*
Melvern Square, Annapolis, N.S., *Kingston.*
Melville, Prince Edward, O., *Consecon.*
Melville Cross, Cardwell, O., *Melville Junc.*
Memel, Albert, N. B., *Hopewell Hill.*
*‡Memramcook, Westmoreland, N.B.
Menie, Northumberland, O., *Hoard's.*
‡Menteith, Selkirk, M.
Mercier, Montmagny, Q., *St. Pierre.*
*‡Merigomishe, Pictou, N.S.
Merivale, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
‡Merlin, Kent, O.
Mermaid Farm, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*†‡Merrickville, Grenville, O.
Merritt, Grey, O., *Varney.*
*†‡Merritton, Lincoln, O.
Merton, Halton, O., *Bronte.*
‡Metabechouan, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chambord Junc.*
*Metaghan, Digby, N.S.
Metaghan River, Digby, N. S., *Meteghan.*
*†‡Metcalfe, Russell, O., *Osgoode*
Metgermette, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
‡Methot's Mills, Lotbinière, Q.
‡Methven, Selkirk, M.
Metlakatla, New Westminster, B.C., *Nanaimo.*
Metropolitan, Perth, O., *Granton*
Metz, Wellington, O., *Arthur.*
Meyersburg, Northumberland, O., *Campbellford.*
‡Miami, Selkirk, M.
Michael's Bay, Algoma, O., *Massey.*
Michaud, Victoria, N.B.
Michie, Selkirk, M., *Virden.*
Michipicoten River, Algoma, O., *via Sault Ste. Marie.*
Micksburg, Renfrew, O., *Golden*
Middle Beaver Bank, Halifax, N.S., *Beaver Bank.*
Middleboro, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Middle Caledonia, Guysboro, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Middle Cape, Cape Breton, N.S., *St. Peters.*
Middle Caraquet, Gloucester, N.B., *Caraquet.*
Middle Church, Lisgar, M., *Kildonan.*
Middle Country Harbour, Guysboro, N.S.
Middle Coverdale, Albert, N.B., *Moncton.*
Middlefield, Queens, N.S.
Middle Hainesville, York, N.B., *Zealand.*
Middle La Have Ferry, Lunenberg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
Middle Manchester, Guysboro, N.S.
Middlemarch, Elgin, O., *via St. Thomas.*
‡Middlemiss, Middlesex, O.
*†Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Middle Ohio, Shelburne, N.S.
Middle River, Victoria, N. S., *Iona.*
*Middle Sackville, Westmoreland, N.B.
Middle Sackville, Halifax, N.S., *Beaver Bank.*
Middle Settlement of Barney's River, Pictou, N. S., *Barney's River.*
Middle Simonds, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
Middle Southampton, York, N.B., *Canterbury.*
*Middle Stewiacke, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
Middleton, Westmoreland, N.B., *Dorchester.*
*†‡Middleton, Annapolis, N.S.
Middleton, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Middleton, Prince, P.E.I., *Kokora.*
*†Middleville, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
Midford, Muskoka, O., *South River.*
Midgell, Kings, P.E.I.
Midgic, Westmoreland, N.B.
Midhurst, Simcoe, O., *Barrie.*

*†‡Midland, Simcoe, O.
Midland, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Mid Lothian, Parry Sound, O.
Midnapore, Alberta.
Midville Branch, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Midway, Marquette, M.
Midway, Albert, N.B., *Hirvey.*
Miguasha, Bonaventure, Q., *Nouvelle.*
‡Milan, Compton, Q.
Milburn, Kings, P.E.I., *Marie.*
Milby, Sherbrooke, Q., *Lennoxville.*
*†‡Mildmay, Bruce, O.
Mile End, Hochelaga, Q.
Miletta, Stanstead, Q., *Milletta.*
Milford, St. John, N.B., *Fairville.*
‡Milford, Hants, N.S.
‡Milford, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Milford, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Milford Bay, Muskoka, O., *Bracebridge.*
Milford Haven Bridge, Guysboro, N.S.
Milkish, Kings, N.B.
Millar's Corners, Grenville, O., *Oxford.*
Millarton, Bruce, O., *Kincardine.*
Millarville, Alberta, *Okotoks.*
Millbank, Northumberl'd, N.B., *Chatham.*
*†Millbank, Perth, O., *Millbank.*
Mill Bridge, Hastings, O.
*†‡Mill Brook, Durham, O.
Millbrook, Lisgar, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Mill Brook, Queens, N.B.
Mill Brook, Pictou, N.S.
Mill Cove, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Mill Cove, Queens, N.B., *Waterborough.*
Mill Cove, Queens, P.E.I., *Bedford.*
Mill Creek, Breton, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Milledgeville, St. John, N.B., *via St. John*
Mille Isles, Argenteuil, Q., *St. Jerome.*
Miller Lake, Bruce, O.
*†‡Mille Roches, Cornwall, O.
*‡Millerton, Northumberl'd, N.B.
Mille Vaches, Saguenay, Q.
Millfield, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
Mill Grove, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
Mill Haven, Addington, O., *Ernestown.*
Milliken, York, O., *Milliken's.*
Midlington, Ontario, O., *Uptergrove.*
Millington, Brome, Q., *Knowlton.*
‡Mill River, Prince, P.E.I.
Mill Road, Lunenburg, N.S., *Kentville.*
Mill Settlement, Sunbury, N.B., *Hoyt.*
Millstream, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
Millstream, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Millsville, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
*†Milltown, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
Milltown Cross, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
*‡Mill Village, Queens, N.S.
Mill View, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*‡Millville, York, N.B.
Millville Boulardarie, Cape Breton, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Millville, Kings, N.S., *Aylesford.*
Millward, Alberta, *Morley.*
*Millwood, Marquette, M., *Binscarth.*
Millsap, Addington, O., *Newburgh.*
*Milton, Queens, N.S.
Milton, Queens, P.E.I.
‡Milton East, Shefford, Q., *Granby.*
*†‡Milton West, Halton, O., *Milton.*
*†‡Milverton, Perth, O.
‡Mimico, York, O.
Miminegash, Prince, P.E.I., *Bloomfield.*
Mimosa, Wellington, O., *Orton.*
Minasville, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Mindemoya, Algoma, O., *via Manitowaning.*
*†‡Minden, Victoria, O., *Gelert.*
Mineral, Carleton, N.B., *Beechwood.*
Mineral Hill, Albert, N.B., *Harvey.*
Mineral Rock, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
‡Minesing, Simcoe, O.
Mineville, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Mingan, Saguenay, Q.
*†‡Minnedosa, Marquette, M.
Minnewakan, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Minniska, Marquette, M., *Russell*
Minton, Stanstead, Q., *North Hatley.*
Minudie, Cumberland, N.S., *River Hebert.*
Mirabel, Two Mountains, Q., *St. Hermas.*
Mira Gut, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Miranda, Missisquoi, Q., *Lacolle.*
‡Miscouche, Prince, P.E.I.
Miscou Harbor, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippegan.*
Miscou Light House, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippegan.*
Misere, Charlevoix, Q.
Mispec, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
‡Missanabie, Algoma, O.
*Mission City, New Westminster, B.C., *Mission.*
‡Mississippi, Addington, O.
Mistissini, Chicoutimi, Q.
*†‡Mitchell, Perth, O.
Mitchell River Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Mitchell's Bay Kent, O., *Watlaceburg.*
Mitchell Square, Simcoe, O., *Barrie.*
Mitchell's Station, Nicolet, Q.
Mitford, Alberta.
Mizonette, Gloucester, N.B., *Grande Anse.*
‡Moe's River, Compton, Q., *Compton.*
Moffat, Assiniboia, *Wolseley.*
Moffat, Halton, O.
Mohawk, Brant, O., *Mount Pleasant.*
Moira, Hastings, O., *via Belleville.*
Moira Lake, Hastings, O.
Moisie, Saguenay, Q.
Molesworth, Wellington O., *Listowel.*
Moline, Marquette, M., *Rapid City.*
Moltke, Bruce, O., *Neustadt.*
Monaghan, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Monck, Wellington, O., *Arthur.*
Monckland Station, Stormont, O., *Monklands.*
Moncrieff, Huron, O., *Brussels.*
*†‡Moncton, Westmorel'd., N.B.
Moncton Road, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Moneymore, Hastings, O., *Tweed.*
Mongenais, Vaudreuil, Q., *Ste. Justine.*
Mongolia, York, O., *Stouffville.*
Monk's Head, Antigonishe, N.S., *Pomquet.*
‡Monkton, Perth, O., *Atwood.*
Mono Centre, Cardwell, O., *Orangeville.*
*†Mono Mills, Cardwell, O., *Caledon East.*
‡Mono Road, Cardwell, O.
Monsell, Ontario, O., *Bracebridge.*
*†Montague Bridge, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
‡Montague Cross, Kings, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Montague Gold Mines, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Mont Auban, Portneuf, Q.
Montavista, Lisgar, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Montcalm, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
Montcerf, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
Mont Dufresne, Richmond, Q., *via Sherbrooke.*
Monteagle Valley, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
‡Montebello, Ottawa, Q.
Montefiore, Selkirk, M., *Deloraine.*
Montfort, Argenteuil, Q., *Piedmont.*
Montgomery, Assa, *Whitewood.*
Monticello, Wellington, S.R., O., *Grand Valley.*
Monticello, Kings, P.E.I., *St. Peters.*
‡Mont Louis, Gaspé, Q., *Little Metis.*
*†‡Montmagny, Montmagny, Q.
Montmartre, Assa.
Montmorency East, Montmorency, Q., *Montmorency Falls.*
‡Montmorency Falls, Montmorency, Q.
Montmorency Village, Quebec, Q., *Montmorency Falls.*
Montpelier, Ottawa, Q., *Thurso.*
*†‡Montreal, Hochelaga, Q.
‡Montreal June., Hochelaga, Q.
Montreal River, Nipissing, O., *Mattawa.*
Montreal South, Chambly, Q.
Montreal West, Hochelaga, Q.
Montrose, Marquette, M., *Carberry.*
Montrose, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
‡Montrose, Welland, O.
Montrose, Prince, P.E.I., *Alberton.*
Mont St. Hilaire, Rouville, Q.
Monument Settlement, Carleton, N.R., *Debec June.*
‡Moodyville, N. Westminster, B.C.

Moonstone, Simcoe, O., *Coldwater.*
*†Moore, Lambton, O., *Mooretown.*
*†‡Moorefield, Wellington, O.
Mooresburg, Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
Moore's Falls, Victoria, O., *Coboconk.*
Moore's Mills, Charlotte.
Moore's Station, Missisquoi, Q., *St. Armand.*
Mooresville, Middlesex, O., *Centralia.*
Moose Brook, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
‡Moose Creek, Stormont, O.
*†‡Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.
Mooseland, Halifax, N.S.
Moose River, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Moose River, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Moose River Gold Mines, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
*†‡Moosomin, Assiniboia.
Moran, Northumberland, N.B., *Blissfield.*
Morar, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Moraviantown, Elgin, O., *Bothwell* or *North Bothwell.*
Moray, Middlesex, O., *Park Hill.*
Morcambe, Kings, N.B., *Bellisle.*
*†‡Morden, Selkirk, M.
Morden, Kings, N.S., *Aylesford.*
Morehead, Pontiac, Q., *Campbell's.*
Morehouse, Northumberland, N. B., *Blackville.*
‡Morell, Kings, P.E.I.
Morell Rear, Kings, P.E.I., *Morrell.*
‡Morewood, Dundas, O., *Chesterville.*
Morganston, Northumberland, O., *Colborne.*
Morigeau, Montmagny, Q., *St. Pierre.*
Morin Flats, Argenteuil, Q., *Piedmont.*
‡Morley, Alberta.
Morley, Grey, O., *via Meaford.*
Morningdale Mills, Perth, O., *Millbank.*
Moropano, Selkirk, M., *Baldur.*
*†‡Morpeth, Kent, O., *Ridgetown*
*†‡Morris, Provencher, M.
*†‡Morrisburg, Dundas, O.
*‡Morriston, Well'ton, O., *Schaw.*
Morristown, Kings, N.S., *Berwick*
Morristown, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Mortimer's Point, Simcoe, O., *Falkenburg.*
‡Morton, Leeds, O., *Elgin.*
Morton's Corner, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Morvan, Antigonishe, N.S., *James River.*
Morven, Lennox, O., *Fredericksburg.*
Mosborough, Wellington, O.
‡Moscow, Addington, O.
Moser's River, Halifax, N.S.
Mosgrove, Carleton, O., *Bell's Corners.*
Mosher's Corners, Annapolis, N.S., *Middleton.*
Mosherville, Hants, N.S., *Newport*
Moss Glen, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay*
Mosside, Middlesex, O., *Bothwell.*
Mossley, Middlesex, O., *Harrietsville.*
Mossman's Grant, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Motherwell, Perth, O., *St. Mary's*
Mott's Wharf, Queens, N.B.
Moulie's River, Kent, N.B., *Weldford.*
‡Moulinette, Stormont, O., *Mille Roches.*
Moulin Tetu, Lotbinière, Q., *Craig's Road.*
‡Moulton, Monck, O.
Mountain, Selkirk, M., *Morden.*
‡Mountain, Dundas, O.
Mountain Brook, Restigouche, N.B., *Dalhousie.*
Mountain Dale, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
‡Mountain Grove, Addington, O.
Mountain Road, Pictou, N. S., *River John.*
Mountain View, Prince Edward, O., *via Belleville.*
Mountain View, Alta.
*†‡Mount Albert, York, O.
Mount Albion, Wentworth O., *Rymal.*
‡Mount Albion, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*†‡Mount Brydges, Middlesex, O., *Caradoc.*
Mount Buchanan, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Mount Carmel, Huron, O., *Park Hill.*
Mount Carmel, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Philippe de Néri.*
Mount Charles, Peel, O., *Halton.*
Mount Chesney, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
Mount Cussack, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Mount Denison, Hants, N.S.
Mount Dennis, York, O.
*‡Mount Elgin, Oxford, O., *Ingersoll.*
*†‡Mount Forest, Wellington, O.
Mount Hanly, Annapolis, N.S., *Lawrencetown.*
Mount Healy, Haldim'd, O., *York*
Mount Hebron, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Mount Herbert, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Mount Horeb, Victoria, O., *Reaboro.*
Mount Irwin, Victoria, O., *Kinmount.*
Mount Johnson, Iberville, Q.
Mount Lehman, New Westminster, B.C., *Mission.*
Mount Loyal, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
Mount Maple, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
Mount Middleton, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Mount Oscar, Vaudreuil, Q., *Rigaud.*
Mount Pisgah, Kings, N.B., *Sussex*
Mount Pleasant, New Westminster, B.C., *via Vancouver.*
Mount Pleasant, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
Mount Pleasant, Durham, O., *Cavanville.*
Mount Pleasant, Prince, P.E.I., *Port Hill.*
Mount Pleasant, Cumberland, N.S., *Oxford.*
Mount Rose, Annapolis, N.S., *Bridgetown.*
Mount Royal Vale, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
Mount Ryan, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Mount St. Louis, Simcoe, O., *Scott's Mills.*
Mount St. Patrick, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
Mount Salem, Elgin, O., *Aylmer.*
Mountsberg, Wentworth, O., *Schaw.*
Mount Sherwood, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
*Mount Stewart, Queens, P.E.I., *Stewart June.*
Mount Thom Settlement, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
‡Mount Uniacke, Hants, N.S.
Mount Vernon, Brant, O.
Mount View, Westmoreland, N.B., *Upper Sackville.*
Mountville, Albert, N.B., *Cape.*
Mountville, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Mount Whatley, Westmoreland, N.B., *Aulac.*
Mount Wolfe, Peel, O., *Bolton.*
Mount Young, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Mouth of Jemseg, Queens, N.B.
Mouth of Keswick, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Mouth of Nerepis, Kings, N.B., *Lingley.*
Mowbray, Selkirk, M., *Moniton.*
Mud Bay, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Mud Creek, Lanark, O., *Elmsley.*
Muddy Creek, Prince, P.E.I., *Miscouche.*
‡Muir Kirk, Kent, O.
Mulgrave, Welland, O., *Bertie.*
Mull, Kent, O., *Harwich.*
Mullifarry, Middlesex, O., *Strathroy.*
Mull River, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
Mulmur, Dufferin, O., *Alliston.*
Muncey, Middlesex, O., *Delaware*
Munro, Perth, O., *Mitchell.*
Munroe's Bridge, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Munroe's Mills, Glengarry, O., *Green Valley.*
Munster, Carleton, O., *Ashton.*
Murchison, Marquette, M., *Minnedosa.*
Murchison, Hastings, O., *Eganville.*
Murchyville, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Murdoch, Grey, O., *Holstein.*
‡Murilla, Algoma, O., *Murillo.*
Murray, Northumberland, O., *via Trenton.*
*†‡ Murray Bay, Charlevoix, Q.
‡Murray Harbour (N.), Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Murray Harbour (Rd.), Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*‡Murray Harbour, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
‡Murray River, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Murray Road, Westmoreland, N.B., *Port Elgin.*
Murray's Corner, Westmoreland, N.B., *Cape Tormentine.*
Murvale, Frontenac, O.
Muskoka Falls, Muskoka, O., *Bracebridge.*
‡Musquash, St. John, N.B.

Muskoka Mills, Muskoka, O., *Penetanguishene.*
‡Musquodoboit Harbour, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Musselburg, Perth, O., *Milverton.*
Musselyville, Bonaventure, Q.
Myrehall, Hastings, O., *via Belleville.*
Myrtle, Selkirk, M
‡Myrtle, Ontario, O.
Mystic, Missisquoi, Q.
Naas Harbour, New Westminster, B.C.
Nail Pond, Prince, P.E.I., *Tignish*
Nairn, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park.*
‡Nakusp, Yale, B.C.
Namao, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
Namur, Ottawa, Q., *North Nation Mills.*
*†‡Nanaimo, Vancouver, B.C.
Nancy, Maskinongé, Q., *Louiseville.*
Nanoose Bay, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
‡Nanticoke, Haldimand, O., *Jarvis.*
Nantye, Simcoe, O., *Lefroy.*
*†‡Napanee, Lennox, O.
‡Napanee Mills, Addington, O.
Naphan, Hastings, O., *via Belleville.*
*Napier, Middlesex, O., *Strathroy.*
‡Napierville, Napierville, Q., *Stottsville.*
Napinka, Selkirk M.
Nappan, Cumberland, N.S.
Napperton, Middlesex, O., *Strathroy.*
Narrows, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Narrows Creek, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Narva, Bruce, E.R., O.
Nashville, York, O., *Kleinburg.*
Nashwaak, York, N.B.
Nashwaak Bridge, York, N.B., *Zionville.*
Nashwaaksis, York, N.B., *Douglas.*
Nashwaak Village, York, N.B.
Nasonworth, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
*†Nassagaweya, Halton, O., *Moffat*
Natashquan, Saguenay, Q.
‡Nauwigewauk, Kings, N.B.
Navan, Russell, O., *Bear Brook.*
Necum Teuch, Halifax, N.S.
*†‡Neepawa, Marquette, M
Neguac, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Neil's Harbour, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Neilsonville, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
‡Nelles Corners, Haldimand, O.
*‡Nelson, Kootenay, B.C.
Nelson, Selkirk, M., *Morden.*
Nelson, Halton, O., *Burlington.*
Nelsonville, Algoma, O., *Nairn.*
Nenagh, Grey, O., *Holstein.*
‡Nepigon, Algoma, O.
Nerepis, Kings, N.B.
‡Nesbitt, Selkirk, M.
Nestleton, Durham, O., *Burketon.*
Netherby, Welland, O.
Nettly Lake, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
*†‡Neustadt, Grey, O.
New Acadia, Kings, P.E.I., *Rollo Bay.*
New Albany, Annapolis, N.S., *Albany.*
New Argyle, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
New Annan, Prince, P.E.I.
Newark, Oxford, O., *Burgessville.*
New Armagh, Lotbiniere, Q., *Craig's Road.*
New Bandon, Gloucester, N.B.
Newbliss, Leeds, O., *Irish Creek.*
Newbois, Lotbinière, Q., *Scott's.*
*†‡Newboro, Leeds, O.
New Boston, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Newboyne, Leeds, O., *Newboro.*
‡Newbridge, Huron, O., *Fordwich*
*†‡Newburgh, Addington, O.
‡Newburgh, Carleton, N.B., *Newbury.*
Newburg Junc., Carleton, *N.B.*
Newburn, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
*†‡Newbury, Middlesex, O., *North Newbury.*
New Campbelton, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
New Canaan, Queens, N.B., *Havelock.*
New Canada, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
*†‡New Carlisle, Bonaventure, Q., *Caplin.*
New Carlow, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
*†‡Newcastle, Durham, O.
*†‡Newcastle, Northumberland, N.B
Newcastle Bridge, Queens, N.B., *Chipman.*
Newcastle Creek, Queens, N.B., *Waasis.*
Newcomb Corner, Halfax, N.S., *Shubenacad e.*
Newcombe, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Newcomb Mills, Northumberland, O., *Brighton.*
New Cornwall, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
New Cumberland, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
*‡Newdale, Marquette, M.
New Denmark, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
‡New Denver, Yale, B.C.
New Dublin, Leeds, O., *Bellamy.*
*†‡New Dundee, Waterloo, O., *Petersburg.*
New Durham, Brant, O.
New Edinburgh, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth.*
New Edinburgh, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
Newellton, Shelburne, N.S.
New Elm, Lunenburg, N.S.
New Flos, Simcoe, O., *Phelpston.*
New France, Antigonishe, N.S., *Heatherton.*
New Gairloch, Pictou, N.S., *Lansdowne.*
*‡New Germany, Waterloo, O., *Breslau.*
*‡New Glasgow, Pictou, N.S.
‡New Glasgow, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
†New Glasgow, Terrebonne, Q.
New Grafton, Queens, N.S., *Annapolis.*
*†‡New Hamburg, Waterloo, O., *Hamburg.*
New Harbour, Guysboro, N.S.
New Harmony, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
New Harris, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
New Haven, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
New Haven, Victoria, N.S.
Newholm, Muskoka, O., *Utterson*
New Horton, Albert, N.B., *Harvey.*
‡Newington, Stormont, O., *Finch.*
New Ireland, Megantic, Q., *Black Lake.*
New Ireland Road, Albert, N.B., Elgin.
New Jerusalem, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
New Larig, Pictou, N.S., *Lansdowne.*
‡New Liverpool, Levis, Q., *Etchemin.*
New London, Queens, P.E.I., *Bradalbane.*
‡New Lowell, Simcoe, O.
Newmanville, Leeds, O.
New Market, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
*†‡New Market, York, O.
New Maryland, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
New Mexico, Compton, Q., *Cookshire* or *Cookshire Junc.*
*‡New Mills, Restigouche, N.B.
New Minas, Kings, N.S., *Kentville*
New Oxley, Alberta, *High River.*
New Park, Durham, O., *Pontypool.*
‡New Perth, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Newport, Brant, O., *Brantford.*
‡Newport, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
*†‡Newport, Hants, N.S.
Newport, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
Newport Corner, Hants, N.S., *Ellershouse.*
*Newport Landing, Hants, N.S.
‡Newport Point, Gaspé, Q.
‡New Richmond, Bonaventure, Q.
New River Mills, Charlotte, N.B., *New River.*
‡New Rockland, Richmond, Q., *Kingsbury.*
New Ross, Dundas, O., *via Iroquois.*
*New Ross, Lunenburg, N.S., *Windsor* or *Kentville.*
New Ross Road, Kings, N.S., *Kentville.*
Newry, Perth, O., *Atwood.*
New Salem, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
New Sarum, Elgin, O.
‡Newton, Perth, O., *Millbank.*
Newton, Prince, P.E.I., *Emerald.*
NewtonBrook, York, O., *Thornhill.*
Newton Cross, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Newton Mills, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
Newton Robinson, Simcoe, O., *Cookstown.*
Newtonville, Kings, N.S., *Wolfville.*
New Toronto, York, O.
New Town, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
New Town, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
New Tusket, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth.*
*New Victoria, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Newville, Cumberland, N.S.
*†‡New Westminster, New Westminster, B.C., *Westminster.*
New Wiltshire, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
New Zealand, Kings, P.E.I.

New Zion, Sunbury, N.B., *Chipman.*
*†‡Niagara, Lincoln, O., *Niagara on the Lake.*
*†‡Niagara Falls, Welland, O.
Niagara Falls Centre, Welland, O., *via Niagara Falls.*
*†‡Niagara Falls South, Welland, O., *via Niagara Falls.*
Nicholisville, Kings, N.S., *Aylesford.*
*†Nicola Lake, Yale, B.C., *Spence's Bridge.*
*†‡Nicolet, Nicolet, Q.
‡Nicolet Falls, Richmond, Q., *Danville.*
Nicolston, Simcoe, O., *Alliston.*
Nicomekl, New Westminster, B.C., *New Westminster.*
Nicomin, New Westminster, B.C.
Nictau, Victoria, N.B., *Torranceville.*
Nictaux Falls, Annapolis, N.S., *Nictaux.*
Nictaux West, Annapolis, N.S., *Nictaux.*
Nile, Huron, O., *Goderich.*
Niles Corners, Prince Edward, O.
Nilestown, Middlesex, O., *Belmont.*
Nine Mile Creek, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown, P.E.I.*
Nine Mile River, Hants, N.S., *Elmsdale.*
Ninette, Selkirk, M., *Belmont.*
*‡Ninga, Selkirk, M.
Nipissing, Parry Sound, O., *Powassen.*
‡Nipissing Junc., Nipissing, O., *Thorncliffe.*
Nissouri, Oxford, O., *Beachville.*
Nithburg, Perth, O., *Gad's Hill.*
‡Niverville, Provencher, M.
Nixon, Albert, N.B., *Turtle Creek.*
‡Nixon, Norfolk, O.
Nober, Haldimand, O., *Townsend.*
*†Nobleton, York, O., *King.*
*Noel, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Nomininque, Ottawa, Q., *Ste. Agathe.*
Norborough, Prince, P.E.I., *Emerald Junc.*
Norcliffe, Pontiac, Q., *Mattawa.*
Norham, Northumberland, O., *Hastings.*
*Norland, Victoria, O., *Coboconk.*
*Norman, Algoma, O.
Normandale, Norfolk, O., *Vittoria.*
Normandin, Chicoutimi, Q., *Roberval.*
Norquay, Selkirk, M., *Swan Lake.*
North Ainslie, Inverness, N.S.
North Alton, Kings, N.S., *Kentville.*
‡Northam, Prince, P.E.I.
Northampton, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
North Arm, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
*†‡North Augusta, Grenville, O., *Bellamy.*
North Barton, Wentworth, O., *via Hamilton.*
*†‡North Bay, Nipissing, O.
North Beaver Bank, Halifax, N.S., *Beaver Bank.*
North Bedeque, Prince, P.E.I., *Summerside.*
North Branch, Russell, O., *Osgoode.*
‡North Bend, Yale, B.C.
North Brook, Addington, O., *Kaladar.*
North Brookfield, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
North Bruce, Bruce, O., *Port Elgin.*
‡North Buxton, Kent, O., *Buxton.*
North Cape Mabou, Inverness, N.S.
North Carleton, Prince, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
North Clarendon, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Northcote, Renfrew, O., *Renfrew.*
North Coaticook, Stanstead, Q., *Coaticook.*
North East Branch Margaree, Inverness, N.S., *Iona.*
North East Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.
North End of Lochaber Lake, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
North Esk Boom, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
Northfield, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Northfield, Sunbury, N.B., *Chipman.*
Northfield, Lunenburg, N.S.
Northfield Centre, Brant, O., *Hawtrey*
Northfield Farm, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
North Forks of Salmon Creek, Sunbury, N.B., *Chipman.*
North Framboise, Richmond, N.S.
North Georgetown, Chateauguay, Q., *Howick.*
North Glanford, Wentworth, O., *via Hamilton.*
*†North Gower, Carleton, O., *Osgoode.*
North Grant, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
North Greenville, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
North Gut, St. Ann's, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
North Ham, Wolfe, Q., *Arthabaska.*
North Harbour, Cape North, Victoria, N.S.
*‡North Hatley, Stanstead, Q.
North Hill, Compton, Q., *Scottstown.*
North Intervale, Guysboro, N.S., *Afton.*
North Keppel, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
North Lake, York, N.B., *Canterbury.*
North Lake, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
‡North Lancaster, Glengarry, O., *Dalhousie Mills.*
North Low, Ottawa, Q., *Low.*
North Medford, Kings, N.S., *Canning.*
North Middleboro, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
North Milton, Queens, P.E.I., *Milton.*
North Montague, Lanark, O., *Merrickville.*
North Mountain, Dundas, O., *Mountain.*
North Mountain, Kings, N.S., *Sheffield Mills.*
‡North Nation Mills, Ottawa, Q.
North Onslow, Pontiac, Q., *Quyon.*
North Pelham, Welland, O., *Port Robinson.*
North Pinnacle, Missisquoi, Q., *St. Armand.*
Northport, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
*†‡North Port, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
North Range Corner, Digby, N.S., *North Range.*
North Renous, Northumberland, N.B., *Indiantown.*
North Rideau, Carleton, O., *Kemptville.*
North Ridge, Essex, O.
North River, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
North River, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
North River, Westmoreland, N.B., *Salisbury.*
North River Bridge, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
North River Centre, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
North River Platform, Westmoreland, N.B., *North River.*
‡North Rustico, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
North Saanich, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
North Salem, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
North Section of Earltown, Colchester, N.S., *Scotsburn.*
North Seguin, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
North Seneca, Wentworth, O., *Caledonia.*
North Shore, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
North Shore, Victoria, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
North Shore St. Margaret's Bay, Halifax, N.S.
North Stanbridge, Missisquoi, Q., *Mystic.*
North Stoke, Richmond, Q., *via Sherbrooke.*
North Stukely, Shefford, Q.
North Sutton, Brome, Q., *West Brome.*
*†‡North Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.
North Tay, York, N.B.
North Temiscamingue, Pontiac, Q., *Mattawa, O.*
*‡North Toronto, York, O.
‡North Tryon, Prince, P.E.I., *Albany.*
North Valley, Stormont, O., *Farran's Point.*
*‡North Wakefield, Ottawa, Q.
North West, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
North West Arm, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitche's Creek.*
North West Bridge, Northumberland, N.B., *North West.*
North West Cove, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
North West Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.
‡North Williamsburg, Dundas, O., *via Morrisburg.*
North Winchester, Dundas, O., *Chesterville.*
North Wolfestown, Wolfe, Q., *Coleraine.*
Northwood, Kent, O., *Lewisville.*

*‡Norton, Kings, N.B.
Norton Creek, Chateauguay, Q., *St. Remi.*
Norton Dale, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Nortonville, Peel, O., *Brampton.*
*†Norval, Halton, O.
Norway, York, O., *Leslieville.*
*†‡Norwich, Oxford, O.
Norwood, Yarmouth, N.S.
*†‡Norwood, Peterborough, O.
Nosbonsing, Nipissing, O.
Notre Dame, Kent, N.B.
Notre Dame de Betshiamits, Saguenay, Q.
Notre Dame de Grace, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
Notre Dame de l'Isle Verte, Temiscouata, Q., *Isle Verte.*
*Notre Dame de la Salette, Ottawa, Q.
*†Notre Dame de Levis, Q., *Levis.*
Notre Dame de Lourdes, Marquette, M., *Rathwell.*
Notre Dame de Mercie, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
Notre Dame de Quebec, Quebec, Q.
Notre Dame de Rimouski, Rimouski, Q.
Notre Dame des Bois, Compton, Q., *Milan.*
*†‡Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Missisquoi, Q., *Des Rivieres.*
‡Notre Dame du Lac, Temiscouata, Q.
Notre Dame du Laus, Ottawa, Q.
Notre Dame du Pont Main, Ottawa, Q.
‡Notre Dame du Portage, Temiscouata, Q.
Notre Dame du Rosaire, Montmagny, Q., *St. Pierre.*
‡Nottawa, Simcoe, O.
‡Nouvelle, Bonaventure, Q.
‡Novar, Muskoka, O.
Noyan, Missisquoi, Q., *Lacolle.*
Nugent, Hastings, O., *Coe Hill.*
Nuttby, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
Nutt's Corners, Missisquoi, Q., *Lacolle.*
Nyanza, Victoria, N.S.
‡Oak Bank, Lisgar, M., *Bird's Hill.*
Oak Bay, Charlotte, N.B.
Oak Bay Mills, Bonaventure, Q.
Oak Bluff, Lisgar, M., *Starbuck.*
Oakburn, Marquette, M., *Shoal Lake.*
Oakdale, Bothwell, O., *Bothwell.*
Oakfield, Halifax, N.S.
Oakham, Queen's, N.B., *Cody's.*
Oak Hammock, Lisgar, M.
Oak Hill, Victoria O., *Corson's Siding.*
Oak Hill, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
*‡Oak Lake, Selkirk, M.
Oak Lake, Peterboro, O., *Norwood.*
Oakland, Marquette, M., *via Portage la Prairie.*
Oakland, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
*Oakland, Brant, O., *Scotland.*
Oakleaf, Leeds, O., *Soperton.*
Oaknook, Marquette, M.
Oak Park, Shelburne, N.S.
*‡Oak Point, Kings, N.B., *Nerepis.*
Oak Point, Bonaventure, Q., *Cross Point.*
Oak Point, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Oak Ridges, York, O., *King.*
‡Oak River, Marquette, M.
‡Oakville, Lisgar, M.
Oakville, Carleton, N.B., *Debec.*
*†‡Oakville, Halton, O.
*‡Oakwood, Victoria, O., *Mariposa.*
Oates, Frontenac, O., *Harrowsmith.*
Oban, Richmond, N.S.
Oberon, Marquette, M., *Neepawa.*
O'Connell, Pontiac, Q., *Quyon.*
Oconto, Addington, O., *Sharbot Lake* or *Sharbot Lake June.*
Odell, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
Odelltown, St. Johns, Q., *Lacolle.*
*†‡Odessa, Addington, O., *Ernestown.*
Odin, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
O'Donnell's Siding, Chicoutimi, Q.
Ogden, Guysboro, N.S.
Ogemah, Lambton, O., *Camlachie.*
Ogilvie, Kings, N.S., *Berwick.*
Ohio, Antigonishe, N.S., *James River.*
Ohlen, Assiniboia, *Whitewood.*
Oshweken, Brant, O., *Middleport.*
‡Oil City, Lambton, O.
*†‡Oil Springs, Lambton, O.
Oka, Two Mountains, Q., *Hudson.*
‡Okanagan, Yale, B.C.
Okanagon Mission, Yale, B.C.
Old Barns, Colchester, N. S., *Truro.*
Old Bridgeport Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Oldcastle, Essex, O.
Old Chelsea, Ottawa, Q., *Chelsea.*
Oldfield, Bothwell, O., *Wallaceburg.*
Oldham, Halifax, N.S., *Enfield.*
‡Old Lake Road, Temiscouata, Q.
Olds, Alberta.
‡O'Leary, Prince, P.E.I.
Olinda, Essex, O., *Ruthven.*
Olinville, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Oliphant, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton.*
Olive, Marquette, M., *Treherne.*
Olivedale, Brandon, M., *Brandon.*
Oliver, Stanstead, Q., *Magog.*
Oliver, Oxford, O., *Thorndale.*
Oliver's Ferry, Lanark, O., *Elmsley.*
Olivet, Wellington, O., *Alma.*
Olscamp, Champlain, Q., *Grandes Piles.*
Omagh, Halton, O., *Milton.*
*†‡Omemee, Victoria, O.
Ompah, Addington, O., *Lavant.*
‡One Hundred and Fifty Mile House, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Oneida, Haldimand, O., *Ballsville.*
O'Neill, Westmoreland, N. B., *Irishtown.*
‡Onion Lake, Sask., *Saskatoon.*
‡Onondaga, Brant, O.
Onslow, Colchester, N.S.
Onslow Centre, Pontiac, Q.
Onslow Mountain, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
Opawaka, Selkirk, M., *Morden.*
Opemican, Pontiac, Q., *Mattawa.*
‡Orangedale, Inverness, N.S.
Orange Ridge, Marquette, M., *Neepawa.*
Orange Valley, Muskoka, O., *Katrine.*
*†‡Orangeville, Wellington, O.
Oranmore, Muskoka, O.
Orchard, Grey, O., *Holstein.*
Oriel, Oxford, O., *Burgessville.*
*†‡Orillia, Simcoe, O.
Orkney, Wentworth, O., *Copetown.*
Orleans, Russell, O., *via Ottawa.*
‡Ormond, Dundas, O., *Winchester.*
‡Ormsby, Hastings, O.
*†‡Ormstown, Chateauguay, Q.
Oro, Simcoe, O.
*‡Oromocto, Sunbury, N. B., *Waasis*
*†‡Orono, Durham, O., *Newcastle.*
Orr Lake, Simcoe, O., *Elmvale.*
Orrwold, Marquette, M., *Shoal Lake.*
Orton, Wellington, O.
Ortonville, Victoria, N.B.
*Orwell, Elgin, O.
*Orwell, Queens, P. E. I., *via Charlottetown.*
Orwell Cove, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Osaca, Durham, O., *Garden Hill.*
Osborne, Lambton, O., *Sarnia.*
*†Osceola, Renfrew, O., *Cobden.*
‡Osgoode, Carleton, O.
*†‡Oshawa, Ontario, O.
Osler, Saskatchewan.
Osman, Middlesex, O., *Longwood.*
‡Oso, Addington, O.
Osoyoos, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
Osprey, Marquette, M., *Neepawa.*
Ospringe, Wellington, O., *Erin.*
*Ossekeag, Kings, N.B., *Hampton.*
Ossian, Lambton, O., *Petrolia.*
Ossowo, Lisgar, M., *Poplar Point.*
Ostrander, Norfolk, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Ostrea Lake, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
O'Sullivan's Corners, York, O., *Agincourt.*
*†‡Ottawa, Ottawa, O.
Ottawa East, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
‡Otterburne, Provencher, M.
Otter Lake, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
‡Otter Point, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
*†‡Otterville, Oxford, O.
Otto, Marquette, M.
Ouimet, Algoma, O.
Oulton Road, Westmorel'd, N.B.
Oungah, Kent, O., *Wallaceburg.*
Oustic, Wellington, O., *via Guelph.*
Outer Duck Island, Algoma, O., *Spanish.*
Outer Island of Port Hood, Inverness, N.S.
Outlet, Leeds, O., *Lansdowne.*
Outram, Annapolis, N.S., *Lawrencetown.*
‡Outremont, Hochelaga, Q.
Ouvry, Kent, O., *Blenheim.*
Overton, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Overton, Addington, O., *Napanee.*
*†‡Owen Sound, Grey, O.
Owl's Head Harbour, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
*†‡Oxbow, Assiniboia.
Oxenden, Grey, O., *via Wiarton.*
*†‡Oxford, Cumberland, N.S.
Oxford, Grenville, O.
Oxford Centre, Oxford, O., *Woodstock.*
‡Oxford June., Cumberland, N.S.
‡Oxford Mills, Grenville, O., *Kemptville.*
Oxley, Essex, O., *Harrow.*
Oxmead, Grey, O., *via Meaford.*
Oyster Bed Bridge, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*

Oyster Ponds, Guysboro, N.S., *Mulgrave.*
‡Oznabruck Centre, Stormont, O., *Farran's Point.*
Paddock, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Painchaud, Megantic, Q., *Somerset.*
‡Painsec, Westmoreland, N.B., *Meadow Brook.*
Painswick, Simcoe, O., *Allandale*
*†‡Paisley, Bruce, O.
Pakan, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
*†‡Pakenham, Lanark, O.
*†‡Palermo, Cardwell, O., *Bronte.*
‡Palgrave, Peel, O.
Palmer Rapids, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Palmer Road, Prince, P.E.I., *De Blois.*
*†‡Palmerston, Wellington, O.
Palmyra, Kent, O., *Muir Kirk.*
Panama, Alta.
Panmure, Lanark, O., *Kinburn.*
‡Papineauville, Ottawa, Q.
Paquette, Compton, Q., *Paquetteville.*
Paquetteville, Gloucester, N.B., *Burnsville.*
Paradise Lane, Annapolis, N.S.
Parc Laval, Laval, Q., *Sault au Recollets.*
‡Pardee, Algoma, O.
Parents, Victoria, N.B., *St. Leonard's.*
‡Parham, Addington, O.
*†‡Paris, Brant, O.
Parisville, Lotbiniere, Q., *Batiscan.*
Park Corner, Queens, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
Parkdale, Lisgar, M.
*†‡Parkdale, York, O.
Parker, Wellington, O., *Alma.*
Parker's Cove, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Parker's Ridge, York, N.B., *Boiestown.*
*Parkersville, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Park Head, Bruce, O.
*†‡Park Hill, Middlesex, O.
Parkhurst, Lotbiniere, Q., *Craig's Road.*
Parkin, Assiniboia, *Wapella.*
Parkisimo, Marquette, M., *Elkhorn.*
Parklands, Assiniboia, *Qu'Appelle.*
Parkman, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Park's Creek, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
Parksville, Vancouver, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Parlee Settlement, Kings, N.B., *Case Settlement.*
Parma, Lennox, O., *Fredericksburg.*
*‡Parrsborough, Cumberland, N.S.
Parrsborough Shore, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsborough.*
Parry Harbor, Parry Sound, O., *via Parry Sound.*
*†‡Parry Sound, Parry Sound, O., *Utterson.*
Pasadena, Selkirk, M., *Greenway*
*‡Paspebiac, Bonaventure, Q., *Caplin.*
Pasqua, Assiniboia.
‡Passekeag, Kings, N.B.
Pasteur, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chambord Junc.*
Patillo, Essex, O., *Puce.*
Patterson Settlement, Sunbury, N.B., *Hoyt.*
Paudash, Peterboro, O., *Coe Hill.*
Pauline, Rouville, Q., *Abbotsford.*
Pavillion, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft*
Payne Settlement, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Peabody, Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
Peakes, Kings, P.E.I.
Pearceley, Muskoka, O., *Sundridge.*
Pearceton, Missisquoi, Q., *Mystic*
Pearsons, Kings, N.B., *Annidale.*
Peebles, Oxford, O., *Ingersoll.*
‡Peel, Carleton, N.B.
Peepabun, Wellington, O., *Grand Valley.*
Pefferlaw, York, O., *Cannington.*
Peggy's Cove, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Peguis, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
Pekisko, Alberta, *High River.*
*‡Pelee Island, Essex, O., *Kingsville.*
Pelham Centre, Monck, O., *Port Robinson.*
Pelham Union, Monck, O., *Jordan*
Pelissier, Ottawa, Q., *Kirk's Ferry*
Pelletier Mills, Madawaska, N.B., *Connors.*
Pembroke, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Pembroke, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
*†‡Pembroke, Renfrew, O.
Pembroke Shore, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Pendennis, Selkirk, M., *Brandon.*
Pender Island, New Westminster, B.C.
*‡Pendleton, Prescott, O., *Papineauville.*
*†‡Penetanguishene, Simcoe, O.
Pengarth, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
Penhold, Alberta.
Peniac, York, N.B.
‡Peninsula Gaspé, Gaspé, Q.
Peninsula Harbor, Algoma, O., *Peninsula.*
Peninsula Lake, Muskoka, O., *Huntsville.*
Peninsular Park, Simcoe, O., *Barrie.*
Pennant, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Pennfield, Charlotte, N.B.
Pennfield Centre, Charlotte, N.B., *Pennfield.*
Pennfield Ridge, Charlotte, N.B.
*‡Penobsquis, Kings, N.B.
Penrith, Selkirk, M., *Virden.*
*‡Pense, Assiniboia.
Pentecost River, Saguenay, Q.
Penticton, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
Penville, Simcoe, O., *Tottenham.*
*‡Percé, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
Perch, Lambton, O.
Percy, Assiniboia, *Alameda.*
Perivale, Algoma, O.
Perkins, Ottawa, Q., *East Templeton.*
Perley, Assiniboia, *Saltcoats.*
Perm, Simcoe, O., *Alliston.*
Perott Settlement, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Perrault, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
Perretton, Renfrew, O., *Government Road.*
Perry, Addington, O., *Kaladar.*
‡Perry, Addington, O.
‡Perryboro, Compton, Q., *Coaticook.*
Perry Settlement, Kings, N.B., *Havelock.*
Perry's Point, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay.*
Perrytown, Durham, O.
‡Perth, Victoria, N.B.
*†‡Perth, Lanark, O.
Perth Centre, Victoria, N.B., *Perth.*
Perth Road, Addington, O., *Harrowsmith.*
Perthius, Portneuf, Q.
‡Petawawa, Renfrew, O.
*†‡Peterborough, Peterboro, O.
Peters Brook, Victoria, N.S.
‡Petersburg, Waterloo, O.
Peters Mills, Kent, N.B., *Kingston.*
Peterson's Corners, Victoria, O., *Gelert.*
Peter's Road, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Petersville, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Petersville Church, Queens, N.B.
Peterville, Prince, P.E.I., *Tignish.*
Petherton, Wellington, O., *Kenilworth.*
Petit Bonaventure, Bonaventure, Q.
Petit Cap, Gaspé, Q.
Petit Village, Beauce, Q.
*†‡Petitcodiac, Westmoreland, N.B.
Petite Cote, Essex, O., *Windsor.*
Petite de Grat Bridge, Richmond, N.S.
Petite Lameque, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippigan.*
Petite Magdeleine, Gaspé, Q.
Petite Matane, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
Petite Riviere Bridge, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Petite Vallée, Gaspé, Q.
*Petit Rocher, Gloucester, N.B., *Petite Roche.*
Petits Mechins, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
Petpeswick Harbor, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Petrel, Marquette, M., *Carberry.*
*†‡Petrolea, Lambton, O.
Petworth, Addington, O., *Colebrook.*
Pevensey, Muskoka, O., *Burk's Falls.*
Peveril, Vaudreuil, Q., *Glen Robertson.*
Pheasant Forks, Assiniboia, *Wolseley.*
*†‡Phelpston, Simcoe, O.
Phillipsburg (East), Missisquoi, Q., *St. Armand.*
Phillipsburg (West), Waterloo, O., *Baden.*
Phillipston, Hastings, O., *via Belleville.*
‡Phillipsville, Leeds, O., *Delta.*
*†‡Pickering, Ontario, O.
*†‡Picton, Prince Edward, O.
*‡Pictou, Pictou, N.S.
Pictou Island, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
Pictou Landing, Pictou, N.S.
Pictou Road, Guysboro, N.S., *Hopewell.*
‡Piedmont, Terrebonne, Q.
Piedmont Valley, Pictou, N.S., *Piedmont.*

*†‡Pierreville, Yamaska, Q., *Yamaska.*
‡Pierreville Mills, Yamaska, Q.
Pierson, Selkirk, M.
Pierston, Kings, N.B., *Hampton.*
Pigeon Bluff, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
Pigeon Hill, Missisquoi, Q., *St. Armand.*
Pigeon Lake, Lisgar, M., *Headingly.*
Pike Bay, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton.*
Pike Creek, Essex, O.
Pike River, Missisquoi, Q., *Stanbridge.*
Pilot Bay, Yale, B.C.
*†‡Pilot Mound, Selkirk, M.
*Pincher Creek, Alberta, *Macleod.*
Pincourt, Terrebonne, Q., *Terrebonne.*
Pine Creek, Alberta, *Midnapore.*
Pinedale Antigonishe, N. S., *South River.*
Pine Dale, Ontario, O., *Blackwater June.*
Pine Grove, York, O., *Woodbridge.*
Pinehurst, Kent, O.
Pina Orchard, York, O., *Newmarket.*
Pine Ridge, Kent, N.B., *Welsford.*
Pine River, Bruce, O., *Kincardine.*
Pine Tree, Pictou, N.S., *Woodburn.*
Pinette, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Pine Vale, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
Pine Wood, Algoma, O., *Rat Portage.*
‡Pinkerton, Bruce, O.
Pioneer, Carleton, N.B., *Upper Woodstock.*
Piopolis, Compton, Q., *Echo Vale.*
Pipers' Cove, Cape Breton, N.S., *Iona.*
Piperville, Russell, O., *Eastman Springs.*
‡Pipestone, Selkirk, M.
Pirate Harbor, Guysboro, N.S., *Mulgrave.*
Pisarinco, St. John, N.B., *Spruce Lake.*
Pisquid, Queens, P.E.I.
Pisquid Road, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Pitt's Ferry, Frontenac, O., *Ballantyne's.*
Pittston, Grenville, O., *Cardinal.*
Plusville, Prince, P.E.I.
Plainfield, Hastings, O., *via Belleville.*
Plainfield, Pictou, N.S., *Scotsburn.*
Plainville, Northumberland, O., *Harwood.*
‡Plaisance, Ottawa, Q., *North Nation Mills.*
Plaister Mines, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Plamondon's Mills, Wolfe, Q., *Danville.*
*†‡Plantagenet, Prescott, O., *Papineauville.*
*†‡Plattsville, Brant, O., *Bright.*
Playfair, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Pleasant Grove, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
Pleasant Harbor, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Pleasant Hills, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Pleasant Bay, Inverness, N.S.
Pleasant Home, Lisgar, M., *Stonewall.*
Pleasant Lake, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Pleasant Point, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Pleasant Ridge, Charlotte, N.B., *Dumbarton.*
Pleasant River, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
Pleasant Vale, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Pleasant Valley, Digby, N.S., *Jordantown.*
Pleasant Valley, Yarmouth, N.S., *Ohio.*
Pleasant Valley Pictou, N.S., *Glengarry.*
Pleasant Valley, Dundas, O., *via Iroquois.*
Pleasantville, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
*Plevna, Addington, O., *Lavant.*
Plover Mills, Middlesex, O., *Kelly's Siding.*
Plumas, Selkirk, M.
‡Plum Coulee, Selkirk, M.
Plum Hollow, Leeds, O., *Athens.*
*Plumper Pass, Vancouver, B.C., *Chemainus.*
Plumweseep, Kings, N.B.
Plymouth, Carleton, N.B., *Debec Junc.*
Plymouth, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Plymouth Road, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Plymton, Selkirk, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Plymton, Digby, N.S.
Pockmouche, Gloucester, N.B.
Pockshaw, Gloucester, N.B.
Pocologan, Charlotte, N.B., *New River.*
Point Aconi, Cape Breton, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Point Alexander, Renfrew, O., *Bass Lake.*
Point au Car, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Point Clear, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Point Cross, Inverness, N.S.
Pointe à la Fregate, Gaspé, Q.
*‡Pointe à Pic, Charlevoix, Q.
Pointe au Baril, Muskoka, O., *via Parry Sound.*
Pointe au Bouleau, Saguenay, Q.
‡Pointe au Chene, Argenteuil, Q.
Pointe aux Anglais, Saguenay, Q.
Pointe aux Orignaux, Kamouraska, Q., *Rivière Ouelle,*
Pointe aux Trembles, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
‡Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf, Q., *Lorette.*
Pointe Bleue, Chicoutimi, Q., *Roberval.*
‡Pointe Claire, Jacques Cartier, Q.
Pointe du Bute, Westmoreland, N.B., *Aulac.*
Pointe du Chene, Westmoreland, N.B.
‡Pointe du Lac, St. Maurice, Q.
Point des Monts, Saguenay, Q.
Point Edward, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*‡Point Edward, Lambton, O.
Pointe Gatineau, Ottawa, Q., *Gatineau.*
‡Point Fortune, Vaudreuil, Q.
Point Elma, Assiniboia, *Moose Jaw.*
‡Point Escuminac, Northumberland, N.B., *Escuminac.*
Pointe Seche, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Paschal.*
Point Kay, Muskoka, O., *Bracebridge.*
Point la Nim, Restigouche, N.B., *McNeish's.*
Point Mamainse, Algoma, O.
Point Michaud, Richmond, N.S.
Point of Cape, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Point Petre, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
‡Point Platon, Lotbiniere, Q., *Batiscan.*
Point Prim, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
*†‡Point St. Charles, Hochelaga, Q.
‡Point St. Peter, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
Point Sapin, Kent, N.B., *Richibucto.*
Point Traverse, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
*‡Point Tupper, Inverness, N.S.
Point Wolfe, Albert, N.B., *Albert.*
Poire, Portneuf, Q., *Lachevrotiere.*
Poirier, Kent, N.B., *Notre Dame.*
Poland, Lanark, O., *Lavant.*
Pollett River, Westmoreland, N.B., *Petitcodiac.*
Polleyhurst, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Polmont, Northumberland, O., *Havelock.*
Poltimore, Ottawa, Q., *Buckingham.*
Pomeroy, Selkirk, M., *Carman.*
Pomeroy Ridge, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
Pomona, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
Pomquet Chapel, Antigonishe, N.S., *Pomquet.*
Pond Mills, Middlesex, O., *Westminster.*
Ponds, Pictou, N.S., *Merigomishe.*
Ponsonby, Wellington, O., *Elora.*
Point Chateau, Soulanges, Q., *Coteau.*
Pont Etchemin, Levis, Q.
*†Pont de Maskinonge, Maskinonge, Q., *Maskinonge.*
Pont du Sault, Hochelaga, Q., *Sault au Recollets.*
‡Pont Rouge, Portneuf, Q.
‡Pont Viau, Laval, Q., *Sault au Recollets.*
*‡Pontypool, Durham, O.
Poodiac, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Poole, Perth, O., *Milverton.*
‡Poole's Resort, Leeds, O., *Mallorytown.*
Pope's Harbor, Halifax, N.S.
Poplar, Algoma, O.
Poplar Dale, Algoma, O., *Thessalon.*
Poplar Hill, Middlesex, O., *Hyde Park.*
Poplar Hill, Pictou, N.S., *Meadowville.*
Poplar Park, Lisgar, M., *via Selkirk.*
‡Poplar Point, Marquette, M.
Poquiock, York, N.B., *Canterbury.*
Port Acadie, Digby, N.S., *Church Point.*
Portal, Bruce, O.

*†‡Portage du Fort, Pontiac, Q., *Haley's.*
*‡Portage la Prairie, Marquette, M.
Portage River, Northumberland, N.B., *Negnac.*
Port Albert, Huron, O., *Goderich.*
Port Alma, Kent, O., *Blenheim.*
Portapique, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Portapique Mountain, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
*†‡Port Arthur, Thunder Bay, O.
Port au Persil, Charlevoix, Q.
Port Beckerton, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Port Bruce, Elgin, O., *Aylmer.*
*†‡Port Burwell, Elgin, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Port Caledonia, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*Port Carling, Simcoe, O., *Falkenburg.*
*Port Clyde, Shelburne, N.S.
‡Port Cockburn, Parry Sound, O., *Utterson.*
*‡Port Colborne, Welland, O.
‡Port Coldwell, Algoma, O.
*‡Port Credit, Peel, O.
*†‡Port Dalhousie, Lincoln, O.
Port Daniel, Bonaventure, Q., *Caplin.*
*†‡Port Dover, Norfolk, O.
*‡Port Elgin, Westmorel'd, N.B.
*†‡Port Elgin, Bruce, O.
‡Port Elmsley, Lanark, O., *Elmsley.*
Porters, St. John, N.B., *St. Martin's.*
Porter's Hill, Huron, O., *Holmesville.*
Porter's Lake, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Port Félix, Guysboro, N.S.
Port Franks, Lambton, O., *Thedford.*
*Port George, Annapolis, N.S., *Middleton.*
Port Granby, Durham, O., *Newtonville.*
Port Greville, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Port Guichon, New Westminster, B.C.
*†Port Hammond, New Westminster, B.C.
Port Haney, New Westminster, B.C., *Haney.*
*‡Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
*†Port Hawkesbury, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
‡Port Hill, Prince, P.E.I.
Port Hillford, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
*‡Port Hood, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Port Hood Island, Inverness, N.S.
*†‡Port Hope, Durham, O.
*Port Howe, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Port Joli, Queens, N.S.
Port Keewaydin, Simcoe, O.
Port Kells, New Westminster, B.C.
‡Port Lambton, Bothwell, O.
*‡Portland, Leeds, O., *Newboro.*
*†Portland, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
*Port la Tour, Shelburne, N.S.
Port Lewis, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*
Port Lock, Algoma, O., *Bruce Mines.*
*Port Lorne, Annapolis, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
*Port Maitland, Yarmouth, N.S., *Hebron.*
Port Maitland, Haldimand, O., *Stromness.*
Port Malcolm, Richmond, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Port Matoon, Queens, N.S.
*‡Port Medway, Queens, N.S.
‡Port Moody, New Westminster, B.C.
*Port Morien, Cape Breton, N.S.
*‡Port Mulgrave, Guysboro, N.S., *Mulgrave.*
Port Nelson, Halton, O., *Burlington.*
‡Portneuf, Portneuf, Q.
Porton, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
*†‡Port Perry, Ontario, O.
Port Philip, Cumberland, N.S., *Pugwash.*
Port Richmond, Richmond, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
*†‡Port Robinson, Welland, O.
*†‡Port Rowan, Norfolk, O.
Port Royal, Richmond, N.S.
Port Royal, Norfolk, O., *Port Simcoe.*
*†Port Ryerse, Norfolk, O., *Rowan.*
Port Sandfield, Simcoe, O., *Falkenburg.*
Port Saxon, Shelburne, N.S.
Port Severn, Simcoe, O., *Waubaushene.*
‡Portsmouth, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
*†‡Port Stanley, Elgin, O.
*†‡Port Sydney, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Port Talbot, Elgin, O., *Shedden.*
Portugese Cove, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
‡Port Union, Ontario, O.
Port Whitby, Ontario, O.
*‡Port Williams, Kings, N.S.
Pottageville, York, O., *Aurora.*
*‡Pottersburg, Middlesex, O.
Poupore, Ottawa, Q., *Buckingham.*
*‡Powassan, Parry Sound, O.
Powell, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
Powerscourt, Huntingdon, Q., *Athelstan.*
Power's Creek, Madawaska, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Powles Corners, Victoria, O., *Hall's.*
‡Pownall, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Prairie Grove, Selkirk, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Precious Corners, Northumb'rl'd, O., *via Cobourg.*
Pré d'en Haut, Westmoreland, N.B., *College Bridge.*
Préneveau, Peterboro, O., *Havelock.*
*†‡Prescott, Grenville, O., *Ferry to Ogdensburg, N. Y.*
‡Presqu'isle, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
*†‡Preston, Waterloo, O.
Preston, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Preston Vale, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Pretty River Valley, Grey, O., *Nottawa.*
Prestwood, Lisgar, M.
Price, Rimouski, Q., *St. Octave.*
Priceburgh, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Price's Corner, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
*†‡Priceville, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
Priddis, *Alta.
‡Primrose, Dufferin, O., *Shelburne.*
Prince Albert, Annapolis, N.S., *Middleton.*
*†‡Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Prince Albert, Ontario, O.
Prince of Wales, St. John, N.B.
Princeport, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
Princess, Selkirk, M., *Medora.*
Princeton, Yale, B.C., *Spence's Bridge.*
*†‡Princeton, Oxford, O.
Princetown, Prince, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
Princetown Road, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
Princeville, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
Prince William, York, N.B.
‡Prinyer, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Prospect, Lanark, O., *Ashton.*
Prospect, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Prosser Brook, Albert, N.S., *Elgin.*
Protectionville, Northumberl'd, N.B., *Newcastle.*
‡Proton, Grey, O.
Proulxville, Champlain, Q., *St. Tite.*
Providence Bay, Algoma, O., *Massey.*
Public Landing, Kings, N.B., *Nerepis.*
Pubnico Beach, Shelburne, N.S.
*‡Pubnico Harbour, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Puce, Essex, O., *Patillo.*
Puckahn, Saskatchewan, *Prince Albert.*
Puellering, Kent, N.B., *St. Anthony.*
*†‡Pugwash, Cumberland, N.S.
Pugwash River, Cumberl'd, N.S., *Conn's Mills.*
Purbrook, Ontario, O., *Gravenhurst.*
Purdy, Hastings, O., *Eganville.*
Purlbrook, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Purple Grove, Bruce, O., *Ripley.*
Purple Hill, Durham, O., *Burketon.*
Purple Valley, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton.*
Purpleville, York, O., *Richmond Hill.*
*‡Puslinch, Wellington, O., *Schaw.*
‡Putnam, Middlesex, O.
Quaco Road, St. John, N.B., *St. Martins.*
Quai de Rimouski, Rimouski, Q., *Rimouski.*
Quai des Eboulements, Charlevoix, Q.
Quamichan, Vancouver, B.C., *Somenos.*
*†‡Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.
*†‡Quebec, Quebec, Q.
Queen Hill, Bruce, O., *Port Elgin.*
‡Queenston, Lincoln, O.

‡Queensborough, Hastings, O., *Madoc.*
Queensbury, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Queenstown, Queens, N.B., *Nerepis.*
Queen's Valley, Lisgar, M., *via Winnipeg.*
Queensville, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
*‡Queensville, York, O., *Newmarket.*
Queensville, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Querry, Bonaventure, Q., *Caplin.*
*†‡Quesnelle, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Quesnelle Forks, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Quilchena, Yale, B.C., *Spence's Bridge.*
Quilty, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
Quinan, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Quinn, Kent, O., *Tilbury.*
Quinnville, Ottawa, Q., *East Templeton.*
Quisibus, Madawaska, N.B., *Green River.*
Quispamsis, Kings, N.B.
*†‡Quyon, Pontiac, Q.
Rabbit Mountain, Algoma, O., *Murillo.*
‡Racine, Shefford, Q.
Radford, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
‡Radnor Forges, Champlain, Q., *St. Maurice.*
Radstock, Joliette, Q., *Joliette.*
Ragged Head, Guysboro, N.S.
Ragged Rapids, Victoria, O., *Washago.*
Raglan, Ontario, O., *Oshawa.*
Railton, Frontenac, O., *Murvale.*
Rainham, Haldimand, O., *Dunnville.*
Rainham Centre, Haldimand, O., *Nelles' Corners.*
Rainy River, Algoma, O., *Rat Portage.*
Ralphtown, Selkirk, M., *Oak River.*
Rama, Ontario, O.
Ramsay, Colchester, N.S., *Stewiacke.*
Ramsay's Corners, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
Randboro, Compton, Q., *Sawyerville.*
Randolph, St. John, N.B., *Fairville.*
Randolph, Simcoe, O., *Penetanguishene.*
Randwick, Dufferin, O., *Lisle.*
Ranelagh, Norfolk, O., *Hawtrey.*
Rankin, Renfrew, O., *Pembroke.*
Raper, Middlesex, O., *via London*
*†‡Rapid City, Marquette, M.
Rapid de Femme, Victoria, N.B.
Rapides des Joachims, Pontiac, Q., *Mackey.*
Rapid River, Algoma, O., *Keewatin.*
Rathburn, Ontario, O., *Atherley.*
*Ratho, Oxford, O., *Bright.*
*Rathwell, Marquette, M.
*†‡Rat Portage, Algoma, O.
Ratter's Corner, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Raven Lake, Marquette, M., *Shoal Lake.*
Ravenna, Grey, O., *Thornbury.*
Ravenscliffe, Muskoka, O., *Huntsville.*
Raven's Glen, Marquette, M., *Newdale.*
Ravenshoe, York O.
Ravenswood, Lambton, O., *Thedford.*
Ravensworth, Muskoka, O., *Emsdale.*
Ravignan, Dorchester, Q.
‡Rawdon, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
Rawdon, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Rawdon Gold Mines, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Raymond, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Reaboro, Victoria, O.
‡Reaburn, Lisgar M.
Read, Westmoreland, N.B., *Port Elgin.*
Read, Hastings, O., *Shannonville.*
Reading, Dufferin, O., *Hillsburgh.*
Rear of Baddeck Bay, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Rear of Ball's Creek, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitche's Creek.*
Rear of Beaver Cove, Cape Breton, N.S., *Boiesdale.*
Rear of Ben Eoin, Cape Breton, N.S.
Rear of Black River, Richmond, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
Rear of Little Judique, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Reay, Muskoka, O., *Gravenhurst.*
Rebecca, Middlesex, O., *Crumlin.*
Red Bank, Northumberland, N.S., *Newcastle.*
Red Bay, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton.*
*‡Red Deer, Alberta.
Red Grave, Huron, O., *Fordwich.*
Red Head, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Red House, Kings, P.E.I.
Redickville, Grey, O., *Shelburne.*
Red Islands, Richmond, N.S.
Red Mountain, Compton, Q., *Scottstown.*
Rednersville, Prince Edward, O., *via Belleville.*
Redpath, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Red Point, Kings, P.E.I. *Souris.*
Red Rapids, Victoria, N.B.
Red Rapids Bridge, Victoria, N.B., *Red Rapids.*
Red Rock, Victoria, O., *Fenelon Falls.*
Redwing, Grey, O., *Thornbury.*
Redwood, Simcoe, O., *Gravenhurst.*
Reedham, Megantic, Q., *Robertson*
Reedsdale, Megantic, Q., *St. Julie*
Reed's Mines, Megantic, Q., *Black Lake.*
Reed's Point, Kings, N.B., *Rothesay.*
Reeve Craig, Carleton, O., *Osgoode*
*†‡Regina, Assiniboia.
Reid's Mills, Dundas, O., *Mountain.*
Reidville, Addington, O., *Camden East.*
Reidway, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Reinland, Selkirk, M., *Gretna.*
Relessey, Cardwell, O., *Orangeville.*
Renaud's Mills, Kent, N.B., *St. Anthony.*
Renforth, Brant, O., *Glanford.*
*†‡Renfrew, Renfrew, O.
Renfrew, Hants, N.S., *Enfield.*
Renous Bridge, Northumberland, N.B., *Indiantown.*
Renton, Norfolk, O.
Renwick, Kent, O.
‡Repentigny, L'Assomption, Q., *L'Epiphanie.*
‡Reston, Selkirk, M.
Restoule, Parry Sound, O., *Trout Creek.*
*†‡Revelstoke, Kootenay, B.C.
Reynardton, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Reynolds, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
Reynoldton, Assa., *Lumsden.*
Rhodes, Kings, N.S., *Kingston.*
Rhodes' Corner, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
Riceburg, Missisquoi, Q., *Bedford.*
*†‡Riceville, Prescott, O., *Maxville.*
Richard's Landing, Algoma, O., *Bruce Mines.*
Richardville, Kent, N.B., *Canaan*
Richardville, Megantic, Q., *Black Lake.*
*‡Richibucto, Kent, N.B.
Richibucto Village, Kent, N.B., *Kingston.*
Richland, Lisgar, M., *via Winnipeg.*
*†‡Richmond, Richmond, Q.
Richmond, Carleton, O., *Bells Corners.*
Richmond Corner, Carleton, N.B., *Debec Junc.*
*†‡Richmond Hill, York, O.
Richview, York, O., *Highfield.*
Richwood, Oxford, O.
Rideau Centre, Lanark, O., *Elmsley.*
Ridgemount, Welland, O., *Stevensville.*
*†‡Ridgetown, Elgin, O.
Ridgeville, Provencher, M., *via Emerson.*
Ridgeville, Welland, O., *Port Robinson.*
*†‡Ridgeway, Welland, O., *Bertie.*
Riding Mountain, Marquette, M., *Neepawa.*
Ridley, Elgin, O.
Ridley, Kent, O., *Blenheim.*
Rigsby, Marquette, M.
Riga, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
*†‡Rigaud, Vaudreuil, Q.
Riley Brook, Victoria, N.B., *Torranceville.*
Rimington, Hastings, O., *Madoc.*
*†‡Rimouski, Rimouski, Q.
Ringwood, York, O., *Stouffville.*
Riordan, Gloucester, N.B., *New Bandon.*
*‡Ripley, Bruce, O.
‡Ripon, Ottawa, O., *Thurso.*
Risborough, Beauce, Q., *D'Israeli*
Ritcey's Cove, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
Ritchot, Provencher, M., *St. Boniface.*
River Bank, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
River Bank, Wellington, O., *Alma*
‡River Reaudette, Soulanges, Q.
*River Bourgeoise, Richmond, N.S.
River Charlo, Restigouche, N.B., *Hamilton.*
Riverdale, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth*
Riverdale, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
River de Chute, Carleton, N.B.
River Dennis, Inverness, N.S.
River Dennis Road, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*

‡River Desert, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
Riverfield, Chateauguay, Q., *Aubrey.*
River Gilbert, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
River Gilbert Gold Mines, B'uce, Q., *St. Francis.*
‡River Hebert, Cumberland, N.S.
*River John, Pictou, N.S.
River John Road, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
River Joseph, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
*River Louison, Restigouche, N.B., *Scott's.*
River Philip, Cumberland, N.S.
Riversdale, Assa., *Church Bridge.*
‡Riversdale, Colchester, N.S.
*‡Riversdale, Bruce, O., *Walkerton.*
‡Riverside, New Westminster, B.C., *Mission.*
River Side, Albert, N.B.
Riverside, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
*†Riverside, York, O.
Riverside Corners, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Rivers Inlet, Cariboo, B.C., *via Nanaimo.*
Riverstown, Wellington, O., *Kenilworth.*
River View, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Riverview, Grey, O., *Corbetton.*
Riviere a Claude, Gaspe, Q., *Little Metis.*
‡Riviere a la Martre, Gaspé, Q., *Little Metis.*
Riviere a l'Ours, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chicoutimi.*
‡Riviere a Pierre, Portneuf, Q., *Riviere a Pierre June.*
Riviere au Doré, Chicoutimi, Q., *Roberval.*
Riviere au Rat, Champlain, Q., *Grandes Piles.*
Riviere aux Chiens, Montmorency, Q.
Riviere aux Pins, Quebec, Q., *St. Gabriel.*
Riviere Bois Clair, Lotbiniere, Q.
Riviere des Caches, Northumberland, N.B.
Riviere des Feves, Chateauguay, Q., *St. Remi.*
Riviere des Plantes, Beauce, Q., *La Rocher.*
Riviere des Prairies, Rochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
*†‡Riviere du Loup (en bas), Temiscouata, Q.
Riviere du Loup Wharf, Temiscouata, Q.
Riviere Gagnon, Terrebonne, Q., *St. Jerome.*
Riviere Gentilly, Nicolet, Q., *Doucet's Landing.*
Riviere la Fleur, Montmorency, Q., *via Quebec.*
Riviere la Madeleine, Gaspé, Q.
Riviere Mailloux, Charlevoix, Q.
Riviere Matawin, Champlain, Q., *Grandes Piles.*
Riviere Mekinac, Champlain, Q., *Grandes Piles.*
‡Riviere Noire, Arthabaska, Q.
‡Riviere Ouelle, Kamouraska, Q.
Riviere St. Jean, Saguenay, Q.
Riviere Ste. Marguerite, Saguenay, Q.
Riviere Trois Pistoles, Temiscouata, Q., *McKenzie's.*
Rivington, Argenteuil, Q., *Calumet.*
Rivulet, Inverness, N.S., *Iona.*
Roach's Point, York, O., *Lefroy.*
Roach Vale, Guysboro, N.S.
Robertson, Kings, N.B.
‡Robertson, Megantic, Q.
Robertson's Point, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Robertville, Gloucester, N.B., *Bathurst.*
‡Roberval, Chicoutimi, Q.
Robichaud, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Robillard, Russell, O., *Ottawa.*
Robins, Richmond, N.S.
*‡Robinson, Compton, Q., *Bury.*
Robinson's Corners, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahone.*
Robinsonville, Restigouche, N.B., *Moffats.*
Robitaille, Bonaventure, Q.
‡Roblin, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
Rob Roy, Grey, O., *Dunfroon.*
Robson, Yale, B.C.
Robson, Drummond, Q., *Kingsey.*
Rocanville, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Rochefort, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Rochelle, Shefford, Q., *Lawrenceville.*
Rochesterville, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
Rock Barra, Kings, P.E.I., *Harmony.*
‡Rockburn, Huntingdon, Q., *Athelstan.*
Rock Creek, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan.*
Rockdale, Richmond, N.S.
Rockdale, Peterboro, O., *Blairton.*
Rockfield, Leeds, O., *Malloytown.*
Rockford, Yale, B.C., *Kamloops.*
Rockford, Norfolk, O., *Villa Nova.*
‡Rock Forest, Sherbrooke, Q.
‡Rockingham, Yarmouth, N.S., *Ohio.*
Rockingham, Halifax, N.S.
*†Rockingham, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Rockhill, Muskoka, O.
*Rock Island, Stanstead, Q., *Derby Line.*
‡Rockland, Russell, O., *Rockland, Q.*
*Rockland, Westmoreland, N.B.
‡Rockliffe, Renfrew, O.
Rocklin, Pictou, N.S., *Glengarry.*
Rockly, Cumberland, N.S., *Oxford.*
Rocklyn, Grey, O., *via Meaford.*
Rockport, Leeds, O., *Malloytown.*
Rockport, Westmoreland, N.B., *Sackville.*
Rockside, Peel, O., *Salmonville.*
Rock Springs, Leeds, O., *Bell.*
*‡Rockton, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
Rockville, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Rockville, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Rockway Valley, Ottawa, Q., *Grenville.*
Rockwell Settlement, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
*†‡Rockwood, Wellington, O.
Rocky Mountain, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Rocky Bay, Richmond, N.S.
Rocky Point, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Rocky Saugeen, Grey, O., *Durham.*
Roden, Selkirk, M., *Alexander.*
Rodgerville, Huron, O., *Hensall.*
Rodney, Cumberland, N.S., *Spring Hill Mines.*
*†‡Rodney, Elgin, O.
Roebuck, Grenville, O., *via Prescott.*
Roger's Hill, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
Roger's Hill Centre, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
‡Roger's Pass, Yale, B.C.
*‡Rogersville, Northumberland, N.B.
Rohallion, Victoria, O., *Kirkfield.*
Rokeby, Lambton, O., *Walker's.*
‡Roland, Selkirk, M.
Rolling Dam, Charlotte, N.B.
Rollo Bay Cross, Kings, P.E.I., *Souris.*
Roman's Valley, Guysboro, N.S., *South River.*
Romilly, Simcoe, O., *Tottenham.*
†Romney, Kent, O., *Leamington.*
Rona, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Rondeau, Kent, O.
Ronson, Norfolk, O., *Courtland.*
Rose, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Rosebank, Selkirk, M.
Roseoe, Assa.
Roseberry, Selkirk, M., *Baldur.*
Roseburn, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Rosedale, Carleton, N.B., *Upper Woodstock.*
Rosedale, New Westminster, B.C.
Rosedale, Victoria, O., *Coboconk.*
Rosedene, Lincoln, O., *Beamsville.*
Rosehall, Prince Edward, O., *Hillier.*
Rosehill, Marquette, M., *McGregor.*
Rose Island, Hastings, O., *Coe Hill.*
Roseisle, Selkirk, M., *Carman.*
Roseland, Selkirk, M., *Brandon.*
*†‡Rosemont, Simcoe, O., *Allliston.*
‡Roseneath, Northumberland, O., *Hastings.*
†Rosenfeld, Selkirk, M.
Rosetta, Lanark, O., *Almonte.*
Rose Vale, Albert, N.B., *Turtle Creek.*
Rose Valley, Queens, P.E.I., *North Wiltshire.*
‡Roseville, Waterloo, O., *Petersburg.*
Roseville, Prince, P.E.I., *Bloomfield.*
Roseway, Shelburne, N.S.
Rosewood, Provencher, M., *via Winnipeg.*
‡Roslin, Hastings, O., *Tweed.*
Roslin, Cumberland, N.S., *Oxford.*
Ross, Renfrew, O., *Haley's.*
Rossburn, Marquette, M., *Solsgirth.*
*‡Rosseau, Parry Sound, O., *Utterson.*
Rosseau Falls, Muskoka, O.
Rossfield, Pictou, N.S., *Barney's River.*

‡Rosser, Lisgar, M.
Ross Mills, Levis, Q., *Etchemin.*
Rossmore, Prince Edward, O., *via Belleville.*
Ross Mount, Durham, O., *via Port Hope.*
‡Rossport, Algoma, O.
Rossway, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Rostock, Perth, O., *Sebringville.*
Rothbury, Assa., O., *Churchbridge.*
*†‡Rothesay, Kings, N.B.
*†Rothsay, Wellington, O., *Alma.*
Rouge Hill, Ontario, O., *Port Union.*
‡Rougemont, Rouville, Q.
Round Bay, Shelburne, N.S.
Round Hill, Kings, N.B.
*Round Hill, Annapolis, N.S.
Round Island, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Round Lake, Peterboro, O., *Norwood.*
Round Plains, Norfolk, O., *Waterford.*
†Rounthwaite, Selkirk, M.
Routhier, Prescott, O., *Vankleek Hill.*
Routledge, Selkirk, M.
Rowan Mills, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
Rowanton, Pontiac, Q., *Mackey.*
Rowena, Victoria, N.B., *Andover.*
Rowena, Dundas, O., *via Iroquois.*
Rowland, Selkirk, M., *Killarney.*
Roxburg, Albert, N.B., *Penobsquis.*
Roxbury, Annapolis, N.S., *Paradise.*
Roxham, St. Johns, Q., *Hemmingford.*
Roxton East, Shefford, Q., *Roxton Falls.*
*†Roxton Falls, Shefford, Q.
‡Roxton Pond, Shefford, Q., *South Roxton.*
Royal, Provencher, M., *Cartier.*
Royal Oak, Bruce, O., *Ripley.*
Royal Road, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Royal Road West, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Royalton, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Royston, Muskoka, O., *Elmsdale.*
Ruby, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Rugby, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
Ruisseau à l'Eau Chaude, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme.*
Ruisseau Le Blanc, Bonaventure, Q., *Caplin.*
Ruisseau à Sem, Rimouski, Q.
Runnymede, Bonaventure, Q., *Metapedia.*
Rupert, Ottawa, Q., *North Wakefield.*
Rusagornis, Sunbury, N.B.
‡Ruscomb, Essex, O.
Ruscomb River, Essex, O., *St. Clair.*
Rush Point, Peterboro, O., *Norwood.*
Ruskin, Kings, P.E.I., *Peake's.*
Ruskview, Simcoe, O., *Lisle.*
Russeldale, Perth, O., *Mitchell.*
*‡Russell, Marquette, M.
*†‡Russell, Russell, O., *South Indian.*
Russelton, Simcoe, O., *Minesing.*
Russeltown, Chateauguay, Q., *Aubrey.*
Rustico, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
Rusticoville, Queens, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
Rutherford, Lambton, O., *Bothwell* or *North Bothwell.*
Ruther Glen, Carleton, N. B., *Bristol.*
*†‡Ruthven, Essex, O.
Rutledge, Pontiac, Q., *Quyon.*
Ryans Mills, Pontiac, Q., *Pembroke.*
Ryckman's Corners, Wentworth, O., *via Hamilton.*
Rydal Bank, Algoma, O.
Rye, Parry Sound, O., *South River.*
Rylstone, Northumberland, O., *Hoard's.*
‡Ste. Adelaide de Pabos, Gaspé, Q., *Caplin.*
‡Ste. Adèle, Terrebonne, Q.
St. Adolphe de Champlain, Champlain, Q.
St. Adolphe, Provencher, M.
St. Adolphe de Dudswell, Wolfe, Q., *Marbleton.*
St. Adolphe de Howard, Argenteuil, Q., *Piedmont.*
St. Adrien, Wolfe, Q., *Danville.*
‡St. Agapit, Lotbinière, Q.
‡St. Agatha, Waterloo, O., *Petersburg.*
Ste. Agathe, Provencher, M.
Ste. Agathe, Lotbinière, Q., *Methot's Mills.*
*Ste. Agathe des Monts, Terrebonne, Q., *Ste. Agathe.*
Ste. Agathe East, Lotbinière, Q., *Methot's Mills.*
Ste. Agnes de Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Q.
Ste. Agnes de Dundee, Huntingdon, Q., *St. Agnes.*
St. Agricole, Montcalm, Q.
St. Aimé, Richelieu, Q., *Yamaska.*
St. Alban, Portneuf, Q., *Lachevrotière.*
‡St. Albert, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
St. Albert, Arthabaska, Q., *Arthabaska.*
St. Albert, Russell, O., *Casselman.*
‡St. Alexander, Iberville, Q.
St. Alexandre de Kamouraska, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Alexandre.*
St. Alexandre d'Iberville, Iberville, Q., *St. Alexander.*
‡St. Alexis de Montcalm, Montcalm, Q., *L'Epiphanie.*
St. Alexis des Monts, Maskinonge, Q., *Louiseville.*
St. Alphonse, Selkirk, M., *Cypress River.*
St. Alphonse, Joliette, Q., *Joliette.*
St. Alphonse de Granby, Shefford, Q., *Angeline.*
St. Amédée, Ottawa, Q.
St. Amour, Prescott, O., *Maxville.*
St. Anaclet, Rimouski, Q.
St. André, Kamouraska, Q.
St. André de Kamouraska, Q., *St. André.*
St. André de Shediac, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
*‡St. André Avellin, Ottawa, Q., *North Nation Mills.*
*†St. Andrews East, Argenteuil, Q., *Carillon.*
St. Andrews North, Lisgar, M.
St. Andrews, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.
*‡St. Andrews, Charlotte, N.B.
St. Andrews West, Stormont, O., *via Cornwall.*
St. Andrews, Lisgar, M., *Victoria Park.*
St. Andrews, Kings, P.E.I.
Ste. Angèle de Monnoir, Rouville, Q., *St. Angèle.*
Ste. Angèle de Laval, Nicolet, Q., *Doucet's Landing.*
St. Angèle de Rimouski, Rimouski, Q., *St. Flavie.*
‡St. Anicet, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*
Ste. Anne, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
‡Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Montmorency, Q.
‡Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Jacques Cartier, Q., *St. Anne's.*
*†‡Ste. Anne de la Perade, Champlain, Q.
*Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Anne.*
Ste. Anne de Prescott, Prescott, O., *Glen Robertson.*
Ste. Anne de Restigouche, Bonaventure, Q., *Cross Point.*
Ste. Anne des Chênes, Provencher, M., *via Winnipeg.*
‡Ste. Anne des Monts, Gaspé, Q., *Little Metis.*
Ste. Anne de Sorel, Richelieu, Q., *via Sorel.*
Ste. Anne des Plaines, Terrebonne, Q., *St. Anne.*
St. Ann's, Victoria, N.S.
*St. Ann's, Lincoln, O., *Moulton.*
St. Ann's, Queens, P.E.I, *Hunter's River.*
‡St. Anselme, Dorchester, Q.
St. Anthony, Kent, N.B.
St. Anthony, Prince, P.E.I.
*St. Antoine (Lotbinière), Lotbinière, Q., *Etchemin.*
St. Antoine (River Richelieu), Verchères, Q., *St. Hilaire.*
St. Antonin, Temiscouata, Q.
St. Apollinaire, Lotbinière, Q., *Etchemin.*
Ste. Apolline de Patton, Montmagny, Q., *St. Pierre.*
‡St. Armand, Missisquoi, Q.
St. Armand Centre, Missisquoi, Q., *St. Armand.*
‡St. Arsène, Temiscouata, Q.
St. Aubert, L'Islet, Q., *St. Jean Port Joli.*
St. Augustine, Huron, O., *Blyth.*
St. Augustin, Portneuf, Q., *Lorette.*
‡St. Augustin, Two Mountains, Q.
St. Azilda, Algoma, O., *Chelmsford.*
Ste. Barbe, Huntingdon, Q., *St. Stanislas.*
St. Barnabé, River Yamaska, St. Hyacinthe, Q., *St. Hyacinthe.*
St. Barnabé, St. Maurice, Q., *Yamachiche.*
*†‡St. Barthelemi, Berthier, Q.
‡St. Bazile, Portneuf, Q.
St. Bazile de Portneuf, Portneuf, Q.
St. Bazile le Grand, Chambly, Q.
Ste. Béatrix, Joliette, Q., *Joliette.*
St. Benoit, Two Mountains, Q., *Ste. Scholastique.*
St. Benoit Labre, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
St. Bernard, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth.*

St. Bernard de Dorchester, Dorchester, Q., *Scotis.*
St. Bernard South, St. Johns, Q., *Lacolle.*
St. Blaise, St. Johns, Q., *Grande Ligne.*
St. Blandine, Rimouski, Q., *Rimouski.*
St. Bonaventure, Drummond, Q., *St. Guillaume.*
*‡St. Boniface, Provencher, M.
St. Boniface, Ottawa, Q., *via Ottawa.*
Ste. Brigide d'Iberville, Iberville, Q., *Ste. Brigide.*
Ste. Brigitte des Saults, Nicolet, Q., *Ste. Monique.*
‡St. Bruno, Chambly, Q.
St. Bruno, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Paschal.*
St. Calixte de Kilkenny, Montcalm, Q., *St. Lin.*
St. Camille, Wolfe, Q., *Marbleton.*
St. Canute, Two Mountains, Q., *Ste. Scholastique.*
*†St. Casimir, Portneuf, Q., *Grondines.*
‡St. Cassien des Caps, Charlevoix, Q.
*†‡Ste. Catharines, Lincoln, O.
‡St. Catherines, Portneuf, Q.
St. Catherines, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
St. Catherine's River, Queens, N.S.
Ste. Cécile de Levrard, Nicolet, Q.
Ste. Cécile de Milton, Shefford, Q., *Granby.*
St. Cécile de Whitton, Compton, Q., *Megantic.*
‡St. Célestin, Nicolet, Q.
*†‡St. Césaire, Rouville, Q.
St. Charles, Lisgar, M.
St. Charles, Kent, N.B., *Aldouane.*
St. Charles de Caplan, Bonaventure, Q., *Caplin.*
St. Charles, River Boyer, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Charles June.*
*†St. Charles, River Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Q., *St. Hilaire.*
Ste. Christine, Bagot, Q., *South Durham.*
*†St. Chrysostome, Chateauguay, Q., *Aubrey.*
Ste. Claire, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme.*
St. Clair Siding, Essex, O.
‡St. Claude, Marquette, M.
St. Clément, Témiscouata, Q., *St. Eloi.*
‡St. Clements, Waterloo, O., *Waterloo.*
‡St. Clet, Soulanges, Q.
Ste. Clothilde, Arthabaska, Q., *Arthabaska.*
Ste. Clothilde de Chateauguay, Chateauguay, Q., *St. Rémi.*
St. Columbin, Two Mountains, Q., *Ste. Scholastique.*
St. Come, Joliette, Q., *Joliette.*
‡St. Constant, Laprairie, Q.
St. Croix, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
St. Croix, York, N.B.
*‡St. Croix, Lotbinière, Q., *Batiscan.*
*‡St. Cunégonde, Hochelaga, Q.
*†‡St. Cuthbert, Berthier, Q.
‡St. Cyprien, Temiscouata, Q., *St. Arsène.*
St. Cyr, Richmond, Q.
St. Cyriac, Chicoutimi, Q.
St. Cyrille de L'slet, L'Islet, Q., *L'Islet.*
St. Cyrille de Wendover, Drummond, Q., *St. Cyrille.*
St. Damase, St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. Damase de Rimouski, Rimouski, Q., *St. Moise.*
St. Damase des Aulnaies, *St. Jean Port Joli.*
St. Damien de Brandon, Berthier, Q., *St. Gabriel.*
St. Damien de Buckland, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Charles June*
St. David de Levis, Levis, Q., *Hadlow.*
St. David de Yamaska, Yamaska, Q., *St. David.*
St. Davids, Lincoln, O., *Queenston.*
†St. Denis de la Bouteillerie, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Philip de Neri.*
†St. Denis, River Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Q., *St. Hilaire.*
St. Didace, Maskinonge, Q., *St. Gabriel.*
St. Dominique, Soulanges, Q.
‡St. Dominique de Bagot, Bagot, Q., *St. Hyacinthe.*
St. Dominique des Cedres, Soulanges, Q., *St. Dominique.*
St. Donat, Rimouski, Q., *Ste. Luce*
St. Donat de Montcalm, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
Ste. Dorothée, Laval, Q., *St. Martin.*
St. Edmond, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
St. Edmond de Berthier, Berthier, Q., *St. Barthelemi.*
St. Edouard de Frampton, Dorchester, Q., *Ste. Henedine.*
St. Edouard de Kent, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
St. Edouard de Napierville, Napierville, Q., *St. Michel.*
‡St. Edwidge, Compton, Q., *Coaticook.*
‡St. Eleanors, Prince, P.E.I.
St. Eleuthere, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Alexandre.*
St. Elie, St. Maurice, Q., *Yamachiche.*
Ste. Elizabeth, Joliette, Q., *Berthier.*
St. Elmo, Yale, B.C., *Hope.*
St. Elmo, Glengarry, O., *Maxville*
‡St. Eloi, Temiscouata, Q.
St. Elphege, Yamaska, Q., *Yamaska.*
St. Elzear de Beauce, Beauce, Q., *St. Mary.*
St. Elzear de Laval, Laval, Q., *St. Martin June.*
Ste. Emelie de L'Energie, Joliette, Q., *St. Felix.*
St. Emile de Montcalm, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
Ste. Emile de Suffolk, Ottawa, Q., *North Nation Mills.*
St. Ephrem de Tring, Beauce, Q., *Tring.*
St. Ephrem d'Upton, Bagot, Q. *Upton.*
‡St. Esprit, Montcalm, Q., *Ste. Julienne.*
St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Beauharnois, Q., *Beauharnois.*
‡St. Etienne de Bolton, Brome, Q., *Knowlton.*
St. Etienne des Gres, St. Maurice, Q., *via Three Rivers.*
St. Esprit, Richmond, N.S.
St. Etienne du Saguenay, Saguenay, Q.
‡St. Eugene, Prescott, O., *Vankleek Hill.*
St. Eugene de Grantham, Drummond, Q., *St. Eugene.*
St. Eugene Mission, Yale, B.C., *Golden.*
St. Eulalie, Nicolet, Q.
St. Eustache, Lisgar, M., *Eustace.*
*St. Eustache, Two Mountains, Q.
St. Evariste de Forsyth, Beauce, Q., *Tring.*
‡St. Fabien, Rimouski, Q.
Ste. Famille, Montmorency, Q., *via Quebec.*
St. Faustin, Terrebonne, Q., *Ste. Agathe.*
St. Felicien, Chicoutimi, Q., *Roberval.*
‡St. Felicité, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
*‡St. Felix de Valois, Joliette, Q.
St. Ferdinand, Megantic, Q. *Black Lake.*
St. Fereol, Montmorency, Q., *St. Anne de Beaupré.*
St. Fidele, Charlevoix, Q.
St. Flavie, Rimouski, Q.
*‡St. Flavie Station, Rimouski, Q.
St. Flavien, Lotbiniere, Q., *Methot's Mills.*
Ste. Flore, Champlain, Q., *Grandes Piles.*
St. Fortunat, Wolfe, Q., *Stanfold.*
St. Foy, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
St. Francis Harbour, Guysboro, N.S., *Mulgrave.*
*‡St. Francois Beauce, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
St. Francois de Kent, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
St. Francois de Sales, Laval, Q., *Terrebonne.*
St. Francois d'Orleans, Montmorency, Q., *via Quebec.*
‡St. Francois du Lac, Yamaska, Q., *Yamaska.*
Ste. Francoise, Temiscouata, Q., *Trois Pistoles.*
St. Francois Montmagny, Montmagny, Q., *St. Francois.*
St. Francois Nord Est, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
St. Francois Xavier, Lisgar, M., *Headingly.*
‡St. Francois Xavier de Brompton, Richmond, Q., *Windsor Mills.*
St. Francois Xavier de Viger, Temiscouata, Q., *St. Arsene.*
‡St. Frederic, Beauce, Q.
‡St. Gabriel, Portneuf, Q.
*‡St. Gabriel de Brandon, Berthier, Q., *St. Gabriel.*
St. Gabriel de Montreal, Hochelaga, Q., *Point St. Charles.*
St. Gedeon, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chambord June.*
*Ste. Genevieve, Jacques Cartier, Q., *Pointe Claire.*
*‡Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Champlain, Q., *Batiscan.*
*†‡St. George, Charlotte, N.B.
St. George, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
*†‡St. George, Brant, O.
St. George de Malbay, Gaspé, Q.
St. George de Windsor, Richmond, Q., *Danville.*

*St. George East, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
St. George's Channel, Richmond, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
St. Gerard de Montarville, Ottawa, Q., *Buckingham.*
St. Germain de Grantham, Drummond, Q., *St. Germain.*
St. Germain de Kamouraska, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Paschal.*
St. Gertrude, Nicolet, Q., *Doucet's Landing.*
‡St. Gervais, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Charles Junc.*
St. Giles, Lotbinière, Q., *Craig's Road.*
St. Godfroy, Bonaventure, Q.
St. Gregoire, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
*†‡St. Gregoire, Nicolet, Q.
St. Gilbert, Portneuf, Q.
‡St. Guillaume d'Upton, Drummond, Q., *Drummondville.*
Ste. Helene de Bagot, Bagot, Q., *Ste. Helene.*
Ste. Helene de Chester, Arthabaska, Q., *Stanfold.*
Ste. Helene de Kamouraska, Kamouraska, Q., *Ste. Helene.*
‡St. Helen's, Huron, O., *Lucknow.*
‡Ste. Henedine, Dorchester, Q.
*†‡St. Henri, Hochelaga, Q.
St. Henri de Levis, Levis, Q., *St. Henry Village.*
St. Henri Station, Levis, Q., *St. Henri* or *St. Henry Junction.*
‡St. Hermas, Two Mountains, Q.
St. Hermenegilde, Stanstead, Q., *Coaticook.*
‡St. Hilaire, Victoria, N.B.
‡St. Hilaire, Rouville, Q.
St. Hilaire de Dorset, Beauce, Q., *Tring.*
St. Hilaire Village, Rouville, Q., *St. Hilaire.*
St. Hilarion, Charlevoix, Q.
St. Hippolyte de Kilkenny, Terrebonne, Q., *St. Jerome.*
St. Honore, Beauce, Q., *Tring.*
‡St. Hubert, Chambly, Q.
‡St. Hugues, Bagot, Q.
*†‡St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyac'the, Q.
St. Ignace, Kent, N.B., *Richibucto.*
‡St. Irenée, Charlevoix, Q.
St. Isidore, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
St. Isidore, Dorchester, Q., *St. Henri Village.*
St. Isidore, Laprairie, Q.
‡St. Isidore de Prescott, Prescott, O., *Maxville.*
‡St. Isidore Junc., Laprairie, Q.
St. Ives, Middlesex, O., *Kelly's Siding.*
*†‡St. Jacobs, Waterloo, O.
‡St. Jacques, Montcalm, Q., *L'Epiphanie.*
St. Jacques le Mineur, Laprairie, Q., *Lacadie.*
St. James, Lisgar, M.
St. James Park, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
‡St. Janvier, Terrebonne, Q.
St. Jean Baptiste, Provencher, M., *St. Jean.*
St. Jean Baptiste, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
‡St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, Rouville, Q., *St. Hilaire.*
St. Jean Chrysostome, Levis, Q.
St. Jean de Dieu, Temiscouata, Q., *Trois Pistoles.*
St. Jean de Matha, Joliette, Q., *St. Felix de Valois.*
*‡St. Jean des Chaillons, Lotbinière, Q., *Batiscan.*
St. Jean d'Orleans, Montmorency, Q., *via Quebec.*
St. Jean l'Evangéliste, Bonaventure, Q., *Nouvelle.*
‡St. Jean Port Joli, L'Islet, Q.
*†‡St. Jérome, Terrebonne, Q.
‡St. Joachim de Montmorency, Q., *St. Anne de Beaupré.*
St. Joachim de Shefford, Shefford, Q., *Warden.*
St. Joachim, River Ruscom, Essex, *St. Joachim.*
*†‡St. John, St. John, N.B.
*†St. Johns East, St. Johns, Q.
St. Johns West, Welland, O., *Port Robinson.*
*†St. John Suburb, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
St. Joseph, Provencher, M., *Letellier.*
St. Joseph, Gloucester, N.B.
St. Joseph, Westmoreland, N.B., *College Bridge.*
St. Joseph, Antigonishe, N.S., *James River.*
St. Joseph d'Alma, Chicoutimi, Q., *Chambord Junc.*
St. Joseph de Beauce, Beauce, Q.
St. Joseph de Kent, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
St. Joseph de Lévis, Lévis, Q., *Levis.*
St. Joseph de Lapage, Rimouski, Q., *St. Flavie.*
St. Joseph de la Tabatière, Saguenay, Q., *Natashquan.*
St. Joseph de Mekinac, Champlain, Q., *Grandes Piles.*
St. Joseph de Sorel, Richelieu, Q., *via Sorel.*
St. Joseph du Lac, Two Mountains, Q., *St. Eustache.*
St. Jovite, Terrebonne, Q., *Ste. Agathe.*
St. Jude, St. Hyacinthe, Q., *St. Hyacinthe.*
‡Ste. Julie, Megantic, Q.
Ste. Julie de Verchères, Verchères, Q., *St. Bruno.*
Ste. Julie de Somerset, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
*‡Ste. Julienne, Montcalm, Q.
*†St. Justin, Maskinongé, Q., *Maskinongé.*
St. Justin, Vaudreuil, Q.
‡Ste. Justine de Newton, Vaudreuil, Q., *Ste. Justine.*
‡St. Lambert, Chambly, Q.
St. Lambert de Lévis, Levis, Q., *St. Henry Village.*
St. Laurent, Saskatchewan, *Duck Lake.*
†St. Laurent, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn*
‡St. Laurent, Jacques Cartier, Q.
St Laurent d'Orleans, Montmorency, Q., *via Quebec.*
St. Lawrence, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
St. Lazare de Bellechasse, Q., *St. Charles Junc.*
St. Lazare de Vaudreuil, Vaudreuil, Q., *Vaudreuil.*
St. Léon, Selkirk, M., *Somerset.*
St. Léon, Maskinongé, Q., *Louiseville.*
St. Leonard d'Aston, Nicolet, Q.
St. Léonard de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Q.
St. Léonard de Port Maurice, Hochelaga, Q., *via Montreal.*
‡St. Leonard's, Madawaska, N.B.
†St. Liboire, Bagot, Q.
St. Liguori, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette*
St. Louis, Beauharnois, Q.
St. Louis de Bonsecours, Richelieu, Q., *Yamaska.*
St. Louis de Gonzague, Beauharnois, Q., *St. Louis.*
St. Louis de Ha Ha, Temiscouata, Q., *Fort Ingalls.*
St. Louis de Kent, Kent, N.B., *Richibucto.*
Ste. Louise, L'Islet, Q.
‡St. Luc, St. Johns, Q., *St. Johns.*
‡Ste. Luce, Rimouski, Q.
Ste. Lucie de Doncaster, Terrebonne, Q., *St. Jérome.*
‡Ste. Madeleine, St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. Magloire, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Charles Junc.*
St. Malachie, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme.*
‡St. Malo, Provencher, M., *Otterburne.*
St. Malo, Compton, Q.
St. Marc, Verchères, Q., *St. Hilaire.*
St. Marcel de L'Islet, L'Islet, Q., *L'Islet.*
St. Marcel de Richelieu, Richelieu, Q., *Carignac.*
St. Margaret's, Kings, P.E.I., *Bear River.*
Ste. Marguerite, Dorchester, Q., *St. Henedine.*
Ste. Marie de Blandford, Nicolet, Q., *Doucet's Landing.*
Ste. Marie de Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Q.
‡Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Rouville, Q., *Marieville.*
Ste. Marie Salomée, Montcalm, Q., *L'Epiphanie.*
St. Marks, Marquette, M.
Ste Marthe, Vaudreuil, Q., *Vaudreuil.*
St. Martin, Laval, Q.
*‡Ste. Martine, Chateauguay, Q.
‡St. Martin Junc., Laval, Q.
*†‡St. Martin's, St. John, N.B.
*St. Mary's, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche*
*†‡St. Mary's, Perth, O.
St. Mary's Ferry, York, N.B.
St. Mary's River, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
St. Mary's Road, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
St. Mary's Road East, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
St. Mathias, Rouville, Q., *Richelieu.*
St. Mathieu, Rimouski, Q., *St. Simon.*
‡St. Maurice, Champlain, Q.
St. Maurice Forges, St. Maurice, Q., *via Three Rivers.*
Ste. Mélanie, Joliette, Q., *Joliette.*
‡St. Michel, Bellechasse, Q.
St. Michel de Bel echasse, Bellechasse, Q., *Levis.*
St. Michel de Napierville, Napierville, Q., *St. Michel.*
St. Michel des Saints, Berthier, Q., *St. Félix de Valois.*
St. Michel de Wentworth, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
St. Modeste, Temiscouata, Q.

St. Moise, Rimouski, Q.
Ste. Monique, Nicolet, Q.
Ste. Monique, Two Mountains, Q., *St. Augustin.*
St. Narcisse, Champlain, Q., *St. Maurice.*
St. Nazaire, Bagot, Q., *Acton.*
St. Nazaire de Buckland, Dorchester, Q.
St. Nerée, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Charles June.*
‡St. Nicholas, Levis, Q., *Chaudière June.*
St. Norbert, Berthier, Q., *St. Gabriel.*
St. Norbert, Kent, N.B., *Weldford*
St. Norbert, Provencher, M.
‡St. Octave, Rimouski, Q.
St. Odilon, Dorchester, Q., *Ste. Benedine.*
St. Ola, Hastings, O.
St. Onézime, Kamouraska, Q., *St. Anne.*
St. Onge, Russell, O., *South Indian.*
‡St. Ours, Richelieu, Q., *via Sorel*
St. Pacome, Kamouraska, Q., *Riviere Ouelle.*
St. Pamphile, L'Islet, Q., *St. Jean Port Joli.*
‡St. Paschal, Kamouraska, Q.
St. Patrick, Simcoe, O., *Perkinsfield.*
‡St. Patrick, Temiscouata, Q.
St. Patrick's Channel, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
*†‡St. Patrick's Hill, Arthabaska, Q., *Warwick.*
St. Patrick's Road, Kings, P.E.I., *Peakes.*
St. Paul de Chester, Arthabaska, Q., *Arthabaska.*
St. Paul de la Croix, Temiscouata, Q., *Isle Verte.*
St. Paul d'Industrie, Joliette, Q., *Joliette.*
St. Paul du Buton, Montmagny, Q., *St. Pierre.*
St. Paul, Maskinongé, Q., *Louiseville.*
‡ St. Paul l'Hermite, L'Assomption, Q., *L'Epiphanie.*
St. Paul's, Pictou, N.S., *Hopewell.*
‡St. Paul's, Perth, O.
St. Paul's, Kent, N.B., *Canaan.*
*‡St. Paul's Bay, Charlevoix, Q.
Ste. Perpétue, Nicolet, Q., *Ste. Monique.*
*†‡St. Peters, Richmond, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
St. Philippe de Chester, Arthabaska, Q., *Arthabaska.*
St. Philippe de Laprairie, Laprairie, Q., *St. Philippe.*
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, Argenteuil, Q., *St. Philippe.*
‡St. Philippe de Néri, Kamouraska, Q.
Ste. Philomène, Chateauguay, Q.
Ste. Philomène d'Echaillons, Lotbinière, Q., *Batiscan.*
St. Pie, Provencher, M., *Letellier.*
*‡St. Pie, Bagot, Q.
St. Pie de Guire, Yamaska, Q., *St. Guillaume.*
St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, Quebec, Q.
St. Pierre, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche*
St. Pierre Baptiste, Megantic, Q., *Ste. Julie.*
St. Pierre d'Orleans, Montmorency, Q., *via Quebec.*
‡St. Pierre, Montmagny, Q.
‡St. Pierre les Becquets, Nicolet, Q., *Batiscan.*
‡St. Placide, Two Mountains, Q., *St. Scholastique.*
*‡St. Polycarpe, Soulanges, Q.
Ste. Praxède, Beauce, Q., *D'Israeli.*
St. Prime, Chicoutimi, Q., *Roberval.*
St. Prosper, Champlain, Q., *Ste. Anne de la Pérade.*
St. Prosper de Dorchester, Dorchester, Q., *St. Francis.*
St. Raphael East, Bellechasse, Q., *St. Vallier.*
St. Raphael West, Glengarry, O., *Green Valley.*
*†‡St. Raymond, Portneuf, Q.
St. Redempteur, Vaudreuil, Q., *Rigaud.*
St. Regis, Huntingdon, Q., *via Cornwall.*
*†‡St. Remi, Napierville, Q.
St. Remi d'Amherst, Ottawa, Q., *Calumet.*
St. Remi de Tingwick, Arthabaska, Q., *Warwick.*
St. Robert, Richelieu, Q.
‡St. Roch de Quebec, Quebec City East, Q., *via Quebec.*
St. Roch de Richelieu, Richelieu, Q., *via Sorel.*
‡St. Roch des Aulnaies, L'Islet, Q., *St. Louise.*
‡St. Roch L'Achigan, L'Assomption, Q., *L'Epiphanie.*
St. Romaine, Compton, Q., *Spring Hill.*
St. Rosaire, Arthabaska, Q.
‡Ste. Rosalie, Bagot, Q.
St. Rose, Inverness, N.S.
‡Ste. Rose, Laval, Q.
Ste. Rose du Lac, Marquette, M.
St. Rose de Watford, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme.*
St. Rose du Degele, Temiscouata, Q., *Ste. Rose.*
Ste. Sabine, Iberville, Q., *Farnham.*
St. Samuel de Gayhurst, Beauce, Q., *D'Israeli.*
St. Samuel de Horton, Nicolet, Q.
St. Sauveur des Montagnes, Terrebonne, Q., *Piedmont.*
*†St. Sauveur de Quebec, Quebec City East, Q., *via Quebec.*
*†‡Ste. Scholastique, Two Mountains, Q.
St. Sebastien, Iberville, Q., *Stanbridge.*
St. Sebastien de Beauce, Beauce, Q., *D'Israeli.*
St. Severe, St. Maurice, Q., *Yamachiche.*
St. Severin de Beaurivage, Lotbiniere, Q., *St. Frederic.*
St. Simeon, Charlevoix, Q.
St. Simon, Gloucester, N.B., *Caraquet.*
St. Simon de Rimouski, Rimouski, Q., *St. Simon.*
St. Simon de Yamaska, Bagot, Q.
St. Sixte, Ottawa, Q., *Thurso.*
Ste. Sophie de Lacorne, Terrebonne, Q., *Ste. Sophie.*
Ste. Sophie de Levrard, Nicolet, Q.
Ste. Sophie de Megantic, Megantic, Q., *Somerset.*
St. Stanislas de Champlain, Champlain, Q., *Batiscan.*
*†‡St. Stephen, Charlotte, N.B.
St. Stanislas de Kostka, Beauharnois, Q., *St. Stanislas.*
St. Sulpice, L'Assomption, Q., *L'Epiphanie.*
St. Sylvere, Nicolet, Q., *Aston.*
St. Sylvester, Lotbinière, Q., *Craig's Road.*
St. Telesphore, Soulanges, Q.
St. Teresa, Kings, P.E.I.
‡Ste. Thecle, Champlain, Q.
St. Theodore, Montcalm, Q., *Joliette.*
St. Theodore d'Acton, Bagot, Q., *Acton* or *Acton Vale.*
St. Theodosie, Verchères, Q., *Vercheres.*
St. Theophile, Beauce, Q.
*†Ste. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, Q., *St. Therese.*
St. Thomas, Carleton, N.B., *Peel.*
*†‡St. Thomas, Elgin, O.
St. Thomas d'Aquin, St. Hyacinthe, Q., *St. Hyacinthe.*
St. Thomas de Joliette, Joliette, Q., *Joliette.*
St. Thomas de Kent, Kent, N.B., *Buctouche.*
St. Timothée, Beauharnois, Q.
St. Tite, Champlain, Q.
‡St. Tite des Caps, Montmorency, Q., *St. Anne de Beaupré.*
‡St. Tite June., Champlain, Q.
St. Ubalde, Portneuf, Q., *Grondines.*
St. Urbain, Chateauguay, Q., *St. Martine.*
St. Urbain, Charlevoix, Q.
Ste. Ursule, Maskinonge, Q., *Louiseville.*
‡St. Valentin, St. Johns, Q., *Stottsville.*
St. Valere de Bulstrode, Arthabaska, Q., *Riviere Noire.*
‡St. Valerien, Shefford, Q., *Upton*
St. Valerien, Rimouski, Q., *Bic.*
‡St. Vallier, Bellechasse, Q.
Ste. Victoire, Richelieu, Q., *via Sorel.*
St. Victor de Tring, Beauce, Q., *Tring.*
‡St. Vincent de Paul, Laval, Q.
St. Vital, Provencher, M., *via Winnipeg.*
St. Wenceslas, Nicolet, Q., *Aston.*
*‡St. Williams, Norfolk, O.
St. Yvon, Gaspé, Q.
St. Zacharie, Beauce, Q., *St. Francis.*
St. Zenon, Berthier, Q., *St. Felix de Valois.*
St. Zephirin, Yamaska, Q., *Nicolet.*
St. Zotique, Soulanges, Q.
Sable, Middlesex, O., *Park Hill.*
Sable River, Shelburne, N.S.
‡Sabrevois, Iberville, Q., *Iberville.*
*†‡Sackville, Westmoreland, N.B.
Sacré Coeur de Marie, Megantic, Q., *Broughton.*
Sadowa, Victoria, O., *Atherley.*
Sahanatien, Muskoka, O.
Sailor's Hope, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
‡Saintfield, Ontario, O., *Blackwater June.*
Saints Anges, Beauce, Q., *Beauce June.*
‡Salem, Wellington, O., *Elora.*
Salem, Albert, N.B., *Hillsborough*
Salem, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Salem, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth,*

Salem Road, Cape Breton, N.S.
‡Salford, Norfolk, O., *Ingersoll.*
Salina, Kings, N.B., *Smithtown.*
*†‡Salisbury, Westmorel'd, N.B.
Salisbury, Marquette, M., *Neepawa.*
Salisbury, Bruce, O., *Dobbington.*
‡Salmon Arm, Yale, B.C.
Salmon Bay, Saguenay, Q.
Salmon Beach, Gloucester, N.B.
Salmon Creek, Sunbury, N.B., *Chipman.*
Salmon Dale, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Salmonhurst, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Salmon Point, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
‡Salmon River, St. John, N.B., *St. Martin's.*
Salmon River, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Salmon River, Digby, N.S., *Hebron*
Salmon River, Halifax, N.S.
Salmon River, Lake Settlement, Guysboro, N.S.
*‡Saltcoats, Assiniboia.
Salterville, Selkirk, M., *Carman.*
Saltford, Huron, O.
Saltoun, Assiniboia, *Qu'Appelle.*
Salt Spring Island, Vancouver, B.C., *Chemainus.*
Salt Springs, Kings, N.B., *Smithtown.*
Salt Springs, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
‡Salt Springs, Cumberland, N.S.,
Salt Springs, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
Sambro, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Samborn, Wolfe, Q., *Coleraine.*
Sancte Andrea, Assiniboia, *Wapella.*
Sand Banks, Prince Edward, O., *Bloomfield.*
Sand Bay, Leeds, O., *Lansdowne.*
Sand Beach, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Sandford, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Sandford, Ontario, O., *Uxbridge.*
Sandhill, Peel, O., *Malton.*
Sand Hill, Compton, Q., *Birchton.*
Sandhurst, Lennox, O., *Ernestown*
Sand Lake, Muskoka, O., *Emsdale.*
Sandown, Prescott, O., *Maxville.*
‡Sand Point, Renfrew, O.
Sand Point, Guysboro, N.S., *Mulgrave.*
Sand Point Road, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Sandringham, Stormont, O., *Moose Creek.*
Sand River, Cumberland, N.S., *River Hebert.*
*†‡Sandwich, Essex, O., *Windsor.*
Sandwick, Vancouver, B.C.
Sandy Beach, Gaspé, Q.
*Sandy Cove, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
Sandy Point, Shelburne, N.S.
Sangster, Addington, O., *Bedford*
Sapperton, N. Westminster, B.C.
Sardis, New Westminster, B.C., *Nicomen,*
Sarepta, Huron, O., *Exeter.*
Sargent, Northumberland, N.B.
Sarginson, Hastings, O., *Hoard's.*
*†‡Sarnia, Lambton, O.
Sarsfield, Russell, O., *Bear Brook.*
Sartell, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Saskatchewan Landing, Assiniboia, *Swift Current.*
‡Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
Saturna, Vancouver, B.C.
Sauble Falls, Bruce, O., *via Wiarton.*
Saulnierville, Digby, N.S.
Sault au Cochon, Saguenay, Q.
‡Sault au Recollets, Hochlga. Q.
*†‡Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma, O.
Saurin, Simcoe, O.
‡Savage's Mills, Shefford, Q.
Savona's Ferry, Yale, B.C.
Saw Mill Creek, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Sawyerville, Compton, Q.
Saxon Street, Kings, N.S., *Canard.*
‡Sayabec, Rimouski, Q.
Scadouc, Westmoreland, N.B., *Dorchester Road.*
Scandinavia, Marquette, M., *Minnedosa.*
*†‡Scarboro, York, O., *Scarboro Junc.*
Scatarie Island, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Schepeler, Ontario, O.
*†‡Schomberg, York, O., *Aurora.*
*†‡Schreiber, Algoma, O.
Science Hill, Perth, O., *St. Mary's.*
Scotch Block, Halton, O., *Mansewood.*
Scotch Corners, Lanark, O., *Carleton Junc.*
Scotchfort, Queens, P.E. I.
Scotch Lake, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
Scotch Line, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Scotch Ridge, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
Scotch Settlement, Westmoreland, N.B.
Scotch Town, Queens, N.B.
Scotch Village, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Scotia, Parry Sound, O.
*†‡Scotland, Brant, O.
Scotsburn, Pictou, N.S.
Scotsville, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Scott Junc., Beauce, Q., *Scotts.*
Scott's Bay, Kings, N.S., *Canning.*
‡Scottsmore, Missisquoi, Q., *Sweetsburg.*
*†‡Scottstown, Compton, Q.
Scottsview, Lisgar, M.
Scribner, Kings, N.B., *Hampton.*
Scugog, Ontario, O., *Port Perry.*
Sea-Cow Head, Prince, P.E.I., *Summerside.*
Sea-Cow Pond, Prince, P.E.I., *Tignish.*
Sea-Dog Cove, Kings, N.B.
Seaforth, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
*†‡Seaforth, Huron, O.
‡Seagrave, Ontario, O.
Sea Gull, Algoma, O.
Seal Cove, Charlotte, N.B.
Seal Cove, Gaspé, Q.
Seamo, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Searletown, Prince, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
Sea Side, Restigouche, N.B., *Dickies.*
Seaside, Inverness, N.S.
Seaview, Richmond, N.S.
Sea View, Queens, P.E.I., *Kensington.*
Sebright, Ontario, O., *Atherley.*
‡Sebringville, Perth, O.
Seckerton, Lambton, O., *Kimballs.*
Second Falls, Charlotte, N.B., *Bonny River.*
Second Peninsula, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
Second Westcock, Westmoreland, N.B., *Sackville.*
Seeburn, Marquette, M., *Birtle.*
Seely, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
*‡Seely's Bay, Leeds, O., *Lyndhurst.*
Sefferensville, Lunenburg, N.S., *Mahoney.*
Seguin, Vaudreuil, Q., *Vaudreuil.*
Seguin Falls, Muskoka, O.
‡Selby, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
*†‡Selkirk, Lisgar, M., *West Selkirk.*
*‡Selkirk, Haldimand, O., *Nelles Corners.*
Selkirk Road, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Sellarville, Bonaventure, Q., *Metapedia.*
Selmah, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Selton, Kent, O., *Thamesville* or *North Thamesville.*
Selwyn, Peterboro, O., *Lakefield.*
Semiwagan Ridge, Northumberland, N.B., *Barnaby River.*
Seven Islands, Saguenay, Q.
Seven Persons, Assiniboia.
‡Severn, Ontario, O.
*Severn Bridge, Simcoe, O., *Severn.*
Sevogle, Northumberland, N.B.
‡Sewell, Selkirk, M.
Shad Bay, Halifax, N.S.
Shadeland, Selkirk, M., *Thornhill.*
Shag Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.
*†‡Shakespeare, Perth, O.
Shallow Lake, Grey, O., *Parkhead.*
Shamrock, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
Shamrock, Prince, P.E.I., *Kinkora.*
Shanick, Hastings, O., *Marmora.*
Shanklin, St. John, N.B., *St. Martins.*
Shanly, Grenville, O., *Cardinal.*
Shannon, Queens, N.B.
Shannon Hall, Muskoka, O.
Shannonvale, Restigouche, N.B., *Dalhousie.*
*†‡Shannonville, Hastings, O.
Shanty Bay, Simcoe, O., *Gowan.*
‡Sharbot Lake, Addington, O.
*‡Sharon, York, O., *Newmarket.*
Sharp, Kings, N.B., *Case Settlement.*
Sharpton, Frontenac, O., *Glenvale.*
‡Shawbridge, Terrebonne, Q.
Shawenegan, St. Maurice, Q., *via Three Rivers.*
Shawnigan Lake, Vancouver, B.C.
*†‡Shawville, Pontiac, Q.
Sheba, Queens, N.B., *Annidale.*
Shebeshekong, Muskoka, O., *via Parry Sound,*
‡Shedden, Elgin, O.
Shediac Bridge, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Shediac River, Westmoreland, N.B., *McDougall's.*
Shediac Road, Westmoreland, N.B., *Painsec Junc.*

*†‡Shediac, Westmoreland, N.B.
Sheedy, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
Sheenboro, Pontiac, Q., *Pembroke.*
‡Sheffield, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
*Sheffield, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
Sheffield Academy, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
Sheffield Mills, Kings, N.S.
‡Sheffington, Shefford, Q., *West Shefford.*
Shefford Mountain, Shefford, Q., *Granby.*
Shefford Vale, Shefford, Q., *Granby.*
‡Sheguindah, Algoma, O., *Spanish.*
Sheho, Assiniboia, *Yorkton.*
*†‡Shelburne, Grey, O.
*‡Shelburne, Shelburne, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Sheldon, Dufferin, O., *Alliston.*
Sheldrake, Saguenay, Q.
Shellmouth, Marquette, M., *Russell.*
Shenstone, Albert, N.B., *Hillsboro.*
Shepody Road, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Sheppardton, Huron, O., *Goderich.*
Sheppardville, Selkirk, M., *Boissevain.*
*†‡Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Q.
*Sherbrooke, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Sheridan, Halton, O., *Springfield.*
Sherkston, Welland, O., *Sherks.*
Sherlock, Kings, N.B., *Passekeag.*
Sherman Road, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Sherrington, Napierville, Q.
Sherwood, York, O., *Richmond Hill.*
Sherwood Spring, Leeds, O., *via Brockville.*
Shetland, Lambton, O., *Bothwell.*
‡Shigawake, Bonaventure, Q.
Shiloh, Wellington, O., *via Guelph.*
Shinimicas Bridge, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Shinnickburn, Northumberland, N.B., *Blackville.*
‡Ship Harbour, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Ship Harbour Lake, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Shipka, Huron, O., *Park Hill.*
Shipley, Perth, O., *Gowanstown.*
*‡Shippigan, Gloucester, N.B.
Shippigan Island, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippigan.*
Shirley, Ontario, O., *Port Perry.*
Shirley, Vancouver, B.C.
Shirley Settlement, Sunbury, N.B.
*‡Shoal Lake, Marquette, M.
Shogamoc, York, N.B., *Canterbury.*
Shopland, Vancouver, B.C., *Somenos.*
Short Beach, Yarmouth, N.S., *Hebron.*
Shortholme, Queens, N.B.
Shortreed, New Westminster, B.C., *Hammond.*
Shouldice, Grey, O., *via Owen Sound.*
Shrewsbury, Argenteuil, Q., *Lachute.*
Shrigley, Dufferin, O., *Dundalk.*
Shrubland, Selkirk, M., *Beresford.*
*†‡Shubenacadie, Hants, N.S.
Shulie, Cumberland, N.S., *River Hebert.*
Shunacadie, Cape Breton, N.S.
‡Shuswap, Yale, B.C.
‡Sicamous, Yale, B.C.
Sidney, Vancouver, B.C.
‡Sidney, Marquette, M.
Sidney Crossing, Hastings, O.
Sight Point, Inverness, N.S.
Sillery Cove, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
Sillsville, Lennox, O., *Fredericksburg.*
Siloam, Ontario, O., *Uxbridge.*
Silton, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
Silver Creek, Marquette, M., *Binscarth.*
Silver Creek, Ottawa, Q., *Thurso.*
Silverdale, N. Westminster, B.C., *Mission.*
Silverdale, Monck, O., *Beamsville.*
Silver Hill, Norfolk, O., *Delhi.*
Silver Lake, Victoria, O., *Kinmount.*
Silver Mountain, Algoma, O.
Silver Spring, Selkirk, M., *La Riviere.*
Silverstream, Madawaska, N.B., *St. Jacques.*
Silverton, Yale, B.C.
Silver Water, Algoma, O., *via Meldrum Bay.*
*†‡Simcoe, Norfolk, O.
Sinclair Hill, Albert, N.B., *Albert.*
Sinclairville, Haldimand, O., *York.*
Sine, Hastings, O., *Stirling.*
*‡Singhampton, Simcoe, O., *Duntroon.*
Singleton, Leeds, O., *Crosby.*
‡Sintaluta, Assiniboia.
Sisson Ridge, Victoria, N.B., *Torranceville.*
Six Mile Brook, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
Six Mile Road, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
Six Nations, Haldimand, O., *Caledonia.*
‡Six Portages, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
Six Roads, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
Skead's Mills, Carleton, O.
Skeena, Cariboo, B.C., *Nanaimo.*
Skinner's Pond, Prince, P.E.I., *Tignish.*
Skipness, Bruce, O., *Allenford.*
Skir Dhu, Victoria, N.S.
Skye, Glengarry, O., *Greenfield.*
Sky Glen, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Sky Mountain, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Sleswick, Peel, O., *Caledon East.*
Sluggett, Vancouver, B.C., *via Vancouver.*
Sluice Point, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Smithdale, Simcoe, O., *Glen Huron.*
Smithfield, Northumberland, O.
Smithfield, Guysboro, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Smith's Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
Smith's Cove, Digby, N.S.
Smith's Creek, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
*†‡Smith's Falls, Lanark, O.
‡Smith's Mills, Stanstead, Q.
Smith Town, Kings, N.B.,
*†‡Smithville, Lincoln, O., *Grimsby.*
Snake Creek, Marquette, M., *Binscarth.*
Snake River, Renfrew, O., *Grahams.*
Snider Mountain, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Snider's Corners, Halton, O., *Streetsville.*
Snow Flake, Selkirk, M., *Manitou.*
‡Snow Road, Addington, O.
Snyder, Welland, O., *Stevensville.*
Snyder Depot, Addington, O., *Kaladar.*
Sober Island, Halifax, N.S.
‡Soda Creek, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Soldier's Cove, Richmond, N.S.
Solina, Durham, O.
Solmesville, Prince Edward, O., *Northport.*
*Solsgirth, Marquette, M.
Solway, Bruce, O., *Walkerton.*
*Sombra, Bothwell, O.
Somenos, Vancouver, B.C.
‡Somerset, Selkirk, M.
*†‡Somerset, Megantic, Q.
Somerset, Kings, N.S., *Berwick.*
Somerville, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
Sonora, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Sonya, Ontario, O.
Sooke, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
Soperton, Leeds, O.
*†‡Sorel, Richelieu, Q.
Sorel Ridge, Charlotte, N.B.
*‡Souris, Selkirk, M.
*Souris, Kings, P.E.I.
Sourisford, Selkirk, M., *Deloraine.*
South, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
*Southampton, Cumberl'd, N.S.
Southampton, York, N.B., *Canterbury.*
*†‡Southampton, Bruce, O.
South Bar of Sydney River, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
South Barnston, Stanstead, Q., *Derby Line.*
‡South Bay, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
*South Bay, Victoria, N.S.
South Bay, St. John, N.B.
South Bay Mouth, Algoma, O., *via Manitowaning.*
‡South Bolton, Brome, Q., *Knowlton.*
South Branch, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
South Branch of St. Nicholas River, Kent, N.B., *Weldford.*
South Branch, Ottawa, Q.
South Branch Ken, Kings, N.B., *Penobsquis.*
South Brook, Cumberland, N.S., *East Southampton.*
South Casselman, Russell, O., *Casselman.*
South Cayuga, Haldimand, O., *Dunnville.*
South Clones, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*

Southcote, Brant, O.
South Cove, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
South Dudswell, Wolfe, Q., *Dudswell Junction.*
South Dummer, Peterboro, O., *Norwood.*
*†‡South Durham, Drummond, Q.
South East Passage, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
*†South Edmonton, Alberta, *Edmonton.*
South Ely, Shefford, Q., *Racine.*
South End, Welland, O., *Stamford.*
South End Lochaber, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
South Esk, Northumberl'd, N.B.
*South Farmington, Annapolis, N.S., *Wilmot.*
‡South Finch, Stormont, O., *Finch.*
Southgate, Middlesex, O.
South Gloucester, Russell, O., *via Ottawa.*
South Gordonsville, Carleton, N.B., *Bristol.*
South Gower, Grenville, O., *Kemptville.*
South Granby, Shefford, Q.
South Granville, Queens, P.E.I., *Bradalbane.*
South Gut of St. Ann's, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
*South Ham, Wolfe, Q., *Marbleton.*
South Head of Cow Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*‡South Indian, Russell, O.
South Knowlesville, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
South Lake, Leeds, O.
South Lake, Kings, P.E.I.
South Lancaster, Glengarry, O.
South Louisburg, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
South McLellan's Mountain, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
South Maitland, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
South March, Carleton, O., *Carp.*
South Melville, Queens, P.E.I.
South Merland, Guysboro, N.S., *Tracadie.*
South Middleton, Norfolk, O., *Courtland.*
South Monaghan, Peterborough, O., *Millbrook.*
‡South Mountain, Dundas, O.
South Nelson, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
South Newbridge, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock*
South Ohio, Yarmouth, N.S.
‡Southport, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
‡South Quebec, Levis, Q., *Levis.*
South Range, Digby, N.S., *North Range.*
South Rawdon, Hants, N.S., *Mount Uniacke*
South Renous, Northumberl'd, N.B., *Indiantown.*
*†‡South River, Muskoka, O.
‡South Roxton, Shefford, Q.
South Salt Springs, Antigonishe, N.S.
South Side Basin of River Dennis, Inverness, N.S., *River Deny's.*
South Side of Baddeck River, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
South Side of Boulardarie, Victoria, N.B., *Iona.*
South Side of Cocagne River, Kent, N.B., *Notre Dame.*
South Side Whycocomagh Bay, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
‡South Stukely, Shefford, Q.
South Tilley, Victoria, N.B., *Andover.*
South Vale, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
South Victoria, Cumberl'd, N.S., *Thomson.*
Southville, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth.*
South Wallace, Cumberl'd, N.S.
South West Lot 16, Prince, P.E.I., *Miscouche.*
South West Mabou, Inverness, N.S.
South West Margaree, Inverness, N.S.
South West Point, Island of Anticosti, Gaspé, Q.
South West Port Matoun, Queens, N.S.
South West Ridge, Inverness, N.S.
South Wiltshire, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Southwold, Elgin, O.
South Woodslee, Essex, O., *Woodslee.*
South Zorra, Oxford, O., *Woodstock.*
Sowerby, Algoma, O., *Dayton.*
Spallumcheen, Yale, B.C., *Enderby.*
Spanish River Station, Algoma, O., *Spanish.*
Sparrow Lake, Ontario, O., *Kilworthy.*
*‡Sparta, Elgin, O., *White's.*
Spa Springs, Annapolis, N.S., *Middleton.*
Speedside, Wellington, O., *via Guelph.*
Speerville, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Speight's Corner, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Spence, Parry Sound, O.
Spence, Westmoreland, N.B., *Cape Tormentine.*
Spencer Cove, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
Spencer's Island, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
*†‡Spencerville, Grenville, O.
*‡Spence's Bridge, Yale, B.C.
Speyside, Halton, O., *Acton.*
Spires, Wellington, O., *Spiers.*
Spring Arbour, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
Spring Bank, Alberta, *Calgary*
Spring Bank, Middlesex, O., *Strathroy* or *Parkhill.*
*Spring Brook, Hastings, O.
Springbrook, Dorchester, Q., *Ste. Henedine.*
Springfield, Lisgar, M., *via Winnipeg.*
*†‡Springfield, Middlesex, O.
Springfield, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Springfield, York, N.B., *Keswick.*
*Springfield, Annapolis, N.S.
Springfield, Queens, P.E.I., *Bradalbane.*
*Springfield on the Credit, Peel, O., *Springfield.*
*Springford, Oxford, O.
Spring Hill, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Spring Hill, Russell, O., *Osgoode.*
‡Spring Hill, Compton, Q.
*‡Spring Hill Junc., Cumberland, N.S., *Spring Hill.*
*†‡Spring Hill Cumberland, N.S.
Spring Road, Sherbrooke, Q., *via Lennoxville.*
‡Springtown, Renfrew, O., *Arnprior.*
Springvale, Haldimand, O., *Hagersville.*
Spring Valley, Leeds, O., *via Brockville.*
Springville, Peterboro, O., *Fraserville.*
Springville, Pictou, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Sprucedale, Parry Sound, O.
Spruce Grove, Alta.
Spruce Lake, St. John, N.B.
Spry, Bruce, O.
‡Spry Bay, Halifax, N.S.
Spy Hill, Assiniboia, *Binscarth.*
Squamish, New Westminster, B.C., *via Vancouver.*
Stadacona, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
Staffa, Perth, O., *Dublin.*
Stafford, Renfrew, O., *Cobden.*
Stake Road, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
Stamford, Welland, O.
Stanbridge East, Missisquoi, Q., *Bedford.*
Stanbridge Station, Missisquoi, Q., *Stanbridge.*
Stanbury, Missisquoi, Q., *Farnham.*
Standon, Dorchester, Q., *St. Anselme.*
*†‡Stanfold, Arthabaska, Q.
Stanhope, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
Stanhope, Stanstead, Q., *Norton Mills.*
Stanley, York, N.B., *Cross Creek.*
Stanley, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
*†‡Stanley Bridge, Queens, P.E.I., *Bradalbane.*
Stanleydale, Muskoka, O., *Novar.*
Stanley House, Parry Sound, O., *Utterson.*
Stanley's Mills, Peel, O., *Malton.*
Stanleyville, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
*†‡Stanstead, Stanstead, Q.
‡Stanstead Junc., Stanstead, Q.
Stanton, Dufferin, O., *Alliston.*
Stanwood, Northumberland, O., *Hoard's.*
Stapledon, Carleton, O., *Bell's Corners.*
*Staples, Essex, O.
Staple's Brook, Colchester, N.S., *Belmont.*
‡Starbuck, Lisgar, M.
Stardale, Prescott, O., *Vankleek Hill.*
Starkey's, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Starkville, Durham, O., *Newtonville.*
Star Lake, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
Starnesborough, Huntingdon, Q., *Athelstan.*
Starrat, Parry Sound, O., *Emsdale.*
*†‡Stayner, Simcoe, O.
Staynerville, Argenteuil, Q., *St. Philippe.*
Steam Mill Village, Kings, N.S., *Mill Village.*
Steenburg, Hastings, O., *St. Ola.*
Steep Creek, Guysboro, N.S.

Steevescote, Albert, N.B., *Salem.*
Steeve's Mountain, Westmoreland, N.B., *Boundary Creek.*
Steeve's Settlement, Westmoreland, N.B.
Steinbach, Provencher, M., *Otterburne.*
*Stella, Addington, O.
*†‡Stellarton, Pictou, N.S.
Stephenfield, Selkirk, M., *Carman.*
*†‡Stevensville, Welland, O.
Steveston, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Stewart, Kent, O., *Tilbury.*
Stewart Bay, Parry Sound, O., *South River.*
Stewartdale, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Stewarton, Kings, N.B., *Scotch Settlement.*
Stewarton, Carleton, O., *via Ottawa.*
Stewartville, Renfrew, O., *Arnprior.*
Stewiacke Cross Roads, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*
Stiles Village, Westmoreland, N.B., *Moncton.*
Stillman, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
Stirling, Richmond, N.S.
*†‡Stirling, Hastings, O.
Stirling Falls, Parry Sound, O.
*Stirton, Wellington, O., *Drayton.*
‡Stittsville, Carleton, O.
‡Stobart, Sask., *Duck Lake.*
Stockdale, Northumberland, O., *Frankford.*
‡Stockton, Selkirk, M.
Stockwell, Chateauguay, Q., *Hemmingford.*
‡Stoco, Hastings, O.
Stoddarts, Annapolis, N.S., *Dalhousie.*
Stoke Centre, Richmond, Q., *via Sherbrooke.*
‡Stoke's Bay, Bruce O.
Stoketon, Richmond, Q., *via Sherbrooke.*
‡Stonefield, Argenteuil, Q., *Cushing.*
Stoneham, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
‡Stonehaven, Gloucester, N.B.
Stone House, Cumberland, N.S., *Pugwash.*
Stoneleigh, Muskoka, O.
Stone Quarry, Welland, O, *Bertie.*
*†‡Stonewall, Lisgar, M.
*‡Stony Creek, Wentworth, O.
Stony Creek, Albert, N.B.
Stony Island, Shelburne, N.S.
Stony Lake, Peterboro, O., *via Peterboro.*
‡Stony Mountain, Lisgar, M.
‡Stony Point, Essex, O.
Stormont, Guysboro, N.S.
Stornoway, Compton, Q., *Spring Hill.*
‡Stottville, St. Johns, Q.
*†‡Stouffville, York, O.
*‡Strabane, Wentworth, O., *Schaw.*
Straders Hill, Dundas, O., *via Morrisburg.*
‡Straffordville, Elgin, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Strange, York, O., *King.*
Strangfield, Essex, O., *Comber.*
Strangmuir, Alberta, *Gleichen.*
Strasburg, Waterloo, O., *Doon.*
Strassburg, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
*†‡Stratford, Perth, O.
Strathadam, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
Strathallan, Oxford, O.
Stratharbo, Northumberland, N.B., *Doaktown.*
Strathavon, Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
Strathburn, Middlesex, O., *Glencoe* or *North Glencoe.*
Strathcarrol, Ass., *Qu'Appelle.*
‡Strathclair, Marquette, M.
Strathewen, Lisgar, M., *Stonewall.*
*Strathlorn, Inverness, N.S.
Strathmore, Stormont, O., *Monklands.*
Strathnairn, Grey, O., *via Meaford.*
*†‡Strathroy, Middlesex, O.
Streets' Ridge, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
*†‡Streetsville, Peel, O.
Stromness, Haldimand, O.
Stronach Mountain, Annapolis, N.S., *Middleton.*
Stroud, Simcoe, O., *Craigvale.*
Stuartburn, Provencher, M., *via Emerson.*
Stubbs Bay, Pontiac, Q.
Sturgeon, Kings, P.E.I., *Georgetown.*
‡Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe, O.
*†‡Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing, O.
‡Sturgeon Point, Victoria, O., *Lindsay.*
*†‡Sudbury, Nipissing, O.
Suffield, Sherbrooke, Q., *Rock Forest.*
Suffolk, Queens, P.E.I.
Sugar Loaf, Victoria, N.S.
*Sumas, New Westminster, B.C., *Nicomen.*
Summerberry, Assiniboia.
Summerfield, Carleton, N.B., *River de Chute.*
Summer Hill, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Summerhill, Huron, O., *Clinton.*
Summerside, Antigonishe, N.S., *Heatherton.*
*†‡Summerside, Prince, P.E.I.
‡Summerstown, Glengarry, O.
Summerville, Peel, O., *Dixie.*
Summerville, Kings, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Summerville, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Summerville Centre, Queens, N.S.
Sumner, Assiniboia, *Whitewood.*
Sunbury, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
*†‡Sunderland, Ontario, O.
Sundridge, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
*†‡Sundridge, Parry Sound, O.
Sunnidale, Simcoe, O., *Stayner.*
Sunnidale Corners, Simcoe, O., *Stayner.*
Sunnybrae, Pictou, N.S *Hopewell.*
Sunnymead, Assiniboia, *Whitewood.*
Sunnyside, Kings, N.S., *Port Williams.*
Sunnyside, Restigouche, N.B., *Scotts.*
Surette Island, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Sunshine, Huron, O., *Belgrave.*
Surrey, Albert, N.B., *Hillsborough.*
Surrey Centre, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Sussex Corner, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Sussex Portage, Kings, N.B., *Anagance.*
*Sussex Vale, Kings, N.B.
‡Sutherland's Corners, Lambton, O., *Bothwell* or *North Bothwell.*
Sutherland's River, Pictou, N.S., *West Merigomishe.*
Suthwyn, Lisgar, M., *via Winnipeg*
*†‡Sutton, Brome, Q.
‡Sutton June., Brome, Q.
*†Sutton West, York, O., *Sutton.*
Swan Creek, Sunbury, N.B.
Swan Lake, Selkirk, M.
Swansburg, Shelburne, N.S.
‡Swansea, York, O.
Sweaburg, Oxford, O., *Woodstock.*
Sweenyville, Kent, N.B., *Canaan*
*†‡Sweetsburg, Missisquoi, Q.
Sweets Corners, Hants, N.S., *Ellershouse.*
Sweet's Corners, Leeds, O., *Lyndhurst.*
*†‡Swift Current, Assiniboia.
Swindon, Muskoka, O., *Novar.*
Swinton Park, Grey, O., *Dundalk.*
Switzerville, Lennox, O., *Napanee.*
*†‡Sydenham, Frontenac, O., *Harrowsmith.*
Sydenham Place, Drummond, Q., *Richmond.*
*‡Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.
Sydney Forks, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
*†‡Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., *via North Sydney.*
Sydney River, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Sykeston, Lambton, O., *Petrolia.*
Sylvan, Middlesex, O., *Thedford.*
Synton, Albert, N.B., *Coverdale.*
Sypher's Cove, Queens, N.B.
Tabucintac, Northumberland, N.B.
‡Tache, Algoma, O.
Tadousac, Saguenay, Q.
Taillon, Chicoutimi, Q.
Tain, Norfolk, O., *St. Williams.*
Talbotville Royal, Elgin, O., *St. Thomas.*
*†‡Tamworth, Addington, O.
Tancook Island, Lunenburg, N.S.
Tancred, Lambton, O., *Bothwell.*
‡Tangier, Halifax, N.S.
Tansley, Halton, O., *St. Anns.*
Tapley's Mills, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Tapleytown, Wentworth, O., *Stoney Creek.*
Tappen Siding, Yale, B.C.
*‡Tara, Bruce, O.
Tarbert, Dufferin, O., *Grand Valley.*
Tarbot, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Tarantum, Queens, P.E.I.
*†‡Tatamagouche, Colchester, N.S.
Tatamagouche Mountain, Colchester, N.S, *Tatamagouche.*
Tatehurst, Chateauguay, Q.
Tatlock, Lanark, O, *Almonte.*
Taunton, Ontario, O., *Oshawa.*
*†‡Tavistock, Oxford, O.
Taylor Village, Westmoreland, N.B., *Rockland.*

Tay Mills, York, N.B., *Cross Creek*
Tay Settlement, York, N.B., *Cross Creek*
Tayside, Stormont, O., *Moose Creek.*
‡Tecumseh, Essex, O.
*†‡Teeswater, Bruce, O.
‡Teeterville, Norfolk, O., *Windham.*
Tehkummah, Algoma, O., *via Manitowaning.*
Telfer, Middlesex, O., *Ettrick.*
Temperance Vale, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Temperanceville, York, O., *King.*
Temple, York, N.B., *via Woodstock.*
Tempo, Middlesex, O., *St. Thomas*
Tenby Bay, Algoma, O.
Tenecape, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Ten Mile Creek, St. John, N.B., *St. Martins.*
Ten Mile House, Queens, P.E.I., *Bedford.*
Tennant's Cove, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Tennyson, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Terence Bay, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Terminus, Bothwell, O., *Brigden.*
Terra Cotta, Peel, O.
Terra Nova, New Westminster, B.C., *via New Westminster.*
Terra Nova, Simcoe, O., *Lisle.*
*†‡Terrebonne, Terrebonne, Q.
Tessierville, Rimouski, Q., *Little Metis.*
Teston, York, O., *Richmond Hill.*
Tete à Gauche River, North Side, Gloucester, N.B., *Bathurst.*
Tete à Gauche River, South Side, Gloucester, N.B., *Bathurst.*
Tetlock, Assiniboia, *Yorkton.*
Tetu, Temiscouata, Q., *Fort Ingalls.*
Teviotdale, Wellington, O., *Alma.*
Tewkesbury, Quebec, Q., *via Quebec.*
Texas River, York, N.B., *Boiestown.*
*‡Thamesford, Oxford, O.
*†‡Thamesville, Kent, O.
Thanet, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
The Barony, York, N.B., *Millville*
‡The Brook, Russell, O., *South Indian.*
*†‡Thedford, Lambton, O.
The Falls, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
The Flats, Hastings, O., *Madoc.*
The Gore, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
The Grange, Cardwell, O., *Cheltenham.*
The Grant, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
The Grove, Middlesex, O., *Fairfield.*
The Hawk, Shelburne, N.S.
The Lake, Russell, O., *Thurso.*
The Long Stretch, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
The Mettawas, Essex, O., *Kingsville.*
The Points, West Bay, Richmond, N.S.
The Range, Queens, N.B., *Cumberland Bay.*
The Ridge, Hastings, O., *Coe Hill.*
The Slash, Algoma, O., *via Manitowaning.*
*†‡Thessalon, Algoma, O.
‡Thetford Mines, Megantic, Q.
The Waugh, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
The Willows, Northumberland, N.B., *Chatham.*
Thingvalla, Assiniboia, *Langenburg.*
‡Thistletown, York, O., *Weston.*
*Thomasburg, Hastings, O., *Tweed.*
Thomond, Kings, N.B., *Belleisle.*
Thompson, Algoma, O., *Dean Lake.*
‡Thompson's Mills, Cumberl'd, N.S., *Thomson.*
Thompsonville, Simcoe, O.
*Thorburn, Pictou, N.S., *New Glasgow.*
Thoresby, Selkirk, M., *Stockton.*
Thornbrook, Kings, N.B., *Havelock.*
*†‡Thornbury, Grey, O.
Thornby, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Thorncliffe, Kent, O., *Kent Bridge.*
*‡Thorndale, Middlesex, O.
Thorne Centre, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Thornetown, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
‡Thornhill, Selkirk, M.
*†‡Thornhill, York, O.
*‡Thornton, Simcoe, O.
Thornville, Annapolis, N.S.
Thornyhurst, Bothwell, O., *Sombra.*
*†‡Thorold, Welland, O.
Thorpe, Lennox, O., *Camden East.*
Three Brooks, Victoria, N.B., *Torranceville.*
Three Brooks, Pictou, N.S., *via Pictou.*
Three Forks, Yale, B.C.
Three Lakes, Beauce, Q., *Megantic.*
*†‡Three Rivers, St. Maurice, Q.
Three Tree Creek, Sunbury, N.B.
Throoptown, Grenville, O., *via Prescott.*
Thunder River, Saguenay, Q.
*†‡Thurso, Ottawa, Q.
Tichborne, Addington, O., *Parham.*
Tidnish, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
Tidnish Bridge, Westmoreland, N.B., *Baie Verte.*
*†‡Tignish, Prince, P.E.I.
Tikonabe, Chicoutimi, Q., *Roberval.*
*†‡Tilbury Centre, Essex, O.
Tilley, Victoria, N.B., *Andover.*
Tilley, Leeds, O., *Lansdowne.*
Tilley Road, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
*†‡Tilsonburg, Oxford, O.
Tindastoll, Alberta, *Innisfail.*
Tintern, Lincoln, O., *Beamsville.*
Tioga, Simcoe, O.
Titus, Richmond, Q.
Titusville, Kings, N.B., *Smithtown.*
‡Tiverton, Digby, N.S., *Digby.*
*†‡Tiverton, Bruce, O.
Tobermory, Bruce, O., *Wiarton.*
Tobique River, Victoria, N.B., *Andover.*
Toddburn, Marquette, M., *Solsgirth.*
Todmorden, York O., *via Toronto.*
*†‡Toledo, Leeds, O., *Irish Creek.*
Tolsta, Compton, Q., *Spring Hill.*
Toney Mills, Pictou, N.S., *Meadowville.*
Toney River, Pictou, N.S., *River John.*
Tooleton, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
Topping, Perth, O., *Milverton.*
‡Torbay, Guysboro, N.S.
Torbrook, Annapolis, N.S., *Victaux.*
Torbrook Mines, Annapolis, N.S.
Tormore, Peel, O., *Kleinburg.*
*†‡Toronto, Toronto, O.
‡Toronto Junction, York, O.
Torrance, Muskoka, O., *Gravenhurst.*
Totonka, Marquette, M., *Oak River.*
*†‡Tottenham, Simcoe, O.
‡Touchwood Hills, Assiniboia *Qu'Appelle.*
Tower Hill, Charlotte, N.B., *Meadows.*
Town Plot, Kings, N.S., *Port Williams.*
Townsend Centre, Norfolk, O., *Waterford.*
Toy's Hill, Dundas, O., *Winchester.*
*‡Tracadie, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
*‡Tracadie, Antigonishe, N.S.
Tracadie Cross, Queens, P.E.I., *Tracadie.*
Tracey's Mills, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Traceyville, Sunbury, N.B.
Tracy, Sunbury, N.B.
Trafalgar, Halton, O.
Trafalgar, Guysboro, N.S., *Lorne.*
Trafford, Addington, O., *Enterprise.*
Trahan's Mills, Wolfe, Q., *Weedon.*
‡Trail Creek, Yale, B.C.
Tralee, Wellington, O., *Millbank.*
Tramore, Renfrew, O., *Golden Lake.*
Travellers' Rest, Prince, P.E.I.
Traverston, Grey, O., *Markdale.*
Treadwell, Prescott, O., *Papineauville.*
Trecastle, Perth, O., *Moorefield.*
Treesbank, Selkirk, M.
Tregarva, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
‡Treherne, Marquette, M.
Tremblay, Chicoutimi, Q.
Tremont, Kings, N.S., *Kingston.*
Trenholm, Drummond, Q., *Richmond.*
Trent Bridge, Northumberland, O., *Havelock.*
*†‡Trenton, Hastings, O.
*‡Trenton, Pictou, N.S.
‡Tring, Beauce, Q.
Trinity, Brant, O., *London.*
*†‡Trois Pistoles, Temiscouata, Q.
Trois Saumons, L'Islet, Q.
Trottier, Arthabaska, Q., *Stanfold.*
Trout Brook, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
Trout Brook, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Trout Brook, Arthabaska, Q., *Warwick.*
‡Trout Creek, Muskoka, O.
Trout River, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Trout River, Huntingdon, Q., *White's.*

Trout Lake, Muskoka, O.
‡TrowBridge, Perth, O., *Listowel.*
Troy, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
‡Troy, Wentworth, O., *Harrisburg.*
Truemanville, Cumberland, N.S., *Amherst.*
*‡Truro, Colchester, N.S.
Tuam, Simcoe, O., *Tottenham.*
Tuftsville, Hastings, O., *Holloway.*
Tullamore, Peel, O., *Malton.*
Tumbell, Marquette, M., *Russell.*
Tupper, Marquette, M., *Gladstone.*
Tupperville, Annapolis, N.S.
‡Tupperville, Kent, O.
Turcot, Hochelaga, Q.
Turgoose, Vancouver, B.C., *via Victoria.*
Turin, Kent, O., *Highgate.*
Turnerville, Kent, O., *Ennett.*
Turtle Creek, Albert, N.B.
Turtle Lake, Muskoka, O.
Turtle Mountain, Selkirk, M., *Whitewater.*
Tuscarora, Brant, O., *Middleport.*
*Tusket, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
Tusket Wedge, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
*‡Tweed, Hastings, O.
Tweedside, Wentworth, O., *Winona.*
Tweedside, York, N.B., *Harvey.*
Twin Elm, Carleton, O., *Bell's Corners.*
Two Creeks, Marquette, M., *Elkhorn.*
Two Islands, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Two Rivers, Selkirk, M., *Wawanesa.*
Two Rivers, Cumberland, N.S., *River Hebert.*
Tyndall, Lisgar, M.
Tyneside, Haldimand, O., *Glanford.*
‡Tyne Valley, Prince, P.E.I., *Port Hill.*
Tyotown, Glengarry, O., *via Cornwall.*
‡Tyrconnell, Elgin, O., *Dutton.*
‡Tyrone, Durham, O., *Bowmanville.*
Tyrrell, Norfolk, O., *Renton.*
Ucluelet, Vancouver, B.C.
Udney, Ontario, O., *Brechin.*
Udora, Ontario, O., *Sunderland.*
*Uffington, Ontario, O.
Ufford, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
‡Uhthoff, Simcoe, O.
Ullswater, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
*‡Ulverton, Drummond, Q., *Richmond.*
Umfraville, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
Underhill, Northumberland, N.B., *Blackville.*
*‡Underwood, Bruce, O., *Port Elgin.*
Undine, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
*‡Union, Vancouver, B.C.
*‡Union, Elgin, O., *White's.*
Union Centre, Pictou, N.S., *Glengarry.*
Union Corner, Carleton, N.B., *Debec Junc.*
Union Road, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
Union Point, Provencher, M.
*†‡Unionville, York, O.
*Upham, Kings, N.B.
Uphill, Victoria, O., *Victoria Road.*
Uplands, Parry Sound, O., *South River.*
Upper, Haldimand, O., *Cayuga.*
Upper Abougoggin, Westmoreland, N.B., *Shediac.*
*Upper Andover, Victoria, N.B., *Andover.*
Upper Bay du Vin, Northumberland, N.B.
Upper Bedford, Missisquoi, Q., *Bedford.*
Upper Big Tracadie, Guysboro, N.S., *Girroirs.*
Upper Branch, Lunenburg, N.S.
Upper Brighton, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
Upper Buctouche, Kent, N.B., *St. Anthony.*
Upper Burton, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
Upper Caledonia, Guysboro, N.S., *Hopewell.*
Upper Canard, Kings, N.S., *Sheffield Mills.*
Upper Cape, Westmoreland, N.B., *Melrose.*
Upper Caraquet, Gloucester, N.B.
Upper Caverhill, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Upper Charlo, Restigouche, N.B., *Eel River.*
Upper Clarence, Annapolis, N.S., *Lawrencetown.*
Upper Clements, Annapolis, N.S.
Upper Clyde River, Shelburne, N.S.
Upper Coal Creek, Queens, N.B., *Coal Creek.*
Upper Coverdale, Albert, N.B., *Moncton.*
Upper Dover, Westmoreland, N.B., *Lewisville.*
Upper Dyke Village, Kings, N.S., *Kentville.*
Upper Economy, Colchester, N.S., *Londonderry.*
Upper Fort Lawrence, Cumberland, N.S., *Fort Lawrence.*
*‡Upper Gagetown, Queens, N.B., *Waasis.*
Upper Gaspereaux, Queens, N.B., *Chipman.*
Upper Glencoe, Inverness, N.S.
Upper Goshen, Albert, N.B., *Elgin.*
Upper Grand Mira, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
Upper Granville, Annapolis, N.S., *Bridgetown.*
Upper Greenwich, Kings, N.B.
Upper Hampstead, Queens, N.B.
Upper Hayneville, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Upper Kempt Head, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
Upper Kemptown, Colchester, N.S., *Riversdale.*
Upper Kennetcook, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Upper Kent, Carleton, N.B.
Upper Keswick, York, N.B., *Smith's Corners.*
Upper Keswick Ridge, York, N.B., *Zealand.*
Upper Kingsbury, Lunenburg, N.S., *via Lunenburg.*
Upper Kintore, Victoria, N.B., *Kilburn.*
Upper Knoxford, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Upper La Have, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
Upper Leitche's Creek, Cape Breton, N.S., *Leitche's Creek.*
Upper Loch Lomond, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
Upper Magaguadavic, York, N.B., *Prince William.*
Upper Malagash, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
Upper Margaree, Inverness, N.S.
Upper Maugerville, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
Upper Melbourne, Richmond, Q., *Richmond.*
Upper Middleboro, Cumberland, N.S., *Greenville.*
Upper Mills, Charlotte, N.B., *St. Stephen.*
*Upper Musquodoboit, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Upper Neguac, Northumberland, N.B.
Upper Nelson, Northumberland, N.B.
Upper New Cornwall, Lunenburg, N.S., *New Germany.*
Upper New Horton, Albert, N.B., *Harvey.*
Upper Newport, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Upper Nine Mile River, Hants, N.S., *Elmsdale.*
Upper North River, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
Upper Ohio, Shelburne, N.S.
Upper Otnabog, Queens, N.B.
Upper Peel, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Upper Pereaux, Kings, N.S., *Canning.*
*Upper Pockmouche, Gloucester, N.B., *Pockmouche.*
Upper Pointe de Bute, Westmoreland, N.B., *Aulac.*
Upper Port Latour, Shelburne, N.S.
Upper Queensbury, York, N.B., *Millville.*
Upper Rawdon, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Upper Rockport, Westmoreland, N.B., *Sackville.*
Upper St. Bazil, Victoria, N.B., *St. Bazil.*
Upper St. Francis, Madawaska, N.B., *Connors.*
Upper Sackville Westmoreland, N.B.
Upper Sackville, Halifax, N.S., *Beaver Bank.*
Upper Scotsburn, Pictou, N.S.
Upper Settlement of Baddeck River, Victoria, N.S.
Upper Settlement of Middle River, Victoria, N.S.
Upper Settlement of South River, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
Upper Sheffield, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
Upper Southampton, York, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Upper South West Mabou, Inverness, N.S., *Point Tupper.*
Upper Springfield, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
*†Upper Stewiacke, Colchester, N.S., *Brookfield.*

Upper Sumas, New Westminster, B.C., *Nicomen.*
Upper Thorne Centre, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
Upperton, Kings, N.B., *Upham.*
Upper Washabuck, Victoria, N.S.
Upper Westmoreland, Queens, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
Upper Wicklow, Carleton, N.B., *River de Chute.*
Upper Wood Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.
Upper Woodstock, Carleton, N.B.
Uptergrove, Ontario, O.
Upton, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Urbania, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Urney, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Urquharts, Kings, N.B., *Hampton.*
Ursa, Peterboro, O., *Iron Dale.*
Usher, Antigonishe, N.S., *Tracadie.*
Utica, Ontario, O., *Manchester.*
Utopia, Simcoe, O.
‡Utterson, Muskoka, O.
Uttoxeter, Lambton, O., *Wanstead.*
*‡Uxbridge, Ontario, O.
Vachell, York, O., *Sutton.*
Valcartier, Quebec, Q., *St. Gabriel.*
*‡Valcourt, Shefford, Q.
Val des Bois, Ottawa, Q.
Valdez Island, New Westminster, B.C.
Valençay, Ottawa, Q.
Valenciennes, Megantic, Q., *Somerset.*
Valens, Wentworth, O., *Schaw.*
Valentia, Victoria, O., *Mariposa.*
Valentine, Ontario, O., *Sunderland.*
Vale Perkins, Brome, Q., *Mansonville.*
Valetta, Kent, O., *Tilbury.*
Valley, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
‡Valley, Colchester, N.S.
*‡Valleyfield, Beauharnois, Q.
‡Val'eyfield, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
Valley Mills, Inverness, N.S., *River Denys.*
Valmont, Champlain, Q.
Valmorin, Terrebonne, Q., *St. Adèle.*
‡Valois, Jacques Cartier, Q., *Valoisville.*
Valracine, Compton, Q., *Milan.*
Vanatter, Wellington, O., *Orangeville.*
Vanbrugh, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Vancamp, Dundas, O., *Mountain.*
*‡Vancouver, New Westminster, B.C.
Vandale, Saskatchewan, *Duck Lake.*
Vandecar, Oxford, O., *Woodstock.*
Vandeleur, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
Vandorf, Ontario, O., *Aurora.*
Vanessa, Norfolk, O.
Van Horn, Kent, O., *Vosburg.*
*‡Vankleek Hill, Prescott, O.
Vankoughnet, Ontario, O.
Vanmeck, Middlesex, O., *Ettrick.*
Vanvlack, Simcoe, O., *Phelpston*
Van Winkle, Cariboo, B.C., *Ashcroft.*
Varency, Norfolk, O., *Jarvis.*
Varennes, Verchères, Q.
Varna, Huron, O., *Brucefield.*
Varney, Grey, O.
Vars, Russell, O., *Bear Brook.*
Vasey, Simcoe, O., *Elmvale.*
‡Vaudreuil, Vaudreuil, Q.
Vaughan, Hants, N.S., *Windsor.*
Vavasour, Parry Sound, O., *Sundridge.*
Vellore, York, O., *Richmond Hill*
Venice, Missisquoi, Q., *Stanbridge*
Vennachar, Addington, O., *Lavant.*
Venosta, Ottawa, Q.
Ventnor, Grenville, O., *Spencerville.*
Ventry, Grey, O., *Dundalk.*
‡Verchères, Verchères, Q.
Verdun, Bruce, O., *Ripley.*
Vereker, Essex, O., *New Canaan.*
‡Vermillion Bay, Algoma, O.
Vernal, Antigonishe, N.S., *South River.*
‡Verner, Nipissing, O.
Vernet, Ottawa, Q., *Calumet.*
*‡Vernon, Yale, B.C., *Okanagan Landing.*
‡Vernon, Carleton, O., *Osgoode.*
Vernon Mines, Kings, N.S., *Centreville.*
‡Vernon River, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Vernon River Bridge, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Vernonville, Northumberland, O., *Grafton.*
‡Verona, Addington, O.
‡Versailles, Iberville, Q.
Verschoyle, Norfolk, O., *Brownsville.*
Vesta, Bruce, O., *Paisley.*
Vesuvius, Kings, N.S., *Wolfville.*
‡Vicars, Huntingdon, Q., *Hemmingford.*
Vickers, Grey, O., *Durham.*
Victor, Norfolk, O., *Port Dover.*
*†‡Victoria, Victoria, B.C.
Victoria, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland*
Victoria, Cumberland, N.S., *Thomson.*
*†‡Victoria, Queens, P.E.I., *Cape Traverse.*
Victoria Beach, Annapolis, N.S.
Victoria Corners, Ontario, O., *Marsh Hill.*
Victoria Cross, Kings, P. E. I., *Cardigan.*
*†‡Victoria Harbour, Simcoe, O.,
Victoria Harbour, Kings, N.S., *Aylesford.*
‡Victoria Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., *via Sydney.*
‡Victoria Road, Victoria, O.
Victoria Square, York, O., *Unionville.*
Victoria Vale, Annapolis, N.S., *Middleton.*
*†Victoriaville, Arthabaska, Q. *Arthabaska.*
Victoria West, Victoria, B.C., *via Victoria.*
Victoria West, Prince, P.E.I., *Northam.*
Victory, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
*†‡Vienna, Elgin, O., *Tilsonburg.*
Vienneau, Northumberl'd, N.B., *Rogersville.*
Vienots, Lunenburg, N.S., *Riverside.*
Viger, Temiscouata, Q., *St. Arsene.*
Vigo, Simcoe, O., *Phelpston.*
Villagedale, Shelburne, N.S.
Village des Aulnaies, L'Islet, Q., *St. Louise.*
Village Green, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Village Richelieu, Rouville, Q., *Richelieu.*
*Villanova, Norfolk, O.
Villemay, Levis, Q., *Levis.*
Villeneuve, Hechelaga, Q., *Mile End.*
Villette, Compton, Q., *Coaticook.*
Villiers, Peterboro, O., *Blezard's*
Vincennes, Champlain, Q., *Champlain.*
Vincent, Queens, N.B., *We'sford.*
Vine, Simcoe, O.
Vineland, Lincoln, O.
Vinton, Pontiac, Q.
Viola Dale, Minnedosa, M., *Oak River.*
Violet, Lennox, O., *Ernestown.*
Violet Hill, Dufferin, O., *Shelburne.*
*†‡Virden, Selkirk, M.
Virgil, Lincoln, O.
Virginia, York, O., *Sutton.*
*†‡Vittoria, Norfolk, O.
Vivian, Ontario, O.
Vogler's Cove, Lunenburg, N.S.
Vroomanton, Ontario, O., *Sunderland.*
Vyner, Lambton, O., *Mandaumin*
Waasis, Sunbury, N.B.
Waba, Renfrew, O., *Arnprior.*
Wabash, Bothwell, O., *Dresden.*
Waghorn, Alberta, *Red Deer.*
Wagram, Wellington, O., *Kenilworth.*
Wahnapitae, Nipissing, O.
Wakefield, Ottawa, Q.
Wakefield Centre, Carleton, N.B., *Woodstock.*
Wakopa, Selkirk, M., *Killarney.*
‡Waldemar, Dufferin, O.
Walden, Lunenburg, N.S.
*†‡Wales, Stormont, O.
‡Walford, Algoma, O.
Walker's, Middlesex, O.
Walker's Cutting, Arthabaska, Q.
Walker's Point, Muskoka, O., *Gravenhurst.*
Walker's Settlement, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
*†‡Walkerton, Bruce, O.
*†‡Walkerville, Essex, O.
Wallace, Assa., *Yorkton,*
Wallace, Perth, O., *Gowanstown.*
*‡Wallace, Cumberland, N.S.
Wallace Bridge, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
*†‡Wallaceburg, Kent, O.
Wallace Grant, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
Wallace Ridge, Cumberland, N.S., *Wallace.*
*‡Wallacetown, Elgin, O., *Dutton*
Wallbridge, Hastings, O., *via Belleville.*
Wallenstein, Wellington, O., *St. Jacobs.*
Waller, Russell, O., *Manotic.*
Walmer, Oxford, O., *Strathallan.*
‡Walnut, Lambton, O., *Watford.*
‡Walsh, Assiniboia.
Walsh, Norfolk, O., *Vittoria.*
‡Walsingham Centre, Norfolk, O., *Port Rowan.*
Walter's Falls, Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
Waltham, Pontiac, Q., *Fort Coulonge.*
‡Walton, Huron, O., *Brussels.*
*Walton, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
Walton's Lake, Kings, N.B.

‡Wanstead, Lambton, O.
Wapaha, Selkirk, M., *Boissevain.*
*‡Wapella, Assiniboia.
Warburton, Leeds, O., *Lansdowne*
‡Warden, Shefford, Q.
Ward's Brook, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Ward's Creek Road, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Ward's Crossing, Colchester, N.S., *McKay's.*
*†‡Wardsville, Middlesex, O., *Newbury* or *North Newbury.*
Wareham, Grey, O., *Proton.*
Warina, Stormont, O., *Maxville.*
Wariston, Hastings, O., *Marmora*
*†‡Warkworth, Northumberland, O., *Hastings.*
Warleigh, Marquette, M., *Birtle.*
Warminster, Simcoe, O., *Orillia.*
Warner, Lincoln, O., *Canfield.*
‡Warren, Nipissing, O.
Warrington, Selkirk, M., *Roland.*
*‡Warsaw, Peterboro, O., *via Peterboro.*
Wartburg, Perth, O., *Sebringville.*
‡Warwick, Arthabaska, Q.
*Warwick, Lambton, O., *Watford.*
Wascana, Assiniboia, *Regina.*
‡Washago, Simcoe, O.
‡Washburn, Frontenac, O., *Ballantyne's.*
Washington, Oxford, O., *Bright.*
Waskada, Selkirk, M., *Deloraine.*
Wassewa, Selkirk, M., *Boissevain.*
Washabuck Bridge, Victoria, N.S.
Waterborough, Queens, N.B., *Young's Cove Road.*
*†‡Waterdown, Wentworth, O.
Waterford, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
Waterford, Digby, N. S., *Digby.*
*†‡Waterford, Norfolk, O.
Waterford, Prince, P.E.I., *Tignish.*
Waterloo, Lunenburg, N.S.
*†‡Waterloo, Shefford, Q.
*‡‡Waterloo, Waterloo, O.
Waterside, Albert, N.B., *Harvey.*
Waterton, Leeds, O., *Mallorytown.*
Watervale, Pictou, N.S., *West River.*
‡Waterville, Compton, Q.
Waterville, Carleton, N.B., *Upper Woodstock.*
*†‡Waterville, Kings, N.S.
*†‡Watford, Lambton, O.
Watkins' Mills, Drummond, Q., *Drummondville.*
Watson's Corners, Lanark, O., *Mississippi.*
Watson Settlement, Carleton, N.B., *Debec Junc.*
Wattenwyl, Muskoka, Ont., *South River.*
Watt Section Sheet Harbor, Halifax, N.S.
Wattsview, Marquette, M., *Birtle.*
Waubnakee, Middlesex, O.
*†‡Waubaushene, Simcoe, O.
Waubuno, Lambton, O., *Brigden.*
Waugh's River, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
‡Waupoos, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
*‡Waverley, Simcoe, O., *Elmvale.*
Waverley, Halifax, N.S., *Windsor Junc.*
Wavy Bank, Lisgar, M., *Stonewall.*
*‡Wawanesa, Selkirk, M.
Waweig, Charlotte, N.B.
Wawota, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Wayerton, Northumberland, N.B. *Newcastle.*
Wayside, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
‡Way's Mills, Stanstead, Q., *Coaticook.*
Weatherly, Lunenburg, N.S.
‡Weaver Settlement, Digby, N.S., *Weymouth.*
*Webbwood, Algoma, O.
‡Webster's Corner, Queens, P.E.I., *Pisquid.*
Webster's Corners, New Westminster, B.C., *Haney,*
‡Weedon, Wolfe, Q.
Weedon Centre, Wolfe, Q.
‡Weidmann, Lambton, O.
Weir, Wentworth, O., *Harrisburg.*
Weirstead, Pontiac, Q., *Bristol.*
Weissenburg, Waterloo, O., *Breslau.*
Welch, Westmoreland, N. B., *Port Elgin.*
Welcome, Durham, O., *via Port Hope.*
Welcome Pass., Whaletown, New Westminster, B.C.
*‡Weldford, Kent, N.B.
*†‡Welland, Welland, O.
*†‡Wellandport, Lincoln, O., *Moulton.*
Wellburn, Middlesex, O., *Kelly's Siding.*
Weller's Bay, Northumberl'd., O.
*†‡Wellesley, Waterloo, O., *Baden.*
*†‡Wellington, Vancouver, B.C.
Wellington, Marquette, M., *McGregor.*
Wellington, Albert, N.B., *Weldon.*
Wellington, Yarmouth, N. S., *Hebron.*
*†‡Wellington, Prince Edward, O.
‡Wellington, Prince, P.E.I.
Wellman's Corners, Hastings, O., *Rawdon.*
Wells, Kings, N.B., *via St. John.*
Wellwood, Marquette, M., *Carberry.*
*‡Welsford, Queens, N.B.
Welsford, Pictou, N. S., *River John.*
Welsford Road, Kings, N. S., *Berwick.*
Welwyn, Assiniboia, *Moosomin.*
Wemyss, Lanark, O., *Bathurst.*
Wendover, Prescott O., *North Nation Mills.*
Wentworth, Cumberland, N.S.
Wentworth Creek, Hants, N.S. *Windsor.*
Wesleyville, Durham, O., *Newtonville.*
West Advocate, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
West Arichat, Richmond, N.S.
*West Bay, Inverness, N.S., *West Bay Road.*
‡West Bay Road, Inverness, N.S.
West Berlin, Queens, N.S.
‡West Bolton, Brome, Q., *Knowlton.*
‡Westbourne, Marquette, M.
West Branch (St. Nicholas River), Kent, N.B., *Weldford.*
West Branch, (River John), Pictou, N.S., *Scotsburn.*
West Brenda, Selkirk, M., *Melita.*
‡West Brome, Brome, Q.
West Brook, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
West Brook, Cumberland, N.S.,
Westbrook Mills, Cumberland, N.S., *West Brook.*
West Broughton, Beauce, Q., *Broughton.*
Westbury, Compton, Q., *East Angus.*
Westbury Basin, Compton, Q., *Basin.*
West Caledonia, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
West Cape, Prince, P.E.I., *O'Leary.*
Westchester, Cumberland, N.S.
West Chester Lake, Cumberland, N.S., *Westchester.*
West Chezzetcook, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
Westcock, Westmoreland, N.B., *Sackville.*
West Devon, Prince, P.E.I.
West Ditton, Compton, Q., *Scottstown.*
West Dublin, Lunenburg, N.S.
West Earltown, Colchester, N.S., *Truro.*
Western Covehead, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
Western Head, Queens, N.S.
Western Road, Prince, P.E.I., *Coleman.*
West Essa, Simcoe, O., *Alliston.*
Westfield, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
Westfield, Huron, O., *Blyth.*
Westfield Centre, Kings, N.B., *Westfield Beach.*
West Flamboro, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
Westford, Bruce, O., *Lucknow.*
West Glassville, Carleton, N.B., *Bristol.*
West Gore, Hants, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
West Gravenhurst, Simcoe, O.
West Grove, Muskoka, O.
West Hall, Selkirk, M., *Deloraine.*
Westham Island, New Westminster, B.C.
West Hansford, Cumberland, N.S., *Thomson.*
West Hill, York, O., *Port Union.*
Westholme, Vancouver, B.C., *Chemainus.*
West Huntingdon, Hastings, O.
West Huntley, Carleton, O., *Carp.*
West Inglisville, Annapolis, N.S., *Lawrenceton.*
West Jeddore, Halifax, N.S., *Halifax.*
West la Have Ferry, Lunenburg, N.S., *Bridgewater.*
West Lake, Prince Edward, O., *Bloomfield.*
West Lakevale, Antigonish, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
West Lawrencetown, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
West Leicester, Cumberl'd, N.S., *Amherst.*
West Liscomb, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
*†West Lorne, Elgin, O., *Dunmarck.*
West McGillivray, Middlesex, O., *Clandeboye.*
West Macleod, Alta.
West Magdala, Elgin, O., *Southwold.*
*‡Westmeath, Renfrew, O., *Grahams.*

West Merigomishe, Pictou, N.S.
Westminster, New Westminster, B.C.
West Montrose, Waterloo, O., *Berlin.*
Westmoreland Point, Westmoreland, N.B., *Aulac.*
West New Annan, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
West Newdy Quoddy, Halifax, N.S.
West Newton, Prince, P.E.I., *Emerald Junc.*
Weston, Kings, N.S., *Berwick.*
*†‡Weston, York, O.
West Osgoode, Carleton, O., *Osgoode.*
Westover, Wentworth, O., *Dundas.*
West Plain, Lennox, O., *Napanee*
West Point, Prince, P.E.I., *Colemun.*
*†Westport, Digby, N S., *Digby.*
*†‡Westport, Leeds, O.
West Potton, Brome, Q., *Mansonville.*
West Pubnico, Yarmouth, N.S., *via Yarmouth.*
West Quaco, St. John, N.B., *St. Martin's.*
West River, Albert, N.B., *Albert.*
West River, Pictou, N.S.
*West River Sheet Harbor, Halifax, N.S., *via Halifax.*
West St. Peters, Kings, P.E.I.
West Scotch Settlement, Kings, N.B., *Norton.*
West Side of Lochaber, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe*
West Side of Middle River, Victoria, N.S., *Iona.*
West Tatamagouche, Colchester, N.S., *Tatamagouche.*
*†‡Westville, Pictou, N.S.
Westwood, Peterboro, O.
Wetaskiwin, Alberta.
Wexford, York, O., *Scarboro Junc.*
*Weymouth, Digby, N.S.
*Weymouth Bridge, Digby, N.S.,
Whalen, Middlesex, O., *Granton.*
Wharncliffe, Algoma, O., *Thessalon.*
Wharton, Cumberland, N.S., *Parrsboro.*
Wheatland, Marquette, M., *Oak River.*
*Wheatland, Drummond, Q., *Drummondville.*
Wheatley, Essex, O.
Wheatley River, Queen's, P.E.I., *Hunter's River.*
Wheaton Mills, Westmoreland, N.B.
Wheaton Settlement, Westmoreland, N.B., *Wheaton's Mills.*
Wheeler, Lambton, O., *Oil City.*
Whelan, Renfrew, O., *Ashdod.*
Whim Road Cross, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
*‡Whitby, Ontario, O.
White, Lanark, O., *Perth.*
Whitebread, Bothwell, O.
Whiteburn Mines, Queens, N.S., *New Germany.*
Whitechurch, Bruce, O.
White Fish, Algoma, O.
White Fish Lake, Alta.
Whitehall, Muskoka, O.
White Head, Charlotte, N.B.
Whitehead, Kings, N.B.
Whitehead, Guysboro, N.S.
Whitehurst, Brockville, O., *Bell.*
White Hill, Pictou, N.S., *Glengarry.*
White Lake, Renfrew, O., *Arnprior.*
‡Whitemouth, Lisgar, M.
White Oak, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
White Point, Victoria, N.S.
‡White River, Algoma, O.
White Rock Mills, Kings, N.S., *Port Williams.*
White Rose, York, O., *Aurora.*
White Sand, Assiniboia, *Yorkton.*
White Sands, Kings, P.E.I., *Cardigan.*
White's Cove, Queens, N.B., *Cody's.*
Whiteside, Simcoe, O.
White's Mills, Kings, N.B.
White's Mountain, Kings, N.B., *Sussex.*
White's Point, Queen's, N.B.
Whitestone, Muskoka, O.
*‡Whitevale, Ontario, O., *Locust Hill.*
‡Whitewater, Selkirk, M.
*†‡Whitewood, Assiniboia.
Whitfield, Simcoe, O., *Shelburne.*
Whitney, Northumberland, N.B., *Newcastle.*
Whittier's Ridge, Charlotte, N.B., *Rolling Dam.*
Whittington, Dufferin, O., *Orangeville.*
Whitwick, Compton, Q., *Milan.*
Whonnock, New Westminster, B.C., *Wharnock.*
*Whycocomagh, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Whycocomagh Bay, North Side, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
Whycocomagh Portage, Inverness, N.S., *Orangedale.*
*†‡Wiarton, Bruce, O.
Wick, Ontario, O.
Wickham, Queens, N.B., *Welsford.*
Wickham West, Drummond, Q.
Wicklow, Northumberland, O., *Grafton.*
Wicklow, Carleton, N.B., *Florenceville.*
Wicksteed, Peterboro, O., *Haliburton.*
Widder, Lambton, O., *Thedford.*
Wiggins, Queens, N.B., *Cumberland Bay.*
Wikwemikong, Algoma, O., *via Manitowaning.*
Wilberforce, Peterboro, O., *Haliburton.*
Wilcox, Wentworth, O., *Winona.*
Wildfield, Cardwell, O., *Kleinburg.*
Wilfrid, Ontario, O., *Cannington.*
*Wilkesport, Lambton, O., *Sombra*
Wilkinson, Addington, O., *Enterprise.*
Willetsholme, Frontenac, O., *Ballantynes.*
Willett's Corners, Annapolis, N.S., *Annapolis.*
Williams, Kent, O., *Chatham.*
Williamsburg, York, N.B., *Cross Creek.*
Williamsdale, Cumberland, N.S., *River Philip.*
Williamsdale East, Cumberland, N.S., *Thomson.*
Williamsford, Grey, O., *Chatsworth.*
*†‡Williamstown, Glengarry, O.
Williams' Point, Antigonishe, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Williamstown, Carleton, N.B., *Upper Woodstock.*
Williamsville, Kingston, O., *via Kingston.*
Williscroft, Bruce, O., *Dobbington*
Willoughby, Sask., *Macdowall.*
Willow Creek, Bruce, O., *Pinkerton.*
Willowdale, Queens, N.B., *Havelock.*
Willowdale, York, O., *Thornhill.*
Willowgrove, Haldimand, O., *Ballsville.*
Willowgrove, St. John, N.B., *via St. John.*
*‡Wilmot, Annapolis, N.S.
Wilmot Valley, Prince, P.E.I., *New Annan.*
Wilmur, Addington, O., *Harrowsmith.*
Wilno, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Wilson Croft, Lambton, O., *Petrolia.*
Wilson's Beach, Charlotte, N.B.
Wilson's Corners, Ottawa, Q., *Kirk's Ferry.*
Wilson's Mills, Megantic, Q., *Robertson.*
Wilson's Point, Gloucester, N.B., *Shippegan.*
Wilsonville, Norfolk, O., *Vanessa*
Wilstead, Leeds, O., *Gananoque.*
Wilton, Lennox, O., *Camden East*
Wilton Grove, Middlesex, O., *Westminster.*
Winchelsea, Huron, O., *Exeter.*
*†‡Winchester, Dundas, O.
‡Winchester Springs, Dundas, O., *Winchester.*
Windermere, Yale, B.C., *Golden.*
‡Windermere, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Windfall, Essex, O., *Comber.*
Windham Centre, Norfolk, O., *Windham.*
Windham Hill, Cumberl'd, N.S., *Spring Hill Mines.*
Winding Ledges, Victoria, N.B., *Connors.*
Windsor, Carleton, N.B., *Hartland.*
*†‡Windsor, Hants, N.S.
*†‡Windsor, Essex, O.
‡Windsor Junc., Halifax, N.S.
*†‡Windsor Mills, Richmond, Q.
Windy Gates, Selkirk, M., *Manitou.*
*Wine Harbor, Guysboro, N.S., *Antigonishe.*
Winfield, Wellington, O., *Alma.*
Wingard, Sask., *Duck Lake.*
Winger, Welland, O., *Perry.*
*†‡Wingham, Huron, O.
Wingle, Renfrew, O., *Eganville.*
Winkler, Selkirk, M.
Winlaw, Assa., *Gainsborough.*
*†‡Winnipeg, Winnipeg, M.
*†‡Winona, Wentworth, O.
Winsloe, Queens, P.E.I.
Winsloe Road, Queens, P.E.I., *York.*
Winslow, Lincoln, O., *Diltz* or *Attercliffe.*
‡Winterbourne, Waterloo, O., *Berlin.*
‡Winthrop, Huron, O., *Seaforth.*
Wisawasa, Parry Sound, O., *Callander.*
Wisbeach, Lambton, O., *Watford.*
Wishart, Assiniboia, *Qu'Appelle.*

Wisley, York, N.B., *via Fredericton.*
Wittenburg, Colchester, N. S., *Stewiacke.*
Woburn, York, O., *Scarboro June.*
Wodehouse, Grey, O., *Flesherton.*
‡Wolfe Island, Frontenac, O., *via Kingston.*
Wolfe Ridge, Missisquoi, Q., *Lacolle.*
Wolf Lake, Pontiac, Q., *Quyon.*
Wolfstown, Wolfe, Q., *Coleraine.*
*†‡Wolfville, Kings, N.S.
*†‡Wolseley, Assiniboia.
Wolseley, Grey, O.
‡Wolverton, Oxford, O.
Wood, Hastings, O., *Ormsby.*
Woodbank, Middlesex, O., *via London.*
Wood Bay, Selkirk, M., *La Rivière.*
Woodbourne, Pictou, N.S.
*†‡Woodbridge, York, O.
Woodburn, Wentworth, O., *Stoney Creek.*
Woodfield, Pictou, N.S.
‡Woodford, Grey, O., *via Meaford.*
*Woodham, Perth, O., *Exeter.*
Woodhill, Peel, O., *Malton.*
Woodhurst, Westmoreland, N.B., *Evans.*
Wood Island, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Woodington, Simcoe, O.
‡Wood Islands, North, Queens, P.E.I., *via Charlottetown.*
Wood Lake, St. John, N.B., *St. Martin's.*
Woodlands, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Woodlands, York, N. B., *Cross Creek.*
Woodlands, Stormont, O., *Farran's Point.*
Woodnorth, Selkirk, M., *Virden.*
Woodlawn, Carleton, O., *Stittsville.*
Wood Point, Westmorel'd, N.B., *Sackville.*
Woodrous, Prince Edward, O., *via Picton.*
Woodroyd, Lisgar, M., *Stonewall.*
Woodside, Marquette, M.
Woodside, Sunbury, N.B., *Waasis.*
Woodside, Megantic, Q., *Somerset.*
*†‡Woodslee, Essex, O.
*‡Woodstock, Carleton, N.B.
*†‡Woodstock, Oxford, O.
Woodstock Road Station, Carleton, N.B., *Debec June.*
Woodville, Victoria, N.B., *Grand Falls.*
Woodville, Hants, N.S., *Newport.*
*†‡Woodville, Victoria, O.
Woodville, Prince, P.E.I.
Woodward's Cove, Charlotte, N.B
*Wooler, Northumberland, O., *via Trenton.*
Woolson, Marquette, M.
Woonona, Lisgar, M., *Reaburn.*
Workman, Assa., *Gainsborough.*
Wotton, Wolfe, Q., *Danville.*
Wreck Cove, Victoria, N.S.
‡Wright, Ottawa, Q., *Kazubazua.*
*†‡Wroxeter, Huron, O.
Wyandot, Wellington, O., *Moorefield.*
Wycombe, Norfolk, O., *Delhi.*
‡Wyebridge, Simcoe, O., *Wyevale.*
‡Wyevale, Simcoe, O.
Wylie, Renfrew, O.
*†‡Wyoming, Lambton, O.
Wyse's Corner, Halifax, N.S., *Shubenacadie.*
Wyton, Middlesex, O.
Wyvern, Cumberland, N.S., *River Philip.*
*‡Yale, Yale, B.C.
*†‡Yamachiche, St. Maurice, Q.
‡Yamaska, Yamaska, Q.
Yamaska East, Yamaska, Q.
*†‡Yarker, Addington, O.
Yarm, Pontiac, Q., *Shawville.*
*‡Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N.S.
Yarmouth Centre, Elgin, O.
Yatton, Wellington, O., *Elmira.*
Yearley's, Muskoka, O., *Norco.*
Yelverton, Durham, O., *Pontypool.*
Yeovil, Grey, O., *Holstein.*
Yoho, York, N.B., *Harvey.*
Yoho Island, Muskoka, O., *Utterson.*
Yonge Mills, Leeds, O., *Mallorytown.*
*†‡York, Haldimand, O.
York Mills, York, N.B., *Prince William.*
York Mills, York, O., *via Toronto.*
*‡Yorkton, Assiniboia.
*†Yorkville, York, O., *via Toronto.*
Youghall, Gloucester, N.B., *Bathurst.*
Young, Vancouver, B. C., *via Victoria.*
Young's Cove, Queens, N.B.
‡Young's Point, Peterboro, O., *Lakefield.*
Youngsville, Oxford, O., *Beachville.*
Zanesville, Frontenac, O., *Bedford.*
Zealand, York, N.B.
Zealand, Addington, O., *Oso.*
‡Zephyr, Ontario, O., *Zephyr Crossing.*
Zimmerman, Halton, O.
Zion, Durham, O., *via Port Hope.*
Ziska, Simcoe, O., *Bracebridge.*
*†‡Zurich, Huron, O., *Hensall.*

The Oldest Colonial Possession.

Newfoundland is the oldest British Colonial possession. It was discovered by John Cabot, June 24, 1497. A note in the privy purse expenditure August 10, 1497, runs thus: "To him that found the New Isle £10." It was visited by the Portuguese navigator, Gaspard de Coltereal, in 1500, and two years later we find that fisheries were established there. Sir H. Gilbert arrived in 1583, and formally took possession of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth.

The Different Kinds of Colonies.

The British Empire has three different kinds of colonies, namely:—1. Colonies possessing a full constitution with responsible government: in these the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative; 2. Colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the Governor, styled representative government; in these the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers; and 3. Crown Colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial Government through their respective governors and local officials; and in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation. Besides the colonies, described as above, there are what are called Dependencies and Protectorates. Dependencies are subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent, etc. Protectorates are internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise.

How the Dollar-Mark ($) Originated.

We learn from "Notes and Queries," that before the establishment of the United States, each province had its own paper currency in pounds, shillings and pence. The metallic currency was Spanish dollars. These dollars, from their being of the value of eight reals, were called pieces of eight, by which name Defoe speaks of them in "Robinson Crusoe." Accounts in the southern parts of North America were kept in dollars and reals, and as a distinguishing mark in the books, a cancelled figure of eight was used, or sometimes the eight was put between two slanting lines, thus, 8/8. A period or full stop separated the digits representing the reals or eighths from those representing the dollars. When the United States adopted the dollar as the money unit, it was found convenient to continue the old mark in the South and to adopt it in the North. The present symbol, $, therefore is the conventionalized form of the old cancelled figure 8, representing the coin of 8 reals. Two other origins, however, have been contended for. The first traces the mark to the Mexican "pillar-dollar," on the reverse of which is the representation of two pillars or columns, supported by a scroll. There is a rude resemblance in this device to the present dollar-mark. The other theory is that the mark is the union of two capital letters U and S, meaning United States. There is little doubt, however, that the mark originated in the former manner.

Religions of the People, by Provinces, 1891.

DENOMINATION.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Northwest Territories.	Canada.
Roman Catholics	358,300	1,291,709	122,452	115,961	20,571	20,843	47,837	14,344	1,992,017
Church of England	385,999	75,472	64,410	43,095	30,852	23,619	6,646		
Presbyterians	452,712	52,659	108,520	40,596					
Reformed Presbyterians									

Religious Statistics.

It will be seen that the Roman Catholic population largely exceeds that of any other denomination, though the actual preponderance over other sects is confined to the Province of Quebec, where, out of a population of 1,488,535, 1,291,709 return themselves in the Census papers as Roman Catholics. The French-speaking Canadians in the Province of Quebec in 1891 were 1,186,346, and for the whole of the Dominion only 1,404,974. Between 1881 and 1891, the percentage of Protestants in the whole Dominion increased from 56·34 to 56·80.

Religions of the People, by Provinces, 1891.

Denomination.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Northwest Territories.	Canada.
Roman Catholics	358,300	1,291,709	122,452	115,961	20,571	20,843	47,837	14,344	1,992,017
Church of England	385,999	65,472	64,416	45,095	30,852	23,619	6,646	15,906	646,059
Presbyterians	452,712	52,659	108,520	40,530	38,977	15,260	32,988	12,547	754,193
Reformed Presbyterians	142	12	415	96	20	3	9	11	708
Other Presbyterians	293	2	17	13	4	21	75	.....	425
Methodists	647,518	39,416	53,731	35,336	28,210	14,193	13,301	8,110	839,815
Bible Christians	5,889	99	420	159	188	97	294	37	7,183
Primitive Methodists	138	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	11	160
Other Methodists	488	25	43	9	33	8	1	.....	607
Baptists	96,969	6,854	72,731	54,900	15,829	2,960	5,749	1,397	257,449
" Free Will	7,869	1,127	10,977	24,674	278	330	512	149	45,116
Tunkers	1,209	10	14	15	5	8	4	9	1,274
Brethren	9,343	1,129	242	234	389	166	.....	134	11,637
Lutherans	45,029	1,385	5,882	377	6,545	2,083	3	2,678	63,982
Congregational	16,879	4,296	3,112	1,036	1,815	775	11	233	28,157
Disciples	9,106	20	1,728	1,003	261	62	531	52	12,763
Adventists	447	3,364	1,651	715	32	109	22	14	6,354
Unitarians	776	554	115	147	74	79	10	22	1,777
Universalists	1,094	1,426	326	259	5	45	24	22	3,186
Protestants	2,938	2,342	47	22	1,874	286	9	7	12,253
Salvation Army	10,320	297	1,377	993	399	298	180	4,735	13,949
Quakers	4,350	38	41	17	124	38	8	85	4,650
Jews	2,501	2,703	31	73	743	277	1	34	6,414
Other denominations	29,934	710	482	376	448	597	620	85	33,756
Not specified	24,078	2,882	2,231	1,163	4,824	16,216	243	589	89,355
Totals	2,114,321	1,488,535	450,396	321,263	152,506	98,173	109,078	98,967	4,833,239

A summary of the various sections shows the following result,—the growth of the Jewish population between 1881 and 1891 being an interesting factor:

Year.	Number.				Proportions per cent.			
	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans and not specified.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans and not specified.
1881	1,791,982	2,436,544	2,393	98,881	41·43	56·34	·06	2·17
1891	1,992,017	2,745,453	6,414	89,355	41·21	56·80	·13	1·85

LESSONS AND GOLDEN TEXTS FOR 1895.

The lessons and golden texts according to the International Scheme of Sunday School Lessons which is most generally used in the Sunday Schools throughout the Dominion are here given.

Lessons from the Life of Our Lord.

FIRST QUARTER.

Lesson 1. Jan. 6.—John the Baptist beheaded. Mark vi. 17-29. (Study connection in vs. 12-29.) Commit vs. 26-28. Golden Text: Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul. Matt. x. 28.

2. Jan. 13.—Feeding the Five Thousand. Mark vi. 30-44. (Compare John vi. 1-14.) Commit vs. 41, 42. Golden Text: He hath filled the hungry with good things. Luke i. 53.

3. Jan. 20.—Christ the Bread of Life. John vi. 25-35. (Study connection in vs. 15-71.) Commit vs. 33-35. Golden Text: He gave them bread from heaven to eat. John vi. 31.

4. Jan. 27.—The great Confession. Matt. xvi. 13-23. (Observe connection with vs. 24-28.) Commit vs. 13-16. Golden Text: Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. Matt. xvi. 16.

5. Feb. 3.—The Transfiguration. Luke ix. 28-36. (Observe connection with vs. 37-45.) Commit vs. 29-31. Golden text: This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him. Matt. xvii. 5.

6. Feb. 10.—Christ and the Children. Matt. xviii. 1-14. (Observe connection with vs. 15-35.) Commit vs. 2-4. Golden Text: It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish. Matt. xviii. 14.

7. Feb. 17.—The Good Samaritan. Luke x. 25-37. (Study connection in chap. 10.) Commit vs. 25-27. Golden Text: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Lev. xix. 18.

8. Feb. 24.—Christ and the man born blind. John ix. 1-11. (Observe connection with vs. 12-38.) Commit vs. 1-3. Golden Text: I am the Light of the world. John ix. 5.

9. March 3.—The Raising of Lazarus. John xi. 30-45. (Study connection in vs. 1-54.) Commit vs. 33-36. Golden Text: I am the resurrection and the life. John xi. 25.

10. March 10.—The Rich Young Ruler. Mark x. 17-27. (Study connection in vs. 13-31.) Commit vs. 21, 22. Golden Text: Seek ye first the kingdom of God. Matt. vi. 33.

11. March 17.—Zaccheus the Publican. Luke xix. 1-10. (Study connection in Luke xviii. 35 to xix. 28.) Commit vs. 8-10. Golden Text: The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost. Luke xix. 10.

12. March 24.—Purity of Life. Rom. xiii. 8-14. (*Temperance Lesson.*) Commit vs. 10-12. Golden Text: Abstain from all appearance of evil. I. Thess. v. 22. Or, The Mission of the Seventy. Luke x. 1-9.) (Observe connection with vs. 10-26.) (*Missionary Lesson.*) Commit vs. 1, 2. Golden Text: Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest. Luke x. 2.

13. March 31.—Review. Golden Text: Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me. Matt. xi. 29.

SECOND CHARTER.

Lesson 1. April 7.—The Triumphal Entry. Mark xi. 1-11. (Observe connection with vs. 12-26.) Commit vs. 9, 10. Golden Text: Hosanna: blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Mark ix. 11.

2. April 14.—The Wicked Husbandmen. Mark xii. 1-12. (Observe connection with vs. 13-40.) Commit vs. 7-9. Golden Text: They will reverence My son. Mark xii. 6. Or, Easter Lesson. 1 Cor. xv. 3-14. (Study connection in chap. 15.) Commit vs. 12-14. Golden Text: Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. 1 Cor. xv. 20.

3. April 21.—Watchfulness. Matt. xxiv. 42-51. (Study connection in chap. xxiv.) (Temperance Lesson.) Commit vs. 44-46. Golden Text: Take ye heed, watch and pray. Mark xiii. 33.

4. April 28.—The Lord's Supper. Mark xiv. 12-26. (Compare John xiii. 1-17.) Commit vs. 22-24. Golden Text: This do in remembrance of me. Luke xxii. 19.

5. May 5.—The agony in Gethsemane. Mark xiv. 32-42. (Study connection in vs. 27-52.) Commit vs. 34-36. Golden Text: The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it? John xviii. 11.

6. May 12.—Jesus before the High Priest. Mark xiv. 53-64. (Observe connection with vs. 65-72.) Commit vs. 60-62. Golden Text: He is despised and rejected of men. Isa. liii. 3.

7. May 19.—Jesus before Pilate. Mark xv. 1-15. (Compare John xviii. 28 to xix. 16.) Commit vs. 14, 15. Golden Text: But Jesus yet answered nothing, so that Pilate marveled. Mark xv. 5.

8. May 26.—Jesus on the cross. Mark xv. 22-37. (Compare John xix. 17-42.) Commit vs. 25-27. Golden Text: While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Rom. v. 8.

9. June 2.—The Resurrection of Jesus. Mark xvi. 1-8. (Compare John xx. 1-18.) Commit vs. 6, 7. Golden Text: The Lord is risen indeed. Luke xxiv. 34.

10. June 9.—The walk to Emmaus. Luke xxiv. 13-32. (Study connection in vs. 8-43.) Commit vs. 25-27. Golden Text: He opened to us the Scriptures. Luke xxiv. 32.

11. June 16.—Peter and the Risen Lord. John xxi. 4-17. (Study connection in chap. xxi.) Commit vs. 15-17. Golden Text: Lord, thou knowest all things: thou knowest that I love thee. John xxi. 17.

12. June 23.—The Saviour's Parting Words. Luke xxiv. 44-53. (Compare Acts i. 1-12.) (Missionary Lesson). Commit vs. 45-47. Golden Text: Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations. Matt. xxviii. 17.

13. June 30.—Review. Golden Text: Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. Heb. xii. 2.

Studies in Jewish History.

THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson 1. July 7.—The Ten Commandments. Exod. xx. 1-17. (Study connection in xix. 1 to xx. 21.) Commit vs. 3-17. Golden Text: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself. Luke x. 27.

2. July 14.—The Golden Calf. Exod. xxxii. 1-8, 30-35. (Study connection in chap. xxxii.) Commit vs. 7, 8. Golden Text: Little children, keep yourselves from idols. I John v. 21.

3. July 21.—Nadab and Abihu. Lev. x. 1-11. (Temperance Lesson.) Commit vs. 9-11. Golden Text: Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee. Lev. x. 9.

4. July 28.—Journeying to Canaan. Num. x. 29-36. (Study connection in chap. ix.) Commit vs. 33, 34. Golden Text: Come thou with us, and we will do thee good: for the Lord hath spoke good concerning Israel. Num. x. 29.

5. Aug. 4.—The Report of the Spies. Num. xiii. 17-20, 23-33. (Study connection in chaps. xiii. and xiv.) Commit v. 20. Golden Text: The Lord is with us: fear them not. Num. xiv. 9.

6. Aug. 11.—The Brazen Serpent. Num. xxi. 4-9. Commit. vs. 8, 9. Golden Text: As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up. John iii. 14.

7. Aug. 18.—The new Home in Canaan. Deut. vi. 3-15. Commit vs. 3-5. Golden Text: Thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which He hath given thee. Deut. viii. 10.

8. Aug. 25.—Crossing the Jordan. Josh. iii. 5-17. Study connection in chap iii. Commit v. 17. Golden Text: When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee. Isa. xliii. 2.

9. Sept. 1.—The Fall of Jericho. Josh. vi. 8-20. (Study connection in v. 10 to vi. 27.) Commit vs. 15, 16. Golden Text: By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days. Heb. xi. 30.

10. Sept. 8.—Caleb's Reward. Josh. xiv. 5-14. (Study connection in chap. xiv.) Commit vs. 7-9. Golden Text: He wholly followed the Lord God of Israel. Josh. xiv. 14.

11. Sept. 15.—The Cities of Refuge. Josh. xx. 1-9. (Compare Deut. chap. xix.) Commit v. 9. Golden Text: Who have fled for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before us. Heb. vi. 18.

12. Sept. 22.—Joshua Renewing the Covenant. Josh. xxiv. 14-25. (Study connection in chap. xxiv.) Commit vs. 22-24. Golden Text: The Lord our God will we serve, and his voice will we obey. Josh. xxiv. 24.

13. Sept. 29.—Review. Golden Text: There hath not failed one word of all his good promise, which he promised by the hand of Moses his servant. I Kings viii. 56.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Lesson 1. Oct. 6.—The Time of the Judges. Judg. ii. 1-12, 16. (Study connection in chap. ii.) Commit vs. 11, 12, 16. Golden Text: The Lord raised up judges, which delivered them. Judg. ii. 16.

2. Oct. 13.—The Triumph of Gideon. Judg. vii. 13-23. (Study connection in chap. vii.) Commit vs. 19, 20. Golden Text: Though a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear. Psalm xxvii. 3.

3. Oct. 20.—Ruth's Choice. Ruth i. 14-22. (Read the Book of Ruth.) Commit vs. 16, 17. Golden Text: Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Ruth i. 16.

4. Oct. 27.—The Child Samuel. I. Sam. iii. 1-13. (Observe connection with vs. 14-21.) Commit vs. 14. Golden Text: Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth. I. Sam. iii. 9.

5. Nov. 3.—Samuel the Judge. I. Sam. vii. 5-15. (Study connection in chap. 7.) Commit vs. 12, 13. Golden Text: Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. I. Sam. vii. 12.

6. Nov. 10.—Saul Chosen King. I. Sam. x. 17-27. (Study connection in chaps ix. and x.) Commit vs. 24, 25. Golden Text: The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice. Psalm xcvii. 1.

7. Nov. 17.—Saul Rejected. I. Sam. xv. 10-23. (Study connection in chap. xv.) Commit vs. 10, 11. Golden Text: To obey is better than sacrifice. I. Sam. xv. 22.

8. Nov. 24.—The Woes of Intemperance. Isa. v. 11-23. Commit vs. 11-13. Golden Text: Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink. Isa. v. 11.

(N.B.—The London Sunday School Union is endeavoring to secure the observance of the fourth Sunday in November as "Temperance Sunday" throughout the world.)

9. Dec. 1.—David Anointed King. I. Sam. xvi. 1-13 (Observe connection with vs. 14-23.) Commit vs. 12, 13. Golden Text: Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart. I. Sam. xvi. 7.

10. Dec. 8.—David and Goliah. I. Sam. xvii. 38-51. (Study connection in vs. 1-54.) Commit vs. 44, 45. Golden Text: The battle is the Lord's. I. Sam. xvii. 47.

11. Dec. 15.—David and Jonathan. I. Sam. xx. 32-42. (Study connection in chap. xx.) Commit vs. 41, 42. Golden Text: There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. Prov. xviii. 24.

12. Dec. 22.—The Birth of Christ. Luke ii. 8-20. (Christmas Lesson.) Commit vs. 9-11. Golden Text: Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy. Luke ii. 10.

13. Dec. 29.—Review. Golden Text: Thy kingdom come. Matt. vi. 10.

During the Decade 1881-91, the Church of England appears to have been the most active in providing places of worship for the people, the Presbyterians come next, the Baptists third, the Methodists fourth, and the Roman Catholics fifth.

Of the total number of churches, the Methodists have nearly 32 per cent., the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, 17 per cent. each, the Church of England, 16 per cent., the Baptists 12 per cent., leaving 6 per cent. for "all others."

The Church of England in Canada.

The first meeting of a General Synod of the entire Church of England in Canada was held at Toronto in September, 1893. The next meeting will assemble at Winnipeg on the first day of September, 1896.

UPPER HOUSE.

His Grace the Most Reverend Robert Machray D.D., LL.D., Primate of all Canada, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Metropolitan of the Province of Rupert's Land, and Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Most Reverend John Travers, Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Ontario, Metropolitan of the Province of Canada.

Bishops.

Right Rev. Wm. Carpenter Bompas, D.D., Selkirk.
Right Rev. Wm. Bennett Bond, LL.D., Montreal.
Right Rev. Arthur Sweatman, D.D., D.C.L., Toronto.
Right Rev. Wm. Ridley, D.D., Caledonia.
Right Rev. Hollingworth Tully Kingdon, D.D., Fredericton.
Right Rev. Edward Sullivan, D.D., D.C.L., Algoma.
Right Rev. Maurice Scollard Baldwin, D.D., Huron.
Right Rev. Richard Young, D.D., Athabasca.
Right Rev. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L., Calgary and Saskatchewan.
Right Rev. Chas. Hamilton, D.D., D.C.L., Niagara.
Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, S.T.D., D.D., Nova Scotia.
Right Rev. Wm. Day Reeve, D.D., Mackenzie River.
Right Rev. A. Hunter Dunn, D.D., Quebec, Q.
Right Rev. Wm. Wilcox Perrin, D.D., Columbia.
Right Rev. W. Hibbert Binney, New Westminster.
Right Rev. Wm. John Burns, D.D., Qu'Appelle.
Right Rev. A. Jervois Newnham, D.D., Moosonee.
Secretary, Rev. Dr. Pearson, Toronto.

LOWER HOUSE.

Very Reverend James Carmichael, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of Montreal, Prolocutor; J. A. Worrell, Q.C., Secretary; L. H. Davidson, Q.C., D.C.L., Mr. Justice Harrington, D.C.L., Assessors.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

LORD BISHOP—Right Reverend W. B. Bond, LL.D., (1879).

DEAN AND BISHOP'S COMMISSARY—Very Reverend James Carmichael, M.A., D.C.L.

ARCHDEACONS.—Ven. R. Lonsdell, M.A., St. Andrews; Ven. David Lindsay, M.A., Bedford; Ven. Lewis Evans, M.A., Montreal; Ven. W. H. Naylor, M.A., Clarendon.

RECTOR OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH.—Rev. Canon J. G. Norton, D.D.

HON. CANONS.—Rev. W. Anderson; Rev. J. Ellegood, M.A.; Rev. W. Henderson, D.D.; Rev. J. B. Davidson, M.A.; Rev. J. Empson, M.A.; Rev. W. L. Mills, B.D.; Rev. T. W. Mussen, M.A.; Rev. J. Fulton, M.A.; Rev. J. Rollit; Rev. J. G. Norton, D.D.

RURAL DEANS.—Rev. F. R. Smith, Rural Dean of Clarendon; Rev. H. W. Nye, M.A., Rural Dean of Bedford; Rev. W. B. Longhurst, Rural Dean of Shefford; Rev. W. Sanders, B.A., Rural Dean of St. Andrews; Rev. W. Ross Brown, Rural Dean of Brome; Rev. Wm. Robinson, Rural Dean of Iberville.

BISHOP'S CHAPLAINS.—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., Domestic Chaplain; Rev. Canon Mills, B.D., Examining Chaplain.

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.—President, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop; Chancellor, Strachan Bethune, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C.; Church Advocate, L. H. Davidson, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C.; Clerical Secretary, Rev. Canon Empson, M.A.; Lay Secretary, Richard White, Esq.; Treasurer, Charles Garth, Esq.; Auditors, Messrs. Walter Drake and E. P. Hannaford.

Abbott, C. P., Boscobel.
Allen, A. A., M.A., Chelsea.
Allen, F. A., B.A., Philipsburg.
Anderson, Canon, Sorel.
Ascah, A. C., Terrebonne.
Ball, T. W., B.A., Milton.
Baylis, J. G., B.L., Longueuil.
Beattie, W. J., Franklin Centre.
Bell, J. H., Danford Lake.
Bernard, W. C., M.A., Lacolle.
Borthwick, J. D., LL.D., Montreal.
Bourne, N. A. F., B.A., Dunham.
Boyd, C., LL.D., North Wakefield.
Brewer, R. C., River Desert.
Brown, Rural Dean, Mansonville.
Bushell, E., M.A., Cote St. Antoine.
Butler, G. H., M.A.
Capel, E. T., Sutton.
Carmichael, Dean, D.C.L., St. George's, Montreal.
Carmichael, J. S., Hudson.
Cattermole, J., Adamsville.
Chambers, W. P., M.A., Knowlton.
Charters Frank, Iron Hill.
Clayton, F. H., New Glasgow, Q.
Coffin, J. M., Creemorne.
Cunningham, T. E., M.A., Montreal.
Dart, W. J., M.A., St. Lambert.
Davidson, Canon, M.A., Frelighsburg.
Davies, W., Rawdon.
Dennis, J. W., St. Andrews, Q.
DesBrisay, L., M.A., Sorel.
Dilworth, W. C., Bristol.
Dixon, Jas. H., Montreal.
Ellegood, Canon, M.A., Montreal.
Elliott, Alex., Eardley.
Elliott, J. A., B.A., Cowansville.
Emmett, R., Monte Bello.
Empson, Canon, M.A., Montreal.
Evans, H. J., M.A., Montreal.
Evans, Archdeacon, Montreal.
Everett, Thos., Cote St. Antoine.
Flanagan, J. L., Thorne.
French, A., B.A., Montreal.
Fulton, Canon, M.A., St. Vincent de Paul.
Fyles, W. A., B.A., Quyon.
Garland, J. W., South Stukeley.
Garth, W. H., B.A., Montreal.
Given, A. B., Lachute.
Gomery, H., Montreal.
Harris, W., Grenville.
Henderson, Canon, D.D., Montreal.
Hewton, R., M.A., Lachine.
Horsey, H. E., M.A., Abbotsford.
Hutchings, R. F., Arundel.
Irwin, R. D., Chambly.
James, C. J., M.A., Montreal.
Jeakins, T. B., Hemmingford.
Jekill, H., B.A., Montreal.
Johnson, Geo., Montreal June.
Judge, E. P., Aylmer, Q.
Kaneen, W. E., Aylwin.
Ker, J., D.D., Point St. Charles.
King, W. T., Poltimore.
Lackey, I. H., Glen Sutton.
Lackey, J. A., Brome.
Lariviere, D., B.A., Montreal.
Lewis, Benj. P., B.A., Iberville.
Lindsay, Ven. Archd., M.A., Waterloo.
Lockhart, A. D., Ormstown.
Loiselle, H. O., Pierreville.
Longhurst, Rural Dean, Granby.

Lonsdell, Archd., M.A., Kingsey.
Macfarlane, W. D., Montreal.
McManus, E., Montreal.
Marriott, B. S. T., Buckingham.
Massey, Saml., Cote St. Antoine.
Meek, H. A., Mille Isles.
Mervyn, W. A., Montreal.
Mills, R. D., M.A., Berthier en haut.
Mills, S. A., West Shefford.
Mills, Canon, B.D., Montreal.
Mount, A. E., Lakefield, Q.
Mussen, Canon, M.A., Farnham.
Naylor, Archd., M.A., Shawville.
Norton, Canon, D.D., Montreal.
Nye, Rural Dean, M.A., Bedford.
Plaisted, H., M.A., Portage du Fort.
Pratt, F., B.A., Dunham.
Pyke, James, Hudson.
Renaud, J. F., Montreal.
Rexford, E. I., B.A., Montreal.
Robinson, Rural Dean, Clarenceville.
Rollit, C. G., Stanbridge, E.
Rollit, Canon, Huntingdon.
Roy, Jean, Sabrevois.
Sanders, Rural Dean, B.A., Montreal.
Smith, Rural Dean, Hull.
Smith, Abbott G., M.A., Montreal.
Smith, M. O., M.A., Montreal.
Strong, J. I., Waterloo.
Sutton, E. G., St. Chrysostome.
Taylor, R. F., Montreal.
Thompson, Jas., B.A., Savage's Mills.
Troop, O. G., M.A., Montreal.
Waller, Cam. C., M.A., Montreal.
Waterson, W. J. M., Rougemont.
Weaver, W., De Ramsay.
Wilson, A. C., Bolton Centre.
Windsor, W., St. Johns, Q.
Wood, E., M.A., Montreal.
Wright, Chas., Coteau Landing.
Wright, W., M.D., Montreal.

This Diocese was divided from that of Quebec in 1850. It is bounded on the south and west by the United States and the Province of Ontario, and on the east by the eastern boundaries of the counties of Berthier, Richelieu, Bagot, Shefford and Brome.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

LORD BISHOP—Right Reverend Andrew Hunter Dunn, D.D. (1892).
DEAN—Very Reverend R. W. Norman, D.D., D.C.L.
ARCHDEACON—Ven. Henry Roe, M.A., D.D.
CANONS—Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Richardson; Rev. John Foster, M.A.; Rev. George Thorneloe, M.A.
RURAL DEANS—Rev. Canon Foster, M.A., St. Francis; Rev. W. G. Lyster, M.A., Gaspé; Rev. I. M. Thompson, Quebec.

Adams, Thomas, M.A., D.C.L., Lennoxville.
Adcock, W. C., Fitch Bay.
Allnatt, F. J. B., D.D., Lennoxville.
Balfour, A. J., M.A., Quebec.
Ball, Josiah, Grindstone Island, Magdalen Island
Ball, T. L., M.A., Lennoxville.
Bayne, N. M., B.A., Peninsula, Gaspé.
Blaylock, Thos., M.A., Danville.
Boyle, F., M.A., East Frampton.
Brooke, H. A., B.A., Scotstown.
Brooks, C. H., M.A., Barnston.
Burrage, H., M.A., Hatley.
Chapman, T. S., M.A., Marbleton.
Curran, W. J., Melbourne.
Debbage, J. B., B.D., Bourg Louis.
Dickson, H. A., Ranborough.
Faulconer, W. G., Upper Ireland.
Foster, Canon, M.A., Coaticook.
Forsythe, W. T., Stanstead.
Fothergill, R. J., Shigawake, Gaspe.
Fuller, H. S., Bury.
Fyles, T. W., M.A., Chaplain to the Immigrants, Levis.
Harding, G. T., Sandy Beach, Gaspé.
Hepburn, J., M.A., Richmond.
Horner, D., Durham.
Husband, E. B., New Carlisle.
Kemp, John, B.D., Leeds.
Ker, M., D.D., Niagara, Ontario.
Kerr, I. N., B.A., St. Joseph de la Tabatière, Labrador.
King, E. A. W., M.A., Waterville
Lariviere, L. V., B.A., Quebec.
Lyster, W. G., B.A., Cape Cove, Gaspé.
Murray, G. H. A., B.A., Barford.
Nicolls, G. G., M.A., Rivière du Loup.
Norman, Dean, D.D., Quebec.
Norrie, F. B., Quebec.
Noble, W. T., Quebec.
Parker, G. H., Compton.
Parrock, R. A., B.A., Quebec.
Petry, H. J., M.A., Quebec.
Richmond, J. P., Gaspé Basin.
Richardson, Canon, Quebec.
Riopel, S., M.A., M.D., Valcartier.
Roe, Archdeacon, D.D., Windsor Mills.
Roe, P., Inverness.
Robertson, A. H., Eaton.
Rothera, J., Leeds.
Rudd, T., B.A., St. George's, Beauce.
Scarth, A. C., M.A., Lennoxville.
Scott, F. G., M.A., Drummondville.
Smith, F. A., Montreal.
Stevens, A., M.A., Hatley.
Stuart, H. C., M.A., Three Rivers.
Sykes, J. S., Kingsey.
Tambs, Rural Dean, M.A., Magog.
Thompson, Isaac, Levis.
Thorneloe, Canon, M.A., Sherbrooke.
Von Iffland, Canon, Quebec.
Walters, G. R., Point St. Peter, Gaspé.
Washer, C. B., Portneuf.
Watkins, B., M.A., Lennoxville.
Weary, Edwin, Dudswell.
Williams, L. W., M.A., Quebec.
Wilkinson, B. G., B.A., Lennoxville.
Wilson, E. K., B.A., Hall's Stream.
Wright, H. E., B.A., East Angus.
Wurtele, L. C., M.A., Actonvale.

The Diocese, which was founded in 1793, includes Districts of Labrador, Gaspé, Quebec, Three Rivers and St. Francis. Population 560,000, of whom 500,000 are French. Area about 153,432 square miles.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

LORD ARCHBISHOP OF ONTARIO AND METROPOLITAN OF CANADA.—Most Reverend John Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Kingston (1862).
DEAN.—Very Reverend Buxton B. Smith, M.A., Kingston.
ARCHDEACONS.—Ven. John Strutt Lauder, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Ottawa, Ottawa; Ven. T. Bedford-Jones, LL.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Kingston, Brockville.
CANONS.—Rev. John A. Mulock, Winnipeg; Rev. F. R. Tane, Eastbourne, Sussex, Eng.; Rev. C. B. Pettit, M.A., Cornwall; Rev. J. W. Burke, B.A., Belleville; Rev. Albert Spencer, Kingston.
BISHOP'S CHAPLAINS.—Ven. Archdeacon Bedford-Jones, LL.D., D.C.L., Brockville; Rev. J. J. Bogert, M.A., Ottawa; Rev. W. B. Carey, M.A., Kingston.
RURAL DEANS.—*Archdeaconry of Kingston:* Rev. W. B. Carey, M.A., Rural Dean of Frontenac, Kingston; Rev. R. Lewis, M.A., Rural Dean of Grenville, Maitland; Rev. T. Stanton, B.A., Rural Dean of Hastings, Deseronto; Rev. G. W. G. Grout, M.A., Rural Dean of Leeds, Lyn; Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Rural Dean of Lennox and Addington, Bath; Rev. Edwin Loucks, Rural Dean of Prince Edward, Picton. *Archdeaconry of Ottawa:* J. J. Bogert, M.A., Rural Dean of Carleton, Ottawa; Rev. A. C. Desbitt, Rural Dean of Lanark, Smith's Falls; Rev. Henry Pollard, Rural Dean of Prescott and Russell, Ottawa; Rev. C. V. Forster Bliss, Rural Dean of Renfrew, Eganville; Rev. R. L. M. Houston, M.A., Rural Dean of Stormont, Cornwall.
CHANCELLOR.—Richard T. Walkem, D.C.L., Q.C., Kingston.
REGISTRAR.—James Shannon, Esq., Kingston.
CLERICAL SECRETARY OF THE SYNOD.—Rev. Canon Spencer, Kingston.
LAY SECRETARY OF THE SYNOD.—R. Vashon Rogers, M.A., Q.C., Kingston.
TREASURER OF THE SYNOD.—E. J. Barker Pense, Kingston.

Anderson, G. A., M.A., Deseronto
Anderson, G. S., Morrisburg.
Armstrong, F. W., Trenton.
Atkinson, Robert, Selby.
Auston, H., M.A., Gananoque.
Bailey, T., B.A., Ottawa.
Baker, E. H. M., Bath.
Bate, Wm. John, Sydenham.
Beamish, G. R., M.A., Kingston.
Beaven, E. W., M.A., Montreal.
Bedford-Jones, H. H., M.A., Toronto.
Bedford-Jones, Thos., LL.D., D.C.L., Brockville
Blacklock, Henry, Belleville.
Bliss, C. V. Forster, Eganville.
Bogert, D. F., M.A., Belleville.
Bogert, J. J., M.A., Ottawa.
Bousfield, Geo., Billings' Bridge.
Burke, J. W., B.A., Belleville.
Burton, Wm. Webster, Madoc.
Carey, W. B., M.A., Kingston.
Carson, Charles Oliver, B.A., Micksburg.
Christie, I. J., North Gower.
Clarke, Charles Burton, Metcalfe
Clayton, D'Arcy Thos., B.A., Bearbrook.
Codd, Francis, Frankford.
Coleman, A. H., M.A., Arnprior.
Coleman, Richard, Kingston.
Cooke, A. W., Kingston.
Daw, Samuel, Belleville.
Daykin, W. Y., LL.B., Mattawa.
Dibb, Frederick T., Odessa.
Dobbs, F. W., Portsmouth.
Dobbs, O. G., M.A., Brockville.
Dumbrille, Rupert John, Crysler
Elliott, A., B.A., Carleton Place.
Elliott, Joseph, North Augusta.
Emery, C. P., Kemptville.
Fisher, John, Thomasburg.
Fleming, W., M.A., Ashton.
Forneri, R. S., M.A., B.D., Adolphustown.
Forster, J. W., Murray.
Forsythe, J. W., M.A., Oxford Mills.
Fraser, J. F., B.A., Navan.
French, Chas. Albert, Lombardy.
Garrett, T., B.A., Ottawa.
Godden, T., B.A., Shannonville.
Gorman, J. F., Ottawa.
Green, Wm. Henry, Hintonburg.
Grout, G. H. P., M.A., Newboro.
Grout, G. W. G., M.A., Lyn.
Hague, Spencer Dawson, B.A., Balderson.
Halliwell, John, Vankleek Hill.
Hanington, E. A. W., B.A., New Edinburgh.
Harris, C. M., Marmora.
Harvey, R. James, L.T.
Hodgins, Frederic Brinkley, M.A., Ottawa.
Houston, R. L.M., M.A., Cornwall.
Hutton, Charles James, Sharbot Lake.
Jarvis, A., M.A., Napanee.
Jones, John Wm., Westport.
Jones, R. N., B.A., Pakenham.
Lauder, J. S., D.C.L., Ottawa.
Leech, Thomas, B.A., Bancroft.
Lewin, W., B.A., Prescott
Lewis, Charles Thomas, Tweed.
Lewis, R., M.A., Maitland.
Lipton, William Thomas, B.A., Wolfe Island.
Loucks, E., Picton.
Loucks, Walter Muckleston, M.A., Ottawa.
Low, G. J., Almonte.
Lowe, Chas. Fred., Gananoque.
Mackay, A. W., Ottawa.
McMorine, J. K., M.A., Kingston.
McTear, Alfred Lawson, Maitland
Mercer, W. D., B.A., Franktown.
Metzler, G., B.A., Cardinal.
Moore, Wm., M.A., Lyndhurst.
Mountain, J. J. S., D.C.L., D.D., Cornwall.
Muckleston, W. J., M.A., Perth.
Mulock, J. A., Canon, Winnipeg.
Nesbitt, A. C., Smith's Falls.
Newham, Frederick, Winchester.
Nimmo, J. H., B.A., M.D., Brockville.
Orr, Robert, Beachburg.
Osborne, John, Clayton.
Patton, H. B., B.A., Deseronto.
Pettit, C. B., M.A., Cornwall.
Phillips, A., Hawkesbury.
Pick, Edward, Fitzroy Harbor.
Pollard, H., Ottawa.
Poole, M. G., Morrisburg.
Poole, S. Gower, Cornwall.
Powell, F. C., Kingston.
Price, Vincent, Belleville.
Quartermaine, W. M. H., Renfrew.
Rayson, Robt. Winter, Kingston.
Read, Wm. Ashley, Pembroke.
Roberts, William, Merrickville.
Robinson, James, Combermere.
Rollin, George A. V., Hillier.
Saddington, Chas., Richmond W.
Samwell, Robert Walter, Wales
Scammell, E., Joyceville.
Scantlebury, George, Carp.
Serson, John R., M.A., Tamworth
Shaw, J. Arthur, M.A., Colden.
Sills, Charles E., B.A., South Mountain.
Smith, B. B., M.A., Kingston.
Smith, Thomas Austin, Ottawa.
Smitheman, J. P., Manotick.
Smythe, W. H., Kingston.
Snowdon, J. M., M.A., Ottawa.
Spencer, A., Kingston.
Squire, F. W., B.A., Montreal Junction.
Stanton, T., B.A., Deseronto.
Stephenson, Lionel B., B.A., Frankville.
Stiles, Thomas J., Iroquois.
Stiles, W. H., South March.
Tane, F. R., Eastborne, Eng.
Tighe, Stearne, M.A., Emerald, Amherst Island.
Waterman, Robt. B., Franktown.
Whalley, Arthur Henry, Bell's Corners.
Woodcock, Francis Dealtry, Camden East.
Worrell, Clarendon L., M.A., Kingston.
Wright, William, Athens
Young, C. J., B.A., Lansdowne.

DEACONS.

Coleman, John Henry Hamlin, M.A., Kingston.
Costigan, Edw., Queensborough.
Empringham, James, Brockville.
Geen, Albert L., Belleville.
Lloyd, Thos. Henry, M.A., Vankleek Hill.
Pyke, John B., B.A., Parham.
Rowland, Ernest Melville, Ompah

The Diocese was formed in 1862, and comprises the fifteen Eastern Counties of the Province of Ontario, and that part of the District of Nipissing lying east of Lake Nipissing and south of the Mattawan River. Population (exclusive of Nipissing), 485,291. Church population, 80,092. Square miles, 19,610.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

LORD BISHOP.—Right Rev. Arthur Sweatman, D.D., D.C.L. (1879).

ARCHDEACONS.—Ven. Samuel J. Boddy, M.A., Archdeacon of York; Ven. Thomas W. Allen, M.A., Archdeacon of Peterborough.

BISHOP'S CHAPLAINS.—Rev. H. Scadding, D.D., Cantab.; Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A. (Examining).

CANONS.—Rev. J. P. DuMoulin, M.A., D.C.L., Sub-Dean; Rev. C. W. E. Body, M.A., D.C.L., Chancellor; Rev. J. D'Arcy Cayley, M.A., Precentor; Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., Cantab., Chaplain.

CANONS, NON-RESIDENT.—Rev. Henry Brent, M.A., Clarke; Rev. H. Bath Osler, York Mills; Rev. Francis Tremayne, M.A., Etobicoke; Rev. Alexander Sanson, Trinity; Rev. John Fletcher, A.M., Markham; Rev. Wm. Logan, M.A., Toronto; Rev. Colin Campbell Johnson, Windsor; Rev. Edward W. Murphy, B.A., Innisfil; Rev. Richard W. E. Greene, L. TH., Orillia; Rev. Philip Harding, Haliburton; Rev. Albert W. Spragge, M.A., Cobourg; Rev. John Farncomb, M.A., Newmarket; Rev. William Reiner, Barrie.

HON. CANONS.—Rev. J. P. Sheraton, D.D., Rev. James Fielding Sweeny, D.D., Rev. Chas. H. Mockridge, D.D.

RURAL DEANS.—Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., Toronto; Rev. Canon Farncomb, M.A., West York; Rev. John M. Jones, East Simcoe; Rev. G. M. Kingston, M.A., West Simcoe; Rev. Thomas Ball, South Simcoe; Rev. John Creighton, B.D., Durham; Rev. Canon Harding, Haliburton; Rev. W. F. Swallow, Peel; Rev. W. E. Cooper, M.A., S.T.B., Northumberland.

Aborn, Thos. L., Toronto.
Allen, T. W., M.A., Millbrook.
Allen, W. C., M.A., Millbrook.
Ashcroft, R., M.A., Toronto.
Baker, J. S., Port Hope.
Baldwin, A. H., M.A., Toronto.
Baldwin, H. G., M.A., Toronto.
Ball, Thomas, Bondhead.
Ballard, J. McL., M.A., Toronto.
Bates, W. W., M.A., Thornhill.
Bell, C. R., Mus. Bac., Roach's Point.

Bethune, C. J. S., M.A., D.C.L., Port Hope.
Bilkey, R. A., Bowmanville.
Blackler, J. W., L. TH., Toronto.
Boddy, S. J., M.A., Toronto.
Body, C. W. E., M.A., D.C.L., Toronto.
Boulden, C. J., M.A., Toronto.
Bourne, H. T., Essonville.
Boyd, J. R. S., B.A., Toronto.
Brent, Henry, M.A., Newcastle.
Broughall, A. J., M.A., Toronto.
Broughall, Geo. Herbert, B.A., Port Hope.
Broughall, Jas. S., M.A., Toronto.
Bryan, Bernard, Parkdale.
Burges, Henry F., B.A., Bethany.
Burt, Frederick, Cardwell.
Carroll, W. E., M.A., Alliston.
Carswell, A., M.A., Newcastle.
Caswall, Robt. Clarke, M.A., Toronto.
Cayley, E. C., M.A., Toronto.
Cayley, J. D., M.A., Toronto.
Chafee, A. B., M.A., Coboconk.
Chilcott, E., B.A., Bradford.
Clark, Wm., M.A., D.C.L., Toronto.
Clarke, W. H., M.A., Toronto.
Clementi, Vincent, B.A., Peterborough.
Cody, H. J., M.A., Toronto.
Cooper, H. D., M.A., Retired.
Cooper, J. E., Shanty Bay.
Cooper, W. E., M.A., S.T.B., Campbellford.
Creighton, John, B.D., Blackstock.
Creighton, Walter J., M.A., Bobcaygeon.
Croswick, W., East Toronto.
Croft, Otho T. B., B.A., Markham.
Daniel, Edwin, M.A., Port Hope.
Darling, Charles, M.A., Toronto.
Davidson, J. C., M.A., Peterborough.
Davies, H. W., D.D., Toronto.
DesBarres, T. C., M.A., Toronto.
Dixon, H. C., Toronto.
Dreyer, W. G. G., Ivy.
DuMoulin, J. P., M.A., D.C.L., Toronto.
DuMoulin, Frank, M.A., Toronto.
DuVernet, F. H., M.A., B.D., Toronto.
Etherington, E. J., B.A., Sunderland.
Farncomb, John, M.A., Newmarket.
Farncomb, William, B.A., Fenelon Falls.
Farncomb, F. E., B.A., Haliburton
Fidler, A. J., M.A., Whitby.
Fielding, J. H., Toronto.
Fletcher, Jos., M.A., Port Perry.
Fletcher, John, A.M., Retired.
French, W. H. A., Grafton.
Gibson, John M.A., Norwood.
Gillespie, John, Toronto.
Godden, J. K., M.A., Allandale.
Grant, William, D.D., Toronto.
Greene, R. W. E., L. TH., Orillia.
Hanna, J. A., Midland.
Harding, Philip, Apsley.
Harris, J. H., Brooklin.
Harris, R. H., M.A., Retired.
Harrison, Richard, M.A., Toronto.
Hart, Anthony Toronto.
Hartley, F. H., M.A., Apsley.
Heathcote, F. C. C., L. TH., King.
Hedley, C. W., B.A., Otonabee.
Hibbard, G. F., B.A., Port Hope.
Hill, James J., Toronto.
Hindes, R. W., B.A., Springfield on Credit.
Hodgkin, T. L., M.D., Deer Park.
Howard, J. Scott, M.A., Toronto.
Huntingford, E. W., M.A., Toronto.
Ingles, Chas. L., M.A., Parkdale.
Johnson, C. C.
Jones, John M., R.D., Orillia.
Jones, John H., Streetsville.
Jones, Septimus, M.A., R.D., Toronto.
Jones, Wm., M.A., D.C.L., Toronto.
Jupp, William, Thorn hill.
Kennedy, F. W., L. TH., Albion.
Kenrick, C. B., M.A., Peterborough.
Kingston, George M., M.A., R.D., Penetang.
Kirkby, L. H., Collingwood.
Kuhring, G. A. M., Toronto.
Lampman, A., B.A., Toronto.
Langtry, John, M.A., D.C.L., Toronto.
Lewis, James G., L. TH., B.D.
Lewis, J. Pitt, M.A., Toronto.
Lindsay, John, Duntroon.
Logan, Wm., M.A., Toronto.
Lynch, F. J., Rosemont.
Mackenzie, A. W., Port Hope.
Macklem, T. C. Street, B.A., Toronto.
Manning, A. H., Toronto.
Marsh, C. H., Lindsay.
McCann, Wilson, B.A., Omemee.
McCollum, J. H., A.M., Seaton Village.
McGinnis, R. H., Hastings.
McKim, R. P., Toronto Junction.
Miles, A. C., B.A., Horning's Mills
Mitchell, F. G., M.A., Toronto.
Mockridge, C. H., D.D., Toronto.
Moore, R. J., M.A., Toronto.
Morley, George B., Tullamore.
Murphy, E. W., B.A., Painswick.
Mussen, E. H., M.A., Aurora.
Nesbitt, George, M.A., Georgina.
Oliver, E. A., M.A.
Owen, C. H. P., Creemore.
Owen, H. B., F.R.S.L., Unionville.
O'Meara, T. R., Toronto.
Osler, H. B., York Mills.
Paterson, T. W., M.A., Deer Park.
Pearson, John, D.C.L., Toronto.
Pickford, E. W., Peterborough.
Plummer, F. G., L. TH., Toronto.
Powell, T. W., York Mills.
Reid, Alf. John, Uxbridge.
Reiner, Wm., Barrie.
Rich, Chas. H., Toronto.
Rigby, Oswald, M.A., Toronto.
Rix, G. A., Cannington.
Robertson, F., Stayner.
Rooney, Robert A., Perrytown.
Roper, J. C., M.A., Toronto.
Ruttan, C., Norway.
Sanson, Alexander, Toronto.
Scadding, H., M.A., D.D., Toronto.
Scott, George, Cookstown.
Seaborn, R., Toronto.
Shepherd, F. W., Essonville.
Sheppard, J. H., Coldwater.
Sheraton, J. P., M.A., D.D., Toronto.
Shortt, Chas. H., M.A., Toronto.
Sibbald, E. W., Lloydtown.
Skey, Lawrence, Toronto.
Smith, Carl Shuter, Lindsay.
Smith, Lenox I., Toronto.
Softley, Henry, Toronto.
Soward, Edward, Kinmount.
Spragge, Albert W., M.A., Cobourg
Stevenson, E. V., M.A., Toronto.
Stewart, A., M.A., Orillia.
Swallow, W. F., Woodbridge.
Sweeny, J. F., D.D., Toronto.
Symonds, H., M.A., Ashburnham.
Talbot, Jas. H., Oshawa.
Taylor, G. I., M.A., Toronto.
Teney, J. H., Shanty Bay.
Thompson, H. V., M.A., Caledon East.
Thomson, C. E., M.A., Canobie, Davenport, Toronto Junc.
Tocque, Philip, A.M., Toronto.
Tremayne, F., M.A., Mimico.
Tremayne, H. O., M.A., Islington.
Usborne, John, Toronto.
Vicars, John, B.A., Cannington.
Walker, T., B.A., West Hill.
Walsh, William, Brampton.
Warren, George, Lakefield.
Watson, J. G., Elmvale.
Watt, A. C., Lucille.
Webb, George H., Colborne.
Westmacott, A. G. E., Brighton.
Westney, W. S., M.A., B.D., R.D.
White, Wm. E., Beeton.
Williams, Alexander, M.A., Toronto.
Williams, L. T. W., Havelock.
Wood, E. F., Toronto.
Wrong, George M., B.A., Toronto

The See was founded in 1839. By successive subdivisions the original area now comprises five Dioceses. It is bounded on the north by the Georgian Bay and Muskoka Territory; on the south, by Lake Ontario; on the east, by the Diocese of Ontario; on the west, by the Dioceses of Niagara and Huron. Its area is 9,261 square miles, with a population of 549,644.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

BISHOP.—Right Rev. Maurice Scollard Baldwin, D.D., London, Ont. (1883).
DEAN.—Very Rev. George M. Innes, M.A., London, Ont.
ARCHDEACONS.—Ven. J. W. Marsh, M.A., of Huron; Ven. A. H. R. Mulholland, of Grey.
CANONS.—Rev. J. P. Hincks, Rev. A. C. Hill, M.A.; Rev. J. W. P. Smith, Rev. E. E. Newman, Rev. Evans Davis, M.A.; Rev. James Chance, Rev. J. B. Richardson, M.A.; Rev. W. A. Young, B.D.
EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Rev. Canon Hill and Rev. J. B. Richardson.
DOMESTIC CHAPLAINS.—Ven. Arch. Marsh and Rev. Canon Evans Davis.
RURAL DEANS.—Rev. J. C. Mackenzie, Brant; Rev. R. S. Cooper, B.D., Bruce; Rev. Canon Hill, M.A., Elgin; Rev. C. R. Matthew, M.A., Essex; Rev. George Keys, Grey; Rev. T. R. Davis, M.A.,

Lambton ; Rev. Canon Smith, Middlesex ; Rev. R. Hicks, B.D., Norfolk ; Rev. J. T. Wright, Oxford; Rev. S. L. Smith, Kent ; Rev. John Ridley, Waterloo ; Rev. J. W. Hodgins, Huron.

CHANCELLOR.—Mr. Verschoyle Cronyn, LL.B., London.

HON. SECRETARIES.—Clerical, Rev. Canon Richardson, London. Lay, Mr. John Ransford, Clinton.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.—Mr. J. M. McWhinney, London.

REGISTRAR.—Ven. Archdeacon Marsh, M.A., London.

Andras, C. H., M.A., London.
Andrew, J. W. J., Aylmer.
Ardill, James, Owen Sound.
Armitage, W. L., London.
Armstrong, T. L., Courtright.
Asbury, S. R., B.A., B.D., Chesley.
Ashton, R., Brantford.
Baldwin, F. M., Woodstock.
Ball, J. A., Fairmount.
Battersby, W. H., M.A., S. Zorra.
Bearfoot, I., Caledonia.
Beaumont, J. W., M.D., D.D., Parkhill.
Berry, John, M.A., London.
Beverly, A., Essex.
Bray, H. E., Thamesville.
Brown, Alfred, B.A., Paris.
Brown, T. H., Delaware.
Brownlee, W. F., Gorrie.
Carrie, Jas., Goderich.
Carscaden, D., Forest.
Caswell, D. J., B.D., PH. B., Meaford.
Chance, Canon, Paisley.
Chase, H. P., Sarnia.
Clarke, E. C., Wingham.
Colles, W. H. G., Chatham.
Connor, W. J., Durham.
Cooper, R. S., B.D., R.D., Tara.
Corbett, Alexander, Thorndale.
Cox, Geo. M., Tuscarora.
Craig, W., B.D., Petrolea.
Curran, J. P., Mohawk.
Daunt, W., M.A., Ridgetown.
Davies, Daniel.
Davis, Canon, M.A., London.
Davis, Thos. R., M.A., R.D., Sarnia
Deacon, D., M.A., R.D., Stratford.
DesBrisay, L., Sorel, P.Q.
Diehl, H. R., Florence.
Diehl, L. W., Clinton.
Downie, John, B.D., Watford.
Duthie, W. N., Burford.
Edelstein, S. E. G., Glanworth.
Edmonds, J., Preston.
Elliott, Geo., Comber.
English, E. N., M.A., London.
Fairlie, J. H., Clinton.
Farney, A B.
Farthing, J. C., M.A., Woodstock.
Fisher, A., Alvinston.
Fletcher, Robt., Lexington, Mich.
Franklin, G. M., Wallaceburg.
Freeborn, R. J., Blenheim.
Freeman, M. G., Tyrconnell.
Gander, J., Pelee Island.
Ghent, F. R., Walkerville.
Goldberg, M. M., Markdale.
Gould, S. H., London.
Graham, J. E., Brookholm.
Graham, W. A., B.A., Shelburne.
Griffin, A. K., Galt.
Guillemont, C. B., B.A., London.
Gunne, C. R., M.A., Millbank.
Gunne, J. M., Wyoming.
Hale, John, Point Edward.
Hall, E. A., Ripley.
Henderson, W., Wiarton.
Hicks, Richard, B.D., R.D., Simcoe
Higley, T. E., Blyth
Hill, Canon, M.A., R.D., St. Thomas.
Hill, Jeffery, M.A., Chatsworth.
Hill, W. T., M.A., London.
Hincks, Canon, Windsor.
Hind, D. H., B.A., Sandwich.
Hinde, William, St. Thomas.
Hodgins, J. W., R.D., Seaforth.
Holmes, F. M., Dresden.
Holmes, John, Granton.
Howard, O. W., London.
Howard, R. S. W., Courtright.
Hughes, E. W., Adelaide.
Hunt, E W., Exeter.
Innes, Dean, M.A., D.D, London.
Jacobs, John, Sarnia.
Jeanes, H. W., Dungannon.
Jennings, E. C., Hanover.
Johnson, William, Wardsville.
Johnstone, W., Crosswell, Mich.
Jones, J. W., Maxwell.
Kennedy-Bell, J. R., M.A., Paisley
Kerrin, J. T., Bayfield.
Keys, Geo., R.D., Clarksburg.
Lee, E., Princeton.
Leigh, F., Delhi.
Lowe, Wm., Glencoe.
Mackenzie, G. C., R.D., Brantford
Marsh, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., London.
Matthew, C. R., M.A., R.D., Kingsville.
Miles, Charles, B.A., Lucknow.
Miller, A. E., Hamilton.
Miller, Principal, M.A., London.
Moore, A. P., Bervie.
Moorhouse, J. H., Ingersoll.
Mulholland, Ven. Archdeacon, Owen Sound.
Murphy, Arthur, M.A., Chatham.
McCosh, Robt., Chatham.
Newell, John R., Port Dover.
Newman, Canon, Toronto.
Newton, F. G., Strathroy.
Parke, J. F., Listowel.
Racey, G. W., Belmont.
Reilly, W. G., Brussels.
Rhodes, A. H., Hyde Park.
Richardson, Canon, M.A., London
Ridley, John, R.D., Galt.
Roberts, R. J., Chemainus, B.C.
Robinson, S. F., Walkerton.
Robson, G. A., Woodstock.
Roy, F. E.
Ryan, Francis, B.D., Tilsonburg.
Sage, G. B., B.A., B.D., London.
Sanders, T. E., Aylmer.
Schulte, J., D.D., PH. D., St. Thomas.
Scott, W. E., Ridgetown.
Seaborn, W. M., London.
Shaw, Richard H., Lucan.
Sherwood, G. F., London.
Shore, Arthur, Port Rowan.
Shore, W. Murton, Ailsa Craig.
Shortt, W., B.D., Port Hope.
Sims, R., Forest.
Smith, A. G., Munceytown.
Smith, Canon, R.D., London.
Smith, S. L., R.D., Morpeth.
Smith, T. B., Windsor.
Softley, Edward, sr., B.D., London
Softley, E., jr., Hensall.
Steen, F. J., M.A., Berlin.
Steele, H. D., Kirkton.
Stout, Wm., Oil Springs.
Strong, J. L., Brantford.
Tancock, J. A., Brantford.
Taylor, W. J., St. Mary's.
Thomas, H. A., Warwick.
Thompson, James, Kincardine.
Turnbull, M., Goderich.
Ward, G. B., M.A., Eastwood.
Ward, James, Haysville.
Watson, Thos., Wiarton.
Whealen, T. F., Colchester.
Williams, David, M.A., Stratford.
Wilson, Robert, Birr.
Wood, Louis, Wingham.
Wood, W., Port Rowan.
Wright, J. T., R.D., Norwich
Wright, T. A., Brantford.
Wye, G. W., Amherstburg.
Young, Canon, B.D., Simcoe.

The counties now comprising this Diocese constituted originally the extreme western portion of the Diocese of Toronto, in 1857, they were separated from the Parent See, and erected into a new Diocese, bearing the present title. The Diocese territorially contains thirteen counties, covering an area of 12,000 square miles, having to the north the waters of Lake Huron ; to the south, those of Lake Erie ; to the west, the River and Lake of St. Clair, and to the east, the Diocese of Niagara. The population is estimated at over 800,000.

DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

LORD BISHOP—Right Rev. Chas. Hamilton, D.D., D.C.L. (1885).

ARCHDEACONS.—Ven. A. Dixon, D.C.L. ; Ven. Stewart Houston, M.A.

CANONS.—Rev. R. Arnold, B.A., Rev. W. Belt, M.A., Rev. G. A. Bull, M.A., Rev. W. B. Curran, M.A., Rev. F. L. Osler, M.A., D.D., Rev. R. G. Sutherland, M.A., Rev. J. B. Worrell, M.A., Alexander Anderson, B.A., Rev. W. J. Mackenzie, Rev. John Gribble, Rev. E. M. Bland.

RURAL DEANS.—Rev. Wm. Bevan, Mount Forest ; Rev. W. J. Massey, Hamilton ; Rev. J. Fennell, Georgetown ; Rev. W. J. Armitage, St. Catharines ; Rev. W. R. Clark, Mountain Top, Hamilton ; Rev. R. Gardiner, Jarvis.

Archer, R. H., Stamford.
Armitage, W. J., St. Catharines.
Arnold, R., B.A., Niagara.
Aylwin, H. C., Tapleytown.
Ballard, Allan, B.A., Orangeville.
Belt, A. J., M.A., Guelph.
Belt, C. E., Harriston.
Belt, W., M.A., Burlington.
Bennetts, S., Arthur.
Bevan, W., Mount Forest.
Bland, E. M., Hamilton.

Bonny, A., Port Colborne.
Brine, C. le V., Hamilton.
Britton, M. W., Dunnville.
Bull, G. A., M.A., Niagara Falls, South
Clark, W. R., M.A., Ancaster.
Cooke, G. B., Acton.
Cordner, Robert, Waterdown.
Curran, W. B., M.A., Hamilton.
Dixon, Alex., B.A., Guelph.
Fatt, F. H., Merritton.
Fennell, Jos., Georgetown.
Fessenden, E. J., B.A., Ancaster.
Fletcher, John H., Grand Valley.
Forneret, Geo., M.A., Hamilton.
Francis, J., B.D. Cayuga.
Garden, A. W. S., Nanticoke.
Gardiner, R., Jarvis.
Garrett, John C., Niagara.
Geoghegan, T., Hamilton.
Gribble, John, Port Dalhousie.
Henderson, A., B.A., Orangeville.
Houston, S., M.A., Niagara Falls.
Howitt, F. E., Stoney Creek.
Irving, E. A., Dundas.
Johnstone, Gabriel, B.D., Welland.
Ker, R., St. Catharines.
Leake, H. J., Drayton.
Lee, C. R., M.A., Grimsby.
Locke, R. S., M.A., St. Catharines.
Mackenzie, W. J., Chippawa.
Massey, W., M.A., Hamilton.
Mellish, H. F., Caledonia.
Mignot, P. T., Milton.
Miller, J. O., St. Catharines.
Morton, James, Fergus.
Morton, John J., Greensville.
Motherwell, Thos., B.A., Dunnville.
Munson, J. C., Wellandport.
Osler, F. L., M.A., Toronto.
Pigott, W. J., Palermo.
Piper, F. C., Palmerston.
Roberts, L. G. A., Hamilton.
Ross, J. H., Guelph.
Scudamore, Corn., York.
Seaman, J., Lowville.
Shutt, C. H., M.A., St. Catharines.
Smith, P. W., Fort Erie.
Smith, Thomas, Elora.
Spencer, P. L., Thorold.
Sutherland, R. G., M.A., Hamilton.
Wade, W. A., Hamilton.
Whitcombe, C. E., Hamilton.
Woodroofe, S. J., Homer.
Worrell, J. B., M.A., Oakville.
Wright, R. W. E., Hamilton.

The See was founded in 1875, and is the smallest of the Canadian Dioceses in point of area. The Diocese is bounded on the west by the Diocese of Huron, on the south by Lake Erie, and on the east by the Dioceses of Toronto, Lake Ontario and the River Niagara.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BISHOP.—Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D.D., D.C.L. (1888), Halifax.

DEAN.—Very Rev. Edwin Gilpin, D.D., D.C.L.—ARCHDEACON.—Ven. J. A. Kaulbach, M.A.

CANONS.—Ven. Archdeacon Kaulbach, M.A., Rev. Thomas Maynard, D.D., Rev. Isaac Brock, D.D., Rev. Francis Partridge, D.D.

HON. CANON.—Rev. Geo. Townshend, M.A.

REGISTRAR.—Alfred E. Silver, LL.B.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY.—Rev. Canon Partridge, D.D.

ARCHDEACON OF P. E. I.—Ven. S. W. Jones.

ARCHDEACON OF C. B.—Ven. D. Smith, D.D.

RURAL DEANS.—Rev. Canon Partridge, Halifax; Rev. V. E. Harris, Amherst; Rev. T. C. Melor, St. George; Rev. A. W. M. Harley, Shelburne; Rev. F. Axford, Avon; Rev. H. de Blois, Annapolis; Rev. W. Gelling, Lunenburg; Rev. I. Ambrose, Tangier; Rev. R. D. Bambrick, Sydney.

Abbott, C. G., M.A., Halifax.
Almon, F. H., B.A., Halifax.
Almon, H. L. A., Pictou.
Ambrose, J., M.A., Herring Cove.
Amor, Laurence, St. Margaret's Bay.
Ancient, W. J., Londonderry.
Ansell, E., B.A., Arichat.
Archbold, F., A.M., Halifax.
Arnold, W. J., Harrietsfield.
Avery, R., Kentville.
Axford, F. J. H., Cornwallis.
Ball, E. H., Tangier.
Bambrick, R. D., M.A., Sydney Mines.
Belliss, W. B., St. Clements.
Bent, A. M., Pugwash.
Binnington, A. A. V., St. Margaret's Bay.
Bowman, C., D.D., Windsor.
Brine, R. F., B.A., Canso.
Brock, I., D.D., Kentville.
Bullock, R. H., D.C.L., Halifax.
Cartright, T. S., Yarmouth.
Clerk, C. R., Ship Harbour.
Clift, W., M.A., Chester.
Crawford, E. P., M.A., Halifax.
Davies, S., Seaforth.
DeBlois, H., M.A., Rosette.
Dobie, R. T.
Downing, J. L., River John.
Draper, T. F., B.D., Louisburg.
Ellis, W., Berwick.
Filleul, P. J., D.D., Weymouth.
Forsythe, J. (ret.), Cardinal, O.
Gale, A., Granville.
Gelling, W. E., Bridgewater.
Gibbons, S., Parrsboro.
Goodman, C. S., Antigonish.
Greatorex, F. P., Bridgetown.
Gwillim, T. R., Baddeck, C.B.
Hague, Dyson, M.A., Halifax.
Hamilton, H., B.A., Manchester.
Harley, A. W., M.A., Liverpool.
Harley, H. A., M.A., Digby.
Harris, E. A., M.A., Mahone Bay.
Harris, G. D., Upper La Have.
Harris, V. E., M.A., Amherst.
Haslam, G., M.A., Lunenburg.
Hays, W., Tidnish.
Heath, R. A., Salmon River.
Hind, H. C., M.A., Wolfville.
How, H., B.A., Annapolis.
Howcroft, G., B.A., Falmouth.
Johnson, R., Liscombe.
Johnston, T. W., Newport.
Jones, S. Weston, Windsor.
Kaulbach, J. A., M.A., Truro.
Lemoine, N., Halifax.
Lloyd, Thomas, New London.
Lockward, J., Port Medway.
Lockyer, W. J., Port Morien, C.B.
Martel, G. B., M.A., Maitland.
Maynard, T., D.D., Windsor.
Mellor, T. C., Guysboro.
Mellor, C. P., Petite Rivière, Lunenburg.
Morris, W. S. H., M.A., Shelburne.
Neish, D., Halifax.
Norman-Lee, F., M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Halifax.
Norwood, J. W., Hubbard's Cove.
Parry, E. B. P., N. Germany.
Partridge, F., D.D., Halifax.
Pittman, H. H., M.A., Halifax.
Richardson, K., M.A., New Dublin.
Roy, E., Eastern Passage.
Ruggles, J. O., M.A., Halifax.
Smith, D., D.D., Sydney, C. B.
Smith, J. S., B.A., Dartmouth.
Spencer, J., Rawdon.
Stamer, H., Windsor.
Sterns, H., B.A., Yarmouth.
Tucker, A. T., M.A., Sackville.
Uniacke, J. B., M.A., Halifax.
Underwood, E., Truro.
Vroom, F. W., B.D., Windsor.
Wade, J. M. C., B.A., Aylesford.
Webster, F. M., M.A., Halifax.
White, C. de W., B.A., New Ross.
White, T. H., D.D., Shelburne.
Willets, C. E. D., C.L., Windsor.
Wilson, W. C., Springhill.
Withycombe, J. W., M.A., Weymouth.
Woollard, E. T.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Daniel, A. W., Crapaud.
Forbes, J. M., Alberton.
Hamlyn, W., M.A., Charlottetown.
Harper, Henry, Port Hill.
Hunt, T. H., M.A., Charlottetown.
Lloyd, T., Kensington.
Osborne, A., Summerside.
Reagh, T. B., Milton.
Simpson, J., M.A., Charlottetown.
Woollard, E. F., Georgetown.

This is the earliest of the Colonial Sees, and was founded in 1787. It comprises two distinct Provinces—Nova Scotia (including the Island of Cape Breton), and Prince Edward Island. The former has an area of 20,900 square miles, with a population of 450,394; the latter is much smaller, being 2,133 miles in extent, and having a population of 109,078.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

LORD BISHOP.—Right Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D.D., Cantab, 1892, consecrated 1881 as Bishop Coadjutor.

ARCHDEACON.—Venerable F. H. J. Brigstocke, D.D.

CANONS.—Rev. W. H. De Veber, M.A., W. Q. Ketchum, D.D., Rev. T. Neales, M.A., Rev. D. Forsyth, M.A., Rev. G. G. Roberts, M.A.

Armstrong, W. B., Welsford.
Baylee, C. O'Dell, Derby.
Bliss, D. M., B.A., Westmorel'd.
Brigstocke, F. H. J., D.D., St. John.
Bryan, J. T., St. Stephen.
Burns, M., Hampton.
Burt, A. F. B., Shediac.
Campbell, J. R., Dorchester.
Covert, W. S., B.A., Grand Manan.
Cowie, J. R. de W., Cathedral.
Creswell, A. J., Springfield.
DeSoyres, J., M.A., St. John.
DeVeber, W. H., M.A., St. John.
Dibblee, H. E., Maugerville.
Dicker, A. G. H., St. John.
Eatough, W., St. John.
Flewelling, J. E., Centreville.
Forsyth, D., B.A., Chatham.
Fullerton, C. H., Petitcodiac.
Hackenly, Hy., Richibucto.
Hanford, S. J., B.A., Upham.
Hanington, C. P., B.A., Johnston.
Hansen, N. C., M.A., Gagetown.
Hansen, N. M., New Denmark.
Hooper, E. B., B.A., Moncton.
Hopkins, J. R., Birch Ridge.
Hoyt, Leo A., B.A., Simonds.
Hurley, E. P., Cambridge.
Jaffrey, C. J., St. Mary's.
Ketchem, W. Q., D.D., St. Andrews.
Little, H. W., Sussex.
Lloyd, Geo. E., Rothesay.
Mackenzie, C. E., Shediac.
Mathers, Richard, St. John.
Millidge, J. W., St. David's.
Montgomery, H., Kingsclear.
Morris, H. B., M.A., Dalhousie.
Murray, A. B., B.A., Stanley.
McKeil, W. Le B., B.A., Carleton.
Neales, Jas., Woodstock.
Neales, T., M.A., Woodstock.
Neales, Scovil, M.A., Temperance Vale.
Newnham, O. S., St. Stephen's.
Parkinson, J., St. Mary's.
Parlee, H. T., B.A., Westfield.
Pickett, D. W., Greenwich.
Raymond, W. D., M.A., St. John.
Roberts, G. G., M.A., Fredericton.
Richards, D., Madawaska.
Sampson, W. H., St. John.
Schofield, George, St. John.
Sibbald, E., St. Luke's.
Slipper, A. A., St. Martins.
Smith, R. E., M.A., St. George.
Smithers, A. W., B.A., Waterford.
Spike, H. M., B.A., Musquash.
Street, W. H., Campobello.
Sweet, J. H., Newcastle.
Teed, A. W., M.A., Richmond.
Wainwright, H. S., B.A., Kingston.
Warneford, E. H., Norton.
Warneford, C. A. S., Canterbury Station.
Weeks, A. H., B.A., Sussex.
Wetmore, D. J., B.A., Clifton.
Whalley, J. H., Bright.
Wiggins, C. F., B.A., Sackville.
Wilkinson, W. J., Bay du Vin.

This Diocese was founded in 1845, before which time it formed part of the Diocese of Nova Scotia. It comprises the whole of the civil Province of New Brunswick, and is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, and on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the south by the Bay of Fundy, and on the west by the State of Maine (U.S.). The area is 27,174 square miles, and the population 321,223.

PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

PRIMATE.—The Archbishop of Rupert's Land (1893).

METROPOLITAN.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

SECRETARY OF UPPER HOUSE.—T. A. Machray, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Winnipeg.

PROLOCUTOR OF LOWER HOUSE.—The Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, D.D., the Deanery, Winnipeg.

DEPUTY PROLOCUTOR.—Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A., St. John's College, Winnipeg.

SECRETARIES OF LOWER HOUSE.—Rev. Canon Matheson, Winnipeg; A. F. Eden, Esq., Winnipeg.

DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

ARCHBISHOP AND PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA.—His Grace the Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D., Prelate of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Bishop's Court, Winnipeg.

DEAN.—The Very Reverend John Grisdale, D.D.

ARCHDEACONS.—Ven. Robert Phair, Winnipeg; Ven. O. Fortin, B.A., Winnipeg.

CANONS of St. John's Cathedral.—Rev. J. Dennis O'Meara, M.A., Winnipeg; Rev. S. P. Matheson, B.D., Winnipeg; Rev. Edwin S. W. Pentreath, B.D. (Hon.), Winnipeg; Rev. G. F. Coombes, M.A., Winnipeg.

BISHOP'S CHAPLAINS.—Very Rev. J. Grisdale, D.D.; Rev. S. Pritchard, Faribault, Minnesota; Rev. J. Dennis O'Meara; Rev. S. P. Matheson.

RURAL DEANS.—Ven. Archdeacon Phair, Islington; Rev. W. A. Burman, B.D., Lisgar; Rev. Geo. Rogers, B.A., Brandon; Rev. N. Hewitt, M.A., B.D., Dufferin; Rev. S. McMorine, M.A., Marquette; Rev. Geo. C. Hill, Turtle Mountain.

REGISTRAR.—J. A. Machray, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-law.

SECRETARY OF THE SYNOD.—Rev. Geo. Rogers, B.A.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE SYNOD.—Rev. H. T. Leslie, B.A.

Anderson, J. G., B.A., West Selkirk.
Archibald, E., Brandon.
Bruce, G., Fairford.
Bunn, T. W., B.D., Westbourne.
Bowker, J. J., Deloraine.
Baldock, W. H., Foxton and Victoria.
Butterworth, W. A., Hartney.
Baker, F. V., B.A., Winnipeg.
Cook, G., Kinesota.
Cowley, A. E., Winnipeg.
Cheney, W. L., Glenboro.
Coggs, T. C., M.A., B.D., Westbourne.
Clarke, W., B.A., Morden.
Coates, R. E., Scanterbury.
Cooper, H. D., Holland and Cypress.
Dransfield, H., Stonewall.
Dove, A. J., B.A., Arrow River.
Goulding, A. W., B.D., Stony Mountain.
Garton, W. J., Emerson.
Gill, E. A. W., B.A., Minnedosa.
Girling, R. H. L., B.A., Gladstone.
Gill, Geo., Treherne.
Garrioch, A. C., Rapid City.
Goudie, R., Springfield.
Hooper, G. H., Shoal Lake.
Houghton, C. W., Cartwright.
Henwood, R. T., Morris.
Harding, McAdam, Brandon.
Hobbes, W. E., B.A., Neepawa.
Hole, F. R., M.A., Minnedosa.
Johnson, W. R., Killarney.
Kimberley, J. A., B.A., Rounthwaite.
Littler, C. R., B.D., Selkirk and Mapleton.
Mackenzie, B., Posen.
Matheson, J. W., B.A., Winnipeg.
Mercer, F. A. S., B.A., Fort Francis.
Maggrah, J. A., Islington.
Nichol, E., M.A., Pembina Crossing.
Nie, R. F., B.A., Erinview and Woodlands.
Owen, Cecil C., B.A., Winnipeg.
Owen, W., Rainy River.
Page, J. W. B., B.A., B.D., Rat Portage.
Page, Jos., B.A., Middle Church.
Prewer, G., Wabigon, O.
Pritchard, T. H., M.A., B.D., Lac Seul.

Rogers, Geo., B.A., Secretary of Synod, Winnipeg.
Roy, J. J., B.A., Winnipeg.
Robertson, W., Rounthwaite.
Settee, J., West Selkirk.
Spence, B., Islington.
Stevenson, R. G., B.D., Elkhorn.
Stoddart, D. A., B.A., Bradwardine.
Sadlier, C. A., Russell.
Sykes, T. H., McGregor.
Stocker, W., Melita.
Skagen, E. M., St. Mark's.
Tansey, A., Swan Lake.
Turnbull, G.
Thomas, E., Fort Alexander.
Walton, T. H., B.A.
Walton, W.
Watts, H. L., Virden.
Williams, C., Carberry.
Wood, C., Birtle.
Woods, A. W., Clearwater.
Wakefield, Hubert G., M.A., Lake Dauphin.
White, A. Silva, Carman.

Comprises the Diocese of Rupert's Land, Moosonee, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, McKenzie River, Qu'Appelle, Calgary and Selkirk.

DIOCESE OF CALGARY.

BISHOP.—Rt. Rev. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L. Bishop's Court, Calgary.

Barnes, W. H., Banff.
Brachier, H. B., Innisfail.
Cooper, A. W. F., M.A., D.D., Calgary.
D'Easum, G. C., Beaver Lake.
Goodman, F. W., Red Deer.
Greer, A. J., M.A., Lethbridge.
Hilton, R., Macleod.
Hinchliffe, J., Macleod.
Newton, Canon, Belmont.
Smith, H. H., Pincher Creek.
Stocken, H. W. G., Calgary.
Swainson, F., Macleod.
Tims, J. W., Gleichen.
Webb, W. F., B.A., Calgary.
Webb-Peploe, M., M.A., Okotoks.

SECRETARY OF SYNOD.—Rev. A. W. F. Cooper, D.D.
REGISTRAR.—J. P. J. Jephson, Esq., B.A.
INSTITUTIONS.—Church of England Girls' School, Calgary, Miss Staines, Principal.
Schools on each of the four Indian Reserves, viz., the Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan and Sarcee Reserves.
The Diocese embraces the greater part of the District of Alberta in the North West Territories of Canada. Its area is about 100,000 square miles.

DIOCESE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L. (1887), Calgary, Alberta.

Ven. Archdeacon J. A. MacKay, D.D., Warden of Emmanuel College, Secretary of C.M.S., Examining Chaplain, Prince Albert.
Rev. John Hines, C.M.S., Superintendent of Missions in Cumberland District, The Pas, Cumberland District.
Rev. E. K. Matheson, one of the Bishop's Chaplains, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Prince Albert.
Rev. J. Sinclair, C.M.S. Missionary at Chemawawin.
Rev. J. C. Pritchard, Missionary at Grand Rapids.
Rev. Thomas Clarke, Principal Industrial School, Battleford.
Rev. Robert Inkster, C.M.S. Missionary, Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford.
Rev. R. McLennan, B.A., C.M.S. Missionary, Stanley Mission, Saskatchewan.
Rev. A. H. Wright, C.M.S. Missionary, Nepowewin.
Rev. John Badger, C.M.S. Missionary, John Smith's Reserve, Prince Albert.
Rev. J. R. Settee, C.M.S. Missionary, The Pas.
Rev. D. D. Macdonald, C.M.S. Missionary, Thunder Child's Reserve, Battleford.
Rev. Edward Cook, C.M.S. Missionary, Cumberland District.
Rev. G. Winter, Sandy Lake.
Rev. G. Moore, Rector, Prince Albert.
Rev. T. E. Chilcott, M.A., Duck Lake.
Rev. N. Williams, Kinistino.
Rev. J. R. Matheson, Onion Lake.
Rev. Canon Flett, B.D., Prince Albert.

INSTITUTIONS.—Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, for training native teachers and others; Warden, Archdeacon Mackay, D.D. Industrial School, Battleford, for training Indian boys and girls; Principal, Rev. Thomas Clarke.
This Diocese was formed out of that of Rupert's Land in 1872. It embraces the District of Saskatchewan, together with a large extent of territory lying to the north. The area is about 200,000 square miles. The Indian population is very large. The principal settlements are those of Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Saskatoon, Carrot River, Birch Hills and Stoney Creek.

DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLE.

BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Wm. J. Burn, D.D. (1893), Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

DEACONS.—James Williams, Whitewood; Godfrey J. Sumner.

Barton, B., Fort Qu'Appelle.
Bartlett, H. J., Regina.
Beal, Thomas G., Grenfell.
Browne, Wm. E., Moosejaw.
Cook, A., Touchwood Hills.
Cunliffe, T. W., Fort Pelly.
Dobie, Geo. Nelson, Cannington.
Holmes, H. A., Qu'Appelle.
Johnson, F. W., Craven.
Mitton, W. T., Moosomin.
Nicolls, William, M.A., Medicine Hat.
Owens, Owen, Gordon's Reserve.
Sargent, Jno. Pame, B.A., Qu'Appelle Station.
Tatham, F. H., Broadview.
Terry, Guy, L. TH., Alameda.
Testelbaum, T. A., Sumner.

This Diocese was founded in 1884, and contains an area of 96,000 square miles, with a population of about 30,000. It was formed out of the Dioceses of Rupert's Land and Saskatchewan, and is bounded on the east by Manitoba (the present Diocese of Rupert's Land), on the north and west by the Diocese of Saskatchewan, and on the south by the United States.

ATHABASCA.

BISHOP.—Right Rev. Richard Young, D.D. (1884), Vermilion.

ARCHDEACON OF CHIPEWYAN.—Right Rev. Bishop Reeve.
Rev. J. G. Brick, Dunvegan; Rev. M. Scott, Christ Church, Smoky River; Rev. G. Holmes, St. Peter, Lesser Slave Lake; Rev. H. Robinson, White Fish Lake; Rev. J. R. Lucas, St. Paul's Mission Chipewyan, and others.

The Diocese of Athabasca is the southern portion of the original diocese. It contains the Hudson Bay Co.'s free trading district of that name.

The diocese has an area of over 200,000 square miles lying between the 55th and 60th parallels North latitude and 100th to 120th west longitude.

Scattered over its wide area are Indians of the Beaver, Cree, Chipewyan and Slave tribes.

The Missions at present are St. Paul's Mission, Chipewyan. This is at the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Co.'s Northern fur trade, and on the main channel of communication with the yet further North.

The Chipewyan and Crees trade at this post and hunt the surrounding country.

About 300 miles east of this is St. Luke's Mission at Vermilion on the Peace River. Beaver and Cree Indians come under instruction here.

Still further west are the Missions, Christ Church, Smoky River; St. Saviour's, Dunvegan; St. Peter's, Lesser Slave Lake, and St. Andrew's, White Fish Lake, where the Missionaries also labor among Crees and Beavers.

DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

BISHOP.—Right Rev. E. Sullivan, D.D. (1882), Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. A Missionary Diocese of the Church of England in Canada.

COMMISSARY.—Rev. Thos. Llywd, Huntsville.

EXAMINING CHAPLAIN.—Rev. Jas. Boydell, M.A., Bracebridge.

RURAL DEANS.—Rev. A. W. H. Chowne, B.D., Parry Sound; Rev. T. Llywd, Muskoka.

EDITOR OF "MISSIONARY NEWS."—Rev. Charles Piercy.

Allman, A. H., Uffington.
Boydell, James, Bracebridge.
Burt, J., Port Carling.
Chowne, A. H. W., B.D., Emsdale.
Cobb, A., North Seguin.
Dagg, Scott J., Baysville.
Ecclestone, W. J., Marksville.
Evans, W., Parry Sound.
French, W. H., Sudbury.
Frost, F., Sheguiandah.
Gander, G., South River.
Gilmor, Gowan, Rosseau.
Hay, T. J., Magnetawan.
Johnston, D. A., Temiscamingue.
Kirby, M. C., Fort William.
Llywd, Thos., Huntsville.
Lowe, H. P., B.A., Aspdin.
Machin, C. J., Gravenhurst.
McLeod, D. H., Gore Bay.
Mitchell, A. R., Port Sydney.
Pardoe, J., Novar.
Piercy, C., Burk's Falls.
Seaborn, W., Sault Branch.
Ulbricht, Franz, Powassan.
Young, C. J., North Bay.

The Diocese has a lake shore line, including the islands (Manitoulin, St. Joseph, Cockburn, etc.), of 1,000 miles, an area of 48,173 square miles, a population of about 90,000.

SELKIRK.

BISHOP.—Right Rev. W. C. Bompas, D.D., Selkirk (1874), Upper Yukon River via Sitka, Alaska.

ARCHDEACON.—Rev. Thomas Canham, Rampart House, Porcupine River; Rev. B. Totty, Buxton Mission, Upper Yukon River.

The Diocese extends from the Rocky Mountains to the United States Territory of Alaska. It was made a separate See from Mackenzie River in 1890.

Area about 200,000 square miles, with a population of about 6,000.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

BISHOP.—Right Rev. W. Day Reeve, D.D. (1891), Fort Simpson.

ARCHDEACON.—Ven. Robert McDonald, Peel River.

CLERGY.—Rev. W. Spendlove, Great Slave Lake; Rev. J. Hawksley, Fort Norman; Rev. I. O. Stringer, B.A., Eskimo Mission; Rev. T. J. Marsh, Hay River, Great Slave Lake; Rev. J. Ttssiettla, (Native), Peel River; four Lay Helpers and eleven Native Christian Teachers.

The Diocese of Mackenzie River was separated from the Diocese of Rupert's Land in 1865, and from Athabasca in 1874, and divided in 1891, the portion west of the Rockies forming the new Diocese of Selkirk, but it still remains one of the largest of the Colonial Dioceses. Comprises the north-western section of British America, bounded by the Diocese of Moosonee and Athabasca on the east and south, and by the Rocky Mountains and the Arctic Ocean on the west and north; 60 to 70 degrees and from west longitude 100 degrees to the Rocky Mountains. Population about 5,000 in an area of 600,000 square miles.

DIOCESE OF MOOSONEE.

BISHOP.—Right Rev. J. A. Newnham, D.D. (1893), Moose Fort.

ARCHDEACON.—Very Rev. T. Vincent, D.D., Albany.

CLERGY.—Rev. R. Dick, Trout Lake; Rev. E. Lofthouse, Churchill; Rev. E. J. Peck, Rev. Mr. Parker, Cumberland Sound; Rev. E. Richards, Rupert House; Rev. J. Saunders, Matawakuma; Rev. W. G. Walton, Fort George; Rev. J. J. Taylor, Rev. R. Furies, Moose Fort.

Moosonee formed part of the original Diocese of Rupert's Land, out of which it was taken in 1872. The Diocese is the whole of the basin of Hudson's Bay, bounded on the south by the Diocese of Algoma and Ontario, and extends northward as far as human beings exist. The population may be estimated at 10,000, and consists of a small number of whites in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, half-breeds, Eskimo, Ojibbeways, Crees and Chipewyans. Area 600,000 square miles.

DIOCESE OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

LORD BISHOP.—Rt. Rev. W. Hibbert Binney (1894).

ARCHDEACON.—Ven. Charles T. Woods, M.A., Sapperton.

REGISTRAR.—Justinian Pelly, Esq., New Westminster.

TREASURER.—W. J. Walker, Esq., New Westminster.

Akehurst, H. S., Nelson.
Allen, W. Baugh, Chilliwack.
Bell, W., M.A., Surrey.
Croucher, C., M.A., Yale.
Ditcham, G., Sapperton.
Dorrell, A. A., Trenant.
Edwardes, H., Lytton.
Fiennes-Clinton, H. G., B.A., Vancouver.
Flewelling, E. P., Vancouver.
Gowen, H. H., New Westminster.
Greene, T., B.A., Penticton.
Outerbridge, T. Williams, Lansdowne.
Shildrick, A., Kamloops.
Small, R., M.A., Lytton.
Tucker, L. Norman, B.A., Christ Church, Vancouver.
Woods, P. D., B.A., Sapperton.
Yolland, Field, Ashcroft.

CHINESE CATECHIST.—S. Ten Yoang, Chinese Mission House, Vancouver.
INSTITUTIONS.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in connection with the Lytton Indian Mission. Dr. Williams, Medical Officer; Rev. R. Small, Chaplain.
INTERPRETER.—William Meshell.

This Diocese was founded in 1879, and consists of a district lying between the forty-ninth and fifty-fourth parallels of north latitude, and bounded on the east by the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the Strait of Georgia. The population, of whom about one-half are Indians and Chinese, is about 80,000. Area, 160,000 square miles.

The Diocese is divided into eleven parishes and seven huge Missionary Districts. New districts have rapidly opened, such as the Kootenay country, which, with Nelson as its centre, is attracting a large mining population.

DIOCESE OF COLUMBIA.

(Comprising Vancouver Island and adjacent islands.)

LORD BISHOP.—Right Rev. William Willcox Perrin, D.D. (1893), Victoria, British Columbia.
ARCHDEACON.—Ven. A. Scriven, Victoria, British Columbia.
CHANCELLOR.—Hon. Justice Tyrwhitt Drake, Q.C.
SECRETARY OF SYNOD.—E. Baynes Reed, Esq., Synod Office, Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

Barber, W. D., M.A.
Beanlands, Canon, M.A.
Christmas, F. G.
Cooper, C. E., M.A.
Ellison, W. G. H.
Flinton, J. W.
Good, Canon.
Hall, A. J.
Haslan, J. B.
Hewetson, J. B., M.A.
Holmes, D.
Leakey, J. A., B.A.
Lipscomb, E. F.
Miller, E. G.
Paddon, W. F. L., B.A.
Scholefield, S. C., M.A.
Scriven, Ven. A., M.A.
Sharp, C. E., M.A.
Taylor, G. W.
Willemar, J. X.
Wilson, E. F.

This Diocese was founded in 1859; the Diocese of Caledonia was separated from it in 1879, and in the same year the Diocese of New Westminster was also formed out of it. It now comprises Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands, and has an area of 17,000 square miles, being about 350 miles in length by from 50 to 120 in breadth. The population, including all races, is about 46,000.

DIOCESE OF CALEDONIA.

BISHOP.—Right Rev. William Ridley, D.D. (1879), Metlakatla, British Columbia.
ARCHDEACON.—Ven. W. H. Collison, Kincolith; and 11 Clergy.
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Rev. W. R. Gurd.

This See was founded in 1879, and comprises the whole of British Columbia north of the Salmon and Nechaco rivers, and Fort George on the Frazer. The country is mountainous and covered with timber. Excellent coal has also been discovered. The climate on the coast is remarkably mild and equable, but moist. There is a large and intelligent Indian population, which, under prudent direction, will be helpful in developing the resources of the country.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

FIRST SYNOD IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

BISHOP, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—Right Rev. T. W. Campbell, B.D., Toronto.
SECRETARY.—Rev. T. H. Cuthbert, Oshawa.
DEANS.—Rev. W. F. Allen, Dean of Ontario; Rev. W. D. Stevens, Dean of Quebec, Montreal; Rev. A. M. Hubley, Dean of New Brunswick and Newfoundland, Sussex, N.B.

JURISDICTION OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

BISHOP.—Rt. Rev. E. Cridge, B.A. (Cantab.), Victoria, B.C.

Allen, W. Fred., Toronto.
Brown, J. Eastburn, Moncton, N.B.
Cuthbert, T. H., Oshawa.
Dobbs, C. E., Portsmouth, O.
Donaldson, J. B., Ottawa.
Goodchild, W., Newfoundland.
Hartley, Wm., Nipissing, O.
Hubbard, C. F., Newfoundland.
Hubley, A. M., Sussex, N.B.
McGrath, Wm., Barrie, O.
Quicke, W., Ottawa.
Stevens, W. D., Montreal.
Trotter, J. S., Belleville.
Witten, W., Ottawa.
Wright, D. C., Hamilton.

Jurisdiction of the Pacific Coast.

Cantwell, L. B., Victoria, B.C.
Cridge, Rt. Rev. C., Victoria, B.C.
Haddon, T., Vancouver, B.C.
King, G. C., Victoria, B.C.
Morgan, P. B., M.D., San Francisco, 1895.
Reid, D. H., Victoria, B.C.
Reid, Dr. T., Victoria, B.C.

The next Synod will meet June, 1895. Place of meeting to be arranged by the Bishop.
Official organ, *Protestant Churchman*, published monthly at 73 Adelaide St., Toronto.

Church of Scotland in Canada.

SYNOD OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

1.—Presbytery of Pictou.

Armit, Andrew, Pictou, N.S.
Fraser, James W., M.A., Scotsburn, N.S.
McKay, Angus, Earltown, N.S.
Rolston, Alexander, Salt Springs, N.S.

2.—Presbytery of Egerton.

Burgess, Edwin H., Stellarton, N.S.
Fowlie, John, Gairloch, N.S.
McKichan, Alex. J., Barney's River, N.S.
Putnam, Homer, M.A., Hopewell, N.S.
Stewart, Thomas D., Westville, N.S.
Stewart, William, McLennan's Mountain, N.S.

3.—Prince Edward Island.

Goodwill, John, De Sable, etc.
Hutchinson John.

SYNOD OF MONTREAL AND GLENGARRY.

Gordonsmith, Charles E., Lancaster, O.
Hill, James Edgar, B.D., Clerk, Montreal.
Mackenzie, D., Moderator, Lochiel, O.
McDonald, John (retired).
McKichan, Mary, Missionary, India, from St. Andrew's Church, Montreal.
Watson, David, D.D., Beaverton, O.
Watson, Peter, Williamstown, O.
Williamson, John, Montreal (without charge).

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces meets on the last Tuesday of June.
The Synod of Montreal and Glengarry meets on the second Tuesday of June.
The Presbytery of Pictou meets quarterly, on the last Wednesdays of February, May, August and November.

Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Officers of the General Assembly, 1894-95.

Rev. G. L. McKay, D.D., Moderator, Formosa, China.
Rev. Wm. Reid, D.D., Joint Clerk, Toronto.
Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., Joint Clerk, Montreal.

General Agents of the Church.

Toronto, Rev. Wm. Re'd, D.D.; Montreal, Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D.; Halifax, Rev. P. M. Morrison.
The next General Assembly meets in St. Andrew's Church, London, Ont., on Wednesday, 12th June, 1895, at 7.30 p.m.

Boards and Committees.

SUBJECTS.	CONVENERS.	POST OFFICES.
Knox College—Board	W. Mortimer Clark, Esq.	Toronto.
" Senate	Rev. Principal Caven, D.D	Toronto.
Presbyterian College, Montreal—Board	David Morrice, Esq	Montreal.
" " " Senate	Rev. Prin. MacVicar, D.D., LL.D.	Montreal.
" " Halifax—Board	Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D.	Halifax.
" " " Senate	Rev. Allan Pollock, D.D.	Halifax.
Queen's University and College—Bursary Com	Rev. John Mackie, M.A.	Kingston.
Manitoba College—Board	Hon. Chief Justice Taylor	Winnipeg.
Home Missions—Western Section	Rev. Wm. Cochrane, B.D.	Brantford.
" Eastern Section	Rev. John McMillan, B.D.	Halifax.
Augmentation—Eastern Section	Rev. E. Smith, B.A	Middle Stewiacke, N.S.
Foreign Missions, Western Division } Unified.	*Hamilton Cassels, Esq.	Toronto.
" Eastern Division } Unified.	*Rev. Alexander Falconer	Pictou.
French Evangelization	Rev. Prin. MacVicar, D.D., LL.D.	Montreal.
State of Religion	Rev. D. M. Ramsay, B.D.	Mount Forest.
Sabbath Schools } " " }	*Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M.A.	St. John.
Sabbath Observance	*Rev. J. G. Stuart	Toronto.
"Presbyterian Record"	Rev. W. D. Armstrong, PH.D.	Ottawa.
Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Can. Pres. Ch.	Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D.	Montreal.
" " " Maritime Prov.	T. Kirkland, Esq	Toronto.
Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund—West. Sec.	Rev. R. Laing, B.A	Halifax.
" " " East. Sec.	J. K. McDonald, Esq	Toronto.
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" Montreal Section	Andrew Jeffrey, Esq	Toronto.
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McDonald, K., Kincardine, O.
McDonald, D. B., Bendall, O.
McDonald, Isaac, B.D., McGregor, O.
McDonald, J. A., Varna, O.
McDonald, J. A., St. Thomas, O.
McDonald, J. A., B.A., Alberni, N.W.T.
McDonald, Simon (O. M.), Marlow, Q.
McDonald, Williard, Fredericton, N.S.
McDougall, Don., West Bay, C.B.
McDougall, John, M.A., Honan.
McEachern, D., Napanee, O.
McEachern, P. M., Waterdown, O.
McElmon, B. M., Cloverdale, B.C.
McEwan, John, Lakefield, Peterborough.
McEwan, Jas., M.A. (W.C.), Brandon, M.
McFadyen, A. L., Toronto, O.
McFarland, J. F., B.A., S. Mountain, O.
McFarlane, Alex., Dugald, M.
McFarlane, Alex. H., Franktown, O.
McFarlane, J. A., B.A., Ottawa.
McFarlane, J. D., Pierston, N.B.
McFarlane, John, Pine River, O.
McGibbon, M. C., M.A., Stratford, O.
McGillivray, A., Toronto, O.
McGillivray, D., Lunenburg, N.S.
McGillivray, D., B.D., Honan.
McGillivray, J., B.D., Cote St. Antoine, Q.
McGillivray, J. D., Clifton, Truro.
McGillivray, J. K., M.A., Gore Bay, Bruce, O.
McGillivray, M., M.A., Kingston.
McGlashan, J. A., Bridgeport, N.S.
McGregor, A., Regina, N.W.T.
McGregor, D., Amherst, N.S.
McGregor, M., M.A., Tilsonburg, Paris, O.
McIlraith, J. S., Balderson, O.
McIlory, Jas., Watson's Corners, O.
McInnis, J., Nassagaweya, Guelph.
McIntosh, W. R., B.A., Allandale, O.
McIntyre, D. C., PH.D., Beamsville, O.
McIntyre, R., St. Thomas, O.
McIvor, J. G. (W. C.), Toronto.
McKay, Alex., D.D., Cowal, O.
McKay, Angus, Lucknow, Maitland.
McKay, A. B., D.D., Montreal, Q.
McKay, Chas., Brookfield, Truro, N.S.
McKay, D. D., Crystal Rock Lake, M.
McKay, Dr. (O. M.), Rockville, N.S.
McKay, Geo., M.A., Queensville, Truro, N.S.
McKay, Geo., Armow, Maitland, O.
McKay, G. L., D.D., Paris, O.
McKay, Hugh, Waitwood, Regina, N.W.T.
McKay, H. B., Wallace, O.
McKay, Jas. McG., Port Elgin, St. John, N.B.
McKay, J. (W. C.), Minnedosa.
McKay, Murdoch, Goderich, O.
McKay, Neil, St. Elmo, O.
McKay, Norman T. C., Summerstown, O.
McKay, N., Chatham, N.B.
McKay, Rod., B.D., Douglas, O.
McKay, W. A., B.A., D.D., Woodstock, O.
McKay, R. P., B.A., Toronto, O.
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McKechnie, Duncan L., Mattawa, O.
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McKee, Thos., L.P.S., Barrie.
McKeen, J. A., B.A., Orono, Whitby, O.
McKellar, Hugh, Conn., O.
McKenzie, Arch., B.A., Eganville, O.
McKenzie, A. F. (W. C.), Deloraine, M.
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McKenzie, John, Moose Creek, O.
McKenzie, J. A., Pugwash, N.S.
McKenzie, J. W., Efate, New Hebrides.
McKenzie, J. W., B.A., Midgell, P.E.I.
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McKenzie, M.A., G. River, Sydney.
McKenzie, Wm. A., B.D., Brockville, O.
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McKibbin, Wm., M.A., Milbank, O.
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McKinlay, William, Minnedosa, N.W.T.
McKinnon, Duncan, Lockeport, Shelburne, O.
McKinnon, John, B.D., Springbank, O.
McKinnon, M., B.A., Fenelon Falls, O.
McLachlan, T., Bolton, O.
McLachlin, A. G., B.A., Harrington, O.
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McLaren, David, B.A., Alexandria, O.
McLaren, E. D., B.D, Vancouver, B.C.
McLaren, Jas. F., B.D., Rocklyn, Owen Sound.
McLaren, John, Carp, O.
McLaren, J. B., Columbus, O.
McLaren, J. M., B.A., Blenheim, O.
McLaren, P. J., B.A., Belwood, O.
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McLean, Arc., Blyth, Huron.
McLean, D. A., Kemble, Owen Sound.
McLean, Donald J., M.A., Arnprior, O.
McLean, Hugh, Richmond, O.
McLean, M. W., M.A., Belleville, O.
McLean, Jas., Truro, N.S.
McLean, J. A., B.A., Harvey, N.B.
McLean, J. M., B.A., Blakeney, O.
McLean, Roderick, Valleyfield, Q.
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McLennan, Alex., Hoath Head, O.
McLennan, Donald D., Applehill, O.
McLennan, D. H., M.A., Bruce Mines, O.
McLennan, Finlay A., Lucknow, O.
McLennan, G., Camlachie, O.

McLennan, Geo.A.,B.A.,Jarvis,O.
McLennan, H., Thornhill, M.
McLennan, K., M.A., Whitby, O.
McLennan, M., B.A., Kirk Hill, O.
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McLeod, D. B., M.A., Kinross, P.E.I.
McLeod, D. D., Barrie, O.
McLeod, George B., B.A., Cove Head, O.
McLeod, J. R., Three Rivers, Q.
McLeod, J. W., South Finch, O.
McLeod, Jno , B.A., Richmond, Q.
McLeod, J. M., M.A., Long River, P.E.I.
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McLeod, P. A., M.A., Sonya, O.
McLeod, P. McF., Victoria, B.C.
McLeod, W., Harcourt, O.
McLeod, Roderick, Dunvegan, O.
McLintock, J. W., Ridgetown, O.
McMillan, Angus, S. S. River Dennis, N.S.
McMillan, A., B.D., Mimico, O.
McMillan, D., Sydney Mines, N.S.
McMillan, D.F., Fort Qu'Appelle, Regina.
McMillan, George, Princetown, P.E.I.
McMillan, Jas., B.A., Alvinston, Sarnia.
McMillan, J., B.D., Halifax, N.S.
McMillan, J., Wick, O.
McMillan, John (W. C.), Mt. Forest, O.
McMillan, J.W.,B.A., Vancouver.
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McNabb, Alex., Meaford, O.
McNabb, P., Kilsyth, O.
McNabb, Robert, B.A., Beachburg, O.
McNair, J., B.A., Waterloo, O.
McNair, Robt., Carleton Place, O.
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McNaughton, J., M.A., Kingston, O.
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McNeill, L. G., M.A., St. John, N.B.
McNichol, W., Folly Village, N.S.
McNish, Neil, LL.D., Cornwall, O.
McPhail, D. G., M.A., Picton, O.
McPhee, Nor., Marsboro, Q.
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McQuarrie, Hector, Wingham, O.
McQuarrie, J. P., Tansley, O.
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McRae, D., Nanaimo, B.C.
McRae, D., D.D., St. John, N.B.
McRae, D.A., M.A., Nanaimo, B.C.
McRae, Donald B., Cranbrook, O.
McRae, F. (W.C.), Brandon.
McRobbie, G. G., PH.D., Shelburne, O.
McRobbie, J. (W.C.), Petrolia.
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McTavish, D.D., D.SC., Toronto, O.
McTavish, W.S., B.D., St. George, Paris, O.
McVicar, D. H., D.D., LL.D., Montreal, Q.
McVicar, J. H., M.A., Montreal.
McWilliams, Andrew, B.A., Port Hope, O.
McWilliams, Wm., LL.B., Port Hope, O.
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Macdonnell, D.J., B.D., Toronto, O.
Mackie, John, Lachute, Q.
Mackie, John, M.A., Kingston, O
MacLean, J B. (O. M.), Little Harbor, N.S.
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Mahon, A. W., Marshfield, P.E.I.
Malcolm, Jas., Sault Ste. Marie, O.
Manson, A. L., Valetta, O.
Marsh, D. B., Eramosa, O.
Martin, W. A. J., Toronto, O.
Martin, Wm., B.D., Exeter, O.
Mason, W. A., B.A., Georgetown, P.E.I.
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Matheson, A., Wapella, N.W.T.
Matheson, J., B.A., Martintown, O.
Matheson, John A., B.D., Davisburg, N.W.T.
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Maxwell, J., Lion's Head, O.
Menard, Moise, Belle Rivière, Q.
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Millar, David, Brussels, O.
Millar, E. D., B.A., Yarmouth, N.S.
Millar, Geo., Metapedia, N.B.
Millar, Jas. M., Holstein, O.
Miller, Alex., Kilmartin, O.
Milligan, Geo.M., B.A., Toronto, O.
Milloy, John, Crinan, O.
Mills, And., Aylmer, Q.
Mills, W. G., B.A., New Westminster, B.C.
Milne, J. W. H., B.A., Mansewood, O.
Mitchell, A. E., Almonte, O.,
Mitchell, J. W., M.A., Thorold, O.
Mitchell, T. A., Avonmore, O.
Moffatt, R. C., D.D., Toronto, O.
Mogee, A., B.A., Aylmer, O.
Monteath, Robert, Toronto, O.
Moodie, Robert, Stayner, O.
Moore, Cunning., Hamiota, M.
Moore, J., B.A., Burnbrae, O.
Moore, Wm., D.D., Ottawa, O.
Moore, W. S., B.A., Lake's End, N.W.T.
Morash, A. V., B.A., St. John, N.B.
Moreton, Hon. R., Hamilton, O.
Morin, Jos. L., Montreal.
Morin, W., B.A., Port Colborne, O.
Morrison, D. W., B.A., Ormstown, Q.
Morrison, J., D.D., Cedarville, O.
Morrison, J. A., Dawn Mills, O.
Morrison, Neil, B.A., Corbetton, O.
Morrison, P. M., Halifax, N.S.
Moss, W. T. D., M.A. (O.M.), Lot 16, P.E.I.
Mousseau, G. C., Grenville, Q.
Mowat, J. (W.C.).
Mowat, J. B., D.D., Kingston, O.
Mowatt, And. J., Montreal.
Mowatt, Wm., Allenford, O.
Muir, J. B., M.A., D.D., Huntingdon, O.
Muir, Thomas, Scotstown, Q.
Muir, Walter, Carluke, O.
Muirhead, J. W., B.A., Whitewood, Assa.
Mullan, J. B., Fergus, O.
Mullan, J. S., Stanley, N.B.
Munro, Clovis, B.A., Oxford, N.S.
Munro, Donald, Deloraine, M.
Munro, G., M.A., Harriston, O.
Munro, J. E., B.A., Strathclair, M.
Munro, John M., Kintore, O.
Munro, J. R., B.A., Antigonish, N.S.
Munro, R. A., South Edmonton, N.W.T.
Murchie, Wm., B.A., Binscarth, M.
Murray, Fred. Wm., South Richmond, N.B.
Murray, Geo., Nicola Lake, B.C.
Murray, Isaac, D.D., North Sydney, N.B.
Murray, J., Montrose, P.E.I.
Murray, Jno., Shubenacadie, N.S.
Murray, J., B.D., Hamilton, O.
Murray, J. A., London, O.
Murray, J. D., Redbank, N.B.
Murray, J. G., Grimsby, O.
Murray, J. L., M.A., Kincardine, O.
Murray, S. C., Neepawa, M.
Murray, T. H., Little River, N.S.
Musgrave Peter, Seaforth, O.
Mutch, John, M.A., Toronto.
Myers, R. H., B.A., Norwich, O.
Nairn, R., B.A., Rat Portage, M.
Nattrass, Thos., B.A., Amherstburg, N.S.
Needham, G., B.A., Seaforth, O.
Neil, John, B.A., Toronto.
Neily, A. E., Horning's Mills, O.
Nelson, T. A., Bristol, Q.
Ness, W. H., B.D., Port-au-Pique, N.S.
Nichol, F. O., Indian Head, N.W.T.
Nichols, John, Montreal.
Nicholson, A. B., B.A., Kingston, O.
Nicol, Peter, Unionville, O.
Niven, D. P. (W. C.), St. Catharines, O.
Nixon, Thos., Smith's Falls, O.
Norris, Henry, Glenallan, O.
Ormand, W. McK., Brandon, M.
Orr, J. W., Mono Mills, O.
Oswald, D. P., Janetville, O.
Oxley, Malc. S., B.A., Montreal.
Panton, E. W., Stratford, O.
Parsons, H. M., D.D., Toronto.
Paton, T., Kettle River, B.C.
Paterson, D., D.D., St. Andrews, Q.
Patterson, And., B.A., Pakenham, O.
Patterson, J., Basswood, M.
Patterson, Jas., Montreal.
Patterson, Wm., Toronto.
Peattie, Wm. (W.C.), Toronto.
Pelletier, E. D., Webbwood, O.
Percival, W.W., Richmond Hill, O.
Perrie, David, Chesley, O.
Perrin, L., B.A., Pickering, O.
Pettigrew, R., M.A., Glenmorris, O.
Phalar, R.M., B.A., Blackstock, O.
Pitblado, C. B., Winnipeg.
Pollok, A., D.D., Halifax, N.S.
Polson, S., Hartney, O.
Porteous, Geo., Kingston, O.
Porteous, John (W.C), Galt, O.
Potter, J. G., B.A., Toronto.
Pritchard, Jas., Forest, O.
Pringle, J., B.A., Port Arthur, O.
Proudfoot, J. J. A., D.D., London.
Pugh, David (O.M.), New Rockland, O.

Pullar, Jas. (W.C.), Toronto.
Pyke, R., Shakespeare, O.
Rae, Jas. W., Elora, O.
Rainnie, W. W., St. John, N.B.
Ramsay, D. M., B.D., Mount Forrest, O.
Rankin, Ed. B., Sydney, C.B.
Ratcliffe, J. H., Simcoe, O.
Rattie, E. J., St. Francis, N.B.
Rattray, Jas., B.A., Melrose, O.
Reddon, J. A., B.A., Moosomin.
Reid, H. E. A., B.A., Stouffville, O.
Reid, W. D., B.A., Montreal.
Reid, W. M. (W. C.), Toronto.
Reid, Walter, B.D., Weston, O.
Reid, Wm., D.D., Toronto.
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Robbins, John, Truro, N.S.
Robertson, A., New Glasgow, N.S.
Robertson, D., London, O.
Robertson, H. A., Erromanga, N.S.
Robertson, James, D.D., Winnipeg, M.
Robertson, John, M.A., Black River, N.B.
Robertson, J., B.A., Port Dover, O.
Robertson, J. L., M.A., Burke's Falls, O.
Robertson, Wm., M.A., Morriston, O.
Robinson, J. M., B.A., Moncton, N.B.
Rochester, Wm. M., Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Rodgers, Robt., Crawford, O.
Roger, W. M., M.A., St. Catharines, O.
Rogers, W. M., M.A., London, O.
Rogers, Anderson, Windsor, O.
Rogers, E.B., Sault St. Marie, O.
Rogers, T. H., B.A., Nelson, N.W.T.
Rogerson, W. G., Strathclair, M.
Rondeau, Samuel, B.A., Sudbury, O.
Rosborough, Jas., M.A., Tabusintac, N.B.
Rosborough, Sam., Sheet Harbor, N.S.
Rose, J., Whycocomagh, N.S.
Ross, Alex., M.A., Clinton, O.
Ross, C. B., B.D., Lachine, Q.
Ross, D. Y., M.A., Cannington, O.
Ross, Donald, D.D., Kingston, O.
Ross, Hope F., Morris, M.
Ross, Jas., B.A., Woodstock, O.
Ross, Jas., B.D., Montreal.
Ross, Jas., B.A., Baltimore, O.
Ross, John, B.A., Brussels, O.
Ross, J. A., B.A., Meaford, O.
Ross, Wm., B.A., Prince William, N.B.
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Rowand, W. L. H., B.A., Rapid City, M.
Rowat And., Athelstane, Q.
Rumball, M. C., B.A., High Bluff, M.
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Russell, Alex., Portage du Fort, Q.
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Scott, Alex., M.A., Carleton Place, O.
Scott, A. H., M.A., Perth, O.
Scott, Ephraim, M.A., Montreal, Q.
Scott, J. B. (W.C.), Leamington, O.
Scott, J. F., B.A., Rodney, O.
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Scott, Matthew H., M.A., West Winchester, O.
Scott, Peter, Cromarty, O.
Scott, T. R., Oxbow, Assa.
Scouler, Thos., D.D., New Westminster, B.C.
Scrimger, J., D.D., Montreal.
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Shaw, N., B.A., Tilbury Centre, O.
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Shearer, T. R., B.A., Rounthwaite, M.
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Shearer, Wm., Sherbrooke, Q.
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Simpson, Geo., Toronto.
Simpson, J. L., Fort William, M.
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Sinclair, H., Toronto.
Sinclair, J. A., M.A., Spencerville, O.
Sinclair, R. G., Mohawk, O.
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Smith, Gilbert A., St. Anne de Prescott, O.
Smith, G. H., B.A., Danville, O.
Smith, J. C., B.D., Guelph.
Smith, J. K., D.D., Pres. B.C.
Smith, Nathan (W.C.), Niagara, O.
Smith, R. B., Ashburn, O.
Smith, T., B.A., Johnston, O.
Smith, T. G., D.D., Kingston, O.
Smith, W. S., Centreville, O.
Smith, W. S., Middleville, O.
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Steven, Jas., Harcourt, N.B.
Stevenson, J. (W.C.), Morpeth, O.
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Stewart, A., Shakespeare, O.
Stewart, A. C., Belmore, O.
Stewart, A. S., Kilmartin, O.
Stewart, Don., White Lake, O.
Stewart, J. S. (O.M.), Coboconk, O.
Stewart, Robt., B.A., N.Gower, O.
Stewart, Thos., B.D., Dartmouth, N.S.
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Stuart Jas., Prescott, O.
Sturgeon, R., Schreiber, M.
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Sutherland, D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Sutherland, D., Gabarus, N.S.
Sutherland, D., M.A., Warkworth, O.
Sutherland, Geo., Fingal, O.
Sutherland, H.C., B.A., Carman, M
Sutherland, J., Inverness, Q.
Sutherland, J. S., Sussex, N.B.
Sutherland, J., Caledonia, P.E.I.
Sutherland, J. A. F., Selkirk, M.
Sutherland, J. M., New Carlisle, Q.
Sym, F. P., Wiarton, O.
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Tait, Donald, B.A., Quebec.
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Tanner, J. W. (O. M.), Sawyerville, Q.
Taylor, Hugh, Loch Winnoch, O.
Taylor, J. B., Blyth, O.
Taylor, S. J., Montreal.
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Thomas, H. F., M.A., Preston, O.
Thompson, A., Virden, M.
Thompson, A. F., Bathurst, N.B.
Thompson, F. W. (O. M.), Labrador.
Thompson, J., D.D., Sarnia.
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Thompson, T. G., Hamilton.
Thompson, D. A., Hastings, O.
Thompson, W. McC., North Bedeque, P.E.I.
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Tolmie, Andrew, Southampton, O.
Tolmie, J. C., B.A., Brantford, O.
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Turnbull, J. H., M.A., Stellarton, N.S.
Turnbull, L. L., Clanbrassie, O.
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Urquhart, A., Brandon, M.
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Vert, A. E., Delamere, O.
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Walker, W. P., Elfrida, O.
Wallace, W. E., B.A., Little Current, O.
Wallace, W. G., B.D., Toronto.
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Watt, J., Laskey, O.
Watts J. B. (W. C.), Port Nelson, O.
Wells, J., M.A., Flesherton, O.
Welsh, J. K., Prince Albert, N.W.T.
Whidden, R. S., Annapolis, N.S.
Whillans, R., M.A., Hintonburg, O.
Whillans, G., B.A., Georgetown.
White, J. H., B.A., Deer Park, O.
White, J., B.A., Melita, M.
Whitelaw, J., B.A., Kinnon's Mills, Q.
Whiteman, R., B.A., Port Perry, O.
Whyte, C. W., B.A., Kamsack Road, M.
Williamson, J., LL.D., Kingston, O.
Wilkins, W. T., B.A., Trenton, O.
Wilson, A., Caledon, O.
Wilson, Alex., Fairbank, O.

Wilson J., M.A., Lanark, O.
Wilson, J., Drummond Hill, O.
Wilson, T., Toronto.
Wilson, T., Dutton, O.
Winchester, A. B., Victoria, B.C.
Winfield, T. W. (W.C.), Ottawa.
Wishart, David, Madoc, O.
Wright, Jamieson, B.A., Mallorytown, O.
Wright, J. K., B.D., Spallumcheen, B.C.
Wright, P., B.D., Portage la Prairie, M.
Wright, D., Springhill, N.S.
Wylie, W., B.A. (O. M.), Wabaushene, O.
Young, J. A., M.A., Niagara Falls.
Young, Stephen, Clifford, O.

NEW PRESBYTERIES.

Presbytery of Glenboro.
Presbytery of Melita.
Presbytery of Portage la Prairie.
Presbytery of Superior.

The General Assembly of 1894 constituted the following new Presbyteries, viz:

Presbytery of Algoma—connected with Synod of Toronto and Kingston.
Presbytery of Kamloops.
Presbytery of Westminster.
Presbytery of Vancouver Island. These three, with the Presbytery of Calgary, constitute the Synod of British Columbia.

Methodist Church, Canada.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., Belleville, Ont.
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.—Rev. W. I. Shaw, LL.D., Montreal.
The last Quadrennial General Conference was held in London, Ont., in September, 1894.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., Toronto.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Rev. John Shaw, D.D., Toronto.
TREASURERS.—Hon. J. C. Aikins, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Toronto.

BOOK AND PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOOK STEWARDS.—Rev. Wm. Briggs, D.D., Toronto; Rev. S. F. Huestis, Halifax.
EDITORS.—*Christian Guardian*, Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., Toronto; Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.D., Kingston (Editor Elect); *Wesleyan*, Rev. C. J. Bond, Halifax. Editor of S. S. Periodicals: Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., Toronto.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

TREASURERS.—Hon. Senator Sanford, Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Potts, Toronto.
GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. Dr. Potts, Toronto.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

TREASURERS.—Rev. W. S. Griffin, D.D., Toronto; Mr. Edward Gurney, Toronto.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., D.D., Montreal.
SECRETARY.—Rev. William Phelp, B.A. B.D., North Gower, Ont.
The next meeting of the Conference will take place on the last Thursday of May, 1895.
The figures at the end of the lines denote the first, second or third year on present charge.

Adams, William, Ulverton, 1.
Ainsworth, J. Harrison, 1.
Allin, P. H., B.A., Magog, 2.
Allison, T. C., Shawbridge, 1.
Allum, Carl, Carp, 2.
Anglin, W. W., Wesleyan Theological College, 1.
Armstrong, John, Howick and Valleyfield, 1.
Austin, William, Quyon, 1.
Baldwin, Chas. D., Cookshire, 3.
Barnabas, John R., St. Jovite, 1.
Barnett, Wm., Bishop's Mills, 1.
Bates, G. E., Vankleek Hill, 1.
Beamish, W. J., Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Bell, Gore A., Chelsea, 1.
Bell, Thomas, Bedford, 1.
Belton, A. J., Montreal (St. Henri and Côte St. Paul), 1.
Benson, Manly, D.D., Ottawa Centre, 3.
Betts, Lorenzo A., Brockville, 7.
Black, Richard, Indian Mission, 1.
Blair, Wm., B.A., Waterloo, 2.
Bland, Chas. E., B.A., B.D., Montreal, 3.
Bland, Henry F., Cornwall, 3.
Bland, S. G., B.A., Cornwall, 3.
Boshart, Wm. P., Greenwood, 1.
Bradford, W. G., Thorne, Que., 1.
Bredin, Wm., Kingston, 1.
Brill, David, Calumet and Grenville, 1.
Brock, James, Kingston, 20.
Brown, Daniel, B.A., New Glasgow, 1.
Brown, David, Commanda, 1.
Brown, Thomas, Montreal (Hochelaga), 2.
Brown, Thos. C., Smith's Falls, 2.
Brown, W. T., Montague, 1.
Brundage, M., Sturgeon Falls, 2.
Buker, C. F., Matilda, 1.
Burke, Geo. W., Wesleyan Theological College, 1.
Burke, Thomas E., S.T.L., Bearbrook, 3.
Burnett, Herbert W., S.T.L., Avonmore, 2.
Cairns, H. G., Rivière du Loup, 1.
Cairns, Hugh, Pembroke, 2.
Campbell, Alex., Montreal, 3.
Campbell George I., Montreal, 1.
Cashmore, William, Wesleyan Theological College, 1.
Cassidy, T. Creighton, Haley's Station, 2.
Chantler, Wm. N., Powassan, 2.
Charlesworth, Jas., Calabogie, 1.
Chisholm, Francis, Cataraqui, 3.
Claxton, E. H., Arundel and Ponsonby, 1.
Clendinnen, Geo. S., S.T.L., Billing's Bridge, 1.
Clipsham, J. W., Lachute, 1.
Colborne, J., Webbwood, 1.
Conley, Lewis, Mallorytown, 2.
Collins, Benjamin, Wesleyan Theological College, 1.
Conley, Thomas B., B.A., Chesterville, 2.
Conn, Jas. R., at College, 1.
Conoly, William J., Victoria College, 4.
Cornell, J. C., Micksburg, 1.
Corrigan, Richard, B.A., B.D., Mansonville, 2.
Courtice, A. C., B.A., B.D., Kingston, 1.
Crabb, G. J., Clarendon, 1.
Craig, William, Huntingdon, 1.
Crane, E. W., Ottawa, 1.
Cummings, Duncan T., F.T.L., Clayton, 1.
Curtis, C. J., Battersea, 1.
Davies John, Stanstead, 1.
Davis, Ernest A., Gaspe North and Anticosti, 1.
Davis, George H. H., Franklin Centre, 3.
Deeprose, Chs. S., Richmond, Q., 1.
De Gruchy, Edward, Montreal Centre, 7.
DeLong, Albert M., Renfrew, 2.
DeLong, Francis, North Wakefield, 1.
Desmarais, Wm. H., St. Philip de Chester, 3.
Diome, John A., Caughnawaga, 5.
Dorion, Joseph A., Montreal Centre, 7.

Dorman, J. A., Copper Cliff, 1.
Dowler, J. A., Smith's Falls, 2.
Dowson, John L., Walford, 1.
Drennan, Alex., Kingston, 6.
Eagleson, R., Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Earl, Daniel, B.A., Berwick, 2.
Eason, Richard, Clarendon (Shawville), 2.
Easton, W. H., M.A., Cataraqui, 1.
Edwards, Geo., Kingston, 1.
Elliott, D. D., Wesleyan Theological College, 1.
Elliott, James, B.A., Ottawa, 1.
Ellis, John D., B.A., Montreal (Cote St. Antoine), 2.
Ellis, Wm. J., Eganville, 1.
Emsley, Wm. H., Montreal, 1.
England, Luther M., B.A., Farnham, 2.
Ewan, Robert B., Wesleyan Theological College, 4.
Fairbairn, Andrew, Agnes, 1.
Farnsworth, Alb. H., B.A., Wesleyan Theological College, 1.
Ferguson, John, Athens, 1.
Ferguson, John, Clarenceville, 1.
Finch, Calvin W., B.A., B.D., Windsor Mills, 2.
Flanders, C. R., B.A., Principal, Stanstead Wesleyan College, 2.
Follick, Joseph, Inverary, 1.
Fowkes, John, Odelltown, 3.
Fowler, J. H., M.A., Sutton, 11.
Fowler, Hiram, Sutton, 1.
Garvin, John, Aylwin, Q., 2.
Geoffroy, Antoine E., Montreal Centre, 4.
Gibson, John, Manotick, 3.
Graham, Wm. H., Kemptville, 2.
Greaves, R. G., Gaspé South, 1.
Grenfell, John, Carleton Place, 1.
Griffith, Thomas, M.A., PH.D., Brockville, 1.
Hagar, Jos. M., M.A., Athens, 1.
Hall, Isaac, Lancaster, 1.
Hall, Wm., M.A., Montreal, 6.
Halpenny, William, Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Halpenny, E. W., Chapleau, 1.
Hammond, Rich. M., Almonte, 6.
Hanna, Wm. A., Cowansville, 2
Harris, Thomas, Montreal, 2.
Harris, Thomas S., Compton, 2.
Harris, Wm., M.A., Montreal, 3.
Hartwell, Geo. E., B.A., B.D., Missionary to China, 4.
Henderson, A., North Bay, 3.
Henderson, Wm., Danville, 2.
Hewitt, Wm. J., Quebec, 3.
Hicks, James B., B.A., Augusta, 1.
Hill, H., Victoria University, 1.
Hiscocks, John, Lachute, 18.
Hodgson, Jonathan R., Robinson, 1.
Holmes, John, Portsmouth, 2.
Holmes, A. Lee, M.A, Coaticook, 1.
Horner, R.C., Combermere, 1.
Howard, Erastus S., Phillipsburg East, 2.
Howitt, Wm., B.A., B.D., Sutton, 1.
Hughes, S. J., M.A., Prescott, 3.
Humphrey, James Wesley, Wesleyan Theological College, 3.
Hunter, W. J., D.D., PH.D., Montreal, 1.
Huntington, Silas, North Bay, 3.
Huxtable, Charles, Opinicon, 1.
Huxtable, Geo. G., Winchester, 2.
Irvine, John C., Lawrenceville, 3.
Jackson, Wm., D.D., Perth, 3,
Jamieson, Wm. S., M.A., Newboro', 3.
Johnston, Alex. B., Westmeath, 3.
Johnston, C. O., Kingston, 3.
Jones, Alfred T., Melbourne, 3.
Jourdan, Philip A., Mattawa, 2.
Kelly, E. Richardson, St. Lambert, 2
Kendall, Sidney C., Quebec, 2.
Keough, W. T., B.A., Moulinette, 1.
Knapp, A. E., at College, 1.
Knox, William, Addison, 3.
Krupp, Henry, Riceville, 1.
Larmour, Jas., B.A., B.D., PH.D., Maitland, 2.
Lawson, Jas., North Augusta, 1.
Lennon, W.S., Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Lett, Francis G., Iroquois, 1.
Lidstone, Joseph E., South Mountain, 3.
Lough, Daniel A., Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Lucas, D. V., M.A., 8.
Mansell, Thomas J., Quebec, 3.
Mark, Robert, M.D., Ottawa Centre, 12.
Massicotte, Leopold, S.T.L., Actonvale, 2.
Maudsley, S. E., Hudson, 2.
Mavety, John E., Ottawa East, 2.
McAmmond, Foster, B.A., Montreal, 3.
McAmmond, R. B., Cardinal, 1.
McAmmond, Thomas, Cardinal, 1.
McCann, Alfred, St. John's, 3.
McConnell, James H., Eaton, 1.
McConnell, Robt. C., Victoria University, 2.
McRitchie, George, Aylmer, 2.
Meredith, Thos., Schreiber, 1.
Meyer, Fred. W. A., PH.B., Matilda, 3.
Meyers, Henry, Chambly, 1.
Might, Samuel, Smith's Falls, 2.
Miller, J. H., Sharbot Lake, 1.
Mills Arthur W., Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Mick, D., Belvidere, 2.
Morrison, Ed. S., Lakefield, 1.
Mossop, George, Leeds, 1.
Murray, J. Holt, Marbleton, 1.
Nelson, Isaac, East Bolton, 1.
O'Hara, James, Stella, 2.
Oke, Jno. J., Oka, 1.
Oliver, Robert F., Richmond, 3.
Orser, A. R., Gananoque, 2.
Osborne, Heman S., B.A., Hatley, 2.
Parent, Amand, Waterloo, 8.
Pates, A. E., Montreal South, 2.
Patton, W. M., B.D., Montreal, 2.
Pearson, Wm., Arnprior, 2.
Peck, Wm., Kingston, 5.
Peever, Richard G., S.T.L., Portage du Fort, 1.
Pergau, Paul, B.A., Sawyerville, 2.
Perley, Wm. F., Lyn, 1.
Phillips, A. M., B.D., Montreal, 1.
Philp, Wm., B.A., B.D., North Gower, 1.
Pierce, Barry, Oxford Mills, 1.
Pimlott, Wm, Pittsburg, 3.
Pinel, Joseph, S.T.L., Lennoxville, 1.
Pitcher, J. Tallman, Stanstead, 1.
Pletts, James, Westport, 3.
Porter, George H., M.A., B.D., Frankville and Toledo, 2.
Powell, T., Lake Talon, 1.
Poyser, Geo. C., F.T.L., Delta, 1.
Pyke, Wm., Powassan, 1.
Quincey, John Andrew, Wesleyan Theological College, 1.
Quinn, Samuel, Eardley, 1.
Radley, A. A., Sawyerville, 1.
Raney, Wm., Granby, 2.
Raney, W. H., Island Brook, 1.
Read, F. A., Beebe Plain, 2.
Rennie, Thomas, Waterloo, Walter's Falls, O., 13.
Reynolds, Francis C., Gananoque, 3.
Reynolds, George S., Elgin, 3.
Reynolds, Wm. E., Lansdowne, 1.
Richards, Thomas H., Metcalfe, 1.
Richardson, James E., Spencerville, 2.
Richardson, Peter L., B.A., B.D., Montreal, 2.
Rilance, Wm., Dunham, 1.
Rivard, A. F., Roxton, Pond, 2.
Roadhouse, Job, Seeley's Bay, 2.
Robertson, Arch. G., Escott, 1.
Robeson, J. B., Harrowsmith, 1.
Robinson, Fred. G., Playfair, 2.
Robinson, Richard, Bedford, 1.
Rogers, George, Almonte, 1.
Rose, Sam. P., D.D., Montreal, 1.
Roy, Louis E., Bethel, 1.
Roy, T., Montreal West, 1.
Runnells, A., Frelighsburg, 1.
Ryan, Wm. W., Three Rivers and Bourg Louis, 2.
Ryckman, E. B., M.A., D.D., Montreal, 1.
Sadler, M., Montreal West, 11.
Sanderson, A. E., S.T.L., West Brome, 1.
Sanderson, D. Cook, Montreal, 1.
Saunders, Jabez B., M.D., Ottawa West, 1.
Scanlon, John, Brockville, 2.
Seed, W. H., Nipissing Junction, 1.
Seller, Johnson, Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Service, Wm., Aultsville, 2.
Shaler, Henry, Kemptville, 32.
Shaw, Wm. I., D.D., LL.D., Montreal, 21.
Shibley, Samuel, Elginburg, 3.
Short, Wm., Kingston, 10.
Shorts, A., Thousand Islands, 7.
Shortt, Wm. K., M.A., Sudbury, 3.
Simpson, James, Ashton, 3.
Smith, Isaac C., Chelmsford, 1.
Smith, Robt., Frelighsburg, 3.
Smith, Wm., Knowlton, 1.
Smith, Wm. T., Winchester Springs, 1.
Smythe, T. A., no appointment, 1.
Snell, George W., Arundel and Ponsonby, 1.
Sparling, Wm., B.A., B.D., Easton's Corners, 1.
Sparling, Wm. H., B.A., Montreal, 1.
Sproule, Fred. H., B.A., Newington, 2.
Stafford, George, Barnston, 1.
Stevens, Wm. H., Hudson, 1.
Stevenson, John, Victoria University, 2.
Stewart, John H., Pakenham, 3.
Stillwell, Reuben, Lacolle, 3.
Sutherland, John, Victoria University, 1.
Sykes, Chas. A., Montreal, 1.
Taylor, Ernest M., M.A., Cowansville, 6.
Taylor, Melvin, Merrickville, 1.
Teeson, Samuel, South Stukely, 1.
Tennant, E., Cornwall Island, 3.

Thomas, Ernest, Gananoque East, 1.
Thurlow, I. E., Kingston, 1.
Timberlake, Wm., Morrisburg, 2.
Topping, Nassau B., Sharbot Lake, 1.
Tory, H. M., B.A., B.D., Lecturer in McGill College, 1.
Tredrea, J. M., Vankleek Hill, 3.
Tripp, Fred., Nepean, 3.
Varley, F. W., Victoria University, 2.
Visser, A. H., Maberly, 1.
Walker, Harry, Hendersonville, 1.
Warden, Fred. A., Blue Bonnets, 1.
Watson, Jas., F.T.L., Lachine, 2.
Watts, Asa O., Inverness, 2.
Webster, John, Cobden, 1.
Weese, W. W., Lombardy, 2.
Wells, Wm., Beachburg, 2.
Wheatley, Isaac, Fitzroy Harbor, 1.
White, G. Sullivan, Wolfe Island, 2.
Whiting, Richard, Kingston, 6.
Wiggins, M. E., Pickamock, 1.
Wilkinson, Arthur, West Shefford, 2.
Wilkinson, Isaac, Inkerman, 3.
Williams, Geo. H., Georgeville, 1.
Williams, T. G., D.D., Sherbrooke, Q., 1.
Williamson, A. W., Powassan, 2.
Williamson, J. H., Pittsburg, 1.
Williamson, Wm., Verona, 2.
Wilson, John, B.A., Wolford, 1.
Wilson, Richard, Kingston, 7.
Wilson, Wm., Wesleyan Theological College, 3.
Winter, David, Sydenham, 3.
Wood, George C., Grantley, 2.
Wood, Wm. J., Montreal, 1.
Wright, John H., Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Wright, Robert, Wesleyan Theological College, 2.
Wright, Thomas H., Ormstown, 2.
Young, Hy. A., Hemmingford, 1.

TORONTO CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. William Galbraith, LL.B., Toronto.
SECRETARY.—Rev. Alfred Brown, Orangeville.
The next meeting of the Conference will take place at Toronto, on June 13, 1895.

Abbs, George, Beamsville, 3.
Adams, Geo. K., Toronto, 1.
Adams, E. J., at College, 2.
Addison, Peter, Toronto, 2.
Agar, Gilbert, B.A., Gore Bay, 2.
Aikenhead, J. R., Toronto, 2.
Allen, James, M.A., Toronto, 1.
Bacon, William, Orillia, 9.
Baker, Isaac, Meaford, 1.
Baker, W. Ernest, at College, 1.
Barker, Wm. R., Orillia, 2.
Barkwell, W. J., B.A., Toronto, 1.
Barkwell, J. H., B.A., Toronto, 11.
Barlow, T. G. B., Dorset, 1.
Barrass, Edward, M.A., D.D., Toronto, 4.
Bartley, Thos. E., Toronto, 2.
Bedford, John, Heathcote, 2.
Bedford, A., Maple, 1.
Bee, William, Toronto, 11.
Beynon, R. B., B.A., Honeywood, 2.
Bishop, Geo. H., Toronto, 3.
Blackstock, W. S., Toronto, 6.
Booth, Wm. B., PH.B., Willowdale, 2.
Bowles, R. P., M.A., B.D., Toronto, 1.
Bowles, I. G., M.A., B.D., Streetsville, 2.
Boyle, Robt., D.D., Brampton, 11.
Brace, Adam P., at College, 2.
Briggs, Wm., D.D., Toronto, 16.
Brown, Geo., Claremont, 1.
Brown, Geo. M., Mimico, 3.
Brown, W. P., Don Mills, 1.
Brown, H. A., St. Vincent, 3.
Brown, Alfred, Orangeville, 3.
Brown, F. L., B.A., West Essa, 1.
Burns, Wm., Toronto, 1.
Burns, R. N., B.A., Toronto, 1.
Burwash, D. Sc., M.A., Toronto, 4.
Cade, Robert, Port Perry, 1.
Caldwell, J. T., M.A., B.D., Midland, 1.
Caldwell, Geo.
Campbell, Thomas, Malton, 2.
Campbell, Peter, Elmvale, 1.
Card, Stephen, Penetang, 4.
Carscadden, A. J. G., St. Joseph Island, 1.
Cattanach, David, Burk's Falls, 1.
Chambers, A., LL.B., Toronto, 1.
Chapman, J. A., M.A., Toronto, 3.
Chown, S. D., Toronto, 1.
Clarke, Geo., Alliston, 1.
Clubine, John, at College, 2.
Cobb, Thomas, Toronto, 1.
Coburn, John, Wyevale, 1.
Couch, Isaac, at College, 2.
Crews, A. C., Toronto, 3.
Dean, Wesley, Richmond Hill, 2.
Dewart, E. H., D.D., Toronto, 26.
Dinnick, S. Dunn, at College, 1.
Doel, John, Toronto, 8.
Douglas, E. T., Cookstown, 1.
Dunlop, Thomas, Aurora, 1.
Edwards, Thomas, Thornhill, 1.
Egan, James, Rama, 4.
Egan, W. E., Manitoulin South, 1.
Ellis, Thos. H., Ardtrea, 1.
Elliott, Wesley, Greenwood, 1.
Emory, Vernon H., Toronto, 1.
Farewell, Frank L., Windermere, 1.
Fawcett, M., Toronto, 9.
Ferguson, T. A., Toronto, 15.
Ferguson, J. J., B.D., Bradford, 3.
Ferguson, H. T., B.A., without a Station, 1.
Ferguson, J. J., B.A., Thessalon, 1.
Ferrier, W. F., Mulmur, 3.
Fish, Charles, Toronto, 4.
Fish, H. A., at College, 2.
Fitzpatrick, J. D., at College, 1.
Fox, Thomas, Aurora, 2.
Fox, J. Wesley, Utterson, 1.
Franks, D. D., Dalston, 3.
Freebury, John B., at College, 2.
Fry, Charles C., at College, 1.
Galbraith, W., LL.B., Toronto, 1.
Gardner, J. E., Rosseau, 1.
German, J. F., M.A., D.D., Eglinton, 2.
Glover, T. W., Toronto, 13.
Goodman, John, Orangeville 2.
Graham, John, B.A., Scarboro', 1.
Hagar, W., Penetanguishene, 1.
Hall, William, Horning's Mills, 2.
Hare, J. J., M.A., PH.D., Ladies' College, Whitby, 21.
Harper, E. B., D.D., Barrie, 4.
Harper, Henry, Bond Head, 3.
Harris, Henry, Toronto, 6.
Harris, John, Greenwood, 3.
Harrison, James, at College, 1.
Hart, E. I., Barrie, 2.
Hassard, W. E., Avening, 1.
Henderson, J., D.D., Toronto, 1.
Herridge, Wm., Brampton, 4.
Hewitt, Geo. W., M.A., Bruce Mines, 1.
Hill, R. N., Hillside, 11.
Hill, Lewis W., B.A., West Toronto Junction, 1.
Hodgson, John, Toronto, 11.
Holmes, John H., Toronto, 6.
Howson, W. G., Newmarket, 1.
Hudson, Albert G., B.A., Woodbridge, 1.
Hughan, W. S., Alliston, 8.
Hunt, John, Toronto, 10.
Hunt, Geo. S., Creemore, 2.
Ingram, Thomas, at College, 2.
Irwin, Frederick H.
Jackson, John A., at College, 1.
Johnston, R. H., B.A., without a Station, 1.
Jones, Philip, Coldwater, 1.
Jones, Cornelius A., Toronto, 1.
Keam, Frank C., Streetsville, 2.
Kemp, H. E. W., Innisfil, 1.
Keough, T. S., Weston, 7.
Kenney, Geo. H., Seagrave, 2.
Kerr, J. McD., Toronto, 2.
Kerr, Stephen, Sylvan, 1.
Lanceley, John E., Barrie, 2.
Langford, Alex., Toronto, 2.
Langford, Chas., East Toronto, 3.
Langford, Fred., B.A., B.D., Gravenhurst, 1.
Laidlaw, Wm. H., Palgrave, 2.
Laker, Edward C., Dunchurch, 2.
Large, Richard, King, 2.
Large, R. S. E., King, 1.
Latimer, J. F., Toronto, 4.
Latter, A. P., Alton, 1.
Lawrence, Geo., Haldane Hill, 2.
Lawrence, Chas., South River, 1.
Lee, Geo. F., Alliston, 9.
Lee, Herbert, without a Station, 1.
Leech, Geo., Islington, 3.
Leggott, Thos., Brooklin, 3.
Leonard, Thos., Hillsdale, 3.
Linton, John, at College, 1.
Livingstone, F. J., Stayner, 1.
Loblaw, M. H., Dufferin, 2.
Locke, Jos. H., Toronto, 2.
Locke, John, Weston, 3.
Lomas, Wm., Toronto, 21.
Long, James A., Singhampton, 3.
Madden, D. B., Prince Albert, 18.
Madden, W. H., Laurel, 3.
Mahan, John, Mono Road, 3.
Manly, John G., Toronto, 21.
Manning, Thos., B.A., Whitby, 1.
Manning, C. E., Sault Ste. Marie, 1.
Marshall, Wm. G., Uffington, 2.
Mason, George
Matheson, James, Kleinburg, 1.
Matthews, H. S., Alliston, 1.
Metcalf, James F., without a Station, 5.
Milner, Jno., Toronto, 5.

Moore, Herman, Tottenham, 3.
Moore, Wm. H., at College, 2.
Moore, John H., Manitowaning, 2.
Morgan, John, Cookstown, 3.
Morris, John T., Stayner, 2.
McAteer, Thos., Warminster, 1.
McBryan, E. W., Dufferin, 1.
McCulloch, Geo., Toronto, 2.
McDowell, H., Aurora, 4.
McKee, Robert, Toronto, 2.
Neil, Thos. W., Cooksville, 1.
Nixon, Wm., Oro Station, 1.
Noble, S. G., Maple, 1.
Norman, Daniel, at College, 1.
Ockley, J. F., Toronto, 1.
Odery, Joseph, Toronto, 1.
Oliver, Joseph H., Campbell's Cross, 2.
Parker, W. R., D.D., Toronto, 2.
Partridge, H. L., Severn Bridge, 1.
Paull, Andrew J., at College, 3.
Paull, Ernest F., Centennial, 1.
Peacock, G. Samuel, 1.
Pearen, James A., M.A., Davisville, 1.
Pearson, M. L., Brampton, 3.
Pearson, E. A., B.A., Newtonbrook, 1.
Perry, Charles E., Davenport, 3.
Petch, J. A. (Reserve List), 1.
Philp, S. C., Prince Albert, 21.
Philp, S. C., jun., Pickering, 1.
Plunket, J. V., Collingwood, 1.
Potter, Wm. A., Mulmur, 1.
Potts, John, D.D., Toronto, 8.
Powell, Gideon L., Mono Road, 1.
Rankin, J. A., Brampton, 2.
Rear, S. A., Innisfil, 1.
Redditt, J. J., Shelburne, 2.
Reynolds, Chas. W., Sundridge, 1.
Richards, A., Huntsville, 3.
Richardson, Wm., Weston, 6.
Roach, W. R., Toronto, 1.
Roach, W. F., Magnetawan, 2.
Robinson, Geo. W., B.A., Little Current, 1.
Robinson, Gilbert W., Port Findley, 2.
Rodwell, Wm. A., Parry Sound, 3.
Rogers, James E., Novar, 1.
Rowe, E. S., Bracebridge, 3.
Rutledge, Geo. N., Minesing, 1.
Sallons, W. B., at College, 1.
Salt, Allan, Parry Island, 12.
Sanderson, Jos. E., M.A., Brampton East, 1.
Sanderson, W. Crawford, Emsdale, 2.
Sanderson, A. R., at College, 1.
Sanderson, J. R., Tottenham, 1.
Savage, John W., Columbus, 3.
Sawdon, J. E., Sault Ste. Marie, 1.
Scott, W. L., Toronto, 2.
Scott, E. E., Parkdale, 2.
Scott, Thomas G., Temperanceville, 1.
Scott, N. E., Eglinton, 2.
Scott, Thomas, McKellar, 1.
Shannon, Wm., Toronto, 6.
Shaw, John, D.D., Toronto, 10.
Shore, T. E. Egerton, Newtonbrook, 1.
Shuttleworth, John, Toronto, 17.
Simpson, Jas. M., Thornbury, 2
Simpson, Joseph, Orangeville, 31.
Simpson, C. A., Cooksville, 2.
Simpson, R. J., Malton, 1.
Slater, James C., Toronto, 7.
Smiley, John, M.A., Lambton, 1.
Smith, James, Parkdale, O., 8.
Smith, W. G., Ophir, 1.
Smith, W. J., M.A., Toronto, 2.
Smith, G. S., at College, 1.
Smith, C. M., at College, 1.
Sparling, J. J., at College, 1.
Sparling, Phil., Christ'n Island, 9.
Speer, James C., Toronto, 2.
Spencer – , (Reserve), 1.
Starr, J. H., Toronto, 11.
Starr, J. E., Toronto, 2.
Stevenson, J. H., B.A., without a station, 2.
Stevenson, G. W., Scarboro', 2.
Stilwell, R. J., Rosemont, 3.
Strachan, Richard, Ravenna, 2.
Strangways, B. R., B.A., Lloydtown, 3.
Stone, S. G., D.D., Collingwood, 2.
Stonehouse, J. H., Port Carling, 2.
Sutherland, Alex., D.D., Toronto, 20.
Sutherland, D. G., LL.B., D.D., Toronto, 2.
Taylor, Charles, Allandale, 4.
Thornley, Wm., Greenbank, 3.
Toye, Reuben, Schomberg, 1.
Toye, A. J., at College, 2.
Tribble, W. J., at College, 1.
Trollope, J. A., Etobicoke, 3.
Tucker, Samuel, Toronto, 8.
Vickery, John, Richmond Hill, 2.
Walker, George, Malton, 3.
Walker, Wm. W., Mono Mills, 1.
Wallace, Wm., St. Vincent, 1.
Wallace, F. H., Toronto, 1.
Wass, John B., M.A., Brampton West, 2.
Washington, Geo., M.A., Queensville, 2.
Washington, Wm. C., M.A., Angus, 3.
Watson, Wm. G., without a station, 1.
Waugh, George, Queensville, 1.
Webber, George, Toronto, 2.
Wellwood, N., Meaford, 2.
Wetherill, Wm. J., Myrtle, 2.
Whitlock, Jesse, Scugog Island, 3.
Wickett, W. T., at College, 2.
Wilkinson, J. R., Day Mills, 1.
Will, P. D., Toronto, 11.
Williams, Thos., Orillia, 13.
Willmott, J. C., Prince Albert, 2.
Wilson, Wm. F., Toronto, 1.
Wilson, Joseph E., B.A., Allandale, 2.
Witcher, E. A., at College, 1.
Withrow, W. H., D.D., Toronto, 21.
Woodger, F., Maxwell, 3.
Wood, Geo., Bolton, 3.
Young, Geo., D.D., Toronto, 6.
Young, Egerton R., without a station, 4.
Young, Egerton R., jun., Hillside, 1.

NIAGARA CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. Isaac Tovell, Hamilton.
SECRETARY.—Rev. J. H Hazlewood, Ingersoll.
The next meeting of the Conference will take place at Hamilton on May 30, 1895.

Adams, Ezra, Courtland, 5.
Ames, Wm., Woodstock, 6.
Archer, Joseph, Bartonville, 2.
Athoe, Thomas, Woodstock, 2.
Atkins, Thos, J., Norwich, 2.
Awde, James, B.A., Grimsby, 1.
Baillie, Jas. E. S., Ridgeway, 2.
Barraclough, Wm. H., B.A., Teeterville, 2.
Barker, Geo. W., Jarvis, 1.
Bell, J. Parker, Townsend, 3.
Bennett, Cliff. T., B.A., Jarvis, 3.
Bowers, Alfred A., B.A., Princeton, 3.
Bowlby, Chas. L., Tapleytown, 3.
Boyd, Thomas, Oxford Centre, 2.
Brand, Henry, Montreal, 1.
Brethour, D. L., PH.D., Hamilton, 1.
Bristol, Burness, Jerseyville, 11.
Bristol, Emerson, Lancaster, 14.
Brown, W. G., M.A., Chicago, 6.
Burns, Alex., S.T.D., LL.D., Hamilton, 17.
Burns, Robert, PH.B., Niagara Falls, 2.
Calvert, Reuben, S.T.L., Walsingham Centre, 1.
Calvert, Geo. W., Oakville, 2.
Carpenter, George, Strathallan, 2
Cavers, Chas. A., Montreal, 1.
Chalmers, David, Cainsville, 1.
Clark, George, PH.D., Thorold, 1.
Clarke, E. J., Ancaster, 1.
Clarke, T. R., Delhi, 3.
Clement, Ephraim, Tilsonburg, 2.
Cohoe, B. L., Palermo, 2.
Cole, Chas. G. F., Stromness, 1.
Coleman, Francis, Hamilton, 17.
Collamore, Owen G., 2,
Colling, Thos., B.A., St George, 3.
Collins, J. H., Waterdown, 2.
Cook, Henry A., Caistorville, 2.
Cookman, Christopher, Port Dover, 3.
Cooley, John W., Tilsonburg, 3.
Cosens, Chas. W., Jerseyville, 3.
Crawford, Alex. W., Victoria College, 2.
Cross, Wm., Cainsville, Toronto, 10.
Culp, Josephus, Sheffield, 1.
Cutler, J. B., Smithville, 3.
Davis, J. T., Kelvin, 2.
Deacon, Chas., Dereham, 2.
Dobson, C. J., B.D., Welland, 2.
Dougall, Hugh Shaw, B.A., Courland, 1.
Down, Geo. W., Fonthill, Allanburg, 1.
Duff, Robert, Springford, 2.
Dyer, James E., Stony Creek, Toronto, 5.
Ecker, Daniel, York, 3.
Elliott, R. J., Burlington, 1.
Fallis, Sam. W., Port Robinson, 1.
Fergusson, George, Burford, 2.
Foote, James G., Cayuga, 1.
Forman, Richard J., Stamford and St. David's, 1.
Gardiner, James, D.C.L., Ingersoll, Belleville, 9.
Garnham, Wm. H., B.A., Ker, Abingdon, 3.
Gee, Abraham L., PH.B., Beamsville, 3.
German, Peter, Cainsville, Echo Place, 13.
Goodwin, James, Grimsby, 6.
Green, Robert G., on list of reserve, 1.
Hall, Harvey M., Louth and Grantham, 2.
Haynes, Fred., Beamsville, 20.

Hamilton, Andrew, B.A., Port Colborne, 3.
Hazlewood, Jas. H., Ingersoll, 2.
Hilts, Joseph, Dundas, 5.
Histon, John, Burlington, 13.
Hobbs, Richard, Brantford, 3.
Hockey, John E., Millgrove, 2.
Holden, Sam. W., Mountsberg, 2.
Hollinrake, F. W., B.A., Hamilton, 1.
Holmes, Jas. H., Port Dover, Vittoria, 1.
Howard, Thos. S., Hagersville, 2.
Hunt, David, Woodstock, 2.
Jackson, J. A., Hagersville, 3.
Jackson, Thos. W., Caledonia, 3.
Jamieson, Walter S., Hamilton, 1
Jefferis, Thos. M., Oakville, 17.
Johnson, D. M., Victoria Coll, 1.
Jolley, W. C., Norwich, 6.
Kappelle, Stephen, Hamilton, Toronto, 7.
Kay, John, Hamilton, 1.
Kay, J. Fred, B.A., Burford, 1.
Kearns, David, Mountsberg, Corwhin, 5.
Kelly, T. Webster, B.A., Port Rowan and St. Williams, 2.
Kelly, D. Ward, Simcoe, 2
Kelly, Sam. Judson, Glanford, 1.
Kennedy, Albert, Washington, 2.
Kennedy, Howard, Drumbo and Richwood, 2.
Kennedy, James H., Fonthill, 1.
Kerby, Geo. W., B.A., St. Catharines, 1.
Kerruish, Thos. L., Merritton, 2.
Kettlewell, Wm., Paris, 2.
Laidman, Sam. A., Rockford, 1.
Laing, Byron, without station, 1.
Laird, James, Caledonia, 2.
Lavell, Alfred E., B.A., on list of reserve, 1.
Lawrence, George, Ingersoll, 20.
Leith, Hamilton, Hamilton, 3.
Linscott, T. S., Brantford, 15.
Livingston H. G., Binbrook 2.
Lounsbury, Ed., Hamilton, 9.
Lund, Wm., Woodstock, 12.
McCartney, Jas. H., Freeman, 3.
McIrvine, Charles L., Oxford Centre, Currie's Crossing, 1.
Marshall, Edson E., Canboro', 1.
Marshall, Sandford E., Woodstock, 1.
Marshall, C. M., Victoria Col., 1.
Masson, James, Troy, 2.
Masson, Wm. Dalton, Stevensville, 1.
Miller, A. B., St. Catharines, 1.
Miller, George, Lynden, 2.
Mitchell, Geo. A., B.A., Milton, 1.
Mooney, James, Carlisle, 1.
Moore, T. Albert, Dunnville, 2.
Morris, G. Frs., Victoria Col., 1.
Monsinger, Hy., Deewsville, 1.
Morrow, Charles R., West Flamboro', Copetown, 3.
Nicholson, Sam. W., Eastwood, 1.
Ockley, Robert L., S. Cayuga, 1.
Orme, Thos. H., M.A., PH.D., Niagara, 2.
Parr, Theo. J., B.A., Ayr, 2.
Parsons, James F., Cathcart, 1.
Patterson, Josh. R., Montreal, 2.
Peart, Morley W., B.A., Columbia College, B.C., 1.
Pescott, Walter E., B.A., Hamilton, 3.
Philp, John, M.A., D.D., Hamilton, 2.
Pickering, John, Woodstock, 1.
Preston, James, Mount Pleasant, Mohawk, 10.
Prudham, Wm. W., B.A., Montreal, 1.
Railton, Richard, Trafalgar, 1.
Robinson, John H., Simcoe, 3.
Robb, Andrew, Cainsville, 1.
Ross, Jas. S., M.A., D.D., Brantford, 1.
Rowe, Richard B., Trafalgar, Omagh, 1.
Russ, Amos E., M.A., Niagara Falls South, 1.
Russ, James E., International Bridge, 2.
Rutledge, Wm. L., B.A., Brantford, 3.
Saunders, John, M.A., Waterford, 2.
Scanlon, Richd. W., PH.B., M.A., Oakland, 1.
Sheppard, Ed., Victoria Col., 1.
Sheridan, Walter L., Townsend, Simcoe, 1.
Sheridan, Wm., Beamsville, 10.
Sifton, J. W., M.A., PH.D., Valley City, N.D., U.S., 5.
Sipprell, W. J., Victoria Coll., 2.
Smith, J. V., D.D., Hamilton, 1.
Smith, George Edward, on list of reserve, 1.
Smith, Wm. B., Brantford, 2.
Smith, Wray R., Stony Creek, 2.
Snider, D. W., St. Catharines, 2.
Stevenson, Ephraim B., B.A., Lowville, 2.
Stewart, John, Salford, 2.
Stobbs, Thomas, Hamilton, 5.
Stringfellow, Charles, New Credit, 2.
Swinnerton, G. F., Victoria Col., 2.
Taylor, D. H., Smithville, 1.
Taylor, Ed. H., Wellandport, 1.
Teeple, W. M., Fenwick, 3.
Terwilligar, Simon, Ingersoll (Dakota, U.S.), 13.
Terryberry, Arthur I., Victoria College, 4.
Tovell, Isaac, Hamilton, 1.
Trimble, Thos. B., Otterville and Bookton, 3.
Van Wyck, J., B.A., Hamilton, 1.
Voaden, Thos., B.A., Sweaborg, 2.
Vollick, W. N., Bright, 2.
Wakefield, John, Dundas, 1.
Walker, Wm., Grand River, Newport, 4.
Watson, Wm. C., M.A., Brantford, 1.
Webb, James, Tintern, Jordan Station, 1.
Whitworth, Edward, Lynedoch, 1.
Wilkinson, Thomas L., Mount Pleasant, Mohawk, 1.
Wilson, J. V., Dunnville, 19.
Wilson, Samuel, Niagara, London, 1.
Williams, David, Townsend, Nixon, 19.
Williamson, J. Sprague, D.D., Ingersoll, 2.
Wood, John, Norwich, 6.
Woodsworth, Richard W., Woodstock, 1.
Wright, R. Walter, B.D., Plattsville, 3.
Wright, James M., Brant, 1.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. S. J. Shorey, Lindsay, O.
SECRETARY.—Rev. Neil A. McDiarmid, Napanee, O.
The next meeting of the Conference will take place in Picton, O., on June 5, 1895.

Adam, Alex. L., Foxboro', 1.
Adams, Chas., St. Ola, 1.
Adams, Richard N., Cannifton, 1.
Adams, W. H., Ivanhoe, 1.
Allen, Hiram I., Bay, 2.
Allin, Roger, Bethany, 1.
Allin, Arthur, B.A., College, 6.
Anderson, Frank J., Cambray, 1.
Anderson, James, Norwood, 1.
Anderson, Jos. C., Newburgh, 1.
Anderson, T. H. P., Frankford, 1.
Badgley, E. I., M.A., LL.D., Toronto, 24.
Baker, E. N., M.A., B.D., Belleville, 3.
Balfour, David, Marmora, 2.
Bamford, Richard, College, 3.
Barnes, Joseph, College, 4.
Bartlett, S. T., Cobourg, 1.
Bates, Martin J., Cobourg, 5.
Batstone, James, Tyrone, 1.
Beer, William C., Peterboro' 1.
Bell, Joseph C., Little Britain, 1.
Berry, James P., Canton, 1.
Bird, William, Belleville, 39.
Blanchard, Shem, Lemonville, 5.
Bodle, George, Belleville.
Boyce, W. S., College, 2.
Boynton, R., Little Britain, 1.
Brown, A. L., Cavan South, 1.
Brown, George, Madoc, 2.
Brown, Thomas, Canton, 2.
Brooking, Robert, Cobourg.
Browning, Arthur, Markham, 1.
Buchanan, William, Markham 1.
Buckler, William H., Demorestville, 1.
Burwash, Nath., S.T.D., LL.D., Toronto, 28.
Butler, John R., Roblin, 1.
Bunner, W. A., Minden, 3.
Bunner, John W., College, 1.
Campbell, Amos, Belleville N., 3.
Campbell, Alex. R., Hastings, 1.
Campbell, Thomas M., Picton First, 1.
Cannom, J. W., Whitevale, 5.
Cook, Enoch, Wilberforce, 1.
Cragg, W. J., Bethany, 1.
Curts, A. E., Stanhope, 1.
Carman, Albert, D.D., Belleville, 11.
Clare, George R., Bridgenorth, 1.
Clarke, John S., Oshawa, 1.
Clark, Wilmott G., B.A., Yarker, 1
Clarkson, John B., M.A., Port Hope, Montreal, 5.
Cleworth, Thomas, Peterboro', 1.
Cocking, C. T., Goodwood, 3.
Connell, J. A, College, 1.
Cook, William H., Cressy, 1.
Coombe, William, Wilton, 1.
Coon, Charles H., Havelock, 2.
Copeland, George H., Newcastle and Orono, 1.
Courtice, Richard T., Seymour, 1.
Cragg, Edward, Peterboro', 2,
Cookshanks, S., Rawdon, 1.
Crossley, D. O., Napanee West, 1.

Crothers, Wm. J., M.A., Port Hope, 3.
Crozier, Darius, Hilton, 1.
Day, D. C., Kinmount, 1.
Demill, A. B., Oshawa, 20.
Denike, R. B., Campbellford, 8.
Depew, Sidney F., Frankford, 2.
Dewey, George W., Mt. Albert, 1.
Dingman, G. J., Belleville, 11.
Dixon, S. F., Plainville, 1.
Dove, E. A. W., Hallowell, 1.
Down, S., Bobcaygeon, 3.
Down, Wesley, Newtonville, 1.
Doxsee, Archelaus, Belleville, 1.
Doxsee, Egerton, R., B.A., Belleville, 2.
Duke, Richard, Thomasburg, 1.
Dunkley, George, Morven, 1.
Dupreau, S. A., Rednersville, 2.
Dyer, W. P., M.A., B.SC., Belleville, 9.
Edmison, T. J., B.A., B.D., Wellington, 2.
Edwards, R. L., Cartwright, 3.
Emberson, R., Apsley, 1.
English, John, Cobourg, 21.
Farnsworth, Enos, Plevna, 1.
Fallis, R. J., Unionville, 2.
Faull, James, Bayside, 2.
Ferguson, John, Cannifton, 10.
Ferguson, Sam. G., Dalrymple, 1
Fralick, Reuben S., Unionville, 1.
Fusee, C. Hiram, Janetville, 2.
Fulford, W. H., Harvey, 1.
Garbutt, John, Omemee, 1.
Garbutt, Henry C., Lonsdale, 1.
Gardner, Geo. M., Bobcaygeon, 1.
Greatrix, Ben., Cannington, 1.
Green, Alex. T., Port Hope, 32.
Green, S. J., Bridgenorth, 1.
Greener, James, Lindsay, 24.
Harris, Nath., Victoria Road, 1.
Harrison, William D., Mountain Grove, 2.
Hassard, Richard, Manilla, 1.
Hill, Newton, Omemee, 1.
Houck, D. S., Enniskillen, 3.
Horton, Gil., Centreville, 2.
Howard, E., Keene, 3.
Hudson, Wm. G., Haliburton, 2.
Hughes, James, Colborne, 30.
Hull, Thomas R., Port Hope, 13.
Irwin, Arthur M.
Jeffers, Wellington, D.D., Belleville, 10.
Jewell, John A., B.A., Hastings, 1
Johnston W., Trenton, Wesley, 1
Johnston, Robert, Bethany, 6.
Johnston, Francis, Salem, 2.
Jolliffe, T. Walton, Campbellford, 2.
Jolliffe, Wm., Bowmanville, 2.
Jolliffe, W. J., B.C.L., Cobourg, 1.
Kines, James, Oshawa, 1.
Kenner, Wm., Prince Albert, 3.
Kenny, H. Bruce, Oshawa, 1.
Kilgour, Joseph, Cavan, 1.
Laughlin, Wm. A., Oakwood, 1.
Ladu, S. W., Coral, Mich., U.S.,—
Lambly, O. R., M.A., Bloomfield, 2
Lawrence, John, Alderville, 7.
Learoyd, Wm. H., Lemonville, 2.
Leigh, Montague W., Maynooth, 1
Leitch, Frederick A., College, 3.
Leitch Robert H., Castleton, 3.
Lewis, E. Dewart, Epsom, 2.
Lewis, John G., B.A., Trenton, 2.
Liddy, James, Hampton, 3.
Limbert, William, Lakefield, 1.
Mallet, John H., Norland, 1.
Mallet, Albra W., College, 3.
Mallet, Richard, B.A., Eldorado, 3
Manning, Henry M., Uxbridge, 1.
Marsh, R. W., Northport, 1.
Martin, Alex., Sutton West, 2.
Martin, George W., PH.B., M.A., Norham, 2.
Maybee, A. C., Belleville, 11.
McCamus, D. N., Millbrook, 2.
McCamus, J. A., Belleville West, 2
McCauley, Samuel, Oakwood, 1.
McCulloch, Robert, Newburgh, 1.
McColl, George W., B.A., B.D., Fenelon Falls, 2.
McConnell, G., Gooderham, 1.
McDiarmid, Neil A., Napanee East, 1.
McDowell, D.C., Port Perry, 4.
McDonald, T. H., Queensboro', 2.
McFarlane, James, Warkworth, 1
McKee, T. S., South Monaghan, 1
McLaughlin, J. F., M.A., B.D., Toronto, 3.
McMullen, James S., Atherley, 1.
McQuade, Henry, Ameliasburg, 3.
Mearing, Charles, Flinton, 2.
Mears, John F., Plainville, 2.
Metherell, Moses, Dunsford, 2.
Meyers, Tobias, Belleville, 1.
Miller, Aaron D., Picton, 5.
Moore, Samuel T.
Moran, John X., Arden, 2.
Mounteer, Headley V., Smithfield, 2.
Neville, P. H., Cannifton, 1.
Nickle, George, Vennachar, 1.
Oke, John H., Sandford, 1.
Puffer, T. W., Plevna, 1.
Parker, Caleb, Bowmanville, 2.
Peake, John R., South Dummer, 1
Peake, Wm. H., Grafton, 1.
Phelps, L., South Darlington, 3.
Phillips, Samuel B., Hastings, 4.
Pickett, T. W., Whitevale, 2.
Pope, Robert M., Picton, 1.
Power John, Vroomanton, 1.
Rae, Joseph J., Peterboro', 1.
Real, J. R., Orono, 2.
Reynar, Alfred H., M.A., LL.D., Victoria College, 29.
Rice, James J., Tamworth, 2.
Robeson, J. E., Warsaw, 2.
Roberts, Edward, Belleville, 1.
Robinson, George, Sidney, 2.
Rogers, John A., Lindsay,
Rogers, Wm. Pomeroy, Brechin, 1
Rorke, Samuel G., Hallowell, 3.
Ross, George E., College, 1.
Rowe, H. B., Bancroft and Fort Stewart, 1.
Stratton, C. M., Cressy, 1.
Sanders, W. J., Sannonville, 1.
Sanderson, E. A., North Marmora, 2.
Sanderson, R., Wilton, 3.
Sanderson, W., Rednersville, 11.
Sanderson, W. Slater, Welcome, 1
Scales, W., Oshawa, 6.
Seccombe, William B., Odessa, 1.
Sexsmith, William V., Roseneath, 3.
Sexsmith, M. E., Bridgewater, 1.
Seymour, James C., Paisley, 1.
Shier, J. Wesley, St. Ola, 1.
Shorey, S. J., Lindsay, 1.
Sing, C. R., College, 3.
Sing, Samuel, Bobcaygeon, 1.
Smith, W. E., College, 1.
Snowden, Thos., Pontypool, 1.
Steel, T. P., West Huntingdon, 3.
Stewart, J. W., Sunderland, 1.
Stillman, Robt. Forbes, College, 2
Stratton, Fred. B., Selby, 2.
Strike, A. J. Harvey, Carrying Place, 1.
Shorey, E. S., Adolphustown, 1.
Taggart, Charles, Brighton, 21
Taylor, Robert, Deseronto, 2.
Thom, James, B.A., Welcome, 1.
Thomas, Henry, Wooler, 3.
Thompson, C. L., Stirling, 1.
Tomblin, Wm., Centreton, 3.
Tonkin, Edwin A., Wilford, 1.
Totten, J. W., Lindsay, 1.
Tucker, William, Beaverton, 3.
Tucker, W. Bowman, PH.B., M.A., Bath, 1.
Tucker, W. Benj., B.A., Coboconk, 2.
Watch, Chas. W., Brighton, 1.
White, Francis W., College, 1.
Williams, Daniel, Plainfield, 1.
Wilkinson, J. W., Woodville, 2.
Wilson, Albert C., Tyrone, 1.
Wilson, And., M.A., Norwood, 1.
Wilson, David, Napanee,
Wilson, John C., Tweed, 1.
Wilson, J. P., B.A., Colborne, 2.
Wilson, J. S. Ivison, B.A., Wilfrid, 1.
Wilson, W. D. P., Hilton, 1.
Woodcock, Eli, Belleville, 11.
Workman, G. C., M.A., Cobourg.
Wright, Alex., Hastings.
Young, J., Cherry Valley, 1.
Young, W.R., B.A., Peterboro', 2.
Young, Joseph, Stouffville.

GUELPH CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. Jas. McAlister, Tara, Ont.
SECRETARY.—Rev E. A. Chown, B.A., B.D., Lucan, Ont.
The next meeting of the Conference takes place in Galt, on Friday, June 8th, 1895.

Aikens, John W., Staffa, 1.
Amy, Thomas, Nassagaweya, 1.
Ashton, W. J., 1.
Auld, David, Georgetown, 8.
Ayers, Walter, Ailsa Craig, 2.
Balfour, Geo. C., Eugenia, 1.
Ball, John, Fullarton, 3.
Barnby, R. H., S.T.L., Tiverton, 3.
Baugh, William, Auburn, 2.
Berry, Henry, Walter's Falls, 1.
Bielby, W. M., Colpoy's Bay, 1.
Birks, Alex. K., B.A., LL.B., Teeswater, 1.
Birks, William, Woodham, 3.
Bowering, John, 1.
Brandon, William J., Marsville, 2.
Bryers, Wm., Acton, 1.
Buggin, Geo., Blyth, 2.
Burwash, Nathaniel S., Harmony, 1.
Burton, Robt. C., Whitechurch,
Caldwell, Hy., S.T.L., Everton, 1.
Campbell, W. F., PH.D., Dundalk, 2.
Carson, Robt., Kemble, 1.
Casson, Wesley, Harriston, 3.
Caswell, James, Listowel, Grimsby P. O., 4.
Caswell, W. C., Toronto, 2.
Charlton, James, Hanover, 1.

Chown, Edwin A., B.D., Lucan, 2.
Christie, Herbert B., Toronto, 2.
Churchill, J. W., Chatsworth, 22.
Clarke, Andrew, Hanover, 15.
Cobbledick, Geo. H., M.A., B.D., Brussels, 2.
Colling, Joseph S., Elmira, 1.
Colwell, Andrew, Tara, 1.
Cook, Jos. S., PH.B., Granton, 1.
Corcoran, John S., Teviotdale, 2.
Cornish, Geo. H., LL.D., Port Elgin, 1.
Cosens, Thos. Wesley, Walton, 2.
Couch, S. E., Elmwood, 1.
Crane, Isaac, Guelph, 7.
Crowle, Fred. W., M.A., Wellesley, 2.
Cunningham, And., St. Mary's, 1.
Currie, Henry E., Hensall, 1.
Danard, W. B., Cape Croker, 1.
Davey, Robt., Chesley, 2.
Dyke, Jabez H., Allenford, 1.
Edge, Jos., Goderich, 1.
Edmunds, Solomon C., B.D., Fordwich, 3.
Edwards, Sam. H., Markdale, 2.
Fair, Hugh J., Londesboro', 2.
Fear, Ezra A., Holmesville, 2.
Fear, Samuel, Elora, 16.
Ferguson, Jas., Southampton, 1.
Fisher, John S., Atwood, 3.
Flagg, Edwin L., S T.L., Varney, 2
Fydell, Thos. R., Hepworth, 3.
Galloway, Joseph, Seaforth, 3.
Garner, John, Elmwood, 11.
Gee, Thomas, Alma, 2.
German, John W., Berlin, 4.
Gifford, G. A., PH.D, Wingham, 1
Gilpin, John W., Stirton, 1.
Gilpin, Victor J., Toronto, 1.
Glazier, Adam, Clavering, 2.
Godfrey, Robt., Stratford, 1.
Graham, Wm. H., Toronto, 2.
Grandy, Thomas, Eramosa, 2.
Greene, Josias, Gorrie, 3.
Griffin, Wm. S., D.D., Guelph, Toronto P. O., 2.
Hall, Henry, Arkwright, 21.
Hall, Robert H., Ashfield, 1.
Hall, Theophilus, Dundalk, 4.
Hamilton, Christopher, Minto, 3.
Harnwell, H. J., Tobermory, 1.
Harris, James, Guelph, 3.
Hart, John, Kintore, 2.
Hartley, George, Priceville, 2.
Harvey, Wm. H., B.A., Hespeler, 3
Hastings, Henry S., Guelph, 1.
Henders, Richard C., Galt, 1.
Henderson, Albert E., Victoria University, 2.
Henderson, W. C., D.D., Guelph, 2
Hill, Henry E., Arkwright, 2.
Hincks, Wm. H., LL.B., Owen Sound, 3.
Holmes, Joseph W., Clinton, 2.
Honey, Geo. E., B.D., Cedarville, 2
Hosking, Robert J., Peel, 3.
Hough, John, Guelph, 4.
Howell, Jacob E., M.A., Acton, 1.
Humphreys, John S., Euphrasia, 1.
Husband, Robt. J., Holland Centre, 2.
Hutton, Benj. L., Ripley, 1.
Irvine, Henry, Goderich, 2.
Irwin, Alex. J., B.A., Norval, 2.
Irwin, Robert Fulton, Montreal, 1
Isaac, John R., Grand Valley, 2.
Johnston, Geo. W., Erin, 1.
Johnston, A. J., Palmerston (reserve list), 1.
Kaine, C. C., Gorrie, 1.
Keefer, Robert, Montreal, 2.
Kellington, H. E., Ethel, 1.
Kennedy, John, B.D., Nissouri, 3.
Kenner, John, Staffa, 1.
Kerr, Sylv. L., Owen Sound, 15.
Kerr, John L., Brussels, 9.
Kerr, Wesley E., Wroxeter, 1.
Kestle, James, Drew, 3.
Kitching, John W., Toronto, 2.
Lake, Charles V., Bethel, 2.
Leech, Webster W., Varna, 2.
Legate, Thos., Woodford, 3.
Livingstone, Jas., Kincardine, 2.
Lounds, Geo., Moorefield, 3.
Loree, W. A., Woodford, 1.
Macdonald, P. A., Owen Sound (reserve list), 1.
Magee, Herbert S., Toronto, 1.
Magwood, Wesley J., Toronto, 2.
Markham, Joseph, Kenilworth, 3
Mathers, Francis M., S.T.L., Aberfoyle, 1.
Maudson, Geo. A., Colpoy's Bay (reserve list), 1.
Mills, John, Lucknow, 3.
Mills, William, Blyth, 9.
Moir, David A., S.T.L., Georgetown, 2.
Moss, W. H., Nile, 2.
Moyer, Harvey D., Thamesford, 1.
McAlister, James, Tara, 2.
McBain, Jas. H., B.A., Guelph, 1.
McCulloch, Andw. M., Monkton, 2
McIntyre, Robert J., Alma, 1.
McKibbon, Archibald, Embro, 2.
McKinley, Geo., B.D., Owen Sound, 1.
McKelvie, Irving, Stratford, 1.
McLachlan, James, M.A., Waterloo, 1.
Newcombe, Henry A., Clinton, 1.
Noble, Jabez I., Salem, 2.
Norton, William, Mount Forest, 5
Nugent, Francis E., Palmerston, 3
Olivant, E., Bayfield, 3.
Ottawell, Wm., Belwood, 2.
Paul, Richard, Brussels, 8.
Pepper, John, B.A., Brookholm, 2
Perry, Thos. Parker, Preston, 1.
Phillips, Robert, Holstein, 3.
Pomeroy, John C., B.A., Durham, 1.
Potter, Austin, Clifford, 3.
Pring, Joseph W., Bluevale, 3.
Richardson, Jos. D., Grand Valley, 1.
Richardson, Geo., Mount Forest, 1
Robinson, John W., Trowbridge, 1
Rogers, David, Dungannon, 3.
Rolston, David D., Walkerton, 12
Rupert, E. S., M.A., Flesherton, 2
Sabine, Thos. J., Rockwood, 2.
Salton, Geo. F., PH.B., Stratford, 3
Sanderson, John W., Dobbinton, 3
Sanderson, Thos. C., Bervie, 1.
Savage, Wm., Guelph, 1.
Scott, John, M.A., Berlin, 1.
Scott, John G., Galt, 2.
Scratch, Alex., Mildmay, 1.
Sellery, Samuel, B.D., Guelph, 1.
Service, E. B., Corbetton, 2.
Service, Richard, St. Mary's, 12
Sharp, Dixon, Eden Grove, 1.
Shaw, Edward A., Belgrave, 1.
Sherlock, Benj., Ethel, 5.
Shilton, J. W., B.A., Walkerton, 2
Smith, Alf. E., S.T.L., Arthur, 3.
Smith, Findley M., Kincardine, 1
Smith, George, Mitchell, 1.
Smith, John T., Saugeen, 2.
Smith, Thos. Jas., Lion's Head, 1
Smith, William A., Montreal, 2.
Smith, W. S., Stratford, 1.
Smitherman, Geo., Dyer's Bay, 1
Smythe, William, Clinton, 3.
Snowden, Thos. J., PH.B., Kirkton, 1.
Sparling, Wm. W., Fergus, 1.
Stafford, Charles E., Drayton, 2
Stafford, W. E., Drayton, 1.
Stevenson, John C., Elora, 1.
Strongman, W. A., LL.B., PH.D., Erin, 3.
Swann, Francis, Hensall, 2.
Swann, Matthew, Fergus, 3.
Thibadeau, Alex., Benmiller, 3.
Thompson, Fred. W., Toronto, 3.
Tiffin, C. Albert, Bervie, 1.
Tindall, Wm., Walkerton, 13.
Tonge, Abrah. W., Milverton, 2.
Torrance, Wm., Paisley, 2.
Treleaven, Walter E., New Hamburg, 1.
Truax, Judson, Ponsonby, 1.
Tyler, Reuben J., Mt. Forest, 13.
Waddell, William J., Ethel, 1.
Walker, James, Kippen, 2.
Walker, John, Lucknow, 21.
Walker, Robert, Wiarton, 2.
Wallwin, I. B., B.A., Stratford, 3.
Wass, Jabez, Preston, 1.
Watson, George, Walkerton, 11.
Watts, John H., Ethel, 1.
Webster, John, Tara, 2.
Williams, Richard W., Wallace, 2
Williams, Wm., D.D., Mitchell, 1.
Willoughby, Gerald A. T., Carlingford, 1.
Willoughby, N. R., M.A., D.D., Listowel, 2.
Wilson, Martin J., Toronto, 3.
Wilson, Robert R., Fergus, 1.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal, Mount Elgin Institute.
SECRETARY.—Rev. S. J. Allin, Amherstburg.
The next Conference will take place at Strathroy, on the first Thursday in June, 1895.

Allin, S. J., Amherstburg, 2.
Alexander, A. C., Pelee Island, 1.
Anderson, S. A., Camlachie, 2.
Andrews, G. W., B.A., Comber, 3.
Andrews, J. H., Lambeth, 3.
Andrews, J. W., Corunna, 1.
Annis, J. W., M.A., London, 2.
Antliff, J. C., D.D., London, 1.
Austin, B. F., M.A., B.D., St. Thomas, 14.
Ayearst, J. A., B.A., Harrow, 1.
Aylesworth, I. B., M.A., LL.D., Port Stanley, 1.
Baird, John W., Florence, 1.
Baker, George, Crediton, 3.
Barker, A., Elimville, 1.
Barltrop, Charles, Shedden, 1.
Bartlett, Leonard, Rutherford, 1.
Bennett, George, Lambeth, 20.
Blatchford, T. W., B.A., Lambeth, 3.
Bond, Stephen, Petrolia, 3.
Bristol, Charles W., Arkona, 1.
Brown, Asa I., Malahide, 1.

Brown, A. H., Dawn, 1.
Brown, C. W., B.A., B.D., Glencoe, 2.
Brown, George, London, 4.
Burdette, C., Ridgetown, 8.
Butt, W. H., Centralia, 2.
Chant, J. H., Grand Bend, 2.
Chapman, Wm., London, 21.
Chapple, John, London, 7.
Clark, Charles, Port Stanley, 1.
Clement, B., London West, 2.
Collins, J. M., Thedford, 2.
Cooper, W. H., Tilbury Centre, 2.
Coupeland, T. B., Elmville, 2.
Couzens, C. C., Appin, 2.
Crews, H. W., M.A., Chatham, 2.
Crews, Thomas, London, 5.
Creighton, W. B., B.A., B.D., Tupperville, 1.
Crichton, Charles, Highgate, 1.
Crossley, H. T., St. Thomas, 7.
Cullen, Thomas, London, 2.
Deacon, Joseph, South Mersea, 3.
Edwards, A. S., St. Clair, 6.
Edwards, E. W., Courtright, 1.
Elias, W. A., Walpole Island, 6.
Fairchild, J. F., Iona, 1.
Fallis, J. G., PH.B., Point Edward, 1.
Fansher, W., Bothwell, 1.
Ferguson, J. A., Siloam, 2.
Fessant, E., Straffordville, 1.
Ford, J. E., Wyoming, 3.
Ford, W. J., LL.B., Dresden, 3.
Freeman, J. W., B.A., Chatham, 7.
Gaetz, Leonard, London, 11.
Garbutt, R. J., LL.B., Westminster, 3.
George, T. T., Delaware, 3.
Godwin, Wm., Walkerville, 2.
Going, A. H., B.A., Springfield, 1.
Graham, James, Strathroy, 1.
Griffin, M., Fairfield, 1.
Griffith, A. E., St. Thomas, 11.
Gundy, James, London, 1.
Gundy, J. R., London, 3.
Hadwin, Thos., London, 20.
Hamilton, R. D. Alvinston, 1.
Hannon, Jas., D.D., St. Thomas, 2.
Harris, A. G., London, 1.
Harrison, T. E., Melbourne, 3.
Haythurst, Wm., Fingal, 1.
Haylock, J. J., Harwich, 1.
Hazen, G. N., Victoria College, 4.
Henderson, Geo. W., Windsor, 3.
Henderson, John, Woodslee, 3.
Hill, John, Oneida.
Hill, Joseph, Brigden, 3.
Hibbert, J. W., Camlachie, 1.
Holmes, Edwin, London, 5.
Holmes, J. E., Florence, 2.
Holmes, John, Parkhill, 3.
Howie, R. A., Cottam, 1.
Huggins, W., Warwick, 10.
Hunter, J. E., St. Thomas, 7.
Husser, James, Cedar Springs, 2.
Jackson, J. A., Montreal, 1.
Jackson, Geo., Exeter, James, 2.
Jackson, Thomas, Belmont, 1.
Jewett, Geo., Warwick, 2.
Johnson, G. H., Oil City, 2.
Jones, P. W., Dawn Mills, 3.
Keenleyside, C. B., B.A., B.D., London, 1.
Kennedy, D. M., Thamesville, 1.
Kennedy, James, London, 3.
Kennedy, J. B., Kerwood, 1.
Kennedy, C. W., Gesto, 1.
Kerr, G. J., Mount Brydges, 1.
Kershaw, Edward, Thorndale, 1.
Kirkland, J. H., Bryanston, 2.
Knott, Stephen, Sylvan, 3.
Laird, J. G., London, 7.
Lanceley, E. B., London, 1.
Learoyd, John, Sarnia, 3.
Locke, H. W., Exeter, 1.
Mallott, F. E., West Lorne, 1.
Martin, D. E., Sarnia, 3.
Mason, Thomas, Muncey, 6.
McAllister, W. G. H., M.A., Brownsville, 1.
McCutcheon, T. H., Vienna and Kinglake, 2.
McDonagh, Wm., Kingsville, 1.
McIntyre, C. E., Chatham, 2.
McLean, Hugh, St. Thomas, 2.
McMullen, Wm., B.A., Romney, 1.
McNair, T. R., Sparta, 2.
McTavish, H. W., Blenheim, 2.
McVitty, Samuel, Victoria College, 1.
Medd, E., Ruthven, 1.
Middleton, Eli, Wallaceburg, 2.
Miller, R. A., Montreal, 1.
Millyard, Reuben, St. Thomas, 2.
Moore, J. E., Dutton, 1.
Morden, J. P., St. Johns, 10.
Morrison, John, Strathroy, 3.
Muxworthy, S. W., Charing Cross, 1.
Myer, Peters, Dover, 2.
Natrass, Timothy, London, 19.
Neelands, John, Adelaide, 3.
Nethercott, J. C., Louisville, 3.
Oaten, F. J., Wanstead, 1.
Orme, J. H., London, 3.
Parsons, R. C., Morpeth, 1.
Pascoe, W. S., D.D., Essex, 1.
Patterson, T. A., Newbury, 1.
Penhall, Wm., St. Johns, 2.
Phillips, J. R., St. Thomas, 3.
Philp, Joseph, B.D., Ridgetown, 1.
Pickard, Mahlon, Merlin, 1.
Pomeroy, D., Highgate, 6.
Pomeroy, W. M., Malahide, 2.
Preston, Walton, Courtright, 7.
Powell, E. G., Delaware, 1.
Quance, Wm., Dorchester, 3.
Redmond, Richard, Birr, 3.
Reid, L. W., Montreal, 2.
Reynolds, John, Maidstone, 1.
Rice, J. P., St. Thomas, 2.
Rigsby, Walter, London, 1.
Robinson, J. H., London, 20.
Russell, A. L., M.A., B.D., Leamington, 2.
Russell, John, Wardsville, 2.
Ryan, David, London, 3.
Salton, Samuel, Watford, 1.
Sanderson, G. R., D.D., London, 7.
Scott, C. T., B.A., St. Thomas, 1.
Shaw, W. H., Cottam, 1.
Shepherd, W. W., President, 14.
Sinclair, J. J., Iona, 1.
Smith, Charles, London, 1.
Snell, Byron, Avon, 1.
Snell, J. A., Victoria College 2.
Staples, S. G., B.A., Lyons, 3.
Stinson, J. H., Sarnia, 7.
Swift, J. R., Newbury, 21.
Thompson, G. H., Thedford, 2.
Thompson, Robt., Avon, 3.
Treleaven, R. J., Aylmer, 2.
Tyler, H. D., Courtright, 1.
Uren, H. J., Thorndale, 1.
Vance, W. R., Louisville, 1.
Veale, John, Highgate, 1.
Vollick, C. A., Oneida, 3.
Ward, Joseph, M.A., B.D., London, 3.
Warner, R. I., M.A., St. Thomas, 14.
Webster, Thos., D.D., Newbury, 33.
Wells, C. P., P.A., B.D., Oil Springs, 2.
Wickett, L. W., Marthaville, 1.
Willimott, Wm., London, 1.
Wilkinson, G. A., Westminster, 1.
Wilson, R. L., Victoria College, 1.
Whiting, James, Forest, 1.
Whiting, Rich., B.A., Brigden, 2.
Wilson, Jasper, M.A., Strathroy, 1.
Yelland, J. G., Talbotville, 1.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. W. W. Evans, Nappan.
SECRETARY.—Rev. D. W. Johnson, A.M., Dartmouth, N.S.
The next Conference will take place at Bear River on the third Wednesday in June, 1895.

Ackman, S. R., Kentville, 2.
Ainley, William, Ritcey's Cove, 2.
Andrews, W. W., Sackville, 4.
Angwin, Jos. G., Burlington, 1.
Appleby, Jabez, Port la Tour, 2.
Astbury, John, Southampton, 3.
Armstrong, R. O., Student, 3.
Baird, Hazen B., Student, 1.
Batty, Jas. L., Lunenburg, 2.
Bigney, John G., Hantsport, 2.
Bond, G. J., Canso, 1.
Borden, B. C., M.A., Sackville, N.B., 10.
Borden, A. C., B.A., B.D., Halifax, 1.
Bowen, T. A., Student, 3.
Brown, W. C., Middleton, 3.
Brown, Wm., Horton, 1.
Brown, Robt., Chester, 1.
Buckley, F. A., B.A., Shelburne, 2.
Burgess, Harry, Leicester, 2.
Cann, W. F., Sandy's, Bermuda, 2.
Cassidy, John, Bridgetown, 5.
Coffin, Jos. S., Aylesford, 1.
Craig, John, Berwick, 3.
Croft, W. Isaac, New Glasgow, 1.
Crowell, C. E., Lockeport, 1.
Daniel, Lea., Granville Ferry, 2.
Daniel, Alban, Maitland, 2.
Davis, J. Hiram, Avondale, 2.
Dawson, J. L., B.A., Windsor, 1.
Day, Geo. F., Acadia Mines, 3.
DesBarres, F. W. W., A.B., Advocate Harbor, 2.
Deinstodt, Thos. J., Yarmouth North, 1.
Dobson, W., Hamilton, Bermuda, 3.
Donkin, J. E., Arcadia, 3.
Edyvean, W. H., Amherst Head, 3.
England, E. E., Springhill, 3.
Evans, W. H., Nappan, 1.
Farquhar, D., N. E. Harbor, 3.
Fisher, Joseph M., Canning, 2.
Friggens, Fred., Gabarus, C.B., 1.
Gaetz, Joseph, Middleton, 1.
Gaetz, Wilfred, at College, 1.
Giles, Jesse B., Bridgetown, 3.
Gee, John, Petite Rivière, 1.
Glendenning, G. W. F., B.A., S.T.B., Liverpool, 3.
Gronlund, Oskar, Wolfville, 3.
Hale, Joseph, Hillsburgh, 3.
Hart, James R., Bridgetown, 12.
Hart, Thos. D., Amherst, 3.
Hart, Joseph A., Student, 3.
Heal, J. B., River John, 2.
Heartz, W. H., D.D., Truro, 2.

Hemmeon, J. B., Dartmouth, 1.
Hemmeon, Douglas B., Woodlawn, address Yarmouth, 2.
Hickey, David, Sydney, 2.
Higgins, A. B., B.A., Hebron, 2.
Hills, Benj., B.A., Pugwash, 3.
Hockin, Arthur, Halifax, 2.
Howie, John W., Middleton, 4.
Huestis, Geo. O., Aylesford, 6.
Huestis, S. F., Halifax, 15.
Huestis, C. H., B.A., St. George's, Bermuda, 2.
Hughron, Jas., Halifax, 3.
Johnson, Geo. F., A.B., North Sydney, 3.
Johnson, John, Newport, 1.
Johnson, D.W., M.A., Dartmouth, 3.
Jost, C., M.A., D.D., Barrington, 3.
Jost, R. M., B.A., White Haven, 1.
Lane, W. G., Pictou, 3.
Langille, W. H., Oxford, 1.
Lathern, John, D.D., Halifax, 8.
Leonard, S. C. Resting, 1.
Lumsden, James, Port Mouton, 3.
Mader, Joel, Little Glace Bay, 2.
Mack, Chas., Five Islands, 1.
Mack, R. Barry, Onslow, 1.
McArthur, Robt., Mahone Bay, 2.
McLaren, H., at College, 1.
Moore, E. B., Yarmouth, 2.
Mosher, John A., Windsor, 4.
McNeil, H. C., Boylston, 2.
Munro, C. A., at College, 1
McNeil, Harry H., at College, 1.
Nicolson, A. W., Halifax, 3.
Nightingale, Wm., Stellarton, 2.
Pentelow, Fred. J., River Philip, 2.
Perry, W. C., at College, 1.
Phalen, Jno., Musquodoboit Harbor, 2.
Phillips, Wm., Hantsport, 2.
Prestwood, Paul, Berwick, 4.
Prestwood, J. W., B.A., B.D., Digby, 2.
Purvis, Wm., Guysboro, 1.
Reynolds, A. J., Resting, 1.
Robinson, P. H., River Hebert, 2.
Rogers, J. A., Halifax, 2.
Ryan Wm., Nicholsville, 1.
Ryan, W. M., Truro, 1.
Scott, D. B., Athol, 2.
Sharp, James, Parrsboro, 1.
Shepherdson, J. W., Weymouth, 3.
Smith, Richard, Halifax, 4.
Smith, T. Watson, D.D., Halifax, 4.
Smith, Jonathan A., Bailey's Bay, Bermuda, 3.
Sponagle, J. L., Middleton, 9.
Stevens, R. S., Bridgewater, 2.
Strothard, James, Annapolis, 2.
Swallow, C. W., B.A., Port Hawkesbury, 1.
Seaboyer, Benj., at College, 1.
Taylor, Jas., Aylesford, 9.
Temple, R. A., D.D., Halifax, 14.
Toole, J. H., Student, 3.
Townsend, H. D., Waverly, 1.
Turner, J. W., Wentworth, 1.
Turner, W. R., Shubenacadie, 3.
Tuttle, G. W., Pugwash (Wallace Bay), 13.
Tuttle, A. S., Berwick, 7.
Tweedy, James, Port Hood, 3.
Tyler, C. M., Lawrencetown, 2.
Walker, David, Student, 2.
Wootton, Thomas, Mill Village, 2.
Williams, Robert, Amherst, 2.
Wright, Fred. H., A.B., Halifax, 1.
Whitman, G. W., Middle Musquodoboit, 1.
Wilson, Thos. A., A.B., leave of Absence, 2

MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. A. W. Ross, Portage la Prairie.
SECRETARY.—Rev. F. B. Stacey, B.A., Moosejaw, Assa.
The next meeting of the Conference will take place at Regina on the second Thursday in June, 1895.

Adamson, W. W., Macleod and Pincher Creek, 2.
Aldridge, A. R., B.A., Norway House, 1.
Allen, Lewis, Dundas (Foxton) 1.
Allison, B. W., at College, 1.
Anderson, A. H., Killarney, 5.
Andrews, Alfred, Minnedosa, 2.
Argue, Thomas, Winnipeg, 2.
Armstrong, W. L., B.A., Melita, 1.
August, F. A., Virden, 2.
Attwood, W. J., Pheasant Forks, 2
Barker, E. S., B.A., Red Deer, 2.
Bate, J. F., Lethbridge, 2.
Bell, J. W., B.D., left without a station (Zion), 5.
Bennee, George, at College, 1.
Bethel, T. G., S.T.L., Saskatoon, 1
Beynon, T. B., B.A., Virden, 1.
Blackie, W. R., at College, 1.
Bowering, John, B.A., Wetaskewin, 1.
Bridgman, W., Deloraine, 3.
Brown, S. R., B.A., Regina, 3.
Bruce, J. W., College, 2.
Buchanan, T. C., Calgary, 1.
Bunt, W. C., Qu'Appelle, 1.
Burrow, J. H., B.A., Wolseley, 3.
Brown, J. Nelson, B.A., B.D., Killarney, 1.
Campbell, G. E., Riversdale, 1.
Carter, E. Talbot, Arden, 1.
Chegwin, E. J., B.A., Lacombe, 1.
Chegwin, W. B., Brandon North, 1.
Colpitts, W. W., Rat Portage, 3.
Colwell, S. E., Thornhill, 2.
Cooke, W. A., B.A., Prince Albert, 3.
Crookshanks, J. J., Newdale, 2.
Cross, C. H., St. Charles, 2.
Crux, W. S. A., B.A., Oxbow, 1.
Daniel, G., Brandon, 3.
Darwin, O., Stonewall, 3.
Davies, P. W., Rapid City, 2.
Dean, G. W., Edmonton, 1.
Dimmick, M., Moosomin, 7.
Dickinson, J. W., Meadow Lea, 2.
Dyke, J., Moosomin, 2.
Dyer, J. D., Elkhorn, 1.
Elliott, Geo. J., Franklin, 1.
Elliott, Joshua, Dominion City, 3.
Elmitt, George, Austin and Wesley College, 1.
Ferrier, T., Melgund, Hartney, 3.
Finn, F. M., Portage la Prairie, 3.
Flatt, M. C., Blythfield, 1.
Fletcher, F. E., B.A., Fort Rouge, 2
Galley, Andrew, Cartwright, 1.
Gaudin, S. D., Nelson House, 4.
German, O., Battle River and Bear's Hill, 3.
Glass, E. B., B.A., White Fish Lake, 2.
Goard, W. P., High Bluff, 3.
Gordon, A., Methven, 2.
Gordon, J. W., without a station, 1
Gregory, Egbert, Shell River, 1.
Haw Alfred, Brandon Mills, 1.
Halstead, Wm., Portage la Prairie, 5.
Hames, A. B., PH.B., Bradwardine, 1.
Hamilton, J. R. M., Saltcoats, 3.
Harman, W., Pasqua, 1.
Harrison, J. M., Winnipeg, 3.
Hartley, J. C., Bidford, 1.
Holliwell, T. L., St. Charles, Rosser, Man., 5.
Hellyer, J., Daybreak, Virden, 2.
Henderson, W. G., Winnipeg, 3.
Holing, T. E., Pilot Mound, 1.
Hopper, E. J., Indianford, 1.
Hoskin, J., Carman, 2.
Howarth, J. R., Wapella, 1.
Hughes, W. R., College, 2.
Hull, Hiram, College, 1.
Huntsman, F. G., Beulah, 2.
Hetherington, A. E., B.A., Pincher Creek, 1.
Irvine, S. O., Broadview, 1.
Johnston, J. W., McGregor, 2.
Johnston, T. J., College, 2.
Joslyn, J. H. L., Crystal City, 3.
Kenner, H., Stockton, 1.
Kinley, W. Boissevain, 4.
Kinley, H. J., Selkirk and Poplar Park, 1.
Laidley, R. B., Maple Creek and Swift Current, 2.
Lawson Thomas, Cypress River, 3
Lawford, C. H., College, 2.
Laycock, John, Fort William, 3.
Leach, J. J., PH.B., Neepawa, 2.
Lewis, Henry, Holland, 1.
Lewis, John, Grenfell, 2.
Lewis, W. A., B.A, Pierson, 1.
Linton, John, Wellwood, 2.
Locke, F. W., Medicine Hat, 2.
Long, G. H., Souris, 2.
Love, G. A., without a station, 2
Lousley, J. A. G., Barber, 1.
Maclean, J., M.A., PH.D., Port Arthur, 3.
Morden, T. E., B.A., Winnipeg, 14.
Morgan, J. H., McDougall Memorial, 1.
Milliken, R., College, 3.
McClung, J. A., Treherne, Holland, 2.
McCrossan, T. J., B.A., B.D., Burnside, 1.
McCullagh, G. F., Indian Head, 2
McDougall, J., Morley, 22.
McGhee, R. J., College, 1.
McGregor, P., Gilbert Plains, 1.
McHaffie, W. P., Emerson, 1.
McLachlan, J. A., Beren's River, 4
Millar, Henry J., Yorkton, 1
Milliken, W. T., Fort Francis, 1.
Murchison, Jas., College, 1.
Nelson, J., Red Deer, 2.
Osterhout, A. B., Ninga, 2.
Paupanaks, E., Oxford House, 3.
Peters, John, Rossburn, 1.
Peters, N. D., Neepawa, 6.
Powell, J. B., Fairmead P.O., 2.
Rawson, J., Fleming, 4.
Ridd, J. W., Kemnay, 2.
Riddell, J. H., B.A., B.D., Winnipeg, Young Church, 3.
Roberts, A. E., Pilot Butte, 1.
Robinson, Joseph, Napinka, 1.
Roddick, George, Brandon Hills, 3

Ross, A. W., Portage la Prairie, 3.
Runions, J. W., Springfield, 3.
Ruttan, J. H., Portage la Prairie, 6.
Robson, Samuel T., College, 1.
Rust, Vincent H., College, 1.
Rutledge, R. A., Whitewood, 1.
Reid, W. S., Kinistino, 1.
Sameby, J. W., B.A., Carberry, 1.
Scarlett, R. A., Oak Lake, 1.
Semmens, John, Norway House, 1.
Sipprell, W. A., Glendale, 1.
Shepherd, C. E.
Shaw, W., College, 2.
Sing, C. R., S.T.L., Innisfail, 1.
Smith, A. E., College, 2.
Somerset, C. E., White Whale Lake and Rivière Qui Barre, 3.
Somerville, W., Oak River, Hamiota, 1.
Sparling, J. W., M.A., D.D., Wesley College, 6.
Spence, R. E., College, 1.
Stacey, F. B., B.A., Moose Jaw, 3.
Steinhauer, E. R., Fisher River, 1
Steinhauer, R.B., B.A., Morley, 1.
Stewart, A., B.D., Wesley College, 6.
Stewart, John, Winnipeg, 1.
Switzer, J. C., McDougall Memorial, 1.
Spence, Joseph, M.A., Manitou, 2.
Steed, Geo., Fleming, 2.
Small, T. J., Kenlis, 1.
Sykes, T. A., Alta, 1.
Talbot, T. M., B.A., B.D., Miami, 1
Taylor, J. B., Reston, 1.
Taylor, W. H., Shir and Theodore, 1.
Teeter Chancellor, Roland, 2.
Thorne, J. I., College, 1.
Tozeland, J., Gladstone, 1.
Tufts, A. J., B.A., College, 1.
Turk, G. R., Winnipeg, 2.
Van Norman, C. F., Prospect, Portage la Prairie, 2.
Vrooman, W. A., Boissevain, 2.
Walker, J. C., Griswold and Alexander, 1.
Watts, T. J., College, 2.
Whiteside, Arthur, Chater, 1.
Wigle, H., B.A., Baldur, 1.
Willis, Chas. H., Theodore, 2.
Wilson, T. B., Morden, 2.
Wilson, W. G., Birtle, 2.
Woodsworth, J., Brandon, 1.
Wood, E. W., Sidney, 1.
Whitemore, Henry, Austin, 1.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT.—Rev. T. W. Hall, New Westminster.
SECRETARY.—Rev. W. W. Baer, Vancouver.
The next meeting of the Conference will be held at Victoria, on 2nd Thursday in May, 1895.

Ashton, J. J., B.A., B.D., Saanich, 1
Baer, W. W., Vancouver, 2.
Bayley, H. E., B.A., Sapperton, 2.
Beavis, R. B., Bella Bella, 2.
Betts, J. F., Kamloops, 2.
Bowell, J. P., Surrey, 2.
Bryant, C., Victoria, 2.
Birks, D. D., no station, 1.
Calvert, Jas., Salmon Arm, 1.
Cleaver, S., M.A., Victoria, 2.
Chan Sing Kai, Vancouver, 1.
Crosby, T., Port Simpson, 5.
Freeman, B. C., Queen Charlotte Islands, 2.
Gardner, J. E., Victoria, 6.
Green, A. E., Eburne, 2.
Gaebel, A. J., Slocan, 1.
Hall, T. W., New Westminster, 2.
Hall, Joseph, Victoria, 2.
Hicks, J. P., New Westminster, 2
Hicks, Jas., Similkameen, 1.
Hicks, Wm., Port Hammond, 2.
Hall, W. L., Nicola, 1.
Hardwick, E. E., Sumas, 1.
Harris, P. C. L., B.A., Clinton, 2.
Irwin, R. J., Alder Grove, 1.
Jennings, D., Port Essington, 5.
Knox, J. D. P., New Westminster, 2.
Ladner, C., Chilliwack, 2.
Liu Yick Pang, New Westminster, 1.
Michener, E., no station, 2.
Manuel, E., Duncans, 1.
Miller, A. N., Langley, 2.
Maitland, R. R., LL.B., Nanaimo, 2
Morden, G. H., Nelson, 1.
Misener, W. D., Enderby, 2.
Moody, W. E., Cheam, 1.
Morrison, J. C., Union, 1.
Neville, Thos., Bella Coola, 1.
Osterhout, S. S., Naas, 2.
Pearson, T. D., New Westminster, 4.
Pearce, W. H., Port Simpson, 1.
Procunier, C. A., Revelstoke, 2.
Peck, H. W., M.A., B.SC., no station, 1.
Robson, E., Sardis, 1.
Robson, J., B.A., Union, 3.
Rosoman, J., Mara, 1.
Raley, G. H., Kit-a-maat, 2.
Spencer, J. C., Upper Skeena, 2.
Sutherland, C. H. M., Ladner's, 2
Smith, E. V., Montreal, 1.
Sharp, A. K., New Westminster, 1
Stone, W. J., Nitenat, 1.
Southall, J. F., Wellington, 2.
Tate, C. M., Victoria, 1.
Thompson, S. J., Vancouver, 2.
Turner, Jas., Victoria, West, 1.
Watson, C., Vancouver, 2.
White J. H., New Westminster, 2
Whittington, R., M.A., B.SC., New Westminster, 2.
Winslow, J. W., Mission City, 2.
Wood, J. A., Vernon, 2.
Wilkinson, S., Nanaimo, 1.
Wilkinson, R., Northfield, 3.

Free Methodist Church in Canada.

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SECRETARY OF CONFERENCE.—Rev. James Craig, Brantford, O.
TREASURER OF CONFERENCE.—Rev. W. C. Walls, Kelvin, O.
The next Annual Session convenes in Galt, O., Wednesday of the second week of the Provincial Exhibition, *i.e.*, about September 11th, 1895.

Ministers.

Allan, David, Hannon, O.
Allguire, Austin, Crown Hill, O.
Benn, Miles S., Ridgeway, O.
Bretz, Joseph, Galt, O.
Burnham, Richard, Verona, O.
Burkholder, David, Huntsville, O.
Campbell, W. J., Toronto, O.
Clink, James, Uxbridge, O.
Commodore, J. W., Ardoch, O.
Eagle, John M., Galt, O.
Forman, James, Perth Road, O.
Gregory, W. H., Ardoch, O.
Hamilton, Robt., Bracebridge, O.
Miller, Wm., Shetland, O.
Miner, H. L., Cataraqui, O.
Mudge, Israel, Keith, O.
Overpaugh, Geo., Smithville, O.
Reed, Charles H., Forest, O.
Reynolds, W. H., Belhaven, O.
Rogers, Herbert, Lansdowne, O.
Rogers, Samuel, Burnley, O.
Sager, L. A., Wilton, O.
Sexmith, Jonathan, Orillia, O.
Shay, W. J., Barkway, O.
Snyder, Emer., Trent Bridge, O.
Snyder, Lyford, Perth Road, O.
Slingerland, Edward, Walsingham Centre, O.
Walls, W. C., Kelvin, O.
Walker, Stewart, Armadale, O.
Wilson, Wm. H., Brantford, O.

Evangelists.

Craig, Mrs. Mary C., Brantford, O.
Cottrill, Miss Mary, Niagara Falls, O.
Miller, Miss Mary, Tilsonburg, O.
Green, Miss Annie L., Dawn Mills, O.
Norrington, Mrs. Mary, Elginburg, O.
Robinson, Mrs. Jennie, Port Credit, O.
Rusk, Miss Josephine, Niagara Falls, O.
Sipprell, Miss Matilda, Tilsonburg, O.
Snyder, Miss Emma, Gunter, O.
Warren, Mrs. Laura J., Dawn Mills, O.

Baptist Denomination in Canada.

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2ND VICE-PRESIDENT.—F. Chapin, Hartney.
RECORDING SECRETARY.—Geo. Cross, Winnipeg.
TREASURER.—H. E. Sharpe, Box 313, Winnipeg.
STATISTICAL SECRETARY.—A. B. Stovel, Winnipeg.

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Where no Province is named after the address, Ontario is understood.

Adams, R., Sandringham.
Ainsworth, William, Brighton.
Alexander, John, Toronto.
Anderson, G., Hamilton.
Anderson, J., Emerson, M.
Anderson, W. K., Vankleek Hill,
Anderson, P. H., Mt. Brydges.
Arms, A. L., Abbot's Corners, Q.
Auvache, F. W., Regina, N.W.T.
Baker, A. C., Sawyersville, Q.
Baker, J. Scott, Jaffa.
Baldwin, J. A., Wyoming.
Baldwin, Thos. D. D., Victoria, B.C.
Banton, J. A., Galt.
Barker, J. F., Ingersoll.
Barker, W. S., Campbellford.
Bates, S. S., B.A., Toronto.
Bennet, T. J., Hamilton.
Berg, Martin, Winnipeg, M.
Best, J. H., N. Westminster, B.C.
Becker, S., Zurich.
Bingham, Thomas, Langton.
Blatherwick, John, Bracebridge.
Bone, T., St. Catharines, Welland Canal.
Boone, C. S. G., St. Mary's.
Booker, Theoph., Stouffville.
Bornshlegel, G., Arnprior.
Bosworth, E., Tilsonburg.
Boundy, S., St. Mary's.
Boville, R. G., M.A., B.D., Hamilton.
Bracken, J., Carman, M.
Brouillet, T., Roxton Pond, Q.
Brown, J. B., Eden.
Brunson —, Sherbrooke, Q.
Bullock, W. S., Maskinonge, Q.
Burtch, D. D., Villa Nova.
Burns, George, Langton.
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Burwash, A., B.A., Quebec.
Cain, John, Drummond.
Cameron, J., Tiverton.
Cameron, P. C., Westbourne, M.
Campbell, M. P., Essex Centre.
Carey, O. C., Kenmore.
Carey, P. R., Ailsa Craig.
Carey, W., Canboro'.
Carey, T. H., Clarence.
Chandler, George C.
Chandler, A. D., Chatham.
Chandler, Joseph, Coaticooke, Q.
Charlesworth, T. W., London.
Chase, G. S., Beebe Plain, Q.
Chittenden, George, Brantford.
Cheetham, W., Brockville.
Clarke, J. W., Ottawa.
Cline, W. H., B.A., B.D., Paris.
Cohoe, D. B., Scotland.
Colignè, J. E., White Water, M.
Collins, T., Strathroy.
Cook, R. B., Acton.
Cook, C. W., Fonthill.
Coutts, J. R., Ormond.
Coutts, James, Ailsa Craig.
Cripps, S., Oak Lake, M.
Cross, George, B.A., Carleton Place.
Cross, J., Breadalbane.
Cunnings, S. J.
Cunningham, R. M., Burgessville.
Cunningham, S., Waterford.
Curry, John, Orillia.
Cuthbert, Wm. F., Delhi.
Dack, D., Simcoe.
Dadson, E. W., B.A., Woodstock.
Davies, B., Portage la Prairie, M.
Davies, J. A., Stonewall, M.
Davis, G. B., B.D., Sparta.
Davis, S. H., Sandwich.
Dayfoot, P. K., M.A., Port Hope.
Day, C. H., M.A., Quebec.
Dempsey, John, Ingersoll.
Dewey, C. N., Gladstone.
Dorn, J. A., Ebenezer, N.W.T.
Dougherty, G. A., Leamington.
Dunlop, A., Neepawa, M.
Dunlop, J. C., Stayner.
Dutaud, L. R., Emilierville.
Dowling, R. M., Amhertsburg.
Dowling J. T., Moosomin, N.W.T.
Dyke, S. A., Toronto.
Emerson, C. H., Onondaga.
Everton, G., South Spring Island, B.C.
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Faulkner, J. W., Sandwich.
Felzer, G., Berlin.
Fenscke, K., Edenwold, N.W.T.
Freed, William, Hespeler.
Foster, George B., Prof. McMaster University.
Fothergill, T., Strathroy.
Fraser, J., Fenelon Falls.
Freeman, J. D., Fredericton.
Friesan, J., Gretna, M.
Frith, A. N., Ottawa.
Frost, T. A. P., Oakville.
Fox, E., Toronto.
Gannon, T. J., Clear Creek.
Gay, Alexander, Toronto.
Gibson, Jesse, St. Catharines.
Gilmour, J. L., B.A., Brockville.
Gold, M., Whitby.
Good, G. E., Innisfail, N.W.T.
Gould, Chas., Beebe Plain, Q.
Goodspeed, C., D.D., Toronto.
Grant, Alexander, Winnipeg.
Grant, James, Walkerton.
Grant, William, Port Burwell.
Grant, D., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Gray, John, Springford.
Graham, W. T., Montreal, Q.
Grégoire, N., South Ely, Q.
Green, J., Montreal, Q.
Gruetzner, E., New Dundee.
Green, Thomas R., Bolton, Q.
Gregory, J. W., Dixville, Q.
Grinnel, J., Glen Meyer.
Hagen, T., Almonte.
Haines, E. J., Hillsburg.
Hammett, T., Holt.
Hamilton, J., Wingham.
Hall, H. H., Portage la Prairie, M.
Haryett, William, Toronto.
Harris, E., B.A., Toronto.
Harris, S. G., Binbrook.
Hartley, W., Guelph.
Haviland, W. H., Waterford.
Haviland, H. J., B.A.
Heinemann, F., Killaloe.
Helmrich, A., Sebastopol, Q.
Henderson, Thomas, Kingsville.
Herrington, R. D., Kingsville.
Higgins, John, Ottawa.
Hinson, W. B., Montreal, Q.
Holbein, W., White Lake.
Hollingshead, J., St. George.
Holt, J. A., Amherstburg.

Hooper, E., M.D., Toronto.
Holbert, J. D., Amherstburg.
Hoyt, J. W., Tavistock.
Hunter, J. H., B.A., Parkhill.
Hutchinson, D., Brantford.
Huff, J. B., Port Elgin.
Hughson, L. S., B.A., B.TH., Coaticooke, Q.
Her, Leonard, Ridgetown.
Her, C. W., Blenheim.
Her, Jacob, Cottam.
Irvin, J. C., Thorold.
Jackson, S., Houghton.
Jackson, J. R., Westport.
Jenkins, W. H., Brandon, M.
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Kelly, S. J., N. Westminster, B.C.
Kelly, R. W., Petrolea.
Kendall, J., Midland.
Kelly, J. H., Louisville.
Kennedy, J. B., B.A., Toronto.
Kose, H., Hanover.
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Laing, Douglas, Kingston.
Lamont, D., Carnduff, M.
Lebeau, A. J., Maineville.
Leehy, G. M., Brandon.
Lewis, A. M., Chatham.
Litch, J. W., Boissevain, M.
Lorimer, A. B., B.A., Vancouver.
Lowe, J. H., Oxley.
Luckens, T., Collingwood.
Ludeke, Julius, Arnprior.
Lyman, W., Sylvan.
McArthur, D. D., Hartney, M.
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McDonald, A. P., B.A., B.TH., Forest.
McDonald, A. R., B.A., Lakefield.
McDonald, J. C., P. la Prairie, M.
McDougall, R. L., Cannington.
McDiarmid, D., Dominionville.
McDiarmid, A. P., M.A., Toronto.
McEwen, James, Vankleek Hill.
McEwen, J. P., Toronto.
McEwen, P. H., Victoria, B.C.
McFayden, Alex., Fullarton.
McFarlane, John, Carnduff, M.
McGregor, W., Wingham.
McIntyre, A., Creemore.
McIntyre, J. P., Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
McKay, W. J., B.A., B.D., Stratford.
McKay, R. R., B.A., Ottawa.
McKay, D. C., Pembroke.
McLatchey, E. B., Morden, M.
McLeod, C. E., Renfrew.
McKinnon, J. B., Clinton.
McKinnon, L., Glammis.
McLaurin, D., Meaford.
McLaurin, C. C., Sarnia.
McLennan, D., Farewell.
McMinnis, S., Rosemont, M.
McNeil, D., Port Elgin.
McQuarrie, H., B.A., Vernon.
McQuarrie, John, Daywood.
Mann, J. W., Port Rowan.
Mack, H. W., Moosejaw, N.W.T.

Mackie, James, Beamsville.
Magee, W. D., Wiarton.
Marguardt, C. L., Zurich.
Markwick, J. M., Lobo 1st.
Marshall, R., Belleville.
Marshall, T. M., Carman, M.
Mason, George, Bayham.
Mason, W., Rockford.
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Mellick, H. G., Winnipeg, M.
Mihell, D.M., M.A., B.TH., London.
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Miller, J., St. Williams.
Moore, J. B., Toronto.
More, H. P., Olds, N.W.T.
Morgan, Henry, Bunyan.
Moyle, J. E., Cannington.
Muir, William, Toronto.
Mulligan, G., Chesley, M.
Munro, A. H., St. Thomas.
Munt, Joseph, Kinmount.
Murden, W., Gladstone, M.
Murdoch, A., M.A., LL.D., Waterford.
Murdock, Thomas, Athens.
Myers, J. H., Woolwich.
Newman, A. H., D.D., LL.D., Toronto.
Newton, L., Norwich.
Normendeau, L., Granby.
Norton, W. E., Owen Sound.
O'Neil, J., Beamsville.
Osborne, James A., Granthurst.
Parker, A., Dixville, Q.
Parker, P. C., Toronto.
Palframan, W. L., North Bay.
Parsons, C. A., Papineauville.
Peer, W., Mountsberg.
Pilkey, J. C., Bailieboro'.
Phillimore, C. H., Chesley.
Pohlman —, N.W.T.
Pottenham, J., Keady.
Prosser, W., Ridgetown.
Porter, W. H., M.A., Brantford.
Prince, W. H., Peguis, M.
Pugsley, W., jun., Port Dover.
Pugsley, W., sen., Port Dover.
Porter, J. W., Strathclair, M.
Randall, L. M., Dutton.
Radcliffe, F., Stouffville.
Reekie, A. B., Pilot Mound, M.
Reid, H., Brisbane.
Richardson, G., Buckingham, Q.
Roberts, E. R., Selwyn.
Roberts, J., Port Arthur.
Robertson, G. F., London.
Robinson, A. T., Grenville, Q.
Robinson, T. C., Beachville.
Rock, G. C., Perth.
Rooney, J., Orangeville.
Ross, R., Shoal Lake, M.
Roughley, E. W., Wood.
Salmis, Frank, Olds, N.W.T.
Salmis, J., Olds, N.W.T.
Saunders, H., Burnside, M.
Schmidt, R. A., Hanover.
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Scott, F. L., Windsor.
Seaborn, John, Nugent.

Service, E., Kingsville.
Shaw, Hugh, Tilsonburg.
Shields, Thomas, Vittoria.
Sheldon, S. S., Delta.
Sherman, E. D., Colchester.
Silcox, J. W., Uxbridge.
Sinclair, Thomas, Ridgetown.
Siple, M. E., Alvinston
Slaght, Aaron, Waterford.
Smith, A., Aylmer.
Smith, Eph., Vienna.
Smith, Ira, London.
Smith, J. M., Poplar Hill.
Smith, J. T., Simcoe.
Smith, H., Walsh.
Smithers, J., Brigden.
Sowerby, A. T., PH.B., Aylmer.
Sowerby, J. H., Chatham.
Spencer, D., St. Thomas.
Spencer, William, Stirling.
St. Dalmas, A.E. De, Georgetown.
Stevens, W. H., Strathaven.
Stewart, Alex., Durham.
Stewart, Wm., D.D., Toronto.
Steves, E. L.
Stobo, E. J., Quebec, Q.
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Taylor, F. E., Carleton.
Tapscott, F. T., Hamilton.
Tapscott, W. T., Niagara.
Tennant, John, Brantford.
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Topping, E., Woodstock.
Teal, J. H., Victoria, B.C.
Treadwell, W. H., Port Dover.
Trickey, J., Sparta.
Trotter, T., B.A., Prof. McMaster University.
Trotter, J. E., Peterboro'.
Trotter, R., Lindsay.
Turney, E. S., Turtle Mountain City, M.
Vanloon, J., Delhi.
Vansickle, M., Paisley.
Van Tassel, S., Castleton.
Vining, A. J., Windsor.
Walker, W. M., B.A., London.
Walker, W. S., Mount Forest.
Wallace, O. C. S., M.A., Toronto.
Warnicker, J. B., Montreal.
Washington, J. H., London.
Watson, Thomas, Colborne.
Webster, H. D.
Weaver, R., Aurora.
Webb, J. R., Palmerston.
Weeks, J. W., Smith's Falls.
Weeks, L. W., B.TH., Cornwall.
Welch, Arthur, Nanaimo, B.C.
Welton, D. M., PH.D., D.D., Toronto.
Weir, W. C., B.A., Vancouver.
Whidden, H. P., Morden, M.
Williams, J., Vienna.
Wilson, E. S., Iona.
Wise, H. E., B.A., Calgary.
Witthem, F., Pembroke.
White, Alex., Claremont.
Wright, D., Lindsay.

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Achilles, H., Parker's Cove, N.S.
Addison, Milton, Salisbury, N.B.
Baby, E. A., Clementsvale, N.S.
Archibald, E. N., B.A., Lunenburg, N.S.
Armstrong, J. J., Truro, N.S.
Atkinson, F. N., Hampton Station, N.B.

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Baker, C. E., Billtown, N.S.
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Cohoon, Atwood, M.A., Wolfville, N.S.
Coombs, John, Cumberl'd Point, Queens, N.B.
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Corey, Hebron J., St. John, N.B.
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Foshay, H. J., Yarmouth, N.S.
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Freeman, M. P., B.A., Wolfville, N.S.
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Haverstock, C. H., Pugwash, N.S.
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Henderson, Chas , Andover, N.B.
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Hopper, J. E., D D., St. John.
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Hughes, John H., St. John, N.B.
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Keirstead, T. W., Lake View, N.B.
Keith, Oswald N., Bayside, N.B.
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Kempton, A. J., B.A., Carleton, N.B.
Kidson, F. A., Annandale, P.E.I.
King, M. P., Cambridge, N.B.
Knight, Peter R., Nashwaak Village, N.B.
Kinlay, R. B., Paradise, N.S.
Langford, F. R., Weymouth, Falls, N.S.
Langille, Stephen, Springfield, Annapolis, N.S.
Lavers, A. H., Port Elgin, N.S.
Lawson, George A., Hillsdale, Kings, N.B.
Layton, T. B., Great Village, Colchester, N.S.
Lewis, Milledge, Lumsden, N.B.
Lewis, John, Sydney, C.B.
Locke, E. E., Middleton, N.S.
Maider, H. E. S., St. George, N.B.
Marple, J. A., Belmont, N.S.
Manning, J. W., B.A., St. John.
Manzer, W. D., St. Mary's, N.B.
March, Stephen, Kingston, N.S.
Martell, C. H., B.A., Cornwallis, N.S.
Miles, John, Alexandria, P.E.I.
Moore, S. C., Waterside, N.B.
Morse, J. C., D.D., Sandy Cove, Digby, N.S.
Morton, R. S., Melville, N S.
Munro, T. M., Tusket, N.S.
Murray, P. F., Milton, N.S.
Murray, Joseph, B.A., Falmouth, N.S.
Mutch, Robert, Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton.
Martell, A , Wolfville, N S.
Macdonald, A. B , Jemseg, Queens, N.B
McDonald, Ronald, N. E. [illegible] garee, Cape Breton.
McDonald, D. G , B.TH., Halifax
McEwan, P. A , Windsor, N.S.
McDonald, J. H., B.A , Amherst
McGregor, P. S., Hantsport, N.S.
McIntyre, W. E., B.A., S. Martin's Seminary N.B.
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McQuarrie, D. H., B.A., North Sydney.
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Nobles, B. N., Hillsburg, N.S.
Normandy, M., McLauchlin Road, Kent, N.B.
Nowlan, P. D., Westchester Station, Cumberland, N.S.
Owers, Edward, Onslow, N.S.
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Parker, J. M , B.A., Rio Hebert, Cumberland, N S.
Parker, W. L , Nictaux N.S.
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Pineo, C. E., Nictaux, N S.
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Porter, J. A., Blissfield, N.B
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Raymond, G P., B A., New Germany, Lunenburg, N S.
Read, E. O., Waterville, N.S.
Read, James L., Berwick, N.S.
Rees, P. O., Zealand Station York, N B
Rees, W. W., Newport, N.S.
Robinson, W. H , B.A , Hantsport, N.S.
Rutledge, J. W., Mahone Bay, N.S.
Sables, C W., Campbell't'n, N.S.
Sanford, R., M.A., Wolfville, N.S.
Saunders, E. M , D D., Halifax N.S.
Saunders, H. H., Elgin, N.B.
Saunders, J. H , St. John, N.B.
Sawyer, A. W , D.D., LL.D. Wolfville, N.S
Scott, James, Crow Harbor, N.S.
Shaw, H. J., Windsor, N.B.
Shaw, H. S., Mahone Bay, N.S.
Shaw, J. L., St. John N.B.
Sibley, E. G., Wittenburg, N.S.
Skinner, I. J., B.A , Weston, N.S.
Skinner, I. R., B.A , Musquash N.B.
Slaughenwhite, L. J., Jeddore N.S.
Seeley, George, Petitcodiac, N.B.
Smith, Solomon, Welford, N.S.
Smith, H. B., M.A., Springhill N S.
Smith, John A , Cornwallis, N.S.
Snelling, W. A., Moser River Halifax, N.S.
Spidel, J. D., Petitcodiac, N.B.
Springer, G. W., Jemseg, N.B.
Spurr, J. C., B. [illegible], Cavendish P.E.I.
Stackhouse, W. T., B.A., M Glasgow, N.S.
Steadman, J. C., Elgin, N.B.

Steele, D.A., D.D., Amherst, N.S.
Steeves, O. E., Macnaquack, York, N.B.
Schurman, G. W., Chegoggin, Yarmouth, N.S.
Saunders, H. H., B.A., Elgin, Albert, N.B.
Tiner, J. E., Port Hilford, N.S.
Tingley, L. J., Melvern Square, N.S.
Todd, Thomas, Woodstock, N.B.
Vincent, A. J., Bayfield West, N.B.
Vincent, W. C., Sackville, N.B.
Whitman, Asaph, Chester, N.S.
Wallace, I., M.A., Wolfville, N.S.
Warren, W. H., M.A., Sackville, N.B.
Washburn, A., St. Martin's, N.B.
Weathers, George A., Summerville, Hants, N.S.
Webb, Josiah, S.T.B., Arcadia, N.S.
Weeks, F. O., Kentville, N.S.
Wetmore, J. D., Wickham, Queens, N.B.
Wetmore, William, Margaree, N.S.
Wright, F. C., Pennfield, N.B.
Wilson, C. P., B.D., Bass River, N.S.
White, Geo. R., B.A, Yarmouth, N.S.
Williams, J., Gaspereaux, N.S.
Young, J. W. S., Green Bush, York, N.B.
Young, F. M., PH.B., Bridgetown, N.S.
Weeks, W. W., Moncton, N.B.

Congregational Church.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

CHAIRMAN.—Rev. J. R. Black, B.A., Kingston.
SECRETARY.—Rev. J. P. Gerrie, 90 Langley av., Toronto.
STATISTICAL SECRETARY.—Rev. J. T. Daley, Burford, O.
ANNUAL PREACHER.—Rev. J. P. Gerrie, Toronto.
The Union meets in Hamilton in June, 1895.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHAIRMAN.—Rev. John Wood, Truro, N.S.
TREASURER.—James Woodrow, St. John, N.B.
SECRETARY.—Rev. J. W. Cox, Economy, N.S.
STATISTICAL SECRETARY.—Rev. James Shipperley, Maitland, Hants Co., N.S.
The Union will meet in Liverpool, N.S., on 5th July, 1895.

Adams, T. H., Churchill, O.
Austin, Jas. M., Sheffield Academy, N.B.
Aylward, Robert, B.A., London, O
Ball, S. W., Liverpool, N.S.
Barbour, Wm. M., D.D., Montreal.
Barker, Enoch, Toronto, O.
Barker, Joseph, Debec, N.B.
Bentley, Hugh, Toronto, O.
Bentley, F. D., Listowel, O.
Blesedell, J., Pleasant River, N.S.
Black, Robert K., Granby, Q.
Black, James R., Kingston, O.
Bolton, Chas. E., Paris, O.
Brown, J. L., Franklin Centre, Q.
Clarke, Wm. F., Guelph, O.
Claris, Wm. H. A, London, O.
Colclough, Joseph, Lanark, O.
Cornish, George, LL.D., Montreal
Cox, Jacob W., Economy, N.S.
Currie, Walter T., African Mis'n
Craik, Galen H, Waterville, Q.
Daley, James T., Burford, O.
Day, B. W., Granby, Q.
Dearborn, E. P. F., Rock Isl'd, Q.
Duff, Charles, M.A., Toronto, O.
Duff, R. J., B.A., Georgetown, O.
Dunlap, G. H., Rock Island, Q.
Fenwick, Kenneth M., Montreal.
Fuller, George, Stratford, O.
Gerrie, John P., Toronto.
Gunn, W. T., Cowansville, Q.
Gunner, F., M.D., Listowel, O.
Goddard, Henry, Milton, N.S.
Goffin, J. W., Edgar, O.
Grisbrook, E. O., Barrie, O.
Hamilton, D. S., Forest, O.
Harris, Nath., Stouffville, O.
Hay, Wm., Scotland, O.
Hay, James, Rockport, O.
Hay, Robert, Watford, O.
Hill, Edward M., Montreal.
Hindley, John I., Granby, Q.
Hopkin, R., Listowel, O.
Hodgkinson, Tim., Winnipeg, M.
Howie, D., St. John, N.B.
Hyde, T. B., Toronto, O.
King, Stephen, Toronto, O.
Jackson, S. N., M.D., Kingston, O.
Johnston, Wm., Toronto, O.
Macallum, Daniel, Maxville, O.
Macaulay, A., Middleville, O.
Mason, H. C., Brandon, M.
McAdie, J., St. Andrews, Q.
McCuaig, Joseph A. C, Toronto.
Madill, J. C., Sarnia, O.
Madill, W. H, Alton, O.
Main, Arthur W., Cowansville, Q.
Margrett, Albert, Speedside, O.
Mitchell, S. L., Sherbrooke, Q.
MacColl, E. S. W., Brigham, Q.
McCormack, A., Cold Springs, O.
McEwen, J. D., Brooklyn, N.S.
McKinnon, J., Pilot Mound, M.
McKinnon, N., St. John, N.B.
McGill, Anthony, M.A., Ryckman's Corners, O.
McGregor, Arch. F., B.A., Woodstock, O.
McIntosh, Wm., Yarmouth, N.S.
McKillican, John, Montreal.
Moore, Churchilll, Ayer's Flat, Q
Morton, John, Hamilton, O.
Nicholls, Sampson, Toronto, O.
Peacock, Wm., Margaree, Cape Breton.
Pedley, Hugh, B.A., Winnipeg, M.
Pedley, Jas. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Pedley, Hilton, Japan Mission.
Pritchard, W. S., B.A., Bowmanville, O.
Purdon, D. W., Chebogue, N.S.
Purkis, Geo., Bowmanville, O.
Read, F. W., African Mission.
Read, George E., Fitch Bay, Q.
Richardson, A. W., Brantford, O.
Robinson, Robert, Toronto, O.
Salmon, John, B.A., Toronto, O.
Sanderson, John G., Danville, Q.
Shipperley, James, Maitland, N.S
Siddall, G. Ward, St. John's, Nfld.
Silcox, John B., Montreal.
Silcox, E. D., Embro, O.
Sims, Thomas, D.D., Toronto, O.
Skinner, George, Pine Grove, O.
Smith, Wm W., St. Catharines, O.
Solandt, A., Inverness, Q.
Squires, John, Random, Nfld.
Sykes, S., Keswick Ridge, N.B.
Unsworth, Joseph, Toronto, O.
Unsworth, Joseph K., Toronto, O
Warriner, W. Henry, Montreal.
Watt, W. J., Melbourne, Q.
Waterworth, J. A., Cobourg, O
Watson, W. H, M.D., Hamilton, O
Webb, Thomas, Toronto, O.
Whisker, C. H., Toronto, O.
Whitman, Jacob, Yarmouth, N.S.
Wild, Joseph, D.D., Bronte, O.
Williams, B. B., Guelph, O.
Wilmot, W. F, Toronto.
Willson, T. T., Toronto, O.
Wood, John, Ottawa.
Wood, John, Truro, N.S,

Unitarian Church in Canada.

Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, Montreal; Rev. Archibald MacDougall, St. John, N.B.; Rev. Henry H. Woude, Toronto; Rev. Thomas C. Jackson, Toronto (West End); Rev. John H. Long, Hamilton.
There is no general Canadian association, but the above churches are in more or less intimate relation with conferences in the United States.

Conference of the Christian Church.

Elder D. Prosser, Newmarket, President; Elder W. S. Cowle, Secretary, Sandford; W. W. Trull, Treasurer, Orono, Ont.

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Russ, J. L., Grafton.
Shoults, J. H., Toronto.
Thompson, James, Keswick.
Willoughby, J., Drayton.
Winans, J. P., Port Perry.

The next annual Conference will be held with the Christian Church at Ringwood, County of York, Ont., commencing on Wednesday before the 3rd Sunday in June, 1895.

The Executive Board meets four times during the Conference year, at the call of the President, and at the place he may deem advisable.

Universalist Church.

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Johnson, Jennie B., Picton, O.
Lavelle, J. R., Fulton, O.
Leonard, F. G., Moes River, Q.
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McLaughlin, J. W., Huntville, Q.
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Moses, George (Indian), Oneida, O.
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TREASURER.—Rev. F. Goos, Conestogo, O.
The next meeting of the Synod will be held the 6th June, 1895, at Elmira, O.

J. N. Muenzinger, Wellesley.
E. M. Genzmer, Toronto.
F. Veit, Tavistock.
A. R. Schutz, Elmira.
J. Strempfer, Zurich.
E. Neudoerffer, Neustadt.
J. Badke, Humberstone.
H. Petschke, Heidelburg.
J. Langholz, Philipsburg.
B. Mueller, Hanover.
A. Blunck, Rostock.
O. Nitardy, Baden.
M. Areudt, Waterloo.
E. Littwien, Bornholm.
H. Sander, Wellesley.
A. Maass, N. Hamburg.
E. Meinhold, Hespeler.
H. Walbaum, N. Dundee.
E. Schuelke, Rankin.
H. C. Schmieder, Edenwald, Assa., N.W.T.
E. Hoffman, Hamilton.
J. Goos, Conestogo.
A. Eggers, Auburn.
H. Rembe, Desboro.
G. Braekebusch, Denbigh,
G. Daeckel, Listowel.
C. Schroeder, Pembroke.
F. Pempeit, Edmonton, Alta.
E. G. Berthold, Langenburg, Assa., N.W.T.
P. Mueller, DR., PH., Walkerton.
E. Ranthem, Up. Thorne Centre.
E. F. Ritter, Buttonville.
M. Ruccius, Winnipeg.
N. Berner, Elmwood.
O. D. Bartholomew, Morrisburg.
W. E. Murray, N. Williamsburg.
W. Willing, Gretna, Man.
P. W. Mueller, Germania.
C. Zarnke, Arnprior.

United Brethren in Christ.

BISHOP.—H. Floyd, D.D., Dublin, Indiana.
PRESIDING ELDER.—D. B. Sherk, Berlin, O.
CONFERENCE SECRETARY.—J. Howe, Stevensville, O.
MISSIONARY SEC.-TREASURER.—M. Eshleman, Berlin, O.
GENERAL SEC.-TREASURER.—E. Hallman, Washington, O.
HARTSVILLE COLLEGE TRUSTEES.—J. Hallman, Washington, O.; J. B. Bowman, Berlin, O.; D. B. Sherk, Berlin, O.; C. W. Backus, Beeton, O.
PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY.—D. B. Sherk, Berlin, O., President; J. B. Bowman, Berlin, O., Vice-President.
PREACHERS' AID AND CHURCH ERECTION TREASURER.—M. Eshleman, Berlin, O
CONFERENCE EVANGELIST.—J. A. Learn, Ridgeway, O.

Backus, C. W., Berlin, O.
Bowman, J. B., Berlin, O.
Clark, R. A., Port Elgin, O.
Howe, J., Stevensville, O.
Learn, J. A., Evangelist, Ridgeway, O.
Sherk, D. B., Berlin, O.
Thamer, E. H., Dundee, O.

The next annual Conference meets at Berlin, O., on Good Friday, 1895.

Evangelical Association.

CANADA CONFERENCE.

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President of Conference Missionary Society, Rev. D. Krah, Waterloo, O.; Secretary, Rev. T. A. Schmidt, New Hamburg, O.; Treasurer, Rev. L. M. Wagner, Stratford, O.

The next annual Conference will meet at South Cayuga, O., beginning on the third Thursday of April, 1895.

Bean, E. H., Hespeler, O.
Becker, E., Benmiller, O.
Brand, D. H., Zurich, O.
Braun, G., Hamilton, O.
Braun, G. F., Diemerton, O.
Bolender, C., Pembroke, O.
Burn, E., Port Elgin, O.
Clemens, M., Attercliffe Station, O.
Damm, G. D., Pelham Centre, O.
Devitt, I. K., Rodney, O.
Dierlamm, H., Milverton, O.
Dippel, D., Elmira, O.
Eby, E., Dashwood, O.
Eidt, L. K., Elmwood, O.
Finkbeiner, G., Tavistock, O.
Finkbeiner, C. S., Listowel, O.
Finkbeiner, S., New Hamburg, O.
Grenzebach, J. H., Ashfeldt.
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Haist, G. F., Mildmay, O
Haist, A. Y., St. Jacobs, O.
Hauch, Th., Hanover, O.
Hauch, J. P., Berlin, O.
Kaatz, C. G., Golden Lake, O.
Knechtel, S. R., Campden, O.
Krupp, S., Arnprior, O.
Litt, J. G., Crediton, O.
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Meyer, F. Sebringville, O.
Morlock, J. C., South Cayuga, O.
Moyer, I. M., Selkirk.
Rieder, D., Chesley, O.
Sauer, A. W. Rye, Muskoka, O.
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Schmidt, J. A., New Hamburg, O.
Schwalm, J. K., Philipsburg,
Schwandt, W., Williamsford, O.
Schwarz, G. F., Crediton, O.
Spies, C. A., Cleveland, O.
Spies, F. S., Hawkesville, O.
Staebler, J., Crediton, O.
Thomas, H. A., Elmira, O.
Umbach, J., New Hamburg, O.
Umbach, S. L., Napierville, Ill.
Wagner, L. H., Stratford, O.
Wagner, G., Rockingham, O.
Werner, H., Rodney, O.
Wilhelm, J., Morriston, O.
Wing, M. L., Berlin, O.
Winkler, Ph., St. Jacobs, O.
Wittich, L., Plattsville, O.
Yaeger, W. J., Waterloo, O.
Yenni, J. D., Waterdown.

The New Jerusalem Church of Canada.

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The Roman Catholic Church in Canada.

Cardinal.

His Eminence Elzear Alexandre Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, Quebec, Q.

Archbishops.

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Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, Kingston, O.
Most Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Ottawa, O.
Most Rev. Edouard Charles Fabre, Montreal, Q.
Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, Halifax, N.S.
Most Rev. John Walsh, Toronto, O.
See of Winnipeg vacant, November 1st, 1894.

Bishops.

Right Rev. André Albert Blais, Rimouski, Q.
Right Rev. John Cameron, Antigonish, N.S.
Right Rev. Isidore Clut, Athabaska, *via* Edmonton, N.W.T.
Right Rev. Maxime Decelles, St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, Hamilton O.
Right Rev. Paul Durieu, New Westminster, B.C.
Right Rev. Joseph M. Emard, Valleyfield, Q.
Right Rev. Vital Justin Grandin, St. Albert, N.W.T.
Right Rev. Elphège Gravel, Nicolet, Q.
Right Rev. Emile Grouard, Athabaska, *via* Edmonton, N.W.T.
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Right Rev. Michael Thomas Labrecque, Chicoutimi, Q.
Right Rev. Paul Larocque, Sherbrooke, Q.
Right Rev. Louis François Laflèche, Three Rivers, Q.
Right Rev. John Nicholas Lemmens, Victoria, B.C.
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Right Rev. James Charles McDonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
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Right Rev. Albert Pascal, Prince Albert, N.W.T.
Right Rev. James Rogers, Chatham, N.B.
Right Rev. John Sweeney, St. John, N.B.

Abbots.

Right Rev. Antoine, *Trappist*, Abbey of Notre Dame du Lac, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Right Rev. Dominic, *Trappist*, Abbey of Petit Clairvaux, Tracadie, N.S.

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Achevêque, P., Cocagne, N.B.
Adam, F. L. T., Montreal.
Adam, Ign., Sault-au-Récollet, Q.
Aeymans, Hubert, St. Agatha, O.
Alban, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Alban, *Trappist*, Lac St. Jean, Mistassini, Q.
Alexandre, H., Nicolet, Q.
Alexis, Ottawa, O.
Alf, Paul, Chatham, O.
Allain, L. A. H., St Catharines, O.
Allaire, A., St. Hilaire, Rouville.
Allaire, P. O., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Allard, J., Very Rev., Selkirk, M.
Allard, J. C., Valleyfield, Q.
Allard, J. F., Bouchette, Q.
Allard, R., St. Anne de Beaupré.
Allard, T., Monte Bello, Q
Allard, T. Z., St. Antoine Abbé, Huntingdon, Q.
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Ancel, Fr., Lac Caribou, N.W.T.
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André, P., L'Epiphanie, Q.
Andrew, Very Rev., Montreal.
Andrieux, P., Dover South, O.
Ange Marie, Montreal.
Angers, C. L., Adamsville, Q.
Antoine, A., Ottawa, O.
Archambault, Alf., Montreal.
Archambeault, A., Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Archambeault, J. A., Notre Dame de Grâce, Q
Archambeault, J. F., Ste. Monique, Deux Montagnes, Q.
Archambeault, L., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Archambeault, Urgele, St. Felix de Valois, Q.
Archambeault, J. A., Dunham, Q.
Aribour, Aug., St. Elizabeth, Joliette, Q.
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Arsenault, J. C., Quebec.
Arsenault, P. P., Tignish, P.E.I.
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Aubry, N., Ste. Martine, Chateauguay, Q.
Auclair, Elzear, St. Urbain, Charlevoix, Q
Auclair, G., Sacré Cœur de Marie, Megantic, Q.
Auclair, M., Montreal.
Auclair, Z., St. Anicet, Huntingdon, Q.
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Audet, P., St. Fabien, Rimouski.
Audrand, P., Cyrrille, O.
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Augustine, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
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Babineau, Maximus, St. Ann, Madawaska, N.B.
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Baillargeon, F., Stanfold, Q.
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Balthazard, J. A., St. Hyacinthe
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Bannon, T. J., Chatham, N.B.
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Baril, Ed., Nicolet, Q.
Baril, H., Three Rivers, Q.
Barolet, Adelard, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
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Baudin, J. B., Rat Portage N.W.T.
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Beaudet, Chas., Three Rivers, Q.
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Beaudet, P., St. Laurent, Q.
Beaudet, P., Very Rev., Notre Dame de Grâce, Q.
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Beaudoin, L. A , Walkerville, O.
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Beaulieu, P., Lévis, Q.
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Beauregard, L., Waterloo, Q.
Beauregard, M., Waterloo, Q.
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Bédard, P., St. Constant, Laprairie, Q.
Bédard, P., Lefaivre, O.
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Begin, F., St. Germain, Kamouraska, Q.
Begin, F. X., St. Pacôme, Kamouraska, Q.
Begin, P., St. Malachie, Dorchester, Q.
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Béland, Is., St. Fulgence de Durham, Q.
Béland, J. F., Three Rivers, Q.
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Best, Philip, Falls View, O.
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Cantin, O., St. David de l'Aube Rivière, Levis, Q.
Carberry, J., Brockton, Toronto, O
Carbonneau, C. A., Bic, Q.
Cardin, P., Pike River, Q.
Cardin, P. O., Becancourt, Q.
Carey, Thos., Brewer's Mills, O.
Carignan, G., St. Bonaventure d'Upton, Q.
Carion, A., Kamloops City, B.C.
Carmody, Very Rev. Canon J., Halifax, N.S.
Carney, F. L., Richmond, N.B.
Carolan, P., Trinity, Nfld.
Caron, Alphonse, Quebec.
Caron, Arthur, Montreal.
Caron, A., St. Eleuthère, Q.
Caron, C., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Caron, E., St. Aimé, Q.
Caron, G. E., Kingsey Falls, Q.
Caron, H., Garden River, O.
Caron, J., Regina, N.W.T.
Caron, J. S., St. Athanase, Q.
Caron, L. A. N., Hatley, Q.
Caron, N., Maskinonge, Q.
Caron, Th., Clarence Creek, O.
Caron, Thos., Louiseville, Q.
Carre, E. M., Quebec.
Carrier, C. E., Lévis, Q.
Carrier, Wm. J., Garthby, Q.
Carrière, A., Lachute, Q.
Carrières, A., Ste. Thérèse, Q.
Carson, A., Kingston, O.
Carson, John, Riverside, N.B.
Carter, John, Petit Rocher, N.B.
Carufel, Chas., Valmont, Q.
Carufel, O., Valmont, Q.
Casaubon, D., St. François de Sales, Laval, Q.
Casaubon, L., Ste. Théodosie, Vercheres, Q.
Casaubon, L., L'Assomption, Q.
Casault, E. F., St. Alban, Q.
Casey, Dom. J., Peterborough, O.
Casey, M. G., Montreal.
Casey, T., St. John, N.B.
Casgrain, H. R., Quebec.
Casgrain, R., Quebec.
Cassidy, E. J., Very Rev., Brockton, Toronto, O.
Cassien, —, Ottawa, O.
Cassin, P., Dundalk, O.
Castonguay, A., Sherbrooke, Q.
Castonguay, J. A., Valleyfield, Q.
Castonguay, Lucien, Magog, Q.
Catulle, John, Montreal.
Cautin, F., Nicolet, Q.
Cayouette, J. R., St. Clément, Q.
Cecyre, D., Chateauguay, Q.
Cesbron, A., Arundel, Q.
Chaborel, P., Ottawa, O.
Chabot, F., Ste. St. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Chabot, Hilaire, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Chabot, L. B., St. Basile, Q.
Chaffers, J., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Chagnon, J., Les Cèdres, Q.
Chagnon, J., Joliette, Q.
Chaine, A. M., Arnprior, O.
Chaisson, J., Palmer Road, P.E.I.
Chalifour, J. A., St. Joseph, Cap d'Espoir, Q.
Chalifoux, F. X., Napierville, Q.
Chalifoux, H. O., Very Rev., Sherbrooke, Q.
Chamberland, M., Papineauville, O.
Champagne, I., Gatineau, Q.
Champeau, J. B., Berthierville, Q.
Champoux, J. A., Montreal.
Champoux, L. Z., St. Polycarpe, Q
Chaperon, J., La Beauce, Q.
Chapman, W. F., Woodstock, N.B.
Chaput, R., Chateauguay, Q.
Charaux, T. C., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Charbonneau, J. L., St. Timothée, Beauharnois, Q.
Charbonneau, J. T., Milton, Q.
Charest, F. V., Weedon, Q.
Charette, George, Montreal.
Charette, J., St. Barthélémy, Q.
Charland, P., Ottawa, O.
Charland, V., Ottawa, O.
Charlebois, G., East Ottawa, O.
Charlebois, J., Rigaud, Q.
Charlebois, O., Fort Cumberland, N.W.T.
Charles, E. L., Montreal.
Charpentier, H., Montreal.
Charrier, S., Montreal.
Chartier, J. B., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Chartier, R., Port Arthur, O.
Chartier, V., Ste. Madeleine, Q.
Chatelain, J., Thurso, Q.
Chatillon, E., Ste. Monique, Q.
Chatillon, L., Torbay, N.S.
Chatillon, Pierre, St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, Q.
Chaumont, J., St. Laurent, M.
Chaumont, Jos., Betsiamits, Q.
Chausse, J. A., Montreal.
Chauvin, W. J., Montreal.
Chenard, D., Chicoutimi, Q.
Chenard, S., St. François, Q.
Cherrier, A. A., Winnipeg, M.
Cherrier, L., Toronto.
Cheriere, F., Toronto, Parkdale.
Chèvrefils, G. F. O., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Q.
Chevrier, D., Montreal.
Chevrier, O., Maniwaki, Q.
Chiapini, D., Williams Lake, B.C.
Chicoine, J. O., St. Thomas, Q.
Chirouse, E. C., Matsqui, B.C.
Chisholm, Alex., Antigonish, N.S.
Chisholm, Arch., Judique, N.S.
Chisholm, C., Port Hood, N.S.
Chisholm, D., Antigonish, N.S.
Chisholm, D., Broad Cove, N.S.
Chisholm, F., Southwest Margaree, N.S.
Chisholm, Finlay, Little Glace Bay, N.S.
Chisholm, J. J., Pictou, N.S.
Chisholm, J. C., St. Peter's, N.S.
Chisholm, Jos., Creignish, N.S.
Choquet, C. P., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Choquet, R., Longue Pointe, Q.

Choquet, Elzear, Montreal.
Choquette, J. E. E., Compton, Q.
Chouinard, A., Métis, Q.
Chouinard, P., St. Moise, Q.
Chouinière, J. B., Memramcook.
Chrétien, J. B., St. Narcisse, Q.
Christian, Michael P., Toronto, O.
Cicolari, G., Erinsville, O.
Cimon, M. H., Chicoutimi, Q.
Cinq-Mars, J., Quebec, Q.
Cinq-Mars, N., Portneuf, Q.
Clairoux, Isaie, Joliette, Q.
Clapin, M., Montreal.
Clarke, M. J., Torbay, Nfld.
Clément, V., Brandon, Q.
Cléophas, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Cloutier, A., Contrecœur, Q.
Cloutier, C. Onésime, Lévis, Q.
Cloutier, C. F., St. Charles, Bellechasse, Q.
Cloutier, E., Notre Dame du Portage, Q.
Cloutier, F. X., Three Rivers, Q.
Cloutier, F. X., in U.S.
Cloutier, G., St. Boniface, M.
Cloutier, J., Ste. Rose, Laval, Q.
Cloutier, J., Laprairie, Q.
Cloutier, Jos., St. Etienne des Grès, Q.
Cloutier, Owen, Quebec, Q.
Cloutier, P., St. Etienne des Grès, Q.
Coady, M., Thorburn, N.S.
Coallier A., St. Zotique, Soulanges, Q.
Coallier, C., St. Luc, St. Jean, Q.
Coccola, N., Kootenay, B.C.
Cochet, P. M., Church Point, N.S.
Cochin, L., Thunder Child's Reserve, N.W.T.
Coderre, E., St. Anne de Prescott, O.
Coderre, F., St. Alphonsus, Q.
Cole, T., Ottawa, O.
Colfer, J. P., Lévis, Q.
Colin, J., Midland, O.
Colin, F. L., Very Rev., Montreal.
Collerette, F. X., Quaco, N.B.
Collet, C. A., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Collin, C., St. Jean Dorchester, Q.
Collins, C., Fairville, N.B.
Collins, J., Toronto, O.
Collins, James, Kingston, O.
Collins, T., Peterborough, O.
Columba, *Trappist*, Tracadie, N.S.
Comeau, Ant'. St. Hilaire, Madawaska, N.B.
Comeau, A., Lac Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.
Comeau, D., Pointe du Lac, Q.
Comeau, J. B., Yamachiche, Q.
Comeau, L., St. Cyrille de Wendover, Q.
Comeau, N., Yamachiche, Q.
Comiré, W., Calgary, N.W.T.
Comtois, J. S., Varennes, Q.
Condon, W., St. Laurent, Q.
Connolly, F., St. Brigitte, Nicolet, Q.
Connolly, Jas. J., Frankford, O.
Connolly, John, Lucan, O.
Connolly, John.
Connolly, M., Campbellford, O.
Connolly, Stephen, St. John, N.B.
Connolly, T. Rt. Rev. Mgr., St. John, N.B.
Constantineau, A., Dawson, O.
Constantineau, H. A., Ottawa, O.
Contant, E. J., Coteau St. Louis, Q
Conway, P., Norwood, O.
Corbeil, A., Longue Pointe, Q.
Corbeil, A., St. Faustin, Q.
Corbeil, F., St. Benoit, Deux Montagnes, Q.
Corbeil, S., St. Thérèse, Q.
Corbett, D., St. John, N.B.
Corbett, Geo., Cornwall, O.
Corcoran, André, Joliette, Q.
Corcoran, J., Teeswater, O.
Corcoran, P., La Salette, O.
Cordeau, M., Stanstead, Q.
Corkery, P., West Huntley, O.
Cormier, A., Memramcook, N.B.
Cormier, A. D., Rochester, N.B.
Cormier, F. X., Cocagne, N.B.
Cormier, J. C., Richelieu, Q.
Cormier, L. E., Sorel, Q.
Cornellier, O., Matsqui, B.C.
Correntin, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Corrivault, J. C. F.
Corriveau, Etienne O., Ste. Pétronille, Ile d'Orleans, Q.
Cosgrove, P., Elora, O.
Coté, A., Sandwich, O.
Coté, A. B., Salmon River, N.S.
Coté, Albert, Fraserville, Q.
Coté, Aloysius, Montreal.
Coté, Ange, St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Coté, Calixte, Nicolet, Q.
Coté, Didier, J., Ste. Cunegonde, Montreal.
Coté, Emile, St. Joseph, Levis, Q.
Coté, F. P., St. Valerien, Q.
Coté, George, Ste. Croix, Lotbinière, Q.
Coté, L. A., St. Pie de Guire, Yamaska, Q.
Coté, Paul, Wolfestown, Q.
Coté, Phil., Rimouski, Q.
Cotter, Ls., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Cotet, Dan., St. Leon, M.
Coty, J. H., Hamilton, O.
Coulombe, L., St. Gilbert, Q.
Coursolles, Edw., Ste. Therèse, Q.
Courtemanche, J., St. Roche, Q.
Courtois, J. E., Drysdale, O.
Cousineau, J. B. A., Ditchfield, Q.
Cousineau, L., Montreal.
Cousineau, O., Sarsfield, O.
Coutlée, A., East Ottawa, O.
Coutu, T., St. Vincent de Paul, Q.
Coutu, T. R., Joliette, Q.
Couture, F. X., St. Bernardin de Sienne, Portneuf, Q.
Couture, Ls.
Couture, W. H., Ste. Clair, Q.
Coyle, P., Toronto, O.
Craven, J. J., Hamilton, O.
Crespin, J., Toronto, O.
Crevier, A., St. Laurent, Q.
Crinnon, E., Dunville, O.
Croteau, E. C., Plantagenet, Q.
Crouzier, J., Elbrook, N.S.
Cruise, J. M., Toronto, O.
Crumley, S. J., Dalhousie, N.B.
Cummaine, J. D., Truro, N.S.
Cummins, M., Bothwell, O.
Cunningham, Ed., Onion Lake, N.W.T.
Cuoq, A., Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Curran, Peter, Tracadie, P.E.I.
Curry, J. D., Joggins Mines, N.S.
Cushing, Very Rev. D., Sandwich, O.
Dacier, E., Fournier, O.
Dagenais, T., St. Roch de l'Achigan, Q.
Daignault, A., Notre Dame de Grace, Q.
Dallaire, J. A., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Daignault, C., Ste. Julie, Vercheres, Q.
Daly, Jas., Metaghan, N.S.
Daly, T. J., Halifax, N.S.
D'Amour, Cos., Edmonston, N.B.
Dandurand, D., St. Charles, M.
Danel, Achille, Montreal.
Danglade, Alph. L., Petite Rivière, Q.
Danguy, E. S., Montreal.
Daniel, F., Montreal.
Darche, P., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Da Sylva, P., St. Isidore, Dorchester, Q.
Dauphin, L., Onion Lake, N.W.T.
Daoust, A M., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
D'Auteuil, J. A., St. Alphonse de Thetford, Q.
D'Auteuil, Léon, Amqui, Q.
Dauth, E., St. Leonard, Q.
Dauth, G., Montreal.
David, E., Ottawa, O.
Davis, Thos., Madoc, O.
Deblois, G. L., Cranbourne, Q.
Decarie, R., St. Henri, Montreal.
Decarie, T., St. Henri, Montreal.
De Carufel, V. S., Ste. Angele de Laval, Q.
Decelles, J. B. E., Belœil, Q.
Decelles, P. Z., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
De Chambreuil, A. H., Athabaska, N.W.T.
Dechamplain, Jos., Pabos, Q.
Decorby, J., Lake Dauphin, M.
De Courval, A. P., St. Samuel, Q.
De Courval, E. P., Ste. Clotilde, Q
De Finance, Girard, Etang du Nord, Magdalen Islands.
De Foville, P., Montreal.
Defoy, H., Quebec, Q.
Degesne, P., Quebec, Q.
De Ghyvelde, F., Three Rivers, Q.
De Gonzague, Joseph, Rivière David, Q.
Déguire, J. C. Wm., Ottawa, O.
Deguire, P., Montreal.
Deguire, Pierre, Montreal.
Deguise, E., Three Rivers, Q.
Deiber, F., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
De Kérangue, Nouel, Liards River, N.W.T.
De la Durantaye, F. X., L'Assomption, Q.
Delage, F. X., Metabetchouan, Q.
Delage, F. X., Cap des Rosiers, Q.
Delagrave, T., St. Pierre, Montmagny, Q.
Delamarre, Elz., Chicoutimi, Q.
Delavigne, Jules, Montreal.
Délinelle, Z., Montreal.
Delisle, L. P., Quebec, Q.
Demers, B., Quebec, Q.
Demers, G. A., St. Jude, Q.
Demers, J., St. Laurent, Q.
Demers, N. E. Rigaud, Q.
Denis, L., Montreal.
Denoncourt, L., Three Rivers, Q.
Deq oy, A. A., Montreal.
Dequoy, A., Chambly, Q
Dequoy, J., Contrecœur, Q.
Dequoy, L. A., Lanoraie, Q.
De Ridder, Leopold, Montreal.
Derome, J. A., Vaudreuil, Q.
Derome, G. S., Ange Gardien de Rouville, Q.
Derome, J. B., St. Raymond, Portneuf, Q.
Désaulniers, A., Stanfold, Q.
Désaulniers, A. L., Sturgeon Falls, O.
Désaulniers, J. F. X., Pointe du Lac, Q.

De Saunhac, P. A., East Cornwall, O.
Desautels, A., St. Lazare, Vaudreuil, Q.
Descarries, L. T., Ely, Q.
Deschamps, M., North Stukely, Q
Descheneau, L. E., Plympton, N.S.
Deschênes, Joseph, St. Come, Joliette, Q.
Deschênes, L. P. M., St. Samuel, Beauce, Q.
Descoteaux, N., St. Sylvère, Nicolet, Q.
Desfossés, E., Sorel, Q.
Desgagné, N., Chicoutimi, Q.
Désilets, Aldéric, Quebec, Q.
Desilets, A , Stanfold, Q.
Desilets, G., Nicolet, Q.
Désiré, —, Montreal.
Desjardins, A., Casselman, O.
Desjardins, B , St. Amonin, Témiscouata, Q.
Desjardins, E., Montreal.
Desjardins, H., St. David de l'Aube-Rivière, Lévis, Q.
Desjardins, J. R., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Desjardins, L., St. Jerome, Terrebonne, Q.
Desjardins, Moise, Lachine, Q.
Deslauriers, C , Chute-aux Iroquois, Q.
Desmarais, E., St. Louis de Gonzague, Beauharnois, Q.
Desmarais, P., Lesser Slave Lake, N.W.T.
Desmond, A. P., Parrsboro, N.S.
Desnoyers, A. J. B., Coteau St. Louis, Q.
Desnoyers, R , Bedford, Q.
Desorcy, O., St. Ours, Q.
Desrochers, J. E., Joliette, Q.
Desrochers, M. L., Montreal.
Desroches, B., St. Albert, N.W.T.
Desroches, Delphis, St. Bruno, Chambly, Q.
Desrosiers, A., Verchères, Q.
Desrosiers, Francis, St. Francis Xavier de Brompton, Q.
Desrosiers, J., St. Clotilde, Chateauguay, Q.
Desrosiers, J. B., St. Alexis, Montcalm, Q.
Desrosiers, Placide, St. Lin, L'Assomption, Q.
Destroimaisons, M., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Désy, E., Quebec, Q.
Devine, Edw., Port Arthur, O.
Devine, F. M., Osceola, O.
Devlin, B., Montreal.
De Vriendt, Chas., Williams Lake, B.C.
Déziel, L. Ans., Beauport, Q.
Dignan, F. P., Windsor Mills, Q.
Dimberton, Leon, Montreal.
Dion, A., Memramcook, N.B.
Dion, A., Quebec, Q.
Dion, G., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Dion, Ls., St. Damase, Q.
Dionne, Benj., Armagh, Q.
Dionne, E., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Dionne, E. E., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Dionne, H. A., St. Maxime de Scott, Q.
Dixon, N., Kingsbridge P.O., O.
Dixon, P. W., Newcastle, N.B.
Dodier, V., Sherbrooke, Q.
Dodsworth, Cyril, Toronto, O.
Doherty, J., Arthur, O.
Doherty, Wm., Montreal.
Dollard, W., St. Stephen's, Charlotte, N.B.
Dommeau, P., Matsqui, B.C.
Donnelly, J. E., Montreal.
Donohoe, Thos., St. John, N.B.
Donovan, J. P., Pembroke, O.
Dontenville, A., N. Westminster.
Doody, Wm. J., Annapolis, N.S.
Dorais, E., Fort Saskatchewan, N.W.T.
Dorais, J. B., Rat Portage, N.W.T.
Dorion, Hégesip, Grosse-Isle, Q.
Dorval, F., L'Assomption, Q.
Doucet, Hilarion, Jacquet River, N.B.
Doucet, J. B., Farnham, Q.
Doucet, Jos. R., L'Amec, N.B.
Doucet, Leo., Blackfoot Crossing, N.W.T.
Doucet, S. J., Shippegan, N.B.
Douville, Ir., Nicolet, Q.
Dowdall, P. S., Eganville, O.
Dowling, M., Quebec.
Doyle, E., Milltown, N.B.
Doyle, P., Vernon River, P.E.I.
Dozois, J., Montreal.
Dozois, S. N., Mattawa, O.
Drapeau, J. O., St. Jean L'Evangeliste, Bonaventure, Q.
Drapeau, Jos. Oct., St. Ulric, Rimouski, Q.
Driscoll, J. F., Montreal.
Driscoll, M. J., Halifax, N.S.
Drolet, G., Lévis, Q.
Drolet, Jos., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Drolet, P. O., St. Jean Deschaillons, Lotbinière, Q.
Drouet, P., Quebec.
Drummond, Ls., St. Boniface, M.
Dubé, H., Arthur, O.
Dubé, H., St. Jean Port Joli, Q.
Dubé, Jos., Mt. Louis, Q.
Dubé, P. P., St. Julie de Somerset, Q.
Dubé, Paul, Leclercville, Q.
Dubois, O., St. Esprit, Montcalm, Q.
Dubois, H., East Warwick, Q.
Dubreuil, J. A., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Dubuc, A. P., Montreal.
Dubuc, Ls. Alexandre, Ville Maisonneuve, Q.
Dubuc, Ls. N., Montreal.
Ducharme, B., Clarence Creek, O.
Ducharme C., Very Rev., Joliette, Q.
Ducharme, J. A., Hemmingford, Q
Duchaussoy, P., Very Rev., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Duchein, F. X., Montreal.
Duckett, W., Montreal.
Ducot, X. G., Fort Norman, N.W.T.
Dufault, O., Ste. Justine de Newton, Vaudreuil, Q.
Duffus, Charles J., Perth, O.
Duffy, F. W., Orillia, O.
Duffy, J., Joliette, Q.
Duffy, Peter V., Red Bank, N.B.
Dufour, E., Chlorydorme, Gaspé, Q
Dufour, Paul, Shediac, N.B.
Dufresne, D. O. R., Roberval, Q.
Dufresne, E. W., Sherbrooke, Q.
Dufresne, J. A., Sutton, Q.
Dufresne, Joseph, Lorette, M.
Dufresne, S., Byng Inlet, O.
Dugal, F., St. Leonard, Madawaska, Q.
Dugal, L. N., St. Basil, Madawaska, N.B.
Dugas, Chas. A., St. Barbe, Huntingdon, Q.
Dugas, J. E., St. Anne des Plaines, Q.
Dugast, A. M., St. André, Argenteuil, Q.
Dugast, G., Ste. Anne des Plaines, Q.
Dugast, M. T., Berthierville, Q.
Duguay, E , Montreal.
Duguay, E., Cap de la Magdeleine, Q.
Duhamel, J., Ile Perrot, Q.
Duhamel, L. H., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Duhaut, A. E., Ottawa, O.
Dulac, F. X. Ad., L'Islet, Q.
Dumais, F. X., Grande Rivière, Q.
Dumais, J. F., Somerset, Q.
Dumais, Ludger, Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Dumas, Joseph, Eboulements, Q.
Dumesnil, A., Very Rev., St. Hyacinth, Q.
Dumont, J. N., St. Francis, Madawaska, N.B.
Dumontier, F., Lévis, Q.
Dumortier, F., Guelph, O.
Du Mouchel, A. P., Toronto, O.
Dunn, J., Richmond, O.
Dunoyer, L., St. Ignace de Nominingue, Q.
Dupé, J. M., Lesser Slave Lake, N.W.T.
Dupin, C., Vermillion, N.W.T.
Dupire, L. F., Great Slave Lake, N.W.T.
Dupont, J. D., St. Paul, Joliette, Q
Dupont, P., Rivière aux Epinettes, M.
Duprat, C., Laprairie, Q.
Duprat, C.
Duprat, J., Coteau St. Louis, Q.
Duprat, J. F., Ste. Philomène, Chateauguay, Q.
Dupré, L. L., St. Marc, Q.
Dupret, F. A., Montreal.
Dupuis, F., Quebec.
Dupuis, Odilon, St. Ephrem de Tring, Q.
Dupuis, Vit., St. Valentin, St. Jean, Q.
Dupuy, A., Abbotsford, Q.
Dupuy, J. B., St. Antoine, Verchères, Q.
Dupuy, J. P., Farnham, Q.
Du Ranquet, D., Wickwemikong, O.
Duret, T. C., Very Rev., Grande Rivière, Q.
Durivage, J. B. C., Lachenaie, Q
Durocher, C., St. Norbert, Berthier, Q.
Durocher, E., Montreal, De Lorimier P.O.
Durocher, J. B., Ange Gardien de Rouville, Q.
Dussault, F. X. E., St. Justin, Maskinonge, Q.
Dusserre-Telmon, P., Vankleek Hill, O.
Dutilly, L. A., St. Jean Baptiste, Rouville, Q.
Duval, Aug., St. Damase, Rimouski, Q.
Duvic, J. M , East Ottawa, O.
Eagan, P., Spring Hill, N.S.
East, J. U., Ste. Rose de Watford, Q.
Ecrement, F. X. E., St. Cunegonde, Montreal.
Elena, E., Very Rev., New Germany, O.

Egan, J. J., Very Rev., Barrie, O.
Emmelin, H., Vancouver, B.C.
Estevenon, Ls., Montreal.
Ethier, J. U., St. Jerome, Terrebonne, Q.
Eustace, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Fafard, A., Baie St. Paul, Q.
Fafard, E. S., St. Joseph, Levis, Q
Fafard, F. X., Albany, Hudson Bay, Q.
Faguy, F. X., Quebec.
Fahey, J., Montreal.
Falher, P., Lesser Slave Lake, N.W.T.
Farrel, Peter, Petersville, N.B.
Farrelly, Rt. Rev. Mgr. James, Belleville, O.
Faubert, A., Coteau du Lac, Q.
Faucher, A.A., St. Joseph, Levis, Q
Faucher, G. D., St. Joseph, Lévis, Q.
Faucher, J., Ancienne Lorette, Q.
Favreau, P., Lac Qu'Appelle, N. W.T.
Fayard, J. M., New Westminster, B.C.
Feeny, J. J., Brantford, O.
Ferguson, M., Sandwich, O.
Ferland, N., Pointe Claire, Q.
Ferreri, Vincent, Vinton, Q.
Ferron, H., Quebec.
Ferron, O., Wendover, O.
Ferron, Thos., Sturgeon Falls, O.
Feuiltault, J. A., St. Honoré de Shenley, Q.
Feuiltault, J. E., Lévis, Q.
Fiévez, L., Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q
Filiatrault, E., Rougemont, Q.
Filiatrault, E. C., Montreal.
Filiatrault, J. E., Montreal.
Filiatrault, T. F., Montreal, De Lorimier P.O.
Fillion, D., St. John Baptist, M.
Fillion, M., St. Cyrille, Q.
Fillion, P. D., Pembroke, O.
Fillion, Philéas, Quebec.
Fiset, L. N.
Fiset, Peter, Cheticamp, N.S.
Fisette, E. C., Sherbrooke, Q.
Fitzgerald, T. J., Pockemouche, N.B.
Fitzpatrick, Terence, St. Raphael, Glengarry, O.
Flannery, W., St. Thomas, Elgin, O.
Fleming, John, Tweed, O.
Fleming, T., Bracebridge, O.
Flynn, Edmund, St. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Foerster, Stephen, New Germany, O.
Foisy, Don, Belly River, N.W.T.
Foisy, J. A., Roxton Pond, Q.
Foley, D. F., Almonte, O.
Foley, Wm. J., Halifax, N.S.
Foley, J., Farrelton, Q.
Fontaine, J. C., Old Chelsea, Q.
Forbes, D. F., Halifax, N.S.
Forbes, J., Varennes, Q.
Forbes, J., St. Michel de Napierville, Q.
Forbes, J. G. L., Caughnawaga, Q
Forcier, Jos., St. Eugène de Grantham, Q.
Forest, C., St. Denis du Richelieu, Q.
Forest, O., St. Martin, Laval, Q.
Forget, Albert, St. André Avellin, Ottawa, Q.
Forget, J. F., St. Colomban, Deux Montagnes, Q.
Forget, J. U., Perkin's Mills, Q.
Forhan, J., Montreal.
Fortier, F. N., Kamouraska, Q.
Fortier, Louis, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Fortin, A., Broughton, Q.
Fortin, C. E., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Foucher, J. A., Montreal.
Foucher, J E., Rigaud, Q.
Fournet, P. A., Montreal.
Fournier, C. G., Ste. Flavie, Rimouski, Q.
Fournier, F. M., St. Arsène, Temiscouata, Q.
Fouquet, Leo, Edmonton, N.W.T.
Fourouge, G. A., Chambly, Q.
Fox, Wm., Lochiel, O.
Fox, L. C., Winnipeg, M.
Frachon, J. F., Regis, Toronto, O.
Francœur, J. L., Casselman, O.
Francœur, L. N., Stratford, O.
François d'Assisi, *Trappist*, Mistassini, Lac St. Jean, Q.
Fraser, George, Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Fraser, J. J., St. Joseph's, N.S.
Fraser, James, St. Andrew's, N.S.
French, T., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Fréchette, H., Laval, Q.
Frenette, E., St. Jean Port Joli, L'Islet, Q.
Frenette, F. X. Eugène, Chicoutimi, Q.
Frève, G. W., Cascapédiac, Q.
Froc, M., Ottawa, O.
Fuchs, M., Montreal.
Fulcran, —, Montreal.
Gabilloen, V., Our Lady of Seven Dolors, N.W.T.
Gadbois, J. O., St. Hugues, Q.
Gagné, C. E., Quebec.
Gagné, Cyp., Ste. Angèle de Mérici, Rimouski, Q.
Gagné, Jacob, Maria, Bonaventure, Q.
Gagné, L., St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, Megantic, Q.
Gagnier, Léandre Alex., Rigaud, Q
Gagnieur, W., Fort Williams West, O.
Gagnon, A. O., Sherbrooke, Q.
Gagnon, Adélard, Notre Dame de Lourdes, Mégantic, Q.
Gagnon, Aug., Port Daniel, Q.
Gagnon, C. O., Mgr., Quebec.
Gagnon, F. C., Quebec.
Gagnon, F. Regis., St. Jacques, Trout River, N.B.
Gagnon, G., St. Luc, Rimouski, Q.
Gagnon, H., Rivière Boisclair, Q.
Gagnon, J., St. Jean Dorchester, Q
Gagnon, Jos. F., St. Jean Port Joli, Q.
Gagnon, L. J., Ste. Famille, Ile d'Orléans, Q.
Gagnon, Ls., St. Fulgence, Chicoutimi, Q.
Gagnon, Louis, St. Isidore, Gloucester, N.B.
Gagnon, Lucien, St. Vincent de Paul, Laval, Q.
Gagnon, N., St. Joseph de Lepage, Q.
Gagnon, T. G., Nosbonsing Lake, O
Gahan, N., London, O.
Galarneau, C., St. Pacôme, Kamouraska, Q.
Galarneau, J. E., St. Paul, Montmagny, Q.
Gallagher, E. F., Pickering, O.
Gallant, F. X., Bloomfield, P.E.I.
Gapihan, J., Montfort, Q.
Garceau, C. Z., St. Pierre les Becquets, Q.
Garceau, Jos., St. Barnabé, St. Maurice, Q.
Garceau, L. T., Montreal.
Gariépy, N. A., La Patrie, Q.
Gariépy, Nap., Quebec
Gariépy, U. C., Sherbrooke, Q.
Garneau, B. Ph., Quebec.
Garneau, F., St. Roch des Aulnaies, L'Islet, Q.
Garneau, F. X., St. Nicholas, Lévis, Q.
Garon, D., Lévis, Q.
Garon, I., Masham Mills, Q.
Garon, Ls., Deschambault, Q.
Garon, P., St. Donat, Montcalm, Q.
Garon, S., St. Giles, Lotbinière, Q.
Gascon, Joseph, Grenville, O.
Gascon, Z., St. Laurent, M.
Gasté, M. J., Lake Caribou, N.W.T.
Gatien, J. A., St. Antoine, Verchères, Q.
Gatineau, V., St. Alexandre, Iberville, Q.
Gaudet, J. L., L'Acadie, Q.
Gaudet, J. T., L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Q
Gaudet, Jos., Repentigny, Q.
Gaudin, G., St. Valentin, St. Jean, Q.
Gaudin, J. A., Montreal.
Gaudreau, G., St. Sebastien, Q.
Gaudreault, H., St. Cyriac, Chicoutimi, Q.
Gaulin, N. H. G., Whitton, Q.
Gauthier, A., St. Basile, Portneuf, Q.
Gauthier, A., St. Albert de Cambridge, Russell, O.
Gauthier, C. H., Very Rev., Brockville, O.
Gauthier, E., Winnipeg, M.
Gauthier, Ern., Ste. Agnes, Charlevoix, Q.
Gauthier, F., St. Léon, Maskinongé, Q.
Gauthier, Ferd., Gaspé Basin, Q.
Gauthier, Henry J., Montreal.
Gauthier, Jean, English Bay, Q.
Gauthier, N., St. Damase, St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Gauthier, N., Montreal.
Gauvin, Geo. B., Tracadie, N.B.
Gauvin, N., Quebec.
Gauvreau, Ant., Lévis, Q.
Gauvreau, Etienne, Ottawa, O.
Gauvreau, G., Ottawa, O.
Gauvreau, L., Lévis, Q.
Gauvreau, T., Ottawa, O.
Gay, C., Gracefield, Q.
Gay, J. M., Tusket Wedge, N.S.
Gaynor, W., Sussex, N.B.
Gearin, M. J., Apto, O.
Gehl, J., St. Clement, O.
Gelinas, D., Yamachiche, Q.
Gelinas, Is., Very Rev. Mgr., Nicolet, Q.
Gelinas, P. T., Ham, Q.
Gendreau, P. E., Mattawa, O.
Gendron, Felix, Very Rev., Point of Esquimaux, Q.
Gendron, L. E., Auckland, Q.
Gendron, S., St Hyacinthe, Q.
Geoffrion, J. U., St. Cunégonde, Montreal.
Geoffrion, L., Notre Dame de Grace, Q.
Geoffroy, E., Joliette, Q.
Geoffroy, Wilfrid X., St. Michel de Napierville, Q.

Geoffroy, L. O.
Georget, F. M., Hull, Q.
Gérin, D , St. Justin, Maskinongé, Q.
Gervais, H., Ottawa, O.
Gervais, L., St. Eustache, Deux Montagnes, Q.
Gervais, J. T., Montreal.
Gibbons, J., Penetanguishene, O.
Gibney, H. J., Alliston, O.
Gibra, L., Barrie, O.
Gigeau, Joseph, Ste. Dorothée, Q.
Giguère, D. S., Isle Verte, Q.
Gill, M., Granby, Q.
Gill, T. M., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Gillies, D., St. Andrews, M.
Gillis, D., Douglastown, Q.
Gillis, D. J., Mgr., Indian River, P.E.I.
Gillis, Hugh, Antigonish, N.S.
Gillis, R. J., St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.
Gingras, Ap., Château Richer, Q.
Gingras, J. E., Quebec, Q.
Girard, A., St. Prime, Q.
Girard, A., Memramcook, N.B.
Girard, J. Z. A., Notre Dame du Portage, Q.
Girard, Joseph, St. Félicien, Q.
Girard, L , St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Girard, Pierre, St. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Girot, E. E., Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Giroux, Alex. R., St. Joachim, M.
Giroux, G., Lorette, Q.
Giroux, L. R., Ste. Anne des Chênes, M.
Giroux, P., Peel's River, N.W.T.
Giroux, R., St. Hubert, Q.
Gladu, Aloys, Montreal.
Gnam, John, Stratford, O.
Gnam, Phil., Wyoming, O.
Godard, M., St. Aimé, Q.
Godbout, A., Quebec, Q.
Godbout, Pierre, La Beauce, Q.
Godin, A., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Godin, A. O., Iles aux Grues, Q.
Godin, J. D. O., Orford, Q.
Godin, J. O., Vaudreuil, Q.
Godts, William, Montreal.
Gohiet, Chas., Ottawa, O.
Gonthier, T. D. C., Ottawa, O.
Gosselin, Amédée, Quebec, Q.
Gosselin, D , Cap Santé, Q.
Gosselin, F. X., St. Joseph, Q.
Gosselin, J. B., Notre Dame des Anges de Montauban, Q.
Gosselin, J. E., Stanstead, Q.
Goudreau, J. G., Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Q.
Gouin, A., St. Adolphe, Q.
Gouin, Arthur, Standon, Q.
Gouin, Chas., Standon, Q.
Gouin, P. Antoine, Nicolet, Q.
Gourdon, C., Liards River, N.W.T.
Gouy, E., Providence, N.W.T.
Goyette, A., Barnston, Q.
Goyette, F. X., Valleyfield, Q.
Grace, T. J., Herring Cove, N.S.
Grandfils, J. B., Hull, Q.
Grandin, H., Lac la Biche, N.W.T.
Granottier, Benoit, Sandwich, O.
Granottier, F. X., Owen Sound, O.
Grant, R , Heatherton, N.S.
Gravel, E , Fort McLeod, N.W.T.
Gravel, J. A., Very Rev., Belœil.
Gravel, T., Vincennes, Q.
Gravel, Thos , St. Eloi, Q.
Grenier, A., St. Prosper, Q.
Grenier, David.
Grenier, E., Arhabaskaville, Q.
Grenier, F. A., Quebec, Q.
Grenier, J., St. Boniface, M.
Grenier, J. B., St. Tite, Q.
Grenier, O., St. Isidore, Q.
Grogan, Simon, Toronto, O.
Grondin, L. E., Ste. Hélène, Q.
Grondin, P., St. Bruno, Q.
Groulx, Eugène, St. Eugène, Q.
Guay, Arthur, Bergeronnes, Q.
Guay, J., Ripon, Q.
Guéguen, J. P., Maniwaki, Q.
Guénard, J., Albany, Hudson Bay, Q.
Guerin, Louis D.
Guertin, Arthur, Montreal.
Guertin, E., Memramcook, N.B.
Guertin, F., Kamloops City, B.C.
Guertin, L., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Guibert, H., Montreal.
Guilbault, C., Montreal.
Guilbault, O., l'Assomption, Q.
Guilbert, E. H., St. Théodore, Q.
Guillaume, A., Hartwell, Q.
Guillaume, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Guillet, C. A., St. Ephrem, Q.
Guillet, D., Montreal.
Guillo, John, Quebec, Q.
Guimond, O., St. Michel des Saints, Q.
Guimond, Jos. O., Quebec, Q.
Guinane, J. J., Toronto, O.
Guy, A., Ste. Geneviève, Q.
Guy, B. C., East Broughton, Q.
Guy, George, Ste. Louise, Q.
Guy, O., Ste. Rosalie, Q.
Guyon, L. J., Very Rev., St. Eustache, Q.
Haley, P., Acton, O.
Hallé, C., St. Pierre, Ile d'Orléans, Q.
Hallé, E., Quebec, Q.
Hallé, L., St. André, Q.
Halm, M., Carlsruhe, O.
Halter, Joseph, Berlin, O.
Hamel, J. A., Stratford, Q.
Hamel, O. Is., St. Rémi de Tingwick, Q.
Hamel, P., Sudbury, O.
Hamel, Philéas, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Hamel, T. E., Mgr., Quebec, Q.
Hamelin, H. C., Wotton, Q.
Hamelin, J. R. L., Quebec, Q.
Hamelin, L. M. T., Hereford, Q.
Hamilton, W. B.
Hamon, E., Montreal.
Hand, J. L., Toronto, O.
Hannan, Thos., Oxford, Q.
Haquin, J. M., Church Point, N.S.
Hardy, L., St. Pius, Q.
Harel, O., St. Vincent de Paul, Q.
Harnois, M. E., Ottawa, O.
Harris, W. R., Very Rev., St. Catharines, O.
Hartigan, P. J., Centreville, O.
Hayden, John, Toronto, O.
Hayden, Thos., Sandwich, O.
Hayes, T., Toronto, O.
Hébert, E., l'Assomption, Q.
Hébert, Eugène, Malbaie, Q.
Hébert, J., Buctouche, N.B.
Hébert, O., Montreal.
Hébert, P., Quebec, Q.
Hébert, Ph., Ste. Ursule, Q.
Hébert, W., Montreal.
Heenan, Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. I., Dundas, O.
Héroux, A., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Héroux, E., St. Maurice, Q.
Héroux, J. N., La Baie du Febvre.
Hervieux, P. Ernest, St. Placide and St. Joseph, Q.
Hétu, R., Ste. Scholastique, Q.
Hilaire, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Hinchey, John L., Hamilton, O.
Hodgkinson, E., Woodslee, O.
Hoffman, J., Charlesbourg, Q.
Hogan, James, Uptergrove, O.
Hogan, John T., Napanee, O.
Hogan, Patrick J., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Hogue, A., Sweetsburg, Q.
Holden, P. M., Kentville, N.S.
Houde, D., St. Léon, Q.
Houde, J. E., Ste. Croix, Q.
Houle, A., St. Léonard de Port Maurice, Q.
Houle, A. O., Joliette, Q.
Houle, Alphonse, Gentilly, Q.
Houle, G., Montreal.
Houle, J. B., Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Howe, J., Ottawa, O.
Hoyois, J. B., Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Huart, V., Chicoutimi, Q.
Hudon, A., St. Laurent, Q.
Hudon, A. C., Richibucto Village, N.B.
Hudon, Arsène, Lorette, Q.
Hudon, E., St. Jean Deschaillons, Q.
Hudon, E., Pointe Rouge, Q.
Hudon, Henry, St. Boniface, M.
Hudon, Hyacinthe, Montreal.
Hudon, Honoré, St. Charles, Q.
Hudon, J., Rockland, O.
Hudon, Joseph, Lévis, Q.
Hudon, M., Berthier, Q.
Hudon, M., St. Siméon, Q.
Hudon, V., Montreal.
Hudon-Beaulieu, P. S.
Huet, C., Lavaltrie, Q.
Hugonnard, F., Lac Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.
Huot, J., St. Paul l'Ermite, Q.
Huot, N. M., Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Hurteau, T., Longueuil, Q.
Husson, A., Riviere Bataille, N.W.T.
Jacob, J., Kootenay, B.C.
Jacques, D., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Jacques, A. J., Caughnawaga, Q.
Janelle, M., Ste. Thècle, Champlain, Q.
Jankowski, B., Hagarty, O.
Jasmin, A., Ste. Thérèse, Terrebonne, Q.
Jayol, F., New Westminster, B.C.
Jean-Baptiste, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Jean, C., Montreal.
Jean, Z., Ste. Françoise, Q.
Jean de Dieu, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Jean-Marie, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Jeannotte, F. S., Ste. Mélanie, Joliette, Q.
Jeannotte, F. X., Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Jeannotte, G., Sault-au-Recollet.
Jeannotte, J. E., Ottawa, O.
Jeffcott, M. J., Oshawa, O.
Jerome, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Joachim, *Trappist*, Mistassini, Lac St. Jean, Q.
Jobin, A. D., St. Jean de Dieu, Q.

Jobin, Jean B., Montreal.
Jodoin, Joseph, St. Augustine, Q.
Jodoin, J. M., Montreal.
Jodoin, J., Mt. Johnson, Q.
Jolicœur, S., Stoneham, Q.
Joly, C., N. Dame de Grace, Q.
Joly, Ed., St. Zenon, Q.
Joly, O., Rigaud, Q.
Jolys, J. M. A., Jolys, M.
Jones, A., Montreal.
Joseph, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Joubert, T., Notre Dame de Lourdes, O.
Joussard, C. H., Vermillion, N.W.T.
Joyal, R., La Baie du Febvre, Q.
Joyal, T., St. Didace, Q.
Joyner, H., Chatham, N.B.
Jutras, Albert, Nicolet, Q.
Jutras, J. N., St. Pie, M.
Jutras, V. P., St. Patrick de Tingwick, Q.
Kavanagh, F., Montreal.
Kavanagh, Fr., Guelph, O.
Kavanagh, Is., St. Boniface, M.
Kavanagh, F. X., St. Francis Xavier, M.
Kavanagh, T., Hochelaga, Montreal.
Kealy, J. A., Dublin, O.
Keane, P. J., Uxbridge, O.
Kehoe, John, Kingston, O.
Keilty, Wm. J., Douro, O.
Kelly, A. F., North Bay, O.
Kelly, J. J., Yonge, O.
Kelly, Michael, Owen Sound, O.
Kelly, P., Ste. Agathe, Q.
Kelly, T. J., Walkerton, O.
Kelly, Thos., Ven., Kingston, O.
Kennedy, Ed., Windsor, N.S.
Kennedy, Jos., Seaforth, O.
Kenny, G., Guelph, O.
Keough, Frs., East Brantford, O.
Keough, J., Very Rev., Paris, O.
Kerouack, H., Jonquière, Q.
Kiely, Wm., Main-à-Dieu, N.S.
Kiernan, B. J., Quyon, Q.
Kiernan, E. J., Collingwood, O.
Kiernan, J. P., St. Mary's Ferry, N.B.
Kiernan, P., Vroomanton, O.
Kilcullen, J., Colgan, O.
Killeen C., Bedford, O.
Kilroy, E. B., Stratford, O.
Kinsella, Michael, Truro, N.S.
Kloepfer, W., Very Rev., Berlin, O.
Knight, John S., Chatham, N.B.
Kosinski, John, Berlin, O.
Kreidt, Anast. J., Falls View, O.
Krein Stephen, Toronto, O.
Labbé, E., Memramcook, N.B.
Labbé, René, Lyster, Q.
Labelle, A. A., Aylmer, O.
Labelle, J. A., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Labelle, R., Montreal.
Laberge, F. X., Pointe Claire, Q.
Laberge, J. P., St. Césaire, Q.
Laberge, R. H., St. Agnès de Dundee, Q.
Labonté, F. X., Pointe Claire, Q.
Labonté, Félix, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Labonté, Frs., Rawdon, Q.
Labonté, J. O., Ste. Thérèse, Q.
Labourcau, T. F, Penetanguishene, O.
Labreche, P., L'Assomption, Q.
Labrecque, P. H., Chezzetcooke, N.S.
Labrie, L., Terrebonne, Q.
Labrosse, M. E., Montreal.
Lacasse, A., St. Henri, Montreal.
Lacasse, P. Arthur, St. Michel, Q.
Lacasse, Z., Montreal.
Lacerte, O. H., St. Prosper, Q.
Lachance, A., Quebec, Q.
Lachance, T., Lévis, Q.
Lachapelle, Ed., Très St. Redempteur, Q.
Lachapelle, O., Montreal.
Lacombe, Albert, Very Rev., Pincher Creek, N.W.T.
Lacoste, H. J., Ottawa, O.
Lacroix, O., Three Rivers, Q.
Ladet, V. F., Fort Rea, N.W.T.
Ladislas, Ottawa, O.
Laferrière, O., Chertsey, Q.
Laffan, M., Tracadie, N.S.
Laflamme, J. C. K., Quebec, Q.
Laflamme, J. M., St. Hilaire, Q.
Laflèche, Ed., Ste. Geneviève, Q.
Laflèche, J. E., St. Paulin, Q.
Laflèche, L., Three Rivers, Q.
Laflèche, T., Batiscan, Q.
Lafond, C., Ste. Elizabeth de Warwick, Q.
Lafond, E., Notre Dame de Grace, Q.
Lafond, P. Alb., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Lafontaine, A. E., Smithville, O.
Lafontaine, U., Montreal.
Laforce, C., Montreal.
Lafortune, E., St. Jérome, Q.
Lafortune, J., Joliette, Q.
Lafortune, L. J., St. Jérome, Q.
Lafortune Ls., Sault-au-Recollet.
Lafrance, A., St. Martin, Q.
Lagacé, O., Beauharnois, Q.
Laganière, Lucien, Ottawa, O.
Lagier, C., Quebec, Q.
Lagueux, R., Quebec, Q.
Lahaye, Z., Nicolet, Q.
Laity, P., Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Lajeunesse, A., St. Calixte, Q.
Lajeunesse, J. G., St. Boniface, M.
Lajoie, M. P., Montreal.
Lalancette, Joseph, St. Thomas de Pierreville, Q.
Lalande, Ls., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Laliberté, E., Ste. Marguerite, Q.
Laliberté, F., Montreal.
Laliberté, F., St. Henri de Lauzon, Q.
Laliberté, J. Alfred, Montreal.
Lamarche, A. R., Notre Dame de Grace, Villa Maria.
Lamarche, J. A., l'Assomption, Q.
Lamarche, P., Toronto, O.
Lamarche, P., St. Boniface, M.
Lambert, L. M., Arthabaskaville.
Lambert, L. Z., St. François, Q.
Lambert, S., Varennes, Q.
Lamontagne, Edw., Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Lamontagne, L. A., Ste. Félicité.
Lamontagne, L. A., Anse au Griffon, Q.
Lamothe, L., Three Rivers, Q.
Lamoureux, R., Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Lamy, F. X., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Lamy, P., St. Théodore of the Grande Anse, Q.
Landry, A., Three Rivers, Q.
Landry, G., West Wickham, Q.
Landry, J. M., Montreal.
Landry, Theo., New Carlisle, Q.
Langevin, A. D., Winnipeg, M.
Langevin, H., Montreal.
L'Anglais, J. B., Sorel, Q.
Langis, Very Rev. L. J., Ile Verte, Q.
Langlais, J. B., Angers, Q.
Langlais, L. H., St. Lawrence de Metapédiac, Q.
Langlois, J. O., New Ireland, Q.
Langlois, P., Tilbury, O.
Laniel, A., Maniwaki, Q.
Laperche, J., Memramcook, N.B.
Laperrière, M., Ste. Hélène de Chester, Q.
Laporte, A., St. Jérome, Q.
Laporte, C., Maniwaki, Q.
Laporte, Damien, Kildare, Q.
Laporte, G. H., St. Philippe, Q.
Laporte, Joseph, Brompton, Q.
Laporte, M., St. Urbain, Q.
Laporte, M. A. L., St. Louis de Gonzague, Q.
Laporte, P. A., St. Augustin, Q.
Laporte, P. E., Terrebonne, Q.
Laporte, S., Ste. Emilie, Q.
Laquerre, G., St. Stanislas, Q.
Larcher, A., Montreal.
La Rivière, Alph. C., St. Malo, M.
Larivière, H., St. Ours, Q
Larkin, Michael, Grafton, O.
Larochelle, P., St. Dominique, Q.
Larochelle, P., St. Laurent, Q.
Larocque, C., Montreal.
Larocque, J. S., Sherbrooke, Q.
Larose, A., Laprairie, Q.
Larose, A., The Brook, O.
Larose, V., Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Larouche, A., Hébertville, Q.
Larouche, Ov., St. Charles de Saguenay, Q.
Larrivée, J. A., Rimouski, Q.
Larrivée, Cyprian, Paspébiac, Q.
Larue, A., St. Boniface, M.
Larue, J., Montreal.
Larue, J. B., Montreal.
Larue, N. O., Ste. Gertrude, Nicolet, Q.
Lasalle, L. H., St. Cesaire, Q.
Lasfargues, M. E., Quebec.
Lassiseraye, A. H. B., St. François du Lac, Q.
Latraverse, N., Roxton Falls, Q.
Latulippe, E., Lachine, Q.
Launière, L. A., St. Basil, N.B.
Laurence, J. A., Farnham, Q.
Laurent, Very Rev. P. D., Lindsay, Q.
Laurier, H. C., Montreal.
Lauriot, L. E., Ste. Agnes, Charlevoix, Q.
Laussier, Very Rev. E., Cayuga, O.
Lauzé, Th., Lac Etchemin, Q.
Lauzon, Jos., Mascouche, Q.
Lauzon, L., Hull, Q.
Lavallée, F. X., Joliette, Q.
Lavallée, J. A., Varennes, Q.
Lavallée, J. A., Sayerville, Q.
Lavallée, L., Nicolet, Q.
Lavallée, M., Montreal.
Laverdière G., Levis, Q.
Lavery, T., St. Geerge's, Charlotte, N.B
Lavigne, J., St. Boniface, M.
Lavin, D., Pakenham, O.
Lavoie, J. F. A., Carleton, Q.
Lavoie, Elz., Chicoutimi, Q.
Lavoie, George, Cap St. Ignace, Q.
Lavoie, H, St. Joseph d'Alma, Chicoutimi, Q.
Lavoie, J., Quebec.
Lavoie, J. H., Ste. Anne des Monts, Q.
Lavoie, L. A., Orleans, O.
Lavoie, L. C., Percé, Q.
Lawlor, Wm. A., Grand Falls, N.B.

Lavoie, G., Escoumains, Q.
Leahy, M. J., Moose Creek, O.
Le Bel, G., St. Boniface, M.
Lebel, D., Ste. Blandine, Rimouski, Q.
Le Blanc, A., St. Gabriel, Rimouski, Q.
Le Blanc, A., Memramcook, N.B.
Le Blanc C., Three Rivers, Q.
Le Blanc, H , Farnham.
Le Blanc, Louis, Kingston, N.B.
Le Blanc, M., St. Martin, Laval, Q
Le Blanc, P., Montreal, Q.
Lebret, L., Prince Albert, N.W.T.
Le Brun, P. A., St. Germain, Drummond, Q.
Lecavalier, B., Farnham, Q.
Leclair, J. B., Yamachiche, Q.
Leclair, Wm.
Leclerc, B., Montmagny, Q.
Leclerc, B. E., Very Rev., Malbaie, Q.
Leclerc, Chas., St. Aubert, Q.
Leclerc, Cl., Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Leclerc, F. X. H., Longue Pointe
Leclerc, J., Montfort, Q.
Leclerc, J., Mayo, Q.
Leclerc, J. E., St. François, Isle d'Orleans, Q.
Leclerc, J. U., Montreal.
Leclerc, Louis G., St. Jérome, Chicoutimi, Q.
Leclerc, N. H., Beaumont, Q.
Leclerc, Pierre, Sherbrooke, Q.
Lecompte, Ed., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Lecomte, P. M., Montreal.
Lecoq, C., Montreal.
Lecoq, P., Lac Maskeg, N.W.T.
Lecorre, A. L., Providence, N.W.T.
Lecours, I. S., Levis, Q.
Lecours, T., Memramcook, N.B.
Lecourt, H., Longue Pointe, Q.
Lecuyer, Jos. Alph., Rigaud, Q.
Le Doré, L., Church Point, N.S.
Le Doussal, L., Athabasca, N.W.T.
Leduc, C. N., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Leduc, D., Chapeau, Allumette Island, Q.
Leduc, H., Very Rev., St. Albert, N.W.T.
Leduc, O., St. Robert, Q.
Leduc, Pierre, St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes, Q.
Lefebvre, C., Very Rev., Memramcook, N.B.
Lefebvre, L., High River, N.W.T.
Lefebvre, D., Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Lefebvre, E., Sudbury, O.
Lefebvre, J. A., Sherbrooke, Q.
Lefebvre, Jos., Very Rev., Montreal.
Lefebvre, P. J. A., Sherbrooke, Q.
Lefevre, P., Good Hope, N.W.T.
Legal, Em., Blood Indian Reservation, N.W.T.
Légaré, A. J., Quebec.
Légaré, J. Magloire, L'Assomption, Q.
Légaré, P. V., St. Jean Chrysostome, Levis, Q.
Legault, H., Hull, Q.
Le Gendre, F., Montcerf, Q.
Leger, D., Fox Creek, N.B.
Le Goff, L., Cold Lake, N.W.T.
Le Guyader, L. F., Renfrew, O.
Lehmann, A., Hamilton, O.
Lejacq, J. M., Williams Lake, B.C.
Lejeune, J. M., Kamloops City.
Lelandais, F., Montreal.
Lemay, O., Embrun, O.
Lemay, Philogene, River Pentecost, Q.
Lemieux, Alph., St. Boniface, M.
Lemieux, Celestin, Levis, Q.
Lemieux, D., St. Lazare, Bellechasse, Q.
Lemieux, G. A., St. Ferréol, Q.
Lemieux, Gaudiose, Levis, Q.
Lemieux, J. A., Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Lemieux, Jos. E , Tadousac, Q.
Lemire, L., Montreal.
Lemire, N. J. C., Ham, Q.
Lemire, Th., Ste. Gertrude, Nicolet, Q.
Lemoine, C., Mattawa, O.
Lemonde, J. B., St. Janvier, Terrebonne, Q.
LeMoyne, T. N., Gower Point, O.
Lennon, P., Brantford, O.
Lenoir, H., Montreal.
Leonard, Jos., Clain Station, N.B
Leonard, P. M., St. Césaire, Q.
Le Pailleur, George M., Maisonneuve, Montreal.
Lepoupon, L. M., Montreal.
Lesage, G., Coteau St. Louis, Q.
Lesage, M., Chambly, Q.
Lescault, Jos. Chas., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Leserrec, P., Fort Dunvegan, N.W.T.
Lessard, E., St. Ephrem, Bagot, Q
Lessard, F. X., St. Wenceslas, Nicolet, Q.
Lessard, H., St. Pamphile de l'Islet, Q.
Lessard, J. E., South Stukeley, Q
Lessard, L. N., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Lessard, P., New Liverpool, Q.
Lestanc, J. J. M., Calgary.
Letellier, A., Montreal.
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Létourneau, L. M., St. Simon, Q.
Letreste, P., Fort Dunvegan, N.W.T.
Leuret, A., La Montagne des Bois, N.W.T.
Levasseur, Jos., Paquetville, N.B
Léveillé, Albert, Joliette, Q.
Léveillé, J. F. X., Montreal.
Lévêque, L. A., St. Camille, Wolfe, Q.
Lévesque, C., St. Philémon, Bellechasse, Q.
Lévesque, L. A.
Lévesque, N., Matane, Q.
Lewis, L. V., Hull, Q.
Ligouri, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Limoges, A. D., St. Damase, Q.
Limoges, Jos., Ste. Lucie, Montcalm, Q.
Lindsay, L. St. G., Quebec.
Lippé, Jos. A., Ste. Philomène, Chateauguay, Q.
Lizée, Z., St. Ann, N.W.T.
Lizotte, Joseph, Roberval, Q.
Loiselle, J. A., Windsor, O.
Lombard, P., Alfred, O.
Lonergan, J., Montreal.
Longval, A., Ste. Marie de Blandford, Q.
Lord, Tel., Montreal, De Lorimier.
Lorion, A., Ruscom River, O.
Lortie, A. S., Quebec.
Lortie, J., Buckingham, Q.
Louis de Gonzague, Mistassini, Lac St. Jean, Q.
Louis-Marie, Ottawa, O.
Louis, *Trappist*, St. Norbert, M.
Luche, Amans, Montreal.
Lussier, J. N., St. Alexis, Montcalm, Q.
Lussier, J. R., St. Valérien, Q.
Lussier, P. E., Beauharnois, Q.
Lussier, T., Sudbury, O.
Lynch, John J., Toronto, O.
Lynch, John J., La Couche, Nfld.
Lynch, L. M., Caledonia, O.
Lynch, M., Port Hope, O.
Lynett, J. F., Merritton, O.
Lyonnais, G., Masham Mills, Q.
McAdam, D., Antigonishe, N.S.
McAulay, A. G., St. Francis Harbor, N.S.
McAulay, Alex., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
McAuley, Michael, Coaticook, Q.
McBrady, R., Toronto, O.
McCabe, Peter, Fletcher, O.
McCallen, J. A., Montreal.
McCann, Very Rev. J. J., Toronto, O.
McCarthy, E. J., Yarmouth, N.S.
McCarthy, Jeremiah, Quebec.
McCarthy, John, Brockville, O.
McCarthy, John, Madoc, O.
McCarthy, Jos., Winnipeg, M.
McCarthy, P., Ottawa, O.
McCarthy, Thomas, Read, O.
McCloskey, Wm., Brighton, O.
McColl, P., Fort Erie, O.
McColl, W. J., Ennismore, O.
McCormack, James, Brudenell, O
McCormick, M., London, O.
McCrea, G., St. Joachim, Q.
McCrory, C., Ottawa, O.
McDevitt, J., Sussex, N.B.
McDevitt, J. C., Fredericton.
McDonagh, J. H., Picton, O.
McDonald, A. L., Antigonish, N.S.
McDonald, Allan J., Fort Augustus, P.E.I.
McDonald, Arthur, Nicolet, Q.
McDonald, D. J. G., Summerside, P.E.I.
McDonald, D. M., Tignish, P.E.I.
McDonald, D. F., Souris, P.E.I.
McDonald, Dun., Ingonish, N.S.
McDonald, Ignatius R. B., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
McDonald, James, Very Rev. Mgr., St. Andrew's, P.E.I.
McDonald, James Æ., Hope River, P.E.I.
McDonald, John A., Miscouche, P.E.I.
McDonald, John James, Kinkora, P.E.I.
McDonald, J. L., Campbellton, N.B.
McDonald, K. I., Mabou, N.S.
McDonald, Laughlin J., Grand River, P.E.I.
McDonald, R. A , Alexandria, O.
McDonald, Roderic, Ferrona, N.S
McDonald, Ronald, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
McDonald, Ronald B., Rustico, P.E.I.
McDonald, W. B., Lourdes, N.S.
McDonell, F., Levis, Q.
McDougal, A. J., Charlottetown.
McDougal, R., Margaree, N.S.
McEachen, Ronald J., Mount St. Patrick, O.
McElmeel, Patrick A., De Sable, Kelly's Cross, P.E.I.

McEntee, J. J., Port Colborne, O.
McEvay, Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. P., Hamilton, O.
McGarry, M., St. Laurent, Q.
McGee, C., Maidstone, O.
McGillivray, A. F., Boisdale, N.S.
McGillivray, And., Lismore, N.S.
McGinnis, P., Cote St. Paul, Q.
McGovern, F. J., Mayo, Q.
McGrath, M., Sandwich, O.
McGrath, J. J., Kelligrews, Nfld.
McGrath, John P., Fifteen Point, P.E.I.
McGratty, H., Valcartier, Q.
McGregor, D. M., Bridgeport, N.S.
McGuckin, J. M., Ottawa, O.
McGuire, J., South Gloucester, O.
McGuire, M. J., Peterborough, O.
McGuire, Pet. J., Bracebridge, O.
McInerney, A. J., St. John, N.B.
McInnes, Rod., Red Islands, N.S.
McIntosh, D., North Sydney N.S.
McIntyre, A. J., East Point, P.E.I.
McIsaac, Canon Alex., Very Rev., Halifax, N.S.
McIsaac, D., Glendale, N.S.
McKenzie, Arch., Low Point, N.S
McKenzie, M., East Bay, N.S.
McKenzie, Rod., Arisaig, N.S.
McKeon, A., Strathroy, O.
McKinnon, C. F., Sydney Mines, N.S.
McKinnon, Wm., Crysler, O.
McLean, Jos. C., Grand River, P.E.I.
McLellan, A. P., St. Margaret's, P.E.I.
McMahon, P., Thornhill, O.
McManus, Bernard, Quebec.
McMenamin, D. P., Simcoe, O.
McMillan, John C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
McMillan, M. J., Baldwin's Road, P.E.I.
McMurray, Fr., St. John, N.B.
McNeil, John J., Grand Mira, N.S.
McNeil, N., Descousse, N.S.
McNeil, Rod., Iona, N.S.
McPherson, H., Acadiaville, N.S.
McPherson, L., L'Ardoise, N.S.
McPherson, M.A., Petit Bras d'Or, N.S.
McPherson, Wm., Bay St. Lawrence, N.S.
McPhillips, H. J., Orangeville, O.
McRae, Donald, Parkhill, O.
McRae, Frs., Lake Ainslie, N.S.
McRae, K. J., Brechin, O.
McSpirit, F., Gribbin, O.
McWilliams, C. A., Loborough, O.
Macaire, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Macdonald, A. L., Lakevale, N.S.
MacDonald, D. R., Alexandria, O.
MacDonald, J. A., Garden Riv., O
MacDonald, M., Kemptville, O.
Macdonald, Jos., Pomquet, N.S.
Macdonald, Neil, Port Felix, N.S.
MacDonell, W., St. Andrew's, O.
MacRae, Donald C., Glennevis, O.
Madigan, P. J. Dundas, O.
Magnan, A., Levis, Q.
Magnan, Arcade, St. Jérome, Terrebonne, Q.
Magnan J., Lac Qu'Appelle,
Magnan P., Lac Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.
Maheu, Ser., St. Donat, Rimouski, Q.
Maguire, A. E., Sillery, Q.
Mahoney, John, Hamilton, O.
Mailhot, Chas. Ed., Blandford, Q.
Maillet, C., Montreal.
Mainville, Moise, St. Régis, Huntingdon, Q.
Maisonneuve, A., Lac Pelican, N.W.T.
Majeau, A. J., St. Barthélemy, Berthier, Q.
Malhiot, N. E.
Mallel, Joach., L'Ile Bizard, Q.
Malmartel, J. M., Ottawa, O.
Maloney, M., Quebec.
Maloney, Richard, Durham, O.
Maltais, Thos. A., Sept Isles, Q.
Mandeville, A., Lachine, Q.
Mangin, J. L., Ottawa, O.
Mangin, L. A., Masson, Q.
Manseau, A., Notre Dame du Rosaire, Arthabaska, Q.
Manseau, J. B., Coteau St. Ls., Q.
Manseau, O., St. Pierre de Durham, Q.
Marceau, A. H., Chicoutimi, Q.
Marchal, Ch., Okanagan Mission, B.C.
Marchand, A., Quebec.
Marchand, M., Gentilly, Q.
Marchand, P. H., Champlain, Q.
Marchand, U., Three Rivers, Q.
Marcorelles, J., St Nazaire, Q.
Marcoux, A., Levis, Q.
Marcoux, Thos., Roberval, Q.
Maréchal, Jos. N., Notre Dame de Grace, Q.
Maréchal, T., St. Jacques de l'Achigan, Q.
Marion, H. S., Douglas, O.
Marijon, V., Very Rev., Toronto.
Marleau, M., Rigaud, Q.
Marois, Mgr. C. A., Quebec.
Marois, O. D., Cap Rouge, Q.
Marquis, J., St. Nicolas, Levis, Q.
Marquis, J. C., Very Rev. Mgr., St. Célestin, Nicolet, Q.
Marre, V. H., Montreal.
Marseilles, P., Canard River, O.
Marsolais, A., l'Assomption, Q.
Marsolais, H., Montreal.
Marsolais, H., L'Assomption, Q.
Martel, Arthur, St. Lin, L'Assomption, Q.
Martel, E. A., Stoke, Q.
Martel, Henry, Eganville, O.
Martel, J. M., Joliette, Q.
Martel, L. A., Quebec.
Martel, T., St. Barnabé, St. Maurice, Q.
Martin, A., St. Eustache, M.
Martin, A., Ottawa, O.
Martin, A., Toronto, O.
Martin, Emile, Quebec.
Martin, J. E., St. Frédéric, Beauce, Q.
Martin, Olivier, St. George, Beauce, Q.
Martin, W. C., Montreal.
Martineau, M., Quebec.
Martineau, T., Cape Bald, N.B.
Massé, A., St. Césaire, Q.
Massé, C. R., Coteau St. Louis, Q.
Massé, Nap., Grand Digue, N.B.
Massé, T. H., Cookshire, Q.
Masson, L. A., Danville, Q.
Masterman, John, Very Rev., Prescott, O.
Mathieu, O. E., Quebec.
Matte, D., Somerset, Q.
Mathieu, J. M., St. Basile le Grand, Chambly, Q.
Mauroit, H., Montreal.
Maynard, S., St. Edouard, Napierville, Q.
Maynard, N. C., St. Hyacinthe, Q
Mayrand, A., Ste. Ursule, Maskinongé, Q.
Mayrand, E., Three Rivers, Q.
Mayrand, L., St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans, Q.
Meahan, E., St. Laurent, Q.
Meahan, H. A., Moncton, N.B.
Melançon, Omer, St. François du Lac, Yamaska, Q.
Meloche, J. B., Montreal, De Lorimier P.O.
Mercier, J. A., Montreal.
Mercier, L. J. N., Richmond, Q.
Mercier, Theo., St. Michel, Bellechasse, Q.
Mérer, M., St. Albert, N.W.T.
Mésirier, D., Sherbrooke, Q.
Messier, J., St. Boniface, M.
Messier, J. H., Knowlton, Q.
Méthot, F. X., St. Lambert, Levis, Q.
Meunier, A., Ste. Béatrix, Joliette, Q.
Meunier, J. D., Ste. Angèle, Rouville, Q.
Meunier, J. E. Ed., Belle River, O
Meunier, P. M., Valletort, Q.
Michaud, A., St. Eugène, Islet, Q.
Michaud, F. X., Buctouche, N.B.
Michaud, H., Beauport, Q.
Michaud, J., Coteau St. Louis, Q.
Michel, F., Buckingham, Q.
Michel, G., Prince Albert, N.W.T.
Michon, F. X., Sherbrooke, Q.
Migneault, N., Sherbrooke, Q.
Migneault, J. B., Stanbridge, Q.
Mihan, W. J., Amherst, N.S.
Milette, C. E., Magog, Q.
Milot, A., St. Jacques des Piles, Q
Milot, O., Arthabaskaville, Q.
Minehan, L., Schomberg, O.
Miville, Geo., Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Q.
Moisan, L. O., St. Bernard, Dorchester, Q.
Moise, Ottawa, O.
Molphy, J., Ingersoll, O.
Monbourquette, A., River Bourgeois, N.S.
Mondor, P. F., Ile Dupas, Berthier, Q.
Mondor, Z., St. Alexandre, Iberville, Q.
Monette, E., Ste. Thérèse, Q.
Mongeau, H., Joliette, Q.
Montminy, Th., St. George, Beauce, Q.
Montour, O., St. Rémi d'Amherst, Q.
Morache, W., Clifton, Q.
Morard, T., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Moreau, Al., Three Rivers, Q.
Moreau, E., St. Barthelémy, Berthier, Q.
Moreau, G., Ste. Marguerite, Terrebonne, Q.
Moreau, M., Mt. Carmel, Q.
Moreau, S., Ste. Agathe, Terrebonne, Q.
Moreault, P., Lac Temiscouata, Q.
Morgan, W., New Westminster.
Moriarty, J. B., Halifax, N.S.
Morice, A. G., Fort St. James, B.C.
Morin, A., Berthierville, Q.
Morin B., Nicolet, Q.
Morin, Joseph, Ancienne Lorette, Q.
Morin, N., Montreal, Q.

Morin, Jos., Very Rev., St. Jacques le Mineur, Q.
Morin, J. B., St. Jean Baptiste, N.W.T.
Morisset, D., McNider, Q.
Morisset, F., St. Anselme, Q.
Morisset, L. M., St. Ephrem de Tring, Beauce, Q.
Morissette, Alfred, Quebec, Q.
Morissette, R., St. Zacharie, Beauce, Q.
Morris, Denis, Newmarket, O.
Morris, E., Rivière au Renard, Q.
Morrisey, W.A.,,Bartibogue, N.B.
Morrison, Jas., Charlottetown.
Motard, A., Maynooth, O.
Moulin, J., Batoche, N.W.T.
Moulin, P. M., St. Esprit, Montcalm, Q.
Mourier, M. C., Témiskaming, Q.
Mouly, J. B., Montreal, Q.
Moyna, M., Stayner, O.
Mugan, James, Corunna, O.
Mullins, B., Port Mulgrave, N.S.
Mungovan, M., Sandwich, O.
Murdoch, E. S., Renous Bridge, N.B.
Murphy, Ed. F., Halifax, N.S.
Murphy, George, Freelton, O.
Murphy, Gerald, Halifax, N.S.
Murphy, J., Very Rev.,Dublin,O.
Murphy, T., Ottawa.
Murphy, Wm. J., Ottawa.
Murray, C. B., Trenton, O.
Murray, E. F., Toronto, O.
Murray, E. H., Cobourg, O.
Murray, John, Johnville, N.B.
Murtagh, Thos., Madoc, O.
Myrand, J. A., Ottawa, O.
Nadeau, Condé, River Magpie, St. Octave's, Q.
Nadeau, E., Quebec.
Nadeau, J. A., St. Jude, Q.
Nadeau, J. H., St. Mathias, Q.
Nadeau, Paul, Garden River, O.
Naessens, Albert, High River, N.W.T.
Nantel, H., Very Rev., Ste. Thérèse, Q.
Naud, D. O., St. Sévérin de Beaurivage, Beauce, Q.
Neault, Ol., Sault Ste. Marie, O.
Nédélec, J. M., Témiscaming, Q.
Nepveu, Dolphis, Ste. Thérèse,Q.
Nepveu, T., Huntingdon, Q.
Neville, Jas. V., Kingston, O.
Nicol, L. H., Ely, Q.
Nilles, N., Ottawa, O.
Noiseux, J., Ste. Victoire, Q.
Noiseux, P. E., Sorel, Q.
Nolan, John, Burnley, O.
Nolin, A., Quyon, Q.
Nolin, J. B., Montreal, Q.
Noonan, T., London, O.
Normandin, J. O., Rimouski, Q.
Northgraves, G. B., Sandwich, O.
Nugent, J. J., Caraquet, N.B.
Nunesvais, A., Quebec, Q.
O'Brien, John, Belleville, O.
O'Brien, M. C., Merrickville, O.
O'Brien, P., St. Johns, Nfld.
O'Bryan, Gregory, Montreal, De Lorimier, P.O.
O'Connell, B. J., Very Rev. Mount Forrest, O.
O'Connell, Dan.,Peterborough,O.
O'Connell, T. B.,Fenelon Falls,O.
O'Connor, John S., Very Rev., Chesterville, O.
O'Connor, T. P., Stanleyville, O.
O'Donnell, A., St. Denis, Q.
O'Donnell, Peter, Montreal.
O'Donovan, J. J., St. John, N.B.
O'Dwyer, C., Winnipeg, M.
O'Farrell, J., Frampton, Q.
O'Flaherty, J., St. Andrews, Charlotte, N.B.
O'Gara, J. P., St. Hyacinth, Q.
O'Gorman, J. D., Gananoque, O.
O'Hara, Chas. B., Hinchinbrooke, Q.
O'Keefe, Mich.,Grand Falls, N.B.
O'Leary, J. S., Macton, O.
O'Leary, P. M., St. Sylvestre, Lotbinière, Q.
O'Leary, W., Central Kingsclear, N.B.
Oliva, F. A., St. François, Montmagny, Q.
O'Loane, J., Guelph, O.
O'Malley, A., Toronto, O.
O'Malley, Domlnic, Niagara Falls, O.
O'Meara, Wm., Montreal.
O'Neil, A. J., St. John, N.B.
O'Neil, B., Memramcook, N.B.
O'Neil, John, Kinkora, O.
O'Neil, Thos., Sherbrooke, Q.
O'Reilly, F. J., Hamilton, O.
O'Reilly, J., St. Johns, Nfld.
O'Reilly, Patrick, Sillery, Q.
O'Rourke, M., Carleton Place,O.
Ostermann, Leopold,Chatham,O.
O'Sullivan, D., Sheet Harbor.
Ouellet, A., Shediac, N.B.
Ouellet, H., Notre Dame, N.B.
Ouellet, Joseph, St. Paul de la Croix, Temiscouata, Q.
Ouellet, Joseph, Buctouche,N.B.
Ouellet, Jos. A., Trois Pistoles,Q.
Ouellet, P., Lac Noir, Q.
Ouellet, P. A., Ste. Onésime, Kamouraska, Q.
Ouellet, Thos., Montreal, DeLorimier, P.O.
Ouellette, J. R., St. Hyacinth,Q.
Ouellette, N., New Westminster.
Ouimet, S., St. Jovite, Terrebonne, Q.
Owens, P. S., Ayton, O.
Ozanne, Frs., Church Point, N.S.
Pacifique, —, Ottawa, O.
Page, J. E., Rivière Ouelle, Q.
Palatin, J., Montreal.
Pallier, A., Ottawa, O.
Pampalon, A., Lévis, Q.
Pampalon, D., Quebec, Q.
Pampalon, P., Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Panneton, E., Three Rivers, Q.
Panneton, J. E., St. Grégoire, Nicolet, Q.
Papillon, A. O., Rome, Italy.
Pâquet, A., Ste. Hénédine, Dorchester, Q.
Pâquet, And. H., St. Casimir, Portneuf, Q.
Pâquet, Benj., Rt. Rev. Mgr., Quebec, Q.
Pâquet, C. N., St. Apollinaire, Lotbinière, Q.
Pâquet, Edouard, St. Elzear, Beauce, Q.
Pâquet, L. A., Quebec, Q.
Pâquet, L. H., Quebec.
Pâquet, T., Quebec.
Paquette, M.,Duck Lake,N.W.T.
Paquin, A., Rivière David, Q.
Paquin, J., Wickwemikong, O.
Paradis, C. E., Quebec, Q.
Paradis, B., Quebec.
Paradis, F. I., St. Raphael,Bellechasse, Q.
Paradis, L. L., Lotbinière, Q.
Paradis, Joseph, St. Gédéon, Chicoutimi, Q.
Parant, N., St. Fidèle, Charlevoix, Q.
Paré, Alfred, Quebec.
Paré, Jos., St. Boniface, M.
Paré, P. L., La Présentation, Q.
Parent, C., Big Point, O.
Parent, J. T., Montreal.
Parent, Lêon, Very Rev., Chicoutimi, Q.
Parizeau, F., St. Alphonse de Rodriguez, Joliette, Q.
Parker, Alp. B., Weymouth,N.S.
Patrick, Ottawa, O.
Patrick, *Trappist*, Tracadie,N.S.
Pattenaude, Edmund, Upper Bay du Vin, N.B.
Patton, W., Ottawa, O.
Paul, *Trappist*, St. Norbert, M.
Pauzé, N., L'Assomption, Q.
Payette, G., St. Lin, L'Assomption, Q.
Péladeau, A., St. Jean Dorchester, Q.
Péladeau, J. A., Sherrington, Q.
Pelland, F. X., Rigaud, Q.
Pelletier, J. B., Montreal, Q.
Pelletier, Dom., St. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Pelletier, Eugène, Ste. Julie de Somerset, Q.
Pelletier, F., St. Agnes de Beauce, Q.
Pelletier, François, Quebec.
Pelletier, George T., St. Nérée, Bellechasse, Q.
Pelletier, J. A., Ile aux Coudres.
Pelletier,Eugène E., Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs,Ile Verte, Q.
Pelletier, J. S., Anse St. Jean,Q.
Pelletier, Jos., Quebec, Q.
Pelletier, Jos. E., Matapediac,Q.
Pelletier, Jos., St. Louis, N.B.
Pelletier, N., St. Joseph, M.
Pelletier, P., St. Félix de Valois, Joliette, Q.
Pelletier, Raphael, St. Jaques le Mineur, Q.
Penard, M., Grand Portage, N.W.T.
Pepin, E., Lacolle, Q.
Pepin, T., Valleyfield, Q.
Perquis, F., Fannystelle, M.
Perreault, Adélard, Beauharnois, Q.
Perreault, F., Montreal.
Perreault, H., Montreal.
Perreault, J., Sault-au-Recollet, Q.
Perreault, L., Berthierville, Q.
Perreault, Oscar, Stoney Plain, N.W.T.
Perreault, S. O., Beauharnois, Q.
Perreault, Simeon, Selkirk, M.
Perron, A., Montreal.
Perron, J., Mille Vaches, Q.
Perron, Jos., Rimouski, Q.
Perron, Jos., Quebec.
Pérusse, J. A., Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur, Q.
Pérusse, L., Montmorency, Q.
Petit, A., West Shefford, Q.
Peytavin, Edw., Masqui, B.C.
Phelan, D. V., Canso, N.S.
Phelan J.,Montague West, P.E.I.
Phelan,St. T., Georgetown,P.E.I.
Phelan, Wm., Sturgeon, P.E.I.
Philion, A., Embrun, O.
Philip, S., Hawkesbury Mills, O.
Pian, J. M., Maniwaki, Q.
Piché, D., Deux Montagnes, Q.

Piché J., Terrebonne, Q.
Piché, N., Lachine, Q.
Picker, C., New Liverpool, Q.
Picher, Ludger, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Q.
Pichon, A., Montreal.
Picotte, G. A., Calumet Island, Q.
Picotte, J., Montreal.
Picotte, P. D., Barford, Q.
Pie, *Trappist*, St. Norbert, M.
Pierre, *Trappist*, Lac de Deux Montagnes, Q.
Pierre, P. S., Terrebonne, Q.
Piette, J. V., St. Henri, Montreal, Q.
Piette, L., Sault-au-Récollet, Q.
Piette, M., Boucherville, Q.
Pilon, E., Ste. Thérèse, Q.
Pilon, J., Curran, O.
Pinard, J. B., Yamaska, Q.
Pineau, J. Russell, O.
Pineau, Vic., Battleford, N.W.T.
Pineault, L., St. Canute, Deux Montagnes, Q.
Pintal, C. E., Champlain, Q.
Pitre, D. N., Montreal.
Placid, *Trappist*, Tracadie, N.S.
Plaisance, W. O., Quebec.
Plamondon, J. B., Quebec.
Plamondon, J. R. A., Marbleton, Q.
Plante, D., Montreal.
Plante, E. O., Wolfestown, Q.
Plante, F. X. St Henri, Montreal.
Plante, Omer, Quebec.
Plante, P., Lévis, Q.
Plantin, J. A., Ottawa.
Plessis, A., Very Rev., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Plouffe, G., Montreal.
Point, Peter, Montreal.
Poiré, Mgr. C. E., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Poirier, A., Rimouski, Q.
Poirier, E., St Mathieu, Q.
Poirier, E., Quebec.
Poirier, Omer.
Poirier, S., Nicolet, Q.
Poissant, C. A., Brandon, M.
Poitras, J. U., St. Boniface, M.
Poli, J. A., East Ottawa, O.
Ponton, J. B., Sherbrooke, Q.
Portelance, X., Quebec
Portier, R. M., Montreal.
Pothier, L., East Warwick, Q.
Poulin, C. J., Cantley, Q.
Poulin, J. B., Arthur.
Pouliot, A., Bassin, Magdalen Islands.
Pouliot, A., St. Agapit de Beaurivage, Q.
Pouliot, Chas., Quebec.
Pouliquen, J., Montreal.
Power, Nicholas, Nelson, N.B.
Pratte, F., St. Simon, Bagot, Q.
Pratte, L., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Préfontaine, B., Montreal.
Prémont, A., Ste. Félicité, Q.
Prétot, J., Montreal.
Préville, N., Rigaud, Q.
Prevost, L., St. Jean de Matha, Q.
Prevost, M., Hull, Q.
Prieur, E., Ste Sophie, Q.
Primeau, A., Sault-au-Récollet, Q
Primeau, J., Boucherville, Q.
Prince, B., Ste. Eulalie, Nicolet, Q
Prince, J., St. Maurice, Q.
Proth, E., Balgonie, N.W.T.
Proulx, C., Suffolk, Q.
Proulx, E., Montreal, Q.
Proulx, J., Montreal.
Proulx, J. B., St. Lin, Q.
Proulx, J. B., Montreal.
Proulx, L. A., Quebec.
Proulx, M. G., Nicolet, Q.
Proulx, N., St. Evariste de Forsyth, Q.
Proulx, P., Champlain, Q.
Proulx, Stephen, Montreal, Q.
Proulx, T., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Provost, Aug., Point-aux-Trembles, Q.
Quebastard, P., Church Point, N.S.
Quesnel, A., Ste. Scholastique, Deux Montagnes, Q.
Quesnel, Jos., Ormstown, Q.
Quévillon, T., St. Albert, N.W.T.
Quigley, T., St. Augustine P.O., O.
Quinan, James, Sydney, N.S.
Quinan, Jas. M., Very Rev., Arichat, N.S.
Quinlan, P., St. Thomas, Elgin, O.
Quinlivan, John, Montreal.
Quinn, John S., Maryville, O.
Quinn, Patrick, Richmond, Q.
Quinn, T., Drummondville, Q.
Quirk, John Hastings, O.
Rabeau, F., Chambly, Q.
Racicot, Z., Montreal.
Raiche, E., Bécancourt, Q.
Rainville, J. A., St. Valier, Q.
Rapet, A., l'Ile-à-la-Crosse, N. W.T.
Redden, J., Toronto.
Regaudie, L., Montreal.
Reid, D. B., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Reid, F., St. Telesphore, Soulanges, Q.
Reid, J., Montreal, Q.
Reimsbach, John, Montreal, Q.
Rein, James, St. John, N.B.
Rémas, R., St. Albert, N.W.T.
Remi, *Trappist*, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Q.
Rémillard, Gustave, Quebec.
Rémillard, Noe, Soulanges, Q.
Renaud, A., St. Laurent, Q.
Renaud, F. X., Very Rev., Montreal.
Renaud, Jos., Sacré Cœur de Marie, Q.
Renaud, L., Amherstburg, O.
Renaud, P. O., Mascouche, Q
Reze, J., Notre Dame de Grace, Q.
Rhéaume, N. A., Quebec.
Rheault, L. S., Very Rev., Three Rivers, Q.
Ricard, N. E., Yamaska, Q.
Richard, C. S., Mégantic, Q.
Richard, C., Bellechasse, Q.
Richard, Edward, Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Richard, G. C., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Richard, H., Cyrville, O.
Richard, J., Wickwemikong, Manitoulin Island, Q.
Richard, Jos., Elgin Road, Q.
Richard, Jos., St. Paul l'Ermite, L'Assomption, Q.
Richard, L., Three Rivers, Q.
Richard, M. F., Rogersville, N.B.
Richard, P., Okanagan Mission, B.C.
Richard, S., Charlesbourg, Q.
Richard, Théoph., Friar's Head, N.S.
Richer, W. D., Ottawa, Q.
Riou, E., St. Ignace de Nominingue, Q.
Rioux, J. B., St. Henri, Montreal.
Rioux, J. D., Rimouski, Q.
Rioux, L., St. Simon, Rimouski, Q.
Rioux, Paul, Montreal.
Richot, J. N., St. Norbert, M.
Rivard, E., Missisquoi, Q
Roberge, Eugène, St. Guillaume d'Upton, Richmond, Q.
Robert, J. A., Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q.
Robert, M., Joliette, Q.
Robert, Thos., Grand Baie, Q.
Robichaud, Alban, St. John, N.B.
Robillard, C., St. Cuthbert, Berthier, Q.
Robillard, J., Varennes, Q.
Robillard, Jos., Montreal.
Robin, B., Lotbinière, Q.
Rocan, E. B., St. Boniface, M.
Rochette, L., Beauce, Q.
Rochon, C., Terrebonne, Q.
Rochon, E., Papineauville, Q.
Rochon, O., Memramcook, N.B.
Roe, J., Northern Bay, Nfld.
Rohleder, F. F., Toronto, O.
Ronan, John, Wallaceburg, O.
Rondot, A., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Rooney, F. P., Very Rev., Toronto, O.
Ross, F. X., Rimouski, Q.
Rossbach, Ph lip, Quebec.
Rottot, Ed., Montreal, Q.
Rouleau, A., Chaudière Station, Q.
Rouleau, F., Newbois, Q.
Rouleau, J. E., Portneuf, Q.
Rouleau, Jos.
Rouleau, L., Rimouski, Q.
Rouleau, S., St. Thérèse, Terrebonne, Q.
Rouleau, Th. G., Quebec.
Roure, B. C., Fort Rae, N.W.T.
Rousseau, A., Scotstown, Q.
Rousseau, L., Montmagny, Q.
Rousseau, L. A., Beauport, Q.
Rousseau, P., Montreal.
Rousseau, R., Montreal.
Rousseau, U., Deschambault, Q.
Roussel, D., Chicoutimi, Q.
Roussel, P., Quebec.
Roussin, J. O., Ste Adèle, Terrebonne, Q.
Routhier, J. O., V. Rev. Ottawa.
Roux, J. M., Montreal.
Roux, L., Montreal.
Rouxel, H., Montreal.
Roy, A., St. Laurent, Q.
Roy, A. V., Missisquoi, Q.
Roy, C., Kamouraska, Q.
Roy, Camille, Quebec.
Roy, E., St. André, Kamouraska, Q.
Roy, E. J., St. Modeste, Q.
Roy, Ed., Laterrière, Q.
Roy, Elias, Lévis, Q.
Roy, J. A., Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.
Roy, J. E., St. Elzéar, Beauce, Q.
Roy, J. F., St. Thomas d'Aquin, Lac St. Jean, Q.
Roy, J. G., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Roy, J. L. H., Sherbrooke, Q.
Roy, M., Pierreville, Q.
Roy, P., Buckland, Q.
Roy, Phileas, Quebec.
Roy, T., Montreal
Royer, M. J., Quebec.
Ruel, J. B., S. Montmorency, Q.
Ruest, J. B., Méchins, Q.
Ruhlmann, Jos., Montreal.
Ryan, Francis, Toronto, O.
Ryan, J., Silver Falls, N.B.
Ryan, P., Amherstburg, O.
Ryan, P. T., Renfrew, O.
Saindon, J. C., Rimouski, Q.
Saindon, P. C., Cap Chat, Q.
St. Arnault, A., Notre Dame de Grace, P.Q.

St. Cyr, N. D., Stony Point, O.
St. Denis, J., St. Jacques de l'Achigan, Q.
St. Georges, C., St. Athanase, Q.
St. Germain, A., Nicolet, Q.
St. Germain, P., Rivières aux Epinettes, M.
St. Germain, V., St. Leonard, Q.
St. Jean, Alex., Montreal.
St. Jean, Eug., Sherbrooke, Q.
St. Jean, Joseph S., Montreal.
St. John, J. F., Salmonier, Nfld.
St. Laurent, Jos., Newport, Q.
St. Louis, A., St. Barnabé, Q.
St. Pierre, Louis, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
St. Pierre, P. A., Frelighsburg, Q.
Samson, C., Quebec.
Sanfaçon, L., St. Joseph, Q.
Santenac, F., Roxton Falls, Q.
Santoire, C. A., Very Rev., Valleyfield, Q.
Sasseville, J., St. Bonaventure, Q.
Saucier, P. J., Pointe au Père, Q.
Sauriol, A., Ste. Thérèse, Q.
Sauriol, F. X., Ste. Marthe, Q.
Sauriol, S., Ste. Thérèse, Q.
Sauvé, A., Ottawa.
Savage, E., Fredericton, N.B.
Savard, Louis, Montreal.
Savaria, J. T., Longue Pointe, Q.
Savoie, A., St. Pierre les Becquets, Q.
Savoie, A. O., St. Alexis, Maskinongé, Q.
Scanlan, J., Windsor, O.
Scanlan, Thomas F., Lindsay, O.
Schamy —, Montreal.
Schelfhaut, Ph., Montreal.
Schickling, P., Montreal.
Schmidt, E., Montreal, Q.
Schmidt, J., Montreal, Q.
Schweitzer, Joseph, Berlin, O.
Scollard, D. J., Peterborough, O.
Scott, A., Ste. Foye, Quebec.
Scott, John, St. John's, Nfld.
Seers, W. N., Chateauguay, Q.
Séguin, F. N., Lennoxville, Q.
Séguin, J., Good Hope, N.W.T.
Sénécal, L. A., Shefford, Q.
Sentenne, L. A., Montreal.
Serieys, A., Montreal.
Shalloe, M., Sheenboro, Q.
Shaw, John, New Glasgow, N.S.
Shea, P., Montreal.
Sicard, C., Acton Vale, Q.
Simande, F., Sandwich, O.
Simard, Art., Somerset, Q.
Simard, C., Nataskouan, Q.
Simard, Etienne, St. Hilarion, Q.
Simard, H., Quebec.
Simard, H. A., Sherbrooke, Q.
Simard, J. S., Piopolis, Q.
Simonet, L., Mattawa, O.
Singler, Jas. W., Falls View, O.
Sinnett, J., Regina, N.W.T.
Sirois, Eugène, Lévis, Q.
Sirois, Joseph, Bagotville, Q.
Sirois, N. J., Cap St. Ignace, Q.
Sirois, P. F., St. Pierre de Malbaie, Q.
Slaven, E. P., Galt, O.
Sloan, J. A., Fallowfield, O.
Smith, A., Yamaska, Q.
Smith, Theod., Restigouche, Q.
Smyth, F., St. Catharines, O.
Soly, I., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Sorin, V., Montreal.
Sormany, Wilfrid, St. Theresa, Gloucester, N.B.
Soucy A.A., St. Louis du Haha, Q.
Soucy, T., St. Alphonse de Thetford, Q.
Soulard, J. B., Les Ecureuils, Q.
Specht, Jos., Fort William, O.
Spetz, Theobald, Berlin, O.
Spillane, M., Toronto.
Spratt, M. J., Kitley, O.
Spratt, T. J., Wolfe Island, O.
Springer, E., St. Denis, Q.
Stanton, M., Smith's Falls, O.
Stephan, Theo., Chatham, N.B.
Stephen, *Trappist*, Tracadie, N.S.
Sternon, E., Montreal.
Straube, Marie Antoine, Notre Dame de Lourdes, M.
Strubbe, Edw., Montreal.
Sullivan, J. J., West Pubnico, N.S.
Sullivan, T., Thorold, O.
Summers, D. J., Prospect, N.S.
Suzor, Very Rev. P. H., Nicolet, Q.
Sweeney, Jas., Victoria Road, O.
Sylvain, Ph. R., Rimouski, Q.
Sylvester —, Ottawa, O.
Taillon, L. M., St. Michel de Napierville, Q.
Talbot, A., Notre Dame du St. Rosaire, Montmagny, Q.
Talbot, G., Casselman, O.
Tallet, J. T., Montreal.
Tanguay, E. C., Sherbrooke, Q.
Tanguay, Mgr. C., Ottawa.
Taschereau, Aug., Quebec.
Tassé, A. P., Napierville, Q.
Tassé, M., Longueuil, Q.
Taupier, J. S., St. Charles, Q.
Teefy, J. R., Toronto.
Tessier, Ed., Ste. Perpétue, Nicolet, Q.
Tessier, F., Memramcook, N.B.
Tessier, J., St. Célestin, Nicolet, Q.
Tessier, J., Montreal, Q.
Tessier, J. N., Louiseville, Q.
Tessier, U., Victoriaville, Q.
Tessier-Laplante, F. X., Quebec.
Teston, J., Green Lake, N.W.T.
Tétreau, C. H., Granby, Q.
Tétreau, F., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Tétreau, J. B., Sabrevois, Q.
Tétu, A., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Tétu, F., St. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Tétu, Mgr. H., Quebec, Q.
Théberge, J. S., Very Rev., Varennes, Q.
Théberge, Joseph, Néguac, N.B.
Théberge, P., St. Lazare, Q.
Théberge, P. L., Ham, Q.
Théoret, J. T., Howick, Q.
Thérien, A., Lethbridge, N.W.T.
Thérien, C., Montreal.
Thérien, F. X., Temiskaming, Q.
Thérien, Jos., Longueuil, Q.
Thérien, M. A., Montreal.
Therriault, N. H., St. Modeste, Témiscouata, Q.
Thibaudeau, J., St. Roch de l'Achigan, Q.
Thibaudeau, T., St. Francois de Sales, Montmagny, Q.
Thibaudier, L. V., Very Rev., Nicolet, Q.
Thibault, Ach., St. Rose du Dégelé, Q.
Thibault, J., N Dame de Grace, Q.
Thibault, J., Montreal.
Thibodeau, H., Three Rivers, Q.
Thiboutot, J. B., Megantic, Q.
Thivierge, N., Bonaventure, Q.
Thomas, *Trappist*, Tracadie, N.S.
Thompson, A., Antigonish, N.S.
Thyfault, Louis, St. Ligouri, Montcalm, Q.
Tielen, J., Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Q.
Tiernan, M. J., London, O.
Tissier, C., Lac La Biche, N.W.T.
Tisseur, F. X., St. Urbain, Chateauguay, Q.
Tompkins, M., Guysboro', N.S.
Toupin, J., Montreal.
Tourangeau, E., Lachine, Q.
Tourangeau, E., Montreal.
Tourigny, L., Ste. Christina, Drummond, Q.
Towner, F., Prescott, O.
Tracey, Joseph, Toronto.
Trahan, H., St. Maurice, Q.
Traher, H., Mt. Carmel, O.
Tranchemontagne, A., Montreal.
Tranchemontagne, Jos., Montreal.
Tranchemontagne, Stanislaus, Montreal.
Trayling, James, Dixie, O.
Tremblay, A., Emberton, Q.
Tremblay, Ch. H., St. Mathieu, Rimouski, Q.
Tremblay, Dyd., Bonne Espérance, Q.
Tremblay, L. O., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Tremblay, Louis, St. Méthode St. Cyrille, Lac St. Jean, Q.
Tremblay, M., Sacré Cœur, Q.
Tremblay, M., Charlevoix, Q.
Tremblay, R., Chicoutimi, Q.
Tremblay, T. A., Chicoutimi, Q.
Trépanier, F. X., Montreal
Trépanier, T., Quebec.
Trimpel, Peter, St. John, N.B
Trinquier, E., Ottawa, Q.
Troie, N., Montreal.
Trudel, T., Langevin, Q.
Trudelle, Azade, Pokemouche Island, Inkerman, N.B
Trudelle, Charles, Quebec.
Trudelle, Jos., Grand Anse, N.B.
Turcotte, F. A., Deloraine, M.
Turcotte, J. Th., St. Benoit Labre, Q.
Turcotte, Ph., Levis, Q.
Turcotte, Sauver, Inverness, Q.
Turgeon, A., Montreal, Q.
Turgeon, G., Lévis, Q.
Twohey, P. A., Westport, O.
Twomey, Denis A., Morrisburg O.
Twomey, John, Williamstown O.
Underwood, C., Dartmouth, N.S.
Urben, Henry, St. John, N B
Urique, P. A., Montreal.
Vachon, L. A., Grandin, N.W.T.
Vaillancourt, A., Very Rev., Ste. Thérèse, Terrebonne, Q.
Vaillancourt, A. H., Beaurivage, Q.
Vaillancourt, G., Windsor, Q.
Vaillancourt, H. A., Ange Gardien, Q.
Vaillancourt, Z., Ottawa.
Vaillant, A., L'Assomption, Q.
Vaillant, J. A., Montreal.
Valence, O., East Ottawa.
Valés, Philippe, East Ottawa.
Valin, J., St. Méthode, Beauce, Q.
Valiquette, A. T., Ottawa
Vallais, P., Arundel, Q.
Vallée, Achille, Lotbinière, Q.
Vallée, J. B., Chicoutimi, Q.
Valois, N. A., Chambly, Q.
Valois, L. A., Montreal, Q.
Vanasse, F. X., Ste. Anne de Sorel, Q.
Vannier, E., St. Laurent, Q.

Van de Moortel, T., Belledune, N.B.
Van Tighem, L., Lethbridge.
Varrilly, William, Bathurst Village, N.B.
Végréville, Val., St. Albert, N. W.T.
Venner, W. W., St. Charles Borromeo, Kent, N.B.
Vermeiren, G., Montreal.
Veronneau, J. B., Rouville, Q.
Verreau, H. A., Montreal.
Verrault, Armand, St. Henry de Lauzon, Q.
Verrault, J. A., Ste. Anne des Monts, Q.
Verret, J. O. E., Ste. Catherine, Portneuf, Q.
Verville, F., Champlain, Q.
Vézina, A., St. Fréderic, Beauce, Q.
Vézina, A., St. Athanase, Q.
Vézina, D., Trois Pistoles, Q.
Vézina, F. X., Laval, Q.
Vézina, L., Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, Q.
Viau, A., Montcalm, Q.
Victor —, Ottawa.
Viger, C. T. E., Ste. Marie Solomée, Montcalm, Q.
Vigneault, L. J., Notre Dame de la Merci, Montcalm, Q.
Vigneault, M., Joliette, Q.
Villeneuve, A. D., Tecumseh, O.
Villeneuve, Abraham, L'Isle d'Anticosti, Labrador.
Villeneuve, G. V., l'Assomption, Q.
Villeneuve, J.B., Charlesbourg, Q.
Villeneuve, N., Maskinongé, Q.
Vincent, Art., Chicoutimi, Q.
Vincent, P., Grondines, Q.
Vincent, Z., St. Thomas d'Aquin, Q.
Voisard, A., Fort Erie, O.
Volbart, A., Montreal.
Vuaillet, L. M., Nomininque, Q.
Wadel, Stephen, Chepstow, O.
Waechter, Anthony, Berlin, O.
Wagner, J. T., Windsor, O.
Walker, Ed., Rollo Bay, P.E.I.
Wallace, Edw. P., Barnaby River, Northumberland, N.B.
Walsh, Frs., Toronto, O.
Wash, James, Toronto, O.
Walsh, John J., St. John, N.B.
Walsh, J. W., Bridgewater, N.S.
Walsh, P., Londonderry, N.S.
Walsh, W., Okanagan Mission, B.C.
Walshe, W. E., Spencerville, O.
Wattier, J. G., Les Cèdres, Q.
Weigel, Edw., St. John, N.B.
Weiler, Anthony, Berlin, O.
Wey, Joseph, Mildmay, O.
West, P., Goderich, O.
Whelan, J. M., Ottawa, O.
Whelan, J., New Westminster.
Whelan, W., New Westminster, B.C.
Whitney, P., Caldwell, O.
Willems, G., Bruxelles, M.
Xavier —, Montreal.
Xoual, A., East Cornwall, O.
Young, Wm. E., Enfield, N.S.

Jewish Congregations in Canada.

MONTREAL.—Spanish and Portuguese, Rev. Meldola DeSola; German and Polish, Rev. E. Friedlander; Russian, Rev. A. Rosaner; Reformed, Rev. H. Veld.
TORONTO.—Rev. A. Lazarus.
HAMILTON.—Rev. Dr. Birkenthal.
BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER.—Temple Emmanuel. Orthodox Synagogue, Rev. B. Richlin, acting Rabbi.
VICTORIA.—Rev. A. Philo.
There are also a number of associations whose members hold regular services in halls and hired rooms.

Salvation Army in Canada.

Headquarters in England, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
HERBERT H. BOOTH, Commandant; The Temple, Albert St., Toronto.

PROVINCES.

WESTERN PROVINCE.—Provincial Secretary, Major Read, 441 Ross St., Winnipeg, Man.
WEST ONTARIO PROVINCE.—Provincial Secretary, Brigadier Margetts, 301 Simcoe St., London, Ont.
EAST ONTARIO PROVINCE.—Provincial Secretary, Brigadier Scott, corner Queen and Bagot Sts., Kingston, Ont.
CENTRAL ONTARIO PROVINCE.—Brigadier de Barritte, Lippinett St., Toronto, Ont.
EASTERN PROVINCE.—Provincial Secretary, Brigadier Jacobs, 98 Sydney St., St. John, N.B.
MONTREAL.—Ensign John McLean, Adjutante Rioux. Barracks, St. Alexander St.

SOCIAL REFORM WING.

"THE LIGHTHOUSE CANTEEN" (Joe Beef).—Director, Capt. Fox, Montreal.
"WORKMAN'S HOTEL" (with Prison Gate Wing).—Staff Capt. McMillan, corner Wilton and Victoria Sts., Toronto.
"THE HARBOR SHELTER."—Capt. McRae, 228 Hollis St., Halifax.
THE SS. "WM. BOOTH."—Salvation Cruiser on Lakes.
"SOCIAL FARM."—Little York, Ont.

Mrs. Commandant Booth in Command.

WOMEN'S SHELTER.—Toronto.
CHILDREN'S SHELTER.—Toronto.
RESCUE HOME NO. 1.—Jamieson Avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.
RESCUE HOME NO. 3.—237 Clarence St., London, Ont.
RESCUE HOME NO. 4.—116 Pitt St., St. John, N.B.
RESCUE HOME NO. 5.—11 Plateau St., Montreal, Que.
RESCUE HOME NO. 6.—480 Ross St., Winnipeg, Man.
RESCUE HOME NO. 7.—155 Vancouver St., Victoria, B.C.
HOME OF REST (for sick officers).—297 George St., Toronto.
HOME OF REST.—St. John, N.B.
"LEAGUE OF MERCY."—(Specially commissioned to Police Courts, Hospitals and Jail visiting.)
THE "GLAD TIDINGS" AND "SALVATIONIST."—(*Mission-boats* cruising off the coast of Labrador and the banks during the summer months among the fishermen.)
MOUNTAINEER "OUTRIDERS."—(*Cavalry* riding over the Rocky Mountains amongst the scattered population.)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

National Council for England, Wales and Ireland.

Headquarters.—Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C.
President and Treasurer.—Sir George Williams; *Secretary*, W. H. Mills.

List of the Associations in Canada with their Presidents and Secretaries.

LOCATION.	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN.	SECRETARY.
	Alberta.	
Calgary.	W. H. Cushing.	Jos. Ball.
	British Columbia.	
Nanaimo.	H. L. Dempster.	Ed. W. Freure.
New Westm'r.	A. C. Brydone.	G. A. Charnock.
Vancouver.	E. W. Leeson.	A. W. McLeod.
Victoria.	.....	.....
	Manitoba.	
Brandon.	A. Whitelaw.	Geo. Fleming.
Glenboro.	W. J. Gunn.	.....
Winnipeg.	C. H. Campbell.	T. D. Patton.
	New Brunswick.	
Carleton.	J. MacKinnon.	.....
Chatham.	F. O. Petterson.	E. J. Payson.
Moncton.	D. J. Welsh.	A. M. McKay.
St. John.	W. S. Fisher.	.....
St. Stephen.	W. H. Clarke.	.....
	Nova Scotia.	
Amherst.	John MacKeen.	W. T. MacKinnon
Cow Bay.	Chas. Archibald.	.....
Halifax.	John Burgoyne.	L. W. Bell.
do (Richmond)	Alex. Bond.	.....
New Glasgow.	John Stewart.	J. G. Thompson.
Pictou.	Dan. McDonald.	H. V. Smith.
River John.	J. J. Stramberg.	.....
Sp'g Hill Mine.	L. B. Donkin.	.....
Sydney.	W. A. Richardson.	.....
Truro.	J. B. Turner.	P. F. Moriarty.
Westville.	.....	Ralph. Wilson.
Windsor.	Walter Lawson.	.....
Yarmouth.	C. H. Bryant.	J. R. Herdman.

LOCATION.	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN.	SECRETARY.
	Ontario.	
Barrie.	Jos. Pryor.	.....
Belleville.	W. W. Chown.	D. C. Stephens.
Brantford.	Dr. Watson.	Thomas F. Best.
Brockville.	E. J. Reynolds.	J. Fulford.
Carleton Place.	Robt. Latimer.	.....
Coburg.	W. E. Squires.	.....
Eglinton.	J. J. Gartshore.	.....
Galt.	Wm. A. Foley.	Arthur Jolly.
Hamilton.	F. W. Watkins.	W. T. Norton.
Kingston.	H. A. Calvin.	Geo. T. Williams.
Lindsay.	W. H. Clarke.	F. A. Robinson.
London.	Wm. H. Hobbs.	C. R. Sayer.
Midland.	F. Jefferey.	.....
Orillia.	Wm. Thomson.	.....
Ottawa.	Robt. Stewart.	F. J. Fedarb.
Owen Sound.	Josiah Tolton.	.....
Peterborough.	J. W. Bennett.	.....
Petrolia.	Wm. Pratt.	J. Geo. Hunter.
Port Hope.	L. B. Randall.	.....
St. Catherines.	E. J. Senkler.	Jas. M. Graham.
Seaforth.	.....	.....
Smith's Falls.	.....	.....
Stratford.	John Yorick.	And. C. Melver.
Toronto.	J. J. Maclaren.	Frank M. Pratt.
do (West End).	S. J. Moore.	R. J. Colville.
Windsor.	Arch. McNee.	.....
Woodstock.	C. S. Kerr.	T. Bart. Howard.
	P. E. Island.	
Charlottetown.	R. R. Fitzgerald.	J. S. Raymond.
Summerside.	John Ramsay.	.....
	Quebec.	
Montreal.	W. Tees.	D. A. Budge.
Quebec.	W. C. Scott.	H. H. Distin.
Sherbrooke.	J. M. Jenckes.	Robt. J. Farrell.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.—Office, No. 646 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. *President*, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D.; *Treasurer*, Wm. Shaw; *General Secretary*, John Willis Baer.

The first Society of Christian Endeavor was formed February 2, 1881, in the Williston Church, Portland, Me., by Rev. F. E. Clark, pastor, for the purpose of training a large number of converts for the duties of church membership.

Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the Church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." September 15, 1893, there were 27,841 societies, with a membership of 1,650,000, chiefly in the United States and Canada.

The following is the official enrolment for the Dominion and Newfoundland:—

	Young People's.	*Junior.*	*Total.*		*Young People's.*	*Junior.*	*Total*
Alberta	8	5	13	Quebec	178	37	215
Assiniboia	16	1	17	Prince Edward Isl'd.	44	2	46
British Columbia	29	2	31	Saskatchewan	2	—	2
Manitoba	111	15	126	Newfoundland	5	—	5
New Brunswick	107	8	115				
Nova Scotia	364	27	391		1,935	247	2,242
Ontario	1,131	150	1,281				

Information regarding the Society in Canada can be obtained from Thomas H. Allen, Secretary, 1862 Notre Dame st., Montreal.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Officers of the Central Council.—Office, No. 158 West Twenty-third Street, New York City. *President*, Mrs. F. Bottome; *General Secretary*, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis. The Secretaries for Canada are:

Dominion Secretary.—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tilley, 554 King Street, London, Ontario.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARIES.

Ontario.—Miss Annie M. Brown, 51 Wood Street, Toronto.
Quebec.—Mrs. W. B. Lindsay, 121 Mackay Street, Montreal.
British Columbia.—Mrs. Fred. Maitland-Dougall, Corfield P. O., Vancouver Island.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—Miss Helen L. Barker, 215 German Street, St. John, N.B.
Prince Edward Island.—Miss Louise F. Clarke, Box 97, Charlottetown.

The Order of the King's Daughters and Sons is a religious order of service composed of thousands of small circles of men and women united in one great organization that numbers now over three hundred thousand members. It is a Christian but unsectarian order, and its members may be found in all churches and in almost all nations. It originated in New York City, and has spread over nearly every State in the Union, and has its representatives in Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, India, China, Japan, Turkey in Europe, and in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. Its members are bound individually and collectively to serve the needy and the suffering, to consider the poor, and to be helpful in good work. Each individual circle may choose its own field of labor, but cannot escape the obligations of service.

The badge is a small cross of silver, often worn with a knot of purple ribbon. The order is an incorporated society, of which this little cross is the seal. Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford is the president, and Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, the treasurer of the English branch.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Office : 2 Lafayette Place, New York.

Councils in Canada.

SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF CANADA.—(10 Councils and 101 Conferences.) President, C. N. Hamel, Advocate, Mountain hill, Quebec.
COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.—(19 Conferences.) President, F. Kirouac.
COUNCIL OF ST. PATRICK, AT QUEBEC.—(5 Conferences, English.) President, E. Foley, 78 St. Louis St., Quebec.
COUNCIL, LEVIS.—(2 Conferences.) President, C. Darveau.
COUNCIL OF THREE RIVERS.—(10 Conferences.) President, P. L. Hubert, care of Rev. F. X. Cloutier.
COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.—(21 Conferences.) President, R. Bellemare, 42 St. Paul St.
COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.—(4 French and 9 English Conferences.) President, Chev. W. J McDonnell, 54 Church St., Toronto.
COUNCIL OF LONDON.—(2 Conferences.) President, J. M. Keary, care of Rev. John Walsh, London, Ont.
COUNCIL OF HAMILTON.—(3 Conferences.) President, H. Arland, 26 King St., East Hamilton, O.
COUNCIL OF TORONTO.—(9 Conferences.) President, Chev. W. J. McDonnell, 54 Church St., Toronto.
COUNCIL OF MANITOBA.—President, Hon. M. A. Girard, Senator, St. Boniface, Man.
COUNCIL OF WINNIPEG.—President, J. J. Golden, care of Rev. P. Fox.
COUNCIL OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—(2 Conferences.) President, J. B. Strong, Summerside.
COUNCIL OF HALIFAX.—(3 Conferences.) President, M. B. Daly, 164 Hollis St.
COUNCIL OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,—(reporting direct to Paris). President, J. Nugent, Brussels St.

THE SIZE OF CANADA.

England, Wales and Scotland form an area of 88,000 square miles. Forty such areas could be cut out of Canada.

A recent writer, Mr. A. Earling of Sweden, attempts to give an idea of the size of Canada in this way : "We must first take our own country (Sweden), with its land and water, its mountains and its woods ; very extensive is our country, but against Canada it is—nothing.

"Then we take the whole of Scandinavia, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, but our balance is yet in the air. We add England, Ireland and Scotland, but without result.

"We take three more kingdoms and one republic, viz., Holland, Belgium, Greece and Switzerland. Yet we lack much. We add the Balkan States, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania, and with these we join Turkey ; but though we now have a dozen states on the European side, Canada is still more.

"We take all the kingdoms in the Empire of Germany ; we take the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Austria-Hungary and the Republic of France, and yet Canada is more than all the other countries together. And now, perhaps, the reader might begin to suspect how big Canada really is.

"We have forgotten Portugal and Spain, but it makes no difference. How much more do we really need? Just as much as we already have. Just as many kingdoms and empires and republics. But Russia is left, and is great enough to fill up the rest. Canada is, in short, as big as our whole world, Europe."

FATAL HOURS IN ILLNESS.

A writer in the *Quarterly Review*, several years ago, undertook to investigate the popular notion that there are certain hours during the twenty-four more fatal to life than others. He ascertained the hour of death in 2,880 instances of all ages from a mixed population, and from deaths occurring during a period of several years. The *maximum* hour of death is from 5 to 6 o'clock a.m., when it is 40 per cent. above the average ; and the *minimum* during the hours from 9 till 11 o'clock in the evening, when it is 6½ per cent. below the average. Thus the least mortality is during midday hours—namely, from 10 till 3 o'clock ; the greatest during early morning hours, from 3 till 6 o'clock. Fishermen say that the times of the ebb and flow of the tide are always critical hours with invalids.

What a Lemon Will Do.

Lemonade made from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels, and fevers. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippin crushed may be used with sugar and water, and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is the best antiscorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. We advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate, and sometimes cure, coughs and colds, and heal diseased lungs, if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it internally the better we shall find ourselves.

Universities and Educational Institutions.

The following Table shows the educational Status of the people of Canada by provinces. The census of 1891 shows the population to have been 4,833,239, and eliminating the 55,401 Indians, respecting whom merely the general population statistics were procured, there remain 4,777,838 persons whose educational acquirements were recorded. These are divided into three groups:—1st. Those 20 years old and upwards. 2nd. Those between 10 and 19 years of age. 3rd. Those under 10 years old

Of the first group there were able to read.... 2,135,461
" second " " " 958,435
" third " " " 289,897

Making the total population able to read 3,383,793

This shows that 70·83 per cent of the people of all ages can read.

Provinces.	Adult Population.	Adults Able to Write.	Per cent.
British Columbia	65,720	49,401	75·2
Manitoba	75,942	70,679	93·1
New Brunswick	165,744	132,579	80·0
Nova Scotia	240,522	193,561	80·5
Ontario	1,149,784	1,038,806	90·4
Prince Edward Island	56,388	44,864	80·0
Quebec	742,495	474,436	63·9
North-west Territories	28,415	24,989	88·0
Unorganized	1,320	89	6·7
Canada	2,526,330	2,029,404	80·34

From the above table it will be seen that Manitoba is the banner province in the educational status of its adult population, and among outside countries is only excelled by Scandinavia with 97 per cent, Germany with 96, and Switzerland with 95 per cent.

In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other provinces there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective provincial secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly, during the session of 1890, providing for the abolition of separate schools—all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible, being text-books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate schools within certain limitations. Every public and high school is opened and closed with prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instruction are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

Educational matters in the province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council of 35 members, divided into committees, for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. Religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters.

Of 4,634 Roman Catholic Schools in the Province, 4,316 are under control; and of Protestant schools, 976 are under control and 21 are independent. These figures include 2 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant Universities. The total number of educational institutions in the province is 5,640.

Educational Statistics of the Public, High, Normal and Model Schools of Canada.

Provinces.	Year ended.	Schools.		Pupils in		Attendance, Public Schools.	
		Public.	Other	Public Schools	Other Schools.	Average.	Percentage.
Ontario	Dec. 31, '91	5,826	189	491,741	23,557	251,307	51·1
Quebec	June 30, '93	4,963	637	187,979	80,296	133,183	70·8
Nova Scotia	Oct. 31, '92	2,281	21	87,189	1,821	52,457	60·2
New Brunswick	Dec. 31, '92	1,585	14	60,786	952	35,220	57·9
Manitoba	do 31, '92	660	16	23,214	1,031	12,976	55·9
British Columbia	June 30, '92	145	4	10,461	312	6,022	56·6
Prince Edward Island	do 30, '92	423	14	20,604	1,565	12,104	58·2
The Territories	do 30, '93	271	8	7,366	423	5,245	71·2
Canada		16,154	903	889,340	109,957	508,414	57·2

The Higher Educational Institutions of Canada.

NAME.	Date of Foundation.	Endowment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About).
Universities.		$	$	$	
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	1789	155,000	250,000	9,000	18
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	*8,844	.....	10,000	69
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1813	842,418	400,960	90,000	650
Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S.	1821	.....	.....	.....	169
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1,042,000	1,800,000	85,000	809
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	150,000	75,000	.....	666
University of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	100,000	100,000	.....	120
University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.	1841	400,000	125,000	40,000	425
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	37,400	162,600	.....	32
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1848	.....	.....	46,000	398
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	750,000	.....	30,000	399
Laval University, Quebec.	1852	.....	1,000,000	.....	235
University of Mount Allison College, N.B.	1862	120,000	110,000	.....	275
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg	1877	80,000	.....	.....	102
Colleges.					
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	.....	.....	.....	120
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1845	200,000	470,000	16,500	116
Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont.	1856	.....	110,000	17,000	135
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1868	160,000	225,000	12,600	84
do do Winnipeg, Man.	1870	15,000	50,000	15,000	87
do do Halifax, N.S.	....	120,000	.....	.....	30
Wesleyan College, Montreal	1873	52,000	50,000	6,000	41
Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man.	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's College do	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....
St. Boniface College do	1820	.....	50,000	12,000	105
Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.	.....	160,000	200,000	25,000	100
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	..	63,290	65,000	10,000	40
Classical Colleges.—Quebec.‡					
Chicoutimi	1873	.....	85,000	5,435	126
Joliette	1846	.....	75,494	11,205	303
L'Assomption	1832	.....	90,000	12,360	315
Lévis	1853	.....	179,817	11,358	331
Nicolet	1803	.....	255,000	10,724	267
Rigaud (Vaudreuil)	1850	.....	70,000	15,000	272
Rimouski	1854	.....	52,600	5,435	128
Sherbrooke	1875	.....	100,000	4,287	237
Ste. Anne (Kamouraska)	1827	.....	175,000	10,837	228
St. Hyacinthe	1816	.....	200,000	21,500	335
St. Laurent (Jacques-Cartier)	1847	.....	129,000	24,800	466
Ste. Marie de Monnoir (Rouville)	1853	.....	62,000	7,794	190
Ste. Marie (Montreal)	1848	.....	303,000	35,000	501
Ste. Thérèse (Terrebonne)	1827	.....	130,000	15,961	257
Three Rivers	1860	.....	97,500	10,300	235
‖College of Montreal	1767	.....	.....	.....	.....
‖Seminary of Quebec	1663	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Colleges.					
Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ont.	1860	.....	80,000	17,000	144
Hellmuth do London "	1869	.....	80,000	30,000	100
Brantford do Brantford "	1874	.....	60,000	20,000	70 to 140
Ontario do Whitby "	1874	.....	80,000	23,500	175
Demill do Oshawa "	1876	.....	55,000	14,000	138
Alma do St. Thomas "	1878	.....	110,000	24,000	225
Agricultural Colleges, &c.					
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	1874	.....	340,900	†18,564	135
Provincial School of Agriculture, Truro, N.S.	1885	.....	.....	†1,937	25
School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ont.	1877	*8,800	.....	.....	71
School of Agriculture, L'Assomption, Que.	....	.....	.....	4,500	24
do Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	1859	.....	.....	4,000	21

* Government grant.

† Government expenditure.

‡ The classical colleges in Quebec are a combination of school and college, attended by both boys and young men. They confer certain degrees, and are mostly affiliated with Laval University. It not being possible to separate them, the pupils in these colleges are counted twice over, viz., in this table and in the one in the preceding paragraph.

‖ No returns.

McGILL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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The terms of admission to the examinations are these :

Preliminary, $2.00; Qualifying, $4.00; One subject, $2.00; Options, $1.00.

1. The Examinations commence on the second Tuesday in November in each year, and will be held at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina and Victoria, B.C.

2. The Preliminary Examination (for Lower Grade offices) occupies one day; the Qualifying (for Higher Grade offices) two days, and the options from one to two days, according to the number of subjects chosen by the Candidates.

3. The "possible" marks in the Preliminary in each subject are 60; in the Qualifying, 100. In both Grades 30 per cent. must be made,—any smaller percentage on any subject bars out the Candidate. Upon the aggregated subjects 50 per cent. is required, and any one, therefore, falling under 120 in the Preliminary or 400 in the Qualifying, fails. But no number of aggregated marks will pass a Candidate who makes less than 30 per cent. in any one subject.

4. Candidates in the Qualifying, but not in the Preliminary, failing in one subject only, but making the average (400) may come up for that one subject at the next examination (not afterwards), and the marks made in the other subjects at the previous examination will be counted to them, but Candidates failing in more than one subject or in average must take up all the subjects if they come up again.

Applications must reach the Secretary not later than the third week in October, and should be addressed, "To the Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, Ottawa."

Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, as have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise.

These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows:—For ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employees of the Inside and Outside Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of 2 per cent. per annum on all salaries over $600, and of one and a-quarter per cent. on those under that amount.

All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1893 was $263,710.

VISION AND DISTANCE.

The limits of vision vary with elevation, conditions of the atmosphere, intensity of illumination, and other modifying elements in different cases. On a clear day an object one foot above a level plain may be seen at the distance of 1·31 miles; one ten feet high, 4·15 miles; one twenty feet high, 5·86 miles; one 100 feet high, 13·1 miles; one a mile high, as the top of a mountain, 95·23 miles. This allows seven inches (or, to be exact, 6·99 inches) for the curvature of the earth, and assumes that the size and illumination of the object are sufficient to produce an image. Five miles may be taken as the extreme limit at which a man is visible on a flat plain to an observer on the same level. Military men assert that at thirty yards the white of a man's eye is plainly seen, and the eyes themselves up to eighty yards. At 100 yards all parts of the body are seen distinctly, slight movements are perceptible, and the minute details of the uniforms can be distinguished. At 150 yards the brass buttons can still be separately distinguished. At 200 yards the outlines of the face are confused, and the rows of brass buttons look like yellow stripes. At 300 yards the buttons are no longer visible. At 400 yards the face is a mere dot, but movements of legs and arms are distinct. At 600 yards details can no longer be distinguished, though the files of a company, if the light be strong, can be counted. At 800 yards the men in a company cannot always be counted, nor their individual movements distinguished. At 1000 yards a line of men simply resembles a broad belt; the direction of their march can, however, be readily determined. At 1200 yards, infantry can be distinguished from cavalry. At 2000 yards a mounted man looks like a mere speck or dot.

NUMBERS.

It is almost impossible to grasp the real meaning of the big numbers that run so trippingly on the tongue. In England and her colonies a billion consists of thirteen figures, a million million, while in the United States and in the continent it is ten figures, a thousand million. Suppose that anyone can count 100 per minute, and work 10 hours per day, it will take 17 days to count a million. At the same rate, to count a billion would take 1000 men, working for 365 days per annum, 45½ years. Were the earth as populous as Britain, and had it been so from the creation of the world, and the whole race of mankind had constantly spent their time in counting, they would hardly have yet reckoned one-thousandth part of a quadrillion. These extraordinary dimensions are made still more bewildering when possible combinations are considered. Ten men can be arranged to march in single file 3,628,800 different ways. The number of possible hands at whist, regard being had to the trump, is 635,013,559,600. The superstitions connected with numbers are equally interesting. The saying "God delights in odd numbers" is a most ancient belief, and arose probably because that man, made in the image of his Creator, consists of three parts—body, soul and spirit. So in classic mythology, Hecate had threefold power; Jove's symbol was a triple thunderbolt; Neptune's, a sea trident; Pluto's, a three-headed dog; the Fates were three, the Graces three, the Furies three, the Muses three times three. The Romans regarded an even number as unlucky, because, since it could be divided equally, it was the emblem of death and dissolution. Then, again, there are nine orders of angels, seven days a week, and 365 a year; five senses, five fingers on the hand, and five toes on the foot, five continents, etc., etc.

Four Great Men.

Professor Creasy says that "there are four great men in history to whom we look up as founders of enduring institutions, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon." The last named lived too late to have an effect on civilization compared with that of the first three. The above named writer goes on: "It was certainly destined that the intellectual measures of Greece should be diffused throughout the world. The execution of this great civilizing process was mainly due to the genius of Alexander in the East, and to that of Cæsar in the West. It was, moreover, chiefly by the genius of a single man, of Charlemagne, that the heritage of classic civilization was rescued in mediæval times from destruction, and preserved to become the civilization of modern Europe." The fact that the diffusion of civilization in Europe, where it has flourished most, was in great part due to Julius Cæsar, would seem to show that he is the man who has done most for civilization. But still he is hard pressed by the other two, and especially by Alexander, of whom Niebuhr says: "He was a man of extraordinary importance in history, inasmuch as he gave a new appearance to the whole world."

Trade and Commerce.

Notwithstanding the general commercial depression and financial disturbance which prevailed in Europe, the United States and generally, during the year 1893, the latest available figures of the trade and commerce of Canada which deal with that year show that there was an increase in the total value of the imports and exports of $6,269,177 over those of 1892, which again had the highest total since Confederation, having been nearly $23,000,000 greater than in either of the two previous years. The total trade per head of the population was $49.91. The average annual value per head during the twenty-six years since Confederation has been: of imports, $25.48; of exports, $20.64; and of the total trade, $46.12; therefore, in 1893, the imports were 53 cents, the exports $3.26, and the total trade $3.79, above the average.

The Grand Aggregate Trade from 1868 to 1893, inclusive, on the Basis of "Total Exports and Imports."

Year.	Total Exports.	Total Imports	Grand Total, Imports and Exports.
1868	$ 57,567,888	$ 73,459,644	$ 131,027,532
1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	130,889,946
1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	148,387,829
1871	74,173,618	96,092,971	170,266,589
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	194,070,190
1873	89,789,922	128,011,281	217,801,203
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	217,565,510
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	200,957,262
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	174,176,781
1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	175,203,355
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	172,405,454
1879	71,491,255	81,964,427	153,455,682
1880	87,911,458	86,489,747	174,401,205
1881	98,290,823	105,330,840	203,621,663
1882	102,137,203	119,419,509	221,556,712
1883	98,085,804	132,254,022	230,339,826
1884	91,406,496	116,397,043	207,803,539
1885	89,238,361	108,941,486	198,179,847
1886	85,251,314	104,424,561	189,675,875
1887	89,515,811	112,892,236	202,408,047
1888	90,203,000	110,894,630	201,097,630
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	204,414,098
1890	96,749,149	121,858,241	218,607,390
1891	98,417,296	119,967,638	218,384,934
1892	113,963 375	127,406,068	241,369,443
1893	118,564,352	129,074,268	247,638,620
Total for twenty-six years	2,262,038,628	2,783,667,525	5,045,706,153

Excess of imports over exports since Confederation, $521,628,897. Average per year, $20 062,649.

Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries, on the basis of Goods entered for Consumption and Exported.

Fiscal Year.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland.
1884	$87,154,242	$89,333,366	$ 2,160,804	$ 2,171,346	$ 648,569	$ 240,235	$ 322 499	$ 333,977
1885	83,284,482	86,9 2,935	2,239,890	2,385,344	481,910	227,696	255,712	361,853
1886	82,143,828	81,436,898	2,509,581	2,408,821	432,540	301,927	215,298	309,559
1887	89,534,079	82,767,265	2,415 001	3,672,985	481,289	204,671	245 500	360,220
1888	79,383,705	91,053,913	2,642,557	3,563,106	427,249	230,397	235,816	332,109
1889	80,422,515	94,059,844	2,562,893	3,836,173	420,794	238,106	186,186	414,302
1890	91,743,935	92,814,783	2,894,154	4,286,136	392,294	291,811	244,545	423,309
1891	91,328,384	91,824,352	2,565,877	4,336,232	555,917	191,148	322,808	404,352
1892	106,254,984	92,125,599	2,770,173	6,526.228	489,652	155,479	490,859	846,167
1893	107,228,906	102,144.986	3.096,164	4.576,224	387.861	135,482	661,403	656,407

Fiscal Year.	Belgium.	New-foundland.	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Switzer-land.	Other Countries	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1884	746,528	2,701,120	6,726,486	2,756,371	1,970,541	242.380	2,078,676	199,587,14
1885	551,645	2,022,073	5,698,057	2,802,042	2,528.369	217,666	1,989,280	191,948,38
1886	517,472	2,139,301	5,266,042	2,111.029	2,495,703	203,085	2,363.014	184,854,09
1887	927.580	2.072 946	4,017,593	2,625,066	2,819,584	219,777	2,841,913	195,155,22
1888	505,800	1,945,426	5,870,149	2,487,240	2,261.155	194.938	2,016,480	193,050,30
1889	595,496	1,791,496	6,138,109	2,813,587	2,048,712	166,905	3,167,496	198,862,84
1890	763,146	1,655,400	5,808,189	2,555,849	2,161,816	316,923	3,162,393	209,514,73
1891	728,120	2,218,911	6,360,926	1,782,950	2.202.102	244.319	3,685,842	211,762,42
1892	573,244	2,503,963	7,638,846	1,905,346	3,300,108	193,033	5,168,657	230,942,23
1893	1,268,551	3,247,903	7,390,377	2.039,356	2.766,712	258,464	4,465,666	240,269,38

In 1873 the trade with Great Britain aggregated $107,266,624; the figures with the United States being almost identical with those ten years later. The largest amount of trade was done with Great Britain in the year 1874, $108,083,642, and the largest with the United States in 1893, which are the last complete official figures published

It will be interesting, as affording some guide to the progress made by the Dominion, to give the figures showing the exports under different headings at various periods since Confederation. The figures given here include domestic produce only, excepting those in the last column, which embrace foreign produce as well.

Exports by Headings, 1868-1893.

Year.	Animals and their products.	Agricultural products.	Produce of the forests.	Produce of the fisheries.	Produce of the mine.	All Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868 ..	6,893,167	12,871,055	18,262,170	3,357,510	1,446,857	57,567,888
1873 ...	14,243,017	14,995,540	28,586,816	4,779,277	6,471,162	89,789,922
1878....	14,019,857	18,008,754	19,511,575	6,853,975	2,816,347	79,323,667
1883...	20,284,343	22,818,519	25,370,726	8,809,118	2,970,886	98,085,804
1885....	25,337,104	14,518,293	20,989,708	7,960,091	3,639,537	89,238,361
1890 ..	25,106,995	11,908,030	26,179,136	8,461,906	4,855,757	96,749,149
1891....	25,967,741	13,666,858	24,282,015	9,715,401	5,784,143	98,417,296
1892 ..	28,594,850	22,113,284	22,281,744	9,675,398	5,906,471	113,963,375
1893	31,736,499	22,049,490	26,359,910	8,743,050	5,329,890	118,564,352

The increases shown to have taken place in the twenty-six years are :—

	per cent.
Animals, etc	
Products of the forest	358
" " fisheries	44
" " mine	160
Agricultural products	261
	71

A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free.

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	235,259	229,402	175,147
Animals, living	262,082	262,089	206,512
Books, periodicals, etc., and other printed matter, N.E.S.	1,212,340	1,223,404	1,208,506
Brass and manufactures of	516,289	463,182	445,175
Breadstuffs, viz. :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran, etc.	470,166	479,006	548,936
Grain of all kinds	1,701,984	956,004	1,049,088
Flour and meal of all kinds	568,113	387,682	294,059
Brooms and brushes	111,524	108,529	109,783
Brick and tiles	120,667	81,495	89,750
Candles	27,802	32,905	27,355
Carriages	316,626	492,114	408,787
Carpets and squares, N.E.S.	96,918	143,881	94,098
Cement	313,767	287,729	327,148
Clock and clock springs	107,885	125,005	143,358
Coal and coke (*see* also Free Goods)	4,274,631	4,333,490	4,168,515
Coffee (*see* also Free Goods)	61,060	51,348	55,659
Copper and manufactures of	412,384	269,712	352,406
Cordage of all kinds	90,542	81,320	76,189
Cotton, manufactures of	4,020,110	3,992,440	4,557,402
Crapes of all kinds	70,491	59,647	49,225
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,418,630	1,530,981	1,547,750
Earthenware and china	634,907	748,810	709,737
Embroideries, not otherwise provided for	200,350	154,613	160,325
Eggs	.....	.....	12,583
Fancy goods	1,513,463	1,627,801	1,717,746
Fish and products of (*see* also Free Goods)	515,157	482,605	486,957
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,433,189	1,546,051	1,618,983
Fruits and nuts, dried	1,151,014	996,193	913,541
Fruits, green (*see* also Free Goods)	991,018	1,072,508	903,999
Furs and manufactures of	533,056	679,406	723,807
Glass "	1,247,692	1,257,858	1,219,543
Gloves and mitts of any material	658,412	680,221	700,587
Gold and silver, manufactures of	244,042	261,471	298,139
Gunpowder and other explosives	110,515	136,171	143,028
Gutta-percha and India-rubber, manufactures of	806,237	684,633	696,690
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,280,816	1,219,714	1,320,640

***Summary of Value of Artic'es Imported, &c.**—Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.		
	1891.	1892.	1893
Dutiable Goods—Continued.	$	$	$
Iron and steel, manufactures of (*see* also Free Goods)	9,987,973	9,969,409	10,113,177
Jewellery	351,134	288,584	251,537
Lead and manufactures of	325,455	317,142	288,656
Leather " "	948,831	1,091,213	1,233,604
Marble " "	107,661	106,168	96,177
Metal, composition and other, N.E.S.	351,809	373,819	353,225
Musical instruments	422,225	412,894	375,421
Oils, coal and kerosene, and products of	550,925	494,094	472,406
Oils, all other	1,009,486	863,754	824,822
Oil cloth	226,026	216,129	233,336
Packages	386,234	399,306	402,270
Paints and colors	551,287	566,138	594,874
Paper and manufactures of	1,142,313	1,216,486	1,187,236
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	67,514	111,148	109,580
Printing presses	113,742	140,773	143,024
Provisions, viz. :—Butter, cheese, lard and meats	1,305,469	1,006,257	734,481
Salt (*see* also Free Goods)	59,311	65,963	79,858
Seeds and roots (*see* also Free Goods)	385,880	477,754	433,402
Ships and vessels, and repairs on	79,604	25,030	40,568
Silk and manufactures of	2,669,930	2,456,109	2,763,536
Soap of all kinds	150,579	166,937	176,959
Spices of all kinds	214,402	180,137	191,739
Spirits and wines	1,521,787	1,483,955	1,510,592
Stone and manufactures of	285,280	169,837	135,339
Sugar (*see* also Free Goods)	5,005,397	551,851	46,091
Molasses	972,200	814,421	802,748
Sugar candy and confectionery	135,515	94,942	86,612
Tea (*see* also Free Goods)	161,123	82,599	88,611
Tin and manufactures of	46,423	37,738	32,817
Tobacco and manufactures of	324,757	270,661	290,806
Turpentine, spirits of	201,929	201,874	164,855
Varnish	68,464	77,436	72,866
Vegetables	229,794	239,099	220,631
Watches and parts of	506,913	397,543	402,866
Wood and manufactures of	1,191,429	1,142,102	1,087,128
Wool " "	9,962,744	10,341,309	10,946,234
All other dutiable articles	4,737,894	5,171,796	5,324,557
Total dutiable goods	74,536,036	69,160,737	69,873,571
Free Goods.			
Animals for improvement of stock	447,764	356,187	306,278
Broom corn	109,042	115,479	144,975
Coal, anthracite	5,224,452	5,640,346	6,355,265
Coffee, green	630,082	601,655	594,888
Coin and bullion	1,811,170	1,818,530	6,534,200
Cotton wool and waste	3,877,251	3,673,933	3,535,114
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,482,571	1,577,010	1,797,344
Eggs	96,916	28,231	611
Fish, all kinds	614,314	683,478	536,481
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, etc	435,333	473,204	434,955
Fruits, green	397,238	428,261	508,680
Fur skins, not dressed	485,927	649,257	785,433
Grease	91,847	209,883	183,495
Gutta-percha, crude, India-rubber, etc	799,429	708,805	833,527
Hemp, undressed	864,597	877,989	150,134
Hides and skins, undressed	2,004,449	1,794,932	1,947,886
Ivory nuts	28,959	23,329	38,941
Junk and oakum	68,096	50,177	48,143
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber	859,898	232,722	266,999
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	757,772	755,579	688,823
Metals, viz.:—			
Brass	86,754	73,923	68,996
Copper	151,138	161,715	123,308
Iron and steel	3,838,549	2,657,013	3,086,346
Tin	1,160,495	1,556,467	1,242,049
Zinc	105,023	127,302	124,309
All other	191,730	199,777	196,785
Oils, cocoanut and palm	87,703	107,919	128,269
Oils, fish	104,895	57,552	95,553

Summary of Value of Articles Imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Free Goods—Continued.	$	$	$
Paintings in oil or water-colors, etc.	216,328	362,772	278,150
Rags	199,795	227,488	239,439
Salt	321,239	314,995	281,462
Settlers' effects	1,778,516	2,024,918	2,223,269
Seeds	39,491	36,763	41,840
Silk, raw	171,940	260,299	206,325
Stones, precious, not polished	73,878	56,243	102,741
Sugar	.....	8,530,672	6,628,419
Tea	2,820,292	3,568,341	2,886,841
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,649,917	1,716 873	1,717,495
All other articles	3,724,328	5,078,187	5,468,424
Total free goods	38,809,088	47,818,206	51,831,459
" dutiable goods	74,536,036	69,160,737	69,873,571
Grand totals	113,345,124	116,978,943	121,705,030

It must be specially noted that the foregoing figures only deal with the goods imported strictly for home consumption, and do not include those re-exported. If we take *Grain of all kinds*, the total importation was $6,284,733, of which $6,280,927 came from the United States, the great bulk having been transhipped, only $1,049,088 appearing as used for home consumption. Of *Books and Printed Matter*, $705,502 came from the United States, and $377,942 from Great Britain. Of *Cotton* and its manufactures we imported from United States $4,469,908, from Great Britain $3,623,324. Of *Drugs, Dyes, etc.*, $1,372,426 came from United States, $1,046,245 from Great Britain, $3,086,436 came from Great Britain, $260,018 from United States, $213,268 from Germany, and $138,344 from France. Of *Fur, Hemp, Jute, etc.*, $2,403,440 from Great Britain, $634,805 from United States. Of *Fruit*, green and ripe, we imported $1,203,095 from United States. *Glass* and its manufactures, $407,939 from United States, $312,087 from Great Britain, $294,160 from Belgium, and $159,089 from Germany. *Gutta Percha, India Rubber, etc.*, $122,264 from United States, $324,975 from Great Britain. Of *Hides and Skins*, $1,731,053 came from United States, $160,471 from Great Britain. Of *Iron and Steel* manufactures, $943,961 from United States, $5,836,557 from United States. Of *Tin* and its manufactures, $6,354,284 from Great Britain, $262,376 from United States. Of *Provisions*, viz., butter, cheese, eggs, lard and meats, we imported $1,602,728 from Great Britain. Of *Paper* and its manufactures, $990,752 from Great Britain, $376,628 from United States, of which only $734,481 was entered for home consumption. *Settlers Effects* is an interesting item, $1,602,759 are entered as from United States, and only $511,197 from Great Britain, $74,060 from Germany being the only other important item. Of *Silk* and its manufactures, $2,244,201 came from Great Britain, $341,972 from United States, $126,062 from France, $110,397 from Japan, $88,- 473,345 from Great Britain, $140,869 from Holland, $104,400 from Spain, and $61,142 from United States. Of *Spirits and Wines*, $627,706 came from France, $53,686 from Dutch East Indies, $685,330 from British West Indies and Guiana, and $350,353 from United States. Of *Tea*, $1,310,906 from Great Britain, $1,196,609 from Japan, $357,666 from China, and $89,286 from United States. Of *Tobacco* and its manufactures, $1,746,301 from United States, $271,374 from Spanish West Indies (Havana, etc.), and $81,390 from Holland. Of *Umbrellas, etc.*, $284,213 came from Great Britain and only $3,068 from United States. Of *Wood* and its manufactures, our total imports were $2,166,570, of which $1,057,128 only was entered for home use. Of *Wool* and its manufactures, our total imports $19,270,847 came from Great Britain, $727,655 from United States, $467,208 from France, $751,653 from Germany, $199,740 from Australia, and $189,687 from British Africa.

The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years:—

Value of Principal Exports, the Produce of Canada during the Years 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Articles.	Value of Exports.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
ricultural implements	$ 252,620	$ 402,778	$ 462,253
imals—			
orses	1,417,244	1,354,027	1,461,157
attle	8,772,499	7,748,949	7,745,083
heep	1,146,465	1,383,146	1,247,855
wine	1,954	1,638	146,090
her animals	60,753	49,652	61,127
stos	515,909	514,412	396,718
s, all kinds	124,193	114,658	120,886
for tanning	213,455	217,552	205,495

***Value of Principal Exports, the Produce of Canada, during the Years 1891, 1892 and 1893**—Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Exports. 1891.	1892.	1893.
Books, pamphlets, maps, etc	$ 63,312	$ 73,490	$ 69,504
Bran	162,324	145,143	180,766
Butter	602,175	1,056,058	1,296,814
Carriages, carts, wagons, etc	26,105	41,443	46,500
Cheese	9,508,800	11,652,412	13,407,470
Coal	2,916,465	3,195,467	3,114,558
Copper, Fine	171,308	185,848	391,969
Eggs	1,160,359	1,089,798	868,007
Extract of hemlock bark	187,176	157,753	108,085
Firewood	314,870	370,301	354,429
Fish—			
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollack	3,131,050	3,180,726	3,027,914
Herring	547,587	489,148	503,187
Mackerel	944,498	741,264	536,453
Salmon	1,919,754	1,414,562	1,037,942
Lobsters	1,930,175	1,909,756	2,071,225
Flax	181,386	112,360	124,082
Flour, wheat	1,388,578	1,784,413	1,741,028
Fruits—			
Dried	49,108	14,393	199,699
All other	1,518,108	1,619,790	2,900,250
Furs	11,045	17,324	8,767
" or skins, the product of marine animals	536,049	1,105,244	593,892
" undressed	1,384,875	1,533,922	1,467,634
" dressed	44,354	21,220	15,449
Grain—			
Barley	2,929,873	2,613,363	944,355
Beans	495,768	411,645	355,682
Oats	129,917	2,241,256	2,553,910
Pease, whole and split	2,032,601	3,450,534	2,578,632
Wheat	1,583,084	6,947,851	7,060,033
Rye	226,470	190,505	39,243
Other grain	37,222	377,633	302,422
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, etc	554,126	316,177	247,868
Gypsum, crude	184,977	194,304	178,979
Hay	559,489	800,533	1,452,872
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	489,004	477,190	392,368
Household furniture	138,705	63,801	174,621
Iron and steel and manufactures of	257,461	243,857	316,454
Leather, sole and upper	868,802	1,011,673	865,381
" manufactures of	81,654	117,174	137,348
Logs	730,216	1,115,926	1,517,157
Lumber	18,082,265	16,114,081	19,771,106
Malt	88,174	1,450	1,243
Meats, all kinds	986,223	1,856,025	3,132,576
Musical instruments	401 553	396,193	309,300
Nickel	240,499	617.639	427,557
Oatmeal	45,195	409,319	625,977
Oils, fish	18,297	53 553	65,517
" mineral, coal and kerosene	18,726	18,217	6,814
Oil cake	118,1 7	187,086	336,714
Ores, copper	269,169	30,755	3,850
" silver	238,367	193,441	65,406
" other	48,800	48,301	42,039
Phosphates	422,200	380,462	132,475
Potatoes	1,693,671	295,421	421,954
Salt	1,429	763	955
Sand and gravel	63,326	60,285	117,760
Shingles	438,929	599,865	755,853
Ships sold to other countries	280,474	506,747	363,956
Shooks, box and other	201,716	165,053	119,212
Sleepers and railway ties	310,676	269,467	214,899
Stave bolts	133,308	91,784	103,365
Timber, square	3,084,290	2,590,956	2,451,374
Wool	245,503	200,860	228,331
Other articles	5,824,865	6,332,463	7,278,730
Total	85,757,744	95,684,253	102,006,4[illegible]
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	2,913,994	3,348,213	3,482,3[illegible]
Coin and bullion	129,328	306,447	309,4[illegible]
Grand total	88·8010,66	99,338,913	105,798,[illegible]

Out of 71 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there were in 1893 compared with 1892, increases in 33, the principal being in exports of butter, cheese, hay, lumber, potatoes, oats, wheat, oil cake and meats of all kinds. The principal decreases were in exports of copper and silver ore, eggs, barley, pease, leather (sole and upper), and phosphates.

Dealing with the countries to which the majority of the foregoing products were exported, we find that of *Animals*, Great Britain took in *Horned Cattle* $7,402,208, Germany coming next with $152,080. Of *Horses*, the United States took $1,250,189; Great Britain, $274,310. *Sheep*, United States, $1,129,499; Great Britain, $133,222. Of *Cheese*, Great Britain took $14,107,360, and of *Butter*, $1,121,895, nearly the entire export of those articles. Of *Codfish, Haddock, etc.*, the Spanish West Indies took $899,710; British West Indies, $798,736; United States, $580,974; Brazil, $397,452, and British Guiana, $151,136. Of *Herring*, United States took $266,962; British West Indies, $161,595, and Spanish West Indies, $58,865. Of *Canned Lobsters*, Great Britain took $858,281; United States, $805,401; France, $124,801. Of *Fresh Salmon*, United States took $119,380; Great Britain, $4,400. *Canned Salmon*, Great Britain took $847,449, nearly the total export. Of *Flour*, Great Britain took $853,144; Newfoundland, $525,905. Of *Fruits*, Great Britain took $2,247,482 in apples, and $37,045 in canned fruits; the United States took $447,256 in apples and $219,266 in canned fruits. Of *Furs undressed*, Great Britain took $1,089,484; United States, $384,163. Of *Grain*:—In *Barley*, the United States took $638,279; Great Britain, $280,303. *Indian Corn*, Great Britain took $1,299,281; Belgium, $132,955. *Oats*, Great Britain took $2,137,145; British West Indies, $158,245; Belgium, $120,465. *Pease*, Great Britain took $209,809. *Wheat*, Great Britain took $1,795,758; United States, $427,139. *Rye*, Great Britain took $854,958; Great Britain, $515,461. *Leather* (sole and upper), Great Britain took $758,684; Of *Coal*, the United States took $3,035,474; Newfoundland, $165,020; Great Britain, $83,828. *Hay*, United States took $208,539; Australia, $86,231; New Zealand, $63,574; Germany, $31,115, and the Argentine *Iron and Steel*:—There was a considerable extension in the export of *Agricultural Implements*, Great Britain took $324,355. In 1889, the export of Eggs to the United States was $2,156,725, and to Great Republic, $26,588. The total export of *Metals and Minerals* was $6,852,848, against $4,679,505 in 1892. Of *Provisions*, other than Cheese and Butter, Great Britain took, Eggs valued at $538,944 and the United States, $1,970,518, and of *Canned Meats*, Great Britain received almost the entire export, $1,930,646 out Britain, only $18,00. *Bacon and Hams*, Great Britain received almost the entire export, $1,930,646 out of $1,970,518, and of *Canned Meats*, Great Britain received $1,001,314 out of $1,006,398. *Wood and its Manufactures*:—In Logs, the United States took $1,508,573. *In Lumber*, of pine deals, Great Britain took $3,113,120 out of $3,116,924. Spruce and other deals, Great Britain, $4,225,006; United States, $605,593. Of planks and boards, the United States took $8,571,525; Great Britain, $288,244. Of Square timber of all kinds, $2,639,172 out of the total exports of $2,664,824 went to Great Britain. *Settlers Effects* appear among the items of export, and were valued at $1,357,046, of which $1,303,379 is entered as going to the United States.

Average Prices of Exports in 1883 and 1893.

Articles.	Average Price, 1883.	Average Price, 1893.	Articles.	Average Price, 1883.	Average Price, 1893.
Coal..... ton.	2·52 $	3·43 $	Timber, sq.—		
Gypsum..... "	0·98 $	1·01 $	Ash..... ton.	12·35 $	11·60 $
Ore, copper..... "	34·18 $	55·00 $	Birch..... "	7·66 $	7·95 $
" iron..... "	3·09 $	3·34 $	Elm..... "	12·13 $	13·15 $
" silver..... "	142·00 $	156·47 $	Oak..... ton.	20·42 $	21·37 $
Phosphate..... "	20·91 $	11·14 $	Pine, white..... "	13 33 $	14·02 $
Cod, haddock, ling, &c. cwt.	5·04 $	4·23 $	Pine, red..... "	6·84 $	9·71 $
Mackerel..... brl.	7·71 $	9·71 $	Horses..... each.	125·45 $	110·53 $
Herring, fresh..... lb.	1·91 cts	0·40 cts	Cattle..... "	58·70 $	72·23 $
" pickled..... brl.	4·03 $	3·61 $	Sheep..... "	4·50 $	3·46 $
" smoked..... lb.	2·00 cts	1·51 cts	Butter..... lb.	21·04 cts	18·43 cts
Lobsters, fresh..... brl.	6·14 $	6·40 $	Cheese..... lb.	11·12 cts	10·01 $
" canned..... lb.	9·12 cts	14·10 cts	Eggs..... doz.	16·78 cts	12·75 $
Salmon, fresh..... lb.	14·30 cts	10·06 cts	Bacon..... lb.	11·69 cts	10·58 cts
" canned..... lb.	10·53 cts	10·58 cts	Meats, canned..... lb	10 17 cts	9·94 cts
" pickled..... brl.	13·63 $	15·72 $	Wool..... lb.	20·39 cts	19·53 cts
Fish oil, cod..... gal.	53·65 cts	29·74 cts	Bran..... cwt.	88·78 cts	80·33 cts
Hides, pot and pearl.. brl.	34·36 $	29·45 $	Flax..... cwt.	9·30 $	3·56 $
Bark for tanning..... cord.	4·94 $	4·91 $	Apples..... brl.	3·16 $	2·30 $
Firewood..... "	2·36 $	1·96 $	Barley..... bush.	71·37 cts	46·27 cts
Logs, pine..... m. ft.	6·50 $	8·32 $	Beans..... "	1·49 $	1·29 $
" spruce..... "	4·93 $	5·84 $	Oats..... "	45·00 cts	35·11 cts
Deals..... st h.	32·54 $	31·24 $	Pease..... "	92·41 cts	75·52 cts
Laths, palings and pickets..... m.	1·46 $	1·63 $	Rye..... "	68·04 cts	66·37 cts
Planks & boards, joists & scantlings..... m. ft.	12.56 $	11 22 $	Wheat..... "	1·00 $	0·76 $
Staves and headings.. m.	6·57 $	4·92 $	Flour, wheat..... brl.	5·14 $	4·24 $
Shingles..... m.	2·82 $	2·00 $	Oatmeal..... brl.	4·19 $	4 00 $
Shippers & R. R. ties.. each.	26·07 cts	15·23 cts	Hay..... ton.	9·62 $	9·57 $
Spruce bolts..... cord.	3·17 $	2·75 $	Malt..... bush.	85·47 cts	68·33 cts
Cooperage..... each.	50·76 cts	10 38 cts	Potatoes..... bush.	43·25 cts	37·92 cts
			Ex. Hemlock bark.... brl.	7·57 $	16·89 $
			Organs..... each.	87·95 $	70·37 $
			Oil cake..... cwt.	2·40 $	3 33 $
			Ships..... .. ton.	21·20 $	11·62 $

The decline in values of the bulk of the above-named articles is very noticeable, and is a considerawhich must be borne in mind when making comparisons with previous years in those tables hereven, which are based upon the values and not upon the quantities of goods exported and imported.

Comparative Statement (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports and of Imports entered for Consumption, in the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Years ended respectively on the 30th June, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Provinces.	Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1891.		Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1892.			Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1893.		
	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	28,926,642	43,227,656	32,593,392	45,962,291	45,218,105	33,850,873	48,243,756	47,648,00
Quebec	43,216,936	52,220,528	54,329,364	56,239,869	46,677,118	58,655,427	57,731,111	50,973,30
Nova Scotia	9,925,646	9,497,401	10,982,509	9,788,609	10,007,489	10,634,863	9,374,537	9,236,30
New Brunswick	7,182,748	5,815,670	6,183,056	5 412,551	5,267,935	7,2 3,611	5,602,669	5,763,90
Manitoba	1,612,124	2,782,599	2,078,339	3,017,140	3,038,443	1,211,077	2 616,419	2,632,40
B. Columbia	6,199,280	5,477,411	6,574,989	6,358,976	6,137,970	5,641,653	4,918,168	4,810,20
P. E. Island	1,349,126	623,348	1,128,402	540,286	545,537	1,235,344	470,210	481,45
N. W. Territories	4,794	313,025	88,324	86,346	86,346	81,504	117,398	117,35
Totals	98,417,296	119,967,638	113,963,375	127,406,068	116,978,943	118,564,352	129,074,268	121,705,00

The exports to Great Britain in 1893 exceeded the imports by $20,775,268, and were the largest in the history of the Dominion with the exception of those of 1892. The imports from the United States exceeded the exports to that country by $21,142,836.

The total trade with Great Britain in 1893 amounted to $107,385,718, and with the United States to $108,988,856, exceeding that of the previous year by $834,030 and $6,031,792 respectively.

The combined trade with the two countries constituted 87·4 of the aggregate trade of Canada, which is the exact percentage during the previous six years. The trade with Great Britain in 1893 was 43·36 per cent of Canada's total trade, as against 42·66 per cent for the three previous years; that with the United States was 44·01 per cent, compared with 45·00 per cent for the three year period, 1890-2.

Of our total exports in 1893 Great Britain and the United States took 91·09 per cent, as compared with 91·16 per cent in 1892, and 91·88 in 1891.

It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second hand—as coffee, sugar, hides, etc.

The United States, it appears, take almost all the mineral products exported from this country and for some time they took the largest proportion of agricultural products, but in consequence of the McKinley tariff, this branch of trade has been very largely diverted to Great Britain, which country in 1892 took 76·27 per cent, and in 1893, 77·64 per cent of animal and agricultural products, as compared with 17·2 per cent in 1892 and 15·60 per cent in 1893 that went to the United States. The shipments of products of the forest to Great Britain appear to be on the decline, but to be increasing to the United States. Exports of the fisheries to Great Britain decreased in 1893, but increased to the United States and the British West Indies.

The articles of voluntary use and luxury imported by Canada amounted to $10,212,222, being about one-eleventh of the total import.

The following table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of total imports into Canada in the years 1892 and 1893:—

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
United States	$63,969,037	$65,065,846	$1,096,809	
Great Britain	41,645,139	43,305 225	1,660,086	
Germany	5,371,382	3,764,642		$1,606,7
France	2,449,202	2,846.995	397,793	
Spanish West Indies	2,602,769	2,439,077		163,6
British West Indies	1,166,008	1,290.329	124,321	
Spanish possessions, all other	1,949,945	2,204,569	254,624	
China	1,082,297	972,052		110,2
Japan	1,947,170	1,498,061		449,1
Brazil	109,775	112,429	2,654	
Belgium	516,289	598,918	82,629	
Newfoundland	925,056	652,280		272,7
Spain	409,436	318,121		91,3
Holland	284,327	399,707	115,380	
Australasia	264,783	217,803		46,9
Austria	170,914	173,066	2,152	
British Guiana	391,140	348,615		42,5
Greece	162,183	136,247		25,9
Switzerland	190,850	262,811	71,961	
Italy	455,757	417,044		38,7
British East Indies	375,272	168,994		206,2
Turkey	122,143	171,637	49,494	
British Africa	69,581	189,925	120,344	
St. Pierre	12,400	63,048	50,648	
Portugal	53,253	55,707	2,454	
Venezuela	148,450	266,012	117,562	
Dutch East Indies	444,474	1,041,244	596,770	

Countries.	Value of Imports. 1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Norway and Sweden	$ 25,421	$ 36,300	$ 10,879	...
French West Indies	12,493	5,445	...	$ 7,048
Russia	6,025	4,451	...	1,574
Danish West Indies	1,088	5,504	4,416	...
United States of Colombia	7,676	481	...	7,195
Denmark	7,632	15,466	7,834	...
Argentine Republic	15	2,849	2,834	...
Mexico	35,568	833	...	34,735
Dutch West Indies	2,681	2,936	255	...
Iceland	276	88	...	188
Hong Kong	9,222	...	...	9,222
Egypt	...	16,928	16,928	...
Arabia	...	1,528	1,528	...
Hawaii	...	709	709	...
Madeira	...	238	238	...
Siam	815	...	...	815
Other British Possessions	5,222	...	...	5,222
Central American States	2,091	...	...	2,091
French Possessions in Africa	218	...	...	218
Other Countries	593	108	...	485
Total	127,406,068	129,074,268	1,668,200	...

Statement showing the Countries to which goods, the produce of Canada, were exported and the value and proportionate value of the same, in the years 1872, 1882 and 1892.

Countries.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1872.	Per-centage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1882.	Per-centage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1892.	Per-centage.
British Possessions.						
Great Britain	$ 25,862,940	37·03	$ 39,816,813	42·30	$ 54,949,055	55·32
British West Indies	2,319,702	3·32	1,677,972	1·78	1,643,557	1·66
" Guiana	...	...	236,005	0·25	241,874	0·24
" Africa	1,879	0·00	95,134	0·10	21,556	0·02
Newfoundland	*	...	1,648,000	1·75	1,533,607	1·54
Australasia	40,543	0·06	357,193	0·38	462,580	0·47
Other British Possessions	†1,777,393	2·55	9,137	0·01	50,931	0·05
Total	30,002,457	42·96	43,841,154	46·57	58,903,160	59·30
Foreign Countries.						
United States	36,232,939	51·88	45,782,584	48·63	34,972,517	35·21
France	102,242	0·15	825,553	0·88	362,253	0·36
Germany	36,232	0·05	152,294	0·16	824,313	0·83
Holland	6,376	0·01	365,198	0·39	514,384	0·52
Belgium	60,777	0·09	142,358	0·15	53,184	0·05
Italy	209,189	0·30	163,755	0·17	149,280	0·15
Portugal	122,225	0·18	142,240	0·15	102,370	0·10
Spain	25,384	0·04	108,082	0·12	93,476	0·09
Spanish West Indies	1,632,681	2·34	1,078,258	1·15	1,529,634	1·54
French "	273,547	0·39	155,219	0·17	128,978	0·13
Danish "	55,142	0·08	52,982	0·06	34,166	0·03
South America	779,554	1·12	911,316	0·97	746,674	0·75
St. Pierre	134,180	0·19	120,726	0·13	225,488	0·23
St. Domingo	24,157	0·03	...	...	...	...
Madeira	15,347	0·02	29,189	0·03	19,196	0·02
Canary Islands	24,742	0·03	92	0·00	...	...
Hayti	234	0·00	19,625	0·02	20,674	0·02
Mexico	3,300	0·00	30,391	0·03	4,549	0·00
Norway and Sweden	...	...	22,000	0·02	257,670	0·26
Russia	...	...	23,138	0·02	45,065	0·05
China	49,711	0·07	101,597	0·11	252,833	0·25
Japan	...	...	4,735	0·00	26,927	0·03
Sandwich Islands	33,779	0·05	42,622	0·05	17,044	0·02
Spanish Possessions in Africa	...	...	...	...	20,199	0·02
Other Foreign Countries	17,286	0·02	22,548	0·02	34,879	0·04
Total	39,839,024	57·04	50,296,502	53·43	40,435,753	40·70
Grand total	69,841,481	100·00	94,137,656	100·00	99,338,913	100·00

* Including other British Possessions.
† $1,768,806 of above amount is exports of B. N. A. Provinces.

The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, the United States, Germany and France taking second, third and fourth places; and the following is the order in which the principal countries, doing the largest trade, stand, with the amount of that trade in each case, according to the latest available figures:—

United Kingdom, 1892	$3,481,779,033
United States, 1892	1,843,134,473
Germany, 1891	1,787,526,666
France, 1891	1,623,091,733
Netherlands, 1891	1,010,865,066
India, 1892	957,867,197
Italy, 1891	389,990,333

The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States: in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent., and in 1893, 49·93 per cent.; in the latter year 8·45 per cent. went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 58·38 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 21·11 per cent. from the United Kingdom for 1893, as compared with 39·17 per cent. in 1860, and 11·13 per cent. from other British possessions, as compared with 10·84 per cent. in 1860; so that the imports from British possessions into the United States have decreased 3·55 per cent. since 1860, while the proportion of exports remained about the same until 1892, when there was a marked decrease.

The following tables have been specially prepared for the STAR ALMANAC to show the trade of the Mother Country with her colonies and possessions, and the imports of the principal articles from and exports to, the United States is given for purposes of comparison.

The Principal Imports into Great Britain from the Colonies, British Possessions and the United States.

HORNED CATTLE.

Whence Imported.	1891.	1892.
United States	£6,063,869	£7,474,772
British North America	1,771,891	1,577,710
Other British possessions	32,953	24,775
Total imports in 1893, 340,045 animals,		£6,262,759
do do 1892, 502,257 do		9,224,011

BACON AND HAMS.

United States	£7,098,238	£8,023,328
British North America	480,411	734,330
Other British possessions	21	80
Total imports in 1893	4,187,298 cwts.	£11,370,067
do do 1892	5,134,510 do	10,893,833

BEEF, FRESH AND SALTED.

United States	£4 080,142	£4,582,053
Australasia	247,952	191,736
Other British possessions	14,341	7,941
Total imports in 1893	2,008,566 cwts.	£4,109,596
do do 1892	2,355,031 do	4,801,736

BUTTER.

United States	£251,750	£191,145
Australasia	270,880	474,329
British North America	187,398	255,652
Other British possessions	3,443	2,898
Total imports in 1893	2 327,473 cwts.	£12,754,233
do do 1892	2,183,099 do	11,965,190

CHEESE.

United States	£1,779,260	£1,961,407
British North America	1,991,597	2,493,625
Other British possessions	34	178
Total imports in 1893	2,077,482 cwts.	£5,160,918
do do 1892	2,232,817 do	5,416,784

FRUIT—APPLES.

United States	£443,653	£522,233
British North America	308.341	371,117
Australasia	87,765	102,493
Other British possessions	1,247	4,572

FURS AND PELTS.

British North America	£526,366	£476,830
Australasia	290,186	355,798
Other British possessions	48,044	33,364
United States	483,385	366,359

BARLEY.

United States	£279,852	£475,181
British possessions	136,748	77,202
Total imports in 1893	22,842,257 cwts.	£5,772,313
do do 1892	14,277,342 do	4,313,902

WOOD AND TIMBER.

Whence Imported.	1891.	1892.
British North America	£2,756,533	£3,756,82
India	399,768	71,37
British Honduras	149,441	129,05
Other British possessions	138,972	201,16
United States	2,190,906	2,539,16
Total imports		£1,847,90

FLOUR.

United States	£8,229,595	£10,686,53
British North America	618,594	701,93
Other British possessions	1,899	1,02
Total imports in 1893	20,408,168 cwts.	£9,761,59
do do 1892	22,106,009 do	12,267,43

EGGS.

Canada	£90,520	£83,02
Other British possessions	3,483	4,84
Total imports in 1893, 11 025,908 great hundreds, £3,875,639.		
Total imports in 1892, 11,139,419 great hundreds, £3,794,718.		

FISH SALTED OR CURED.

British North America	£582,388	£536,55
United States	597,307	404,82
Other British possessions	2,942	3,76
Total imports in 1893	1,024,388 cwts.	£1,881,54
do do 1892		1,820,17

WHEAT.

United States	£11,086,838	£13,251,27
India	5,507,067	4,812,10
British North America	1,432,427	1,443,93
Other British possessions	479	56
Total imports in 1893	65,417,308 cwts.	£21,193,66
do do 1892	64,901,799 do	24,857,80

OATS.

United States	£305,508	£856,80
British North America	125,554	573,29
Australasia	209,172	364,05
Other British possessions	2,014	
Total imports in 1893	13,976,982 cwts.	£4,306,29
do do 1892	15,661,394 do	5,015,36

MAIZE.

United States	£2,241,926	£4,635,29
British North America	310,637	206,36
Other British possessions	53,136	20,00
Total imports in 1893	32,880,003 cwts.	£7,884,61
do do 1892	35,381,224 do	9,425,25

Principal Items of Imports from Various British Colonies and Dependencies exclusive of the foregoing.

Article.	India.	Other British Possessions.	Australasia.	Hong Kong.	British South Africa.
	£	£	£	£	£
Caoutchouc	108,701	85,420	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	855,182	143,234	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, Raw	1,165,181	21,159	.....	.....	.....
Dyes	1,192,821	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp	58,383	24,000	87,610	133,393	.....
Hides (dry)	392,327	108,690	.....	.....	160,050
Jute, (Raw)	3,890,688	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, undressed	2,151,943	122,213	527,002	.....	.....
Preserved Meats	.....	25,862	346,006	.....	.....
Metals, Copper Ore	.....	119,792	141,242	.....	284,295
Metals, Copper unwrought	.....	61,177	186,630	.....	.....
Metals, Lead, Pig, Sheet	.....	9,008	579,015	.....	.....
Metals, Silver Ore	.....	110,780	1,640,052	.....	.....
Metals, Tin in blocks, ingots, etc	.....	76,513	454,796	.....	.....
Mutton, Fresh	.....	16,045	1,981,162	.....	.....
Rice	2,076,938	14,039	.....	.....	.....
Seeds (cottonseed, flaxseed, linseed, etc)	2,812,408	3,713	.....	.....	.....
Silk, Raw	110,448	710	.....	82,800	.....
Skins and Furs (Goat, Sheep)	311,595	48,020	641,385	.....	647,754
Sugar, Unrefined	355,472	139,200	.....	.....	.....
Tallow and Stearine	.....	16,128	916,359	.....	.....
Tea	4,782,675	21,292	.....	227,480	.....
Wine	.....	15,089	80,231	.....	.....
Wool (Sheep and Lambs)	1,013,961	139,217	19,212,178	.....	3,214,645

From Mauritius, Unrefined Sugar, value £150,214, was imported; from the Straits Settlements, Tin, value £2,081,831; from the West Coast of Africa, Caoutchouc, value £347,756; from Ceylon, Coffee £137,842, Tea £3,020,099; and from the West Indies, Coffee, value £120,593, and Sugar, value £1,178,982.

The Principal Exports from the United Kingdom to the Colonies and British Possessions and to the United States.

APPAREL, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &C.

To	1891.	1892.
British North America	£376,798	£395,581
Australasia	2,329,496	2,011,346
British South Africa	1,119,852	1,263,626
West Indies	159,911	171,368
Other British Possessions	287,840	281,630
United States	138,489	127,086
Total exports in 1893		£4,264,258
Total exports in 1892		4,847,091

BOOKS, PRINTED.

British North America	£78,490	£80,646
Australasia	467,503	411,438
India	135,279	140,476
Other British Possessions	133,026	131,602
United States	400,801	379,240
Total exports in 1893, 164,584 cwts		£1,263,338
Total exports in 1892, 166,981 cwts		1,290,517

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

(Piece goods, printed, checked, or dyed.)

British North America	£380,071	£400,907
Australasia	1,433,785	1,198,434
India	3,265,796	3,025,436
West Coast Africa	607,876	499,582
British South Africa	360,409	389,927
Straits Settlements	280,651	244,064
West Indies	279,033	300,551
Other British Possessions	308,705	298,871
United States	910,221	1,043,012
Total exports in 1893, 1,614,304,400 yds		£20,307,954
Total exports in 1892, 1,543,964,500 yds		19,166,107

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

(Lace and Patent Net.)

British North America	£148,638	£164,440
Australasia	184,102	143,056
Other British Possessions	100,053	99,178
United States	568,331	723,020
Total exports in 1893		£2,016,908
Total exports in 1892		2,100,405

CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.

To	1891.	1892.
British North America	£125,036	£127,791
Australasia	280,697	250,371
Other British Possessions	263,977	253,914
United States	902,161	918,510
Total exports in 1893		£1,986,544
Total exports in 1892		2,057,041

HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.

British North America	£401,678	£395,717
Australasia	548,460	419,485
British South Africa	231,200	227,879
India	115,615	104,218
West Indies	124,616	121,525
Other British Possessions	125,474	101,541
United States	161,115	130,151
Total exports in 1893		£1,495,655
Total exports in 1892		1,757,820

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

British North America	£97,286	£96,120
Australasia	512,714	360,328
British South Africa	139,825	1[illegible]937
India	235,254	1[illegible],091
Other British Possessions	170,710	141,165
United States	241,677	252,710
Total exports in 1893		£2,048,042
Total exports in 1892		2,194,726

HATS OF ALL SORTS.

British North America	£145,535	£154,250
Australasia	360,779	303,510
Other British Possessions	194,181	296,589
Total exports in 1893, 1,290,976		£1,192,655
Total exports in 1892, 1,250,616		1,196,626

IRON, RAILROAD.

British North America	£426,366	£373,532
Australasia	460,577	138,332
India	719,122	598,394
British South Africa	556,894	138,450
Other British Possessions	62,592	65,092
Total exports in 1893, 558,826 tons		£2,512,964
Total exports in 1892, 468,003 tons		2,247,222

IRON HOOPS, SHEETS, AND BOILER-PLATE.

To	1891.	1892.
British North America	£167,7811	£44,160
Australasia	1,205,951	686,852
India	435,394	470,482
British South Africa	238,832	224,899
Other British Possessions	148,371	140,803
United States	53,197	187,796
Total exports in 1893, 306,326 tons		£3,265,663
Total exports in 1892, 297,236 tons		3,340,675

IRON, TINNED PLATES.

British North America	£309,766	£225,790
Australasia	167,876	111,867
Other British Possessions	96,773	85,387
United States	5,240,383	3,702,442
Total exports in 1893, 379,233 tons		£4,982,276
Total exports in 1892, 395,449 tons		5,330,216

IRON, CAST OR WROUGHT.

British North America	£112,849	£102,758
Australasia	1,123,237	816,461
British South Africa	348,582	409,670
India	656,490	580,753
Other British Possessions	308,440	344,252
Total exports in 1893, 280,578 tons		£3,768,902
Total exports in 1892, 319,909 tons		4,362,289

IRON AND STEEL.

(Steel unwrought.)

British North America	£150,829	£135,001
Other British Possessions	229,931	242,762
United States	327,220	354,[illegible]
Total exports in 1893, 169,764 tons		£1,703,[illegible]
Total exports in 1892, 149,131 tons		1,740,[illegible]

LINEN MANUFACTURES.

(Piece goods.)

British North America	£131,698	£150,[illegible]
Australasia	305,678	230,[illegible]
Other British Possessions	137,299	137,[illegible]
United States	1,586,923	1,872,[illegible]
Total exports in 1893, 139,761,300 yds		£3,126,[illegible]
Total exports in 1892, 156,254,800 yds		3,448,[illegible]

SILK MANUFACTURES.

British North America	£114,772	£156,[illegible]
India	406,792	350,[illegible]
Other British Possessions	249,135	175,[illegible]
United States	406,665	424,[illegible]
Total exports in 1893		£1,515,[illegible]
Total exports in 1892		1,655,[illegible]

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES.

British North America	£1,352,933	£1,471,[illegible]
Australasia	2,145,592	1,593,[illegible]
British South Africa	450,450	450,[illegible]
India	615,011	480,[illegible]
Hong Kong	316,180	244,[illegible]
Other British Possessions	281,785	298,[illegible]
Total exports in 1893		£16,428,[illegible]
Total exports in 1892		17,906,[illegible]

Principal Items of Export to various British Colonies and Dependencies exclusive of the foregoing.

	Australasia.	India.	British South Africa, 1892.	West Indies.	Hong Kong.	Other British Possessions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer and Ale	484,378	243,743	71,941	89,624	.....	330,[illegible]
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	146,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,[illegible]
Carriages, Railway	.....	195,727	92,593	.....	.....	56,[illegible]
Cement	120,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	209,[illegible]
Chemical Products, not dyes	182,408	.....	153,829	.....	.....	169,[illegible]
Coal	.....	417,370	175,541	.....	.....	*273,[illegible]
Cotton Twist and Yarn	.....	1,744,541	.....	.....	179,402	198,[illegible]
Cotton Manufactures, bleached and unbleached	525,074	12,277,124	.....	262,463	717,756	533,[illegible]
Cotton Manufactures, Sewing Thread	108,692	102,177	.....	.....	.....	202,[illegible]
Implements and Tools of Industry	179,310	121,325	97,298	.....	.....	82,[illegible]
Leather, wrought, Boots and Shoes	667,302	.....	499,790	129,571	.....	143,[illegible]
Machinery, Steam Engines and Parts	338,530	327,683	152,720	.....	.....	105,[illegible]
Machinery, exclusive of Steam Engines	512,017	1,465,263	274,213	114,539	.....	249,[illegible]
Painters' Colors	264,591	134,463	.....	.....	.....	234,[illegible]
Paper (other than hanging)	609,951	175,905	.....	.....	.....	229,[illegible]
Pickles and Confectionery	361,343	148,032	108,325	.....	.....	192,[illegible]
Spirits	575,706	179,487	.....	.....	.....	378,[illegible]

*To Gibraltar, £192,136; to Malta, £229,322; to Aden, £108,099; to Ceylon, £180,591.

To the West Coast of Africa was exported Cotton Manufactures, value £193,298; and Straits Settlement, Coal, value £135,578, and Cotton Manufactures, value £738,091.

Graving Docks.

In the United States, the largest docks have 26 feet of water on the sill. In England, the Naval Dock-yards at Chatham contain 7 docks, with from 31½ to 33 feet of water on the sills. At Portsmouth there are 9 dry-docks having from 33½ to 41½ feet of water; at Devonport there are 3 docks, with 27½ 35½ feet of water; at Queenstown there are 2 docks, with 32⅔ feet. The two private docks at Tilbury have respectively 30 and 35 feet of water. Russia has three large docks at Cronstadt capable of holding the largest vessels. France has on the north coast, at Havre, two dry-docks, each with 28½ feet water on the sills; at Cherbourg there are three docks with 30 feet and one with 37 feet of water. On the south coast, at Toulon, there are two docks with 30 feet of water each, and two with 32½ feet water each. Spain has a Government dock at Ferrol with 32¾ feet of water on the sill. Italy has two docks at Genoa with 28 and 31 feet respectively, and 2 at Spezzia with 33 each, and two with 30 feet one at Taranto with 32¾ feet, and one at Venice with 28 feet of water. Austria has two docks at Pola with 27¾ feet and 32 feet. Turkey has a dock at Constantinople with 30 feet, and England has in Malta two docks with 33½ and 35½ feet of water.

Customs Tariff, 1894.

The new Customs Tariff, which came into operation on July 23, 1894, is here given, and in addition the duty upon each item levied under the old Tariff is shown in parentheses and *italics* for the convenience of those who desire to note the comparative effect. The order of arrangement is as follows :—

(1) Ales, Beers, Wines and Liquors.
(2) Animals, Agricultural and Animal Products.
(3) Books and Paper.
(4) Chemicals, Oils and Paints.
(5) Coal.
(6) Earths, Earthenware, Glassware and Stoneware.
(7) Fish and Products of the Fisheries.
(8) Leather Manufactures and Rubber.
(9) Metals, Iron, Steel, &c., and Manufactures.
(10) Gold, Silver and Jewellery.
(11) Minerals.
(12) Manufactures of Wood, Vehicles, Bicycles, &c.
(13) Musical Instruments.
(14) Opium,
(15) Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, &c.
(16) Textiles.
(17) Tobacco.
(18) Sundries.

(1) *Ales, Beers, Wines and Liquors.*

Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle (16*c per gal*).....16c p gal

Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain 1 gallon), (24*c per gal*). 24c p gal

Cider, not clarified or refined (5*c per Imp gal*) .....5c p I G

Cider, clarified or refined (10*c per Imp gal*) 10c p I G

Lime juice (*containing not more than 25 per cent of proof spirits, 60c per gal; containing more than 25 per cent of proof spirits, $2 per gal*) and fruit juices ($2.12½ *per gal and 30 per cent*) fortified with or containing not more than 25 p c of proof spirits ...60c p gal

And when containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits .. .. $2 p gal

Lime juice (*sweetened, 40c per gal*) and other fruit syrups (40*c per gal*) and fruit juices, N.O.P. (*unsweetened, 10c per gal.*)..20 p c

Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate of the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength ; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof, as follows :—

(*a*) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine ; gin of all kinds, N.E.S. ; rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors N.O.P. ; amyl alcohol or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirit, or potato oil, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack, or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy ; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds N.E.S. ; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps ; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages (*same*).....$2.12½ p gal

(*b*) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, N.E.S. (*same*) ....$2.12½ p gal & 30 p c

(*c*) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than 4 ounces each, 50 per cent *ad valorem* ; when in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than 4 ounces each (*same*) ... . $2.12½ p gal & 40 p c

(*d*) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia (*same*) ....$2.12½ p gal & 30 p c

(*e*) Vermouth, containing not more than 30 per cent. and ginger wine containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirits ....75c p gal

If containing more than these percentages respectively of proof spirits (*same*)..$2.12½ p gal

Former rates.—Vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirits, 75 cents per gal ; if containing more than 40 per cent of proof spirits .... $2.12½ p gal

Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), 25 cents per gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of the 26 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3c until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits ; and in addition thereto (*same*), 30 per cent *ad valorem*..25c p gal & 3c p gal for each degree from 26 up to 40 & 30 p c

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart but more than a pint.....$3.30 p doz

Containing not more than a pint each but more than one-half pint ....$1.65 p doz

Containing one-half pint each or less 82c p doz

Bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to $3.30 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $1.65 per gal on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure ; in addition to the above specific duty, there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent (*same*) ...30 p c

But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proof shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits (*conditions the same*).

(2) *Animals, and Agricultural and Animal Products.*

Animals, living, N.E.S. (*Cattle and Sheep 30 per cent., all others N.E.S. 20 per cent*) 20 p c
Live hogs (*2c per lb*) ..... 1½c p lb
Meats, N.E.S., when in barrel, the barrel to be free. (*Salted meat, N.E.S, 3c per lb; beef, salted, in barrels, 2c per lb; barreled pork, in brine, not more than sixteen pieces to the barrel of 200 lbs weight, made from the sides of heavy hogs after the shoulders and hams are cut off, 1½c per lb*) ..... 2c p lb
Meats, fresh, N.E.S. (*3c per lb*) ..... 3c p lb
Canned meats and canned poultry and game (*3c per lb*), extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated (*25 per cent*) and soups (*meat soups, 25 per cent.*) ..... 25 p c
Mutton and lamb, fresh (*3c per lb*) ..... 35 p c
Poultry and game, N.O.P. (*20 per cent*) .... 20 p c
Lard (*untried, 2c per lb; tried, 3c per lb*), lard compound and similar substances, cottolene (*3c per lb*), and animal stearine of all kinds, N.E.S. (*3c per lb*) ..... 2c p lb
Tallow (*1c per lb*), stearic acid (*3c per lb*) ..... 20 p c
Beeswax (*20 per cent*) ..... 10 p c
Candles, all other (*tallow candles, 2c per lb; all other, 25 per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Soap, N.E.S. (*10c per lb and 10 per cent*), pearline and other soap powders, pumice, silver and anti mineral soaps, saponio and like articles (*3c per lb*) ..... 35 p c
Soap, common or laundry, not perfumed (*1½c per lb*) ..... 1c p lb
Castile soap, mottled or white (*2c per lb*) 2c p lb
Glue (*sheet, broken sheet and ground, 3c per lb; liquid, 30 per cent*) and mucilage (*30 per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Feathers, undressed (*ostrich and vulture, 15 per cent; all other, 25 per cent*) ..... 20 p c
Feathers, N.E.S. (*ostrich and vulture, 35 per cent; all other, 25 per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Butter (*4c*) ..... 4c p lb
Cheese, (*3c per lb*) ..... 3c p lb
Eggs (*5c per doz.*) ..... 5c p doz
Provided that eggs may be imported into Canada at a less rate of duty than is provided for by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that eggs from Canada may be imported in the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on eggs under such proclamation when imported into Canada.
Condensed milk (*not sweetened, 35 per cent; sweetened, 1c per lb and 35 per cent*) ... 3c p lb
Condensed coffee, condensed coffee with milk (*not sweetened, 35 per cent; sweetened, 1½c per lb and 35 per cent*), milk foods and all similar preparations (*30 per cent.*) .... 30 p c
Apples (*40c*), including the duty on the barrel ..... 40c p brl
Beans (*15c*) ..... 15c p bush
Buckwheat (*10c*) ..... 10c p bush
Pease (*10c*) ..... 10c p bush
Potatoes (*15c*) ..... 15 c p bush
Rye (*10c*) ..... 10c p bush
Rye flour (*50c*) ..... 50c p brl
Hay (*20 per cent*) ..... $2 p ton
Vegetables, when fresh, dry salted, N.E.S. (*25 per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Any or all of the following things, that is to say: green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, rye, rye-floor, hay, and vegetables, shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that such country imposes no duty on the like product or products imported into it from Canada.
Barley (*15 cents*) ..... 30 p c
Indian corn (*7½c*) ..... 7½c p bush
Barley and Indian corn shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that such country whence either or both these products are imported admits both these products free of duty imported into it from Canada.
Dutiable breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water *in transitu* (*20 per cent*), twenty per cent *ad valorem* upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 58, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Customs Act ..... 20 p c
Buckwheat meal or flour (*¼c per lb*) ..... ¼c p lb
Cornmeal (*40c*) ..... 40c p brl
Oats (*10c*) ..... 10c p bush
Oatmeal (*½c per lb*) ..... 20 p c
Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy (*17½ per cent*) ..... 3-10c p lb
but not less than 30 p c
Rice, cleaned (*1½c*) ..... 1½c p lb
Rice and sago flour (*2 cents per lb*) and sago (*20 per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Rice, when imported by makers of rice starch for use in their factories making starch (*1½c per lb*) ..... ½c p lb
Wheat (*15c*) ..... 15c p bush
Wheat flour (*75c*) ..... 75c p brl
Biscuits of all kinds (*not sweetened, 25 per cent; sweetened, 35 per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Macaroni and vermicelli (*2c per lb*) ..... 25 p c
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch (*not sweetened or flavored, 2c per lb; sweetened or flavored, 4c per lb*), the weights of packages to be included in weight for duty ..... 1½c p lb
Seeds, viz:—Garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, N.O.P. when in bulk or in large parcels (*10 per cent*) ..... 10 p c
When put up in small paper or parcels (*25 per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Mustard, ground (*25 per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Mustard cake (*20 per cent*) ..... 15 p c
Sweet potatoes and yams (*25 per cent*) .. 10c p bush
Tomatoes, fresh (*30c per bushel and 10 per cent*) ..... 20c p bush and 10 p c
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, not elsewhere specified (*in cans or packages weighing not over one pound each, 2c per can or package, and 2c additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight*), weight of cans or other packages to be included in weight for duty ..... 1½c p lb
Pickles (*in bottles, jars and other similar vessels, 40c per gal; in bulk in vinegar or in vinegar and mustard, 35c per gal; in bulk in brine or salt, 25c per gal*), sauces and catsups (*40c per gal and 20 per cent; in bulk, 30c per gal and 20 per cent*), including soy (*10c per gal*) ..... 35 p c
Malt (*15c*), 15c per bushel, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations ..... 15c p bush
Extract of malt (non-alcoholic), for medicinal purposes (*25 per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Hops (*6c*) ..... 6c p lb
Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 pounds (*4c per lb*) ..... 3c p lb

In packages weighing less than 50 pounds *(weighing 1 lb or over, but not over 50 lbs, 6c per lb: weighing less than 1 lb, 8c per lb)*, the weight of the package in the latter case to be included in the weight for duty *(packages same)*.....6c p lb

Yeast cakes and baking powders *(weighing 1 lb or over, 6c per lb; weighing less than 1 lb, 8c per lb)*, weight of package to be included *(packages same)*.....6c p lb

Trees, viz., apple (3c *each*), cherry (4c *each*), peach, pear, plum (3c *each*), and quince (2½c *each*), of all kinds.....3c each

Grape vines (*costing 10c and less, 2c each; over 10c, 20 per cent.*), and gooseberry, raspberry (1c *each*), currant (20 *per cent.*), and rose bushes (*costing 20c and less, 3c each; over 20c, 20 per cent.*), also fruit plants not elsewhere specified, and shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants (20 *per cent*).....20 p c

Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries (3c *per lb.*), cherries and currants (1c *per quart*), N.E.S., weight of package to be included (*packages same*)...2c p lb

Cranberries, plums and quinces (30c *per bushel*).....25 p c

Prunes (1c *per lb*), including raisins (1c *per lb and 10 per cent.*), and dried currants (1c *per lb*).....1c p lb

Apples, dried, desiccated or evaporated (2c *per lb*), dates, figs and other dried, desiccated or evaporated fruits, N.E.S. (1c *per lb*).25 p c

Grapes (2c).....2c p lb

Oranges, lemons and limes, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet (25c *per box*).....25c p box

In ½ boxes, capacity not exceeding 1¼ cubic feet (13c *per half-box*).....13c p ½ box

In cases and all other packages (10c *per cubic foot holding capacity*).....10c p c f

In bulk ($1.60 *per* 1000).....$1.50 p 1000

In barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs flour barrel (55c *per brl*). 55c p brl

Peaches, N.O.P. (1c), weight of package to be included (*packages same*).....1c p lb

Fruits in air-tight can or other packages (*in cans or packages weighing not over 1 lb each, 3c per can or package, and 3c additional per can or package, for each pound or fraction of a pound over 1 lb in weight*), weight on which duty shall be payable to include weight of cans or other packages (*packages same*).....2c per lb

Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits ($1.90).....$1.90 p I G

Preserved ginger (35 *per cent*).....30 p c

Jellies, jams and preserves, N. E.S. (5c). 3c p lb

Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations (3c).....3c p lb

Tea and green coffee, N.E.S. (10 *per cent*).....10 p c

Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production (3c *per lb and* 10 *per cent*) 2c p lb & 10 p c

Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for (3c *per lb*).....2c p lb

Extract of coffee, N.E.S., or substitutes of all kinds (5c *per lb*).....3c p lb

Chicory, raw or green (3c *per lb*).....3c p lb

Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground (4c *per lb*).....4c p lb

Cocoa shells and nibs, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, N.E.S. (*cocoa paste and chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa not sweetened, 4c per lb; containing sugar, 5c per lb*).....20 p c

Cocoa paste, chocolate paste, cocoas and cocoa butter (*cocoa paste and chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, not sweetened, 4c per lb; containing sugar, 5c per lb*). 4c p lb

Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shelled peanuts, N. E. S. (3c *per lb*). ... 3c p lb

And nuts of all kinds N. O. P. (3c *per lb*).2c p lb

Nuts, shelled, N..E. S. (*almonds, 5c per lb, others 3c per lb*).....5c p lb

Cocoanuts, N.E.S. ($1).....$1 p 100

Cocoanuts, when imported direct to a Canadian port (50c).....50c p 100

Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened or not (8c) 5c p lb

Nutmegs and mace (25 *per cent*).....25 p c

Spices, viz. : ginger and spices of all kinds, N.E.S., unground (10 *per cent*).....12½ p c

Ground (25 *per cent*).....25 p c

(3) *Books and Papers.*

Albumenized (25 *per cent*) and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use (35 *per cent*).....30 p c

Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, N.E.S., not being foreign reprints of British copyright works nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books (15 *per cent*) 6c p lb

British copyright works, reprints of (15 *per cent and in addition thereto* 12½ *per cent*) until end of next session of Parliament.....6c p lb & 12½ p c

And thereafter.....6c p lb

Advertising pamphlets, pictorial show cards, circulars, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle makers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or artistic work of similar kind, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertisement purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S. (6c *p lb and* 20 *per cent*) 6 c p lb & 20 p c

Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts and all similar work unsigned, and cards or other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S. (35 *per cent*).....35 p c

Wall paper, not including borders, printed on plain ungrounded paper and colored with any material except bronze gilt or flitter (2c *per roll of* 8 *yards or under*), 35 p c

All other paper-hangings and borders, per roll of eight yards and under, and proportionately for greater lengths (*white papers, grounded papers, and satins, not handmade, 3c per roll; single print bronzes and colored bronzes, 6c per roll; embossed bronzes, 8c per roll; colored borders, narrow, and colored borders, wide, 6c per roll; bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide, 14c per roll; embossed borders, 15c per roll; all other paper hangings or wall paper, 35 per cent*.....1½c per roll and 25 p c

Labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery, and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, whether lithographed or printed (15c *per lb and* 25 *per cent*).....15c p lb and 25 p c

Maps and charts (20 *per cent*).....20 p c

Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada (25 *per cent*).....25 p c

Paintings, prints, engravings, drawings, building plans (20 *per cent*), photographs (6c *lb and* 20 *per cent*), and pictures, N.E.S. (20 *per cent*).....20 p c

Playing cards (6c)..... 6c p pack
Printed music, bound or in sheets (10c) .. 10c p lb
Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not (35 *per cent*) .....25 p c
Mill-board, not straw board, (10 *per cent*)..10 p c
Straw boards, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred (40c *per* 100 *lbs.*). .....30c p 100 lbs
Sand-paper, glass, flint and emery paper (30 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c
Paper tarred (½c *per lb.*).... .....25 p c
Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished (20 *per cent.*). .....15 p c
Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets finished (25 *per cent*)..... 20 p c
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified (25 *per cent*) .....25 p c
Manufactures of paper, including ruled and border and coated papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books (35 *per cent*..... .....35 p c

(4) *Chemicals, Oils and Paints.*

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar (15c *per gal and* 1c *additional for each degree of strength over proof*), a specific duty of 15c for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of 2c. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to 6 p c of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council .....15c p gal & 2 c add'l
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council (25c *p gal and* 20 *per cent*)..... .....25 p c
Glacial acetic acid, or acetic acid exceeding the strength of proof, when imported by druggists and others than dyers, calico printers, or manufacturers of vinegar or acetates or colors, to be used in their own factories for purposes of manufacture other than those mentioned in the next preceding item (*same*), a specific duty equal to 25c per gal of the strength of proof and 1c additional per gal for each degree of strength in excess of strength of proof ....15c p gal and 1c additional
Acid, muriatic and nitric (20 *per cent*) and all mixed acids (25 *per cent*) .....20 p c
Acid, sulphuric (½c) .....4-10 c p lb
Sulphuric ether (5c)..... .....5c p lb
Acid phosphate (3c).... .....2c p lb
All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, when compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, N.O.P. (*same*); provided that this item shall not be held to include drugs and preparations recognized by the British and the United States Pharmacopœia and the French Codex as officinal;—all liquids .....50c p c
And all others..... .....25 p c
Cod liver oil (20 *per cent*)..... .....20 p c
Oils, essential (20 *per cent*)..... ..... 10 p c
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 *per cent*) 15 p c
Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz :—Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin (30 *per cent*).. .....30 p c
Illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30c per gal (25 *per cent*) .....25 p c
Oils, coal and kerosene distilled, purified or refined, naphtha and petroleum, N.E.S., products of petroleum, N.E.S. (7 1-5c) 6c p I G
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum and costing less than 25c per Imp gal (*costing less than* 30c *per gal*, 7 1-5c *per gal*) .... 6c p I G
Crude petrolum, fuel and gas oil (other than naphtha, benzine or gasoline) when imported by manufacturers (other than oil refiners) for use in their own factories for fuel purposes or for the manufacture of gas (7 1-5c *per gal*) ....3c p gal
Paraffine wax (3c *per lb*)..... ....2c p lb
Paraffine wax candles (5c *per lb*)..... ... 4c p lb
British gum, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing (1c *per lb*)..... .....10 p c
Lubricating oils, N.E.S. (25 *per cent*) and axle grease (1c *per lb*) .... 25 p c
Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty (40c)... 20c each
Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled (1c *per lb; barrels containing same*, 25c *each*), lard oil, neatsfoot oil, and sesame seed oil (20 *per cent*)..... ....20 p c
Olive oil, prepared for salad purposes (20 *per cent*) ....30 p c
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes (*in bulk*, 4c *per lb; in bottles or other packages, not over* 1 *lb in weight*, 6c *per lb*) ....35 p c
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink, and shoe, harness and leather dressing, and harness soap (30 *per cent*)..... .....25 p c
Ink for writing (25 *per cent*)..... .....20 p c
Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds (30 *per cent*)..... ....25 p c
Dry white and red lead, orange mineral and zinc white (5 *per cent*)..... .... 5 p c
Ochres, ochrey earths, raw siennas (30 *per cent*) and colors, dry N.E.S., (20 *per cent*)..20 p c
Oxides, dry fillers, fire-proofs, umbers and burnt siennas, N.E.S. (30 *per cent*)..... .. 25 p c
Paints and colours (30 *per cent ground or mixed in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S., or with japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish*, 5c *per lb and* 25 *per cent*), rough stuff and fillers, N.E.S., (5c *per lb, and* 25 *per cent*)..... ....25 p c
Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnish and lacquers ($1)....$1 p gal
Turpentine, spirits of (10 *per cent*) ..... 5 p c
Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, N.E.S. (20c *per gal and* 25 *per cent*) .. 20c per gal and 20 p c
Paris green, dry (10 *per cent*),..... ....10 p c
Putty (25 *per cent*).....,.. .....15 p c

(5) *Coal.*

Coal, bituminous, (*same*)..60c p ton of 2000 lbs
Coal dust, N.E.S. (*same*),.....20 p c

(6) *Earths, Earthenware, Glassware and Stoneware.*

Brick for building and paving brick (20 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c
China and porcelain ware (30 *per cent*), also earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored and Rockingham ware, white granite or ironstone ware, "C.C." or cream-colored ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S. (35 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Earthenware and stoneware, viz., demijohns or jugs, churns or crocks (3c), per gal of holding capacity ..... 3c p gal
Earthenware or stone ink bottles (35 *per cent*) not exceeding 3 ounces capacity ..... 20 p c
Drain tiles, not glazed (20 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c
Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings, vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles (35 *per cent*) ..... 35 p c
Crystal and decorated glass tableware, made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated-ware (20 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c
Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters (30 *per cent*), flasks and phials (*of less capacity than 8 ounces, 30 per cent; of 8 ounces capacity and over, 5 cents per dozen and 30 per cent*), glass jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded glass tableware (5c *per dozen and 30 per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Insulators (*telegraph and lightning rod insulators 5c per dozen and 30 per cent, all other 25 per cent*), of all kinds, and lamps, including arc (30 *per cent*) and incandescent (25 *per cent*), lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights, lamp, gas light and electric-light shades (30 *per cent, excepting imitation porcelain shades, and colored glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, which were 20 per cent*) and globes—for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights (30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Glass bulbs for electric-lights (20 *per cent*) ..... 10 p c
Common and colorless window glass; plain, colored, stained or tinted, or muffled glass in sheets (20 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c
Ornamental, figured and enamelled colored glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plated glass (25 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Plate-glass, not colored, in panes of not over 12 sq ft each (6c *per sq ft*) ..... 4c p sq ft
And when bevelled (2c *additional*). 2c p sq ft ad'l
Plate-glass, not colored, in panes of over 12 and not over 30 sq ft each (6c) ..... 6c p sq ft
And when bevelled (2c *additional*). 2c p sq ft ad'l
Plate-glass in panes of over 30 and not over 70 sq ft each (8c) ..... 8c p sq ft
And when bevelled 2c *additional*). 2c p sq ft ad'l
Plate-glass in panes of over 70 sq ft each (9c *per sq ft*) ..... 9c p sq ft
And when bevelled (2c *per sq ft additional*) ..... 2c p sq ft ad'l
Silvered glass, N.E.S. (30 *per cent*) ..... 27½ p c
Silvered glass, bevelled (35 *per cent*) ..... 32½ p c
German looking glass, unsilvered (20 *per cent*) 17½ p c
Stained glass windows (30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
All other glass and manufactures of glass, N.O.P., including bent plate-glass (20 *per cent*). 20 p c
Spectacles and eyeglasses (30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Spectacle and eyeglass frames, parts of (*unfinished, 25 per cent; finished, 30 per cent*). 20 p c
Show-cases ($2 *each and 35 per cent*) ..... 35 p c
Magic lanterns and slides therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, N. E. S. (25 *per cent*). 25 p c
Cement, including Portland or Roman and hydraulic or water lime (*burnt and unground, 7½c per 100 lbs; ground, 40c p barrel; in bulk or in bags, 9c p bushel*), including the duty on the barrel ..... 40c p brl
Plaster of Paris or gypsum, ground, not calcined (10c *p 100 lbs*) ..... 15 p c
Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured (15c *per 100 lbs*) ..... 40c p brl of 300 lbs
Flagstones (*not further advanced than chipped or rough hammered*, 20 *per cent*), granite, and rough freestone, sandstone and all building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled ($1 *per ton*) ..... 20 p c
Granite (30 *per cent*), flagstones (*sawn or otherwise dressed*, $2 *per ton*), and freestones, dressed; all other building stone dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S. (30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Grindstone, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter ($2 *per ton*) ..... $1.75 p ton
Lithographic stones, not engraved (20 *per cent*) 20 p c
Blocks or slabs of marble, sawn on not more than two sides (15 *per cent*) ..... 10 p c
Marble in slabs or blocks, sawn on more than 2 sides (25 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c
Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.O.P. (35 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Emery wheels and manufactures of emery, N. E. S. (25 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Slate pencils (25 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Slates (1c *p sq ft and 25 per cent*), slate mantels (30 *per cent*) and other manufactures of slate, N.E.S. (1c *p sq ft and 25 per cent*) school writing slates (1c *each and 20 per cent*), and roofing slate, 30 per cent *ad valorem*, provided that the duty on roofing slate shall not exceed 75c per square for black or blue slate (80c *per sq*) and 90c for slates of other colors ($1 *per sq*) ..... 30 p c
Mosaic flooring of any material (35 *per cent*). 30 p c

(7) *Fish and Products of the Fisheries.*

Mackerel (1c *per lb*) ..... 1c p lb
Herrings, pickled or salted (½c *per lb*) ..... ½c p lb
Salmon, pickled or salted (1c *per lb*) ..... 1c p lb
All other fish, pickled or salted, in barrels (1c *per lb*) ..... 1c p lb
Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act (50c *per 100 lbs*). ..... 50c p 100 lbs
Fish, smoked and boneless fish (1c *per lb*) 1c p lb
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3½ inches deep ..... 5c p box
In half boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 1⅝ deep ..... 2½c p ½ box
And in ¼ boxes, measuring not more than 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide, 1¼ deep (*same*) ..... 2c p ¼ box
When imported in any other form (30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines (30 *per cent*). ..... 30 p c
Fresh or dried fish N.E.S. imported in barrels or half barrels (20 *per cent*) ..... 1c p lb
Salmon and all other fish, prepared or preserved, including oysters (25 *per cent*), not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act ..... 25 p c
Oysters, shelled, in bulk (10c) ..... 10c p gal
Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint (3c), including the cans ..... 3c p can
Oysters in cans over 1 pint and not over 1 quart (5c), including the cans, ... 5c p can

Oysters in cans exceeding 1 qt in capacity, an additional duty of 5c for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans (*same*).....5c p qt
Oysters in the shell (25 *per cent*).....25 p c
Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for (25 *per cent*)...25 p c
Oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for (20 *per cent*).....20 p c

(8) *Leather, Manufactures of, and Rubber.*

Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed (15 *per cent*).....15 p c
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur (25 *per cent*).....25 p c
Leather-board and leatheroid (3c *per lb*), and boot and shoe counters made therefrom (*made from leatherboard ½c per pair; made from leatheroid, 25 per cent*).....20 p c
Leather and skins not otherwise provided for, tanned (20 *per cent*), belting leather (*tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed, 15 per cent; if dressed, waxed or glazed, 20 per cent*), sole leather (½c *per lb and 15 per cent*).....15 p c
Upper leather, including dongola (*tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed, 15 per cent; dressed, waxed or glazed, 20 per cent*), cordovan (25 *per cent*), kid, lamb, sheep, kangaroo, alligator, chamois skin (*chamois skins were formerly dutiable at 20 per cent*), and calf dressed, waxed or glazed (*tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed, 15 per cent; dressed, waxed or glazed, 20 per cent*).....17½ p c
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed (10 *per cent*).....10 p c
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather (25 *per cent*), and morocco leather (20 *p cent*)..22½ p c
Skins for morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured (15 *per cent*).....15 p c
Glove leathers, viz.: kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of gloves (10 *per cent*).....10 p c
All manufactures of leather, N. E. S. (25 *per cent*).....25 p c
Belting of leather or other material, N. E. S. (25 *per cent*).....25 p c
Harness and saddlery of every description (35 *per cent*).....35 p c
Whips of all kinds (*except toy whips which were 35 per cent, 50c per dozen and 30 per cent*).....35 p c
Boots and shoes, N. E. S. (25 *per cent*).....25 p c
India-rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber (35 *per cent*).....30 p c
India-rubber boots and shoes, manufactures of India-rubber and gutta percha, N. E. S. (25 *per cent*).....25 p c
India-rubber clothing and clothing made waterproof with India rubber (*surfaced, 10c per lb and 25 per cent; otherwise, 35 per cent*).....35 p c
Rubber or gutta percha belting, hose, packing, mats and matting and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber (5c *per lb and 15 per cent*).....32½ p c

(9) *Metals and Manufactures of.*

Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture, and steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails ($2 *per ton*) $3 per ton, and on and after the first day of January, 1895 ..$4 per ton
Iron or steel, being pieces, punchings, or clippings of boiler plate or other plates, sheets or bars of iron or steel, whether the same have had the ragged or cropped ends or edges sheared off or not, and crops from iron or steel rails having both ends sawn or sheared off, the same not having been in actual use and being fit for re-rolling or re-manufacture only (30 *per cent*)..$4 per ton
Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and scrap iron ($4 *per ton*).....$4 p ton
Ferro silicon, spiegeleisen ($2 *per ton*), and ferro-manganese ($2 *per ton*).....5 p c
Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, billets and puddled bars, loops or other forms less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig iron, except castings (*iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, $9 per ton, steel ingots, blooms and slabs $8 per ton, but not less than 30 per cent*)..$5 per ton
Bar iron or steel, rolled or hammered, comprising rounds and squares, and shapes of rolled iron or steel, not more than 4 inches in diameter, and flats not thinner than number 16 gauge, whether in coils, bundles, rods or bars, N. E. S. (*iron $13 per ton; bar steel, rounds, squares, shapes and flats 30 p c but not less than $12 per ton; when costing more than 4c per lb, 12½ p c*)..$10 p ton
Iron or steel plates or sheets, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, and iron or steel of all widths thicker than No. 17 gauge (*iron $13 per ton; steel, 30 per cent but not less than $12 per ton; when costing more than 4c per lb, 12½ per cent*), N.E.S. .....$10 per ton
Universal mill or rolled edge steel plate, less than 30 inches wide (30 *per cent*), and plates or sheets of iron or steel 30 inches wide and over, ¼ inch and over in thickness (12½ *per cent*).....12½ p c
Iron or steel sheets, or other iron or steel of all widths, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed, polished, coated or galvanized, and Canada plates (12½ *per cent*), No. 17 gauge and thinner, and hoop, band or strip iron or steel N.E.S. (*iron, between 17 and 20 gauge, $13 per ton; thinner than 20 gauge, 12½ per cent; steel 30 per cent but not less than $12 per ton; when costing more than 4c per lb, 12½ per cent*).....5 p c
Iron or steel hoops, bands and strips, 8 inches and less in width, No. 18 gauge and thicker ($13 *per ton on iron; steel 30 per cent but not less than $12 per ton; when costing more than 4c per lb, 12½ per cent*).....$10 per ton
Plough plates, mould boards, land sides (12½ *per cent*), and other plates for agricultural implements (35 *per cent*), when cut to shape from rolled sheets of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4c per lb .....5 p c
Provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or ham-

mering (1-6c *per lb additional*), there shall be paid 1-6 of 1c per lb in addition to the rates imposed on the said materials....1-6c p lb

Forgings of iron and steel of whatever shape or size or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S. (1½c *per lb, but not less than 35 per cent*), 35 per cent *ad valorem*, but not less than $15 per ton..... 35 p c

Rolled iron or steel angles, channels and other sections, weighing less than 35 lbs per lineal yard, N.E.S. (½c *per lb and 10 per cent*), 35 per cent *ad valorem*, but not less than $10 per ton..... 35 p c

Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, and special sections, weighing not less than 35 lbs per lineal yard, and rolled iron or steel beams, joists, girders, column sections, trough sections and other building or bridge structural sections weighing not less than 25 lbs per lineal yard, and rolled iron or steel bridge plates not less than ⅜ths of an inch thick, nor less than 15 in wide, and flat eye bar blanks not punched or drilled (12½c *per cent*)..... 12½ p c

Iron bridges and structural iron work 30 per cent (1½c *per lb but not less than 35 per cent*), but not less than 1c per lb..... 30 p c

Iron or steel railway bars or rails of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. for railways,—which term for the purposes of this item shall include all kinds of railways, street railways and tramways, even although the same are used for private purposes only, and even although they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of goods or passengers (*$6 per ton*) 30 p c

Railway fish plates ($12 *per ton*, and tie plates (30 *per cent*)..... $10 p ton

Swedish rolled iron rods, under ½ inch in diameter and of not less than 1½c per lb value ($13 *per ton*), and Swedish rolled iron nail rods under ½ inch diameter for manufacture of horse shoe nails (20 *per cent*)..... 15 p c

Axles, springs and parts thereof, axle bars and axle blanks of iron or steel, for railway or tramway vehicles, $20 per ton (*iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, without reference to the stage of manufacture*, $30 *per ton, but not less than 35 per cent*) but not less than 35 per cent..... $20 p ton

Axles, springs and parts thereof, axle bars and axle blanks of iron or steel N.E.S. (*axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture*, 1c *per lb and 30 per cent*)..... 1c p lb & 20 p c

Malleable iron castings ($25 *per ton but not less than 30 per cent*), iron or steel castings, N.E.S. (30 *per cent*)..... 25 p c

Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons and tailors' irons ($16 *per ton, but not less than 30 per cent*)..... 27½ p c

Cast-iron pipe of every description ($12 *per ton, but not less than 35 per cent*), $10 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than 35 per cent *ad valorem*..$10 p ton but not less than 35 p c

Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel (15 *per cent*), including corrugated tubes or flues for marine boilers (30 *per cent*)..... 7½ p c

Lap welded iron or steel tubing, threaded and coupled or not, 1¼ to 2 inches inclusive in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council (20 *per cent*)..... 20 p c

Tubes not welded, not more than 1¼ inch in diameter, of rolled steel (15 *per cent*),.. 15 p c

Wrought iron or steel tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 inches in diameter (15 *per cent*)..... 15 p c

Other wrought iron or steel tubes, or pipes (6-10c *per lb and 30 per cent*)..... 5-10c p lb & 30 p c

Fittings of wrought iron or steel pipe and chilled iron or steel rolls (30 *per cent*).. 35 p c

Chains, iron or steel, 5-16 of an inch in diameter (*over 9-16 of an inch in thickness*, 5 *per cent; 5-17 to 9-16 of an inch in thickness*, 30 *per cent*)..... 5 p c

Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse shoe nails, and all wrought iron or steel and other nails, N.E.S., and horse, mule and ox shoes (1½c *per lb but not less than 35 per cent*)..... 30 p c

Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails (20 *per cent*)..... 15 p c

Wire nails (1½c *per lb, but not less than 35 per cent*)..... 1c p lb

Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel (1c *per lb*), including railroad spikes (1½c per *lb but not less than 35 per cent*) .....¾c p lb

Shoe tacks, ½ ounce to 4 ounces to the 1000 (2c *per 1000*) .....1c p 1000

Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the 1000 (2c *per 1000*) ...1½c p 1000

Exceeding 16 ounces to the 1000 (2c *per lb*) 1½c p lb

Screws, commonly called "wood screws," 2 inches and over in length (6c *per lb*), 3c p lb

One inch and less than 2 inches (8c *per lb*)..... 6c p lb

Less than 1 inch (11c per *lb*)..... 8c p lb

Provided that the duty shall not be less than 35 per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p c

Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, N.O.P. (35 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c

Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers (1c *per lb and 25 per cent*), iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt and hinge blanks, N.E.S. and "T" and strap hinges (1c *per lb and 25 per cent*)..... 1c p lb & 20 p c

Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, less than ⅜ of an inch in diameter (1½c *per lb and 30 per cent*)..... 1c p lb & 25 p c

But not less than 35 per cent *ad valorem* 35 p c

Skates (20c *per pair and 30 per cent*),10c p pr & 30 p c

Clothes wringers ($1 *each and 30 per cent*) .....25c each & 20 p c

Cutlery N.O.P. (25 *per cent*),..... 25 p c

Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; *also moulded celluloid balls and cylinders coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured* (10 *per cent*), and celluloid lamp shade blanks (20 *per cent*) .....10 p c

Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, for use by electro-platers (10 *per cent*) ... 10 p c

Cast iron table forks, not handled nor ground, or otherwise manufactured (10 *per cent*) .....10 p c

Picks, mattocks (1c *per lb and 25 per cent*), grub-hoes (5c *each and 25 per cent*), adzes, hatchets and eyes or polls for same and tools of all descriptions, N.E.S. (35 *per cent*)..... 35 p c

Track tools, wedges, crowbars and sledges (1c *per lb and 25 per cent*)..... 30 p c

Axes of all kinds (*chopping axes*, $2 *per doz and 10 per cent; all other 35 per cent*), scythes ($2.40 *per doz*), hay knives ($2 *per doz and 20 per cent*), lawn mowers (35 *per cent*), pronged forks (4, 5 *and 6 pronged*,

$2 *per doz and* 20 *per cent;* 2 *and* 3 *pronged,* 5c *each and* 25 *per cent*), rakes (*garden,* 5c *each and* 25 *per cent; all others,* 35 *per cent*), N.E.S. and hoes (5c *each and* 25 *per cent*), and other agricultural tools or implements (35 *per cent*), N.E.S. ..35 p c

Shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shapes for same ($1 *per doz and* 25 *per cent*) ....50c p doz & 25 p c

Files and rasps (35 *per cent*) ..... 35 p c

Builders' hardware, cabinet makers', upholsterers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry combs and curry cards, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds (35 *per cent*) and table cutlery, N.E.S. (25 *per cent*).... .....32½ p c

Steel needles, N.O.P. (30 *per cent*)..... 30 p c

Surgical and dental instruments of all kinds (20 *per cent*) ....15 p c

Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams (35 *per cent*) 30 p c

Fire engines and extinguishers (35 *per cent*) 35 p c

Switches, frogs, crossings and intersections for railways (30 *per cent*)..... .....30 p c

Locomotives for railways (*locomotives which with tender weighed* 30 *tons or over,* $2,000 *each but not less than* 30 *per cent*)..... ....35 p

Steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S. (30 *per cent*) ..... 27½ p c

Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed drills and horse rakes (35 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c

Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture (35 *per cent*) .... 30 p c

Sewing machines ($3 *each and* 20 *per cent*) or parts thereof .... 30 p c

Pumps of all kinds, N.E.S. (35 *per cent*) and wind mills (30 *per cent*) .....30 p c

Type for printing (20 *per cent*).....20 p c

Type metal (10 *per cent*) ....10 p c

Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines (10 *per cent*) .....10 p c

Printing presses and printing machines, such only as are used in newspaper, book, and job printing offices; folding machines and paper cutters, such as are used in printing and bookbinding establishments, and lithographic presses (10 *per cent*) 10 p c

Plates engraved on wood and on steel or other metal (20 *per cent*), and transfers taken from the same (35 *per cent*) ..... .20 p c

Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, N.E.S., and matrices or copper shells for the same (2c *per square inch*) .... 2c p sq in

Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloids (⅜c *per sq inch*) .....⅜c p sq in

And matrices or copper shells for the same (2c *per sq inch*)..... .....2c p sq in

Bird cages (35 *per cent*) ..... 35 p c

Barbed wire fencing of iron or steel (1¼c) ¾c p lb

Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel (1⅛c)..... ..½c p lb

Machine card clothing (25 *per cent*)..... ....25 p c

Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal (30 *per cent*) ....30 p c

Wire-cloth of brass and copper (20 *per cent*) 20 p c

Wire cloth, N.E.S. (30 *per cent*)..... 30 p c

Copper wire (15 *per cent*). ..... 15 p c

Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material (35 *per cent*)..... 30 p c

Wire of brass (15 *per cent*)..... ....10 p c

Galvanized iron wire, Nos. 6, 9, 12 and 14 gauge, when imported by makers of wire fencing, for use in their factories only (25 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c

Wire of all kinds, N.E.S. (25 *per cent*).... 25 p c

Wire rope of iron or steel, N.O.P. (25 *per cent*) ....25 p c

Fire-arms (20 *per cent*) ....20 p c

Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured (30 *per cent*) .... 27½ p c

Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped or in coils (5c *p lb and* 30 *per cent*).....5c p lb & 20 p c

Frames, clasps and fasteners for purses and chatelaine bags or reticules not more than seven inches in width, when imported by the manufacturers of purses and chatelaine bags or reticules for use in their factories (35 *per cent*).....20 p c

Lamp springs (35 *per cent*) ..... 10 p c

Gas, coal-oil (30 *per cent*) and electric light fixtures (*some* 30 *per cent, some* 25 *per cent*) or parts thereof.....27½ p c

Gas meters (35 *per cent*)..... .....35 p c

Bells of any description, except for churches, and gongs (30 *per cent*) .... 25 p c

Brass and copper nails, rivets and burrs (35 *per cent*) and manufactures of brass or copper, N.E.S. (30 *per cent*)... .....30 p c

Zinc, manufactures of, N.E.S. (25 *per cent*) 25 p c

Babbit metals (10 *per cent*).... ..... 10 p c

Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire (10 *per cent*) ....10 p c

Lead bars, blocks and sheets, (60c).....60c p 100 lbs

Lead, old, scrap and pig (40c) ..... 40c p 100 lbs

Lead pipe and lead shot (1½c *p lb*).4-10c p lb & 25 p c

Lead, manufactures of, N.E.S. (*all other,* 30 *per cent*)..... ....30 p c

Cans and packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, 1½c on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of 1½c for each additional quart, or fractional part thereof (*same*) ....1c p qt

Stamped tinware, japanned ware, galvanized iron ware, including signs made from these materials (35 *per cent*), and all manufactures of tin, N.E.S. (25 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c

Enamelled iron or steel ware, including signs and letters enamelled on any metal and granite or agate ware (35 *per cent*)..... ..35 p c

Telephone and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus, N.E.S. (25 *per cent*).25 p c

Chrome steel (30 *per cent*).....15 p c

(10) *Gold, Silver and Jewellery.*

Composition metal for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases (10 *per cent*).... ...10 p c

Britannia metal and German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated (25 *p c*)25 p c

Nickel anodes, (10 *per cent*).....10 p c

Gold and silver leaf, and Dutch or schlag metal leaf (30 *per cent*) ... .25 p c

Manufactures of gold and silver, and all other articles, N.E.S. commercially known as jewellery (20 *per cent*).....25 p c

Sterling silver tableware (*20 per cent*) and plated ware, all other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part (*30 per cent*).....30 p c
Plated cutlery, namely, knives plated wholly or in part (*50 cents per dozen and 20 per cent*).....35 p c
Precious stones, N.E.S., polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof (*10 per cent*).....10 p c
Clocks, N.E.S. (*clocks and clock cases of all kinds, 35 per cent; clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, 10 per cent*).....25 p c
Tower clocks (*35 per cent*).....30 p c
Watches (*25 per cent*).....25 p c
Watch actions or movements (*10 per cent*).. 10 p c
Watch cases (*35 per cent*).....35 p c
Cases for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles (*10 cents each and 30 per cent*).....5c each & 30 p c
Writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than $2 in value; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition; and statuettes and bead ornaments, N.E.S. (*35 per cent*).....35 p c

(11) *Minerals.*

Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof (*25 per cent*).....25 p c
Plumbago (*15 per cent*).....10 p c
Plumbago, all manufactures of, N.E.S. (*30 per cent*).....25 p c
Electric light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding 12 inches in length, and in proportion for greater lengths (*same*) $2.50 p 1000
Salt, N.E.S., in bags, barrels or other packages,—the bags, barrels or packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty (*same*).....7½c p 100 lbs
Salt, fine, in bulk and coarse salt, N.E.S. (*same when in bulk; when in packages, 7½c p 100 lbs*).....5c p 100 lbs

(12) *Manufactures of Wood, Vehicles, etc.*

Cane, reed or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured (*25 per cent*).....17½ p c
Corks and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark (*20 per cent*).....20 p c
Lumber and timber manufactured, N. E. S. (*25 per cent*).....20 p c
Shingles (*20 per cent*). There is a proviso to this item. Section 10 of Tariff Act.....20 p c
Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, washboards, pounders and rolling-pins (*25 per cent*).....20 p c
Manufactures of wood N. E. S., and brushes (*25 per cent*).....25 p c
Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, N. E. S. (*20 per cent*).....20 p c
Veneers of wood, N. E. S., not over 1-16 of an inch in thickness (*10 per cent*).....5 p c
Veneers of wood, not over 1-16 of an inch thick, made from woods native to Canada (*10 per cent*).....10 p c
Wood pulp (*25 per cent*). There is a proviso to this item. Section 10 of Tariff Act.....25 p c
Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S. (*25 per cent*).....25 p c
Picture (*35 per cent*) and photograph frames (*according to material, brass and plated, 30 per cent; paper, 35 per cent*) of any material.....30 p c
Mouldings of wood, plain (*25 per cent*).....0 p c
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain (*30 per cent*) 25 p c
Fishing rods (*30 per cent*).....30 p c
Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows (*35 per cent*).....30 p c
Coffins and caskets (*35 per cent*).....25 p c
Billiard tables, with or without pockets (*without pockets 4½ feet by 9 feet or under, $22.50 each and 15 per cent; over 4½ feet by 9 feet, $25 each and 15 per cent; with pockets, 5½ feet by 11 feet or under, $35 each and 15 per cent; over 5½ feet by 11 feet, $40 and 15 per cent*) and bagatelle tables or boards (*35 per cent*), cues, balls and cue racks.....35 p c
Farm and freight wagons, carts, drays and similar vehicles (*costing less than $50, $10 each and 20 per cent; costing $50 and less than $100, $15 each and 20 per cent; costing $100 each and over, 35 per cent*).....25 p c
Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts, and other similar vehicles, N.E.S. (*costing less than $50, $10 each and 20 per cent; costing $50 and less than $100, $15 each and 20 per cent; costing $100 each and over, 35 per cent*) costing not more than $50, $5 each and 25 p c; costing more than $50.....35 p c
Children's carriages (*35 per cent*).....35 p c
Bicycles and tricycles (*30 per cent*).....30 p c
Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheelbarrows and hand carts (*30 per cent*), road (*35 per cent*) or railway scrapers (*30 per cent*).....30 p c
Fibre ware, cartavert, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material (*30 per cent*).....25 p c
Lead pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise (*30 per cent*).....25 p c

(13) *Musical Instruments.*

Organs, cabinet (*not more than 2 sets of reeds, $15 each and 15 per cent; over 2 and not over 4 sets of reeds, $15 each and 15 per cent; over 4 and not over 6 sets of reeds, $20 each and 15 per cent; over 6 sets of reeds, $30 and 15 per cent*).....30 p c
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs (*25 per cent*).....25 p c
Pianofortes (*square, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves, $25 each and 20 per cent; all other square, $30 each and 20 per cent; upright, $30 and 20 per cent; concert, semi-concert or parlor grand, $50 each and 20 per cent*.....35 p c
Parts of pianofortes (*25 per cent*).....25 p c
Musical instruments of all kinds, N.O.P. (*25 per cent*).....25 p c

(14) *Opium.*

Opium, crude (*$1 per lb*), the outer covering or ball duty free.....$1 p lb
Opium, powdered (*20 per cent*).....$1.35 p lb
Opium prepared for smoking ($5 *per lb*).....$5 p lb

(15) *Sugar, Syrups and Molasses.*

All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards ($\frac{8}{10}$*c p lb*), the usual packages in which they are imported to be free..... $\frac{64}{100}$ c p lb

Syrups and molasses of all kinds, N. O. P., the product of the sugar cane or beet root, N.E.S., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor ($\frac{8}{10}$ *cent when over* 56 *degrees; other,* 1 *cent for each degree less than* 40 *degrees (see molasses),*30 *degrees,* 11½ *cents per gal*)..... ½c p lb

Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof (1½*c p lb*)..... 1c p lb

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel (1½*c p lb and* 35 *per cent*), and pop-corn (35 *per cent*)..... 35 p c

Liquorice paste (2*c p lb*) and liquorice in rolls and sticks (3*c p lb*)..... 20 p c

Maple sugar (20 *per cent*)..... 20 p c

Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane when imported in the original packages from the district where produced in the country where the cane was grown, and which has not been subjected to any process of treating or mixture after leaving the country from which originally shipped, the packages in which imported when of wood to be free.

(*a*) Testing by polariscope, forty degrees or over (*testing by polariscope,* 40 *degrees and not over* 56 *degrees,* 1½ *c p gal; when over* 56 *degrees* $\frac{8}{10}$ *c p lb*)..1½c p gal

(*b*) When testing by polariscope less than 40 degrees and not less than 37 degrees 1½c per gal, and in addition thereto 1c per gal for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40 degrees (1½*c per gal and in addition thereto* 1*c per degree or fraction of a degree less than* 40 *degrees*)..1½ c p gal & 1 c p deg add'l

(16) *Textiles.*

Cotton batts, batting and sheet wadding, dyed or not (*not bleached, dyed or colored* 2*c p lb and* 15 *per cent, bleached, dyed or colored,* 3*c p lb and* 15 *per cent*)..... 22½ p c

Cotton warps (*under No.* 40, *not bleached, dyed or colored,* 2*c p lb and* 15 *per cent; bleached, dyed or colored,* 3*c p lb and* 15 *per cent; No.* 60, *and finer,* 15 *per cent; on beams,* 1*c p yard and* 15 *per cent*); and cotton yarns, dyed or undyed, N.E.S. (*under No.* 40, *not bleached, dyed or colored,* 2*c p lb and* 15 *per cent; bleached, dyed or colored,* 3*c p lb, and* 15 *per cent*). 25 p c

Gray, unbleached cotton fabrics (1*c per sq yd* and 15 *per cent*)..... 22½ p c

White or bleached cotton fabrics, N.E.S. (*bleached sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton flannels, etc.,* 1*c p sq yd and* 15 *per cent; scrims, cambric cloths, etc., unbleached,* 25 *per cent*)..... 25 p c

Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or colored (*denims, drillings, bed-tickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or colored, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description,* 2*c per sq yd and* 15 *per cent; cotton fabrics printed or dyed, N.E.S.,* 32½ *per cent; wincys, checked, striped or fancy, over* 25 *inches wide,* 2*c per sq yd and* 15 *per cent*)..... 30 p c

Collars of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid (24*c p doz and* 30 *p c.*) 24c p dz & 25 p c

Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid (1*c p pair and* 30 *per cent*)..... 4c p pr & 25 p c

Shirts costing more than $3 per dozen, 25 per cent *ad valorem* ($1 *per dozen and* 30 *per cent for cotton or linen; woollen, manufactured,* 10*c p lb and* 25 *per cent*), and a specific duty of..... $1 p doz & 25 p c

Shirts, N.E.S. ($1 *p doz and* 30 *per cent for cotton or linen; woollen, manufactured,* 10*c p lb and* 25 *per cent*)..... 35 p c

Co sets, linen (35 *per cent*), silk (30 *per cent*), and cotton clothing and other articles made from cotton fabrics N.O.P. (35 *p c*) 32½ p c

Lampwicks (30 *per cent*)..... 25 p c

Crapes, black (20 *per cent*)..... 20 p c

Velvets, velveteens and plush fabrics, N.E.S. (*cotton,* 20 *per cent; woolen,* 10*c p lb and* 20 *per cent; silk* 30 *per cent*)..... 30 p c

Webbing, elastic and non-elastic (*elastic,* 25 *per cent; non-elastic,* 20 *per cent*)..... 20 p c

Jeans, sateens and coutils when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in their own factories (25 *per cent*)..... 25 p c

Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, elastic round or flat, including garter elastic, tassels and bracelets; braids, chains, cords or other manufacture of hair; lace collars and all similar goods (30 *per cent*); handkerchiefs (*cotton or linen,* 25 *per cent; silk,* 30 *per cent*); lace, nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other material (30 *per cent*); table cloths (*various, according to material*), and curtains (30 *per cent*) when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, and belts of all kinds, N.E.S. (*various, according to material*)..... 30 p c

Cotton sewing thread in hanks (12½ *per cent for black, bleached or unbleached;* 20 *per cent for colored*), colored, bleached or unbleached, 3 and 6 cord..... 12½ p c

Cotton sewing thread and crochet cotton on spools or tubes (25 *per cent*), or in balls, and all other cotton thread..... 25 p c

Cordage, N.E.S. (1½*c p lb and* 10 *per cent*)..1 c p lb & 10 p c

Twine (*cotton,* 1*c p lb and* 25 *per cent; all other,* 30 *per cent*) and cotton cordage (30 *per cent*) of all kinds..... 25 p c

Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders (10 *per cent*) 10 p c

Twine for harvest binders of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed (12½ *per cent*)..... 12½ p c

Canvas, and sail twine of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails (5 *p c*) 5 p c

Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material (30 *per cent*)..... 30 p c

Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other articles manufactured of twine, N.E.S. (35 *per cent*)..... 30 p c

Damask, of linen, including napkins, doyleys, traycloths, sideboard covers, damask stair linen, and diaper (25 *per cent*)..... 25 p c

Towels of every description (25 *per cent*)..... 25 p c

Sails for boats and ships (25 *per cent*)..... 25 p c

Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute (20 *per cent*), and cotton seamless bags (2*c p lb and* 15 *per cent*)..... 20 p c

All manufactures of hemp, flax, or jute, N.E.S., or of flax, hemp and jute combined (20 *per cent; colored,* 25 *per cent*)..... 20 p c

Jute cloth not otherwise finished than bleached or calendered (20 *per cent*)..... 10 p c

Horse clothing of jute, shaped or otherwise manufactured (30 *per cent*)..... 30 p c

Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and tarown organzine, not colored (15 *per cent*) ..... 15 p c
Sewing and embroidery silk and silk twist (25 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, N. E. S., except church vestments (30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Ribbons of all kinds and materials (30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Wool, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wool, or wools known as lustre wools and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada (3c *per lb*) ..... 3c p lb
Hair, curled or dyed (20 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c
Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or similar animal costing 20c per lb and under (10c *per lb and* 20 *per cent*)...5c per lb & 20 p c
Yarns, woollen and worsted, N. E. S. (10c *per lb and* 20 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Fabrics and manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, N. E. S. (*various*) ..... 30 p c
Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, viz.: blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, and felt cloth, N. E. S. (10c *per lb and* 20 *per cent*) ..... 5c per lb & 25 p c
Shawls of all kinds; railway or travelling rugs and lap dusters of all kinds (25 *per cent; silk,* 30 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Hair-cloth of all kinds (30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpacas, orleans, cashmeres, henriettas, serges, buntings, nun's cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plains or jasquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or like animal *costing* 10c *and under,* 22½ *per cent; costing over* 10c *and under* 14c, 25 *per cent; costing* 14c *and over,* 27½ *per cent*), not exceeding in weight 6 ounces to the square yard, when imported in the grey or unfinished state, for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council ..... 22½ p c
Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric (17½ *per cent*) ..... 17½ p c
Knitted goods of every description, including knitted underwear, N. E. S. (*woollen,* 10c *per pound and* 20 *per cent; cotton,* 35 *per cent; silk,* 30 *per cent*) ..... 35 p c
Socks and stockings of all kinds, N. E. S (10c *per lb and* 30 *per cent*)....10c p doz pairs & 35 p c
Carpets, mats and rugs, N. E. S. (*Brussels, tapestry, etc.,* 25 *per cent; Smyrna carpets, mats and rugs,* 30 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Carpeting, mats and matting of cocoa (30 *per cent*), hemp or jute, and carpet linings and stair pads (25 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal (2 *or* 3 *ply ingrain carpet, warp cotton,* 5c *p sr sq yard and* 20 *per cent*).3c p sq yd & 25 pc
Treble ingrain, 3 ply and 2 ply carpets composed wholly of wool (*treble ingrain* 3 *ply and* 2 *ply, wool,* 10c *per sq yard and* 20 *per cent*) ..... 5c p sq yd & 25 p c
Cloths, not rubbered or made waterproof, whether of wool, cotton, unions, silk or ramie, 60 inches or over in width and weighing not more than 7 ounces to the sq yard, when imported exclusively for the manufacture of mackintosh clothing, under regulations to be adopted by Governor in Council (27½ *per cent wool,* 32½ *and* 25 *per cent cotton,* 30 *per cent silk*) ..... 12½ p c
Oiled silk and cloth, India rubbered, flocked or coated with rubber, N.O.P. (5c *p sq yard and* 15 *per cent*) ..... 27½ p c
Enamelled floor, stair, shelf and table oilcloth, cork matting or carpet, and linoleum (5c *p sq yard and* 20 *per cent*) ..... 30 pc, but not less than 4c p sq yd
Window shade rollers (35 *per cent*) ..... 35 p c
Window shades in the piece or cut and hemmed or mounted on rollers (5c *p sq yard and* 15 *per cent*) 35 per cent, but not less than 5c p sq yd
Gloves and mitts of all kinds (35 *per cent*)...35 p c
Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, N.O.P. 10c *p lb and* 25 *per cent*) ..... 5c p lb and 30 p c
Hats, caps and bonnets, N.E.S. (30 *per cent*).30 p c
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials (35 *per cent*) ..... 35 p c
Braces or suspenders and parts thereof (35 *per cent*) ..... 35 p c
Surgical belts or trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds (25 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Antiseptic surgical dressing such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated (3c *p lb and* 15 *per cent on wools; others,* 20 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c

(17) *Tobacco, and Manufactures of.*

Cigars and cigarettes ($2 *p lb and* 25 *per cent*), the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering.. $2 p lb and 25 p c
Cut tobacco (45c *p lb and* 12½ *p c*).45c p lb & 12½ p c
Manufactured tobacco, N.E.S., and snuff (35c *p lb and* 12½ *per cent*)....35c p lb and 12½ p c

(18) *Sundries.*

Artificial flowers (25 *per cent*) ..... 25 p c
Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition 5c *per gross and* 20 *per cent*) .4c p gross and 20 p c
Buttons of pearl (25 *per cent*), vegetable ivory or horn (10c *p gross and* 20 *per cent*)....8c p gross and 20 p c
Buttons, pantaloon (*composition* 5c *p gross and* 20 *per cent; metal,* 25 *per cent*), and all other buttons, N.E.S. (25 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c
Combs for dress and toilet, all kinds (35 *p c*).35 p c
Fertilizers, compound or manufactured (20 *per cent*) ..... 10 p c
Fireworks (25 *per cent*)..... 25 pc
Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds (35 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Blasting and mining powder (3c *p lb*) ....2c p lb
Cannon, musket (4c *p lb*), rifle, gun and sporting powder (5c *p lb*), and canister powder (15c *p lb*)..... 3c p lb
Nitro-glycerine (10c *p lb and* 20 *per cent*), giant powder, nitro and other explosives (5c *p lb and* 20 *per cent*)..... 4c p lb
Photographic dry plates (9c *p sq ft*)..... 30 p c

Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same (35 *per cent*) ..... 35 p c
Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags (30 *per cent*), satchels, pocket-books, purses and tobacco pouches (35 *per cent*) ..... 30 p c
Ships and 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; on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery ..... 10 p c
On boilers, steam engines and other machinery (*same*) ..... 25 p c
All goods not enumerated in this Act as subject to any other rate of duty, not declared free of duty by this Act, and not being goods the importation whereof is by this Act or any other Act prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* (20 *per cent*) ..... 20 p c

Articles formerly Dutiable, now Free.

	Former Rate.
Books left by bequest	15 p c
Pictures " "	35 p c
Family plate "	20 p c
Furniture "	35 p c
Heirlooms "	Various
Dogs for improvement of stock	20 p c
Acids, for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, N.O.P	20 p c
Aluminium sheets	20 p c
Nitrate of Ammonia	20 p c
Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn books	5 p c
Books, printed in foreign languages	15 p c
Official annual reports of religious and benevolent associations	15 p c
Books used as text books in colleges	15 p c
Books for incorporated Mechanics Institutes	15 p c
Books for college and law libraries	15 p c
Bookbinders' cloth	10 p c
Brass in bars, rods and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing not bent or otherwise manufactured in lengths, not less than 6 ft.	10 p c
Caplins, unfinished Leghorn hats and manilla hoods	20 p c
Blast furnace slag	20 p c
Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished	15 p c
Iron wire, twisted, for boots and shoes	25 p c
China clay	20 p c
Coal tar and coal pitch	10 p c
Coke	50c per ton
Collections of postage stamps	35 p c
Oxide of copper	30 p c
Copper, old and scrap	10 p c
Copper in pigs, bars, rods and bolts, in lengths not less than 6 ft	10 p c
Copper ingots	10 p c
Copper sheathing, not planished or coated	10 p c
Copper seamless drawn tubing	10 p c
Curling stones of granite	25 p c
Cyanide of potassium, blanc file, and satin white	20 p c
Homing or messenger pigeons	20 p c
Drugs, crude, such as barks, beans, berries, flowers, roots, balsams, buds, bulbs, fruits, insects, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, nuts, fruits and stem seeds, not otherwise provided for	20 p c
Ground logwood	20 p c
" fustic	20 p c
Patent prepared dyes	20 p c
Egg yolk	20 p c
Fertilizers, uncompounded or unmanufactured	20 p c
Bone black or charred bone	20 p c
Fish offal or refuse	20 p c
Flax fibre, scutched	1c per lb
" " hackled	2c per lb
" tow, scutched or green	½c per lb
Wild raspberries, packages included in weight	3c per lb
Globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical	20 p c
Gold and silver sweepings	20 p c
Grommets	30 p c
Gum, elemy	20 p c
Ingot moulds	30 p c
Iron sand or globules for polishing glass	20 p c
Dry putty for polishing glass or granite	20 p c
Steel masts for ships, or parts of	30 p c
Flax or hemp yarn for manufacture of carpets, etc	20 p c
Lamp black and ivory black	10 p c
Lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground	5 p c
Insurance maps	20 p c
Album insides of paper	35 p c
Hair brush pads	25 p c
Charts for the use of schools for the blind	20 p c
Marble in the rough in blocks, containing 15 cubic ft or over	10 p c
Marble in the rough in blocks, containing less than 15 cubic ft	15 p c
Smelting machinery, not manufactured in Canada	30 p c
Carbolic or heavy oil	10 p c
Olive oil for manufacturing purposes	20 p c
Plaits, chip, manilla, cotton and mohair	30 p c
Platinum sheets	20 p c
Plumbago crucibles	30 p c
Potash, red and yellow prussiate of	10 p c
Prunella for boots and shoes	10 p c
Quinine, salts of (except sulphate)	20 p c
Rosin oil	20 p c
Saddle jiggers, stirrups and saddle trees of all kinds	35 p c
Salt from United Kingdom or British possessions, bulk	5c per 100 lbs
Salt from United Kingdom or British possessions, in pkgs	7½c per 100 lbs
Packages dutiable at same rate as empty salt bags	35 p c
Saltpetre	20 p c
Shoe buttons, papier-maché	5c per gross & 20 p c
Metal glove fasteners	30 p c
Eyelet hooks and eyelets	30 p c
Skins of birds and animals not native to Canada	20 p c
Chlorate and bisulphite of soda	20 p c
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, matrices and copper shells for the same	2-3c per sq in
Sugar between 14 and 16 Dutch Standard	8-10c per lb
Tea lead	60c p 100 lbs
Trees (forest), except for Manitoba or N.W.T., for planting	20 p c
Mohair yarns	10c per lb & 20 p c
Firewood, handle bolts, heading bolts, stave bolts and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber and ship planking, N.O.P	20 p c
Timber hewn or sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, N.O.P	20 p c
Timber squared or sided	20 p c
Creosoted lumber	20 p c
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, undressed	20 p c
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, dressed on one side	25 p c
Pine clapboards	20 p c
Spruce clapboards	20 p c
Hub for wheels, rough hewn or sawed only	15 p c
Posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only	25 p c

	Former Rate.		Former Rate.
Laths	20 p c	Calcareous tufa	20 p c
Pickets and palings	25 p c	Zinc, salts of	5 p c
Staves, wood	25 p c	D. shovel handles of wood	25 p c
Wood, unmanufactured	20 p c	Hat sweats, leather	25 p c
Zinc seamless drawn tubing	10 p c		

In referring to the foregoing the following abbreviations and explanations should be borne in mind:

I. G., Imperial gallon; N. O. P., Not otherwise provided for; N. E. S., Not elsewhere specified; and that the words in parentheses and *italics* denote the rate levied under former tariff.

Excise Duties.

That any party in whose favor a license is granted to have and use a chemical still or stills of over three gallons, shall, upon receiving said license, pay to the Collector of Inland Revenue the sum of twenty-five dollars. On smaller than the above free, provided description or nature be given to the Collector.

Spirits—

When the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than ninety per cent. by weight of raw or unmalted grain, per proof gal	$ 1 50
When manufactured exclusively from malted barley on which no duty has been paid, or from raw or unmalted grain, in combination with malted barley, in such proportion as the Department of Inland Revenue may prescribe, per proof gal	1 52
When manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup, sugar, or other saccharine matter on which no duty of customs has been paid, per proof gal.	1 53
Malt, per lb	0 01½
Malt liquor, made in whole or in part from any other substance than malt, per gal.	0 10
Tobacco Manufacturers' License for Foreign Leaf	75 00
Tobacco Manufacturers' License for Canadian Leaf	50 00
Tobacco Manufacturers' License for Cultivators making twists from tobacco grown on their farm	2 00
Cigarettes, whether the product of foreign or domestic leaf tobacco, weighing not more than three pounds per M	1 50
Cigarettes, whether the product of foreign or domestic leaf tobacco, weighing more than three pounds per M	6 00
Cigars made in whole or in part from imported leaf tobacco, per M	6 00
Cigars, made solely from Canadian leaf tobacco, per M	3 00
Cigars, made from either imported or domestic leaf, when put up in packages containing less than 10 cigars each, per M.	7 00
Tobacco made solely from Canadian leaf, per lb	0 05
Canada twist, per lb	0 05
Made from foreign leaf, per lb	0 25
Snuff, the product of either foreign or domestic leaf tobacco, when containing not more than 40 per cent of moisture, and when containing over 40 per cent of moisture, and put up in packages of less than 5 pounds each, per lb	0 25
Moist, when containing over 40 per cent of moisture, and when put up in packages of 5 pounds and over, per lb	0 18
Vinegar, containing 6 per cent of acetic acid, per gal	0 06

License on Bonding Warehouses, not elsewhere mentioned in this Act.

For first	$20 00
For every additional one	10 00

That as respects the duty of EXCISE on METHYLATED SPIRITS:

Methylated Spirits being composed of alcohol mixed with wood naphtha in such proportions, and subject to such regulations, as may from time to time be made by the Department of Inland Revenue, there shall be paid a duty of *fifteen cents* for every gallon of the strength of proof, and so in proportion of every greater less strength, and for every less quantity than a gallon.

That any provisions imposing any new duty, or making any alteration in the mode of calculating any such duty by which the amount thereof may be increased or diminished, shall come into force immediately on the day of the passing of the Act making such alterations, and shall apply to and the duties hereby imposed shall be payable on all spirits and tobacco, vinegar, fermented beverages or methylated spirits, distilled, manufactured or made, or taken out of bond for consumption on and after the said day, and such alterations as aforesaid shall apply to and the duties hereby imposed shall be payable on all malt held by any brewer, maltster, distiller or other person on the said day, or manufactured or made thereafter, and the duties hereby made payable on license shall be payable only on license issued after the said day, existing licenses remaining in force during the time for which they are granted.

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 to which it would be so liable and the Customs duty which would be levied on such articles if imported and entered for consumption, shall be paid as duty of Excise when it is taken into the Bonded Manufactory.

Distilling or rectifying	$250
Compounding	50
For importation or manufacture of apparatus	20
For Brewing	50
For malting, 1st class	200
" 2nd "	150
" 3rd "	100
" 4th "	50
For manufacturing in Bond for consumption in Canada	50
For manufacturing in Bond for exportation.	300

Inspection fee on Petroleum:

On every package containing not more than 5 gals Canadian 2 1-3 cts, imported 5 cts.

On every package containing not more than 10 gals Canadian 5 cts, imported 10 cts.

On every package containing not more than 50 gals Canadian 10 cts, imported 30 cts. And 5 cts extra for every 50 gallons.

Finance.

According to official returns made up to the 30th September, 1894, the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion for the year ending June 30, 1894, comprising the National Balance Sheet at that date was as follows :—

Revenue fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894	$36,268,319 99
Expenditure	37,426,051 96
Deficit	$1,157,731 97
The net Public Debt according to the same return stood as follows :	
Net Public Debt, June 30, 1894	$246,141,098 72
" " " 1893	241,681,039 61
Increase of Debt 1893-1894	$4,460,059 11
This increase in the Public Debt is made up as follows :—	
Deficit	$1,157,731 97
Public Works, including Railways and Canals (capital)	3,725,394 40
Dominion Lands, capital	149 423 52
Railway Subsidies	1,229,885 10
Charges of management of loans	330,353 60
	$6,592,788 59
Less Sinking Funds $2,131,360 81	
Sundry Credit Transfers 1,368 67	
	$2,132,729 48
	$4,460,059 11

The finances of Canada are administered by means of a fund called the "Consolidated Fund," into which and from which all ordinary receipts and payments on behalf of the Federal Government as distinguished from the Provincial Governments are made.

The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz , "Taxation" and "Other Sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, etc. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

The following table shows the annual ordinary revenue and expenditure since Confederation :—

Receipts and Payments on account of the Consolidated Fund (ordinary Revenue and Expenditure)—1868 to 1894.

Year ended 30th June.	Consolidated Fund.		Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
1868	$13,087,928	$13,486,092	$201.836	.....
1869	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	.....
1870	15 512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	.....
1871	19,335,500	15,623,081	3,712.479	.....
1872	20,714 813	17,589,468	3,125,345	.....
1873	20,813.469	19,174,647	1,638,822	.....
1874	24,205,092	23 316,316	888,776	.....
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	.....
1876	22 587,587	24,488,372	.....	$1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301	.....	1,460,027
1878	22,375 011	23,503.158	.....	1,128,146
1879	22 517 382	24,455,381	.....	1,937,999
1880	23,307 406	24,850,634	.....	1,543,228
1881	29,635 297	25,502,554	4,132,743	.....
1882	33 383,455	27,067,103	6,316.352	.....
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	.....
1884	31,861 961	31,107.706	754,255	.....
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060	.....	2,240,059
1886	33 177,040	39,011,612	.....	5,834,572
1887	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	.....
1888	35,908 463	36,718,495	.....	810,032
1889	38,782 870	36,917,835	1,865,035	.....
1890	39,879,925	35,994,031	3,885,894	.....
1891	38,579,311	36,343,568	2,235,743	.....
1892	36 921,872	36,765,894	155,978	.....
1893	38,168.609	36,814,053	1,354,556	.....
*1894	36,268,320	37,426.052	1,157,732	.....

* As estimated September, 1894.

Details of the figures comprised under the head of Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure will be found interesting : the latest *complete* returns available are those for the year ended June 30, 1893, as follows :—

Heads of Revenue—Consolidated Fund—1892 and 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received. 1891-92.	Amounts Received. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Taxation.	$	$	$	$
Customs	20,501,059	20,954,003	452,944	
Excise	7,945,098	8,367,364	422,266	
Total	28,446,157	29,321,367	875,210	
Land Revenue.				
Ordnance Lands	42,361	33,777		8,584
Dominion "	322,796	285,596		37,200
Total	365,157	319,373		45,784
Public Works.				
Canals	291,730	321,213	29,483	
Canals on account Hydraulic Rents	32,097	37,884	5,787	
Railways	3,136,394	3,262,497	126,103	
Slides and Booms	65,794	73,718	7,924	
Minor Public Works	10,492	10,617	125	
Hydraulic and other Rents	3,526	3,479		47
Telegraphs	10,229	9,359		870
Esquimalt Graving Dock	18,416	23,204	4,788	
Lévis "	4,385	13,306	8,921	
Kingston "	2,105	6,197	4,092	
Total	3,575,168	3,761,474	186,306	
Post Office.				
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage } Money Order	2,652,746	2,773,508	120,762	
Other Sources.				
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, includ'g Seizures.	110,546	183,427	72,881	
Militia	21,693	18,659		3,034
Lighthouse and Coast Service	978	990	12	
Weights and Measures	38,297	39,204	907	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	141,080	126,926		14,154
Interest on Investments	1,086,420	1,150,167	63,747	
Fisheries	62,786	111,540	48,754	
Penitentiaries	9,156	10,321	1,165	
Casual	219,194	139,456		79,738
Superannuation	63,863	64,433	570	
Insurance Superintendence	7,913	8,126	213	
Dominion Steamers	7,255	15,006	7,751	
Canada Gazette	3,750	4,919	1,169	
Supreme Court Reports	2,589	2,344		245
Mariners' Fund } Harbour Police. } Tonnage Dues	45,382	46,200	818	
Steamboat Inspection	8,715	3,793		4,922
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	21,170	25,284	4,114	
Military College	13,177	18,165	4,988	
Total	18,680	23,926	5,246	
	1,882,644	1,992,886	110,242	
Total Revenue on acc't of Consolidated Fund.	36,921,872	38,168,609	1,246,737	

While the revenue was 15c. per head more than in the previous year, the expenditure was 8c. less.

Heads of Expenditure—Consolidated Fund—1892 and 1893.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended. 1891-92.	Amounts Expended. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.	$	$	$	$
Interest on Public Debt	9,763,978	9,806,888	42,910	
Charges of Management	176,037	212,691	36,654	
Sinking Fund	2,027,861	2,095,514	67,653	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	7,901	1,103		6,798
Subsidies to Provinces	3,935,914	3,935,765		149
Total	15,911,691	16,051,961	140,270	

Heads of Expenditure—Consolidated Fund—1892 and 1893—Continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended. 1891-92.	Amounts Expended. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Legislation.	$	$	$	$
Senate	208,956	170,708	.....	38,248
House of Commons	630,643	494,509	.....	196,134
Library	33,666	32,772	.....	894
Election Expenses	39,241	13,541	.....	25,700
Controverted Elections	18,019	4,798	.....	13,221
Parliamentary Printing	106,393	133,398	27,005	.....
Franchise Act	205,808	17,506	.....	188,302
Miscellaneous	150	.....	.....	150
Total	1,302,876	867,232	.....	434,654
Civil Government.				
Governor General	48,666	48,666	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Governors	70,866	71,000	134	.....
High Commissioner	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Governor General's Secretary's Office	24,620	24,279	.....	341
Queen's Privy Council for Canada	46,427	43,583	.....	2,844
Department of Justice	40,661	46,739	6,078	.....
" Militia and Defence	54,783	53,671	.....	1,112
" Secretary of State	51,585	51,528	.....	57
" Interior	108,909	113,911	5,002	.....
" Indian Affairs	54,669	56,687	2,018	.....
Auditor General's Office	31,295	33,071	1,776	.....
Department of Finance	62,887	64,512	1,625	.....
" Customs	47,806	45,773	.....	2,033
" Inland Revenue	50,246	50,098	.....	148
" Public Works	47,760	54,825	7,065	.....
" Railways and Canals	60,167	60,216	49	.....
Post Office Department	237,618	244,651	7,033	.....
Department of Agriculture	78,054	85,527	7,473	.....
" Marine and Fisheries	62,959	63,439	480	.....
" Printing and Stationery	29,161	26,894	.....	2,267
" Geological Survey	48,116	48,477	361	.....
" Trade and Commerce	.....	8,850	8,850	.....
Office of the Comptroller N.W.M. Police	8,912	9,462	550	.....
Departments generally (Contingencies)	27,173	28,821	1,648	.....
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)	17,536	18,857	1,321	.....
Board of Civil Service Examiners	4,211	4,033	.....	178
Government of the North-west Territories	244,769	276,446	31,677	.....
Total	1,569,856	1,644,016	74,160	.....
Public Works and Buildings.				
Public Buildings	797,502	1,124,190	326,688	.....
Harbors and Rivers	544,861	413,629	.....	131,232
Dredge Vessels and Dredging Plant	49,729	56,156	6,427	.....
Dredging	116,121	134,432	18,311	.....
Slides and Booms	12,921	14,704	1,783	.....
Roads and Bridges	49,468	18,850	.....	30,618
Telegraphs	6,399	13,006	6,607	.....
Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, etc.	29,296	6,000	.....	23,296
Miscellaneous	21,554	*146,866	125,312	.....
Total	1,627,851	1,927,833	299,982	.....
Railways and Canals.				
Railways	19,062	4,314	.....	14,748
Canals	200,671	208,332	7,661	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	24,993	24,993	.....
Total	219,733	237,639	17,906	.....
Other Expenditure.				
Penitentiaries	344,529	346,354	1,825	.....
Administration of Justice	750,723	736,457	.....	14,266
Police, Dominion	21,789	22,157	368	.....
Geological Survey and Observatories	129,135	124,512	.....	4,623
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	70,555	57,225	.....	13,330

* Including salaries, $124,373.

Heads of Expenditure—Consolidated Fund—1892 and 1893—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
OTHER EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Experimental Farms	81,000	81,000	.....	.....
Ocean and River Steam Service	177,185	193,350	16,165	.....
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	273,207	413,939	140,732	.....
Militia and Defence	1,266,308	1,419,746	153,438	.....
Mounted Police, North-west Territories	701,932	615,479	.....	86,453
Superannuation	253,680	263,710	10,030	.....
Pensions	92,457	90,309	.....	2,148
Marine Hospital	34,103	36,144	2,041	.....
Lighthouse and Coast Service	503,639	503,012	.....	627
Steamboat Inspection	22,737	24,387	1,650	.....
Fisheries	384,611	482,382	97,771	.....
Insurance Inspection	8,542	9,094	552	.....
Indians (Legislative Grant)	894,265	956,552	62,287	.....
World's Columbian Exposition	5,009	120,410	115,401	.....
Census	269,939	27,918	.....	242,021
Miscellaneous	164,787	284,679	119,892	.....
Total	6,450,132	6,808,816	358,684	.....
IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.				
Immigration	177,605	180,677	3,072	.....
Quarantine	80,083	101,954	21,871	.....
Total	257,688	282,631	24,943	.....
CHARGES ON REVENUE.				
Customs	904,801	901,946	.....	2,855
Excise	400,050	387,673	.....	12,377
Weights and Measures	88,707	91,097	2,390	.....
Gas Inspection	.....	15	15	.....
Liquor License Act	2,258	1,660	.....	598
Inspection of Staples	23,388	24,250	1,862	.....
Adulteration of Food	3,316,120	3,421,203	104,083	.....
Post Office	190,386	149,391	.....	40,995
Public Works	3,748,598	3,288,910	.....	459,688
Railways	589,279	559,494	.....	29,785
Canals	132,807	136,179	3,372	.....
Dominion Lands	26,143	27,629	1,486	.....
Culling Timber	3,530	4,478	948	.....
Minor Revenues	9,426,067	8,993,925	.....	432,142
Total				
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	36,765,894	36,814,053	48,159	.....

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though the census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison it is treated as exceptional.

The proportionate cost of collecting the revenue was 23.5 per cent in 1893, against 25 5 per cent in 1892.

The profit from the coinage of silver and copper in 1893 was $67,924; there are no mints in Canada, the coinage being performed in the Imperial Mints by arrangement.

The proportion of revenue per head of the estimated population was $4.05 cents in 1868; $5.49 in 1878; $7.66 in 1888; $8.33 in 1890; $7.54 in 1892 and $7.69 in 1893. The proportion of expenditure per head in the same years was: 1868, $4.00; 1878, $5.76; 1888, $7.84; 1890, $7.53; 1892, $7.50, and 1893, $7.42.

The proportion of the total revenue derived from taxation was 76.82 per cent. as against 77.04 per cent. in 1892; the amount raised by taxation in 1893 having been $29,321,367, equivalent to $5.91 per head of the population. Of the taxation, $21,161,711 came from Customs receipts, the cost of collection being $4.25 per $100. In the United States the cost of collection of Customs revenue was $3.32 per cent. in 1893.

The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs. The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue. There was an increase in accrued revenue of $393,057, there having been increases under every head except those of malt liquor and bonded manufactures. Spirits and tobacco together contributed 78.7 per cent. of the total Excise receipts. The total amount accrued was the largest since Confederation. The average amount for the three years, 1890-91-92, was $7,471,912, and for the thirteen years, 1880-92, $6,242,341. The figures for 1893 shows an increase of over 7.5 per cent. over the 1890-92 period, and of 33 per cent. over the 1880-92 period.

With the exception of the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, the average consumption of tea is much larger in Canada than in other countries; in the first-named country the consumption is about 6.28 lbs. per head, and in Australasia, about 8.21 lbs. per head. The country of the next largest consumption is the United States, with about 1.33 lbs. per head. The same remarks apply equally well to the consumption of sugar, that of the United Kingdom being 79 lbs., and the Australasian colonies 90 lbs. per head. The United States, however, consume about 56 lbs. per head, which is more than in Canada. Both tea and sugar are more largely consumed in English-speaking than in foreign countries.

The following table shows the amount, including expenditure charged to revenue, spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on public works :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
1868	$ 483,583	$ 128,965	$ 105,960	$ 94,629	$ 812,967
1869	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3 740,190
1872	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914.197	8,448,745
1876	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,998	363,708	7,369,695
1879	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881	5,577,236	2,100,243	507.949	563,388	8,748,815
1882	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542.251	7,933,383
1883	11,707,619	1,857,546	675.260	877,456	15,117,880
1884	14,392,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,723,069
1885	11,645,220	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,457,399
1886	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6 384,491
1887	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1.525,660	7,609,650
1888	3,094,043	1,188,302	969,263	1,703 032	6,954,640
1889	3,601,279	1,145,988	1,072,312	1,568,765	7,388,344
1890	4,122,724	1,189,644	808,509	4 084,593	10,205,470
1891	2,279,737	1,500,861	578,358	1,257,188	5,616,144
1892	1,501,539	1,637,819	338,364	868,718	4,346,440
1893	1,342,025	2,302,898	659,743	723,628	5,028,294
Total	116,929,448	40,626,010	15,874,798	23,278,603	196,708,859

There was a decrease of $436,822 in the amount of subsidies paid to railways under parliamentary authorization, as compared with 1892. The details are :—

Atlantic and North-western Railway	$186,600
Drummond County Railway	13,435
Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway	17,000
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway	1,856
Montreal and Western Railway	133,388
Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway	15,100
New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company	32,946
Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway	104,380
Parry Sound Colonization Railway	28,820
Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway	114,125
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway	76,472
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway	24,448
Temiscouata Railway	21,150
Tobique Valley Railway	41,674
Total	$811,394

The Government has paid, or promised to pay, money subsidies to railways as follows :—

Government Subsidies to Railways.		Voted.	Paid.
Subsidies to railways under contract		$13,584,671	$10,607,567
" " not yet under contract		3,442,600	.....
" C.P.R	$25,000,000		
" Canada Central	1,525,250		
" Quebec Extension	1,500,000		
		28,025,250	28,025,250
Subsidies payable by instalments		7,894,151	746,469
" Province of Quebec, North Shore Road		2,394,000	1,017,450
		55,340,672	40,456,097

The total amount paid by way of subsidy or assumed by the Dominion Government up to the 30th June, 1893, since Confederation towards the construction of railways has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion	$ 1,092,330
Loans to the Grand Trunk Railway	15,142,633
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government	40,456,097
Total	$56,691,060

The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways amounted to $3,890,891, being an increase of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of $476,885. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to $1,052,088, as compared with $4,123,849 voted at the previous session, being a decrease of $3,071,761.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1893, amounted to $300,054,125 ; on the same date in 1892 it was $295,333,274. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of $4,721,251.

The net public debt on the same date in 1893 was $241,681,040, and in 1892 $241,131,434, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of $549,606. This increase is to be accounted for as follows :—

Expenditure on Capital Account—		
Public Works	$ 181,878	
Railways and Canals	2,782,492	
Dominion Lands	115,038	
		$3,079,408
Railway Subsidies	$ 811,394	
Charges of Management on Loans	139,951	
Expenses in connection with North-West Rebellion	8,911	
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	12	
		960,268
		$4,039,676
Less Sinking Fund		
Excess of receipts over payments	$2,035,514	
Cash received from the city of St. John for the Carleton Branch Railway	1,354,556	
	40,000	
		3,490,070
Total net increase		$ 549,606

The figures regarding the public debt for the year ending 30th June, 1894, are given on page 218.

Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease in the gross debt, viz. : in the years 1890, 1883 and 1871 ; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been $207,008,474, and in the net debt $165,952,398, being an average annual increase of the latter of $6,382,784. There was an increase in the assets as compared with 1892 of $4,171,645.

In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue, and in 1893 it would have required just six and one-third years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 219 per cent. and 179 per cent. respectively.

As just stated, since Confederation to June 30th, 1893, the net increase of the Public Debt of Canada is $165,952,398.

The items which have increased the debt are railways and canals. Canadian Pacific Railway and other public works, $155,285,764 ; Dominion lands, $3,419,915 ; Consolidated Fund transfers, $13,087,007 ; railway subsidies, $11,596,302 ; expenses of and discounts on loans, $11,519,971 ; deficits, $16,854,848 ; territorial, $3,800,638 ; allowances to provinces, $30,743,393.

The items which have decreased the debt are: Sinking Fund, $29,828,494 ; surplus, $39,873,068 ; Consolidated Fund transfers, $5,768,576 ; receipts from premiums on loans, $555,972 ; Dominion lands, $4,275,526 ; refunds from sales of public works, $53,804.

Of the Consolidated Fund transfers which increased the debt (amounting to $13,087,007), the sum of $10,189,521 was for 6,793,014 acres of land returned by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 from their original grant of 25,000,000 acres made by Parliament in aid of that enterprise.

Of the Consolidated Fund transfers which decreased the debt, the chief item is the Fishery Award of $4,490,883, obtained by virtue of the award of the Fishery Commission of 1877.

The gross increase of the debt was, therefore, 246,307,839, and the gross decrease, $80,355,441, leaving the net increase as above stated, $165,952,398.

Particulars of Canadian Loans since Confederation.

Loan.	Total Issue.	Rate.	Duration.	Minimum.	Price realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual Rate of Int. Paid.
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed	£1,500,000	4	....	....	....	£2,083,049	4·12
1869 " unguaranteed	500,000	5	35	....	£105, 12, 11½	.....	....
1873 " guaranteed	1,500,000	4	30	....	.....	.....	....
Rupert's Land "	300,000	4	31	....	104, 7, 8	1,845,521	3·91
Loan of 1874	4,000,000	4	30	90	90, 3, 3	3,546,233	4·87
" 1875 guaranteed	1,500,000	4	35	....	.....	.....	....
" 1875 unguaranteed	1,000,000	4	30	....	99, 1, 8	2,434,221	4·16
" 1876 "	2,500,000	4	30	91	91, 0, 0	2,217,877	4·75
" 1878	*1,500,000	4	35	93½	.....	.....	....
" 1879 unguaranteed	1,500,000	4	30	....	96, 11, 9	2,861,049	4·30
" 1884 "	3,000,000	4	29	95	95, 1, 10½	2,804,805	4·50
" 1885 "	5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91, 2, 2	4,459,43	4·23
Canada Reduced	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101, 1, 8	3,961,317	4·08
Loan of 1888	†6,443,136	4	24½	....	.....	6,355,583	4·10
" 1892	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95, 1, 0	3,734,497	3·27
	2,250,000	3	46	91	92, 0, 10½	2,024,583	3·43

* Or 59 years, calculated for twenty-five years only.

† Sinking fund of ½ per cent.

The last loan was floated in June, 1892, and was subscribed for more than three times over. This was the second 3 per cent. loan issued by this country.

The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable :—

Funded Debt payable in London—

6	per cent	$ 453,573
5	"	2,433,333
4	"	140,856,596
3½	"	24,333,333
3	"	35,538,645
	Total payable in London	$ 201,615,480

Funded Debt payable in Canada—

6	per cent	$ 130,900
5	"	668,546
4	"	7,266,406
3½	"	152,300
	Total payable in Canada	$ 8,218,152
	Total Funded Debt	$ 209,833,632
	Savings banks, 3½ per cent	41,849,656
	Province accounts, 5 per cent	16,407,360

Trust Accounts—

6	per cent	$ 1,110,205
5	"	5,414,414
3½	"	1,771,950
3	"	1,814,572
	Total trust accounts	$ 10,111,141
	Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent	166,310
	Dominion notes	18,448,494
	Provincial "	39,570
	Miscellaneous (interest varying)	1,738,361
		* $300,054,524

Interest is therefore payable at the rate of—

6	per cent on	$ 1,860,988
5	"	24 923,653
4	"	148,123,002
3½	"	68,107,239
3	"	35,353,217

In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of—

7	per cent on	$ 873,200
6	"	38,209,203
5	"	32,015,207
4	"	681,333

In 1893 the gross debt per head of the population was $60.48, the net debt $48.71. In 1883 the gross debt was $45.61, and the net debt $35.75. In 1873 the gross debt was $35.37, and the net debt $27.22. The year after Confederation the gross debt was $28.74, and the net debt $22.47 per head of population. The rate of interest paid is very much lower than it used to be, for while the amount of the net debt per head has increased 117 per cent., the amount of the net interest paid has only increased 35 per cent.

In all the Provinces, except Quebec and British Columbia, the financial year ends on 31st December; in the two former Provinces on 30th June. We are only able to give complete figures of revenue and expenditure in all the Provinces up to and including 1892, as follows :—

Statement Showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in certain years.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	2,250,208	1,179,269	1,529,843	1,181,932	466,181	532,808	555,293	485,267
1878	2,285,178	2,902,388	2,018,482	2,577,171	645,294	688,003	584,977	640.815
1888	3,603,262	3,545,235	3,738,768	3,365,032	712,951	668,400	644,880	640,866
1889	3,538,405	3,653,356	3,623,544	3,543,619	668,774	713,941	651,031	657,051
1890	3,423,155	3,803,324	3,537,407	3,894,413	664,938	710,497	646,079	655 735
1891	4,138,589	4,158,460	3,457,144	4,095,520	661,541	692,539	612,762	689,813
1892	4,662,922	4,063,257	3,458,404	4,446,640	769,976	822,462	652,669	676,483
1893	4,039 656	3,371,748	4 467,278	4,492 106	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Including Temporary Loan of $1,460,000.

Statement Showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, in certain years.

Year	Manitoba.		British Columbia.		Prince Edward Island.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,559	299,867
1872	.....	.....	327,216	432,083	395,473	506,666
1873	.....	138,658	370,150	372,619	†484,978	†401,662
1878	98,864	107,926	430,786	514,879	312,684	334,133
1888	*841,894	*761,496	598,252	788,955	254,209	279,939
1889	641,895	1,088,889	698,055	857,545	234,635	263,605
1890	585,709	708,302	835,463	954,021	224,882	305,799
1891	590,484	664,432	959,248	1,032,104	274,047	304,486
1892	605,288	1,000,345	1,020,002	1,430,920	245,652	259,012

* 18 months. † 11 months only.

The figures for Nova Scotia are not those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure, several items not coming under that head having been entered as such for convenience, and the actual revenue of the province available for ordinary purposes is le s than is shown in the table. In 1888, a considerable sum, in addition to the subsidy, was received from the Dominion Government on account of a claim of the province for piers, breakwaters, etc. In Prince Edward Island, the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the 1st February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year it was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

Summary of the Revenues and Expenditures of the Provinces of Canada.

Provinces.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure.	Per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
*Ontario	4,662,922	2 18	4,068,257	1 90
*Quebec	3,458,404	2 30	4,446,640	2 95
*Nova Scotia	769,976	1 70	822,462	1 82
*New Brunswick	652,669	2 03	676,483	2 15
*Manitoba	605,288	3 65	1 000,345	6 02
†British Columbia	1,020,002	9 53	1,430,920	13 37
†Prince Edward Island	245,652	2 25	259,012	2 37
Total	11,414,913	2 38	12,704,119	2 65

* 31st December, 1892. † 30th June, 1892.

The accounts of payments of subsidies by the Dominion Government to the Provinces show a slight decrease. The details are as under:—

	Amount paid.
Ontario	$1,196,873
Quebec	959,253
Nova Scotia	432,816
New Brunswick	483,564
Manitoba	437,594
British Columbia	242,241
Prince Edward Island	183,424
Total	$3,935,765

The following are particulars of the Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation:—

Canada	$62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	$77,500,000
Debts subsequently assumed or allowed:—	
Nova Scotia (1869)	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873)	10,506,089
Province of Ontario	2,848,289
" Quebec	2,549,214
" Nova Scotia	2,343,059
" New Brunswick	1,807,720
" Manitoba	3,775,606
" British Columbia	2,029,392
Prince Edward Island	4,884,023
Total Provincial debts assumed	$109,430,148

On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $62,457,996, on the Intercolonial and connecting railways $44,527,216, and on canals $38,681,874, making a total of $145,667,086. Not only, therefore, the whole Dominion debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the three above heads one there has been spent the sum of $13,416,195 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

The following table gives the gross debts, assets, and net debts of the several Provinces :—

Provincial Debts.

Province.	Gross Debt.	Dominion Governm't Debt Allowance.	Other Assets.	Net Debt, including Col. 3.	Debt per Head.
	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Quebec, 1893	28,574,213	2,549,234	11,352,810	14,672,169	9 66
Nova Scotia, 1893	3,142,922	1,056,289	413,122	1,673,511	3 70
New Brunswick, 1893	2,752,297	531,186	37,547	2,183,564	6 80
Manitoba, 1893	4,398,258	3,707,196	3,232,340	.....	.....
British Columbia, 1893	3,187,456	583,021	909,713	1,694,722	14 79
Prince Edward Island, 1891	185,000	775,792	.....	185,000	.....

† Not including public buildings.

THE BOARDS OF TRADE IN CANADA WITH THEIR SECRETARIES.

ONTARIO.

Amherstburg.....J. A. Patton.
Barrie.....Fred. Marr.
Belleville.....J. P. Thomas.
Berlin.....John Hoffman.
Blenheim.....R. C. Macpherson.
Bowmanville.....J. H. H. Jury.
Brampton.....J. E. Pearen.
Brantford.....L. E. Blackader.
Brockville.....W. C. Austin.
Chatham.....Thos. Scullard.
Clinton.....W. Jackson.
Collingwood.....G. E. Moberly.
Cornwall.....C. W. Brownell.
Drumbo.....J. E. Burgess.
Dundas.....Alex. F. Perie.
Dutton.....John D. Blue.
Fort William.....E. A. Morton.
Exeter.....J. Senior.
Galt.....J. M. Irwin.
Georgetown.....H. Jackson.
Goderich.....J. Mitchell.
Guelph.....A. J. Little.
Hamilton.....C. R. Smith.
Ingersoll.....W. H. Jones.
Kingston.....Thos. Mills.
Leamington.....Jas. Neil.
Lindsay.....J. D. McMurchy.
London.....John A. Wells.
Mitchell.....Isaac Hood.
Milton.....H. J. Hollinrake.
Napanee.....J. McKenty.
New Hamburg.....Otto Pressprich.
Newmarket.....J. H. Brunton.
Niagara Falls.....A. G. Hill.
North Waterloo.....G. H. Hutchison.
Orillia.....C. W. Lawton.
Oshawa.....A. R. McLean.
Ottawa.....N. S. Garland.
Owen Sound.....J. R. Brown.
Paris.....J. B. Dalzell.
Perth.....W. B. Hart.
Peterboro'.....J. H. Burnham.
Petrolea (Oil Exchange).....James Kew.
Picton.....J. B. McMullen.
Port Arthur.....H. A. McKibbin.
Port Hope.....Robert Gray.
Rat Portage (Rainy River District).....J. A. McCrossan.
Sarnia.....Thos. Donnelly.
Simcoe.....H. B. Donly.
Smith's Falls.....J. F. McKin.
St. Catharines.....Geo. C. Carlisle.
St. Thomas.....J. W. Stewart.
Stratford.....M. McGregor.
Strathroy.....J. H. McIntosh.
St. Mary's.....W. R. McLeod.
Toronto.....Edgar A. Wills.
Trenton.....J. F. Weir.
Walkerton.....M. O. McNamara.
Waterloo.....G. H. Hutchison.
Welland.....F. Gross.
Wiarton.....James Symon.
Windsor.....P. F. Sutherland.
Woodstock.....J. G. Wallace.

QUEBEC.

Levis.....Alf. Lemieux.
Montreal.....G. Hadrill.
Montreal (La Chambre de Commerce).....S. Cote.
Quebec.....N. LeVasseur.
Sherbrooke.....F. C. Thompson.
Sorel.....W. L. M. Desy.
Three Rivers.....Geo. Balcer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax.....Chas. M. Creed.
New Glasgow.....J. F. McLean.
Sydney.....M. S. Ingraham.
Truro.....G. A. Hall.
Kentville.....J. C. Starr.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.....J. W. McCready.
Moncton.....H. H. Ayer.
St. John.....Ira Cornwall.
St. Stephen.....J. E. Ganong.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.....J. F. Howard.
Portage la Prairie.....P. Whimpster.
Virden.....G. H. Healy.
Winnipeg.....Chas. N. Bell.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Calgary, Alta.....P. J. Nolan.
Edmonton, Alta.....Alex. Taylor.
Fort Macleod.....D. J. Campbell.
Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.....D. H. McDonald.
Lethbridge, Alta.....W. A. Galliher.
Maple Creek, Assa.....L. Rankin.
Medicine Hat.....N. S. Scratcherd.
Moosomin, Assa.....T. H. Cross.
Prince Albert, Sask.....A. S. Stewart.
Qu'Appelle, Assa.....J. H. MacCaul.
Regina, Assa.....R. J. Steele.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.....Marcus Wolfe.
New Westminster.....D. Robson.
Vancouver.....A. H. P. McGowan.
Victoria.....F. Elworthy.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.

Toronto.....F. Nicolls.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's.....J. Goodfellow.

The Banks in Canada.

The number of chartered banks in the Dominion is 38. The development of banking business in Canada is seen from the following statement :—

	Capital Paid up per Head of Population.	Circulation per Head.	People's Deposits per Head.	People's Discounts per Head.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1871.....	$10·30	$5·75	$15·48	$23·33	$22·07	$34·46
1881.....	13·76	6·60	21·81	27·04	29·40	46·38
1891.....	12·56	6·54	30·70	35·40	38·75	55·72

The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are governed by the Banking Act, 53 Vic., c. 31, the principal provisions of which are :—

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than $500,000, in shares of $100 each.

2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and $250,000 paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board before business can be commenced.

The Treasury Board consists of the Minister of Finance and any five Ministers appointed from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows :—On a paid-up capital stock of $1,000,000 or less, stock on which $3,000 has been paid up ; on a paid-up capital stock of over $1,000,000 and not over $3,000,000, stock on which $4,000 has been paid up ; and on a paid-up capital of over $3,000,000, stock on which $5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.

4. The capital stock may be increased or reduced by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.

5. No dividends or bonus exceeding eight per cent. per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least 30 per cent. of its paid-up capital.

6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of $500 for each violation, hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion notes.

7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess.

8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge.

9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding twelve months. Such amounts are to form a fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed.

10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par throughout Canada.*

11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes for $1, $2 or $4 each.

12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes.

13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security.

14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real estate for a longer period than seven years.

15. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than 7 per cent. can be recoverable.

16. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting president and the manager, shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of $50 for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided in the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par.

17. No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association," or "banking institution," unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament.

The changes in the general features of the Banking Act, consequent upon its revision by Parliament in the session of 1890, are intended to operate to the advantage of the public in two directions :—(*a*) by securing to the holders, at all times and in all parts of the Dominion, the face value of all notes of all banks of Canada, whether solvent or insolvent ; (*b*) by securing solidity in our banking institutions by compelling associations seeking bank charters to have, before they can obtain a charter, a capital of at least $250,000 paid up and deposited with the Government. In the case of solvent banks a uniform face value is secured through mutual agreement. In the case of insolvent banks, the notes are to be redeemed by means of a fund called the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, obtained by the deposit (drawing 3 per cent. interest) of 5 per cent. of the average bank note circulation with the Gov-

*Previous to this provision a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on notes of banks of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, in which latter province the banks charged discounts on the notes of all eastern banks.

ernment. From this the insolvent banks pay their notes with 6 per cent. interest until notice of liquidation is published.

The amount held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund on the 30th June, 1893, was $942,879.

Comparative Statement of the Chartered Banks of Canada, June, 1893, in percentages on Capital.

Name of Bank.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Profits.	Dividends.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
British Columbia	44	28	151	14·85	6·0
British North America	27	24	192	7·60	7·5
Commerce	18	46	293	8·94	7·0
Dominion	96	67	657	14·33	10·0
Halifax Banking Co	42	96	405	16·82	6·0
Hamilton	52	81	394	7·53	8·0
Hochelaga	32	82	439	11·85	7·0
Imperial	56	73	420	12·42	8·0
Jacques Cartier	43	83	517	17·86	7·0
Merchants', Montreal	48	47	169	10·07	7·0
Merchants', Halifax	46	92	407	16·40	6·0
Merchants', P.E.I	20	50	72	8·32	8·0
Molsons	57	81	456	14·03	8·0
Montreal	50	42	240	11·04	10·0
Nationale	2	80	195	7·83	6·0
New Brunswick	105	95	356	15·67	12·0
Nova Scotia	70	81	439	17·91	8·0
Ontario	23	65	375	8·68	7·0
Ottawa	53	64	281	13·91	8·0
People's, Halifax	19	74	195	11·67	6·0
People's, New Brunswick	58	73	121	....	8·0
Peuple	46	62	443	12·93	6·0
Quebec	22	27	254	7·55	7·0
St. Hyacinthe	8	70	250	.....	6·0
St. Jean	....	23	30	.....	....
St. Stephen's	22	51	106	7·00	6·0
Standard	55	65	499	....	8·0
Summerside	11	84	101	10·75	6·0
Toronto	90	74	434	14·25	10·0
Townships	43	57	188	9·04	7·0
Traders'	12	97	527	9·27	6·0
Union	21	83	374	8·00	6·0
Union, Halifax	24	57	216	10·00	6·0
Ville-Marie	....	61	160	6·84	6·0
Western	24	80	344	9·75	7·0
Windsor	31	34	129	9·90	6·0
Yarmouth	20	33	223	6·13	6·0
Yarmouth Exchange	12	24	70	.....	6·0

Clearing-houses were established: in Halifax, in 1887; in Montreal, in 1889; in Toronto, in 1891; in Hamilton, in 1891, and in Winnipeg, in 1893.

The following table gives the highest and lowest quotations for certain Bank stocks in the years mentioned:—

——		1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.*
Montreal	H.	195	169	207	234	229	237	237	224
	L.	179	134½	187	214½	215	217	205	
Ontario	H.	113	103	111½	136	119¾	147	125	108
	L.	101	70	102	107	107	110	109	
Merchants'	H.	118	119¾	119½	147	153½	166½	169	167
	L.	90	84	109	138	140	147½	149	
Molsons	H.	117	108	125	166	170	180	175	165
	L.	101	76	110½	152	154	160	150	
Toronto	H.	199	144	190	225	230	256	258	253
	L.	117	121½	176½	211	210	220	230	
Commerce	H.	138	143½	131½	131	135½	146	149	140
	L.	118	114⅛	116½	122	123¾	133	130	
Standard	H.	....	.....	120½	147½	170	172½	170	167
	L.	....	.....	111½	138½	145	161	152½	
Du Peuple	H.	112	95	80	104½	100	110	121½	125
	L.	92	85	40	95	90	97½	108½	
Ville-Marie	H.	103	100	83	100	100½	100	90	70
	L.	86	95	80	95	90	50	80	

* Prices bid in Montreal on October 1, 1894.

		1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.*
Eastern Townships	H.	125	117½	110	137½	140	142	140	139
	L.	100	98	104	130	134½	123	133	
Quebec	H.	116	105	97½	125½	121¼	130	130	130
	L.	107	95	97½	118	116½	118	116	
Union of Canada	H.	106	101	60½	97	91	101¾	109	98
	L.	83	69	40	90	85	88	100	
Hamilton	H.	95	107	121	160	177	179	106	159
	L.	90	.....	121	151½	150	161	152	
Dominion	H.	120	141½	204	223½	249	273	284	270
	L.	111	116	185½	223½	225½	....	259	
Nationale	H.	115	99½	60	80	80	94½	100	53
	L.	105	72	50	80	80	80	90	
Jacques Cartier	H.	107	100	72	101	104	125½	135½	115
	L.	15	59	55	88½	94	105	110	
Imperial	H.	106	122	129½	158	191	194	192	185
	L.	100	95	114½	147	150½	181	170	
Hochelaga	H.	....	....	79	104	117½	128	135	136
	L.	....	.....	70½	94	101	113½	116½	

* Prices bid in Montreal on October 1, 1894.

Details of the chartered banks in each province are given in the following list:—

ONTARIO.

Bank of Toronto.—Incorporated 1855. Paid-up Capital, $2,000,000; Reserve Fund, $1,800,000. Directors.—Geo. Gooderham, Toronto, President; W. H. Beatty, Toronto, Vice-President; Henry Cawthra, Toronto; R. Reford, Montreal; W. G. Gooderham, Toronto; Charles Stuart, Port Hope; Geo. J. Cook, Toronto; Duncan Coulson, General Manager; Hugh Leach, Asst. General Manager; Joseph Henderson, Inspector. Head office, Toronto.

Bankers.—London, Eng.—The City Bank, Limited. New York—National Bank of Commerce. Quebec and Ottawa—La Banque Nationale. Halifax—Union Bank of Halifax. Nova Scotia—Bank of British North America.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000; Rest, $1,200,000.

Directors.—Geo. A. Cox, President; John I. Davidson, Vice-President; Jas. Crathern, John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., W. B. Hamilton, Matthew Leggat, Robt. Kilgour; B. E. Walker, General Manager; J. H. Plummer, Ass't. General Manager; A. H. Ireland, Inspector. New York—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents. Head Office, Toronto.

Bankers and Correspondents.—Great Britain—The Bank of Scotland. Paris, France—Lazard Freres & Cie.

Dominion Bank.—Capital, $1,500,000; Reserve Fund, $1,450,000.

Directors.—Jas. Austin, President; Hon. Sir Frank Smith, Vice-President; Wm. Ince, Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler, Jas. Scott and Wilmot D. Matthews; R. H. Bethune, General Manager; R. D. Gamble, Manager; T. G. Brough, Inspector. Head Office, Toronto

Ontario Bank.—Paid-up Capital, $1,500,000; Reserve Fund, $345,000.

Directors.—G. R. R. Cockburn, President; A. T. Smith, Vice-President; G. M. Rose, Donald Mackay, G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Hon. J. C. Aikins, A. S. Irving; C. Holland, General Manager; E. Morris, Inspector. Head Office, Toronto.

Agents.—London, Eng.—Parr's Banking Co. and the Alliance Bank, Ltd.; France and Europe, Crédit Lyonnais; New York, the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York; Boston, Tremont National.

The Standard Bank of Canada.—Capital Paid-up, $1,000,000; Reserve Fund, $600,000

Directors.—W. F. Cowan, President; John Burns, Vice-President; W. F. Allen, Fred. Weld, J. G. D. Morton, T. R. Wood, A. J. Somerville; J. P. Reid, Manager; J. S. Loudon, Inspector. Head office, Toronto.

Bankers.—New York, Importers and Traders National Bank; Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce; London, England, National Bank of Scotland.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—Capital authorized, $2,000,000; paid-up Capital, $1,954,525; Rest, $1,152,252.

Directors.—H. S. Howland, President; T. R. Merritt, Vice-President; William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, Hon. John Ferguson, T. Sutherland Stayner; D. R. Wilkie, Cashier; E. Hay, Inspector. Head Office, Toronto.

Agents.—London, Eng, Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.; New York, Bank of Montreal.

Traders Bank of Canada.—Incorporated. Capital paid-up, $637,400; Reserve Fund, $85,000.

Directors.—Wm. Bell, Guelph, President; C. D. Warren, Toronto, Vice-President; Robt. Thomson, Hamilton; W. J. Gage, Toronto; John Dryman, Toronto; J. W Dowd, Toronto. H. S. Strathy, General Manager. Head Office, Toronto.

New York Agents.—The American Exchange National Bank.

Montreal.—Quebec Bank.

Great Britain.—The National Bank of Scotland.

Bank of Hamilton.—Capital paid-up, $1,250,000; Reserve Fund, $675,000.

Directors.—John Stuart, President; A. G. Ramsay, Vice-President; John Proctor, Geo. Roach, Wm. Gibson, M.P., A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee, Toronto; J. Turnbull, Cashier; H. M. Watson, Inspector. Head Office, Hamilton.

Correspondents.—New York—Fourth National Bank; Great Britain—National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

Bank of Ottawa.—Capital paid-up, $1,489,620; Rest $911,824.

Directors.—Charles Magee, President; Robert Blackburn, Vice-President; Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge; Alex. Fraser, Westmeath; Geo. Hay, John Mather, David Maclaren. Head Office, Ottawa; Geo. Burn, General Manager; D. M. Finnie, Assistant Manager.

Agents.—London, Eng., Parr's Banking Co. and the Alliance Bank; New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal.

Western Bank of Canada.—Capital authorized, $1,000,000; Capital subscrib d, $500,000; Capital paid-up, $360,000; Rest, $80,000.

Directors.—John Cowan, President; Reuben S. Hamlin, Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Robert McIntosh, M.D., Thomas Paterson, W. F. Allen, J. A. Gibson. T. H. McMillan, Cashier. Head Office, Oshawa, Ont.

Correspondents in New York and in Canada.—The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, Eng., The Royal Bank of Scotland.

QUEBEC.

Bank of Montreal.—Established 1817. Capital (all paid up), $12,000,000; Reserve Fund, $6,000,000.

Directors.—Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., President; Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President; A. T. Paterson, Hugh McLennan, Edward B. Greenshields, W. C. McDonald, A. F. Gault, R. B. Angus, W. H. Meredith, E. S. Clouston, General Manager; A. Macnider, Chief Inspector, and Superintendent of Branches; A. B. Buchanan, Assistant Superintendent of Branches; J. M. Greata, Assistant Inspector. Head Office, Montreal.

In Great Britain:—London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee, Thomas Skinner; Alexander Lang, Manager. Scotland—British Linen Company Bank and Branches. In the United States:—New York, Walter Watson, R. Y. Hebden and S. A. Shepherd, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, ... Munro, Manager. Boston, Merchants National Bank. Buffalo, Bank of Commerce. San Francisco, Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon, Bank of British Columbia.

Bank of British North America.—Incorporated. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg.; Reserve, £275,000 Stg. Head Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard st., London, Eng.

Directors.—J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare, John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall, Gaspard Farrer, J. J Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederick Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatman; Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, St. James st., Montreal; R. R. Grindley, General Manager; H. Stikeman, Assistant General Manager; E. Stanger, Inspector.

New York—W. Lawson and F. Brownfield, agents. San Francisco—H. M. J. McMichael and J. C. Welsh, agents.

La Banque du Peuple.—Established 1835.—Capital paid-up, $1,200,000; Reserve, $600,000.

Directors. Jacques Grenier, President; George Brush, Charles Lacaille, A. Prevost, W. Francis, Alph. Leclaire; J. S. Bousquet, Cashier; Wm. Richer, Assistant Cashier; Arthur Gagnon, Inspector. Head Office, Montreal.

London, Eng.—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York.—The National Bank of the Republic.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—Capital paid-up, $500,000; Reserve Fund, $225,000.

Directors.—Hon. Alph. Desjardins, M.P., President; A. S. Hamelin, Vice-President; Dumont Laviolette, A. L. DeMartigny, Joel Leduc; A. L. DeMartigny, Managing Director; Tancrède Bienvenu, Assistant Manager; E. G. St. Jean, Inspector. Head Office, Montreal.

Correspondents.—London, Eng., Le Crédit Lyonnais, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris, France, Le Crédit Lyonnais. New York, National Bank of the Republic. Bank of Montreal, Boston. The Merchants National Bank, Chicago. Bank of Montreal, Canada. The Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of British North America.

Banque Ville-Marie.—Established 1873. Capital authorized, $500,000; paid-up, $479,500.

Directors.—W. Weir, President and General Manager; W. Strachan, Vice-President; John T. Wilson, Godfrey Weir, E. Lichtenheim, A. S. C. Wurtele; Arthur Weir, Secretary; F. Lemieux, Accountant. Head Office, Montreal.

Agents at New York.—The National Bank of the Republic. London—Bank of Montreal. Paris—La Société Générale.

Banque d'Hochelaga.—Capital paid-up, $710,100; Reserve Fund, $270,000.

Directors.—F. X. St. Charles, President; R. Bickerdike, Vice-President; Chs. Chaput, J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt; M. J. A. Prendergast, Manager; C. A. Giroux, Assistant Manager; A. W. Blouin, Inspector. Head Office, Montreal.

Correspondents.—London, Eng.—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Paris, France—Crédit Lyonnais. New York—National Park Bank.

The Molsons Bank.—Incorporated 1855. Paid-up Capital, $2,000,000; Rest Fund, $1,200,000.

Directors.—John H. R. Molson, President; R. W. Shepherd, Vice-President; S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay, Henry Archbald, Samuel Finley and Wm. M. Macpherson; F. Wolferstan Thomas, General Manager; A. D. Durnford, Inspector. Head Office, Montreal.

Agents.—British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia; Manitoba and North West, Imperial Bank of Canada; New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick; Newfoundland, Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's; Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Company; Ontario, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada; Prince Edward Island, Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank; Quebec, Eastern Townships Bank, La Banque du Peuple. London, Eng.—Parr's Banking Company and the Alliance Bank, Limited; Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Morton, Rose & Co. New York—Mechanics National Bank, W. Watson, R. Y. Hebden, Agents; Bank of Montreal; Morton, Bliss & Co.

Merchants Bank of Canada.—Capital paid-up, $6,000,000; Rest, $3,000,000.

Directors.—Andrew Allan, President; Robt. Anderson, Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, John Cassils, H. Montagu Allan, James P. Dawes, T. H. Dunn, Sir Joseph Hickson; George Hague, General Manager; John Gault, Assistant General Manager. Head Office, Montreal.

Bankers.—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank, Limited; Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Limited; Newfoundland, Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax; British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia.

Agency in New York.—52 William Street, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., Agents.

La Banque Nationale.—Paid up Capital $1,200,000.

Directors.—A. Gaboury, President; F. Kirouack, Vice-President; E. W. Methot, T. LeDroit, Ant. Painchaud, A. B. Dupuis, R. Audette; P. Lafrance, Cashier; M. A. Labrecque, Inspector. Head office, Quebec.

Agents.—England, National Bank of Scotland, Lond; France, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, and branches; Messrs. Grunebaum, Frères & Cie., Paris; United States, National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston.

The Quebec Bank.—Incorporated 1818. Authorized Capital, $3,000,000; Paid-up Capital, $2,500,000; Rest, $350,000. Head office, Quebec.

Directors.—Robert H. Smith, W. Withall, J. B. Young, G. R. Renfrew, S. J. Shaw, J. T. Ross, G. LeMoine; James Stevenson, General-Manager; W. R. Dean, Inspector.

Branches.—London—Bank of Scotland. New York Agents—Bank British North America.

Union Bank of Canada.—Capital paid-up, $1,200,000; Rest, $280,000.

Directors.—Andrew Thomson, President; Hon. E. J. Price, Vice-President; D. C. Thomson, Ed. Giroux, E. J. Hale, James King; E. E. Webb, General Manager; J. G. Billett, Inspector. Head office, Quebec.

Foreign Agents.—London, Parr's Banking Company and Alliance Bank (Limited). New York, National Park Bank.

Banque de St. Johns, Q.—Capital paid-up, $255,032.80.

Directors.—Louis Molleur, President; W. Brue-

seau, M. J. O. Cain, M. F. Gosselin, A. A. L. Brien; J. Napoléon Gauthier, Cashier. Head office, St. Johns, P. Q.

Agents.—Montreal—Banque du Peuple.

Banque de St. Hyacinthe, Q.—Capital paid-up, $310,675; Reserve, $40,000.

Directors.—G. C. Dessaulles, President; J. R. Brillon, M. E. Bernier, J. B. Brosseau, J. Nault; E. R. Blanchard, Cashier; C. L. Ledoux, Inspector. Head office, St. Hyacinthe, Q.

Agents.—Merchants Bank of Canada.

Eastern Townships Bank.—Authorized Capital, $1,500,000; Capital paid in, $1,499,905; Reserve Fund, $680,000.

Directors.—R. W. Heneker, President; Hon. M. H Cochrane, Vice-President; T. J. Tuck, J. N. Galer, N. W. Thomas, J. G. Foster, Israel Wood, Thomas Hart, and G. Stevens; Wm. Farwell, General Manager; S. F. Morey, Inspector. Head Office, Sherbrooke, Q.

Agents.—Montreal, Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland. New York—National Park Bank.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bank of Nova Scotia.—Incorporated 1832. Capital paid-up, $1,500,000; Reserve Fund, $1,200,000.

Directors.—John Doull, President; Adam Burns, Vice-President; R. B. Sceton, Jairus Hart, John Y. Payzant; Thomas Fyshe, Cashier; Daniel Walters, Inspector. Head Office, Halifax, N.S.

Agents.—Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. Great Britain, Royal Bank of Scotland. New York, Bank of New York.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax.—Incorporated 1869. Capital paid-up, $1,100,000; Reserve Fund, $600,000.

Directors.—T. E. Kenny, M.P., President; Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President; Michael Dwyer, H. G. Bauld, Wiley Smith Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C.; D. H. Duncan, Cashier; W. B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier. Head Office, Halifax, N.S.

Bankers and Correspondents.—Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada; Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland; New York, Chase National Bank; Paris, France, Crédit Lyonnais; London, England, The Bank of Scotland; Boston, National Hide and Leather Bank; Chicago, The American Exchange National Bank; Bermuda, Bank of Bermuda.

People's Bank of Halifax.—Paid-up Capital, $700,000; Reserve $160,000.

Directors.—W. J. Coleman, Hon. Matthew H. Richey, Patrick O'Mullin, James Fraser, Charles Archibald; John Knight, Cashier. Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

Bankers.—The Union Bank of London, London, G. B.; The Bank of New York, New York; The Ontario Bank, Montreal.

Union Bank of Halifax.—Incorporated. Capital paid-up, $500,000; Reserve, $120,000.

Directors.—W. J. Stairs, President; William Robertson, Vice-President; Hon. Robert Boak, W. Roche, M.P.P., J. H. Symons, W. Twining, C. C. Blackadar, W. Robertson; E. L. Thorne, Cashier.

Bankers.—The London and Westminster Bank, London, G. B.; The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland; The National Bank of Commerce, New York; Bank of Toronto and Branches; Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B.

Halifax Banking Co.—Incorporated 1872. Capital paid-up, $500,000; Reserve Fund, $250,000.

Directors.—Robie Uniacke, President; L. J. Morton, Vice-President; F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson, C. W. Anderson; H. N. Wallace, Cashier. Head Office, Halifax, N.S.

Correspondents.—Ontario and Quebec—Molsons Bank and branches. New York—Fourth National Bank. London, Eng.—Parr's Banking Co., and the Alliance Bank, Limited.

Bank of Yarmouth.—Yarmouth, N. S. Capital paid-up, $300,000.

Directors.—L. E. Baker, President; C. E. Brown, Vice-President; John Lovitt, Hugh Cann, J. W. Moody; T. W. Johns, Cashier.

Correspondents.—Halifax, The Merchants Bank of Halifax; St. John, The Bank of Montreal; Montreal, The Bank of Montreal; New York, The National Citizens Bank; London, G. B., The Union Bank of London.

Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.—Capital paid-up, $249,788; Reserve, $30,000.

Directors.—Robert Cafe, J. H. Killam, N. B. Lewis, B. B. Law, W. L. Lovitt; A. S. Murray, Cashier.

Correspondents.—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, New York Produce Exchange Bank.

Commercial Bank of Windsor.—Capital paid-up, $230,000; Reserve, $90,000.

Directors.—G. P. Payzant, W. Dimock, A. P. Shand, J. Keith, C. H. Dimock; W. Lawson, Cashier.

Agents.—London, Eng., Union Bank of London; United States, Bank of New York.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B.—Paid-up, $500,000; Reserve, $525,000.

Directors.—Hon. J. D. Lewin, W. W. Turnbull, Simeon Jones, J. Manchester, C. F. Woodman; G. A. Schofield, Manager.

Agents.—Montreal, Molsons Bank. New York, Mechanics National Bank.

The People's Bank of New Brunswick.—Incorporated.

Directors.—A. F. Randolph, President; T. Temple, J. Tibbits, G. N. Babbitt, A. H. F. Randolph; J. W. Spurden, Cashier.

Foreign Agents.—London, Eng., Union Bank of London; New York, Fourth National Bank.

St. Stephen's Bank.—Incorporated, 1836. Capital, $200,000; Reserve, $35,000.

Directors.—W. H. Todd, Frank Todd, H. F. Todd, J. D. Chipman, J. G. Stevens; J. F. Grant, Cashier.

Agents.—London, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; New York, Bank of New York, N.B.A.; Montreal, Bank of Montreal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bank of British Columbia.—Incorporated. Capital paid-up (£600,000), $2,920,000; Reserve Fund (£275,000), $1,338,333.

Directors—Sir Robert Gillespie, Chairman; James Anderson, Constantine W. Benson, T. G. Gillespie, Guy Oswald Smith, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G.; S. Cameron Alexander, Victoria, B.C., Secretary and Manager; George Gillespie, Manager. Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London

Agents and Correspondents.—In Canada.—Bank of Montreal and branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Commercial Bank of Manitoba, and Bank of Nova Scotia. In United States.—Agents: Bank of Montreal, New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Summerside Bank.—Capital paid-up, $48,666; Reserve, $7,500.

Directors.—Angus McMillan, President; A. H. MacDonald Vice-President; A. M. Wright, E. P. Stavert; R. McC. Stavert, Cashier; H. W. Stavert, Accountant.

Correspondents. — Molsons Bank, Montreal; Blackstone State Bank, Boston.

Merchants Bank of P.E.I. — Incorporated. Capital paid-up, $193,631; Reserve, $40,000.

Directors.—L. H. Davies, M.P., President; L. L. Beer, Vice-President; D. Farquharson, B. Heartz, F. Peters; Wm. McLean, Cashier. Head Office, Charlottetown.

Agents.—London, Eng., City Bank; Boston, U.S., Boston National Bank.

LIST OF THE CHARTERED BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN EACH PROVINCE

ONTARIO.

PLACE.	NAME OF BANK.	MANAGER OR AGENT.
Ailsa Craig	Commerce	G. M. Wedd.
Alexandria	Union of Canada	J. R. Proctor.
Alliston	Hamilton	J. S. Gordon.
Almonte	Montreal	E. P. Winslow.
Arnprior	Ottawa	F. Cole.
Aurora	Ontario Bank	D. A. Radcliffe.
Aylmer	Traders'	H. P. McMahon
Aylmer	Molsons	H. A. Ambridge
Ayr	Commerce	J. Wyllie.
Barrie	Toronto	J. A. Strathy.
Barrie	Commerce	H. H. Morris.
Belleville	Montreal	R. Richardson.
Belleville	Commerce	C. M. Stork.
Belleville	Dominion Bank	J. W. Murray.
Belleville	Merchants	W. Hamilton.
Berlin	Commerce	W. C. J. King.
Berlin	Hamilton	J. S. Clarke.
Berlin	Merchants	W. R. Travers.
Blenheim	Commerce	J. E. Thomas.
Bowmanville	Ontario Bank	G. McGill.
Bowmanville	Standard	W. J. Jones.
Bradford	Standard	T. Dewson.
Brampton	Dominion Bank	M. E. Holden.
Brampton	Merchants	W. A. Bellhouse
Brantford	Bank of B. N. A.	J. Elmsly.
Brantford	Montreal	E. M. Shadbolt.
Brantford	Commerce	J. Hale.
Brantford	Standard	C. Cook.
Brighton	Standard	S. B. Gearling
Brockville	Montreal	N. McLean.
Brockville	Toronto	J. Pringle.
Brockville	Molsons	E. F. Kohl.
Brussels	Standard	J. A. Stewart.
Buckingham	Ontario Bank	W. E. Middleton
Campbellford	Standard	E. A. Bog.
Cannington	Standard	J. Houston.
Carleton Place	Ottawa	J. A. Bangs.
Cayuga	Commerce	W. C. T. Morson.
Chatham	Montreal	D. F. B. Glass.
Chatham	Commerce	J. E. Thomas.
Chatham	Merchants	A. Mackintosh.
Chatham	Standard	G. P. Scholfield
Chesley	Hamilton	J. C. Browne.
Chesterville	Union of Canada	R. M. McLelland
Clinton	Molsons	H. C. Brewer.
Cobourg	Toronto	M. Atkinson.
Cobourg	Dominion	E. H. Osler.
Colborne	Standard	C. Larke.
Collingwood	Toronto	W. A. Copeland.
Collingwood	Commerce	J. Brydon.
Cornwall	Montreal	R. Mackenzie.
Cornwall	Ontario Bank	A. Denny.
Deseronto	Montreal	F. J. Rogers.
Drayton	Traders'	H. A. Mallory.
Dundas	Commerce	F. W. Holmested
Dunnville	Commerce	R. G. W. Conolly
Durham	Standard	J. Kelly.
Elmira	Traders	L. P. Snyder.
Essex	Imperial	C. White.
Exeter	Molsons	E. E. W. Ward.
Fergus	Imperial	C. Forrest.
Forest	Standard	W. C. Boddy.
Fort William	Montreal	C. C. Abbott.
Galt	Commerce	J. M. Duff.
Galt	Imperial	G. C. Easton.
Galt	Merchants	G. V. Greenhill.
Gananoque	Toronto	C. V. Ketchum.
Gananoque	Merchants	W. G. Hinds.
Georgetown	Hamilton	N. Livingstone.
Glencoe	Traders'	H. D. Mitchell.
Goderich	Montreal	H. Lockwood.
Goderich	Commerce	R. S. Williams.
Grimsby	Hamilton	R. J. Hewat.
Grimsby	Imperial	R. J. Hewat.
Guelph	Montreal	J. H. Finlay.
Guelph	Commerce	B. R. McConkey
Guelph	Dominion	A. Pepler.
Guelph	Traders'	A. F. H. Jones.
Hamilton	Bank of B.N.A.	J. J. Morrison.
Hamilton	Hamilton	T. H. Brown.
Hamilton (East End)	Hamilton	W. L. Lindsey.
Hamilton (Barton Street)	Hamilton	J. Turnbull.
Hamilton	Montreal	A. Braithwaite
Hamilton	Commerce	W. Roberts.
Hamilton	Merchants	J. Pottenger.
Hamilton	Molsons	W. H. Draper.
Hamilton	Traders'	S. Strathy.
Harriston	Standard	J. E. Gray.
Hawkesbury	Ottawa	J. Hood.
Ingersoll	Imperial	J. Richardson.
Ingersoll	Merchants	H. Irwin.
Ingersoll	Traders'	A. B. Ord.
Iroquois	Union of Canada	A. G. Smith.
Jarvis	Commerce	W. C. T. Morson
Keewatin	Ottawa	H. Swan.
Kemptville	Ottawa	J. Martin.
Kincardine	Merchants	A. M. Smith.
Kingston	Bank of B.N.A.	G. A. Robinson
Kingston	Montreal	R. J. B. Crombie
Kingston	Merchants	Geo. E. Hague.
Kingston	Ontario Bank	A. J. Macdonnell
Kingston	Standard	W. D. Hart.
Leamington	Traders'	J. Watson.
Lindsay	Montreal	A. MacGachen.
Lindsay	Dominion	R. Ross.
Lindsay	Ontario Bank	E. Flood.
Listowel	Hamilton	J. H. Stuart.
London	Bank of B.N.A.	R. Inglis.
London	Montreal	A. H. Beddome
London	Toronto	T. F. How.
London	Commerce	D. B. Dewar.
London	Merchants	W. F. Harper.
London	Molsons	P. W. Brodrick.
Lucknow	Hamilton	J. D. Nichol.
Markham	Standard	F. A. Reesor.
Meaford	Molsons	D. A. Ferguson.
Merrickville	Union of Canada	H. Henry.
Midland	Western	H. J. Craig.
Milton	Hamilton	G. P. Brent.
Mitchell	Merchants	W. Waterbury.
Morrisburgh	Molsons	L. W. Howard.
Mount Forest	Hamilton	J. Butterfield.
Napanee	Dominion	E. H. Baines.
Napanee	Merchants	T. E. Merrett.
Newcastle	Standard	J. K. Allen.
New Hamburg	Western	A. E. Allen.
Newmarket	Ontario Bank	J. E. Souch.
Niagara Falls	Imperial	J. Langenieu.
Norwich	Molson	
Norwood	Union	
Orangeville	Hamilt	
Orangeville	Comme	
Orillia	Dominio	
Orillia	Traders	
Oshawa	Dominio	
Oshawa	Wester	
Ottawa	Bank o	
Ottawa	Montre	
Ottawa	Ottawa	
Ottawa (Rideau Street)	Ottawa	
Ottawa	Commer	
Ottawa	Merchan	
Ottawa	Molsons	
Ottawa	National	
Ottawa	Ontario,	
Ottawa	Quebec	
Ottawa	Union of	
Owen Sound	Hamilto	
Owen Sound	Merchan	
Owen Sound	Molsons	
Paisley	Western	
Paris	Bank of	
Paris	Commerc	
Parkdale	Standard	
Parkhill	Commerc	
Parry Sound	Ottawa	
Pembroke	Ottawa	
Pembroke	Quebec	
Penetang'hene	Western	
Perth	Montreal	
Perth	Merchants	
Peterboro	Toronto	
Peterboro	Montreal	
Peterboro	Commerce	
Peterboro	Ontario	
Petrolia	Toronto	
Pickering	Ontario	
Picton	Montreal	
Picton	Standard	
Port Arthur	Ontario	
Port Colborne	Imperial	
Port Elgin	Hamilton	
Port Hope	Toronto	
Port Hope	Traders	
Port Perry	Western	
Prescott	Merchants	
Preston	Merchants	
Rat Portage	Ottawa	
Rat Portage	Imperial	
Renfrew	Merchants	
Ridgetown	Molsons	
Ridgetown	Traders	
Sarnia	Montreal	
Sarnia	Commerce	
Sarnia	Traders	
Ste. Marie	Commerce	
Ste. Marie	Imperial	
Seaforth	Commerce	
Seaforth	Dominion	
Simcoe	Hamilton	
Simcoe	Commerce	
Smith's Falls	Molsons	
Smith's Falls	Union of Can	
St. Catharines	Toronto	
St. Catharines	Commerce	
St. Catharines	Imperial	
St. Mary's	Montreal	
St. Mary's	Traders	
St. Thomas	Imperial	
St. Thomas	Merchants	
Beauharnois	Jacques Carti	
Bedford	Eastern Towns	
Berthierville	Ville-Marie	
Bisseveain	Union of Cana	
Boucoutimi	Nationale	

PLACE.	NAME OF BANK.	MANAGER OR AGENT.
Norwich	Molsons	A. A. Denovan.
Norwood	Union of Canada	S. L. Forrest.
Orangeville	Hamilton	J.H H.O'Reilly
Orangeville	Commerce	H. T. Wills.
Orillia	Dominion	J. Scott.
Orillia	Traders'	E. W. Strathy.
Oshawa	Dominion	L. G. Cassels.
Oshawa	Western	T. H. McMillan
Ottawa	Bank of B.N.A.	D. Robertson.
Ottawa	Montreal	W.J.Anderson.
Ottawa	Ottawa	G. Burn.
Ottawa (Rideau Street)	Ottawa	J. H. Neeve.
Ottawa	Commerce	R. Gill.
Ottawa	Merchants	W. L. Marler.
Ottawa	Molsons	A. B. Brodrick.
Ottawa	Nationale	A. A. Taillon.
Ottawa	Ontario	A. Simpson.
Ottawa	Quebec	H. V. Noel,
Ottawa	Union of Canada	M.A.Anderson.
Owen Sound	Hamilton	E. Buchan.
Owen Sound	Merchants	J. C. Paterson.
Owen Sound	Molsons	E. W. Wand.
Paisley	Western	S.M.Hutchison
Paris	Bank of B.N.A.	J. Cran.
Paris	Commerce	C.MacPherson.
Parkdale	Standard	H.T. McMillan
Parkhill	Commerce	G. M. Wedd.
Parry Sound	Ottawa	Thos. Young.
Pembroke	Ottawa	H. Fraser.
Pembroke	Quebec	T. F. Cox,
Penetang'hene	Western	A. F. Spring.
Perth	Montreal	R.J.Drummond
Perth	Merchants	C. G. Morgan.
Peterboro,	Toronto	P. Campbell.
Peterboro,	Montreal	F. J. Lewis.
Peterboro,	Commerce	W. Manson.
Peterboro,	Ontario	C. McGill.
Petrolia	Toronto	W. F. Cooper.
Pickering	Ontario	G. Kerr.
Picton	Montreal	G. Drummond.
Picton	Standard	W. T. Shannon.
Port Arthur	Ontario	W. H. Nelson.
Port Colborne	Imperial	E. C. F. Wood.
Port Elgin	Hamilton	A. H. Ridout.
Port Hope	Toronto	E. B. Andros.
Port Hope	Traders	J. L. Willis.
Port Perry	Western	W. McGill.
Prescott	Merchants	E. Jemmett.
Preston	Merchants	A. D. Pringle.
Rat Portage	Ottawa	A. H. Dickins.
Rat Portage	Imperial	W. A. Weir.
Renfrew	Merchants	F.A. W. Lister.
Ridgetown	Molsons	N. D. Hurdon.
Ridgetown	Traders	J. Pool.
Sarnia	Montreal	G. H. Griffin.
Sarnia	Commerce	T. W. Nisbet.
Sarnia	Traders	F. J. Winlow.
Ste. Marie,	Commerce	D. McGregor.
Ste. Marie,	Imperial	J. M. Wemyss.
Seaforth	Commerce	M. Morris.
Seaforth	Dominion	W. K. Pearce.
Simcoe	Hamilton	W. Corbould.
Simcoe	Commerce	E. Cowdry.
Smith's Falls	Molsons	F. A. Bethune.
Smith's Falls	Union of Canada	J. Henderson.
St. Catharines	Toronto	G.W. Hodgetts.
St. Catharines	Commerce	F. O. Cross.
St. Catharines	Imperial	C. M. Arnold.
St. Mary's	Montreal	J. Leslie.
St. Mary's	Traders	C. S. Ramsey.
St. Thomas	Imperial	M. A. Gilbert.
St. Thomas	Merchants	W. Pringle.
St. Thomas	Molsons	L. E. Tate.
Stouffville	Standard	J. Elliott.
Strathroy	Commerce	L. H. Dampier.
Strathroy	Traders	W. T. Smith.
Stratford	Montreal	T. Plummer.
Stratford	Commerce	W.Maynard, jr.
Stratford	Merchants	W. C. Young.
Sudbury	Ontario	W.J.C. Harvey.
Thorold	Commerce	F. O. Cross.
Thorold	Quebec	D. B. Crombie.
Tilsonburg	Traders	E. C. Jackson.
Tilsonburg	Western	F. Biette.
Toronto	Bank of B.N.A.	W. Grindlay.
Toronto	Hamilton	F. J. Gosling.
Toronto	Montreal	C. Brough.
Toronto	Toronto	W. Wadsworth
Toronto	Toronto	D. Coulson.
Toronto	Toronto	T. A. Bird.
Toronto	Commerce	B. E. Walker.
Toronto	Commerce	John C. Kemp.
Toronto (College Street)	Commerce	G. A. Holland.
Toronto (King St. East)	Commerce	R.C. McHarrie.
Toronto (Parliament St.)	Commerce	V. E. Hart.
Toronto (Queen St. East)	Commerce	E. M. Playter,
Toronto (Queen St. West)	Commerce	H. C. Suord.
Toronto (430 Yonge St.)	Commerce	F. S. Harrison.
Toronto (291 Yonge St.)	Commerce	J.Montgomery.
Toronto	Dominion	A. H. Bethune.
Toronto	Imperial	O. R. Wilkie.
Toronto (Bloor)	Imperial	A. H. S. Clarke.
Toronto (Qu'n)	Imperial	O. F Rice.
Toronto	Merchants	D. Miller.
Toronto	Molsons	C. W. Clinch.
Toronto	Ontario	R. B. Caldwell.
Toronto (Queen St. West)	Ontario	C. Holland.
Toronto	Ontario	C. C. Billings.
Toronto	Quebec	W. P. Sloane.
Toronto	Standard	G. P. Reid.
Toronto	Traders	H. S. Strathy.
Toronto	Union of Canada	J.O. Buchanan.
Toronto June	Commerce	R. C. Jennings.
Toronto June	Molsons	T. B. Phepoe.
Trenton	Molsons	H. B. Wilson.
Uxbridge	Dominion	W.E. Carswell.
Vankleek Hill	Hochelaga	St.H.Pambrun.
Walkerton	Commerce	G. W. McPhee.
Walkerton	Merchants	W. E. Butler.
Walkerville	Commerce	H. B. Walker.
Wallaceburg	Montreal	J. W. O'Grady.
Waterford	Commerce	J. E. Cowdry.
Waterloo	Commerce	H. J. Grasett.
Waterloo	Molsons	J. Hespeler.
Welland	Imperial	S. D. Raymond.
Whitby	Dominion	E. Thornton.
Whitby	Western	E. D. Warren.
Wiarton	Union of Canada	E. W.Bourinot.
Winchester	Union of Canada	R. McLelland.
Windsor	Commerce	H. B. Walker.
Windsor	Merchants	J. A. Durand.
Windsor	Traders	G. Mair.
Wingham	Hamilton	B. Willson.
Woodstock	Commerce	D. H. Charles.
Woodstock	Imperial	S. B. Fuller.
Woodstock	Molsons	C. M. McCuaig.

QUEBEC.

Beauharnois	Jacques Cartier	Z. Leduc.
Bedford	Eastern Townships	E. W. Morgan.
Berthierville	Ville-Marie	A. Gariepy.
Bic	Union of Canada	R. S. Barrow.
Bic	Nationale	J. E. A. Dubuc.
Coaticook	Eastern Townships	B. Austin.
Cowansville	Eastern Townships	J. Mackinnon.
Drum'dville	Jacques Cartier	J. E. Girouard.
Farnham	St. Hyacinthe,	J. E. Campbell,
Fraserville	Jacques Cartier	J. O. Leblanc,

PLACE.	NAME OF BANK.	MANAGER OR AGENT.
Fraserville	Halifax	J. E. Gaudet.
Granby	Eastern Townships	E. N. Robinson.
Hochelaga	Ville-Marie	D. P. Riopel.
Hull	Jacques Cartier,	P. de Martigny.
Huntingdon	Eastern Townships	W. H. Robinson.
Iberville	St. Hyacinthe	H. Langelier.
Joliette	Hochelaga	A. A. Larocque.
Lachine	Ville-Marie	C. Langlois.
Lachute	Ville-Marie	H. Frost.
L'Assomption	St. Hyacinthe	M. N. Jarry.
Laurentides	Jacques Cartier	H. H. Ethier.
L'Epiphanie	Ville-Marie	J. H. Dubault.
Lévis	Halifax	J. Taché.
Louiseville	Hochelaga	F. Lacoursière.
Montreal (St. Cath'rine, E.)	Hochelaga	O. Tessier.
Montreal (Notre Dame W.)	Hochelaga	J. Trepanier.
Montreal	Bank of B.N.A.	R. R. Grindley.
Montreal	Bank of B.N.A.	J. Penfold.
Montreal	Banque du Peuple.	J. S. Bousquet.
Montreal (Notre Dame W.)	Banque du Peuple.	J. A. Bleau.
Montreal (St. Cath'rine E.)	Banque du Peuple.	A. Fournier.
Montreal	Jacques Cartier	M. Prendergast
Montreal	Jacques Cartier,	A. de Martigny.
Montreal (Ontario St.)	Jacques Cartier	A. Boyer.
Montreal	Montreal	E. S. Clouston.
Montreal	Nova Scotia	F. Kennedy.
Montreal	Toronto	J. M. Smith.
Montreal	Ville Marie	W. Weir.
Montreal (Chaboillez Sq.)	Commerce	W. W. Ruthven.
Montreal	Commerce	A. M. Crombie.
Montreal (St. LawrenceSt.)	Commerce	J. G. Pyke.
Montreal (Notre Dame W.)	Merchants of Hal	E. A. McCurdy.
Montreal	Merchants of Hal.	E. L. Pease.
Montreal	Merchants of Can.	G. Hague.
Montreal	Merchants of Can.	J. S. Meredith.
Montreal	Merchants of Can.	Geo. Hague.
Montreal	Molsons	J. Elliot.
Montreal (St. CatherineSt.)	Molsons	F. W. Johnson.
Montreal	Molsons	F. W. Thomas.
Montreal	Nationale	M. Benoit.
Montreal	Ontario	R. W. King.
Montreal	Quebec	T. McDougall.
Montreal	Union of Canada	G. H. Balfour.
Nicolet	Ville Marie	L. Belair.
Plessisville	Jacques Cartier	E. Chevrefils.
Pt. St. Charles.	Toronto	J. G. Bird.
Pt. St. Charles.	Ville Marie	W. Wall.
Quebec	Bank of B.N.A.	J. Macara.
Quebec, Basse Ville	Banque du Peuple.	P. DuMoulin.
Quebec (St. Roch)	Banque du Peuple.	N. Lavoie.
Quebec (St. John St.)	Jacques Cartier	C. S. Powell.
Quebec	Nationale	P. Lafrance.
Quebec (St. Roch)	Nationale	J. E. Huot.
Quebec (St. Sauveur)	Nationale	L. Prouin.
Quebec (St. John)	Nationale	C. Cloutier.
Quebec	Merchants of Can.	J. C. More.
Quebec	Quebec Bank	J. Stevenson.
Quebec	Union of Canada	E. E. Webb.
Quebec	Union of Canada	J. G. Billett.
Quebec (St. Louis Street)	Union of Canada	Geo. Veasey.
Richmond	East. Townships	W. L. Ball.
Sherbrooke	East. Townships	W. Farwell.
Sherbrooke	Merchants of Can.	C. W. Walcott.
Sherbrooke	Nationale	W. Gaboury.
Sorel	Hochelaga	A. L. M. Desy.
Sorel	Molson's	J. McMahon.
Ste. Anne de la Perade	Jacques Cartier	R. Rousseau.
St. Cesaire	St. Hyacinthe	J. A. Bernier.
St. Cunegonde	Jacques Cartier	G. Ducharme
St. François	Nationale	N. A. Boivin.
St. Henri	Jacques Cartier	H. Dorion.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	G. Blanchard.
St. Hyacinthe	Banque du Peuple.	J. Laframbose.
St. Hyacinthe	Jacques Cartier,	A. Clement.
St. Jerome	Banque du Peuple.	J. A. Theberge.
St. Johns	St. Jean	J. N. Gauthier.
St. Johns	Banque du Peuple.	H. St. Mars.
St. Johns	Merchants of Can.	E. H. Heward.
St. J. Baptiste	Jacques Cartier	M. Bourret.
St. Remi	Banque du Peuple.	C. Bedard.
St. Sauveur	Jacques Cartier,	N. Dion.
St. Simon	Jacques Cartier	D. Denis.
St. Thérèse	Ville Marie	M. Boisvert.
Stanstead	East. Townships,	S. Stevens.
Three Rivers	Hochelaga	C. A. Sylvestre.
Three Rivers	Banque du Peuple.	P. E. Panneton
Three Rivers	Quebec Bank	T. C. Coffin.
Valleyfield	Hochelaga	S. Fortier.
Valleyfield	Jacques Cartier	L. de Martigny.
Victoriaville	Jacques Cartier,	A. Marchand.
Waterloo	East. Townships.	W. J. Briggs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst	Nova Scotia	J. McKeen.
Amherst	Halifax Bk. Co.	J. H. Morrison.
Annapolis	Nova Scotia	J. H. Lombard.
Annapolis	Union of Halifax	E. D. Arnaud.
Antigonish	Halifax Bk. Co.	J. M. Brough.
Antigonish	Merchants of Hal.	C. E. Harris.
Barrington	Halifax Bk. Co.	F. W. Homer.
Bridgetown	Nova Scotia	W. Caldwell.
Bridgewater	Halifax Bk. Co	H. Archibald.
Bridgewater	Merchants of Hal.	W. S. Tupper.
Canning	Halifax Bk. Co.	F. W. Borden.
Canso	People's	E. G. Coombs.
Dartmouth	Union of Halifax	C. A. Robson.
Digby	Nova Scotia	H. Green.
Guysboro	Merchants of Hal.	T. G. A. Parks.
Halifax	Bank of B.N.A.	A. E. Ellis.
Halifax	Montreal	F. M. Cotton.
Halifax	Nova Scotia	T. Fyshe.
Halifax	Nova Scotia	H. Flemming.
Halifax	Halifax Bk. Co	H. W. Wallace.
Halifax	Merchants of Hal.	D. H. Duncan.
Halifax	People's	J. Knight.
Halifax (North End)	People's	F. E. Halls.
Halifax	Union of Halifax	E. L. Thorne.
Kentville	Nova Scotia	L. D. Chipman.
Kentville	Union of Halifax	J. W. Borden.
Lit. Glace Bay	Union of Halifax	A. D. McRae.
Liverpool	Nova Scotia	W. Haliburton.
Liverpool	Union of Halifax	E. R. Mulhall.
Lockport	Halifax Bk. Co	E. A. Capstick.
Londonderry	Merchants of Hal.	E. Walsh.
Lunenburg	Halifax Bk. Co.	D. J. Forbes.
Lunenburg	Merchants of Hal.	R. S. Currie.
Lunenburg	People's	G. N. Hawkins.
Maitland	Merchants of Hal.	D. Cameron.
Middleton	Commercial	S. E. Marshall.
New Glasgow	Nova Scotia	G. R. Murray.
New Glasgow	Halifax Bk. Co.	B. De Veber.
New Glasgow	Union of Halifax	R. C. Wright.
North Sydney	Nova Scotia	W. Thomson.
North Sydney	People's	W. H. Gossip.
North Sydney	Union of Halifax	S. D. Bock.
Oxford	Nova Scotia	H. E. Arnold.

PLACE.	NAME OF BANK.	MANAGER OR AGENT.	PLACE.	NAME OF BANK.	MANAGER OR AGENT.
Parrsboro	Halifax Bk. Co.	A. Townshend.	Truro	Merchants of Hal.	M. Dickie.
Pictou	Nova Scotia.	A. D. Munro.	Westville	Nova Scotia.	W. D. Ross.
Pictou	Merchants of Hal.	G. R. Chisholm.	Weymouth	Merchants of Hal.	D. Kemp.
P. Hawkesbury	Merchants of Hal.	J. A. MacIsaac.	Windsor	Commercial.	C. H. Dimock.
Port Hood	People's	R. Macdonald.	Windsor	Halifax Bk. Co.	J. A. Russell.
Shelburne	Halifax Bk. Co.	T. W. Magee.	Windsor	People's	M. H. Ritchie.
Springfield	Halifax Bk. Co.	E. Fairbanks.	Wolfville	People's	G. W. Munro.
Stellarton	Nova Scotia.	W. D. Ross.	Yarmouth	Nova Scotia.	H. Richardson
Sydney	Merchants of Hal.	J. E. Burchell.	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	T. W. Johns.
Truro	Commercial.	C. Armstrong.	Yarmouth	Exchange.	A. S. Murray.
Truro	Halifax Bk. Co.	J. Moorman.			

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.	Nova Scotia.	J. Pitblado.	Souris	Merchants of P.E.I.	J. J. Hughes.
Charlottetown.	Merchants of Hal.	F. H. Arnaud.	Summerside	Nova Scotia.	D. R. Laird.
Charlottetown.	Merchants of P.E.I.	W. McLean.	Summerside	Merchants of Hal.	P.W. Morrison.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst	Merchants of Hal.	J. F. Barry.	Sackville	Halifax Bk. Co.	T. Murray.
Campbelltown.	Nova Scotia.	C. A. Kennedy.	Sackville	Merchants of Hal.	F. McDougall.
Chatham	Montreal	F. E. Wenslow.	Shediac	People's of Halifax.	E. J. Cochran.
Chatham	Nova Scotia	R. H. Anderson	St. Andrews	Nova Scotia.	J. Black.
Dorchester	Merchants of Hal.	F. McDougall.	St. John	Bank of B. N. A.	H. A. Harvey
Edmundston.	People's of Halifax	T. J. Cochran.	St. John	Montreal	E. C. Jones.
Fredericton.	Bank of B. N. A.	J. Taylor.	St. John	New Brunswick.	G. A. Schofield
Fredericton.	Nova Scotia.	W. E. Stavert.	St. John	Nova Scotia.	T. B. Blair.
Fredericton.	Merchants of Hal.	W. F. Mitchell	St. John	Halifax Bk. Co.	J. G. Taylor.
Fredericton.	People's of N. B.	J. W. Spurden.	St. Stephen	Nova Scotia.	J. Black.
Kingston	Merchants of Hal.	J. H. Abbott.	St. Stephen	St. Stephen's	I. Grant.
Moncton.	Montreal	F. J. Hunter.	Sussex	Nova Scotia	G. S. Moore.
Moncton.	Nova Scotia.	G. W. Daniel.	Woodstock	Nova Scotia.	Geo. Sanderson
Moncton.	Merchants of Hal.	J. Trainor.	Woodstock	Merchants of Hal.	G. A. Taylor.
Newcastle.	Nova Scotia.	B. Robertson.	Woodstock	People's of Halifax	G. A. White.
Newcastle.	Merchants of Hal.	J. McKane.			

MANITOBA.

Brandon	Bank of B. N. A.	R. Butt.	Winnipeg	Banq. d'Hochelaga	H. A. Boire.
Brandon	Imperial of Canada	A. Jukes.	Winnipeg	Montreal	A. Kirkland.
Brandon	Merchants of Can.	E. S. Phillips.	Winnipeg	Ottawa	J. B. Monk.
Carberry	Union of Canada	J. P. Anderson	Winnipeg	Commerce	F. Mathewson.
Morden	Union of Canada	C. R. Dunsford.	Winnipeg	Imperial of Can.	S. Hoare.
Neepawa	Union of Canada	T. McCaffry.	Winnipeg	Merchants of Can.	A. Wickson.
Portage La P.	Imperial of Canada	W. G. Leslie.	Winnipeg	Molsons	W. G. Nicholls.
Souris	Union of Canada	F. W. S. Crispe	Winnipeg	Nationale	G. Crebassa.
Winnipeg	Bank of B. N. A.	D. Simpson.	Winnipeg	Union of Canada.	F. L. Patton.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Calgary	Montreal.	W. B. Gravely.	Lethbridge	Union of Canada	P. Vibert.
Calgary	Imperial	M. Morris.	Moosomin	Union of Canada	A. E. Christie.
Calgary	Molsons	G. MacGregor.	Prince Albert	Imperial	J. E. Young.
Edmonton	Jacques Cartier.	S. R. Benoit.	Regina	Montreal	J. A. Paddon.
Edmonton	Imperial	G. Kirkpatrick			

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kamloops	British Columbia	W. H. Pegram.	Vancouver	Bank of B. N. A.	W. Godfrey.
Nanaimo	British Columbia	G. Williams.	Vancouver	Montreal	C. Sweeny.
Nelson	British Columbia	G. V. Holt.	Vernon	Montreal	G. Henderson.
Nelson	Montreal	A. H. Buchanan	Victoria	British Columbia	G. Gillespie.
N. Westminster	British Columbia	E. A. Wild.	Victoria	Bank of B. N. A.	G. H. Burns.
N. Westminster	Montreal	G. D. Brymner.	Victoria	Montreal	A. J. Galletly.
Vancouver	British Columbia	W. Murray.			

Post Office and Government Savings Banks.

The Post Office Act, which provides for the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than $1, and must not exceed $300 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed $1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks was formerly 4 per cent., but is now 3½ per cent., the reduced rate having come into operation on the 1st of October, 1889.

The post office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened. On the 30th June, 1883, there were 673 offices open, 114, 275 depositors, and the total amount on deposit was $24,153,194. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last fourteen years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $3,105,190. The average amount to the credit of each account was $211.36.

Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia. In these, deposits are allowed to the extent of $1,000. The number of offices under this system is 39, viz.: 24 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New

Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba, and 1 in British Columbia. On the 30th June, 1893, there were 55,039 depositors with $17,696,464 on deposit. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department, as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant. One transfer was made during 1893—in New Brunswick.

The following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of the population on 30th June, 1893 :—

Post Office Savings Banks, 1893.

Provinces.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to each Depositor	Average Amount per head of population.
			$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	420	86,403	17,547,380	203 09	8 13
Quebec	115	16,914	4,107,160	242 82	2 70
Nova Scotia	44	4,978	1,126,547	226 30	2 49
New Brunswick	30	3,137	870,501	277 49	2 71
Manitoba	22	645	76,044	117 80	0 43
British Columbia	15	1,643	352,438	214 51	3 08
Prince Edward Island	7	76	9,063	119 25	0 08
The Territories	20	479	64,061	133 74	0 59
Totals for 1893	673	114,275	24,153,194	211 36	4 87
" 1892	642	110,805	22,298,401	201 24	4 55
" 1891	634	111,230	21,738,648	194 44	4 48
" 1890	494	112,321	21,990,653	195 78	4 59
" 1889	463	113,123	23,011,422	203 41	4 85
" 1888	433	101,693	20,689,032	203 44	4 41

Government Savings Banks, 1893.

Ontario	1	1,632	554,314	339 65	0 25
Nova Scotia	24	23,818	7,206,998	302 59	15 92
New Brunswick	10	16,372	6,300,305	384 82	19 61
Manitoba	1	3,726	691,639	185 62	3 89
British Columbia	1	3,009	696,092	231 33	6 07
Prince Edward Island	2	6,482	2,247,116	346 67	20 59
* Totals for 1893	39	55,039	17,696,464	321 53	3 56
" 1892	39	54,796	17,231,146	314 46	3 51
" 1891	40	56,149	17,661,378	314 54	3 64
" 1890	41	57,297	19,021,812	331 99	3 97
" 1889	44	58,114	19,944,934	343 20	4 21
" 1888	50	57,367	20,682,025	360 52	4 41
*Grand total Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined—					
1893	712	169,314	41,849,658	247 17	8 43
1892	681	165,601	39,529,547	238 70	8 06
1891	674	167,379	39,400,026	235 40	8 13
1890	535	169,618	41,012,465	241 80	8 56
1889	507	171,237	42,956,356	250 86	9 06
1888	480	158,060	41,371,057	260 10	8 82

* The total population of Canada is used in working out the amounts per head.

According to the annual statement of the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1894, the present figures are :

		Increase.
Number of offices	699	26
Number of accounts	117,020	2,745
Amount of deposit	$25,257,868	$1,104,674
Average amount to each depositor	$215.84	$4.48

The deposits in the Government Savings Banks have increased $82,000, and now reach $17,778,700, notwithstanding the transfer of two offices to the Post Office Department.

The aggregate deposits in both classes of banks amount to $43,036,628. The Government has never held so large a sum of the people's savings before.

The Government of Canada and the chartered banks issue paper money. The former has exclusive power to issue notes of the denominations, $4, $2, $1, and 25 cents (fractional currency), no bank in the Dominion being permitted to issue notes for a less sum than $5, or for any sum not a multiple of $5.

Silver Coins, minted by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada, are declared to be legal tender to the amount of $10, and copper coins similarly provided, to the amount of 25 cents. The gold eagle of the United States is also declared to be legal tender for $10.

Jewel Weight.—3 1-6 pearl grains, 1 carat ; 151½ carats, 1 ounce ; 12 ounces, 1 pound. The weight of the carat varies in different countries ; in France it is 3·18 grains ; in Holland, 3 grains ; in the United States, 3·2 grains. Occasionally the carat is taken at 4 pearl grains, and the ounce at 150 carats.

Railways.

Canada has more than 15,000 miles of railway under the management of 127 different organizations. Twenty-four of these have been amalgamated and form the Grand Trunk Railway system. The consolidation of 21 others has produced the Canadian Pacific Railway system. The remaining 82 are separate organizations. Of these 82, four had no finished mileage on the 30th June, 1893, but were building 37 miles; two are bridge companies, with 3¼ miles of rails; one is a tunnel, with 2½ miles of rails, and one is an electric railway nearly 12 miles long—the Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Railway—leaving 74 railways besides the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial.

The mileage (track laid) of these several organizations is:—

Canada Pacific	5,784.70
Grand Trunk	3,168.50
Intercolonial	1,383.60
Other railways	4,965.17
Electric Ry. (one)	11.85
Bridges and Tunnel	6.08
Total	15,319.90

Since Confederation (1867) there has been an increase of 12,762 miles of railway in operation.

In 1893, there were 907 passengers and 1,465 tons of freight carried per mile of line opened, being a slight decrease on the figures for the preceding year.

The following table shows the total cost and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1893. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost:

Railways.	Number of Miles.	Theoretical Cost		Actual Cost.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	174	$ 1,759,940	$ 10,115	$ 4,691,046	$ 26,960
Canada Atlantic	159	5,713,720	35,935	7,187,355	45,203
Canada Southern	379	48,966,360	129,199	35,128,159	92,686
Canadian Pacific System	5,785	207,953,050	35,947	297,797,111	51,477
Central Ontario	104	882,010	8,481	3,170,000	30,481
Erie & Huron	77	1,138,810	14,790	1,318,582	17,124
Esquimalt & Nanaimo	78	†396,960	17,910	3,040,586	38,982
Grand Trunk system	3,168	178,650,520	56,392	334,073,611	105,453
‡Intercolonial	1,141	30,654,990	26,867	54,918,686	48,132
Kingston & Pembroke	113	1,441,240	12,754	5,994,613	53,050
*Manitoba & North-Western	250	2,191,850	8,767	10,910,274	43,641
North Pacific & Manitoba	264	2,636,310	9,986	7,542,250	28,569
Pontiac & Pacific Junction	61	437,030	7,164	1,000,828	16,407
Prince Edward Island	211	1,626,900	7,710	3,750,565	17,775
Quebec Central	154	3,032,940	19,694	8,603,556	55,867
Quebec & Lake St. John	242	1,808,630	7,474	11,138,749	46,028
Shore Line	82	316,010	3,854	1,317,000	16,061
South-Eastern system	201	4,964,960	24,701	6,120,672	30,451
†Windsor & Annapolis	133	3,314,160	24,918	§4,359,225	43,161
Total	12,776	498,886,390	39,049	802,062,868	62,779

‡ Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included, but not Prince Edward Island Railway.
* Saskatchewan and Western included.
† Windsor Junction and Cornwallis Valley included.
§ Windsor Branch included with Intercolonial.

Particulars of Railway Capital Paid, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Source of Capital.	Amount.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Ordinary share capital	$238,769,386	$244,844,382	$253,029,728
Preference " "	101,000,400	99,555,900	118,847,559
Bonded debt	292,291,654	305,120,200	307,225,888
Aid from Dominion Government	142,934,781	144,214,384	147,212,610
" Ontario "	6,032,585	6,171,181	6,391,933
" Quebec "	10,879,134	12,033,013	12,630,410
" New Brunswick Government	4,297,501	4,365,356	4,425,282
" Nova Scotia "	2,007,996	1,999,696	2,121,944
" Manitoba "	2,477,250	2,390,690	2,623,287
" British Columbia "	37,500	37,500	37,500
" Municipalities	13,817,509	13,981,248	14,017,957
Capital from other sources	2,102,062	10,278,200	3,592,378
Total	816,647,758	844,991,750	872,156,476

Summary Statement of Earnings on Canadian Railways, 1893.

Railways.	Earnings from Passenger Traffic.	Earnings from Freight Traffic.	Earnings from Mails, Express, and other Sources.	Total.	Earnings per Mile.
Canada Atlantic	$ 117,029	$ 378,003	$ 76,340	$ 571,372	$ 3,594
Canada Southern	1,361,071	3,347,123	188,442	4,896,636	12,920
Canadian Pacific system	5,548,650	12,866,294	2,380,361	20,795,305	3,595
Grand Trunk system	5,538,545	11,550,824	775,683	17,865,052	5,639
Intercolonial	1,002,913	1,868,824	193,762	3,065,499	2,687
Quebec Central	117,814	173,026	12,454	303,294	1,969
Manitoba & North-Western	55,691	142,513	20,981	219,185	2,877
South-Eastern system	137,135	328,954	30,407	496,496	2,470
Other lines	1,208,452	2,279,468	341,638	3,829,558	1,089
Total	15,087,300	32,935,029	4,020,068	52,042,397	3,465

Summary Statement of Working Expenses on Canadian Railways, 1893.

Railways.	Maintenance of Line, Buildings, etc.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
Canada Atlantic	$ 54,318	$ 173,503	$ 142,229	$ 370,050	$2,327
Canada Southern	733,962	1,420,126	1,551,149	3,705,237	9,776
Canadian Pacific system	2,580,851	5,024,069	5,060,667	12,665,587	2,189
Grand Trunk system	2,306,136	5,897,907	4,582,402	12,786,445	4,036
Intercolonial	763,148	1,478,173	803,996	3,045,317	2,069
Quebec Central	54,506	70,548	78,957	204,011	1,325
Manitoba & Northwestern	57,582	63,119	70,192	190,892	763
South-Eastern system	87,480	230,505	129,544	447,529	2,226
Other lines	978,751	1,173,883	1,048,330	3,200,965	902
Total	7,616,734	15,531,833	13,467,466	36,616,033	2,438

Railway Statistics, 1875-1893.

Year ended 30th June.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.
1875	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	$19,470,539	$15,775,532	81.
1876	5,157½	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,085	15,802,721	82.
1877	5,574	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091	82.
1878	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102	78.
1879	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102	81.
1880	6,891	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705	71.
1881	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,223	27,987,509	20,121,418	72.
1882	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709	77.
1883	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667	74.
1884	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341	77.
1885	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351	75.
1886	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	24,177,582	72.
1887	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683	71.
1888	12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,159,153	30,652,048	73.
1889	12,628	38,819,380	12,151,051	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045	74.
1890	13,256	41,849,329	12,821,262	20,787,469	46,843,826	32,913,350	70.
1891	14,009	43,399,178	13,222,568	21,753,021	48,192,099	34,960,449	73.
1892	14,588	44,448,468	13,533,414	22,189,923	51,685,768	36,488,228	70.
1893	15,020	44,385,953	13,618,027	22,003,599	52,042,397	36,616,033	70.

Applying the rule that the cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual traffic, that is that the annual earnings should be 10 per cent. of its capital cost, it will be seen that in the case of Canadian railways this limit is greatly exceeded, as in 1893 the gross receipts amounted to only 5·97 per cent. of the total capital expenditure.

The railways belonging to the Government of Canada are included in what is known as the Canadian Government Railway system, viz., 1st, the Intercolonial Railway and its branches; 2nd, the Prince Edward Island Railway.

The several lines maintained by the Government during the past fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1893, were :—

	Miles.
The Intercolonial	1,142
do wharf branches	12½
Windsor Branch (maintained only)	1,154½
Prince Edward Island Railway	32
Total	211
	1,397½

The following table shows their financial position :—

	Capital paid up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$	p. c.
Intercolonial	54,246,850	3,065,499	3,045,317	20,182	.....	99·3
*Windsor Branch	.....	34,316	16,890	17,426	.....	49·2
Prince Edward Island	3,750,565	162,690	226,423	.....	63,732	139·2
Total	57,997,415	3,262,505	3,288,630	.....	26,124	100·8

*Maintained only.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On the Confederation of the British North American provinces, in 1867, the scheme of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific—for long only an idea—assumed the aspect of a political necessity. Originally, as a Government undertaking, the work of construction was commenced in 1875, but progressed slowly, and the great commercial advantages to the Dominion that would ensue being realized, a company was formed in 1881, which entered into a contract with the Government for the completion of the line within ten years, and on the 2nd May, 1881, the first sod of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line was turned.

On the 7th November, 1885, the last spike was driven by Sir Donald Smith, in the Rockies, the connection accomplished, and the line built in 4 years and 9 months. At the close of that year the Company was in possession of 4,315 miles of railway. The first passenger train for Winnipeg left Montreal 2nd November, 1885, but the first regular through passenger train from Montreal to Burrard Inlet left Montreal on June 28, 1886, and reached its destination in 5 days and 19 hours.

Of the great transcontinental lines, the Canadian Pacific is the shortest, being 600 miles less than from New York to San Francisco, while, via the Canadian line, the distance from Liverpool to Japan and China is shortened by about 1,000 miles. Besides the fact that each province has now communication with the others and with the seaboard, the C.P.R. has opened up a large tract of fertile land in Manitoba and the North-West, ready for the plough, and considered to be the largest wheat field in the world. There are at least 200,000,000 acres, all more or less suitable for agricultural purposes and the raising and breeding of cattle. Branch lines have been laid in different parts of the North-West, and the Saskatchewan district—particularly fertile—has been opened up for settlement by two new lines. Others are projected, including one between Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, in anticipation of the route between Hudson's Straits and Liverpool becoming available for a sufficient time each year to fit it for commercial purposes. There are also three lines running to the United States boundary, and forming connection with the American system of railways. Coal has been found, and mines are worked along the line, the coal being sold at all the stations, and dependence has no longer to be placed upon the supply from United States sources.

At present the total mileage is 5,784, or, including leased and worked lines, 7,008, divided as follows :—

1. Eastern Division, from Montreal to Fort William, with branches and 4 leased lines.. 1654 miles
2. Ontario and Quebec Division, with 3 leased lines ..... 1297 "
3. Atlantic Division, with 2 leased lines ..... 655 "
4. Western Division, from Fort William to Donald, with branches and 1 leased line... 2845 "
5. Pacific Division, from Donald to Vancouver, with 2 leased lines ..... 556 "

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings and working expenses of the Railway for the past six years as laid before the shareholders at the annual meeting, held April 4th, 1894 :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Passengers	$ 3,800,883.18	$ 4,623,474.00	$ 4,774,713.76	$ 5,459,789.46	$ 5,556,316.40	$ 5,656,204.90
Freight	8,017,313.66	9,057,719.34	10,106,644.02	12,665,540.20	13,330,540.19	12,673,075.38
Mails	263,344.46	354,044.32	356,038.61	516,098.45	483,922.58	496,134.49
Express	244,247.18	247,606.70	260,268.43	288,633.25	302,259.34	333,975.39
Parlor and Sleeping Car	187,694.13	239,103.14	268,096.76	303,545.09	331,202.73	380,470.10
Telegraph & Miscellaneous	682,052.99	847,190.93	786,767.40	1,007,489.47	1,405,110.53	1,422,457.18
Total	$13,195,535.60	$15,369,138.43	$16,552,528.98	$20,241,095.98	$21,409,351.77	$20,962,317.44
Expenses	9,324,760.68	9,241,302.2[illegible]	10,252,828.47	12,231,436.11	12,989,004.21	13,220,901.39
Net Earnings	$ 3,870,774.92	$ 6,127,836.1[illegible]	$ 6,299,700.51	$ 8,009,659.87	$ 8,420,347.56	$ 7,741,416.05

The Present Directors of the Company are:—Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., Montreal; Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., President, Montreal; Mr. Thomas G. Shaughnessy, Vice-President, Montreal; Mr. Richard B. Angus, Montreal; Mr. Edmund B. Osler, Toronto; Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., Ottawa; His Hon. Lt.-Col. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Toronto; Gen. Samuel Thomas, New York; Mr. George R. Harris (of Messrs. Blake Bros.), Boston; Mr. Richard J. Cross (of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co.), New York; Mr. Wilmot D. Matthews, Toronto; Hon. Donald MacInnes, senator, Hamilton; Mr. Thomas Skinner, London; Mr. John W. Mackay, New York.

Officers.—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., President, Montreal; Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, Vice-President, Montreal; Mr. Charles Drinkwater, Secretary, Montreal; Mr. Geo. M. Clark, Chief Solicitor, Montreal; Mr. George Olds, General Traffic Manager, Montreal; Mr. I. G. Ogden, Comptroller, Montreal; Mr. Thos. Tait, Assistant General Manager, Montreal; Mr. W. Sutherland Taylor, Treasurer, Montreal; Mr. D. McNicoll, General Passenger Agent, Montreal; Mr. W. Whyte, General Superintendent, Western Division, Winnipeg; Mr. C. W. Spencer, General Superintendent, Eastern Division, Montreal; Mr. H. Abbott, General Superintendent, Pacific Division, Vancouver; Mr. J. W. Leonard, General Superintendent, Ontario and Quebec Division, Toronto; Mr. H. P. Timmerman, General Superintendent, Atlantic Division, St. John, N. B.; Mr. P. A. Peterson, Chief Engineer, Montreal; Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal; Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg; Mr. Harry Moody, Deputy Secretary and Registrar of Transfers, 1 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.; Mr. Archer Baker, European Traffic Agent, 67 and 68 King William St., London, E.C.; Agents of the Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall Street, Transfer Agent, New York.

Executive Committee.—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., Mr. Richard B. Angus.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The total mileage of the railways in Canada owned, leased or operated by the Grand Trunk Company is 3,158 miles. In the United States the lines leased by the Grand Trunk Company and operated by it are:—Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railway, Lewiston & Auburn Railway, Norway Branch, Champlain & St. Lawrence Railway, United States & Canada Railway, Chicago Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railway, Michigan Air Line Railway. The total mileage of these is 360 miles. The lines in the States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, controlled and operated in harmony with the Grand Trunk, but under separate management, namely:—Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Grand Trunk Junction Railway, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway, Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railway, Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railway, aggregate 676 miles. The Grand Trunk system therefore comprises in the United States and Canada 4,194 miles of railway. It also controls a line of steamers running between Milwaukee and Grand Haven. The Grand Trunk Company are owners of the boats which have performed the car ferry service between Fort Gratiot and Point Edward, and between Detroit and Windsor. They also hold a controlling interest in the International bridge across the Niagara river, near Buffalo, and are lessees of the Suspension bridge, crossing the same river below the Falls. By arrangements with the Central Vermont Railroad and its connections, the traffic of the Grand Trunk main line has access to Boston and New England points and to New York in connection with the Delaware & Hudson, Adirondack and New York Central Cos. The Great Western section of the Grand Trunk has through connection via the Niagara frontier with the N. Y. Central; West Shore; N. Y., Lake Erie & Western; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; N. Y., Ontario & Western; Lehigh Valley & Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. At Detroit it connects with the Wabash Railroad and the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railway, and at Hamburg Junction with the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway. The St. Clair Tunnel constitutes the central link between the two divisions of the Grand Trunk system east and west of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers. The Grand Trunk system as now constituted comprises lines of railway under one control, extending from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard at Portland By its connections it affords through traffic facilities between Chicago and New York, Boston and all points in the Eastern and New England States. At Chicago, by means of the Chicago & Western Indiana and the Belt line, the Grand Trunk lines interchange traffic with all the western and northwestern roads. In Canada, the Grand Trunk reaches almost every town in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and by its eastern connection, the Intercolonial Railway, it interchanges traffic to and from the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. For European and other export traffic the Grand Trunk has direct connection on the wharves at Montreal during the summer months with numerous steamship lines for Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Bristol and other ports in Great Britain, also with steamboats for Newfoundland, Cape Breton, etc.

The following tables show the Company's earnings and expenses.

Earnings, 1893.

Earnings from			Total.	Earnings per mile.
Passenger.	Freight.	Mails, Express & other Sources (Rents and other Tolls Received).		
$6,716,319	$12,032,672	$1,020,463	$19,769,454	$5,635

Expenses.

Maintenance.	Working and Repairs.	General Expenses Rent of Rys. and Tolls paid.	Total.	Expenses per mile.
$2,594,341	$10,760,663	$965,387	$14,320,391	$4,082

The present directors of the Company are :—Sir Henry W. Tyler, Pymmes Park, Edmonton, President; George Allen, Esq., 17 Carlisle Street, Soho Square, W.; Henry Doughty Browne, Esq., 10 Hyde Park Terrace; John Alan Clutton-Brock, Esq., Bickley, Kent; Lord Claud John Hamilton, 12 Old Burlington Street, W.; William Unwin Heygate, Esq., Roecliffe, Loughborough; Alexander Hubbard, Esq., Derwentwater House, Acton, W.; John Marnham, Esq., Boxmoor, Hemel Hempstead; Sir Henry M. Mather-Johnson, Bart., 12 Burwood Place, W.; Sir Frank Smith, K.C.M.G., Toronto.

Officers.—Sir Henry W. Tyler, President, London, Eng.; L. J. Seargeant, General Manager, Montreal; W. Wainwright, Assistant General Manager, Montreal; J. J. Lanning, Assistant to General Manager, Montreal; Charles Percy, Treasurer, Montreal; F. Scott, Assistant Treasurer, Montreal; H. W. Walker, Chief Accountant, Montreal; N. J. Power, General Passenger Agent, Montreal; G. T. Bell, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Montreal; J. Burton, General Freight Agent, Montreal; J. J. Cunningham, Assistant General Freight Agent, Montreal; J. Broughton, Freight Claim Agent, Montreal; John Earls, Western District Freight Agent, Hamilton; A. White, Central District Freight Agent, Toronto; A. H. Harris, Eastern District Freight Agent, Montreal; Robert Quinn, European Traffic Agent, Liverpool, Eng.; H. Wallis, Mechanical Superintendent, Montreal; J. Stephenson, Superintendent, Montreal; E. Wragge, Local Manager, Toronto; E. P. Hannaford, Chief Engineer (except G. W. and N. & N. W. Division), Montreal; Joseph Robson, Chief Engineer (G. W. and N. & N. W. Division), Hamilton; W. H. Rosevear, Car Accountant, Montreal; John Taylor, General Storekeeper, Montreal; H. K. Ritchie, Stationery Agent, Montreal; S. Symons, General Baggage Agent, Montreal. London Office, Dashwood House, New Broad St., E. C.

Accidents on Canadian Railways.

Figures for the three years 1891-93 among passengers, employees and "others."

	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	13	105	14	40	11	55
Employees	65	583	110	700	72	533
Others	118	130	109	139	133	120
	196	818	233	879	206	708

Railway Mail Service.

In June 1893, the distance travelled daily with mails on the Canadian Railways was 47,889 miles, whereof 29,825½ miles was by travelling postal cars and 18,033½ miles was service by postal bags in charge of Company's servants. The actual length of railway travelled over was 13,703 miles, and the number of postal cars engaged, 159.

During the year ended 30th June, 1893, mail service was established on 431½ miles of additional railway.

Electric Railways in Canada.

Electricity has been adopted as a motive power by thirty railway companies, having 256 miles of railway, and a capital of about $9,000,000.

Canada has fifty-two miles to every million of her inhabitants, and the United States eighty miles to every million.

Every province of Canada, excepting Prince Edward Island, has adopted the electric system, British Columbia having thirty-three miles. The city of Toronto, Ontario, has fifty-six miles; and the city of Montreal, Quebec, has eighty miles.

The Rail which has the Greatest Strain when an Engine is Travelling round a Curve.

When a railway train moves round a curve its tendency is to move in the direction of a tangent to that curve, which is altered by the force or velocity as well as by the radius of curvature. To minimize this tendency the outside rail is raised, which produces upon the carriage a gravitating force towards the centre of the curve equal to the outward centrifugal force, and there is consequently no extra pressure against the rail, nor any chance of the carriage being thrown off; and since the inner wheels not only move through a shorter distance than the outer in the same space of time—in other words much slower—and have to bear the greater part of the weight, being lower than the outer rail, they have in consequence to bear the greater strain.

How the Horse-Power of Steam Engines is Calculated.

According to the calculations of James Watt, based upon the work of a London dray-horse working eight hours a day, it was estimated that, taking the fundamental unit of a "foot pound," the work done was 33,000 foot pounds per minute. These figures are therefore adopted and always used in ascertaining the horse-power of an engine. The general formula for finding out the horse-power is to multiply the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston, the area of the piston in inches, the length of the stroke in feet, and the number of strokes per minute. The result divided by 33,000 will give the horse-power, but it is necessary to deduct about one-tenth of the whole as an allowance for friction. The corresponding French unit, *force de cheval* or *cheval vapeur*, is the work done in raising 7,500 kilograms to the height of one metre in one minute. This is equal to 32,549 foot pounds per minute, and is therefore about one-seventeenth less than the English unit.

How the expression "Losing a Ship for a Hap'orth of Tar" Originated.

The phrase "Losing a 'ship' for a hap'orth of tar" does not apply to a ship at all. It refers to sheep, which word is generally pronounced *ship* by rustics. The reference is to marking a sheep with its owner's initials in hot tar. To lose a sheep through its not being thus marked is losing it for the want of a hap'orth of tar.

Canals.

From Liverpool to Duluth at the western extremity of Lake Superior, one of the principal ports for the produce of the Western States, a distance of 4,618 miles, there exists an unbroken water communication. Of this, 2,384 miles are inland navigation, consisting of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and 72 miles of artificial waterway. This forms part of the great Canadian system of inland navigation, at once the largest and most important on the globe.

The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior, and Liverpool :—

	Miles.		Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie	273	Kingston to Montreal	1[illegible]
Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia	318	Montreal to Three Rivers (tidewater)	8[illegible]
Sarnia to Amherstburg	76	Three Rivers to Quebec	7[illegible]
Amherstburg to Port Colborne	232	Quebec to Liverpool	3,000
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie	27		
Port Dalhousie to Kingston	170		4,48[illegible]

Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the Ste. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of the St. Mary's Falls Canal, on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. A larger lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is now being constructed. Traffic has increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government has built a canal on the Canadian side, viz., the Sault Ste. Marie, opened in 1894. It is about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 152 feet, and a depth made suitable for navigation at mean water level by vessels drawing 20 feet of water. There is one lock 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sills of 20 feet 3 inches at the lowest recorded water level. The total cost is estimated at $3,000,000.

The other canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, 26¾ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of 326¾ feet; and along the St Lawrence, the Galops, 7⅞ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of 15¾ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of 11½ feet; Farran's Point, three-quarters of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, 11½ miles in length, with six locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11½ miles in length, with nine locks and a rise of 82½ feet (the Soulanges Canal is being built on the north side of the river on the enlarged scale, to take the place of this canal, and will be 14 miles in length, with five locks); and the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles in length, with five locks and a rise of 45 feet.

The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is 70½ miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533¼ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, but that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present limited to 9 feet, which makes that depth the limit for communication between Lake Ontario and the sea, but improvements are now being made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, with locks 270 feet between the gates and 45 feet in width.

By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing 27½ feet of water can ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, by which means that port is now accessible to the largest merchant vessels afloat.

The other canal systems of the country are as follows :—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55.

The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 8[illegible] miles. There are 10 locks and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, which is 330 miles from the boundary line.

The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras D'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.

The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.

The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is 5 1-6 miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work covers a total distance of 9½ miles. Depth below the lowest known lake level, 11 feet; average depth, 12½ feet. It was opened for traffic on 14th April, 1890.

The following statement gives the amount expended on canal works and maintenance :—

Lachine Canal	$ 9,686,684	Carillon and Grenville Canal	4,025,55[illegible]
Beauharnois Canal	1,611,690	Culbute Canal	378,48[illegible]
Soulanges Canal (under construction)	264,572	Rideau Canal (including Perth branch)	4,560,26[illegible]
Williamsburg Canal (being enlarged)	2,940,551	Trent Canal	1,088,64[illegible]
Cornwall Canal "	4,649,575	St. Ours Lock	121,53[illegible]
St. Lawrence River Canals, surveys, etc	943,178	Chambly Canal	637,2[illegible]
Murray Canal	1,247,470	St. Peter's Canal	645,98[illegible]
Welland Canal	23,762,295		
Sault Ste. Marie Canal (under construction)	1,475,344	Total	$59,210,1[illegible]
Ste. Anne's Canal	1,170,216		

In addition to the foregoing there have been expended from income :—

Renewals	
Repairs	$ 1,941,198
Staff and maintenance	4,550,802
Making the total expenditure	5,608,661
	$71,310,793

Of this amount the sum of $20,692,244 was expended before Confederation, $4,173,921 by the Imperial Government, and $16,518,323 by the Provincial Governments interested. The total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone is $61,151,330

The revenue since Confederation averages $380,000 a year.

Summary Statement of the Traffic Through the Canadian Canals, 1887 to 1892.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.			Tonnage.	United States Vessels.			Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or decrease.
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.				No.	Tons.	$	$
1887	6,759	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883	566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035	— 44,927
1888	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921	631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854	+ 14,819
1889	7,230	12,163	19,393	2,995,582	1,109	3,433	4,542	830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616	+ 62,762
1890	9,220	11,435	20,655	3,139,472	1,910	2,374	3,364	721,397	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	330,510	— 50,106
1891	8,711	10,535	19,246	3,135,454	1,209	2,393	3,602	838,116	22,848	3,973,570	146,336	2,902,526	346,686	+ 16,176
1892	9,236	11,941	21,177	3,491,965	1,169	2,759	3,928	871,795	25,105	4,273,760	152 439	3,031,736	373,848	+ 27,162

The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1891 and 1892 :—

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.		Rideau Canal.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour	13,517	17,048	8,123	8,546	228	285	690	369
Wheat	198,678	232,019	190,843	262,890	.....	.....	290	65
Corn	185,180	192,548	67,603	59,340	.....	.....	22	20
Barley	8,113	6,433	17,606	9,340	842	.....	373	82
Oats	52,959	37,173	8,923	44,234	1,239	3,031	124	1,551
Rye	65,888	9,392	66,917	10,119	.....	.....	170	81
All other vegetable food	28,042	32,815	42,730	54,597	2,474	907	437	463
Lumber	64,887	86,072	48,322	37,475	97,561	91,464	38,524	29,622
Coal	224,644	211,616	164,100	178,073	86,286	86,500	11,391	3,625
All other merchandise	133,125	130,438	321,627	302,081	40,634	88,576	57,292	60,438
Total	975,013	955,554	936,794	966,755	229,264	270,766	109,313	96,366

Articles.	Ottawa Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Trent Valley Canals.		Murray Canal.		Totals.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour	112	26	1,299	2,215	25	.....	14	41	24,008	28,530
Wheat	8	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	765	390,625	495,767
Corn	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	252,808	251,912
Barley	150	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	756	573	27,840	16 504
Oats	1,038	4,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	51	64,300	99,682
Rye	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	527	34	133,592	19,683
All other vegetable food	3,275	1,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	519	1,983	77,477	92,514
Lumber	424,116	469,727	2,827	4,572	794	1,573	834	2,539	677,865	723,008
Coal	648	.....	22,601	36,597	.....	.....	2,959	859	511,729	517,261
All other merchandise	155,624	170,765	7,793	15,658	20,020	20,976	6,197	6,893	742,372	795,875
Total	585,041	647,011	34,520	59,042	20,839	22,513	11,742	13,729	2,902,526	3,031,736

The canals of Canada carry a large quantity of goods in transit from one United States port to another, the average for twenty-five years, 1867-91, being nearly 500,000 tons a year, passing through the Welland Canal.

The statement for 1892 shows 548,987 tons transported by the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals from one point in the United States to another point in the United States, of which 546,065 tons were in transit by the Welland Canal.

Canada and the United States enjoy the mutual advantage of using the communications of both countries respectively without the payment of duties for their transit trade.

This traffic consists in, 1st, the traffic between Canada and countries other than the United States via United States territory, and that between the United States and countries other than Canada via Canadian territory. This is secured to the traders of the two countries by Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington, 1871. 2nd. The traffic between Canadian ports or places and Canadian seaports through United States territory, and that between United States ports or places and United States seaports through Canadian territory.

This kind of transport of goods was to a certain degree regulated by Article XXX of the Treaty of Washington, but since the abrogation of that clause in 1885, it has been carried on by virtue of authority given by statutes, in respect to the United States, and in respect to Canada, by Order in Council and Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

Since confederation the total value of goods in transit through United States Territory from Canada is $965,558,562.

This consists (*a*) of goods transported to and from Canada to countries other than the United States and Canada, and (*b*) of goods transported from one part of Canada to another part of Canada via the United States.

The figures are (*a*)	$769,891,618
(*b*) or interprovincial trade done through United States	195,666,944
Total	$965558,562

In the same period the total external trade of Canada aggregated $5,045.706,203.

During the period 1868-93 Canada has, therefore, utilized the bonding system for the carrying of 15·25 per cent. of her total external trade.

SPEED.

Light travels 186,660 miles in a second; sound, 1090 feet per second; electricity, 280,000 miles in a minute; a man walks 3 miles an hour, a horse trots 7; a worm crawls 5 inches in 50 seconds; a lady-bird can fly 20,000,000 times its own length inside an hour; an elk runs a mile in 7 minutes; an antelope, a mile in a minute; an eagle flies 54 miles an hour; a canary falcon can travel 750 miles in 16 hours; slow rivers flow 4 miles an hour, rapid rivers flow 7; the common fly moves its wings 330 times a second, or 19,800 times a minute.

CLOCKS.

In the year 1000 A.C. the Arabs used the pendulum as a measure of time. A second calculated by the movement of a 39-inch pendulum is one with that motion, and the movement itself is a simple deflection of the combined motions of the earth in its orbit from east to west, and on its axis from west to east. The origin of clock-work is involved in great obscurity. Notwithstanding the statements made by many writers that clocks, *horologia*, were in use so early as the 9th century, and that they were then invented by an archdeacon of Verona named Pacificas, there appears to be no clear evidence that they were machines at all resembling those which have been in use for the last five or six centuries. But it may be inferred from various allusions to *horologia*, and to their striking spontaneously, in the 12th century, that genuine clocks existed then, though there is no surviving description of any one until the 13th century, when it appears that a horologium was sent by the Sultan of Egypt in 1232 to the Emperor Frederick II. It resembled a celestial globe, in which the sun, moon, and planets moved, being impelled by weights and wheels, so that they pointed out the hours, day and night, with certainty. A clock was put up in a former clock tower at Westminster with some great bells in 1288, out of a fine imposed on a corrupt chief-justice, and the motto, "*Discite Justitia Moniti*," inscribed upon it. The bells were sold, or rather, so it is said, gambled away by Henry VIII. In 1292 one is mentioned in Canterbury Cathedral as costing £30; and another at St. Alban's, by R. de Wallingford, abbot, in 1326, is said to have been such as was not in the rest of Europe, showing various astronomical phenomena. A description of one in Dover Castle, with the date 1348 on it, was published in 1851, and the clock itself was exhibited *going* in the Scientific Exhibition in 1876.

People who Stand Climatic Changes the best.

The Chinese, who are found in all parts of the world, and appear to live with equal ease in all climates, either tropical, temperate, or frigid. This may be accounted for by the large extent of the Chinese Empire, embracing as it does climates of every description. Next to the Chinese the inhabitants of the United Kingdom have the greatest power of enduring change of climate, but as a rule they undergo it under much more luxurious circumstances than the Chinese Coolie.

The Meaning of the Saying, "Can a Camel Go Through the Eye of a Needle."

Lord Nugent, in his "Lands Sacred and Classical," has given an application of the words in Matt. xix. 24, which strikingly shows their fitness and point. Lord Nugent describes himself as "about to walk out of Hebron through the *large gate*, when his companions, seeing a team of camels approaching, desired him to go through *the eye of the needle*," in other words, the small side of the gate. Through this gate the sumpter camel cannot pass unless with great difficulty, and stripped of his load, his trappings, and his merchandise. This language was proverbial among the Jews to denote an impossibility. Literally, it meant it was easier for a huge camel to go through the small side gate than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Many other apparent inconsistencies or impossibilities in Scripture have equally simple explanations.

Mercantile Marine.

Canada still ranks as the fifth maritime power in the amount of the gross tonnage of her vessels, though the fact that wood has been so largely supplanted by steel and iron in their construction has partly diminished the quantity of ship-building in the Dominion.

Since Confederation, 200,000,000 tons of sea-going shipping have entered the seaports of Canada; 162,000,000 tons of shipping have crossed and recrossed the great lakes between Canada and the United States; 350,000,000 tons have passed between Canadian ports, doing the coasting trade of the country.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources and partly from the Statesman's Year Book:—

Registered Tonnage of the Principal Countries in the World.

Countries.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.
United Kingdom	21,528	8,644,754
United States*	24,383	4,764,921
Sweden and Norway	11,693	1,908,740
German Empire	3,639	1,468,985
Canada	7,010	1,054,214
France	15,047	948,079
Italy	6,617	825,757
Russia	2,983	492,030
Spain	1,679	614,921
Australasia	2,823	367,177
Netherlands	621	292,301
Austria-Hungary	325	202,520
Denmark	3,607	310,952
Greece	5,780	268,799
Portugal	208	91,783
Belgium	55	72,905
Turkey	947	238,981
China	174	42,559
Japan	1,442	145,725

*Including licensed and enrolled vessels.

As early as 1723, ship-building was a branch of industry in Canada, six merchant ships and two men-of-war having been built in the colony during that year. In 1752 a 74-gun ship was built at Cape Diamond, Quebec, but it was wrecked in the launching. In 1810, no less than 26 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 5,836 tons, were built in the Provinces. In 1812, 37 vessels were built at Quebec. In 1830-31 the "Royal William"—the first steam-driven vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic—was constructed in the "Cove," Quebec, and supplied with machinery in Montreal.

From these small beginnings sprang Canada's fleet, now numbering over 7,000 vessels.

The great increase in the number of light-houses and stations, fog-whistles and automatic fog-horns which have been established by the Government is worthy of mention, and the diminution in the number of maritime disasters is very marked, though the traffic has so greatly increased. In 1868, there were 227 light-houses, 198 light stations, and 2 fog whistles; in 1893, these valuable aids to navigation numbered 749 light-houses, 619 light stations, 24 fog-horns, and 34 automatic fog-horns.

The number of casualties in 1870 was 335, involving a loss of 210 lives and 82,808 tonnage, valued at $901,000; in 1873, the wreck of the White Star steamship "Atlantic," in Turns Bay, Nova Scotia, swelled the loss of life to 813, to which the "Atlantic" contributed 545.

That the efforts of the Government and people of Canada to reduce the number of casualties, and consequently the number of lives lost, and to diminish the destruction of property, have been successful, is seen in the following statement:—

Average Number of Casualties and Deaths.

	1870–74	1875–79	1880–84	1885–89	1890–93
Casualties	311	431	405	329	203
Lives lost	290	232	280	112	28
Shipping employed, tons	22,100,000	21,446,240	28,801,605	32,430,937	42,983,937

Arrivals from and Clearances for Principal Countries by Sea-Going Vessels, in 1893.

Countries from which arrived.	Vessels Entered Inwards.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	681	1,358,408	228	141,698	983	806,646	1,892	2,306,752
British West Indies	56	34,297	210	38,752	28	13,152	294	86,201
Newfoundland	468	57,537	451	106,758	30	4,471	949	168,746
United States	263	317,466	4,295	598,649	2,864	731,608	7,422	1,647,725
France	8	10,127	6	7,697	26	16,339	40	34,163
Germany	5	6,935	4	4,307	30	42,107	39	53,349
Spanish West Indies	20	15,262	65	9,455	10	24,270	95	48,987
Japan	19	50,939	1	900	1	1,276	21	53,115
Other countries	166	165,409	1,344	152,189	1,429	654,984	2,939	972,580
Total	1,686	2,016,380	6,604	1,060,385	5,401	2,294,853	13,691	5,371,618

***Arrivals from and Clearances for Principal Countries by Sea-Going Vessels.**—Continued.*

Countries for which cleared.	Vessels Entered Outwards.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	634	1,162,418	230	215,923	556	427,519	1,420	1,805,860
British West Indies	44	28,531	200	25,675	16	7,901	260	62,107
Newfoundland	510	90,983	507	162,627	49	7,206	1,066	260,816
United States	246	341,924	4,011	557,221	3,636	1,677,391	7,893	2,566,536
France	.....	.....	2	1,471	27	15,485	29	16,956
Germany	9	13,323	.....	.....	9	17,058	18	30,381
Spanish West Indies	11	6,578	160	27,290	17	6,197	188	40,065
Japan	18	49,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	49,991
Other countries	113	70,787	1,708	139,333	1,143	184,161	2,964	404,281
Total	1,585	1,764,535	6,818	1,129,540	5,453	2,342,918	13,856	5,236,995

In 1893, 35,634 vessels of 7,930,923 tons register, carrying 2,009,368 tons weight of freight and with 368,744 men, entered and cleared from Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States. The system of inland navigation is more fully described under the heading Canals.

The first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1892, 38 years after, the total tonnage that arrived in Montreal was 2,086,307 tons, of which 1,036,707 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 658 of which were steamers and 77 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,410 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1892, the numbers respectively were 658, 8 and 21. The number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378. In 1892 the number of vessels was 331 and the tonnage 280,958.

There are four graving docks in Canada, three belonging to the Federal Government and one owned by a company. The following statement shows the dimensions of these graving docks:—

Name.	Length.	Width.			Water on Sills.	Rise of	
		At Coping.	At Entrance.	At Bottom.		Spring Tide.	Neap Tide.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Esquimalt	430	90	65	41	*26½	7 to 10	5 to 8
Kingston	280	79	55	47	16½	†	.....
Levis	445	100	62	73	25½	18	13
Halifax	585	92	89½	72	30	6	3

*At ordinary spring tide. † Height of water varies 3½ feet.

The Halifax Graving Dock was opened September 20th, 1889, and is the largest on this Continent. It can be adapted to vessels 601 feet long. The "Teutonic" and "Majestic" are 582 feet, and the "Campania" and "Lucania" are each 620 feet in length.

For twenty years from the completion, the company owning it have subsidies from the Imperial and the Canadian Governments, and from the city of Halifax, amounting in all to about $30,000.

In July, 1889, a contract with the Canadian Pacific Company for the conveyance of mails, troops and stores between Halifax or Quebec and Hong Kong was concluded. The periods of transit between Halifax or Quebec and Hong Kong are to be within 684 hours (say 28½ days) from April to November, and within 732 hours (say 30½ days) from December to March, including stoppages. The vessels call at Yokohama and Shanghai, and the service is a monthly one. Drafts for vessels of the Royal Navy on the Pacific Station are now sometimes sent from England by this route.

In 1893 the Canadian Government signed a contract with Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co., Limited, of Melbourne, for a monthly mail service between Vancouver and Australia. The contract was for a period of ten years, and provided that Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co. should furnish a 15 knot service with two vessels, placing a third steamer on the line within two years. The Canadian Government agreed to subsidize the service to the extent of £25,000; the New South Wales Government to the extent of £10,000. The ports of call between Vancouver, British Columbia, and Sydney, New South Wales, are—Victoria, British Columbia, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and Brisbane, Queensland. The steamships now running in this service are the "Warrimoo" and the "Miowera".

In order to obtain a quicker Atlantic service, a conditional contract with Mr. Huddart was made by the Dominion Government during the last Session for the conveyance of the weekly mails from England by express ocean steamers doing twenty knots an hour. The amount of subsidy is fixed at $750,000 per annum. If this arrangement is carried out it will make the route to Australia and New Zealand, *via* Canada, much quicker, and the mails will be carried entirely through British territories. A Pacific cable from Vancouver to Sydney, also under contemplation, will render this line of communication complete.

The Peninsular & Oriental Company's existing contract for the mails from London *via* Brindisi and the Suez Canal to Australia allows a maximum time of 32 days 12 hours; the "Himalaya," the most recent addition to the fleet with the exception of the "Caledonia," has delivered the mail at Adelaide, South Australia, in 26½ days from London, the time occupied from London to Brindisi (50 hours) being included.

STEAMSHIP RECORDS TO 1ST NOVEMBER, 1894.

Between New York and Queenstown.

Lucania	Westward, 27th October, 1894	5	7	23
"	Eastward, Sept., 1894	5	8	38
Campania	Westward, August, 1894	5	9	29
"	Eastward, August, 1894	5	10	47
Etruria	Westward, 1893	6	0	18
"	Eastward, 1893	6	1	35
Umbria	Westward, 1892	5	22	7
"	Eastward, 1892	6	1	15
Majestic	Westward, July, 1891	5	18	8
"	Eastward, Oct., 1891	5	21	3
Teutonic	Westward, Aug., 1891	5	16	31
"	Eastward, Sept., 1890	5	23	16

Between New York and Southampton.

Paris	Westward, July, 1893	6	9	37
"	Eastward	6	16	43
New York	Westward, Sept., 1894	6	7	14
"	Eastward, Sept., 1894	6	12	30
Normannia	Eastward, June, 1894	6	12	10
Furst Bismarck	Eastward, Sept., 1893	6	10	56
Havel	Westward, Aug., 1894	6	20	30
"	Eastward	6	19	0
Lahn	Westward, Sept., 1894	6	21	24
"	Eastward	7	1	32

Between New York and Havre.

La Touraine	Westward, July, 1894	6	15	30
"	Eastward, June, 1893	6	23	4
La Champagne	Westward, June, 1894	7	19	10
"	Eastward	8	2	25

The best day's run has been made by the Lucania, viz., 560 knots; Campania, 548.

From Canadian Ports.

Parisian—Moville to Rimouski, via Cape Race, June, 1893, 7 days, 4h. 20m.
Parisian—Moville to Rimouski, via Belleisle, August, 1888, 6 days, 14h. 22m.
Parisian—Liverpool to Quebec, August, 1888, 7 days, 23h. 1m.
Sardinian—Moville to Rimouski, via Belleisle, 1893, 6 days, 18h. 40m.
Labrador—Quebec to Liverpool, August, 1894, 7 days, 12h. 0m.; Quebec to Moville, August, 1894, 6 days, 23h. 4m.; Moville to Quebec, August, 1894, 6 days, 23h. 20m.; Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 13h. 20m.
Lake Ontario—Liverpool to Quebec via Belleisle, (direct), August, 1893, 8 days, 10h. 0m.
Lake Superior—Liverpool to Quebec via Cape Race, August, 1893, 8 days, 18h. 0m.
Vancouver—Rimouski to Moville, July, 1893, 6 days, 19h. 0m.
Vancouver—Moville to Quebec, October, 1894, 7 days, 10 h. 52 m.

TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS.

The R.M.S. "Empress of Japan," of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, in August, 1891, made the following passage from Yokohama to Victoria: Left Yokohama 19th August, 1891, at 8.45 a.m.; arrived Victoria 29th August, 1891, at 4.24 a.m. The mails by this steamer left Vancouver at 1.08 p.m., on the 29th August, and reached New York at 4.43 a.m. of the 2nd September. They were put on board the "City of New York" at 5.15 a.m. the same day, and she sailed at 6.45 a.m. for Liverpool, the mails reaching London at 11.08 a.m. of the 9th September, 1891.

Now the ordinary passage from Yokohama to Vancouver occupies 11½ to 12 days; and from Hong Kong to Vancouver, 21 to 21½ days.

An ordinary fast train from Vancouver to Montreal occupies 6 days in transit, the distance is 2,906 miles. The S.S. "Miowera" of the new line established in 1893 to run to Australia has made the passage from Vancouver to Sydney in 19½ days actual steaming time.

POSTAL ROUTE DISTANCES AND MAIL TIME TO OTHER CITIES FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

	Miles.	Days.		Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, via San Francisco	12,845	34	Honolulu, via San Francisco	5,645	13
Alexandria, via London	6,150	15	Liverpool	3,540	8
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	10	London, via Queenstown	3,740	9
Athens, via London	5,655	14	Madrid, via London	4,925	11
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	21	Melbourne, via San Francisco	2,265	32
Berlin, via London	4,385	10	Mexico City (Railroad)	13,750	7
Bombay, " "	9,765	27	Panama	2,355	8
Buenos Ayres	8,045	29	Paris	4,020	8
Calcutta, via London	11,120	30	Rio de Janeiro	6,730	23
Cape Town, via London	11,245	30	Rome, via London	5,030	11
Constantinople, via London	5,810	13	St. Petersburg, via London	5,370	12
Florence, via London	4,800	11	Shanghai, via San Francisco	9,920	34
Glasgow	3,375	10	Stockholm, via London	4,975	12
Greytown, via New Orleans	2,810	7	Sydney, via San Francisco	11,570	31
Halifax, N.S.	645	2	Valparaiso, via Panama	5,910	29
Havana	1,400	3	Vienna, via London	4,740	11
Hong Kong, via San Francisco	10,590	31	Yokohama, via San Francisco	8,725	23

THE POINTS OF A FULL-RIGGED SHIP. (For description of nautical names and terms, see opposite page.)

1, hull; 2, bow; 3, st
rudder; 11, davits; 12, qu
18, channels; 19, chain-pl
bowsprit; 24, jib-boom; 2
mast; 39, maintopmast;
mizzentopgallantmast; 35
mast; 39, mainskysailmas
mizzenskysail-pole; 44, fo
mast-head; 49, mizzenmast
53, foretop; 54, maintop; 5
60, crossjack-yard; 61, fore
yard; 64, fore upper topsa
topgallant-yard; 68, main
royal-yard; 72, mizzenroya
76, spanker-boom; 77, spa
81, foretopmast studding-sa
boom; 84, maintopmast s
studdingsail-yard; 87, mai
foreroyal studdingsail-boo
mainroyal studdingsail-yar
stays; 97, forechains; 98, r
mizzen-shrouds; 103, foret
106, foretopgallant-shrouds
shrouds; 110, futtock-shro
115, foretopmast-stay; 116
stay; 120, flying-jib stay; 1
stay; 124, foreroyal-stay; 1
skysail-stay; 129 mizzensky
mizzentopmast-backstays;
topgallant backstays; 136, f
139, foreskysail-backstays;
forecourse; 143, mainsail c
topsail; 147, mizzen lower t
topsail; 151, foretopgallant-
155, mainroyal; 156, mizzen
161, mizzenstaysail; 162, fo
upper staysail; 165, mizzen
gallant-staysail; 170, mizze
173, lower studdingsail; 17
gallant-studdingsail; 177, m
studding-sail; 180, forelift;
lower topsail-lift; 185, mizze
188, lower studdingsail-halya
halyards; 191, maintopmas
maintopgallant studdingsail
jib sheet; 197, weather flyin
weather main-sheet; 201, we
sheet; 204, mainroyal staysa
207, foretopmast studdingsail
sheet; 210, maintopmast stu
studdingsail-tack; 213, main
foreroyal studdingsail-sheet
mainroyal studdingsail-tack
topsail-brace; 223, main lowe
brace; 226, main upper top-s
maintopgallant-brace; 230, r
mizzenroyal-brace; 234, for
upper maintopsail-down-hau
downhaul; 240, maintopmast
maintopgallant studdingsail-
spanker-gaff vangs; 247, mor
251, reef-points.

The following is a list of
upon the lakes and rivers of C

Anglo-French Steamship Co.,
Bay of Fundy Steamship Co.,
Bay of Quinté Steamship Co.,
Black Diamond Line, Montre
Bras d'Or Steamship Co., Syd
Calcutt's Line, Peterborough,
Canada Atlantic & Plant St
fax, N.S.
Canadian Pacific Upper Lak
Port Arthur, O.
Canadian Pacific Lake Okana
Canadian Pacific Navigation C
Columbia and Kootenay Stea
Revelstoke, B.C.

A Merchant Sailing Ship fully Rigged.

1, hull; 2, bow; 3, stern; 4, cutwater; 5, stem; 6, entrance; 7, waist; 8, run; 9, counter; 10, rudder; 11, davits; 12, quarter-boat; 13, cat-head; 14, anchor; 15, cable; 16, bulwarks; 17, taffrail; 18, channels; 19, chain-plates; 20, cabin-trunk; 21, after deck-house; 22, forward deck-house; 23, bowsprit; 24, jib-boom; 25, flying-jib-boom; 26, foremast; 27, mainmast; 28, mizzenmast; 29, foretopmast; 30, maintopmast; 31, mizzentopmast; 32, foretopgallantmast; 33, maintopgallantmast; 34, mizzentopgallantmast; 35, foreroyalmast; 36, mainroyalmast; 37, mizzenroyalmast; 38, foreskysailmast; 39, mainskysailmast; 40, mizzenskysailmast; 41, foreskysail-pole; 42, mainskysail-pole; 43, mizzenskysail-pole; 44, fore-truck; 45, main-truck; 46, mizzen-truck; 47, foremast-head; 48, mainmast-heat; 49, mizzenmast-head; 50, foretopmast-head; 51, maintopmast-head; 52, mizzentopmasthead; 53, foretop; 54, maintop; 55, mizzentop; 56, dolphinstriker; 57, outriggers; 58, foreyard; 59, mainyard; 60, crossjack-yard; 61, fore lower topsail-yard; 62, main lower topsail-yard; 63, mizzen lower top-sail-yard; 64, fore upper topsail-yard; 65, main upper topsail-yard; 66, mizzen upper topsail-yard; 67, fore-topgallant-yard; 68, maintopgallant-yard; 69, mizzentopgallant-yard; 70, foreroyal-yard; 71, main-royal-yard; 72, mizzenroyal-yard; 73, foreskysail-yard; 74, mainskysail-yard; 75, mizzenskysail-yard; 76, spanker-boom; 77, spanker-gaff; 78, maintrysail-gaff; 79, monkey-gaff; 80, lower studdingsail-yard; 81, foretopmast studding-sail-boom; 82, foretopmast studdingsail-yard; 83, maintopmast studdingsail-boom; 84, maintopmast studdingsail-yard; 85, foretopgallant studdingsail-boom; 86, foretopgallant studdingsail-yard; 87, maintopgallant studdingsail-boom; 88, maintopgallant studdingsail-yard; 89, foreroyal studdingsail-boom; 90, foreroyal studdingsail-yard; 91, mainroyal studdingsail-boom; 92, mainroyal studdingsail-yard; 93, bobstays; 94, bowsprit-shrouds; 95, martingale-guys; 96, martingale-stays; 97, forechains; 98, main-chains; 99, mizzen-chains; 100, fore-shrouds; 101, main-shrouds; 102, mizzen-shrouds; 103, foretopmast-shrouds; 104, maintopmast-shrouds; 105, mizzentopmast-shrouds; 106, foretopgallant-shrouds; 107, maintopgallant-shrouds; 108, mizzentopgallant-shrouds; 109, futtock-shrouds; 110, futtock-shrouds; 111, futtock-shrouds; 112, forestay; 113, mainstay; 114, mizzenstay; 115, foretopmast-stay; 116, maintopmast-stay; 117; spring-stay; 118, mizzentopmast-stay; 119, jib-stay; 120, flying-jib stay; 121, foretopgallant-stay; 122, maintopgallant-stay; 123, mizzentopgallant-stay; 124, foreroyal-stay; 125, mainroyal-stay; 126, mizzenroyal-stay; 127, foreskysail-stay; 128, main-skysail-stay; 129 mizzenskysail-stay; 130, feretopmast-backstays; 131, maintopmast-backstays; 132, mizzentopmast-backstays; 133, foretopgallant-backstays; 134, maintopgallantback-stays; 135, mizzen topgallant backstays; 136, foreroyal-backstays; 137, mainroyal-backstays; 138, mizzenroyal-backstays; 139, foreskysail-backstays; 140 mainskysail-backstays; 141, mizzenskysail-backstays; 142, foresail or forecourse; 143, mainsail or maincourse; 144, cross-jack; 145, fore lower topsail; 146, main lower topsail; 147, mizzen lower topsail; 148, fore upper topsail; 149, main upper topsail; 150, mizzen upper topsail; 151, foretopgallant-sail; 152, maintopgallant-sail; 153, mizzentopgallant-sail; 154, foreroyal; 155, mainroyal; 156, mizzenroyal; 157, foreskysail; 158, mainskysail; 159, mizzenskysail; 160, spanker, 161, mizzenstaysail; 162, foretopmast-staysail; 163, maintopmast lower staysail; 164, maintopmast upper staysail; 165, mizzentopmast-staysail; 166, jib; 167, flying jib; 168, jib-topsail; 169, maintop-gallant-staysail; 170, mizzentopgallant-staysail; 171, mainroyal-staysail; 172, mizzenroyal-staysail; 173, lower studdingsail; 174, foretopmast-studdingsail; 175, maintopmast studdingsail; 176, foretop-gallant-studdingsail; 177, maintopgallant-studdingsail; 178, foreroyal-studdingsail; 179, mainroyal-studding-sail; 180, forelift; 181, mainlift; 182, crossjack-lift; 183, fore lower topsail-lift; 184, main lower topsail-lift; 185, mizzen lower topsail-lift; 186, spanker-boom topping lift; 187, monkey-gaff lift; 188, lower studdingsail-halyards; 189, lower studdingsail-inner halyards; 190, foretopmast studdingsail-halyards; 191, maintopmast studdingsail-halyards; 192, foretopgallant studding-sail-halyards; 193, maintopgallant studdingsail-halyards; 194, spanker peak-halyards; 195, signal-halyards; 196, weather jib sheet; 197, weather flying-jib sheet; 198, weather jib topsail-sheet; 199, weather fore-sheet; 200, weather main-sheet; 201, weather cross-jack-sheet; 202, spanker-sheet; 203, mizzentopgallant staysail-sheet; 204, mainroyal staysail-sheet; 205, mizzenroyal staysail-sheet; 206, lower studdingsail-sheet; 207, foretopmast studdingsail-sheet; 208, foretopmast studdingsail-tack; 209, maintopmast studdingsail-sheet; 210, maintopmast studdingsail-tack; 211, foretopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 212, foretopgallant studdingsail-tack; 213, maintopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 214, maintopgallant studdingsail-tack; 215, foreroyal studdingsail-sheet; 216, foreroyal studdingsail-tack; 217, mainroyal studdingsail-sheet; 218, mainroyal studdingsail-tack; 219, forebrace; 220, mainbrace; 221, cross-jack-brace; 222, fore lower topsail-brace; 223, main lower topsail-brace; 224, mizzen lower topsail-brace; 225, fore upper topsail-brace; 226, main upper top-sail-brace; 227, mizzen upper topsail-brace; 228, foretopgallant-brace; 229, maintopgallant-brace; 230, mizzentopgallant-brace; 231, foreroyal-brace; 232, mainroyal-brace; 233, mizzenroyal-brace; 234, foreskysail-brace; 235, mainskysail-brace; 236, mizzenskysail-brace; 237, upper maintopsail-down-haul; 238, upper mizzentopsail-downhaul; 239, foretopmast studding-sail-downhaul; 240, maintopmast studdingsail-downhaul; 241, foretopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 242, maintopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 243, clue-garnets; 244, clue-lines; 245, spanker-brails; 246, spanker-gaff vangs; 247, monkey-gaff vangs; 248, main bowline; 249, bowline-bridle; 250, foot-ropes; 251, reef-points.

Inland Water Communication.

The following is a list of Companies, with their addresses, who own passenger steamships running upon the lakes and rivers of Canada and coasting vessels: —

Anglo-French Steamship Co., St. Pierre Miquelon.
Bay of Fundy Steamship Co., Annapolis, N.S.
Bay of Quinté Steamship Co., Deseronto.
Black Diamond Line, Montreal.
Bras d'Or Steamship Co., Sydney, C.B.
Calcutt's Line, Peterborough, O.
Canada Atlantic & Plant Steamship Co., Halifax, N.S.
Canadian Pacific Upper Lakes Steamship Co., Port Arthur, O.
Canadian Pacific Lake Okanagan Line.
Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co., Revelstoke, B.C.
Deseronto Navigation Co.
Georgian Bay Transit Co., Owen Sound, O.
Great Northern Transit Co., Sault Ste. Marie, O.
Hamilton Steamboat Co.
International Steamship Co., Boston, Mass.
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinté Steamboat Co., Port Hope, O.
Lunenburg & Halifax Steamship Co.
Miramichi Steam Navigation Co., Chatham, N.B.
Muskoka & Georgian Bay Navigation Co., Gravenhurst, O.
Niagara Navigation Co., Toronto.
Niagara Falls Line.
North Atlantic Steamship Co., Charlottetown.

North Shore Navigation Co., Collingwood, O.
Northwest Navigation Co., Selkirk, M.
North West Transportation Co., Sarnia, O.
Ottawa River Navigation Co., Ottawa.
Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co., Victoria, B.C.
Quebec & North Shore Steamship Co., Natashquan, Q.
Quebec Steamship Co., Quebec.
Richelieu & Ontario Steamship Co., Montreal.
Star Line Steamship Co., St. John, N.B.
Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., Kingston, O.
Thousand Islands and Ogdensburg Navigation Co.
Trent Valley Navigation Co., Lindsay, O.
Union Steamship Co., of B.C., Nanaimo, B.C.
Upper Kootenay Navigation Co., Fort Steele, B.C.
Yarmouth Steamship Co.

Inland Water communications exist between the following points :—

Beauharnois and Montreal.
Belleville and Kingston.
Buck's Falls and Ahmic Harbor, O.
Burleigh Falls and Lakefield, O.
Chatham, N. B., and Nelson, B.C.
Chemong and Lakefield, O.
Cobourg and Charlotte, N.Y.
Collingwood, Meaford and Owen Sound.
Collingwood and Killarney, O.
Dalhousie, N.B., and Gaspé, Q.
Deseronto and Picton, O.
Fort Steele, B.C. and Jennings Mount.
Grand Manan and St. John.
Grand Manan and St. Stephen.
Halifax and Boston, Mass.
Halifax and Bridgewater, N.S.
Halifax and Charlottetown.
Halifax and Lunenburg, N.S.
Halifax and St. Pierre Miquelon.
Halifax and Yarmouth, N.S.
Kingston and Belleville, O.
Kingston and Cape Vincent, N.Y.
Kingston and Ottawa.
Kingston and 1000 Islands Park.
Kingston and Wolfe Island, O.
Lakefield and Burleigh Falls, O.
Lakefield and Chemong, O.
Lake Memphremagog, Magog and Newport Vermont.
Lake St. John and Roberval, Q.
Lewiston and Toronto.
Lindsay and Bobcaygeon.
Montreal and Beauharnois, Q.
Montreal and Bout de l'Isle, Q.
Montreal and Cornwall, O.
Montreal and Hamilton, O.
Montreal and Ottawa.
Montreal and Pictou, N.S.
Montreal and Quebec.
Montreal and St. Anicet, Q.
Montreal and St. John's, Nfld.
Montreal and Three Rivers, Q.
Montreal and Toronto.
Montreal and Trenton, O.
Montreal and Valleyfield, Q.
Mulgrave, St. Peters and Sydney.
Muskoka Lakes, Gravenhurst, &c.
Nelson and Kaslo, B.C.
New Westminster and Chilliwack, B.C.
Okanagan Landing, Kelowna and Penticton.
Ottawa and Kingston.
Owen Sound, Fort William and Prince Arthur.
Owen Sound and Providence Bay.
Parry Sound and Penetanguishene.
Peterborough and Harwood, O.
Picton and Trenton, O.
Pictou, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Pictou, N.S., and Chetichamp, N.S.
Pictou, N.S., and Magdalen Islands.
Pointe du Chêne, N.B., and Summerside, P.E.I.
Port Dalhousie and Toronto.
Port Hope and Charlotte, N.Y.
Port Hope, Cobourg and Charlotte, N.Y.
Port Mulgrave, Arichat and Guysboro.
Quebec and Chicoutimi.
Quebec and Natashquan, Q.
Red Cross Line, N.Y.
Revelstoke and Robson, B.C.
Richelieu River and Belœil Station, Q.
Robson, B.C., and Northport, Wash.
Rochester, 1000 Islands & Ogdensburg Navigation
Sarnia, Ont., and Duluth, Minn.
Sault Ste. Marie and Collingwood.
Selkirk, Man., and Keewatin.
Sorel and Saguenay, Q.
St. John, N.B., and Annapolis, N.S.
St. John, N.B., and Woodstock, N.B.
St. John, N.B., and Yarmouth, N.S.
Tacoma and Port Townsend, B.C.
Toronto and Hamilton.
Toronto and Lewiston.
Toronto and Port Dalhousie.
Trenton and Picton, O.
Vancouver and Bute Inlet, B.C.
Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.
Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.
Victoria and Fort Simpson, B.C.
Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.
Victoria and Quatsino, B.C.
Washington and Victoria, B.C.
Yarmouth, N.S., and Boston, Mass.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS IN 1894.

The Principal Transatlantic and Transpacific Steamers Afloat.

Name of Steamship.	Name of Line.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horsepower.	Speed—Knots per hour.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Funnels.	Masts.	Where Built: Year.
Adriatic	White Star	3888	4000	15	437	40	31	1	4	Belfast, 1871.
Alaska	Guion	6932	11000	17½	500	50	38	2	4	Glasgow, 1881.
Aller § †	N. G. Lloyd	5381	8161	17	438	48	34	2	4	Glasgow, 1885.
Anchoria	Anchor	4168	4500	14	408	40	33	1	3	Barrow, 1874.
Arizona	Guion	5164	7500	16	450	45	35	2	4	Glasgow, 1879.
Augusta Victoria*§ †	Hamburg	7165	12500	19½	460	56	38	3	3	Stettin, 1889.
Aurania †	Cunard	7269	10000	17	470	57	37	2	3	Glasgow, 1883.
Berlin §	American	5526	5500	16	488	44	34	1	3	Greenock, 1874.
Bothnia	Cunard	4535	3000	14	422	42	34	1	3	Glasgow, 1874.
Britannic	White Star	5004	5000	16	405	45	33	2	4	Belfast, 1874.

* Twin-Screw ; all others are single screw. § Triple expansion engines ; all others have compound engines. † Built of steel ; all others are iron,

The Principal

Name of Steamship.	Na
Campania * § †	Cun
Chester	Am
Circassia	And
Circassian	Alla
City of Rome	And
Columbia * § †	Har
Devonia	And
Dominion	Dom
Elbe	N. G
Ems	N. G
Empress of India * §	Can
Empress of China * §	Can
Empress of Japan * §	Can
Ethiopia	And
Etruria †	Cun
Friesland § †	Red
Fulda	N. G
Furnessia	And
Gallia	Cun
Gellert	Har
Germanic	Whi
Kaiser Wilhelm II † §	N. G
Laurentian § †	Alla
La Bourgogne § †	Fren
La Bretagne § †	Fren
La Champagne § †	Fren
La Gascogne § †	Fren
La Touraine	Fren
Lahn § †	N. G
Lake Huron	Beav
Lake Nepigon	Beav
Lake Ontario	Beav
Lake Superior	Beav
Lake Winnipeg	Beav
La Normandie § †	Fren
Lucania * § †	Cuna
Labrador	Dom
Maasdam	Netl
Majestic * § †	Whi
Mariposa *	Dom
Miowera	Can.
Mongolian § †	Alla
New York * § †	Ame
Noordland †	Red
Normannia * § †	Ham
Numidian § †	Allan
Oregon	Dom
Paris * § †	Ame
Parisian †	Allan
Pennland	Red
Saale § †	N. G.
Sardinian	Allan
Sarmatian §	Allan
Sarnia	Domi
Servia	Cuna
State of Nebraska	Allan
Suevia	Haml
Teutonic * § †	Whit
Toronto	Domi
Trave § †	N. G.
Umbria †	Cuna
Vancouver	Domi
Warrimoo	Can.
Werra	N. G.
Westernland †	Red
Wieland	Haml

*Twin-screw ; all others engines. † Built of steel ;

The International Navig
"City of New York," are b
H. P., to be called the "S
None of the great English c

The Principal Transatlantic and Transpacific Steamers Afloat.—Continued.

Name of Steamship.	Name of Line.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horsepower.	Speed—Knots per hour.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Funnels.	Masts.	Where Built: Year.
Campania * § †	Cunard	12950	15000	21½	620	65	43	2	2	Govan, 1892.
Chester	American	4770	4500	15	444	44	34	2	3	Greenock, 1873.
Circassia	Anchor	4272	4500	14	399	42	33	1	3	Barrow, 1878.
Circassian	Allan	3724	....	13½	415	40	33	1	3	1872.
City of Rome	Anchor	8144	17500	18	560	52	37	3	4	Barrow, 1881.
Columbia * § †	Hamburg	7165	13500	19¼	460	56	38	3	3	Birkenhead, 1889.
Devonia	Anchor	4270	4500	14	400	42	25	1	3	Barrow, 1877.
Dominion	Dominion	3175	2000	11	335	38	32	1	3	Dumbarton, 1874.
Elbe	N. G. Lloyd	4510	5000	16½	418	44	35	2	4	Glasgow, 1881.
Ems	N. G. Lloyd	5192	7405	17	429	47	34	2	4	Glasgow, 1884.
Empress of India * §	Can. Pacific	5905	....	17	455	51	33	2	3	Barrow, 1891.
Empress of China * §	Can. Pacific	5905	....	17	455	51	33	2	3	Barrow, 1891.
Empress of Japan * §	Can. Pacific	5905	....	17	455	51	33	2	3	Barrow, 1891.
Ethiopia	Anchor	4005	4500	14	402	40	33	1	3	Glasgow, 1873.
Etruria †	Cunard	7718	15000	20	501	57	38	2	3	Glasgow, 1884.
Friesland § †	Red Star	6700	....	15	450	51	38	1	4	Glasgow, 1889.
Fulda	N. G. Lloyd	5124	6474	17	429	45	35	2	4	Glasgow, 1882.
Furnessia	Anchor	5495	6000	14	445	44	34	2	2	Barrow, 1880.
Gallia	Cunard	4809	5000	15	430	44	34	1	3	Glasgow, 1879.
Gellert	Hamburg	3533	3000	14	374	40	32	2	2	Glasgow, 1874.
Germanic	White Star	5008	5000	16	455	45	33	2	4	Belfast, 1874.
Kaiser Wilhelm II † §	N. G. Lloyd	6500	6000	17	450	51	37	2	4	Stettin, 1889.
Laurentian § †	Allan	4522	....	13½	400	42	35	1	2	Greenock, 1872.
La Bourgogne § †	French	7303	8100	18	492	52	38	2	4	La Seyne, 1886.
La Bretagne § †	French	6900	8100	18	492	51	36	2	4	Penhoet, 1886.
La Champagne § †	French	6920	8100	18	492	51	36	2	4	Penhoet, 1886.
La Gascogne § †	French	7303	8100	18	492	52	38	2	4	La Seyne, 1886.
La Touraine	French	8863	....	..	520	56	34	..	..	St. Nazaire, 1890.
Lahn § †	N. G. Lloyd	5681	9310	18½	448	49	34	2	4	Glasgow, 1887.
Lake Huron	Beaver	4040	....	11½	385	42	31	1	3	1881.
Lake Nepigon	Beaver	2209	....	10	321	35	26	1	3	1875.
Lake Ontario	Beaver	4501	....	14	374	43	29	2	3	1887.
Lake Superior	Beaver	4561	....	15	400	44	32	1	3	1855.
Lake Winnipeg	Beaver	3300	....	11	355	40	31	1	3	1879.
La Normandie § †	French	6217	7000	17½	459	49	37	2	4	Barrow, 1883.
Lucania * § †	Cunard	12950	15000	22	620	65	..	2	2	Govan, 1893.
Labrador	Dominion	5000	....	15	400	47	..	1	4	
Maasdam	Netherlands	3707	3000	15	420	41	31	1	4	Ex-*Republic*.
Majestic * § †	White Star	9500	....	20	582	57	39	2	3	Belfast, 1889.
Mariposa *	Dominion	5305	....	.	421	48	33	..	..	1891.
Miowera	Can. Australia	3345	...		345	42	25	..	..	Newcastle, 1892.
Mongolian § †	Allan	4309	....	13½	400	45	34	1	2	Glasgow, 1891.
New York * § †	American	10499	18000	20	527	63	39	3	3	Glasgow, 1888.
Noordland †	Red Star	5212	....	13½	400	47	35	1	4	Birkenhead, 1883.
Normannia * § †	Hamburg	....	16000	19½	520	59	38	3	2	Glasgow, 1890.
Numidian § †	Allan	4907	....	13½	400	45	34	1	2	Glasgow, 1891.
Oregon	Dominion	3712	4500	13½	360	40	32	1	2	Dumbarton, 1885.
Paris * § †	American	10500	18000	20	527	63	39	3	3	Glasgow, 1889.
Parisian †	Allan	5359	....	15	440	46	33	2	4	1881.
Pennland	Red Star	3760	....	13	361	41	26	1	3	Stettin, 1889.
Saale § †	N. G. Lloyd	5381	8000	17½	439	48	34	2	4	Glasgow, 1886.
Sardinian	Allan	4376	....	14	400	42	34	1	3	1875.
Sarmatian §	Allan	3647	....	13½	370	42	35	1	3	1871.
Sarnia	Dominion	3726	4500	13½	360	40	32	1	2	Glasgow, 1881.
Servia	Cunard	7392	10000	17	515	52	37	2	3	
State of Nebraska	Allan State	3986	3500	13½	385	46	32	1	3	Glasgow, 1880.
Suevia	Hamburg	3009	2000	13	364	41	33	1	2	Greenock, 1874.
Teutonic * § †	White Star	9500	....	20	582	57	39	2	3	Belfast, 1889.
Toronto	Dominion	3315	3000	11	329	39	32	1	2	Dumbarton, 1880.
Trave § †	N. G. Lloyd	5381	8000	17¾	438	48	34	2	4	Glasgow, 1886.
Umbria †	Cunard	7718	15000	20	501	57	38	2	3	Glasgow, 1884.
Vancouver	Dominion	5217	7000	15	430	45	33	2	4	Dumbarton, 1884.
Warrimoo	Can. Australia	3326	....		345	42	25	.	.	Newcastle, 1892.
Werra	N. G. Lloyd	5109	6408	17	433	45	36	2	4	Glasgow, 1867.
Westernland †	Red Star	5736	....	13	440	47	55	2	4	Birkenhead, 1883.
Wieland	Hamburg	3504	3000	14	384	40	32	2	2	Glasgow, 1874.

*Twin-screw; all others are single screw. § Triple expansion engines; all others have compound engines. † Built of steel; all others are iron.

The International Navigation Company (American line), which purchased the "City of Paris" and "City of New York," are building at Roach's shipyard, Delaware, two steamers of 11,000 tons and 20,000 H. P., to be called the "St. Louis" and "St. Paul," with which they expect to beat the record. None of the great English companies are building steamers at present with a view to record breaking.

TABLE OF DISTANCES—PORT ARTHUR TO QUEBEC.

FROM	TO	MILES.
Port Arthur	Sault Ste. Marie	273
Sault St. Marie	Sarnia	318
Sarnia	Amherstburg	76
Amherstburg	Port Colborne	232
Port Colborne	Port Dalhousie	27
Port Dalhousie	Kingston	170
Kingston	Montreal	178
Montreal	Point aux Trembles	8
"	Varennes	11¾
Montreal	Vercheres	19
"	Sorel	39
"	Three Rivers	71
"	Champlain	81
"	Richelieu Rapids	104½
"	Pointe aux Trembles (en bas)	120½
"	Cap Rouge	131
"	Quebec	139

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN QUEBEC AND POINTS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

FROM	TO	MILES.
Quebec	L'Islet	41
"	Rivière du Loup	95
"	Portneuf	145
"	Father Point (Rimouski)	157
"	Little Metis	197
"	Manicouagan	187
"	Matane	196
"	Pointe de Monts	224
"	Cape Chatte	230
"	Egg Island	241
"	Martin River	255
"	Cape Magdalen	288
"	Fame Point	318
"	West Point	328
"	Cape Rosier	339
"	South-West Point	358
Quebec	Cape Despair	372
"	Point Maquereau	394
"	South Point	413
"	Heath Point	450
"	Point Escuminac	459
"	Grosse Isle	467
"	Amherst Island	471
"	Bird Rocks	489
"	Meat Cove	529
"	Main Station	528
"	Cape Ray	542
"	Low Point	575
"	St. Pierre & Miquelon Islds.	600
"	Cape Race	830
"	Belle Isle	747

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE OF DISTANCES.

FROM	TO	MILES.
Rimouski	Moville via Belleisle	2,293
"	Moville via Cape Race	2,465
Quebec	Liverpool via Belleisle	2,647
"	Liverpool via Cape Race	2,790
Moville	Liverpool ..... Knots.	190
Vancouver	Yokohama	4,283
"	Shanghai	5,330
"	Hong Kong	6,140
"	Fiji	5,691
"	Auckland, N.Z	6,230
"	Brisbane, Queensland	6,510
"	Sydney, N.S.W., direct	6,832
Montreal	Vancouver per C.P.R	2,905
Halifax	Montreal	756
"	Queenstown	2,213
"	Cape Race	463
"	Liverpool	2,530
"	Cape of Good Hope	6,530
New York	Antwerp	3,457
"	Bremen	3,570
"	Brest	2,962
"	Bristol	3,014
"	Fastnet	2,790
"	Fire Island	53
"	Glasgow	2,926
"	Hamburg	3,590
"	Havre	3,200
"	Liverpool	3,040
"	Lizard, The	3,000
"	London	3,317
"	Milford Haven	2,929
"	Moville, Londonderry	2,813
"	Newfoundland, Banks	980
"	Plymouth	3,030
"	Queenstown	2,795
"	Sandy Hook	22
"	Sandy Hook to Lizard	2,931
"	Southampton	3,110
Fastnet	Queenstown	60
Lizard	Needles Rock	146
"	Southampton	167
"	Cape of Good Hope	5,890
Needles	Southampton Dock	72
Boston	Halifax	335
"	Liverpool	2,890
"	Queenstown	2,563
Portland	Halifax	300
Baltimore	Liverpool	3,360
Philadelphia	"	3,180
Queenstown	"	253
Liverpool	London	201
"	Plymouth	317
London	Amsterdam, via Harwich	242
"	Antwerp	210
"	Berlin via Harwich	603
"	Berlin, via Dover & Calais	732
"	Brussels " " "	231
"	Cologne, via Harwich	351
"	Paris, via Newhaven	244
"	" " Folkestone	274
"	" " Dover	283
"	Rotterdam, via Harwich	199
"	Vienna, via Rotterdam	944
Dublin	Holyhead	69
Glasgow	London	406
Edinburgh	"	401
Folkestone	Boulogne	30
Dover	Calais	22
"	Ostende	68
Newhaven	Dieppe	64
Harwich	Rotterdam	101
"	Antwerp	140
Queensboro	Flushing	110
Paris	Cannes	655
"	Florence	754
"	Geneva	388
"	Genoa	600
"	Madrid	830
"	Marseilles	535
"	Milan	590
"	Nice	657
"	Rome	911
"	Venice	735
Cape of Good Hope to Wellington, N.Z		7,355

DIFFERENCE IN TIME (FOR CABLE PURPOSES),

Between Montreal and some of the Principal Commercial Cities of the World.

This Table is approximate ; the odd seconds are not given.

The time designated should be added to the given hour at Montreal except where the mention (deduct) is made.

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Aden	7.56	Cairo	7.01	Leith	4.47	Paris	5.05
Alexandria	6.55	Calcutta	10.50	Lima (deduct)	.12	Queenstown	4.27
Algiers	5.08	Canton	12.29	Lisbon	4.20	Rio de Janeiro	2.04
Amsterdam	5.15	Cape Town	6.10	Liverpool	4.48	Rome	5.46
Antwerp	5.13	Christiania	5.39	London	5.00	Shanghai	13.02
Athens	6.31	Constantinople	6.52	Londonderry	4.31	Singapore	11.52
Auckland	16.33	Copenhagen	5.46	Madrid	4.42	Southampton	4.54
Bahia	2.34	Dublin	4.35	Manchester	4.51	St. Petersburg	6.57
Bangkok	11.39	Dundee	4.48	Manilla	11.00	Stockholm	6.08
Batavia	12.03	Edinburgh	4.47	Marseilles	5.22	Sydney	15.00
Belfast	4.36	Geneva	5.21	Melbourne	14.36	Teheran	8.22
Berlin	5.49	Genoa	5.30	Mexico City (deduct)	1.40	Valparaiso(deduct)	.10
Berne	5.25	Gibraltar	4.39	Milan	5.37	Venice	5.49
Bombay	9.47	Glasgow	4.43	Montevideo	1.13	Vera Cruz(deduct)	1.29
Bordeaux	4.53	Greenwich	4.56	Moscow	7.26	Vienna	6.01
Bremen	5.31	Hamburg	5.35	Munich	5.47	Warsaw	6.24
Brussels	5.13	Havana (deduct)	.33	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4.54	Yokohama	14.15
Buenos Ayres	1.04	Havre	5.00	Odessa	7.03	Zanzibar	7.32
Cadiz	4.27	Hong Kong	12.33	Panama (deduct)	.12		

To compute the difference of time between any of the foregoing places and

Chicago	Add 1 hour.	Denver	Add 2 hours.	New York	(Same as Montreal).
New Orleans	" 1 "	San Francisco	" 3 "	Victoria, B.C.	Add 3 hours.

For instance, the difference in time between Victoria, B.C., and London, Eng., is 8 hours.

The first iron ship was built in Great Britain in 1843. The first steel ships were built on the Clyde in 1879, when 18,000 tons of shipping were constructed of the metal.

Why Tears are Salt.

Tears are distilled literally from the very springs of our inmost vitality, for they are separated by marvellous machinery and chemistry from the arterial blood freshly circulated from the heart, and as this contains about six or seven parts in 1,000 of saline constituents, so tears contain 1.3 per cent. of chloride of sodium, besides a very small proportion of other salts, 98 per cent. being water. The office of this alkaline fluid is to clear, clean and moisten the corea, which *having no blood vessels* would wither and dry up without this moisture, and we should become blind.

How Fast Waves Travel.

The velocity of waves depends primarily upon the power and continuance of the wind, but it is greatly modified by, and bears an ascertainable relation to, their magnitude and the depth of the water over which they travel. Thus it has been calculated by Professor Airy that a wave 100 ft. in breadth, and in water 100 ft. deep, travels at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour ; one 1,000 ft. broad, and in water 1,000 ft. deep, at the rate of forty-eight miles ; whereas another 10,000 ft. in breadth, and in water 10,000 ft. deep, will sweep forward with a velocity of not less than 154 miles per hour. Again Professor Bache states, as one of the effects of an earthquake at Samoda, on the island of Niphon, in Japan, that the harbor was first emptied of water, and then came in an enormous wave, which again receded and left the harbor dry. This occurred several times. The United States self-acting tide quay at San Francisco, which records the rise of the tide upon cylinders turned by clocks, showed that at San Francisco, 4,800 miles from the scene of the earthquake, the first wave arrived twelve hours and sixteen minutes after it had receded from the harbor of Samoda. It had travelled across the broad bosom of the Pacific Ocean *at the rate of six miles and a half a minute.* Dr. Scorsby found the travelling rate of the Atlantic waves to be 32·67 English statute miles per hour.

Sea Dust.

"Sea-dust" is the name given to a fine impalpable powder which falls at sea, often covering the deck, sails, and rigging of vessels which are hundreds of miles from land. It is of a brick-dust or light yellow hue, and feels between the teeth like fine grit, such as might be blown into the mouth on a windy day in March. It sometimes covers the surface on which it falls to the depth of two inches, and its fineness allows it to penetrate everywhere. The sea, whilst the dust is falling, looks as though it had been peppered, and is discolored for some distance down. Sea-dust is most frequently met with about the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Mediterranean, or off the northern shores of Africa, and it has been reported in the middle of the Atlantic. It is invariably the same in kind and appearance, examination under microscopes having proved the identity of, say, Cap de Verd sea-dust with that which has fallen in the Mediterranean. It is believed by scientific men that the dust-clouds of Central America are, in all probability, closely connected with the phenomenon of sea-dust. The "red fogs," of which one often hears, are showers of it, and what is popularly called "blood-rain" arises from rain falling through such a dust-cloud and mixing with it.

The Deepest River in the World.

The deepest river is the great stream of the Maranon, or Amazon—the "freshwater sea," as it is called. Everything belonging to this huge artery is on a colossal scale. At a point below the town of Para it enters the ocean by a channel which has in parts a depth of 1,100 or 1,200 feet, and at more than 1,000 miles from its mouth the depth of its bed was found by Condamine to be 620 feet. It descends from the highest parts of the Peruvian and Bolivian Andes, pursues a general direction from west to east, and enters the Atlantic near the equator. It is 50 miles broad at the mouth, never less than four miles wide through the last 450 miles of its course ; the freshness of its waters is perceptible at a distance of more than 500 miles out in the ocean, and it is stated that the total length of navigable waters in its system is probably not less than 50,000 miles.

Fisheries.

The feature of the year 1893 was the enormous increase in the catch of salmon in British Columbia. The coast line of that Province equals 7,181 miles, more than double that of the entire United Kingdom. The coast line of the eastern provinces is 5,600 miles, so that it is not surprising that the fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world.

The inland fisheries in the lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario have an area of about 72,700 square miles, and 1,203 vessels and boats manned by 2,920 men, using 1,441,695 fathoms of nets, were employed in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon and lake trout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel are the fish principally caught in the lakes.

Engaged in the fishing industry of Canada there is a total of nearly 68,000 men, using vessels, boats, nets and other gear, valued at $8,781,557.

In order to ensure the development of this industry, the Government of Canada enforces efficient measures of protection. These consist of laws and regulations carried out (1) by a large staff of officers stationed at every place where fishing is carried on; (2) by armed cruisers employed on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes; (3) by the establishment of close seasons intended to protect the fish at the most critical period of their existence—the spawning season; (4) by a system of leases and licenses, through which the Government is enabled to regulate fishing in accordance with local requirements; (5) by fish-breeding establishments, fourteen hatcheries being now established in various sections of the country; (6) by a fishing bounty of about $160,000 a year; (7) by prizes awarded for the best models of fishing vessels with a view to encourage a superior and safe class of deep-sea fishing schooners; (8) by Fishing Intelligence Bureaux, inaugurated in 1889, by means of which the movements of bait and of fish can be daily ascertained and reported by telegraph communication, at the principal stations. Fifty-five of these bureaux were in operation in 1893.

For the purpose of protecting the sea-coast and inland fisheries, the Government employs six steamers and two fast-sailing schooners, and about 400 permanent officers, and 200 temporary guardians engaged at certain periods of the year, chiefly when the fish are spawning.

The yield of the fisheries in 1893 was very nearly five times as much as it was in 1869, but the exports were not quite three times as much as in 1868, showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately is now taken for home consumption, owing, presumably, to greater facilities of transportation and large increase in interprovincial trade. The proportion of exports to total value in 1869 was 74 per cent., and in 1893 42 per cent.

Summary of the Total Value in each Province for the Years 1892 and 1893.

Provinces.	Value.		Decrease.	Increase.
	1892.	1893.		
Nova Scotia	$6,340,724 01	$6,407,279 49	.....	$ 66,555 48
New Brunswick	3,203,922 00	3,746,121 40	.....	542,199 40
British Columbia	2,849,483 64	4,443,963 20	.....	1,594,479 56
Quebec	2,236,732 06	2,218,905 21	$ 17,826 85	.....
Ontario	2,042,198 53	1,694,930 70	347,267 83	.....
Prince Edward Island	1,179,856 68	1,133,368 26	46,488 42	.....
Manitoba and North-West Territories	1,088,254 38	1,042,093 00	46,161 38	.....
Totals	18,941,171 30	20,686,661 26	457,744 48	2,203,234 44
Increase	.....	.....	.....	1,745,489 96

These figures do not comprise the quantity of fish consumed by the Indians of British Columbia, which is estimated at about $3,000,000.

Ontario shows the largest falling off in 1893, but this is more than made up by the increase in New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Value of Catch of Principal Products of the Fisheries in 1893, compared with 1892.

Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cod	$4,028,448	.....	$ 35,010
Herring	1,852,891	.....	182,740
Salmon	3,890,644	$1,647,796	.....
Lobsters	2,484,568	492,739	.....
Mackerel	1,096,066	.....	250,912
Seal skins	874,842	241,722	.....
Whitefish	1,298,744	.....	199,779
Trout	658,614	.....	52,498
Haddock	446,320	.....	140,205
Fish oils	321,927	.....	37,977
Hake	367,823	17,690	.....
Smelts	414,174	178,215	.....
Pollack	241,581	18,699	59,840
Halibut	215,367	.....	59,840
Alewives	212,714	44,535	.....
Sardines	218,018	99,805	.....
Oysters	156,440	.....	11,219
Pickerel	157,410	.....	31,164
All others	780,025	131,936	.....

Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage sea-fishing and the building of fishing vessels provision was made for the distribution of $150,000 annually among fishermen and vessels. By Act of 1891, chapter 42, the amount was increased to $160,000. This bounty is paid on the basis of $3 a ton to vessels, $3 per man to boat fishermen, and $1 per boat to the owners. The number of vessels which received bounty in 1892 was 668, with a tonnage of 25,748 tons, showing a decrease of 37 vessels and 785 tons, as compared with 1891. The number of boats on which bounty was paid was 13,774 and the number of boat fishermen who received bounty was 23,812, being a decrease of 3,927 boats and 9,695 fishermen, as compared with the previous year. The total number of fishermen in vessels and boats to whom bounty was paid in 1892 was 29,064, as against 38,859 in 1891. As will be seen, there was a large decrease in the number of claims filed. The decrease occurs chiefly in applications for boat bounty, and is due to the stringent regulations adopted relative to the collection of claims. The increased bounty given to vessels, $3 per ton, instead of as formerly $1.50, has resulted in the addition of a number of new vessels to the fishery fleet, but the details of the season of 1893 are not yet to hand. The total bounties paid since 1882 amount to $1,728,147.

As an adjunct to natural reproduction, the Canadian Government has, since 1859, called to its assistance artificial fish breeding. From very modest beginnings, this science has reached very large proportions in Canada, where there are now fourteen fish hatcheries, disseminated all over the country, including one in British Columbia and one in Manitoba; one in Nova Scotia is for the exclusive hatching of lobsters. From these establishments, 136,000,000 fry, consisting of salmon, white-fish, salmon-trout and lobsters, were planted in the several waters of the Dominion during the year 1892.

The particular distribution of fry from the several hatcheries in 1893 is shown in the following table:—

No.	Name of Hatchery.	Number of Fry turned out.	Description of Fish.
1	Fraser River, B.C.	5,674,000	Sockeye salmon.
2	Sydney, N.S.	Not working in 1893.	
3	Bedford, N.S.	320,000	Atlantic salmon.
	do	160,000	Salmon trout.
	do	2,700,000	Whitefish.
4	Dunk River, P.E.I.	Destroyed by fire.	
5	St. John River, N.B.	365,000	Atlantic salmon.
	do	2,600,000	Whitefish.
	do	294,000	Salmon trout.
	do	40,000	Speckled trout.
6	Miramichi, N.B.	975,000	Atlantic salmon.
7	Restigouche, P.Q.	883,000	do
8	Gaspé, P.Q.	910,000	do
9	Tadousac, P.Q.	2,060,000	do
10	Magog, P.Q.	1,200,000	Salmon trout.
	do	2,400,000	Whitefish.
11	Newcastle, Ont.	2,800,000	do
	do	385,000	Speckled trout.
	do	4,150,000	Salmon trout.
	do	2,500,000	Whitefish.
12	Sandwich, Ont.	68,000,000	do
13	Ottawa, Ont.	848,000	Salmon trout.
	do	5,360,000	Whitefish.
14	Bay View, N.S.	153,600,000	Lobsters.
15	Selkirk, Man.	1st year—no fry till 1894.	
	Totals	258,314,000	

As regards our relations with the United States as to the Fisheries question, the *modus vivendi* clause of the Draft Treaty of 1888 has been deemed to be in force since March, 1889. Under it, the Dominion Government have granted American fishing vessels licenses to fish in Canadian waters under certain restrictions. In 1889, 78 licenses were granted, the charge being $9,589; in 1890, 119, costing $14,461; in 1891, 98, costing $11,098; in 1892, 108, costing $13,410, and in 1893, 71, costing $9,131.

The result of the arbitration as to the claims of the United States in the Behring Sea is summarized as follows:—

The Tribunal met at Paris, on the 23rd February, 1893, adjourning until the 23rd March, and the award was given on the 15th August, 1893.

The Tribunal decided against the contentions of the United States as to Behring Sea being a *mare clausum*, or closed sea; also that the United States had no exclusive rights of protection and property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, when such seals were found outside the ordinary three-mile limit.

They further enacted the following regulations for the future protection and preservation of the fur-seals in Behring Sea:—

1. A zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, in which it is forbidden to kill any seals;
2. A general close season from 1st May to 31st July, during which it is forbidden to kill any seals;
3. Only sailing vessels, with fishing boats or canoes, to be allowed to kill seals during the open season;
4. Each fishing vessel licensed to engage in seal fishing to carry a distinguishing flag, prescribed by its Government;
5. Dates and localities of fishing to be entered in a log-book, as well as the number and sex of seals killed each day;
6. The use of nets, firearms and explosives is forbidden. Shot guns only to be used outside Behring Sea, during the lawful season;
7. The two Governments to take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in fur seal fishing;

8. These regulations not to apply to resident Indians carrying on fur seal fishing in canoes or undecked boats, provided they are not in the employment of other persons. They may be also employed as hunters as heretofore;

9. These regulations to remain in force until abolished or modified by common agreement, and to be revised every five years.

Prior to 1878, few seals were killed by Canadian sealers. In 1883, the number killed was 9,195, while in 1893, out of a total catch by American and Canadian vessels of 142,112, the latter landed 70,092.

Government Publications, 1894.

	Price.
Department of Agriculture.	
Report of the Minister of Agriculture for fiscal year 1892-93	$0 15
Census Statistics of Canada, 1891, vol. 1	0 25
" " " " vol. 2	0 25
Cattle Scheduling in England, 1893, Canadian Report	0 10
Experimental Farm, Report of Director for fiscal year 1892-93	0 15
Dairy Commissioner's Report for fiscal year 1892-93	0 25
Report on Mortuary Statistics for fiscal year 1892-93	....
Report on Criminal Statistics for fiscal year 1892-93	0 15
Report of Canadian Archivist for fiscal year 1892-93	0 15
Special Report on Production of, and Markets for, Canadian Butter and Cheese	0 05
Commissioner on Awards, Agricultural Implements, Chicago	0 05
Department of Auditor General.	
Annual Report of Auditor-General for fiscal year 1892-93	1 00
Department of Customs.	
Tables of Trade and Navigation, 1892-93	0 45
Department of Finance.	
Public Accounts, 1892-93	0 25
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, fiscal year 1892-93	0 15
List of Shareholders in Chartered Banks	0 25
Unclaimed Balances in Chartered Banks	0 20
Department of Geological Survey.	
Summary Report of the Director	0 05
Parliamentary.	
House of Commons Debates (unbound) for each session	5 00
Senate Debates (unbound) for each session	3 00
Department of Inland Revenue.	
Report of the Comptroller for fiscal year 1892-93	0 20
Report on Adulteration of Food for fiscal year 1892-93	0 10
Report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, 1892-93	0 05
Department of Indian Affairs.	
Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs	0 25
Department of the Interior.	
Report of the Minister of the Interior for year 1892-93	0 25
Department of Justice.	
Report of the Minister of Justice for year 1892-93	0 10
Department of Marine and Fisheries.	
Report of the Minister of Marine for year 1892-93	0 15
Report of the Minister of Fisheries for year 1892-93	0 35
Report of the Inspector of Steamboats for year 1892-93	....
List of Vessels	0 40
Vice-Admiralty Rules, 1893	0 40
Department of Militia and Defence.	
Report of the Minister of Militia for year 1892-93	0 10
Militia List for 1893	0 15
Establishment List of the Militia of Canada, for year 1892-93	0 05
Department of North West Mounted Police.	
Report of the Comptroller of the N.W.M. Police, 1892-93	0 15
Post Office Department.	
Report of the Postmaster General for year 1892-93	0 15
Postal Guide (paper cover)	0 50
" (cloth cover)	0 60
" quarterly supplement	0 25
Department of Public Printing and Stationery.	
Report of the Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery for year 1892-93	0 05
Department of Public Works.	
Report of the Minister of Public Works for year 1892-93	0 20
Department of Railways and Canals.	
Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for year 1892-93	0 20
Department of the Secretary of State.	
Report of the Minister for year 1892-93	0 05
Civil Service List for year 1892-93	0 15
Report of the Civil Service Examiners for year 1892-93	0 05
Department of Trade and Commerce.	
Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for year 1892-93	0 35
Mission to Australia, Report of Minister	0 10
Proceedings of Colonial Conference, 1894, held in Ottawa	0 25
Miscellaneous.	
British North America Act	0 10
Canada "Gazette" (per copy)	0 10
" " (per volume)	4 00
Criminal Code (quarter sheep)	0 50
" " (full calf)	1 00
Revised Statutes, 1886 (quarter sheep)	5 00
" " (full sheep)	6 00
" " (half calf)	5 50
" " (full calf)	6 50
" Supplementary volume, containing Acts not repealed by Revised Statutes (quarter sheep)	2 50
" (full sheep)	3 00
" (half calf)	4 75
" (full calf)	5 25
Statutes for 1894 (57 and 58 Vict.)	2 00
Patent Office Record (per volume)	2 00
" " (per number)	0 20

Any of the above may be obtained from the Department of Public Printing, Ottawa.

Minerals.

The mineral wealth of Canada is very great, the chief products of economic importance, according to information derived from the report of the Geological Survey,* are classed as follows :—

1. Metals and their ores : native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog-iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphide of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphid- of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, sulphide of bismuth, nickeliferous pyrrholite.

2. Minerals used in certain manufactures : iron pyrites, pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese, etc.

3. Minerals used in agriculture : gypsum, shell-marl, phosphates.

4. Minerals used as pigments : iron ochres, barytes or heavy spar, soap-clay, etc.

5. Combustible and carbonaceous materials : anthracite and bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat, etc.

6. Refractory minerals : plumbago, soap-stone, potstone, mica, asbestos, fire-clays, sandstone and pottery clays.

7. Minerals applicable to building : limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granites and syenite, gneiss, labradorite rock, marbles, serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime, and brick-clays.

8. Minerals for grinding and polishing : stone for making whetstones, hones, bath-brick, tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

9. Minerals applicable to the fine arts and jewellery : lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine, quartz, agates, amber, and Canadian precious stones.

10. Minerals applicable to miscellaneous purposes : sands for glass-making, moulding sand, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone, salt, brines and mineral waters.

The returns of 1893 show that the total output of mineral products was $19,350,712, a decrease of $150,000 compared with 1892, but as pig iron was included in the returns of 1892, and not in those of 1893, the decrease is apparent rather than real. Including pig iron, valued at $790,283, the output of 1893 for purposes of comparison was $20,140,995—an increase of $640,995 over 1892.

The metallic products of 1893 represent $4,582,166, a decrease of $1,224,883, compared with the output of the preceding year ; the non-metallic, $14,492,003, an increase of $1,257,736, which would be $790,283 more if pig iron were included.

The decrease in metallic products is altogether due to the decrease in the output of nickel, which fell off by 2,064,500 pounds in quantity, and by $1,436,988 in value.

The values of the principal articles of mineral production exported in the last four years, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, were :—

Articles.	Exports, Domestic.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Asbestos	$ 444,159	$ 513,909	$ 514,412	$ 396,718
Coal	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,467	3,114,558
Copper	244,337	505,196	216,603	395,819
Gold	657,022	554,126	316,177	247,863
Gypsum	193,899	184,977	194,304	178,979
Iron ore	31,366	32,582	36,935	26,114
Iron and steel	294,728	257,471	243,857	316,454
Mica	26,932	22,312	68,466	96,900
Nickel	.....	240,499	617,639	427,557
Phosphates	401,827	422,200	380,462	132,475
Silver	201,615	238,367	193,441	65,406
Stone and marble	91,998	68,308	60,209	49,308
Other articles	394,519	348,558	303,391	432,868
Total	$5,430,338	$6,304,970	$6,341,363	$5,881,024

The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were :—

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
United States	$4,319,382	$4,896,913	$5,045,694	$5,034,429
Great Britain	756,302	959,199	806,055	367,141
British possessions	256,585	246,218	319,593	312,515
Germany	20,532	23,516	30,320	39,156
Japan	7,639	4,964	4,596	16,443
St. Pierre	20,295	20,010	35,673	19,872
Mexico	2,373	18,818	3,175	1,115
Other countries	47,230	135,332	96,257	90,353
Total	$5,430,338	$6,304,970	$6,341,363	$5,881,024

* In the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada at Ottawa, of which the Director is Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., is a collection of the economic minerals and rocks of Canada, systematically arranged by the Assistant Director and Mineralogist to the Survey. This collection affords the most ample evidence of the extent and variety of the mineral wealth of Canada.

It will be seen that almost everything goes either to the United States or the United Kingdom, the proportions having, in the years named, been respectively 79 per cent., 77 per cent., 80 per cent. and 85 per cent., and 13 per cent. 15 per cent., 14 per cent, and 6 per cent.

Coal.—The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 97,200 square miles, not including areas known, but as yet undeveloped in the far north.

There are, first, the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 2nd, those of the North-west Territories; 3rd, those of the Rocky Mountains; and 4th, those of British Columbia. 1st. The coal areas of Nova Scotia cover about 635 square miles. They are divided into the Cape Breton, the Pictou and the Cumberland basins, all in Nova Scotia; New Brunswick containing, so far as known, no seams of sufficient magnitude to be worked successfully in competition with the Cumberland mines.

The workable thickness of the coal is very great, in Cape Breton a total of 25 to 60 feet, in Pictou at least 70 feet, and in Cumberland at least 30 feet. If the workable area is reduced one-quarter, say from 406,400 acres to 300,000 acres, and the average thickness of the workable area put at 25 feet on the basis of 1,000 tons of coal an acre for every foot of coal, the amount of coal in the measures of Nova Scotia is 7,000,000,000 tons.

There are no coal measures from New Brunswick westward until the province of Manitoba is reached. The coal areas of Manitoba are roughly estimated at 15,000 square miles. They yield lignites only, often of a very good quality.

The third coal area is that in the Rocky Mountains. Though small, as measured by miles, it contains much coal of the best quality. Several seams of anthracite of excellent quality have been found.

The fourth area is that of the Pacific coast. Dr. George M. Dawson gives the following estimate of its extent:—

	Square Miles.
Nanaimo coal basin (coals), approximately correct	200
Comox coal basin (coals), rough approximation	700
Queen Charlotte's Island, very rough approximation	800
Tertiary lignite-bearing rocks in different parts of British Columbia south of the 4th parallel of latitude, very rough approximation	12,000

In quality the Vancouver Island bituminous coals are found to be superior for all practical purposes to any coals on the Pacific coast. They rank in San Francisco with the West Hartley coals.

In the Comox district the productive measures show ten seams of coal with a total of 29 feet 3 inches, the thickest seam being 10 feet.

Production of Coal in Canada, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Provinces.	Tons of 2,000 Lbs.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Nova Scotia	2,290,158	2,175,913	*1,884,638
British Columbia	1,152,588	925,495	1,095,689
North-west Territories	165,086	189,489	738,843
New Brunswick			
Total	3,607,832	3,290,897	3,719,170

* 9 months only.

The World's Production of Coal.

The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures:—

Country.	Year.	Quantity.
		Tons.
Great Britain	1892	181,786,871
United States	1892	179,329,071
Germany	1892	94,252,278
France	1892	26,548,860
Austria-Hungary	1889	25,326,417
Belgium	1892	19,591,908
Russia	1889	6,118,550
Australasia	1891	5,046,677
Canada	1893	3,719,170
Spain	1891	1,286,000
Italy	1891	289,286
Sweden	1890	2,343,895
Other countries	.....	12,000,000
Total	.....	557,638,983

Iron.—The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographically and geologically. From Vancouver Island in the west to Cape Breton Island in the east, they occur at varied intervals.

The total production of iron ore in Canada in 1890 was 76,511 tons, valued at the mines at $155,380. In 1891 the quantity produced was 68,979 tons, valued at $152,005; in 1892, 103,248 tons, valued at $254,206; in 1893, 124,702 tons, valued at $298,018. In Nova Scotia the quantity produced in 1891 was 57,311 tons; in 1892, 75,000 tons, and for the nine months ended 30th September, 1893, 66,837 tons. The quantity of pig-iron made in 1890 was 21,772 tons, valued at $331,688; in 1891, 23,891 tons, valued at $368,901; in 1892, 42,443 tons, valued at $637,421, and in 1893, 55,947 tons, valued at $790,283.

The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1893. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :—

The World's Production of Iron and Steel, 1893.

COUNTRIES.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain	6,750,000	3,679,043
United States	7,124,502	3,123,524
Germany and Luxemburg	4,826,819	2,161,821
France	2,032,567	803,063
Belgium	768,321	221,296
Austria-Hungary	925,308	499,600
Russia	912,290	375,625
Sweden	490,913	172,774
Spain	179,433	63,011
Italy	11,930	107,676
Other countries (estimated)	80,000	5,000
Total	24,102,083	11,212,433

Gold is found in many parts of Canada. Practically, however, its production is limited to the provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In the latter province in 1893 there were 26 mines, yielding 14,030 ounces of gold from 28,040 tons of quartz crushed. From 1862 to 1892 (both years included) the yield has been 550,064 ounces from 762,286 tons of stone crushed, which is equal to an average of 14 dwt. 10 grains per ton of 2,000 pounds. During this period the highest yield was 1 oz. 2 dwt. per ton, and the lowest 10 dwt. 21 grains.

The production of gold in Canada in the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 was as follows :—

PROVINCES.	VALUE.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
British Columbia	$429,811	$399,525	$379,535
Nova Scotia	456,125	389,961	395,070
North-West Territories, including Yukon district, Quebec..	39,550	110,997	152,639
Total	925,486	900,483	927,244

Silver.—The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400,687 ounces, valued at $420,722 In 1891, it was 415,493 ounces, valued at $407,183 ; in 1892, 305,026 ounces, valued at $264,510, and in 1893, 414,-975 ounces, valued at $321,423. The argentiferous provinces are those of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the silver produce of Quebec being calculated, as usual, from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines.

The World's Production of Gold and Silver in 1892.

COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver.	COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$33,000,000	$74,989,900	Bolivia	$67,000	$15,488,000
Australasia	33,870,000	17,375,677	Chili	1,436,600	2,942,000
Mexico	1,147,500	59,000,000	Brazil	438,000	.....
Russia	23,546,000	550,000	Venezuela	1,000,000	.....
Germany	.....	7,921,336	British Guiana	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	1,399,548	2,161,951	Dutch Guiana	542,000	.....
Sweden	73,100	152,000	French Guiana	998,229	.....
Norway	.....	235,400	Peru	75,000	3,112,000
Italy	94,280	1,446,370	Uruguay	93,500	.....
Spain	.....	2,140,400	Central Am. States	163,492	2,000,000
Turkey	7,000	55,000	Japan	508,400	1,798,800
France	133,000	2,955,600	Africa	22,069,578	.....
Great Britain	66,600	255,650	British India	3,057,900	.....
Canada	925,000	407,100	Korea	750,000	.....
Argentine	82,000	620,000			
Colombia	3,472,000	1,298,000	Total	130,816,627	196,605,184

Copper occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper and the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shores of Lake Huron, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years. On Lake Superior, the native copper which has been so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore exists in large quantities along the Canadian shore. In Quebec and the other Eastern provinces deposits of copper have been found. In British Columbia masses of native copper have been found in various parts of the province. The largest deposits are found in the neighborhood of Sudbury, in Ontario.

Production of Copper in Canada.

1890	6,013,671 pounds, valued at	$ 902,050	1892	7,042,195 pounds, valued at	$821,589
1891	9,529,076 " "	1,238,780	1893	8,109,856 " "	875,864

The World's Production of Copper, 1893.

Country.	Quantity.
	Long Tons.
United States	154,017
Spain and Portugal	56,170
Chili	22,565
Germany	17,900
Japan	18,000
Australia	6,500
Cape Colony	5,350
Canada	3,620
Mexico	7,315
Total	292,097

Petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-West Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, but it is in the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been and is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea being the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth from 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 19th of February, 1862, and before October in the same year there were no less than thirty-five flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a great waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than 5,000,000 barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighboring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.

The World's Production of Petroleum.

	Barrels.
United States, 1893	48,416,666
Russia, Baku, 1893	33,104,126
" elsewhere, 1890	251,543
Austria-Hungary, 1890	816,000
Canada, 1893	798,406
Peru, 1890	350,000
India, 1891	146,107
Germany, 1892	103,323
France, 1891	70,000
Japan, 1890	48,027
Argentine, 1891	21,000
Italy, 1891	8,085
Great Britain	1,526
Other countries	200,000

Salt.—The total production in 1890 was 43,754 tons, of the value of $198,897. This was an increase, as compared with 1889, of 10,922 tons in quantity and of $70,350 in value. In 1891 the production was 45,021 tons, valued at $161,179, an increase of 1,267 tons, but a decrease in value of $37,718. In 1892 the production was 45,486 tons, valued at $162,041, and in 1893, 62,324 tons, valued at $195,926, an increase of 17,838 in the number of tons and of $33,885 in value.

Asbestos.—There is probably no mining industry in Canada that has shown such marked progress as that of the peculiar mineral called asbestos. The mineral which is produced in Canada under this head is in reality not asbestos proper, but a form of serpentine called chrysotile. It occurs in veins in certain portions of the great belt of serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

Nickel.—In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite was made near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, about twenty deposits have been discovered in the district. The ore, which contains on the average about 2·25 per cent. of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper-nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows: —Copper 26·91; nickel, 14·14; iron, 31·335; sulphur, 26.95, and cobalt, ·935. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1891 was 4,626,627 pounds, which at 60 cents per pound was worth $2,775,976; in 1892 the quantity was 6,057,482 pounds, valued at 58c. per pound, or $3,513,339, and in 1893, 3,992,982 pounds, valued at 52c. per pound, or $2,076,351.

Among the increasing uses of nickel are:—its alloy with steel, to which it adds strength; the manufacture of nickel cannon and armor-plate; the hulls and engines of ships, being free from corrosion and fouling.

Phosphate of Lime.—Specially among the minerals which are used for agricultural purposes may be mentioned apatite or phosphate of lime. The growing demand for this valuable material has led to a great increase in production, both for home use and exportation. In 1893, 8,198 tons were mined, valued at $70,942. The attention of the Canadian farmers is being directed to the valuable properties of this mineral as a fertilizer. The percentage of purity of native Canadian phosphate ranges from 70 to 95 per cent. It is said to produce valuable results when applied to land in its raw state, reduced to a fine powder. But the conditions for manufacturing it into superphosphates are favorable in Canada. Phosphate of lime is found in large and easily-worked deposits throughout a large extent of country in the Ottawa River valley. The largest deposits have been found on the Quebec side.

Gypsum, the production of which is steadily increasing, is at present worked only in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though deposits of a certain quality have been found in Manitoba and the Territories. The total quantity of gypsum mined and marketed in the Dominion during 1891 was 203,605 tons, valued at $206,251, showing a decrease in quantity of 22,904 tons, while the value has increased $12,218. The largest production was in Nova Scotia, amounting to 161,934 tons of the value of $153,955, or more than four-fifths of the total production.

The Mining of the World.

COUNTRIES.	Value of a Year's Product.					Number of Miners.	Result per Man.
	Gold.	Silver.	Coal.	Sundries.	Total.		
Australia	$25,000,000	.....	$5,000,000	$10,000,000	$40,000,000	95,000	$421 00
Austria	.....	$2,500,000	22,500,000	15,000,000	40,000,000	92,000	439 00
Belgium	.....	.....	30,000,000	2,500,000	32,500,000	105,000	310 00
France	.....	.....	55,000,000	15,000,000	70,000,000	206,000	350 00
Germany	.....	5,000,000	70,000,000	20,000,000	95,000,000	231,000	410 00
Gt. Britain & Ireland.	.....	.....	335,000,000	60,000,000	395,000,000	538,000	736 00
Italy	.....	.....	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	36,000	260 00
Russia	30,000,000	.....	15,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	207,000	240 00
Spain	.....	.....	.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	70,000	430 00
Spanish America	5,000,000	25,000,000	2,500,000	17,500,000	50,000,000	150,000	333 00
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	29,000	175 00
United States	35,000,000	40,000,000	140,000,000	170,000,000	385,000,000	560,000	687 00
Other countries	5,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	17,500,000	70,000	250 00
The World	100,000,000	75,000,000	680,000,000	360,000,000	1,215,000,000	2,389,000	508 00

At what Hour a Man is Strongest.

At what hour of the day is a man at his strongest, and so fitted to do hard work with the least weariness? The question is a strange one, and probably the answer occurring at once to most persons will be, "*When he gets up in the morning.*" This is by no means the case; on the contrary, according to the recent experiments of Dr. Buch with the dynamometer, a man is precisely *at his weakest when he turns out of bed.* Our muscular force is greatly increased by breakfast, but it attains to *its highest point after the midday meal* It then sinks a few hours, rises again towards evening, but steadily declines from night to morning. The two chief foes of muscular force, according to Dr. Buch, are overwork and idleness. Sweating at work deteriorates the muscles. We know that many of the great workers of the world, though not all, have been early risers. But early rising, according to Buch's doctrine, ought always to be supplemented by early breakfasting.

How it is that the Eyes of Many Portraits Appear to follow One all Over the Room.

The cause of this phenomenon is thus explained:—Let us suppose a portrait with its face and its eyes directed straight in front, so as to look at the spectator. Let a straight line be drawn through the tip of the nose and half-way between the eyes, which we shall call the middle line. On each side of this middle line there will be the same breadth of head, of cheek, of chin, and of neck, and each iris will be in the middle of the whole of the eye. If we now go to one side, the apparent horizontal breadth of every part of the head and face will be diminished, but the parts on each side of the middle line will be diminished equally; and at any position, however oblique, there will be the same breadth of face on each side of the middle line and the oris will be in the centre of the whole of the eye-ball, so that the portrait preserves all the characters of a figure looking at the spectator, and must necessarily do so wherever he stands. In portraits the apparent motion of the head is generally rendered indistinct by the canvas being imperfectly stretched, as the slightest concavity or convexity entirely deforms the face when the obliquity is considerable. The deception is, therefore, best seen when the painting is executed on a flat board, and in colors sufficiently vivid to represent every line in the face with tolerable distinctness at great obliquities. Distinctness of outline is indeed most necessary to a satisfactory exhibition of this optical illusion

When a Man attains his Maximum Weight.

According to experiments carried out by the Belgian *savant* Quetelet, a man attains his maximum weight towards his 40th year, and begins to lose it sensibly towards his 60th year. A woman, however, does not attain her maximum weight till her 50th year The age at which people in this country attain their maxium weight and the weight itself differ in the different classes of society. In the affluent classes the average maximum weight is 172 lbs., and is attained at 50 years of age. In the artizan class it is 154 lbs., attained at 40. Amongst farm laborers it is 171 lbs. attained at 60. In the general classes it is 164 lbs., and is reached between 40 and 50 years

Natural Gas has been known to exist in Canada for many years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which gas was utilized in the following August. Since then numerous wells have been sunk, but the two most productive gas fields, so far discovered, are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland, the daily flow of gas in the latter county being 30,895,000 cubic feet. A pipe line connection has been made from these wells with the city of Buffalo. In Essex County, one well has a daily flow of 7,000,000 cubic feet, which gas is utilized in lighting the streets of Kingsville. Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the Northwest Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas in Ontario in January, 1891, was 50,000,000 cubic feet. The gross amount received from sales of natural gas in 1893 was nearly $367,000.

Precious Stones arranged according to their Colors.—*White.*—Diamond, Beryl, Sapphire, Rock-crystal, Spinel, Tourmaline, Jargoon, Topaz, Quartz. *Blue.*—Diamond, Sapphire, Spinel, Topaz, Tourmaline, Beryl. *Red.*—Diamond, Ruby, Spinel, Jacinth, Garnet, Tourmaline. *Yellow.*—Diamond, Topaz, Chrysolite or Olivine, Spinel, Beryl, Garnet, Jacinth, Tourmaline, Sapphire, Chrysoberyl, Quartz. *Green.*—Diamond, Emerald, Peridot or Olivine, Sapphire, Chrysoberyl, Spinel, Aquamarine, Tourmaline, Chrysolite (called also Olivine), Topaz, Garnet, Jargoon. *Pink.*—Diamond, Spinel, Ruby, Chrysoberyl, Beryl, Topaz. *Brown.*—Diamond, Chrysoberyl, Garnet, Jacinth. Tourmaline, Quartz, *Black.*—Diamond, Sapphire, Spinel, Garnet, Tourmaline, Quartz. *Violet.*—Amethyst, Sapphire, Ruby, Garnet, Spinel. *Opalescent.*—Diamond, Sapphire, Opal, Cat's-eye, Quartz, Ruby, Moonstone. *Orange or Reddish-yellow.*—Diamond, Chrysoberyl, Garnet or Cinnamon-stone, Topaz, Jacinth, Ruby, Tourmaline, Rubicelle (or Spinel).

Telegraphs.

There are in Canada 32,336 miles of telegraph line, whereof 29,160 miles are worked by private companies, and the remainder, 3,176 miles, is owned and operated by the Government.

Westward of Quebec the telegraphs are in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, with 18,000 miles of line, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with 7,600 miles of line; in the Maritime Provinces the Western Union Telegraph Company operate with 3,175 miles of line, and, in addition, the Anglo-American Cable Company work the lines of the Prince Edward Island system, and have 385 miles of poles and 13 miles of cable.

The Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests require that there shall be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-West Territories. Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic coast, the reduction in marine insurance premiums has been 50 per cent.

Land and Cable Telegraph lines owned by Government in the Several Provinces of Canada, on 30th June, 1893.

Government Telegraph Lines.	Distance in Miles.		Grand Total.
	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidized line)—			
Port aux Basques to Cape Ray	14	.....	14
Nova Scotia—			
Meat Cove, C.B., to St. Paul's Island	.....	20	
Across Ingonish, Harbour, C.B.	.....	¼	
" St. Ann's " "	.....	¼	
*Sydney to Meat Cove	127¾	½	
Low Point to Mingan	5	.....	234½
Barrington to Cape Sable Island	16	1¾	
Mabou to Cheticamp	63	.....	
New Brunswick—			
Bay of Fundy	34	10½	96½
Chatham to Escuminac	52	.....	
Quebec—			
Magdalen Islands	83½	55½	
Anticosti Island	242	65	
North shore of St. Lawrence	456¾	39½	1,085
Chicoutimi	92	.....	
Quarantine, Grosse Isle	46	4¾	
Ontario—			
Pelee Island	24	8⅓	32⅓
North-west Territories	834	.....	834
†British Columbia	412	½	412½
Total	2,502	207	2,709

* Operated by Western Union. † Operated by C. P. R.

In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-western Telegraph Company; and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company. They have also built and transferred the following cables: Nova Scotia, 1¼ miles; Ontario, 2½ miles; British Columbia, 42 miles (sold to Canadian Pacific Railway), making in all a total of 3,176¾ miles built or subsidized by Government.

In 1893 the working expenses of the Government Telegraphs amounted to $35,950, and the earnings to $9,328, showing an excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to $26,622; the excess was $12,03[illegible] less in 1893 than in 1892.

The tariff for telegrams between places in Canada is 25c. for 10 words; to Halifax, Winnipeg, and British Columbia, from 30c. to $1 for 10 words. The rate for cablegrams to the United Kingdom is 25c. or 1s. a word.

Telephones.

The first commercial telephonic communication was established at Hamilton, Ont. in October, 1877, and in 1893 there were, in the Dominion, 44,000 miles of wire, and 33,500 instruments in use. In the same year about 72½ million messages were transmitted. The largest system is that of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, which company controls the whole service of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. The needs of the other provinces are supplied by various companies. The first long distance telephone was established in France, between Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, 562 miles, and since then direct communication has been established between New York and Chicago, a distance of 994 miles.

Agriculture.

It has been estimated that nearly 45 per cent. of the entire population of Canada derives its subsistence directly or indirectly from agriculture and the industries connected with it. The importance of this branch may be concluded from the fact that nearly one-half of the exports of Canada consist of agricultural products, animals and their produce being included in the term.

The area under crop and pasture at present is only 10 per cent. of the entire land area of the Dominion, and making every allowance for the permanent unsuitability of large tracts to agricultural uses, it is evident what an enormous opportunity exists for development, as capital is more largely employed and transport facilities are increased.

The tables hereafter inserted are taken from the latest available official returns.

The United Kingdom is by far the best customer of the Dominion for food products, and that the demand in this quarter will be an increasing one is evident. In 1876, only 46 per cent. of the consumption of the British Islands came from abroad; in 1891, the percentage had risen to 55, and high authorities have recently calculated that in 20 years' time the home production will only serve to supply the yearly needs of one-quarter of the population.

The continuance of the regulations which compel the slaughtering of Canadian cattle on arrival at British ports has greatly militated against our stock raisers; but, upon the other hand, the consistent extension in the exportation of cheese and other dairy products is a compensating and gratifying feature in the returns. In 1893, the Canadian exports to Great Britain largely increased over the 1890-1892 period in every item, except barley, while those of the United States showed a falling off not only in barley but in oats, sheep, pork, bacon, hams, tallow, butter, cheese and poultry.

Hitherto in Manitoba and the North West our farming community has devoted itself mainly to the production of wheat; the growth of the world's supply of this staple, especially in Australia and the Argentine Republic, during the last few years has tended to keep prices very low, and it is hoped increased attention will be given to mixed farming as being more profitable and providing better markets in the other provinces as well as abroad.

The consumption of wheat in Canada, no doubt, varies in different parts. In Manitoba, the official estimate a short time ago was 6 bushels per head, and that is probably not over the mark, both for that province and some parts of the Territories. In Ontario and Quebec it has been reckoned at not over 5 bushels. In the Maritime Provinces, wheat is to a certain extent displaced by cornmeal, but the fishermen are large consumers of wheat, so that the average is maintained. On the whole, therefore, an allowance of 5½ bushels per head seems to be, as nearly as possible, the correct amount. The consumption in the United States was fixed in 1878 at 4·7, and no subsequent attempt has been made to change the estimate; the consumption of rice and cornmeal being important factors in this circulation.

In the Province of *Quebec* the production of wheat is considerably diminishing. The census returns show that, in 1880, 224,678 acres were under wheat against 191,599 acres in 1890; there was also a falling off in the ten years of the production of barley, oats, rye, peas and beans, but hay showed an increase of 961,529 acres, and potatoes of 15,910 acres. The best crops are found in the eastern and southern sections of the Province. It is, however, the rapidly increasing growth in the production of butter and cheese which is the most important feature in the agricultural life of the Province, and the figures given on page 268 under these headings will be found interesting.

The lead in farming matters is, however, fairly taken by the Province of *Ontario*. The number of acres surveyed in the province is about 31,000,000; and of this some 22,000,000 acres have been already sold or granted away. The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion of the whole is the very best for agricultural and horticultural purposes, including the growing of all the kinds of fruits which flourish in the temperate zone; its special adaptation to the growth of these being favored as well by the summer suns as by the modifying influence of the great lakes. The southern limit of Ontario is on the same latitude as Rome, and it is natural to find a greater variety in the produced than in any other province in the Dominion.

Average yields of crops in 1894.

		Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
		acres.	bushels.	
Fall Wheat	1894	778,992	16,839,510	21.6
	1893	913,954	17,545,248	19.2
	1882-93	909,078	18,219,174	20.0
Spring Wheat	1894	230,016	3,702,349	16.1
	1893	356,721	4,186,063	11 7
	1882-93	553,624	8,442,203	15 2
Barley	1894	486,261	11,021.506	22.7
	1893	467,315	9,806,088	21.0
	1882-93	699,916	17,964,493	25.7
Oats	1894	2.330,766	70,801,825	30 4
	1893	1,936,644	58,584,529	30.3
	1882-93	1,702,513	58,954,051	34.6
Rye	1894	90,144	1,414,077	15.7
	1893	68,486	994,771	14.5
	1882-93	98,160	1,579,949	16.1
Peas	1894	785,007	13,765,451	17.5
	1893	738,741	14,168,955	19 2
	1882-93	683,591	13,979,163	20.4
Beans	1894	59,281	868,252	14 6
	1893	48,858	664,310	13.6
	1882-93	28,676	491,180	17.1
			tons.	tons.
Hay and clover	1894	2,576,943	3,575,200	1.39
	1893	2,766,894	4,963,557	1.79
	1882-93	2,348,934	3,364,643	1.43

The area of other crops is as follows :

Year.	Corn for husking.	Corn for silo.	Buck-wheat.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1894	267,348	111,361	145,268	169,431	27,670	11,186	147,657
1893	217,294	95,865	133,828	142,601	21,519	9,288	136,694
1882-93	212,067		79,269	153,566	19,917	10,289	109,638

The total area under the above crops is 8,217,331 acres as compared with 8,054,612 acres in 1893. The area devoted to pasture is 2,703,241 acres, an increase of 91,061 acres over 1893.

That the area under the principal grain crops has not been much extended in late years may perhaps be attributed to the increase in dairy farming.

Hemp, tobacco, hops, and beetroot are cultivated ; and peach orchards and vineyards are numerous in the western parts. Apples and tomatoes, fresh and canned, are exported to a large extent.

Of the *Maritime Provinces*, the soil of *Prince Edward Island* is described as "formed for the most part of a rich layer of vegetable matter above a bright loam, resting upon a stiff clay and sandstone." The rich grass lands remind the traveller of the pastures of England ; while the arable portion grows excellent crops of grain and roots. The following average yields per acre is given in an official pamphlet :—

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18 to 30	Potatoes	250
Oats	40 to 60	Turnips	500 to 800
Barley	30 to 45		

Oats and potatoes are the crops chiefly grown. The production of the principal crops in 1891 was as follows :—

	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	44,703	613,364
Oats	—	2,922,552
Potatoes	43,521	7,071,308
Hay	150,108	132,959 tons.

The acreage under the various crops is only given in a few instances.

Nova Scotia contains about 11,000,000 acres, of which 5,000,000 acres are fit for tillage. The soil in the agricultural districts bears a high character for fertility ; and, in addition to cereal and root crops, fruits, and especially apples, are cultivated with great success, and are among the chief productions. Tobacco has been raised in the more sheltered districts of the Province. The production of the principal crops at the census of 1891 is given as follows :—

	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	14,157	165,806
Oats	—	1,559,842
Potatoes	44,154	4,920,612
Hay	539,057	632,391 tons.

The soil of *New Brunswick* is especially adapted to the growth of potatoes, which are largely cultivated. The ordinary cereals, particularly oats, do well. Spring wheat gives an average of eighteen bushels to the acre. Fruits such as are found in England are also grown. Quoting from the census returns of 1891, the production of New Brunswick was as follows :—

	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	17,306	209,809
Oats	—	3,025,329
Potatoes	42,703	4,827,830
Hay	470,834	476,069 tons.

The country contained in *Manitoba and the North West Territories* is well suited for agriculture, the rearing of stock, and also for dairying purposes. The area of fertile land fit for settlement in the North West is extensive, and has been estimated at 300,000,000 acres. The winter climate is severe ; but, as is shown under the heading of Climatological in another part of this Almanac, exaggerated ideas on this subject are common. It is the great object of the farmer in this part of the Dominion to sow a hardy wheat, which will grow fast and ripen quickly. The quality of the wheat produced, which is No. 1, is excellent, being hard and flinty, and well suited for mixing with softer kinds ; it is also very uniform. An official writer says of the soil of Manitoba, "The soil is a rich, deep, agricultural mould or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay subsoil. It is among the richest, if not the richest soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat. Analysis by chemists in England, Scotland, and Germany have established this. The soil is so rich that it does not require the addition of manure for years after the first breaking of the prairie, and, in particular places where the black loam is very deep, it is practically inexhaustible." Raspberries and other berries and currants flourish in this section.

The annual returns collected at Winnipeg in August, 1894, show the total area under all crops in Manitoba this year to be 1,592,394 acres, or an increase of 39,132 acres upon the area of 1893. All the main crops show a progressive extension in area during the last two years, excepting roots, which have experienced a marked decrease this year. Subjoined are the figures for this and the two preceding years:—

Manitoba.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1894, compared with 1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	875,990	1,003,640	1,010,186	+6,546
Oats	232,974	388,529	413,686	+25,157
Barley	97,644	114,762	119,528	+4,766
Potatoes	10,0 3	12,387	13,300	+913
Roots	17,498	20,919	7,880	-13,039

The increases this year as compared with last are much less than the corresponding increases in 1893 as compared with 1892. The remaining items in this year's area are—flax, 23,540 acres; rye, 3,122 acres; peas, maize and buckwheat, 1,152 acres. The area under flax has experienced a sudden increase.

The principal wheat-exporting countries are Russia, United States, India, Hungary, Argentine Republic, Roumania, Australia, Bulgaria and Canada. The principal wheat-importing countries are the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

During the first quarter of 1894 prices in England really decreased, beginning with 26s. 6d. per quarter (80c cents per bushel) on January 5, dropping to 26s. 1d. (79¼ cents) on February 2, and still further declining to 24s. 5d. (74 cents) on March 2, the average for March being 24s. 4d. (73¾ cents).

Comparing the prices at the end of the first quarter for several years, the result is:—

1894.	1893.	1892.	1891	1890.
73⅞c.	75½c	99½c.	$1.04⅛c	90.c.

Viewed from the standpoint of its agricultural resources, *British Columbia* falls into two broad divisions, the damp region along coast, and the drier and more elevated district in the interior of the mainland. On the coast of the mainland the area available for cultivation is limited. A large portion of the surface is covered with heavy forests, and, even where this is not the case, the shallow soil and the excessive moisture are unfavorable to the growth of cereal crops. These adverse conditions, however, do not exist everywhere; and on the south and east coasts of Vancouver Island, and on the lower part of the Fraser River, on the mainland, there are upwards of a million acres well suited for the cultivation of grain. In the Comox District, for instance, which lies on the eastern side of Vancouver Island wheat will yield from 30 to 45 bushels, and oats will yield from 50 to 60 bushels per acre on land farmed with care and kept in good condition. The alluvial lands of the lower Fraser are equally, if not more, productive. In the interior districts of the mainland, grazing is considered more profitable than tillage, but there are a fair number of purely arable farms, especially towards the south of the Province. The average yield of wheat is given as about 25 bushels per acre; and double that amount has, it is said, been obtained in exceptional cases. Fine apples and pears can be grown in Vancouver Island and the lower part of the mainland; their cultivation is likely to become an important industry. The production of the chief crops in British Columbia is given in the census returns of 1891, as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	15,156	388,300
Oats	–	943,088
Potatoes	4,213	685,802

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROPS.

The following table is taken from estimates prepared by the Minister of Agriculture of Hungary, issued in Sept., 1894.

The total crops of wheat in the world for this year are estimated to produce 87,278,000 hectolitres, against 80,331,000 in the previous year, or in bushels, 2,476,009,0 0 against 2,279,000,000 last year, and 2,280,000,000 the official average for the past decade. The deficit required to be covered by importing countries is 12,849,090 hectolitres against 13 370,000 last year; or in bushels, 364,526,000 against 379,000,000 last year. The surplus from exporting countries shows a considerable excess over the deficit, and is given at 15,659,000 hectolitres, against 13,345,000 last year; or, in bushels, 444,245,000, against 378,664,000 last year.

The details, with comparisons of the estimates issued a year ago, are worked out into bushels from the Government figules in hectolitres, and represent thousands of bushels.

Importing Countries.	Production.		Deficit.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Great Britain	60,995	56,750	170,220	171,638
France	354,625	283,764	19,850	46,318
Germany	102,132	90,785	32,625	25,537
Italy	120,288	122,012	29,788	22,700
Holland	6,241	6,384	11,915	8,512
Switzerland	7,376	4,539	11,915	12,768
Belgium	21,277	15,605	25,533	34,118
Denmark	4,539	4,256	1,702	3,688
Sweden and Norway	5,106	4,823	7,092	2,270
Spain	97,876	76,612	12,768	8,512
Portugal	9,078	5,675	5,675	5,675
Greece	3,404	4,255	3,972	7,377
Austria	45,400	45,400	31,774	39,725
Exporting Countries.	**Production.**		**Surplus.**	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Russia	363,136	365,092	141,850	97,398
Hungary	151,098	141,870	45,392	45,392
Roumania	51,066	46,818	19,859	34,050
Turkey	29,793	28,375	5,675	5,675
Bulgaria, etc.	31,207	31,977	13,050	10,782
Servia	9,929	8,512	1,985	3,405
United States	408,528	397,250	70,925	69,518
Canada	42,555	43,980	15,603	9,913
India	258,167	274,835	22,696	42,562
Rest of Asia	58,158	65,262	2,837	7,093
Africa	48,370	36,716	5,957	3,888
Australia	42,895	39,725	14,185	19,205
Chili, &c.	24,114	19,862	9,929	6,526
Argentina	117,508	56,750	73,762	26,105

The seaborne trade in live stock and dead meat has only been in existence a few years. Its development has naturally stimulated the industry of stock-raising; and this is shown, not only in the increase of land taken up for grazing purposes in the North West, but also in the importation of pedigree animals from England to improve the character of the Canadian herds. It is only twenty years since the first shipment of thoroughbred English shorthorns was brought to Canada; but, since that time, stud animals of all kinds have been imported with great success. In the older Provinces the same farmer engages in cattle breeding and agriculture, the farms are of moderate size, and a good deal of attention is paid to the dairy. Cheese and butter are, in many districts, manufactured on the "factory system," which has been introduced from the United States. In Ontario, there were 856 cheese factories at work during 1892, and the quantity of cheese made was 93,848,948 lbs., valued at $8,959,939. The ranchmen in the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia of the Territories engage in stock-raising on a much larger scale, and it is in that part of the country that the industry is capable of the greatest expansion. Live stock were first shipped direct from the ranches to the United Kingdom in 1887, and in 1888, some 4,500 head were thus sent over. It was stated that "though the results in all cases were not satisfactory, owing to want of judgment in the selection of some of the animals, still the fact has been established that well-bred and properly selected steers, under proper management, can be landed in any seaport market, in Great Britain in good condition, and sold at remunerative prices." Since then shipments have steadily increased, upwards of 12,000 having been exported during 1893, and the good quality of the stock has excited favorable comment in the English market.

The number of ranches in 1892 was 142, with an area of over 1,800,000 acres; and the number of stock in the three provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan was 231,222 cattle, 60,639 horses and 64,920 sheep.

In Manitoba, the farmers are turning their attention to cattle-rearing, and large herds are now also to be found in the southern parts of British Columbia. Horse-breeding is rapidly developing, and a good class of animal is produced.

The total number of cattle in the Dominion in 1891 was estimated to be 4,060,662, and the number of horses to be 1,441,037. There is a fair trade in horses across the border with the United States; and Canadian horses are now regularly imported into England, the number in 1893 being 1,046. The number of sheep, as shown by the census returns, does not increase. Sheep-raising, however, is an important part of mixed farming in the eastern provinces, and is rapidly increasing in the prairie country. In 1895, 360,509 sheep were exported from Canada.

The following figures, taken from the census returns of 1881 and 1891, allow some opinion to be formed of the distribution of live stock in the various provinces of the Dominion.

Live Stock in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Provinces.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	590,298	761,961	1,702,167	1,895,774	1,359,178	993,748	700,922	1,112,247
Quebec	273,852	345,789	959,125	970,887	889,833	722,025	329,199	348,397
Nova Scotia	57,167	62,419	525,603	309,776	377,801	318,855	47,256	45,760
New Brunswick	52,975	59,586	212,560	202,439	221,163	181,110	53,087	51,093
Manitoba	16,739	86,753	60,281	229,707	6,073	35,816	17,358	53,049
British Columbia	26,122	44,171	80,451	126,729	27,788	50,406	16,841	33,324
Prince Edw. Island	31,335	37,402	90,722	91,629	166,496	147,097	40,181	42,672
N. W. Territories	10,870	42,956	12,872	233,721	346	64,920	2,775	16,95
Canada	1,059,358	1,441,037	3,434,781	4,060,662	3,048,678	2,513,977	1,207,619	1,702,585

The total export trade of cattle from the whole Dominion is shown in the following table taken from the latest available Trade and Navigation Reports:—

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1874	5,399	$570,544	39,623	$951,269	252,081	$ 702,564
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1884	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,643	335,207	1,264,811
1886	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
1887	19,081	2,350,926	116,490	6,521,320	443,628	1,595,350
1888	20,505	2,563,407	100,748	5,012,788	395,320	1,283,537
1889	17,874	2,226,892	102,980	5,714,526	360,939	1,276,918
1890	16,709	2,007,533	81,478	6,952,185	316,013	1,276,993
1891	11,868	1,572,564	117,765	8,744,769	299,587	1,150,883
1892	11,306	1,484,431	107,180	7,749,399	331,278	1,429,067
1893	13,387	1,588,007	107,225	7,745,103	362,455	1,288,548

There was a falling off in the export of horned stock to the United Kingdom from 98,237 in 1892 to 82,925 in 1893. The decrease from the United States was much larger, falling from 392,954 in 1892 to 248,891 in 1893. Thus while the United States show a falling off of 36·65 per cent, the decrease from Canada only reaches 15·58 per cent, nearly the whole of the latter being accounted for by the stoppage of the trade in dairy cows and stores owing to scheduling of the Dominion on suspicion of being infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

Live Stock in British Possessions.

Countries.	Year.	Number of			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
United Kingdom	1892	*2,067,549	11,519,417	33,642,808	¶3,265,898
India	1890	947,492	49,635,590	28,452,162	.....
Canada	1891	1,441,037	4,030,662	2,513,977	1,702,785
New South Wales	1892	484,309	2,221,459	55,445,289	249,522
Victoria	1892	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339
South Australia	1892	186,726	411,793	7,152,047	61,189
Western Australia	1892	44,973	162,886	1,685,500	24,417
Tasmania	1892	31,976	170,085	1,623,338	59,267
New Zealand	1892	211,040	808,439	18,570,752	222,553
Queensland	1892	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930
Australasia	1892	1,821,389	12,190,782	119,150,542	1,024,208
Cape of Good Hope	1892	360,458	1,969,411	16,793,855	225,407
Natal	1891	62,077	694,347	959,246	45,676
Jamaica	1892	69,057	108,140	15,661	.....
Ceylon	1892	4,090	1,004,477	87,028	....
Newfoundland	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
Falkland Islands	1892	2,079	5,755	642,735	.....
Fiji	1892	1,150	9,450	6,100	1,700

* For agricultural and breeding purposes only and unbroken horses.
¶ Exclusive of pigs kept in towns and by cottagers in Great Britain.
‖ There are also 13,530,000 buffaloes and 1,000,000 mules and donkeys.

In Australasia, there are more horses and nearly three times as many cattle as there are in Canada, but this country has the larger number of swine.

The number of live stock in the world is given in the next table.

Live Stock of the World.

Countries.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
North America	57,887,438	17,717,139	2,331,738	51,292,797	48,059,045	45,536
South America	57,610,183	5,486,036	1,666,225	96,242,137	2,723,516	2,695,697
Europe	104,430,093	36,483,400	3,155,297	187,141,203	49,164,341	18,941,295
Asia	60,846,904	4,279,241	1,079,723	39,922,366	488,937	1,646,934
Africa	6,094,883	1,238,574	390,059	35,589,208	546,906	12,566,612
Australasia	11,872,360	1,786,644	.....	124,645,606	1,156,325	116,257
Oceania	131,796	4,066	110	12,007	33,151	13,102
Total	298,873,657	66,995,100	8,683,152	534,848,924	102,172,221	36,025,433

Dairy Farming—Milch Cows in Canada, 1891, compared with 1871 and 1881.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	1891.
British Columbia	.....	10,878	17,504
Manitoba	.....	20,355	82,712
New Brunswick	83,220	103,965	106,649
Nova Scotia	122,688	137,639	141,684
Ontario	638,759	782,243	876,167
Prince Edward Island	32,000	45,895	45,849
Quebec	406,542	499,977	549,544
Territories	.....	3,848	37,003
Total	1,238,209	1,596,800	1,857,112

"The establishment of cheese factories in Canada may be said to date no further back than 1863. Up to the close of 1865 there were only ten in operation in Upper Canada and two in Lower Canada. At the close of 1866 there were 60 in Canada West and 12 in Canada East, using in the aggregate the milk of 21,600 cows, and producing about 6,480,000 lbs. of cheese. In 1868 there were 180 factories in Ontario, with an annual productive capacity of 12,000,000 lbs., worth (at 9c. to 10c. per pound) from $1,080,000 to $1,200,000, and in the province of Quebec, 17 factories with a capacity equal to 1,530,000 lbs., valued from $137,700 to $150,000."

The number of creameries increased from 46 in 1881 to 170 in 1891.

The capital invested increased from $97,027 in 1881 to $540,598 in 1891.

Persons employed increased from 151 in 1881 to 425 in 1891.

Wages paid increased from $30,043 in 1881 to $106,303 in 1891.

Value of raw material increased from $263,483 in 1881 to $595,421 in 1891.

Value of product increased from $341,478 in 1881 to $913,591 in 1891.

The greatest growth was in Quebec, where the creameries increased five-fold, from 22 to 111.

In home-made butter the increase was from 75,000,000 lbs. in 1871 to 102,000,000 lbs. in 1881, and 111,000,000 lbs. in 1891.

In 1893 the total of the cheese export was 133,946,355 lbs., of which 133,946,365 lbs. went to the United Kingdom. In 1893 the total of the butter export was 7,036,013 lbs., of which 6,076,757 lbs. went to the United Kingdom.

In 1891 the total export of Canadian cheese was 106,202,140 lbs. and of butter 3,768,101 lbs.

As regards poultry and eggs, in 1893 we exported 4,104,632 doz. of eggs and $5,304 of poultry to the United Kingdom, against 3,987,655 doz. eggs and $3,349 poultry in 1892. The exports of eggs to the United States, which were 15,370,061 doz. in 1889, sank to 8 095,675 in 1891 and 4,021,637 doz. in 1892, a result naturally attributed to the McKinley tariff.

In a condensed form the dairy statistics for the three decades are as follows :—

Growth of Dairying—Cheese.

Provinces.	Total 1891.	Total 1881.	Total 1871.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia	39,595	88,800	.....
Manitoba	743,746	19,613	.....
New Brunswick	341,405	301,188	233,389
Nova Scotia	1,096,752	953,400	1,062 631
Ontario	81,834,904	53,569,254	19,596,152
Prince Edward Island	217,574	196,273	155,524
Quebec	30,511,997	8,771,556	1,889 779
Territories	195,541	1,060	.....
Total	114,981,514	63,901,144	22,937,455

Growth of Dairying—Butter.

Provinces.	Total 1891.	Total 1881.	Total 1871.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia	393,089	364,887	.....
Manitoba	5,067,318	957,152	.....
New Brunswick	7,808,268	6,527,176	5,115,947
Nova Scotia	9,014,168	7,465,285	7,161,867
Ontario	56,865,061	55,924.765	37,623,643
Prince Edward Island	1,969,213	1,688,690	981,939
Quebec	32,892,836	31,253,887	24,289,127
Territories	1,928,162	70,717	.....
Total	115,938,165	104,252,559	75,172,523

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

"The Experimental Farm Station Act" was passed by the Federal Government during the Session of 1886, and now we have the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, under the direct management of Professor Wm. Saunders, with Branch Experimental Farms as follows :

Director Central Farm, Ottawa.....Wm. Saunders.
Agriculturist Central Farm, Ottawa.....Jas. W. Robertson.
Horticulturist " " " .....John Craig.
Chemist " " " .....F. T. Shutt, M.A.
Entomologist and Botanist Central Farm, Ottawa.....Jas. Fletcher.
Poultry Manager " " " .....A. G. Gilbert.
Supt. Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.....Wm. M. Blair.
" " Brandon, Manitoba.....S. A. Bedford.
" " Indian Head, N.W.T.....Angus Mackay.
" " Agassiz, B.C.....Thos. A. Sharpe.

At all these farms many experiments are in progress in all branches of agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture, and many problems of great importance to farmers have already been solved They have been so placed as to render efficient help to the farmers in the more thickly-settled districts, and at the same time to cover the most varied conditions which influences agriculture in Canada.

The Central Farm has about 500 acres of land. There are buildings for cattle, horses, swine and poultry. There is also a dairy with all modern appliances for experimental work, a seed-testing and propagating house, with a building affording facilities for the distribution of large quantities of promising seed grain for test by farmers in different parts of the country. Each farm is supplied with the *best* breeds of dairy cattle and some of those best suited for beef. Useful experiments are conducted with these, also in raising swine and poultry. Many tests are made with the most promising varieties of grain fodder crops, roots, vegetables, forest trees, etc. Experiments are also conducted as to the best methods of preparing the soil for crops of various sorts, in the draining of land, in determining the best time for sowing, and also the most practical methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil.

A large proportion of those varieties of grain grown on the several farms which prove to be the best and most productive is distributed by mail in small bags containing 3 pounds each, to farmers in all parts of the Dominion who ask for them. This distribution is carried on at all the farms, but the larger part is sent out from the Central Farm. In 1893, 21,377 samples were mailed to 11,831 applicants.

During the past three years more than 5,000 packages of seedling forest trees and cuttings, and about five tons of tree seeds have been sent out in small bags by mail, free of charge, to farmers in different parts of the Northwest who have applied for them, and thus a general interest in tree-growing has been awakened. Occasional bulletins on special subjects of importance are also issued from time to time.

The Dairying Service of the Department of Agriculture was begun in 1890, when a Dairy Commissioner was appointed to act in affiliation with the Central Experimental Farm.

Whenever a farmer is in doubt, he should apply to the nearest Experimental Farm, and information on any subject relating to agriculture will be furnished him *free*.

Intending settlers can receive *free* very valuable information by applying to these farms as to the most suitable crops to grow, time for planting, etc., etc.

Bulletins are issued by the Central Farm, Ottawa, as occasion requires. These will be mailed to any farmer in the Dominion on application.

All letters addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, go free.

There are also Agricultural Training Colleges in most of the Provinces, more or less under the control of the Ministers of Agriculture in each Province, and on application to whom detailed information relating to them can be obtained.

There are also Dairy Stations in operation under Government control as follows:

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
London, Ont.
Mount Elgin, Ont.
Perth, Ont.
Wellman's Corners, Ont.
Woodstock, Ont.
St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Nappan, N.S.
Kingsclear, N.B.
Sussex, N.B.
New Perth, P.E.I.

In October, 1894, the Cheese Factories in operation in the various Provinces may be approximately given as follows :—

In Ontario	897	In Prince Edward Island	16
Quebec	1063	Manitoba	16
Nova Scotia	34		
New Brunswick	34	Total	2060

ENSILAGE.

Ensilage has passed through the experimental stage, and has now become, in Canada, an important factor in the economical feeding of our cattle during the winter. It has been proved that by its use milk can be more cheaply produced and cattle more cheaply fattened than by the old way of feeding hay, roots and large quantities of grain. The silo is the receptacle that holds the ensilage. It is nothing more than an air-tight building—box, tank or compartment, in which fodders in a succulent state are placed for preserving and curing. That is, it must have its sides and bottom air-tight, the covering placed on the ensilage when it is filled makes this part air-tight during the curing process. It can be built of any material that will be air-proof, and of any shape, but the cheap wooden silo, made of two thicknesses of one-inch board with tar paper between, has been found to answer the purpose as well, if not better, than the more expensive ones built of stone or brick. The silo should be deeper than it is wide, and placed in such a position that its contents can easily be fed to the cattle. If placed in the barn or byre, the cost of outside siding and roof will be saved. A silo to contain 100 tons of ensilage might be 15 ft. x 15 ft. x 23 ft. deep. Extra space is necessary, as it is impossible to fill a silo so as to have it perfectly full when it has finished settling. Now, to construct it of wood, which is the cheapest way: If built as a separate building, a stone foundation will be necessary. If it is placed in the inside of a barn, this is not so necessary, provided the ground is hard and dry. The sills should be 6 x 8 (notched and very well spiked together at the corners), upon which a balloon frame is built, with studs 2 x 10 and not more than 2 feet apart from centre to centre. If the silo is very large or very high, they should be placed closer. These can be mortised into the sills and plate, but the easiest way is to notch them so that the ends will pass down on the insides of the sills and then nail them securely. There is a great lateral pressure on the walls of the silo, equal to about 55 pounds to the square foot during the curing process, while the ensilage is settling; this decreases after a time, but must be guarded against. The plates need not be quite so heavy as the sills, but see that they are well bolted or spiked together at the corners to prevent them opening. We would strongly recommend that the studs be so placed that those at the corners be close enough together so that the boards of the first lining can alternately cross each other, and be nailed to two studs. This will prevent the corners from opening. The siding boards should be all good, sound lumber, 1 inch thick, and all the same width if possible. Both linings should be put on horizontally. When the first lining is all on, cover it with tar paper, lapping the edges 2 inches and put on two thicknesses at the corners. In commencing the second lining, it is best to start with a narrow board so as to break the joints. See that the corners are fitted true, and that the walls are perpendicular; if they are not, the ensilage will not settle evenly. A 10 or 12 inch board, with the edges bevelled, should be set in the corners and the space behind filled either with sawdust or sand. As you fill the silo over the top, you will only want a door to empty it by; the easiest way to make it is to saw out the double lining between two studs almost from top to bottom. Nail a batten on these studs, to nail the saw-out pieces against while the silo is being filled, and tack a piece of tar paper on from top to bottom on the inside so as to cover the door. It will not hurt the ensilage. These boards can easily be taken out as the silo is emptied, and put to one side for use again another year. If an outside door is thought necessary, it can be made in sections to open on hinges and placed on the other edge of the studs. If the silo is very large, it is best to put in a division. A good, well-packed earth floor will answer all purposes, provided there is no danger of water getting in. If you build the silo as a separate building, make the inside as above described, and finish the outside as you would an ordinary building. By using the truss pattern roof, you will do away with the use of tie-pieces, which you would find in your way when filling and covering. Place a large door or window in one of the gables to fill by. The cost will greatly depend on what you have to pay for lumber; and if you are handy with tools you need not employ a carpenter.

The following would be the bill of materials required to make a silo 15 x 15 x 23 inside measure, in a barn or byre :—

4 pieces, 6 x 8 x 16 ft. for sills.
4 pieces, 6 x 6 x 16 ft. for plates.
28 pieces, 2 x 10 x 23 ft. for studs.
3,000 ft. 1-in. boards. This is a little over-estimated, but allowance must be made for waste.
1,500 sq. feet tar paper.
8 8-in. bolts for sills. } 6-in. nails will answer as well.
8 6-in. bolts for plates. }
3 lbs. 4-in. nails, to nail studs top and bottom.
25 lbs. 3-in. nails, for lining, etc.

Corn is the best crop to put in as it yields a large tonnage per acre, and the cattle thrive well on it. Any variety of corn that will come to the milk stage will do, but if it is riper so much the better. Information as to the varieties best suited for any section of the Dominion can be obtained on application to the nearest Government Experimental Farm. (See list of farms on page 268.) Other crops, such as clover, peas and oats, and, in fact, any kind of grass, can be ensiled. The corn is cut into short lengths of about one-half inch before it is put into the silo. This is done by an ensilage cutter, worked by a horse-power or engine. If the silo is large, an elevator can be attached to the cutter to carry the corn or crop to be ensiled over the top of the sides of the silo. The filling can be done at intervals of several days or continuously. Care must be taken to pack the contents very firmly from time to time during the filling, especially round the sides. The contents should be allowed to heat to over 125° to kill the bacteria: this may take two or three days. It can then be covered. A foot of cut straw or poor hay with a few old boards thrown on top will answer this purpose. The contents can be used as soon as the filling is completed—but it is better to let it remain for three or four weeks before opening. When opened, all the covering should be removed and the ensilage taken from the top, the surface to be kept as even as possible till the silo is empty. The ration per day will greatly depend upon the animal, but as much as 50 pounds per day can be safely fed. About two and one-half tons of corn ensilage has a feeding value equal to one ton of good hay. About fifteen to eighteen tons per acre is the average crop. As corn ensilage is not a complete ration in itself, a small quantity of grain should be added, such as bran, shorts, etc. Chopped hay or straw can also be added when desired.

Prof. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has a new ensilage combination that forms a complete ration of itself. It consists of corn, horse beans and the heads of sun-flowers, all cut into short lengths and placed in the silo together. The corn and beans are planted together; with this ensilage, it is not necessary to feed grain.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. William Sutherland of Port Tibbermuir, Scotland, in the winter and spring 1892-3, experimented as to the comparative results obtained from fattening Canadian cattle, and states: Of the fifteen cattle experimented with, the five home-breds consisted of two-year old shorthorn crosses in very moderate condition, having been summered on rather inferior pasture. The five Irish two-year old polled crosses were the fair average of a lot bought in some weeks previously, and were considerably better conditioned than the home-breds. The five Canadians (two under two-year old and three over) consisted of a lot bought just previous to the "slaughter order" coming into force. They were of a somewhat "roughish" description, and in poor condition—four of them so much so indeed that I was rather doubtful whether it would be giving them fair play to place them on trial against the others. All who have had to do with cattle must, if they keep their eyes open, have observed that the appetite varies greatly, and that occasionally one animal will be found to consume, if it can get it, possibly a half more food than its next neighbor—although both may be of same age and breed—without making any corresponding increase in the rate of improvement. To enable a reliable conclusion to be drawn as to the merits of the three lots we have had to deal with, I thought the most satisfactory method would be to place each of the fifteen on an exactly similar weight of food daily. An unstinted allowance of good oat straw was given—the exact quantity consumed could not very accurately be determined, as a considerable quantity was, of course, pulled down by the animals, and left uneaten. They were all good eaters, however, and, so far as we could judge, about the same bulk of fodder was consumed daily by each lot. As regards the other rations, the supplies and weights were as follows:—

Bill of Fare.

	5 A.M.	11 A.M.	5 P.M.
1st fortnight..	20 lbs. yellow turnips.	2 lbs. cotton cake, undecorticated; 10 lbs. yellow turnips.	20 lbs. yellow turnips.
2nd fortnight..	30 lbs. swedes.	4 lbs. cotton cake; 10 lbs. swedes.	30 lbs. swedes.
2nd month.....	35 lbs. swedes.	3 lbs. linseed cake; 3 lbs. cotton cake; 10 lbs. swedes.	35 lbs. swedes.
3rd month.....	35 lbs. swedes.	3 lbs. linseed cake; 3 lbs. bruised wheat; 10 lbs. swedes.	35 lbs. swedes.
4th month.....	35 lbs. swedes.	3 lbs. "dried grains"; 3 lbs. cotton cake; 10 lbs. swedes.	35 lbs. swedes.
5th month.....	35 lbs. swedes.	2 lbs. cotton cake; 3 lbs. "bibby" cake; 12 lbs. potatoes.	35 lbs. swedes.
6th month.....	30 lbs. swedes.	2 lbs. cotton cake; 3 lbs. "bibby" cake; 12 lbs. potatoes.	30 lbs. swedes.

The gain in weight of each of the three classes will be seen at a glance in the following table:—

Average Increase per Head.	1st Month.	2nd Month.	3rd Month.	4th Month.	5th Month	Average Gain per Head in 5 Months.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Irish	39 3/5	42	50	49 1/5	66 4/5	247 3/5
Home-breds	55 3/5	57 1/5	77 1/5	84 1/2	96	370 1/2
Canadians	84 4/5	87 1/5	96 2/5	96	104	468 2/5
Increased gain of Canadians over home-breds.	29 1/5	30	19 1/5	11 1/2	8	
Increased gain of Canadians over Irish.	45 1/5	45 1/5	46 2/5	46 4/5	37 1/5	

As regards the main point—the £. s. d. part of the experiment—the result stood as follows:—the bullocks were sold when "ripe" for the butcher not all at the same time;—

POISONOUS PLANTS.—PLATE I.

Of plants poisonous to the touch the commonest is the Poison Elder, Poison Sumach, or Dogwood; it is called by botanists *Rhus venenata*. It grows in swamps from a bush of five feet to a tree four times as tall. Its leaves are arranged on its branches in much the same order as those of the common sumach; they differ in form by being uncut at the edges, with a wrinkled and puckered look. Their flowers are small and greenish white, at times bearing straw-colored stripes.

Cost and Returns.

—	Net Average Cost Price per Head.	Cost per Cwt.	Average Length of Keep.	Average Selling Price per Head.	Sale Price per Cwt.	Average Monthly Return per Head for Keep.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	M. W.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Home-breds.....	10 0 0	24 1½	5 0	18 4 0	*33 3	1 12 9½
Irish.....	10 10 0	24 11½	5 2	17 19 0	32 8	1 6 1½
Canadians.....	10 3 6	23 3	5 0	21 6 6	33 2	2 3 8

*The selling price per cwt. is calculated on the weight shown by mart steelyard at time of sale. The difference between it and home weight (the cattle walking four miles, and fasting three to four hours in the interval) ranging from 14 to 28 lbs. per head.

The result shows that the home-bred and Irish bullocks were far outstripped, both as regards gain in weight and increase in monetary value, by their Canadian companions. The impression that Canadians are great consumers of food compared with home cattle is an utter mistake. Given animals of the same age, class and size, the former will not consume more than the latter, and will, as a rule, pay the buyer much better for their keep.

POULTRY.

The Sitters—A Few Points.

From the report of the Poultry Manager of the Government Experimental Farm.

1. For an early sitter select a medium-sized hen.
2. In the early part of the season give 11 eggs. More are apt to be chilled, unless the nest is in a very warm place.
3. If possible set two hens about the same time. On the fifth or sixth day test the eggs, remove the unfertile ones and give the remainder to one hen, resetting the other.
4. The nest should be made of cut straw, and placed in a quiet spot away from the laying stock. It should be well dusted with carbolic disinfecting powder.
5. China eggs should be placed in the nest, and the sitter allowed to remain on them for two days before the valuable eggs are given to her.
6. Meanwhile the carbolic disinfecting powder has probably rid the body of any vermin.
7. During the hatching period, the nest and hen should occasionally be dusted with disinfecting powder.
8. The sitters and eggs should be examined every morning, to see if all is right.
9. Should an egg be broken in the nest, the others ought to be at once taken out, gently washed in lukewarm water and replaced under the sitter. If soiled, the nest straw should be replaced by clean stuff.
10. Machines for testing eggs can be procured at a cheap price from an incubator maker, or a drawing of one may be had from a poultry paper, and a local tinsmith can easily do the rest.

Care of the Young Chicks.

The proper care of young chicks is most important and indispensable to their quick maturing as market fowls or early layers. And yet few farmers push their young stock with the proper food and frequent feedings absolutely necessary to make plump chickens for market. It is poor economy to hatch out a number of chickens and allow them to die from want of care, proper housing or food, and yet the money lost to the farmers of the country every year from all the causes mentioned is very great.

1. After hatching out, the chickens should remain undisturbed in the nest for 24 hours.
2. Their first feed should be stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, and stale bread crumbs. This may be continued some days.
3. Weather permitting, the hen and brood should be placed in a dry coop on the grass, where the chicks can get at and into the latter.
4. If kept indoors the chicks must be kept on earth, or on boards covered with earth. If not so kept, disaster will follow.

Lay of Eggs and Cost of Keep.

The average produce of eggs by each hen in the year is generally estimated at 150, which, however, may be exceeded by adopting prolific breeds, and by good care, feed, etc.

The cost of poultry in Canada averages as follows:—

First cost of hens, 30 cents apiece.
" turkeys, 90 cents apiece.
" ducks, 45 cents apiece.
" geese, 90 cents apiece.

The cost of keep is estimated as follows:—

Hen, 70 cents a year.
Turkey, $1 a year.
Goose, 75 cents a year.
Duck, 60 cents a year.

After the hens have passed their period of profitable laying (two or three years), they may be sold at little if any loss on their first cost.

USEFUL TABLES FOR FARMERS.

Cooling Effects of Ice.

One pound of ice put into one pound of water at a heat of 174 degrees will make two pounds of water at 32 degrees. Thus 149 degrees of heat have been absorbed during the melting of the ice. This is called the latent heat of water.

POISONOUS PLANTS.—PLATE II.

Poison Ivy, or Poison Oak (*Rhus radicans*), is a variety of poison ivy bearing large uncut leaves darker in hue than those of Grass Poison Ivy, with lobed leaflets in threes; its flowers are green, its small berries greenish white. This plant readily climbs a stone fence or a tree, rising three to five feet. While plentiful along banks of streams, it is by no means confined to these localities.

Thus, one pound of ice will in melting cool one pound of water one hundred and forty-two degrees. Or,

10 lbs. of water 14¼ degrees.
10 lbs. of milk from 60 to 45 degrees.
To cool 1,000 lbs. of milk from 60 to 45 degrees, use 100 lbs. of ice.

Freezing Mixtures.

4 oz. of sal ammoniac dissolved in 8 oz. of water reduces the temperature 40 degrees.
A mixture of powdered ice and snow, 72 degrees.
Snow or ice, and dilute nitric acid, 46 "
Snow and chloride of lime, 68 "

How to Measure Corn in a Crib, Hay in a Mow, etc.

This rule will apply to a crib of any kind. Two cubic feet of sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel shelled. To get the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rail; multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the height; then divide the product by two, and you have the number of bushels in the crib.

To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for decimals.

To find the amount of hay in a mow, allow 512 cubic feet for a ton, and it will come out very nearly correct.

Quantity of Fertilisers used per Acre.

Air-slaked lime	25 to 40 bushels.
Super-phosphate	250 to 500 lbs.
Plaster	80 to 100 "
Nitrate of soda	50 to 150 "
Fish guano	200 to 300 "
Wood ashes	20 to 40 bushels.
Marl	100 to 300 "
Salt	250 to 600 lbs.

Breeder's Table.

Day of Month Served.	Date on which animal served is due to give birth.				Day of Month Served.	Date on which animal served is due to give birth.			
Jan.	Mare. 48 weeks.	Cow. 40 weeks.	Ewe and Goat. 21 weeks.	Sow. 16 weeks.	Jan.	Mare. 48 weeks.	Cow. 40 weeks.	Ewe and Goat. 21 weeks.	Sow. 16 weeks.
	Dec.	Oct.	May.	April.		Dec.	Oct.	June.	May.
1	2	8	29	22	17	18	24	14	8
2	3	9	30	23	18	19	25	15	9
3	4	10	31	24	19	20	26	16	10
			June.		20	21	27	17	11
4	5	11	1	25	21	22	28	18	12
5	6	12	2	26	22	23	29	19	13
6	7	13	3	27	23	24	30	20	14
7	8	14	4	28	24	25	31	21	15
8	9	15	5	29			Nov.		
9	10	16	6	30	25	26	1	22	16
				May.	26	27	2	23	17
10	11	17	7	1	27	28	3	24	18
11	12	18	8	2	28	29	4	25	19
12	13	19	9	3	29	30	5	26	20
13	14	20	10	4	30	31	6	27	21
14	15	21	11	5		Jan.			22
15	16	22	12	6	31	1	7	28	
16	17	23	13	7					

Explanation of the Use of the Breeder's Table.

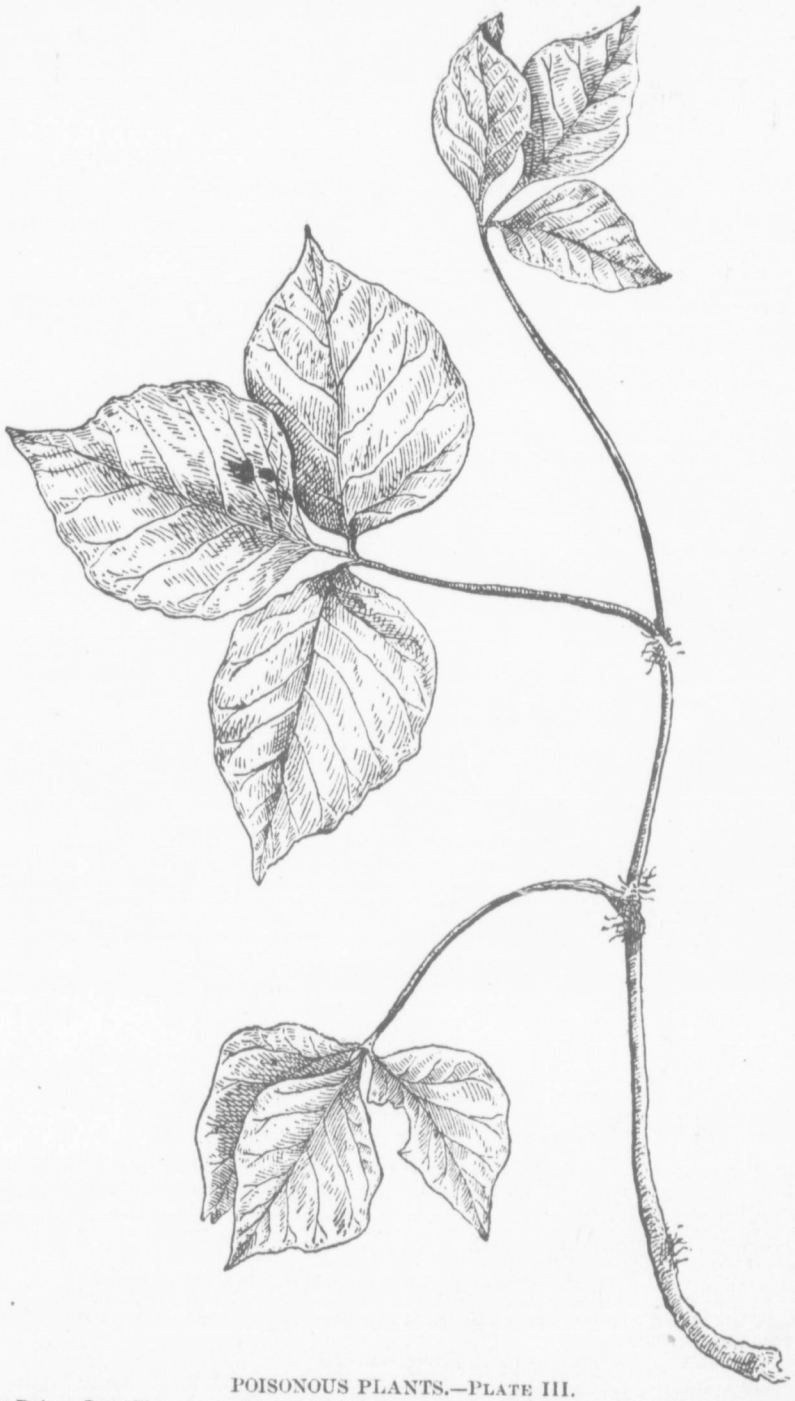
In this table the month of January is simply taken as a basis for arriving at the answer no matter upon what date the serving has taken place.

FOR EXAMPLE:—Supposing a mare is served on January 10, in the column headed Mare, in a line with January 10, is seen the date December 11, which would be the time the mare might be expected to foal. If the date of serving was April 7, or three months later than January 7, the date for foaling would, of course, be three months later than the date given opposite January 7, viz. March 8, not December 8.

This rule applies in the other cases of the cow, ewe or sow, according to the columns under those respective headings.

Hills in an Acre of Ground.

40 feet apart	27 hills.	8 feet apart	680 hills.
35 "	35 "	6 "	1,210 "
30 "	48 "	5 "	1,732 "
25 "	69 "	3½ "	3,556 "
20 "	108 "	3 "	4,840 "
15 "	193 "	2½ "	6,969 "
12 "	302 "	2 "	10,890 "
10 "	435 "	1 "	43,560 "



POISONOUS PLANTS.—PLATE III.

Grass Poison Ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) rises among grass to a height of five to nine inches. Its leaves differ in form—their notches are sometimes shallow, at other times deep. Its leaflets, in threes are of pointed oval shape, and in fruit it resembles *Rhus radicans*. As these p sts multip y from under ground roots, it is hard work to eradicate them. The plant for which the poison ivies are most often mistaken is the Virginia Creeper, which, however, is readily distinguishable if it be borne in mind that its leaflets are in fives.

Trees on an Acre.

2	x	8	feet	2722	12	x	12	feet 302
4	x	8	"	1861	12	x	16	" 229
6	x	8	"	907	16	x	16	" 169
8	x	8	"	681	16	x	20	" 136
4	x	12	"	907	20	x	20	" 109
6	x	12	"	605	30	x	30	" 54
8	x	12	"	453	40	x	40	" 30

Quantity of Seed Required to Plant an Acre.

20 quarts Beans, pole, Lima, 4 by 4 feet.
10 " Beans, Carolina, prolific, etc., 4 by 3 feet.
10 " Corn, sugar.
8 " Corn, field.
3 " Cucumber, in hills.
20 " Flax, broadcast.
6 " Grass, timothy with clover.
10 " Grass, timothy without clover.
25 " Grass, orchard.
20 " Grass, red top or heads.
28 " Grass, blue.
20 " Grass, rye.
2 " Pumpkin, in hills 8 by 8 feet.
8,000 Asparagus plants, 4 by 1½ feet.
25,000 Celery plants, 4 by ½ foot.
17,500 Pepper plants, 2½ by 1 foot.
3,800 Tomato plants.
2½ bushels Barley.
1½ " Beans, in drills, 2½ feet.
3 " Oats.
2 " Peas, in drills, short varieties.
1 to 1½ " Peas, in drills, tall varieties.
3 " Peas, broadcast.
8 " Potatoes.
1¾ " Rye, broadcast.
1½ " Rye, drilled.
1¼ " Wheat, in drills.
2 bushels Wheat, broadcast.
12 ounces Cabbage, outside, for transplanting.
4 " Cabbage, sown in frames.
8 " Celery seed.
3 " Tomatoes, in frames.
8 " Tomatoes, seed in hills, 3 by 3 feet.
9 pounds Beets and mangold, drills, 2½ feet.
12 " Broom corn in drills.
4 " Carrot, in drills, 2½ feet.
13 " Clover, White Dutch.
10 " Clover, Lucerne.
6 " Clover, Alsike.
12 " Clover, large red with timothy.
16 " Clover, large red without timothy.
25 " Corn, salad, drill, 10 inches.
3 " Lettuce, in rows, 2½ feet.
35 " Lawn grass.
3 " Melons, water, in hills 8 by 8 feet.
2 " Melons, citrons, in hills 4 by 4 feet.
50 " Onions, in beds for sets.
7 " Onions, in rows for large bulbs.
5 " Parsnip, in drills, 2½ feet.
4 " Parsley, in drills, 2 feet.
10 " Radish, in drills, 2 feet.
3 " Squash, bushels, in hills, 4 by 4 feet.
3 " Turnips, in drills, 2 feet.
3 " Turnips, broadcast.

To Find the Weight of Cattle.

Measure in inches the length from the middle of the shoulders to the root of the tail, and the girth immediately behind the forelegs. Multiply the girth by itself, that is, take the square of it. Multiply this by the length in inches. Divide the sum by 7,238, and multiply the quotient by 14, the result is the weight in pounds. Some allowance is to be made for thin or not smooth animals.

Condimental Food for Cattle.

Boil ten lbs. of flax seed in ten gallons of water to a mucilage; stir in 1½ lbs. of turmeric, ¼ lb. of ginger, the same of caraway seeds, ½ lb. of gentian root, 2 oz. of cream of tartar, 1 lb. of sulphur, the same of common salt, and 10 ounces of coriander seeds all finely ground and mixed. Then add 20 lbs. of molasses, 25 of linseed cake meal, and 40 lbs. of corn meal, and mix thoroughly. If it is to be kept for some time, it should be made into thin cakes and dried in an oven, and ground for use.

Weight of Hay in Stacks.

Timothy well settled	500	cubic feet in a ton.
Timothy at bottom of stack or mow	400	feet "
Timothy new stacked	700	" "
Clover well settled	700	" "
" new stacked	900	" "
" and timothy, old	600	" "
" " new	800	" "
Red top packed	1000	" "
Prairie hay packed	800	" "

A bushel of good clean wheat of full weight should yield 45 lbs. of good flour, 3 lbs. of shorts, and 9 lbs. of bran. The waste is in the moisture of the grain that evaporates in the grinding. The driest wheat has 8½ lbs. of moisture in 60 lbs.

A cubic foot has 1728 cubic inches.
A struck bushel has 2150.4 cubic inches.
A heaped bushel has 2750 cubic inches.
A box holding a struck bushel measures 16 x 16 x 8⅜ inches, or 18 x 13 x 9¼ inches.
A box holding a heaped bushel measures 15 x 15 x 12½ inches, or 18 x 15 x 10 1-5 inches.
A wagon box 10 feet long and 3 feet wide holds 2 bushels of small grain, or one bushel of corn in the ear, for each inch in depth.

What Milk Is.

Milk consists of	Water.	Fat.	Casein.	Sugar.	Salts.
Cow's milk has per cent	87.	3.5	4.	4.5	1.
Human " "	87.	3.5	1.7	7.	.8
Goat " "	84.5	5.7	5.5	3.7	.6
Sheep " "	83.3	5.4	7.	4.	.3
Mare " "	88.6	0.7	1.8	8.7	.4
Ass " "	90.9	1.1	1.9	6.1	.0

POISONOUS PLANTS.—PLATE IV.

Among the plants poisonous when eaten, the commonest is known as Spotted Cowbane, Musquash-root, Beaver-root, or Water Hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*). It grows three to five feet high, with pretty white flowers—which bloom in July and August. These flowers are clustered on stalks much resembling the ribs of an umbrella, betraying the plant's relationship to the common parsley of the kitchen garden. Its roots are poisonous, at times fatally so.

Nutritiveness of Foods.

Average quantity of nutritive matter in 1000 parts of several varieties of animal and vegetable food:

Cucumber	25	Beet-root	148	Sole	210	Apricots	260	Almonds	650
Melons	30	Pears	160	Pork	240	Grapes	270	Oats	742
Turnips	42	Apples	170	Cherries	250	Chicken	270	Rye	792
Milk	72	Haddock	180	Veal	250	Plums	290	Rice	889
Cabbage	73	Gooseb'ries	190	Beef	230	Mutton	290	Barley	920
Carrots	98	Peaches	200	Potatoes	260	Tamarinds	340	Wheat	950
White of Egg	140	Codfish	210						

Dimensions of One Acre.

A square, whose sides are 12,649 rods, or 69.57 rods, or 208.71 feet long, contains one acre. Table of dimensions of rectangle containing one acre:

RODS.

1 x 160	1½ x 106 2-3	2 x 80	2½ x 64
3 x 53 1-3	3½ x 45 5-7	4 x 40	4½ x 35 5-9
5 x 32	5½ x 29 1-11	6 x 26 2-3	6½ x 24 8-13
7 x 22 6-7	7½ x 21 1-3	8 x 20	8½ x 18 14-17
9 x 17 7-9	9½ x 16 16-19	10 x 16	10½ x 15 5-21
11 x 14 6-11	11½ x 13 7-11	12 x 13 1-3	12½ x 12 4-5
			12 13-20 x 12 13-20

The Vitality of Seeds.

The vitalty of seeds can be fairly well ascertained by placing seeds between sheets of blotting paper laid on sand, and keeping the paper moist. The samples should be kept where the temperature is not lower than that of the air. If it can be kept about 75° to 85° F., all the better. Some place the seeds on a piece of flannel and cover them also with flannel. The whole is placed in a saucer or plate, kept moist in a warm room and allowed to germinate. If one hundred seeds are used, the number germinating indicates the per cent. vital.

If seeds are scattered upon a piece of black cardboard, the foreign grains, etc, can be readily detected.

Wheat Harvest Calendar.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chili, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.

August—Central and Northern Minnesota, the Dakotas, Manitoba, Lower Canada, Colombia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, North of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burmah, New South Wales.

THE STABLE DOCTOR.

The information here given has been specially prepared for the STAR ALMANAC for the use of those who may be residing out of the reach of a veterinary surgeon.

FOR HEAVES.—This disease is incurable, but can be alleviated by careful feeding. Give Liq. Arsenicalis, 1 ounce doses twice a day, or tr. opium, 4 drams twice a day. Damp all the feed and allow plenty of fresh air, or give twice a day a mixture of 2 ounces lobelia seed and 2 ounces linseed meal.

CONTRACTED HOOF OR SORE FEET.—Remove shoes and poultice feet; clip hair off coronary band and blister; keep hoof soft; frog setons. Stand in a clay puddle for two or three hours a day.

HORSE LINIMENTS.—Equal parts turpentine, soap liniment and water, or arnica, 1 ounce, soap liniment, 1 ounce to a pint of water, or equal parts ammonia, raw linseed oil and turpentine, or tincture of iodine, 3 ounces; aqua ammonia, 1 ounce; oil of turpentine, 1 ounce, and glycerine, 1 ounce. Rub in well twice a day.

FOR SCRATCHES AND GREASE HEEL.—Poultice, give a purgative ball of 7 drams aloes barb., ginger, 2 drams, lard to make a ball, followed by a diuretic made of rosin, 3 drams; pot. nit., 4 drams; lard to make a ball. When wound is clean, dress with either oxide of zinc ointment, iodoform, carbolic, glycerine and oil, boracic acid, or carbolic, 1 to 16 parts of water.

CUTS, WOUNDS AND SORES.—Carbolic and oil, 1 to 16, or sugar of lead, 2 to 16, or lead and zinc, 2 to 16, or cupri. sulph., 1 to 16, or boracic acid, 1 to 10, or nitrate of silver and cauterize.

WOUND BALSAM.—Tinct. of benzoin co., or Friar's balsam, or carbolic acid, glycerine and oil, or tinct. ferri perchlor

SWEENEY.—Good blistering with cantharides, 1 to 8, or electric shocks with battery, or cold water showers or firing and blistering, or setoning shoulder and a run at pasture after or gentle exercise.

RING BONE AND BONE SPAVINS.—Fire and blister or repeated blistering with cantharides, 1 to 8; remove shoes and give absolute rest. It is sometimes necessary to repeat in 4 to 5 weeks, and turn to pasture.

BOG SPAVINS.—Repeated blistering with hyd. biniodide, 1 to 8, or fire and blister, or use spavin truss for compression, or remove by puncturing.

CORDIAL BALLS.—Sulphate of iron, 2 drams; gentian, 1 dram; ginger, 1 dram, with lard to make a ball. Caraway seeds, 1 ounce, lard to make a ball and linseed meal; or Cardamom seed, 1 ounce, with linseed meal, lard to make a ball.

POISONOUS PLANTS.—PLATE V.

Indian Turnip or Jack-in-the-box (*Arisaema triphyllum*) **thrives in moist, shaded places, often forcing its way between moss-clothed rocks and under close bushes. The hood stretching over the flowers is green, frequently striped with purple underneath; its large rough leaflets grow in threes. The roots are acid and poisonous.**

ASTRINGENT AND CORDIAL.—Blackberry root, 2 to 4 drams in a pint of water, or oak-bark, 1 ounce linseed meal to make a ball. Sulphate of zinc, ½ a dram to a pint of water, or alum, 2 to 3 drams in a pint of water.

ALTERATIVE AND LAXATIVE BALLS.—*Alterative.*—Potassium iodide, 1 dram; nux vomica, 1 dram; fœnugreek seed, 1 dram, and linseed meal to make a ball. *Laxative.*—Linseed oil, 1 pint; rhubarb, 1 ounce; olive oil, 1 to 2 pints; aloes barb., 4 drams, and linseed meal to make a ball.

TONIC BALL.—Ferri sulph., 2 drams; ginger, 1 dram; gentian, 1 dram, and linseed meal; or cupri sulph., 1 dram, and linseed meal; or iodide of potassium, in dram doses; or iron, 1 dram; arsenic, 5 grains.

DIURETICS.—Rosin, 3 drams; pot. nit., 4 drams; tr. hyoscyamus: copaiba, 2 to 4 drams, or cream of tartar, 4 drams; or oil of turpentine, 1 to 2 ounces, according to size of the animal.

COUGH MIXTURES.—Belladonna, 1 dram; pot. nit., 14 drams; camphor, 2 drams to a pint of water. Give a wineglassful twice a day. Or Pot. nit., 12 drams; camphor, 4 drams; digitalis, 6 drams. Divide in six powders and give one night and morning in feed. For chronic cough:—belladonna, 1 dram; pot. nit., 10 drams; aeth. nit., 1 ounce; prussic acid, 1 dram, to a pint of water; wineglassful twice a day.

NASAL GLEET.—Steam head well and blister throat; syringe nostril with carbolic acid, 1 to 20. Give 2 drams of iron twice a day. May be need of trephining.

CRACKED HEELS.—If they are suppurating, poultice for a few days, and, when clean, dress with oxide of zinc ointment, or sugar of lead, carbolic acid, iodoform, or cupri sulph. Give a dose of physic, followed by a diuretic.

THRUSH.—Pare off all diseased frog and poultice; when clean, put in cleft, oxide of zinc, calomel and alum, or cupri sulph., and dress with pine tar.

WATER FARCY.—Hot fomentations to part. Give a dose of physic. After purging well, give diuretics and gentle exercise, keeping animal on soft feed.

HEALING PREPARATIONS.—*Ointments.*—Iodoform ointment, 1 to 8, or oxide of zinc ointment, 1 to 8, or boracic acid ointment, 1 to 8, or cupri. sulph. ointment, 1 to 16. *Lotions.*—Sugar of lead, 1 to 10, or lead and zinc, 1 to 10, or carbolic, 1 to 16, or carbolic and oil, 1 to 16, or boracic acid, 1 to 10.

FOR UNHEALTHY ULCERS.—Actual cautery, silver nitrate, scrape with a knife and apply carbolic acid, 1 to 10; blue stone.

TO CURE MANGE.—Isolate animal. Give a dose of physic; dress with carbolic, 1 to 16, or sulphur iodide ointment, or sulphur, carbolic acid, oil of tar and oil, or mercurial ointment, washing off every 3 or 4 days. Poultry, dust with pyrethrum powder.

SORE LIPS OR MOUTH.—Carbolic acid, 1 to 20, or alum, 1 to 10, or borax, 1 ounce; honey, 1 ounce; water to make 1 pint.

FOR SPRAINS.—Hot or cold fomentations. Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; arnica, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint; or ammon. mur. 1 ounce; common salt, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint; or turpentine, soap liniment and water, equal parts; or cantharides blister, 1 to 8.

EYE WATER.—Sulphate of zinc, 1 to 20, or decoction of poppy heads, or nitrate of silver, 1 to 40, or atropin sulphate, 2 grains; water, 1 ounce.

COLIC.—*Spasmodic.*—Aeth. nit., 2 ounces; tr. opii, 2 ounces, or chloral and oil; mustard belly and give enemas of hot water and soap; or belladonna, 1 dram; or morphine, 5 grains. *Flatulent.*—Soda bicarb, 1 ounce, or turpentine, 1 ounce, or chloroform, 1 ounce, and volatile oils.

REMOVING ENLARGEMENTS.—Hot or cold fomentations. Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; arnica, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint; or sugar of lead, 1 ounce to a pint of water, or iodine ointment, 1 to 8, or iodide of potassium ointment, 1 to 8, or hyd. biniodide, 1 to 8.

QUARTER CRACK.—Poultice foot, pare well out and fire and blister, or put on clasps. If suppurating, poultice, pare down quarter to relieve pressure, and when clean fire and blister, or use clasps.

QUITTOR.—Remove shoe, poultice, and thoroughly cleanse; remove dead and detached tissue. Inject with hydrarg. bichloride, 1 to 300 of alchol, or nitrate of silver, and sometimes actual cautery. When healed fire and blister, or blister with cantharides, 1 to 8.

HIDEBOUND.—Give dose of physic followed by diuretics, or one ounce of iron in a pint of linseed oil (raw) every other day for a week; stop for a week and repeat; feed on soft feed.

TO GROW HAIR.—Plenty of cold water and brushing; cantharidean lotion.

WORMS.—Sulphate of iron, 1 dram; tartar emetic, 1 dram; linseed meal, 2 drams; turpentine, 1 ounce; linseed oil, 1 pint, followed next morning by a ball as follows: aloes barb., 5 drams; ginger, 2 drams, with lard to make a ball.

GREASE HEEL.—Give a dose of physic, poultice with linseed meal with charcoal spread on it. After physicing give a diuretic. When clean, apply sugar of lead lotion, or iodoform ointment, or oxide of zinc ointment, or boracic acid lotion, or carbolic and oil. If proud flesh springs up, burn with burnt alum.

DISTEMPER.—Blister throat and give stimulants. Steam head. Apply poultices if abscess is forming, and continue till it comes to a head, then lance and keep it open, giving sulphate of iron, 2 drams, twice a day. Keep nostrils clean, at the same time keep the animal in a clean, well littered loose box where there is plenty of pure air.

RINGWORM.—Wash with soap and water, and keep clean; then paint with tincture of iodine twice a day, or corrosive sublimate 20 grains to 8 ozs of alcohol.

BRITTLE AND CONTRACTED HOOFS.—Remove shoe. Poultice foot, and pare down till the sole is thin, and dress with tow and tar, or put blister on the coronary band.

ARABIAN CONDITION POWDERS.—Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; antimony, 1 ounce; fœnugreek, 4 ounces; pot. nit., 6 ounces; colchicum, 12 drams. Divide in 12 powders, giving one night and morning in feed.

LINIMENTS FOR HORSES.—Turpentine, soap liniment and water, equal parts; or arnica, 1 ounce; soap liniment, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint; or tincture of arnica, 1½ ounces; tr. opium, 1 ounce; liq. ammonia, 1½ ounces; water, 1 pint; or equal parts ammonia, turpentine and oil, or tincture of iodine, 3 ounces; aqua ammonia, 1 ounce; oil of turpentine, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1 ounce.

SADDLE AND HARNESS GALL BRUISES.—Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint; or cupri sulph., 1 to 16, or nitrate of silver or carbolic, 1 to 16.

FOUNDER.—Remove shoes, pare feet and poultice; give dose of physic and a diuretic; keep poulticed till soreness has disappeared, then shoe with a bar shoe or round shoe, and tow and tar and a leather sole.

ANODYNE DRENCHES.—Carbolic acid, 10 to 20 drops; tr. opium or landanum, 1 to 2 ounces; bromide of potassium, 8 ounces; water, 1 pint. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. Morphine sulph 4 grains; water, ½ an ounce. One dose.

POISONOUS PLANTS.—PLATE VI.

The Red-and-white Baneberry (*Actea rubra et alba*), generally found in shady bushes, reaches a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Its leaves have a ragged and puckered appearance; its small greenish white flowers open in May. Its large red and white berries ripen in July; they are so pretty as to lure children to eat them—with distressing results.

DIABETES.—1 dram of iodine, half a dram of iodide of potassium, mix with linseed meal to make a ball. Change food to soft diet, and give also epsom salts, 4 ounces; pot. nit., 2 ounces, with linseed meal, 4 ounces. Give tablespoonful twice a day in the food.

FEVER BALLS.—Tr. aconite root, 10 drops; spts. nitre, 1 ounce; pot. nit., 4 drams; with lard to make a ball; or tr. aconite, 10 drops; belladonna, 1 dram; linseed meal and lard to make a ball.

DIURETIC AND TONIC BALLS.—*Diuretic.*—Rosin, 3 drams; pot. nit., 4 drams; lard to make a ball; or ammon. carb., 1 dram; pot. nit., 4 drams; linseed meal and lard to make a ball. *Tonic.*—Sulphate of iron, 2 drams; gentian, 1 dram; lard to make a ball; or sulphate of iron, 2 drams; arsenic, 5 grains; lard to make a ball.

DIURETIC BALLS.—Pot. nit., 4 drams; rosin, 3 drams; lard to make a ball; or ammon. carb. 1 dram; pot. nit., 4 drams; linseed meal and lard to make a ball.

THE EPIZOOTIC.—Blister throat, and give ten drops of tr. aconite three times a day, until fever is abated; then give stimulants. Aeth. nit., 4 drams; spts. ammon. aromatic, 4 drams; followed by tonics as follows: sulphate of iron, 2 drams; gentian, one ounce, twice a day; or spts. aeth. nit., 2 ounces; spts. ammon. aromatic, 2 ounces; tr. iron, 1 ounce to a pint of water. A wineglassful in a little water twice a day. Keep horse in a well littered clean dry loose box with plenty of fresh pure air.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE OR TUMBLE WEED.

a. Branch of the mature plant *b*. Young stem showing the nature of the leaves before the flowering period. *c*. Single seed enlarged. *d*, *e*, *f*. Enlarged details of the prickles. *g*. Flower. *h*. Seed from which seed coat has been removed.

This weed appears to have been introduced into Southern Dakota about the year 1877, probably in Russian flax seed imported from Europe. The plant has an evil reputation amongst wheat growers in Russia, and by 1892 it had succeeded in infesting about 30,000 square miles of territory in and around Dakota, entailing a loss in the wheatfield that year estimated at $2,000,000.

The plant is really a Saltwort, and is botanically named *Salsola Kali* (variety *tragus*). It is an annual plant attaining a height of from 6 inches to 3 feet, branching profusely, and forming, under favorable conditions of growth a dense bush. When young it is tender and juicy, and has small, narrow, downy green leaves, but develops in place of leaves sharp spines, so formidable that farmers sometimes find it necessary to bind leather about the horses' legs to protect them. The young plant appears in May or June; its appearance at that stage is well shown by the small branch (*b*), but when full grown its appearance is like (*a*). The plant blossoms in July and August, and its seeds mature in September and October. The seeds are about one twelfth to one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, of a dull grayish color. When the skin covering is rubbed off they are seen to have a spiral structure, as is well shown at (*h*).

The prevention of the spread of this pest is a matter in which every resident as well as every farmer of the West should interest himself, as it is only by all co-operating and destroying the weed wherever found that a successful fight against this great evil can be hoped for.

In the first place let it be understood that the Russian Thistle can certainly be eradicated, if all will co-operate to this end. It is an annual plant, and it grows from the seed each year. The chief means of distribution is by the wind. During the winter the large plants separate from their roots, and becoming "tumble-weeds" are blown across the prairie, dropping their seeds wherever they go. The young plants are at first soft and weakly; they are easily destroyed with a hoe, plough or cultivator; may be either smothered out entirely by a heavy crop, or so weakened as not to grow large enough to form tumble-weeds. The seeds germinate freely after ploughing, and, unlike those of wild mustard and some other plants, have not the power of retaining their vitality for several years when covered with soil. Therefore, as Prof. Hays of Minnesota points out, "if all plants large enough to travel before the wind are kept from ripening, the weed will not be hard to eradicate on each farm."

Waste land, roadsides, and railway banks should be particularly watched, as these are the most likely places for the weed first to occur, and where undoubtedly, long after the pest has been brought into subjection in arable lands, some plants will grow to maturity unnoticed and unchecked, and then will be blown away from these neglected spots and re-infest fields from which the weed had been thoroughly cleared. All infested lands, or lands likely to be infested, should, as far as is practicable, be cultivated till August, after which time, it is said by those who have investigated this subject in the United States, the Russian Thistle will not have time to spring up again and mature seeds.

If it should be found that the seed of this weed fails to ripen in Manitoba and the Territories before harvest, the cutting of the grain followed by early autumn ploughing would to a great extent ensure its destruction in the grain fields, and thus materially lessen the labor of keeping it in subjection.

All seed grain must be examined carefully and cleaned thoroughly of all weed seeds before sowing.

Persons who find any plant which they believe to be this pest can have any doubt solved by sending it to the Botanist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for examination.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

The eruption caused by touching the plants, plates of which are given in preceding pages, and other poisonous plants is accompanied by inflammation and extreme pain and itching. As a temporary remedy, let the part affected be covered with a thick lather of common soap until the pain is allayed and a physician can be summoned. Some persons find all these plants harmless; to others they can work mischief long after leaf, flower and berries are dried and seemingly dead.

Beside these there are other harmful plants, fortunately more rarely met with. A child should never eat wild roots or wild berries—except the strawberry and raspberry. In case of poisoning through breaking this rule, until the doctor comes the best plan is to provoke vomiting by copious drinks of warm water to which common salt or ground mustard has been added.

PLANTS, THEIR PERFUME AND ORIGIN.

Plants with white blossoms have a larger proportion of fragrant species than any others; next comes red, then yellow and blue; after which, and in the same order, may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown and black. The flowers of spring are white and highly fragrant; those of summer are red and yellow, and less fragrant; those of autumn and winter are darker, and with still less perfume. Cabbage, buckwheat, and rye come from Siberia, celery a native of Britain, potato, tobacco, and sunflower from America, onion from Asia, pear from Europe, millet from India, apple and nettle from Europe, horseradish from South of Europe, citron from Asia, oats from Europe and Tartary, parsley from Sardinia, parsnip and spinach from Arabia, horse-chestnut from Thibet, quince from Persia, radish from China.

THE FARMER'S PEST.—THE RUSSIAN THISTLE OR TUMBLE WEED. (See page 282.)

Measures, Weights and Miscellaneous Tables.

These Tables have been computed or compiled and revised for the STAR ALMANAC by A. T. Genest, C.E., P. & D.L.S.

EQUIVALENTS DECIMALLY OF ENGLISH FEET, FRENCH FEET AND METRES.

English feet.	French feet.	Mètres.	French feet.	English feet.	Mètres.	English feet.	English feet.	French feet.	Mètres.	French feet.	English feet.	Mètres.	English feet.
1-12	0.08	0.03	1-12	0.09	0.1	0.33	50	46.92	15.24	50	53.29	50	164.04
1-6	0.16	0.05	1-6	0.18	0.2	0.66	51	47.85	15.54	51	54.35	51	167.32
¼	0.23	0.08	¼	0.27	0.3	0.98	52	48.79	15.85	52	55.42	52	170.60
1-3	0.31	0.10	1-3	0.36	0.4	1.31	53	49.73	16.15	53	56.48	53	173.88
5-12	0.39	0.13	5-12	0.44	0.5	1.64	54	50.67	16.46	54	57.55	54	177.16
⅜	0.47	0.15	⅜	0.53	0.6	1.97	55	51.61	16.76	55	58.62	55	180.44
7-12	0.55	0.18	7-12	0.62	0.7	2.30	56	52.55	17.07	56	59.68	56	183.72
2-3	0.63	0.20	2-3	0.71	0.8	2.62	57	53.48	17.37	57	60.75	57	187.01
¾	0.70	0.23	¾	0.80	0.9	2.95	58	54.42	17.68	58	61.81	58	190.29
5-6	0.78	0.25	5-6	0.89			59	55.36	17.98	59	62.88	59	193.57
11-12	0.86	0.28	11-12	0.98			60	56.30	18.29	60	63.95	60	196.85
1	0.94	0.30	1	1.07	1	3.28	61	57.24	18.59	61	65.01	61	200.13
2	1.88	0.61	2	2.13	2	6.56	62	58.17	18.90	62	66.08	62	203.41
3	2.81	0.91	3	3.20	3	9.84	63	59.11	19.20	63	67.14	63	206.69
4	3.75	1.22	4	4.26	4	13.12	64	60.05	19.51	64	68.21	64	209.97
5	4.69	1.52	5	5.33	5	16.40	65	60.99	19.81	65	69.27	65	213.25
6	5.63	1.83	6	6.39	6	19.68	66	61.93	20.12	66	70.34	66	216.53
7	6.57	2.13	7	7.46	7	22.97	67	62.87	20.42	67	71.41	67	219.81
8	7.51	2.44	8	8.53	8	26.25	68	63.80	20.73	68	72.47	68	223.09
9	8.44	2.74	9	9.59	9	29.53	69	64.74	21.03	69	73.54	69	226.38
10	9.38	3.05	10	10.66	10	32.81	70	65.68	21.34	70	74.60	70	229.66
11	10.32	3.35	11	11.72	11	36.09	71	66.62	21.64	71	75.67	71	232.94
12	11.26	3.66	12	12.79	12	39.37	72	67.56	21.95	72	76.73	72	236.22
13	12.20	3.96	13	13.85	13	42.65	73	68.50	22.25	73	77.80	73	239.50
14	13.14	4.27	14	14.92	14	45.93	74	69.43	22.56	74	78.87	74	242.78
15	14.07	4.57	15	15.99	15	49.21	75	70.37	22.86	75	79.93	75	246.06
16	15.01	4.88	16	17.05	16	52.49	76	71.31	23.16	76	81.00	76	249.34
17	15.95	5.18	17	18.12	17	55.77	77	72.25	23.47	77	82.06	77	252.62
18	16.89	5.49	18	19.18	18	59.05	78	73.19	23.77	78	83.15	78	255.90
19	17.83	5.79	19	20.25	19	62.34	79	74.13	24.08	79	84.19	79	259.18
20	18.77	6.10	20	21.31	20	65.62	80	75.06	24.38	80	85.26	80	262.46
21	19.70	6.40	21	22.38	21	68.90	81	76.00	24.69	81	86.33	81	265.74
22	20.64	6.71	22	23.45	22	72.18	82	76.94	24.99	82	87.39	82	269.03
23	21.58	7.01	23	24.51	23	75.46	83	77.88	25.30	83	88.46	83	272.31
24	22.52	7.32	24	25.58	24	78.74	84	78.82	25.60	84	89.52	84	275.59
25	23.46	7.62	25	26.64	25	82.02	85	79.76	25.91	85	90.59	85	278.87
26	24.40	7.92	26	27.71	26	85.30	86	80.69	26.21	86	91.65	86	282.15
27	25.33	8.23	27	28.78	27	88.58	87	81.63	26.52	87	92.72	87	285.43
28	26.27	8.53	28	29.84	28	91.86	88	82.57	26.82	88	93.79	88	288.71
29	27.21	8.84	29	30.91	29	95.14	89	83.51	27.13	89	94.85	89	291.99
30	28.15	9.14	30	31.97	30	98.42	90	84.45	27.43	90	95.92	90	295.27
31	29.09	9.45	31	33.04	31	101.70	91	85.39	27.74	91	96.98	91	298.55
32	30.03	9.75	32	34.10	32	104.99	92	86.32	28.04	92	98.05	92	301.83
33	30.96	10.06	33	35.17	33	108.27	93	87.26	28.35	93	99.11	93	305.11
34	31.90	10.36	34	36.24	34	111.55	94	88.20	28.65	94	100.18	94	308.40
35	32.84	10.67	35	37.30	35	114.83	95	89.14	28.96	95	101.25	95	311.68
36	33.78	10.97	36	38.37	36	118.11	96	90.08	29.26	96	102.31	96	314.96
37	34.72	11.28	37	39.43	37	121.39	97	91.02	29.57	97	103.38	97	318.24
38	35.66	11.58	38	40.50	38	124.67	98	91.95	29.87	98	104.44	98	321.52
39	36.59	11.89	39	41.56	39	127.95	99	92.89	30.18	99	105.51	99	324.80
40	37.53	12.19	40	42.63	40	131.23	100	93.83	30.48	100	106.57	100	328.08
41	38.47	12.50	41	43.70	41	134.51	200	187.66	60.96	200	213.15	200	656.16
42	39.41	12.80	42	44.76	42	137.79	300	281.49	91.44	300	319.72	300	984.24
43	40.35	13.11	43	45.83	43	141.07	400	375.32	121.92	400	426.30	400	1312.32
44	41.29	13.41	44	46.89	44	144.36	500	469.15	152.40	500	532.87	500	1640.40
45	42.22	13.72	45	47.96	45	147.64	600	562.98	182.88	600	639.45	600	1968.48
46	43.16	14.02	46	49.02	46	150.92	700	656.81	213.36	700	746.02	700	2296.56
47	44.10	14.33	47	50.09	47	154.20	800	750.64	243.84	800	852.60	800	2624.64
48	45.04	14.63	48	51.16	48	157.48	900	844.48	274.32	900	959.17	900	2952.72
49	45.98	14.94	49	52.22	49	160.76	1000	938.31	304.80	1000	1065.75	1000	3280.83

The above table has been calculated with five decimals, the third decimal whenever exceeding five being carried to the second.

ENGLISH INCHES AND TENTHS.

Decimal Equivalents.

Inches.	Tenths.	Tenths.	Inches.	Inches.	Tenths.	Tenths.	Inches.
1	0.83	1	1.2	7	5.83	6	7.2
2	1.67	2	2.4	8	6.67	7	8.4
3	2.50	3	3.6	9	7.50	8	9.6
4	3.33	4	4.8	10	8.33	9	10.8
5	4.17	5	6.0	11	9.17	1 Foot	12.0
6	5.00			12	1 Foot		

METRIC SYSTEM.

Milli, 1000th part or .001
Centi, 100th " " .01

Deci, 10th part or .1.
Deka, 10 times value.
Myria, 10,000 times value.

Hekto, 100 times value.
Kilo, 1000 "

Denominations.	Mètres.	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Miles.
Millimeter	.001	.0394	—	—	—
Centimeter	.01	.3937	—	—	—
Decimeter	.1	3.937	.32808	—	—
Meter	1.	39.37	3.28083	1.09361	—
Dekameter	10.	393.7	32.80833	10.93611	—
Hektameter	100.	—	328.0 333	109.36111	—
Kilometer	1000.	—	3280.83333	1093.61111	.62137
Myriameter	10000.	—	—	—	6.2137

To convert Mètres into inches.—Multiply by 40; and *to convert Inches into Mètres.*—Divide by 40.

Rule for converting Mètres or parts into yards.—Add ·09361 multiplied by given number.

Rule for converting yards into Mètres.—From given number subtract ·0856 multiplied by same given number.

Arpent and Acre.

1 acre, taken as measure of length = 69 yards 1 foot 8½ inches = 195.834 French feet.
1 arpent, taken as measure of length = 180 French feet = 191.835 English feet.

Mile and Kilometer.

1 kilometer = .625 miles; 1 mile = 1.6 kilometers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Approximate Values.

1 foot = 3 decimeters or 30 centimeters.
1 yard = 90 centimeters.
1 rod = 5 meters.
1 chain = 20 meters.
1 furlong = 200 meters.

5 furlongs = 1 kilometer.
11 meters = 12 yards.
1 decimeter = 4 inches.
1 millimeter = 1 thirty-second of an inch.

Miscellaneous.

12 lines or 72 points = 1 inch.
1 palm = 3 inches.

1 hand = 4 inches.
1 span = 9 inches.
1 cubit = 18 inches.

INCHES DECIMALLY = MILLIMETERS.

(According to Haswell.)

Inches.	Millimeters.	Inches.	Millimeters.	Inches.	Millimeters.	Inches.	Millimeters.	Inches.	Millimeters.
.01	.25	.2	5.08	.48	12.2	.76	19.3	2	50.8
.02	.51	.22	5.59	.5	12.7	.78	19.8	3	76.2
.03	.76	.24	6.1	.52	13.2	.8	20.3	4	101.6
.04	1.02	.26	6.6	.54	13.7	.82	20.8	5	127
.05	1.27	.28	7.11	.56	14.2	.84	21.3	6	152.4
.06	1.52	.3	7.62	.58	14.7	.86	21.8	7	177.8
.07	1.78	.32	8.13	.6	15.2	.88	22.4	8	203.2
.08	2.03	.34	8.64	.62	15.7	.9	22.9	9	228.6
.09	2.29	.36	9.14	.64	16.3	.92	23.4	10	254
.1	2.54	.38	9.65	.66	16.8	.94	23.9	11	279.4
.12	3.05	.4	10.2	.68	17.3	.96	24.4	12	304.8
.14	3.56	.42	10.7	.7	17.8	.98	24.9	= 1 foot.	
.16	4.06	.44	11.2	.72	18.3	1.	25.4		
.18	4.57	.46	11.7	.74	18.8				

Inches in Fractions = Millimeters.

Eighths.	Sixteenths.	Thirty-seconds.	Millimeters.	Eighths.	Sixteenths.	Thirty-seconds.	Millimeters.	Eighths.	Sixteenths.	Thirty-seconds.	Millimeters.	Eighths	Sixteenths.	Thirty-seconds.	Millimeters.
		1	.79			9	7.14			17	13.5			25	19.8
	1	—	1.59		5	—	7.94		9	—	14.3		13	—	20.6
		3	2.38			11	8.73			19	15.1			27	21.4
1	—	—	3.17	3	—	—	9.52	5	—	—	15.9	7	—	—	22.2
		5	3.97			13	10.32			21	16.7			29	24
	3	—	4.76		7	—	11.11		11	—	17.5		15	—	23.8
		7	5.56			15	11.91			23	18.3			31	24.6
2	—	—	6.35	4	—	—	12.7	6	—	—	19	8	—	—	25.4

By means of preceding tables equivalent values of inches and millimeters, equivalent values of inches in centimeters, decimeters, and meters, may be ascertained by altering position of decimal point.

ILLUSTRATION.—Take 1 millimeter, and remove decimal point successively by one figure to the right; the values of a centimeter, decimeter, and meter become:

In.		Ins.	
1 millimeter 0394	1 decimeter 3.94	.32 inch = 8.13 millimeters.
1 centimeter..... .394	1 meter..... 39.4	3.2 inches = 81.3 "

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

English.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.

Architect's Measure.—100 square feet = 1 square.

30.25 square yards = 1 square rod.
40 square rods = 1 square rood = 1210 yards.
4 square roods } = 1 acre = 43560 feet = 4840 yards = 160 rods.
10 " chains }
640 acres = 1 square mile = 3097600 yards = 102400 rods = 2560 roods.

The Arpent de Paris.

The old arpent de Paris, at 18 feet *ia perche*, is the measure of surface and length still mostly used in the Province of Quebec. Its corresponding value with the English measures is rendered thus:

1 French square foot = 1.136 English square feet.
324 French square feet = 1 square perch = 1.351 square rods.
100 square perches } = 1 arpent = 0.845 acres.
32400 " feet }
1 arpent = 36891.7 English square feet.

The Are.

The are is a square decameter, and is equal to 1076.39 English square feet = 100 square mètres = 0.025 acres. The are covering a small area, the hectare, that is 100 ares or 10,000 square mètres = 1076.39 English square feet, is of more frequent use in France; its approximative equivalent in Canada is our arpent and acre.

The corresponding value of the are with the English measures is the following:—

1 milliare = 1.076 square feet.
10 Milliares = 1 Centiare = 1.196 square yards.
10 Centiares = 1 Deciare = 0.395 square rods.
10 Déciares = 1 Are = 3.954 square rods.
10 Ares = 1 Décare = 0.988 square roods.
10 Décares = 1 Hectare = 2.471 acres.

The Acre, Arpent and Hectare Compared.

1 acre = 1.183641 arpent.
1 arpent = .341887 hectare.
1 hectare = 2.471143 acres.

1 acre = .404671 hectare.
1 hectare = 2.924946 arpents.
1 arpent = .844851 acre.

Gunter's Chain, Land Measurement, etc.

7.92 inches constitute 1 link; 100 links 1 chain, 4 rods or poles, or 66 feet, and 80 chains 1 mile. A square chain is 16 square poles, and 10 square chains are 1 acre. Four roods are an acre, each containing 1,210 square rods, or 34,785 yards, or 94 yards 28 inches each side.

Forty poles of 30.25 square yards each is a rood, and a pole is 1½ yards each way.

An acre is 4,840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot 8½ inches each way; and 2 acres, or 9,680 square yards are 98 yds. 1 ft. 2 ins. each way, and 3 acres are 120½ yards each way. A square mile, or a U. S. section of land, is 640 acres, being 1,060 yards each way; half a mile, or 880 yards each way, is 160 acres; a quarter of a mile, or 440 yards each way, is a park or farm of 40 acres; and a furlong, or 220 yards each way, is 10 acres.

Any length or breadth in yards which multiplied make 4,840 is an acre; any which makes 12.10 is a rood, and 30.25 is a pole.

An English acre is a square nearly 70 yards each way; a Scotch of 77½ yards, and an Irish of 88½ yards

Value of the Metre.

1 mètre = the ten-millionth part of the distance from the Equator to the Pole. The legal value of the mètre in England is that determined by Captain Kater (1818) at 62° Fahr. = 39.37079 English inches. Captain Clarke, in 1866 determined the true value at 39.370432 inches, which is the one adopted by the British Ordnance Survey and the United States Coast Survey. The legal value of the mètre in the United States by Act of Congress (1866) is 39.37 English inches = 3.280833 feet = 3 feet 3 inches and 3 eighths.

Handy Memoranda.

Feet	x	.000189	= Miles	Square Feet	x	144.	= Square Inches.
Miles	x	5280.	= Feet.	Square Mètres	x	1.196	= Square Yards.
Kilometres	x	.6214	= Miles.	Square Yards	x	.8361	= Square Mètres.
Miles	x	1.6093	= Kilometres.	Gallons	x	.16037	= Cubic Feet.
Feet	x	.3048	= Mètres.	Cubic Feet	x	6.235	= Gallons.
Mètres	x	3.2809	= Feet.	Litres	x	.03532	= Cubic Feet.
Inches	x	.006944	= Square Feet.	Cubic Feet	x	28.33	= Litres.

Pied-de-Roi.

Pied-de-Roi, so named and fixed from the length of the foot of Charlemagne, whose height, according to Eginhard, equalled seven times the length of his foot. The pied-de-roi or French foot = 0.32484 mètre = 12.789 English inches = 1.06575 English feet = .938.30635, reciprocal.

Comparative Nautical Table.

100 fathoms = 1 cable.
10 cables = 1 knot = 1 minute.
60 knots = 1 degree at the Equator.

1 knot = 1.1515 miles.
1 fathom = 6.08 feet.
1 cable = 608.027 feet.

Roman Notation.

1 = I.	20 = XX.	1000 = M, or CIↃ.
2 = II.	30 = XXX.	2000 = MM.
3 = III.	40 = XL.	5000 = V, or IↃↃ,
4 = IV.	50 = L.	6000 = VI.
5 = V.	60 = LX.	10000 = $\overline{X}$, or CCIↃↃ.
6 = VI.	70 = LXX.	50000 = $\overline{L}$, or IↃↃↃ.
7 = VII.	80 = LXXX.	60000 = $\overline{LX}$.
8 = VIII.	90 = XC.	100000 = $\overline{C}$, or CCCIↃↃↃ.
9 = IX.	100 = C	1000000 = $\overline{M}$, or CCCCIↃↃↃↃ.
10 = X.	500 = D, or IↃ.	2000000 = $\overline{MM}$.

As often as a character is repeated, so many times is its value repeated, as CC = 200.
A less character before a greater diminishes its value, as IV = V — I.
A less character after a greater increases its value as XI = X + I.
For every Ↄ annexed to Ↄ the sum as 500 is increased 10 times.
If C is placed on the left side of I as many times as Ↄ is on the right, the number is doubled.
A bar, thus ¯, over any number increases it 1000 times.

Illustration 1.—1880, MDCCCLXXX. 1860, $\overline{XVIII}$DLX.
2.—IↃ = 500. CIↃ = 500 x 2 = 1000. IↃↃ = 500 x 10 = 5000. CCIↃↃ = 5000 x 2 = 10000. IↃↃↃ = 500 x 10 x 10 = 50000. CCCIↃↃↃ = 50000 x 2 = 100000.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By section 14 of "An Act respecting Weights and Measures" (49 Victoria, Chapter 104), it is stated as follows:—

One-sixteenth part of the Dominion standard pound shall be an ounce, and one-sixteenth part of such ounce shall be a dram, and one-seven-thousandth part of the Dominion standard pound shall be a grain.

One hundred standard pounds shall be a cental or hundredweight, and twenty centals or two thousand pounds shall be a ton.

Four hundred and eighty grains shall be an ounce troy.

All the foregoing weights except the ounce troy shall be deemed to be avoirdupois weights.

The following shows the weight equivalent to a bushel of any of the undermentioned articles, viz.:

Wheat	per bushel	60	lbs.	Flax Seed	per bushel	50	lbs.
Indian Corn	"	56	"	Hemp Seed	"	44	"
Rye	"	56	"	Blue Grass Seed	"	14	"
Peas	"	60	"	Castor Beans	"	40	"
Barley	"	48	"	Potatoes	"	60	"
Malt	"	36	"	Turnips	"	60	"
Oats	"	34	"	Carrots	"	60	"
Beans	"	60	"	Parsnips	"	60	"
Clover Seed	"	60	"	Beets	"	60	"
Timothy Seed	"	48	"	Onions	"	60	"
Buckwheat	"	48	"				

TABLES of the values of the principal denominations of Measures and Weights of the Metric System expressed in terms of the Standard and Weights of Canada.

Weights.

Metric Denominations and Values.	Grams.	Equivalents expressed in terms of the Standard of Canada.	
		In pounds Avoirdupois and decimal parts of a pound.	In grains and decimal parts of a grain Troy.
Millier	1000000	2204·62125	
Quintal	100000	220·46212	
Myriagramme	10000	22·04622	
Kilogramme	1000	2·204621	
Hektogramme	100	·220462	
Dekagramme	10	·022046	
Gramme	1	·002204	15·4323487
Decigramme	1/10	·0002204	1·543249
Centigramme	1/100	·0000220	·154325
Miligramme	1/1000	·0000022	·015432

Measures of Capacity.

Metric Denominations and Values.	Cubic Metres.	Litres.	Equivalents expressed in terms of the Standard of Canada.	
			In Imperial gallons and decimal parts of an Imperial gallon.	—
Kilolitre	1	1000	220·2443	
Hektolitre	1/10	100	22·0244	
Dekalitre	1/100	10	2·2024	
Litre	1/1000	1	·2202	
Decilitre	1/10000	1/10	·0220	
Centillitre	1/100000	1/100	·0022	

SUNDRY USEFUL TABLES.

Table of French Kilogrammes converted into Pounds, Avoirdupois.

Kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.

Kilos	Lbs. and Decimals.	Kilos.	Lbs. and Decimals.	Kilos.	Lbs. and Decimals.	Kilos.	Lbs. and Decimals.
1	2.2046	31	68.34	61	134.48	91	200.62
2	4.41	32	70.55	62	136.69	92	202.82
3	6.61	33	72.75	63	138.89	93	205.03
4	8.82	34	74.96	64	141.09	94	207.23
5	11.02	35	77.16	65	143.30	95	209.48
6	13.28	36	79.37	66	145.50	96	211.64
7	15.43	37	81.57	67	147.71	97	213.85
8	17.64	38	83.78	68	149.91	98	216 05
9	19.84	39	85.98	69	152.12	99	218 26
10	22.05	40	88 18	70	154.32	100	220.46
11	24 25	41	90.39	71	156.53	110	242.51
12	26.46	42	9 .59	72	158.73	120	264.55
13	28.66	43	94.80	73	160.94	130	286.60
14	30.86	44	97.00	74	163.14	140	308.64
15	33 07	45	99.21	75	165.35	150	330.69
16	35.27	46	101.41	76	167.55	160	352.74
17	37.48	47	103.62	77	169.75	170	374.78
18	39.68	48	105.82	78	171.96	180	396.83
19	41.89	49	108.03	79	174.16	190	418.87
20	44.09	50	110.23	80	176.37	200	440.92
21	46.30	51	112.43	81	178.57	250	551.15
22	48 50	52	114.64	82	180.78	300	661.38
23	50.71	53	116.84	83	182.98	350	771.61
24	52.91	54	119.05	84	185.19	400	881.84
25	55.12	55	121.25	85	187.39	500	1,102.30
26	57.32	56	123.46	86	189.60	600	1,322.76
27	59.52	57	125.66	87	191.80	700	1,543.22
28	61.73	58	127.87	88	194.00	800	1,763.68
29	63.93	59	130.07	89	196.21	900	1,984.14
30	66.14	60	132.28	99	198.41	1,000	2,204.60

The Measurement of Wood and Bark.

The cord of wood or bark is 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet wide, as established by law in the Dominion of Canada and in most of the United States. If the wood is 8 feet long, double the product. Fractions of feet are omitted in the Table. Price will be found heading the columns, number of feet in the left-hand Column.

Ft.	$ c. 1 50	$ c. 1 75	$ c. 2 00	$ c. 2 25	$ c. 2 50	$ c. 2 75	$ c. 3 00	$ c. 3 25	$ c. 3 50	$ c. 4 00	$ c. 4 50	$ c. 5 00	$ c. 5 50	$ c. 6 00	$ c. 6 50	$ c. 7 00	$ c. 7 50	$ c. 8 00
1	01	01	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	03	03	03	04	04	05	05	05	06
2	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	05	05	06	07	07	08	09	10	10	11	12
3	03	04	04	05	06	06	07	07	08	09	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18
4	05	06	06	07	08	09	09	10	10	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	25
5	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
6	07	08	09	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	23	25	28	30	32	35	37
7	08	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	21	24	27	30	32	35	38	41	43
8	09	11	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	24	28	31	34	37	40	43	46	50
16	19	22	25	28	31	35	37	40	43	49	56	62	68	74	81	87	93	1 00
24	28	33	37	42	47	52	56	61	65	75	84	93	1 03	1 12	1 22	1 31	1 41	1 50
32	38	44	50	56	63	69	75	81	87	1 00	1 12	1 25	1 37	1 50	1 62	1 75	1 87	2 00
40	47	55	63	70	78	86	94	1 02	1 09	1 25	1 40	1 56	1 72	1 87	2 03	2 19	2 34	2 50
48	56	66	75	84	94	1 03	1 12	1 22	1 31	1 50	1 68	1 87	2 06	2 25	2 44	2 62	2 81	3 00
56	61	77	88	98	1 09	1 20	1 13	1 42	1 53	1 75	1 96	2 18	2 40	2 62	2 84	3 06	3 28	3 50
64	75	88	1 00	1 13	1 25	1 38	1 50	1 62	1 75	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00
72	84	98	1 13	1 27	1 41	1 55	1 69	1 83	1 96	2 25	2 53	2 81	3 09	3 37	3 65	3 93	4 28	4 50
80	94	1 09	1 25	1 41	1 56	1 72	1 88	2 03	2 18	2 50	2 81	3 13	3 43	3 74	4 06	4 37	4 68	5 00
84	98	1 15	1 31	1 48	1 64	1 81	1 97	2 13	2 29	2 62	2 95	3 28	3 60	3 94	4 26	4 59	4 92	5 25
88	1 03	1 20	1 38	1 55	1 72	1 89	2 06	2 23	2 40	2 75	3 09	3 43	3 78	4 12	4 47	4 81	5 16	5 50
92	1 08	1 26	1 44	1 62	1 80	1 98	2 15	2 33	2 51	2 87	3 23	3 59	3 95	4 30	4 67	5 03	5 40	5 75
96	1 13	1 31	1 50	1 69	1 88	2 06	2 25	2 44	2 62	3 00	3 37	3 75	4 12	4 49	4 87	5 25	5 62	6 00
104	1 22	1 42	1 63	1 83	2 03	2 23	2 44	2 64	2 84	3 25	3 65	4 05	4 47	4 87	5 28	5 69	6 09	6 50
112	1 31	1 53	1 75	1 97	2 19	2 41	2 62	2 84	3 06	3 50	3 93	4 38	4 80	5 24	5 69	6 12	6 56	7 00
120	1 41	1 64	1 88	2 11	2 34	2 58	2 81	3 05	3 28	3 75	4 21	4 68	5 15	5 62	6 09	6 56	7 03	7 50
128	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00

Weight of a Cubic Foot of Earth, Stone, Metal, etc.

Article.	*Lbs.*	*Article.*	*Lbs.*	*Article.*	*Lbs.*
Alcohol	49	Hickory, shell-bark	43	Oak, white, dry	54
Ash Wood	53	Hay, bale	9	Oil, linseed	59
Bay Wood	51	Hay, pressed	25	Pine, red	37
Brandy	58	Honey	90	Pine, well seasoned	30
Brass, gun metal	543	Ice	57½	Pine, white	34
Beer	65	Iron, cast	450	Pine, yellow	34
Blood	66	Iron, plates	481	Platina	1,219
Brick, common	102	Iron, wrought bars	486	Red Hickory	52
Cedar	35	Lead, cast	709	Sand, wet, about	128
Chestnut	38	Lead, rolled	711	Silver	625¾
Cider	64	Lignum Vitæ Wood	83	Spruce	31
Clay	120	Logwood	57	Steel plates	487¾
Coal, Lackawanna	50	Mahogany	66	Steel, soft	489
Coal, Lehigh	56	Maple	47	Stone, common, about	158
Copper, cast	547	Marble, Italian	169	Tar	63
Copper, plates	543	Marble, Vermont	165	Tin	455
Cork	15	Milk	64	Vinegar	67
Earth, loose	94	Mortar	110	Water, rain	62
Ebony	83	Mud	102	Water, salt	64
Glass Window	165	Oak, Canadian	54	Willow	36
Gold	1,2032-5	Oak, live, seasoned	67	Zinc, cast	428
Hickory, pignut	49				

Box Measures.

Farmers and market gardeners will find a series of box measures very useful, and they can be readily made by any one who understands the two-foot rule, and can handle the saw and the hammer. A box sixteen by sixteen and one-eighth inches square and eight inches deep, will contain a bushel, or 2150.4 cubic inches, each inch in depth holding one gallon.

A box twenty-four by eleven and one-fifth inches square and eight inches deep will also contain a bushel, or 2150.4 cubic inches, each inch in depth holding one gallon.

A box twelve by eleven and one-fifth inches square and eight inches deep will contain half a bushel, or 1075.2 inches, each inch in depth holding half a gallon.

A box eight by eight and one-fourth inches square and eight inches deep will contain half a peck, or 268.8 cubic inches. The gallon dry measure.

A box four by four inches square and four and one-fifth inches deep will contain one quart, or 67.2 cubic inches.

To Find the Number of Shingles Required in a Roof.

Rule.—Multiply the number of sq. ft. by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4½ in., or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5in. To find the number of sq. ft., multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters. To find the length of the rafters at one-fourth pitch, multiply the width of the building by 56 (hundredths); at one-third pitch, multiply it by 6 (tenths); at two-fifths pitch, by 64 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever projects must be taken into consideration. *Note:*—By ¼ or 1-3 pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or 1-3 the width of the building *higher* than the walls or base of the rafters.

Example.—How many shingles are required to cover a building 42 ft. long and 30 ft. wide; the roof to have 1-3 pitch, and to project 1 foot on each end, and 1 foot on each side for the eaves—the shingles to lie 4½ in. to the weather?

For 1-3 pitch, 30 by 6 = 18
With 1 foot projection = 19
2 times 19 = 38
42 and 2 = 44

1,672 sq. ft.
8

Ans. 13,376

Relative Value of Apothecaries' and Imperial Measure.

Apothecaries.	Imperial.
1 gallon equals	6 pints, 13 ounces, 2 drams, 23 minims.
1 pint "	16 " 5 " 18 "
1 fluid ounce equals	1 " 0 " 20 "
1 fluid dram "	1 " 2½ "

To Find the Number of Days in Computing Interest.

From any Day in One Month to any Subsequent Date.

	Jan.	Feb.	M'rch	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	154
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days from the 10th of May to the 10th of October following: Find May in the first column, and then in a line with that under October is 153 days. If from the 10th of May to the 25th of October, it would be 15 days more, or 168 days; but if from the 10th of May to the 1st of October, it would be 10 days less, or 143 days. In leap year, when the last day of February is included between the two dates, a day must be added to the number obtained from the table.

Times at which Money Doubles at Interest.

Rate per cent.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.
10	10 years.	7 years 100 days.
9	11 years 40 days.	8 years 16 days.
8	12½ years 40 days.	9 years 2 days.
7	14 years 104 days.	10 years 89 days.
6	16 years 8 months.	11 years 327 days.
5	20 years.	15 years 75 days.
4½	22 years 81 days.	15 years 273 days.
4	25 years.	17 years 246 days.
3½	28 years 208 days.	20 years 54 days.
3	33 years 4 months.	23 years 164 days.
2½	40 years.	28 years 26 days.
2	50 years.	35 years 1 day.

Statutory Equivalent of Sterling Money.

d.	cts.	s.	$ cts.	s.	$ cts.
½	1 0	1	0 24·3	13	3 16·3
1	2 0	2	0 48·7	14	3 40·7
2	4·1	3	0 73·0	15	3 65·0
3	6 1	4	0 97·3	16	3 89·3
4	8·1	5	1 21·7	17	4 13 7
5	10·1	6	1 46·0	18	4 38·0
6	12·2	7	1 70·3	19	4 62·3
7	14·2	8	1 94·7		
8	16·2	9	2 19·0	£.	$ cts.
9	18 3	10	2 43·3		
10	20·3	11	2 67·7	1	4 87
11	22·3	12	2 92·0		

Table of Wages.

Six Days.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$3. 00	$3.50	$4.00	$4.50	$5.00
1	0 16 2-3	0 25	0 33 1-3	0 41 2-3	0 50	0 58 1-3	0 66 2-3	0 75	0 83 1-3
2	0 33 1-3	0 50	0 66 2-3	0 83 1-3	1 00	1 16 2-3	1 33 1-3	1 50	1 66 2-3
3	0 50	0 75	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 25	2 50
4	0 66 2-3	1 00	1 33 1-3	1 66 2-3	2 00	2 33 1-3	2 66 2-3	3 00	3 33 1-3
5	0 83 1-3	1 25	1 66 2-3	2 08 1-3	2 50	2 91 2-3	3 33 1-3	3 75	4 16 2-3
6	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00

Table of Wages.—Continued.

Six Days.	$5.50	$6.00	$6.50	$7.00	$7.50	$8.00	$9.00	$10.00	$11.00	$12.00
1	0 91 2-3	1 00	1 08 1-3	1 16 2-3	1 25	1 38 1-3	1 50	1 66 2-3	1 83 1-1	2 00
2	1 83 1-3	2 00	2 16 2-3	2 33 1-3	2 50	2 66 2-3	3 00	3 33 1-3	3 66 2-3	4 00
3	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00
4	3 66 2-3	4 00	4 32 1-3	4 66 2-3	5 00	5 33 1-3	6 00	6 66 2-3	7 33 1-3	8 00
5	4 58 ½	5 00	5 41 2-3	5 83 1-3	6 25	6 66 2-3	7 50	8 33 1-3	9 16 2-3	10 00
6	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	12 00

To find wages at $13, $14, $15, $16, or more per week, find the amount at $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, etc., and multiply by 2.

Housekeepers Measures.

4 small salt spoonfuls equal.....1 tea spoonful.
4 tea spoonfuls.....1 table spoonful.
4 table spoonfuls.....1 wine glass.
16 " " level.....1 gill.
4 cups.....1 cup or ½ pint.
1 table spoonful of butter.....1 quart.
1 " of sugar heaped.....1 ounce.
4 cups of sifted flour.....1 "
2 cups of butter.....1 pound.
2 cups of granulated sugar.....1 "
2½ cups of pulverized sugar.....1 "
3 cups of corn meal.....1 "
10 eggs.....1 "
1 pint of water, milk, etc.....1 "
butter as large as an egg.....2 ounces.

Expense of Board Per Day.

The following table will be found convenient for the proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses in giving the price per day where the board is a certain specified price per week. Thus, if it is desired to find the price of five days' board at $5.00 per week, it will be found by reference to be $3.57. (See Table.) When the board exceeds $10 per week, double the numbers.

Days.	50c.	75c.	$ 1.00	$1.25	$1.50	$1.75	$2.00	$2.25	$2.50
1									
2	.7	.11	.14	.18	.21	.25	.29	.32	.36
3	.14	.21	.29	.36	.43	.50	.57	.64	.71
4	.21	.32	.43	.54	.64	.75	.86	.96	1.07
5	.29	.43	.57	.71	.86	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.43
6	.36	.54	.71	.89	1.07	1.25	1.43	1.61	1.79
7	.43	.64	.82	1.07	1.29	1.50	1.71	1.93	2.14
	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.59	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50

Days.	$3.00	$3.50	$4.00	$4.50	$5.00	$6.00	$7.00	$8.00	$9.00	$10.00
1	.43	.50	.57	.64	.71	.86	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.43
2	.86	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.43	1.71	2.00	2.29	2.57	2.86
3	1.29	1.50	1.71	1.93	2.14	2.57	3.00	3.43	3.86	4.29
4	1.71	2.00	2.29	2.57	2.86	3.43	4.00	4.57	5.14	5.71
5	2.14	2.50	2.86	3.21	3.57	4.29	5.00	5.71	6.43	7.14
6	2.57	3.00	3.43	3.86	4.29	5.14	6.00	6.86	7.71	8.57
7	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00

Cost of Articles by the Piece, from 1 to 1 Dozen.

	$1.00	$1 25	$1.50	$1.75	$2.00	$2.25	$2.50
12 cost							
11 "	92	1.15	1.38	1.60	1.83	2.06	2 29
10 "	83	1.04	1.25	1.46	1.67	1.88	2 08
9 "	75	94	1.13	1.29	1.50	1.69	1 88
8 "	67	83	1.00	1.17	1.33	1.50	1.67
7 "	58	73	88	1.02	1.17	1.31	1.46
6 "	50	63	75	88	1.00	1.13	1.25
5 "	42	52	63	73	83	94	1.04
4 "	33	42	50	56	67	75	83
3 "	25	31	38	44	50	56	63
2 "	17	21	25	29	33	38	42
1 "	8½	10½	12½	14½	16 2-3	18¾	21½

	$2.75	$3.00	$3 25	$3.50	$3.75	$4.00	$4 25
12 cost							
11 "	2.52	2.75	2.98	3.21	3.44	3.67	3 89
10 "	2 29	2.50	2.73	2.92	3.13	3.33	3.54
9 "	2.06	2 25	2.44	2.63	2.81	3.00	3 19
8 "	1.83	2.00	2.17	2.33	2.56	2.67	2.83
7 "	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.04	2.19	2.33	2 48
6 "	1.38	1.50	1.63	1.75	1.88	2.00	2 13
5 "	1.15	1.25	1.36	1.46	1.56	1.67	1.77
4 "	92	1.00	1.09	1.17	1.25	1.33	1.42
3 "	69	75	82	88	94	1.00	1.06
2 "	46	50	55	58	63	67	71
1 "	23	25	28	29¼	31¼	33 1-3	35½

Cost of Articles by the Piece, from 1 to 1 Dozen —Continued.

12 cost	$4.50	$4.75	$5.00	$5.25	$5.50	$5.75	$6.00
11 "	4.13	4.23	4.58	4.81	5.04	5.27	5.50
10 "	3.75	3.96	4.17	4.38	4.58	4.79	5.00
9 "	3.38	3.56	3.75	3.94	4.13	4.31	4.50
8 "	3.00	3.17	3.33	3.50	3.67	3.83	4.00
7 "	2.63	2.77	2.92	3.06	3.21	3.35	3.50
6 "	2.25	2.34	2.50	2.63	2.75	2.87	3.00
5 "	1.88	1.98	2.08	2.19	2.29	2.40	2.50
4 "	1.50	1.58	1.67	1.75	1.83	1.92	2.00
3 "	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.38	1.44	1.50
2 "	75	79	83	88	92	96	1.00
1 "	37½	39⅝	41 2-3	43¾	46	48	50
12 cost	$6.25	$6.50	$6.75	$7.00	$7.25	$7.50	$7.76
11 "	5.73	5.96	6 19	6.42	6.65	6.88	7.11
10 "	5.25	5.42	5.63	5.83	6.04	6.25	6.46
9 "	4.69	4.88	5 06	5.25	5.44	5.63	5.81
8 "	4.17	4.33	4.50	4.67	4.98	5.01	5.17
7 "	3.65	3.79	3 94	4.08	4.23	4.38	4.52
6 "	3.13	3.25	3,38	3.50	3.63	3.75	3.88
5 "	2.60	2.71	2.81	2,92	3,02	3.13	3.23
4 "	2,08	2.17	2.25	2,33	2.42	2.50	2.58
3 "	1,56	1,63	1,69	1.75	1.81	1.88	1.94
2 "	1,94	1,08	1.13	1.17	1,21	1.25	1.29
1 "	52⅛	54¼	56¼	58 1-3	60⅓	62½	64⅝

Capacity of Cisterns.

A round cistern will hold more water for less cost of wall than a square one. A square cistern of 10 feet diameter has 40 feet of wall and holds 100 cubic feet of water for each foot in depth. A round cistern the same diameter has 31½ feet of wall, and holds nearly 80 feet of water for each foot in depth. A cubic foot of water is 7½ gallons.

A round cistern is much stronger, both against inside and outside pressure, than a square one. The strongest cistern is one with an egg shape. When the ground is solid, hard clay, a cistern needs no bricks, but may be cemented directly on the clay. The same is true of any hard ground.

Cisterns of the following diameters will hold for each foot in depth :

	Round.	Square.
Five feet	4 2-3 barrels (31½ gals.)	6 barrels.
Six feet,	6¾ "	8½ "
Seven feet,	9⅛ "	11 2-3 "
Eight "	12 "	15¼ "
Nine "	15½ "	19½ "
Ten "	18 2-3 "	23¾ "

To double the diameter increase the capacity four times.

Capacity of Drain-Pipe.

Gallons per Minute.

Size of Pipe.	½ in. Fall per 100 ft.	3-in. Fall per 100 ft.	6-in. Fall per 100 ft.	9-in. Fall per 100 ft.	12-in. Fall per 100 ft.	18-in. Fall per 100 ft.	24-in. Fall per 100 ft.	36-in. Fall per 100 ft.
3-inch	21	30	42	52	60	74	85	104
4 "	36	52	76	92	108	132	148	184
6 "	84	120	169	206	240	294	338	414
9 "	232	330	470	570	660	810	930	1140
12 "	470	680	960	1160	1360	1670	1920	2350
15 "	830	1180	1680	2040	2370	2920	3340	4100
18 "	1300	1850	2630	3200	3740	4600	5270	6470
20 "	1760	2450	3450	4180	4860	5980	6850	8410

The maximum rainfall is about one inch per hour (except during very heavy storms)—equal to 22,633 gallons an hour for each acre, or 377 gallons a minute per acre.

The number of tiles required to drain given areas depends of course upon the moisture to be dealt with. When the distance apart is decided upon, the calculation is easy, the tiles being one foot long.

Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire, 20 quires = 1 ream. 21·5 quires = 1 printer's ream. 2 reams = 1 bundle. 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Drawing.

Cap	13 x 16 inches.	Columbier	23 x 34 inches.
Demy	15 x 20 "	Atlas	26 x 34 "
Medium	17 x 22 "	Theorem	28 x 34 "
Royal	19 x 23 "	Double Elephant	27 x 40 "
Super-royal	19 x 27 "	Antiquarian	31 x 53 "
Imperial	22 x 30 "	Emperor	40 x 60 "
Elephant	23 x 28 "	Uncle Sam	48 x 120 "
Peerless	18 x 52 inches.		

Tracing.

Double Crown	20 x 39 inches.	Grand Royal	18 x 24 inches
Double D. Crown	30 x 40 "	Grand Aigle	27 x 40 "
Double D.D. Crown	40 x 60 "	Vellum Writing, 18 to 28 inches in width.	

Mounted on cloth, 38 inches in width.

Comparative Thermometer Scales.

The centigrade thermometer is much more convenient than the Fahrenheit in general use, and a it is almost wholly used by scientific people, the scale should be known. The two are here compared.

Fahrenheit.	212	203	194	185	176	167	158	149	140	132	122	118
Centigrade.	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45
Fahrenheit	104	95	86	77	68	59	50	41	32	23	14	5	0
Centigrade.	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	−5	−10	−15	−17

To change the Fahrenheit scale to Centigrade, take 32 from the figures, multiply remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

Thus 212 F − 32 x 5 ÷ 9 = 100 C.

To change Centigrade into Fahrenheit reverse this process:

Thus 100 C x 9 ÷ 5 add 32 = 212 F.

Specific Gravities.

The different weights of things as compared with water are called their specific gravities. Some things weigh less than water and some more, but everything has weight. The air weighs 528 grains per cubic foot, and the air in a room 40 feet square and 18 feet high will weigh more than one ton.

Air weighs	$\frac{1}{815}$th as much as water.
Hydrogen gas weighs	$\frac{2}{29}$ths " as air.
Oxygen gas is	$\frac{1}{10}$th heavier than air.
Carbonic acid gas	1½ times " "

Specific Gravities of Woods.

Perfectly dry ash,	.752	Honduras mahogany,	.56
Cherry,	.672	Live oak,	.95
Chestnut,	.66	White oak,	.83
Cork,	.25	Black and red oak,	.55
Elm,	.56	White pine,	.40
Ebony,	1.22	Yellow pine,	.55
Hemlock,	.40	Sycamore,	.59
Hickory,	.85	Spruce,	.40
Spanish Mahogany,	.85	Walnut,	.61

To find the weight of one cubic foot of any of these woods, multiply the above decimal fractions by 62.3, which is the weight of one cubic foot of water.

Specific Gravity of Metals.

Aluminum†	2.56	Iridium,	21.15	Osmium,	22.47
Antimony,	6.72	Iron,	7.84	Platinum,	21.50
Arsenic,	5.63	Lead,	11.33	Silver,	10.57
Bismuth,	9.80	Mercury,	13.59	Tin,	7.30
Copper,	8.94	Molybdenum,	8.56	Zinc,	7.13
Gold,	19.26	Nickel,	8.82	Uranium,*	23 98

† The lightest metal. * The heaviest known metal.

Weights of Soils.

Sandy soil,	cubic foot 110 lbs.;	acre, 4,792,000 lbs.	Stiff clay,	cubic foot 75 lbs.;	acre, 3,267,000 lbs.		
Sandy loam,	" 95 "	" 4,182,000 "	Garden soil,	" 70 "	" 3,049,000 "		
Clay loam,	" 85 "	" 3,703,000 "	Swamp muck	" 40 "	" 1,742,000 "		

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Scripture Weights.

	Avoirdupois.				Troy.		
	lbs.	ozs.	drs.		lbs.	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
A gerah								
10 gerahs = 1 bekah	—	—	0·439	=	—	—	—	12
2 bekahs = 1 shekel	—	—	4·39	=	—	—	5	0
60 shekels = 1 maneh	—	—	8.78	=	—	—	10	0
50 manehs = 1 talent	2	0	14·628	=	2	6	0	0
	102	13	11·428	=	125	0	0	0

Scripture Long Measure.

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
1 span	—	10·944	1·5 fathoms = 1 reed	10	11·328
2 spans = 1 cubit	1	9·888	13·3 reeds = 1 line	145	11·04
4 cubits = 1 fathom	7	3·552			

Scripture Land Measure.

	Eng. miles.	Paces.	ft.
A cubit			
400 cubits = 1 furlong	—	—	1.824
5 furlongs = 1 Sabbath day's journey	—	145	4.6
10 " = 1 mile	—	727	3.0
24 " = 1 day's journey	1	399	1·0
	33	70	4·0

Scripture Liquid Measure.

	Gal.	Pints.		Gal.	Pints.
A caph	0	0·625	A seah	2	4
A log	0	0·833	A bath, ephah, or firkin	7	4·50
A cab	0	3·333	A kor, chorus, or homer	75	5·25
A hin	1	2			

Scripture Dry Measure.

	Bush.	Pks.	Gal.	Pints.		Bush.	Pks.	Gal.	Pints.
A gachal	0	0	0	0·141	An ephah	0	3	0	3
A cab	0	0	0	2·833	A letech	4	0	0	0
An omer, or gomer	0	0	0	5·1	A homer, or kor	8	0	0	1
A seah	0	1	0	1					

The above tables will explain many texts in the Bible. Instance: Isaiah v. 10, "Yea, ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah." This curse upon covetous man was that 10 acres of vines should produce only 7 gallons of wine, and that 32 pecks of seed should only bring forth a crop of 3 pecks, or that the harvest should produce only one-tenth of the seed sown.

Bible Time.

The *Natural* day was from sunrise to sunset. The *Natural* night was from sunset to sunrise. The *Civil* day was from sunset one evening to sunset the next.

Ancient Night.
First Watch till Midnight.
Middle " " 3 A.M.
Morning " " 6 "

New Testament Night.
First Watch, *evening* = 6 to 9 P.M.
Second " *midnight* = 9 to 12 P.M.
Third " *cock-crow* = 12 to 3 A.M.
Fourth " *morning* = 3 to 6 A.M.

Ancient Day.
Morning till about 10 A.M.
Heat of day " " 2 P.M.
Cool of day " " 6 P.M.

New Testament Day.
Third hour = 6 to 9 A.M.
Sixth " = 9 to 12 A.M.
Ninth " = 12 to 3 P.M.
Twelfth" = 3 to 6 P.M.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Dollars and Cents.
Argentine Republic	Gold and Silver	Peso	$0.96.5
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.20.3
Belgium	Gold and Silver	Franc	.19.3
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.53.1
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54.6
Chili	Gold and Silver	Peso	.91.2
China	Silver	Tael: Shanghai	.78.4
		Haikwan, (Customs)	.87.4
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.53.1
Costa Rica	Silver	Peso	.53.1
Cuba	Gold and Silver	Peso	.92.6
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26.8
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.53.1
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piastres)	4.94.3
Finland	Gold	Mark	.19.3
France	Gold and Silver	Franc	.19.3
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.23.8
Greece	Gold and Silver	Drachma	.19.3
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.53.1
Hayti	Gold and Silver	Gourde	.96.5
Honduras	Silver	Peso	.53.1
India	Silver	Rupee	.25.2
Italy	Gold and Silver	Lira	.19.3
Japan	*Gold and Silver	Yen: Gold	.99.7
		Silver	.57.3
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.57.7
Netherlands	Gold and Silver	Florin	.40.2
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollars	1.01.4
Nicaragua	Silver	Peso	.53.1
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26.8
Peru	Silver	Sol	.53.1
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08
Russia	†Silver	Ruble: Gold	.77.2
		Silver	.42.5
Salvador	Silver	Peso	.53.1
Spain	Gold and Silver	Peseta	.19.3
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26.8
Switzerland	Gold and Silver	Franc	.19.3
Tripoli	Silver	Mabub of 20 piastres	.47.9
Turkey	Gold	Piastre	.04.4
Venezuela	Gold and Silver	Bolivar	.19.3

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.
† Silver the nominal standard. Paper, the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE, TEA, AND SUGAR.

COUNTRIES.	PRODUCTION. Coffee. Tons.	Tea. Pounds.	Sugar. Tons.	COUNTRIES.	CONSUMPTION. Coffee. Tons.	Coffee. Pounds per Inhabitant.	Tea. Pounds.	Tea. Pounds per Inhabitant.	Sugar. Pounds.	Sugar. Pounds per Inhabitant.
Africa	36,000	.....	.....	Austria	40,000	2·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,000	14
Brazil	333,000	.....	*460,000	Belgium and Holland	.....	.....	14,000,000	81	.....	.....
British Colon's	.....	.....	150,000	Brazil	50,000	11.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	53,000	.....	340,000	British Colon's	62,000	14.0	.....	.....	70,000	16
China	.....	200,000,000	.....	France	38,000	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	Germany	55,000	3.0	.....	.....	65,000	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	520,000	Great Britain and Ireland	110,000	5.2	.....	.....	360,000	21
France	.....	.....	285,000	Italy	15,000	0.9	.....	.....	430,000	21
French Colon's	.....	.....	*390,000	Russia	14,000	1.1	160,000,000	73	1,050,000	68
Germany	.....	.....	105,000	Scandinavia	20,000	0.4	....	.....	90,000	7
Holland	.....	.....	*606,000	Spain and Portugal	20,000	5.2	37,000,000	7	240,000	7
India	.....	.....	*115,000	United States	165,000	7.2	.....	.....	90,000	22
Japan	.....	52,000,000	.....	Various	.....	.....	72,000,000	21	45,000	5
Java	.....	35,000,000	.....		.....	.....	114,000,000	.....	990,000	43
Manilla	90,000	7,000,000	190,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay	35,000	.....	180,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	.....	10,000,000	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	....	.....	*240,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	42,000	.....	90,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	589,000	394,000,000	3,671,000	Total	589,000	.....	394,000,000	.....	3,671,000	.....

* Beet sugar—the rest cane. Total beet, 1,811,000 tons; total cane, 1,869,000 tons. The crops of 1885 exceeded 2,500,000 tons beet and 2,000,000 tons cane.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR.

YEAR.	Cane. Tons.	Beet. Tons.	Total. Tons.	YEAR.	Cane. Tons.	Beet. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1840	1,100,000	50,000	1,150,000	1870	1,830,000	900,000	2,730,000
1850	1,200,000	200,000	1,400,000	1880	1,860,000	1,810,000	3,670,000
1860	1,830,000	400,000	2,200,000	1889	2,580,000	2,780,000	5,360,000

THE BEER CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

Statistics have been compiled at Vienna of the quantity of beer drank in 1893 in the entire world. Germany heads with 1,202,132,074 gallons, an increase of 34,000,000 over 1892, the consumption being 33 gallons per head, ranging from 62 gallons in Bavaria to 12 gallons in Lothringen. Great Britain second, 1,165,757,000 gallons, or 30 gallons per head. America, including the whole of the western hemisphere, is third, with more than a billion gallons, or 16 gallons per head. The total for the world, not including Asia and Africa, is 4,500,000,000 gallons, requiring 7,270,000 tons of malt and 82,000 tons of hops.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

COUNTRIES.	Pounds.	COUNTRIES.	Pounds.	COUNTRIES.	Pounds.
Europe :		North America :		Afghanistan, Beluchistan, and Thibet (exports to India)	12,200,000
Russia	291,500,000	United States	307,100,000	Asiatic Turkey	8,300,000
Great Britain & Ireland	147,475,000	British N. A. Prov.	12,000,000	Mesopotamia	31,555,000
France	124,803,000	South America :		Persia (exports to India)	3,470,000
Spain	66,138,000	Argentine Rep'lc (exports 1885)	376,700,000	Africa :	
Germany	54,894,000	Brazil	1,875,000	Cape Colony & Natal (exports 1885)	128,681,600
Hungary	43,146,000	Peru	6,700,000	Egypt	2,800,000
Italy	21,385,000	Uruguay (exports 1884)	42,000,000	All other countries	48,000,000
Austria	11,155,000	Australasia	550,000,000		
Portugal	10,362,000	Asia :		Total production	2,456,773,600
Belgium	4,409,000	British E. Indies (exports 1885-86)	72,000,000		
Sweden	3,307,000	Russia	66,000,000		
All other Europe	8,818,000				
Total Europe	762,589,000				

THE WHEAT AND RYE CROPS OF THE WORLD,

COUNTRIES.	Wheat.	Rye.	COUNTRIES.	Wheat.	Rye.
Algeria	25,000,000	.....	Italy	102,200,000	.....
Argentine Rep. and Chili.	35,000,000	.....	India	235,000,000	.....
Australasia	42,000,000	.....	Netherlands	42,000,000	.....
Austria	40,000,000	63,000,000	Portugal	8,400,000	.....
Belgium	15,400,000	.....	Roumania	64,000,000	.....
Canada	61,000,000	.....	Russia	186,200,000	539,000,000
Denmark	1,820,000	9,000,000	Servia	10,000,000	.....
Egypt	10,000,000	.....	Sweden and Norway	4,760,000	.....
France	231,000,000	.....	Switzerland	8,400,000	.....
Germany	86,800,000	.....	Spain	75,600,000	.....
Great Britain	71,400,000	.....	Turkey	21,000,000	.....
Hungary	119,000,000	32,760,000	United States	600,000,000	33,000,000

Suicide is a Privilege Reserved for Offenders of High Rank in China and Japan.

Among the Chinese the command that is thought to be the least terrible, is the command to commit suicide, because in that case they can avoid mangling the body, and so make their appearance in the spirit world whole and entire. This is a privilege only accorded to offenders of very high rank, and is conferred upon them by sending "the silken cord." When this is received, the doomed man takes some of his nearest relatives and most valued friends to his house, fastens the silken cord to a beam, places himself on a stool, passes the noose round his neck, and then leaps off the stool, and so dies. Among the Japanese, also, the upper classes are privileged to perform the "happy despatch," and to them it is in reality a privilege. If a Japanese official has failed in some duty, or committed some act which is likely to call upon him the anger of his superior, he applies for leave to perform the *Hara-Kiri*. At the appointed time, he assembles his friends, dresses himself in white as a token of innocence, gives an entertainment, and makes a speech upon the position in which he is placed. He then takes the fatal knife, and as he prepares to inflict two wounds across his abdomen, a good swordsman comes behind him bearing a two-handed sword. The victim himself begins the *Hara-Kiri*, but as soon as he has made a slight incision his head is swept off. When a man has committed the *Hara-Kiri*, he is supposed to have died an honorable death, and to have earned for himself a reputation as a brave man; his family are proud of him, and his memory is reverenced. But should he lose his life by the hand of the executioner, his whole property is confiscated, his family falls under ban, and his name is held as infamous. It will be seen, therefore, that the *Hara-Kiri* is really a very great privilege, especially among people so entirely indifferent to life as the Japanese.

The Average Age of the People of the Different Nations of Europe.

The following table shows the average age of the people of the different European countries:—

Country.	Average age of all living. Years.	Country.	Average age of all living. Years.
England	27·1	Spain	27·2
Scotland	27·4	Belgium	29·7
Ireland	28·6	Holland	28·3
France	32·2	Denmark	28·4
Germany	28·0	Sweden	28·0
Italy	27·6	Norway	28·0
Austria	27·7	Russia	25·8
Greece	25.5	Turkey	26·2

The Most Destructive Epidemic on Record.

The most appalling epidemic that ever desolated the world was the terrible Black Death, or the "Great Pestilence," as it was called, which appeared in the 14th century. There are no proper materials for estimating the mortality which this plague produced, as it occurred before the value of statistics was appreciated. But in China 13,000,000 are said to have died, and in the rest of the East nearly 24,000,000. Coming to Europe, the horror is increased by the greater exactness of the details. London alone lost over 100,000 souls; fifteen European cities lost among them about 300,000; Germany is calculated to have lost 1,250,000; and Italy one-half of its population. On a moderate calculation it may be assumed that there perished in Europe 25,000,000 human beings; while the total mortality from this fearful scourge can hardly have fallen short of *seventy millions* of people.

The Reason for the Two Buttons at the Back of a Coat.

It is related that a missionary was laboring to convert a Chinaman, but found himself nonplussed when the listener retorted, "You think you know everything. Tell me, then, why you wear those two superfluous buttons on the back of your coat?" Many who suppose that the buttons were used to support the sword-belt are in like manner nonplussed, as the practice of wearing a sword from the waist-belt is comparatively recent; formerly, the sword-belt crossed the right shoulder, as it is still worn in the Highland uniform. The two buttons, in fact, were used to button back the skirts of the long frock-coats formerly worn by gentlemen, and corresponding button-holes or loops occupied the corners of the said skirts. The French soldier's overcoat is made in this manner to the present day.

Are Both Sides of the Face Alike?

Both sides of the face are very seldom alike; equal or symmetrical pupils, as well as equal or symmetrical halves of the face, are met with but rarely—the former in about 9 per cent. of persons examined, and the latter only in a little more than 2 per cent. This inequality or asymmetry is considered by Dr. Ivanhoff, who studied the question and made personal examination of a large number of individuals, to be probably dependent upon an asymmetrical development of the brain. In 54·5 per cent. of persons, the left pupil, and in 73·9 per cent. the left side of the face, is larger than the right one. The ears are about the only organs of the body that are nearly always alike on the same individual.

Courts of Justice and their Jurisdiction.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Under the "British North America Act" the Governor General has the appointment of the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each Province. The Judges of the Superior Courts hold office during good behavior, but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The salaries of the Judges are fixed and provided for by the Parliament of Canada. The provincial jurisdiction extends to the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction; and including procedure in civil matters. Briefly speaking, the Provinces constitute the Courts, the Dominion appoints the Judges. The Dominion has also jurisdiction over criminal law and procedure in criminal matters, while the Provinces have jurisdiction over civil matters. The Dominion has power to constitute a General Court of Appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional Courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada, that is, of the Dominion. The Provinces have the right of constituting the necessary Criminal Courts. Under the authority of the above provisions Courts have been constituted as follows:—

1. Supreme Court of Canada.

This Court has appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion; the Judges must reside at Ottawa.

2. The Exchequer Court of Canada.

This Court has jurisdiction over all claims or actions against the Crown; revenue cases and suits against Crown officers are also tried in this Court. The Exchequer Court is also the Court of Admiralty for the Dominion. The Provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec each constitute an Admiralty District. There is also a District known as the "Toronto Admiralty District." An appeal lies from the Supreme Court of the Dominion to the Appellate Tribunal, called the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is composed of members of the Imperial Privy Council qualified by certain Acts of Parliament, and of the members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor and ex-Lord Chancellors, the Lords Appeal in ordinary and Peers who hold or have held high Judicial office, viz:—

Lord Herschell, Lord Halsbury, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Watson, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Morris, Lord Colwood, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Shand, Lord Esher, Lord Russell of Killowen.

Registrar.—G. Denison Faber, Esq.

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Chief Justice.—Sir S. H. Strong, $8,000.

Judges.—Hon. T. Fournier, $7,000; Hon. H. E. Taschereau, $7,000; Hon. J. W. Gwynne, $7,000; Hon. Robert Sedgwick, $7,000; Hon. G. E. King, $7,000.

Registrar.—Robert Cassels, Q.C., $3,200.

THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

Judge.—Hon. G. W. Burbridge, $6,000; Registrar, L. A. Audette, $2,000; Assistant Registrar, Charles E. Morse; Clerk, John Macdonald.

Law Officers of the Crown.

Minister of Justice and Attorney General.—Rt. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor General.—Hon. J. J. Curran.

Deputy Minister of Justice.—E. L. Newcombe, Ottawa.

Legal Hints.†—Business Law.

AGENCY AND ATTORNEY.

By agency is meant the substitution of one person by and for another, the former to transact business for the latter. An agency may be established by *implication*—an express agreement with a person that he is to become the agent of another not being necessary—or *verbally*, or by *writing*. A verbal creation of agency suffices to authorize the agent to make a contract even in cases where such contract must be in writing.

Agency is of three kinds—special, general and professional. A special agency is an authority exercised for a special purpose. If a special agent exceed the limits of his authority, his principal is not bound by his acts.

A general agency authorizes the transaction of all business of a particular kind, or growing out of a particular employment. The principal will be bound by the acts of a general agent, though the latter act contrary to *private* instructions, provided he keep, at the same time, within the general limits of his authority.

Professional agents are those licensed by the proper authority to transact certain kinds of business for a compensation. The following are among this class of agents: 1. Attorneys. 2. Brokers. 3. Factors. 4. Auctioneers. 5. Masters of Ships.

In regard to the subject of an agency, the general rule is, that whatever a man may do in his own right, he may also transact through another. Things of a personal nature, implying personal confidence on the part of the person possessing them, cannot be delegated.

Infants, lunatics, idiots, aliens, belligerents, and persons incapable of making legal contracts, cannot act as principals in the appointment of agents. Infants may, however, become principals in certain cases chiefly by subsequent ratification or for necessaries.

Agency may be terminated in two ways: (1) by the act of the principal or agent; (2) by operation of law. In the latter case, the termination of the agency is effected by lapse of time, by completion of

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* The Courts of Justice in the Provinces will be found in that section of the ALMANAC devoted to information regarding each Province.

† These hints are useful. They have been specially prepared and carefuly revised in October, 1894. They apply in all the Provinces of the Dominion, and the warnings they convey should be attended to.

the subject-matter of the agency, by the extinction of the subject-matter, or by the insanity, bankruptcy or death of either party.

Don't do through another what would be illegal for you to do yourself.

Don't lose any time in repudiating illegal acts of your agent.

Don't make an illegal act of your agent's your own by accepting the benefit thereof.

Don't transact business through an agent unless he can show that he stands in his principal's stead in the matter in hand.

Don't, as agent, appoint sub-agents without the consent of your principal.

Don't go beyond your authority in an agency unless you are willing to become personally responsible.

Don't accept an agency, or act as an attorney in fact, in complicated matters unless your powers are clearly defined in writing.

AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS.

A contract or agreement is where a promise is made on one side and assented to on the other, or where two or more persons enter into engagement with each other by a promise on either side. In a written contract assent is proved by the signature or mark. In verbal agreements it may be given by a word or a nod, by shaking of hands, or by a sign. The old saw, "Silence gives consent," is often upheld in law.

Persons under age are incompetent to make contracts, except under certain limitations. Generally such persons are incapable of making binding contracts.

Don't make a contract with a person of unsound mind or under the influence of liquor, or otherwise under restraint of liberty of mind or body. Use caution in making contracts with an illiterate, blind, or deaf and dumb person, and see to it that witnesses are present.

Don't put a forced construction on a contract.

Don't suppose that you can withdraw a proposition made in writing and sent by mail after the party to whom it was made has mailed an unconditional acceptance.

Don't suppose that a conditional acceptance of a proposition is binding on the party making the proposition.

Don't forget that the courts will construe a contract according to the law prevailing where it was made.

Don't draw your own agreement. Get a solicitor to do it.

Don't sign an agreement unless you have carefully weighed its provisions, which should all be fixed and certain.

NOTES AND NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

The superstructure of business as it exists to-day rests on the broad foundation of confidence—the result of what may be called the evolution of commerce, and the principal stages in this evolution are an interesting study. First, there was only barter in kind, as still practised among savages—for example, the exchange of a bushel of corn for a handful of arrow-heads. Then came the introduction of money as a medium of exchange; and to-day we have the substitution of negotiable paper as documentary evidence of indebtedness, including promissory notes, due bills, drafts, cheques, certificates of deposits, bills of exchange, bank bills, and all other evidences of debt, the ownership of which may be transferred from one person to another.

The mere acknowledgment of debt is not sufficient to make negotiable paper; the *promise* of payment or an *order* on some one to pay is indispensable. This promise must be for money only. The amount must be exactly specified. The title must be transferable. This feature must be visible on the face of the paper by the use of such words as "bearer" or "order."

A written agreement, signed by one person, to pay another, at a fixed time, a stated sum of money, is a *promissory note*. It becomes negotiable by being made payable to an order on some one or to bearer. As it is a contract, a consideration is one of its essential elements. Yet, although it be void as between the two first parties, being negotiable and coming into the hands of another person who gives value for it, not knowing of its defect, it has full force and may be collected.

The date is of great consequence. In computing time, the day of date is not counted, but it is the fixed point beginning the time at the end of which payment must be made. Omission of the date does not destroy a note, but the holder must prove the time of its making. The promise to pay must be precise as to time which the note is to run. It must be at a fixed period, or conditional upon the occurrence of something certain to happen, as "at sight," "five days after sight," "on demand," "three months after date," "ten days after the death of John Doe." The time not being specified, the note is considered "payable on demand."

The maker, the person who promises and whose signature the note bears, must be competent. Insane people and idiots are *naturally*, and minors may be *legally*, incompetent. The maker is responsible, and binds himself to pay the amount stated on the note at its maturity. He need not pay it before it becomes due, but should he do so and neglect to cancel the note, he would be again responsible, if any other person, without knowledge of such payment, acquired it for value before maturity. Even a receipt for payment from the first payee would not stand good against the subsequent holder.

The payee is the person in whose favor the note is drawn—the legal holder, the person to whom the money must be paid. When a note is made payable simply to bearer, without naming the payee, any one holding the note honestly may collect.

A subsequent party, one who comes into possession of the note after the original holder, has a better claim than the first one, for the reason that between the maker and the first payee there may have been in the contract some understanding or condition militating against the payment when it would become due, but the third person, knowing nothing of this, gives his value and receives the note. The law will always sustain the subsequent party.

The indorser is held responsible if the maker fails to pay when the note arrives at maturity. A note payable to order must be indorsed by a holder upon passing it to another, and, as value has been given each time, the last holder will look to his next preceding one and to all the others.

A note, held on deposit as collateral security, becoming due, the temporary holder is the payee and must collect.

An indorsement is a writing across the back of the note, which makes the writer responsible for the amount of the note. There are various forms of indorsement.

1. *In blank*, the indorser simply writing his name on the back of the note.
2. *General*, or *in full*, the indorser writing above his signature "Pay ———— or order."
3. *Qualified*, the words "without recourse" being used after the name of the payee in the indorsement.
4. *Conditional*, a condition being stated, as: "Pay ———— unless payment forbidden before maturity."
5. *Restrictive*, as: "Pay ————only."

The blank indorsement, the full indorsement and the general indorsement are practically the same; each entitles the holder of the note to the money, and to look to the indorser for payment if the maker of the note defaults. In a general indorsement the holder has the right to fill in the words "or order" if he sees fit. The qualified indorsement releases the indorser from any liability in case the maker of the note defaults. The conditional and restrictive indorsements are used only in special cases. Each indorser is severally and collectively liable for the whole amount of the note indorsed if it is dishonored, provided it is duly protested and notice given to each. The indorser looks to the man who indorsed it before him, and so back to the original maker of the note. As soon as a note is protested, it is vitally necessary that notice should be sent to each person interested at once.

To be on the safe side, it is well to see to it that any note offered for negotiation—

Is dated correctly;

Specifies the amount of money to be paid;

Names the person to whom it is to be paid;

Includes the words "or order" after the name of the payee, if it is desired to make the note negotiable;

Appoints a place where the payment is to be made;

And is signed by the maker or his duly authorized representative.

A note which does not state on its face that it bears interest will bear interest only after due.

Want of consideration—a common defence interposed to the payment of negotiable paper—is a good defence between the original parties to the paper; but after it has been transferred before maturity to an innocent holder for value it is not a defence.

Negotiable paper, payable to bearer or indorsed in blank, which has been stolen or lost, cannot be collected by the thief or finder, but a holder who receives it in good faith before maturity, for value, can hold it against the owner's claims at the time it was lost.

Sometimes the holder of paper has the right to demand payment before maturity; for instance, when a draft has been protested for non-acceptance, and the proper notices served, the holder may at once proceed against the drawer and indorsers.

Where a bill has been drawn upon any person in the Province of Quebec, or payable or accepted at any place therein, it must, if dishonored, be protested for non-acceptance or non-payment as the case may be, and notice thereof given to the parties liable on the bill. If this be not done, the parties liable on such bill other than the acceptor, are discharged.

All foreign bills which have been dishonored for non-acceptance or non-payment must be protested in order to hold the drawers and indorsers.

The distinction between an inland and foreign bill is that the former is one which is or on the face of it purports to be both (*a*) drawn and payable within Canada, or (*b*) drawn within Canada upon some person resident therein; all other bills are foreign bills.

If negotiable paper, pledged to a bank as security for the payment of a loan or debt, falls due, and the bank fails to demand payment and have it protested when dishonored, the bank is liable to the owner for the full amount of the paper.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if notice of its dishonor is not mailed or served within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

In case of the death of the principal maker of a note, the holder is not required to notify a surety that the note is not paid, before the settlement of the maker's estate.

If no time of payment is specified in a note it is payable on demand.

An indorser can avoid liability by writing "without recourse" beneath his signature.

A cheque indorsed by the payee is evidence of payment in the drawer's hands.

PARTNERSHIP.

The general rule is that every person of sound mind, and not otherwise restrained by law, may enter into a contract or partnership.

There are several kinds of partners.

1. *Ostensible* partners or those whose names are made public as partners, and who in reality are such, and who take all the benefits and risks.
2. *Nominal* partners, or those who appear before the public as partners, but who have no real interest in the business.
3. *Dormant* or *silent* partners, are those whose names are not known or do not appear as partners, but who, nevertheless, have an interest in the business.
4. *Special* or *limited* partners, or those who are interested in the business only to the amount of the capital they have invested in it.
5. *General* partners, who manage the business, while the capital, either in whole or in part, is supplied by a special partner or partners. They are liable for all the debts and contracts of the firm.

A nominal partner renders himself liable for all the debts and contracts of the firm.

A dormant partner, if it becomes known that he had an interest, whether creditors trusted the firm on his account or not, becomes liable equally with the other partners.

A person who lends his name as a partner in, or who suffers his name to continue in the firm after he has actually ceased to be a partner thereof, is still responsible to third persons as a partner.

A partner may buy and sell partnership effects; make contracts in reference to the business of the firm; pay and receive money; draw, and indorse, and accept bills and notes; and all acts of such a nature, even though they be upon his own private account, will bind the other partners, if connected with matters apparently having reference to the business of the firm, and transacted with other parties ignorant of the fact that such dealings are for the particular partner's private account. The representation or misrepresentation of any fact made in any partnership transaction by one partner, or the commission of any fraud in such transaction will bind the entire firm, even though the other partners may have no connection with or knowledge of the same.

If negotiable paper of a firm be given by one partner on his private account, and in the course of its circulation pass into the hands of a *bona fide* holder for value, without notice or knowledge of the fact attending its creation, the partnership is bound thereby.

If no time be fixed in articles of co-partnership for the commencement thereof, it is presumed to commence from the date and execution of the articles. If no precise period is mentioned for continuance, a partner may withdraw at any time, and dissolve such partnership at his pleasure.

The death of a partner dissolves the partnership, unless there be an express stipulation that, in such an event, the representatives of the deceased partner may continue the business in connection with the survivors, for the benefit of the widow and children.

A partnership is dissolved by operation of law; by a voluntary and *bona fide* assignment by any partner of his interest therein; by the bankruptcy or death of any of the partners, or by a war between the countries of which the partners are subjects.

Immediately after a dissolution, notice of the same should be published in the papers, and a special notice sent to every person who has had dealings with the firm. If these precautions be not taken, each partner will still continue liable for the acts of the others to all persons who have had no notice of such dissolution.

Do not enter into a partnership without carefully drawn articles.

Do not forget that a partner may be called upon to make good partnership losses with his individual property, and that each partner may be held for the acts of the other partners as well as for his own.

Do not enter a firm already established unless you are willing to become responsible for its debts.

Do not do anything out of the usual run of business without the consent of your partners.

Do not mix private matters with partnership affairs, and don't continue in a partnership where trust and confidence are lacking.

Do not dissolve a partnership without due public notice, or without designating a member to settle all matters outstanding.

General Topics.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A note made by a minor is voidable.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

Principals are liable for the acts of their agents done within the scope of their authority.

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

A minor can apprentice himself to a trade, but if the engagement prove to his detriment, he may have it cancelled.

Goods pledged to a pawnbroker are forfeited unless redeemed within one year from the date of the pledge.

I. O. U's are admissible as *prima facie* evidence of debt.

A hotel keeper cannot legally recover money owned for spirituous liquors consumed on his premises where such consumption is forbidden by Statute.

An employer is not compelled to furnish an employee with a reason for his dismissal where he gives him sufficient legal notice.

A person knowingly giving a false character to an applicant for a situation is liable to an action.

Waste land by the side of a road does not belong to the adjoining free holder, except when he owns to the middle of the road. If it is a public road, the Statute of the Province vests the title in the municipality or the Crown.

A person may be arrested for debt and held to bail, (1) When he is about to abscond from the Province, with intent to defraud his creditors. (2) When he is guilty of secretion of his property with like intent.

A real estate purchase or sale is always subject to any registered liens against it which may exist at the time of transfer. Therefore the records should be searched by an intending purchaser.

No party to a contract should draw his own agreement; a solicitor should do it.

CRIMINAL LAW.

You cannot lawfully condone an offence by receiving back stolen property.

The exemption of females from arrest applies only in civil, not in criminal matters.

Every man is bound to obey the call of a constable for assistance in making an arrest.

Under the new Criminal Code, 1892, embezzlement as a distinct crime is abolished. It is now treated as theft.

Drunkenness is not a legal excuse for crime.

In the case of assault it is only necessary to prove an "offer or attempt at assault." Battery presumes physical violence.

A police officer is not authorized to make an arrest without a warrant unless he is an eye-witness of the offence for which the arrest is made.

An accident is not a crime, unless criminal carelessness can be proven. A man shooting at a burglar and killing a member of his family is not a murderer. But a man who, while engaged in committing certain grave crimes, accidentally kills any person, is held guilty of murder.

Burglary can be committed only in the night time and housebreaking in the day time. The maximum punishment for burglary is imprisonment for lifetime, and for housebreaking imprisonment for 14 years. Night time is the interval between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., and day time the intervening hours.

False swearing is perjury in law only when wilfully done. It is an indictable offence to bring stolen money into Canada, knowing it is stolen.

Under the Extradition treaty between Canada and the United States, extraditable offences are: Murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, the utterance of forged paper, manslaughter, when voluntary; counterfeiting, embezzlement, larceny, receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, trustee, or director or member or officer of a company, made criminal by the laws of both countries; perjury or subornation of perjury; rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping, burglary, housebreaking or shopbreaking, revolt, and certain other offences aboard ship, slavery.

Legal Hints.—Land Law.

(These Legal Hints do not apply to the Province of Quebec.)

FARMERS' LAW.

In a deed to agricultural property the boundaries should be clearly determined. The question, What does the farmer get? is answered by these boundaries, and the deed to a farm always includes the dwelling houses, barns and other improvements thereon belonging to the grantor, even though these are not mentioned. It also conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing-stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material just bought and never attached to the soil, would not pass. So piles of hop poles, stored away, if once used on the land, and intended to be again so used, have been considered a part of it, but loose boards or scaffold poles, merely laid across the beams of a barn and never fastened to it, would not be, and the seller of the farm might take them away. Standing trees, of course, also pass, as part of the land; so do trees blown down or cut down, and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barnyard or in the composed heap on the field, ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily, in the absence of any contrary agreement, takes that also as belonging to the farm, though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and had collected it together in a heap by itself, for such an act might be a technical severance from the soil, and so convert real into personal estate; and even a lessee of a farm could take away the manure made on the place while he was in occupation. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is not intended to convey those, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law. Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manures may be removed before that time.

An adjoining road is, to its middle, owned by the farmer whose land is bounded by it, unless there are reservations to the contrary in the deeds through which he derives title, or unless the local laws vest the road absolutely in the Crown or municipality. But his ownership is subject to the right of the public to the use of the road.

If a tree grows so as to come over the land of a neighbor, the latter may cut away the parts which so come over, for he owns his land and all that is above or below it. If it be a fruit tree, he may cut every branch or twig which comes over his land, but he cannot touch the fruit which falls to the land. The owner of the tree may enter peaceably upon the land of the neighbor and take up the branches and fruit.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

If there is no agreement as to time, the tenant as a rule holds from year to year.

A tenant is not responsible for taxes, unless it is so stated in the lease.

The tenant may underlet as much of the property as he desires, unless it is expressly forbidden in the lease.

A husband cannot make a lease which will bind his wife's property.

A lease given by a guardian will not extend beyond the majority of the ward.

A new lease renders void a former lease.

In case there are no writings, the tenancy begins from the day possession is taken; where there are writings and the time of commencement is not stated, the tenancy will be held to commence from the date of said writings.

Where a tenant assigns his lease, even with the landlord's consent, he will remain liable for the rent unless his lease is surrendered or cancelled.

There are many special features of the law of landlord and tenant in relation to agricultural tenancy. Generally an outgoing tenant cannot sell or take away the manure. A tenant whose estate has terminated by an uncertain event which he could neither foresee nor control is entitled to the annual crop which he sowed while his estate continued, by the law of emblements. He may also, in certain cases, take the emblements or annual profits of the land after his tenancy has ended, and, unless restricted by some stipulation to the contrary, may remove such fixtures as he has erected during his occupation for convenience, profit or comfort; for, in general, what a tenant has added he may remove if he can do so without injury to the premises, unless he has actually built it in so as to make it an integral part of what was there originally.

The following are immovable fixtures: Agricultural erections, fold-yard walls, cart house, barns fixed in the ground, beast house, carpenter shop, fuel house, pigeon house, pineries substantially fixed, wagon house, box borders not belonging to a gardener by trade, flowers, trees, hedges, ale-house bar, dressers, partitions, locks and keys, benches affixed to the house, statue erected as an ornament to grounds, sun dial, chimney piece not ornamental, closets affixed to the house, conduits, conservatory substantially affixed, doors, fruit trees if a tenant be not a nurseryman by trade, glass windows, hearths, millstones, looms substantially affixed to the floor of a factory, threshing machines fixed by bolts and screws to posts let into the ground.

Don't depend on promises of a landlord unless they are embodied in the lease.

The landlord's right against a subtenant is limited to the amount of rent due to the tenant by the subtenant.

Don't make such improvements in premises occupied by you as the law would regard as immovable fixtures, unless you are willing to turn them over to the landlord when your lease expires. A building erected on foundations sunk into the ground would become part of the realty and thus belong to the landlord.

Don't think, however, that you have no right to remove trade fixtures erected by you.

Don't accept less than thirty days' notice when you rent by the month.

Don't forget that where premises are let for illegal use the law will not aid you in collecting arrears for rent.

A lease is not terminated by the death of either party.

General Legal Information.

As will be seen by referring to the Synopsis of the *British North America Act* above, the Dominion has exclusive jurisdiction over some matters, the Provinces over others. The result is that for Dominion matters we get uniform legislation; for the Provinces we have varying legislation. The Provinces, other than Quebec, have all the same foundation for their laws, and the B.N.A. Act (see section 97 above), contemplates an eventual uniformity of the laws relative to property and civil rights in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. The Province of Quebec has its own peculiar system founded on French law. We give first the law of the Dominion relating to some important matters under Dominion control, and, next, matters under Provincial control. We have adopted the alphabetical arrangement as most convenient.

LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

Subjects treated of:—

Banks.
Commercial Paper.
Copyright.
Currency and Legal Tender.
Divorce
Industrial Designs.
Insolvency.
Interest.
Joint Stock Companies.
Naturalization.
Patents.
Trade Marks.
Voters, Qualification of.

BANKS.

A bank in Canada is incorporated by Act of Parliament. The capital stock of a bank must not be less than $500,000, in shares of $100 each. As soon as that amount is subscribed and $250,000 paid to the Government, the bank may be organized to carry on business.

The shareholders of the bank regulate by by-law its internal management. Directors must be selected, not less than five nor more than ten. Each director must hold stock as follows: When the paid up capital is $1,000,000, he must have paid up $3,000; when between $1,000,000 and $3,000,000, he must have paid up $4,000; when over $3,000,000, $5,000.

The bank must hold not less than forty per cent. of its reserve in Dominion notes. The bank may issue notes over five dollars, not under. The total amount of notes in circulation at any time shall not exceed the unimpaired paid-up capital of the bank. Banks must deposit with the Receiver General a sum of money equal to five per cent. of the average amount of its notes in circulation during the year. This fund is held by the Dominion for the payment of the notes in circulation. The bank in making any payment can be required to pay any sum not exceeding $100 in Dominion one, two, or four dollar bills. Bills that are torn or partially defaced need not be accepted from a bank.

Shareholders are liable to make good to creditors of the bank double the amount of their shares.

The charters of all Canadian banks last ten years, and expire at the expiration of that period.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques are the ordinary forms of commercial paper used in Canada. It is not necessary that notes or bills of exchange be made payable at a bank or other particular place within the Province. Three days of grace are always allowed except when payable *on demand*. In case a bill or note falls due on a bank holiday (*i.e.* Sunday, New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 24th May, 1st July, Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day), it must be presented on the following day"; when properly presented and protested, and notice given, the endorsers are liable; otherwise they are relieved. The production of the protest in any Court within the Province proves presentment and notice of dishonor without further evidence. No stamp duty is now required on commercial paper within the Dominion of Canada.

See also *Legal Hints* above for some general rules regarding commercial paper.

Notes given for Patent Rights must so state upon their face.

In *Quebec*, in addition to the above holidays the Epiphany, the Ascension, All Saints Day, and Conception Day are legal holidays.

COPYRIGHT.

Copyright may be obtained by any person domiciled in Canada or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an International Copyright Treaty with the United Kingdom, who is the author of any book, map, chart, or musical composition, or of any original painting, drawing, statue, sculpture, or photograph, or who invents, designs, etches, engraves, or causes to be made from his own design any print or engraving, and the legal representatives of such person.

The term of copyright is twenty-eight years, with a right to a further term of fourteen years.

The condition for obtaining copyright is that the work shall be printed and published or reprinted and republished in Canada, whether for the first time or contemporaneously with, or subsequently to, publication elsewhere. In no case can the right exist after it has ceased elsewhere.

Copyright will not be granted in immoral, licentious, irreligious, or treasonable or seditious literary, scientific or artistic work.

Works entitled to British copyright are also entitled to Canadian copyright. Works copyrighted in England may be imported into Canada. Foreign reprints of English works may be disposed of if imported into Canada before the obtaining of Canadian copyright. The proof of establishing the regularity of the proceeding is upon the person selling.

The above are the provisions of Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. In 1889 another Act was passed (52 Vict., c. 29), which alters the above requirements.

This Act has not yet become law, because it has not yet been proclaimed by the Governor-General. Its main alterations are:

(1.) That any citizen of any country which has an International Copyright Treaty with England, in which Canada is included, may obtain copyright.

(2.) The conditions of obtaining copyright are that the work shall, before publication or production elsewhere, or simultaneously with the first publication or production thereof elsewhere, be registered in the office of the Minister of Agriculture by the author or his representatives, and, further, that the work be printed and published or produced in Canada, or reprinted and republished or reproduced in Canada, within one month after publication or production elsewhere.

(3) If no copyright is taken out, any person domiciled in Canada may obtain a license to print and publish the work. The person obtaining the license must pay ten per cent. on the retail price of each copy of the work, and must give security for such payment to the satisfaction of the Minister.

There is no prohibition in this latter Act of importation from the United Kingdom of copies of works of which copyright exists there.

FEES.

The following fees shall be paid to the Minister before an application for any of the purposes hereinmentioned is received, that is to say:

On registering a copyright	$1 00
On registering an interim copyright	0 50
On registering a temporary copyright	0 50
On registering an assignment	0 50
For a certified copy of registration	1 00
On registering any decision of a court of justice, for every folio	0 50

With the fee and application for copyright, two copies of the book or publication must be deposited with the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, one of which is placed in the Library of Parliament. In the case of books, on the title page or the page immediately following, these words must be inserted:—"Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year , by A. B., at the Department of Agriculture."

The application for a copyright may be made in the name of the author or of his legal representatives, by any person purporting to be the agent of such author or legal representative.

For office copies of documents not above mentioned, the following charges shall be made:

For every single or first folio, certified copy	$0 50
For every subsequent hundred words (fraction under or not exceeding fifty not being counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred)	$0 25

Every person who, after the interim registration of the title of any book according to this Act, and within the term herein limited, or after the copyright is secured, and during the term or terms of its duration, prints, publishes, or reprints or republishes, or imports, or causes to be so printed, published or imported, any copy or any translation of such book without the consent of the person lawfully entitled to the copyright thereof, first had and obtained by assignment, or who, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publishes, sells or exposes for sale, or causes to be published, sold or exposed for sale, any copy of such book without such consent, shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person then lawfully entitled to the copyright thereof; and shall forfeit and pay for every such copy which is found in his possession, either being printed or reprinted, published, imported or exposed for sale, contrary to the provisions of this Act, such sum, not exceeding one dollar and not less than ten cents, as the court determines,—which forfeiture shall be enforceable or recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction; and moiety of such sum shall belong to Her Majesty for the public uses of Canada, and the other moiety shall belong to the lawful owner of such copyright.

CURRENCY AND LEGAL TENDER.

The denominations are dollars, cents and mills. Gold, silver, copper and bronze coins are authorized. Gold coins of the standard of fineness of the coins of the United Kingdom, and bearing the same proportion in weight to the British sovereign which $5.00 bear to $4.86 2-3, pass current for five dollars. Silver coins are legal tender to the extent of $10.00. Copper or bronze coins, to the extent of twenty-five cents.

Dominion notes may be issued to the amount of $20,000,000. The Receiver General must always hold in gold or in gold and Canada securities guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of these notes. Fifteen per cent. must always be held in gold. For the other seventy-five per cent. Dominion debentures must be held. These notes are a legal tender throughout Canada except at the offices where they are payable.

DIVORCE.

In *Manitoba*, *Ontario*, *Quebec*, and *Territories*, there is no Divorce Court. Application must be made to the Dominion Parliament.

In *British Columbia*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, and *Prince Edward Island*, the causes for dissolving marriage are frigidity or impotence, adultery, and consanguinity within the degrees prohibited by the Act 32 Hen. VIII. In case of dissolution, the issue shall not be prejudiced or dower or tenancy by the curtesy affected, unless so decreed. Divorces are granted by a single judge. Separation will be granted for cruelty and other causes.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

Before any action is taken in relation to an application for registering an industrial design, the following fees shall be paid to the Minister of Agriculture, that is to say:—

On every application to register a design, including certificate	$5 00
On every application for an extension of time, including certificate, for each year of such extension	2 00
For a copy of each certificate of registration, separate from the return of the duplicate	1 00
For the recording of an assignment	2 00
For office copies of documents, not above mentioned, for every hundred words or for a fraction thereof	0 50
For each copy of any drawn copy of an industrial design, the reasonable expense of preparing the same.	

The exclusive right to use an industrial design lasts for five years, with a right of renewal for another five years—ten years in all.

INSOLVENCY.

There is now no general insolvency law in force in the Dominion. See the laws of the various Provinces under Assignment.

INTEREST.

Throughout Canada, when no rate is stipulated for, the rate is six per cent. Parties may stipulate for a higher rate. Compound interest is not allowed unless there is a special agreement to that effect.

In *Nova Scotia*, a creditor whose debt does not carry interest, who comes in and establishes the same before the judge in chambers, is entitled to interest from the date of the judgment or order out of any assets which may remain after satisfying the costs of the cause or matter, the debts established and the interest of such debts as by law carry interest. Where there is an order for an account of legacies, interest runs at five per cent. per annum from the end of one year after the testator's death, unless otherwise ordered, or unless otherwise directed by the will. Where the security is real estate or chattels real, the parties may stipulate in writing for seven per cent. interest; and, when the security consists only of personal security or personal responsibility, ten per cent. may be stipulated for by parties in like manner as above.

Accounts bear interest from date of notice that interest will be claimed. When debts are due by virtue of some written instrument payable at a certain time, interest runs from that time.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The Dominion has provided legislation for the incorporation and management of Joint Stock Companies formed for Dominion purposes. Railway companies, banks and insurance companies are not within this Act. Any number of persons, not less than five, may be incorporated as a company. Letters Patent are granted through the Secretary of State, declaring the name and objects of the company. The affairs of the company are managed by directors, not more than fifteen or less than three. Shareholders are liable to the amount of their shares. Calls may be paid and shares forfeited for non-payment of calls. No share is transferable until all previous calls are paid.

If a company is incorporated by a Special Act and not by Letters Patent, then another Act applies, called the *Companies Clauses Act*. This is a general Act applying to all Dominion companies. Under it, there may not be more than nine or less than three directors. The Act contains clauses covering the duties of directors, the capital stock and calls thereon, company books, the rights and liabilities of shareholders, the liability of directors, etc.

Provision is also made for the winding-up of insolvent companies of all kinds. A company is deemed unable to pay its debts when a creditor for an amount over $200 has not been paid his debt for ninety days after demand in the case of a bank, or sixty days after demand in other cases.

NATURALIZATION.

Every person who is of the full age of twenty-one years, and not an idiot, lunatic or married woman, can become a British subject as a Canadian. The person must have resided in Canada for not less than three years, or been in the service of the Government of Canada or any of the Provinces of Canada for not less than two years. He must take the oath of allegiance, and also an oath that he intends to remain in Canada. If a British subject desires to throw off his allegiance, he may do so. He is also entitled to resume it. These proceedings are called *Expatriation* and *Repatriation*. Aliens may hold property in all respects as British subjects, but they are not qualified for the municipal or parliamentary franchise; nor can an alien be an owner of a British ship.

PATENTS.

Any person who has invented any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, which was not known or used by any other person before his invention thereof, and which has not been in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor thereof for more than one year previously to his application for patent therefor in Canada, may, on a petition to that effect, presented to the Commissioner, and on compliance with the other requirements of this Act, obtain a patent granting to such person an exclusive property in such invention.

No patent can issue for an invention which has an illicit object in view, or for any more scientific principle or abstract theorem.

An inventor may obtain a patent in Canada for an invention for which a patent has been taken out in a foreign country, if he applies within one year from the date of the issue of the first foreign patent.

If within three months after the issue of a foreign patent, the inventor gives notice to the Commissioner of his intention to apply for a patent in Canada, then, any person who has commenced to manufacture in Canada within the year mentioned in the last paragraph, can, without the consent of the inventor, continue to manufacture after the Canada patent is obtained.

If a foreign patent exists, the Canada patent expires at the earliest day on which any foreign patent for the same invention expires.

Patents may be granted for improvements, but the right to use the improvement does not give the right to use the original invention, nor does the right to use the original invention give the right to use the improvement.

The patent may be granted to any person to whom the inventor, entitled under this Act to obtain a patent, has assigned or bequeathed the right of obtaining the same, or in default of such assignment or bequest, to the legal representatives of the deceased inventor.

Any intending applicant for a patent who has not yet perfected his invention, and is in fear of being despoiled of his idea, may file, in the Patent Office, a description of his invention so far, with or without plans, at his own will; and the Commissioner, on payment of the fee in this Act prescribed, shall cause the said document, which shall be called a caveat, to be preserved in secrecy, with the exception of delivering copies of the same whenever required by the said applicant or by any judicial tribunal,—but the secrecy of the document shall cease when the applicant obtains a patent for his invention.

The applicant shall, in his petition for a patent, insert the title or name of the invention, and shall, with the petition, send in a specification in duplicate of the invention.

The term limited for the duration of every patent of invention issued by the Patent Office shall be eighteen years; but at the time of the application therefor it shall be at the option of the applicant to pay the full fee required for the term of eighteen years, or the partial fee required for the term of six years, or the partial fee required for the term of twelve years,

The following fees shall be payable before an application for any of the purposes herein mentioned shall be received by the Commissioner :—

Full fee for 18 years	$60 00	On asking to register a judgment *pro tanto.*	$4 00
Partial fee for 12 years	40 00	On asking to register an assignment or any other document affecting or relating to a patent	2 00
Partial fee for 6 years	20 00		
Fee for further term of 12 years	40 00		
Fee for furthur term of 6 years	20 00	On asking to attach a disclaimer to a patent.	2 00
On lodging a caveat	5 00		

TRADE MARKS.

Every proprietor of a trade mark who applies for its registration shall state in his application whether said trade mark is intended to be used as a general trade mark or as a specific trade mark.

Before any action is taken in relation to an application for registering a trade mark, the following fee shall be paid to the Minister of Agriculture, that is to say :—

On every application to register a general trade mark, including certificate	$30 00
On every application to register a specific trade mark, including certificate	25 00
On every application for the renewal of the registration of a specific trade mark, including certificate	20 00
For copy of each certificate of registration, separate from the return of the duplicate	1 00
For the recording of an assignment	2 00
For office copies of documents, not above mentioned, for every hundred words or a fraction thereof	0 50

For each copy of any drawing or emblematic trade mark, the reasonable expenses of preparing the same.

If the Minister of Agriculture refuses to register the trade mark for which application is made, the fee shall be returned to the applicant or his agent, less the sum of five dollars, which shall be retained as compensation for office expenses.

A general trade mark once registered and destined to be the sign in trade of the proprietor thereof shall endure without limitation.

Every person, other than the person who has registered the trade mark, who marks any goods or any article of any description whatsoever with any trade mark registered under the provisions of this Act, or with any part of such trade mark, whether by applying such trade mark or any part thereof to the article itself, or to any package or thing containing such article, or by using any package or thing so marked, which has been used by the proprietor of such trade mark, or who knowingly sells or offers for sale any article marked with such trade mark, or with any part thereof, with intent to deceive, and to induce any person to believe that such article was manufactured, produced, compounded, packed or sold by the proprietor of such trade mark, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars—which fine shall be paid to the proprietor of such trade mark, together with the costs incurred in forcing and recovering the same.

VOTERS, QUALIFICATIONS OF.

For Dominion Elections.

With the exception of the North-West Territories, the qualifications for voting at the elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follows :—A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years; is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value in cities of $300, in towns of $200, and in counties or elsewhere of $150; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than $2 per month, $6 per quarter, $12 per half year or $20 per annum; or is a resident within any electoral district having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than $300 per annum; or is a son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, as the case may be; or is a fisherman and owner of property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of $150; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than $100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualifications.

Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the district of Keewatin and the North-west Territories are not entitled to vote; in other parts of Canada, only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than $150, are entitled to vote.

In the North-west Territories, every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bona fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided in the Territories for twelve months, and within the electoral district for the three months previous to the election.

By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885) entitled to vote according to the then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor-General, are disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be paid for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.

The regulation for the qualification of electors for the Province of Quebec will be found on page 319, and for the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba on pages 315 and 313.

PROVINCIAL LAWS.*

1. Commercial Matters.

Apprentices.
Assignments for benefit of Creditors.
Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages.
Descent and Distribution of Property.
Exemptions from Seizure.
Hire Receipts.
Joint Stock Companies (Provincial).
Licenses.
Life Insurance Policies.
Married Women, Property of.
Master and Servant.
Partnerships, Registration of.
Wills and Claims against Estates of Deceased Persons.

2. Land Matters.

Deeds and Mortgages, Acknowledgment of.
Ditches and Watercourses.
Dower.
Line Fences.
Mechanics' Liens.
Taxes, Sales for.

3. Solemnization of Marriage.
4. Voters, Qualification of.

APPRENTICES.

Ontario.—Voluntary contracts of service within Ontario are not binding for more than nine years from date of contract.

If a minor over sixteen, who has no parent or guardian, enters into an engagement, written or verbal, to perform any service or work, he shall be liable and can take the benefit as if he were over age.

A parent, guardian, or charitable society authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor may apprentice boys with their consent from the age of fourteen to the age of twenty-one. Girls may be apprenticed or put in domestic service with their consent from the age of twelve to the age of eighteen. Women come of age, however, like men at the age of twenty-one.

If a father abandons a child, a mother may apprentice it with the approbation of two Justices of the Peace. The mother and the Justices must sign the indenture. A boy may be thus apprenticed until the age of twenty-one, and a girl to the age of eighteen. If over fourteen years, the consent of the child must be obtained.

Orphan children may be apprenticed in a City by the Mayor, Judge of the County Court, or Police Magistrate; in a County, by the Judge of the County Court.

Indentures may be transferred with the consent of the apprentice. Every master must provide suitable board, lodging and clothing, and every apprentice must faithfully serve his master.

A master convicted of ill-usage is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and costs, and to imprisonment, in default, for a term not exceeding one month.

An apprentice may be imprisoned for a like period if convicted of refusal to obey lawful commands or waste or damage to property.

An apprentice absenting himself must make good the loss, or be committed to gaol for a period not exceeding three months. The master must make his claim within three years after the expiration of the term of apprenticeship.

Persons harboring or employing an absconding apprentice are liable for the value of the labor of the apprentice.

An indenture may be cancelled if the apprentice becomes insane, is convicted of felony, or is sentenced to the Penitentiary or Reformatory, or absconds. Notice must be given by the master, which may be published in the *Gazette*.

In *Manitoba*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia* and *Prince Edward Island*, there are similar provisions. In the latter Province, the indentures must contain a stipulation to cause the apprentice to be taught reading, writing and the common rules of arithmetic.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

British Columbia.—A deed of assignment can be made by debtor for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionately, and without preference or priority, all the creditors of such debtor their just debts. Preferential assignments are void.

Manitoba.—Debtors may make assignments in trust for the benefit of all their creditors rateably and proportionately, and without preference or priority. Judgments recovered in due course retain their priority, notwithstanding the debtor is in insolvent circumstances.

New Brunswick.—Debtors may assign their property to trustees for the benefit of their creditors, preferring such of the creditors as they choose, but no preferment is allowed after action begun by a *bona fide* creditor, without incurring liability to imprisonment for misdemeanor.

Nova Scotia.—A party may assign his goods to a trustee in trust for the benefit of such creditors as he may select. An executor or administrator may make oath before a judge of probate that he believes the estate of the deceased to be insolvent, and the judge may declare it so by an order. This order may be pleaded in bar, and the court or a judge may grant an order to stay proceedings.

Ontario.—Fraudulent preferences are illegal. On seizures by the Sheriff, creditors are paid rateably. Assignments to Trustees for the benefit of creditors are allowed when rateable and proportionate, and without priority.

Prince Edward Island.—An assignment made by any debtor after the commencement of a suit against him of any property whatsoever, for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff in such suit, or of giving any undue preference to any other plaintiff or creditor, will deprive him of relief as an insolvent or indigent debtor.

Territories.—A deed of assignment can be made by a debtor for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionately, and without preference or priority, all the creditors of such debtor their just debts. Preferential assignments are void.

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* The ensuing paragraphs apply to all the Provinces except Quebec. For the law of the Province of Quebec, see p. 316.

BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

British Columbia.—A chattel mortgage can be given by a debtor upon all his goods, chattels, stock in trade, etc., to secure an existing loan, debt due or to become due, or to secure the endorsement of a promissory note. If not registered within twenty-one days after execution, it becomes void as against third parties. It must be filed in a registry office, where there is one, and if there is none, then in the office of a stipendiary magistrate, who must forward a copy to the Registrar General. Renewals are required every five years.

Manitoba.—A chattel mortgage can be given by a debtor upon all his goods and chattels, stock in trade, etc., to secure an existing debt, or it can be given for future advances for the purpose of enabling the borrower to enter into and carry on business with such advances, the time for repayment not being longer than two years; or for securing a mortgage against the indorsement of any bills or promissory notes, or any other liability by him incurred for the mortgagor. To be valid against creditors or purchasers for value, it must be recorded with the clerk of the county court of the county where the mortgagor resides; but if not a resident, then in the county where the goods are situate. If required to be kept alive, it must be renewed within thirty days prior to the expiration of the two years Priority of filing gives priority of right.

New Brunswick.—A bill of sale, or proved copy thereof, must be filed with the registrar of deeds. Any defeasance, or a copy thereof, must be filed with the bill of sale.

Nova Scotia.—Every bill of sale of personal chattels, and every schedule annexed thereto or therein referred to, or a true copy of such bill of sale and schedule, must be filed with the registrar of deeds of the county or district where the maker resides; and in case a copy be filed, it must be accompanied by an affidavit of the execution of the original bill of sale, otherwise such bill of sale, as against the assignor of the grantor under the laws relating to insolvency, or for the general benefit of his creditors, or against *bona fide* purchasers, or as against the execution creditors or sheriff and constables, and other persons levying on or seizing the property comprised therein under process of law, will only take effect and have priority from the time of the filing thereof. If the bill of sale be subject to any defeasance, the defeasance is considered as part of the bill of sale, and the defeasance, or a copy of it, must be filed with the bill of sale or copy, otherwise the bill of sale is null and void to the same extent as if not filed. Every bill of sale or chattel mortgage of personal property, other than mortgages to secure future advances or mortgages for securing the mortgagee against any liability for the mortgagor, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the grantor that the amount set forth therein as the consideration thereof is justly and honestly due and owing by the grantor to the grantee; that the bill of sale was executed in good faith, and not for the purpose of protecting the property of the grantor from the creditors, or for preventing his creditors obtaining payment of any claims against the grantor; otherwise, the bill of sale is null and void as against such creditors.

Ontario.—General provisions same as in *Manitoba* above, except that limit is one year for advances or endorsements. Bills of sales and chattel mortgages must be filed in the office of the clerk of the county court of the county where the goods are situated, within five days from the date of execution. Renewal statements filed during the last month of each year of their currency are required to preserve their effect.

Prince Edward Island.—Chattel mortgage may be given by a debtor upon all his goods, chattels and stock in trade, to secure any debt, and must be filed with the prothonotary of the Supreme Court in the county where the mortgagor resides, otherwise it will only be valid as against the maker himself. If given to secure future advances, it will have the same effect as a mortgage on real estate to secure similar advances.

Territories.—A chattel mortgage can be given by a debtor upon all his goods and chattels, stock in trade, etc., to secure an existing debt, or it can be given for future advances for the purpose of enabling the borrower to enter into and carry on business with such advances, the time of payment not being longer than one year, or for securing a mortgagee against the indorsement of any bills or promissory notes, or of any other liability by him incurred for the mortgagor.

To be valid against creditors or purchasers for value, it must be recorded within fifteen days after execution with the District Clerk of the Territories where the goods are situate when executed. It must be renewed within thirty days prior to the expiration of the year. Priority of filing gives priority of right.

DESCENT OF PROPERTY.

Manitoba.—Intestacy.—If any intestate shall die, leaving a widow and child or children, one-third of his real and personal estate shall go to his widow and the remaining two-thirds to his child or children in equal shares.

If no issue, his whole real and personal estate shall go to his widow; and if no widow or issue, the whole shall go to his father; if no father, to mother.

New Brunswick.—The real estate of persons dying intestate descends, subject to the widow's dower, to the children of intestate or their legal representatives; and in case there be no children of the intestate, then to the next of kindred and their representatives, including those of the half-blood and their representatives.

The personal estate is divided as follows: One-third to the widow, and the residue in equal portions to and amongst the children and such persons as legally represent them. Any child receiving any advancement of real estate in the life-time of the intestate in excess of his share of the real estate shall have the value of such excess taken into account in the distribution of the personalty. If there be no children nor any legal representatives of them, one moiety shall be allowed to the widow, and the residue be distributed equally among the next of kindred of the intestate in equal degree and those who legally represent them, but there shall be no representation among collaterals after the brothers' and sisters' children. If there be no widow, it shall be divided equally amongst the children, etc.

The debts of intestate have to be paid first before any division is made.

Nova Scotia.—The real and personal estate of a person who shall die intestate shall be distributed as follows. Realty:—To his children in equal shares, and in case of decease of any to such as shall legally represent them; if no child living at time of his death, to his other lineal descendants; if no issue, one-half to his father, one-half to widow; if no widow, all to father; if no issue, nor father, one-half to widow, and other half in equal shares to mother, brothers and sisters, and children of deceased brothers or sisters by right of representation; if no widow, whole to mother, brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers and sisters by right of representation; if none of above named then to his next of kin in equal degree. Personalty:—To the widow, wearing apparel, etc., for herself and

minor children, and necessary sustenance for ninety days and for such further periods as judge may direct; wearing apparel of deceased to value not exceeding $40 among family of the deceased; of residue after payment of debts, funeral expenses, etc., one-third to widow, and remainder to such persons as would be entitled to real estate, and if no widow, then all to such persons.

Ontario,—(a) Realty. Since July 1st, 1886, realty descends to personal representatives, whether the deceased died testate or intestate. In case of intestacy, to be distributed in the same way as personal estate, subject to the following modifications:—

A widow is entitled to elect whether she will take dower or a distributive share of her deceased husband's real estate.

A husband entitled to curtesy may, by deed executed within six calendar months of his wife's death, elect to take curtesy in lieu of a distributive share.

The father, mother, brothers and sisters of an intestate dying without issue are to share equally in real and personal estate to the exclusion of grandfather and grandmother.

(*b*) *Personalty.*

If the Intestate die leaving:—	*His personal representatives take thus, viz.:*
Wife and children	One-third to wife, rest to child or children; if children dead, then to their representatives (that is their lineal descendants), except such child or children (not heirs at law) who had estate by settlement of intestate or were advanced by him in his life-time equal to the other shares.
Wife only	Half to wife; rest to next of kin, in equal degree to intestate, or their legal representatives, or if no next of kin, to the Crown.
No wife or child	All to the next of kin, and to their legal representatives.
Child, children or their representatives	All to him, her or them.
Children by two wives	Equally to all.
If no child, children or representatives	All to next of kin, in equal degree to intestate.
Child or grandchild by deceased child	Half to child, half to grandchild who takes by representation.
Husband only	Half to him and half as if he had predeceased intestate.
Husband and child or children	Third to husband and two-thirds to children.
Father and mother	Equally to both.
Father, mother, brother or sister	Equally to all.
Mother and brother or sister	Whole to them equally.
Wife, mother, brother, sister and nieces	Half to wife, residue to mother, brothers, sisters and nieces.
Wife and father	Half to wife, half to father.
Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	Two-fourths to wife, one-fourth to mother, and one-fourth to nephews and nieces.
Wife, brother or sister and mother	Half to wife (under Stat. of Car. II). Half to brothers and sisters and mother.
Mother only	The whole (it being then out of the Statute).
Wife and mother	Half to wife and half to mother.
Brother or sister of whole blood and brother and sister of half-blood	Equally to both.
Posthumous brother or sister and mother	Equally to both.
Posthumous brother, or sister and brother, or sister born in life-time of father	Equally to both.
Father's father and mother's mother	Equally to both.
Uncle's or aunt's children, and brother's or sister's grandchildren	Equally to all.
Grandmother, uncle or aunt	All to grandmother.
Two aunts, nephew and niece	Equally to all.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by a mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	All to uncle.
Nephew by brother and nephew by half-sister	Equally, *per capita*.
Brothers or sisters, and nephews and nieces	Whole, the nephews or nieces taking *per stirpes* and not *per capita*.
Nephew by deceased brother and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	Each in equal shares, *per capita* and not *per stirpes*.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson and brother or sister's daughter	To daughter.
Brother and two aunts	To brother.
Brother and wife	Half to brother and half to wife.
Mother and brother	Equally.
Wife, mother or children of deceased brother or sister	Half to wife, one-fourth to mother, one-fourth *per stirpes* to deceased brother or sister's children.
Wife, brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to wife, one-fourth to brother or sister *per capita*, one-fourth to deceased brother or sister's child *per stirpes*.
Brother or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to brother or sister *per capita*, half to children of deceased brother or sister *per stirpes*.
Grandfather or brother	All to brother.

By the 23rd section of R.S.O., 1887, c. 132, it is enacted that the separate personal property of a married woman dying intestate shall be distributed in the same proportion between her husband and children as the personal property of a husband dying intestate is to be distributed between his wife and

children. And if there be no child or children living at the death of the wife so dying intestate, then such property shall pass or be distributed as if that Act had not passed.

Descendants of intestates always take *per stirpes*.

EXEMPTIONS.

British Columbia.—Personal property is exempt to the extent of $500. Debtor must choose which goods he wishes released and obtain judge's direction to sheriff allowing release. Land when registered as homestead is exempt to the value of $2,500.

Manitoba.—The following personal and real property are free from seizure under any writ of execution issued by any Court in the Province: (1) Beds and bedding in the common use of the judgment debtor and his family, and also household furniture and effects not exceeding in value $500; (2) the necessary and ordinary clothing of debtor and his family; (3) twelve volumes of books, books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and all nets and seines used by debtor; (4) the necessary food, if in possession of the debtor at the time of seizure, for himself and family for sixty days; (5) two cows, three oxen, or three horses or mules, four sheep, two pigs, twelve fowl, and food for same for sixty days, the exemption as to horses to apply only in case they are used by debtor in earning his living; (6) the tools, agricultural implements and necessaries used by debtor in practice of his trade, profession or occupation to the value of $500; (7) the articles and furniture necessary to performance of religious services; (8) the land upon which the debtor and his family actually reside, or which he cultivates or uses, provided the same does not exceed 160 acres, if outside the limits of any city or town; (9) the horses, stables, barns and fences on debtor's farm, subject as aforesaid; (10) all necessary seeds or roots for the cultivation of thirty acres; (11) the actual residence of any person, other than a farmer, in any city or town, provided the same does not exceed in value $1,500; if it exceeds the above value, before it can be sold, the said amount must be paid or secured to the debtor. The above exemptions only apply to debts contracted since May 2, 1885. All debts due or accruing due prior to that date are governed by the Exemption Act in force at the time such debts were contracted and which was not as liberal to the debtor as the present law.

New Brunswick.—The wearing apparel, bedding, kitchen utensils and tools of trade or calling to the value of $100, of any debtor exempt from levy or sale under execution.

Nova Scotia.—The necessary wearing apparel and bedding and bedstead of the debtor and his family, the tools of his trade, last cow, cooking utensils, six each of knives, forks, plates, saucers, cups, spoons and chairs, shovel, table, teapot, jug, spinning wheel, loom, ten religious volumes, food and fuel for thirty days, two sheep, one hog, food for same and cow for thirty days, shall be exempted from execution.

Ontario.—The following goods and chattels of a judgment debtor are exempt from seizure under writs of execution, or distress warrants for rent or taxes: The bed and bedding, and the necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; certain chattels, not exceeding in value $150; necessary fuel and food not exceeding in value the sum of $40; stock in all not to exceed in value $75, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements of, or chattels ordinarily used in, the debtor's occupation, to the value of $100; bees reared and kept in hives to the extent of fifteen hives. Lands acquired under the free grant and homestead act are exempt from seizure and sale for debt for a period of twenty years location of land being made by locatee or his widow, heirs or devisees.

Prince Edward Island.—The wearing apparel and bedding of the judgment debtor, the tools and implements of his trade, one cooking stove and one cow, in all amounting to the value of $50, are exempt from seizure under a County Court execution. In the Supreme Court, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the debtor and his family, and the tools or instruments of his trade or calling, $16.22 in money and his last cow are exempted from execution.

Territories.—The following are the exemptions from seizure under execution in the Territories: (1) Ordinary and necessary clothing of the debtor and his family; (2) furniture to the value of $500; (3) food for six months; (4) two cows, two oxen, and one horse, or three horses and mules; (5) six sheep and two pigs besides the animals the defendant may have chosen for food purposes, and food for November, December, January, February, March and April, if the seizure is made between the 1st August and 30th April; (6) harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower, cradle and scythe, one breaking plough, one cross plough, one set harness, one horse rake, one sewing machine and one reaper or binder, the books of a professional man, tools and necessaries used by the defendant in the practice of his trade or profession; (7) seed grain sufficient to seed his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed and fourteen bushels of potatoes; (8) the homestead of the defendant, provided it be not more than 160 acres; if more, the surplus may be sold subject to any incumbrance; (9) the house and buildings occupied by the defendant to the extent of $1500, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situate according to registered plan.

HIRE RECEIPTS.

Ontario.—Except in the case of household furniture to be valid as against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees without notice, these documents must be registered like a chattel mortgage with the Clerk of the County Court. If the document is not registered, the article must be stamped with the name and address of the manufacturer, so that an intending purchaser may ascertain if the article is paid for. If there is a seizure made by the vendor for breach of condition on a conditional sale, the vendor must allow twenty days before a re-sale, during which time the purchaser may redeem.

Territories.—The maker of hire receipts is liable only for amount due or to become due. The receipt-note, hire receipt or order is of no greater effect as against judgments or executions from any Court in the Territories, or as against any mortgage or *bona-fide* purchaser for a greater amount than that actually due or to become due under the document.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

In all these Provinces.—Joint Stock Companies, for Provincial purposes, may be formed by special charter granted by the Local House or under a General Joint Stock Companies' Act. The word "Limited" must be used in all the proceedings of the Company.

Territories.—Joint Stock Companies are created by Ordinance of North West Council. They may be formed with limited liability.

LICENSES.

In all these Provinces.—Licenses are not required for the carrying on of any business, except for the sale of spirituous liquors, carts, trucks, and peddlers, and these are, in some instances, granted by the incorporated towns, and in others by the Provincial governments. In *New Brunswick*, commercial travellers have to take out licenses in Saint John, Fredericton and Woodstock. No such licenses are required elsewhere in the province.

LIFE INSURANCE.

In the Provinces of *British Columbia*, *Manitoba*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia* and *Ontario*, policies may be made expressly for the benefit of wife, or wife and children. If not so expressed, go to creditors.

MARRIED WOMEN.

British Columbia.—Married women may hold and enjoy property, both real and personal, whether belonging to them before marriage, or acquired by them in any way after marriage, free from the debts and obligations of their husbands. They may maintain any action in their own name for the recovery of their separate property or earnings.

Manitoba.—Married women, since the 14th day of May, 1875, retain all property owned by them at date of marriage, or subsequently acquired for their own separate use, free from the debts or control of husband, but such property is liable for their own separate debts and contracts, and may be sold to satisfy same. In every respect, wife is considered separate from her husband; she may carry on business in her own name and deal with her property, and sue and be sued in the same manner as if she were unmarried. Her property is not liable for any of the ordinary or necessary expenses of the family, unless specially charged by her. A widow is entitled to dower in the real estate of her husband which he dies possessed of, and which he has not disposed of in his lifetime or by his will. In such cases the share of the wife is declared by statute to be one-third absolutely. A man may convey land to his wife, and *vice versa*, without the intervention of a trustee.

New Brunswick.—Married women retain their property, real or personal, owned at marriage or acquired thereafter by gift (except from husband), devise, descent or purchase, free from control of husband, and not liable for his debts. Widow takes dower, being a life estate in one-third part of the real estate of which her husband was seized at any time during coverture, and one-third of personal estate absolutely if children, and one-half if no children.

Nova Scotia.—A married woman may carry on separate business and hold separate estate, free from the debts, disposition and control of her husband, provided her husband consents to her so doing in writing, which consent must be filed in the Registry of Deeds of the County where wife resides. Every married woman, who has married before April 19, 1854, without any marriage contract or settlement, may, after said date, hold and enjoy all her real estate not on or before such date taken possession of by her husband, and all his personal property not on or before such date reduced into possession by her husband, whether such real estate or personal property has belonged to her before marriage, or has been acquired by her after marriage otherwise than from her husband, free from his debts or control, in the same manner as if she were unmarried. The real estate of any woman marrying after April 19, 1854, acquired otherwise than from her husband, is held free from any estate of her husband during her lifetime and from his debts and obligations. Husband has the wife's estate by curtesy after her death.

Ontario.—A married woman can acquire, hold, and dispose of, by will or otherwise, any real or personal property, including any property acquired by her in any employment which she carries on separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic or scientific skill, as her separate property, and as though she were a *feme sole*, without the intervention of any trustee. She may enter into any contract, and be sued either in contract or tort, and be liable as if a *feme sole*, and her husband need not be joined as a party. All damages and costs recovered against her in such action shall be payable out of her separate estate. No husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for tort in a civil action. A married woman may devise, bequeath her property by will. A wife is entitled to dower out of all the lands of which her husband was seized at and after their marriage in which she has not barred her dower. The husband can only be tenant by curtesy out of such land as his wife may die seized or possessed of. Woman attains her majority at twenty-one years.

P. E. Island.—Personal property owned by the wife at the time of marriage or acquired by her afterward (unless trusted for her sole benefit), becomes the property of the husband, he being liable for debts due by her at the time of marriage. She may hold real estate in her own name, her husband receiving the profits during their joint lives, and, in certain cases, during his life, but she cannot convey it without the consent of her husband.

Territories.—Every woman without any marriage contract or settlement shall and may, notwithstanding her coverture, have, hold and enjoy all her real and personal property, whether belonging to her before marriage or acquired by her in any other way after marriage, free from the debts and obligations of her husband, and free from his control or disposition without her consent. No order from a Judge is necessary to protect her separate earnings.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Ontario.—Verbal agreements of service cannot exceed one year in duration. No voluntary contract is binding for more than nine years. All disputes between master and servant must be determined before a Justice of the Peace. Agreements made outside of the Province with regard to employment in the Province are void, except in the case of skilled foreign workmen in new industries, teachers, actors, artists, lecturers or singers.

Tavern keepers and boarding house keepers cannot keep the clothes of any servant or laborer in pledge for more than six dollars. On payment or tender of that sum they must be given up, no matter how much is due by the servant.

In case of complaint of non-payment of wages, a Justice of the Peace may summon any master or employer and direct the payment of wages for thirty days, or a balance equal to the wages for thirty days, to be levied with costs forthwith unless the magistrate chooses to give time in a proper case for law. If no specific rate of wages has been agreed on, the magistrate may make a reasonable allowance.

Manitoba.—Any clerk, journeyman, apprentice, servant or laborer guilty of drunkenness, ill-behavior, refractory conduct, idleness, deserting service, absence without leave, refusing or neglecting to

perform his duties or obey lawful commands, or of any unlawful act to property of his employers, may be summoned before a Justice of the Peace and fined twenty dollars and costs.

Any domestic servant, journeyman or laborer deserting or abandoning his job, or neglecting or refusing to perform his job, may be in like manner summoned and fined.

Suits for wages up to $100 may be brought before any Justice of the Peace.

Builders and contractors must keep a pay-sheet shewing the men's names, and every payment must be attested thereon. Any proprietor can require the production of this sheet before paying any amount claimed to be due. The proprietor must see that any man who appears to be unpaid is paid, and until the workmen are paid, he is liable equally with the builder or contractor.

A copy of the original contract must be filed under oath with the Clerk of the County Court. Workmen and their witnesses may inspect premises on which they are working so as to ascertain their wages.

Prince Edward Island.—All contracts of hire of servants, if for one month or longer, must be in writing, signed, or verbally before one or more credible witnesses.

Servants engaging for one calendar month or more may be punished for misconduct, absence from duty, etc., upon complaint before two Justices. The penalty is imprisonment not exceeding one month. Masters may be fined by two Justices.

Persons knowingly hiring the servant of another without a written discharge (if that other is resident in the Island) may be fined $20. A master refusing a discharge is liable to a similar penalty. In *Manitoba* also persons knowingly harboring or concealing an apprentice or servant are liable to the same penalty.

PARTNERSHIPS.

May be limited and general. Limited partnerships are formed by the members thereof signing a certificate which contains the name or firm of the partnership, the names and respective places of residence of the general and special partners, distinguishing the general from the special, the amount of capital each special partner has contributed, the general nature of the business to be transacted, and the time when the partnership is to commence and terminate. Such certificate has to be registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the County of their place of business. The business of the partnership is conducted by the general partners. The special partners have nothing to do with the running of the business, but if they should interfere they shall be deemed and treated as a general partner. Suits are prosecuted by and brought against the general partners.

In all these Provinces.—All persons associated in partnership for trading or other purpose except banking or insurance, or any person likewise engaged, using the words "and Company" in addition to his own name, or any business style other than his own name, shall cause to be filed in the Registry of Deeds for the County, after the formation of the partnership or the assuming of the business style, a declaration signed by the parties or party, stating the names, residences and style of the firm, and, in the case of a single person, that no person is associated with him.

In Manitoba, the certificate must be filed in the office of the Prothonotary and also in the County Registry Office.

In Prince Edward Island.—Partnerships may be formed by two or more persons for the transaction of any mercantile, mechanical, or manufacturing business. Partners cannot limit their liability to the public for debts contracted with the partnership. A certificate of the formation of such partnership should be filed with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, giving the date of such formation, names and residences of the parties, and the nature of the business to be carried on. Until this is done, no suit or action can be brought in court in this Province for any debt due such partnership.

In British Columbia and Ontario—Agreements whereby an employee receives a defined share of the net profits or proceeds of a business in lieu of or in addition to salary or wages do not create the relation of partnership with the rights and liabilities attending such relation.

In British Columbia.—Persons advancing money by way of loan on similar terms, the widow and children of a deceased partner receiving a portion of the profits by way of annuity, and persons receiving a portion of such profits in consideration of the sale of good will are similarly protected.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island.—Actions for damages must be commenced within six months after the accident. If death does not occur at the time, but at any time afterwards from the injury received, notice must be served on the Company before the six months expire.

British Columbia, Territories.—Action must be commenced within one year after accident if death occurs within one year afterwards.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.—Actions must be commenced within six months. As damages cannot be ascertained until it is known whether person fully recovers or dies, Court will not interfere until fact is known.

WILLS.

No will is valid unless it is in writing and formally executed by being signed at the foot or end by the testator or some person in his presence acting by his express direction, and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator before at least two witnesses, who in the presence of the testator and of each other must attach their names to the will.

A soldier on active service or a mariner at sea may dispose of his personal property by any written paper signed by him though not attested.

A will is revoked by the marriage of the person who makes it, but except by marriage it can only be revoked by a will made at a later date, or by its destruction.

A codicil is a supplementary clause to a will, but must be executed and witnessed in the same manner as the will itself.

Property acquired after the making of a will is included in its effects.

A will is not rendered invalid by reason of the incompetency of witnesses.

A will is construed to speak and take effect as if it had been executed immediately before the death of the testator unless a contrary intention appears.

The will of a person not legally of age is not valid.

A will can be proved any time after death, though it takes effect at the moment of the testator's decease.

A verbal death-bed bequest is not valid except as regards trifling gifts delivered at the time.

In Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, the executors or administrators of a will may be allowed, in addition to out-of-pocket expenses, a commission not exceeding five per cent. on sums handled by them. In Manitoba, they receive no remuneration.

Execution of Wills.

In all the Provinces, the requirements are: Wills must be in writing, and signed, but need not be sealed, by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction; such signature to be made or acknowledged by the testator, in the presence of two witnesses, both present at the same time, who shall sign their names as such witnesses, in the presence of the testator. A common form of attestation clause is as follows:

"Signed and declared by the above-named A. B., as and for his last will and testament, in the "presence of us, both present at the same time, who, at his request and in his presence, have hereunto "subscribed our names as witnesses."
"C. D., of Toronto, Clerk."
"E. F., of Hamilton, Merchant."

(Signed), "A. B."

The gift to a witness, or to the husband or wife of a witness, is invalid. A will to pass personal property need only be in conformity with the law of the country in which the testator had his domicile. To pass real estate, however, the will must be valid and effectual for such purpose according to the law of the country where the real estate is situated.

In Manitoba and Quebec a holograph will, i. e., wholly written and signed by the testator himself, is subject to no particular form, nor does it require an attesting witness or witnesses. A will other than holograph must be witnessed according to the rule stated above.

Form of Will.

This is the Last Will and Testament of me, A.B., of the City of X., in the Province of Y.

I hereby revoke all former Wills and Testamentary dispositions whatsoever. I hereby give, devise and bequeath all my property, real and personal, of whatever description, to my wife J., and I appoint her the executrix of this my will.

Dated this day of 18

Then follows attestation clause as above.

Do not draw your own will. Do not get an unlicensed conveyancer to draw it. Go to a solicitor.

Claims against Estates of Deceased Persons.

In all the Provinces.—Where a person dies intestate, letters of administration may be granted by the Surrogate Court. In administering the estate, no difference is made as to judgment or other debts; all are to be paid *pari passu*. Claims are enforced by suing the appointed executor or administrator. Wills are proved in the Surrogate Court of the county where the testator had his last place of abode.

The parties entitled by law to administration are in general in the following order of precedence: 1, husband or wife. 2, children. 3, grandchildren. 4, great-grandchildren. 5, father. 6, mother. 7, brothers and sisters. 8, grandfather or grandmother. 9, nephews, nieces, uncles and aunts. 10, great-grandfathers or great-grandmothers.

In New Brunswick, claims against estates of deceased persons must be sworn to and filed with the executor or administrator within eighteen months from the date of the letters testamentary or administrative.

In Nova Scotia.—Every executor or administrator shall, by notice in the *Royal Gazette*, where estate under $800, for one month, and over $800, for six months, call on all persons having claims against the estate to file same with him within one year from date of advertisement. All claims shall be attested by the party, or, in his absence from the Province, by his agent, before the Judge or Registrar of Probate or a Justice of the Peace in following form:

"A.B. of ....maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing paper writing doth contain a true "and correct account of his demand against the estate of ....deceased, and that all the "credits to which the deceased was honestly and justly entitled, so far as deponent believes, have been "given on said account, and that the balance of $ .....is justly and truly owing to deponent.
"Sworn before me }
"at .....this ..... }
"day of A.D. 18 }

A. B."

In *Ontario*, executors and administrators advertise for creditors during one month in the *Ontario Gazette*, and then proceed to pay claims. In the other Provinces a similar procedure is followed. In all the Provinces the above form of claim will be sufficient.

In *Prince Edward Island*, claims against the deceased must be attested by the creditor, or, in his absence from the Province, by his agent, before the Judge of Probate, Registrar, or Justice of the Peace, by an affidavit in the form prescribed by the Statute. Claims should be proved against the estate within eight months after letters testamentary have been taken out, as after that time the executor, on being sued, may plead specially that he had no notice of the debt, and that he has applied the assets in his hands in payment of the debts proved against the estate, and of which he had notice.

2. LAND MATTERS.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF

British Columbia.—A land registry office is established at Victoria, with district registries throughout the Province. Before a deed can be registered, it must be acknowledged or proved. The acknowledgment may be made before the Registrar or his Deputy; any Stipendiary Magistrate; any Judge or Registrar of any Court having a seal; any Notary Public practising in the Province. Outside of the Province, before: (1) Any Judge, Clerk or Registrar of any Court having a seal; (2) Any Notary Public; (3) Any Magistrate of any Town or district having a seal of office; (4) Any Commissioner appointed for the purpose.

Manitoba.—Deeds of land, or of any interest in land, in this Province, may be executed in the presence of a single witness. For the purpose of registration, an affidavit must be made by the witness of the due execution by the grantor, which affidavit, if made within the Province, may be made before any Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Queen's Bench, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the county in which the lands lie, a Judge of any of the Superior or County Courts, or any Justice of the Peace; if made in any other Province of the Dominion, it may be made before a Judge or Prothonotary

of any of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity, or any Notary Public certified under his official seal; if made in any State of the Union, it may be made before the Mayor of any city or corporate town, and certified under the common seal of such city or town corporate, any Consul or Vice-Consul of Her Majesty resident therein, or a Judge of a court of record or a Notary Public, certified under his official seal. No acknowledgment is necessary if the due execution of the instrument is proven as above. It is not necessary for a wife to join in a conveyance by the husband of lands held in his own name, as dower does not attach during the lifetime of the husband. The Torrens system of land transfers has been introduced in the Province, but registration under the act is optional with the owners. When once brought under the operation of the act, however, all subsequent transfers or conveyances must be in the manner laid down and according to the forms prescribed by the statute.

New Brunswick.—All conveyances of land must be in writing, and, before registration, must be acknowledged by party executing same, or proved by the oath of a subscribing witness. If acknowledged within the Province, before a Judge of the Supreme or any County Court, or a member of the Executive or Legislative Council, or any Registrar or Deputy Registrar of Deeds, or any Notary Public appointed for and resident in the Province, certified under his hand and official seal, or any Justice of the Peace in the county in which the conveyance is to be registered. If the execution be proved in the Province, it may be taken before any of the above-named officials except a Justice of the Peace. The acknowledgment or proof without the Province may be made before any Commissioner appointed for taking affidavits and administering oaths to be used in any court of record in the Province, or before any Commissioner authorized by the Lord Chancellor to administer oaths in Chancery in England, or before the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any city, borough, municipality or town corporate, and certified under the common or corporate seal of such city, etc., or the seal of such Mayor or Chief Magistrate, or before any Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, or Baron of the Exchequer in Great Britain or Ireland, or Master in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Judge or Lord of Session in Scotland, the handwriting of any such Judge, etc., being authenticated under the seal of Notary Public; or before a Judge of any court of supreme jurisdiction in any Colony belonging to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, or any dependency thereof, or before any British Minister, Ambassador, Consul, Vice-Consul, Acting-Consul, Pro-Consul, or Consular Agent of Her Majesty, exercising his functions in any foreign place, or before the Governor of a State, and certified under the hand and seal of such Minister, etc. If the conveyance be by a corporation, proof of the corporate seal shall in all cases be sufficient. If by a married woman, the person taking the acknowledgment must certify therein that he examined her apart from her husband, and that she acknowledged that she executed the conveyance freely and voluntarily, and without any fear, threat or compulsion of or by her husband.

Nova Scotia.—All deeds, judgments, and attachments affecting lands must be registered in the registry office of the county in which the lands lie. All deeds, dockets of judgment, or any copy of a writ of attachment, with the description and appraisement, are accounted registered from the date of their being duly lodged for registry. The registry of a deed executed under a power of attorney is void, unless such power, or a deed subsequently conferring the authority given thereby, is duly registered. Deeds or mortgages of lands, duly executed but not registered, are void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration who has first registered his deed or mortgage of such lands. In order that a release may be effectual, it must be recorded as other deeds. Leases of land for more than three years are void against subsequent purchasers, mortgagees for valuable consideration, and judgment creditors, unless they have been registered, and a reasonable rent received in good faith therein. All grants of land since March 31, 1854, must be recorded in the Registry of Deeds' Office in the county in which the lands lie.

Ontario.—All deeds should be in duplicate, so that one may be registered while the other is returned certified. Common forms of deeds may be used, but the statute provides a short form, with covenants and bar of dower. All deeds should be under seal. A wafer, sealing wax, or other adhesive substance will answer for a seal, but a scroll is of no use. In conveying the estate of a married woman, it is usual, although not absolutely necessary for safety, that the husband should be a party to the deed, but no acknowledgment or separate examination of the wife, apart from her husband, is required. Proof of all deeds, mortgages, etc., for registration, is made by an affidavit by the subscribing witness, *in any foreign country*—before the Mayor of any city, borough or town corporate certified under the common seal, or before any British Consul or Vice-Consul resident in such country, or before a Judge of a court of record, or a Notary Public, certified under his official seal. When different parties sign before different subscribing witnesses, each such witness must make a similar affidavit as to the execution by the parties whose execution he attests, or the deed cannot be registered. One credible person, male or female, who can read and write, will suffice as a witness.

Lands in Ontario may be within the "Torrens System" of Transfer, which is by certificate instead of deed. A mortgage is called a *charge*. Each holder of land gets a certificate from the office for the county—on that certificate are endorsed all transfers. The system is not universal yet in Ontario.

MORTGAGES.—Mortgages on lands should be executed, proved and registered like deeds. It may be discharged by a certificate signed by the mortgagee, or his assignee, or representative entitled to receive the money, and such certificate should be registered in same Registry Office. After maturity the mortgagee is not entitled to charge the mortgagor any interest by way of bonus for the privilege of paying off the mortgage. The execution of a certificate is proved in the same manner as a deed or a mortgage. The usual remedies of a mortgagee are sale or foreclosure, or action upon the covenant.

DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES.

Ontario.—Where lands would be benefited by a ditch, the respective owners must open and make the ditch. Each must undertake a fair proportion of the work. Even if a man has no direct interest in the work he cannot object to its construction, if beneficial to his neighbors, but he cannot be called upon to bear any expense in it. When ditches have once been opened deepened or widened, they must be kept up in the same way. Overflooding or damming up back-water cannot be allowed, and the ditch must be carried through to its proper outlet,—even into an adjoining municipality.

If there is any dispute in the matter, it is referred to the Municipal Engineer. A meeting must be called, and if all parties agree, then the agreement is put into writing, signed and filed with the clerk of the municipality. It can then be enforced. If no agreement is arrived at, the Engineer attends the meeting, and, if necessary, examines the parties on oath. If he thinks that the work is necessary, he makes an award in writing. This award specifies all necessary details, and must be filed with the Township Clerk. There is an appeal to the County Judge. The municipality pays the Engineer's fees

and also any other fees or costs awarded to any person. The amount, if not otherwise repaid, is collected, like any other municipal tax, from the lands of the person liable.

British Columbia.—Two-thirds in interest of the proprietors of any marsh, swamp, or meadow lands may select one or more Commissioners to carry on the work of reclaiming lands. The Commissioners may call on the proprietors to do the work, or, in case of neglect, do it themselves and charge the owners, or the land. There are also in *British Columbia* provisions similar to those in *Ontario* relating to Ditches and Watercourses. In the other Provinces, the rights of adjoining owners are regulated by the common law.

DOWER.

Manitoba.—A married woman has no dower in this Province.

New Brunswick.—A widow is entitled to dower of one-third of all the lands of her husband held by him during their coverture unless she has joined him in conveying same to others.

Nova Scotia.—A widow is entitled to dower in lands (except in cases mentioned in Statute) of which her husband was seized during the marriage. A married woman may bar her dower in any lands or hereditaments, by joining with her husband in a deed or conveyance thereof, in which a release of dower is contained.

Ontario.—A widow is entitled to elect whether she will take her dower or a distributive share of the estate according to the rules of devolution of personal estate. The right to dower consists in a life estate in one-third of the land. In case of dispute, the widow can have her share ascertained.

LINE FENCES.

Ontario.—Owners of occupied adjoining lands must make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the fence between them. Owners of unoccupied lands adjoining occupied lands must, upon their being occupied, be liable as if their land had been occupied at the time of the original fencing. In case of dispute notice is given to call in fence viewers—three in number. If an occupant receives the notice he must communicate it to the owner. The fence viewers examine the premises, and, if required, take evidence on oath. They then make an award in writing, dealing with the question in detail. They must regard the nature of the fences in use in the locality, the pecuniary circumstances of the parties, and the suitableness of the fence ordered. The award must be deposited in the office of the clerk of the municipality. Any person desiring to enforce it may do so by notice. If the notice is not obeyed within one month, the person giving notice may perform the work and recover its value and costs in the Division Court. The award may be registered, and when registered becomes a lien on the land. An appeal is allowed from the fence viewers to the County Judge, whose decision is final.

No fence can be removed without six months' previous notice to the owner or occupier of the adjacent enclosure. The owner of the fence notified must pay the amount of the value of the fence as agreed upon or as fixed by the fence viewers.

If a tree is thrown down across a fence and damages a crop, the proprietor or occupant must, within forty-eight hours, remove the tree, repair the fence and make good the damage. If he does not do so, the injured party may do the work and collect the expense. Disputes on this subject are likewise adjusted by fence viewers.

In the Provinces of *British Columbia*, *Manitoba*, *New Brunswick* and *Prince Edward Island*, similar provisions are found. In *Manitoba*, parties desiring a survey of boundary lines can have it made by giving notice in writing to all parties interested. Twelve months' notice of removal of fences is required instead of six as in Ontario.

In *Nova Scotia*, the proprietor of a field adjoining another improved must maintain his portion of fencing, and in case he neglects, after three days' notice, any fence viewer appointed by the Municipal Council may cause that portion to be built, and recover double the cost and the expenses as an ordinary debt from the person making default. The fence viewer is entitled to 60 cents a day while engaged, and is liable to a fine of $8.00 for neglect of duty. All fences, except stone, picket and board which shall be 4 feet high, shall be 4 feet 6 inches high.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

In all the Provinces (except *New Brunswick*, where there is no lien law) and in the *Territories*, mechanics, contractors, builders and laborers have a lien or charge for the price of any work done or materials furnished upon the estate and interest of the person for whom such work is done or materials furnished in the building, erection or mine where such work is done or furnished and in the lands occupied therewith, provided a statement verified by affidavit be filed within thirty days in the Registry of Deeds for the County, and action taken to enforce claim within ninety days from completion of work or furnishing of materials.

In *Ontario*, further provisions are made to enable wage-earners to recover their wages for the thirty days secured by the *Mechanics' Lien Act*. An owner may himself pay the workman and charge the contractor. Before a contractor can claim any money on his contract, he must prove to the owner payment of wages up to the fourteenth day before payment to him, the contractor. The owner may hold back any wages due. Where the total payments for the month are under $100, the proof is dispensed with. A lien for wages is not affected by any subsequent garnishment, and a lien holder can enforce a lien on an unfinished building as well as on a finished one. Mortgages to secure future advances will not hold priority over wages if the mortgagee has actual notice of unpaid wages. The mortgagee must have proof from the contractor that the wages are paid. The purchaser or mortgagee of an unfinished house must, to protect his purchase, secure proof on oath from the vendor or mortgagor that wages are paid. Otherwise, any unpaid wages will have priority. Where proceedings are taken to enforce liens, a mortgage may be notified. If notified, all proceedings under the mortgage (except notices of sale) must stop until leave to proceed is obtained from the official before whom the proceedings are pending. The registration of a mechanic's lien ceases to have effect after six months, unless proceedings have been instituted to realize the claim and a certificate registered in the County Registry Office.

In *Manitoba*, no lien can exist for a claim under $20. The lien is limited to the estate of the person at whose instance the work was done or machinery furnished. A claim must be filed in the Registry Office during progress of the work, or within thirty days afterwards. Proceedings must be taken within ninety days. For a lien over $250, the County Court must be resorted to; over that amount is within the jurisdiction of the Queen's Bench. Liens may be assigned in writing. In case of deficiency, liens share equally.

TAXES.

Manitoba.—Lands may be sold for taxes, when in arrears for one year or upwards, by the treasurer of the municipality within which the lands lie, and may be redeemed at any time within two years from date of sale, upon payment of the sum paid by purchaser, with ten per cent. interest if redeemed within one year or twenty per cent. interest if redeemed within two years from date of sale.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.—If the municipal rates, or a portion thereof, charged against lands remain unpaid for three years, the Municipal Council may order the municipal clerk to issue a warrant to the sheriff of the County to make sale of so much of said lands as may be necessary to pay such taxes and all costs and charges connected with the sale. The sheriff shall thereupon make such sale by public auction, conducting the same in accordance with the forms prescribed for the sale of lands under Judgment of the Supreme Court.

Ontario.—The rate for the year is fixed by the council of each municipal corporation, and lands are charged therewith. Lands may be sold for taxes when they are in arrears for three years. The owners may redeem within one year after sale.

Territories.—All land and personal property and income in the Territories are liable to taxes. Lands may be sold for arrears of taxes, but may be redeemed before the expiration of two years from sale.

3. SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE.

Ontario.—(1) Banns may be proclaimed on Sunday in a church in which one of the parties has been in the habit of attending worship, and in the municipality where one of the parties has for fifteen days immediately preceding had his or her usual place of abode ; or,

(2) A marriage license may be obtained on making an affidavit stating that :—(*a*) There is no affinity, consanguinity, pre-contract or other lawful cause to hinder the marriage. (*b*) Residence for fifteen days as above mentioned, if there has not been evidence that the reason for the marriage is not to evade due publicity or other improper purpose. (*c*) If either party under twenty-one years, that consent to the marriage has been obtained from party to give consent. If no person to give consent, fact must be stated. The father ; if the father be dead, the guardian ; the mother, if not married again, may give consent.

New Brunswick.—Banns or license. In case of persons under twenty-one, consent is required.

Nova Scotia.—License or banns. Minors under twenty-one require consent.

4. VOTERS, QUALIFICATION OF, FOR PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Manitoba.—The persons entitled to vote at elections for the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba are those whose names appear in the list of electors, prepared under the provisions of an Act respecting the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and that the following are the qualifications of a person entitled to be registered as such elector :—

(*a*) He must be of the male sex.

(*b*) He must be the full age of twenty-one years.

(*c*) He must be a British subject by birth or naturalization, etc.

(*d*) At the date of the issue of the proclamation appointing the registration clerk under said Act, he must have been for one month immediately prior thereto a resident, and domiciled within the electoral division in which he is to vote, and must have been for 6 months immediately prior to said date a resident and domiciled within the Province of Manitoba.

The following persons are not entitled to be registered as electors :—

(*a*) The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and of the County Courts.

(*b*) Indians, or persons of Indian blood receiving an annuity or treaty money from the Crown, or who have at any time within three years prior to the said date received such annuity or treaty money.

(*c*) Persons disqualified from voting under the provisions of this Act or any former Act of this Province relating to corrupt practices at Legislative elections.

(*d*) Lunatics, idiots, persons of unsound mind and persons confined in any gaol, penitentiary, asylum or other public institution as inmates or prisoners.

(*e*) All officials and employees of the Dominion and Manitoba governments in receipt of a salary to the amount of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum or upwards, and all regular soldiers and persons enrolled in military schools, and also all registrars, sheriffs, county court clerks and bailiffs in receipt of fees to the amount of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum or upwards.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to Ministers of the Crown or members of the Dominion Parliament or of Dominion Legislature.

New Brunswick.—For the Provincial franchise there is manhood suffrage, the only limitation being that the voters shall get upon the registry, and in order to get upon the registry requires a previous twelve months residence in the district for which the list is being made up. The voter must be a male person, must be over twenty-one years old and a British subject. In addition to the registered voters, persons are allowed to vote who may not be able to get upon the registry by reason of non-residence or any similar ground, if they own real estate to the value of $100 and personal estate to the value of $400, or income to the amount of $400, or if the voter is a minister or teacher in charge of any congregation, or employed in any school or college.

Nova Scotia.—The following persons, if of the full age of twenty-one years and subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not disqualified by any section of this Act, or otherwise by law prevented from voting, shall be entitled to have their names entered upon the list of electors, and if so entered shall be entitled to vote at election of members to serve in the House of Assembly, that is to say :

(*a*) Every male person, who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been assessed in respect of real property to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, or in respect of personal property, or of personal and real property together, to the value of three hundred dollars.

(*b*) Every male person, who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been in possession of real or personal property, or of personal and real property together, of the respective values mentioned in the preceding sub-section, and shall have been by law specially exempted from taxation.

(*c*) Every male person, who, at the time of the last assessment shall have been a *bona fide* yearly tenant of real property of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, where the assessment of real property was by law levied upon the owners thereof, or the assessed value of whose personal property combined with that of the real property so occupied by him as a yearly tenant shall have been three hundred dollars or upwards.

(*d*) The son of every person qualified under the preceding sub-sections, if such person at the time of the last assessment shall have been in possession as owner or yearly tenant of sufficient property to qualify more than one voter, and if such son shall have resided in the residence or dwelling of his father, or on property owned by his father within the assessment district, for at least one year next prior to said assessment.

(*e*) The son of every widow, if such widow at the time of the last assessment shall have been in possession, as owner or yearly tenant, of sufficient property to give a qualification to vote, if such son shall have resided in the residence or dwelling of his mother, or on the property owned by his mother within the assessment district for at least one year next prior to said assessment.

(*f*) Every person who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been entitled to be assessed as in sub-section (*a*) mentioned, or shall have been qualified under any of the preceding sub-sections, and whose name shall have been omitted from the assessors' returns, or returned as assessed for less than the qualifying amount.

(*g*) Every male person who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been assessed in respect of income to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars or more; or who derives an income of at least two hundred and fifty dollars annually from his earnings, in money or money's worth, or from some profession, trade, calling or office, or from some investment, and has so derived such income, and has been a resident of the County of which the polling district in which he claims a vote forms a part, for one year next before the first day of January preceding the meeting of the revisors.

(*h*) Every fisherman, who, at the time of the last assessment, was the owner of boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle, or of boats, nets, fishing gear, tackle and real estate, of the actual value of one hundred and fifty dollars, if such property was within the County of which the polling district in which he claims a vote forms a part.

Ontario.—Sections 2 and 3 of Act to establish Manhood Suffrage for the Legislative Assembly are as follows:

2. Property or income qualification for voters as respects the Legislative Assembly is abolished, except as hereinafter provided.

3. Every male person, of the full age of twenty-one years, a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not disqualified under sections 4 and 5 of the Ontario Election Act, or under this Act, and not otherwise by law prohibited from voting, shall, if duly entered on the list of voters proper to be used, be entitled to vote at elections to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

Provided that such person had resided within the Province for the nine months next preceding the time fixed by statute (or by a by-law authorized by statute) for beginning to make the assessment roll in which he is entitled to be entered as a person qualified to vote, or had so resided within the Province for the twelve months next preceding the time up to which a complaint may be made to the County Judge, under the Voters Lists Act, or this Act, to insert the name of such person in the list;

And provided that such person was in good faith at the time fixed as aforesaid for beginning to make said roll, or for making such complaint as the case may be, a resident of, and domiciled in, the municipality in the list of which he is entered, and is, at the time of tendering his vote, a resident of and domiciled within the electoral district, and had resided in the said electoral district continuously from the time fixed as aforesaid for beginning to make said roll or for making such complaint, as the case may be.

Quebec Law.

This section relates entirely to the law of the Province of Quebec, and has been revised to October, 1894. On many points it differs entirely from the other Provinces.

Domicile.

A person's domicile is where he has his principal establishment. Change of domicile is effected by change of residence, coupled with the intention of making his new residence his principal establishment; without such intention, change of residence does not operate change of domicile. The domicile of a married woman is with her husband; of a minor or insane person, with those in authority over him. The domicile of a servant is, as a rule, at his master's residence.

Marriage.

A man cannot marry before the age of fourteen, nor a woman before twelve. And in all cases where the contracting parties are under the age of majority, they must have the consent of their parents; but in case of disagreement between the father and mother of each of the contracting parties, the consent of the father of either is sufficient.

The publication of banns is required, but an exception is made where dispensations from the proper ecclesiastical authorities in the case of Roman Catholics, and marriage licenses from the Provincial Secretary, in the case of Protestants, are obtained.

Servitude.

A servitude is a right which the owner of one piece of real estate, called the dominant property, has over the property of another, called the servient property. Servitudes may arise from the situation of the property:—for example, lands on a lower level are bound to receive water which flow naturally from those of a higher level. They may also arise from the law: *e. g.*, right of view on a neighbor's property. These rights can, however, be enjoyed only within the limits prescribed by the law; the rule being that one neighbor must not be subject to annoyance or inconvenience for the pleasure of another. Of course, almost any kind of servitude may be established by agreement between adjoining proprietors, the sole limitation being that there must be no contravention of public order. In order to establish a servitude, a title is necessary. The want of title can only be supplied by a written act of recognition from the proprietor of the servient property.

Realty and Personalty.

In a general sense, immoveables are realty or real property, and moveables are personalty or personal property. Real property is governed by the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is situate, while personal property is governed by the laws of domicile of the owner.

Affidavits.

Affidavits can only be taken in connection with judicial proceedings, and must be sworn to by the affiant. When the proceedings are not judicial or extra-judicial, a declaration and not an affidavit is made, by which the declarant solemnly and sincerely declares but does not swear to the truth of what ensues. Both must be made and signed before a judge, magistrate, notary, commissioner or other competent officer.

Attachment.

Attachment lies in all cases to recover the amount of a judgment. Where monies or effects are seized in the hand of a third party, such party is called a garnishee. Attachments also issue before judgment, chiefly in the following cases:—

SIMPLE ATTACHMENT.—Where a debtor in a sum exceeding $5 absconds, or is about to leave the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec with fraudulent intent, or with such intent secretes his property, or when an insolvent trader, although required so to do, refuses to abandon his property.

ATTACHMENT IN REVENDICATION.—Where the proprietor of a moveable is without right deprived by another of the possession thereof.

SEIZURE FOR RENT (*Saisie-gagerie.*)—Where a landlord, to recover his rent, seizes effects subject to his special privilege. A landlord has a right to follow and seize goods removed from his premises within a period of eight days from such removal.

A seizure before judgment may also issue where a wife, suing for separation as to bed and board, or as to property only, deems it in her interests to attach the moveable property, money, etc., belonging to the community.

CONSERVATORY ATTACHMENT.—To enforce any right of property or lien whenever such law is in danger of being defeated.

Garnishments.

Moveable effects of a judgment debtor in the possession of a third party may be executed upon by a seizure by garnishment The seizure is effected by means of a writ from the court which rendered the judgment ordering the garnishees not to dispossess themselves of the moveable effects, money, etc., belonging to the debtor, which they may have in their possession, or of such things which they owe him or will have to pay him until the court has pronounced on the matter. Garnishees must appear on a day fixed to declare what they owe to the debtor or will have to pay him.

The garnishee makes his declaration in the court which issued the writ; but if he resides in any other district than the one in which the writ of seizure by garnishment has issued, he may make his declaration on or before the day fixed in the court of the District in which he resides.

The garnishee can make his declaration at any time before the day fixed in the writ, if a previous notice of 24 hours has been given to the plaintiff of the garnishee's intention to so make his declaration; otherwise, the declaration must be made on the day fixed in the writ or the next following juridical day.

If the garnishee fails to make his declaration as above, and if the writ or order to appear has been served on him personally, he is condemned as the personal debtor of the seizing party, in the amount due by the debtor to the plaintiff. The garnishee may be relieved from the consequence of his failure to declare on payment of the costs incurred by his failure to declare, and by declaring forthwith.

Besides the exemptions mentioned at page 318, the following are also exempt from seizure:—

(1) Pay and pensions of persons belonging to the army and navy.

(2) Salaries or wages of public officers, except those of city or town clerks in incorporated cities or towns, and of officers and public officials of the Province, whether permanent or not, which are liable to seizure for:—

(*a*) One-fifth of the monthly payment of a salary not exceeding $1,000 per annum.

(*b*) One-fourth of the monthly payment of a salary exceeding $1,000, but not exceeding $2,000 per annum.

(*c*) One-third of the monthly payment of a salary exceeding $2,000 per annum.

(3) Contingent emoluments and fees due ecclesiastics and ministers of worship by reason of their actual salaries and the income of their clerical endowment.

(4) The salary of school teachers.

(5) The wages and salaries of workmen and laborers paid by the day, week or month, including those who perform manual labor in factories and workshops to the extent of three-fourths thereof, but in such cases the attachment in garnishment holds as long as the contract or engagement continues. The other creditors who have judgments against the debtor upon filing copies of such are paid concurrently with the seizing creditor. If the debtor continues in the service of the garnishee the latter must every month renew his declaration and deposit in Court, and on the defendant quitting his service the garnisher must so declare.

Aliens.

(*See also Naturalization, page* 304.)

A person born in any part of the Empire is a British subject, as also is he whose father or paternal grand-father is a British subject, though the person himself may have been born in a foreign country.

An alien may become a British subject after three years' residence in Canada, provided he takes the oath of residence and allegiance and procures a certificate of naturalization. The procedure is simple and inexpensive. When naturalized, he has all the rights and privileges of a natural-born British subject.

An alien, not naturalized, can acquire or transmit by gratuitous or onerous title, by succession or by will, all property in Lower Canada in the same way as a British subject. He may also sue and be sued in its Courts. But a person not resident in Lower Canada who institutes a suit therein, may, by the opposite party, be compelled to furnish security for the costs. Aliens, however, although they are practically on a par with British subjects as regards rights of property, labor under certain disabilities: for instance, an alien cannot serve as a juror; he has civil but not political rights.

Arrest for Debt—Capias.

A person cannot now, under the laws of Quebec, be arrested for debt, unless the sum is at least $40 and then only in the following cases :—

When the debtor is about to leave the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario with intent to defraud his creditors.

When, with such intent, he secretes his property.

When the debtor is a trader and refuses to make an assignment of his property, after being required to do so.

When the holder of real estate is diminishing its value with a view to injure a person who has a hypothecary or privileged claim thereon.

Capiases, as a rule, are regarded by the Courts with disfavor, and should only be issued where the facts unequivocally point to fraud.

Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages.

A chattel mortgage is not recognized in Quebec. An unpaid vendor has two privileged rights :—

(1) A right to revendicate or recover possession of the things sold.

(2) A right of preference on its price.

The four following conditions must exist if revendication take place :

(1) The sale must not have been made on credit.

(2) The thing must still be entire and in the same condition.

(3) The thing must not have passed into the hands of a third party who has paid for it.

(4) It must be exercised within 8 days (insolvent traders, 30 days).

Where the thing is sold during proceedings in revendication the vendor has a privilege on the proceeds.

Exemptions from Seizure.

The creditor cannot seize the following property belonging to his debtor :—(1) The bed, bedding or bedsteads in use by him and his family. (2) The ordinary and necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family. (3) Two stoves and their pipes, one pair of andirons, one pothook and its accessories, one pair of tongs and one fire-shovel. (4) All the cooking utensils, knives, forks, spoons and crockery in use by the family, two tables, two cupboards or dressers, one lamp, one mirror, one washing-stand with its toilet accessories, two trunks or valises, the carpets or matting covering the floors, one clock, one sofa, twelve chairs,—providing that the total value of such effects does not exceed the sum of $50, the debtor having the right to choose the things he may retain to the amount of such sum. (5) All spinning-wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, such fishing nets, lines and seines as are in common use, one tub, one washing machine, one wringer, two pails, three flat irons, one blacking brush, one broom and fifty volumes of books, all the family portraits and all drawings and paintings executed by debtor or the members of his family for their use. (6) One sewing-machine in the hands of tailors or milliners, or any person earning his livelihood by working for others with such sewing-machine. (7) Fuel and food sufficient for the debtor and his family for three months. (8) One span of plough horses or a yoke of oxen, one cow, two pigs, four sheep, the wool from such sheep, the cloth manufactured from such wool, and the hay and other fodder intended for feeding the said animals, one plough, one harrow, one working-sleigh, one tumbril, one hay-cart, and harnesses necessary for farm purposes. (9) Tools or implements or other chattels in use in the trade to the value of $30. (10) Bees to the extent of fifteen hives. But when the effects mentioned in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 are seized for their price, or have been given in pawn, the exemption does not hold good.

Alimentary allowances and certain other assets are also exempt from seizure.

Interest.

(*See also page* 304.)

When no rate has been agreed upon, the rate allowed is 6 per cent., but the parties may fix the rate as they see fit. Interest cannot be charged on open accounts, but is allowed on bills and notes from the due date thereof.

Limitation of Actions.

Fees and charges for professional services of advocates, notaries, physicians, etc., are prescribed by five years, as are claims of a commercial nature, comprising bills, notes, drafts, ordinary debts and money demands. Actions in damages are prescribed by two years, but if for libel and slander, by one year only. Wages of domestics and farm servants, merchants' clerks, etc., who are hired for a period less than a year are prescribed by one year, as are also hotel and boarding house charges. Sums due schoolmasters and teachers for tuition and board and lodging furnished them are prescribed by two years.

Subsequent purchasers of immoveable property with title and in good faith prescribe against the true proprietor by ten years. Judgments and the large majority of claims of every nature can only be prescribed against after thirty years.

Registration of Partnership.

Firm-names must be registered both in the Registry Office of the division in which the business is being carried on and at the office of the Superior Court for the district. The registration must be effected within 60 days from the commencement of business, otherwise the parties doing business are liable to a *qui tam* action and a judgment of condemnation to the amount of $200. A party carrying on business in his own name need not register.

Corporations.

Letters Patent of Incorporation or an Act of Incorporation may issue from either the Federal or Provincial authority. If the corporation is for provincial purposes, the local legislature may authorize its operations; otherwise, recourse must be had to the Federal Government. For instance, a railway entirely within one province need only receive its charter from such province, if such railway has not been declared for the general advantage of Canada. If its line penetrates into another province, a Dominion Charter would be necessary.

Evidence in Commercial Cases.

Evidence may be made by presumptions, writings, testimony, confessions of the party, or by his oath.

The best evidence does not mean the most convincing evidence, but the best class of evidence. Evidence of a higher class always overrides evidence of a lower class, even though the latter may have far the most convincing power. Consequently, oral evidence cannot be adduced to modify the terms of an instrument in writing.

A notarial deed or other authentic writing makes complete proof between the parties and their heirs and legal representatives, (1) of the obligation expressed in it, (2) of what is expressed in it by way of recital, but only if the recital have a direct reference to the obligation or to the object of the parties in executing the instrument. *Prima-facie* proof is proof which the Court will accept as sufficient so long as it is not rebutted by other evidence.

A party cannot ask his witness leading questions, *i.e.*, questions which suggest the answer, unless the witness is the opposing party or shows hostility.

Proof of a contract for the sale of goods where the amount involved exceeds $50.00 cannot be made, unless the vendor can produce a memorandum signed by the purchaser in evidence of such sale, or unless there has been delivery and acceptance of part of the goods, or an earnest has been given by the purchaser.

In commercial matters, parties may give evidence in their own behalf. Counter letters do not make proof against third persons.

The testimony of one witness is sufficient where proof by testimony, *i.e.*, without writing, is admitted.

Qualification of Electors for the Province of Quebec.

The following persons being British subjects, and of the age of 21 years, are entitled to registration as electors for the local Assembly :—

(1) Owners or occupants of city property of the value of $300.00, or of property in a country municipality of the value of $200.00, or which yields a revenue annually of $20.00.

(2) Tenants of city property of the value of $300.00, who are paying an annual rent of $30.00, or tenants of property in a country municipality of the value of $200.00, who pay an annual rent of $20.00.

(3) Teachers teaching in an institution under the control of school commissioners or trustees.

(4) Rentiers or retired farmers who are in receipt of an equivalent of $100.00 per annum as rent, etc.

(5) Sons or owners of real property residing with their parents, when the property is of sufficient value to qualify such sons.

(6) Fishermen who are owners or occupants of real property, fishing implements, or who are interested in a registered vessel, the whole to the amount of $50.00.

Pawnbroker's Charges.

When the sum advanced on goods pawned does not exceed $20.00, the rate is 2 per cent. per month; when over $20.00, 1½ per cent. per month.

HINTS TO TESTATORS, EXECUTORS, &c.

Who can make a Will.

Every person of sound intellect can make a will, and may revoke it or alter it at any time. By no agreement can he divest himself of this right except by contract of marriage. The will may be of the whole property or only part of it, so that a person may die partly testate and partly intestate. A married woman of full age can always make a will without the authority or intervention of her husband.

Minors and persons interdicted for imbecility, insanity or madness cannot bequeath by will even with the assistance of their tutors and curators.

Different Kinds of Wills.

A will may be made in notarial form, and is then kept on record by the Notary. It may also be made in writing, either by testator or anybody else, but must be signed by testator in presence of two witnesses, who also sign as such. Women may be witnesses in the latter form of wills, but minors cannot. If the testator cannot sign, he may make his mark, or another person may make it in his presence and under his express direction, and two witnesses attest and sign the will immediately. (See form of attestation p. 312, *Execution of Wills.*) Deaf mutes who are capable of understanding the meaning of a will and the manner of making one, and all other persons, whether literate or not, whose infirmity has not rendered them incapable of so understanding and expressing their intentions, may make a will in this form, provided their intention and the acknowledgment of their signature or mark is manifested in presence of witnesses. Legacies made to any of the witnesses, or to the husband or wife of any of the witnesses, or any of their relations in the first degree, are void, but do not annul the other provisions of the will. A person may also make a holograph will, which is a will wholly written and signed by the testator, and requires neither notaries nor witnesses. Deaf mutes, who know how to write, may make a will in this manner.

Who Pays the Testator's Debts?

When a testator gives the whole of his property to one or more persons, without defining the share of each, they are universal legatees. When he bequeaths an aliquot part of his estates, that constitutes a legacy by general title. All other legacies are by particular title. The universal legatees are liable for the debts of the estate, and so are the legatees by general title, each according to his share. A legatee by particular title is not liable unless there is not enough in the rest of the estate to pay the debts, because the creditors of the testator must be paid in preference to the legatees. If there be no will, the heirs at law who accept the estate are responsible for the debts. If there be doubts as to the solvency of an estate, the universal legatee or legatees by general title, or the heirs who are called to it by law, must be careful to accept under benefit of inventory, as otherwise they will have to make good the deficit out of their own pockets.

Executors.

A testator may name one or more executors, and may give them what powers he chooses. Married women cannot be executors without the consent of their husbands, and no one can be compelled to accept the office, but once he accepts he cannot renounce without the authority of a judge. The executorship lasts for a year and a day, unless the testator has otherwise provided.

Tying up Property.

The testator cannot tie up his property beyond two degrees from the institute or the person to whom he has bequeathed it. Each generation forms a degree. The third degree has the absolute disposal of the property.

Who are Lawful Heirs?

When there is no will, children or their descendants succeed to their ascendants, without distinction of sex or primogeniture, and whether they are the issue of the same or different marriages. If there are no descendants, then the parents get half the estate, and the remainder goes to the brothers and sisters, and nephews and nieces of the first degree. If there be no brothers and sisters and nephews and nieces in the first degree, then the parents divide the estate equally between them, to the exclusion of all other ascendants; and if there be likewise no parents, then the succession is divided equally between the nearest ascendants of the paternal line and the nearest ascendant of the maternal line. If the parents have previously died, the brothers and sisters and nephews and nieces in the first degree exclude the other ascendants and collaterals. The division is made equally among them if they be all born of the same marriage, but if not, an equal division is made between the two lines of the deceased, paternal and maternal, those of the whole blood sharing in each line, and those of the half blood sharing each in his own line only. If there be brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces on one side only, they exclude all the relations of the other line. If the deceased have left no issue, nor father nor mother, nor brothers nor sisters, nor nephews nor nieces, in the first degree, and only ascendants in one line, the nearest ascendant takes one-half of the succession, and the nearest collateral relation on the other side gets the other half. If there be no ascendant, the nearest collateral relation of the paternal line gets one-half, and the other goes to the nearest of the maternal line. Relations beyond the twelfth degree do not inherit; and in that case the succession belongs to the surviving consort. In default of a surviving consort, it falls to the Crown.

Effects of Marriage on Property.

Parties marrying may depart from the general laws of the Province governing their property, as regards rights created by marriage by entering into a marriage contract, but they cannot do this after the knot is tied. In this contract they make the law for themselves, and may bind themselves by all kinds of agreements not contrary to public order or good morals, and the contract cannot afterwards be altered or revoked. They cannot in any way after marriage, when there is such contract, depart from the contract even to confer benefits on each other. There is one exception to this rule: The husband may insure his life for the benefit of his wife or children, and such insurance can neither be seized by nor assigned to anybody else.

If no marriage contract was entered into, the law of the country which at the time was the domicile of the husband governs. Domicile is where a person has his principal establishment. For instance, if a man married in England, and at the time had no intention of leaving there, his right of property under marriage would be governed by the laws in force there at that time, even if he afterwards came to this country. But if, when marrying, his intention was to settle in this country, and make his domicile here and he does so, the law of this Province would govern. In the Province of Quebec, when there is no marriage contract to the contrary, the parties are subjected to legal community of property and legal dower.

What is Community of Property.

It consists of all the moveable property which both consorts had when marrying, or which comes to them during marriage by any title; all the fruits and revenues received during the marriage; and all the immoveables they acquire during that period otherwise than by succession or equivalent title. In general terms the only things that do not fall into the community are the immoveables that belonged to the consorts before marrying and those either of them acquires afterwards by succession or other equivalent title. A gift or a legacy of an immoveable to one of the consorts by an ascendant would be considered as a title equivalent to succession, but not such gift or legacy made by others than ascendants, unless specially provided for in the gift or legacy. The property which does not fall into the community is of course the private property of one or other of the consorts. Against these assets must be set the liabilities of the community. They consist of the debts contracted by the husband during the community, or by the wife with his consent, and generally all debts except such as are connected with the private property of either consort. The entire administration of the community is in the hands of the husband, so that the only remedy of the wife, in the event of his gross mismanagement, is to sue for separation of property.

The community is dissolved by death, by separation of property or of bed and board, and by disappearance of husband without any news of him being obtainable. After its dissolution a partition is made by experts agreed upon or named by the Court, on the basis of an equal division; and the heirs or legatees of either consort cannot receive more than his author's share in the partition. Where the parties have been in community of property during marriage and one has died leaving *minor* children issue of the marriage, if the survivor fail to have a notarial inventory made, the community continues in favor of the children, but this continuation is at their option. The community thus continued is shared in halves between the survivor and his children, and if the survivor remarry it is continued in thirds. If the consort of the survivor have also children it is shared in fourths. The importance of having a notarial inventory made when there are minor children and the consorts have been in community of property is thus seen.

The continued community is dissolved by the death of the survivor or in consequence of all children dying without issue. It may also be dissolved upon demand of either of the parties to the continued community.

Legal dower, which also results from the mere act of marriage, when there is no contract to the contrary, consists of the usufruct for the wife and the ownership for the children, of one-half of the

immoveables which belonged to the husband at the time of the marriage and of one-half of those which accrued to him during the marriage from his father or mother or other ascendants. This right only can be opened by the death of the husband unless the contract of marriage provides that there shall be dower, and that it may be exigible on separation of property being granted. The parties may stipulate in the contract of marriage that dower shall or shall not exist on the moveable or immoveable property of the husband.

In order for the wife to preserve her right to dower, on property encumbered with it, against third parties the dower must be registered. In the case of legal dower the registration of the marriage certificate with a description of the immoveable subject to it is made in the registration division where the immoveable is situated. In the case of conventional dower the registration of the contract of marriage is also required.

Leases.

Persons holding real property by permission of the owner without a lease are held to be lessees and are bound to pay the annual value of the property, and the holding is regarded as an annual lease terminating on 1st May of each year if the property be a house, and on the 1st October if it be a farm or rural estate, and the holding is subject to all the rules of law applicable to leases.

Tacit renewal of leases takes place when the lessees remain in possession more than eight days after the expiration of such leases without opposition or notice on the part of the lessors. A tacit renewal takes effect for another year, or the term for which the lease was made if for less than a year. The lessee cannot thereafter leave the premises, nor can the lessor eject him unless a notice, as will be described below, has been given. When such a notice has been given the lessee cannot claim the benefit of a tacit renewal.

When no time is specified for the lease of houses, apartments, shops, and all immoveable property except farms and rural estates, the lease is held to be annual, terminating on 1st May of each year when the rent is at so much a year; for a month, when the rent is at so much a month; for a day, when the rent is at so much a day. Where, however, the rate of rent for a certain time is not shown, the lease is regulated by the usage of the place.

When the term of the lease is uncertain, or the lease is a verbal or presumed one, a notice by either of the parties to terminate it must be given with a delay of three months if the rent be payable at terms of three or more months. If the rent be payable at less than three months, a notice of a month must be given; if the rent is payable at so much a month, a day; if the rent is payable at so much a day, etc.

If the property leased be a farm or rural estate, and no time be specified, the lease is presumed to be an annual one, terminating on 1st October of each year, subject to notice as above described.

The lease if written terminates at the time mentioned in the agreement and no notice is required.

The lease of real property for a period exceeding one year in order to be invoked against subsequent purchasers must be registered in the Registry Office of the County where the property is situated; if this be not done, the lessee has merely a right to damages from the lessor.

When a loss by fire occurs in the premises leased, there is a legal presumption in favor of the lessor that it was caused by the fault of the lessee or of the persons for whom he is responsible, and unless he can prove the contrary, he is liable to the lessor for the loss.

Master and Servant.

Lease and hire of personal service can only be for a limited term or for a determinate undertaking.

The contract is terminated by the servant becoming unable, without fault, to perform the work agreed upon. In some cases according to circumstances the death of the master puts an end to the contract.

In the City of Montreal, servants, domestics, journeymen, etc., engaged for a fixed term by the month or for a longer time (and not for piece work or a determinate undertaking), who wish to leave the employ of their masters or mistresses, must give 15 days' notice of their intention to such. The latter must give a like notice when they wish to dismiss their servants, etc. They may dismiss them without notice by paying them the wages which the servants would have received during the 15 days.

In other localities the time of notice is dependent on the usage of the place.

Gaming Contracts.

Money or other things claimed under a gaming contract or bet cannot be recovered, but if the losing party has paid he cannot recover back unless fraud has been used. A few exceptions, however, have been made in favor of gaming contracts: betting and gaming when the sums wagered are not excessive are allowed in favor of exercises for promoting skill in the use of arms, and of horse and foot races and other lawful games which require bodily activity and address.

Sale of Stolen Property.

The sale of a thing which does not belong to the seller is null as a general rule. If it be a commercial matter, or the seller afterwards become owner of the thing, the sale is valid. Where a thing lost or stolen has been bought in good faith at a fair or market, or from a trader dealing in similar articles, the owner, in order to reclaim the thing from the purchaser, must reimburse the latter the price paid, but where the thing has been sold under authority of law it cannot be reclaimed.

Interdiction.

The following may be interdicted, or placed under guardianship:—

Those who are in an habitual state of imbecility, insanity or madness, although they may have lucid intervals; persons who commit such acts of prodigality which give reason to fear that they will waste all their property; habitual drunkards who squander or mismanage their property or place their family in trouble and distress, or who use intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to incur the danger of ruining their health or shortening their lives.

Interdiction takes effect from the day of judgment granting it, and all acts done subsequently by persons interdicted are null; but if the interdiction has been imposed for prodigality, the acts which are prejudicial to the interdicted person only are null.

Acts anterior to interdiction for imbecility, insanity or madness, if the cause of interdiction notoriously existed at the time when such acts were done, are also null.

Surgical and Medical Hints.

These hints have been specially prepared and revised for the STAR ALMANAC, 1895.

ACCIDENTS OR EMERGENCIES.

It has been truly said: "For want of timely care, millions have died of medicable wounds." In many accidents that occur, much can or must be done to give relief before a physician can be procured. At such times a little reliable information is often of the greatest service. The simplest things are usually the most useful. The object of the following hints is not to make every man his own doctor, but to suggest what may be done while waiting the arrival of a medical man, who should be at once sent for in all doubtful cases, and informed by the messenger of the character of the accident, that he may bring with him what is necessary.

BLEEDING OR HÆMORRHAGE.—There is usually much more apprehension than is warranted when blood escapes from its vessels. The amount actually lost is apt to be overestimated. An average-sized man has about fifteen pounds of blood, a larger quantity than is popularly supposed.

Bleeding from a wound, however alarming, may be checked if attention is paid to three points, viz.: The removal of hindrances to the free return of blood to the heart; the position of the wounded part; the application of pressure. Loosen all clothing, etc., above the wound. In this connection it is sound advice never to work in the dark. If clothes obscure the view, cut them off, for "life is more than raiment." The *position* in which the bleeding part is kept is important, for blood, like water, will not run up hill unless compelled. Yet, how common the mistake, when the nose is bleeding, to bend the head over a basin—the worst possible position to arrest the flow. Note how much less blood there is in the hand held above the head than when it is down by the side. The rule is, to keep the bleeding part elevated as far as practicable. By simply raising a wounded limb, blood will often cease to escape. In many cases, if the patient lies down and keeps quiet, this position will bear good results, as the heart's beats will thereby be lessened. Especially is the recumbent posture beneficial in internal bleeding, but it does good in all kinds. If the wound be in the leg, raise the limb perpendicularly, the person lying on his back.

Again, there is no bleeding from the exterior of the body that cannot be at least temporarily arrested by firm *pressure* made with the fingers on the bleeding point. "Fingers first" is a good rule. Don't wait to see if it is an artery or a vein, for one may bleed as furiously as the other. The thing needed is to stop it, and pressure will do it. Pressure may also be made by placing on the wound a piece of lint or clean linen, folded into a pad and secured by a bandage extending a little below and above the injury. This should be made tight and not merely hide the wound. A slice of cork may be included in the pad, or a handkerchief alone may be bound over the bleeding point. Keep the wound as clean as possible. Cleanliness is the keynote of success in surgery. The practice of putting tobacco, etc., on a cut is reprehensible. Pressure may also be made along the course of a blood vessel. Blood may either be poured out in jets of a bright red color, in which case a vessel (artery) bringing blood from the heart is wounded, or it may flow steadily out in a purplish stream from the veins, which are conveying blood back to the heart. It is evident, therefore, that we can stop the bleeding according to its source, either by compressing the artery above the wound, *i.e.*, nearer the heart or the vein below the wound and also upon it. Thus, if an artery in the hand be cut, seek the main artery above, which can be easily felt on the inner side of the fleshy part of the upper arm, and make pressure on it against the bone. In the thigh, the main artery runs down the middle of the front of the limb towards the inner side. It is well to accustom oneself to find the position of the larger arteries in the body. The simplest way to make the pressure is to use the fingers or thumb, which are always on hand. But if it has to be kept up long, a tape, handkerchief, brace or necktie should be tied round the limb, with a knot or cork as a pad just over the artery. It may be tightened by twisting a stick or pencil in the "ligature."

Other ways of controlling slighter hæmorrhages may be of value. Exposure of a wound to the air is often alone sufficient. This encourages the formation of a clot which is nature's method of arrest. A clot should not be disturbed. Cold water or ice is valuable to make blood vessels contract; likewise hot applications, as warm as the bleeding surface can bear. If a limb be bleeding below the knee or elbow, bending the joint above will stop the flow, especially if a pad be put in its hollow. Bleeding from the *ball of the thumb* is often profuse, but the common fear of lock-jaw from the wound is unfounded. If the *lip* or *cheek* is bleeding, grasp the cut between the fingers. Bleeding from the *socket of a tooth* just pulled may be troublesome. Plug the cavity with cotton or even with chewing gum, or replace the extracted tooth. For cuts made while *shaving*, after the blood is absorbed by a towel, hold a bit of alum in the cut for a minute or so.

Nose-bleed may be stopped by raising the arms above the head on which the hands may rest. This increases the chest capacity. Apply cold to the nose, forehead and nape of the neck. A key down the back is no superstition, but ice is better. Never stoop over, but keep the head erect, making a bib out of a towel to protect clothing. The nasal cavity may be syringed with alum in hot water or plugged with cotton wool or soft rags.

Internal bleeding is more serious than external. When much blood escapes from its vessels, there are nausea and giddiness, noises in the ears, failure of sight and the patient becomes insensible. The bleeding is thus checked, to begin again, perhaps, when the faint is over. Treatment is absolute rest in a cool place, with local cold applications. Thus, if it be from the *lungs*, rest them by lying down with the head slightly elevated, and do not speak. Ice may be sucked. Half a tea-spoonful of turpentine on sugar every hour, till three or four doses are taken, does good. Calm the patient's fears. Few die from the hæmorrhage. If from the *stomach*, lie quiet. Swallow bits of ice. Apply cold to the pit of the stomach. Give no food or drink. In very severe cases of internal bleeding, the head must be further lowered and limbs raised. Stimulants should be used cautiously. Blood from the lungs is usually scarlet and frothy and coughed up, while there is pain in the chest. From the stomach it is dark, clotted, perhaps mingled with food and vomited up. A little blood spat up may be from the throat only, especially in those who snore during sleep.

CONTUSIONS, or "bruises," are produced by blows, etc. They may be slight, or so serious that the shock may endanger life. Their size much depends on the locality. Thus, in the scalp and about the eye, where the tissues are loose, the swelling may be extensive. It depends largely upon the amount of blood poured out by the injured vessels under the unbroken skin, and will be greater the larger the vessels. Treat shock when present. Lessen the supply of blood to the part by raising it if possible above the heart. Make cold applications, such as powdered ice, tied up in a towel. Change when

necessary, else the wet towel will get warm and act as a poultice, which we do not want. Guard against chilliness. If the vitality is low, use warm applications.

BITES AND STINGS.—Stings of wasps, etc., are to be treated by extracting the sting, which can usually be seen in the wound. A little weak ammonia or camphor water, the juice of an onion or a pinch of dampened salt, are useful applications. Stings are dangerous only when they occur in the throat, from the swelling which ensues.

For *snake bites*, the rule is to destroy the poison at once by a red hot iron or live coal, or cut the bitten part out; or the poison may be sucked out. If the lips and mouth are sound, this can be done with impunity. In India, sportsmen have ignited gunpowder on the wound. Fasten a tight ligature above the bite and encourage bleeding. Give brandy, etc., freely.

The *bite of a mad dog* should be similarly dealt with. Many so-called mad dogs are not mad at all, but in ill health or teased into biting. If there are suspicions that a dog who has bitten some one is "mad," treat the bite as if it were a dangerous one, and securely tie up the animal and watch him. A few days will decide the dog's condition, and much worry will be escaped if it is thus proved the dog was only excited. If the dog were mad, the chances are the poison would be wiped off by the clothing through which the teeth must first go. Many deaths have been due to fright. Thus, a physician, after having been bitten, as a precautionary measure, blew out his brains.

BURNS AND SCALDS require the same treatment. The principles to be observed are:—Avoid tearing clothing off roughly. Exclude air from the part affected. Guard against shock. Our first care, then, is promptly but with caution to remove the coverings from the injured skin. It is best to cut off the clothes near the burn with scissors. Any bits of garments adhering to the wound should be left alone to be detached later on with warm water or oil. Then the burned portion should be immersed in tepid water. As a rule, let the fluid out of blisters. Meanwhile prepare the dressing. This consists of some oil, as olive, linseed, castor, salad or cod liver oil or vaseline. (No mineral oils should be used.) Some one of these substances containing 5 per cent. of carbolic acid is excellent. A valuable remedy is "Carron Oil," composed of equal parts of linseed or olive oil and lime water. Lard and butter would answer provided they are not salted or rancid; whichever one of these remedies is at hand should be spread on strips of lint or soft clean linen and applied to the burn. Complete the dressing by enveloping the part in cotton batting or any soft protecting material, with a bandage over all. If no suitable oil is procurable, thickly dust the surface with baking soda (never washing soda), starch, flour, chalk, magnesia, or whiting. For slight burns, brush on white of egg, or flexile collodion, and when the first layer dries, apply another. If the burn is severe, the shock to the system demands the immediate use of stimulants. Also keep the patient warm in blankets. Children sometimes attempt to drink from the spout of a boiling *kettle* with dire effects. A hot sponge or cloths should be held to the throat to allay swelling. Good results have been got from giving the child "Carron Oil," or, better, equal parts of cod liver oil and lime water, a teaspoonful hourly. For burns by *alkalies*, as caustic soda, potash, lime and lye, at once wash the wound with diluted vinegar or lemon juice. Then treat as an ordinary burn. In burns caused by *acids* a stream of water should be applied to wash the acid away. Then treat as above. Or some alkali, like baking soda or chalk, may be put on for a few moments. Other things being absent, common earth applied in handfuls contains enough alkali to make it valuable in these cases.

FROST BITE.—The effects of cold are scarcely less dangerous than those of heat. The parts of the body that suffer most are those remote from the heart, as the fingers and toes, the ears, nose and lips. The first sensation after exposure is that of cold and tingling pain. The part looks puffy and bluish because the blood is moving more slowly through it. Happy is he who heeds these warnings and protects the affected parts. If not, soon the circulation comes to a standstill, the color grows tallowy white, the pain ceases, and the person may not know some part of him is frozen till he is told of it. If wisely dealt with, the result will not be serious. The proper treatment is to restore the circulation in the part gradually. Warm rooms and the fire must be shunned. The frost-bitten member should be gently rubbed in some cool place with handfuls of snow or cloths wet with ice water, until warmth, redness and pliability return.

A person longer exposed to a low temperature may be in great danger of *freezing to death*. Here, however, there is difficulty of breathing and drowsiness which may become unconquerable, due to the blood being driven internally. To yield to the inclination to sleep is usually fatal. If a person thus exposed to the frost feels numbness and a desire to sleep, every effort must be made to keep up constant motion until shelter is reached. There he must be kept away from the heat. An abrupt change in temperature would be almost necessarily fatal. The clothing removed, the body should be rubbed with snow or cold water. After some improvement is seen, the hands or flannels may be used instead of the snow. These measures should be pursued gently, as rough usage might destroy the skin. Only by degrees should he be brought into a warmer air and the friction discontinued.

Intoxicated persons are more liable to freeze to death than others. Alcohol not only removes the heat of the body, but weakens the will to overcome the tendency to sleep.

FRACTURES or "broken bones."—The signs by which these may be recognized are deformity, unnatural mobility as there is a "false point of motion," grating when the broken ends are rubbed together, pain and loss of power in the limb. Swelling, heat and redness with discoloration soon appear. The skin may or may not be broken through. All that should be done for an injured person in whom some of the above signs are suspected is to make him comfortable till professional assistance can be had. Under no ordinary circumstances should any one else handle the affected part beyond what is necessary, as movement not only gives pain but may cause further damage. Many think that a fracture must be set at once. While it is true that it should be reduced as quickly as possible, it is better to leave it alone than trust the setting to unqualified hands. A much longer interval than is commonly supposed may elapse between the time of the accident and the arrival of a surgeon without disadvantage to the fracture. It may remain untouched for several days and be still followed by excellent results. So long as the sufferer can be left lying still, little further harm can come to the broken limb. Removal of the clothing is unwise till the doctor comes, unless there be great bleeding, when the coverings should be cut off and bleeding checked. Sometimes the shock calls for treatment. If it is necessary to move the patient there are many articles which at a pinch will give support without imposing undue weight on the injury, such as branches, bits of boxes, walking sticks, rifles, book-covers, rolled newspapers, etc. Any thing will answer that is capable of rendering the limb practically immovable without injuring the soft parts to which they are applied. These "splints," as they are called, should be padded on the side next the skin with some soft material to prevent undue pressure. Cotton, articles of clothing, straw, moss, leaves, etc., would do for temporary purposes. After fitting the splints to the limb, they should

be retained by bandages. In emergencies one can use neckties, handkerchiefs, twine, straps, braces, etc. The following hints are added for special cases:—If the *lower jaw* is broken, tie it against the upper jaw and avoid talking. If the *collar bone*, it is sufficient to lie quietly on the back. If this cannot be done, put the arm in a sling. If *ribs*, tie a scarf or towel around the chest, so tight as to give the greatest amount of relief, and avoid exertion that will necessitate a deep breath. If the *back* appear broken, the patient should lie on his face. Be very gentle; great harm may follow careless handling. If the *arm*, use splints and a sling. A folded newspaper may be bent about it, or short bits of wood tied on. If the *thigh bone*, make the body rigid by a "girder" (as a rifle or broomstick) reaching from the armpit to ankle along the injured side, and fasten on with handkerchiefs, etc. An umbrella may be tied to the inner side, or tie the limb to the sound one. If *near knee*, tie a walking stick on either side, or the knee may lie on a pillow or folded coat. If *leg* is broken below the knee, bind the two limbs together and thus the sound one will act as a splint. When possible the patient should be borne on a stretcher; a gate or shutter would serve the purpose, or one might be improvised out of fencing. To avoid swaying, the bearers must *not* keep step. In all cases of doubt, treat as if a fracture were present.

A DISLOCATION is the name given to the separation of bones at their joints. In a dislocation, the deformity is about the joint which is rendered useless. The mobility of the part is lessened, whereas a fracture is usually about the shaft of the bone, which is more moveable than it should be. Till the surgeon arrives, however, it is wise to treat this accident with the same care as a fracture, especially as both injuries may be combined.

A SPRAIN is an injury to the ligaments about the joint due to a wrench, twist, etc. The usual site is the ankle or wrist. Pain and swelling rapidly come on. The part should be elevated, and cracked ice in a towel or cloths wrung out of cold water applied. After the heat and swelling have diminished gentle frictions should be employed, with or without some stimulating wash.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND FITS.—Loss of consciousness or insensibility may be due to one of several causes. To account for it is not always easy though important, as the treatment is not the same for all. When a person is found insensible or suddenly loses consciousness and falls helpless, his condition may be due to intoxication, apoplexy, a blow or other injury of the head, poisoning from opium or kidney disease, or an epileptic, hysterical or fainting fit. When in doubt about the cause, it is a safe rule in all cases to loosen the neck clothing and anything that hinders the free play of the lungs, as corsets, belts, etc. Slightly raise the head if the face is flushed, lower it if pale. Do not attempt to give fluids to drink as there is risk of strangulation. Examine the mouth for any obstruction. Observe the surroundings for a clue to the cause. See if the head is injured externally. Above all, a man insensible from whatever cause must be treated gently, and is a subject for the hospital, not the police station. Though a man smell of liquor, he may be in an apoplectic fit. Even though unconscious from drink alone, he is still a subject for the doctor's care.

Drunkenness which has gone on to unconsciousness may be detected by the odor of the breath; face usually bloated, yet pale; pulse weak; breathing feeble and often snoring; pupils usually dilated but sensible to light; can be more or less roused from insensibility, and vomiting is common. Apoplexy is apt to be confounded with this condition. *Treatment.*—Rest and quietness. Encourage vomiting. Apply heat to the extremities and over the heart. (See alcohol poisoning.)

The fainting fit is not often a serious matter. It is due to a sudden enfeeblement of the heart's action, resulting from emotion, as grief, fear or joy, heat, tight lacing, indigestion, the sight of blood or accidents, impure air, etc. Debility favors it. Feeble pulse, cold and clammy skin, pale face, a sinking feeling with dimness of vision, dizziness and noises in the ears precede the insensibility, which usually lasts but a few minutes, during which time the breathing may apparently cease. The *treatment* is simple, and consists in aiding the heart's action. It is a grievous error to set the patient bolt upright. This has before now cost life. Lay the body flat with the head low. If in a chair tilt it gently back to the floor. Fresh air is essential. The recumbent posture is usually all that is needed. Smelling salts or a few drops of ammonia on a handkerchief may be held to the nose (not too close). Cold water to the face, or bathe it with cologne, bay rum, etc. Friction to the body. Rest for an hour or two after. Fainting may be *prevented* by bending the head low. Drop a handkerchief or stoop to tie your boot lace for an excuse.

Epileptic fits or "convulsions" appear more alarming than they really are. The seizure is sudden, though the patient himself has often some warning. With a piercing cry he falls helplessly forward, often injuring his face. Then follow the convulsions, in which the tongue is commonly wounded, and blood appears about the mouth mingled with froth. Eyes are usually open and turned up, and the face livid. The fit lasts a few minutes, and gives place to drowsiness. Epileptic subjects should avoid dangerous places. *Treatment.*—Simply prevent further injury; keep him on his back, if possible on a mattress placed on the floor. Some have suffocated from lying on the face. Use no rough measures in attempting to restrain. If need be grasp the wrists and ankles gently but firmly, to prevent his knocking against furniture, etc. Place a cork, bit of wood, or rolled cloth between the teeth to protect the tongue. Afterwards encourage sleep.

Hysterical fits are not always shams or confined to excitable girls. The fit is not characterized by the suddenness of the epileptic, for the experienced can generally foresee its onset. It always occurs in the neighborhood of bystanders. In falling, comfort and a graceful attitude are not forgotten. The patient often grasps at something, and does not get hurt as the epileptic may. On the floor she screams and throws herself about, but unlike one in a true convulsive fit. If the eyes are closed, any effort to open them is opposed. She also contrives to see what is going to be done for her, and rebels against "cruel" treatment. The hands and face are warm and the pulse natural. In these cases, show no sympathy. Let the patient understand that her condition is fully understood. No roughness is allowable beyond cold water to the face. If this fails, send every one out of the room, and slamming the door, leave her to herself. The "hysterical habit" will grow if friends are not sensible enough to hide the sympathy on which these cases feed.

Apoplexy is due to the rupture or plugging of a blood vessel in the brain. It occurs at or past middle life. The common belief that one dies during the third attack is unfounded. He may die in the first, or live through several. The attack comes on abruptly, the patient usually falling as though struck down. There is no rousing him from the deep unconsciousness. The respirations are slow and snoring, the cheeks being puffed out with each out-going breath. The face is reddened; the pupils enlarged unequally and insensible to light; the pulse full and strong. Want of power (paralysis) may be usually discerned in one limb or side. Apoplexy is often mistaken for intoxication. *Treatment.*—See that the patient is made easy in a well-aired room. Raise the head in line with neck and

shoulders. Apply cold cloths or ice to it and warmth to the feet. Stimulants are absolutely forbidden.

Uræmia or the poisoning of kidney disease may bring on an attack like apoplexy, but there is no loss of power on one side, nor snoring breathing. The breath has a sweetish odor. A cry rarely heralds the attack, nor is there the deathly pallor of a fainting fit. The case is one for a doctor. Meanwhile, make the patient's position comfortable.

Concussion of the brain is a term applied to a jarring of this organ, the result of a fall or blow on the head, or jumping from a height on the feet. In some cases the person may be only stunned or dizzy for a little, but sometimes there is loss of consciousness and motion, but no true paralysis. He may be roused, but speedily relapses. The breathing is slow and gentle, pulse feeble, pupils small. *Treatment.*—Keep quiet with a cooling application to head; wrap in warm blankets or rub with hot flannels. No stimulants. Rest must be insisted on to guard against subsequent ill effects.

Compression of the brain occurs after an accident, as when the skull is fractured and the broken bone presses on the brain. The lodgment of a bullet or escape of blood may cause it. In this last case the symptoms may not come on just at the time of the accident. This condition may be hard to tell from concussion. In compression, however, the sufferer cannot be roused from his stupor, the pulse is full and slow, the pupils usually large and fixed, the breathing snoring, the skin moist and hot. There is more or less paralysis. Examination of the head will reveal the injury. All that can be done is to keep him comfortable till a surgeon comes, and avoid giving stimulants. Quietness and cold to the head.

SHOCK is a term applied to the nervous effects sometimes produced by blows, burns or other accidents or even mental impressions. It may be due to bathing in or drinking cold water when the body is overheated. It is commonly said the person is "faint." Shock does simulate fainting, but the cause of the former is usually an injury, and the patient remains more or less conscious, though dazed and flighty. It varies in degree. Its character may be mild, or death from shock may follow a blow on the abdomen, or even fright. Symptoms.—The patient is "prostrated." No other condition so closely resembles death. Extreme pallor and coldness of skin. May shiver, though the air is warm about him. The forehead is covered with sweat. The pulse may be lost. The eyes sunken, the fingers bluish. May be unable to feel pain. *Treatment.*—Shock may need as much attention as the accident causing it. Place the patient flat on his back, the head raised not more than an inch. Apply warmth by blankets, etc., in a warm room. Vomiting generally denotes favorable reaction; but if excessive, small chips of ice may be swallowed, or mustard placed over the stomach. When able to swallow, some stimulant may be given in hot water or milk.

CONVULSIONS in children are common, but never so grave as in adults. They often arise from trivial causes, as indigestion, worms, teething; or they may usher in some fever like scarlatina, the convulsions taking the place of a chill in the adult. *Treatment.*—Envelop the head in a cloth wet with cold water, while the body is placed in a hot bath (100°). In this the child may remain a couple of minutes. Mustard may be added to the bath. The main thing is to find out and correct the cause and thus prevent future seizures.

SUNSTROKE, or rather "heat-stroke," is caused by intense heat, not necessarily by the direct rays of the sun. It may, therefore, occur at night, as for example among stokers. It is favored by impure air, debility, a moist atmosphere and the use of stimulants. To prevent it, protect the nape of the neck from the sun, and wear a hat that will permit a current of air over the scalp. Woollen shirts in hot weather are better than cotton for workmen. Keep up the strength, get plenty of sleep and fresh air. Avoid liquors. Dr. Parke says he has seen more cases of sunstroke in one day at Aldershot than during seven years in Africa, where coffee replaces liquor among the British military troops as a precautionary measure. "Heat-stroke" does not always set in abruptly. As a warning of its approach, there may be pain in the head, irritability and confusion of mind, disturbed sight, uneasy breathing and dry skin. Insensibility marks the onset of the attack. The skin is extremely hot; face blue; heart weak and rapid. Sometimes there may be only stupor and giddiness. Serious nervous effects often persist long after. *Treatment.*—Carry the patient to a cool room or into the shade and fresh air. Place on his back, and loosen or remove clothing. Pour cold water over the head, chest and spine. A watering pot or pump might be used. The best plan is to remove all clothing and rub the entire body with ice wrapped in a towel, or envelop it in sheets kept wet with cold water. When the great heat of body declines, stop the cold applications, and renew them only if the heat returns. If there is much depression, stimulants must be used also; mustard to calves and over heart.

SUFFOCATION BY GASES.—This may happen from inhaling the fumes of charcoal or coke, or the carbonic-acid gas contained in empty wells, caves, vats and mines; also from coal gas from stoves, illuminating or sewer gases. The face grows purplish and swollen, and the breathing labored. If relief is not at hand, insensibility and death soon follow. The treatment consists in carrying the patient into the fresh air and loosening the clothing. Smelling salts or ammonia to the nose and warmth to the extremities. Cold water dashed on the head and chest. Rubbing and stimulants. Artificial respiration very important.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EYE, EAR, THROAT, ETC.

EYE.—Particles of dust, flies, cinders, etc., often get into the eye and cause pain and perhaps injury. They may be washed out by the tears which flow freely when an eye is irritated. Sometimes these fail to relieve and some simple mode of extraction must be resorted to. The natural tendency is to rub the eye affected, but rubbing will only increase the mischief. The Chinese saw is a wise one, that the eyes should be rubbed only with the elbow. Try the effect of placing the face under water in a basin and opening and shutting the eyes therein. A pinch of snuff to cause sneezing is an old-fashioned but often effective measure. Occasionally one may be able to remove the dirt by drawing down the lower lid and sweeping it with a moist camel's hair brush. But, as a rule, the foreign body is to be sought for under the center of the upper lid. To examine this requires some dexterity. Stand behind the patient, who should be seated. Place a knitting needle, pencil, or the like, over the upper lid, half an inch or so above its edge. Seizing the eyelashes of the lid, gently turn it upward and backward over the needle or pencil. Now it will be inside out, and with some blunt instrument or the corner of a soft handkerchief dirt may be removed. The eyeball should be rolled about so that all the intruding matter may be brought to view. A person may say that he feels a foreign body in the eye where none can be observed. In such cases, the irritation is likely due to the roughness left by something which has come away. If the eye be gently bathed with warm water or tea, it will soon feel better.

If *lime* is in the eye do not waste time trying to pick it out, but at once neutralize the lime by a few drops of vinegar or lemon-juice in water. Afterwards a little castor or sweet oil dropped in the eye will prove soothing; over it bandage on a pad of wet lint.

If an *acid* is splashed into the eye, wash it out with lime water or a pinch of baking soda in water. Oil and wet cloth afterwards as for lime. Specks of *metal* may need an instrument for their removal, but only the surgeon should use it. Meanwhile a drop or two of oil may be inserted, and care must be taken not to press the speck in by rubbing. A loadstone may be of service in these cases.

Where *gunpowder* enters the eye, as from firecrackers, syringe it with tepid water to remove particles and drop in some oil. Singed lashes will soon grow again. "Carron oil" may be applied to the injured lids.

EAR.—The commonest foreign bodies in the ear are insects, peas, beans, cherry-stones and shoe buttons. Children often insert them into their playmates' ears. These become sources of mischief chiefly through clumsy efforts made to extract them. The gentlest measures should be employed for this purpose. Bear in mind that the canal of the ear is but 1¼ inches long in an adult, and at its inner end is the drum-membrane irritation of which may result in deafness. Insects are readily removed by gently directing a current of warm water from a syringe along the roof of the ear passage; or, placing the head horizontally, fill the ear with water or oil when the offender will be floated out. Gentle syringing may be employed to remove other foreign bodies, except in the case of peas, beans, etc., which are liable to soak up water and swell. Fine forceps may be used, or wire with the tip bent like a hook, or the bent point of a pen. The hook should be passed in above the object.

NOSE.—To dislodge the foreign body it will often answer to produce a sneeze by a pinch of snuff or pepper, or tickling the opposite nostril with a feather. Blowing the nose forcibly while the sound nostril is closed by the thumb may be effective. A syringe may be used and tepid water, or salt and water, which causes less discomfort than plain water, injected into the unaffected nostril, when, if the patient leans forward and keeps the mouth open, the water will run round and out of the affected nostril, bringing the obstacle with it.

WINDPIPE.—Foreign bodies may enter the windpipe during a fit of laughing, or if the breath is suddenly inhaled, as after a cough, when food or other article is in the mouth, or may occur to children who talk while eating. The accident is always a serious one, and constitutes true "choking" or obstruction to the passage of air to the lungs. It is more dangerous than a fish bone or the like in the throat or gullet, which usually causes trouble in swallowing, whereas one can drink water with ease if the obstruction be in the windpipe. A violent fit of coughing almost immediately follows the entrance of the foreign body, and usually expels it. If not dislodged the sufferer may get black in the face, but generally the substance is so placed that some air reaches the lungs. The child should be held up by the legs and slapped between the shoulders. If this happen to increase the distress, discontinue it at once. An adult should go on all fours and cough. If this fails, an effort should be made to hook out the offending body with the forefinger thrust to the back of the throat, for in many cases the obstacle is found fixed at the root of the tongue. If the breathing cease, dash cold water in the face. The surgeon may have to make an external opening into the windpipe, as the only chance for life.

THROAT.—Foreign bodies which lodge in the throat are usually either food, coins, fish-bones, pins, or false teeth. If sharp-pointed, they may cause pain; if large, they may press on the windpipe. The forefinger should be passed in to the root of the tongue to cause vomiting; or coughing may dislodge them. If not so expelled, a hairpin or skewer may be bent at one end like a hook to drag the obstacle out; or one blade of a pair of scissors may be separated from its fellow and held by the point when the loop may be made to extract it. If it cannot be got up, the foreign body may be got down by gulping a large mouthful of water, or bread, or potato. If not too large or sharp, it may be pushed downward. Those who wear false teeth should remove them before retiring, as it is usually during sleep that they are accidentally swallowed.

STOMACH.—Coins, buttons, pins, etc., not seldom swallowed by children, will pass downward naturally as a rule. The worst possible treatment is to give the child a purgative. An emetic should never be given if the article swallowed is something sharp-pointed. In any case it is safer to do nothing but feed the child food of a bulky character, like potatoes and bread, in abundance until the indigestible article comes away, which is usually within three days.

IN THE FLESH.—Thorns, splinters, etc., often pierce the skin. Such foreign bodies can often be pulled out readily. They should be got out not by poking at them with a needle, but by making a cut along their course, so that a sufficient hold may be obtained. To remove a *fish-hook*, seize the hank with a pair of pliers and push the point of the hook through the skin at the most convenient place. The hank may then be drawn through the wound, or the barb cut with pliers or filed off and withdrawn. If a splinter under *the nail* cannot be pulled out, do not waste the outside end by picking at it, but scrape the nail just above it very thin with a bit of glass, until that part of it overlying the splinter can be easily split with a knife to get at the upper surface of the splinter.

POISONS.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE CASES OF POISONING.—There can be little doubt that we have a case of poisoning to deal with if some of the symptoms referred to hereafter appear suddenly in a person previously healthy, soon after some food or drink has been taken. Poison may be discovered in the food of which the sufferer partook, or in the vomited matters. When similar symptoms arise about the same time in several persons, all of whom have eaten or drunk some of the same article, poison of some kind is the cause of their sufferings. It must not be lost sight of, however, that an invalid might be given poison criminally, or might take an overdose of some remedy, for most medicines are poisons in large quantities. Persons also may be poisoned through a wound, or inhaling noxious gases. The effects of most poisons show themselves within half an hour.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT.—1. In any case of poisoning send at once for the nearest medical man some intelligent messenger who will let him know what is the matter, so that the doctor may bring remedies with him and avoid delay.

2. Save cups, spoons, food etc., used by the patient as well as anything vomited. These may give a clue to treatment.

3. Empty the stomach, if possible. When insensibility comes on, no attempt should be made to make the patient swallow. These hints, however, are for those who see the case at the beginning before unconsciousness sets in. If vomiting has begun, encourage it by giving abundance of warm drinks. These will also beneficially dilute the poison. If vomiting has not begun, give an emetic,

except in cases where there are signs of corrosion or "burning" about the mouth, as in acid poisoning, etc. The safest ways to cause vomiting are, to tickle the throat with a finger or feather, to swallow cup after cup of tepid water, or a tablespoonful of mustard in water, or a glass of water with as much salt as possible dissolved in it. Other household emetics are wine of ipecac and alum, of either of which a tablespoon may be given. Twenty grains of sulphate of zinc or ten grains of sulphate of copper are very efficient, and could be got at the druggist's. Vomiting may also be excited by oils, scapsuds or snuff. The emetic should be given in water, preferably warm, and repeated in a few minutes, if need be. It is no serious matter if in the hurry somewhat of an overdose is given, as all will be vomited up. Some one of the above list will be procurable in any case. The easiest had is always the best.

4. Give the antidote, if any exists, which will make the poison harmless and counteract its effects. Any that can be safely used before the doctor's arrival are mentioned under each poison, but the antidote is often something that he alone should administer. Whites of eggs antidote many poisons and can rarely do harm; so also strong tea.

5. Administer fluids, to dilute the poison, to protect the exposed surfaces and to cleanse the stomach, such as whites of eggs, arrowroot, flour, etc., in large quantities of water. *Oils* are especially useful in "corrosive" poisoning, where they should take the place of the emetic, such as salad, castor, or olive oils, melted butter or lard. "Carron oil" (equal parts of oil and limewater) is often useful. Among *soothing drinks* are milk, barley water, linseed or slippery elm tea, mucilage, gruel, etc.

6. When signs of prostration appear, employ supporting measures to remedy the ill effects and ward off the tendency to death, especially *stimulants*, which should be given in water, as brandy, coffee, ether, beef tea. Ammonia may be inhaled. Some may be poured on a handkerchief or the hand, but the bottle should never be held to the nose. If limbs or body become cold, use hot blankets or bottles, poultices, fomentations, friction, mustard to the neck and calves. Fresh air is itself a stimulant. Artificial respiration saves many a life.

7. A purge, like castor oil, is sometimes needed to remove poison from the bowels.

Above all, be quick. The best remedy is the one at hand. Remember these are only general instructions, exceptions to which are referred to below. In each case, use your wits and common sense. The treatment of special poisons in the following list is necessarily brief. It is expected that the above principles of treatment will be referred to for further explanation.

Neurotic Poisons.

As the name implies, this class includes those substances which act chiefly upon the brain and nerves. Many of them are used as medicines to produce a soothing effect or sleep. When taken in poisonous doses they are followed by *symptoms* which in a general way are common to all. Either immediately or some time after, the patient suffers from headache, giddiness, numbness, stupor, insensibility or convulsions. Some of them may at first cause irritation, as shown by vomiting but more often they deaden sensation and make vomiting hard to bring about. Artificial respiration will often benefit extreme cases.

ACONITE is commonly called monk's-hood, wolf's-bane or blue rocket. Its active principle, *aconitine*, is the most violent of poisons, 1-30 grain destroying life. Aconite root has been mistaken for horseradish; the tincture, for sherry wine. It is used in fever mixtures, liniments and many quack remedies for neuralgia. It causes tingling and numbness. *Treatment.*—Emetics. Stimulants freely. Warmth to the extremities with hot blankets, etc. Charcoal. Do not let the patient rise up in bed.

ALCOHOL must be classed as a poison, because in excessive amount it produces dangerous symptoms often ending in death. *Treatment.*—Emetics. Strong coffee in large amount. Ammonia to nostrils. Warmth. Keep patient aroused by pinching, slapping with wet towels, or hot and cold water alternately poured on the head.

BELLADONNA, or the "deadly night-shade," and *atropia*, its active principle, are much used as medicines; also for cosmetic purposes; children have died from eating the berries. It antagonizes the action of opium. Large doses dilate the pupils and cause dryness of the throat. *Treatment.*—Emetics. Then strong tea. Charcoal. Stimulants, as coffee or brandy. Mustard to the calves. Hot bottles to the feet.

CHLORAL is well known as a producer of sleep. Is found in many patent medicines. *Treatment.*—Emetics. Stimulate with strong coffee, by injection, if need be. Particularly external warmth to keep up the temperature. Rouse the patient. It is not advisable to keep him walking about, but do not allow sleep to get the mastery. Slap face and chest with wet towel.

DIGITALIS, or "foxglove," is used as a remedy for heart maladies. *Treatment.*—Emetics. Antidote is tannin in some form, as an infusion of green tea or nutgalls. Charcoal. Stimulants. Keep patient quiet, and do not let him rise from the bed.

HYOSCYAMUS or "henbane."—Same treatment as belladonna.

OPIUM.—Its active principle is morphia. Found in laudanum, paregoric, Dover's powder. Also in many soothing syrups, Godfrey's cordial, Dalby's carminative, chlorodyne, teething powders, etc. Poisonous doses create an irresistible desire to sleep, contract the pupils, and greatly lessen the number of respirations. The face is pale. *Treatment.*—Active emetics, and try to empty the stomach as quickly as possible. Strong coffee by mouth or injection. Wines and liquors must not be given. Ammonia inhaled. Patient must be roused and kept awake till the effects wear off. Muscular exercise is very useful. Keep in continual motion in a warm room. Walk him between two men, who must be relieved often, for the body has literally to be carried. Loud noises in his ears. Irritation to the surface, as pricking, pinching, tapping the forehead sharply with the fingers, whipping with a wet towel, cold water dashed on.

PRUSSIC ACID.—Also called hydrocyanic acid. Potassium cyanide is used in the arts. The acid is found in oil of bitter almonds, laurel water, peaches and other fruits. One of the deadliest poisons. Action so rapid little can be done. If patient survives half an hour, is usually safe. *Treatment.*—Ammonia or smelling salts to the nostrils. Fresh air. Stimulants, by hypodermic injection, if possible. Cold water dashed over chest and back.

STRAMONIUM, commonly known as "thorn apple or Jimson weed," is to be treated as belladonna.

Irritant Poisons.

These have in common the following *symptoms*:—Vomiting and purging, with pain in the stomach and bowels, which, as their name implies, they irritate and inflame. These effects may not come on for half an hour after the poison has been taken. In treating poisoning by irritants active emetics will not often be required unless the case is seen before the poison takes effect, for they, themselves,

occasion vomiting, which should be encouraged by copious draughts of water. Twenty drops of laudanum may be given for the abdominal pain.

ANTIMONY is found in tartar emetic, wine of antimony, and James' powder, and in many quack remedies for whooping cough. It enters into type and Britannia metal and pewter. *Treatment.*—Plenty of tepid water to assist the vomiting. The antidote is mixtures of tannin, such as strong tea, oak bark, etc. Give also oils and soothing drinks to protect the stomach.

ARSENIC is a constituent of vermin killers, fly-papers, rat poisons, Paris green; is used for coloring flowers and wallpaper and stuffing birds. *Treatment.*—Emetics, as large draughts of warm, greasy water; oil and lime water. Encourage free drinking of milk, raw eggs, or flour and water. Charcoal. Magnesia. Soothing drinks. Dilute stimulants. The antidote may be made by mixing five parts of tincture of iron (steel drops) with eight parts of ammonia. Give a teaspoonful of the reddish deposit every ten minutes in water.

CANTHARIDES, or "Spanish fly," is the most common blister. An ingredient of hair restorers. *Treatment.*—Encourage vomiting. Give such drinks as linseed tea, but no oils. Poultices to abdomen. Eggs. Milk. Warmth.

COPPER.—Blue vitriol or blue stone and verdigris are salts of copper. In acid fruits or foods cooked or kept in copper vessels. Brass contains it. *Treatment.*—Favor vomiting by plenty of warm drinks. Antidote is whites of eggs, milk or albumen in some form. Baking soda is also said to be an antidote. Fomentations for abdominal pain. Do not give vinegar or acids.

CROTON OIL.—Has been fatal in a 20 drop dose. Has been mistaken for castor oil. *Treatment.*—Emetics. Soothing drinks. Eggs. Stimulants. Laudanum to check diarrhœa.

IODINE.—The tincture is the form generally used, and has been taken in poisonous quantity by mistake. *Treatment.*—The antidote is starch freely administered. Laundry starch is not only useful, but arrowroot, boiled potatoes, flour, bread, etc., contain starch. Give in water and follow by an emetic (the vomit will be blue). Lime water and soothing drinks. Eggs.

LEAD.—As sugar of lead, Goulard water. Much tinware is alloyed with lead. Painters, printers, miners are liable to chronic lead-poisoning. Drinking water running through lead pipes may contain it. Also beer first drawn for the early tippler. Lead enters into hair dyes, cosmetics and plasters. *Treatment.*—Emetics. Antidote is two ounces of Epsom salts in a pint of water. Take a wine glassful every ten minutes. Milk, eggs, soothing drinks.

OXALIC ACID.—Otherwise known as salts of lemon, bonnet acid, acid of sugar, or ink eradicator. Found in salt of sorrel and polishing pastes. Used to clean kitchen utensils and may thus enter food. Has been taken by mistake for Epsom salts. *Treatment.*—The antidote is lime in some form. Give crushed chalk, whiting, whitewash scraped from the ceiling or even some wall plaster in water. "Putty of lime," the deposit at the bottom of a jar of limewater, is excellent. Follow at once with emetics. Castor oil. Stimulants. Never give soda or potash compounds on any account.

PHOSPHORUS.—Poisoning often occurs from children sucking heads of matches. Is contained in "rat paste." The vomit smells garlicky, and is luminous in the dark. If safety matches only were used many lives would be saved. *Treatment.*—Emetics, the best is sulphate of copper. Free use of magnesia in milk. Lime water, charcoal, abundance of soothing drinks. Keep warm: never use oils.

POISONOUS FUNGI OR MUSHROOMS are either neurotic or irritant poisons. May act very slowly. If not familiar do not eat any that grow in dark and damp places, nor any that are moist on the surface or colored. It is always dangerous to warm over a dish containing mushrooms. *Treatment.*—Emetics, as warm water and milk. Heat to the abdomen. Stimulants. Frictions. Purgatives.

POISONOUS SHELL FISH OR MUSSELS.—Eat none that have been attached to ships or taken out of harbors or near sewage openings. *Treatment.*—Same as for poisonous fungi.

SILVER NITRATE.—"Lunar caustic." The basis of hair dyes. Used in photography. *Treatment.*—Common salt in water in large doses is the antidote. Afterwards give soothing drinks freely. Eggs.

STRYCHNINE, is the active principle of nux vomica or the "dog button." Component of vermin killers and rat poisons. In an overdose produces such convulsions that the body is bent backwards like a bow. The mind is usually clear. Can only be mistaken for tetanus (locked-jaw) which results from injury. *Treatment.*—Give strong tea or coffee followed by emetics. Charcoal. Alcohol in large amount. Perfect quiet is most important. Let patient sleep. Any noise brings on convulsions. For these, chloroform may be inhaled or a drachm of bromide of potassium given.

ZINC is used as galvanized iron and for soldering and as a cement. "White vitriol," the sulphate of zinc, is an emetic. *Treatment.*—Baking soda in water. Oils freely. Hot fomentations

Corrosive Poisons.

This class includes those that destroy or burn the parts they touch. In the act of swallowing them a burning sensation is felt. Their ill-effects are shown at once, and are apparent about the lips, mouth and throat. Intense abdominal pain with vomiting and purging and shock are more or less constant. In treatment, stimulants are best given by injection when needed, and emetics are usually hurtful.

ACIDS (MINERAL).—Especially sulphuric, "oil of vitriol," muriatic or hydrochloric, "spirit of salt," nitric, "aqua fortis." All largely used for manufacturing purposes. Muriatic and sulphuric stain the mouth black; nitric, yellow. *Treatment.*—Do not give emetics. Neutralize the acid by giving in large draughts of water such *alkalies* as baking-soda, chalk, limewater, tooth-powder, magnesia or soap. Raw eggs, milk, oil, linseed tea, gruel, etc., to protect the injured surfaces. Milk is good to allay thirst. If at hand, magnesia is best for sulphuric and whiting (chalk) for nitric acid.

ACIDS (VEGETABLE), as acetic, citric, tartaric, are also poisonous, with symptoms and treatment like mineral acids.

ALKALIES are substances that have properties opposite to acids. Therefore they are suitable antidotes for acid-poisoning, and in the same way acids are antidotal to poisoning by an alkali. The commonest alkalies in use are compounds of soda, potash and ammonia, as washing soda, pearl ash, saltpetre, lye, sal volatile. The virtues of patent washing-powders depend on alkalies. *Treatment.*—Give in water some vegetable acid, as vinegar, lemon or orange juice, hard cider, or *largely* diluted mineral acids. Eggs; oils, such as melted butter. Soothing drinks.

CARBOLIC ACID, or "oil of tar," is used much as a disinfectant and in toothache nostrums. When taken in poisonous amount, colors the mouth white. Is remarkably quick in its effects. *Treatment.*—Alkalies, particularly Epsom salts, in large doses. Raw eggs. Warm and soothing or mucilaginous drinks. Stimulate freely as there is often great shock. Warmth. Emetic if necessary.

MERCURY.—Corrosive sublimate is the salt usually fatal. Others, as calomel, are common medicines. In use as bug poison and for bird-stuffing, etc. Vermilion is a salt of mercury. *Treatment.*—

Give warm water and tickle the throat. Follow at once with the antidote, whites of eggs often repeated. Fill the stomach with eggs and water. White of one egg antidotes four grains of sublimate. Failing eggs, use albumen in any form, as milk, or flour and water, or arrowroot. Soothing drinks. Oils. Stimulants.

The Amicable Society for a Perpetual Assurance Office was founded at London in 1706, and was the first successful company. It was mutual. Each member, without reference to age, paid a fixed admission fee, and a fixed annual payment per share on from 1 to 3 shares; at the end of the year a portion of the fund was divided among the heirs of the deceased members in proportion to the shares held by each. There grew up with this the election of members, in after years, then the limitation as to age, occupation, health, and other suggestions which were finally developed by other organizations upon scientific principles.

Insurance.

In the first year of the Confederation the amount at risk in the several fire insurance companies reporting to the Dominion Government was $56 a head of the population. In 1871 it was $65 a head of the population, and was an average of $377 on each house inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction. In 1881 it was $106 a head and $614 for each house, and in 1891, $157 a head and $865 for each house. In 1892 the amount per head was $167, and in 1893, $174, or more than three times what it was in 1867. Edward Atkinson says: "Progressive wealth can perhaps be measured as accurately by the amount of insurance against fire as by any other standard."

In 1871 the amount at risk in the several life insurance companies reporting to the Government averaged $13.12 a head of the population, and $73.60 per family. In 1881 it was $23.88 per head, and $127.18 per family, and in 1891 it was $54.10 per head and $283.79 per family. In 1892 it was $57.09 per head of the population; in 1893, $61.16, or, including the assessment associations, $70.24 per head of population.

Insurance Death Rate in Canada 1890-1893.

COMPANIES.	1893.			1892.	1891.	1890.
	Number of Lives Exposed to Risk.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active companies	155,458	1,582	10·176	10·676	10·178	10·748
Assessment companies	24,344	229	9·407	8·946	9·345	8·475
Retired companies	4,297	97	22·574	26·512	20·109	21·417
Total	184,099	1,908	10·364	10·869	10·335	10·340

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the result arrived at represents the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada as accurately as can be gathered from the returns of the companies.

The deposits held by the Receiver-General for the protection of policy-holders amounted on 18th of July, 1893, to $22,101,446, represented by the following securities:—

Canada stock	
Canada debentures	$ 2,687,039
Canada provincial debentures	642,557
United States bonds	2,854,266
Swedish Government bonds	1,495,000
British Government securities	58,400
British colonial securities	971,677
Bank deposit receipts	482,773
Montreal harbor bonds	110,000
Municipal securities	509,000
Bank stock	10,492,289
Loan companies' debentures	25,420
C. P. R. and Canada Central bonds	131,600
	1,650,425
	$22,101,446

The sum of $3,800,697, also, was deposited with Canadian trustees, making a total of $25,902,143 held for the protection of policy-holders, and this amount was distributed among the different classes as follows:—

Fire and Inland Marine	$ 5,770,443
Life	19,559,264
Accident, Guarantee, etc	572,436
	$25,902,143

Burglary insurance was introduced into Canada during 1893, a license being issued to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (limited) to transact the business of guaranteeing against loss or damage by reason of burglary or housebreaking, and of guaranteeing against loss of jewellery, bullion and other movable property deposited with it for safe keeping.

The following table contains a list of the Insurance Companies holding licenses on September 1st, 1894, from the Dominion Government, for the transaction of active business in Canada. The various columns are self-explanatory, but it should be pointed out that the assets mentioned include only those which are in Canada, and that the British and American Companies are all possessed of large investments at their home offices which are not included in this table.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA.

List of Companies licensed to transact business in the Dominion on September 1st, 1894, showing their Assets and Liabilities in Canada, as at December 31, 1893, names of Chief Agents, etc.

Name of Company.	Head Office.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Canadian Head Office.	Assets in Canada.	Liabilities in Canada, except paid up capital.	Description of business for which license is granted.	Commenced business in Canada.
*Accident Ins. Co. of N.A.	Montreal	Edward Rawlings	Montreal	$ 144,596	$ 53,755	Accident	1874
Ætna Fire	Hartford, Conn.	W. H. Orr	Toronto	136,614	104,959	Life	1850
Ætna Life	Hartford, Conn.	F. W. Evans	Montreal	3,933,044	5,005,438	Fire and Inl. Marine	1821
Agricultural	Watertown, N.Y.	Joseph Flynn	Toronto	172,767	99,922	Fire	1878
Alliance	London, Eng.	Geo. H. McHenry	Montreal	337,459	160,526	Fire	1892
American Surety	New York	Alex. Dixon	Toronto			Guarantee	1887
Atlas	London, Eng.	Matthew C. Hinshaw	Montreal	127,949	61,680	Fire	1887
Boiler Inspection and Ins.	Toronto	W. B. McMurrich	Toronto	97,452	20,374	Steam Boilers, etc.	1886
British Empire Mutual	London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe	Montreal	1,880,357	927,218	Life	1883
*British America	Toronto	P. H. Sims	Toronto	1,399,046	839,426	Fire and Inl. Marine	1883
British and Foreign Marine	Liverpool, Eng.	E. L. Bond	Montreal	112,097	716	Inland Marine	1888
Caledonian	Edinburgh	Lansing Lewis	Montreal	145,950	106,847	Fire	1883
Canada Accident	Montreal	Lynn T. Leet	Montreal	92,848	54,423	Acc. and Plate Glass	1888
*Canada Life	Hamilton, O.	A. G. Ramsay	Hamilton	14,313,643	12,003,769	Life	1847
Canadian and European Export Credit System	Newark, N.J.	Thomas Christie	Toronto			Against excess losses by reason of bad d'bts	1893
Commercial Union	London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor	Montreal	362,786	227,879	Fire, Inl. M'ine & Life	1863
Confederation Life	Toronto	J. K. Macdonald	Toronto	4,520,133	4,125,663	Life	1871
Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson	Montreal	109,017	24,440	Fire	1886
Corneille, Quesnel & Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.)	Montreal	A. L. Quesnel	Montreal			Plate	
Covenant Mutual Benefit	Galesburg, Ill.	A. H. Hoover	Toronto			Life on Ass'nt Plan	1890
Dom. Burglary Guarantee	Montreal	John A. Grose	Montreal	41,506	7,968	Burglary Guarantee	1893
Dominion	Waterloo, O.	Thos. Hilliard	Waterloo	139,483	70,417	Life	1889
Dominion Plate Glass	Montreal	Alex. Ramsay	Montreal	22,548	12,973	Plate Glass	1888
Dominion Safety Fund	St. John, N.B.	J. De Wolfe Spurr	St. John	79,158	15,517	Life	1881
Eastern	Halifax, N.S.	Chas. D. Cory	Halifax	333,749	167,515	Fire	1889
Employers' Liability	London, Eng.	F. Stancliffe	Montreal	105,671	8,647	Guarantee and Acc.	1894
Equitable	New York	Seargeant P. Stearns	Montreal	3,402,419	3,033,606	Life	1868
Federal	Hamilton, O.	David Dexter	Hamilton	379,098	294,700	Life	1882
Germania	New York	G. W. Ronne	Toronto	80,857	80,946	Life	1887
Great West	Winnipeg, Man.	J. H. Brock	Winnipeg	137,174	54,720	Life	1892
Guarantee Co. of N. America	Montreal	Edward Rawlings	Montreal	784,638	183,893	Guarantee	1881
Guardian	London, Eng.	E. P. Heaton	Montreal	387,678	219,120	Fire	1869
Hartford	Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum	Toronto	127,433	90,139	Fire	1836
Imperial	London, Eng.	E. D. Lacy	Montreal	608,592	146,723	Fire	1864
Insurance Co. of N. America	Philadelphia, Pa.	Robert Hampson	Montreal	138,605	40,950	Fire & Inl. Marine	1889
Lancashire	Manchester, Eng.	J. G. Thompson	Toronto	240,572	201,196	Fire	1864
Liverpool & London & Globe	Liverpool, Eng.	G. F. C. Smith	Montreal	1,443,948	389,692	Fire and Life	1851
London Plate Glass	New York	Eastmure & Lightbourne	Toronto			Plate Glass	1886
London Assurance	London, Eng.	E. A. Lilly	Montreal	184,057	86,465	Fire Life & Inl. M'ine	1874
London Guarantee & Accident	London, Eng.	C. D. Richards	Toronto	1,000,000	1,000,000	Guarantee	1891
Lion	London, Eng.	Wm. Ramsay	Montreal	1,000,000	1,000,000	Guarantee	1891
Liverpool & London & Globe	Liverpool, Eng.	Wm. Ramsay	Montreal	1,000,000	1,000,000	Guarantee	1891
Liverpool,

Equitable	New York	Seargeant P. Stearns	Montreal	3,402,419	3,033,606	Life	1868
Federal	Hamilton, O.	David Dexter	Hamilton	379,098	294,700	Life	1882
Germania	New York	G. W. Ronne	Toronto	80,857	80,946	Life	1887
Great West	Winnipeg, Man.	J. H. Brock	Winnipeg	137,174	54,720	Life	1892
Guarantee Co. of N. America	Montreal	Edward Rawlings	Montreal	784,638	183,893	Guarantee	1881
Guardian	London, Eng	E. P. Heaton	Montreal	387,678	219,120	Fire	1869
Hartford	Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum	Toronto	127,433	90,139	Fire	1836
Imperial	London, Eng	E. D. Lacy	Montreal	608,592	146,723	Fire	1864
Insurance Co. of N. America	Philadelphia, Pa	Robert Hampson	Montreal	138,005	40,950	Fire & Inl. Marine	1889
Lancashire	Manchester, Eng	J. G. Thompson	Toronto	240,572	201,196	Fire	1864
Liverpool & London & Globe	Liverpool, Eng	G. F. C. Smith	Montreal	1,443,948	389,692	Fire and Life	1851
Lloyd's Plate Glass	New York	Eastmure & Lightbourne	Toronto			Plate Glass	1886
London Assurance	London, Eng	E. A. Lilly	Montreal	184,057	86,465	Fire, Life & Int. M'ne	1862
London Guarantee & Accident	London, Eng	C. D. Richardson	Toronto			Guarantee & Accid.	1880
London & Lancashire Fire	Liverpool, Eng	Alfred Wright	Toronto	213,404	134,136	Fire	1880
London & Lancashire Life	London, Eng	B. Hal Brown	Montreal	1,511,578	1,254,887	Life	1863
London Mutual Fire	London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald	London, O.	356,109	314,010	Fire	1859
London Life	London, Ont	J. G. Richter	London, O.	402,662	347,558	Life	1885
Manchester	Manchester, Eng	James Boomer	Toronto	126,824	93,314	Fire	1890
Manufacturers' Guarantee & Accident	Toronto	John F. Ellis	Toronto	47,474	35,098	Accident	1887
Manufacturers' Life	Toronto	John F. Ellis	Toronto	673,738	509,701	Life	1887
Massachusetts Benefit	Boston, Mass	T. E. P. Sutton	Toronto			Life on Ass'nt Plan.	1891
Mercantile	Waterloo, O	James Lockie	Waterloo, O.	152,872	93,314	Fire	1875
Metropolitan	New York	R. W. Gifford	Toronto	126,828	91,587	Life	1872
Mongenais, Boivin & Co.	Montreal	L. I. Boivin	Montreal			Plate Glass	1886
Mutual Life	New York	S. H. Ewing	Montreal	2,206,016	2,280,685	Life	1885
Mutual Reserve Fund	New York	Jno. S. Hall	Montreal			Life on Ass'nt Plan.	1884
National of Ireland	Dublin	Matthew C. Hinshaw	Montreal	125,807	61,680	Fire	1883
New York	New York	David Burke	Montreal	3,344,600	3,052,684	Life	1868
North American Life	Toronto	W. McCabe	Toronto	1,694,040	1,336,978	Life	1881
North British & Mercantile	Edinburgh, Scot'd.	Thos. Davidson	Montreal	3,642,306	938,807	Fire and Life	1862
Northern Assurance	London, Eng	Robert W. Tyre	Montreal	238,048	137,978	Fire	1867
Norwich and London	Norwich, Eng.	Scott & Walmsley	Toronto			Accident	1883
Norwich Union	Norwich, Eng.	Alex. Dixon	Toronto	166,523	119,037	Fire	1880
Ontario Mutual	Waterloo, O.	Wm. Hendry	Waterloo, O.	2,570,820	2,355,267	Life	1870
Phenix of Brooklyn	Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp	Toronto	136,208	72,355	Fire and Inl. Marine	1874
Phœnix	London, Eng.	Paterson & Son	Montreal	202,564	184,792	Fire	1804
Phœnix of Hartford	Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley	Montreal	310,650	175,569	Fire	1890
Provident Savings	New York	R. H. Matson	Toronto	66,975	20,000	Life	1889
*Quebec	Quebec	Edwin Jones	Quebec	242,056	109,468	Fire	1818
Queen	New York	H. J. Mudge	Montreal	319,771	196,168	Fire	1891
Reliance Mutual	London, Eng	J. Cassie Hatton	Montreal	119,233	100,000	Life	1868
Royal	Liverpool, Eng.	Wm. Tatley	Montreal	1,034,561	893,460	Fire and Life	1851
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh, Scot'd.	Walter Kavanagh	Montreal	122,542	85,201	Fire	1882
Standard Life	Edinburgh, Scot'd.	W. M. Ramsay	Montreal	8,634,183	3,430,935	Life	1847
Star	London, Eng	Edwin Hanson	Montreal	1,657,327	155,000	Life	1868
Steam Boiler and Plate Glass	London, O	James Laut	London, O.	21,894	3,926	S. Boiler & P. Glass	1893
Sun Fire	London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn	Toronto	344,242	64,494	Fire	1892
*Sun Life	Montreal	R. Macaulay	Montreal	4,001,776	3,650,681	Life and Accident	1871
Temperance and General	Toronto	Henry Sutherland	Toronto	298,422	237,359	Life	1886
Travelers'	Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins	Montreal	968,832	1,155,622	Life and Accident	1865
Union Mutual	Portland, Me.	Wm. Mulock	Toronto	579,556	800,533	Life	1868
Union	London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey	Montreal	118,831	95,240	Fire	1890
United Fire	Manchester, Eng.	T. H. Hudson	Montreal	214,687	145,077	Fire	1890
United States	New York	Thos. A. Temple	St. John, N.B.	147,206	126,249	Life	1873
*Western	Toronto	J. J. Kenny	Toronto	2,445,279	1,433,794	Fire and Inl. Marine	1851

* Includes liabilities in foreign countries.

NET COST OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

At a time when we hear so much about the expensiveness of the level premium companies and the cheapness of the assessment plan, it is well to bear in mind that there is a certain point below which the rates cannot come. The American Table of Mortality, which is based on the experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, shows that the net cost of carrying $1,000 at each age for mortality alone is as given in the table below. As the Michigan Commissioner of Insurance says, any offers, propositions or plans to carry insurance at less rates than those given, with additions for expenses, will be, if applied to any considerable term of years, certain failures. The table, it is hoped, may help persons desiring to insure their lives to judge between the plans which may be presented to them better than they can do without the help of such figures. It must be borne in mind that this compilation includes in no way a reserve provision, nor can any promise of future dividends to policy-holders be permitted, for the figures represent the net cost of current life insurance.

Table showing Minimum Cost of Insurance of Lives from year to year without Expenses.

Table of Mortality based on American experience.				Amount that will insure $1,000 for one year at each age from 10 to 95.	Table of Mortality based on American experience.				Amount that will insure $1,000 for one year at each age from 10 to 95.
Age.	No. Living.	No. Dying.	Expectation of life.		Age.	No. Living.	No. Dying.	Expectation of life.	
10	100,000	749	48.72	$7.48	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	$16.33
11	99,251	745	48.08	7.51	54	65,706	1,113	18.69	17.40
12	98,505	743	47.44	7.73	55	63,563	1,199	17.40	18.57
13	97,762	740	46.82	7.57	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	19.89
14	97,022	737	46.16	7.60	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	21.34
15	96,285	735	45.50	7.63	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	22.93
16	95,550	732	44.85	7.66	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	24.72
17	94,818	729	44.19	7.69	60	57,717	1,546	14.09	26.69
18	94,089	727	43.53	7.72	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	28.87
19	93,362	725	42.87	7.76	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	31.29
20	92,637	723	42.20	7.81	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	33.94
21	91,914	722	41.53	7.86	64	51,230	1,889	11.68	36.87
22	91,192	721	40.85	7.91	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	40.13
23	90,471	720	40.17	7.95	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	43.70
24	89,751	719	39.49	8.02	67	45,291	2,158	10.00	47.64
25	89,032	718	38.81	8.07	68	43,133	2,243	9.48	52.00
26	88,314	718	38.11	8.13	69	40,890	2,321	8.89	56.75
27	87,596	718	37.43	8.19	70	38,569	2,391	8.48	61.98
28	86,878	718	36.73	8.27	71	36,178	2,448	8.00	67.66
29	86,160	719	36.03	8.34	72	33,740	2,487	7.54	73.73
30	85,441	720	35.33	8.42	73	31,243	2,505	7.10	80.17
31	84,721	721	34.62	8.51	74	28,738	2,501	6.68	87.03
32	84,000	723	33.92	8.61	75	26,237	2,476	6.28	94.37
33	83,277	726	33.21	8.71	76	23,761	2,431	5.88	102.31
34	82,551	729	32.50	8.83	77	21,330	2,369	5.48	111.06
35	81,822	732	31.78	8.95	78	18,961	2,291	5.10	120.82
36	81,090	737	31.07	9.09	79	16,670	2,196	4.74	131.73
37	80,353	742	30.35	9.24	80	14,474	2,091	4.38	144.46
38	79,611	749	29.62	9.40	81	12,383	1,964	4.04	158.60
39	78,862	756	28.90	9.58	82	10,419	1,816	3.71	147.30
40	78,106	765	28.18	9.79	83	8,603	1,648	3.30	191.56
41	77,341	774	27.45	10.01	84	6,955	1,470	3.08	211.36
42	76,567	785	26.72	10.25	85	5,485	1,292	2.77	235.55
43	75,782	797	25.99	10.52	86	4,193	1,114	2.47	265.68
44	74,985	812	25.27	10.83	87	3,079	933	2.19	303.02
45	74,173	828	24.54	11.16	88	2,146	744	1.93	346.09
46	73,345	848	23.80	11.55	89	1,402	555	1.69	395.86
47	72,497	870	23.08	11.99	90	847	385	1.42	454.54
48	71,627	896	22.36	12.51	91	462	246	1.19	532.47
49	70,731	927	21.63	13.10	92	216	137	.98	634.26
50	69,804	962	21.91	13.77	93	79	58	.80	734.18
51	68,842	1,011	20.20	14.53	94	21	18	.64	857.14
52	67,841	1,044	19.49	15.39	95	3	3	.50	1,000.00

The doctrine of probabilities developed by Pascal and Huggens, as to games of chance, was applied to life contingencies by the great Dutch statesman, Jan de Wit, in 1671, but some time after that it was applied to life insurance.

In 1698 there was a hint at modern life insurance in a London organization, and this was followed by another association in 1700. They do not seem to have been successful.

The two oldest Life Assurance Companies in existence are the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and the London Assurance Corporation, both established by Royal Charter in 1720. The first Life policy of the latter company bears date 21 June, 1721.

Fish and Game Laws.

The question of the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as regards the fisheries, is now the subject of a friendly case which will shortly come before the Supreme Court of Canada.

Under the British North America Act it is contended that the control and regulation of the Sea Coast and Inland fisheries is vested exclusively in the Federal authorities.

The Provincial Governments, however, contend that the proprietary rights, and even the right to regulate the fisheries in Provincial waters, is in the Provincial Legislatures, as well as the right of controlling and regulating the fisheries in the minor waters in the Provinces, including waters found upon Crown lands.

As a matter of fact, at present the salmon rivers are leased by the Provincial Governments, where they run through Crown lands. In the case of riparian proprietors, they control the fishing opposite their lands.

At the same time the Federal Government regulates the close seasons, and enforces the prohibition of netting in these rivers, while in the estuaries, the Federal Government exclusively controls the salmon fisheries and deals with licenses therefor.

Sportsmen usually observe the Provincial regulations. It is necessary, however, to print both Dominion and Provincial seasons.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

Table of Close Seasons in force, 1st November, 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and N.W.Territories.	British Colu'bia.
Salmon (net fishing)	.....	Aug. 1 to May 1.	August 15 to March 1.	August 15 to March 1.	.....	.....	†.....
Salmon (angling)	.....	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	August 15 to Feb. 1.	August 15 to Feb. 1.	.....	.....	.....
Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*)	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to April 30.	October 1 to April 1.	September 15 to March 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Sep. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 15 to Mar. 15.
Salmon Trout	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 5 to Dec. 15.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge, Touladi and Land-Locked Salmon	.....	Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	October 1 to April 1.	September 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	.....	Oct. 15 to Mar. 15.
Ouananiche	.....	Sep. 15 to Dec. 1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickerel (Doré)	Apr. 15 to May 15.	Apr. 15 to May 15.	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 15 to May 15.	.....
Maskinongé	Apr. 15 to June 15.	May 25 to July 1.	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 15 to May 15.	.....
Bass	May 10 to June 30.	May 10 to June 30.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Bass	.....	.....	March 1 to October 1.	March 1 to October 1.	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	Nov. 10 to Dec. 1.	.....	October 1 to December 31.	.....	Oct. 5 to Dec. 15.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.
Pike, Mullets, Gold-eyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 15 to May 15.	.....
Smelts	.....	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	.....	.....
Lobsters	.....	Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license. July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31. On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S. July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 31.	.....	.....
Sturgeon	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 31 to May 1.	.....	May 15 to July 15.	.....
Oysters*	.....	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	.....	.....

* Fishing for oysters through the ice is prohibited.

† In British Columbia, no salmon shall be taken from 15th to 25th September, and also from Oct. 31 to March 1.

Fishing Permits.

With a view to the more efficient protection of game fish, and the prevention of abuses by foreigners angling in the inland waters of the Dominion of Canada, the following fishery regulations have been adopted :

1. No person, other than a British subject, shall angle for, fish or take any bass, maskinonge, pike, perch (pickerel) or trout in Canadian waters, without having first obtained therefor an angler's permit, issued by the local fishery officer in each district under the authority of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

2. Each person, not a British subject, shall pay for such angler's permit a fee of $5, for a period of three months, or a fee of $10 for a period of six months.

3. One angler's permit only shall be issued to each applicant. Such permit shall not be transferable, and can be legally used only by the person whose name appears thereon. Each holder of an angler's permit shall be required to produce and exhibit his permit when called upon to do so by any fishery officer.

4. No person shall use, under an angler's permit, more than one fishing line, provided with not more than three hooks.

5. No person shall, under an angler's permit, take, catch or kill, in one day, more than twelve bass or pike, perch (pickerel), twenty trout or four maskinonge.

6. No bass or pike, perch (pickerel), shall be retained or kept out of the water which shall measure less than ten inches in length, and no trout shall be retained or kept out of the water under six inches in length, but every person who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned, of a less size than the minimum measurement named, shall immediately return such undersized fish to the water from which they were taken, and shall, if possible, liberate such fish alive.

7. No person holding an angler's permit shall export, sell or offer for sale, any fish caught with hook and line.

8. Any person or persons violating any of the above regulations shall be liable to the fines and penalties provided by the "Fisheries Act," chap. 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

9. Nothing in these regulations shall affect the rights of any person or persons holding leases of fishing rights from either Federal or Provincial authorities.

10. Foreigners, when temporarily domiciled in Canada and employing Canadian boats and boatmen, shall be exempt from the regulations requiring permits.

PROVINCIAL GAME AND FISH LAWS.

And Amendments to 1895.

Province of British Columbia.

It is lawful to shoot: Grouse (blue, willow or ruffed), prairie fowl and partridge, from 1st September to 31st January. Ducks, from 1st September to last day February. Cock pheasants (except on mainland), from 1st October to 31st January. Deer, elk, caribou, moose, hare, mountain sheep and mountain goat, from 15th September to 31st December. Note—On mainland, east of Cascades, mountain sheep, goat and caribou from 1st September to 20th December.

It is unlawful to shoot: Hen pheasants at any time. Pheasants on the mainland at any time. Cow elk or cow moose at any time. Quail before the 1st September, 1896.

It is unlawful to buy or sell, or offer or expose for sale: Any pheasant at any time. Any deer under the age of 12 months at any time. Doe of any age at any time. Willow or ruffed grouse before 1st October in each year.

The act in respect to the offering of deer for sale is very vague. In one section it states that deer are not permitted to be exposed for sale until 1st September, and in another section it provides that deer are not to be killed before the 15th of September. This error in the act is slightly misleading. Still it is only common sense to place a fair construction on the act—that deer are not sold until killed, and if not killed until the 15th cannot be exposed for sale on the 1st of the same month. A hunter who kills a deer before the 15th of September, will, if known, find out which section of the act applies in his case.

Province of Manitoba.

GAME.—All kinds of deer, including cabri or antelope, elk or wapiti, moose, reindeer or caribou or the fawns of such animals—1st January to 1st October. All varieties of grouse, including prairie chickens, pheasants and partridge—1st December to 15th September. The aforesaid birds shall not be exposed or offered for sale or sold. Woodcocks, plover (excluding golden plover), snipe and sandpipers—1st January to 1st August (provided that as to upland plover said period shall be between 1st January and the 15th of July). Wild duck, sea duck, widgeon, and teal—1st May to 1st September. Otter, fisher or pekan, beaver, muskrat and sable—15th May to 1st October. Marten—15th April to 1st November. No description of game may at any season be shot, hunted, or taken on a Sunday, and trapping of any species of wild fowl, grouse, etc., is prohibited, as also the use of swivel guns, batteries, night lights, poisoned bait, etc. None of the animals or birds above mentioned can be exported from Manitoba at any time. A license fee of $25 is required by all persons not domiciled in Manitoba to hunt and shoot in the Province, to be had of the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. A guest of a resident may obtain a permit free of charge for a period of three days.

FISH.—Whitefish, tullibee, salmon or lake trout may not be caught, bought, sold or had in possession between October 5 and December 15; pickerel, pike, gold eyes, mullets, April 15 and May 15; sturgeon, May 15 and July 15; speckled trout, not between Sept. 15 and May 1; Maskinonge, 15th April and 15th May, under penalty not exceeding $100. Indians can fish during close seasons for own consumption only. Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public water except under leases or licenses. The use of explosive or poisonous substances is illegal. Catching or killing young of any fish is prohibited. Placing sawdust or other deleterious substances in the water is prohibited.

Province of New Brunswick.—Close Season.

From 15th Jan. to 30th Sept.—Moose, caribou, deer, red deer.

From 1st Dec. to 20th Sept.—Partridge.

From 1st Dec. to 1st Sept.—Woodcock or snipe.

From 15th Aug. to 1st March.—Salmon.

From 15th Sept. to 1st May.—Trout, land-locked salmon.

From 1st March to 1st Oct.—Bass.

Also nights and Sundays.

Fly surface fishing for salmon is permitted between 1st February and 15th August.

Minks may be caught for breeding purposes at any season of the year.

Non-resident licenses can be obtained from the office of the Provincial Secretary for $20. Army and Navy officers can have same privileges for $5.

Nets must be licensed.

One-half the fine inflicted shall be paid to the informer.

The Governor in Council appoints a game warden and chief game commissioner for each county with Sheriff's powers. County councils may appoint parish wardens with same powers. Each deputy crown land surveyor and lumber dealer is a special game warden.

Entirely forbidden: The hunting of cow moose;

to kill more than one moose, two caribou, three deer and three red deer in one year; the use of nets, punt guns; the killing of insectivorous birds, except for scientific investigation, for which Government license can be obtained; trapping, snaring or taking nests or eggs; exportation of game; catching bass weighing less than two pounds; fishing with nets of less than 5 inch mesh and seines; to fish for salmon from low water, Saturday afternoon, to low water, Monday forenoon, in tidal water, and in non-tidal water from between 9 p.m. Saturdays to 6 a.m. Mondays; to take salmon in any manner whatever in bay, harbor or river Miramichi, below Beaubear's Island, or above Beaubear's Island, in both branches, or in the Bartibogue, Tabusintac, Bay du Vin, Napan, or Black River.

Penalties: For moose, caribou, deer, fine not exceeding $200 nor less than $50; for hunting cow moose, fine not less than $100 nor exceeding $200; for exceeding lawful number of deer, moose or caribou, fine not exceeding $40 nor less than $20; for mink, otter, pekan, beaver or sable, fine not exceeding $20, nor less than $5; for partridge, woodcock, snipe, fine not exceeding $10 and not less than $4; for use of nets, punt guns, etc., fine not exceeding $40 nor less than $20; for insectivorous birds, nests or eggs, fine of $5; non-residents hunting without license may be fined not less than $20, nor more than $50; for exporting game, fine $100.

North-West Territories.

GAME.—(*a*) No elk, moose, cariboo, antelope, deer or their fawn, mountain sheep or goat, shall be hunted, taken or killed between the 1st February and the 1st September; provided always that no person shall be allowed to kill or take more than six head of the aforesaid animals in any one season, except for the purpose of food for himself or his family.

(*b*) No person shall fire at, hurt, take or kill, in any year, any buffalo, any grouse, partridge, pheasant or prairie chicken, between the 1st January and the 1st September; any kind of wild duck between the 15th May and the 23rd August; any plover, snipe and sandpiper between 1st January and 1st August.

No person shall at any time disturb, injure, gather or take the eggs of any species of wild fowl or birds mentioned in this Ordinance.

None of the contrivances for the taking or killing of the wild fowl, known as swans, geese or ducks, which are described as swivel guns, batteries, sunken-punts or night lights, shall be used at any time, nor shall any person use grain, seed or other description of food steeped in opium, alcohol or other narcotics, for the purpose of stupifying and capturing any species of wild fowl, except geese.

(*c*) No person shall hunt, trap or kill in any year, any mink, fisher or marten between the 15th April and the 1st November; any otter or beaver between the 15th May and the 1st October; any muskrat between the 15th May and 1st November.

No bird named in the foregoing sections, except geese, shall be taken or killed at any time by means of any rope, snare, spring, cage, net or trap, nor shall such be set for. And no engine shall be at any time for such purpose, placed, constructed, erected or set, either wholly or in part; and any person finding any rope, snare, spring, cage, net or trap, or engine so placed, constructed or set, may take possession of or destroy the same without such person thereby incurring any liabilities therefor.

The possession of any dead animals, or birds, or parts (except skins lawfully taken), is prohibited during close season. But any animal or bird lawfully taken at other times can be bought or sold.

Game guardians can seize birds or animals illegally in possession and bring offenders before a Justice of the Peace within 3 months of offence.

The export or carrying out of the N. W. T. of grouse, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, or their fawn, is prohibited.

Permission can be granted to procure birds and eggs for scientific purposes during close season.

Persons in actual want may kill birds or animals for immediate necessities.

No person shall at any time offer for sale, barter or exchange, any prairie chicken that has been caught or killed by any person other than himself.

Non-residents of the N. W. T. require a license from the Government (fee $5) to hunt or shoot. License expires 15th May yearly.

License may be granted to a guest of any resident of the Territories free of charge for a term not exceeding five days.

FISH.—Whitefish, tullibee, salmon or lake trout may not be caught, bought, sold or had in possession between 5th Oct. and 15th Dec.; pickerel, pike, gold eyes, mullets, 15th April and 15th May; sturgeon, 15th May and 15th July; speckled trout, not between 15th Sept. and 1st May; Maskinonge, 15th April and 15th May, under penalty not exceeding $100.

Indians can fish during close seasons for own consumption only.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public water except under leases or licenses. The use of explosive or poisonous substances is illegal. Catching or killing young of any fish is prohibited. Placing sawdust or other deleterious substances in the water is prohibited. Non-residents of the Territories are required to obtain a special permit before being allowed to shoot game. Trespassing on fenced or cultivated lands prohibited under penalty of $20.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Close season for moose and cariboo from January 15th to Sept. 15th. No person shall kill more than two moose and four cariboo in one season. Penalty for violation of the foregoing not less than $50, not more than $100. Deer or American elk not to be killed for 10 years from Feb. 12th, 1894. Hares and rabbits not to be killed between 1st March and 1st Sept. Penalty, $5 each offence. Otters and minks not to be killed between March 1st and Nov. 1st; nor any animal valuable only for its fur, except the bear, the wolf, the loupcervier, the wild cat, skunk, raccoon, wood duck, muskrat and fox between April 1st and November 1st. Penalty, $5 each offence. Grouse, partridge, woodcock, snipe and teal, close season Dec. 1st to Sept. 15th. Blue-winged duck, close season from April 1st to Sept. 15th. Penalty, $5 to $10. Unlawful to kill pheasant at any time of the year. Penalty, $2 for each offence. Robins, swallows, sparrows, and other small birds and birds of song, which frequent fields and gardens, unlawful to kill at any time. Penalty, $1, and 10 cents for each bird. This does not apply to birds killed for scientific purposes. Persons not domiciled in Nova Scotia must take out game license, which costs $10 for birds, hares and rabbits, and $30 for other game.

The above provisions are summarized from chapter 2 of the Acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, 1894, entitled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the preservation of useful birds and animals."

FISH.—Salmon—Close season from August 15th to March 1st, except that salmon may be fished

for with the fly alone from February 1st to August 15th. Penalty, $20. Trout—Unlawful to fish or have in possession any speckled trout, lake trout or land-locked salmon, between 1st October and 1st April. Unlawful to fish for trout by any other means than hook and line. Penalty, $20 for each offence. Bass—Close season from March 1st to October 1st, except that bass may be fished for at all times by angling with hook and line. Penalty, $20. Shad and Gaspereaux—Close season from sunset on Friday evening to sunrise on Monday morning in each week. Penalty, $20.

Province of Ontario—Close Season.

FISHING.—Salmon, trout and white fish, from the 1st November to 30th November, both days inclusive; fresh water herring, from 15th October to 30th November, both days inclusive; speckled trout, from 15th September to 1st May, both days inclusive; brook and river trout, from 15th September to 1st January, both days inclusive; bass, from 10th May to 30th June, both days inclusive; pickerel, from 15th April to 15th May, both days inclusive; maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th June, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO FISHERIES.—Bass may be taken by hook and line only; not more than twelve may be caught in one day by any tourist. All bass under ten inches long must be returned to the water. Speckled trout—Hook and line only allowed to be used; 50 only may be caught in one day; 15lb. weight only may be taken in any one day. Trout 5 inches in length or under must be returned to the water.

HUNTING.—Quail, from 15th December to 15th October of year following; grouse, pheasants and partridge, from 15th December to 15th September of the year following; swans or geese, from 1st May to 15th September; woodcock, snipe, plover and duck, from 15th December to 15th September.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—Non-residents are obliged before shooting any bird or animal in Ontario to take out a license at a cost of $25, obtainable from the chief Game Warden. No person can take more than 400 ducks in any one season. Snipe, woodcock and partridge may not be sold bartered or exchanged in Ontario, no matter where taken or procured, until the 15th October, 1897. Moose, elk and cariboo may not be killed until the 20th October, 1895. Deer, close season, 15th November to 20th October of year following. Beaver may not be killed till 1st November, 1897. Muskrat, 1st May to 1st November; but muskrat may not be shot during month of April. Mink, sable, marten and fisher not protected now. Otter may not be killed until 1st November, 1897

Province of Prince Edward Island.

SHOOTING.—Partridge, 15th February to 1st October. Woodcock and snipe, 1st January to 20th August. Wild duck, 1st March to 10th August. Hares and rabbits, 1st March to 1st September. Muskrat, marten or otter, 1st May to 1st November.

FISHING.—Smelts, 1st April to 1st July. Trout 1st October to 1st December. Entirely forbidden:—Pursuing wild fowl between sunset and sunrise under a penalty of $50 or one month's imprisonment. The use of explosives to catch or kill fish is entirely prohibited.

Province of Quebec.

SHOOTING.—Deer, from 1st January to 1st October. Moose and cariboo from 1st February to 1st September. Fee for non-residents of the province, $20.

N.B.—The hunting of moose, cariboo, or deer, with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited. No person (white man or Indian) has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive—unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose—more than two moose, two cariboo, and three deer. After the first ten days of the close season, all railways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, cariboo, or deer, without being authorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan, from 1st April to 1st November. Hare, from 1st February to 1st November. Muskrat (only in the counties of Maskinonge, Yamaska, Richelieu and Berthier), from 1st May to 1st April following. Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind, from 1st February to 1st September. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind (except sheldrake, loon and gull), from 1st May to 1st September. (And at any time of the year between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and also to keep exposed during such prohibited hours, lures or decoys, etc.). Insectivorous birds, etc., protected between 1st March and 1st September. It is unlawful to take nests or eggs at any time.

N.B.—Fine of $2 to $100, or imprisonment in default of payment. (No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec nor in that of Ontario, can at any time hunt in this province without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is not transferable.)

FISHING.—Salmon (fly-fishing), from 15th August to 1st February. Speckled trout (*salmo fontinalis*), from 1st October to 1st May. Large gray trout, lake trout from 15th October to 1st December. Ouananiche, from 15th September to 1st December. Bass, from 10th May to 30th June. Pickerel (*doré*), from 15th April to 15th May. Maskinonge, from 25th May to 1st July. Whitefish, from 10th November to 1st December.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can at any time fish in the lakes or rivers of this province, not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such licenses are only valid for the time, place, and persons therein indicated.

Fish and Game Protection Club.

President, I. H. Stearns; Vice-President, J. T. Finnie, M.D.; Treasurer, T. C. Brainerd; Hon. Secretary, E. A. Cowley, 180 St. James St., Montreal.

How to Ascertain the Times at which the Sun Will Rise and Set.

The time at which the sun will rise and set is ascertained by the use of the terrestrial globe. To find at what hours the sun rises and sets at a given place, for any given day, rectify the globe for the latitude of the place: find from the wooden horizon the sun's place in the ecliptic for the given day, and bring it to the meridian. Set the index to twelve (noon), and turn the globe till the sun's place comes to the eastern edge of the horizon, the index will show the hour of rising. Then turn the globe till the sun's place comes to the western edge of the horizon, and the index will show the time of setting.

Cab Tariffs.

The following is a list of the Cab Tariffs in Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, Toronto, Victoria, Winnipeg and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

HALIFAX, N.S.

DISTANCES.—From the Grand Parade North to Jacob Street to Commercial Wharf, ¼ mile; South end of Maynard St. or Cunard's Wharf, ½ mile; North end of Park St. or Deep Water Terminus, ¾ mile; Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or Dockyard gate, 1 mile; Wellington Barracks (east or west front), 1½ mile; Old Railway Depot, 2 miles. From Grand Parade South to corner of Morris and Pleasant Streets or the Exhibition Building, ½ mile; Blind Asylum or the Convent, ¾ mile; Laidlaw's wharf, corner of Inglis Street and Tower Road or the Poor's Asylum, 1 mile; Steel's Pond, the Bowery Road, or Studley, 1½ mile; Franklin St. Theological Hall, or Belmont, 1½ mile; Fort Ogilvie or the Old Penitentiary, 1½ mile; Point Pleasant, 2 miles. From the Grand Parade West to Park St. (West side of the Citadel), ½ mile; Camp Hill Cemetery, or St. Andrew's Cross, ¾ mile; Louisburg Street, 1 mile; McCulloch Road, Oxford Street, or Leahyville, 1½ mile; Horseshoe Island, 2 miles; North West Arm Bridge, 2½ miles.

FARES.—For each person for any distance up to one mile, 25 cts.; for each person for any distance up to one mile and a half 30 cts.; for each person for any distance up to two miles, 40 cts.; for each person for any distance up to two and a half miles, 45 cts.; for each person for any distance up to three miles, 50 cts. One-half of the above rates to be paid if returning in the same carriage, for every 15 minutes; after the first 15 minutes 15 cts. extra is allowed. For all hacks or cabs hired by the hour the charge shall be:—For a one-horse carriage per hour, 75 cts.; for a two horse carriage per hour, $1. And a like proportion for every fraction of an hour. Persons engaging a licensed hack or cab by the hour to state the same at the time of hiring. To or from any steamer or passenger vessel, to or from any hotel or dwelling house to any stage office, railway station or other place with ½ cwt. of luggage, 50 cts.; above with every additional ½ cwt. of luggage, 10 cts.; and in like proportion for all other distances and additional luggage. Children under one year old free; over one year and under twelve half fare. For employment in the night time between 12 o'clock midnight and 6 o'clock a.m. in summer, and 12 o'clock midnight and 7 a.m., in the winter, the fare shall be as parties may agree, not, however, to exceed double fare.

HAMILTON.

Conveyance of each passenger from any place in the city to any other place in the city, 25 cts.

By the hour.—For 1, 2, 3 or 4 persons, $1.

Children under 2 years of age, no charge.

Children from 2 to 12 years of age, half fare.

Trunk 10c. If more than one passenger, one trunk free.

Hand baggage, no charge.

From 7 to 11 p.m. from 1st October to 1st May and from 9 to 11 p.m. from 1st May to 1st October, the charges will be one-third more.

From 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. the charges shall be double.

KINGSTON.

From any one point within the city limits to any other point within the said limits (to the Grand Trunk Outer Passenger Station excepted):—For one person, 25 cts.; for each additional person, 15 cts.; for each passenger to Grand Trunk Station, 25 cts.

By the hour.—For the first hour, $1; for each additional hour, 50 cts.

Any time-over the hour to be charged in half hour fractions at 25 cents per fraction, unless the number exceeds two adults and one child over the age of 14 years, when they shall be entitled to charge $1 per hour, and in proportion for the fraction of an hour.

To and from the Grand Trunk Railway Trains between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m., each passenger 50 cents.

And any licensed cabman or driver exacting or taking any greater price or rate than the foregoing, except as in this By-Law is provided, shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of this By-Law and shall be dealt with accordingly.

MONTREAL.

One horse vehicle.—Time allowed—fifteen minutes, for one or two persons, 25 cents; for three or four persons, 40 cents. Time allowed—thirty minutes, for one or two persons, 40 cents; for three or four persons, 60 cents.

For the first hour.—For one or two persons, 75 cents; for three or four persons, $1; for every subsequent hour, for one or two persons, 60 cents; for three or four persons, 75 cents.

Two-horse vehicle.—Time allowed—fifteen minutes, for one or two persons, 50 cents; for three or four persons, 65 cents. Time allowed—thirty minutes, for one or two persons, 65 cents; for three or four persons, 75 cents.

By the hour.—For one or two persons, $1; for three or four persons, $1.25.

Baggage.—For each trunk carried in any such vehicle, 10 cents.

No charge for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels which passengers can carry by the hand.

a. When the drive exceeds half an hour, hour rate to be charged; fractions of hours for any drive exceeding one hour shall be charged at *pro rata* hour rates as above established for drives by the hour;

b. For drives between midnight and four o'clock in the morning, fifty per cent. shall be added to the tariff rates above established;

c. The tariff by time shall apply to all drives extending beyond the city limits, provided the engagement be made within said limits.

OTTAWA, O.

That the following rates are hereby established as the proper and legal rates and charges for the conveyance of passengers in cabs and omnibuses within the City of Ottawa, between the hours of seven o'clock in the forenoon and eleven o'clock in the afternoon, and *at all other hours* double rates shall be proper and legal, and may be exacted where no agreement for a less sum has been entered into between the parties.

Two Horse Vehicle.—1. For the conveyance or carriage of any number of passengers, not exceeding four in a carriage, sleigh or other vehicle, drawn by two horses, when hired by the hour, or when the time occupied amounts to or exceeds one hour:—For the first hour, $1.00; for each subsequent quarter of an hour, 20 cts.; each additional passenger in excess of four for the first hour, 20 cts.; for each subsequent quarter of an hour, 5 cts.

One horse vehicle. — 2. For the conveyance or carriage of any number of passengers, not exceeding four in a carriage, sleigh or other vehicle, drawn by one horse, when hired by the hour, or when the time occupied amounts to or exceeds one hour:—For the first hour, 75 cts.; for each subsequent quarter of an hour, 15 cts.; for each additional passenger in excess of four for the first hour, 20 cts.; for each subsequent quarter of an hour, 5 cts

3. For the conveyance of one passenger from any of the Carters' Stands, or from one part of the city to one or more places consecutively, in said city, or consecutively to one or more places not more than three miles beyond the limits of said city, and vice versa, provided the time occupied in conveying and waiting for such passenger does not exceed 15 minutes, 25 cts.; for each additional passenger, 10 cts. If time occupied exceeds 15 minutes, but not 30 minutes, 40 cts.; for each additional passenger, 10 cts. And for each subsequent 10 minutes after first 30 minutes, 15 cts.; for each additional passenger, 5 cents.

But if the time occupied continuously whilst any such vehicle shall be in the employ of the same person or persons amounts to or exceeds one hour, then the rates by the hour as aforesaid shall only be proper and legal, and no higher rates shall be legal.

4. That each passenger shall be entitled to take with him or her one trunk, or other baggage to a reasonable extent, free of charge, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such vehicle to load and unload the same free of charge.

5. For the conveyance of any person in an hotel omnibus from any tavern or hotel to any steamboat landing or railway station, or from any steamboat landing or railway station to any hotel or tavern, twenty-five cents; and for the conveyance of any person in any other omnibus from any place to any place on its route within the City of Ottawa, five cents; and from any place within the city to any place outside the limits thereof, and vice versa, ten cents.

6. That children under eight years of age, in charge of an adult, shall not be charged for as additional passengers; and children over eight and under twelve years of age, in charge of an adult, shall not be charged for as additional passengers more than half rates, whether conveyed in a cab or omnibus.

QUEBEC.

One horse vehicles.—(By the drive).—For one or two persons, 40 cts.; for three or four persons, 60 cts.,—in all cases where the drive extends from a point in one Ward to a point in another Ward, and passing through a portion of at least one intervening Ward. In all other cases—one or two persons, 25 cts.; for three or four persons, 40 cts.

By the hour.—For the first hour—for one or two persons, 75 cts.; for three or four persons, $1; For every subsequent hour—for one or two persons, 60 cts.; for three or four persons, 75 cts.

Two horse vehicles.—(By the drive).—For one or two persons, 60c.; for three or four persons, 75 cts.,—in all cases where the drive extends from a point in one Ward to a point in another Ward, and passing through a portion of at least one intervening Ward. In all other cases—For one or two persons, 50 cts.; for three or four persons, 75 cts.

By the hour.—For one or two persons, $1; for three or four persons, $1.25.

Baggage.—For each trunk or box carried in any such vehicle, 10 cts.; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels which passengers can carry by hand.

a. For drives between midnight and 4 o'clock in the morning, 50 per cent. shall be added to the tariff rates above established.

b. Children under five years of age and sitting on their parent's or guardian's lap will be admitted free of charge, and shall not be held as being included in the word *persons* in the said tariff.

c. The word *drive*, wherever it occurs in the said tariff, shall be held to admit stoppages with the time fixed for said drives.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The prices or rates of fare to be taken and recovered by and paid to the owner, driver, or other person having charge of any licensed hackney carriage, shall be as follows, that is to say: For conveying one passenger from any public stand to any other part of the city, or from any one part of the city to any other part thereof, the sum of 30 cts., and for every additional passenger of the same household the sum of 20 cts.; other passengers not of the same household, each 30 cents. When detained at any place by any passenger there shall be an additional fare of 50 cts. for every half-hour detention. When agreement for hire is made by the hour the fare shall be the sum of $1 for each hour, and in that proportion for each division by the quarter of the hour. In case any driver shall be required to cross the ferry of the harbor to or from Carleton, he shall, in addition to the above fare, receive 20 cts. additional rate for one passenger, or more than one of the same household; but if not of the same household, then 20 cts. such additional fare for each passenger; and also in addition to the fare he shall receive the ferriage charge for himself, his carriage and horses, both going and returning. Every owner, driver or person having charge of any hackney carriage shall, when requested so to do, carry with each passenger one trunk and also an additional valise, carpet bag, portmanteau, bundle, basket or other article used in travelling, without charge or compensation therefor; and for every additional trunk or other article more than is hereinbefore provided he shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of *five* cents.

TORONTO.

CITY DIVISIONS FOR CAB TARIFF.

First Division.—That portion of the city bounded by the waters of the Bay on the south, Bathurst street on the west, Sumach street on the east, and Bloor street on the north, and west side of Bathurst street, north side of Bloor street, and east side of Sumach street, shall be included in this Division.

Second Division.—That portion of the city outside of the limits of the First Division, and bounded on the west by Dufferin street, on the north by city limits, on the east by Pape avenue, and the west side of Dufferin street, and the east side of Pape avenue, shall be included in this Division.

Third Division.—That portion of the city lying outside the limits of the Second Division.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ONE OR TWO HORSE CABS.

First Division.—For conveying one or two passengers from one place to another within the limits of the First Division, 50 cts., and for each additional passenger, 25 cts.

Second Division.—For conveying one or two passengers from any point in the First Division to any point in the Second Division, or *vice versa*, 75 cts., and for each additional passenger 25 cts.

Third Division.—For conveying one or two passengers from any point in the First Division to any point in the Third Division, or *vice versa*, $1; and for each additional passenger, 25 cts.

DOUBLE HORSE CABS BY THE HOUR.

For every hour completed in conveying one or four persons, $1; and for each additional person, 25 cts.

SINGLE HORSE CABS BY THE HOUR.

For the first hour completed in conveying one or three persons, 75 cts.; and for each subsequent hour, 60 cts.

DOUBLE HORSE CABS BY THE DAY.

By the day of ten hours, $6.

SINGLE HORSE CABS BY THE DAY.

By the day of ten hours, $4.

NIGHT TARIFF.

The charges for cabs after 12 o'clock midnight to 6 a.m. shall be one-half more than the aforesaid tariff.

If a passenger wishes to travel from any place in the First Division to any place in the Second Division, or from any place in the Second Division to any place in the Third Division, or *vice versa*, when the distance travelled will not exceed one-half mile, then the rates for the First Division shall only be charged, providing the cab shall not have to travel from any of the cab stands in the First or Second Division, as the case may be, or place of residence of the owner of such cabs, to take up such appointment, and in that case the usual charges will be made.

If a passenger wishes to travel from one place to another in the Second Division, or from one place to another in the Third Division, and finds a cab not under engagement in the Division, he can employ such cab at the same rates as apply to the First Division, but no cab shall be compelled to travel out of the First Division to take up an engagement in the Second Division or Third Division unless paid the rates allowed for travelling from First to Second Divisions, or from Second to Third Divisions, or *vice versa*.

ONE OR TWO-HORSE CABS.

First Division.—One or two persons, 50 cts.; each additional person, 25 cts.

Second Division.—One or two persons, 75 cts.; each additional person, 25 cts.

Third Division.—One or two persons, $1; each additional person, 25 cts.

The fare by the hour for one or four persons in a two-horse cab is $1; each additional person, 25 cts.

The fare by the hour for one or three persons in a single horse cab is 75 cts.; and for each subsequent hour, 60 cts.

NIGHT TARIFF.—The charges for cabs after 12 o'clock midnight to 6 a.m., shall be one-half more than the aforesaid tariff.

CHILDREN.—No fare shall be charged for children under eight years in charge of an adult. Children over eight years and under twelve years charged half price; over that age, full fare.

BAGGAGE.—One trunk, and articles that may be placed inside the cab, are to be carried free. For every other article placed on the outside of the cab, the cabman is entitled to five cents.

VICTORIA, B.C.

The following, and no higher, shall be the scale of charges for the carriage of passengers and baggage:

Hacks, per hour, so long as required, $1.50; driving one or two persons any place within the city limits, 50 cts.; for every passenger over two, each, 25 cts. To or from any steamer or train, not including special orders, per head, 50 cts. Balls, parties and theatres, one person, to and from, $2; two persons to and from, $2.50; three persons to and from, $3; four persons to and from, $3.50. For weddings, to and from, each carriage, $5. For funerals, to and from cemetery, each carriage, $4. Trunks taken from any wharf, train, or house to any point within the city limits, each, 25 cts. Trunks taken on carriages, 25 cents each. Baggage carried in the hand of a person being conveyed in a licensed vehicle, free.

WINNIPEG.

The following shall be the tariff for two-horse cabs in the City of Winnipeg:—

For conveying one or two passengers from one place to another within the limits of the first division, with right to return to place of starting within ten minutes, 50 cts.; for every additional passenger, 25 cts. Half-fare allowed on return if the detention exceeds ten minutes, and full fare if the detention exceeds twenty-five minutes.

For conveying one passenger to or from any place in the second division to or from any place in the first division, 75 cts.; for every additional passenger, 25 cts. The same allowance for return passengers as in the first division.

The above are to be considered as the day rates, that is from 6 a.m. until 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. double fares are allowed until 6 a.m.

For every hour completed in conveying one or more passengers, $1; and for fractional parts of an hour at the same rate. This rate shall prevail from 6 a.m. until 10 p.m. From 10 p.m. until 6 a.m. the fare allowed per hour is $2.

The following shall be the tariff for one-horse cabs, carriages, and coupés for the City of Winnipeg:—

For conveying one or two passengers from one place to another within the limits of the first division, with right to return to the place of starting within ten minutes, 25 cts; for three or four passengers, same division, 50 cts. Half-fare allowed if the detention exceeds ten minutes. Full fare if the detention exceeds twenty-five minutes.

For conveying one or two passengers to or from any place in the second division to or from any place in the first division, 50 cts.; for every additional passenger, 25 cts. The same allowance for returning passengers for detention as in the first division.

The above are to be considered day rates, that is from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. After 10 p.m. until 6 a.m. double fare.

For every hour completed in conveying one or more passengers, 75 cts.; and for fractional parts of an hour at the same rate. This rate prevails from 6 a.m to 10 p.m. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. the fare allowed is $1.50.

If a passenger wishes to travel from one place to another in the second division and finds a cab not under engagement in the division, he can employ such cab at the same rates as apply to division.

No fare shall be charged for children under 7 years of age, to the number of two, in charge of an adult. If more than two children under 7 years of age, for each over two half fare; for children over 7 and under 12 years of age, half fare, and over 12 years of age full fare allowed.

The owner or driver of every licensed cab shall carry, without additional charge, one trunk and such hand luggage as may be placed inside cab for each passenger.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

No driver of any carriage licensed by the Common Council of this city shall demand or receive of any person, unless there be an express contract between the parties, any more fare than is established by the following rates :—

For carrying one passenger and ordinary baggage from any point within the city limits to any other point therein, not exceeding one mile, 50 cts.; for each additional passenger and ordinary baggage, 25 cts.

For carrying one passenger and ordinary baggage from any point within the city limits to any other point therein more than one mile, and not exceeding two miles, $1; for each additional passenger and ordinary baggage, 50 cts.

For carrying one passenger and ordinary baggage from any point within the city limits to any other point therein more than two miles and not exceeding three miles, $1 50; for each additional passenger and ordinary baggage $1.

For carrying passengers any distance more than three miles, for two-horse carriages, $2 for the first hour, and $1.50 for each additional hour; for one horse carriages, $1.50 for the first hour, and $1 for each additional hour.

For carrying other than ordinary baggage within the city limits, for each piece not exceeding one mile, 25 cts.; more than one mile, not exceeding two miles, 50 cts.; more than two miles, not exceeding three miles, 75 cts.

Any person who shall violate this Ordinance shall be liable to pay a penalty not to exceed twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Ordinary baggage is defined to be one trunk and one bag or band-box or other small parcel.

The Best Simple Method of Determining Whether the Life of a Human Being has become Extinct.

The following method, as given by a physician, obtained a prize equal to $7,000, offered some time ago by the French Academy of Science, for the discovery of some means by which even the inexperienced might at once determine whether in any given case death had ensued or not :—If the hand of the suspected dead person is held towards a candle or other artificial light with the fingers extended and one touching the other, and one looks through the spaces between the fingers towards the light, there appears a scarlet red color where the fingers touch each other, due to the blood still circulating. When life is entirely extinct, the phenomena of scarlet spaces between the fingers at once ceases. Other simple methods of determining this most important point are as follows :—(1.) Apply a rubber band round the finger. If life is not extinct the finger will turn bluish-red. (2.) Stick a needle into the skin ; if death has ensued the puncture will remain open ; if not, it will close. This is because the contractibility of the skin is immediately lost after death. The puncture should be examined through a microscope if possible. (3.) Apply a strong solution of ammonia to the skin under a thimble ; if life is present a blister will be raised.

The Largest Fee ever Paid to a Doctor.

It has been stated in the newspapers that the largest medical fee, 1,500 guineas, was paid to Sir M. Mackenzie for his first visit to the late German Emperor. This, however, is small compared to the following : Close upon 250 years ago Gabriel Broughton, surgeon of the ship *Hopeful*, cured the daughter of the Emperor Shah Jehan, who had been terribly burned by her clothes taking fire ; and four years afterwards he successfully treated a lady of the Emperor's zenana. Asked to name his reward, he replied that he wished nothing for himself, but begged that his countrymen might be allowed to have a maritime settlement in Bengal. His request was granted ; and two years later, in 1642, a land factory was established at Hughli and a maritime settlement at Balasore. The latter post was at once fortified, and became the key to the position which the English have since acquired in India. In a different and a more modern sense of the word Dr. Dimsdale, the founder of a well-known banking house in London, may be said to have received the largest fee. For successfully inoculating the Empress Catharine at St. Petersburg, and her son the Grand Duke, he was rewarded with the rank of Baron of the Empire, Councillor of State and Physician to the Empress, with a pension of £500 per annum and a present in money of £12,000. It is said that Sir Andrew Clarke was paid a fee of £5,000 for visiting a lady at Nice, and that another popular physician of the present day received on two occasions a thousand guineas for going to Paris, and a fee of fifteen thousand guineas for visiting a patient at Pitlochry, and remaining there a week. Quarin, another doctor, was created a Baron by the Emperor of Austria, who gave him a pension of £2,000 per annum. Dr. Willis, again, was rewarded for his successful attendance on George III. by £1,500 per annum for twenty years and £650 to his son for life.

The Tree which Grows Farthest North.

The Birch is the last tree to disappear as we proceed northwards. No other tree exists in Greenland, but in arctic climes it is very stunted in growth. Botanists have traced the limits which polar cold fixes for trees. This limit is found in Scandinavia between the 70th and 71st degrees of latitude, which is not passed by the Birch. In Siberia the Larches, which are the hardiest trees of the country, advance as far as the 68th degree. In North America the Fir grows on the banks of the Coppermine River up to the latitudes of 68 and 69 degrees and in Labrador up to that of 58 degrees. To the south of this no country is absolutely devoid of trees. It is probable that trees at one time grew nearer the pole than we now find them, for McClure at Bank's Island in lat. 74 deg. 25 min., and Mechan, at Prince Patrick's Island in lat. 76 deg. 15 min., discovered large deposits of trees, apparently indigenous, of considerable size. Some of them were fairly sound, and could be sawn up.

Animals have been Known to Commit Suicide.

Cases have been recorded of animals committing suicide. Herrings and other fishes have sought death by rushing ashore in myriads ; regiments of ants by deliberately marching into streams ; and butterflies by flying in great clouds direct out to sea. Mr. Anderson Smith, in his "Notes from the West Highlands," informs us of the suicide of his terrier when in distemper, "the animal simply going off and drowning itself ;" and he adds that "an animal, in an extremity of pain and fear, will destroy itself if it has the means and opportunity." Other instances have been given of dogs having undeniably committed suicide, and horses, too, have been known to put an end to themselves.

Royal Colonial Institute.

Founded in 1868 and incorporated in 1882, by Royal Charter, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. The growth of this association has been rapid. In 1873 its fellows numbered 800, and the annual income was $6,482, while in 1893 the membership had increased to 3,800, with an income of $35,000 per annum. The Council is composed of gentlemen well known in the Colonies, and Sir Montagu Ommanney, K.C.M.G., the Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is Treasurer.

The objects of the Institute are to provide a place of meeting for all connected with the colonies or taking an interest in colonial affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of colonial productions; to facilitate the interchange of opinions and experiences, and to afford opportunities for the reading and discussion of papers on colonial matters. Scientific and statistical investigations are undertaken in connection with the Empire. Among other matters discussed during 1892-93 was the North American and Newfoundland Fisheries Question, and a paper on the Mineral Wealth of British Columbia was read by Dr. G. M. Dawson. The library contains 17,000 volumes and pamphlets, and a series of educational works relating to the Colonies is being published under the auspices of the Institute.

Non-Resident Fellows (who must be British subjects) are elected by the Council on the nominations of two Fellows, and pay an entrance fee of one guinea (£5,1) and an annual subscription of one guinea, which may be compounded by the payment of $50.

The premises and office are in Northumberland Avenue, London. Secretary, Mr. J. S. O'Hallaran.

A Large Feast.

One of the greatest banquets on record is that given at Paris, by President Carnot, 19th July, 1889, to 15,000 mayors, senators, deputies, and other officials. There were 195 cooks, 1,050 waiters, 80,000 plates, 30,000 loaves, 23,000 bottles of wine, 600 gallons of soup, 3 tons of fish, 32 cwt. of beef, and 7,200 poultry with 6 tons of ice.

WATER.

A ton of water contains 224 gallons or 36 cubic feet, but sea-water is 2 per cent. heavier. An inch of rainfall gives 14,500,000 gallons of water to the square mile, or 22,500 gallons to the acre. Snow requires 8 cubic feet to produce one cubic foot of water. Water supply has always been a matter of the highest importance. Rome, in the time of the Cæsars, had nine aqueducts, measuring 249 miles in the aggregate; they poured into the city 330 million gallons daily, or 160 gallons per inhabitant. The great aqueduct of Peru, built by the Incas, was 360 miles long. Artesian wells are also of great antiquity; they were known at Thebes 2000 years before the Christian era.

OIL.

There are three principal kinds of oil, vegetable, marine, and mineral. The annual product in gallons is approximately: vegetable, 140 millions; marine, 6 millions; mineral, 1,800 millions. The yield of oil from vegetable products is as follows:—

Pounds of Oil from 100 lbs. of

Horse-chestnuts	6	Rape	33
Beech mast	16	Colza	40
Hemp seed	18	Almonds	48
European linseed	25	Poppy	58
Indian linseed	29	Walnuts	60
Olives	33	Castor oil seed	62

The annual production of marine oil is composed as follows:—3,300,000 gallons from 1,700 whales, 3,600,000 gallons from 550,000 seals, 130,000 gallons from 1,300,000 penguins.

The chief sources of the supply of mineral oil are (1) The United States, oil being first struck in 1845 at Pittsburg; (2) The Baku oilsprings in Russia; (3) Borislav in Galitzia, Austria, whence comes ozokerit, a mineral oil issuing from layers of wax.

FACTS IN HUMAN ANATOMY.

An adult has ordinarily 28 lbs. of blood, and at each pulsation the heart sends 10 lbs. through the veins and arteries. The pulsations are 120 per minute in infancy, 80 in manhood, 60 in old age; for women the figures are rather more. The average composition of the blood per cent. is 58.5 chloride of sodium, 4.2 soda, 12 potash, 1.7 lime, 1 magnesia, 8.5 oxide of iron, 10.2 phosphoric acid, 1.7 sulphur, 1.2 carbon, 1.2 sundry matters in very small proportions. The average temperature of the blood in good health is 98 degrees Fahrenheit, and in strong fever, 104 degrees.

The latest classification of races, according to experts, shows that the weight of the human brain varies from 49 or 50 ounces in the Scotch, Germans and English, to 43 and 44 ounces in the Esquimaux and Bushmen of South Africa, but compared with the size of the body, the brain of the Esquimaux is as heavy as the Scotchman's. In all races the male brain is about 10 per cent. heavier than the female. The highest class of apes has only 16 ounces of brain. After the age of 50 the brain loses an ounce every ten years. Among abnormally heavy brains were Cuvier's, 64 ounces; Lord Byron's, 79, and Oliver Cromwell's, 90, but this was diseased.

The number of hairs on the head of an adult ranges from 129,000 to 150,000.

Experiments made in 1889 for the British Association give some interesting results relative to the human sight. In dividing a line into halves by judgment of eye, 35 per cent. of the males were correct, while of the females 45 per cent. were correct; but in estimating an angle of 90 degrees, the percentages were 63 males to 33 females. The color of the eyes was found to be for males, 45 per cent. light, 43 per cent. medium, and 12 per cent. dark; for females, 34 per cent. light, 45 per cent. medium, and 21 per cent. dark. The experiments show, therefore, that among men, dark eyes are less frequent than among women, while eyes of medium color occur in both sexes with about the same frequency.

The following table gives the normal weights for height:

Inches.	lbs.	Inches.	lbs.	Inches.	lbs.
61	120	65	142	69	162
62	126	66	145	70	169
63	133	67	148	71	174
64	136	68	155	72	178

On the average, women are 6 per cent. shorter than men, and weigh 16 per cent. less.

The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

ATTENDANCE AT THE FAIR.

Months.	Passes.	Paid.	Total.	Months.	Passes.	P d.	Total.
May	481,947	1,050,037	1,531,984	September	1,149,071	4,659,871	5,808,942
June	962,721	2,675,113	3,577,834	October	1,128,935	6,818,884	7,945,430
July	1,217,239	2,760,263	3,977,502				
August	1,172,215	3,515,493	4,687,708	Total	6,052,188	21,479,661	27,539,041

This is exclusive of the paid attendance prior to the opening and after the closing of the Fair.

The best ten days' attendance was as follows :

October 9—Chicago day	716,881	October 18—Ordinary day	292,458
October 10—North Dakota day	309,294	July 4—Independence day	283,273
October 11—Connecticut day	309,277	October 12—Italian day	275,217
October 19—Ordinary day	305,961	October 17—Ordinary day	267,483
October 21—Manhattan day	298,928	October 27—Coal, grain, and lumber day	254,763

Comparative Attendance at other Exhibitions.

Date.	Place.	Attendance in Millions.	Date.	Place.	Attendance in Millions.
1851	London	6.2	1876	Philadelphia	10.2
1855	Paris	4.5	1878	Paris	16.1
1862	London	6.2	1886	London	5.5
1867	Paris	9.3	1889	Paris*	28.1
1873	Vienna	7.3	1893	Chicago	27.5

* The largest number of visitors in one day was 400,000.

The recent publication of the complete list of prize winners at the Chicago Exhibition shows that Canadian products secured a very satisfactory number of awards. Comparing the number of exhibits and awards obtained with the figures at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, Canada shows a very marked improvement. For example, in 1893, cattle obtained 104 awards for 184 exhibits ; in 1876, only 11 awards for 57 exhibits. Again, in 1893, 352 exhibits obtained 230 prizes, while in 1876, 60 exhibits obtained 6 awards.

In dairy products Canada did well in cheese, receiving 736 awards on 849 entries in 1893, against 49 awards on 195 entries in 1876. The whole exhibit was of such excellent quality that the standard had to be placed so high as almost to bar United States exhibits from receiving an award.

THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

This force, organized in the autumn of 1873, for the preservation of order in the North-West Territories, consisted in the first instance of only 190 men, the authorized number being limited to 300. The original provisions have been amended by various subsequent Acts, and the strength of the force is limited to 1,000. The actual strength on the 30th November, 1893, was as follows :—1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 29 inspectors, 5 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 175 non-commissioned officers, 652 constables, 57 scouts, etc., making a total of 933. There were also 782 horses and 20 ponies and mules. The country patrolled is divided into 9 divisions and also into 80 stations.

The duties of the force, as defined by Act of Parliament, are :—

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.
2. To execute warrants of magistrates, etc., and generally discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.
3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from jails, asylums, etc.
4. To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that any constable has by law.

The force is a fine one, and the authorities adhere closely to the regulations, the chief of which are :—

Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French language, must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follows :—

Staff-Sergeants.....$1 to $1.50 per day.
Other Non-Commissioned Officers.....85c. to $1 "

	Service Pay.	Good Conduct pay.	Total
Constables—1st year's service	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50c.	5c.	55c. "
3rd "	50c.	10c.	60c. "
4th "	50c.	15c.	65c. "
5th "	50c.	20c.	70c. "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

That the force is popular may be inferred from the fact that of 213 men, whose time expired during 1893, 125 re-engaged without leaving, and 22 who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

In 1893, there were 911 criminal cases tried in the North-West.

The Imperial Institute.

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, founded and incorporated by Royal Charter, 1887, as the national memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is under the patronage of Her Majesty, and the presidency of the Prince of Wales. The idea of a permanent institution, to afford a thorough and living representation of the progress, development and resources of the Colonies, was suggested by the great interest in these matters excited by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at London in 1886. The initiative was taken by the Prince of Wales, who appointed a Committee of Organization, with Lord Herschell as chairman, and a fund was opened by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, at the request of His Royal Highness. Measures were taken also for the collection of subscriptions throughout the Empire, and, before the end of the year 1887, promises of subscription had been secured to the amount of $1,750,000, and, at the commencement of 1893, the actual donations amounted to $2,000,000, which, with those promised but not transmitted, made a total of $2,065,000; the subscriptions from Canada amounted to $100,435. Besides the donations of money, collections of products were prepared and transmitted from every colony.

The foundation or corner-stone of the Institute was laid by Her Majesty on the 4th of July, 1887, amid enthusiasm, second only to that evinced on Jubilee Day, which closely preceded it.

The site of the building is at South Kensington, on land granted by the Royal Commissioners of the first International Exhibition of 1851, and is that of the series of displays commenced in 1883 with the Fisheries Exhibition and ending with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886.

As regards the architecture of the Institute, the prevailing style is that of the Early Italian Renaissance, characterized by great amplitude of mouldings and an abundance of Arabesque carvings—a style greatly practised in England during the last two decades. The facings are of Portland stone, relieved by a sparing use of red brick, which gives a pleasing variation of light and shade. It is impossible, within a limited space, to give an adequate description of the interior arrangement and decorations of the buildings; but some idea may be gained of their extent and beauty from the outlay expended upon them, which amounted to $1,800,000, whereof $400,000 was for the construction of the Great Hall, the Library, and Conference Hall.

The purpose and objects of the Institute are set out in considerable detail by the Charter, as follows:—

1. The formation and exhibition of collections representing the important raw materials and manufactured products of the Empire and of other countries, so maintained as to illustrate the development of agricultural, commercial, and industrial progress in the Empire, and the comparative advances made in other countries.
2. The establishment or promotion of commercial museums, sample-rooms, and intelligence offices, in London and other parts of the Empire.
3. The collection and dissemination of such information relating to trades and industries, to emigration, and to the other purposes of the charter as may be of use to the subjects of the Empire.
4. The advancement of trades and handicrafts by exhibitions of special branches of industry and commerce, and of the work of artisans and of apprentices.
5. The promotion of technical and commercial education, and of the industrial arts and sciences.
6. The furtherance of systematic colonization.
7. The promotion of conferences and lectures in connection with the general work of the Institute, and the facilitating of commercial and friendly intercourse among the inhabitants of the different parts of the British Empire.
8. The doing anything incidental or conducive to carrying into effect all or any of the foregoing purposes.

Membership is obtained by election of the Executive Council on the recommendation of at least two Fellows. The annual subscription for non-resident Fellows is $5, which may be compounded by a payment of $50.

On the 31st March, 1893, the Fellowship was 6,274, whereof 5,173 are ordinary subscribing life Fellows.

Secretary and Director.—Sir Fredk. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Assistant Secretary and General Sub-Director.—Sir J. R. Somersville, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.
On the Governing Body of the Institute, Canada is represented as follows:—
THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B. (*High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada.*)
The Province of Ontario.—Sir Henry Tyler, and John Ray, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.
The Province of Quebec.—Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., and J. S. Hall, Esq.
The Province of Nova Scotia.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding (*Premier*).
The Province of New Brunswick.—James J. Fellows, Esq.
The Province of Prince Edward Island.—Donald Farquharson, Esq.
The Province of Manitoba.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.
The Province of British Columbia.—Henry Coppinger Beeton, Esq. (*Agent General*).

Deaths caused by Wild Beasts in British India.

A Blue-book issued in England, September, 1894, containing the statistical abstract relating to British India, gives an interesting series of tables showing the number of persons and cattle killed in British India by wild beasts and snakes, the number of wild beasts and snakes destroyed, and the amount of the rewards paid for their destruction. In 1892, 21,988 human beings and 81,668 head of cattle are certified to have been killed, the vast proportion of the human mortality—19,025—having been due to snake-bite. Tigers claimed 947 human victims; leopards, 260; wolves, 182; bears, 145; and elephants, 72. On the other hand, whereas only 4498 cattle were killed by snake-bite, no fewer than 29,969 were devoured by tigers, 30,013 by leopards, and 6758 by wolves. The administrative districts in which tigers killed most human beings were Bengal (454), Madras (211), and Assam (107). In Bengal also 9120 persons were killed by snakes. In 1892, 1323 tigers were destroyed, the amount of the rewards paid for their destruction being $200,000. Of leopards 4042 were destroyed, the total number of wild beasts killed during the year being put at 15,988, and of snakes 84,789.

FAILURES IN CANADA.

The following table shows the failures in Canada and Newfoundland for the half year ending June 30, 1894, compared with the corresponding period of 1893 :—

Province.	Number of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
Canada.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Ontario	427	390	1,605,293	1,437,828	3,601,849	3,238,975
Quebec	347	302	1,384,512	999,591	3,939,394	2,439,033
New Brunswick	43	37	302,437	152,600	595,250	280,830
Nova Scotia	58	61	170,393	308,888	316,032	571,315
Prince Edward Island	5	17	17,859	48,650	29,150	106,200
Manitoba	39	35	169,647	188,794	329,692	326,783
North-West Territory	5	11	9,000	25,425	28,433	79,293
British Columbia	30	28	440,450	144,600	640,342	272,800
Total	954	881	4,080,182	3,216,076	9,500,642	7,315,229
Newfoundland	3	6	4,300	664,160	8,700	900,530
Grand Total	957	887	4,084,482	3,880,236	9,509,342	8,215,759

TIME AND WATCH ON BOARD SHIP.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions : the Starboard (right side, looking forward), and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided :—

Afternoon Watch	.....	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog "	.....	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog "	.....	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First "	.....	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle "	.....	12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
Morning "	.....	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon "	.....	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having Dog Watches, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds ; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus :—

BELL, ONE SECOND ; B., TWO SECS. ; B. S. ; B. SS. ; B. S. ; B. SS. ; B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30 and again at 4.30, 6 30, 8.30 p.m. ; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.

2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B. s., B. , the same again at 5, 7 and 9 p.m. ; 1, 5 and 9 a.m.

3 Bells at 1.30 (B. s., B. ss., B.), 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m. ; 1.30, 5.30 and 9.30 a.m.

4 Bells at 2 (B. s., B. ss., B. s., B.), 6 and 10 p.m. ; 2, 6 and 10 a.m.

5 Bells at 2.30 (B. s., B. ss., B. s., B. ss., B.) and 10.30 p.m. ; 2.30, 6.30 and 10.30 a.m.

6 Bells at 3 (B. s., B. ss., B. s., B. ss., B. s., B.) and 11 p.m. ; 3, 7 and 11 a.m.

7 Bells at 3.30 (B. s., B. ss., B. s., B. ss., B. s., B. ss., B.) and 11.30 p.m. ; 3.30, 7 30 and 11.30 a.m.

8 Bells (B. s., B. ss., B. s., B. ss., B. s., B. ss., B. s., B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

Comparative Growth of the Tonnage of the Merchant Navies of the Principal Maritime Countries from 1870 to 1893.

Countries.	1870.	1880.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
*British	7,149,134	8,447,171	10,561,595	10,829,202	11,597,106	11,928,624	12,455,687	12,788,282
†American	4,194,730	4,068,034	4,191,916	4,307,475	4,424,497	4,684,759	4,764,921	4,825,071
French	1,072,048	919,298	935,918	984,946	1,045,102	1,082,674	1,057,708	1,052,022
Norwegian	1,022,515	1,518,655	1,424,884	1,456,264	1,584,355	1,665,477	1,681,759	1,710,313
Swedish	346,862	542,642	458,034	462 392	475,964	473,101	498,595	505,711
Danish	178,646	249,466	256,103	259,409	280,065	295,944	310,676	323,801
German	982,355	1,182,097	1,387,635	1,409,838	1,569,311	1,678,446	1,703,754	1,735,683
Dutch	389,614	328,281	368,747	356,081	378,784	401,273	435,791	442,071
Belgian	30,149	75,666	119,730	111,934	110,571	111,744	112,511	115,709
Italian	1,012,164	999,196	885,459	846,901	816,567	828,158	818,840	796,247
Austro-Hungary	329,377	290,971	299,486	276,294	269,648	265,989	273,812	298,674
Greek	404,063	....	277,341	291,120	307,640	332,107	356,483	379,699

* British includes the Colonies 1,224,285.

† American also includes non-sea-going vessels, the figures for ocean vessels only are 1,964,359.

Of the total tonnage of the United Kingdom in 1893, there were 6,227 steamships of 9,028,258 gross tonnage. Of the United States, 460 steamships of 630,646 tons. British Colonies possessed 848 ocean-going steamships of 516,136 tonnage. The sailing vessels of the United Kingdom in 1893 numbered 3,106 of 2,535,739 tonnage. The British Colonies, 1,678 sailing vessels of 708,149 tonnage. The United States, 2,825 sailing vessels of 133,713 tonnage.

The Indians in Canada.

The Government's treatment of the Indians has always in view their ultimate conversion into useful citizens. This as a rule must be done by engaging them in agricultural pursuits. The great success attained with regard to those most recently taken in hand, was amply attested by the display of products at the Chicago Exposition. Cattle, upon which the Indians will have in all districts to depend largely, and in some look to as their mainstay, are carefully herded, and the practice of supplying Indians with anything in the shape of harness, implements or utensils, which they can be taught to make for themselves, is being discontinued.

Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and inaptitude that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with some success is shown by the following table of Indian farming transactions in 1893:—

Provinces.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated.	Acres of Land newly broken.	Total Number of Implements.	Total Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.
Ontario	17,261	76,434	555	19,462	13,822
Quebec	7,230	10,825	81	2,509	2,955
Nova Scotia	2,129	2,301	44½	556	285
New Brunswick	1,540	839	4	391	439
Manitoba and North-west Territories	23,608	16,327	1,007 1/12	23,205	19,492
British Columbia	23,118	9,807½	278	8,706	21,975
Prince Edward Island	304	225	7	102	60
Unorganized Territories	24,517	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	99,717	116,758½	1,976½	45,922	59,028

Provinces.	Bushels of Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Fish, Furs and other Industries. Value.
Ontario	327,300	108,322	10,826½	$ 135,976
Quebec	49,798½	8,691	2,598	164,242
Nova Scotia	936	10,172	883	22,392
New Brunswick	5,297	7,386	257½	26,383
Manitoba and North-west Territories	84,579½	88,034½	25,579	233,493
British Columbia	80,491	76,262	5,367	691,112
Prince Edward Island	1,383	2,240	25	6,300
Unorganized Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	549,784½	301,407½	45,536	1,279,898

It is satisfactory to note that an increasing interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is deemed of great importance, as these schools have a much greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day schools, by removing the children from deleterious home influence.

THE SINGLE TAX.

The following has been adopted as the official statement of the single tax principle by the advocates thereof, Henry George, Chairman:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States, and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax would :

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts where land has little or no value, irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to the value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions, which are the outgrowths of the tariff.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than monopoly of land, we hold that when free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned through their proper government, local, State, or national, as may be.

THE CHIGNECTO SHIP RAILWAY.

This project—the substitute for the Baie Verte Canal—is a scheme to transport vessels up to 1,0`0 tons register with cargoes, total weight 2,000 tons, across the Isthmus of Chignecto, a distance of 17 miles, thus connecting the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The saving of distance would be from 300 to 700 miles, a matter of importance in the case of vessels with perishable cargoes.

The vessel is floated into a dock over a gridiron (which forms a movable part of the track) on to a cradle. By means of hydraulic presses, this is raised to the level of the track and then transported by powerful locomotives to the dock at the other end of the track and lowered by the same means. The speed would vary from 5 to 10 miles an hour.

A company to carry the project into execution was incorporated in 1882, and made a proposal to the Government to construct the line on the granting of a subsidy, and authority was given for the grant of $150,000 a year, for 25 years, in aid of the work. No definite action was taken until October, 1885, and by an agreement executed in March, 1886, the subsidy payable was fixed at $170,602 a year, for 20 years, to be granted only during the satisfactory performance of the services contemplated.

In May, 1888, formal approval of the plans submitted was given by the Governor-General-in-Council, and good progress was for a time made. The land required for the line of railway and docks was presented as a gift by the Municipality of the County of Cumberland, N.S., and the whole work is about three-fourths done. Since July, 1891, the work has been suspended, owing to financial difficulties.

The Seven Bibles of the World.

The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mahommedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Tripitaka of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta, and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is not older than the 7th century of our era. It is a compound of quotations from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud, and the Gospel of St. Barnabas. The Eddas of the Scandinavians were published in the 11th century, and are the most recent of these seven Bibles. The Buddhist Tripitaka contain sublime morals and pure aspirations; their author lived and died in the 7th century before Christ. There is nothing of excellence in these sacred books not found in the Bible. The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the Five Kings, "king" meaning web of cloth or the warp that keeps the threads in their place. They contain the best sayings of the best sages on the ethico-political duties of life. These sayings cannot be traced to a period higher than the 11th century B.C. The three Vedas are the most ancient books of the Hindoos, and it is the opinion of Max Müller, Wilson, Johnson, and Whitney, that they are older than 11th century B. C. The Zendavesta of the Persians is the grandest of all the sacred books next to our Bible. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, was born in the 12th century B. C.

CREMATION.

There are several processes used for the cremation of the dead. The Siemens furnace, which has been adopted by the advocates of this mode of disposing of the dead in Germany, England, and elsewhere, is probably the best known. The body is placed in an oblong brick or iron-cased chamber, underneath which is a furnace. The air of the chamber is raised to a very high temperature before the body is put in, and a stream of heated hydro-carbon from a gasometer is then admitted, which, on contact with intensely-heated air within, immediately bursts into flame. The chamber is, of course, so constructed as neither to admit draughts of air from without or to permit the escape of gases from within. The noxious gases which are evolved in the beginning of the combustion process are passed through a flue into a second furnace, where they are entirely consumed. By this process a body weighing 144 lbs. can be reduced in about 50 minutes to not more than 4 lbs. of lime-dust. The cost of constructing one of these furnaces is about £400, but when built one could serve the purposes of cremating numberless bodies. In each individual process, not more than 200 lbs. of fuel are required, the cost of which would vary greatly in different localities in this country, but would probably seldom exceed 8s. Cremation was the common practice of the ancient Greeks, and has been the custom of some of the Asiatic nations, notably the Siamese, the Burmese, and the Hindoos from remotest times to the present. The method pursued by these nations is usually the crude one of burning the body on a pile of wood, or other fuel. Closed incinerators have been constructed by order of the British Government in many towns of India, with the double object of reducing the expense and the offensiveness of the operation. There has always been much prejudice against cremation among Christian nations, but with the advance of scientific knowledge, it has been greatly lessened in modern times, and the advocates of the practice are now so numerous in several European countries, that the authorities usually permit it in any case where it is preferred to the usual method of burial.

The Canada Temperance Act.

By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district outlying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order in Council may be issued, bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that no person shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election; and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of $50; for the second offence, $100; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

The Act has been submitted to public opinion in nine cities and seventy-one counties. It is in force in one city and twenty-eight counties. The following is a summary:—

	Places	
Carried four times and still in force	1	
" three " "	1	
" twice " "	5	
" once " "	22	
At present in force in		29
Defeated the first time and not submitted again	16	
Carried first election but defeated the second	29	
" three times but defeated once	1	
" twice and lost twice	1	
" once " "	1	
" twice " once	2	
Lost twice and not carried at all	1	
		51
Total		80

The following statement give the places in which the Act was in force on the 31st December, 1893:—

Fredericton, N.B.	Northumberland, N.B.	Cape Breton, N.S.
York, N.B.	Queens, P.E.I.	Hants, N.S.
Prince, P.E.I.	Marquette, Man.	Inverness, N.S.
Charlotte, N.B.	Digby, N.S.	Pictou, N.S.
Carleton, N.B.	Annapolis, N.S.	Cumberland, N.S.
Albert, N.B.	Queens, N.S.	Yarmouth, N.S.
Kings, P.E.I.	Sunbury, N.B.	Guysboro', N.S.
Kings, N.B.	Shelburne, N.S.	Chicoutimi, Q.
Queens, N.B.	Lisgar, Man.	Brome, Q.
Westmoreland, N.B.	Kings, N.S.	

Two counties in Quebec Province have adopted the Act; none in Ontario, and none in British Columbia.

BEES.

A hive of 5,000 bees produces about 50 lbs. of honey yearly, and multiplies ten-fold in five years. In making one pound of wax bees eat 20 lbs. of honey. In the United States there are nearly three million hives, but the annual produce of each hive is only 22 lbs. In Europe, the total yield is estimated at 40,000 tons of honey and 15,000 tons of wax, together valued at $17,750,000; and the total number of hives is 8,770,000. In the United States there are 2,800,000 hives, but their value is proportionately much less than in Europe, the productiveness being more than 50 per cent. less. No report has yet been made on this subject by the Canadian Agricultural Department, but experiments have been conducted at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., for the last three years, and particulars are promised in the report for 1894. In Ontario, the colonies are reported to be remarkably free from disease. The yield, on account of the dry season, was small, averaging 30 lbs. per colony.

THE IDES OF MARCH.

In the Julian Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, but instead of naming the days in any month *the 1st, 2nd, etc.*, three fixed points during the month were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days before the next fixed point. These points were (1) the first of the month, called *Kalendis*, the Kalends; (2) the fifth of the month, called *Nonis*, the Nones; and (3) the thirteenth of the month, or eight days after the Nones, called *Idibus*, the Ides. But in March, May, July and October, the Nones fell on the seventh day instead of the fifth, and in those months, the Ides, coming eight days after the Nones, consequently fell on the 15th, instead of the 13th. "The Ides of March," therefore, indicated the 15th day of that month.

In Shakespeare's play of Julius Cæsar, a soothsayer stopping Cæsar on his way to witness sports given in his honor, bids him "Beware the Ides of March (Act I, Scene 2). Cæsar neglects the warning, and, on the eventful day, meeting the soothsayer again, says, somewhat scornfully, "The Ides of March are come." "Ay, Cæsar, but not gone," replies the soothsayer, and shortly after, as he enters the Capitol, Cæsar falls, slain by the daggers of Marcus Brutus and the other conspirators and friends of "Peace, freedom and liberty." (Act III, Scene 1.)

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Comparison showing the superior rapid growth of the English Tongue.

Languages.	Number of Persons Speaking		Proportion of the Whole.		Languages.	Number of Persons Speaking		Proportion of the Whole.	
	1801.	1883.	1801.	1883.		1801.	1883.	1801.	1883.
English	30,521,000	99,861,000	12·9	27·1	Portuguese	7,480,000	12,810,000	5·0	3·5
French	31,448,000	47,818,000	19·6	13·0	Russian.....	30,770,000	65,725,000	18·9	18·3
German.....	30,318,000	68,826,000	18·4	18.6					
Italian.....	15,074,000	29,873,000	9·2	8.1	Total.....	161,835,000	366,748,000	100·0	100·0
Spanish	26,194,000	40,835,000	16·0	11·1					

Volapük, the proposed "universal language," is the invention of a German Catholic priest, Rev. Johann Martin Schleyer, of Constance, in Baden. He published his system in 1879. On account of its extreme simplicity—its grammar contains no artificial genders, a single conjugation, and no irregular verbs—Volapük is very easily acquired, and large numbers of educated people are learning it all over the continent of Europe. The Volapük dictionary now contains 14,000 words, while any imaginable new word may be easily formed by composition. All difficulties of pronunciation and spelling are avoided. No sound is employed which is not common the world over, every word is accented on the last syllable, and the orthography is strictly phonetic.

DIVORCE IN CANADA.

In Canada, under the Union Act, 1867, divorce is one of the subjects assigned to the Federal Parliament. As, however, some of the provinces had established Divorce Courts before Confederation, they have been permitted to continue the jurisdiction which was conferred upon their courts. These provinces are: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. A Divorce Court was first established in Nova Scotia, in 1739. It consisted of the Governor or Commander in Chief and the members of Executive Council. By Act, 1866, the Judge in Equity became Judge Ordinary of the Court. One of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court is now at the head of this Court. The Court has jurisdiction to declare any marriage null and void for impotency, adultery, cruelty or kindred within the prohibited degrees.

In New Brunswick, a Divorce Court was established in 1791, and consisted of the Governor and five members of the Executive Council. In 1835 a judge of the Supreme Court was added, and in 1860 a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes was created.

Prince Edward Island, in 1836, received a Court of Divorce, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

British Columbia exercises the power of granting divorces under an ordinance passed in 1867, after the union of the two colonies of Vancouver Island and the Mainland, which enacted that the civil and criminal laws of England, as they existed on the 19th November, 1858, were in force in all parts of British Columbia.

For Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the Federal Parliament constitutes a Court of Divorce, proceedings being begun in the Senate, by arrangement.

It appears that 202 divorces have been granted since Confederation, of which 48 were by the Dominion Parliament and 154 by the several provincial courts, viz., in Ontario 31, Quebec 13, Nova Scotia 70, New Brunswick 58, British Columbia 28, and Manitoba and the North West Territories each one. Prince Edward Island courts have not granted a single divorce in the 26 years. The general figures give an average of eight divorces a year for the whole of Canada.

The provinces which have Courts of Divorce have absolutely and relatively to population very many more divorces than the provinces which depend upon Parliament for divorces. With respect to the province of Quebec, the comparatively small number of divorces must be attributed to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church there. The large number in the province of Nova Scotia is probably due to the fact that the cost of fees established many years ago is so small, that the poorest in the land are not prevented from seeking relief in the courts.

The 202 divorces were granted in 113 cases where the husband was petitioner for relief, and in 89 cases where the wife was petitioner.

CRIME IN CANADA.

For the punishment of criminals there are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ont.; St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que.; Dorchester, N.B.; Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. The total number of persons confined in these five penitentiaries on the 30th June, 1893, was 1,194, of whom 1,160 were males, and 34 were females.

The number of convicts in 1893 was less than in any previous year since 1888. The number of female convicts in 1893 was greater than in any previous year since 1886.

Considered in relations to the growth of population, the following table shows that in every group of 4,155 persons one was in the penitentiary in 1893. This is a considerably smaller proportion than the average of the period 1881-93, which is one convict to every 3,965 persons.

PROPORTION OF CONVICTS TO POPULATION, 1881-93.

1881	One in	3,560	persons.	1889.....	One in	3,966	persons.
1882	"	3,886	"	1890.....	"	3,831	"
1883	"	3,882	"	1891.....	"	3,881	"
1884.....	"	4,204	"	1892	"	3,993	"
1885.....	"	4,082	"	1893...	"	4,155	"
1886.....	"	3,824	"				
1887.....	"	4,002	"	Average		3,965	
1888.....	"	4,285	"				

ASSASSINATIONS OF ROYAL PERSONAGES.

During the present century ten monarchs and presidents of republics have been assassinated. They are:—1801, Emperor Paul, Russia; 1865, President Lincoln, U. S. A.; 1872, President Balta, Peru; 1873, President Morales, Bolivia; 1875, President Morena, Ecuador; 1876, Sultan Abdul Assiz, Turkey; 1877, President Gill, Paraguay; 1881, Emperor Alexander II, Russia; 1881, President Garfield, U. S. A.; 1894, President Carnot, France. During the last hundred years there have been more attempts on the lives of royalty and rulers than during any other period of history. The life of Queen Victoria has been attempted seven times, and every reigning monarch has been threatened.

MODERN HEAVY GUNS.

Country.	Calibre in Inches.	Weight in Tons.	Weight of Charge.	Weight of Projectile.	Length of Guns.	Initial Velocity. f.s.	Penetrati'n Wrought Iron at Muzzle.
			Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Feet. Ins.*		*Inches.*
Great Britain	16½	110½	960	1,800	.. 534	2,087	34·2
	13½	67	630	1,250	.. 433	2,016	36·1
	10	29	252	500	.. 342	2,040	22·3
France	13·39	51·8	....	925·9	.. ..	2,133	27·6
	10·8	27·6	203	476	28 47	2,067	20·9
Germany	12	35·4	202·8	725·3	21 98	1,718	20·5
	10·3	21·7	105·8	412·3	18 77	1,588	15·4
Italy	17	104.4	900	2,000	40 75	1,992	33·7
	13·5	67.9	630	1,250	36 09	2,016	30·2
Austria	12.01	47.8	308	1,003	35 1	1,755·3	23·8
	10·24	21.7	89	395	27 6	1,575	15
Russia	12	55.7	....	709	35 ..	1,942	23·6
	11	28.2	115	496	18 3	1,486	15·5
United States	13	60·5	550	1,100	40 0	2,100	39·1
	12	45.2	425	850	36 8	2,100	27·5

TORPEDOES.

There are several kinds of naval torpedoes. They may be classed, as fixed—submarine mines—and locomotive. Of the first sort there are two classes, viz., the self-acting and those which must be exploded by the electric battery operated from the shore or some other means of direct ignition. An example of the self-acting sort may be described as follows:—Take a hollow iron cone; fill this in part with gunpowder, say 150 to 250 pounds, but not enough to overcome the buoyancy of the cone. In the top of this charge of gunpowder bury an iron case containing lime, and in it a thin glass tube filled with sulphuric acid. Connect this tube or vial with an iron rod, running through the top of the torpedo cone, up to within a short distance of the surface of the water. From this upright rod let other rods, called feelers, extend horizontally in every direction; let the whole be anchored in the channel to be defended, so that these feelers will be so near to the surface that passing vessels will be likely to come in contact with one or more of them; in which case the shock will break the frail glass tube containing the sulphuric acid, which latter, acting chemically on the lime, will instantly generate sufficient heat to explode the charge and destroy the vessel. For a sample of the other class of fixed torpedoes, imagine a submarine magazine filled with gunpowder—or, better still for this purpose, gun-cotton, because water does not injure it—planted in a channel, connected with the shore by an insulated copper wire attached to a battery. Let a small piece of wire be soldered to the metal case of the torpedo, and unite this, in the priming chamber, with the shore wire by a fine piece of platinum. The moment the operator on shore connects the wire with the battery, the current, meeting the resistance of this contracted bridge of platinum, heats it to incandescence and explodes the charge. By planting several parallel lines of such torpedoes across a channel, at no great distance apart, in such a way that the mines in one row stand opposite the open spaces in another, it is rendered extremely hazardous for a hostile vessel to attempt to pass. Of the locomotive submarine explosives, one of the most formidable is the Whitehead fish torpedo, made of a special preparation of steel, and comprising three departments containing respectively, the gun cotton and the fuse, the engines, and compressed air. The shape of the case is that of a fish, and it is propelled by a screw driven by compressed air. From a peculiar carriage on shore, or more frequently on board a vessel, it is discharged in a direct line for the enemy's ship, and is exploded by impact. It is a terribly destructive engine when it happens to strike, but its aim is uncertain. New styles of naval torpedoes are announced every year, but they are by no means perfect yet.

ARTILLERY.

The first piece of cannon was invented by Friar Schwartz in 1330, and the Moors used artillery at Cordova in 1343. The English had four pieces at Crecy in 1346; the Venetian fleet used artillery against the Genoese in 1377. Mortars for bombs were cast in England in 1543, having been invented at Naples in 1435. Petards were first used by the Huguenots in 1579. The largest cannon of the Middle Ages weighed 72 cwt., was 12 feet in length, and fired a shot of 64 lbs. Other pieces of that period were the serpentine, culverin, demi-culverin and falcon, and none carried over 2,000 yards. The improvement in large guns has been made chiefly within the last fifty years, and, as an example of what is now possible, may be mentioned the 130 ton gun, cast by Mr. Krupp in 1889. This piece has a range of 12 miles, and fires two shots per minute. Each shot costs $1,500, and weighs 2600 lbs., going through 19 inches of steel armor. 700 lbs. of powder are required for the charge.

Order of St. Michael and St. George

Was instituted in the year 1818, and has since been enlarged and extended. It is for the natural born subjects of the Crown of the United Kingdom as hold or may have held high and confidential offices within Her Majesty's colonial possessions, and in reward for services to the Crown in relation to the foreign affairs of the Empire.

HABIT AND INSIGNIA.

The Star of a Knight Grand Cross is composed of seven rays of silver having a small ray of gold between each of them, and over all the cross of St. George gules. In the centre within a blue circle, is a representation of the Archangel St. Michael encountering Satan, inscribed with the motto, "Auspicium Melioris Aevi." A pledge of better times.

The collar is formed alternately of lions of England, of Maltese crosses, and of the ciphers S.M. and S.G., having in the centre the Imperial Crown, over two winged lions, passant guardant, each holding a book, and seven arrows. At the opposite end of the collar are two similar lions. The whole is of gold except the crosses, which are of white enamel, and it is linked together by small gold chains.

The badge is a gold cross of fourteen points of white enamel, edged with gold, having in the centre, on one side, the Archangel St. Michael encountering Satan, and on the other, St. George on horseback encountering a dragon, within a blue circle on which the motto of the Order is inscribed. The cross is surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and is worn by the Knights Grand Cross to the collar, or to a wide Saxon-blue ribbon, with a scarlet stripe from the right shoulder to the left side.

The mantle is of Saxon-blue satin, lined with scarlet silk, tied with cordons of blue and scarlet silk and gold, and has on the left side the Star of a Knight Grand Cross.

The chapeau is of blue satin, lined with scarlet, and surmounted with white and black ostrich feathers.

The Knights Commanders wear the badge suspended to a narrower ribbon from the neck, and have on their left side a star composed of four rays, with a small cross of eight points in saltire, of silver, surmounted by the Cross of St. George, gules, and having the same centre as the Star of the Grand Crosses. The Companions wear the small cross of the Order from a still narrower ribbon at the button-hole of their coats.

Baron de Longueuil of Longueuil, in the Province of Quebec.

This title of nobility was granted by Louis XIV., King of France, by letters patent dated 26th January, 1700, to Charles le Moyne, of Canada, and was recognized by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 4 Dec., 1880. At the date of the grant Canada formed part of the Dominion of France.

THE FASTEST STEAMERS AFLOAT.

A tabulated list of British merchant steamers ranging in speed from fifteen to twenty-two knots an hour, issued in September, 1894, shows that there are eighty-six of them, of which twenty-nine show a minimum of seventeen knots, the oldest of these being the "Don," belonging to the Royal Mail Company, built in 1872. The eleven fastest steamers afloat are the Cunarders "Campania" and "Lucania," twenty-two knots; the White Star "Majestic" and "Teutonic," twenty-one knots; the Cunarders "Etruria" and "Umbria," nineteen and a half knots; the P. and O. "Caledonia," "Australia" and "Himalaya"; the Orient Company's "Orphir" and "Ormuz", and the Royal Mail Company's "Magdalena," all eighteen knots. In addition, England has about 180 steamers of from thirteen knots upwards, and 500 of eleven knots upwards.

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

The original platform of this organization was as follows:—

1. Maintenance of British connection.
2. The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler.
3. Purity of administration and absolute independence of parliament.
4. Rigid economy in every department of the public service.
5. Simplification of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of Government.
6. The abolition of the Canadian Senate.
7. A system of civil service reform that will give each county power to appoint or elect all county officials paid by them except county judges.
8. Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessaries of life.
9. Reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the world.
10. Effectual legislation that will protect labor, and the results of labor, from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations and monopolies.
11. Prohibition of the bonusing of railways by government grants as contrary to the public interest.
12. Preparation of the Dominion and provincial voters' lists by the municipal authorities.
13. Conformity of electoral districts to county boundaries, as constituted for municipal purposes, as far as the principle of representation by population will allow.

Canada not only possesses vast forests, but they are composed of a great varietyof trees. A carefully compiled list of timber trees makes them a little over a hundred, and probably a few more may be added hereafter, especially from the Pacific coast. Foremost, both for its value and commercial importance, is the white or Weymouth pine (*pinus strobus*), the main object of lumbering operations in Ontario and Quebec, where it forms great forests, especially in the Ottawa Valley, and there still remain large quantities more scattered in the Maritime Provinces. Next in importance are the spruces, which extend from the Atlantic coast, where they form a large article of export, to the Pacific coast, and they compose a marked element in the great northern forest and other woodlands of the Territories. British Columbia has its own coniferous trees of great size and value, headed by the Douglas fir, the giant cedar, the yellow cypress and the western spruce. Throughout Canada there is a great variety of valuable hardwoods which supply the domestic consumption and contribute largely to the exports.

The Government of the Provinces.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Chapleau was born at Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, 9th November, 1840; studied at the colleges of Terrebonne and of St. Hyacinthe. Called to the Bar in December, 1861; appointed a Q.C. in 1873; married Miss Mary L. King, daughter of Col. King, of Sherbrooke, the 25th November, 1874. Commander St. Gregory the Great, Commander Legion of Honor, Professor of criminal law and L.L.D., of Laval University; director of several railways, of the City and District Savings Bank, and of the Credit-Foncier Franco-Canadien, Solicitor General of the Province of Quebec from the 27th February, 1873, to the 8th of September, 1874; Provincial Secretary from the 27th of January, 1876, up to 1878; Leader of the Opposition from 1878 to 1879. Was Prime Minister, Minister of Railways, of Public Works and of Agriculture, 30th October, 1879–1882; member of the Privy Council and Secretary of State, Ottawa, 28th July, 1882; Minister of Customs, 25th January, 1892; became Lieutenant-Governor on 7th December, 1892. Salary, $10,000.

The Staff consists of—Aide-de-Camp, Major H. C. Shepherd, $1,000. Extra Aides-de-Camp, L. H. Taché, Esq., Lieut. H. Panet. Private Secretary, Alex. Clément, Esq., $1,200.

Official residence—Spencerwood, Quebec.

Present Cabinet formed 21st December, 1892.

Premier and President of Council,	Hon. L. O. Taillon, $5,000.
Commissioner of Agriculture,	Hon. Louis Beaubien, $4,000.
Provincial Secretary,	Hon. L. P. Pelletier, $4,000.
Provincial Treasurer,	Vacant, November, 1894, $4,000.
Commissioner of Public Works,	Hon. G. A. Nantel, $4,000.
Commissioner of Crown Lands,	Hon. E. J. Flynn, $4,000.
Attorney General,	Hon. T. C. Casgrain, $4,000.
Without Portfolio,	Hon. Thos. Chapais.

Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Commissioner,	Hon. Louis Beaubien, $4,000.
Assistant Commissioner,	G. Aug. Gigault, $2,400.
Director of Colonization,	H. A. Turgeon, $1,800.
Secretary of the Council of Agriculture,	E. A. Barnard, $2,000.
Accountant,	A. M. Fleury D'Eschambault, $1,800.
Assistant Accountant,	T. Sheehan, $1,000.
Secretary of Department,	S. Sylvestre, $1,200.
Explorer and Inspector,	Jos. Bureau, $1,200.
Explorer and Inspector,	Phil. Trudel, $1,000.
Private Secretary,	S. Dufault, $1,000.

Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, $1,000 as Provincial Secretary and Prov'l. Registrar.
Assistant Secretary, Jos. Boivin, $2,400 as Depy. Provl. Secy. and Depy. Provl. Registrar.
Private Secretary, Arthur Dionne, $1,000.
Inspector of Registry Offices, A. Geoffrion, $2,000.
Inspectors of Public Offices, Gaols and Asylums, L. L. L. Desaulniers, M.D., $1,600; A. L. de Martigny, M.D., $1,600, and John Aylen, M.D., $1,600.
Chief Clerk, Jos. Dumont, $1,400.
English Correspondence, T. J. Molony, $1,200.
Recording Clerk, J. O. Laurin, $900.
Clerks of Statistics, and Clerks of Accounts for Lunatic Asylums, Reformatory and Industrial Schools, C. E. Deschamps, $1,200, and L. P. Robitaille, $1,000.
Accountant, Felix Campeau, $1,000.
Assistant Accountant, Eric Dorion, $750.
Clerks, J. B. Gagnon, $800; S. Bergeron, $800, and T. Gagnon, $800.

Treasury Department.

Treasurer, vacant vice Hon. J. S. Hall, Nov., 1894, $4,000.
Assistant Treasurer and Secretary of Treasury Board, H. T. Machin, $2,400.
Bookkeeper, Alex. Hyde $1,600.
Stenographer, R. H. O'Regan, $1,100.
Deputy Auditor, F. D. Tims, $1,800.
Accountant of Judicial Deposits, Arthur Evanturel, $1,400.
Special Officer, F. Laroche, $1,400.

Audit Branch.

Provincial Auditor, A. H. Verret, $2,400.

Revenue Branch.

Comptroller, A. Brosnan, $2,000.
Inspector, T. A. Poston, $1,400.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner, Hon. G. A. Nantel, $4,000.
Assistant Commissioner, Siméon Lesage, $2,400.
Secretary, Ernest Gagnon, $1,600.
Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works, Elzéar Charest, $2,000.
Assistant Engineer, T. A. Trudelle, $1,200.
Accountant, G. W. Petry, $1,200.
Assistant Accountant, Elliott Fraser, $800.
Inspector of Railways, L. A. Vallée, $1,500.
Director of Railways, E. Moreau, $2,000.
Private Secretary, E. Rodier, $1,000.
Accountant Railway Office, M. J. Murphy, $800.
Registrar, F. X. Boileau, $600.
Draughtsmen, G. St. Michel, $800, and L. P. Vallerand, $800.
Stenographer, Alphonse Gagnon, $1,100.

Department of Crown Lands.

Commissioner, Hon. Ed. J. Flynn, $4,000.
Assistant Commissioner, Eugène E. Taché, $2,400.
Law Clerk, J. Bouffard, $1,200.
Registrar, J. N. Proulx, $1,600.
Superintendent of Surveys, C. E. Gauvin, $1,500.
Surveyors and Draughtsmen, J. Taché, $1,400; P. M. A. Genest, $1,100; F. X. Genest, $900; G. Rinfret, $600; F. O'Farrell, $600; T. Rinfret $1,000.
Inspectors of Surveys, H. O. Sullivan, $1,050, and D. C. Morency, $1,000.
Accountant and Cashier, Victor Derome, $1,400.

Assistant Accountant and Cashier, J. Creighton, $1,600.
Superintendent of Woods and Forests, P. Blouin, $1,4 0.
Assistant Superintendent of Woods and Forests, W. Delaney, $1,000.
Superintendent of Land Sales (Sec. West), C. O. Lavoie, $1,400.
Superintendent of Land Sales (Sec. East), L. L. Rivard, $1,800.
Superintendent of Fish and Game, H. Chassé, $1,200.
Secretary of Cadastre, G. A. Varin, $1,300.
Assistant Secretary of Cadastre, C. Chartré, $1,000.
Draughtsman, L. N. Dufresne, $900.
Secretary of Bureau of Mines, Jules Coté, $1,000.
Mining Inspector, J. Obalski, $2,000.
Collector of Crown Timber Dues, Quebec, H. J. W. Carbray.

Department of the Attorney General.

Attorney-General, Hon. T. Chase-Casgrain, Q.C., $4,000.
Assistant Attorney-General, L. S. Cannon, $3,000.
Clerks, H. Delagrave, $1,200; W. Chapman, $1,200, and St. George Legendre, $800.
Law Clerks, T. H. Oliver and C. Lanctot, $1,600 each.
Private Secretary, P. S. Laprise, $1,000.

Department of Public Instruction.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. G. Ouimet, Q.C., D.C.L., $4,000.
Secretary of the French Department, Paul de Cazes, $2,400.
Secretary of the English Department, George W. Parmelee, B.A., $2,100.
Special Officer, J. N. Miller, $1,400.
Curator of the Museum, D. N. St. Cyr, $800.
Accountant, John Strang, $1,600.
Clerk of Statistics, F. Couillard, $1,200.
Recording Clerk, L. J. Préjen, $1,000.
Librarian and Clerk of French Correspondence, G. Ouimet, $1,000.
Clerk of Accounts, L. Lefebvre, $800.
Clerk of English Correspondence, W. G. L. Paxman, $700.
Assistant Bookkeeper, Charles Blanchet, $800.
Clerks, A. Dessane, $800; C. Levesque, $800, and P. Prevost, $700.

Council of Public Instruction.

PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.—*Members of Council.*—The Honorable Gédéon Ouimet *(ex-officio)*; The Right Reverend A. Hunter Dunn, D.D., Bishop of Quebec; R. W. Heneker, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Chairman; Sir Wm. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D.; The Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay, M.A.; George L. Masten; The Rev. W. I. Shaw, LL.D.; A. Cameron, M.D.; A. W. Kneeland, M.A.; The Rev. A. T. Love, B.A.; Samuel Finley; M. E. B. Greenshields, B.A. *Associate Members.*—E. J. Hemming, D.C.L., Q.C.; The Very Rev. Dean Norman, D.D.; The Rev. Dr. Cornish, LL.D.; Peter McArthur; The Rev. Elson I. Rexford, B.A., S. P. Robins, LL.D.; George W. Parmelee, Esq., B.A., Secretary.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.—Honorable Gédéon Ouimet, Superintendent, Chairman; His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec; His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal; His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa; His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers; His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, His Lordship the Bishop of Nicolet; His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski; His Lordship the Bishop of Chicoutimi; His Lordship the Bishop of Valleyfield; His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke; His Lordship Monsignor N. Z. Lorrain, Bishop of Cytherea, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac; Honorable L. F. R. Masson, M.S., P.C.; Honorable L. A. Jetté, J.S.C., Honorable F. Langelier, M.P.; Honorable H. Archambault, L.C.; Honorable Thomas Chapais, L.C.; P. S. Murphy, Esq.; Eugène Crépeau, Advocate, Q.C.; H. R. Gray; J. L. Leprohon, M.D.; Paul de Cazes, Secretary.

Provincial Registrar's Office.

Provincial Registrar, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, $4,000 as Provl. Registrar and Provl. Secretary.
Deputy Registrar, Jos. Boivin, $2,400 as Deputy Registrar and Deputy Provl. Secretary.
Secretary to the Registrar, Napoléon Pelletier, $1,200.
Clerks, H. Roy, $1,000; Alfred Simard, $800; Pierre Gagnon, $800.
Clerk of Archives, Endore Evanturel, $1,200.

Queen's Printer's Office.

Queen's Printer, C. F. Langlois, $1,600.
Bookkeeper, C. Pageau, $1,000.
Bookkeeper and French Translator, Edward Trudelle, $1,000.

Provincial Board of Health.

E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal.
H. R. Gray, Montreal.
Joseph I. Durocher, Montreal
Robert Craik, Montreal.
Alphonse Méthot, St. Anne de la Pérade.
Laurent Catellier, Quebec.
Elzéar Pelletier, Secretary, Montreal.

Legislative Council.

Sessional allowance $800 and mileage. Hon. Pierre Boucher de la Bruère, Speaker, $2,000.

Alma, Hon. Louis Tourville, Montreal, L.
Bedford, Hon. T. Wood, Dunham Flats, C.
DeLanaudière, Hon. L. Sylvestre, Isle du Pads, L.
DeLaDurantaye, Hon. P. Garneau, Quebec, L.
DeLaVallière, Hon. F. X. O. Methot, St. Pierre les Becquets, C.
DeLorimier, Hon. J. G. Laviolette, Montreal, C.
DeSalaberry, Hon. H. Starnes, Montreal, L. C.
Golfe, Hon. D. Ross, Quebec, L.
Grandville, Hon. T. Pelletier, Trois Pistoles, C.
Inkerman, Hon. G. Bryson, Fort Coulonge, L.
Kennebec, Hon. N. C. Cormier, Plessisville, L.
LaSalle, Hon. F. H. Praxède Larue, St. Augustin, C.
Laurentides, Hon. Thos. Chapais, Quebec, C
Lauzon, Nicodeme Audet, St. Anselme, C.
Mille Isles, Hon. David Marsil, St. Eustache, L.
Montarville, Hon. C. B. de Boucherville, Boucherville, C.

Repentigny, Hon. H. Archambault, Montreal, L.
Rigaud, Hon. W. Prévost, St. Eustache, L.
Rougemont, Hon. P. B. de LaBruere, St. Hyacinthe C.
Shawinegan, Hon. J. Jones Ross, Ste. Anne de la Perade, C.
Sorel, Hon. Jos. A. Dorion, St. Ours, C.
Stadacona, Hon. John A. Sharples, C.
Victoria, Hon. J. K. Ward, Montreal, L.
Wellington, Hon. F. E. Gilman, Montreal, L.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL — Louis Frechette, clerk, $2,000; R. Campbell, assist. clerk of English journals and private bills, $1,400; Samuel Staunton Hatt, gentleman usher of the black rod, $1,200; N. Legendre, clerk of the French journals and translator, $1,400; J. E. Barbeau, clerk of Committees, $800.

Legislative Assembly.

Sessional allowance $800 and mileage. Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, Speaker, $3,000. The last Provincial Election took place 8th March, 1892.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME OF MEMBER.	ADDRESS.	VOTES.	CANDIDATES DEFEATED.	VOTES.
Argenteuil	Wm. J. Simpson.....*Con.*	Lachute	906	John Hay	869
Arthabaska	J. E. Girouard.....*Lib.*	Drummondville	1,539	Félix Baril	1,442
Bagot	Milton McDonald.....*Con.*	St. André d'Acton	1,587	M. Archambault	1,505
Beauce	Jos. Poirier.....*Con.*	St. Joseph, Beauce	2,453	A. A. V. Hayden	2,033
Beauharnois	E. H. Bisson.....*Lib.*			(bye-election)	
Bellechasse	A. Turgeon.....*Lib.*	Levis	1,391	E. Audet	1,373
Berthier	V. Allard.....*Con.*	Berthierville	1,526	C. A. Chenevert	1,395
Bonaventure	Hon. H. Mercier*.....*Lib.*	Montreal	1,443	N. Arsenault	1,170
Brome	R. N. England.....*Con.*	Knowlton	1,486	L. J. A. McMillan	1,092
Chambly	Hon. L. O. Taillon.....*Con.*	Montreal	1,246	Ant. Rocheleau	1,082
Champlain	P. Grenier.....*Con.*	St. Maurice	2,043	Theo. Trudel	1,254
Charlevoix	Jos. Morin.....*Lib.*	Baie St. Paul	1,451	P. D'Auteuil	1,370
Chateauguay	Wm. Greig.....*Con.*	St. Malachie d'Ormstown	1,219	Hon. J.E.Robidoux	1,067
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	H. Petit.....*Con.*	Chicoutimi	1,387	O. Coté	1,086
Compton	Chas. McClary.....*Con.*		1,660	St. Laurent	686
Deux Montagnes	B. Beauchamp †.....*Con.*	St. Hermas	1,919	L. A. Taschereau	748
Dorchester	Hon. L. P. Pelletier.....*Con.*	Quebec	1,119	W. J. Watts	1,113
Drummond	J. P. Cooke.....*Con.*	Montreal	1,873	A. F. Carrier	1,171
Gaspé	Hon. E. J. Flynn.....*Con.*	Quebec	5,010	Jos. Lanctot	2,658
Hochelaga	J. Oct. Villeneuve.....*Con.*	Montreal	1,067	A. Cameron	1,012
Huntingdon	G. W. Stephens.....*Lib.*	Montreal		B. Leclaire	205
Iberville	F. Gosselin.....*Lib.*	St. Alexandre	1,079	D. Lafond	527
Jacques Cartier	J. A. Descarries.....*Con.*	Lachine	1,310	A. Boyer	1,203
Joliette	J. M. Tellier.....*Con.*	Joliette	1,678	L. Bazinet	1,611
Kamouraska	C. A. Desjardins.....*Con.*	St. André	Accl.		
Lake St. John	J. Girard.....*Con.*	St. Gédéon	1,017	J. Marcotte	962
Laprairie	C. Doyon.....*Con.*	St. Isidore	914	Hon. G. Duhamel	688
L'Assomption	Jos. Marion.....*Con.*	St. Paul l'Ermite	1,285	L. Forest	1,006
Laval	Hon. P. E. LeBlanc.....*Con.*	Montreal	Accl.		
Lévis	L. A. Baker.....*Con.*	St. Nicholas	2,166	N. N. Olivier	1,871
L'Islet	G. M. Déchêne.....*Lib.*	Quebec		A. Martineau	24
Lotbinière	E. H. Laliberté.....*Lib.*	Warwick	933	P. B. Casgrain	931
Maskinongé	H. Caron.....*Lib.*	St. Léon	1,361	P. Lord	1,182
Matane	L. F. Pinault.....*Lib.*	Quebec	1,142	J. Lessard	1,117
Megantic	J. King.....*Con.*	Quebec	.....	— Boulay	.....
Missisquoi	E. E. Spencer.....*Con.*	Frelighsburg	1,901	J. Whyte	1,427
Montcalm	Oct. Magnan †.....*Con.*	St. Alexis	1,694	E. H. Eaton	1,247
Montmagny	N. Bernatchez.....*Lib.*	St. Thomas	1,010	R. P. Vallée	900
Montmorency	Hon. T. C. Casgrain.....*Con.*	Quebec	1,151	Hon. C. Langelier	939
Montreal No. 1	F. Martineau.....*Con.*	Montreal	2,481	Jos. Béland	2,025
Montreal No. 2	O. M. Augé.....*Con.*	Montreal	2,486	Jos. Brunet	2,354
Montreal No. 3	D. Parizeau.....*Con.*	Montreal	1,699	H. B. Rainville	1,398
Montreal No. 4	A. W. Morris.....*Con.*	Montreal	1,558	R. S. Weir	491
Montreal No. 5	Hon. J. S. Hall.....*Con.*	Montreal	3,212	F. Bond	1,011
Montreal No. 6	P. Kennedy.....*Con.*	Montreal	2,576	L. McShane	2,117
Napierville	Ls. Ste. Marie.....*Lib.*	St. Rémi	879	L. Z. Boudreau	239
Nicolet	Hon. L. O. Beaubien †.*Con.*	Montreal		F. O. David	703
Ottawa	N. Tétreau.....*Con*	Hull	3,326	A. Rochon	2,861
Pontiac	D. Gillies.....*Lib.*	Braeside	1,485	W. J. Poupart	1,087
Portneuf	J. Tessier.....*Con.*	Quebec	1,952	L. Stafford	1,930
Quebec Centre	V. Chateauvert.....*Con.*	Quebec	1,102	R. F. Rinfret	955
Quebec County	C. Fitzpatrick.....*Lib.*	Quebec	Accl.		
Quebec East	Hon. J. Shehyn.....*Lib.*	Quebec	1,376	Wm. Carrier	845

* Deceased 30 Oct. Seat vacant.
† Declared elected under clause 285, Election Act.

***Legislative Assembly.**—Continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME OF MEMBER.	ADDRESS.	VOTES.	CANDIDATES DEFEATED.	VOTES.
Quebec West	F. Carbray † ..... *Con.*	Quebec			
Richelieu	L. Lacouture ..... *Con.*	Sorel	1,670	— Proulx	1,397
Richmond	Jos. Bédard ..... *Con.*	Richmond	1,370	J. R. Denison.	1 191
Rimouski	Aug. Tessier ..... *Lib.*	Rimouski	964	L.s. Taché	911
Rouville	Alf. Girard ..... *Lib.*	Marieville	1,282	G. A. Gigault	1,257
St. Hyacinthe	A. P. Cartier ..... *Con.*	Ste. Madeleine	1,628	O. Desmarais.	1,566
St. Johns	Hon. F. G. Marchand... *Lib.*	St. Johns	954	J. E. Molieur.....	787
St. Maurice	L. T. N. L. Duplessis ..*Con.*	Three Rivers.	Accl.		
Shefford	A. F. Savaria..... *Con.*	Waterloo			
St. Sauveur	S. N. Parent † ..... *Lib.*	St. Sauveur.....	1,789	T. B. DeGrosbois	1,744
Sherbrooke	L. E. Panneton. ..... *Con.*	Sherbrooke..	809	Hon. J. Robertson.	797
				J. S. Broderick....	694
Soulanges	A. G. Bourbonnais..... *Lib.*	Coteau Landing..	885	P. Doucet.....	835
Stanstead	M. F. Hackett..... *Con.*	Stanstead.... ...	1,673	R. G. Trenholme .	1,073
Temiscouata	Nap. Rioux..... *Con*	Trois Pistoles.....	1,718	C. E. Pouliot	1,929
Terrebonne	Hon. G. A. Nantel.....*Con.*	Montreal	Accl.		
Three Rivers	T. E. Normand .....*Con.*	Three Rivers	566	R. S. Cooke.....	563
Vaudreuil	H. Cholette .....*Con.*	Ste. Justine de Newton.....	1,069	E. Lalonde	994
Verchères	A. A. E E. Lussier ....*Lib.*	Varennes	1,048	M. E. Ducharme.	994
Wolfe	J. A. Chicoine .....*Con.*	Sherbrooke.....	1,181	S. E. Adam...	1,021
Yamaska	V. Gladu ..... *Lib.*	St.François du Lac.	1,577	M. Blondin	1,441

† Declared elected under clause 285, Election Act.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Circuit Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the amount or value in question is less than one hundred dollars; and also in all suits for school taxes and school fees, and for church dues, whatever be the amount. From the decision in any such case there is no appeal. There is, however, another jurisdiction belonging to this Court, except at Quebec and Montreal, viz., in actions not arising at the *chef-lieu* of a district, over all such as involve not more than two hundred dollars, or less than one hundred dollars, and over all suits for sums payable to the Crown, or relating to any title to lands or real rights where the rights of the parties in future may be bound, even though the sum claimed be less than one hundred dollars. In these matters, an appeal lies from the Circuit Court.

The Superior Court has jurisdiction over all cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, or of the Exchequer Court of Canada. It is the great civil tribunal of the Province. An appeal lies to the Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal side, and thence to the Supreme Court, if the amount exceed $2,000, or else to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, if the amount be £500 or upwards. A case cannot go from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council except by special leave, which is granted only in cases of exceptional importance, such as those relating to constitutional law.

The Court of Review consists of three judges of the Superior Court, who sit as a minor appellate court, and review judgments rendered by single judges of the Superior Court. If they confirm the first judgment, there is no appeal save that to the Supreme Court or Privy Council; but if they reverse it, there is an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal side.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal side, is the provincial Court of Appeal. Its sittings at Montreal, in appeal, are the 15th to 27th of January, March, May, September and November, and at Quebec the 1st to 8th of February, May, October and December. It has also a Crown Side, or criminal jurisdiction, which covers both the trial of criminal cases and the hearing of appeals, or crown cases reserved.

The Commissioners' Courts for the Trial of Small Causes, in the country, and the Magistrate's Court, in the city, are local Courts with jurisdiction over small cases.

At Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere, stipendiary magistrates hold office with power to deal with summary criminal matters, or to commit for trial to the Court of Queen's Bench, Crown side.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Appeal Side).

Chief Justice—Hon. Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Knt., $6,000.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Louis François Geo. Baby, $5,000.
Hon. Guillaume Bossé, $5,000.
Hon. Jean Blanchet, $5,000.
Hon. Robt. Newton Hall, $5,000.
Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, $5,000.

Officers of the Court.

Clerk of Appeals, Montreal, L. F. W. Marchand, Q.C.
Clerk of Appeals, Quebec, W. E. Duggan.
Deputy Clerk of Appeals, Montreal, Louis Ouimet.
Special Deputy Clerks of Appeals for Quebec, Jos. Nadeau, P. Roy.
Special Deputy Clerk of Appeals for Montreal, Louis Marchand.
Clerk, C. E. G. Lesage.

Crown and Peace Office.

L. W. Sicotte, clerk of the Crown and of the Peace; C. Doucet, deputy and accountant, and superintendent of Crown Witnesses; Ulric Lafontaine, deputy; A. E. Corriveau, deputy.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice.—Hon Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, Knt., $6,000.
Acting Chief Justice.—Hon. M. M. Tait, $6,000.

Puisne Judges.

Arthabaska, Hon. M. A. Plamondon, $3,500.
Beauce and Montmagny, Hon. H. C. Pelletier, $4,000.
Beauharnois, Hon. Louis Belanger, $3,500.
Bedford, Hon. W. W. Lynch, $4,000.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay, Hon. J. A. Gagné, $4,000.
Gaspé, Hon. L. A. Billy, $4,000.
Iberville, Hon. A. N. Charland, $3,500.
Joliette, Hon. C. C. DeLorimier, $3,500.
Kamouraska, Hon. Ernest Cimon, $3,500.
Montreal, Hon. Louis A. Jetté, $5,000.
" L. O. Loranger, "
" C. J. Gill, "
Montreal, Hon. C. P. Davidson, $5,000.
" S. Pagnuelo, "
" M. Mathieu, "
" Charles J. Doherty, $5,000.
" John S. Archibald, "
Quebec, " L. B. Caron, "
" F. W. Andrews, "
" A. B. Routhier, "
Richelieu, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, $4,000.
Rimouski, Hon. J. E. Larue, $3,500.
St. Francis, Hon. Ed. T. Brooks, $4,000.
St. Hyacinthe, Hon. Louis Tellier, $4,000.
Terrebonne, Hon. H. T. Taschereau, $4,000.
Three Rivers, Hon. J. B. Bourgeois, $4,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

For the District of Montreal.

Judges, D. Barry, C. L. Champagne. Clerk, Adolphe Cherrier.

COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

SPECIAL SESSIONS AND POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Montreal, C. Aimé Dugas, M. C. Desnoyers. Quebec, Hon. A. A. Chauveau.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Montreal, B. A. T. DeMontigny, Recorder; Lucien Forget, Clerk. Quebec, E. A. Déry, Recorder; E. Foley, Clerk.

Sheriffs and Prothonotaries.

District.	Chef-lieu.	Sheriffs.	Prothonotaries.
Arthabaska	Arthabaskaville	Hemming & Tousignant	Rainville & Laurier.
Beauce	St. Joseph Beauce	G. O. Taschereau	Vézina & Chassé.
Beauharnois	Beauharnois	P. Laberge	M. Branchaud.
Bedford	Sweetsburg	C. S. Cotton	Leonard & Noyes.
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	O. Bossé	F. X. Gosselin.
Gaspé	Percé	J. T. Tuzo	J. X. Lavoie.
Gaspé, Bonaventure.	New Carlisle	W. M. Sheppard	G. F. Maguire.
Iberville	St. Johns, Q.	Charles Arpin	Marchand & Bélanger.
Joliette	Joliette	A. M. Rivard	Desrochers & Ducharme.
Kamouraska	Fraserville	F. A. Sirois	J. G. Pelletier.
Montmagny	Montmagny	J. B. A. Lépine	Bender & Martineau.
Montreal	Montreal	Hon J. R. Thibaudeau	Hon. A. Turcotte.
Ottawa	Aylmer	L. M. Coutlée	T. J. O. Grondin.
Pontiac	Bryson	Simon McNally	C. Barsalou.
Quebec	Quebec	Hon. C. A. E. Gagnon	Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell.
Richelieu	Sorel	P. Guévremont	A. N. Gouin.
Rimouski	Rimouski	A. Couillard	Letendre & Chamberland.
Saguenay	Murray Bay	P. H. Cimon	J. A. Martin.
St. Francis	Sherbrooke	John McIntosh	Cabana & Bowen.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	V. B. Sicotte	Roy & Beauregard.
Terrebonne	Ste. Scholastique	Lapointe & Provost	Chs. de Montigny.
Three Rivers	Three Rivers	C. Dumoulin	A. Desilets.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

By law (55-56 Vict. ch. 30), insane persons cannot be lodged in any Asylum, unless a previous application for admission has been sent to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum in which such insane person is intended to be placed. Printed forms for this purpose can be obtained from the undermentioned.

Protestant Hospital for the Insane, at Verdun, P.O. Box 2092, Montreal, T. J. W. Burgess, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. J. Ross, Assistant Superintendent, for Protestant patients only.

St. Jean de Dieu Insane Asylum, Longue Point, P. Q., E. E. Duquet, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, Megantic, P.Q., L. M. A. Noel, M.D. This institution is for idiots only.

Quebec Insane Asylum, 22 St. Anne Street, Quebec, Arthur Vallee, M.D., Medical Superintendent, if the patient is to be sent to the Quebec Insane Asylum (Beauport) or to the Belmont Retreat at St. Foye. This Asylum is for narcotic patients and dipsomaniacs only; or, to the Hospice Ste. Anne de la Baie St. Paul, for idiots, etc., of either sex.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Entered Confederation July 1st, 1867.

Lieutenant Governor the Honorable George Airey Kirkpatrick is the fourth son of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C., a native of Dublin Co., Ireland. He was born in Kingston, 13th Sept., 1841; educated at the Grammar School there, afterwards graduating at Trinity College, Dublin. Became LL.D. June, 1883. On the 1st October, 1865, he married Frances Jane, daughter of the late Hon. John Macaulay, but she died in 1877, and on the 26th Sept., 1883, he married Isabel Louise, youngest daughter of Sir D. L. Macpherson. He was called to the Bar in 1865, and appointed a Q.C. October, 1880; is Lieut. Col. on the Militia retired active list. First entered Parliament as member for Frontenac in April, 1870, succeeding his father. Was elected Speaker of the House of Commons 8th February, 1883, and held the office until dissolution of the fifth Parliament. Sworn in as member of the Queen's Privy

Council for Canada, May, 1891. Appointed Lieutenant Governor, May 30th, 1892. Residence, Closeburn, Kingston, O. Official residence, Government House, Toronto. Salary, $10,000.

Official Secretary, Commander Law, R.N. Salary, $1,200. Private Secretary, Captain Arthur T. Kirkpatrick. Salary, $800.

* *Present Cabinet after the Provincial Elections of June*, 1894.

Premier and Attorney General,	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Q.C., K.C.M.G., $7,000.	Since 1872.
Commissioner of Crown Lands,	Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C., $4 000.	Entered 1877.
Commissioner of Public Works,	Hon. W. Harty, $4,000.	Entered 1894.
Provincial Secretary,	Hon. John M. Gibson, Q.C., $4,000.	Entered 1889.
Provincial Treasurer,	Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.C., $4.000.	Entered 1890.
Minister of Education,	Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., $4,000.	Entered 1883.
Minister of Agriculture,	Hon. John Dryden, $4,000.	Entered 1890.
Without Portfolio,	Hon. E. H. Bronson.	Entered 1890.

Attorney General's Office.

Attorney General, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, $7,000.
Deputy Attorney General, J.R. Cartwright, $3,000.
Law Secretary, A. M. Dymond, $800.
Assistant Clerk Executive Council, J. L. Capreol, $1,600.
Private Secretary, S. T. Bastedo, $1,750.
Clerks, M. Currey, C. A. Fitch, C. Bell.
Government Detectives, J. W. Murray, $1,650; J. E. Rogers, $1,350; Wm. Greer, $1,000.

Department of Crown Lands.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. A. S. Hardy, $4,000.
Assistant Commissioner, Aubrey White, $2,800.
Law Clerk, G. Kennedy, $2,000.
Private Secretary, Frank Yeigh, $1,400.

Sales and Free Grants Branch.

Chief Clerk, A. Kirkwood, $1,900.

Surveys, Patents and Roads.

Director of Surveys, G.B. Kirkpatrick, P.L.S., $2,000.
Draughtsman, W. Revell, $1,300.
Chief Clerk of Patents, J. M. Grant, $1,400.
Supt. Colonization Roads, H. Smith, $1,900.

Woods and Forests Branch.

Chief Clerk, J. A. G. Crozier, $1,750.

Accounts Branch.

Accountant, D. G. Ross, $1,800.
Registrar, C. S. Jones, $1,500.

Mining Bureau.

Director of Mines, A. Blue, $2,500.
Clerk, T. W. Gibson, $1,400.
Inspector, A. Slaght, $750.

Crown Timber Agents.

Ottawa, E. J. Darby (acting).
Parry Sound, D. F. Macdonald.
Port Arthur, H. Munro.
S. Ste. Marie, P. C. Campbell.
Quebec, B. Nicholson.
Peterboro, J. B. McWilliams.
Rat Portage, W. Margach.
Montreal, D. Tasse.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner, Hon. W. Harty, $4,000.
Secretary, Wm. Edwards, $2,200.
Architect, Kivas Tully, $2,500.
Engineer, R. McCallum, $2,100.
Law Clerk and Accountant, J. P. Edwards, $1,300.
Architectural Draughtsman, F. R. Heakes, $1,400.
Assistant Architectural Draughtsman, T. M. Hennessy, $1,050.
Engineering Draughtsman, R.P. Fairbairn, $1,350.
Assistant Engineering Draughtsman, C. G. Horetzky, $1,100.
First Clerk and Shorthand Writer, M. Wilson, $1,200.
Clerk and Paymaster of Outlying Works, S. G. O'Grady, $1,050.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. M. Gibson, $4,000.
Assistant Secretary, Geo. E. Lumsden, $2,300.
Chief Clerk, J. B. McLachlan, $1,200.
Minister's Secretary, J. I. McIntosh, $1,300.
Clerks, J. D. Warde, $1,100, and L. H. Irving, $1,000.

Provincial Registrar's Office.

Deputy Registrar, J. F. C. Usher, $1,400.
Clerk, G. Hobbs, $900.

Provincial Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, Hon. Richard Harcourt, $4,000.
Assistant Treasurer, W. N. Anderson, $2,300.
Chief Clerk, F. A. Carrell, $1,350.
Treasurer's Secretary and Clerk of Algoma Taxes, L. V. Percival, $1,550.
Cashier, W. C. Noxon, $1,150.

Provincial Auditor's Branch.

Provincial Auditor, C. H. Sproule, $2,400.
Bookkeeper, A. J. Rattray, $1,500.

Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Inspector, J. Howard Hunter, M.A., $2,800.
Assistant Registrar of Friendly Societies, U. J. Vale, $1,000.

License and Administration of Justice Accounts Branch.

First Officer, Henry Totten, $2,000.
Prov. Insp'tor and Acc'tant, J. K. Stewart, $1,750.
Asst. Accountant, J. F. Mowat, $1,200.

Queen's Printer.

Queen's Printer, L. K. Cameron, $1,400.
Assistant Queen's Printer, G. E. Thomas, $1,200.

* Sir Oliver Mowat has been Premier continuously since 31st October, 1872, but the *personnel* of the Cabinet has undergone several changes since that date.

Education Department.

(Normal School.)

Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., $4,000.
Depy Minister of Education, J. Millar, B.A., $2,300.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, F. J. Taylor, $1,600.
Minister's Private Secretary, H. R. Alley, $1,350.
Sen. Clerks, J.T.R. Stinson, H.M. Wilkinson $1,300.
Clerks, A. C. Paull, F. N. Nudel, each, $1,100.
Librarian and Historiographer, J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., $2,000.
Sup. Mech. Insts. and Arts Schools, S. P. May, M.D., $1,700.

Department of Agriculture.

Minister, Hon. John Dryden, $4,000.
Private Secretary, W. B. Varley, $1,000.
Deputy Minister and Secretary Bureau of Industries, C. C. James, $2,200.
Assistant Sec. of Bureau, W. F. McMaster, $1,700.
Chief Clerk, W. O. Calloway, $1,350.
Clerk and Registrar under Trades Disputes Act, D. J. O'Donoghue, $900.

Agricultural College, Guelph.

President, James Mills, M.A., LL.D., $2,000.
Prof. of Chemistry, A. E. Shuttleworth, B.A.SC., $1,600.
Prof. of Natural History, J. H. Panton, M.A., F.A.S., $1,800.
Lecturer on Agriculture, G. E. Day, B.S.A., $800.
Lecturer on Horticulture, H. L. Hutt, B.S.A., $800.
Prof. of Dairying, H. H. Dean, B.S.A., $1,400.
Prof. of Veterinary Science, J. H. Reed, V.S., $900.
Asst. Resident Master, J. B. Reynolds, B.A., $1,000.
Drill Instructor, Capt. W. Clarke, $300.
Bursar, A. McCallum, $1,000.

Inspectors of Factories.

Western District, Robert Barber, $1,000.
Central District, James R. Brown, $1,000.
Eastern District, O. A. Rocque, $1,000.

Immigration Department.

Secretary, David Spence, $1,500.
Agent in Liverpool, P. Byrne, $2,360.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, Hon. R. Harcourt.
Deputy Registrar-General, Dr. P. H. Bryce, $500.
Inspector, Col. R. B. Hamilton, $1,200.

Provincial Board of Health.

Chairman, Dr. J. D. Macdonald, Hamilton, $400.
Secretary, Dr. P. H. Bryce, Toronto, $200.
Members, Dr. J. J. Cassidy; Dr. H. E. Vaux, Brockville; Dr. Rae, Oshawa; Dr. E. E. Kitchen, St. George; Dr. Chas. Coventry, Toronto.

Department of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities.

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, R. Christie, $2,600; T. F. Chamberlain, M.D., $2,500; James Noxon, $2,400.
Chief Clerk, J. Mann, $1,300.

Asylums for the Insane, Institutions, etc.

Toronto Asylum—
Medical Superintendent, D. Clark, M.D., $2,000.
Bursar, Wm. Tracy, $1,400.
London Asylum—
Medical Superint'dent, R. M. Bucke, M.D., $2,000.
Bursar, C. A. Sippi, $1,400.
Kingston Asylum—
Medical Superint'dent, C.K. Clarke, M.D., $2,000.
Bursar, William Anglin, $1,300.
Hamilton Asylum—
Medical Superint'dent, J. Russell, M.D., $2,000.
Bursar, B. Way, $1,400.
Mimico Asylum—
First Paysician, Dr. N. H. Beemer, $1,400.
Bursar, J. Corcoran, $1,000.
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia—
Medical Sup't'dent, A. H. Beaton, M.D., $1,800.
Bursar, T. J. Muir, $1,300.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville—
Superintendent, R. Mathison, $1,800.
Bursar, A. Matheson, $850.
Institution for the Blind, Brantford—
Principal, A. H. Dymond, $1,800.
Bursar, W. N. Hossie, $900.
Central Prison for Ontario, Toronto—
Warden, Jas. Massie, $2,000.
Bursar, A. Jaffray, $1,300.
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene—
Superintendent, Thos. McCrosson, $1,800.
Bursar, W. P. Band, $900.
Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females and Industrial Refuge for Girls, Toronto—
Superintendent, Mrs. O'Reilly, $1,000.
Bursar, R. W. Laird, $900.
Brockville Asylum—
J. B. Murphy, M.D.—Bursar, J. W. Baker.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Elected June 26th, 1894. Sessional Allowance.

SPEAKER (Not elected, Nov., 1894).

Constituency.	Members.	Member's Address.	Politics.	Votes Polled.	Majority.	Defeated Candidates.	Politics.	Votes Polled.
Addington	James Reid	Centreville	*Con.*	1849	202	Mr. Halliday	*Lib.*	1647
Algoma East	C. F. Farwell	Sault St. Marie	*Lib.*	1982	66	Mr. Hearst	*Con.*	1916
Algoma West	Jas. M. Savage	Rat Portage	*Con.*	1137	6	Mr. Conmee	*Lib.*	1131
Brant North	W. B. Wood	St. George	*Lib.*	1192	444	Mr. Kitchen	*P. of I.*	748
Brant South	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Brantford	*Lib.*	2597	617	Mr. Hopkins	*P.P.A.*	1980
Brockville	Geo. A. Dana	Brockville	*Lib.*	2045	267	Mr. Jelly	*Con.*	1778
Bruce North	D. McNaughton	Underwood	*P. of I.*	1369	246	Mr. McConnell	*Lib.*	1123
Bruce South	Reuben E. Truax	Walkerton	*Lib.*	1913	151	Mr. McIntosh	*Con.*	987
Bruce Centre	J. S. McDonald	Ripley	*P. of I.*	1932	531	Mr. Valens	*P. of I.*	1762
Cardwell	Ed. A. Little	Allandale	*Con.*	1888	345	Mr. Dack	*Lib.*	1401
						Mr. Jeffs	*P. of I.*	1543
						Mr. Robinson	*Lib.*	6

***Legislative Assembly.**—Continued.*

Constituency.	Members.	Member's Address.	Politics.	Votes Polled.	Majority.	Defeated Candidates.	Politics.	Votes Polled.
Carleton	Geo. N. Kidd	Carp	*P. of I.*	1986	850	Mr. Monk	*Con.*	1136
Dufferin	Wm. Dynes	Grange	*P. of I.*	2465	609	Mr. Barr	*Con.*	1856
Dundas	J. P. Whitney	Morrisburg	*Con.*	2010	187	Mr. Fox	*P. of I.*	1823
Durham East	W. A. Fallis	Millbrook	*Lib.*	1746	401	Mr. Campbell	*P.P.A.*	1345
Durham West	W. H. Reid	Clarke	*Con.*	1646	61	Mr. Lockhart	*Lib.*	1585
Elgin East	Chas. A. Brower.	New Sarum	*Con.*	1700	366	Mr. Dance	*Lib.*	1334
						Mr. Ford	*P. of I.*	854
Elgin West	Donald Macnish.	Fingal	*Lib.*	2851	171	Mr. McColl	*Con.*	2680
Essex North	W. J. McKee	Windsor	*Lib.*	1843	246	Mr Wintemute.	*P. of I.*	1597
						Mr. White	*Con.*	901
Essex South	W. D. Balfour	Amherstburg	*Lib.*	2521	789	Mr. Buchanan.	*Ind.*	1732
						Mr. Dodson	*P. of I.*	520
Frontenac	Jos. L. Haycock.	Cataraqui	*P. of I.*	1517	131	Mr. Gallagher.	*Con.*	1386
Glengarry	D.M.McPherson.	Lancaster	*P. of I.*	2030	384	— McGillivray.	*Ind.*	1646
Grenville	Orlando Bush	Kemptville	*Con.*	1826	492	Mr. Buchanan.	*Lib.*	1334
						Mr. Scott	*P. of I.*	654
Grey North	James Cleland.	Meaford	*Lib.*	1646	213	Mr. Medcalf	*P. of I.*	1433
						Mr. Read	*Con.*	1242
Grey Centre	Thos. Gamey	Maxwell	*P. of I.*	1735	542	Mr. Rorke	*Con.*	1193
						Mr. Hartman.	*Lib.*	1138
Grey South	David McNichol.	Lamlash	*P. of I.*	2401	789	Mr. McKechnie	*Lib.*	1612
Haldimand	John Senn	York	*P. of I.*	1693	15	Mr. Baxter	*Lib.*	1678
Halton	Wm. Kerns	Burlington	*Con.*	2269	111	Mr. Husband	*Lib.*	2158
Hamilton East	J. T. Middleton.	Hamilton	*Lib.*	2348	100	Mr. Smith.	*P.P.A.*	2248
Hamilton West	Hon. J.M.Gibson	Hamilton	*Lib.*	2468	457	Mr. Hancock.	*P.P.A.*	2011
Hastings North	James Haggerty.	W.Huntingdon	*Ind.*	1782	50	Mr. Wood	*Con.*	1732
Hastings East	Alex. McLaren.	Melrose	*P. of I.*	1574	161	Mr. Vermilyea.	*Lib.*	1413
Hastings West	W H. Biggar.	Belleville	*Ind.*	1473	81	Mr. Graham.	*Ind.*	1392
Huron East	Thos. Gibson	Wroxeter	*Lib.*	2129	453	Mr. Milne	*P. of I.*	1676
Huron South	M. Y. McLean	Seaforth	*Lib.*	2335	22	Mr. Weismiller	*Con.*	2313
Huron West	James T. Garrow	Goderich	*Lib.*	2263	76	Mr. Connolly	*P. of I.*	2187
Kent East	Robert Ferguson.	Thamesville	*Lib.*	2365	432	Mr. Darling.	*P. of I.*	1933
Kent West	Thos. L. Pardo	Cedar Springs	*P. of I.*	3106	515	Mr. Clancy	*Con.*	2591
Kingston	Ed H. Smythe	Kingston	*Con.*	1710	1	Mr. Harty	*Lib.*	1709
Lambton East	P. D. McCallum.	Forest	*P.P.A.*	2326	184	Mr.McCormick	*Lib.*	2142
Lambton West	Alfred T. Gurd	Petrolia	*P.P.A.*	3044	88	Mr. Mackenzie.	*Lib.*	2956
Lanark North	R. F. Preston	Carleton Place.	*Con.*	1499	26	Mr. Caldwell	*Lib.*	1473
Lanark South	A. J. Matheson	Perth	*Con.*	1830	623	Mr. Clarke	*Lib.*	1207
						Mr. Ferguson.	*P. of I.*	414
Leeds	Walter Beatty.	Delta	*Con.*	1999	373	Mr. Wilson	*P. of I.*	1626
Lennox	W. M. Meacham.	Odessa	*Con.*	1089	112	Mr.Symington.	*Lib.*	977
						Mr. Briscoe.	*P. of I.*	720
Lincoln	James Hiscott.	Virgil	*Con.*	2548	122	Mr. Thompson.	*Lib.*	2426
London	*W. R. Meredith.	Toronto	*Con.*	3273	137	Mr. Hobbs	*Lib.*	3136
Middlesex East	William Stone	White Oak	*P. of I*	2280	399	Mr. Jackson.	*Lib.*	1881
Middlesex North	W. H. Taylor	Park Hill	*Lib.*	2015	128	Mr. Alexander.	*P. of I.*	1887
Middlesex West	Hon. G. W. Ross.	Toronto	*Lib.*	1970	112	Mr. Leitch	*Con.*	1858
Monck	Hon. R.Harcourt	Welland	*Lib.*	1519	67	Mr. Crawford	*P. of I.*	1452
Muskoka	Geo. E. Langford	Bracebridge	*Con.*	1803	168	Mr. Cockburn.	*Lib.*	1635
Nipissing	John Loughrin	Mattawa	*Lib.*	1345	647	Mr. Fournier	*Ind.*	698
Norfolk North	E. C. Carpenter.	Simcoe	*Lib.*	1690	287	Mr. Dalton	*P. of I.*	1403
Norfolk South	W. A. Charlton	Lyndoch	*Lib.*	1424	21	Mr. Cruse	*P. of I.*	1403
North'b'ld, East	W.A. Willoughby	Colborne	*Con.*	1701	179	Mr. Webb	*Lib.*	1522
						Mr. Ewing	*P. of I.*	1166
North'b'ld, West.	C. C. Field	Cobourg	*Lib.*	1402	146	Mr. Mitchell	*Con.*	1256
						Mr. Kirk	*Ind.*	24
Ontario North	F. W. Chapple.	Uxbridge	*Lib.*	2114	75	— Glendenning	*Con.*	2039
Ontario South	Hon. Jno. Dryden	Brooklin	*Lib.*	2884	32C	Mr. Miller	*Con.*	2564
Ottawa	George O'Keefe.	Ottawa	*Lib.*	3381	765	Mr. McVeity.	*Con.*	2616
	Hon. E. Bronson.	Ottawa	*Lib.*	3316	700	Mr. McIntyre.	*Ind.*	1923
						Mr. Beck	*Con.*	39
Oxford North	Sir Oliver Mowat	Toronto	*Lib.*	2197	632	Mr. Horsman.	*P. of I.*	1565
Oxford South	Angus McKay.	Ingersoll.	*Lib.*	2454	381	— Nancekivell	*P. of I.*	2073
Parry Sound	W. R. Beatty	Parry Sound	*Con.*	1968	480	Mr. Sharpe	*Lib.*	1488
Peel	John Smith	Brampton	*Lib.*	2273	397	Mr. Crawford	*Con.*	1876
Perth North	Thos. Magwood.	Poole	*Con.*	2957	108	Mr. McPherson	*Lib.*	2849
Perth South	John McNeil	Fullarton	*P. of I.*	2232	23	Mr. Ballantyne	*Lib.*	2209
Peterboro' East	Thos. Blezard	Villiers	*Lib.*	1621	465	Mr. Lancaster.	*Con.*	1156
Peterboro' West	Jas. R. Stratton	Peterborough.	*Lib.*	2280	760	Mr. Winch	*Con.*	1520
Prescott	Alf. Evanturel.	Alfred	*Lib.*	2038	1208	Mr. Cross	*P. of I.*	830
Prince Edward	John Caven	Picton	*P. of I.*	2149	667	Mr. Gibson	*Con.*	1482
						Mr. Wilson	*Ind.*	397
Renfrew North	Henry Barr.	Douglas	*Lib.*	1978	320	Mr. Shaw	*Con.*	1658
Renfrew South	Robt. Campbell	Douglas	*Lib.*	1802	231	Mr. Dowling	*Lib.*	1571
Russell	Alex. Robillard.	Ottawa	*Lib.*	1976	789	Mr. Tytler	*Con.*	1187

*Appointed Chief Justice of Common Pleas. New election Nov. 19, Hobbs, Lib., 3817; Essery, Con., 3017.

***Legislative Assembly.**—Continued.*

Constituency.	Members.	Member's Address.	Politics.	Votes Polled.	Majority.	Defeated Candidates.	Politics.	Votes Polled.
Simcoe East	A. Miscampbell	Midland	*Con.*	2021	124	Mr. Harvey	*Lib.*	1897
						Mr. Lawson	*P. of I.*	759
Simcoe Centre	Robert Paton	New Lowell	*Lib.*	1170	79	Mr. Coutts	*P. of I.*	1091
						Mr. Thompson	*Con.*	922
Simcoe West	Archibald Currie	Creemore	*P. of I.*	1509	87	Mr. Duff	*Con.*	1422
Stormont	John Bennett	Tayside	*P. of I.*	1809	404	Mr. Mack	*Lib.*	1405
						Mr. Fulton	*Con.*	633
Toronto East	Geo. S. Ryerson	Toronto	*Con.*	3401	1658	Mr. Armstrong	*Ind.*	1743
Toronto North	Geo. F. Marter	Toronto	*Con.*	4007	805	Mr. Tait	*Lib.*	3202
Toronto South	O. A. Howland	Toronto	*Con.*	6073	2077	Mr. Moss	*Lib.*	3996
Toronto West	Thos. Crawford	Toronto	*Con.*	4366	1519	Mr. Lindsey	*Lib.*	2847
Victoria East	John Carnegie	Coboconk	*Con.*	1688	273	Mr. Thurston	*P. of I.*	1415
Victoria West	John McKay	Woodville	*Lib.*	1785	470	Mr. Bryans	*Con.*	1315
						Mr. Campbell	*P. of I.*	570
Waterloo North	A. B. Robertson	Nithburg	*Lib.*	2042	918	Mr. Otterbein	*P. of I.*	1124
						Mr. Gardiner	*Ind.*	829
Waterloo South	John D. Moore	Galt	*Lib.*	2212	448	Mr. Sipes	*P. of I.*	1764
Welland	W. M. German	Welland	*Lib.*	2579	91	Mr. McCleary	*Con.*	2488
Wellington East	John Craig	Fergus	*Lib.*	1308	55	Mr. Park	*P. of I.*	1253
						Mr. Hampton	*Con.*	984
Wellington S'th	John Mutrie	Oustic	*Lib.*	1993	686	Mr. Darby	*P. of I.*	1307
Wellington West	George Tucker	Bosworth	*P. of I.*	1713	283	Mr. Allan	*Lib.*	1435
Wentworth N'th	John Ira Flath	Hamilton	*Lib.*	1449	74	Mr. Nicholson	*P. of I.*	1375
Wentworth S'th	Nicholas Awrey	Hamilton	*Lib.*	1551	301	Mr. Wilson	*Con.*	1250
York East	John Richardson	Scarboro	*Lib.*	1959	434	Mr. Ryckman	*Con.*	1525
York North	E. J. Davis	King	*Lib.*	2035	321	Mr. Hutchinson	*Ind.*	1714
York West	J. W. St. John	Toronto	*Con.*	2151	53	Mr. Hill	*Lib.*	2098

Officers of the Legislative Assembly.

Clerk of the House, Charles Clarke, $1,800.
Clerk Assistant, Arthur H. Sydere, $1,500.
Clerk and Postmaster, J. M. Delamere, $1,000.
Accountant, Lud. K. Cameron, $400.
Librarian, W. T. R. Preston, $1,800.
Law Clerk, A. M. Dymond, $800.
Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Glackmeyer, $600.
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger, P. O'Brien, $800.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

President.—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, $6,000.
Master in Chambers.—John Winchester, $3,000.
Clerks.—F. Arnoldi, A. Y. Blain & Miss Cull.
Master in Ordinary.—Thos. Hodgins, Q.C., $3,000.
Chief Clerk and Official Referee.—N. McLean, $1,800.
Taxing Officers.—J. H. Thom, $2,000; J. A. McAndrew, $1,700.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Chief Justice of Ontario.—Hon. J. H. Hagarty.
Justices of Appeal.—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. F. Osler, Hon. Jas. MacLennan, $5,000 each.
Registrar.—Alex. Grant, $2,200.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

President.—Hon. J. A. Boyd, $6,000.
Clerk of the Process.—Alex. Macdonell, $1,400.
Official Guardian.—John Hoskin, Q.C.
Referee of Titles.—G. S. Holmested.
Clerk of Single Court.—Peter J. Brown, $1,600.
Special Examiners.—John Bruce, W. D. Gwynne, Fulford Arnoldi, L. B. Young, John Agnew.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

President and Chief Justice.—Hon. J. D. Armour, $6,000
Justices.—Hon. W. J. Falconbridge, $5,000; Hon. W. P. R. Street, $5,000.
Registrar.—Jas. S. Cartwright, $2,000.
Clerks.—P. J. Brown, C. O. Strange.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

President and Chancellor of Ontario.—Hon. J. A. Boyd.
Justices.—Hon. T. Ferguson, $5,000; Hon. T. Robertson, $5,000; Hon. R. M. Meredith, $5,000.
Registrar and Judgment Clerk.—Geo. S. Holmsted, $2,100.
Assistant Registrar.—A. F. McLean, $1,600.
Clerk of Records and Writs.—G. M. Lee, $1,600.
Docketing Clerk.—Geo. C. Sellery.
Copying Clerk.—Alex. McGregor.
Entering Clerk.—W. O'Neil.
Surrogate Clerk.—Sir Frederick A. Robinson, Bart., pro tem, $2,000.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

President and Chief Justice.—Hon. W. R. Meredith, $6,000.
Justices.—Hon. J. E. Rose, $5,000; Hon. Hugh MacMahon, $5,000.
Registrar.—M. B. Jackson, $2,500.
Chief Clerk.—M. J. Macnamara, $1,300.
Clerk.—A. J. Elliott.

Reporters.

Editor in Chief.—J. F. Smith, Q.C.
Reporters in Court of Appeal.—A. Grant, and R. S. Cassels.
Reporter in Queen's Bench Division.—E. B. Brown.
Reporters in Chancery Division.—A. H. F. Lefroy and G. A. Boomer.
Reporter in Common Pleas Division.—G. F. Harman.
Reporter in Practice.—T. T. Rolph.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—TORONTO DIVISION.

Judge.—Joseph E. McDougall.
Registrar.—John Bruce.
Marshal.—Wm. Boyd.

HEIR, DEVISEE AND ASSIGNEE COMMISSION.

Commissioners.—The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature.
Clerk.—A. Macdonell.

Land Titles Office.

Master of Titles.—J. G. Scott, Q.C., $3,800.
Chief Clerk.—H. D. Sinclair, $1,000.

Law Officers of the Crown.

Attorney General for Ontario.—Sir Oliver Mowat, Q.C., $7,000.
Deputy Attorney General.—John R. Cartwright, Q.C., $3,000.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

When the Officer's Post Office address is not given it is that of the Countytown.

COUNTIES.	CO. TOWNS.	JUDGES	SHERIFFS.	CL'KS OF PEACE	CO. ATTORNEYS.
Algoma Dist.	Sault S. Marie.	F. W. Johnston	W H. Carney	J. J. Kehoe	J. J. Kehoe.
Brant	Brantford	S. J. Jones	W. Watt	G. VanNorman	G.R. VanNorman
Bruce	Walkerton	Wm. Barrett	F. S. O'Connor	Thos. Dixon	Thos. Dixon.
Carleton	Ottawa	W. A. Ross	J. Sweetland	N. A. Belcourt	N. A. Belcourt.
Dufferin	Orangeville	M. McCarthy	Thos. Bowles	W. J. L. McKay.	W. J. L. McKay.
Elgin	St. Thomas	D. J. Hughes	Dugald Brown	D. J. Donahue	D. J. Donahue.
Essex	Sandwich	C. R. Horne	J. C. Ier	A. H. Clarke	A. H. Clarke.
Frontenac	Kingston	C. V. Price	Wm. Ferguson	J. L. Whiting	J. L. Whiting.
Grey	Owen Sound	John Creasor	C. H. Moore	A. G. McKay	A. G. McKay.
Haldimand	Cayuga	D. Macmillan	R. H. Davis	C. W. Colter	C. W. Colter.
Haliburton	Minden		(Annexed to	Victoria for Ju	dicial purposes).
Halton	Milton	C. G. Snider	M. Clements	T. G. Matheson	T. G. Matheson.
Hastings	Belleville	T. A. Lazier	Wm. Hope	P. J.M.Anderson	P. J.M.Anderson
Huron	Goderich	I. F. Toms	Robt.Gibbons	Ira Lewis	Ira Lewis.
Kent	Chatham	Archibald Bell.	John Mercer	W. Douglas	W. Douglas.
Lambton	Sarnia	C. Robinson	Jas. Flintoft	J. P. Bucke	J. P. Bucke.
Lanark	Perth	W. S. Senkler	Jas. Thompson	E. G. Malloch	E. G. Malloch.
LeedsandGren.	Brockville	H.S. McDonald	J. Smart	M. M. Brown	M. M. Brown.
Lennox and Ad.	Napanee	W. H. Wilkison	O. T. Pruyn	A. L. Morden	A. L. Morden.
Lincoln	St. Catharines	E. J. Senkler	T. C. Dawson	Jno. McKeown	Jno. McKeown.
Middlesex	London	Wm. Elliot	D. M. Cameron	Jas. Magee	Jas. Magee.
Muskoka	Bracebridge	W. C. Mahaffy.	J. W. Bettes	Thos. Johnson	Thos. Johnson.
Nipissing Dist.	North Bay	Wm. Doran	Wm. Moffatt	J. H. Metcalfe	J. H. Metcalfe.
Norfolk	Simcoe	James Robb	Jos. Jackson	J. H. Ansley	J. H. Ansley.
N'th'mb'd& Dur	Cobourg	T. M. Benson	I. O. Proctor	John W. Kerr	John W. Kerr.
Ontario	Whitby	Z. Burnham	J. F. Paxton	J. E. Farewell	John E. Farewell
Oxford	Woodstock	Alex. Finkle	James Brady	F. R. Ball	F. R. Ball.
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	W. C. Mahaffy.	H. Armstrong	Thos. Johnson	Thos. Johnson.
Peel	Brampton	D. McGibbon	Robt. Broddy	W.H.McFadden	W. H. McFadden
Perth	Stratford	J. P. Woods	John Hossie	J. Idington	J. Idington.
Peterboro'	Peterboro'	C. A. Weller	Jas. A. Hall	Robt. E. Wood	Robt. E. Wood.
Prescott & Rus	L'Orignal	P. O'Brian	A. Hagar	John Maxwell	John Maxwell.
Prince Edward	Picton	E. Merrill	Jas. Gillespie	Jas. R. Brown	Jas. R. Brown.
Rainy Riv. Dist.	Rat Portage	J. M. Hamilton	W. H. Carpenter	T. A. Gorham*	T. A. Gorham*
Renfrew	Pembroke	John Deacon	W. Moffat	J. H. Metcalf	J. H. Metcalf.
Simcoe	Barrie	J. H. Ardagh	Hon. C. Drury	J. R. Cotter	J. R. Cotter.
Stor., Dundas & Glengarry	Cornwall	J. F. Pringle	D. E. McIntyre	Jas. Dingwall	Jas. Dingwall.
Thunder Bay	Port Arthur	J. M. Hamilton	A. W. Thompson	T. A. Gorham	T. A. Gorham.
Toronto City			Fred'k. Mowat		J. W. Curry.
Victoria	Lindsay	W. W. Dean	J. McLennan	A. P. Devlin.	A. P. Devlin.
Waterloo	Berlin	A. Lacourse	Moses Springer	W. H. Bowlby.	W. H. Bowlby.
Welland	Welland	WW Fitzgerald	James Smith	Thos. D. Cowper.	Thos. D. Cowper.
Wellington	Guelph	A. C. Chadwick	Robt. McKim	H. W. Peterson	H. W. Peterson.
Wentworth	Hamilton	John Muir	J. W. Murton	John Crerar	John Crerar.
York	Toronto	J.E.Macdo'gall	J. H. Widdifield.	T. H. Bull	H. H. Dewart.

* Port Arthur.

LAW SCHOOL.

Principal.—N. W. Hoyles.
Lecturers.—E. D. Armour, Q.C., A. H. Marsh, Q.C., John King, Q.C., J. McGregor Young.
Examiners.—A. C. Galt, W. D. Gwynne, M. H. Ludwig, J. H. Moss.

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

This Society was established in 1797 by the Legislature of Upper Canada. The Act 37 Geo. III., c. 13, enabled the members of the profession to form themselves into a Society and make rules for its government. In 1822 the Society was formally incorporated. It is composed of all members of the legal profession, and is governed by Benchers, some of whom are *ex-officio*, others of whom are elective. The ex-officio members are, generally speaking, Attorney Generals, present or retired, and retired Judges of the Superior Court. The elective Benchers hold office for five years; they must be barristers, and are elected by members of the Bar. The Society has power to make rules for the admission of candidates, for the instruction and examination of students, and for their final admission to practice as solicitors and barristers. It has also control over both barristers and solicitors after their admission to practice, and can expel or suspend from practice any member of the Bar, or any solicitor found guilty of unprofessional conduct. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario are visitors of the Society. In pursuance of their power to provide for the education of students, the Law Society has established a Law School. In this School lectures are delivered and examinations held; on passing which students are admitted or called.

Visitors.—The several Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

Treasurer.—Emilius Irving, Q.C.

Benchers.—A. B. Aylesworth, Q.C., Walter Barwick, John Bell, Q.C., B. M. Britton, Q.C., Alex Bruce, Q.C., W. Douglas, Q.C., D. Guthrie, Q.C., Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., John Idington, Q.C., Emilius Irving, Q.C., J. K. Kerr, Q.C., Z. A. Lash, Q.C., C. MacDougall, Q.C., F. Mackelcan, Q.C., Jas. Magee, Q.C., Edward Martin, Q.C., W. R. Meredith, Q.C., D. McCarthy, Q.C., Chas. Moss, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C., M. O'Gara, Q.C., W. R. Riddell, C. H. Ritchie, Q.C., C. Robinson, Q.C., G. F. Shepley, Q.C., H. H. Strathy, Q.C., J. V. Teetzel, Q.C., G. H. Watson, Q.C.

Secretary and Sub-Treasurer.—H. Macbeth.

Librarian.—W. G. Eakins.

Assistant Secretary.—J. J. Daly.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. G. A. McCallum, Dunnville, Chairman.
J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris, Muskoka
W. G. Parish, Athens.
W. B. Wells, Chatham.
H. P. Dwight, Toronto.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—WESTERN ONTARIO.

President, A. Pattullo, Woodstock.
1st Vice-President, A. F. McLaren, Windsor.
2nd Vice-President, J. S. Pearce, London.
Hon. Secretary, C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Wheaton, London.
Auditors, J. Robertson, Ingersoll; J. A. Nelles, London.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION—EASTERN ONTARIO.

President, T. B Carlow, Warkworth.
1st Vice-President, John McTavish, Vancamp.
2nd Vice-President, E. J. Madden, Newburg.
Secretary, H. Ashley, Belleville.
Treasurer, P. R. Daly, Foxboro'.
Auditors, M. Bird, Stirling; J. R. Dargavel, Elgin.

CREAMERIES ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

President, D. Derbyshire, Brockville.
1st Vice-President, A. Wenger, Ayton.
2nd Vice-President, J. S. Pearce, London.
Secretary, J. Hannah, Seaforth.
Treasurer, R. J. Graham, Belleville.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, T. H. Race, Mitchell.
Vice-President, Murray Pettit, Winona.
Secretary-Treasurer and Auditor, L. Wolverton, Grimsby.
Auditors, A. H. Pettit, Grimsby; W. W. Hilborn, Leamington.

GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

President, A. Pattullo, Woodstock.
1st Vice-President, J. F. Beam, Black Creek.
2nd Vice-President, A. P. McDougall, Melbourne.
Secy-Treas., K. W. McKay, St. Thomas.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.

Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable Malachy Bowes Daly is the son of Sir Dominick Daly, formerly Colonial Secretary in the old Province of Canada, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island and several other provinces. He was born at Marchmount, P. Q., on the 6th February, 1836, and was educated at the Catholic College of Oscott, near Birmingham, England. He married 4th July, 1859, Joanna, daughter of the late Sir Edward Kenny, Knight of Halifax. He adopted the Bar as a profession, and acted as private secretary to his father when Governor of Prince Edward Island, and afterwards filled the same position under Sir R. G. Macdonnell and Sir Hastings Doyle, in Nova Scotia. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Commons as M. P. for Halifax, and was re-elected in 1882. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor, 15th July, 1890; salary $9,000. Government House, Halifax.

Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. W. Clerke, A.D.C., salary $1,250. Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Major John Menger, Captain Jas. D. Ritchie.

Present Cabinet.

Premier and President of the Council and Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. S. Fielding, $4,000.
Attorney General, Hon. J. W. Longley, $3,200.
Commissioner of Works and Mines, Hon. Chas. E. Church, $3,200.
Without Portfolio, Hon. Thos. Johnson.
Hon. C. F. McIsaac.
Hon. G. H. Murray.

H. Croskill, Clerk of Executive Council and Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Dr. E. Gilpin, jr., Inspector of Mines and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

Department of Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. W. S. Fielding, M.P.P.
Deputy Secretary, Herbert Crosskill.

Marriage License Clerk, Edwin C. Fairbanks.
Provincial Cashier, Wm. K. Reynolds.

Department of Agriculture.

Secretary for Agriculture, Professor George Lawson.

Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, William Jakeman.

Department of Crown Lands.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Attorney-General.

Chief Clerk, Jas. H. Austen.

Clerk, James McKenzie.

Deputy Surveyors—*Annapolis*, C. F. Armstrong, Bernard Calnek, Edw. Barteaux, jr.; *Antigonish*, Alex. McDonald, Hugh McDonald; *Cape Breton*, H. R. McKenzie, Wm. Routledge, Captain Worgan, J. M. Lorway; *Colchester*, D. W. Byers, Wm. Faulkner, Wm. G. Ousley, Edmund Archibald, Saml. G. A. Morrison; *Cumberland*, Welwood McNab, jr.; A. Pugsley, D. J. Taylor and Geo. C. Harrison; *Digby*, Anselm M. Comeau, Edwin B. Parker; *Guysboro'*, W. Hartshorne, C. T. Taylor, D. W. Crockett, Chas. W. Pye; *Halifax*, W. A. Hendry, H. W. Andrews, M. McL. Logan, Angus Cruickshanks, Stephen McNeil, Jas. F. Anderson, G. A. Bruce; *Hants*, J. McKenzie, John A. McCallum; *Inverness*, Arch. D. McLellan, Jas. W. McKenzie, Hugh J. McKenzie, Jas. D. Gillis; *Kings*, J. Leard, Hennigar Neily, Arch. Foster; *Lunenburg*, W. J. Wentzell, Edw. Solomons; *Pictou*, Jas. Holmes, F. W. McKenzie, Jas. S. Fraser, James Roy, D. W. McDonald; *Queens*, Samuel Smith, John H. Harlow, Samuel P. Smith, Josiah Smith; *Richmond*, John J. Robertson, Kenneth McIntosh; *Shelburne*, James A. McKay; *Victoria*, Joseph S. McLean; *Yarmouth*, P. L. Hatfield.

Educational Department.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Council of Public Instruction, the Members of the Executive Council.

Superintendent of Education, Alex. H. Mackay, LL.D. Clerk, Geo. W. T. Irving.

Legislative Assembly.

Sessional Allowance, $500 and Mileage.
The last election took place 15th March, 1894.
Speaker—Not yet appointed.

County.	Member's Name.	Govt. or Opposition.	Votes polled.	Defeated Candidates.	Votes polled.
Annapolis	Hon. J. W. Longley	Govt.	1,808	Hugh E. Gillis	1,496
"	J. A. Bancroft	Govt.	1,793	Thos. R. Jones	1,555
Antigonish	C. Chisholm	Govt.	1,225	C. E. Gregory	1,064
"	C. F. MacIsaac	Govt.	1,333	Dr. J. J. Cameron	1,141
Cape Breton	Dr. Wm. McKay	Opp.	2,885	Joseph McPherson	2,592
"	D. McCormick	Opp.	2,822	Angus J. McDonald	2,552
Colchester	W. D. Dimock	Opp.	1,955	A. B. Dickie	1,814
"	F. A. Lawrence	Govt.	1,896	Israel Longworth	1,890
Cumberland	T. R. Black	Govt.	2,319	T. W. Forrest	1,845
"	A. E. Fraser	Govt.	2,156	Wm. Oxley	1,808
Digby	E. E. Tupper	Govt.	1,245	L. Dugan	1,018
"	A. H. Comeau	Govt.	1,228	M. R. Timpany	968
Guysboro	D. H. McKinnon	Govt.	1,240	H. Morrow	979
"	J. H. Sinclair	Govt.	1,216	A. Whitman	885
Halifax	Hon. W. S. Fielding	Govt.	4,795	M. R. Morrow	4,406
"	Wm. Roche	Govt.	4,651	Dr. T. Walsh	4,019
"	Wm. A. Black	Opp.	4,570	M. J. Power	4,373
Hants	A. Drysdale	Govt.	1,706	E. Thompson	1,689
"	C. S. Wilcox	Opp.	1,733	W. H. Guild	1,644
Inverness	J. H. Jamieson	Opp.	1,857	John McKinnon	1,746
"	A. Campbell	Opp.	1,760	Saml. McDonnell	1,658
Kings	B. H. Dodge	Govt.	2,227	Barclay Webster	1,580
"	H. H. Wickwire	Govt.	2,081	R. Rand	1,995
Lunenburg	C. E. Church	Govt.	2,602	I. M. McLean	2,133
"	J. D. Sperry	Govt.	2,648	J. A. Hirtle	2,101
Pictou	Wm. Cameron	Opp.	3,254	E. M. McDonald	2,797
"	C. E. Tanner	Opp.	3,236	J. D. McGregor	2,992
"	A. Grant	Opp.	3,109	S. Oliver	2,779
Queens	A. M. Hemmeon	Govt.	913	Wm. Hutt	703
"	Richard Hunt	Govt.	912	L. O. Patch	639
Richmond	S. Joyce	Govt.	996	I. LeBlanc	883
"	John Morrison	Opp.	994	Jos. Matheson	934
Shelburne	Hon. Thos. Johnson	Govt.	1,282	C. H. Cahan	1,212
"	Thos. Robertson	Govt.	1,319	R. W. Freeman	1,079
Victoria	Dr. J. L. Bethune	Opp.	911	John A. Fraser	748
"	Wm. Morrison	Govt.	784	J. J. McCabe	567
Yarmouth	Wm. Law	Govt.	1,464	E. C. Simonson	899
"	A. A. Pothier	Opp.	1,147	F. Hatfield	1,097

Inspectors of Schools and Districts.

District No. 1, the City and County of Halifax, Hinkle Condon, Halifax.

District No. 2, the Counties of Lunenburg and Queens, H. H. McIntosh, Lunenburg.

District No. 3, the Counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth, James H. Munro, Yarmouth.

District No. 4, the Counties of Digby and Annapolis, Leander S. Morse, A.M., Digby.

District No. 5, the Counties of Kings and Hants, Colin W. Roscoe, A.M., Wolfville.

District No. 6, the Counties of Antigonish and Guysborough, Wm. McIsaac, B.A., Antigonish.

District No. 7, the Counties of Cape Breton and Richmond, M. J. T. Macneil, B.A., River Bourgeois, C.B.

District No. 8, the Counties of Inverness and Victoria, John Y. Gunn, Broad Cove, C.B.

District No. 9, the County of Pictou and that part of the County of Colchester not included in No. 10, W. E. MacLellan, LL.B., Pictou.

District No. 10, the County of Cumberland and that part of the County of Colchester comprised by the District of Stirling and the Townships of Economy and Londonderry, Inglis C. Craig, Amherst.

Legislative Council.

Hon. Robert Boak, President.

D. McN. Parker, Dartmouth, C.
L. E. Baker, Yarmouth, L.
H. H. Fuller, Halifax, L.
Hiram Black, Amherst, C.
M. H. Goudge, Windsor, L.
Daniel McDonald, Antigonish, L.
Chas. M. Francheville, Guysboro', L.
David McCurdy, Baddeck, L.
W. H. Owen, Bridgewater, C.
George Whitman, Annapolis, C.
W. H. Ray, Clementsport, L.
Thos. L. Dodge, Kentville, L.
Isidore LeBlanc, Arichat, L.
Geo. H. Murray, North Sydney, L.
Jason M. Mack, Liverpool.
H. M. Robichau, Meteghan, L.
Robt. Drummond, Stellarton.
C. N. Cummings, Londonderry.

Clerk, A. G. Troop.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE SUPREME COURT.—It is enacted by the Nova Scotia Judicature Act, passed in 1884, that the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia shall continue to be a Court of Record, and shall continue to have and exercise the jurisdiction which before the adoption of the Judicature Act, 1884, was vested in, and capable of being exercised by the Supreme Court and the Court of the Equity Judge. By the same Act it is declared that the Supreme Court shall have within the Province of Nova Scotia the same powers as were formerly exercised by the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery and Exchequer in England, and also such and the same powers as were on the 19th day of April, 1884, exercised in England by the Supreme Court of Judicature; same in respect of Probate and Surrogate Courts. The Judges of the Supreme Court preside as trial Judges in the several counties of the Province, and they sit *in banco* at Halifax to hear appeals from the decisions of the trial Judges, Judges in Chambers, County Court Judges, and such other matters as may properly come before them. The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in matters of debt under $80, except by way of appeal from the lower Courts. The Judicature Act, under the provisions of which the Supreme Court is constituted, is Chapter 104 o the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia.

THE EQUITY COURT.—The Judicature Act fused the jurisdiction of the Equity Judge and the Supreme Court, and the powers formerly vested in and exercised by the Equity Judge are now vested in and exercisable by the Supreme Court and the Judges thereof. The title of Judge in Equity is therefore merely nominal.

COUNTY COURT.—The County Courts in Nova Scotia shall not have cognizance of any action:

(1) Where the title to land is brought in question;

(2) In which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation is disputed, except as hereinafter provided;

(3) For criminal conversation or seduction;

(4) For breach of promise of marriage,

Subject to the above exceptions the County Court has original jurisdiction in all personal actions, actions of replevin, causes and actions where the debt, damage or relief sought does not exceed four hundred dollars, and in case of debt not less than twenty dollars, and in all actions on bail bonds to the sheriff in any cases in the County Courts, whatever may be the penalty or amount sought to be recovered, and in all actions against a sheriff or any officer of the County Court, for any non-feasance or malfeasance in connection with any matter transacted in the County Courts; but the above jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the Supreme Court, except as to actions of debt or assumpsit in which the cause of action is less than eighty dollars. Criminal jurisdiction has been conferred on the County Court by the Speedy Trials Act, 52 Vict. c. 47 (Dom.).

THE PROBATE COURT.—Judges of Probate are appointed for each County in the Province. They have power to grant letters testamentary and letters of administration, to grant orders for the sale or disposal of and generally to deal with the estates of deceased persons.

DIVORCE COURT.—The Judge in Equity for the time being is the Judge Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. This Court has jurisdiction over all matters relating to prohibited marriages and divorce, and may declare any marriage null and void for impotency, adultery, cruelty, or kindred within the degrees prohibited in an Act passed in the 32nd year of King Henry VIII., entitled: "An Act concerning Pre-contracts, and touching Degrees of Consanguinity:" provided no marriage shall be deemed to be null and void by reason of pre-contract. Whenever a sentence of divorce shall be given, the Court may pronounce such determination as it shall think fit on the rights of the parties, or either of them, to curtesy or dower.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—In actions for debt where the whole dealing or cause of action does not exceed $20, one justice; and where the whole dealing or cause of action exceeds $20, but does not exceed $80, two justices of the peace for the County wherein the defendant resides, or where the debt or cause of action arose, shall have jurisdiction. By the Towns Incorporation Act, 1888, and other Statutes of the Province, Stipendiary Magistrates may be appointed who can exercise the jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace within the territory for which they are appointed. Preliminary investigations under the Criminal Procedure Act are had before Justices of the Peace.

SUPREME COURT.

Supreme Court Judges.—Chief Justice, Hon. James McDonald, $5,000. Puisné Judges,—Hon. Robt. Linton Weatherbe, $4 000; Hon. Joseph Norman Ritchie, $4,000; Hon. Chas. Jas. Townshend, $4,000; Hon. Nicholas Hogan Meagher, $4,000; Hon. Wallace Graham, $4,000; Hon. Hugh McD. Henry, $4,000.

Judge in Equity.—Hon. Wallace Graham.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Judge Ordinary.—Mr. Justice Graham, with appeal to the Supreme Court; Registrar, W. L. Barss.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

Judge ($1,000)—Hon. James Macdonald, Chief Justice. Registrar—L. W. Desbarres. Deputy Registrar—James A. Macdonald. Marshall—Wm. Twining.

Courts of Probate and Registrars of Deeds.

Counties.	Judges of Probate.	Registrars of Probate.	Registrars of Deeds.
Annapolis	E. C. Cowling	Fred. Leavitt	Edmund Bent.
Antigonish	A. McIntosh, M.D	Allan McDonnell	C. N. Harrington.
Cape Breton	L. E. Tremain	A. D. MacGillivray	John Gillis.
Colchester	S. D. McLellan	G. Campbell	James K. Blair.
Cumberland	W. T. Pipes	Richard Lowerison	James E. Purdy.
Parrsborough	C. McC. Campbell		Chas. S. Muir.
Digby	John Holdsworth	Francis Hutchison	John S. McNeill.
Guysboro'	Burton Jost	H. R. Cunningham	Wm. Sutherland.
" St. Mary's	Don. McDonald	Wm. D. R. Cameron	W. D. R. Cameron.
Halifax	Hon. S. L. Shannon	James G. Foster	Alonzo J. White.
Hants	C. E. DeWolfe	W. Walter Rickards	David Hamilton.
Inverness	E. D. Tremain	Donald J. McDonald	J. A. McDonnell.
Kings	E. J. Cogswell	Henry Lovett	Fred. Brown.
Lunenburg	S. A. Chesley	Wm. A. Gaetz	Henry Bailey.
Chester			James Williams.
Picton	James Fogo, Q.C.	Jno. Hamilton Lane	Jno. Yorston.
Queens	J. N. S. Marshall	Nathaniel Freeman	N. Freeman.
Richmond	W. R Cutler	D. O'C. Madden	Thomas T. Jean.
Shelburne	E. M. Bill	Wm. R. Thomson	Wm. R. Thomson.
" Barrington	Thos. W. Watson	F. W. Homer	F. W. Homer.
Victoria	D. F. McRae	A. F. Haliburton	Alex. Taylor.
Yarmouth	James Murray	H. A. Grantham	Albert Gayton.

Officers and Terms of the Supreme Court.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Prothonotaries.	Counties.	Sheriffs.	Prothonotaries.
Annapolis	J. A. Morse.	R. J. Uniacke.	Inverness	H. McDonald	J. A. McDonnell.
" Bridget'wn			Kings	Stephen Belcher	C. F. Rockwell.
Antigonish	D. D. Chisholm.	J. C. McKinnon.	Lunenburg	Jos. Creighton	W. H. Dauphinee
Cape Breton	Wm. Buchanan.	Wm. E. Peters.	Picton	J. S. Harris.	R. Matheson.
Colchester	L. J. Crowe	E. W. Hamilton	Queens	L. W. Drew.	Thos. Farrell,
Cumberland	M. A. Logan	E. B. Blenkhorn	Richmond	J. D. Power	D O'C. Madden.
Digby	B. VanBlarcom.	W. B. Stewart.	Shelburne	G. W. McLean.	A. C. McLean.
" Clare			" Barrington		
Guysboro'	W. S. Peart.	J. H. Buckley.	Victoria	J. G. Dunlap.	Alex. Taylor.
*Halifax	D. Archibald.	S. H. Holmes.	Yarmouth	Geo. H. Guest	Jas. Huntington.
Hants	Wm. Curry.	H. P. Scott.			

* At Halifax there are four Sittings and three Terms of the Court. The Sittings for the Trial of Civil causes are held on the Fourth Tuesday of October and the Third Tuesday of April, and the Sittings for Criminal Trials on the Third Tuesday of March and the First Tuesday of October. The regular Sessions of the Court *in banco* are as follows: the November term from Second Tuesday in November to 23rd December; the January term from Second Tuesday of January to last day of February; and the March term from Second Tuesday in March to Third Tuesday in April.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.

Lieutenant-Governor the Honorable John J. Fraser is a son of the late Mr. John Fraser, a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, who came to Nova Scotia in 1803, and in 1812 to Miramichi. He was born at Miramichi, August 1, 1829, and educated at the Newcastle Grammar School; was called to the Bar in 1852, created a Q.C. in 1873, and sat for York in the Local Legislature from 1865 until the General Elections in 1866, when he was defeated. In 1870, he was given a seat in the Legislative Council and sat there until 1872. He then resigned to contest York county, was successful, being re-elected in 1874 and 1878. He became president of the Executive Council, June 2, 1871, and in July, 1872, was appointed to the offices of Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, which he held until June, 1878, when he became Attorney-General and Premier. In 1882, he resigned political office and became a judge of the Supreme Court of his Province, and upon the lamented death of Lt.-Governor Boyd, he was appointed to the position. Official residence, Farraline Place. Residence, Fredericton. Salary, $9,000.

Aide-de-Camp, Major W. D. Gordon.

Present Cabinet, formed 3rd March, 1883.

Premier and Attorney-General,	Hon. Andrew G. Blair, L.,	March, 1883, $2,100.
Provincial Secretary,	" James Mitchell, C.,	February, 1891, $2,100.
Minister of Public Works,	" H. R. Emmerson, L.,	March, 1883, $1,700.
Surveyor General,	" L. J. Tweedie, C.,	3rd February, 1891, $1,700.
Solicitor General,	" A. S. White, C.,	3rd February, 1893, $1,200.
Without Portfolio,	" C. H. Labillois, C.,	May, 1891.
	" Albert Dunn, L.,	April, 1894.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon. J. Mitchell, $2,100.
Deputy Prov. Secretary, R. W. L. Tibbits, $1,400.
Deputy Receiver-General, G. N. Babbit, $1,500.
Clerk, E. Hanson, $800.

Board of Works Department.

Chief Comm'ner, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, $1,700.
Sec'y to Board of Works, T. B. Winslow, $1,200.
Engineer, A. G. Beckwith, $1,200.
Clerk, G. Fred. Coy, $700.

Surveyor-General's Department.

Surveyor-General, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, $1,100.
Deputy Surveyor-Gen'l, Andrew Inches, $1,200.
Chief Draughtsman, T. G. Loggie, $1,200.
Acc'tant & Lumber Ag't, W. P. Flewelling, $1,200.

Department of Agriculture.

Commissioner, Hon. Jas. Mitchell, $2,100.
Secretary, J. L. Inches, $1,200.
Solicitor-General, Hon. W. Pugsley, $1,200.

Departmental Officers.

Auditor-General, Jas. S. Beek, $1,600.
Clerk, T. Otty Crookshank, $600.
Clerk of the Pleas, T. Carleton Allen.
Deputy Clerk of the Pleas, Robt. Wetmore.
Librarian, H. G. C. Wetmore, $500.
Caretaker of the House, John Lister.

Legislative Assembly.

Elected 25th October, 1892.
Sessional Allowance $300 and Mileage.

CONSTITUENCY.	MEMBERS.	VOTES POLLED	DEFEATED CANDIDATES.	VOTES POLLED.
Albert (2)	Hon. H. R. Emmerson....Lib.	1,225	A. D. Jonah.....Con.	767
	Hon. W. J. Lewis .....Con.	1,273	G. Steadman.....Lib.	315
Carlton (2).	*Hon. H. C. Connell.....Lib.	2,038	Dr. Atkinson.....Lib.	1,976
	J. T. A. Dibblee .....Lib.	2,008	Geo. Jones .....Con.	1,972
Charlotte (4)..	Hon. J. Mitchell .....Con.	2,296	M. Grimmer .....Con.	1,365
	D. O'Brien.....Lib.	2,224	M. Murchie .....Con.	1,156
	J. Russell.....Lib.	2,210	M. Maxwell .....Lib.	991
	Hon. G. Hill .....Con.	2,090	M. McGowan .....Lib.	934
Gloucester (2).....	J. Stevewright.....Con.	1,664	P. Veniot.....Lib.	1,084
	†T. Blanchard.....Con.	1,403	J. Paulin .....Lib.	999
Kent (2)..	J. D Phinney.....Con.	1,846	A. Legere .....Lib.	1,565
	J. B. Giogueu .....Con	1,828	J. Barnes.....Lib.	1,294
Kings (3).....	Hon. A. S. White..... Con.	1,968	H. J. Fowler..... Con.	1,638
	G. G. C. Scovill.....Lib.	1,893	J. Keirstead .....Con.	1,567
	Hon. H. Flewelling.....Lib.	1,834	D. Gilchrist .....Con.	1,319
Madawaska (1).....	L. Theriault.....Con.	acci't'n		
Northumberland (4)...	Hon. L. J. Tweedie.....Con.	1,980	J Morrissey.....Con.	1,765
	Hon. J. P. Burchill .....Lib.	2,167	.....	.....
	J. Robinson .....Lib.	1,959	.....	.....
	J. O'Brien..... ..Con.	1,866	.....	.....
Queens (2)	L. P. Ferris .....Lib.	1,216	M. Woods .....Con.	942
	‡G. Hetherington .....Lib.	1,093	M. Pearson.....Lib.	932
Restigouche (2).	Hon. C. H. Labillois.....Con.	724	W. Murray .....Lib.	602
	W. A. Mott.....Con.	604	J. C. Barbarie .....Con.	394
St. John City..... ...	W. M. Shaw.....Con.	3,484	M. Trueman.....Lib.	2,629
	A. C. Smith.....Con.	3,412	M. Carleton .....Lib.	2,622
	A. A. Stockton	3,358	M. Allan.....Lib.	2,652
	Dr. Silas Alward	3,334	Dr. Hetherington.....Lib.	2,531
St. John County.....	A. T. Dunn.....Lib.	980	H. A. McKeown.....	971
	J. McLeod.....Lib.	971	W. H. Rourke.....	941
Sunbury..... ...	W. E. Perley.....Con.	725	C. Harrison.....Lib.	652
	.....	.....	A. Glasier.....Lib.	633
Victoria	G. T. Baird .....Lib.	578	M. Lawson.....Lib.	362
	.....	.....	M. Tweedale.....Con.	249
Westmoreland.....	J. W. Y. Smith.....Lib.	3,492	F. W. Sumner.....Con.	3,240
	A. E. Killam .....Lib.	3,463	A. D. Richard .....Con.	3,217
	H. A. Powell.....Con.	3,367	W. Wilberforce Wells,...Con.	3,254
	W. W. Wells.....Lib.	3,321	O. M. Melancon.....Con.	3,147
York.....	W. K. Allen.....Lib.	3,044	A. G. Blair.....Lib.	2,533
	W. T. Howe .....Con.	2,954	W. Wilson .....Con.	2,435
	H. H. Pitts .....Con.	2,891	J. Anderson.....Con.	2,418
	J. K. Pinder .....Con.	2,880	J. C. Colter.....Con.	2,336

* Resigned, March, 1894. Vacant November, 1894.

† Resigned April, 1894. New election, Nov. 5, P. Veniot, Govt., elected. Vote: Veniot, 1067; Paulin, 889; Poirier, 760.

‡ Mr. Hetherington resigned to provide seat for Hon. A. G. Blair; new election, A. G. Blair, Lib., 1361; J. D. Neales, Lib., 701.

List of School Inspectors and Addresses.

G. W. Mersereau, Doaktown, Northumberland Co.
George Smith, Petitcodiac, Westmoreland Co.
R. T. Steeves, Anagance, King's County.
W. F. Carter, St. John City.
H. V. B. Bridges, Fredericton, York County.
F. B. Meagher, Bath, Carleton County.

Provincial Board of Health.

Wm. Bayard, M.D., Chairman, St. John; Hon. Judge Steadman, Fredericton; Geo. H. Coburn, M.D., St. John; John. Z. Currie, B.A., M.D., Fredericton; John McMillan, Esq., St. John; Geo. E. Coulthardt, B.A., M.D., Secretary, Fredericton.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir John C. Allen.

Justices—Hon. W. H. Tuck, Hon. Daniel L. Hanington, Hon. P. A. Landry, Hon. Fred. E. Barker, Hon. J. A. Vanwart, T. Carleton Allen, Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Pleas and Clerk in Equity; Robert R. Ritchie, Deputy Clerk in Equity, St John.

Terms—Hilary Term, last Tuesday in January; Easter Term, second Tuesday in April; Trinity Term, second Tuesday in June; Michaelmas Term, first Tuesday in October; Nisi Prius Sittings, third Tuesday in January and last Tuesday in June.

Clerks of the Circuit.

Albert County—Joseph Howe Dickson.
Carleton County—J. C. Hartley.
Charlotte County—M. N. Cockburn.
Gloucester County—J. J. Harrington.
Kent County—Robert Hutchinson.
Kings County—Robert Morrison.
Madawaska County—Barry R. Plant.
Northumberland County—Samuel Thomson.
Queens County—(Vacant.)
Restigouche County—J. S. Morse.
City and County of St. John—John Willet.
Sunbury County—Charles E. Duffy.
Victoria County—W. Fred. Kerston.
Westmoreland County—Albert J. Chapman.
York County—H. B. Rainsford.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THE HIGH SEAS.

The Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty, the Provincial Secretary, Commander-in-Chief, Flag Officers and Captains, the Commanders of Ships of War on this station for time being. Court sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Judge—Hon. J. A. Vanwart; Registrar, F. A. H. Stratton.
Terms—The fourth Tuesday in February, June and October.

Registrars of Deeds and Wills.

Albert County—Alex. Rogers.
Carleton County—John S. Leighton.
Charlotte County—G. F. Hibbard.
Gloucester County—F. J. McManus.
Kent County—Fred. S. Sayre.
Kings County—G. L. Taylor.
Madawaska County—Levite T. Cyr.
Northumberland County—John Lawlor.
Queens County—Robert T. Babbit.
Restigouche County—John Barbarie.
St. John, City and County—Hon. D. McLellan.
Sunbury County—S. H. Estabrooks.
Victoria County—Harry H. Tibbits.
Westmoreland County—Wm. Backhouse.
York County—Abraham D. Yerxa.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.

Lieut-Governor the Honorable George William Howlan was born at Waterford Ireland, 19th May, 1835, emigrating to Prince Edward Island the following year. He was educated in the Province and became a merchant. In 1866 he married Miss Olson of St. John, N.B., but was left a widower in 1876, and in 1881 he married Miss Doran of Kingston, Ontario. In 1866 he entered the political arena in his Province and was a prominent liberal conservative leader until Confederation. He was then called to the Senate; he resigned in 1891, to contest P.E.I. for the House of Commons, but being defeated was reappointed a Senator, and in February, 1894, was appointed to the principal position in the Province with which he has so long been honorably identified, as successor to the late Honorable Jedekiah Slason Carvell. Salary, $7,000. Official residence, Government House, Charlottetown.

Lt. Col F. S. Moore, Captain W. A. Weeks, Aides-de-Camp. Vivian Doran, Private Secretary.

Present Cabinet formed, March, 1891.

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Frederick Peters, $1,200.
Commissioner Public Works, Hon. James McLean, $1,200.
Commissioner Crown Lands and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Angus McMillan, $1,200.
Without Portfolio, Hon. George Forbes.
Hon. J. W. Richards.
Hon. Donald Farquharson.
Hon. Alex. Laird.
Hon. Peter Sinclair.

Deputy Heads of Departments, etc.

Arthur Newbery, Asst. Provincial Secretary and Treasurer and Clerk Executive Council, $1,000.
John W. Morrison, Secretary Public Works, $1,000.
Donald J. McLeod, Supt. Education.
Jos. A. McDonald, Assistant Commissioner Public Lands.
William C. White, Registrar Deeds.
William A. Weeks, Clerk of the Crown.
John A. Longworth, Prothonotary.
Benjamin Balderston, Provincial Auditor.

Provincial Government Officers.

Attorney General, Hon. Frederick Peters, $1,200.
Prov. Sec.-Treas. and Comissioner of Crown and Public Lands, Hon. Angus Macmillan, $1,200.
Assistant Comissioner of Crown and Public Lands, J. A. McDonald, $800.
Draughtsman Public Lands, Thos. May, $600.
Clerk Public Lands, Matthew Gallant, $500.
Assistant Provincial Sec.-Treas. and Clerk Executive Council, A. Newbery, $1,000.
Comissioner of Public Works, Hon. Jas. R. Maclean, $1,200.
Sec. of Public Works, J. W. Morrison, $1,000.
Draughtsman Pub. Works, H. C. McMillan, $600.
Clerk Public Works, Louis McMillan, $500.
Prothonotary, J. A. Longworth, $800.
Clerk of Crown, W. A. Weeks, $520.
Official Stenographer and Type Writer, Wm. H. Crosskill, $675.
Registrar of Deeds, Wm. C. White, $900.
Asst. Reg. of Deeds, Michael Laverty, $600.
Clerks, John C. McKenzie, Aug. C. Callaghan, W. C. Hobkirk, Geo. McKenzie, each $500.
Provincial Auditor, Benj. Balderston, $800.
Supt. of Education, D. J. McLeod, $1,000.
Clerk to Superintendent of Education, Rev. D. McNeill, $600.

Officers of the House of Assembly.

Chief Clerk, John Ball, $550.
Assistant Clerk, F. W. Hughes, $450.
Reporter, Wm. H. Crosskill, $522.
Sergeant-at-Arms, D. L. Hooper, $200.

Legislative Assembly, elected, 13th December, 1893.

Sessional allowance $178 and mileage. Speaker, James H. Cummiskey.

CONSTITUENCY.	MEMBERS.	VOTES POLLED.	DEFEATED CANDIDATES.	VOTES POLLED.
Queens County.	Councillors.			
Charlottetown and Royalty	B. Rogers ..... *Lib.*	421	L. C. Owens ..... *Con.*	273
First District	P. Sinclair ..... *Lib.*	647	M. Lord ..... *Con.*	580
Second District	D. Farquharson ..... *Lib.*	591	Dr. Jenkins ..... *Con.*	481
Third District	J. H. Cummiskey ..... *Lib.*	640	W. S. Stewart ..... *Con.*	486
Fourth District	G. Forbes ..... *Lib.*	583	Mr. Martin ..... *Con.*	536
	Assemblymen.			
Charlottetown and Royalty	L. E. Prowse ..... *Lib.*	1118	R. R. Fitzgerald ..... *Con.*	759
First District	A. B. Warburton ..... *Lib.*	919	Mr. Campbell ..... *Con.*	784
Second District	J. Wise ..... *Lib.*	846	D. McKay ..... *Con.*	744
Third District	F. Peters ..... *Lib.*	968	P. Blake ..... *Con.*	679
Fourth District	H. C. McDonald ..... *Lib.*	793	Mr. McLean ..... *Con.*	728
Prince County.	Councillors.			
First District	B. Rogers ..... *Lib.*	572	Mr. Matheson ..... *Lib.*	473
			Mr. Birch ..... *Con.*	268
Second District	J. McWilliams ..... *Lib.*	449	J. Yeo ..... *Ind.*	218
Third District	J. A. McDonald ..... *Con.*	473	Mr. Montgomery ..... *Lib.*	420
Fourth District	A. Lavid ..... *Lib.*	479	Mr. McCabe ..... *Con.*	448
Fifth District	A. McMillan ..... *Lib.*	250	D. Rogers ..... *Con.*	202
	Assemblymen.			
First District	M. Blanchard ..... *Con.*	1044	Mr. McLellan ..... *Lib.*	836
Second District	J. W. Richard ..... *Lib.*	Acclam.		
Third District	M. Arsenault ..... *Con.*	680	Mr. Gallant ..... *Lib.*	602
Fourth District	J. H. Bell ..... *Lib.*	757	Mr. Bentley ..... *Con.*	633
Fifth District	G. Godkin ..... *Lib.*	451	Mr. Desroches ..... *Con.*	408
Kings County.	Councillors.			
First District	J. R. McLean ..... *Lib.*	706	Mr. Kickam ..... *Con.*	570
Second District	A. M. Lauchlan ..... *Lib.*	353	Mr. Underhay ..... *Con.*	257
Third District	J. E. McDonald ..... *Con.*	382	Mr. Kickham ..... *Lib.*	364
Fourth District	M. Aitken ..... *Lib.*	373	Mr. McLeod ..... *Con.*	295
Fifth District	D. Gordon ..... *Con.*	323	Mr. McFarlane ..... *Lib.*	289
	Assemblymen.			
First District	A. Robertson ..... *Lib.*	501	Mr. Morson ..... *Con.*	370
Second District	A. Peters ..... *Lib.*	625	Mr. Sullivan ..... *Con.*	390
Third District	C. Shaw ..... *Con.*	572	Mr. McDonald ..... *Lib.*	509
Fourth District	D. A. McKinnon ..... *Lib.*	444	Mr. Clow ..... *Con.*	404
Fifth District	A. McDonald ..... *Con.*	540	Mr. Jamieson ..... *Lib.*	313

Clerk, vacant. Sergeant-at-arms, D. L. Hooper.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

COURT OF APPEAL IN EQUITY.

Wm. Wilfred Sullivan, Chief Justice; the Hon. Edward Jarvis Hodgson, Master of the Rolls; the Hon. Rowan Robert FitzGerald, Vice-Chancellor; Wm. A. Weeks, Registrar.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Hon. Edward Jarvis Hodgson, Master of the Rolls; Hon. Rowan Robert FitzGerald, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, Edward Bayfield, Walter A. O. Morson, John A. Longworth, Masters and Examiners; Counsellors and Solicitors, the Barristers and Attorneys of the Supreme Court; John McKinnon, Crier and Tipstaff.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA (P.E.I. ADMIRALTY DISTRICT.)

Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Judge; J. A. Longworth, Registrar; J. A. Longworth, Charlottetown, and E. B. Muttart, M.D., Souris, Commissioner for taking affidavits; Fred. W. Hyndman, Marshal; John McKinnon, Crier and Doorkeeper.

COURT OF PROBATE AND WILLS.

Richard Reddin, Surrogate; John G. Weldon, Registrar; Proctors and Advocates, the Attorneys and Barristers of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Chief Justice; Hon. E. J. Hodgson, Assistant Judge; Hon. Rowan Robert FitzGerald, Assistant Judge; Hon. Frederick Peters, Attorney General; Wm. Arthur Weeks, Clerk of the Crown; John A. Longworth, Prothonotary; Wm. Arthur Weeks, Deputy Prothonotary Queens County; Wm. F. Hunt, Deputy Prothonotary Prince County; Geo. Albert Aitken, Deputy Prothonotary Kings County.

Frederick H. Home, Charlottetown, Sheriff of Queens County; Bernard Kiggins, Charlottetown, Deputy Sheriff of Queens County; Wm. G. Strong, Summerside, Sheriff of Prince County; Daniel A. McInnis, Souris, Sheriff of Kings County.

Hospital for the Insane.

Board of Trustees, Hon. F. Peters, A. McMillan, J. R. McLean, D. Farquharson. Supervisor, Wm. McPhail. Secretary, J. W. Morrison.
Medical Superintendent, E. S. Blanchard, M.D., $1,000.

Board of Education.

The Executive Council, the Principal of the Prince of Wales College, the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Chief Superintendent—D. J McLeod.
Clerk of Education—Rev. Donald McNeill.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—Kings County.—D. F. Murphy, Red House. Prince County.—Alex. Campbell, Victoria. Queens County.—John Balderson, Charlottetown.

Prince of Wales College.

Principal, Alex. Anderson, LL.D.; Professors, John Caven, George Harcourt, Herbert H. Shaw, Samuel W. Robertson.

Health Officers.

Charlottetown—Peter Conroy, M.D., Quarantine Officer, Richard Johnson, M.D., City Health Officer. *Alberton*—George Carruthers. *Bedeque*—H. F. Jarvis, M.D.; J. H. McLellan, M.D., Summerside. *New London and North Rustico*—Roderick McNeill, M.D., Stanley Bridge. *Souris*—E. B. Muttart, M.D. *Summerside and Malpeque*—Wm. Keir, M. D., Malpeque.

MANITOBA.

Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.

Lieutenant-Governor the Honorable John Christian Schultz was born at Amherstburg, Ont., 1st January, 1840. His father came from Bergin, Norway. He was educated at Kingston and Toronto, and evinced a special taste for botanical pursuits. He graduated as M.D. in 1861. Settled in Rupert's Land. In 1868 married Agnes, daughter of James Farquharson, of Demerara. Took an active part in promoting Confederation. During first Riel rebellion was arrested by Officers of the provisional government, but eventually escaped. In 1870 he returned to Manitoba, which had just entered Confederation. Since then he has been intimately connected with the government of the Prairie Province, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on the first of July, 1889. Official residence, Winnipeg.

Private Secretary, W. R. Brown.

Present Cabinet.

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner, Hon. Thomas Greenway, $4,000.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Watson, $3,000.
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. D. Cameron, $3,000.
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. D. H. McMillan, $3,000.
Attorney General and Land Commissioner, Hon. Clifford Sifton, $3,000.

Treasury Department.

Provincial Treas., Hon. D. H. McMillan, $3,000. Accountant, J. Cameron, $1,000.
Chief Clerk, W. J. Ptolemy, $1,800. Clerk, O. Manseau, $650.

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. D. Cameron, $3,000. Clerk, George Germain, $800.
Chief Clerk and Queen's Printer, D. Philip, $1,500. Stenographer, Tureen Logan, $300.

Department of Agriculture aad Immigration.

Minister, Hon. Thos. Greenway, $3,000. Clerk, A. W. Pritchard, $1,300.
Chief Clerk, Hugh McKellar, $1,500.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. Clifford Sifton, $3,000. Clerk and Accountant, W. W. Cory, $950,
Chief Clerk and Law Clerk, H. A. Maclean, $1,900. Stenographer, M. Ella Carr, $720.

Police.

Chief Provincial Constable, Jas. M. Clark, $1,400. Provincial Constable, J. R. Foster, $800.
Provincial Constable, Wm. Cox, $800.

Public Works Department.

Minister, Hon. Robert Watson, $3,000. Engineer, John A. Macdonell, $1,500.
Chief Clerk and Inspector, J. W. Sifton, $1,700. Clerk, Stanley W. Adams, $900.

Railway Commissioner's Department.

Chief Clerk, and Solicitor and Accountant of House, J. Obed Smith, $500.

Department of Education, Manitoba.

Hon. Thos. Greenway, Hon. D. H. McMillan, Hon. J. Sifton, Hon. R. Watson, Hon. J. D. Cameron, Chief Clerk, Dr. Blakely.

ADVISORY BOARD—His Grace Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Chairman; Dr. E. A. Blakely, Secretary; Rev. Prof. Bryce, M.A., LL.D.; Prof. R. R. Cochrane, B.A.; E. W. Montgomery, B.A., M.D., Winnipeg; D. McIntyre, M.A., Winnipeg; J. D. Hunt, B.A., Carberry; G. D. Wilson, B.A., Brandon.

Inspectors of Schools.

D. H. McCalman, B.A., Winnipeg; A. S. Rose, Brandon; S. E. Lang, B.A., Virden; T. M. Maguire, Portage la Prairie; E. E. Best, Manitou; H. H. Ewert, Gretna.

The Legislature.

Elected 23rd July, 1892. Sessional allowance, $600. Speaker, Hon. S. J. Jackson, $1,600 and mileage 10 cents. Clerk of Legislative Assembly, E. G. Conklin.

	Government.	Votes polled.	Opposition.	Votes polled.
Avondale	Wm Herriott	366	James Hartney	518
*Beautiful Plains	John Forsyth (Patron)	658	John A. Davidson	452
Birtle	Chas. J. Mickle	545	H. M. Power	268
*Brandon City	Chas. Adams	568	C. Cliffe	288
Carillon	T. H. Bernier	772	M. Jerome	199
Cypress	A. Doig	552	E. J. Wood	549
Dauphin	Th. A. Burrows	317	G. A. Campbell	308
Deloraine	T. H. Kellett	430	John Renton	385
Dennis	Jas. Thompson	316	James F. Frane	508
Emerson	Jas. Thomson	316	Dr. McPhadder	330
Kildonan	J. J. Bird	342	N. F. Hagel	327
Killarney	Finley Young	595	Geo. Laurence	442
Lakeside	J. G. Rutherford	424	T. E. Wallace	272
Lansdown	Edw. Dickson	623	W. J. Helliwell	512
La Verandrye	Wm. Lagimodière	227	Théo. Paré	257
Lorne		....	R. G. O'Malley	acc.
Manitou	Robt. Ironside	448	Jas. Huston	464
Minnedosa	W. Jas. Roche	406	R. H. Myers	469
Morden	Thos. Duncan	400	R. P. Roblin	354
Morris	Stewart Mulvey	440	A. F. Martin	465
Mountain	Hon. T. Greenway	599	R. Rogers	497
Norfolk	S. J. Thompson	562	R. Fern Lyons	644
North Brandon	Hon. C. Sifton	451	Thos. E. Greenwood	383
Portage la Prairie	Hon. R. Watson	543	Wm. Jas. Cooper	440
Rhineland	V. Winkler	186	Noah Bowman	74
Rockwood	S. J. Jackson	368	J. B. Rutherford	367
Rosenfeldt	E. Winkler	172	E. Penner	131
Russell	James Fisher	Accl.		
St. Andrews	F. W. Colcleugh	352	B. I. Baldwinson	274
St. Boniface	R. Marion	312	J. E. P. Prendergast	313
Saskatchewan	D. McNaught	426	Alfred Carss	342
Souris	A. M. Campbell	323	Wm. H. Stratton	255
South Brandon	H. C. Graham	517	Alexander Reid	282
Springfield	T. H. Smith	298	R. S. Conklin	161
Turtle Mountain	John Hettle	463	F. L. Schaffner	408
Westbourne	T. L. Morton	Accl.		
Winnipeg Centre	Hon. Col. McMillan	1177	John J. Winram	533
" North	P. C. McIntyre	840	G. H. Campbell	560
" South	J. D. Cameron	874	D. E. Sprague	729
Woodlands	H. Armstrong	Accl.		

*Bye-election, 23rd August, 1894.

Clerk of Executive Council, C. Graham; Provincial Auditor, George Black; Sergeant-at-arms, J. Macdougall.

Provincial Board of Health.

James Patterson, Winnipeg, M.D., Chairman; John Mackie, Portage la Prairie; Alex. Fleming, M.D., Brandon; Geo. Riddle, M.D., Crystal City; C. J. Thompson, V.S., Carberry; E. M. Wood, Winnipeg, Secretary.

WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

S. A. McGaw, President; D. G. McBean, Vice-President; C. N. Bell, Secretary-Treasurer.

LAND TITLES OFFICE.

Fees on Applications for Registration of Title.

Value.	Fees, Original Grantee.	Fees, Not Original Grantee.	Value.	Fees, Original Grantee.	Fees, Not Original Grantee.
$100	$2.10	$3 25	$ 900	$3.40	$ 6.75
200	2.20	3 50	1000	3.50	7 00
300	2.30	3.75	1100	4.10	9 75
400	2 40	4.00	1200	4 20	10 00
500	2 50	4.25	1300	4.30	10 25
600	3 10	6.00	1400	4 40	10 50
700	3 20	6.25	1500	4.50	10 75
800	3 30	6.50	1600	4 60	13.00

On every additional $100 after $1,600 add 10c. if original grantee, 25c. if not original. Fees on Transfers $2.75. On Mortgages $2.25. Reg. of Dis. Mort. $1.

Homestead Regulations.

All even numbered sections excepting 8 and 26 are open for homestead entry (160 acres) by any person sole head of a family, or any male over age of 18 years.

Entry.—Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate; or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to be named by the intending settler near the local office to make the entry for him. Entry fee $10, or if cancelled land $20.

Duties.—Under the law, homestead duties are to be performed by three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

Application for patent may be made before the local agent or any homestead inspector.

Six months' notice must be given in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a settler of his intention prior to making application for patent.

The privilege of making Pre-emption entry was abolished 1st January, 1890.

A second homestead may be taken by anyone who has performed the duties to entitle him to a certificate of recommendation for the first homestead on or prior to the second day of June, 1889.

Forfeited or cancelled Pre-emptions may be taken as second homesteads.

All communications having reference to lands under control of the Dominion Government, lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast should be addressed to H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Court of Queen's Bench is the Supreme Court of Manitoba, and has an original and appellate jurisdiction both at law and in equity. There are four terms a year for the hearing of appeals from a single Judge. The Court has all the powers possessed by the various Courts of Law and Equity at Westminster, together with the Probate and Divorce, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England, as they stood on the 15th day of July, 1870.

County Courts have jurisdiction in all personal actions of tort where damages claimable do not exceed $250.00, and actions of replevin, where the value of the goods to be replevined does not exceed $250.00. In personal actions for claims and demands of debt, account or breach of contract where the amount or balance does not exceed $250.00.

The costs of a County Court action are trifling.

(1) County Courts have not jurisdiction for any gambling debt.
(2) Spirituous liquors, drunk in a tavern, hotel, saloon or alehouse.
(3) In actions of ejectment.
(4) Malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction or breach of promise.
(5) Actions against a Justice of the Peace or other peace officer for anything done by him in the execution of his office.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Chief Justice—Hon. T. W. Taylor.
Puisné Judges.—Hon. J. Dubuc, Hon. A. C. Killam, Hon. J. F. Bain.

Law Terms.

Hilary Term.—Begins first Monday in February and ends second Saturday following.
Easter Term.—Begins first Monday in May and ends second Saturday following.
Trinity Term.—Begins on second Monday in July and ends on the Saturday following.
Michaelmas Term.—Begins last Monday in November and ends second Saturday following
These Terms are subject to extension by Rule of Court.

Common Law Office at Winnipeg.

Prothonotary and Clerk of Crown and Peace.—G. H. Walker.
Deputy.—Aug. Mills.
Chamber Clerk.—A. J. Belch.

Equity Office.

Master in Equity and Referee.—P. A. Macdonald.
Registrar in Equity and Clerk Records and Writs.—R. J. Wilson.
Accountant and Clerk (Equity side).—J. Y. Cain.

SURROGATE COURT.

Eastern Judicial District.—Held at Court House, Winnipeg. Judge, D. M. Walker; Clerk and Registrar for Province, L. N. Betournay.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.

Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, C.E., P.C., came to British Columbia in 1859, and entered upon his profession of Civil Engineer, being employed by Col. Moody in the survey of the town site of New Westminster. He subsequently laid out and constructed several of the heavy trails to the different mining centres. In 1868, he first entered political life as member for Kootenay, B.C., in the Legislative Assembly, and remained in the Local House until Confederation. In 1872, he was returned member for the Yale and Kootenay District for the Dominion House of Commons. Re-elected in 1873 and 1878. In 1879, he accepted the Indian Commissionership for the North-West Territories and Manitoba. He remained in charge of the Indians until 1888, having held the appointment of Indian Commissioner in conjunction with that of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West from December, 1881 to July, 1888. In July, 1888, he became Minister of the Interior, that office having become vacant by the death of the Hon. Thos. White. On accepting this office, he was elected for Eastern Assiniboia, and again in 1891. He remained in office after Sir John Macdonald's death, under Sir John Abbott, until November, 1892, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, his old Province, in which he spent many years, assisting in its early development whilst a Crown Colony, and subsequently when it became a portion of the Dominion of Canada. Married 28th of March, 1864, Jane Shaw Moir, eldest daughter of Stratton Moir, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon. Salary, $9,000. Government House, Victoria, B.C.

Private Secretary, E. A. Jacobs, $1,200.

Present Cabinet, formed July, 1892.

Premier and Attorney General, Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., $5,000.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education and Immigration, Hon. Colonel James Baker, $4,000.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Turner, $4,000.

President of the Council, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.

Legislative Assembly.

Elected 7th July, 1894.

Sessional Allowance, $600 and mileage. Speaker, Hon. D. W. Higgins.

CONSTITUENCY.	MEMBERS.	VOTES POLLED.	DEFEATED CANDIDATES.	VOTES POLLED.
Cariboo	S. A. Rogers, Gov.	434	R. McLeise, Opp.	238
	W. Adams	434	Maj. Gen. Kinchant, Opp.	
Cassiar	J. Irving, Gov.	Accl.		
Comox	J. Hunter, Gov.	377	D. Guishwhacker, Gov.	
Chilliwack	T. Kitchen, Opp.	324	S. Colley, Gov.	301
Cowichan, Alberni	T. Davie, Gov.	Accl.		
	J. Mutter, Gov.	Accl.		
Delta	T. Forster	538	J. Punch, Opp.	391
Dewdney	C. B. Sword, Opp.	320	Dr. Lefevre, Gov.	320
Esquimault	D. W. Higgins, Gov.	Accl.		
	C. E. Pooley, Gov.	Accl.		
Kootenay, East	J. Baker, Gov.	250	N. C. Schon, Opp.	166
" South West	J. F. Hume, Gov.	648	J. O. Buchan, Gov.	
" North West	J. M. Kellie, Gov.	217	W. Brown, Opp.	125
Lillooet, East	J. Prentice, Opp.	83	D. O. Stoddard, Gov.	82
" West	W. Smith, Gov.	61	W. Keatley, Opp.	36
Nanaimo City	W. McGregor, Gov.	431	T. Keith, Opp.	411
" North	J. Bryden, Gov.	395	J. Smith, Opp.	132
" South	Dr. Walkem, Gov.	146	Tully Boyce, Opp.	121
New Westminster	J. B. Kennedy, Opp.	597	O. S. Curtis, Gov.	574
Richmond	D. Kidd, Opp.	367	C. S. Douglas, Gov.	233
Vancouver City	A. Williams, Opp.		Capt. Tatlow, Gov.	
	R. McPherson, Labor	5,414	R. A. Anderson, Gov.	2,525
	F. C. Cotton, Opp.		E. Odlum, Gov.	
			S. Greer, Ind.	208
Victoria City	R. P. Rithet, Gov.		R. Beaven, Opp.	
	J. H. Turner, Gov.		Dr. Milne, Opp.	
	H. D. Helmcken, Gov.	9,311	J. Cameron, Opp.	2,946
	J. Braden, Gov.		Dr. Dryden, Opp.	
Victoria, North	J. C. Booth, Gov.	137	Capt. Robinson, Opp.	102
" South	D. M. Everts, Gov.	374	J. Carey, Gov.	
Yale, East	D. Graham, Opp.	417	F. G. Vernon, Gov.	404
" North	G. B. Martin, Gov.	312	W. H. McCutchen, Opp.	227
" West	C. A. Semlin, Opp.	198	C. Wardell, Gov.	132

Attorney General's Department.

Attorney General, Hon. Theo. Davie, Q.C., $4,000, plus $1,000 as Premier.

Deputy Attorney General A. G. Smith, $2,400.

Registrar General of Titles, S. Y. Wooton, $2,400.

Deputy Registrar, Westminster, C. S. Corrigan, $2,400.

Dep. Registrar, Vancouver, T. O. Townley, $2,400.

Supreme and County Court Registrar, Vancouver, A. E. Beck, $1,680.

Supreme and County Court Registrar, Westminster, W. H. Falding, $1,800.

Supreme Court Registrar, Victoria, J. C. Prevost, $1,980.

Attorney General's Secretary, R. E. Brett, $1,200.

Department of Education and Immigration.

Minister of Education and Immigration, and Minister of Mines, Hon. James Baker, $4,000.

Supt. of Education, S. D. Pope, $2,400.

Inspector of Schools, D. Wilson, $1,560.

Inspector, W. Burns, $1,500.

Emigration Agent, J. Jessup, $600.

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. James Baker, $4,000.
Dept. Provincial Secretary, A. C. Reddie, $2,040.
Supt. Printing Branch, R. Wolfenden, $2,160.
Secretary Bureau Labor, A. B. Grey, $1,800.
Curator Museum, J. Fannan, $1,440.

Treasury Department.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner, $4,000.
Deputy Treasurer, A. Flett, $2,160.
Auditor, J. McB. Smith, $2,160.
Assessor and Superintendent Roads, C. Booth, $1,920.

Agricultural Department.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner.
Deputy Minister, J. R. Anderson.
Inspector of Animals, F. S. Roper, $1,500.
Agricultural Inspector, R. M. Palmer, $1,200.

Mining Department.

Minister of Mines, Col. Baker.
Inspector of Mines, A. Dick, $1,500.
Provincial Assayer, H. Carmichael, $1,200.

Lands and Works Department.

Chief Commissioner, G. B. Martin, $4,000.
Deputy Commissioner, W. S. Gore, $2,400.
Chief Clerk, B. H. John, $1,320.
Clerk of the Records, S. Phipps, $1,320.
Draughtsman, E. B. McKay, $1,320.
Provincial Timber Inspector, R. J. Skinner, $1,680.
Surveyor T. Kains, $1,680.

Government Agents.

C. Worrick, New Westminster, $1,800.
A. P. Cummings, East Kootenay, $1,800.
W. J. Goepel, (acting), South Kootenay, $1,800.
S. D. Graham, (acting) North Kootenay, $1,800.
J. Bowman, Cariboo, $2,064.
J. Porter, Cassiar, $1,500.
W. Dodd, West Yale, $1,320.
G. C. Tunstell, North Yale, $1,800.
Leonard Norris, East Yale, $1,800.
J. R. Lambly, Osyoss, $1,200.
M. Bray, Nanaimo, $1,500.
H. O. Wellburn, Cowichan, $1,500.
W. Anderson, Comox, $960.
J. Fletcher, Alberni, $1,200.
C. Fair, West Lillooet, $1,200.
F. Sanes, East Lillooet, $1,500.

Provincial Health Officers.

Provincial Health officer, Dr. Davie, Victoria.
Municipal Health Officers:—Vancouver, Dr. Thomas; Victoria, Dr. Duncan; Nanaimo, Dr. Praeger; Westminster, De Wolfe Smith.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.—Vacant. (Sir Mathew Begbie, deceased), $5,820.
Puisné Judges.—Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Victoria, $4,000; Hon. J. F. McCreight, New Westminster, $4,000; Hon. G. A. Walkham, Victoria, $4,000; Hon. W. T. Drake, Victoria, $4,000.
Registrar.—J. C. Prevost.
County Court Judges.—His Hon. Eli Harrison, jr., Nanaimo; His Hon. W. N. Bole, New Westminster; His Hon. W. W. Spinks, Yale.

Sheriffs.

County of Victoria, J. E. McMillan.
County of Westminster, Thos. J. Armstrong.
County of Yale, A. G. Pemberton.
County of Cariboo, John Stevenson.
County of Kootenay, Stephen Redgrave.
County of Nanaimo, Samuel Drake.
County of Vancouver, J. D. Hall.

All claims for the recovery of a debt or money demand, the amount or balance of which does not exceed $1,000, may be sued in the County Courts. Up to that amount the Supreme Court has concurrent jurisdiction. Over that amount the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant-Governor the Honorable Charles Herbert Mackintosh was born in London, Ontario, in 1843. He was the son of Captain William Mackintosh, of Wicklow, Ireland, who came to Canada as an *attaché* of the Ordnance branch of the British Army, and who was afterwards County Engineer of Middlesex, Ontario. Mr. Mackintosh studied law under his brother, but upon the death of the latter, he entered journalism, becoming in 1862 assistant-editor of the *London Free Press*, and afterwards city editor of the *Hamilton Times*. From 1865 to 1874 he published the *Strathroy Despatch*. He was managing editor of the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* in 1873, and a year later became editor-in-chief of the *Ottawa Daily Citizen*. He was a member of the Strathroy Town Council in 1873, Mayor of Ottawa in 1879, 1880 and 1881, Chairman of the Dominion Exhibition in 1879, and President of the Agricultural Association in 1881. He was first returned to Parliament in 1882, was an unsuccessful candidate for Russell in 1887, but was returned for the City of Ottawa upon a vacancy occurring in 1890. He was re-elected at the last general elections. Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh is a Conservative. Government House, Regina, N.W.T.

Secretary, R. B. Gordon. Private Secretary, C. H. L. Mackintosh, salary, $600.

Seat of Government at Regina.

(Present Executive formed 13th December, 1892.)

Territorial Executive, F. W. G. Haultain, J. R. Neff, Hilliard Mitchell.
Clerk Legislative Assembly and Sec., R. B. Gordon, $2,400.
Accountant and Chief License Inspector, J. C. Pope, $2,200.
Clerks Accountant's office, C. W. Peters, A. Bourget, C. M. Clark, D. Brown.
Secretary Council of Public Instruction, Jas. Brown, $1,800.
Clerks, J. A. McLachlan, C. A. W. Lethbridge.
Clerks, Lieutenant-Governor's office, A. W. Daggs and J. McAra.
Clerk, Executive Committee, R. B. Gordon.

Council of Public Instruction.

The Executive Committee and four appointed members, viz.: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary; A. E. Forget, Regina; A. H. Smith, Moosomin.
Superintendent of Education, D. J. Goggin, Regina, $3,000.
Rev. Canon Flett, Prince Albert, $1,200.
J. Hewgill, Moosomin, $1,200.
W. Rothewell, Regina, $1,200.
J. A. Calder, Moose Jaw, $1,200.

Legislative Assembly.

Elected October, 1894.

Sessional Indemnity, $500. Speaker, vacant Nov. 22, 1894.

Banff, R. G. Brett.
Battleford, J. Clinkskill.
Batoche, C. E. Boucher.
Calgary East, J. Bannerman.
Calgary West, A. Lucas.
Edmonton, Frank Oliver.
High River, J. Lineham.
Kinistino, W. F. Myers.
Lethbridge, C. A. Magrath.
McLeod, F. W. G. Haultain.
Mitchell, Hilliard Mitchell.
Medicine Hat, E. Fearen.
Moose Jaw, J. H. Ross.
Moosomin, J. R. Neff.
Prince Albert, W., A. L. Reid.
Prince Albert, E., J. F. Betts.
Qu'Appelle South, G. V. Bulyea.
Qu'Appelle North, W. Sutherland.
Red Deer, — Simpson.
Regina North, G. W. Brown.
Regina South, D. Mowat.
St. Albert, D. Maloney.
Souris, G. H. Knowling.
Saltcoats, J. Eakin.
Victoria, F. F. Tims.
Whitewood, A. B. Gillis.
Wolseley, J. P. Dill.
Yorkton, J. R. Insinger.

Land Registration Districts, N.W.T.

Inspector of Land Titles Offices in N. W. Territories.—P. M. Barker, Regina.

ASSINIBOIA—Includes all the provisional districts of East and West Assiniboia, from the International boundary line on the south to and inclusive of Township 34 north; on the west by the line between ranges 10 and 11 west of the 4th principal meridian; on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba. Registrar—Geo. A. Montgomery, Regina.

NORTH ALBERTA—Includes all that part of the provisional district of Alberta, bounded on the south by the 9th correction line between townships 34 and 35; on the west by the eastern boundary of British Columbia; on the east by the line between ranges 10 and 11 west of the 4th principal meridian. Registrar—George Roy, Edmonton.

SOUTH ALBERTA—Includes all that part of the provisional district of Alberta bounded on the south by the International boundary line; on the west by the eastern boundary of British Columbia; on the north by the 9th correction line between townships 34 and 35, and on the east by the line between ranges 10 and 11 west of the 4th principal meridian. Registrar—T. A. McLean, Calgary.

EAST SASKATCHEWAN—Includes all that part of the provisional district of Saskatchewan bounded on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba; on the west by the line between ranges 10 and 11 west of the 3rd principal meridian; on the south by the line between townships 34 and 35; on the north by the 18th correction line, Dom. Gom. Surveys. Registrar—Stephen Brewster, Prince Albert.

WEST SASKATCHEWAN—Includes all that part of the provisional district of Saskatchewan bounded on the east by the line between ranges 10 and 11 west of the 3rd principal meridian; on the west by the line between ranges 10 and 11 west of the 4th principal meridian; on the south by the line between townships 34 and 35; on the north by townships surveyed. Registrar—W. J. Scott, Battleford.

North-West Mounted Police.

Commissioner—L. W. Herchmer, Regina.
Assistant Commissioner—J. H. McIlree, Regina.
Quartermaster (Acting)—Inspector M. Baker, Regina.
Adjutant (Acting)—Inspector Cortlandt Starnes, Regina.
Paymaster (Acting)—Inspector M Baker, Regina.
Superintendents—John Cotton, F Div., Prince Albert; S. Gagnon, Depot Div., Regina; S. B. Steele, D Division, Macleod; A. B. Perry, B Division, Regina; R. B. Deane, K Div., Lethbridge; A. H. Griesbach, G Div., Fort Saskatchewan; A. R. Macdonell, H Div., Macleod; E. W. Jarvis, E Div., Calgary; G. B. Moffatt, A Div., Maple Creek; F. Norman, Wood Mountain; J. Howe, C Div., Battleford.
Inspectors—M. H. White-Fraser, W. T. Morris, G. E. Sanders, J. B. Allan, Z. T. Wood, P. C. H. Primrose, A. R. Cuthbert, E. A. Snyder, J. A. McGibbon, J. O. Wilson, J. D. Moodie, J. V. Begin, C. Starnes, C. Constantine, H. S. Casey, F. Harper, M Baker, W. H. Routledge, D. H. Macpherson, H. J. A. Davidson, A. C. Macdonell, D. McD. Howard, W. H. Scarth, E. G. G. Hopkins, D'A. E. Strickland, H. Olivier, R. Belcher, W. H. Irwin, A. M. Jarvis.
Assistant Surgeons—P. Aylen, Regina; L. A. Paré, Battleford; S. M. Fraser, Maple Creek; C. S. Haultain, Macleod; A. W. Wills, Calgary.
Inspector J. F. Burnett, Senior Veterinary Surgeon, Regina; T. A. Wroughton, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Macleod.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Court in the Territories is known as "the Supreme Court of the North West Territories." It is a Superior Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction. It has the same rights as were on 15th July, 1870, exercised by the Imperial Common Law Courts, by the Court of Chancery and the Court of Probate in England. It tries all cases which may arise within the Territories, whether on contract or in tort. The judges of the Court have all the powers which were on 2nd June, 1886, possessed by Stipendiary Magistrates. Judicial districts may be formed by order in council.

Supreme Court—Judicial Districts.

Western Assiniboia.—Comprising that part of Assiniboia west of the 10th range of townships west of 2nd meridian, and east of the west line of the 23rd range of townships west of the 3rd meridian. Officials reside at Regina. Judge, Lieut.-Col. H. Richardson; Sheriff, J. H. Benson; Clerk, D. Watson.

Eastern Assiniboia.—Comprising that part of Assiniboia east of Western Assiniboia Judicial District. Officials reside at Moosomin. Judge, Edward L. Wetmore; Sheriff, George B. Murphy; Clerk, Oliver Neff.

Southern Alberta.—Comprising remainder of Assiniboia, with that portion of Alberta south of township 17. Officials reside at Macleod. Judge, D. L. Scott; Sheriff, D. J. Campbell; Clerk, C. N. Campbell.

Northern Alberta.—Comprising remainder of Alberta and the country north of Alberta. Officials reside at Calgary. Judge, C. B. Rouleau; Sheriff, P. W. King.

Saskatchewan.—Comprising Saskatchewan and the country to its north. Officials reside at Prince Albert. Judge, J. H. McGuire; Sheriff, Owen E. Hughes; Clerk, Charles De la Gorgendiere; Deputy Clerk, Hugh Richardson, jr., Battleford.

There are also over two hundred Justices of the Peace in various parts of the Territories who have limited and summary powers, subject to the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are carried to the Court in Banc, consisting of the five Judges sitting as a Court of Appeal or Revision. Appeals may be carried from this court to the Privy Council.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The importance of Newfoundland lies mainly in (1) the cod fisheries, valued at about $6,000,000 per annum; (2) the seal fishery, carried on amidst the ice-fields, from 50 to 200 miles off the north-east coast, valued at nearly half a million dollars annually; the seals are those known as harps and hoods, not fur-seals; (3) the lobster fishery, of the annual value of a quarter of a million dollars; (4) its copper, of which ore to the value of $9,000,000 was exported in the years 1854 to 1891.

Besides the above, there are important salmon and herring fisheries, but these branches have not been so productive of late. Hatcheries and artificial modes of propagation have been introduced with great success with respect to cod and lobster. To the mineral wealth must be added the extensive coal beds around Bay St. George and neighborhood of Grand Lake, but they have not yet been worked.

There is very little agriculture carried on in the island, only 64,494 acres being improved, and 20,524 acres in pasture. Formerly, the cultivation of the soil was prohibited by law in order to keep the island solely a fishing station. The recent Geological Survey shows that there are in the centre of the island about 5,000,000 acres of land fit for settlement and capable of sustaining a large population.

The financial and commercial statistics for 1891 were :—

Revenue	$1,973,275	Imports	$6,869,458
Expenditure	1,831,432	Exports	7,437,158
Public Debt	5,223,364		

In 1893, the Debt was $8,053,127, an increase due mainly to the building of over 300 miles of railway, the St. John's Dry Dock (length 600 feet, depth 25 feet over sill), the new Post Office, and lighthouses and breakwaters.

Education is denominational, not free. In 1893, there were 549 elementary schools, attended by 33,834 pupils, and 4 colleges with an attendance of 723.

The area of the island is 40,200 square miles, and about 120,000 square miles in Labrador belongs to the colony. St. John's, the capital, has a population of 29,007; the distance from Cape Breton to Liverpool is 1,921 miles.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the law regulating the sale or leasing of Crown Lands, as set forth in the Crown Lands' Acts, Consolidated, 1891, is of a very liberal character, and well calculated to promote the settlement of the country and the development of its resources.

In 1891, the population was 202,040, whereof about 4,500 are in Labrador. In point of religion, 37 per cent. belong to the Church of England, 35 per cent. to the Church of Rome, 27 per cent. are Methodists; there are, besides, a few Reformed Church of England, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, etc. Nearly 60,000 of the population are returned as engaged in the curing of fish.

The affairs of the Colony are managed by a "Responsible Government," consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, his salary of $12,000 being paid by the Colony; a Responsible Ministry, and Two Houses, viz.: a Legislative Council of 15 members nominated by the Governor in Council, and a House of Assembly, consisting at present of 36 members elected every four years by the votes of the people on the basis of manhood suffrage. The Governor and the Responsible Ministry form the Executive.

Since the overthrow of Sir William V. Whiteway's administration early in the year, owing to 17 of his supporters being unseated on petition after the general election, the political affairs of the Colony have been at a deadlock. Mr. A.T. Goodridge, leader of the Opposition, became Premier on 13th April, 1894, but the bye-elections held in November, 1894, to replace those members unseated have resulted in the return of an adverse majority :—Of the 35 seats now filled, only 13 are held by supporters of Mr. Goodridge who had not however resigned up to November 24th. Since the unseating and disqualification of Sir W. N. Whiteway, Mr. Green has led the Opposition.

The Official Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament is the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who succeeded Hon. Edward Blake now a member of the Imperial Parliament, as head of the Liberal party in 1891. Mr. Laurier was born at St. Lin, L'Assomption, P.Q., on 20th November, 1841, his ancestors having been among the first settlers in La Nouvelle France. He took the degree of B.C.L. at McGill University, in 1864. On 13th May, 1868, he married Miss Lafontaine. Was made Q. C. 11th October, 1880. From 1871 to 1874 he sat in the Quebec Provincial Assembly, but in the latter year was elected to the Dominion House of Commons. In Sept., 1877, he became Minister of Inland Revenue and a Privy Councillor, and upon seeking re-election was defeated in his original constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska, but was immediately elected for Quebec East, which constituency he has since represented. He resides at Arthabaska, P.Q. In the absence of Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright acts as deputy leader of the Liberal party.

Municipal Statistics of Cities and Towns in Canada.

City or Town.	Estimated Population.	Municipal debt, June 30, 1894.	Assessed Value of Property.	Rate of Taxation per ct.	City or Town Treasurer.
Almonte, O.	3,000	$ 47,100	$ 836,139	1·95	J. M. Munro.
Amherst, N.S.	5,000	127,500	1,991,681	1·05	W. F. Donkin.
Arnprior, O.	3,800	41,433	675,000	2·20	J. Tierney.
Barrie, O	6,000	67,864	1,500,000	1·35	D. C. Murchison.
Belleville, O.	11,000	403,000	4,015,620	2·05	L. H. Henderson.
Berlin, O	8,000	84,825	2,713,050	1·40	C. A. Ahrens.
Bowmanville, O.	3,100	66,025	1,128,870	1·70	T. Burden.
Brampton, O.	3,300	150,000	1,037,000	0·20	J. J. Manning.
Brandon, M.	5,069	519,053	3,202,781	1·80	D. M. McMillan.
Brantford, O.	15,454	804,566	6,103,250	1·70	J. Wilkes.
Brockville, O.	8,631	445,000	3,532,155	1·95	J. Dargavel.
Calgary, Alta.	4,000	97,566	2,500,000	1·20	J. S. Conan.
Carleton Place, O.	4,298	23,500	816,800	2·00	F. McEwen.
Chatham, O.	8,713	299,911	3,493,204	2·00	R. G. Fleming.
Coaticook, Q.	3,500	63,000	823,000	1·35	O. Shurtleff.
Cobourg, O.	4,600	205,500	1,490,000	2·20	Alex. Poe.
Collingwood, O.	5,166	185,137	1,241,007	2·65	A. D. Knight.
Cornwall, O.	8,000	81,892	2,523,204	1·875	R. A. Pringle.
Cote St. Antoine, Q.	3,700	600,000	6,265,235	0·50	W. Minto.
Dartmouth, N.S.	5,000	341,300	1,803,367	1·20	A. Elliott.
Deseronto, O.	4,000	18,936	660,000	2·40	F. S. Rathbun.
Dundas, O.	3,024	60,000	999,975	2·00	J. More.
Fraserville, O.	3,700	94,000	1,583,250	0·33	M. Deschênes.
Galt, O.	7,220	217,130	2,766,425	1·70	J. M. Hood.
Gananoque, O.	3,800	50,500	1,100,000	1·75	R. Brough.
Goderich, O.	4,000	102,697	1,082,985	2·25	W. L. Horton.
Guelph, O	10,500	407,919	3,720,000	2·25	E. Harvey.
Halifax, N.S.	41,000	2,673,467	25,299,460	1·44	W. L. Brown.
Hamilton, O.	48,231	2,940,409	24,691,720	2·00	A. Stuart.
Hull, Q	11,520	342,000	2,229,092	1·25	A. P. Thibault.
Joliette, Q.	3,750	130,000	706,575	0·42	A. L. Marsolais.
Kingston, O.	18,000	822,198	6,514,375	1·75	F. C. Ireland.
Lachine, Q.	4,294	137,000	1,382,775	0·75	H. Robert.
Lauzon, Q.	3,110	3,210	516,135	....	H. Bourassa.
Levis, Q.	7,500	269,000	3,512,641	0·87	F. Roy.
Lindsay, O	6,700	193,000	1,932,000	2·30	F. Knowlson.
London, O	32,574	2,032,021	14,832,597	1·85	J. Pope.
Lunenburg, N.S.	4,000	44,000	1,086,649	1·30	G. H. Love.
Moncton, N.B.	9,500	199,600	2,300,000	1·00	G. J. Robb.
Montreal, Q.	250,000	23,600,000	$165,020,135	1·25	W. Robb.
Nanaimo, B.C.	4,500	78,000	1,694,170	1·50	S. Gough.
Napanee, O	3,000	79,530	935,220	2·55	R. Mill.
New Glasgow, N.S.	4,500	215,000	1,759,099	2·00	A. M. Fraser.
New Westminster, B.C.	6,908	144,851	4,753,467	1·85	W. T. Cooksley.
Niagara Falls, O.	5,000	131,000	2,000,000	1·50	W. Preston.
Oshawa, O.	4,055	52,485	1,031,449	2·20	H. Carswell.
Ottawa, O	45,135	3,505,612	19,400,735	2·15	T. H. Kirby.
Owen Sound, O.	7,500	449,634	2,500,000	....	R. J. Spencer.
Paris, O	3,066	50,406	1,076,347	1·75	S. Dodson.
Pembroke, O.	4,500	122,327	1,102,400	2·05	S. Sutton.
Perth, O	3,300	34,900	1,216,415	1·65	H. Moorhouse.
Peterborough, O.	10,668	215,650	4,311,365	1·70	C. McGill.
Petrolea, O.	4,000	52,386	1,222,575	2·60	O. N. Chamberlin.
Pictou, N.S.	3,500	46,000	974,559	1·925	F. MacKaracher.
Portage la Prairie, M.	4,000	186,240	1,492,196	2·00	F. A. Whitaker.
Port Hope, O	5,042	197,050	1,469,276	1·75	G. M. Healy.
Quebec, Q.	70,000	6,000,000	25,479,360	1·00	J. J. L. Lafrance.
St. Catharines, O.	9,622	780,596	4,278,195	1·90	W. A. Mittlebeiger
St. Cunegonde, Q.	9,975	288,000	3,385,800	1·00	J. P. Vibert.
St. John, N.B.	45,000	3,089,593	23,770,700	1·50	F. Sandall.
St. Johns, Q.	5,000	95,000	1,500,000	0·75	Z. R. Hamel.
St. Mary's, O.	3,500	5,800	1,200,000	1·80	E. Long.
Sarnia, O	6,500	260,500	2,100,000	2·30	J. B. Barrie.
Sherbrooke, Q.	9,923	273,282	3,970,000	1·20	W. Griffith.
Smith's Falls, O.	4,222	67,105	1,003,627	2·00	R. W. Bartlett.
Springhill, N.S.	5,000	13,000	559,886	1·60	D. McLeod.
Stratford, O.	10,624	350,100	4,384,465	2·10	G. W. Lawrence.
Strathroy, O	3,100	38,000	1,050,000	2·00	J. H. McIntosh.
Three Rivers, Q.	9,000	497,916	2,354,570	0·85	L. T. Desaulniers.
Toronto, O.	188,914	16,461,832	150,864,521	1·60	R. T. Coady.
Toronto Junction.	4,500	870,000	4,818,721	1·60	A. H. Clemmer.
Truro, N.S.	5,750	95,500	1,704,687	2 00	W. D. McCallum.
Valleyfield, Q.	6,500	56,866	2,028,180	1·00	R. S. Joron.

***MUNICIPAL STATISTICS*—Continued.**

City or Town.	Estimated Population.	Municipal debt, June 30, 1894.	Assessed Value of Property.	Rate of Taxation per ct.	City or Town Treasurer.
Vancouver, B.C.	15,000	$ 1,815,351	$ 18,301,084	1·00	C. F. Baldwin.
Victoria, B.C.	20,000	1,724,000	15,559,370	1·50	C. Kent.
Walkerton, O	3,200	62,117	663,000	2·00	W. Collins.
Westville, N.S.	3,250	800	161,000	2·30	A. W. McBean.
Windsor, O	10,970	839,355	5,202,546	2·10	J. C. Guillot.
Winnipeg, M.	36,000	2,750,000	22,001,320	2·00	W. G. Scott.
Woodstock, N.B.	4,000	103,350	1,246,300	1·16	W. Fisher.
Yarmouth, N.S.	6,000	400,000	4,358,000	1·125	H. Goudey.

* The exemptions amount to $34,185,894.

The Principal Clubs in Canada.

(Arranged alphabetically.)

ALBANY CLUB, Toronto.—*Secretary-Treasurer*, Stair Dick Lauder; 475 members. Entrance fee, $50. Annual subscription, $15.

GARRISON CLUB, Quebec.—*President*, Lt.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Cap. Chas. J. Dunn; 250 members. Entrance fee, $25. Annual subscription, $20. Non-resident members, $10 and $15.

HALIFAX CLUB, Halifax, N.S.—*Secretary*, J. T. Wylde; 210 members. Entrance fee, $80 for full members, none for privileged members. Annual subscription, $30.

HAMILTON CLUB, Hamilton, O.—*Chairman*, S. Barker; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Moore; 156 members. Entrance fee, $100. Annual subscription, $25.

MANITOBA CLUB, Winnipeg.—*President*, W. B. Scarth; *Secretary*, R. A. Ruttan; 197 members. Entrance fee, $75. Annual subscription, $40 for resident members, $25 for non-resident members, and $5 for supernumerary members.

METROPOLITAN CLUB, Montreal.—*Hon. President*, Sir Joseph Hickson; *President*, John Atkin; *Secretary-Treasurer*, R. W. H. Smith; 250 members. Entrance fee, $50. Annual subscription, $25.

MONTREAL CITY CLUB.—*President*, Thomas Trimble; *Secretary*, F. Goodwyn; 350 resident and 110 non-resident members. Entrance fee, $30. Annual subscription, $20.

NATIONAL CLUB, Toronto.—*President*, Frank Arnoldi, Q.C.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Hugh Hartshorne; 250 members. Entrance fee, $50 for resident members and $25 for non-resident members. Annual subscription, $25 for resident members, and $10 for non-resident members.

REFORM CLUB, Toronto.—*Secretary*, E. Dickey.

RIDEAU CLUB, Ottawa.—*President*, Charles Thagee; *Secretary*, E. Waldo; 320 members. Entrance fee, $100. Annual subscription, $25.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB, Sherbrooke.—*President*, F. P. Buck; *Secretary*, F. C. Thompson; 90 members. Entrance fee, $40 for resident members, $30 for non-resident members. Annual subscription, $20.

ST. JAMES'S CLUB, Montreal.—*Chairman*, C. R. Hosmer; *Secretary*, G. E. Small; 564 members. Entrance fee, $150. Annual subscription, $40.

TORONTO CLUB, Toronto.—*Secretary*, L. Ogden.

UNION CLUB, Quebec.—*President*, Hon. George Irvine, Q.C.; *Hon. Secretary*, Laurence Lynch. Entrance fee, $100 for resident members, $50 for non-resident members. Annual subscription, $25 for resident members, $12 for non-resident members.

UNION CLUB, St. John, N.B.—*Secretary*, J. E. E. Dickson; 286 members. Entrance fee, $50. Annual subscription, $25.

UNION CLUB, Victoria, B.C.—*Secretary*, O. H. van Milligan; 250 members. Entrance fee, $50. Annual subscription, $30 for resident members, and $12 for non-resident members.

THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

The earliest Great Seal of England extant is one of William the Conqueror, whereon that monarch is shown crowned and throned on the obverse, and mounted on horseback on the reverse—attitudes which have invariably been preserved to the present day. It has grown from age to age in size till now it is as big as a muffin, and looks like one, and has to be enclosed in a tin box for protection. Until 1818 it was made of copper, since then it has been made of silver. It is in two halves, something like two very thick bright tin saucepan lids fitting closely together, their inner surfaces deeply sculptured with the royal devices intended to be formed on the wax when squeezed between them. Instruments having a limited duration are sealed with yellow wax. Others, supposed to exist in perpetuity, such as patents of peerage, etc., are exemplified under green wax; and in the case of some letters-patent, likely to be exposed to a great deal of knocking about or journeying from place to place, such as were the assize commissions, the wax seal was stamped after being ingeniously enclosed in cream-colored leather. The Great Seal has been lost three times, twice temporarily and once permanently, on this last occasion being taken from Lord Thurlow's house by burglars. The mere holding of the Great Seal entitles the fortunate custodian to some £12,000 a year, to immense patronage in Church and State, to be Speaker in the House of Lords, as Privy Councillor, and the head of all judicial authority in the kingdom, to be designated Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and keeper of the royal conscience, and to rank (next the royal family) the second subject in the realm.

The Origin of the Motto which accompanies the Royal Arms.

The motto *Dieu et mon droit*, which means "God and my right," is an ancient war-cry of the French. It was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army, at the Battle of Gisors, September 20, 1198. As the French were defeated, he is said to have made it the motto of the Royal Arms of England. The motto is, however, no part of the arms, but personal. In fact, Queen Elizabeth took for her motto *Semper eadem* (always the same), it being her first and chiefest care to defend the Protestant religion, as established by the authority of Parliament, and "her second care to hold an even course in her whole life, and in all her actions" Queen Anne also discontinued the use of the old motto *Dieu et mon droit*, and instead thereof used *Semper eadem* to express her constancy. George I., upon his accession, thought proper to discontinue it, and restored the old motto *Dieu et mon droit*.

The United Kingdom.

Previous to 1801, no official return of the population of either England or Scotland was made. Not until 1813 was any census taken of Ireland. The number of baptisms, burials, and marriages afforded an estimate of the population of England, as follows:—In 1570, the population was estimated at 4,160,221. In 1600, it was 4,811,718. In 1630, it was 5,600,517. In 1670, it was 5,773,646. In 1700, it was 6,045,008. In 1750, it amounted to 6,517,035. During the eighteenth century manufactures attracted countrymen to towns. The American and French wars carried off a large number of men, and this, with the migration of the rural population to towns, led to the idea that the population was rapidly decreasing. This impression was dissipated by the census of 1801.

At the last census, taken on 5th April, 1891, the area and population was:

	Area in Sq. Miles.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1861.	1841.
England	50,840	27,483,490	24,613,926	21,495,131	18,954,444	15,914,148
Wales	7,470	1,519,035	1,360,513	1,217,135	1,111,780	
Scotland	29,785	4,025,647	3,735,573	3,360,018	3,062,294	2,620,184
Ireland	32,583	4,704,750	5,174,836	5,412,377	5,798,967	8,175,124
Isle of Man	220	55,608	53,558	54,042	52,469	
Channel Islands	75	92,234	87,702	90,596	10,978	103,710
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	.....	224,211	215,374	216,080	250,356	202,954
Total United Kingdom	120,973	38,104,973	35,241,482	31,845,379	29,321,288	27,016,120

Of the total population in 1891, 18,608,337 were males and 19,496,638 females.

The variation in population in the principal towns which now contain over 100,000 inhabitants will be seen by the following comparative table:—

	1891.	1881.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1893.		1891.	1881.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1893.
London,	4,211,056	3,815,544	20·2	Salford,	198,136	176,235	21·9
Glasgow,	618,471	674,695	23·5	Newcastle-on-Tyne,	186,345	145,359	23·2
Liverpool,	517,951	552,508	25·9	Portsmouth,	159,255	127,989	17·8
Manchester,	505,343	462,303	24·9	Dundee,	155,675	140,239	19·0
Birmingham,	429,171	400,774	21·1	Leicester,	142,051	122,376	19·3
Leeds,	367,506	309,119	21·3	Oldham,	131,463	111,343	20·7
Sheffield,	324,243	284,508	21·5	Sunderland,	130,921	116,542	21·8
Edinburgh,	264,796	236,022	20·2	Cardiff,	128,849	82,761	19·3
Belfast,	255,950	208,122		Aberdeen,	123,327	105,189	
Dublin,	245,001	249,602	26·3	Blackburn,	120,064	104,014	22·9
Bristol,	221,665	206,874	17·7	Brighton,	115,402	107,546	19·2
Bradford,	216,361	194,495	20·3	Bolton,	115,002	105,414	24·4
Nottingham,	211,984	186,575	18·0	Preston,	107,573	96,537	26·6
West Ham,	204,902	128,953	18·1	Croydon,	102,697	78,811	16·2
Hull,	199,991	165,690	21·6	Norwich,	100,964	87,842	19·2

West Ham and Croydon, though separate boroughs, are almost suburbs of London, and the Registrar General estimates that if all the outer ring suburbs of London were included, the population of the capital city of the Empire would now exceed 5,750,000.

If the metropolitan police area, instead of the registration boundary, had been taken as the census basis, Dublin would read 349,688 in 1881 and 361,891 in 1891.

The Counties or Shires most thickly populated are Middlesex, 11490.0 per square mile; Surrey, 2284.1; Lancashire, 2080.9; and Durham, 1005.5 per square mile; the difference in the purely agricultural counties, where population is, in many cases, diminishing, being very marked. In Radnor there were only 46.4 per square mile; Westmoreland, 84.4, and in Rutland, 135.9 per square mile. The total for England and Wales being 497.4; Scotland, 135.1; and Ireland, 144.4 per square mile.

EMIGRATION.

In 1815 there were only 2,081 emigrants recorded, and the total from that year to 1852 only reached 3,463,592, while between 1881 and 1890, 2,558,535 of British or Irish origin emigrated.

The following are the official figures for the five years ending 1893:—

	British North America.	Australasia.	United States.
1889	38,056	28,834	240,395
1890	31,897	21,570	233,522
1891	33,752	19,957	252,016
1892	41,866	16,183	235,221
1893	50,371	11,470	213,247

which show how steadily Canada has been growing in popularity with the emigrant.

In 1893, 112,306 aliens landed in British ports from the Continent of Europe, 78,848 of whom were stated to be *en route* for America.

GOVERNMENT.

The supreme legislative power is, by the unwritten Constitution of the British Empire, vested in Parliament, which, in its present form as divided into two Houses, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. The House of Lords consists of Peers, who hold their seats (1) by hereditary right, (2) by creation of the Sovereign, (3) by virtue of office—as English Bishops, (4) by election for life—Irish peers, (5) by election for the term of Parliament—Scotch peers.

The enormous change which has taken place in the peerage during the last sixty-four years will be appreciated by the following figures, the recruits having come from all ranks and professions, and being in almost every instance men whose names have become familiar and often famous amongst their countrymen—as sailors, soldiers, legal or scientific luminaries, and, more latterly, as great merchants, bankers or brewers, who had rendered service to their respective parties :—

Peerages Created Since 1830.

The number of *additions* to the Hereditary Peerage made since 1830 is shown by the following table :—

Under Liberal Ministries.	No.	Under Conservative Ministries.	No.
Earl Grey, 1830-1834	37	Sir Robert Peel, 1834-1835	6
Viscount Melbourne, 1835-1841	46	Sir Robert Peel, 1841-1846	6
Lord John Russell, 1846-1852	12	Earl of Derby, 1852	5
Earl of Aberdeen, 1853-1855	1	Earl of Derby, 1858-1859	10
Lord Palmerston, 1855-1858	12	Earl of Derby, 1866-1868	7
Lord Palmerston, 1859-1865	15	Mr. Disraeli, 1868	9
Earl Russell, 1865-1866	8	Earl of Beaconsfield, 1874-1880	29
Mr. Gladstone, 1868-1874	39	Marquis of Salisbury, 1885-6	11
Mr. Gladstone, 1880-1885	28	Marquis of Salisbury, 1886-92	38
Mr. Gladstone, 1886	8		
Mr. Gladstone, 1892-1894	4	Total created under Conservative Ministries.	119
Total created under Liberal Ministries	219		

The House of Commons, since the time of Henry III., has consisted of Knights of the Shire or representatives of Counties, of citizens or representatives of cities, and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs. In the time of Henry VIII., there were 147 constituencies, increased in the time of the Stuarts to a membership of about 500. At the Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, 45 representatives from Scotland were added, and in 1801, by the Act of Union with Ireland, 100 members from that country were included.

The last great change in the Constitution of the House of Commons was made by the Reform Bill of 1884 and Redistribution of Seats Bill of 1885. With very few exceptions, all householders and lodgers in boroughs or counties now have the power to vote upon proving twelve months' residence. A general election is compulsory within every seven years. The last general election took place in July, 1892, and the membership is made up as follows :—

England and Wales	495 members.	4,862,758 electors.
Scotland	72 members.	619,091 electors.
Ireland	103 members.	747,271 electors.
	670	6,229,120

Showing that about one-sixth of the population are qualified voters. In 1892, the number of "illiterates," or voters unable to fill up their ballot papers, was 46,109 in England and Wales, 4,577 in Scotland, and 84,919 in Ireland.

The voting is by Secret Ballot, and the expenses of the candidate are limited by law, in proportion to the population of the constituency, and violation, even by an agent of the candidate, disqualifies the member.

No clergyman, government contractor, sheriff, or representative peer, is eligible for election.

The Executive Government, though nominally vested in the Crown, is in reality exercised by the Cabinet, composed of members whose head is called the Prime Minister, and the existence of the Cabinet is practically dependent upon its possession of a majority of votes in the House of Commons upon any question which it treats as one of confidence.

The House of Commons is made up at the present time of the undermentioned sections. From the general election until the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in March, 1894, the Liberals and Nationalists voted as an unit for the Government in all strictly party divisions ; but, in the last few months, the majority has often fallen from its original number of 43 to between 14 and 28 over the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, who have combined upon all critical divisions :—

	Conservatives.	Liberal Unionists.	Independent Liberals and Labor.	Liberals.	Nationalists.	Total.
England	234	30	10	185	1	460
Wales	2	.....	2	26	.....	30
Scotland	10	11	2	47	.....	70
Ireland	17	4	9	.....	71	101
Universities	8	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Total	271	46	23	258	72	670
670 members.		317	23	350		

Sir William Vernon Harcourt has succeeded Mr. Gladstone as leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith or Mr. John Morley acting in his absence. Mr. Chamberlain leads the Liberal-Unionists, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Conservatives. The leader of the Independent Nationalists is Mr. Redmond, with eight followers, while Mr. Justin McCarthy is the nominal head of the main body of the Nationalist party.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Rosebery, as Premier, is the leader of the Government forces; the Marquis of Salisbury occupying that position towards the Conservative peers, and the Duke of Devonshire, formerly known as the Marquis of Hartington, when in the House of Commons, represents the Liberal-Unionists.

THE CABINET.

November, 1894.

As reorganized on March 5, 1894, upon the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the Premiership.

First Lord of the Treasury and Lord President of the Council ..... Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., £5,000.
Lord Chancellor ..... Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell, £10,000.
Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ..... Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedmouth, £2,000
Secretaries of State.
- Foreign Affairs ..... Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley, K.G., £5,000.
- Home Department ..... Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, £5,000.
- Colonial ..... Rt. Hon. Marquess of Ripon, K.G., £5,000.
- War ..... Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, £5,000.
- India ..... Rt. Hon. Henry H. Fowler, £5,000.

Chancellor of the Exchequer ..... Rt. Hon. Sir William Harcourt, £5,000.
First Lord of the Admiralty ..... Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., £4,500.
Chief Secretary for Ireland ..... Rt. Hon. John Morley, £4,425.
President of the Board of Trade ..... Rt. Hon. James Bryce, £2,000.
Secretary for Scotland ..... Rt. Hon. Sir G. Otto Trevelyan, Bt., £2,000.
Postmaster-General ..... Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, £2,500.
President Local Government Board ..... Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, £2,000.
Vice-President of Council on Education ..... Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, £2,000.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Houghton, £20,000.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Walker, £8,000.
President of the Board of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, £2,000.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hibbert, £2,000.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. T. E. Ellis, £2,000.
Junior Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Causton, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur, Mr. Munro Ferguson, £1,000 each.
Paymaster-Gen., Mr. Seale-Hayne (unpaid).
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Edmund Robertson, £1,000.
Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. Woodall, £1,500.
Attorney-General, Sir R. T. Reid, £7,000 and fees.
Solicitor-General, Sir Frank Lockwood, £6,000 and fees.
Lord Advocate for Scotland, Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, £3,388.
First Commissioner of Works, Rt. Hon. Herbert Gladstone, £2,000.
Secretary to the Admiralty, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, £2,000.
Under-Secretary Home Office, Mr. G. W. E. Russell, £1,500.
Under-Secretary Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, £1,500.
Under-Secretary Colonial Office, Mr. Sydney Buxton, £1,500.
Under-Secretary War Office, Lord Sandhurst, £1,500.
Under-Secretary India Office, Lord Reay, £1,500.
Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade, Mr. Burt, £1,200.
Parliamentary Secretary Local Government Board, Sir Walter Foster, £1,200.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. Thos. Shaw, £955.
Attorney-General for Ireland, The MacDermot, £5,000.
Solicitor-General for Ireland, Sergeant Hemphill, £2,000.

The late Ministry was formed 3rd August, 1886, and handed the seals of office to its successors 19th August, 1892.

THE LAST CONSERVATIVE MINISTRY.

Aug. 3, 1886, to Aug. 19, 1892.

Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister.
Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor.
Viscount Cranbrook, Lord President of Council.
Earl Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Randolph Churchill, George Joachim Goschen, } Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Henry Matthews, Sec. of State Home Dept.
Earl of Iddesleigh, dec., Marquis of Salisbury, } Secretary of State Foreign Dept.
Hon. Edward Stanhope, Lord Knutsford, } Secretary of State Colonial Dept.
Wm. Henry Smith, dec., Hon. Edward Stanhope, } Secretary of State War Dept.
Viscount Cross, Sec. of State Indian Dept.
Lord George Francis Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Marquis of Salisbury, *Wm. Henry Smith, dec.*, Arthur James Balfour, } First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt., *Arthur James Balfour*, William Lawies Jackson, } Chief Sec. for Ireland.
Lord Stanley of Preston, Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt., } Pres. Board of Trade.
Duke of Rutland, Chan. Duchy of Lancaster.
Chas. Thomson Ritchie, Pres. Local Gov. Board.
Henry Chaplin, President Board of Agriculture.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Henry Cecil Raikes, dec., Sir Jas. Ferguson, Bart., } Postmaster-General.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bt., V.-P. Committee of Council.
Hon. David Robert Plunket, Works and Public Buildings.
Hon. Sydney Herbert, Col. Sir, Wm. Hood Walrond, Bt., Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bt., } Jun. Lords of Treasury.
William Lawies Jackson, Sir John Eldon Gorst, Q.C., } Financial Sec. to Treasury.
Aretas Akers-Douglas, Political Secretary to the Treasury.
Lord Windsor, Paymaster-Genera..
Sir Wm. Thackeray Marriott, Judge Advocate General.
Adm. Sir Anth. Hiley Hoskins, Vice-Adm. Henry Fairfax, Vice-Adm. John O. Hopkins, Rear-Adm. Fred. Geo. D. Bedford, Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, } Lords of the Admiralty.
Arthur Bower Forwood, Sec. to the Admiralty.
Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley, Political Secretary Home Office.
James Wm. Lowther, Political Secretary Foreign Office.
Baron Henry de Worms, Political Secretary Colonial Office.

Hon. Geo. Nathaniel Curzon, Political Secretary India Office.
Earl Brownlow, Political Secretary War Office.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Political Secretary Board of Trade.
Walter Hume Long, Political Secretary Local Government Board.
Hon. Wm. St. J. F. Brodrick, Financial Secretary War Office.
Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C., Attorney-General.
Sir Edward Clark, Q.C., Solicitor-General.

SCOTLAND.

Marquis of Lothian, Sec. Keeper of Gt.-Seal.
Lord Robertson, Lord Justice General.
Sir Chas. John Pearson, Q.C., Lord Advocate.
Marquis of Lothian, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Lord Kingsburgh (Macdonald), Lord Justice Clerk.
Duke of Montrose, Lord Clerk Register.
Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C., Solicitor-General.

IRELAND.

Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Zetland. } Lord-Lieutenant.
Arthur James Balfour, Wm. Lawies Jackson, } Chief Secretary.
Col. Sir Jos. West Ridgeway, Under-Secretary.
Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor.
Dodgson Hamilton Madden, Q.C., Attorney-General.
John Atkinson, Q.C., Solicitor-General.

The event of the Session of 1894 has been the retirement of the great leader of the Liberal party and head of the Government, the Right Honorable Wm. Ewart Gladstone, who first entered Parliament in 1832, as the Tory nominee of the Duke of Newcastle for the borough of Newark in his twenty-third year. On the 5th March, 1894, after nearly sixty-two years of parliamentary service, he resigned his official position as Premier to the Earl of Rosebery, the Foreign Minister in his Cabinet, but retains his seat as a private member of Parliament for the County of Edinburg (Midlothian).

He became leader of the House of Commons for the first time in 1866, in succession to Lord Palmerston, and after the general election of November, 1868, was sent for to form his first Ministry.

His last great speech as Prime Minister was a declaration against the existing constitution of Lords and Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The list given below contains only those peers who are entitled to sit and vote in the House of Lords. A supplementary list is given of the Scotch and Irish Peers who have no seat in the House of Lords.

Princes of the Royal Blood are styled His Royal Highness the Prince of ——, or Duke of ——, and are addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

The two Archbishops are styled The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Bishop of ——, and are addressed as, My Lord Archbishop ; or, Your Grace.

Dukes are styled His Grace the Duke of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Duke, or Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquises take by courtesy one of their father's other titles, generally the second; for instance, the proper titles of the Duke of Devonshire are Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington and Baron Cavendish. His eldest son was known as the Marquis of Hartington. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Randolph, as in the case of Lord R. Churchill, who is a younger son of the late Duke of Marlborough ; Lady Gwendoline, as in the case of Lady G. Cecil, daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

The sons of Dukes, Marquises and Earls, though by courtesy called "Lord," are not Peers, and are eligible even in the case of the eldest sons to be candidates for election to the House of Commons.

Marquises are styled The Most Hon. the Marquis of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquis.

Earls are styled The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take by courtesy one of their father's other titles, the younger sons being styled the Hon. George, etc. The daughters, like those of Dukes and Marquises, are called Lady Jane, etc. When the title and the surname are alike, the "of" is rarely used, *e.g.* Earl Amherst, Earl Russell, etc.

Viscounts are styled The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title ; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, etc.

Bishops are styled The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —— . Addressed as, My Lord. Only the 24 senior Bishops are eligible to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

Barons are styled The Right Hon. Lord —— . Addressed as, My Lord.

SPEAKER.—FARRER, LORD HERSCHELL, Lord High Chancellor of England, £4,000 as Speaker.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.—The Earl of Morley, £2,500.
DEPUTY SPEAKERS.—The Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., Earl De Montalt, Earl of Selborne, Viscount Oxenbridge, and Lord Halsbury.

Six Peers of the Blood Royal.

	Creat.
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	1842.
Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.	1866.
Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., K.C.B.	1874.
George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, K.G., K.T.	1892.
Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, Duke of Albany.	1881.
George W. F. Ch., Duke of Cambridge, &c., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	1801.

Two Archbishops.

	Cons.	*Trans.*
Edward White Benson, D.D., *Canterbury*	1877	1883
William Dalrymple Maclagan, D.D., *York*	1878	1891

Twenty-four Bishops.

	Consec.
Dr. Frederick Temple, *London*	1869
Dr. Brooke Foss Westcott, *Durham*	1890
Dr. Anthony Wilson Thorold, *Winchester*	1877
Dr. Charles John Ellicott, *Gloucester and Bristol*	1862
Dr. James Atlay, *Hereford*	1868
Dr. Richard Durnford, *Chichester*	1870
Dr. William Basil Jones, *St. David's*	1874
Dr. John Charles Ryle, *Liverpool*	1880
Dr. Ernest R. Wilberforce, *Newcastle*	1882

	Consec.
Dr. Richard Lewis, *Llandaff*	1883
Dr. William Stubbs, *Oxford*	1884
Dr. George Ridding, *Southwell*	1884
Dr. William Boyd Carpenter, *Ripon*	1884
Dr. Edward King, *Lincoln*	1885
Dr. Edward H. Bickersteth, *Exeter*	1885
Dr. John Wordsworth, *Salisbury*	1886
Dr Lord Alwyne Compton, *Ely*	1886
Dr. James Moorhouse, *Manchester*	1886
Dr. William Walsham How, *Wakefield*	1888
Dr. Francis John Jayne, *Chester*	1888
Dr. Alfred George Edwards, *St. Asaph*	1889
Dr. Daniel Lewis Lloyd, *Bangor*	1890
Dr. John Wogan Festing, *St. Albans*	1890
Dr. John J. Stewart Perowne, *Worcester*	1891

The Bishop of Sodor and Man has a seat in the House of Lords but cannot vote. The Bishops of Rochester, Peterborough, Lichfield, Truro, Carlisle, Norwich, and Bath and Wells at present have no seats in the House of Lords, but will have as deaths or resignations occur among the above-named 24 members.

Abbreviations, etc.—D., Duke; M., Marquis; E., Earl; Visc., Viscount; Bar., Baron; Ld., Lord; Ir., Ireland; Sco., Scotland; b., Born; C., Conservative; L., Liberal; U., Unionist.

Abercorn, 2nd D. of. (Ir.) James Hamilton, K.G., C.B.; sits as Marquis of Abercorn; b. 1838, C.

Abercromby, 4th Bar. G. R. C. Abercromby; b. 1838, U.

Aberdare, 1st Bar. H. A. Bruce, G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1815, L.

Aberdeen, 7th E. of. (Sco.) J. C. Hamilton-Gordon, P.C.; b. 1847; sits as Visc. Gordon, L.

Abergavenny, 1st M. of. William Nevill, K.G.; b. 1826, C.

Abingdon, 7th E. of. M. A. Bertie; b. 1836, C.

Abinger, 4th Bar. J. Y. M. Scarlett; b. 1871, C.

Acton, 1st Bar. J. E. E. Dalberg-Acton; b. 1834, L.

Addington, 2nd Bar. Egerton Hubbard; b. 1842, C.

Ailesbury, 4th M. of. G. W. T. Brudenell Bruce; b. 1863, L.

Ailesbury, 5th M. of. Henry A. B. Bruce; b. 1842, C.

Ailsa, 3rd M. of. A. Kennedy; b. 1847, C.

Airlie, 8th E. of. Sco. Rep. Peer. D. S. D. W. Ogilvy; b. 1856, U.

Albemarle, 8th E. of. Arnold Allen Cecil Keppel; P.C.; b. 1858, C.

Alcester, 1st Bar. Adm. F. B. P. Seymour, G.C.B.; b. 1821, U.

Alington, 1st Bar. H. G. Sturt; b. 1825, C.

Amherst, 3rd E. W. A. Amherst; b. 1836, C.

Amherst of Hackney, 1st Bar. W. A. Tyssen-Amherst; b. 1835, C.

Ampthill, 2nd Bar. A. O. V. Russell; b. 1869, C.

Ancaster, 1st E. of. G. H. H. D. Willoughby, P.C.; b. 1830, C.

Anglesey, 4th M. of. Hy. Paget; b. 1835, C.

Annaly, 3rd Bar. Luke White; b. 1857; U.

Annesley, 5th E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer. Col. Hugh Annesley; b. 1831, C.

Ardilaun, 1st Bar. A. E. Guinness; b. 1840, C.

Argyll, 8th D. of (Sco.), G. Douglas Campbell, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1823, U.

Armstrong, 1st Bar. Wm. Geo. Armstrong, C.B.; b. 1810, U.

Arran, 5th E. of. (Ir.) A. S. W. C. Fox Gore; b. 1839; sits as Bar. Sudley, U.

Arundell of Wardour, 12th Bar. J. F. Arundell, b. 1831, C.

Ashbourne, 1st Bar. Edward Gibson, P.C.; b. 1837, C.

Ashburnham, 5th E. of. B. Ashburnham; b. 1840, L.

Ashburton, 4th Bar. F. D. E. Baring; b. 1866, C.

Ashcombe, 1st Bar. G. Cubitt, P.C.; b. 1828, C.

Athlumney, 2nd Bar. (Ir.) J. H. G. M. Somerville; b. 1865, C.

Atholl, 7th D. of. (Sco.) J. J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T.; b. 1840, C.

Auckland, 5th Bar. W. M. Eden; b. 1859, C.

Aylesford, 8th E. of. C. W. Finch; b. 1851, C.

Bagot, 4th Bar. W. Bagot; b. 1857, C.

Balfour of Burleigh, 6th Bar. Sco. Rep. Peer. A. H. Bruce, P.C.; b. 1849, C.

Bandon, 4th E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer. J. F. Bernard; b. 1850, C.

Bangor, 5th Visc. Ir. Rep. Peer. H. W. C. Ward; b. 1828, C.

Barnard, 4th Bar. H. de Vere Vane; b. 1854, U.

Barrington, 8th Visc. (Ir.) Percy Barrington; b. 1825; sits as Bar. Shute, C.

Basing, 2nd Bar. G. L. Sclater-Booth; b. 1859, C.

Bateman, 2nd Bar. W. B. Bateman-Hanbury; b. 1826, C.

Bath, 4th M. of. J. A. Thynne; b. 1831, C.

Bathurst, 7th E. S. H. Bathurst; b. 1864, C.

Battersea, 1st Bar. Cyril Flower; b. 1843, L.

Beauchamp, 7th E. W. Lygon; b. 1872, C.

Beaufort, 8th D. of. H. C. C. Somerset, P.C., K.G.; b. 1824, C.

Beaumont, 10th Bar. M. Stapleton; b. 1850, C.

Bedford, 11th D. of. H. A. Russell; b. 1858, U.

Belmore, 4th E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer. S. H. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1835, C.

Belper, 2nd Bar. H. Strutt; b. 1840, U.

Berkeley, 8th E. of. R. T. M. Berkeley; b. 1865.

Berwick, 7th Bar. H. R. Noel-Hill; b. 1847, C.

Bessborough, 6th E. of. (Ir.) F. G. B. Ponsonby; b. 1815; sits as Bar. Ponsonby, L.

Blackburn, Bar. (cr. 1876, life peer). C. Blackburn, P.C.; b. 1813; Judge of the Queen's Bench, 1859-76; Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary, 1876-87, C.

Blythswood, 1st Bar. Archibald Campbell; b. 1835, C.

Bolingbroke, 5th Visc. H. St. John; b. 1820, C.

Bolton, 3rd Bar. W. H. Orde-Powlett; b. 1818, C.

Boston, 6th Bar. G. F. Irby; b. 1860, C.

Boyne, 8th Visc. (Ir.) G. R. Hamilton-Russell; b. 1830, C.

Brabourne, 2nd Bar. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen; b. 1857, L.

Bradford, 3rd E. of. O. G. C. Bridgeman, P.C.; b. 1819, C.

Brassey, 1st Bar. Thomas Brassey, K.C.B.; b. 1836; M. P. Devonport, 1865, Hastings 1868-86; Civil Ld. of Admy., 1880-4; Sec. to Admy., 1884-5; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1893, L.

Braybrooke, 5th Bar. C. C. Neville; b. 1823, C

Braye, 5th Bar. A. T. T. Verney-Cave; b. 1849, U.

Breadalbane, 1st M. of. G. Campbell, P.C.; b. 1851; Ld. Steward since 1892, L.

Bridport, 1st Visc. Gen. A. N. Hood, G.C.B.; b. 1814, C.

Bristol, 3rd M. of. F. W. J. Hervey; b. 1834, C

Brougham and Vaux, 3rd Bar. H. C. Brougham; b. 1836, U.

Brownlow, 3rd E. A. W. B. Egerton Cust, P.C.; b. 1844, C.

Buccleuch, 6th D. of (Sco.) and 8th D. of *Queensberry*. W. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T.; b. 1831; sits as Earl of Doncaster, C.

Buckinghamshire, 7th E. of. S. C. Hobart-Hampden; b. 1860, C.

Burton, 1st Bar. M. A. Bass; b. 1837, U.

Bute, 3rd M. of. J. P. Crichton-Stuart, K.T.; b. 1847, C.

Byron, 9th Bar. G. F. W. Byron; b. 1855, C.

Cadogan, 5th E. G. H. Cadogan, K.G., P.C.; b. 1840; Under Sec. for War 1875-8; Colonies 1878-80; Lord Privy Seal, 1886-92, C.

Caledon, 4th E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer. J. Alexander; b. 1846, C.

Cairns, 3rd E. H. J. Cairns ; b. 1863, C.
Calthorpe, 6th Bar. A. C. Gough Calthorpe ; b. 1829, U.
Camden, 4th M. J. C. Pratt ; b. 1872, U.
Camoys, 4th Bar. F. R. Stonor ; b. 1856, L.
Camperdown, 3rd E. of. R. A. P. H. Haldane-Duncan ; b. 1841, U.
Canterbury, 4th Visc. H. C. Manners-Sutton ; b. 1839, L.
Carbery, 8th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. W. C. Evans-Freke ; b. 1816, C.
Carew, 3rd Bar. R. S. J. Carew ; b. 1863, U.
Carlingford, 1st Bar. and 2nd Bar. *Clermont*. C. S. P. Fortescue, K.P., P.C. ; b. 1823, U.
Carlisle, 9th E. of. G. J. Howard ; b. 1843, U.
Carnarvon, 5th E. of. G. E. S. M. Herbert ; b. 1866, C.
Carnwath, 15th E. of. Scotch Rep. Peer. R. H. C. Dalzell ; b. 1847, C.
Carrington, 3rd Bar C. R. Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G. ; b. 1843, L.
Carysfort, 5th E. of. W. Proby, K.P. ; b. 1836 ; sits as Bar. Carysfort, U.
Castletown, 2nd Bar. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick ; b. 1848, U.
Cathcart, 8th E. A F. Cathcart ; b. 1828, C.
Cawdor, 2nd E. J. F. V. Campbell ; b. 1817, C.
Chelmsford, 2nd Bar. Lt. Gen. F. A. Thesiger, G.C.B. ; b. 1827, C.
Chesham, 3rd Bar. C. C. W. Cavendish ; b. 1850.
Chesterfield, 10th E. of. E. F. Scudamore-Stanhope ; b. 1854, L.
Cheylesmore, 2nd Bar. W. M. Eaton ; b. 1843, C.
Chichester, 4th E. of. W. J. Pelham ; b. 1838, L.
Cholmondeley, 4th M. G. H. H. Cholmondeley ; b. 1858, C.
Churchill, 3rd Bar. V. A. F. C. Spencer ; b. 1864.
Churston, 2nd Bar. J. Yarde-Buller ; b. 1846, C.
Clancarty, 5th E. of. W. E. Le Poer Trench ; b. 1868 ; sits as Visc. Clancarty.
Clanricarde, 2nd M. of. (Ir.) H. G. de Burgh-Canning ; b. 1832 ; sits as Bar Somerhill, U.
Clanwilliam, 4th E. of. (Ir.) Adm. R. J. Meade, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ; b. 1832 ; sits as Bar Clanwilliam, U.
Clarendon, 5th E. of. E. H. Villiers ; b. 1846, U.
Clarina, 4th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Gen. E. C. H. Massey, C.B. ; b. 1830, C.
Clifden, 4th Visc. H. G. Agar-Ellis ; b. 1863 ; sits as Baron Mendip, U.
Clifford of Chudleigh, 9th Bar. L. H. H. Clifford ; b. 1851, U.
Clinton, 20th Bar. C. H. R. H. S. F. Trefusis ; b. 1834, C.
Cloncurry, 4th Bar. V. Lawless ; b. 1840, C.
Cobham, 8th Visc. C. G. Lyttelton ; b. 1848, U.
Colchester, 3rd Bar. R. C. E. Abbot ; b. 1842, C.
Coleridge, 2nd Bar. B. Coleridge, P.C. ; b. 1851, L.
Colville of Culross, 11th Bar. C. J. Colville, K.T., P.C. ; b. 1818, C.
Combermere, 3rd Visc. R. W. Stapleton-Cotton ; b. 1845, C.
Congleton, 3rd Bar. H. W. Parnell ; b. 1809, L.
Connemara, 1st Bar. R. Bourke, P.C., G.C.I.E. ; b. 1827, C.
Conyngham, 4th M. (Ir.) H. F. Conynham ; b. 1857 ; sits as Bar. Minster, C.
Cork, 9th E. of, and *Orrery*. (Ir.) R. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., P.C. ; b. 1829 ; sits as Bar. Boyle, U.
Cottenham, 4th E. of. K. C. E. Pepys ; b. 1874.
Cottesloe, 2nd Bar. T. F. Fremantle ; b. 1830, C.
Courtown, 5th E. of. (Ir.) J. G. H. Stopford ; b. 1823 ; sits as Bar. Saltersford, C.
Coventry, 9th E. of. G. W. Coventry, P.C. ; b. 1838, C.
Cowley, 2nd E. W. H. Wellesley ; b. 1834, C.
Cowper, 7th E. F. T. de G. Cowper, K.G., P.C. ; b. 1834, U.
Cranbrook, 1st E. of. G. Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.S.I., P.C. ; b. 1814 ; Under-Sec. Home Dep. 1858-9 ; Pres. of Poor Law Board 1866-7 ; Home Sec. 1867-8 ; Sec. for War 1874-8, for India 1878-80 ; Ld. Pres. of the Council 1885-86 and 1886-92, C.
Craven, 4th E. of. W. G. R. Craven ; b. 1868, C.
Crawford, 26th E. of. and *Balcarres*. (Sco.) J. L. Lindsay ; b. 1847 ; sits as Bar. Wigan, C.
Crawshaw, 1st Bar. Thomas Brooks ; b. 1825, U.
Crofton, 3rd Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. E. H. C. Crofton ; b. 1834, C.
Cromartie, 2nd E. of. F. S. Leveson-Gower ; b. 1852, C.
Cromer, 1st Bar. Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E. ; b. 1841.
Cross, 1st Visc. R. Assheton Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., P.C. ; b. 1823, C.
Dalhousie, 14th E. of. (Sco.) A. G. M. Ramsay ; b. 1878 ; sits as Baron Ramsay.
Darnley, 6th E. of. J. S. Bligh ; b. 1827 ; sits as Baron Clifton, C.
Dartmouth, 6th E. of. W. H. Legge, P.C. ; b. 1851, C.
Dartrey, 1st E. of. R. Dawson, K.P. ; b. 1817, U.
DeClifford, 25th Bar. J. Russell ; b. 1844, U.
De Freyne, 4th Bar. A. French ; b. 1855, C.
Delamere, 3rd Bar. H. Cholmondeley ; b. 1870, C.
De la Warr, 7th E. R. W. Sackville ; b. 1817, C.
De L'Isle and Dudley, 2nd Bar. P. Sidney ; b. 1828, C.
De Mauley, 2nd Bar. C. F. A. C. Ponsonby ; b. 1815, U.
De Montalt, 1st E. Ir. Rep. Peer. C. Maude ; b. 1817, C.
Denbigh, 9th E. of. R. R. B. A. Feilding ; b. 1859. C.
Denman, 3rd Bar. T. Denman ; b. 1874, C.
Deramore, 3rd Bar. R. W. Bateson de Yarburgh ; b. 1865, C.
De Ramsey, 2nd Bar. W. H. Fellowes ; b. 1848, C.
Derby, 16th E. of. F. A. Stanley, G.C.B., P.C. ; b. 1841 ; Ld. of Admy. 1868 ; Finl. Secy. War Office 1874-7 ; Treasury 1877-8 ; Sec. of St. for War 1878-80 ; Colonies 1885-6 ; Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1886-8 ; cr. Ld. Stanley of Preston 1886 ; Gov.-Genl. of Canada 1888-93, C.
De Ros, 24th Bar. Lt.-Gen. D. C. Fitzgerald-de-Ros ; b. 1827, C.
Derwent, 1st Bar. H. V. B. Johnstone ; b. 1829, L.
DeSaumarez, 4th Bar. J. St. V. Saumarez ; b. 1843, C.
De Tabley, 3rd Bar. J. B. L. Warren ; b. 1835, L.
De Vesci, 4th Visc. (Ir.) J. R. W. Vesey ; b. 1844 ; sits as Baron de Vesci, U.
Devon, 13th E. of. Rev. H. H. Courtenay ; b. 1811.
Devonshire, 8th D. of. S. C. Cavendish, K.G., P.C. ; b. 1833 ; Ld. Lt. Derbyshire ; M. P. Rossendale Div. 1885-91 ; Ld. of Admy. 1863 ; Under Sec. for War 1863-66 ; Sec. for War 1866 ; Postmaster Gen. 1868-71 ; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1871-74 ; Sec. of State for India, 1882 ; for War 1882-85 ; Chanc. Camb. Univ. ; Chairman of the Labour Commission since 1891, U.
Digby, 10th Bar. (Ir.) E. H. T. Digby ; b. 1846 ; sits as Baron Digby, C.
Donegall, 4th M. of. (Ir.) G. A. H. Chichester ; b. 1822 ; sits as Bar. Fisherwick, U.
Donington, 1st Bar. C. F. Abney-Hastings ; b. 1822, C.
Donoughmore, 5th E. of. (Ir.) J. L. G. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. ; b. 1848 ; sits as Visc. Hutchinson, C.
Dorchester, 4th Bar. Col. D. W. Carleton ; b. 1822, U.
Dormer, 12th Bar. J. B. J. Dormer ; b. 1830, U.
Downshire, 6th M. of. (Ir.) A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill ; b. 1871 ; sits as E. of Hillsborough, C.
Ducie, 3rd E. of. H. J. R. Moreton, P.C. ; b. 1827, U.
Dudley, 2nd E. of. W. H. Ward ; b. 1867, C.
Dufferin and Ava, 1st M. of. F. T. H. T. Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., P.C. ; b. 1826 ; created Earl 1871 ; Ld. Lt. co. Down ; Chan. of Royal Univ., Irel. ; Ld. Warden

of the Cinque Ports ; Ld. in Waiting 1849-52, 1854-58 ; Und. Sec. for India 1864-66 ; for War 1866 ; Chan. Duchy Lancaster and Paymaster Gen. 1868-72 ; Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1872-78 ; Viceroy of India 1884-88 ; Ambas. to Russia 1879-81 ; to Turkey 1881-84 ; Special Comr. to Egypt 1882 ; Amb. to Italy 1888-91 ; to France since 1891, L.

Dunalley, 4th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. H. O'C. Prittie; b. 1851, C.

Dundonald, 12th E. of. Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. D. M. B. H. Cochrane; b. 1852, U.

Dunleath, 1st Bar. John Mulholland; b. 1819, C.

Dunmore, 7th E. of. (Sco.) C. A. Murray; b. 1841; sits as Bar. Dunmore, C.

Dunraven and Mountearl, 4th E. of. (Ir.) W. T. Wyndham-Quin, K.P.; b. 1842; sits as Bar. Kenry, C.

Dunsany, 17th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. J. W. Punkett; b. 1853, C.

Durham, 3rd E. of. J. G. Lambton; b. 1855, U.

Dynevor, 6th Bar. A. de C. Rice; b. 1836, C.

Ebury, 1st Bar. R. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1801, U.

Effingham, 3rd E. of. H. Howard; b. 1837, U.

Egerton of Tatton, 2nd Bar. W. Egerton; b. 1832,

Eglinton, 15th E. of, and *Winton*. (Sco.) G. A. Montgomerie; b. 1848; sits as E. of Winton, C.

Egmont, 7th E. of. (Ir.) C. G. Perceval; b. 1849; sits as Bar. Lovell and Holland, C.

Eldon, 3rd E. of. J. Scott; b. 1845, C.

Elgin, 9th E. of, and *Kincardine*. (Sco.) V. A. Bruce. P.C.; b. 1849; sits as Bar. Elgin; Ld. Lieut. co. Fife; Governor-General of India since 1893, L.

Ellenborough, 4th Bar. C. T. H. Law; b. 1856, C.

Ellesmere, 8th E. of. F. C. G. Egerton; b. 1847, C.

Elphinstone, 16th Bar. (Sco.) S. H. Elphinstone; b. 1869; C.

Ely, 4th M. of. (Ir.) J. H. Loftus; b. 1851; sits as Bar. Loftus.

Emly, 2nd Bar. G. W. T. Monsell; b. 1858, U.

Enniskillen, 4th E of. (Ir.) L. E. Cole; b. 1845; sits as Bar. Grinstead, C.

Erne, 4th E. of. (Ir.) J. H. Crichton, K.P.; b. 1839; sits as Baron Fermanagh, C.

Erroll, 19th E. of. (Sco.) C. G. Hay; b. 1852; sits as Bar. Kilmarnock, U.

Erskine, 5th Bar. W. M. Erskine; b. 1841, C.

Esher, 1st Bar. W. B. Brett, P.C.; b. 1817; Master of the Rolls since 1883, C.

Essex, 7th E. of. G. D. de V. Capell; b. 1857, C.

Exeter, 3rd M. of. W. A. Cecil, P.C., A.D.C.; b. 1825, C.

Exmouth, 4th Visc. E. F. J. Pellew; b. 1861, C.

Falmouth, 7th Visc. E. E. T. Boscawen, C.B.; b. 1847, U.

Farrer, 1st Bar. T. H. Farrer; born 1819, L.

Ferrers, 10th E. S. E. Shirley; b. 1847, C.

Feversham, 1st E. of. W. E. Duncombe; b. 1829, C.

Fife, 1st Duke of. A. W. G. Duff, K.T., P.C.; b. 1849; succeeded to Irish titles, 1879; created Earl of U.K., 1885, U.

Fingall, 11th Earl of. (Ir.) A. J. Plunkett, P.C.; b., 159; sits as Bar. Fingall, U.

Fitzhardinge, 2nd Bar. F. W. F. Berkeley; b. 1826, C.

Fitzwilliam, 6th E. W. T. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G.; b. 1815, U.

Foley, 5th Bar. H. T. Foley; b. 1850, U.

Forbes, 19th Bar. Sco. Rep. Peer. H. C. G. Forbes; b. 1829, C.

Forester, 4th Bar. Rev. O. W. W. Forester; b. 1813, C.

Fortescue, 3rd E. H. Fortescue; b. 1818, U.

Gage, 5th Visc. (Ir.) H. C. Gage; b. 1854, C.

Gainsborough, 3rd E. of. C. W. F. Noel; b. 1850, C.

Galloway, 10th E. of. (Sco.) A. P. Stewart, K.T.; b. 1835; sits as Baron Stewart, of Garlies, C.

Galway, 7th Visc. (Ir.) G. M. Monckton-Arundell; b. 1844; sits as Bar. Monckton, C.

Gerard, 2nd Bar. W. C. Gerard, b. 1851, C.

Gifford, 3rd Bar. E. F. Gifford, V.C.; b. 1851, C.

Glasgow, 7th E. of. (Sco.) D. Boyle, G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; sits as Baron Ross; Governor of New Zealand since 1892, C.

Gormanston, 14th Visc. (Ir.) J. W. J. Preston, K.C.M.G.; b. 1837; sits as Bar. Gormanston, Governor of Tasmania since 1893, C.

Gosford, 4th E. of. (Ir.) A. B. S. Acheson, K.P.; b. 1841; sits as Bar. Worlingham, U.

Gough, 2nd Visc. G. S. Gough; b. 1815, U.

Grafton, 7th D. of. Gen. A. C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., C.B.; b. 1821, U.

Granard, 8th E. of. (Ir.) B. A. W. P. H. Forbes; b. 1874; sits as Bar. Granard.

Grantley, 5th Bar. J. R. B. Norton; b. 1855, C.

Granville, 3rd E. G. G. Leveson-Gower; b. 1872, L.

Greville, 2nd Bar. A. W. F. Greville; b. 1841, L.

Grey, 4th E. A. H. G. Grey, born 1851, U.

Grey de Ruthyn, 24th Bar. R. C. Grey; b. 1858, C.

Grimthorpe, 1st Bar. E. Beckett, Q.C.; b. 1816, C.

Guilford, 8th E. of. D. North; b. 1876.

Gwydyr, 4th Bar. P. R. Burrell; b. 1810, U.

Haddington, 11th E. of. (Sco.) G. A. Baillie-Hamilton; b. 1827, C.

Haldon, 2nd Bar. L. H. Palk; b. 1846, U.

Halifax, 2nd Visc. C. L. Wood; b. 1839, U.

Halsbury, 1st Bar. H. S. Giffard, P.C.; b. 1825, U.

Hamilton, 12th D. of (Sco.) and *Brandon*. W. A. L. S. Douglas-Hamilton, K.T.; b. 1845.

Hamilton of Dalzell, 1st Bar. J. G. C. Hamilton; b. 1829, L.

Hampden, 2nd Visc. H. R. Brand; b. 1841, U.

Hampton, 3rd Bar. H. P. M. Pakington; b. 1848, U.

Hardinge, 2nd Visc. C. S. Hardinge, A.D.C.; b. 1822, C.

Hardwicke, 5th E. of. C. P. Yorke, P.C.; b. 1836, C.

Harewood, 5th E. of. H. T. Lascelles; b. 1846, C.

Harlech, 2nd Bar. W. R. Ormsby-Gore; b. 1819, C.

Harrington, 8th E. of. C. A. Stanhope; b. 1844, C.

Harris, 4th Bar. G. R. C. Harris, G.C.I.E; b. 1851; Governor of Bombay since 1889, C.

Harrowby, 3rd E. of. D. F. S. Ryder, P.C.; b. 1831, C.

Hastings, 12th Bar. G. M. Astley; b. 1857, C.

Hatherton, 3rd Bar. Col. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G.; b. 1842, U.

Hawke, 7th Bar. M. B. Hawke; b. 1860, C.

Hawkesbury, 1st Bar. C. G. S. Foljambe; b. 1846, L.

Headfort, 4th M. of. (Ir.) T. Taylour; b. 1844; sits as Bar. Kenlis.

Headley, 5th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. C. M. Allanson-Winn; b. 1845, C.

Henley, 3rd Bar. (Ir.) A. H. Henley; b. 1825; sits as Bar. Northington, U.

Henniker, 5th Bar. (Ir.) J. M. Henniker-Major; b. 1842; sits as Bar. Hartismere, C.

Hereford, 16th Visc. R. Devereux; b. 1843, C.

Herries, 14th Bar. (Sco.) M. Constable-Maxwell; b. 1837, U.

Herschell, 1st Bar. F. Herschell, P.C., G.C.B.; b. 1837; Ld. Chancellor in 1886, and since 1892, L.

Hertford, 6th M. of. H. de G. Seymour, P.C.; b. 1843, C.

Heytesbury, 3rd Bar. W. A. C. Holmes; b. 1862, U.

Hill, 3rd Visc. R. C. Hill; b. 1833, C.

Hillingdon, 1st Bar. C. H. Mills; b. 1830, C.

Hindlip, 2nd Bar. S. C. Allsopp; b. 1842; C.

Hobhouse, 1st Bar. A. Hobhouse, P.C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; b 1819, L.

Home, 12th E. of. (Sco.) C. A. Douglas-Home; b. 1834; sits as Bar. Douglas, C.

Hood, 4th Visc. F. W. Hood; b. 1838, C.

Hood of Avalon, 1st Bar. A. W. Acland-Hood, G.C.B.; b. 1824, C.

Hopetoun, 7th E. of. (Sco.) J. A. L. Hope, G.C.M.G.; b. 1860; sits as Bar. Hopetoun; Gov. of Victoria since 1889, C.

Hothfield, 1st, Bar. H. J. Tufton; b. 1844, U.

Houghton, 2nd Bar. R. O. A. Milnes; b. 1858; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland since 1892, L.

Howard of Glossop, 2nd Bar. E. F. Fitzalan-Howard; b. 1859, U.

Howard de Walden, 7th Bar. F. G. Ellis; b. 1830.
Howe, 3rd E. Gen. R. W. P. Curzon-Howe, C.B.; b. 1822, C.
Howth, 4th E. of. (Ir.) W. U. T. St. Lawrence, K.P.; b. 1827; sits as Bar. Howth, U.
Huntingdon, 14th E. of. W. F. J. P. Hastings; b. 1868, C.
Huntly, 11th M. of. (Sco.) C. Gordon, P.C.; b. 1847; sits as Bar. Meldrum, U.
Hylton, 2nd Bar. H. H. Jolliffe; b. 1829, C.
Iddesleigh, 2nd E. of. W. S. Northcote, C.B.; b. 1845, C.
Ilchester, 5th E. of. H. E. Fox-Strangeways, P.C.; b. 1847, C.
Inchiquin, 14th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. E. D. O'Brien, K.P.; b. 1839, C.
Iveagh, 1st Bar. E. C. Guinness; b. 1847, C.
Jersey, 7th E. of. V. A. G. C. Villiers, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1845, C.
Keane, 3rd Bar. J. M. A. Keane; b. 1816, C.
Kelvin, 1st Bar. William Thomson, D.C.L., LL.D.; b. 1824, U.
Kenmare, 4th E. of. V. A. Browne, K.P., P.C.; b. 1825; sits as Bar. Kenmare, U.
Kensington, 4th Bar. (Ir.) W. Edwardes, P.C.; b 1835, L.
Kenyon, 4th Bar. Lloyd Kenyon; b. 1864, C. W.
Kesteven, 2nd Bar. J. H. Trollope; b. 1851, C.
Kilmaine, 4th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer, F. Browne; b. 1843, C.
Kilmorey, 3rd E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer, F. C. Needham; b. 1842, C.
Kimberley, 1st E. of. J. Wodehouse, K.G., P.C.; b. 1826; Und. Sec. Foreign Affairs 1852-56 and 1859-61; for India 1864; Envoy Extr. to Russia 1856-58; Viceroy of Ireland 1864-66; Lord Privy Seal 1863-70; Colonial Sec. 1870-74 and 1880-82; Sec. of State for India 1882-85, 1886, and since 1892; Sec. Foreign Affairs 1894.
Kingston, 8th E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer. H. E. N. King-Tenison; b 1848, C.
Kinnaird, 11th Bar. (Sco.) A. F. Kinnaird; b. 1847, U.
Kinnoull, 11th E. of. (Sco.) G. Hay; b. 1827; sits as Bar. Hay, C.
Kintore, 10th E. of. (Sco.) A. H. T. Keith-Falconer. P.C.; b. 1852; Govr. of S. Australia since 1889, C.
Knightley, 1st Bar. R. Knightley; b. 1819, C.
Knutsford, 1st Bar. H. T. Holland, G.C.M.G., P.C. b. 1825; Sec. of State for Colonies 1887-92, C.
Lamington, 2nd Bar. C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie; b 1860, C
Lanesborough, 6th E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer. J. V. D. Butler; b. 1839, C.
Langford, 4th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. H. E. Rowley; b. 1848, C.
Lansdowne, 5th M. of. H. C. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G.; b. 1845; Gov. Gen. of Canada 1883-8; Viceroy of India, 1888-93, U.
Lathom, 1st E. of. E. Bootle-Wilbraham, P.C., G.C.B.; b. 1837, C.
Lauderdale, 13th E. of. Sco. Rep. Peer. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Maitland; b. 1840, C.
Lawrence, 2nd Bar. J. H. Lawrence; b. 1846, U.
Leconfield, 2nd Bar. H. Wyndham; b. 1830, C.
Leeds, 9th D. of. G. G. Osborne; b. 1828, C.
Leicester, 2nd E. of. T. W. Coke, K.G.; b. 1822, C.
Leigh, 2nd Bar. W. H. Leigh; b. 1824, C.
Leinster, 6th D. of. (Ir.) G. FitzGerald; b. 1888.
Leitrim, 5th E. of. (Ir.) C. Clements; b. 1879; sits as Bar. Clements.
Leven, 13th E. of, and *Melville*, 10th E. of. Sco. Rep. Peer. R. R. Leslie-Melville; b. 1835, C.
Lichfield, 3rd E. of. T. F. Anson; b. 1856, U.
Lilford, 4th Bar. T. L. Powys; b. 1833, C.
Limerick, 3rd E. of. (Ir.) W. H. J. C. Pery, P.C., K.P., A.D.C.; b. 1840; sits as Bar. Foxford, C.
Lindsey, 11th E. of. M. P. Bertie; b. 1815, C.
Lismore, 2nd Visc. (Ir.) G. P. O'Callaghan; b. 1815; sits as Bar Lismore, U.
Lingen, 1st Bar. R. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B.; b. 1819, U.
Listowel, 3rd E. of. (Ir.) W. Hare, K.P.; b. 1833; sits as Bar. Hare, U.
Llangattock, 1st Bar. J. Allan Rolls; b. 1837 C.
Londesborough, 1st E. of. W. H. F. Denison; b. 1834, U.
Londonderry, 6th M. of. (Ir.) C. S. Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C.; b. 1852; sits as Earl Vane: Ld. Lt. of Ireland, 1886-9, C.
Longford, 5th E. of. (Ir.) T. Pakenham; b. 1864; sits as Bar. Silchester, C.
Lonsdale, 6th E of. H. C. Lowther; b. 1857, C.
Lothian, 9th M. of. (Sco.) S. H. Kerr, K.T. P.C.; b. 1833; sits as Bar. Kerr, C.
Loudoun, 11th E. of. (Sco.) C. E. H. Rawdon-Hastings; b. 1855; sits as Bar. Botreaux. C.
Lovat, 16th Bar. (Sco.) S. J. Fraser; b. 1871, U.
Lovelace, 1st E. of. W. King-Noel; b 1805, L.
Lucan, 4th E. of. Irish Rep. Peer. G. Bingham; b. 1830, C.
Lurgan, 3rd Bar. W. Brownlow; b 1858, U.
Lytton, 2nd E. of. V. A. R. Bulwer-Lytton; b. 1876.
Lyveden, 2nd Bar. F. H. Vernon; b. 1824, C.
Macclesfield, 6th E. T. A. W. Parker; b. 1811, C.
Macnaghten, Bar. (cr. 1887, Life Peer). E. Macnaghten, P.C.; b. 1830; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary since 1887, C.
Magheramorne, 2nd Bar. J. D. McGarel-Hogg; b. 1861, C.
Malmesbury, 4th E. E. J. Harris; b. 1842, C.
Manchester, 9th D. W. A. D. Montagu; b. 1877.
Manners, 3rd Bar. J. T. Manners; b. 1852, C.
Mansfield, 4th E. of. W. D. Murray, K.T.; b. 1806.
Manvers, 3rd E. S. W. H. Pierrepont; b. 1825, C.
Mar, 33rd E. of. Sco. Rep. Peer. J. E. Goodeve-Erskine, M.A.; b. 1836, C.
Mar, 12th Earl of, and 14th E. of *Kellie*. Sco. Rep. Peer; W. J. F. Erskine; b. 1865, C.
Marlborough, 9th D. of. C. R. J. Spencer-Churchill; b. 1871; heir, Right Hon. Lord R. Churchill, M.P., C.
Masham, 1st Bar. S. Cunliffe-Lister; b. 1815, C.
Massereene and Ferrard, 11th Visc. (Ir.). C. J. E. F. Skeffington; b. 1842; sits as Bar. Oriel, C.
Massy, 6th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. J. T. W. Massy; b. 1835; C.
Mayo, 7th E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer. D. R. W. Bourke; b. 1851, C.
Meath, 12th E. of. (Ir.) R. Brabazon; b. 1841; sits as Bar. Chaworth, U.
Melville, 5th Visc. H. Dundas; b. 1835, C.
Methuen, 3rd Bar. Maj. Genl. P. S. Methuen, C.B., C.M.G.; b 1845, U.
Middleton, 9th Bar. D. W. B. Willoughby; b. 1844, C.
Midleton, 8th Visc. (ir.) W. Brodrick; b. 1830; sits as Bar. Brodrick, C.
Minto, 4th E. of. G. J. Elliott; b. 1845, U.
Monck, 4th Visc. (Ir.) C. S. Monck, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1819; sits as Bar. Monck, U.
Moncreiff, 1st Bar. J. Moncreiff, P.C.; b. 1811, U.
Monk Bretton, 1st. Bar. J. G. Dodson, P.C.; b. 1825, U.
Monkswell, 2nd Bar. R. Collier; b. 1845, L.
Montagu of Beaulieu, 1st. Bar. H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu; b. 1832, C.
Monteagle of Brandon, 2nd Bar. T. Spring-Rice, K.P.; b. 1849, L.
Montrose, 5th D. of. (Sco.) D. B. M. R. Graham, K.T.; b. 1852; sits as Earl Graham, C.
Moray, 14th E. of. (Sco.) G. Stuart; b. 1814; sits as Bar. Stuart of Castle Stuart.
Morley, 3rd E. of. A. E. Parker, P.C.; b. 1843, U.
Morris, Bar. (cr. 1889, Life Peer). Michael Morris, P.C.; b. 1827; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, since 1889, C.
Morton, 21st E. of. (Sco.) S. G. W. Douglas; b. 1844, C.
Mostyn, 3rd Bar. L. N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn; b. 1856, C.

Mount-Edgcumbe, 4th E. of. W. H. Edgcumbe, P.C.; b. 1832, C.
Mount-Stephen, 1st Bar. G. Stephen; b. 1829; late Pres. of Canadian Pacific Railway, C.
Mowbray, 23rd Bar. *Segrave* and *Stourton*. C. B. J. Stourton; b. 1867, C.
Munster, 2nd E. of. W. G. FitzClarence; b. 1824, U.
Muskerry, 4th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. H. M. F. Deane-Morgan; b. 1854, C.
Napier and Ettrick, 9th Bar. (Sco). F. Napier, K.T., P.C.; b. 1819; sits as Bar. Ettrick U.
Napier of Magdala, 2nd Bar. R. W. Napier; b. 1845.
Nelson, 3rd E. H. Nelson; b. 1823, C.
Newcastle, 7th D. of. H. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton; b. 1864, C.
Newton, 1st Bar. W. J. Legh; b. 1829, C.
Norfolk, 15th D. of. H. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G.; b. 1847, L.
Normanby, 3rd M. of. Rev. C. C. H. Phipps; b. 1846, U.
Normanton, 3rd E. of. (Ir.) J. C. H. W. E. Agar; b. 1818, U.
North, 11th Bar. W. H. J. North; b. 1836, C.
Northampton, 4th M. of. Adm. W. D. M. Compton, K.G.; b. 1818, U.
Northborne, 2nd Bar. W. H. James; b. 1846, L.
Northbrook, 1st E. of. T. G. Baring, G.C.S.I., P.C.; b. 1826, Lord of Admiralty 1857-8; First Lord 1880-5; Und.-Sec. for India 1859-64, for War 1861, 1868-72, for Home Dept. 1864-6; Gov.-Gen of India 1872-6, U.
Northumberland, 6th D. of. A. G. Percy, K.G., P.C.; b. 1810, C.
Norton, 1st Bar. C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., P.C., C.
O'Hagan, 2nd Bar. T. T. O'Hagan; b. 1878.
O'Neill, 2nd Bar. E. O'Neill; b. 1839, C.
Onslow, 4th E. of. W. H. Onslow, K.C.M.G.; b. 1853, C.
Oranmore and Browne, 2nd Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. G. D. A. F. Browne-Guthrie; b. 1819, C.
Oxford, 4th E. of. H. W. Walpole; b. 1813, C.
Ormathwaite, 2nd Bar. A. Walsh; b. 1827, C.
Ormonde, 3rd M. of. (Ir.) J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P.; b. 1844, sits as Bar. Ormonde, C.
Overtoun, 1st Bar. J. Campbell White; b. 1843, L.
Oxenbridge, 1st Visc. W. J. Monson, P.C.; b. 1829, L.
Pembroke, 13th E. of., and *Montgomery*. R. C. Herbert; b. 1850, C.
Penrhyn, 2nd Bar. G. S. G. Douglas-Pennant; b. 1836, C.
Percy, Earl (by courtesy). H. G. Percy, P.C. Bar. Lovaine; b. 1846, called to H. of Lords 1887, C.
Petre, 14th Bar. B. H. P. Petre; b. 1858, U.
Playfair, 1st Bar. Lyon Playfair, P.C., K.C.B.; b. 1819, L.
Plunket, 4th Bar. W. C. Plunket, D.D., P.C.; b. 1828, C.
Polimore, 2nd Bar. A. F. G. W. Bampfylde, P.C.; b. 1837, C.
Polwarth, 6th Bar. (Sco. Rep. Peer.) W. H. H. Scott; b. 1838, C.
Portland, 6th D. of. W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, P.C.; b. 1857.
Portman, 2nd Visc. W. H. B. Portman; b. 1829, U.
Portsmouth, 5th E. of. N. Wallop; b. 1856, U.
Poulett, 6th E. W. H. Poulett; b. 1827, C.
Powerscourt, 7th Visc. Ir. Rep. Peer. M. E. Wingfield, K.P.; b. 1836, sits as Bar. Powerscourt, U.
Powis, 4th E. of. G. C. Herbert; b. 1862, C.
Radnor, 4th E. of. W. Pleydell-Bouverie, P.C.; b. 1841, C.
Raglan, 3rd Bar. G. F. H. Somerset; b. 1857, C.
Ranfurly, 5th E. of. (Ir.) U. J. M. Knox; b. 1856, sits as Bar. Ranfurly, C.
Rathdonnell, 2nd Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. T. K. McC. Bunbury; b. 1848, C.
Ravensworth, 2nd E. of. H. G. Liddell; b. 1821, C.
Rayleigh, 3rd Bar. J. W. Strutt, F.R.S.; b. 1842, C.
Reay, 11th Bar. (Sco.) D. J. Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1839; sits as Bar. Reay; Under Sec. India 1894, L.
Rendel, 1st Bar. Stuart Rendel; b. 1834, cr. 1894.
Revelstoke, 1st Bar. E. C. Baring; b. 1828, U.
Ribblesdale, 4th Bar. T. Lister, P.C.; b. 1854, Master of the Buckhounds, L.
Richmond and Lennox, 6th D. of, and 1st D. of *Gordon*. C. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., P.C.; b. 1818, C.
Ripon, 1st M. of. G. F. S. Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; b. 1827; Viceroy of India 1880-4; Colonial Sec. since 1892, L.
Robartes, 2nd Bar. T. C. Agar-Robartes; b. 1844, L.
Roberts, 1st Bar. F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.; b. 1832, Com. in Chief in India 1885-93.
Roden, 5th E. of. (Ir.) J. S. Jocelyn; b. 1823; sits as Bar. Clanbrassil, C.
Rodney, 7th Bar. G. B. H. D. Rodney; b. 1857, C.
Rollo, 10th Bar. (Sco.) J. R. Rollo; b. 1835, sits as Bar. Dunning, U.
Romilly, 3rd Bar. J. G. le M. Romilly; b. 1836, U.
Romney, 4th E. of. C. Marsham; b. 1841, C.
Rookwood, 1st Bar. H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, P.C.; b. 1826, C.
Rosebery, 5th E. of. A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1847; sits as Bar. Rosebery; Lord-Lieut. Linlithgow and Edinburghshire; Under-Sec. Home Dpt. 1881-3; First Comr. of Works and Lord Privy Seal 1884-5; Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1886 and 1892, and Premier 1894, L.
Rosse, 4th E. of. Ir. Rep. Peer. L. Parsons, K.P.; b. 1840, C.
Rosslyn, 5th E. of. J. F. H. St. Clair Erskine; b 1869, C.
Rossmore, 5th Bar. (Ir.) D. W. W. Westenra; b. 1853, C.
Rothschild, 1st Bar. N. M. de Rothschild; b. 1840, U.
Rowton, 1st Bar. M. W. Lowry-Corry, C.B.; b. 1838; Priv. Sec. to Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., 1866-8 and 1873-80; Acting Sec. of Embassy at Berlin Congress 1878, C.
Roxburghe, 7th D. of. H. J. Innes-Ker; b. 1876; sits as Earl Innes.
Russell, 2nd E. J. F. S. Russell; b. 1865, L.
Russell, of Killowen, 1st Bar. of. (Cr. 1894.) Sir Charles Russell, G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; Lord of Appeal.
Rutland, 7th D. of. J. J. R. Manners, K.G., G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1818, C.
Sackville, 2nd Bar. L. S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G.; b. 1827; Minister to Argentine 1872-8, Spain 1878-81, United States 1881-8, C.
St. Albans, 10th D. of. W. A. A. de V. Beauclerk, P.C.; b. 1840, U.
St. Germans, 5th E. of. H. C. Eliot; b. 1835, U.
St. John of Bletso, 16th Bar. B. M. St. John; b. 1844, C.
St. Leonards, 2nd Bar. E. B. Sugden; b. 1847, C.
St. Levan, 1st Bar. J. St. Aubyn; b. 1829, U.
St. Oswald, 2nd Bar. R. Winn; b. 1857, C.
St. Vincent, 5th Visc. C. Parker Jervis; b. 1855, C.
Salisbury, 3rd Mar. of. R. A. T. G. Cecil, K.G., P.C.; b. 1830; Chan. of Oxford Univ.; M.P. Stamford 1853-68; Sec. of State for India 1866-7 and 1874-8, for Foreign Affairs 1878-80, 1885-6 and 1887-92; Prime Minister 1885-6 and 1886-92; Special Ambassador to Conference of Constantinople 1876-7, to Berlin Congress 1878, C.
Saltoun, 18th Bar. A. W. F. Fraser; b. 1851, C.
Sandhurst, 2nd Bar. W. Mansfield; b. 1855, L.
Sandwich, 8th E. of. E. G. H. Montagu; b. 1839.
Sandys, 4th Bar. A. F. A. Sandys; b. 1840, U.
Savile, 1st Bar. J. Savile, G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1825, C.
Saye and Sele, 14th Bar. J. T. W. Fiennes; b. 1839, U.
Scarbrough, 10th E. of. A. F. G. B. Lumley; b. 1857, C.

Scarsdale, 4th Bar. Rev. A. N. H. Curzon; b. 1831.
Seafield, 11th E. of. J. Grant Ogilvie; b. 1876; sits as Bar Strathspey.
Seaton, 3rd Bar. R. J. U. Colborne; b. 1854, C.
Sefton, 4th E. of. (Ir.) W. P. Molyneux, K.G.; b. 1835; sits as Bar. Sefton, U.
Selborne, 1st E. of. R. Palmer, P.C.; b. 1812; Sol.-Gen. 1861-3; Att. Genl. 1863-6; Lord-Chan. 1872-4, 1880-5, U.
Shaftesbury, 9th E. of. A. Ashley-Cooper; b. 1869, C.
Shand, 1st Bar. A. B. Shand, P.C.; b. 1828; Judge.
Shannon, 6th E. of. (Ir.) R. H. Boyle; b. 1860; sits as Bar. Carleton, C.
Sheffield, 3rd E. of. (Ir.) H. N. Holroyd; b. 1832; sits as Bar. Sheffield, C.
Sherborne, 4th Bar. E. L. Dutton; b. 1831, C.
Shrewsbury, 20th E. of and 5th E. of *Talbot*. C. H. J. Talbot; b. 1860, C.
Sidmouth, 3rd Visc. W. W. Addington; b. 1824.
Sinclair, 14th Bar. Sco. Rep. Peer. C. W. St. Clair; b. 1831, C.
Sligo, 3rd M. of. (Ir.) G. J. Browne; b. 1820; sits as Bar. Monteagle of Westport, U.
Somers, 5th Bar. P. R. Cocks; b. 1815, C.
Somerset, 15th D. of. A. J. St. Maur; b. 1846, C.
Sondes, 2nd E. G. E. Milles; b. 1861, suc. 1894, C.
Southampton, 4th Bar. C. H. Fitzroy; b. 1867, C.
Southesk, 9th E. of. (Sco.) J. Carnegie, K.T.; b. 1827; sits as Bar. Balmhard, C.
Spencer, 5th E. J. P. Spencer, K.G., P.C.; b. 1835; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1869-74, 1882-85; Lord-Pres. of Council 1880-3 and 1886; First Lord of Admiralty since 1892, L.
Stafford, 9th Bar. F. E. Stafford-Jerningham; b. 1833
Stair, 10th E. of. J. H. Dalrymple, K.T.; b. 1819; Bar. Oxenfoord, U.
Stalbridge, 1st Bar. R. de A. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1837, U.
Stamford, 9th E. of. W. Grey; b. 1850.
Stanhope, 6th E. A. P. Stanhope; b. 1838, C.
Stanley of Alderley, 3rd Bar. H. E. J. Stanley; b. 1827.
Stanmore, 1st Bar. A. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G.; Gov. of New Brunswick 1861-6; Trinidad 1866-70; Mauritius 1870-4; Fiji 1875-80; New Zealand 1880-2; Ceylon 1883-9, L.
Stradbroke, 3rd E. of. G. E. J. M. Rous; b. 1862.
Strafford, 3rd E. of. G. H. C. Byng; b. 1830, U.
Stratheden, 3rd Bar. and *Campbell*. H. G. Campbell; b. 1849, U.
Strathmore, 13th E. of (Sco.) and *Kinghorne*. C. Bowes-Lyon; b. 1824; sits as Bar. Bowes, C.
Sudeley, 4th Bar. C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C.; b. 1840, U.
Suffield, 5th Bar. C. Harbord, K.C.B., P.C.; b. 1830, U.
Suffolk and Berkshire, 18th E. of. H. C. Howard; b. 1833, U.
Sutherland, 3rd D. of. C. S. Leveson-Gower; b. 1851, U.
Swansea, 1st Bar. H. Hussey Vivian; b. 1821, L.
Talbot de Malahide, 5th Bar. (Ir.) R. W. Talbot; b. 1846, U.
Tankerville, 6th E. of. C. Bennet, P.C.; b. 1810.
Temple of Stowe, 4th E. W. S. Gore-Langton; b. 1847, C.
Templemore, 2nd Bar. H. S. Chichester; b. 1821.
Tennyson, 2nd Bar. H. Tennyson; b. 1852, U.
Tenterden, 4th Bar. C. S. H. Abbott; b. 1865.
Teynham, 18th Bar. H. J. P. Roper-Curzon; b. 1867, U.
Thring, 1st Bar. H. Thring, K.C.B.; b. 1818, L.
Thurlow, 5th Bar. T. J. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, P.C.; b. 1838, L.
Tollemache, 2nd Bar. W. F. Tollemache; b. 1832, C.
Torrington, 9th Visc. G. M. Byng; b. 1886.
Townshend, 5th Marq. J. V. S. Townshend; b. 1831, U.
Tredegar, 2nd Bar. G. C. Morgan; b. 1830, C.
Trevor, 1st Bar. A. E. Hill-Trevor; b. 1819, C.
Truro, 3rd Bar. T. M. M. Wilde; b. 1856, U.
Tweeddale, 10th M. of. (Sco.) W. M. Hay; b. 1826; sits as Bar. Tweeddale, U.
Tweedmouth, 2nd Bar. E. Marjoribanks; b. 1849; Ld. Privy seal, Ch. Duchy Lancaster.
Vaux of Harrowden, 7th Bar. H. G. C. Mostyn; b. 1860, L.
Ventry, 4th Bar. Ir. Rep. Peer. D. B. E. de Moleyns; b. 1828, C.
Vernon, 7th Bar. G. W. H. Vernon, P.C.; b. 1854, L.
Verulam, 2nd E. of. J. W. Grimston; b. 1839, L.
Vivian, 4th Bar. G. C. B. Vivian, b. 1878.
Waldegrave, 9th E. W. F. Waldegrave; b. 1851, C.
Walsingham, 6th Bar. T. de Grey; b. 1843, C.
Wantage, 1st Bar. R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., K.C.B.; b. 1832, C.
Warwick, 5th E. of, and *Brooke*. R. F. C. Greville; b. 1853, C.
Waterford, 5th Marq. of. (Ir.) J. H. de la Poer Beresford, K.P., P.C.; b. 1844; sits as Bar. Tyrone, C.
Watson, Bar. (cr. 1880, Life Peer.) W. Watson, P.C.; b. 1828; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary since 1880, C.
Welby, 1st Bar. of. Sir Reginald Earle Welby, cr. 1894.
Wellington, 3rd D. of. Lieut.-Col. H. Wellesley; b. 1846, C.
Wemyss, 9th E. of (Sco.) and *March*. F. W. Charteris; b. 1818; sits as Bar. Wemyss, C.
Wenlock, 3rd Bar. B. Lawley, G.C.I.E.; b. 1849.
Westbury, 3rd Bar. R. L. P. Bethell; b. 1852, C.
Westminster, 1st D. of. H. L. Grosvenor, K.G., P.C.; b. 1825, U.
Westmorland, 13th E. of. A. M. J. Fane; b. 1859.
Wharncliffe, 1st E. of. E. M. S. G. M. Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie; b. 1827, C.
Willoughby de Broke, 17th Bar. H. Verney; b. 1844, C.
Wilton, 4th E. of. S. J. G. Egerton; b. 1839, C.
Wimborne, 1st Bar. Ivor B. Guest; b. 1835, C.
Winchester, 15th M. of. A. J. H. B. Paulet; b. 1858, C.
Winchilsea, 12th E. of, and *Nottingham*. M. E. G. Finch-Hatton; b. 1851, C.
Windsor, 14th Bar. R. G. Windsor-Clive; b. 1857.
Wolseley, 1st Visc. (cr. 1885). Gen. G. J. Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; cr. Baron 1882; Army (Burmah 1852-3, Crimea, Indian Mutiny, China 1860, Canada 1867-70; Commdr. Red River Exped. 1870, Commdr. Ashantee Exped. 1874, Commr. to Natal 1875; Member of India Council 1876-8; High Commr. and Commdr.-in-Chief Cyprus 1878-9, Cape 1879-80, Qr.-Mas.-Gen. 1880-2, Adjt.-Gen. 1882-5 and 1885-90, Commdr.-in-Chief Egypt 1882 and Soudan 1884-5), Commdr.-in-Chief in Ireland since 1890, U.
Wolverton, 4th Bar. F. Glyn; b. 1864, L.
Wrottesley, 3rd Bar. A. Wrottesley; b. 1824, C.
Wynford, 3rd Bar. W. D. M. Best; b. 1826, C.
Yarborough, 4th E. of. C. A. W. Anderson-Pelham; b. 1859, C.
Zetland, 1st M. of. Lawrence Dundas, P.C.; b. 1844, C.
Zouche of Haryngworth, 15th Bar. R. N. C. G. Curzon; b. 1851, C

Officers of the House of Lords.

Clerk of Parliaments, Henry Graham, Esq.
Deputy Clerk of Parliament (Clerk-Assistant), Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.
Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Hon. Sir James R. Drummond, G.C.B.
Yeoman-Usher, Captain T. D. Butler.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot.
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, S. Hand, Esq.

Scottish Peers not having seats in the House of Lords.

Arbuthnott, 10th Visc. J. Arbuthnott; b. 1843, C.
Belhaven and Stenton, 10th Bar. A. C. J. Hamilton; b. 1840.
Blantyre, 12th Bar. C. W. Stuart; b. 1818, C.
Borthwick, 12th Bar. A. P. T. Borthwick; b. 1867.
Buchan, 13th E. of. D. S. Erskine; b. 1815.
Caithness, 17th E. of. J. S. Sinclair; b. 1857.
Dysart, 7th E. of. W. J. M. Tollemache; b. 1859.
Elibank, 10th Bar. M. F. O. Murray; b. 1840.
Fairfax, 11th Bar. J. C. Fairfax, M.D.; b. 1830.
Falkland, 12th Visc.; B. P. Cary; b. 1845, C.
Newburgh, 10th E. of. S. Giustiniani (Prince Bandini in Italy); b. 1818.
Northesk, 10th E. of. D. J. Carnegie; b. 1865, C.
Orkney, 7th E. of. E. W. Fitzmaurice; b. 1865, C.
Perth, 14th E. of, and *Melfort*. G. Drummond; b. 1807.
Queensberry, 8th Marq. of. J. Sholto-Doug'as; b. 1844, L.
Rothes, 16th Earl of; b. 1877.
Ruthven, 8th Bar. W. J. Hore-Ruthven; b. 1838.
Sempill, 17th Bar. W. Forbes Sempill; b. 1836, C.
Torphichen, 12th Bar. J. W. Sandilands; b. 1846.

Irish Peers not having Seats in the House of Lords.

Antrim, 6th E. of. W. R. McDonnell; b. 1851, C.
Ashbrook, 7th Visc. W. S. Flower; b. 1830, C.
Ashtown, 3rd Bar. F. O. Trench; b. 1868, C.
Avonmore, 6th Visc. W. A. Yelverton; b. 1866.
Aylmer, 7th Bar. U. Aylmer; b. 1814; suc. 1858; Canadian Militia; Melbourne, Quebec, Canada.
Bellew, 2nd Bar. E. J. Bellew; b. 1830, U.
Carrick, 5th E. of. S. A. Butler; b. 1835.
Castlemaine, 5th Bar. A. E. Handcock; b. 1863, C.
Castle-Stewart, 5th E. of. H. J. Stuart-Richardson; b. 1837, C.
Cavan, 9th E. of. F. E. G. Lambart, P.C.; b. 1839.
Charlemont, 5th Visc. J. A. Caulfeild, C.B.; b. 1839, C.
Chetwynd, 7th Visc. R. W. Chetwynd; b. 1823, C.
Clanmorris, 5th Bar. J. G. B. Bingham; b. 1852, C.
Clonmell, 5th E. of. T. C. Scott; b. 1840, C.
De Blaquière, 7th Bar. W. de Blaquière; b. 1856.
Decies, 4th Bar. W. M. Beresford; b. 1865, C.
Desart, 4th E. of. W. U. O'C. Cuffe; b. 1845, C.
Dillon, 16th Visc. H. A. Dillon-Lee; b. 1844.
Doneraile, 6th Visc. E. St. Leger; b. 1866, C.
Downe, 8th Visc. H. R. Dawnay, C.I.E.; b. 1844, C.
Drogheda, 7th E. of. P. W. Moore; b. 1846, C.
Dunboyne, 24th Bar. J. F. C. Butler; b. 1839.
Dunsandle and Clanconal, 3rd Bar. S. J. Daly; b. 1811, C.
Farnham, 9th Bar. J. P. Maxwell; b. 1813, C.
Fermoy, 2nd Bar. F. B. E. Roche; b. 1850, U.
Ffrench, 6th Bar. L. A. T. Ffrench; b. 1868.
Frankfort de Montmorency, 3rd Visc. Gen. R. H. de Montmorency; b. 1835.
Garvagh, 3rd Bar. C. J. S. G. Canning; b. 1852, C.
Gort, 4th Visc. S. P. Vereker; b. 1819, U.
Graves, 4th Bar. C. E. Graves; b. 1847, C.
Guillamore, 5th Visc. H. S. O'Grady; b. 1841.
Harberton, 6th Visc. J. S. Pomeroy; b. 1836, U.
Hotham, 5th Bar. J. Hotham; b. 1838, C.
Huntingfield, 3rd Bar. C. A. Vanneck; b. 1818, C.
Kingsale, 32nd Bar. M. W. de Courcy; b. 1822, C.
Lifford, 5th Visc. J. W. Hewitt; b. 1837, C.
Lisburne, 6th E. of. A. H. G. Vaughan; b. 1862, C.
Lisle, 5th Bar. J. A. Lysaght; b. 1811.
Louth, 14th Bar. R. P. R. Plunkett; b. 1868.
Macdonald, 6th Bar. R. A. B. Macdonald; b. 1853, C.
Mexborough, 4th E. of. J. C. G. Savile; b. 1810, C.
Molesworth, 8th Visc. Rev. S. Molesworth; b. 1829, C.
Mountcashell, 5th E. of. C. W. Moore-Smyth; b. 1826, C.
Mountgarret, 13th Visc. H. E. Butler; b. 1816, C.
Mountmorres, 6th Visc. W. G. B. de Montmorency; b. 1872.
Muncaster, 5th Bar. J. F. Pennington; b. 1834, C.
Newborough, 4th Bar. W. C. Wynn; b. 1873.
Norbury, 4th E. of. W. B. L. G. Toler; b. 1862, C.
Portarlington, 5th E. of. G. L. H. S. Dawson-Damer; b. 1858, C.
Radstock, 3rd Bar. G. A. W. Waldegrave; b. 1833, L.
Rendlesham, 5th Bar. F. W. B. Thellusson; b. 1840, C.
Sherard, 10th Bar. C. Sherard; b. 1849.
Southwell, 5th Visc. A. R. P. Southwell; b. 1872.
Taaffe, 11th Visc. E. F. J. Taaffe; b. 1833; Prime Minister of Austria 1879-93, C.
Teignmouth, 3rd Bar. C. J. Shore; b. 1840, C.
Templetown, 4th Visc. H. E. M. D. C. Upton; b. 1853, C.
Trimlestown, 18th Bar. (cr. 1462). C. A. Barnewall (Claim admitted by H. of Lords 1893).
Valentia, 11th Visc. A. Annesley; b. 1843, C.
Wallscourt, 4th Bar. E. A. J. H. Blake; b. 1841.
Waterpark, 4th Bar. H. A. Cavendish; b. 1839, U.
Westmeath, 11th Bar. A. F. Nugent; b. 1870, C.
Wicklow, 7th E. of. R. F. Howard; b. 1877.
Winterton, 5th E. of. E. Turnour; b. 1837, C.

Peeresses.

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

Berkeley, Baroness (cr. 1421). Louisa M.; mar. to Gen. G. Milman, R.A.; b. 1840; suc. 1882. *Heir*, Hon. Eva Milman, *dau.*
Berners, Baroness (cr. 1455). Emma H.; mar. to Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt, Bart.; b. 1835; suc. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *son.*
Conyers, Baroness (peerage revived 1892). Marcia A. M., Countess of Yarborough; b. 1863; m. to 4th Earl of Yarborough. *H.* Ld. Worsley, *son.*

PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

Kinloss, Baroness (cr. 1602), Mary; mar. to Mr. L. F. Morgan-Grenville; b. 1852; suc. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. R. Morgan-Grenville, *son.*
Nairne, Baroness (cr. 1681). Emily J. M.; Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne; b. 1819; suc. 1874. *Heir*, Marquis of Lansdowne, *son.*

PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Burdett-Coutts, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Angela G. Burdett-Coutts, b. 1841. Mar. to W. A. Burdett-Coutts, M.P.
Macdonald of Earnscliffe, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Susan Agnes; widow of Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Prime Minister of Canada. *Heir*, Hon. H. Macdonald, *son.*
Hambleden, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Emily, widow of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; b. 1828. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., *son.*

The City of London **has various areas.** The population of the inner ring of the Metropolis at the census of 1891 was returned as 4,211,056, and that of the outer ring of Suburbs, which geographically speaking are inseparable, was 1,422,276, so that "Greater London" had a population of 5,633,332 in 1891. This is more than one-fourth of the total urban population, and nearly one-seventh of the entire population of England and Wales. The Lord Mayor, whose jurisdiction is confined to the City of London proper, and who is elected by the Livery and Aldermen, is Sir Joseph Renals, Kt. His term of office expires November 9, 1895—known as Lord Mayor's Day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the Twenty-Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the Thirteenth of Queen Victoria, corrected to Nov., 1894.

The initials prefixed denote the Political Party to which each Member belongs.

SPEAKER.—RT. HON. ARTHUR W. PEEL, £5,000.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.—RT. HON. JOHN W. MELLOR, £2,500.

L Abraham, William, *Glamorgan, Rhondda.*
N Abraham, William, *Cork Co., N. East.*
L Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke, *York, W. R.* (Vice-President of Council on Education.)
C Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A., Bt., *Somerset.*
C Addison, John E. W., *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
C Agg-Gardner, James T., *Cheltenham.*
L Ainsworth, David, *Cumberland, Egremont.*
C Aird, John, *Paddington, N.*
L Allan, William, *Gateshead.*
L Allen, C. F. Egerton, *Pembroke, Boroughs.*
L Allen, William, *Newcastle-under-Lyme.*
L Allison, Robert A., *Cumberland, Eskdale.*
C Allsopp, Hon. A. Percy, *Taunton.*
C Allsopp, Hon. George H., *Worcester.*
N Ambrose, Dr. Daniel, *Louth, S.*
N Ambrose, Robert, *Mayo, West.*
C Ambrose, William, *Middlesex, Harrow.*
U Anstruther, Henry T., *St. Andrews, &c.*
L Arch, Joseph, *Norfolk, N. W.*
U Arnold-Forster, Hugh O., *Belfast, West.*
L Asher, Alexander, *Elgin, Boroughs.*
C Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis, *Sheffield, Ecclesall*
L Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert H., *Fife, East.* (Secretary of State for the Home Department.)
L Atherley-Jones, Llewellyn, *Durham, N. W.*
L Austin, Sir John, Bt., *York, W. R., Osgoldcross.*
N Austin, Michael, *Limerick, W.*
C Baden-Powell, Sir George, K.C.M.G., *Liverpool.*
C Bagot, Capt. Josceline F., *Westmoreland.*
C Baird, John G. A., *Glasgow, Central.*
L Baker, John, *Portsmouth.*
C Baldwin, Alfred, *Worcester, Bewdley.*
C Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur J., *Manchester, East.*
C Balfour, Gerald William, *Leeds, Central*
L Balfour, Rt. Hon. John B., *Clackmannan, Boroughs.* (Lord Advocate.)
L Ballantine, W. H. Walter, *Coventry.*
C Banbury, Fred. George, *Camberwell, Peckham.*
L Barlow, J. Emmott, *Somerset, Frome.*
L Barran, John, *York, W. R., Otley.*
L Barrow, Reuben V., *Southwark, Bermondsey.*
C Barry, Arthur H. Smith, *Hants, S.*
N Barry, Edward, *Cork Co., South.*
C Barry, Francis Tress, *Windsor.*
C Bartley, George C. T., *Islington, N.*
C Barton, Dunbar Plunket, *Armagh, Mid.*
U Bass, Hamar Alfred, *Stafford, W.*
L Bayley, Edw. Hodson, *Camberwell, N.*
L Bayley, Thomas, *Derbyshire, Chesterfield.*
C Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H., Bt., *Bristol, W.*
C Beach, William W. B., *Hants, Andover.*
L Beaufoy, Mark H., *Lambeth, Kennington.*
C Beckett, Ernest W., *York, N. R., Whitby.*
L Beith, Gilbert, *Inverness, Boroughs.*
L Benn, John Williams, *Tower Hamlets.*
L Bennett, Joseph, *Lincolnshire, Gainsborough.*
L Benson, Godfrey R., *Oxfordshire, Woodstock.*
C Bentinck, W. G. C., *Penryn and Falmouth.*
C Bethell, Cmdr. G. R., *York, E. R., Holderness.*
U Biddulph, Michael, *Herefordshire, Ross.*
C Bigwood, James, *Middlesex, Brentford.*
C Bill, Charles, *Staffordshire, Leek.*
L Billson, Alfred, *Devon, Barnstaple.*
L Birkmyre, William, *Ayr, Burghs.*
L Birrell, Augustine, *Fife, West.*
N Blake, Edward, *Longford, S.*
N Bodkin, Matthias M., *Roscommon, N.*
U Bolitho, Thomas Bedford, *Cornwall, St. Ives.*
L Bolton, Thomas Dolling, *Derbyshire, N. East.*
L Bolton, Thomas Henry, *St. Pancras, North.*
C Bonsor, H. Cosmo O., *Surrey, Wimbledon.*
C Boord, Thomas W., *Greenwich.*
C Borthwick, Sir Algernon, Bt., *Kensington, S.*
C Bosc awen, Arth. S. T. Griffith, *Kent, Tunbridge.*
C Boulnois, Edmund, *Marylebone, E.*
C Bousfield, William R., *Hackney, N.*
C Bowles, Capt. Henry F., *Middlesex, Enfield.*
C Bowles, Thomas Gibson, *Lynn Regis.*
L Brand, Hon. Arthur G., *Cambridge, Wisbech.* (Treasurer of the Household.)
C Bridgeman, Col. Hon. F., *Bolton.*
L Bright, Rt. Hon. Jacob, *Manchester, S. W.*
U Bright, John Albert, *Birmingham, Central.*
L Broad, Harrington Evans, *Derbyshire, South.*
L Broadhurst, Henry, *Leicester.*
C Brodrick, Hon. W. St. John, *Surrey, Guildford.*
C Brookfield, Arthur M., *Sussex, Eye.*
U Brown, A. H., *Shropshire, Wellington.*
L Brunner, John Tomlinson, *Cheshire, Northwich.*
L Bryce, Rt. Hon. James, *Aberdeen, S.* (President of the Board of Trade.)
C Brymer, Wm. Ernest, *Dorset, South.*
L Buchanan, Thomas R., *Aberdeenshire, E.*
C Bucknill, Thomas T., *Surrey, Epsom.*
C Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B., *Westminster.*
C Burghley, Rt. Hon. Lord, *Northampton, N.*
L Burnie, Robert J. D., *Swansea Town.*
L Burns, John, *Battersea.*
L Burt, Thomas, *Morpeth.* (Secretary to the Board of Trade.)
C Bury, Viscount, *Birkenhead.*
C Butcher, John George, *York.*
L Buxton, Sydney C., *Tower Hamlets, Poplar.* (Under Secretary for the Colonies.)
L Byles, William P., *York, W. R., Shipley.*
C Byrne, Edw. W., *Essex, Walthamstow.*
L Caine, Wm. Sproston, *Bradford, East.*
L Caldwell, James, *Mid-Lanark.*
L Cameron, Sir Charles, Bt., *Glasgow College.*
C Campbell, J. A., *Glasgow & Aberdeen Univ.*
L Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. H., *Stirling, Burghs.* (Secretary of State for War.)
C Carmarthen, Marquis of, *Lambeth, Brixton.*
L Carmichael, Sir Jas. M., Bt., *Glasgow.*
C Carson, Edward, *Dublin University.*
N Carvill, Patrick G. H., *Newry.*
L Causton, Rich. Knight, *Southwark, West.* (Lord of the Treasury.)
U Cavendish, Victor C. W., *Derbyshire, West.*
C Cayzer, Charles Wm., *Barrow-in-Furness.*
U Chamberlain, J. Austen, *Worcestershire, E.*
U Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J., *Birmingham, W.*
C Chamberlayne, Tankerville, *Southampton.*
L Channing, Francis A., *Northampton, E.*
C Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry, *Lincolnshire.*
C Charlesworth, Col. Albany H., *Wakefield.*
C Charrington, Spencer, *Tower Hamlets.*
L Cheetham, Joshua M., *Oldham.*
C Chelsea, Viscount, *Bury St. Edmunds.*
C Chesney, Gen. Sir G. T., K.C.B., *Oxford.*
C Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord R., *Paddington, S.*
P Clancy, John J., *Dublin Co., N.*
L Clark, Dr. Gavin B., *Caithness.*
C Clarke, Sir Edward, *Plymouth.*
L Clough, Walter Owen, *Portsmouth.*
L Cobb, Henry P., *Warwick, S. E., Rugby.*
U Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H., *Ayrshire, N.*
C Coddington, William, *Blackburn.*
C Cohen, Benjamin L., *Islington, E.*
L Coldwells, Francis M., *Lambeth, N.*
N Collery, Bernard, *Sligo, North.*
U Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse, *Birmingham.*
L Colman, Jeremiah J., *Norwich.*
C Colston, Chas. Edw. H. A., *Gloucestershire.*
C Combe, Charles Harvey, *Surrey, Chertsey.*

N Commins, Andrew, LL.D., *Cork Co., S. East.*
L Compton, Earl, *York, W. R., Barnsley.*
N Condon, Thomas J., *Tipperary, E.*
C Connor, Charles C., *Antrim, North.*
L Conybeare, C. Aug. V., *Cornwall, Camborne.*
C Cooke, C. W. Radcliffe, *Hereford.*
U Corbett, Arch. Cameron, *Glasgow, Tradeston.*
C Cornwallis, F. S. Wykeham, *Maidstone.*
C Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D., *Cheshire, Wirral.*
U Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H., *Cornwall.*
L Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H., *Norfolk, N.*
C Cranborne, Viscount, *Rochester.*
L Crawford, Donald, *Lanark, N. E.*
N Crean, Eugene, *Queen's Co., Ossory.*
L Cremer, Wm. Randal, *Shoreditch, Haggerston.*
N Crilly, Daniel, *Mayo, N.*
L Crombie, John William, *Kincardineshire.*
L Crosfield, William, *Lincoln.*
C Crosland, Sir Joseph, *Huddersfield.*
U Cross, Alexander, *Glasgow, Camlachie.*
C Cross, Herbert Shepherd, *Bolton.*
C Cubitt, Hon Henry, *Surrey, Reigate.*
N Curran, Thomas B., *Kilkenny.*
N Curran, Thomas, *Sligo, South.*
U Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G., *Perthshire, W.*
C Curzon, Hon. George N., *Lancashire, Southport.*
C Curzon, Viscount, *Bucks, Wycombe.*
C Cust, Henry J. C., *Lincolnshire, Stamford.*
C Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bt., *Ipswich.*
L Dalziel, James H., *Kirkcaldy, &c.*
C Dane, Richard M., *Fermanagh, N.*
C Darling, Charles J., *Deptford.*
U Darwin, Major Leonard, *Staffordsh., Lichfield.*
C Davenport, Wm. Bromley, *Cheshire.*
L Davies, William Rees, *Pembrokeshire.*
C De Worms, Rt. Hon. Baron H., *Liverpool.*
N Diamond, C., *Monaghan, N.*
C Dickson-Poynder, Sir John, Bt., *Wilts,*
C Digby, J. Kenelm Wingfield, *Dorset, N.*
L Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt., *Gloucestershire.*
N Dillon, John, *Mayo, E.*
C Disraeli, Coningsby R., *Cheshire, Altrincham.*
U Dixon, George, *Birmingham, Edgbaston.*
C Dixon Hartland, Sir F. D., Bt., *Middlesex.*
L Dodd, Cyril J. S., *Essex, Maldon.*
N Donelan, Capt. A. J. C., *Cork, East.*
C Donkin, Richard Sim, *Tynemouth.*
C Dorington, Sir John E., Bt., *Gloucestershire.*
C Douglas, Rt. Hon. Aretas Akers, *Kent.*
L Dunn, William, *Paisley.*
C Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. H., Bt., *Kent, Dartford.*
L Edwards, Frank, *Radnorshire.*
C Egerton, Hon. Alan de Tatton, *Cheshire.*
C Elcho, Lord, *Ipswich.*
C Elliot, Sir Geo. Wm., Bt., *York, N.R., Richmond.*
L Ellis, John Edward, *Nottingham, Rushcliffe.*
L Ellis, Thomas E., *Merionethshire.*
(Secretary to the Treasury.)
N Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bt., *Kerry, West.*
L Evans, Sir Francis H., K.C.M.G., *Southampton.*
L Evans, Samuel Thomas, *Glamorgan, Mid.*
L Everett, Robert Lacey, *Suffolk, Woodbridge.*
L Eyershed, Sydney, *Staffordshire, Burton.*
L Farquharson, Dr. Robert, *Aberdeenshire, W.*
C Farquharson, Henry R., *Dorset, W.*
C Feilden, L. Gen. R. J., C.M.G., *Lancashire.*
C Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn E., *Hunts, Ramsey.*
L Fenwick, Charles, *Northumberland, Wansbeck.*
L Fenwick, Henry T., *Durham.*
L Ferguson, Ronald C. Munro, *Leith, etc.*
C Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., G.C.S.I., *Manchester, N. East.*
N Ffrench, Peter, *Wexford, S.*
C Field, Adm. Edward, *Sussex, Eastbourne.*
P Field, William, *Dublin, St. Patrick.*
C Finch, George H., *Rutland.*
N Finucane, John, *Limerick, E.*
C Fisher, William Hayes, *Fulham.*
C FitzGerald, Robt. U. Penrose, *Cambridge.*
C Fitz Wygram, Gen. Sir Fred., Bt., *Hants.*
L Fleming, Chas. Jas., *York, W.R., Doncaster.*
C Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bt., *Sussex, Lewes.*
N Flynn, James C., *Cork, N.*
N Foley, P. James, *Galway, Connemara.*
C Folkestone, Viscount, *Wilts, Wilton.*
C Forster, Henry Wm., *Kent, Sevenoaks.*
C Forwood, Rt. Hon. Arthur B., *Lancashire.*
C Foster, Harry Seymour, *Suffolk, Lowestoft.*
L Foster, Sir B. Walter, M.D., *Derby, Ilkeston.*
(Secretary, Local Government Board.)
L Fowler, Matthew, *Durham.*
L Fowler, Rt. Hon. Henry H., *Wolverhampton.*
(Secretary of State for India.)
N Fox, Dr. Jos. Fran., *King's County, Tullamore.*
C Freeman-Mitford, Alg. B., *Warwick, Stratford.*
L Fry, Sir Theodore, Bt., *Darlington.*
L Frye, Sir Frederick C., *Kensington, N.*
L Fuller, George P., *Wilts, Westbury.*
L Furness, Christopher, *Hartlepool.*
L Gane, J. Lawrence, *Leeds, East.*
L Gardner, Rt. Hon. Herbert, *Essex.*
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C Gibbs, Vicary, *Herts, St. Albans.*
N Gibney, James, *Meath, North.*
N Gilhooly, James, *Cork Co., W.*
C Gilliatt, John Saunders, *Lancashire, S. W.*
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L Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., *Edinburghshire.*
C Godson, Augustus F., *Kidderminster.*
U Goldsmid, Sir Julian, Bt., *St. Pancras, S.*
C Goldsworthy, M. Gen. W. T., *Hammersmith.*
C Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E., *Cambridge Univ.*
C Goschen, Rt. Hon. Geo. J., *St. George's, Hanover-square.*
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C Granby, Marquis of, *Leicestershire, Melton.*
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L Gully, William Court, *Carlisle.*
C Gunter, Col. Robt., *York, W.R., Barkstone Ash.*
L Guthrie, David C., *Northamptonshire, S.*
L Haldane, Richard B., *Haddington.*
C Hall, Sir Chas., K.C.M.G., *Finsbury, Holborn.*
C Halsey, Thomas F., *Herts, Watford.*
C Hamilton, Lord Frederick, *Tyrone, N.*
C Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G., *Middlesex, Ealing.*
N Hammond, John, *Carlow.*
C Hamond, Chas. F., *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
C Hanbury, Robert William, *Preston.*
C Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bt., *London.*
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L Hardie, James Keir, *West Ham, S.*
C Hardy, Laurence, *Kent, Ashford.*
C Hare, Thomas L., *Norfolk, S. W.*
C Harland, Sir Edward J., Bt., *Belfast, North.*
P Harrington, Timothy, *Dublin, Harbour.*
P Hayden, Luke P., *Roscommon, S.*
L Hayne, Rt. Hon. Chas. Seale, *Devon, Ashburton.*
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L Hazell, Walter, *Leicester.*
N Healy, Maurice, *Cork.*
N Healy, Thomas J., *Wexford, N.*
N Healy, Timothy M., *Louth, N.*
C Heath, James, *Staffordshire, N. W.*
C Heaton, J. Henniker, *Canterbury.*
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C Hill, Rt. Hon. A. Staveley, *Staffordshire.*
C Hill, Col. Sir E. Stock, K.C.B., *Bristol, South.*

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C Hoare, Edw. Brodie, *Hampstead.*
L Hoare, Hugh E., *Cambridge, Chesterton.*
C Hoare, Samuel, *Norwich.*
L Hobhouse, Chas. Edw. H., *Wilts, Devizes.*
U Hobhouse, Henry, *Somerset, E.*
N Hogan, Jas. Francis, *Tipperary, Mid.*
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L Holden, Sir Isaac, Bt., *York, W.R., Keighley.*
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C Hope, Thomas, *Linlithgow.*
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C Hulse, Edward H., *Salisbury.*
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C Hutchinson, Capt. W. G. Grice, *Aston Manor.*
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C Jackson, Rt. Hon. William L., *Leeds, N.*
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U James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, *Bury, Lancashire.*
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C Johnston, William, *Belfast, S.*
C Johnstone, John Heywood, *Sussex, Horsham.*
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L Jones, Major Evan R., *Carmarthen, etc.*
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P Kenny, Dr. Jos. E., *Dublin, College Green.*
N Kenny, Matthew J., *Tyrone, Mid.*
U Kenny, Wm., *Dublin, St. Stephen's Green.*
U Kenrick, William, *Birmingham, N.*
C Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T., *Denbigh, etc.*
C Kenyon-Slaney, Col. Wm., *Shropshire, Newport.*
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C Kimber, Henry, *Wandsworth.*
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L Kitson, Sir Jas., Bt., *York, W.R., Colne Valley.*
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C Knowles, Lees, *Salford, West.*
N Knox, Edm. F. Vesey, *Cavan, West.*
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L Lambert, George, *Devon, So. Molton.*
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C Lawson, John Grant, *York, N.R., Thirsk.*
L Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bt., *Cumberland.*
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L Lewis, Thomas, *Anglesey.*
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L Macleod, John, *Sutherland.*
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N McDermott, Patrick, *Kilkenny, N.*
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L McEwan, William, *Edinburg, Central.*
N McGilligan, Patrick, *Fermanagh, S.*
N McHugh, Edward, *Armagh, S.*
N McHugh, Patrick A., *Leitrim, N.*
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L McLaren, Walker S. B., *Cheshire, Crewe.*
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N Mandeville, Francis, *Tipperary, S.*
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C Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., *Wigton.*
U Maxwell, Wm. Jardine, *Dumfries-shire.*
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L Morley, Rt. Hon. John, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*
(Chief Secretary for Ireland.)
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L Morton, Edward J. C., *Devonport.*
L Moulton, John Fletcher, *Hackney, S.*
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C Mowbray, Robert G. C., *Lancashire, Prestwich.*
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N O'Brien, P. J., *Tipperary, N.*
N O'Brien, William, *Cork.*
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N O'Connor, James, *Wicklow, W.*
N O'Connor, Thomas P., *Liverpool, Scotland.*
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L Pease, Sir Joseph W., Bt., *Durham, Barnard Castle.*
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C Plunkett, Hon. Horace C., *Dublin Co., South.*
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L Price, Thomas P., *Monmouth, N.*
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L Randell, David, *Glamorgan, Gower.*
C Ra kin, James, *Herefordshire, Leominster.*
C Rasch, Major Fred. C., *Essex, So. East.*
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P Redmond, William H. K., *Clare, East.*
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L Robinson, Sir Thomas, *Gloucester.*
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L Shaw, W. Rawson, *Halifax.*
C Shaw-Stewart, Michael H., *Renfrew, East.*
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N Sheehy, David, *Galway, S.*
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C Sidebottom, Tom Harrop, *Stalybridge.*
C Sidebottom, Wm., *Derbyshire, High Peak.*
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C Smith, Abel, *Herts, E.*
C Smith, Abel Henry, *Christchurch.*
L Smith, Clarence, *Hull, East.*
L Smith, Harry, *Falkirk, Burghs.*
C Smith, Hon. W. Fred. D., *Strand, Westminster.*
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C Stanley, Lord, *Lanc., S.E., Westhoughton.*
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L Strachey, Edward, *Somerset, S.*
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C Talbot, Lord Edmund, *Chichester.*
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L Thomas, David Alfred, *Merthyr Tydvil.*
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L Williams, John Carvell, *Notts, Mansfield.*
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U Williams, Joseph Powell, *Birmingham, S.*
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L Williamson, Stephen, *Kilmarnock Burghs.*
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L Wilson, Henry Joseph, *York, W.R., Holmfirth.*
L Wilson, John, *Lanark, Govan.*
L Wilson, John, *Durham, Mid.*
L Wilson, Joseph Havelock, *Middlesbrough.*
C Wilson-Todd, Wm. H., *York, N.R., Howdenshire.*
U Wodehouse, Edmond R., *Bath.*
C Wolff, Gustavus Wilhelm, *Belfast, East.*
U Wolmer, Viscount, *Edinburgh, W.*
L Woodall, Wm., *Hanley.* (Financial Secretary, War Office.)
L Woods, Samuel, *Lancashire, Ince.*
C Wortley, Chas. B. Stuart, *Sheffield, Hallam.*
L Wright, Caleb, *Lancashire, S.W., Leigh.*
C Wright, H. S., *Nottingham, S.*
C Wrightson, Thomas, *Stockton-on-Tees.*
C Wroughton, Philip, *Berks, Abingdon.*
C Wyndham, George, *Dover.*
C Yerburgh, Robert A., *Chester.*
N Young, Samuel, *Cavan, East.*

Officers of the House of Commons.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Reginald Palgrave, K.C.B.
Clerk Assistant, Archibald Milman, Esq., C.B.
Second Clerk Assistant, Francis Jenkinson, Esq.
Sergeant at Arms, H. D. Erskine, Esq.
Deputy-Sergeant, F. R. Gosset, Esq.
Assistant-Sergeant, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Legge.

List of the direct Heirs to British Dukes, Marquises and Earls now living, and the courtesy title by which they are known.

Heir.	*Title Heir to.*
Abercorn, Marquis of	Duke of Abercorn.
Alexander, Viscount	Earl of Caledon.
Ava, Earl of	Marquis of Dufferin.
Acheson, Viscount	Earl of Gosford.
Anson, Viscount	Earl of Lichfield.
Ancram, Earl of	Marquis of Lothian.
Ardee, Lord	Earl of Meath.
Aberdour, Lord	Earl of Morton.
Arundel and Surrey, Earl of	Duke of Norfolk.
Andover, Viscount	Earl of Suffolk.
Belgrave, Viscount	Duke of Westminster.
Bury, Viscount	Earl of Albemarle.
Binning, Lord	Earl of Haddington.
Balcarres, Lord	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
Bruce, Lord	Earl of Elgin.
Brackley, Viscount	Earl of Ellesmere.
Burgoyne, Lord, M.P.	Marquis of Exeter.
Beetive, Earl of	Marquis of Headfort.
Balgonie, Viscount	Earl of Leven.
Bertie, Lord	Earl of Lindsey.
Bingham, Lord	Earl of Lucan.
Balvaird Lord	Earl of Mansfield.
Boringdon, Viscount	Earl of Morley.
Baring, Viscount	Earl of Northbrook.
Burford, Earl of	Duke of St. Albans.
Bennet, Lord	Earl of Tankerville.
Brooke, Lord	Earl of Warwick.
Burghersh, Lord	Earl of Westmoreland.
Cranley, Viscount	Earl of Onslow.
Compton, Earl, M.P.	Marquis of Northampton.
Castlereagh, Viscount	Marquis of Londonderry.
Coke, Viscount	Earl of Leicester.
Cassillis, Earl of	Marquis of Ailsa.
Castlewellan, Lord	Earl of Annesley.
Cole, Viscount	Earl of Enniskillen.
Clive, Viscount	Earl Powis.
Corry, Viscount	Earl of Berkeley.
Crichton, Viscount	Earl of Erne.
Chelsea, Viscount	Earl Cadogan.
Campden, Viscount	Earl of Gainsborough.
Carnegie, Lord	Earl of Southesk.
Clifton, Lord	Earl of Darnley.
Curzon, Viscount, M.P.	Earl of Howe.
Chewton, Viscount	Earl of Waldegrave.
Cremorne, Lord	Earl of Dartrey.
Castlerosse, Viscount	Earl of Kenmare.
Cantelupe, Viscount	Earl De la Warr.
Courtenay, Lord	Earl of Devon.
Cochrane, Lord	Earl of Dundonald.
Carmarthen, Marquis of, M.P.	Duke of Leeds.
Cranborne, Viscount, M.P.	Marquis of Salisbury.
Dalkeith, Earl of	Duke of Buccleuch.
Dunglass, Lord	Earl of Home.
Dumfries, Earl of	Marquis of Bute.
Dalrymple, Viscount	Earl of Stair.
Dalzell, Lord	Earl of Carnwath.
Dungarvan, Viscount	Earl of Cork.
Deerhurst, Viscount	Earl of Coventry.
Dangan, Viscount	Earl Cowley.
De Grey, Earl	Marquis of Ripon.
Dalmeney, Lord	Earl of Rosebery.
Emlyn, Viscount	Earl of Cawdor.
Encombe, Viscount	Earl of Eldon.
Ebrington, Viscount	Earl Fortescue.
Euston, Earl of	Duke of Grafton.
Ennismore, Viscount	Earl of Listowel.
Eliot, Lord	Earl of St. Germans.
Elcho, Lord, M.P.	Earl of Wemyss.
Feilding, Viscount	Earl of Denbigh.

Heir.	*Title Heir to.*
Finecastle, Viscount	Earl of Dunmore.
Fitz-Harris, Viscount	Earl of Malmesbury.
Folkestone, Viscount, M.P.	Earl of Radnor.
Guernsey, Lord	Earl of Aylesford.
Glentworth, Viscount	Earl of Limerick.
Greenock, Lord	Earl of Cathcart.
Gillford, Lord	Earl of Clanwilliam.
Garioch, Lord	Earl of Mar.
Graham, Marquis of	Duke of Montrose.
Granby Marquis of, M. P.	Duke of Rutland.
Glamis, Lord	Earl of Strathmore.
Gifford, Earl of	Marquis of Tweeddale.
Grimston, Viscount	Earl of Verulam.
Grey de Wilton, Viscount	Earl of Wilton.
Haddo, Lord	Earl of Aberdeen.
Hyde, Lord	Earl of Clarendon.
Hill, Lord Arthur, M. P.	Marquis of Downshire.
Howard, Lord of Effingham	Earl of Effingham.
Helmsley, Viscount	Earl of Feversham.
Hope, Lord	Earl of Hopetown.
Hay of Kinfauns, Lord	Earl of Kinnoull.
Hinton, Viscount	Earl Poulett.
Ingestre, Viscount	Earl of Shrewsbury.
Inverarie, Lord	Earl of Kintore.
Kildare, Marquis of	Duke of Leinster.
Kilconnel, Lord	Earl of Clancarty.
Kilmarnock, Lord	Earl of Erroll.
Kelburne, Viscount	Earl of Glasgow.
Kingsborough, Viscount	Earl of Kingston.
Kerry, Earl of	Marq. of Lansdowne.
Lewes, Earl of	Marq. of Abergavenny.
Lorne, Marquis of	Duke of Argyle.
Lascelles, Viscount	Earl of Harewood.
Lewisham, Viscount	Earl of Dartmouth.
Loughborough, Lord	Earl of Rosslyn
Langton, Lord	Earl Temple of Stowe.
Morpeth, Viscount	Earl of Carlisle.
Mountcharles, Earl of	Marq. of Conyngham.
Malden, Viscount	Earl of Essex.
Medway, Lord	Earl of Cranbrook.
Moreton, Lord	Earl of Ducie.
Montgomerie, Lord	Earl of Eglinton.
Milton Viscount	Earl Fitzwilliam.
Maitland, Viscount	Earl of Lauderdale.
Melgund, Viscount	Earl of Minto.
March, Earl of	Duke of Richmond and Lennox.

Heir.	*Title Heir to.*
Markham, Viscount	Earl of Romney.
Molyneux, Viscount	Earl of Sefton.
Mahon, Viscount	Earl Stanhope.
Norreys, Lord	Earl of Abingdon.
Newport, Viscount	Earl of Bradford.
Newry and Morne, Viscount	Earl of Kilmorey.
Newtown-Butler, Lord	Earl of Lanesborough.
Newark, Viscount, M.P.	Earl Manvers.
Northland, Viscount	Earl of Ranfurly.
Ogilvy, Lord	Earl of Airlie.
Oxmantown, Lord	Earl of Rosse.
Parker, Viscount	Earl of Macclesfield.
* Percy, Earl	Duke of Northumberland.
Rocksavage, Earl of	Marquis of Cholmondeley.
Royston, Viscount	Earl of Hardwicke.
Raincliffe, Viscount	Earl of Londesborough
Raynham, Viscount	Marq. of Townshend.
Ronaldshay, Earl of	Marquis of Zetland
Savernake, Viscount	Marquis of Ailesbury.
Sudley, Viscount	Earl of Arran.
Sligo, Marquis of	Marq. of Clanricarde.
St. Cyres, Viscount	Earl of Iddesleigh.
Stopford, Viscount	Earl of Courtown.
Stavordale, Lord	Earl of Ilchester.
Stanley, Lord	Earl of Derby.
Suirdale, Viscount	Earl of Donoughmore.
Skelmersdale, Lord	Earl of Lathom.
Somerton, Viscount	Earl of Normanton.
Seymour, Lord	Duke of Somerset.
Stafford, Marquis of	Duke of Sutherland.
Tullibardine, Marquis of	Duke of Atholl.
Tavistock, Marquis of	Duke of Bedford.
Tewkesbury, Lord	Earl of Munster.
Trafalgar, Viscount	Earl Nelson.
Titchfield, Marquis of	Duke of Portland.
Tyrone, Earl of	Marquis of Waterford.
Uxbridge, Earl of	Marquis of Anglesey.
Villiers, Viscount	Earl of Jersey.
Valletort, Viscount	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
Willoughby D'Eresby, Ld.	Earl of Ancaster.
Weymouth, Viscount	Marquis of Bath.
Worcester, Marquis of	Duke of Beaufort.
Wodehouse, Lord	Earl of Kimberley.
Wolmer, Viscount	Earl of Selborne.
Worsley, Viscount	Earl of Yarborough.
Yarmouth, Earl of	Marquis of Hertford.

* Raised to House of Lords as Earl Percy in his father's lifetime.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Imperial revenue is derived mainly from taxation, the principal sources being Customs and Excise, Stamps, Land Tax, House Duty, Income and Property Tax. By the Budget of April, 1894, the Income Tax has been raised to 8d. in the £, and changes in the Probate, Estate Legacy and Succession duties have been made, which were estimated by Sir William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to produce an additional revenue of £3,500,000 per annum; upon the other hand, the Income Tax has been altered so as to extend the exemptions. An increased number of persons are now to be totally exempt from the tax, and a still larger class will have their payments considerably reduced. The exemptions from the tax have been progressive. They were firstly from £30 to £120; then from £120 to £150; and now the exemption is raised to £160. The abatement up to the present year was £120 off incomes under £400; for the future, persons with incomes not exceeding £160 are exempted from Income Tax; those with incomes over £160, but not exceeding £400, are entitled to abatement or deduction in respect of £160 of such income; and those with incomes exceeding £400, but not exceeding £500, are entitled to abatement or deduction in respect of £100 of such income.

A deduction is also allowed in the case of lands and houses. Hitherto these properties have been charged Income Tax upon the gross amount of the rentals; an allowance is now to be made in the case of land of one-eighth off the gross income, and an allowance of one-sixth off houses. This concession is anticipated to be equal to £600,000 per annum.

The estimated amount of revenue to be received during the financial year ending 31st March, 1895, throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is £94,175,000, made up as under:

Revenue, 1894-5.

Customs	£20,010,000	Telegraph Service	£ 2,620,000
Excise	26,240,000	Crown Lands	420,000
Stamps	14,080,000	Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares, Sardinian Loan, etc.	396,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,470,000	Miscellaneous	1,839,000
Property and Income Tax	15,530,000		
Post Office	10,570,000	Revenue	£94,175,000

Expenditure, 1894–5.

Permanent Charge of Debt	£25,000,000	Supply Services (Army, Navy and Civil Service, etc.)	£67,528,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,653,000		
	£94,181,000		

In 1775, at the commencement of the American War of Independence, the National Debt was £126,842,811, involving an annual charge of £4,703,519. At the general peace of 1815, the principal had risen to £861,039,049, interest absorbing £32,645,618 per annum. At the commencement of the Crimean War it had fallen to £759,082,549, interest £27,715,203, and for the financial year ending 1895, the National Debt of the United Kingdom amounts to £670,000,000, the charge for interest being put in the Budget at £25,000,000.

The Customs Tariff is given below, and so few imports are now liable to duty, that the following excise and stamp tariff, which is responsible for the major portion of the revenue, will be found interesting.

INLAND REVENUE.—EXCISE, STAMPS AND TAXES.

Admission to the degree of a barrister	£50 0 0
As solicitor or proctor, or W. S.	25 0 0
Member of any Inn of Chancery	3 0 0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25 0 0
As Doctor of Medicine (Scotland)	10 0 0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1 0 0
Ditto on any other ground	3 0 0
As a Notary Public, England	30 0 0
Ditto, Ireland	20 0 0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0 5 0
Affidavit, or statutory declaration	0 2 6
Agreement, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only	0 0 6
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0 2 6
Appointment of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will	0 10 0
Appraisement or valuation of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0 0 3
Not exc. £10 — £0 0 6 | Not exc. £50	0 2 6
" 20 — 0 1 0 | " 100	0 5 0
" 30 — 0 1 6 | " 200	0 10 0
" 40 — 0 2 0 | " 500	0 15 0
Exceeding £500	1 0 0
Appraisers and House Agents, ann., U. K.	2 0 0
Apprenticeship indentures	0 2 6
Armorial Bearings, annual licence	1 1 0
If used on any carriage do	2 2 0
Arms, grant, stamp duty of	10 0 0
Articles of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80 0 0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60 0 0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, U. K.	10 0 0
Award—Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exceed £5	0 0 3
Not exc. £10 — £0 0 6 | Not exc. £100	0 5 0
" 20 — 0 1 0 | " 200	0 10 0
" 30 — 0 1 6 | " 500	0 15 0
" 40 — 0 2 0 | " 750	1 0 0
" 50 — 0 2 6 | " 1,000	1 5 0
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	1 15 0
Bank Note for money payable on demand:	
Not exc. £1 — £0 0 5 | Not exc. £20	0 2 0
" 2 — 0 0 10 | " 30	0 3 0
" 5 — 0 1 3 | " 50	0 5 0
" 10 — 0 1 9 | " 100	0 8 6
Banker's Annual Licence, U. K.	30 0 0
Bankers' cheques	0 0 1
Beer—per barrel of specific gravity of 1055 degrees	0 6 6
Beer-dealers' and Brewers' annual licences:—	
Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3 6 1
Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additional, not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland	1 5 0
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U. K.	1 0 0
Other brewers, U. K., annual value of house exceeding £8, but not exceeding £10	0 4 0
The annual value exceeding £10, but not exceeding £15	0 9 0
Ditto, in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0 4 0
Retailers of beer, cider and perry:—For consumption on the premises (U. K.)	3 10 0
Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1 5 0
Retailers of table-beer (U. K.)	0 5 0
Retailers of beer (Scotland)—	
Rated under £10	2 10 0
Rated at £10 or upward	4 4 0
Retailers of beer and wine (U. K.)—	
For consumption on the premises	4 0 0
Not to be consumed on the premises	3 0 0
Bills of Lading	0 0 6
Bills of Exchange payable on demand, for any amount	0 0 1
Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0 0 1
Exc. £5, and not exceeding £10	0 0 2
" 10 " 25	0 0 3
" 25 " 50	0 0 6
" 50 " 75	0 0 9
" 75 " 100	0 1 0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount	0 1 0
Bond, where the payments are for the term of life or other indefinite period:—	
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable annually—	
If as primary security	0 2 6
If as collateral security	0 0 6
On obtaining letters of administration, etc., (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0 5 0
Card (Playing) makers, to sell	1 0 0
" for every pack, duty	0 0 3
Carriages, annual licence (Great Britain), —Hackney Carriages	0 15 0
For every other carriage with four wheels, fitted to be drawn by two or more horses, or by mechanical power	2 2 0
If with four wheels, fitted to be drawn by one horse only	1 1 0
If with less than four wheels	0 15 0
Certificate—to be taken out yearly by every attorney, solicitor, proctor, writer to the signet, notary public and sworn clerk, residing within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London: or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9 0 0
If residing elsewhere	5 0 0
(During first three years, one half only.)	
Certificate—Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback	0 4 0
Of birth, marriage, or death	0 0 1
Charter party	0 0 6
Cheques or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0 0 1

Chicory, per cent., raw or kiln-dried	0	12	1
Cider and Perry (England), annual licence, retailers of	1	5	0
Coffee mixtures or substitutes, per ¼ lb.	0	0	½
Commission to any Officer in the Army or Royal Marines	1	10	0
To any Officer in the Navy	0	5	0
Of Lunacy	0	5	0
Companies with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	0	2	0
Contract Note, Stocks, Shares, &c	0	0	1
If the value of the stock bought or sold is of the value of £100 or upwards, on each description of stock	0	0	6
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
Conveyance and transfer of any mortgage bond or debenture or marketable security not transferable by delivery:—where the purchase-money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
" 10 " 15	0	1	6
" 15 " 20	0	2	0
" 20 " 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Conveyance or Transfer:—Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
East India Company Stock	1	10	0
Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
Copy or Extract (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
Copyhold and Customary Estate:—			
If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under those heads. Not upon sale, mortgage or demise, surrender, or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
Corporate and Unincorporate Bodies. Upon the *net* annual value, income or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies per cent.	5	0	0
Covenant, deed of, not chargeable with *ad valorem* duty	0	10	0
Debenture or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, &c., not exceeding £10.	0	1	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £50	0	2	6
Exceeding £50	0	5	0
Delivery Order of goods of the value of 40s. or upwards, lying in any dock, port, warehouse, or wharf, or rent, or hire, on the sale or transfer of goods	0	0	1
Distiller's Annual License, U.K	10	10	0
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain.	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept for tending sheep or cattle or by shepherds; or blind persons, for their guidance, exempt.			
Ecclesiastical Licences:—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, etc., and any chapel for solemnizing marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0
Equitable Mortgages under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof	0	1	0
Estate Duty (Act of 1894):—The rates of Estate duty shall be according to the following scale:—If value			
Exceeds £100 and does not exc. £500 p.c.	1	0	0
" 500 " " 1,000	2	0	0
" 1,000 " " 10,000	3	0	0
Exceeds 10,000 and does not exc. 25,000	4	0	0
" 25,000 " " 50,000	4	10	0
" 50,000 " " 75,000	5	0	0
" 75,000 " " 100,000	5	10	0
" 100,000 " " 150,000	6	0	0
" 150,000 " " 250,000	6	10	0
" 250,000 " " 500,000	7	0	0
" 500,000 " " 1,000,000	7	10	0
The rate of the Settlement Estate duty where the property is settled shall be one per cent.	8	0	0
Faculty or Dispensation:—			
In England, in all cases, £30.			
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others £25.			
Game Licences, United Kingdom, if taken out after the 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a period of 14 days	1	0	0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty	0	10	0
Gamekeepers, Ireland	3	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, U. K., annually	2	0	0
Gun, Licence to use or carry, U.K., annually, to expire on 31st July	0	10	0
Hawkers' Annual Licence, U.K	2	0	0
House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
House Duty.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, or warehouse of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40.	0	0	2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60	0	0	4
Exceeding £60	0	0	6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40.	0	0	3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60	0	0	6
Exceeding £60	0	0	9
Insurance Policies—Life:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exceeding £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exceeding £25, and not exc. £50, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exceeding £50, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exceeding £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
—Accidental Death, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property.	0	0	1
Insurance Policies—Sea:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0	0	1
In other cases, for every £100, or fraction thereof, insured	0	0	3
For every policy for Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100, thereby insured, for any time not exceeding 6 months, 3*d.*; not exc. 12 mos.	0	0	6

Leases:—Lease of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1d.; of any lands, tenements, etc., at a yearly rent:—

Exceed.	Not Exed.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 6 0
£5	10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
10	15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
15	20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
20	25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
25	50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
50	75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
75	100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
100, for £50, or fret. part of £50		5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0

Legacy and Succession Duty :—By Act of 1894, legacy duty remains unchanged.

Succession duty, as respects both the rate of duty and the valuation of property—*i. e.*, the charging of it on capital value—will be the same as legacy duty.

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary legacy or residue, or share of residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with duty by the 44 Vict., cap. 12, sec. 42.

(Except where the whole personal estate does not exceed £300, and a stamp duty of 3s. has been paid on the affidavit. In such cases no legacy duty whatever is payable. No succession duty is payable where the principal value of the whole succession does not amount to £100, or where the value of the individual succession as calculated by the Act is less than £20.)

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, residues, and successions :—

To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased ..... £1 per cent.

To Brothers or Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants. .... £3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £6 per cent.

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased ..... £10 per cent.

The Husband or Wife is not chargeable with Legacy Duty, but must pay the Probate; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable with the duty at the lower rate.

Additional duty on successions imposed by c. 8 of 51 Vict. In addition to the rate of £1 per cent. on lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, 10s. per cent.

In all other cases £1 10s. per cent.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. on the amount or value of such Legacy, Residue, or share of Residue.

Persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. upon duty calculated at £1 per cent. for every month of delay.

Letters of Allotment of any share ..... 1d.

Letters Patent, Grant of, to any honor or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; Congé d'élire to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honor or dignity, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

Male Servants, Annual Licence.—
Great Britain. Every male servant .£0 15 0

Marriage Licence, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0
Not special 0 10 0

Medicines (Patent) Great Britain only :—

Not exc. 1s.	0	1½	Not exc. 20s.	0	2 0
" 2s. 6d.	0	3	" 30s.	0	3 0
" 4s.	0	6	" 50s.	0	10 0
" 10s.	1	0	Exceed. 50s.	1	0 0

Medicines (Patent) dealers, etc., Annual Licence (Great Britain) 0 5 0

Mortgage Bonds, etc :—
Bonds and all other securities (Foreign or otherwise, except Colonial), when payable to bearer :—
For every £10, and fractional part. ... 0 1 0
Substituted Securities for the above; For every £20 and fractional part 0 0 6

Mortgage Bond, etc., of any other description, not exceeding £10 ..... 0 0 3

Not exc. £ 25	0	0 8	Not exc. £200	0	5 3
" 50	0	1 3	" 250	0	6 2
" 100	0	2 6	" 300	0	7 6
" 150	0	3 9			

Exceeding £ 00, for every £100 and fractional part of £ 00 ..... 0 2 6

Occasional Licences, per day :—

Publicans .	5 6	Wine retailers .	0 1 6
Beer Retailers.	1 0	Tobacco dealers.	0 0 4

Passenger Vessels, on board which exciseable liquors and tobacco are sold ..... } License for a Year..... 5 0 0
1 day..... 1 0 0

Passport 0 0 6

Patent (letters) for inventions :—
(a). Up to sealing.
On application for provisional protection. 1 0 0
On filing complete specification 3 0 0
Or on filing complete specification with first application 4 0 0
(b) Further before end of four years from date of patent.
On certificate of renewal 50 0 0
(c) Further before end of seven years, or in the case of patents granted after the 1st of January, 1884, before the end of eight years from date of patent.
On certificate of renewal £100 0 0
Or in lieu of the fees of £50 and £100 the following annual fees :—
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent 10 0 0

5th year	10 0 0	10th year.....	20 0 0
6th "	10 0 0	11th "	20 0 0
7th "	10 0 0	12th "	20 0 0
8th "	15 0 0	13th "	20 0 0
9th "	15 0 0		

Pawnbrokers, Annual Licence 7 10 0
" U. K., trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional..... 5 15 0

Pedlars, Police Licence 0 5 0

Plate : Dealers in, annual license, U. K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts., and under 30 oz. silver in one article..... 2 6 0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards.. 5 15 0

Refiners of gold or silver, annual U. K.. 5 15 0

Power of Attorney, etc., receiving prize-money or wages 0 1 0
For sale, transfer or receipt of any of the Government funds not exceeding £20, or dividends not exceeding £10 per annum 0 5 0
If for one payment only 0 1 0
In other cases 0 10 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting 0 0 1
Power of attorney of any other kind.. 0 10 0

Probate and account duty :—
Where value exceeds £100 and not £500, £1 for each £50 or fraction of £50.
Where value exceeds £500 and not £1,000, £1 5s. for each £50 or fraction of £50.
Where value exceeds £1,000, £3 for each £100 or fraction of £100.
On affidavit of value or inventory where gross value of personal estate in United Kingdom or abroad of person dying on or after 1st June, 1881, does not exceed £300:
A fixed duty of 30s., which satisfies legacy and succession duties on property to which the affidavit or inventory relates.
The stamp duty of 5s per cent. paid on deed of voluntary settlement of property is recoverable.
Exemptions.—Affidavit or inventory of estate under £100 of person dying after 25th July, 1864, and of estate of any common seaman, marine or soldier slain or dying in Her Majesty's service.

Property and Income Tax, 1894-95. In the £.
Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, etc..... 0 0 8

Schedule B, Occupiers of Farms, etc..... 0 0 3
" Scotland and Ireland..... 0 0 2½
" Nurseries and Markt. Gardens.. 0 0 7
" C, D and E Income..... 0 0 8

If under £160, exempt; if under £400, the tax is not chargeable upon the first £160.

Publicans, Annual Licences, U.K., for Spirits, Beer and Wine to be consumed on the premises:—

If annual value is under £10 ..... £4 10 0

Under £15	£6	0 0	Under £200	30	0 0
" 20	8	0 0	" 300	35	0 6
" 25	11	0 0	" 400	40	0 0
" 30	14	0 0	" 500	45	0 0
" 40	17	0 0	" 600	50	0 0
" 50	20	0 0	" 700	55	0 0
" 100	25	0 0	Exceeding 700	60	0 0

Hotels and Theatres of value of £50 and upwards pay no higher amount of duty than £20, and Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than £30 under certain conditions.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week days, pay less.

Railways, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of one penny a mile):

Urban District traffic 2 0 0
Other traffic..... 5 0 0

Receipts, £2 or upwards..... 0 0 1

Refreshment Houses, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent.. 0 10 6

Refreshment Houses, annual licence, England and Ireland, £30 or above ... 1 1 0

Scrip Certificate, or Scrip 0 0 1

Settlements.—Any deed whereby any definite sum or share settled upon or for the benefit of a person, for every £100 or part of £100 ..... 0 5 0

Share Certificate, Foreign or Colonial, or security for money of any company or corporation (if a marketable security transferable by delivery). On the occasion of the first delivery thereof in any year on a nominal value not exceeding £25..... 0 0 3
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50.... 0 0 6
And for every £50 or fractional part.... 0 0 6

Share Warrant to Bearer, three times the amount of transfer or conveyance duty.

Spirits, home-made, per proof gallon ...£ 0 10 6
" imported from Channel Islands, per proof gall 0 10 10
" Annual licences, U. K. distillers or rectifiers..... 10 10 0
" Dealers not retailers, ditto..... 10 10 0
" " to sell in bottles, add... 3 3 0
" " or to sell foreign liquors only in bottles..... 2 2 0
" (Methylated), makers of 10 10 0
" " retailers of 0 10 0

Spirits, Scotland, Grocers, not to be consumed on premises:—
Premises under value of £10 ..... 4 4 0
Of value of £10 and under £20 ..... 5 5 0
" 20 " 25 ..... 9 9 0
" 25 " 30 ..... 10 10 0
" 30 " 40 ..... 11 11 0
" 40 " 50 ..... 12 12 0
" 50 and upwards 13 13 0

Spirits, Ireland, Grocers, selling spirits not to be consumed on premises:—
If rated under £25 ..... 9 18 5
If rated at £25 and under £30 ..... 11 0 6
" 30 " 40 ..... 12 2 0
" 40 " 50 ..... 13 4 7
" 50 and upwards 14 6 7

Stills, annual, U. K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using..... 0 10 0

Sweets, dealers in, annual licence, U. K.. 5 5 0
" retailers of, annual, U.K 1 5 0

Tobacco and Snuff, U.K., annual:—
" dealers in..... 0 5 3
" manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs 5 5 0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000.... 10 10 0
40,000 " 60,000.... 15 15 0
60,000 " 80,000 ... 21 0 0
80,000 " 100,000 ... 26 5 0
100,000..... 31 10 0
Beginners to pay £5 5s., and a surcharge on renewal.

Vinegar-makers, annual licence, U.K. £ 1 0 0
Voting Paper 0 0 1
Warrant for goods 0 0 3

Wine, annual licences, U.K.:—
Merchants (wine only)..... 10 10 0
Retailers, selling for consumption on the premises 3 10 0
Wine retailers (or grocers), England and Ireland, selling wine not to be consumed on the premises 2 10 0
Do., grocers, Scotland..... 2 4 1

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Articles subject to import duty in the United Kingdom, and the rate of duty levied upon each article, distinguishing the duties levied as ordinary import duties and those levied to countervail Excise and other Inland Revenue duties upon British productions, according to the Tariff in operation at the present time.

[*No Export Duties are levied in the United Kingdom.*]

ORDINARY IMPORT DUTIES.

Cocoa, per lb £0 0 1
Husks and shells, per cwt..... 0 2 0
Cocoa or chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured, per lb.. 0 0 2
Coffee, raw, per cwt 0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted or ground, per lb.. 0 0 2
Fruit, dried—
Currants, figs, fig cake, plums not preserved in sugar, prunes and raisins, per cwt..... 0 7 0
Tea, per lb..... 0 0 4
Tobacco—
Unmanufactured, stemmed or unstemmed, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture, per lb..... 0 3 6
Ditto, containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture, per lb..... 0 3 10

Manufactured:
Cigars, per lb..... 0 5 6
Cavendish or Negrohead, per lb 0 4 10
Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight more than 13 lbs. of moisture, p. lb. 0 4 1
Not more than 13 lbs. moisture, per lb. 0 4 10
Other manufactured tobacco, and Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco, per lb..... 0 4 4

Wine—
Containing less than 26 degrees of proof spirits, per gallon..... 0 1 0
Containing 26 and less than 42 degrees of proof spirits, per gallon 0 2 6
With an additional duty of 3d per gall. for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified.

IMPORT DUTIES TO COUNTERVAIL EXCISE DUTY UPON BRITISH BEER.

Beer and ale, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1,057 degrees, per brl. of 36 gallons. And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	£0 6 6
Beer, Mum and Spruce—	
The worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity:	
Not exceeding 1,215 degs., per brl. of 36 gallons	1 6 0
Exceeding 1,215 degrees	1 10 6

IMPORT DUTIES TO COUNTERVAIL EXCISE DUTY UPON BRITISH SPIRITS.

Spirits and strong waters—	
Rum, brandy, Geneva, and unenumerated spirits, per proof gallon	£0 10 4
Liquors, cordials or other preparations containing spirits, in bottle, not tested for strength, per gall	0 14 0
Perfumed spirits and Cologne water, per gallon	0 16 6
Chloroform, per lb.	0 3 0
Chloral hydrate, per lb	0 1 3
Collodion, per gallon	1 4 0
Ether, sulphuric, per gallon	1 5 0
Ethyl, iodide of, per gallon	0 13 0
Naphtha, purified so as to be potable, per proof gallon	0 10 4
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirits has been used, per lb.	0 0 3

IMPORT DUTIES TO COUNTERVAIL EXCISE DUTY ON BRITISH-MADE ARTICLES.

Playing cards, per doz. packages	£0 3 9

CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

Coffee (roasted) shipped as stores per cwt.	£0 14 0
Tobacco, manufactured in U.K (except Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond), exported or deposited in warehouse for ships stores, per lb	0 3 3
Snuff of British manufacture, per lb	0 3 3

The Principal Customers of the United Kingdom in order of Trade Precedence.

		1890.	1891.	1892.
United States	Imports from	£97,283,548	£104,409,047	£108,186,317
	Exports to	46,340,012	41,066,147	41,412,006
France	Imports from	44,828,148	44,777,409	43,519,130
	Exports to	24,710,803	24,336,676	24,337,350
Germany	Imports from	26,073,331	27,031,743	25,726,738
	Exports to	30,516,281	29,944,361	29,641,814
India	Imports from	32,668,797	32,234,398	30,513,106
	Exports to	35,230,114	32,549,207	29,047,287
Australasia	Imports from	29,350,844	31,261,571	30,542,630
	Exports to	25,470,194	28,256,120	24,523,228
Holland	Imports from	25,900,924	27,301,657	28,820,921
	Exports to	16,445,992	14,988,930	15,630,922
Belgium	Imports from	17,383,776	17,253,265	17,015,967
	Exports to	13,594,966	13,272,472	12,81[illegible],305
Russia	Imports from	23,750,868	24,110,251	15,122,677
	Exports to	8,846,054	8,193,132	8,876,899
Sweden and Norway	Imports from	11,906,345	11,873,280	11,806,679
	Exports to	7,002,269	6,586,438	6,279,921
Spain	Imports from	12,508,533	10,523,875	10,916,656
	Exports to	5,702,804	5,527,061	5,242,271
Italy	Imports from	3,093,918	3,419,281	3,[illegible]84,[illegible]86
	Exports to	8,523,209	6,853,048	6,308,361
Turkey	Imports from	4,816,883	5,442,881	5,551,798
	Exports to	7,340,868	7,098,474	6,680,645
Egypt	Imports from	8,368,851	10,658,288	10,525,230
	Exports to	3,459,991	3,875,664	3,316,364
China	Imports from	6,057,910	5,820,070	4,428,038
	Exports to	9,506,002	9,257,970	7,809,571
Brazil	Imports from	4,350,675	4,249,909	3,511,941
	Exports to	7,795,073	8,605,293	8,218,050
Argentine Republic	Imports from	4,129,802	3,451,228	4,540,358
	Exports to	8,530,427	4,366,028	5,808,279
British North America	Imports from	12,444,489	12,606,415	14,566,464
	Exports to	8,272,743	8,299,942	8,529,522
British South Africa	Imports from	6,095,612	6,254,428	5,463,278
	Exports to	9,803,552	8,638,537	8,594,834

Gross Amount of Custom House Duties received by the British Custom House, 1889-1893.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Spirits	£4,490,115	£4,833,083	£4,585,324	£4,435,186	£4,284,578
Tea	4,640,704	3,610,884	3,374,272	3,452,016	3,468,292
Tobacco	9,217,630	9,572,893	10,010,255	10,284,144	10,264,318
Wine	1,259,378	1,300,578	1,300,578	1,272,413	1,217,226
Other articles	898,325	715,334	715,334	712,480	748,637

Further details of the trade of the United Kingdom with her colonies and foreign countries will be found at page 194 of this ALMANAC, in the article on Trade and Commerce.

British Colonies and Dependencies.

EUROPE.	Settled or acquired	Extent in square miles.	Population	Governors, etc.
Gibraltar	170	1 9/10	25,869	Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Malta and Gozo	1800	117	165,662	Lieut.-Gen. Arthur James Lyon-Fremantle, C.B., *gov.*
Totals		118 9/10	191,531	
AMERICA.				
Bermuda Islands	1609	20	15,123	Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B., *gov.*
Dom. Canada	....	....½	.....	Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., *gov.-gen.*
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	1621 1758	20,907	450,396	M. Bowes Daly, *lieut.-gov.*
Prince Edward Island	1758	2,133	109,078	G. W. Howlan, *lt.-gov.*
New Brunswick	1713	27,174	321,263	J. J. Fraser, *lieut.-gov.*
Quebec	1759	227,500	1,488,535	J. A. Chapleau, *lieut.-gov.*
Ontario	1760	219,650	2,114,321	Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, *lieut.-gov.*
Manitoba	....	64,066	152,506	J. C. Schultz, *lieut.-gov.*
Assiniboia	1882	95,000		
Saskatchewan	1882	114,000	67,000	C. H. Mackintosh, *lieut.-gov.*
Alberta	1882	100,000		
Athabasca	1882	122,000		
British Columbia and Vancouver Island	1858 1843	382,300	97,613	Edgar Dewdney, *lieut.-gov.*
Unorganized Territory	....	2,234,252	32,000	
Newfoundland	1583	42,200	202,100	Lt.-col. Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
British Guiana	1803	109,000	288,328	Sir Chas. Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
British Honduras	1670	7,562	31,500	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Falkland Islands	1833	6,500	1,800	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Totals		3,774,264	5,371,563	
WEST INDIES.				
Jamaica	1655	4,282	640,000	Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Turks & Caicos Isles	....	165	4,750	Henry Higgins, *chief com.*
Barbados	1605	166	182,322	Sir Jas. S. Hay, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Windward Islands.				
Grenada	1763	133	54,062	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
St. Vincent	1763	131	41,060	Lt.-col. Sandwith, *act. adm.*
St. Lucia	1803	237	42,708	Brig.-Surg. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
Trinidad and Tobago	1797 1763	1,754 114	200,028 18,387	Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G., *gov.* L. G. Hay, *commissioner.*
Leeward Islands.				
Antigua, etc	1632	170	36,819	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
St. Christopher	1623	68	30,876	J. S. Churchill, *com.*
Anguilla	1666	35	3,639	
Nevis	1628	50	13,087	
Montserrat	1632	47	11,762	E. Baynes, *commissioner.*
Dominica	1763	291	26,841	J. R. Le Hunte, *com.*
Virgin Islands	1666	57	4,640	E. J. Cameron, *com.*
Bahama Islands	1629	3,021	47,565	Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Totals		10,721	1,358,606	
ASIA.				
British India	1858	964,993	221,172,952	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., *viceroy and gov.-gen.*
Ceylon	1795	25,364	3,008,486	Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Cyprus	1878	3,584	209,286	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., *High Com.*
Straits Settlements	....	1,542	512,905	Sir Chas. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Hong-Kong	1843	31	221,441	Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Labuan, etc	1846	30	5,853	Charles V. Creagh, C.M.G., *gov.*
Totals		995,544	225,130,903	
AFRICA.				
Cape Colony, etc	1806	221,311	1,527,224	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *gov.*
Basutoland	1884	10,293	218,902	Col Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G., *adm.*
Bechuanaland, British and Protectorate	1885	162,000	171,000	Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G., *com.-adm.*
Natal	1845	20,461	544,000	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., *g.v.*
Zululand	1887	8,600	150,000	
Mauritius, etc	1810	881	374,000	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Sierra Leone	1787	15,000	76,000	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
Gambia	1618	2,700	50,000	R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G., *adm.*

AFRICA.—*Continued.*	Settled or acquired.	Extent in square miles.	Population	Governors, etc.
Gold Coast Colony	1664	39,060	1,500 000	Sir Wm. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
Lagos	1861	1,071	116,000	Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
St. Helena	1673	47	4,116	W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G., *gov.*
Totals		481,424	4,731,242	
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales	1787	310,700	1,165,000	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Wm. Duff, G.C.M.G. Sir Frederick M. Darley, *lieut.-gov.*
Western Australia	1829	1,060,000	50,000	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., *gov.*
South Australia	1836	903,690	321,000	Earl of Kintore, P.C., G.C.M.G., *gov.*
Victoria	1836	87,884	1,157,000	Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., *gov.*
Queensland	1859	668,497	410,000	Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., *gov.*
Tasmania	1803	26,215	152,000	Viscount Gormanston, K.C.B., *gov.*
New Zealand	1839	104,235	668,651	Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., *gov.*
Fiji	1874	7,435	121,180	Sir Jno. Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., *gov.*
British New Guinea	1884	89,000	300,000	Sir Wm. Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., *adm.*
Totals		3,257,656	4,344,831	
General Totals		8,519,728	241,128,676	

Great Britain exercises protectorate powers over British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Zanzibar, British East Africa, British Zambesia, British Central Africa, and the Niger Coast Protectorate. The first and the four last of these territories belong to commercial companies.

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, London, S. W.—Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Ripon. Under Secretary, Sydney C. Buxton, M.P. Permanent Under Secretary, Hon. R. Meade. Assistant Secretaries, J. Branston, C.B., E. Fairfield, C.M.G., and E. Wingfield, C.B. Private Secretaries, F. S. St. Quinton and H. W. Just. Chief Clerk, R. P. Ebden, C.B.

AGENTS-GENERAL OF THE COLONIES.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

Hon. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., C.B., G.C.M.G., 17 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.* $10,000
Secretary Canadian Govt. Offices in London—JOSEPH G. COLMER, Esq., C.M.G. $2,435

This office was created in 1880 by Act of the Dominion Government, 43 Vict., c. 11, s. 1.

The duties of the High Commissioner, as set forth in that Act, are:

1. To "act as representative and resident agent of Canada in the United Kingdom, and in that capacity execute such powers and perform such duties as are, from time to time, conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

2. To "take the charge, supervision and control of the immigration offices and agencies in the United Kingdom, under the Minister of Agriculture.

3. To "carry out such instructions as he, from time to time, receives from the Governor in Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of Canada in the United Kingdom and elsewhere."

New South Wales....Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., 9 Victoria St., S.W.
Victoria.....Hon. Duncan Gillies, 8 Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
South Australia.....Hon. Thomas Playford, 15 Victoria St., S.W.
Queensland.....Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G., 1 Victoria St., S.W.
Western Australia....Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., 15 Victoria St., S.W.
Tasmania.....Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B., 5 Victoria St., S.W.
New Zealand.....Sir W. B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., 13 Victoria St., S.W.
Cape Colony.....Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., 112 Victoria St., S.W.
Natal.....Walter Peace, Esq., C.M.G., 64 Victoria St., S.W.

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Ontario.....Peter Byrne, Esq., Nottingham Buildings, Brunswick St., Liverpool.
Nova Scotia.....John Howard, Esq., 33 James St., Liverpool.
New Brunswick.....Hon. J. I. Fellows (*Hon. Agent-General*), 56 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
Manitoba.....A. J. McMillan, Esq. (*Hon. Agent-General*), 143 Cannon St., E.C.
British Columbia....H. C. Beeton, Esq. (*Hon. Agent-General*), 33 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.; E. E. Blake, Esq. *Offices:*—Downing St., S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

Liverpool, England—John Dyke, 15 Water Street.
Bristol—J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.
Glasgow, Scotland—Thos. Grahame, 40 St. Enoch Square.
Dublin—Thomas Connolly.
Belfast—H. Merrick.

The Colonies form three classes: (1) Crown Colonies which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government; (2) those possessing representative Institutions in which the Crown only has a veto on

legislation while retaining the control of the public officers: (3) those possessing responsible government in which the Imperial Government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and retains a veto on legislation.

The total expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies, excluding India, is estimated by the Statesman's Year Book, 1894, at about £10,000,000 annually, mainly for military and naval purposes. The number of troops in the various Colonies having British garrisons was recently calculated at 31,964 of all ranks, distributed as follows:—Malta, 8,945 men; Gibraltar, 4,902; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,331; Ceylon, 1,659; Bermuda, 1,455; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,325; Canada (Halifax), 1,477; Hong-Kong 2,996; Jamaica, 1,508; Straits Settlements, 1,558.

BRITISH FLEETS ABROAD.

November, 1894.

Mediterranean and Red Sea Station.

Admiral, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B. Rear Admiral, Compton E. Domville.

Flagships:—H. M. S. "Ramillies," 14,150 tons, 13,000 H.P., speed 17½ knots; guns 4 67-ton, 10 6-inch, and 38 quick-firing and machine. H. M. S. "Trafalgar," 11,940 tons, 12,000 H.P., speed 16.7 knots; guns, 4 67-ton, 6 4·7-inch, and 29 quick-firing and machine.

Other First Class Battleships:—H. M. S. "Anson," "Camperdown," "Collingwood," "Hood," "Howe," "Nile," "Rodney," "Sanspareil."

Cruisers, 1st Class:—H. M. S. "Hawke," "Gibraltar." *2nd class*: H. M. S. "Amphion," "Arethusa," "Spartan." *3rd class*: H. M. S. "Barham," "Fearless," "Scout."

1st Class Gun-Boat:—H. M. S. "Bramble."

1st Class Torpedo-Boats:—H. M. S. "Hebe," "Gleaner," "Skipjack," "Polyphemus."

Sloops and Special Service Boats:—H. M. S. "Gannet," "Cockatrice," "Melita," "Dolphin," "Imogen," "Surprise," "Humber," "Hibernia."

Dockyards, etc., at Malta and Gibraltar.

North American and West Indian Station.

Vice Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, K.C.B., in command of the fleet. H. M. S. "Blake," 1st class cruiser, twin screw, 9,210 tons, 14,459 H.P., 2 22-ton guns, 10 5-ton guns, 16 quick-firing and 7 machine guns, speed 19½ knots. Captain, W. Des V. Hamilton.

H. M. S. "Buzzard," twin screw sloop, 1,140 tons, 2,000 H.P., 8 2-ton and 8 machine guns, speed 14½ knots. Commander, A. M. Farquhar.

H. M. S. "Canada," 3rd class cruiser, 2,380 tons, 2,430 H.P., 10 5-ton and 8 machine guns, speed 13 knots. Captain, W. Wilson.

H. M. S. "Tourmaline," 3rd class cruiser, 2,120 tons, 1,800 H.P., 4 5-ton, 8 3-cwt. and 10 machine and quick firing guns, speed 12½ knots. Captain, Sir Richard Poore, Bart.

H. M. S. "Cleopatra," 3rd class cruiser, 2,380 tons, 2,610 H.P. 4 5-ton, 8 2-ton and 10 machine and quick-firing guns, speed 13 knots. Captain, Hon. Assheton Curzon-Howe, C.B.

H. M. S. "Magicienne," 3rd class cruiser, 2,950 tons, 5,500 H.P., 6 5-ton and 13 machine and quick-firing guns, speed 19 knots. Commander, A. C. Clarke.

H. M. S. "Mohawk," 3rd class cruiser, 1,770 tons, 2,200 H.P., 6 5-ton and 10 machine guns, speed 17 knots. Commander, L. C. Stuart.

H. M. S. "Tartar," 3rd class cruiser, 1,770 tons, 2,200 H.P., 6 5-ton and 10 machine and quick-firing guns, speed 17½ knots. Commander, H. L. Fleet.

H. M. S. "Partridge," 1st class gun-boat, 755 tons, 720 H.P., 6 25-cwt. and 4 machine guns, speed 13½ knots. Commander, N. G. Macalister.

H. M. S. "Pelican," screw sloop, 1,130 tons, 800 H.P., 6 5-ton and 4 machine guns, speed 12 knots. Commander, C. H. Cochran.

H. M. S. "Rambler," surveying vessel, 835 tons, 650 H.P., speed 10.66 knots. Commander, G. E. Richards.

H. M. Floating Battery "Terror," 8 guns; station, Bermuda. Commander, J. H. Brakenbury, C.B., C.M.G.

Dockyard, Halifax.—Storekeeper and Accountant, Andrew Vizard; Engineer, W. Whittingham; Civil Engineer, W. H. Smith; Chief Boatswain, W. Marchant; Chief Carpenter, C. Bryant; also Dockyards at Jamaica and Bermuda.

Pacific Station.

Rear Admiral H. F. Stephenson, C.B., in command of the fleet. H. M. S. "Royal Arthur," 1st class cruiser, 7,700 tons, 10,000 H.P., 1 22-ton, 12 5-ton, 24 machine and quick-firing guns, speed 19 knots. Captain, F. P. Trench.

H. M. S. "Champion," 3rd class cruiser, 2,380 tons, 2,000 H.P., 4 5-ton, 8 2-ton and 10 machine guns, speed 13 knots. Captain, E. Rooke.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth," 3rd class cruiser, 1,420 tons, 950 H.P., 8 5-ton and 4 machine guns, speed 13 knots. Captain, H. J. May, C.B.

H. M. S. "Nymphe," screw sloop, 1,140 tons, 1,400 H.P., 8 2-ton and 8 machine guns, speed 14½ knots. Commander, G. Huntingford.

H. M. S. "Pheasant," 1st class gun-boat, 755 tons, 720 H.P., 6 25-cwt. and 4 machine guns, speed 13½ knots. Commander, E. H. Blair.

H. M. S. "Satellite," 3rd class cruiser, 1,420 tons, 1,400 H.P., speed 12.6 knots. Captain, A. C. Allen. H. M. S. "Liffey," Store and Depot Ship, Coquimbo. Staff Commander, W. J. Symons.

Dockyard, etc., Esquimalt, B.C. Naval and Victualling Storekeeper and Accountant, W. H. Lobb, Esq.; Chief Engineer, W. H. Bramsdon; Civil Engineer, G. Perkins; Chief Boatswain, W. Hayden; Carpenter, G. Hickney; Naval Hospital, M. J. McCarthy, M.D., Staff Surgeon.

South East Coast of America Station.

H. M. S. "Sirius," 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 9,000 H.P., speed 19.75 knots, 2 6-inch guns. Senior Officer on Station, Captain J. P. Pipon, C.M.G.

H. M. S. "Barracouta," 3rd class cruiser; "Acorn" and "Beagle," sloops.

Dockyards, etc., at Ascension.

Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station.

H. M. S "St. George," 1st class cruiser, 7,700 tons, speed 19 knots, 2 22-ton, 10 6-inch, 27 machine and quick-firing guns. Rear Admiral, F. C. D. Bedford.
Cruisers.—H. M. S. "Blanche," "Blonde," "Philomel," "Phœbe," "Raccoon."
Gun-boats.—"Magpie," "Sparrow," "Thrush," "Widgeon."
Sloop.—"Swallow."
Special Service.—"Penelope," coast defence, stationed at Simons Bay; "Adventure," "Alecto," "Dove," "Herald," "Mosquito," "Pioneer," for use on Lake Nyassa.
Dockyards, etc., at the Cape.

East Indies Station.

H. M. S. "Bonaventure," 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 9,365 H.P., speed 19 knots; 8 4½-ton, 2 6-inch 17 quick-firing and machine guns. Rear Admiral, W. R. Kennedy.
Cruisers.—H. M. S. "Cossack," "Brisk," "Marathon."
Gun-boats.—H. M. S. "Lapwing," "Pigeon," "Redbreast," "Plassy."
Special Service.—H. M. S. "Magdala," coast defence, stationed at Bombay; "Sphinx."
Dockyards, etc., at Trincomalee.

China Station.

H. M. S. "Centurion," 1st class battleship, 10,500 tons, 13,214 H.P., speed 19 knots, 4 29-ton, 10 4·7-inch, 27 quick-firing and machine guns. Vice Admiral, The Hon. Sir E. R. Freemantle, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Cruisers.—H. M. S. "Archer," "Caroline," "Leander," "Mercury," "Porpoise," "Severn," "Undaunted," "Æolus," "Edgar."
Gun-boats.—H. M. S. "Esk," "Firebrand," "Linnet," "Peacock," "Pigmy," "Plover," "Rattler," "Redpole," "Swift."
Special Service.—H. M. S. "Alacrity," "Daphne," "Victor Emmanuel."
Dockyards, etc., at Hong Kong.

Australian Station.

H. M. S. "Orlando," 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 8,500 H.P., speed 18 knots, 2 22-ton, 10 6-inch, 21 quick-firing and machine guns. Rear Admiral, Cyprian A. Bridge.
Cruisers.—H. M. S. "Curacoa," "Katoomba," "Mildura," "Rapid," "Ringarooma," "Tauranga," "Royalist," "Pylades."
Gun-boats.—H. M. S. "Boomerang," "Goldfinch," "Lizard," "Ringdove."
Dockyards, etc., at Sydney.

BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

India Office in London, St. James Park, W.
Secretary of State for India—Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler.
Permanent Under-Secretary—Sir J. Arthur Godley, K.C.B.
Council—Twelve members and six Secretaries of Departments.

The Supreme Government, Calcutta.

Viceroy and Governor-General—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Commander-in-Chief in India—General Sir Geo. Stewart White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C.

Provinces of British India.

Provinces, &c., under the Administration of :—

	Population 1891.
The Governor-General of India—	
Ajmere and Mhairwara	542,358
Berar	2,897,491
Coorg	173,055
Andaman Islands (Port Blair)	15,009
Baluchistan Cantonments	27,270
Laccadive Islands	14,410
Governors—	
Madras, Gov. Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E	35,630,440
Bombay (including Sind and Aden), Gov. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.	18,901,123
Lieutenant-Governors—	
Bengal, Lt.-Gov. Sir Chas. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.	71,346,987
North-West Provinces and Oudh, Lt.-Gov. Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.	46,905,085
Punjaub, Lt.-Gov. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.	20,866,847
Chief Commissioners—	
Assam 5,476,383	Lower Burma 4,658,627
Upper Burma 2,946,933	Central Provinces 10,784,294
Total British India, with an area of 964,993 square miles	221,187,362

Native States (under British Control).

Baroda	2,415,396	North-West Provinces	792,491
Central India Agency	10,318,812	Punjaub	4,263,280
Hyderabad	11,537,040	Central Provinces	2,169,511
Mysore	4,943,604	Madras	3,700,922
Kashmir	2,543,952	Bombay	8,059,298
Rajputana Agency	12,016,102	Shan States	2,992
Bengal	3,296,379		
Total Native States, with an area of 595,167 square miles			66,050,479
Grand Total, India, with an area of 1,560,160 square miles			287,237,841

Of the total population it is estimated there are 207,731,726 Hindus, 57,321,164 Mohammedans, 7,131,361 Buddhists, and only 2,284,380 Christians.

The cities with over 100,000 inhabitants at the last census were :—

Calcutta	978,370	Rangoon	180,324	Meerut	119,390
Bombay	821,764	Lahore	176,854	Serinagar	118,960
Madras	452,518	Allahabad	175 246	Nagpore	117,014
Hyderabad	415,039	Agra	168,662	Houra	116,606
Lucknow	273,028	Patna	165,192	Baroda	116,420
Benares	219,467	Poona	161,390	Surat	109,229
Delhi	192,579	Jeypur	158,905	Karachi	105,199
Mandalay	188,815	Ahmadabad	148,412	Gwalior	104,083
Cawnpore	188,712	Amoritsar	136,766		
Bangalore	180,366	Bareilly	121,039		

The present form of government was adopted in 1858, when the Imperial Government took over all the territories heretofore under the control of the Honorable East India Company.

The Governor General in Council is invested with power to make laws for all persons, whether British, native or foreigners, within the Indian territories under British Dominion, and for all British subjects within the Dominion of Indian provinces in alliance with or tributary to Her Majesty.

The Council is appointed by the Secretary of State. It consists of ten members, holding office for ten years from date of their individual appointment, and must usually be persons who have served or resided ten years in India.

AUSTRALASIA.

This term is held to include all the possessions of Great Britain in the South Seas, including New Zealand, Fiji and British New Guinea. The mainland of Australia, the largest island in the world, was probably discovered by the Dutch in 1606 ; Tasmania and New Zealand, by Tasman, in 1642, but it was the voyages of Captain Cook which brought about the first English settlement in 1788. This was at Sydney, now the capital of New South Wales, and probably the finest harbor in the world.

The strength of the aboriginal population is not accurately known, but probably the natives in Australia number 200,000.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA is recognized by its name : it occupies the whole of the western portion of the continent, and is surrounded on its northern, western, and southern sides by the sea, its eastern boundary being the colony of South Australia and the Northern Territory ; its capital city is Perth, population 8,447, the next in importance being Fremantle, population 7,077. Since 1892 great discoveries of gold have been made, and during last and the current year, enormous and most wonderful finds have been made at Zilgarn and Coolgaralie in the south-western district, about 350 miles from Perth, which has led to a very large migration from the Eastern Colonies.—To the eastward of West Australia and stretching from ocean to ocean, occupying the whole of the central portion of the continent, is the colony of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, the northern part of which is known as the NORTHERN TERRITORY. Adelaide is the capital city of South Australia, city population 37,837 ; other principal towns are Gawler, Port Adelaide, Kapunda, and Mount Gambier. The principal town of the Northern Territory is Palmerston.—To the eastward of the Northern Territory and South Australia, and to the north-east of Australia itself, lies the colony of QUEENSLAND. Its capital is Brisbane, population 93 657 ; Ipswich, Toowoomba, Mackay, Maryborough, Gympie, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cooktown, and Croydon are other important towns.—South of Queensland, and eastward of South Australia is the mother colony of NEW SOUTH WALES. Sydney is the capital city, population 111,980, Maitland, Newcastle, Goulburn, Bathurst, Grafton, and Yass ranking immediately after.—Occupying the most southerly part of the continent, south-west of New South Wales, and eastward of South Australia, is the colony of VICTORIA, The Metropolis is the city of Melbourne, population 74,317 ; Ballarat, Geelong, Sandhurst, Castlemaine Maryborough, and Hamilton being other leading centres. TASMANIA is an island 150 miles to the south of Victoria, and separated from it by the strait named after its discoverer, Bass. It is surrounded by the South Pacific Ocean; the capital city is Hobart, population 26,200, Launceston being next in importance.—NEW ZEALAND consists of two large islands, known as the North and Middle Island, divided by Cook's Strait ; and Stewart's Island, separated from the Middle Island by Foveaux Strait. These three islands lie to the south-east of Australia, at a distance of about 1,200 miles. The South Pacific Ocean is on all sides their boundary. The capital city is Wellington, population 31,021. Auckland, 43,610, and Christchurch, 31,623, in the Middle Island, are cities of great commercial importance.

The FIJI ISLANDS, annexed in 1874, lie in the Pacific Ocean, nearly due north of New Zealand about 1,000 miles distant, and due east of the northern part of Queensland; population, 1891 : Europeans 2,036, Natives 121,700. The capital was Levuka, but the seat of Government has been removed to Suva.

The Island of New Guinea lies off the North-Eastern coast of Australia, at a distance of about 60 miles from it. In April, 1883, half of it was annexed by the Government of Queensland, but the annexation was not confirmed by the Imperial Government. Later on, in November, 1884, the southern coasts to the eastward of 141° E. long. were proclaimed as under a British protectorate, and on September 4, 1888, the British Sovereignty was formally proclaimed by Sir William Macgregor, the Administrator of British New Guinea.

Government and Constitution.

Each of the Australian Colonies enjoy responsible government. The form of government is a modification of the British Constitution ; the Queen being represented by the Governor, who is appointed by the Crown ; the House of Lords by the Legislative Council, nominated or elected ; and the House of Commons by the Legislative Assembly, elected by the people. The Imperial laws are in force, unless superseded by local enactments, and all Acts passed by the local Legislatures must receive the Queen's assent prior to their becoming law. In the colonies manhood suffrage is almost the rule. In 1891, and again in 1892, the New Zealand House of Representatives passed the clauses in the Electoral Reform Bill, conferring the parliamentary franchise on women. In 1893, the Bill again passed through the House of Representatives, was subsequently successful in the Upper House and received the Governor's assent on 19th September.

The Constitutional Bill of Western Australia, which virtually grants manhood suffrage to that colony, was passed by both Houses of Parliament during 1893.

Other points of the famous Charter, adopted in Australia almost from the first, have been, vote by ballot, payment of members, and triennial Parliaments. On the 9th of April, 1891, a Draft Bill was accepted by the Federal Convention at Sydney, establishing a Federal Constitution for Australia, sub-

ject to ratification by the Colonies and the Imperial Parliament. The first meeting of the Federal Council was held at Hobart on January 25, 1886, when representatives from Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, West Australia, and Fiji were present. An "Australasian Federation Conference" took place in Melbourne in 1890, February 6-14, each of the seven colonies being represented, and at Sydney in the following year a Federal Convention was held, each colony again sending representatives, but the matter still remains a subject for discussion and debate, though coming into greater prominence at each general election.

Wool is the principal product, no less than 674,083,708 lbs. having been exported in 1892. Of cereal wheat is the chief article of export. In 1892 it was estimated there were 122,572,345 sheep in the seven colonies, and 12,159,309 cattle. In 1893 the production of wheat was 41,161,057 bushels. The gold produced between 1857 and 1892 is valued at £355,031,670, and the yield in the latter year was 1,808,091 ounces. In 1883 silver was found in New South Wales. Copper is chiefly worked in South Australia, tin in Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland. New South Wales turns out about 4,000,000 tons of coal annually, and enormous deposits of coal are found in Queensland and New Zealand. Iron ore exists in all the Australasian colonies, but has not been worked to any large extent. The cultivation of the vine is rapidly spreading, and the wine produced is growing into favor. Hides, skins, tallow and preserved meats in tins form a considerable item in the list of exports. In Queensland the sugar cane is being extensively cultivated with South Sea Island labor. Interesting figures as to the trade of Australasia with the United Kingdom will be found in the general table under the heading "Trade and Commerce," page 194. In Australia spring commences September 23, summer December 22 (longest day), autumn March 21, winter June 22 (shortest day). It is very hot and dry in the summer months, in the winter there are heavy rains and the temperature is generally mild.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

On the West coast of Africa the British possessions are the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos, the Islands of Ascension and St. Helena. In South Africa, Cape Colony, Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, Natal and Zululand are under British control. A protectorate is exercised over Northern Bechuanaland, and the sphere of British influence extends north over Matabeleland and Mashonaland to the Zambesi River. Off the east coast the island of Mauritius with its dependencies. There are, further, the territories administered under Royal charter by the Royal Niger Company, the British South Africa Company and the Imperial British East Africa Company.

The most important of the British possessions in Africa at present is the large self-governing Colony of the Cape, which contains an area of 221,311 square miles, being larger than the German Empire (208,670). Of the population of 1,527,224, only 376,987 were classed as white or Europeans at the last census, 608,456 are described as Kaffirs or Bechuanas, 229,680 as Fingos, 50,338 as Hottentots, 13,907 as Malays, and 247,086 as "mixed." Cape Town, the capital, had a population of 78,688 in 1891, the other principal towns being Kimberley, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown. The climate is very agreeable. The mean maximum temperature of several years in Cape Town has been 71.9, and the mean minimum 52.9.

The principal articles of export are in order of value: diamonds, wool, ostrich feathers, skins, Angora hair, and of minerals, copper ore. The exports in 1893 were valued at £13,156,589, of which five-sixths went to the United Kingdom, from whence the imports principally come.

The diamond discoveries date from March, 1867. Coal exists, but has not been worked to any extent. Scarcely enough cereals are grown at present for the needs of the Colony. The vine is cultivated with success. There were 13,631,011 merino sheep in the Colony in 1891, and the breeding of these and the Angora goat is largely on the increase.

The Colony possesses complete local self-government. The legislature consists of two chambers, both similarly elective, but the qualification for membership of the Upper House is much higher, and its 22 members are elected for seven years. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Diaz, a Portuguese explorer, in 1486. In 1497 Vasco de Gama landed upon the coast which is now Natal, but the Dutch were the first to make a settlement in South Africa in 1652. By the general treaty of peace of 1814 it was ceded to the British Crown.

Natal was left to the native population until 1824, when parties of English and Dutch Boers began to make settlements. The attempt of the latter to set up an independent government at Pietermaritzburg led to Natal being annexed to Cape Colony by the British in 1843. In 1856 it was constituted a distinct colony. In 1875 Lord Wolseley acted as Governor for a short time. The European population in 1891 was 42,759 out of a total of 6,561,942. Pietermaritzburg, the capital, then contained 48,371 inhabitants. Durban, 800 miles from Cape Town, is the only port of importance on the coast, and quantities of the exports shipped from there came from the adjoining territories of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

A new constitution was proclaimed on 4th July, 1893, and the Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is now assisted by a Ministry of five members and a Parliament of two elective Chambers, the former for ten and the latter for four years. The principal exports at present are wool, gold dust and bars, hides and sugar, but the resources of the Colony are by no means developed.

British South Africa Company.

Chairman, Duke of Abercorn; Deputy Chairman, Duke of Fife, K.T.; Directors, Lord Gifford, V.C., Alfred Best, Earl Grey, Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, George Cawston, Sir Horace Farquhar, Bt.; Secretary Herbert Canning, 19 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1889. Has powers to develop the territory recently annexed by Great Britain south of the Zambesi river, embracing an area nearly nine times as large as the United Kingdom. The Districts of Mashonaland and the Nyassaland have been surveyed, and considerable mineral resources found. Fort Salisbury is the head quarters of the Company, and railway communication from Kimberley, on the Cape Railway system, is partly constructed. The capital of the Company was increased to £2,000,000 on December 4, 1893, and a revenue is commencing to accrue from the mining, trading and professional licenses granted by the Company and the postal and telegraph system it has constructed.

Royal Niger Company.

Governor, Lord Aberdare; Deputy Governor, Sir G. Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G.; Secretary, H. Morley, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, S.W.

Incorporated under Royal Charter in 1886. By international agreement with Germany and France

the total area of Niger territories now secured to the Company's influence is estimated at 500,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at 30,000,000. The present capital is at Asaba, and the head quarters of the company's military force is Lokoja. The principal exports are gums, hides, India-rubber, ivory and palm oil. The revenue is growing, and principally accrues from export duties and licenses. The nominal capital of £1,000,000 is fully subscribed.

Imperial British East Africa Company.

Office, 2 Pall Mall East, London, W. Chairman, General Sir Arnold B. Kemball; Directors, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bt., General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., Sir John Kirk, W. Burdett-Coutts, M P., W. P. Alexander, James M. Hall, Geo. S. Mackenzie, Robert Ryrie.

Incorporated under Royal Charter in 1888. Originally obtained a concession of coast line of about 400 miles from the Sultan of Zanzibar by the Anglo-German and Anglo-Italian agreements, subject to the control of the Foreign Office. Its sphere of influence has been extended, and now comprises an area of about 1,000,000 square miles, including Uganda, Usoga, Unyoro, Ankori, Mpororo, the equatorial province known as Emin Pasha's, part of Kordofan and Darfur and a large part of Somaliland. Mombasa is the principal port, and roads and telegraph lines have been constructed and surveys for railways have been made. A revenue is already received, and large exports of ivory, India rubber, gum, and hides are made. The capital is £2,000,000.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE BERMUDAS AND WEST INDIES.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands consist of a cluster of some 300 small islands, sandbanks and coral reefs about 500 miles west of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina and 700 miles south of Halifax. The largest island is Main Island, of about 9,000 acres. Its importance as a British naval station is very great owing to its position, and large dock yards and naval establishment have been constructed. Hamilton is the capital, with a population of nearly 2,000. The entire population in 1891 was 15,013, 5,690 being whites.

Owing to its bracing breezes in summer and mild temperature in winter, it is a favorite health resort.

Almost the sole productions are potatoes, onions, tomatoes and beets; all other necessaries, flour, meat, etc., being imported.

The British possessions in the West Indies include: Jamaica and its dependencies; the Bahamas; the Leeward Islands, which include Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands; the Windward Islands, which include Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago; and British Guiana (Demerara) on the mainland of South America.

The white population is only equal to about 5 per cent. of the whole, the remainder being principally negroes, though in Trinidad and Demerara there are a considerable number of imported Asiatic coolie laborers.

For 200 years the production of cane sugar, molasses and rum was the mainstay of the West Indies; but since the abolition of slavery, the use of beet root as a sugar product and the equalization of the sugar duties, much land has gone out of cultivation. In Trinidad the cocoa plantations continue to flourish, most of the labor being performed by coolies, brought from India.

JAMAICA is the principal island. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and until 1670 was under the control of Spain. Spanish Town was the former capital. At the time of the abolition of the slave trade there were 319,337 slaves in Jamaica.

The island is 144 miles long with a width varying from 49 to 21½ miles.

The population in 1891 was 639,491, of whom only 14,692 were whites. Kingston, the capital, has a population of 48,500.

The chief exports are sugar, rum, coffee, dyewoods, bananas and oranges, and the principal trade is done with the United Kingdom, United States and Canada. In the early years of the century the annual export of sugar was nearly 120,000 hogsheads, in 1893 it was about 20,000 hogsheads. The cultivation of coffee and tobacco is considerably on the increase.

The present constitution, restored in 1884 after having been suspended in 1866, owing to an outbreak of the colored population, provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, the Commander of the Troops, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works, two members nominated by the Crown and nine elected members from nine electoral divisions. A property qualification for members and voters exists.

The scenery on the island is very beautiful and the climate good, though very hot at certain seasons, but Jamaica is growing in favor as a winter resort.

THE BAHAMAS.—These are a chain of islands, about 600 miles in length, extending nearly from the southeast corner of Cuba to the coast of Florida. There are about 3,000 islets and rocks, but only 20 are inhabited, the principal being Providence Island, capital Nassau, which at the time of the Civil War in the U.S. was a noted *rendezvous* for blockade runners. The entire area is 4,466 square miles, and the population in 1891 was 47,565, of which about one quarter are of European descent.

The chief industries at present are fishing and fruit cultivation; but the cultivation of the plant producing sisal hemp, from which bagging is made, is rapidly increasing, a bounty of one half penny per lb. on exportations of not less than 5 tons being offered by the Government. Pineapples are largely exported to the United States. The executive is in the hands of the Governor and a council of nine members. There is an Elective House of Assembly of 29 members.

A cable from Nassau to Florida was laid in 1892. Nassau is 300 miles from Havana and Key West, and 650 miles from Kingston, Jamaica.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS were in 1871 formed into one federal colony, which includes the separate presidencies of Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts and Nevis with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. The total area of the islands forming the colony is 704 square miles, and the population in 1891 was 120,410, principally negroes.

The group was discovered by Columbus in 1493. A small body of settlers under Thomas Warner occupied St. Kitts in 1623, and it was from this island that the others became colonized. In 1689 the French drove the English out, and their possession varied until 1783, since when, with the exception of Martinique and Guadeloupe, the Leeward group has been under British control.

The Federal legislature consists of the Governor and a legislative council of ten nominated and ten elected members.

There are no railways or internal telegraphs. Basseterre is the capital of St. Kitts, St. Johns of Antigua, Roseau of Dominica, Charlestown of Nevis, Plymouth of Montserrat and Roadtown of the Virgin Islands. Dominica is the largest island of the group.

BRITISH GUIANA was discovered at the end of the 15th century, and both the Spaniards and the Dutch fitted out expeditions for its settlement. The first English settlement was made in 1652 at Paramaribo, which is now in Dutch Guiana. The colony was ten years later granted by Charles II. to Lord Willoughby, then Governor of Barbados. His rights were shortly afterwards purchased back by the Crown, and in 1667 the settlement was exchanged with the Dutch Government for their possessions on and adjoining Manhattan Island, upon which New York now stands.

It was not until 1803 that the territory known as British Guiana came finally into possession of England. It is the only British possession in South America. It is bounded by Brazil on the south, Venezuela on the west, Dutch Guiana on the east and the Atlantic Ocean. The population in 1891 was 278,328. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, 12,166 Portuguese, 3,714 Chinese and 105,465 East Indians (coolies). The principal towns are: Georgetown with a population of 53,176, and New Amsterdam in Berbice has 8,903 inhabitants. The old constitution of British Guiana was a survival of the era of Dutch supremacy, and was of a complicated nature; it came to an end in 1892. The constitution now consists of the Governor, Executive Council, a Court of Policy composed of seven official and eight elected members, and a combined court which deals with all questions relating to finance and taxation, and consists of the Court of Policy and six financial representatives elected directly by the people.

Almost the entire export consists of raw sugar, rum and molasses, but the collection of balata and other gums is growing as an industry, and the exports of gold are becoming a noticeable feature.

When slavery was finally abolished in 1838, it was found in British Guiana, as in the other West Indian colonies, that no wages would tempt the freed negro to work except under powerful necessity. The planters of Guiana were the first to turn their attention to the importation of labor, and in 1838, 400 coolies arrived from Calcutta, and were the advance guard of that army of East Indian laborers, which now numbers 110,000. Before leaving India every precaution is taken by the Government to make the coolie thoroughly understand the nature of his engagement. Upon arrival in the Colony he is bound on an indenture to an estate for five years, receiving board and a specified minimum wage of 25 cents per diem; at the end of five years he is free to choose his own employer or occupation; and at the end of ten years in the country, he is entitled to a free passage back to India for himself and family.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.—This group comprises Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Barbados and Tobago were formerly included, but the former was constituted a separate colony in 1885, and Tobago was joined to Trinidad in 1889. The total area of these Islands is 508 square miles, and the population, of whom only 5 per cent. are white, is 135,976.

Castries, the port of St. Lucia—population in 1892, 6,888—has a fine harbor, and is an important coaling station. It is being strongly fortified, and so long ago as 1778, Admiral Rodney considered its possession would ensure supremacy in that portion of the Empire. St. Lucia is 24 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. The scenery is very beautiful. Grenada has an area of about 23 square miles. St. George is the capital, population 4,919. It is the largest of the Windward Islands, and is the residence of the Governor and commander in chief.

The Grenadines are a group of small islands, the largest being Carriacon, which is densely populated, its area of 10 square miles having a population of 6,031.

St. Vincent is 18 miles long, with an area of about 132 square miles. Kingstown, with a population of 4,547, is the capital.

BARBADOS.—This is the most easterly of the West India Islands. Since 1885 it has had a distinct Government. It is 21 miles long by 14 miles broad, with an area of 166 square miles, and is the most densely populated of all the islands, with 1,100 persons to the square mile. Bridgetown, the capital, has a population of 20,966. Almost the entire area is cultivated, sugar being the principal crop. It has a railway of 24 miles in length. It has direct cable communication with St. Vincent, Havana and New York, and is probably the most prospering West India possession of the Crown.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—Trinidad has an area of 1,754 square miles. The Island of Tobago, the most southerly of the Windward group, was united to the Government of Trinidad in 1889. Port of Spain is the capital, with a population of 33,752. Scarborough is the principal town in Tobago, with a population of 1,400. Besides its production of sugar and rum, Trinidad is well suited to the production of cocoa, and its deposits of asphalt are coming into increasing use. Nearly 60 miles of railway are in operation, and the scenery upon the island is even more beautiful than many of its neighbors. Tobago has also a most picturesque appearance, and both are increasingly growing in favor with tourists.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

For the year 1893-94 the total effectives of the British army were officially returned as follows:

Regular forces, Home and Colonial	144,334
Army Reserve, 1st class	77,523
" 2nd class	277
Militia	123,744
Yeomanry	10,697
Volunteers	225,423
Regular forces on Indian establishment	74,384
Grand total effectives	656,382

The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace without the consent of Parliament is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1689, and the cost of the various branches of the service is under the direct control of the House of Commons, which votes upon the details of the estimates annually submitted by the Secretary of State for War.

By an Act passed at the commencement of every Session the Crown is invested with large powers to make regulations for the government of the army, and to frame the articles of war which form the Military Code.

The total cost of the Army and Ordnance Factories for financial year 1894 was £17,803,000.

IMPERIAL FORCES IN CANADA.

Headquarters, Halifax.

Lt.-General A. G. Montgomery-Moore, 18th Hussars; Asst. Military Secretary, Major W. A. Smith; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hon. J. S. R. U. Colborne; Asst. Adjutant General, Colonel D. North; Deputy Adjutants General, Major F. R. Waldron, R.A., and Lt.-Col. T. P. Shannon; Col. H. de S. Isaacson in

command Royal Artillery; Col. E. P. Leach, V.C., C.B., in command Royal Engineers; Major H. G. Fincham, Senior Ordnance Store Officer; Lt.-Col. D. Creagh, District Paymaster; Surgeon, Colonel S. Archer, Medical Officer.

Troops.—Two Companies Royal Artillery, Two Companies Royal Engineers, First Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Lt.-Col. J. J. Hamilton; Detachment Army Service Corps, Capt. R. W. F. Monteith; Medical Staff Corps, W. S. Oliver, M.D.; Ordnance Store Corps, Capt. R. W. Audain.

ESQUIMALT.—Detachment Royal Marine Artillery, Lt.-Col. G. A. L. Rawstone; Captains, F. N. Templer, G. E. Barnes; Detachment Royal Engineers, Major H. W. Muirhead, Lt. H. W. Gordon.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The expenditure upon the Navy for the financial year ending 1894 was put at £14,240,100; the principal items being £4,719,000 for building and repairs; £1,315,200 for naval armaments; £3,620,800 for wages, and £1,260,700 for victualling and clothing.

The total of all ranks was 76,700 officers and men.

Naval construction under the special Naval Defence Act of 1889 was concluded, but new provisions has been made to enable the Government to keep pace with the increased shipbuilding in foreign countries, so that the British strength may exceed that of any other two powers combined.

The type of vessels known as *Battleships* may be described as follows, being dimensions of the "Magnificent" and "Majestic," and 7 others now being built: Length 390 feet, extreme breadth 75 feet, mean draught of water 27½ feet, displacement 14,900 tons. With natural draught a mean speed of 16½ knots, and with moderate forced draught a maximum speed of 17½ knots will be obtained.

The armament is to include four 12-in. breech loading guns of new type, mounted in pairs, twelve 6-in. quick firing guns, sixteen 12-pounder quick firing guns, and twelve 3-pounder quick firers. They will also be fitted with five torpedo discharges for 18-in. torpedoes, four of them being submerged. The armor plate is to vary from 17 to 18 inches in thickness. Coal capacity 1,000 tons, to steam 5,000 knots at 10 knots speed.

The vessels known as *first-class Cruisers*, according to the latest types, the "Powerful," "Terrible," and five others building, are improved "Blenheims" and "Gibraltars," the principal dimensions being 500 feet length, 71 feet breadth, 27 feet mean draught, and 14,200 tons displacement. Armor protection is provided for the large guns, and the armament will comprise two 9.2-in. guns mounted fore and aft, twelve 6-in. quick firing guns, eighteen 12-pounder quick firing guns, twelve 3-pounder, besides smaller machine guns. The torpedo armament to include four submerged torpedo discharges. Coal bunker capacity 3,000 tons. Continuous sea speed 20 knots, and under forced draught 22 knots.

Of *second-class Cruisers*, several are being laid down of an improved type to the latest existing models, the "Eclipse" and "Talbot," which are 5,600 tons, 350 feet long, 53 feet beam, 20·3 feet draught of water, with a sea speed of 19.5 knots, and an armored deck curved down over the sides. The armament consisting of five 6-in. and six 4.7-in. quick firing guns, eight 12-pounder and two 3-pounder quick firing, four machine guns, five torpedo discharges; two of the tubes being submerged.

Third-class Cruisers. The latest types of this class afloat are the "Barham," "Bellona," "Magicienne" and "Tartar," and their average dimensions may be gauged from that of the former, which is 1,830 tons, 280 feet long, 35 feet beam, 15 feet draught of water, with a sea speed of 18½ to 19 knots, carrying six 4.7-in. and four 3-pounder quick firing guns, besides machine guns and two fixed torpedo tubes, and ten launching carriages for fish torpedoes.

The other classes of vessels in the British Navy are coast defence vessels, sloops, gunboats, despatch vessels, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo cruisers, torpedo gunboats, and torpedo boats.

Of *Torpedo Boat Destroyers*, forty-two vessels of the "Havock" class are complete or in course of construction by various firms. Some of those commissioned in 1894 have realized extraordinary speed, viz., the "Hornet," "Daring," "Decoy." The Ferret, the first of the new class of 27 now building, on her trial in Sept., 1894, realized 28.4 knots per hour.

The dimensions of the newer boats, an improvement on those named, are 200 ft. long, 19 ft. beam, 6.8 draught of water, 250 tons, twin screws, and 4,000 indicated horse-power. Coal capacity 60 tons, carrying 45 men and one 12-pounder and three 6-pounder quick-firing guns and two torpedo tubes. Guaranteed speed 27 knots, which, in the case of most of those built, has been exceeded.

The fastest cruiser in the British Navy is the first class cruiser "Blenheim," a sister ship to the "Blake," which has maintained a sea speed of 21 knots.

A summary of the various torpedo boats of all types in addition to the torpedo boat destroyers, of which England has 42, France 8, Germany 10, Italy 13, and Russia 12, shows that up to June, 1894, Great Britain had 206, France 237, Germany 143, Italy 119, Russia 170, Austria 63, Spain 47, Netherlands 43, Sweden 41, Greece 30, Turkey 31, Denmark 23, while China had 43, Japan 40, and the United States 7.

Merchant Steamers retained by the British Government as Royal Naval Reserve Cruisers.

The following vessels are held at the disposition of the Lords of the Admiralty, and the owners receive an annual subvention and are entitled to fly the blue ensign:—

Lucania	Cunard	12,950	Oceania	P. & O.	6,188
Campania	"	12,950	Teutonic	White Star	9.984
Etruria	"	8,120	Majestic	"	9.965
Umbria	"	8,128	Empress of India	Canadian Pacific	5,905
Caledonia	P. & O.	6.350	Empress of China	"	5,905
Victoria	"	6,091	Empress of Japan	"	5,905
Britannia	"	6,061			

The under-mentioned vessels are also retained but without subvention, and do not fly the blue ensign unless the Commander holds a warrant from the Admiralty:—

Servia	Cunard	7,392	Valetta	P. & O.	4,904
Gallia	"	4,809	Massilia	"	4,902
Britannic	White Star	5,004	Rome	"	5,545
Germanic	"	5,003	Carthage	"	4.873
Adriatic	"	3 888	Ballarat	"	4,748
Arcadia	P. & O.	6,188	Parramatta	"	4,736

THE NAVIES AND COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

A return was issued in September, 1894, in the form of a Parliamentary paper, moved for by Lord George Hamilton, showing the number of seagoing warships in commission, in reserve and building, and the naval expenditure, revenue, tonnage of mercantile marine, and value of seaborne commerce of various countries for the last financial year. The following table contains the most interesting particulars given in the report.

The figures for India show tens of rupees.

The annual Australasian contribution for Her Majesty's vessels for the defence of floating trade in Australasian waters is £126,000.

Return of Seagoing Warships in Commission, in Reserve and Building,

And showing the naval expenditure, revenue and tonnage of mercantile marine, and value of seaborne commerce of various countries for the latest year for which information is available.

Countries.	Seagoing War Vessels.							
	In Commission.				In Reserve.			
	Battle-ships.	Coast Defence ships (armored.)	Cruisers (armored and unarmored.)	Other ships not Torpedo-boats.	Battle-ships.	Coast Defence ships (armored.)	Cruisers (armored and unarmored.)	Other ships not Torpedo-boats.
British Empire.								
United Kingdom	24	4	63	78	15	12	53	46
India	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Self-gov'ng colonies	—	—	4	2	—	1	2	4
Other colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total British Empire	24	5	67	81	15	14	55	51
France	18	4	31	24	9	10	18	15
Russia	5	—	6	9	2	14	7	27
Germany	8	—	13	6	7	13	15	6
Italy	9	—	5	14	5	4	10	21
Spain	1	—	10	50	—	1	1	2
Austria-Hungary	1	—	5	5	7	—	5	15
Netherlands	1	7	4	41	1	10	5	23
Portugal	1	—	2	23	—	—	—	6
United States	—	—	13	11	—	15	11	7
China	2	1	12	48	—	—	—	19
Japan	1	—	17	10	—	—	4	—
Chili	1	2	4	4	—	—	2	2
Brazil	2	—	3	14	—	2	—	—
Argentine	3	2	2	9	—	—	1	4

Countries.	Building and completing for sea.				Aggregate Naval Expenditure.	Aggregate Tonnage, Mercantile Marine (vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards.)	Value of Seaborne Commerce.
	Battle-ships.	Coast defence ships (armored.)	Cruisers (armored and unarmored.)	Other ships not Torpedo-boats.			
British Empire.					£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	7	—	15	51	17,402,742 (1892-93)	11,563,997	681,826,448
India	—	—	—	—	295,153 (1892-93)	42,016 (net)	103,263,941
Self-gov'ng colonies	—	—	—	—	268,602 (1891-92)	1,059,071 (net)	88,542,868
Other colonies	—	—	—	—	—	113,585 (net)	55,406,000
Total British Empire	7	—	15	51	17,966,497	12,778,669	929,039,257
France	9	—	16	4	10,901,858	1,052,022	271,972,000
Russia	9	2	2	3	5,249,280	492,202	64,142,000
Germany	7	—	1	1	3,696,149	1,735,683	211,402,000
Italy	3	—	8	2	3,834,816	796,247	46,203,000
Spain	1	—	7	8	889,000	564,404	64,636 000
Austria-Hungary	—	3	2	—	1,039,806	298,674	22,850,000
Netherlands	—	3	—	—	1,178,542	442,071	65,044,000
Portugal	—	—	—	—	590,000	104,394	14,186,000
United States	6	5	5	3	4,362,291	1,005,950 (net)	373,256,000
China	—	—	—	1	?	48,129	58,000,000
Japan	—	—	—	1	2,267,811	173,283	23,742,000
Chili	—	—	1	—	?	108,626	28,392,000
Brazil	—	—	—	—	779,628	196,981	65,016,000
Argentine	—	—	1	—	382,321	54,454	48,067,0 0

The total number of persons employed in the coal mines in the United Kingdom in 1892 was 664,300. The total of coal mined was 181,786,871 tons, value £66,059,451. The amount of iron ore raised was 113,312,675 tons. 30,453,973 tons of coal was exported.

Of the total trade of the United Kingdom 93.5 per cent. falls to the share of England and Wales, 3.1 per cent. to Scotland, and 1.4 per cent. to Ireland.

The Militia of the Dominion of Canada.

THE SYSTEM.

The military system of Canada consists in brief of :—

I.—A permanent Departmental or administrative organization, a branch of the Civil Government of the Dominion.

II.—A permanent Military staff at Headquarters, and in each of the twelve Military Districts into which Canada is divided.

III.—Three permanent Regiments, the members of which enlisted for three years' continuous service, and which, while doing garrison duty and available at a moment's notice for field service, form at the same time Schools of military instruction, to which officers and non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia can attach themselves for courses of study and training, under pay, to qualify them for Militia commissions.

IV.—The Active Militia, consisting, in round numbers, of 37,000 men voluntarily enrolled, citizen soldiers in the truest sense, armed and equipped by Government, but paid only for the short periods of annual drill required by the regulations, or when called out by the Crown for the defence of the country from invasion or for the suppression of rebellion, or when ordered out upon written requisition of magistrates (to which they are likewise liable at all times) in aid of the civil power.

The law provides for the maintenance of a due strength of Active Militia by ballot, when necessary; but so high has proved the military spirit of the people that the Department has always had applications for permission for the organization of volunteer corps much in excess of the quota for the proper equipment and training of which the resources of the Department would provide.

V.—The Reserve Militia would consist, as the statute declares, of "the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia," between the ages of 18 and 60, with a few clearly defined exemptions; it comprises therefore the entire able-bodied male population, liable to military service upon emergency, but neither mustered, armed nor drilled. The strength of the Reserve, according to former enrolments, and the present statistics of the Census Branch, Department of Agriculture, would now be about 1,000,000 men, whom the law divides into four classes, according to their age and the strength of family claims upon them for support.

The command in chief of the Militia is vested in the Queen, and is exercised and administered by Her Majesty personally or by the Governor General as her representative. The actual command of the Militia, under the Queen's order, devolves upon an officer holding the rank of Colonel, or rank superior thereto in Her Majesty's regular army, and who, while he holds such appointment, has the local rank of Major-General in the Army, and is paid at the rate of $4,000 per ann. in full of all pay and allowances.

The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, each of which is under the immediate command of a Deputy Adjutant General, holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and drawing pay and allowances at the rate of $1,700 per annum.

The administration of Militia affairs is in the hands of the Minister of Militia and Defence, who has the initiative in all militia affairs involving the expenditure of money.

The sum voted in connection with the Militia for the past fiscal year was $1,233,495.

The rates of daily pay in the Militia are as follows:—Lieutenant Colonel, $4.87; Major, $3.90; Paymaster, $3.05; Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant, $2.44; Adjutant with rank of Second Lieutenant, $2.13; Surgeon, $3.65; Assistant Surgeon, $2.43; Quartermaster, $1.94; Captain, $2.82; Lieutenant, $1.58; Second Lieutenant, $1.28; Sergeant Major, $1; Quartermaster Sergeant, Paymaster's Clerk, Orderly Room Clerk, Hospital Sergeant, 90 cts. each; Pay Sergeant, 80 cts.; Sergeant, 75 cts; Corporal, 60 cts.; Bugler, 50 cts.; Private, 50 cts.

The Active Militia are subject to the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," the Army Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and all other laws applicable to Her Majesty's troops in Canada, and not inconsistent with the Militia Act; except that no man shall be subject to any corporal punishment but death or imprisonment for any contravention of such laws.

On the 30th June, 1894, there were only three survivors of the war of 1812, the youngest of whom was 98 years of age.

HISTORY OF THE MILITIA.

The record of the service of the Militia of Canada dates back from 1648, when a few companies were organized out of a population of about 1,000 souls. In 1665 the system was further developed. In 1674 the Count of Frontenac gave it a definite form. From that moment to the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, the militia took part in several wars and gained high distinction. After the conquest it was entirely disbanded, but a kind of re-organization took place in 1775 at the approach of the American Army, commanded by Major Generals Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold, but there was very little done after that date until 1812, when the militia was again set on foot with arms and equipment, and with the few British regular troops then in the country, defeated the American Army at Detroit, Queenstown Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm, Chateauguay, etc., and captured the American General Hull.

After 1815 the force, with the exception of a few regiments, to all intents and purposes was disbanded, and no call was made upon its services until the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1837-38. Immediately on the call of the authorities, numerous corps were hastily organized, and acted in conjunction with the British regular troops in stamping out the rebellion. As soon as the Rebellion was well over, these corps, with a few exceptions, were disbanded. Upper and Lower Canada continued to be garrisoned by the Imperial Army.

In 1855, after the departure of most of the British regiments for the Crimean War, the Parliament of United Canada voted the necessary sum of money for the equipment and pay of 5,000 volunteers which were styled Class "A"; authority was also granted to furnish the arms to Class "B," but these were to clothe themselves and to receive no pay.

In the month of May, 1862, Parliament passed a bill for the increase of the Militia with an expenditure of $250,000. The Trent affair, which had happened in the autumn of the preceding year, gave a large impulse to the volunteer movement.

In 1863 the Administration passed a bill to muster and drill 100,000 men during six days at 50 cents per day, but the expenditure under that heading amounted to $450,000, and the Force was not satisfied

with the management of the Militia, and the corps became disbanded or very much reduced. The Military Schools were established at that time. A Commission sat to study Militia matters, and proposed to assemble 50,000 men during 28 days annually; to enroll a reserve of 50,000 more, divide the country into Military Districts, and have an armory in each of them.

In 1864-65 the House voted an appropriation of $384,000, but the St. Albans and Fenian raids in 1864 and 1866 caused the expenditure to reach $774,000.

In 1865-6 the appropriation was $470,000, the expenses $1,285,000. In 1866-67 the appropriation was $1 887,000, expenses $1,700,000.

The St. Albans raid for a time threatened serious complications. Between twenty-five and thirty Confederates from the Southern States, well armed and mounted, passed the Canadian line and attacked the town of St. Albans, Vermont, where they robbed the banks, stole horses and stores, and in resisting arrest, killed one man besides wounding others. They returned to Canada on the 19th October, 1864. Thirteen of them were arrested, but were discharged on the 14th of December following on account of some legal difficulty.

The first Fenian raid, in 1866, was promptly met by the Imperial Troops and Militia on the Niagara and Eastern Townships frontiers, and the raiders defeated and chased back to the United States with great loss of life to them.

The Cabinet formed in February, 1867, had promised to submit a Militia bill, which was prepared by Colonel Patrick McDougall, Adjutant-General, but before it could be adopted Confederation was agreed upon in April, 1865, with the understanding that $1,000,000 per annum would be devoted to the works of defences and the maintenance of the Militia.

The Militia Bill now in force (49 Vic. cap, 41) was passed 31st March, 1868, for the enlistment of 40,000 men at a cost of $500 000 per annum. The service was reduced from five to three years.

In addition to the ordinary Active Militia Force, Parliament authorized the formation of one School of Cavalry, three batteries of Artillery, and not more than five companies of Infantry, the whole strength of which was not to exceed 1,000 men. In the same year the appropriation of £1 000,000 sterling was voted for fortification of the largest cities of Canada, but none of that money was utilized for the purpose. In 1873 the Home authorities withdrew their guarantee on the above sum, and applied it on the loan made by Canada for railway purposes.

In 1870 the number of enrolled men in the Active Militia was 43,000, and the Force fairly maintained that figure until it was reduced to 40,000 by Parliament.

The Militia was again called out into active service during the year 1870, to check the movements of the Fenians on the frontier, and to put down the first rising of Louis Riel in Manitoba.

In April, 1869, the Imperial authorities signified their desire to withdraw their troops from Canada, and they were gradually removed from that time until the First Battalion of the 60th (King's Royal) Rifle Corps, commanded by Colonel Charles B. Cordon, handed over the Citadel at Quebec, in the autumn of 1870, to the Canadian authorities. By one of those singular coincidences so often met with in history, it was the Second and Third Battalions of the same Corps (the 60th) who, under General Townsend, first entered and took possession of the Citadel after the surrender of Quebec by the French in 1759. It was just 111 years afterwards that the First Battalion marched out and boarded the transport for Halifax.

From that time Halifax has been the only Imperial Military Station in Canada.

The Canadian Militia is a permanent institution, and the Dominion's first line of defence.

The Military arrangements of the Dominion of Canada differ in some important respects from those which prevail in either of the other large groups of self-governing colonies. The British Naval authorities maintain a Naval establishment at Esquimalt, B.C.; and large fortifications, the cost to be borne jointly by Great Britain and Canada, are now being erected at that station to protect the trade and property of the western part of the Dominion from a sudden attack from a hostile fleet. A successful Russian *coup de main* might, in the event of a European war, put the whole of this trade in Russian hands, and, though the coast must evidently depend for its main defence upon the ships of the naval station, it is only the more advisable that the naval station should be rendered practically impregnable by the resources of modern engineering and modern armament.

The strength of the permanent Militia, September, 1894, was 951 officers and men.

HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.

This Militia list is corrected to November, 1894.

Ottawa.

Major-General Commanding the Militia of the Dominion, Ivor John Caradoc Herbert, C.B.

Aide-de-Camp.—Capt. Eric Streatfeild (Lt. Gordon Highlanders).

Adjutant General of Militia at Headquarters.—Col. Walker Powell.

Assistant Adjutant General.—Lt.-Col. Hon. Matthew Aylmer.

Quarter Master General at Head-Quarters.—Lt.-Col. P. H. N. Lake (late Intelligence Dept. Horse Guards).

Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores for the Dominion.—Lt.-Col. De La Cherois T. Irwin (Lt.-Col. late Royal Artillery.)

Assistant Inspectors of Artillery.—Lt. Col. Charles E. Montizambert, Lt.-Col. W. H. Cotton.

Inspector of Engineers.—The Professor of Fortification R.M.C.

Staff Officer to Engineer Force.—Col Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Aide-de-Camp to the Queen).

Surgeon-General.—Col. Darby Bergin, M.D.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Province of Ontario.

Military District No. 1, Head-quarters, London.—Dep. Adj. General, Lt.-Col. Henry Smith; Superintendent of Stores, Bt. Lt.-Col. Melville Dawson.

Military District No. 2, Head-Quarters, Toronto.—Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Wm. Dillon Otter; District Paymaster, Supt. of Stores, Bt. Lt.-Col. John Vance Graveley.

Military District No. 3, Head-Quarters, Kingston.—Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. William H. Cotton; District Paymaster, Supt. of Stores, Hon. Capt. Frank Strange.

Military District No. 4, Head-Quarters, Ottawa.—Asst. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Hon. Matthew Aylmer; District Paymaster, Hon. Capt. Frank Strange.

Province of Quebec.

Military District No. 5, Head-Quarters, Montreal.—Dept. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Charles Fred. Houghton (late Capt. 20th F.); Brigade Major, Major Alexander Roy; Supt. of Stores, Bt. Lt.-Col. John F. Gray.

Military District No. 6, Head-Quarters, St. Johns.—Dept. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Gustave d'Odet d'Orsonnens; Supt. of Stores, Hon. Capt. L. E. Frenette.

Military District No. 7, Head-Quarters, Quebec. —Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Theodore J. Duchesnay (late Lt. 25th F.); Dist. Paymaster and Supt. of Stores, Lt.-Col. Hon. William Henry Forrest.

Provinces of New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

Military District No. 8, Head-Quarters, Fredericton.—Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. George J. Maunsell (late Capt. 15th F.); Dist. Paymaster and Supt. of Stores, Major And. J. Armstrong.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Military District No. 9, Head-Quarters, Halifax. —Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Jas. D. Irving; Supt. of Stores, Lt.-Col. James R. MacShane.

Province of Manitoba, Northwest Territories and District of Keewatin.

Military District No. 10, Head-Quarters, Winnipeg.—Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Jos. G. Holmes; Supt. of Stores, Hon. Major J. Fraser.

Province of British Columbia.

Military District No. 11, Head-Quarters, Victoria.—Dep. Adj. Gen., Major J. Peters (temp. Lt.-Col.); Dist. Paymaster and Supt. of Stores, Capt. Arthur Wm. Jones.

PERMANENT CORPS.

The following Officers of the Militia are employed at Head-Quarters in the Department of Militia and Defence:—

Colonel, Chas. Eugène Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lieutenant-Colonels, John Macpherson, Thos. Bacon, Lt.-Col. Hon. Matthew Aylmer (late Lt. 7th Ft.), Donald A. Macdonald.

Captain, James Ball Donaldson.

The following Officers holding appointments in other Departments of the Dominion Government retain Active Militia rank on this Special List:—

Lieut.-Colonels, Chas. J. Macdonald, William White, J. R. Macpherson.

Majors, John Walsh, Oscar Prevost, Wm. Clark.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Commanding Royal School of Cavalry, Lt.-Col. Jas. F. Turnbull; Lieutenants, Egward H. T. Heward, Frs. Louis Lessard, Thos. D. H. B. Evans, Victor A. S. Williams, Wm. Forester, Edward W. G. Gardiner; Surgeon, Alfred Codd; Veterinary-Surgeon, Wm. B. Hall.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Royal Schools of Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, De la C. T. Irwin, Ottawa; Lieut.-Colonel, Chas. E. Montizambert; Majors, Jas. Fred. Wilson, Chas. Wm. Drury, Alfred A. Farley; Captains, Robert W. Rutherford, Victor Brereton Rivers, Jos. A. G. Hudon; Lieutenants, Thos. Benson, John Arch. Fages, George Hunter Ogilvie, O. O. Casgrain Pelletier, Frederic Mondelet Gaudet, Henry E. Burstall, Wm. E. Cooke, Herbert C. Thacker, John H. C. Ogilvy, Jos. A. Benyon, Henri A. Panet; Quarter-Master, Wm. Edw. Imlah; Surgeons, John L. H. Neilson, Colin C. Sewell, M.D.; Veterinary-Surgeon, James Massie.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN INFANTRY.

Commanding Royal Schools of Infantry, Lt.-Col. G. J. Maunsell, Lt.-Col. Gust. d'Odet d'Orsonnens, Lt.-Col. Wm. Dillon Otter, Lt.-Col. Henry Smith; Majors, Wm. D. Gordon, Beaufort Henry Vidal, Lawrence Buchan, David D. Young; Lieutenants, Thos. D. R. Hemming, Robinson Lyndhurst Walmore, James Chas. MacDougal, Robt. Cartwright, Edmond Chinic, Sept. Julius Augustus Denison, John Haliburton Laurie, Alfred O. Fages, Cyprien O. F. Fiset, Arch. H. Macdonell, D'Arcy H. K. MacMahon, Albert Edw. Carpenter; Surgeons, F. W. Strange, M.D., Francis Wayland Campbell, M.D., Matthew J. Hanavan, M.D., Robt. McLearn, M.D.

THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

Cavalry.

Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto.—Lt.-Colonel, Geo. T. Denison; Major, Frederick C. Denison, C.M.G.; Adjutant, Capt. William H. Merritt.

1st "Hussars," London.—Lieut.-Colonel Wm. M. Gartshore; Adjutant, James G. Morrison.

2nd "Dragoons," Oak Ridges, O.—Lieut.-Colonel, Wm. Buchner; Major, Roland W. Gregory; Adjutant, Capt. J. Buchanan Baldwin.

3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Cobourg, O.—Lieut.-Colonel, D'Arcy Edward Boulton; Adjutant, Lieut. Wm. D. Johnston.

4th "Hussars," Kingston, O.—Lieut.-Colonel, John Duff; Adjutant, Capt. Archibald Knight.

5th "Dragoons," Cookshire, Q.—Lieut.-Colonel, John Henry Taylor; Major, John F. Learned; Adjutant, Capt. Geo. J. McNichol.

6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Montreal.—Lieut.-Colonel, Colin McArthur; Adjutant, Lieut. R. Todd.

8th "Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars," Lieut.-Colonel, James Domville; Majors, Alfred Markham, Henry M. Campbell; Adjutant, Capt. F. Vernon Wedderburn.

9th "The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec. —Major Commanding, Joseph Bell Forsyth; Adjutant, Honorary Major William David Brown.

Independent Troops.

King's Canadian Hussars, Kentville.—Captain, J. W. Ryan.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa.—Captain, François Frederic Evariste Gourdeau.

Winnipeg Troop of Dragoons.—Captain, Cornelius Knight.

"A" Troop, Manitoba Dragoons, Virden.—Captain, E. A. C. Hosmer.

"B" Troop, Manitoba Dragoons, Portage la Prairie.—Captain, Henry J. Woodside.

Field Artillery.

1st Brigade of Field Artillery, Guelph.—Lieut.-Colonel Archibald H. Macdonald; Majors, William Nicoll, John Davidson; Adjutant, Capt. Herbert D. Merewether.

Durham Field Battery, Port Hope.—Major, William McLean.

Gananoque Field Battery.—Major, William McKenzie.

Hamilton Field Battery.—Major, Hen Picton Van Wagner.

Kingston Field Battery.—Major, William Melville Drennan.

London Field Battery.—Major, John Peters.

Montreal Field Battery.—Major, John Smyth Hall.

Newcastle Field Battery.—Major, Robert T. Call.

Ottawa Field Battery.—Major, John Stewart.

Quebec Field Battery.—Major, Théodore Lefebre dit Boulanger.

Shefford Field Battery, Granby.—Major, Théophile Amyrauld.

Sydney Field Battery.—Major, Wm. McKenzie McLeod.

Toronto Field Battery.—Major, Joseph Hooper Mead.

Welland Canal Field Battery.—Major, Frank King.

Winnipeg Field Battery.—Major, Louis Wm. P. Coutlee.

Woodstock (N.B.) Field Battery.—Major, Frederick Herbert J. Dibblee.

Garrison Artillery.

1st "Halifax" Battalion of Garrison Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel, Arthur Edmund Curren; Majors, William A. Garrison, James Maxwell, William J. Stewart, Alexander G. Hesslein; Adjutant, Fred H. Oxley.

British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery, Victoria.—Lieut.-Colonel, E. Gawler Prior; Majors, Walter J. Quinlan, Thomas O. Townley, N. P. Snowden.

Montreal Battalion of Garrison Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel, Frederick Minden Cole; Majors, John Ogilvy, Edwin H. Bissett; Adjutant, Capt. Wm. H. Featherstone.

New Brunswick Battalion of Garrison Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel, J. R. Armstrong; Major, John James Gordon; Adjutant, Capt. George K. McLeod.

Prince Edward Island Battalion of Garrison Artillery, Charlottetown.—Lieut.-Colonel, Frederick S. Moore; Major, John A. Longworth; Adjutant, Capt. Walter Augustus Ormsby Morson.

Cobourg Company of Garrison Artillery.—Captain, David McNaughton.

Digby Company of Garrison Artillery.—Captain, John Daley.

No. 1 Company, Lévis Garrison Artillery.—Captain, Joseph A. S. Martineau.

No. 2 Company, Lévis Garrison Artillery.—Captain, Georges S. Vien.

Mahone Bay Company of Garrison Artillery.—Captain, Peter A. Ernst.

Pictou Company of Garrison Artillery.—Captain, Alvin J. Craig.

No. 1 Company, Quebec Garrison Artillery.—Captain, Herménégilde Roy.

No. 2 Company, Quebec Garrison Artillery.—Captain, L. Arthur Hudon.

Yarmouth Company of Garrison Artillery.—Captain, Thomas R. Jolly.

Engineers.

Brighton Company of Engineers.—Captain, D. McLeod Vince.

Charlottetown Engineer Company.—Captain, William Arthur Weeks.

Infantry and Rifles.

Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa.—Lieut.-Colonel, Frederick Toller; Majors, William E. Hodgins, John Hodgins; Adjutant, George S. Bowie.

1st Battalion, "Prince of Wales' Regiment," Montreal.—Lieut.-Colonel, Thomas P. Butler; Majors, Joseph P. Cooke, Walter H. Laurie; Adjutant, Capt. William L. Bond.

2nd Battalion, "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada," Toronto.—Lieut.-Colonel, Robert Baldwin Hamilton; Majors, Joseph M. Delamere, Villiers Sankey; Adjutant, Malcolm Smith Mercer.

3rd Battalion, "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal.—Lieut.-Colonel, George Ritchie Starke; Majors, Anthony Haig Sims, Edward Botsford Busteed; Adjutant, Capt. G. A. S. Hamilton.

5th Battalion, "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal.—Lieut.-Colonel, James A. L. Strathy; Majors, Edward B. Ibbotson, Charles Ernest Gault; Adjutant, Capt. Frederic L. Lydon.

6th Battalion, "Fusiliers," Montreal.—Lieut.-Colonel, Jeffrey Hale Burland; Majors, John D. Maclennan, Wm. B. T. Macaulay; Adjutant, Capt. Ernest J. Chambers.

7th Battalion, "Fusiliers," London.—Lieut.-Colonel, Henry Payne; Majors, Thomas Battle, George W. Hayes.

8th Battalion, "Royal Rifles," Quebec.—Lieut.-Colonel, George Rolt White; Majors, George Edwin Allen Jones, James S. Dunbar; Adjutant, Capt. Edward Montizambert.

9th Battalion Rifles, "Voltigeurs de Québec."—Lieut.-Colonel, Thomas A. H. Roy; Major, Arthur Evanturel; Adjutant, Capt. Jos. P. G. Ouellet.

10th Battalion, "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto.—Lieut.-Colonel, James Mason; Majors, John Dunlop Hay, John Bruce; Adjutant, Andrew M. Irving.

11th Battalion of Infantry, "Argenteuil Rangers," St. Andrews, Que.—Lieut.-Colonel, James Brock Cushing; Majors, William Hoy, George Broke Martin; Adjutant, Capt. William Williamson.

12th Battalion of Infantry, "York Rangers," Aurora, O.—Lieut.-Colonel, James Wayling; Majors, Thomas Henry Lloyd, John T. Thompson; Adjutant, Capt. James Wayling.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.—Lieut.-Colonel, John Morison Gibson; Majors, Alex. Huggins Moore, Henry McLaren; Adjutant, Capt. John Jacques Stuart.

14th Battalion, "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston.—Lieut.-Colonel, H. R. Smith; Majors, Lewis Wm. Shannon, John Shaw Skinner; Adjutant, Capt. James Galloway.

15th Battalion, "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville.—Lieut.-Colonel, Samuel Shaw Lazier; Majors, L. H. Henderson, Thomas C. Lazier; Adjutant, Capt. Robt. Elliott Lazier.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry, Picton.—Lieut.-Colonel, Thamas Bog; Majors, Alexander McDonnell, Fitz G. Horrigan; Adjutant, Capt. Angus Lighthall.

17th "Lévis" Battalion of Infantry, Lévis.—Lieut.-Colonel, L. George Desjardins; Majors, Auguste Fournier, Adjutor Edouard Demers; Adjutant, Capt. Philippe Bourassa.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry, St. Catharines.—Lieut.-Colonel, George Clark Carlisle; Majors, James Hiscott, William H. Day; Adjutant, Capt. George Thairs.

20th Halton Battalion "Lorne Rifles," Milton.—Lieut.-Colonel, William Kerns; Majors, William Philip Appelbe, George S. Goodwillie; Adjutant, Capt. Thomas Wm. Fox.

21st Battalion, "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor.—Lieut.-Colonel, Joseph H. Beattie; Major, James C. Guillot.

22nd Battalion, "Oxford Rifles," Woodstock.—Lieut.-Colonel, James Munro; Majors, James C. Hegler, Frederick W. Macqueen; Adjutant, Capt. William Mahlon Davis.

23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry, Lambton.—Lieut.-Colonel, J. George Bignell; Adjutant, Capt. G. L. Taschereau.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry, St. Thomas.—Lieut.-Colonel, William Henry Lindsay; Major, John Stacey.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Light Infantry, London.—Lieut.-Colonel, John Irwin; Major, Robert McEwen.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry, "St. Clair Borderers," Sarnia.—Lieut.-Colonel, Charles S. Ellis; Major, John F. Kenward; Adjutant, Fred. W. Kittermaster.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry, Stratford.—Lieut.-Colonel, Richard Sidney McKnight; Majors, Humphrey A. L. White, John R. Hamilton; Adjutant, Capt. Morris J. Beam.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry, Berlin.—Lieut.-Colonel, James Laing Cowan; Major, William H. Cooper.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles, Guelph.—Lieut.-Colonel, William Wallace White; Majors, John Mutrie, David M. Allan; Adjutant, Capt. George D. Porter.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry, Owen Sound.—Lieut.-Colonel, George Brodie; Majors, James Pattison Telford, Joseph Rorke; Adjutant, Capt. Andrew G. Campbell.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry, Walkerton.—Lieut.-Colonel, James Henderson Scott; Major, Adam Weir; Adjutant, Capt. William James Holden.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry, Goderich.—Lieut.-Colonel, John G. B. Wilson; Majors, John A. S. Varcoe, John A. Wilson.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry, Whitby.—Lieut.-Colonel, Norman F. Paterson; Majors, John Edwin Farewell, John A. McGillivray; Adjutant, James Rutledge.

35th Battalion of Infantry, "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie.—Lieut.-Colonel, William E. O'Brien; Majors, James Ward, Richard G. Campbell; Adjutant, Capt. Joseph F. Smith.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry, Brampton.—Lieut.-Colonel, Richard Tyrwhitt; Majors, George T. Evans, John Andrew Duff.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles, York.—Lieut.-Colonel, Robert H. Davis.

38th Battalion, "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford.—Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Stephen Jones; Majors, Thomas Henry Jones, Walter A. Wilkes; Adjutant, Capt. William David Jones.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles, Simcoe.—Lieut.-Colonel, Harry Lovell Coombs; Majors, J. Lorne Campbell, Isaac E. York; Adjutant, Capt. Thos. R. Atkinson.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry, Cobourg.—Lieut.-Colonel, Robert Zaccheus Rogers; Majors, Geddes Lancelot Duncan, John McCaughey.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles, Brockville.—Lieut.-Colonel, Wilmot Howard Cole; Majors, David English Jackson, George Marshall Cole; Adjutant, Wm. Howard Asselstine.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry, Perth.—Lieut.-Colonel, Arthur J. Matheson; Majors, Thomas W. Sparham, Geoghegan Hollinsworth; Adjutant, Wm. T. Wodden.

43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Battalion of Rifles, City of Ottawa.—Lieut.-Colonel, Joshua Wright; Major, Arthur P. Sherwood; Adjutant, Capt. Samuel M. Rogers.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry, Niagara Falls.—Lieut.-Colonel James Morin; Major, Lorenzo C. Raymond; Adjutant, Capt. Fred. W. Hill.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry, Bowmanville.—Lieut.-Colonel Frederic Cubitt; Majors, James Deacon, John Hughes; Adjutant, Samuel Hughes.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry, Port Hope.—Lieut.-Colonel, Frederic Albert Benson; Majors, Roderick Dingwall, Henry Alfred Ward; Adjutant, Capt. John A. V. Preston.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry, Kingston.—Lieut.-Colonel, Geo. H Hunter; Majors, Charles N. Spooner, Robert Hewton.

48th Battalion, "Highlanders," Toronto.—Lieut.-Colonel, John Irvine Davidson; Majors, William Campbell Macdonald, Alfred Morgan Cosby; Adjutant, Dougald McGillivray.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles, Stirling.—Lieut.-Colonel, James Brown; Majors, George H. Boulter, Philip H. Hambly; Adjutant, Lieut. J. Wesley Johnston.

50th Battalion of Infantry, "Huntingdon Borderers," Huntingdon.—Lieut.-Colonel, Archibald Maclaren.

51st Battalion of Infantry, "Hemmingford Rangers," Hemmingford.—Lieut.-Colonel, Rich. Lucas; Major, John McFee.

52nd "Brome" Battalion of Light Infantry, Knowlton.—Lieut.-Colonel, Calvin L. Hall; Major, Calvin Colburn Perkins.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry, Sherbrooke.—Lieut.-Colonel William A. Mackenzie; Major, Edward B. Worthington.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel, Rt. Hon. Udolphus Lord Aylmer; Majors, E. G. Morey, John Wm. Harkom.

55th "Megantic Light Infantry" Battalion, Inverness.—Lieut.-Colonel, William James Ward; Majors, Wm. Thompson, O. Hunter; Adjutant, Thomas McKenzie.

56th Grenville Battalion, "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott.—Lieut.-Colonel, Reuben O. Campbell; Majors, Andrew Carmichael, John Butler Checkley; Adjutant, William Henry Burritt.

57th Battalion of Infantry, "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough.—Lieut.-Colonel, Jas. Zaccheus Rogers; Majors, Robert William Bell, Elihu B. Edwards; Adjutant, Capt. Ernest F. Mason.

58th "Compton" Battalion Infantry, Bury.—Lieut.-Colonel, Malcolm B. McAuley; Major, Alexander Ross; Adjutant, Major E. S. Baker.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry, Cornwall.—Lieut.-Colonel, Jas. Henry Bredin; Majors, Roderick R. McLennan, Gordon Baker, jr.; Adjutant, Arthur Wm. Ault.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry, Clarenceville.—Lieut.-Colonel, Arthur H. Gilmour; Majors, John Asshel Hawley, C. B. Jameson.

61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Battalion of Infantry, Montmagny.—Lieut.-Colonel, Philippe Landry; Major, Edouard Lemieux; Adjutant, Major Phidyme Bélanger.

62nd Battalion "St. John Fusiliers," St. John.—Lieut.-Colonel, John Joseph Tucker; Majors, Hugh Havelock McLean, Edward T. Sturdee; Adjutant, Major Fredk. Hammond Hartt.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles, Halifax.—Lieut.-Colonel, Thomas J. Egan; Majors, James Noble Crane, A. G. Cunningham; Adjutant, Lieut. Chas. DeW. McDonald.

64th Battalion of Rifles, "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," Beauharnois.—Lieut.-Colonel, Louis Raymond Baker; Major, Joseph Deslauriers; Adjutant, Major Pierre Boyer.

65th Battalion, "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal. Lieut.-Colonel, Hector Prevost; Majors, Alfred E. Labelle, Z. J. R. Herbert; Adjutant, Arthur R. L. Roy.

66th Battalion, "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax.—Lieut.-Colonel, William Marshall Humphrey; Majors, Byron A. Weston, John Menger; Adjutant, Capt. Edward G. Kenny.

67th Battalion, "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock.—Lieut.-Colonel, John Diggan Baird; Majors, Gordon E. Boyer, Amos Dow Hartley; Adjutant, Capt. Arthur John Raymond.

68th "Kings County" Battalion of Infantry, Kentville, N.S.—Lieut.-Colonel, Leveret De Veber Chipman; Majors, William H. Belcher, Thomas R. Harris; Adjutant, J. A. Northup.

69th "1st Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry, Paradise.—Lieut.-Colonel, W. E. Starratt; Majors, Caleb S. Cole, Wallace Harris; Adjutant, John Henry Charlton.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry, Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan.—Lieut.-Colonel, N. P. Massicotte; Majors, Napoléon St. Arnaud, Phil. Trudel; Adjutant, Major C. P. Trudel.

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry, Fredericton, N.B.—Lieut.-Colonel, John Lothrop Marsh; Majors, Thomas L. Alexander, Thomas G. J. Loggie; Adjutant, Lieut. John V. Johnston.

72nd "2nd Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry, Wilmot.—Lieut.-Colonel, Shippy Spurr; Majors, Caleb Willoughby Shaffner, Charles Jacques; Adjutant, Capt. Edward Felix McNeil.

73rd "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry, Chatham, Miramichi.—Lieut.-Colonel, Samuel Upham McCulley.

74th Battalion of Infantry, Sussex, N.B.—Lieut.-Colonel, Edwin B. Beer; Majors, Oliver Roswell Arnold, John Milton Baird; Adjutant, Capt. Hiram Samuel Langstroth.

75th "Lunenburg" Battalion of Infantry, Lunenburg.—Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Edwin Kaulbach; Major, R. H. Griffiths; Adjutant, R. E. Leckie.

76th Battalion of Rifles, "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," Ste. Martine.—Lieut.-Colonel, Joseph Beaudreau; Majors, Louis Turcot, C. D'Amour.

77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry, Dundas.—Lieut.-Colonel, Herbert Charles Gwyn; Majors, Franklin M. Carpenter, Alex. Bertram; Adjutant, Capt. William H. Ptolemy.

78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Battalion of Infantry, "Highlanders," Truro.—Lieut.-Colonel, George H. Sutherland; Major, Henry T. Laurence; Adjutant, Capt. T. A. Blackburn.

79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry, "Highlanders," Waterloo.—Lieut.-Colonel, Thomas Henry Cox; Majors, James Mayne, James Dinwiddie Bulman.

80th "Nicolet" Battalion of Infantry, Gentilly. Lieut.-Colonel, Edouard de Foy; Major, Charles Hercule Giroux: Adjutant, Capt. Geo. d'Odet d'Orsonnens.

81st "Portneuf" Battalion of Infantry, Pont Rouge.—Lieut. Colonel, Isaie Dussault; Major, Alfred Parent.

82nd "Queen's County" Battalion of Infantry, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Lieut.-Colonel, Francis Dogherty; Major, Theophilus Stuart McLeod; Adjutant, Major Elijah Purdy.

83 d "Joliette" Battalion of Infantry, Town of Joliette.—Lieut.-Colonel, John J. Sheppard, Majors, Joseph Ulric Foucher, Martin D'Angeville Dostaler; Adjutant, Capt. Godfroi Coffin.

84th "St. Hyacinthe" Battalion of Infantry, Town of St. Hyacinthe.—Lieut.-Colonel, Alph. Denis; Major, Milton Macdonald.

85th Battalion of Infantry, Montreal.—Lieut.-Colonel, Alphonse D. Aubry; Majors, Arthur d'Orsonnens, J. P. A. des Trois Maisons; Adjutant, Capt. Tancrede Pagnuelo.

86th "Three Rivers" Battalion of Infantry, Yamachiche.—Lieut.-Colonel, Henry G. S. Dixon; Major, Louis A. Dupuis.

87th "Quebec" Battalion of Infantry, L'Ancienne Lorette.—Lieut.-Colonel, V. de Lotbinière Laurin; Majors, Michel Fiset, Louis N. Laurin; Adjutant, Major H. Octave Roy.

88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Battalion of Infantry, Rivière Ouelle.—Lieut.-Colonel, Achilles Fraser; Majors, Romuald Têtu, George E. Taché; Adjutant, Lieut. James F. Mill.

89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Battalion of Infantry, Fraserville.—Lieut.-Colonel, L. E. Hudon; Majors, Louis D. Hudon, D. Frevre.

90th "Winnipeg" Battalion of Rifles, Winnipeg.—Lieut.-Colonel, Charles M. Boswell; Majors, Henry N. Ruttan, Henry M. Arnold; Adjutant, Capt. Thos. H. Billman.

92nd "Dorchester" Battalion of Infantry, St. Isidore.—Major, Achille Chabot.

93rd "Cumberland" Battalion of Infantry, Maccan.—Lieut.-Colonel, Matth. B. Harrison; Major, Josiah Albert Black; Adjutant, Capt. Levi Borden Donkin.

94th "Victoria" Battalion of Infantry, "Argyle Highlanders," Baddeck.—Lieut.-Colonel, John L. Bethune; Major, Charles W. Hill; Adjutant, Major Henry Alexander Foyle.

96th "District of Algoma" Battalion of Rifles, Port Arthur.—Majors, Thomas H. Elliott, Angus Carmichael.

Independent Companies.

Brandon Infantry Company.—Lieutenant, Francis Joseph Clark.

Gore Bay Rifle Company.—Captain, J. M. Fraser.

Nanaimo Infantry Company.—Captain, Emil A. Praeger.

St. John Rifle Company.—Captain, Edward Atherton Smith.

Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company.—Lieutenant, John Absolom Wilde.

Thessalon Rifle Company.—Captain, W. A. Keetch.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

Commandant, Maj. Gen. Donald Roderick Cameron, C.M.G. (ret. pay, late R. Art.). Staff Adjutant, Lt.-Col. Sydenham Clitherow McGill. Professor of Military History, Surveying, Military Topography, Reconnaissance, Strategy and Tactics, Lt. A. H. Lee, Royal Art. Professor of Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy, Ira Everard Martin, Esq. B.A. Professor of Fortification, Military Engineering, Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, Capt. William Huskisson, R. Eng. Professor of Artillery, Administration and Law, Capt. Chas. Ernest English, R. Art. Assistant Instructor in Fortification, Military Engineering, Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, Lt. P. G. Twining, R. E. Assistant Instructor in Mathematics, Capt. Alfred Geo. Godfrey Wurtele. Assistant Instructor in Surveying, Military Topography, Physics and Chemistry, Capt. John Bray Cochrane. Assistant Instructor in Mathematics, Lieut. James Alex. Moren, R. Art. Professor of English, Rev. Clare L. Worrell, M.A. Professor of Freehand Drawing and Painting, Forshaw Day, Esq., R.C.A. Professor of French, Arthur Duponth Duval, Esq., M.D. Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Robert Carr Harris, Esq., C.E. Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Geology, John Waddell, Esq., B.A., PH.D., D.SC. Medical Officer, Surg. Maj. John Lewis H. Neilson, M.D. (R.C.A.)

Under the style "The Military College of Canada," this institution was founded by special Act of Parliament, 37 Vic., Cap. 36, 26 May, 1874, "to establish a military college in one of the garrison towns "of Canada" * * * for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, "fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with and necessary "to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for "staff appointments."

In 1878, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to command that the College should be styled "The Royal Military College of Canada," and thus it has been designated in subsequent Acts of the Dominion Parliament.

The College was opened in June, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of Canada, 49 Vic., C. 42, 1886, and an amend ng Act, cap. 17, of 1 April, 1893, provide for some changes in detail of organization.

The number of cadets in attendance at any one time is limited to 120, and their term of residence to four years.

An age limit of between 15 and 20 years is laid down for cadets on admission; but special provision —irrespective of age—is made for admitting, as temporary students, not more than ten active militia officers holding first class military certificates.

Under "*the Regulations for the Royal Military College of Canada*," the conditions of eligibility for selection for cadetships by the Governor in Council are as follows:

(*a*) Being an unmarried British subject, who has resided in Canada during the immediately preceding three years, and whose parents have so resided.

(*b*) Being physically eligible for military service.

(*c*) Successfully passing a prescribed open competitive examination.

(*d*) Being between 15 and 18 years of age on the 1st January of the year in which he is examined for cadetship.

(*e*) Being of good moral character.

The fees for the college course of instruction and boarding are $200 a year.

To cover the cost of clothing, washing, stationery, educational material, pew rent, etc., each cadet has to provide a deposit of $200 for the first year and $150 for each of the three succeeding years.

The course of instruction and training at the College is designed with a view to as thoroughly qualifying cadets for military service as available means permit of doing. It aims at embracing such ground work as mathematics, physical sciences, literature and languages, as is necessary for the intelligent pursuit of technical military studies, and successful endeavor is made to include in the college teaching the civil aspects of military detail whenever this can be usefully accomplished.

The course prepares the cadets to follow either civil or military pursuits.

The disciplinary and physical training of the College students has been most effective and beneficial—almost unanimously highly appreciated by their relations and friends who have had opportunities for noting the results obtained; and, in both military and general civil life, the reputation of the graduates and the positions taken by them have been highly satisfactory.

At present, there is not residential accommodation available for more than sixty cadets—half the authorized number.

The following special privileges are attached to graduation at the Royal Military College:

A diploma of graduation is held to be equivalent to a *Long Course Grade A Certificate*, carrying the following advantages:

It entitles the holder to a lieutenancy in the Militia.

It covers the educational qualification for all officers eligible for staff employment.

It qualifies a provisional lieutenant in a permanent corps for permanent rank.

It counts as two years' service out of the five a lieutenant has to serve for a brevet captaincy.

It counts two years' service out of four towards increase of lieutenant's pay in permanent corps.

Appointments in permanent corps are to be made solely from Royal Military College graduates.

Permanent Militia offices are to be filled from the Royal Military College graduates' list.

Four commissions in Her Majesty's regular forces are annually available for the graduates of each successive year; and there is a prospect that an additional commission in Her Majesty's Army Service Corps may presently be also available in conformity with section I, 2 A (*b*), of the Royal Warrant for pay, appointment and promotion in Her Majesty's Service.

The diploma exempts from the preliminary apprenticeship examination, and from three years' apprenticeship service in the case of Dominion Land Surveyors—rendering the holder eligible to be examined for certificate after one year's articled service with a practising Land Surveyor.

It exempts from the Dominion Civil Service qualifying examination.

It qualifies for admission as a student at law or articled clerk in the Upper Canada Law Society, on the same terms as a graduate of the Faculty of Arts.

It entitles the holder to be called to the Bar, and to be admitted and enrolled as a Solicitor under the same conditions as a graduate of the Faculty of Arts.

Further, cadets who satisfactorily complete a two years' course at the College are entitled to a

Military Qualification Certificate, held to be equivalent to a *First Class Short Course Grade A Certificate*, carrying the following advantages:

It includes the educational qualification for all regimental ranks in the Active Militia, exclusive of permanent corps.

When held by an officer provisionally appointed to a permanent corps, it enables him, on passing a Long Course examination at any time within 12 months of his appointment, to have his rank confirmed from the date of his provisional appointment.

It is a necessary qualification for field officers, and adjutants of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry.

Passing the Voluntary and Further Entrance Examinations to the College, and the College Examination at the close of the first year's residence, is accepted by the Upper Canada Law Society as an educational qualification for admission as student at Law of the matriculant class at any time within four years of having passed the College Examination.

THE EQUIVALENT OF OUR "VICTORIA CROSS" THROUGHOUT THE VARIOUS ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

The Victoria Cross was instituted at the close of the Crimean campaign in 1856, in imitation of the French Cross of the Legion of Honor, which was introduced into the French army by the first Napoleon. The Victoria Cross bears on it the words "For Valour," and can be given to none but those who have performed some signal act of bravery on the battle-field. The orders conferred for bravery in the field, and therefore equivalent to the Victoria Cross in this country, are as follows:—

Austria ..... Maria Theresa	Persia ..... Lion and Sun
Bavaria ..... Maximilian Joseph	Portugal ..... Tower and Sword
Belgium ..... Leopold	Prussia ..... Iron Cross
France ..... Legion of Honor	Russia ..... St. Alexander Newski
Holland ..... Lion	Sweden ..... Sword
Italy ..... Military Order of Savoy	Turkey ..... Crescent
Japan ..... Rising Sun	

In none of these is the decoration exclusively reserved, like our Victoria Cross, for brave actions on the field of battle, but divisions of the above orders are reserved for that purpose.

How it is that a red sunset usually means that the following day will be fine.

The reason of this is because the amount of vapor floating in the air refracts the beams of the sun, and more freely transmits the red rays of light than other colored rays. It is the degree of moisture in the atmosphere which affects the refraction of the light; and when red rays of evening are freely transmitted, the amount of moisture does not approach the rain point, and therefore promises the following day to be fine.

"If the sun in red should set,
The next day will be free from wet."

"When it is evening ye say, it will be fair weather, for the sky is red."—Matt. xvi. 2.

The Oldest Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

The oldest college at Oxford is University, which is said to have been founded by Alfred the Great in the year 872, but this connection is wholly legendary. The first historical endowment of the college dates from 1249, when William of Durham, said to have been Rector of Wearmouth and Archdeacon of Durham, bequeathed a sum of money for the maintenance of ten or more masters. The oldest college at Cambridge is St. Peter's or Peterhouse. It was founded by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, for a master, fourteen fellows, two Bible clerks, and eight poor scholars, in 1257.

How the Custom of Carrying Flags or Standards in Battle Arose.

The custom of carrying flags or standards in battle dates back at least to 1490 B.C. We find in the second chapter of the Book of Numbers that "Every man of the Children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard with the ensign of their father's house." Each standard of the twelve tribes thus distinguished was supposed to have been of a color to correspond with the stone in Aaron's breastplate which bore the name of that tribe. Under the generic name "banner" are included many species, such as standard, ensign, pennon, flag, etc. These have been used from earliest times, and in all countries, to direct movements of troops. The earliest Roman standard was a bundle of straw fixed to the top of a spear; this was succeeded by figures of animals, such as the horse and the boar, which soon gave place to the eagle, the chief Roman ensign, afterwards assumed by the German and French emperors. By every warlike people the banner has been regarded as an emblem of national honor, in defence of which each soldier was at all times ready to die, while banners and flags taken from the enemy have always been special trophies of victory, to which places of honor in churches and public buildings have been assigned.

"Press where you see my white plume shine, amidst the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre."

If the Widow of a King Married a Commoner would she lose her Rank?

A Queen Dowager, when married to a subject, does *not* lose her regal dignity, as peeresses dowager (when commoners by birth) do their peerages when they marry commoners. For example—Catherine, widow of Henry V., married Owen Tudor, yet by the name of Catherine, Queen of England, she maintained an action against the Bishop of Carlisle. And, again, the Queen Dowager of Navarre, marrying with Edward, Earl of Lancaster, brother to Edward I., maintained an action for dower as Queen of Navarre after the death of her second husband. The last Queen of England who married a subject was Katherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII., who married in 1547 Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudely, K.G., Lord High Admiral of England, the uncle of Edward VI., and brother of Lady Jane Seymour. It may be remarked that no man can marry a Queen Dowager except with the sovereign's permission, on pain of forfeiture of lands and goods.

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. . . ESTABLISHED 1817 . . .

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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RESERVED FUND, - - - - - - - - - 6,000,000.

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Sporting.

*ATHLETIC RECORDS.**

100 Yards Run.

World's Prof. Rec., 9 4-5 sec., H. M. Johnson, Cleveland, O., July 31, 1886. Harry Bethune, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22, 1888.
World's Am. Rec., 9 4-5 sec., John Owen, jr., Detroit Ath. Club, Washington, Oct. 11, 1890.
American Am. Rec., 9 4-5 sec., John Owen, jr., Detroit Ath. Club, Washington, Oct. 11, 1890.
Canadian Am. Rec., 10 sec., H. D. Carr, M.A.A.A., Montreal, June 6, 1891. T. J. Lee, N.Y.A.C., Montreal, Sept. 29, 1894.
English Am. Rec., 10 sec., A. Morton, Dur. C., London, July 3, 1886. L. H. Cary, M. A. C., North Durham, July 13, 1891.

220 Yards Run.

World's Prof. Rec., 21 4-5 sec., H. Hutchens, London, May 11, 1885.
World's Am. Rec., 21 4-5 sec., T. J. Lee, N.Y.A.C., Montreal, Sept. 29, 1894.
Amer. Am. Rec., 21 4-5 sec., L. Cary, M. A. C., New York May 30, 1891.
Can. Am. Rec., 21 4-5 sec., T. J. Lee, Montreal, Sept. 29, 1894.
English Am. Rec., 21 4-5 sec., C. G. Wood, London, June 25, 1887.

Quarter Mile Run.

World's Prof. Rec., 48¼ sec., R. Buttery, Newcastle, Oct. 4, 1873.
World's Am. Rec., 48½ sec., H. C. L. Tindall, London, June 29, 1889.
Amer. Am. Rec., 48¾ sec., L. E. Meyers, M. A. C., Stenton, Pa., Oct. 15, 1881.
Canadian Am. Rec., 50 1-5 sec., S. G. Waldron, Montreal, Sept. 19, 1891.
English Am. Rec., 48½ sec., H. C. L. Tindall, London, June 29, 1839.

Half Mile Run.

World's Prof. Rec., 1-53½, F. Hewitt, New Zealand, Sept. 21, 1871.
World's Am. Rec., 1-54 2-5, F. J. K. Cross, Oxford, March 9, 1888.
American Am. Rec., 1-54½, W. C. Dolme, N. Y. A. C., New York, Sept. 19, 1891.
Canadian Am. Rec., 1-58 1-5, C. Kilpatrick, N.Y. A. C., Montreal, Sept. 29, 1894.
English Am. Rec., 1-54 2-5, F. J. K. Cross, Oxford, March, 9, 1888.

Mile Run.

World's Prof. Rec., 4-12¾, W. G. George, London, Aug. 23, 1886.
World's Am. Rec., 4-17 3-5, T. P. Conneff, H. C. A. A., Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 26, 1893.
American Am. Rec., 4-17 3-5, T. P. Conneff, H. C. A. A., Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 26, 1893.
Canadian Am. Rec., 4-21 4-5, G. W. Orton, Tor. L. C., Montreal, Sept. 24, 1892.
English Am. Rec., 4-18 1-5, F. E. Bacon, Edinburgh, July 21, 1894.

Two Mile Run.

World's Prof. Rec., 9-11½, Wm. Lang, Manchester, Aug. 1, 1863.
World's Am. Rec., 9-17 2-5, W. G. George, London, April 26, 1884.
American Am. Rec., 9-32 3-5, W. D. Day, New York, May 17, 1890.
Canadian Am. Rec., 9-34 3-5, T. P. Conneff, M. A. C., Montreal, Sept. 27, 1890.
English Am. Rec., 9-17 2-5, W. G. George, London, April 26, 1884.

Five Mile Run.

World's Prof. Rec., 24-40, J. White, London, May 11, 1863.
World's Am. Rec., 24-53 3-5, S. Thomas, Romford, Sept. 24, 1892.
American Am. Rec., 25-23 3-5, E. C. Carter, New York, Sept. 17, 1887.
English Am. Rec., 24-53 3-5, S. Thomas, Romford, Sept. 24, 1892.

120 Yards Hurdle.

World's Am. Rec., 15 3-5 sec., S. Chase, N. Y. A. C., New York, Sept. 15, 1894.
American Am. Rec., 15 3-5 sec., S. Chase, N. Y. A. C., New York, Sept. 15, 1894.
Canadian Am. Rec., 15 4-5 sec., H. H. Morrell, N. Y. A. C., Montreal, Sept. 24, 1892.
English Am. Rec., 16 s., C. N. Jackson, London, Nov. 15, 1865. S. Palmer, London, April 15, 1878. C. P. Dobt, London, July 3, 1885. S. Joyce, Crewe, June 30, 1888.

220 Yards Hurdle.

American Am. Rec., 24 4-5 sec., J. P. Lee, N. Y. A. C., Cambridge, Mass., May 22, 1891.

One Mile Walk.

World's Prof. Rec., 6-36 3-5, J. Meagher, New York, Nov. 29, 1882.
World's Am. Rec., 6-23, W. Perkins, London, June 1, 1874.
American Am. Rec., 6-29 3-5, F. P. Murray, Mott Haven, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1883.
English Am. Rec., 6-32 1-5, H. Whyatt, Birmingham, May 3, 1884.

Three Mile Walk.

World's Prof. Rec., 20-21½, J. W. Raby, London, Aug. 20, 1883.
World's Am. Rec., 21-09 1-5, F. P. Murray, New York, Nov. 6, 1883.
American Am. Rec., 21-09 1-5, F. P. Murray, New York, Nov. 9, 1883.
Canadian Am. Rec., 21-55 2-5, W. H. Meek, Columbia C., Montreal, September 24, 1892.
English Am. Rec., 21-25 1-5, C. W. V. Clark, London, June 29, 1887.

* These records are completed up to November 1st, 1894.

Running High Jump.

World's Prof. Rec., 5 ft. 11 in., E. W. Johnson, Belleville, Ont., July 1, 1879.
World's Am. Rec., 6 ft. 5 in., M. Conroy, Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 26, 1891.
American Am. Rec., 6 ft. 4½ in., M. F. Sweeney, N. A. A., New York, Oct. 8, 1892.
Canadian Am. Rec., 6 ft. 1 1-16 in., A. Nickerson, N. Y. A. C., Toronto, Sept. 26, 1891.
English Am. Rec., 6 ft. 3¼ in., W. B. Page, Stourbridge, Aug. 15, 1887.

Running Broad Jump.

World's Prof. Rec., 21 ft. 6½ in., E. W. Johnson. Guelph, Ont., Oct. 13, 1879.
World's Am. Rec., 23 ft. 8 in., J. J. Mooney, Xavier A. C., N. Y., Mitchellstown, Ire., Sept. 5, 1891.
American Am. Rec., 23 ft. 6½ in., C. S. Reber, Detroit, July 4, 1891.
Canadian Am. Rec., 22 ft. 7¼ in., M. W. Ford, Toronto, Sept. 28, 1889.
English Am. Rec., 23 ft. 8 in., J. W. Mooney, Mitchellstown, Ire., Sept. 5, 1891.

Pole Vaulting.

World's Prof. Rec., 10 ft. 10½ in., G. Musgrove, Cockermouth Sports, 1866.
World's Am. Rec., 11 ft. 9 in., R. D. Dickinson, Kidderminster, July 11, 1891.
American Am. Rec., 11 ft. 5¾ in., W. S. Rodenbaugh, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1892.
Canadian Am. Rec., 11 ft., R. Watson, M. L. C., Montreal, Sept. 29, 1891.
English Am. Rec., 11 ft. 9 in., R. D. Dickinson, Kidderminster, July 11, 1891.

Putting 16-lb. Shot.

World's Prof. Rec., 44 ft. 5½ in., O. Duffy, Edinburgh, June 2, 1883.
World's Am. Rec., 47 ft., George R. Gray, Chicago, Sept. 16, 1893.
American Am. Rec., 47 ft., George R. Gray, Chicago, Sept. 16, 1893.
Canadian Am. Rec., 45 ft. 10½ in., Geo. R. Gray, Toronto, Sept. 26, 1891.
English Am. Rec., 43 ft. ½ in., D. McKinnon, Southport, June 27, 1885.

Throwing the Hammer.

World's Am. Rec., 145 ft. ¾ in., J. S. Mitchell, New York, Oct. 8, 1892.
American Am. Rec., 145 ft. ¾ in., J. S. Mitchell, Oct. 8, 1892.
Canadian Am. Rec., 136 ft. 3 in., J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., Montreal, Sept. 24, 1892.
English Am. Rec., 137 ft. 9½ in., W. J. M. Barry, Manchester, Sept. 15, 1892.

Throwing 56-lb. Weight.

World's Am. Rec., 35 ft. 10 in., J. S. Mitchell, New York, Sept., 22, 1894.
American Am. Rec., 35 ft. 10 in., J. S. Mitchell, New York, Sept. 22, 1894.
Canadian Am. Rec., 34 ft. 3½ in., J. S. Mitchell, Montreal, Sept., 29, 1894.
English Am. Rec., none under American rules.

Foot Ball Championships.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Compiled by Mr. A. G. B. Claxton, Hon. Secy. M.F.B.C.

It is only since 1886 that regular championship series have been held in the Province of Quebec. Up till that year the Challenge Cup presented for competition in 1873 by the Montreal Foot Ball Club was considered to be the emblem of superiority. It now stands with a host of other trophies in the glass case in the M.A.A.A. Gymnasium. It bears about thirty shields, shewing how often it has had to be defended. They are as follows:—

1873 Quebec vs. Montreal, Montreal.
1874 Quebec vs. Montreal, Montreal.
1881 Sept. 21, Quebec vs. Montreal. Forfeited to Quebec by default.
" Sept. 28, Quebec vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 1, McGill vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 8, Britannia vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 15, R. M. Cadets vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 29, Ottawa vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Nov. 5, Britannia vs. Montreal, Britannia.
" Nov. 12, McGill vs. Britannia, Britannia.
1882 May 15, Montreal vs. Britannia, Britannia.
" Oct. 21, Toronto vs. Britannia, Britannia.
" Oct. 28, Montreal vs. Britannia, Britannia.
" Nov. 9, McGill vs. Britannia, Britannia.
1883 May 19, Montreal vs. Britannia, Montreal.
1883 Sept. 29, Britannia vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 6, Quebec vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 13, Britannia vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 20, McGill vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 27, R. M. Cadets vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Nov. 3, Britannia vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Nov. 10, McGill vs. Montreal, Montreal.
1884 May 10, Ottawa vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" May 17, Britannia vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 25, R. M. Cadets vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Nov. 1, Britannia vs. Montreal. Draw in favor of Montreal.
1885 May 10, Britannia vs. Montreal, Montreal.
" Oct. 31, Britannia vs. Montreal, Montreal.
1886 May, Britannia vs. Montreal, Montreal.

QUEBEC RUGBY UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Senior.	Captain.	Intermediate.	Captain.
1886	Montreal,	R. Campbell.	No Series.	
1887	Montreal,	J. D. Campbell.	Montreal,	B. H. Waud.
1888	Montreal,	J. D. Campbell.	Montreal,	B. H. Waud.
1889	Montreal,	J. D. Campbell.	Montreal,	D. C. S. Miller.
1890	McGill,	E. H. Hamilton.	Britannia,	J. Ross.
1891	Montreal,	H. W. Higginson.	Montreal,	A. G. B. Claxton.
1892	Montreal,	V. Buchanan.	Quebec,	A. McGuire.
1893	Montreal,	V. Buchanan.	McGill,	L. Drum.
1894	Ottawa College,	— Drinkwater.	McGill,	— Gleason.

In 1886 Montreal went to Toronto and won the Dominion Championship by 80 points to 201, and in 1888 in Ottawa they drew for the same with the Ottawa College team. In 1893 they played Queen's University for the Dominion championship and lost. The score was 14 to 6.

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Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Ottawa, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

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. . . ESTABLISHED 1835

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Baseball.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The record of the pennant winner of the National League, together with the name of the leading batter each year since its organization, is as follows:—

YEAR.	Champion Club.	Won.	Lost	Average	Champ'n Bat.	Club.	Average.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788	Barnes	Chicago	.403
1877	Boston	31	17	.648	White	Boston	.385
1878	Boston	41	19	.707	Dalrymple	Milwaukee	.356
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	Anson	Chicago	.407
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	Gore	Chicago	.365
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson	Chicago	.399
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	Brouthers	Buffalo	.367
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	Brouthers	Buffalo	.371
1884	Providence	84	28	.750	O'Rourke	Buffalo	.350
1885	Chicago	87	25	.776	Connor	New York	.371
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725	Kelly	Chicago	.388
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	Maul	Philadelphia	.343
1888	New York	84	47	.641	Anson	Chicago	.343
1889	New York	83	43	.659	Brouthers	Boston	.343
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	Luby	Chicago	.342
1891	Boston	87	51	.630	Hamilton	Philadelphia	.338
1892	Boston	102	48	.680	Brouthers	Brooklyn	.335
1893	Boston	86	44	.662	Stenzel	Pittsburgh	.409
1894	Baltimore	88	39	.692	Doyle	New York	.588

The cities which have been represented at different times in the National League are Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Providence, Buffalo, Troy, Worcester, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Milwaukee, Hartford and Louisville. Boston and Chicago are the only two which have been represented every year since the beginning of the league.

At the finish of the National League season, 1894, a series of seven games was arranged between the Baltimores (champions) and the New Yorks, who were in second place, for the Temple Trophy and 65 per cent. of gate receipts, the other 35 per cent. to loser. The New York team won the first four games and the Trophy. This series practically decided the championship of the world.

The Canadian Lacrosse Championship.

The following table shows the annual winners of the Canadian Senior Lacrosse Championship, meaning thereby the club that won the most matches during the season:—

Year.	Club.
1866	Montreal
1867	Caughnawaga
1868	St. Regis
1869	Montreal
1870	Shamrocks
1871	Shamrocks
1872	Shamrocks
1873	Shamrocks
1874	Shamrocks
1875	Shamrocks
1876	Toronto
1877	Shamrocks
1878	Toronto
1879	Shamrocks
1880	Toronto
1881	Shamrocks
1882	Shamrocks
1883	Shamrocks
*1884	Draw
1885	Montreal
1886	Montreal
1887	Cornwall
1888	Shamrocks
1889	Montreal
†1890	
§1891	
1892	Shamrocks
1893	Capitals
1894	Shamrocks

* Draw between Shamrocks and Toronto.
† The Cornwalls won, but were ruled out on account of playing a professional.
§ Two leagues. Montreal came out best in one, Cornwall in the other. These two Clubs played off afterwards, Cornwall winning

Cricket.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH RECORD.

It was in 1890 that the last international match under the auspices of the Ontario Association was played. The new Canadian Association came into existence in 1891, and selected an eleven that were beaten by only 36 runs in Bloor street. But in 1892 the Canadian eleven met a veritable Waterloo, when the United States team won by an innings and 222 runs. The match was played Sept. 16 and 17 at Philadelphia. The Canadians went in first, and all were out for 65. Their opponents batted part of two days for 352, of which Wood, who is with us to-day, scored a century. Canada made another 65 and no more, and were an innings and 222 runs behind.

Of the 21 matches played, the United States won 14, Canada 5, and 2 were drawn. The following is a record of all matches:

Year.	Place.	Winner.	Margin.
1853	Harlem	United States	34 runs
1854	Toronto	Canada	10 runs
1856	Hoboken	United States	9 wickets
1857	Toronto	Canada	4 wickets
1858	Hoboken	United States	4 wickets
1859	Toronto	United States	4 wickets
1860	Hoboken	United States	5 wickets
1869	Ottawa	United States	5 wickets
1880	Philadelphia	Drawn	
1881	Hamilon	United States	10 wickets
1882	Philadelphia	United States	8 wickets
1883	Toronto	United States	An in. and 46 runs
1884	Philadelphia	Canada	100 runs
1885	Toronto	Canada	35 runs
1886	Seabright	Canada	97 runs
1888	Toronto	United States	An in. and 87 runs
1890	Philadelphia	United States	An in. and 31 runs
1891	Toronto	United States	36 runs
1892	Philadelphia	United States	An in. and 222 runs
1893	Toronto	United States	3 wickets
1894	Philadelphia	Drawn	

On Saturday, September 15, 1894, a team of English cricketers, captained by Lord Hawke, arrived in New York from London, Eng. They played a series of games. The first one was played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, S.I., on September 17, against a team picked from the Metropolitan League of New York. Only one inning was played. The English team went to bat, and secured 289 runs for the inning. The stumps were drawn at the conclusion of the inning, owing to the darkness. The next two days the rain fell in torrents, making it impossible to play. As Lord Hawke had engagements in Philadelphia, the game was called off. The second game was at Philadelphia against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, September 21 and 22.

The score was: Lord Hawke's team, 1st innings 235; Gentlemen of Philadelphia, 1st innings 187; Lord Hawke's team, 2nd innings 235; Gentlemen of Philadelphia, 2nd innings 122. Majority for Lord Hawke's team 113 runs. On September 28-29, the English cricketers again played the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. The score was: Lord Hawke's team, 1st innings 211; Gentlemen of Philadelphia, 1st innings 107, 2nd innings 264; Lord Hawke's team, 2nd innings 402. Majority for Lord Hawke's team 141 runs.

Toronto was visited by the English cricketers, and on October 1st they played the Gentlemen of Ontario. The score was: Lord Hawke's team, 1st innings 147; Gentlemen of Ontario, 1st innings 55, 2nd innings 125, declared a draw. The last match played was at Lowell, Mass., October 6-8, against the All Massachusetts. The score was: Lord Hawke's team, 1st innings 176; All Massachusetts, 1st innings 3, 2nd innings 104. Majority for Lord Hawke's team, an inning and 19 runs. After this game the aggregation disbanded, some returning to England while others started on a trip through America.

The record of the members of the team is as follows. Games played, 5; won, 3; drawn, 2.

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Not out.	Most in innings.	Runs.	Averages.		Innings.	Not out.	Most in innings.	Runs.	Averages.
L. C. V. Bathurst	6	2	53	145	36.25	G. R. Bardswell	6	2	26	53	13.25
A. J. L. Hill	6	0	99	207	34.50	J. S. Robinson	6	0	29	71	11.83
Lord Hawke	6	0	78	180	30.00	G. W. Hillyard	6	0	25	59	9.83
G. J. Mordaunt	6	0	62	141	23.50	W. F. Whitwell	6	1	*12	44	8.80
C. E. de Trafford	6	0	75	107	17.83	C. W. Wright	6	0	8	25	4.16
R. S. Lucas	6	0	46	100	16.66	K. McAlpine	2	1	*2	4	4.00

* Not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Averages.		Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Averages.
W. F. Whitwell	362	24	120	18	6.66	A. J. L. Hill	358	14	188	13	14.46
L. C. V. Bathurst	698	57	201	30	6.70	G. R. Bardswell	130	5	79	1	79.00
G. W. Hillyard	399	32	130	18	7.22						

No balls bowled: Hillyard 1, Whitwell 2; wides bowled, Bathurst 2.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND, 1894.

The following table exhibits the positions of the leading English counties, at the close of the 1894 season, the losses being deducted from the wins, while the drawn games are not reckoned: Surrey and Lancashire played one tie game.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	16	13	2	0	11
Yorkshire	15	12	2	1	10
Middlesex	15	8	5	2	3
Kent	12	6	6	0	0
Lancashire	15	6	7	1	—1
Somerset	15	5	7	2	—2
Notts	14	4	7	3	—3
Sussex	14	3	10	1	—7
Gloucestershire	15	2	12	1	—10

Brockwell of Surrey headed the batting averages with 38.9 in 45 innings. The average of A. E. Stoddart was 30.4; Gunn, 30.2; W. G. Grace, 29.17; F. S. Jackson, 28.17; W. W. Read, 24.8; Lockwood, 21.2, and Lord Hawke, 29.5. Richardson of Surrey headed the bowling averages with 10.64 wickets, bowling 936 overs.

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*WORLD'S BICYCLE RECORDS MADE ON TRACKS IN AMERICA.**

One-quarter mile, flying, competition, 27s., A. A. Zimmerman, Hartford, Sept. 6, 1892.

One-quarter mile, standing, against time, 28 1-5s., Harvey Davidson, Waltham, Mass., Sept. 21, 1894.

One-quarter mile, standing, competition, 31 1-5s., G. C. Smith, Hartford, Sept. 6, 1892.

One-quarter mile, flying, against time, 25 4-5s., H. C. Tyler, Hartford, Sept. 4, 1893.

One-half mile, standing, competition, A. Williams, 1m. 14s., Sept. 1., 1894.

One-half mile, flying, against time, 52 3-5s., C. S. Wells, Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 11, 1894.

One-half mile, standing, against time, 58 1-5s., J. P. Bliss, Springfield, August 22, 1894.

One-third mile, flying, against time, 32 2-5s., H. Davidson, Waltham, Mass., Sept. 28, 1894.

One-third mile, standing, against time, 39 1-5s., F. Allen, Springfield, August 28, 1894.

Three-quarter mile, standing, competition, 1m. 49 2-5s., W. E. Sims, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1894.

Three-quarter mile, standing, against time, 1m. 34 1-5s., H. C. Tyler, Springfield, Oct. 12, 1893.

Three-quarter mile, flying, against time, 1m. 22 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, Waltham, Mass., Sept. 23, 1894.

Two-thirds mile, flying, against time, 1m. 4 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, Waltham, Mass., Sept. 21, 1894.

One mile, standing, competition, 2m. 5 4-5s., E. C. Bald, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

One mile, standing, against time, 2m. 2-5s., H. C. Tyler, Springfield, Oct. 9, 1893.

One mile, flying, against time, 1m. 50s., Otto Zeigler, Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 16, 1894.

Two miles, standing, against time, 4m. 4 4-5s., Nat. Butler, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Two miles, standing, competition, 4m. 11 2-5s., J. S. Johnson, Pittsburg, June 24, 1893.

Three miles, standing, against time, 6m. 23 3-5s., J. S. Johnson, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Three miles, standing, competition, 7m. 15 3-5s., J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Aug. 19, 1893.

Four miles, standing, competition, 10m. 12 1-5s., C. T. Kinsley, Chicago, July 11, 1893.

Four miles, flying, against time, 8m. 35 3-5s., J. S. Johnson, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Five miles, flying, against time, 10m. 48 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Five miles, standing, competition, 12m. 36 3-5s., E. A. Lumsden, Evansville, Oct. 6, 1892.

Six miles, standing, against time, 13m. 43 1-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Springfield, Sept. 14, 1893.

Seven miles, standing, against time, 15m. 57s., Frank Titus, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Eight miles, standing, against time, 18m. 15 3-5s., Frank Titus, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Nine miles, standing, against time, 20m. 27s., Frank Titus, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Ten miles, standing, competition, 25m. 32s., J. W. Linneman, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893,

Ten miles, standing, against time, 22m. 45s., Frank Titus, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Fifteen miles, standing, competition, 38m. 54 5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893.

Fifteen miles, standing, against time, 34m. 10 3-5s., Frank Titus, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Twenty miles, standing, competition, 51m. 18 2-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893.

Twenty miles, standing, against time, 45m. 83-5s., Frank Titus, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Twenty-five miles, standing, competition, 1h. 4m. 34 3-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893.

Twenty-five miles, standing, against time, 56m. 4 3-5s., Frank Titus, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

Thirty miles, standing, competition, 1h. 17m. 56 1-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893.

Thirty-five miles, standing, competition, 1h. 31m. 2 1-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1894.

Forty miles, standing, competition, 1h. 44m. 11 4-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893.

Forty-five miles, standing, competition, 1h. 57m. 33 2-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893.

Fifty miles, standing, competition, 2h. 11m. 6 4-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893.

One hundred miles, standing, competition, 5h. 43m. 45s., J. W. Linneman, Newark, Aug. 12, 1893.

The one hour record is held by Frank Titus, 27 miles, 489 yards, Springfield, Sept. 13, 1894.

* Corrected up to October 15, 1894.

Aquatics.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

1879—Hanlan *beat* Elliott.
1880—Hanlan *beat* Trickett.
1881—Hanlan *beat* Laycock.
1882—Hanlan *beat* Boyd.
1882—Hanlan *beat* Trickett.
1883—Hanlan *beat* Kennedy.
1883—Hanlan *beat* Wallace Ross.
1884—Hanlan *beat* Laycock.
1884—W. Beach *beat* Hanlan.
1885—W. Beach *beat* Hanlan.
1885—W. Beach *beat* Neil Matterson.
1886—W. Beach *beat* J. Gaudaur.
1886—W. Beach *beat* Wallace Ross.
1887—W. Beach *beat* Hanlan.
1888—P. Kemp *beat* T. Clifford.
1888—P. Kemp *beat* Hanlan (twice).
1888—H. Searle *beat* Kemp.
1889—H. Searle *beat* W. O'Connor.*
1890—P. Kemp *beat* Neil Matterson.
1891—J. Stansbury *beat* J. McLean.
1892—J. Stansbury *beat* T. Sullivan.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879.

*Searle died in December, 1889, and Kemp claimed the title.

Henley Regatta, 1894.

At the Henley Regatta, England, in July, 1894, Joseph Wright and J. J. Ryan, of Toronto, competed for the Diamond sculls. Mr. Ryan was unfortunate in having to meet Mr. Nickalls in the first heat and was defeated by three lengths, Nickalls afterwards winning the sculls. Mr. Wright won his first heat, but was defeated in the second.

YACHTING.

Record of the "America" Cup.

The "America," a schooner yacht of 170 tons, built for a New York syndicate by George Steers, was sent to England in 1851, under the care of Commodore Stevens, to try conclusions with the best English yacht afloat. But, as no challenger came forward, her nominal owner obtained permission from the Royal Yacht Squadron to post a notice in the Castle offering to sail any English yacht for a

prize ranging from 1,000 up to 10,000 guineas. Several days went by and the offer was not taken up. Meanwhile the R. Y. S. Committee, with a view of tempting the "America" to sail for the Queen's Cup, in the ordinary regatta, threw the race open to "all the world." But as they declined to waive time allowance, Commodore Stevens would not enter his ship.

Matters were in this state when the owner of the 100-ton cutter "Titania" offered to race the "America" for a prize of £100. The offer was accepted, and an early day fixed for the contest. The R. Y. S. Committee then took counsel together, and after a brief discussion decided to waive time allowance in their race round the Isle of Wight. The "America" was then entered, and on August 22nd the memorable match was started in a light and variable wind. The British vessels competing were: "Brilliant," 393 tons (barque); "Wyvern," 265 tons; "Constance," 218 tons; "Beatrice," 160 tons; and "Gypsy Queen," 160 tons (schooners); "Alarm," 193 tons; "Arrow," 84 tons; "Mona," 82 tons; "Bacchante," 80 tons; "Ione," 75 tons; "Freak," 60 tons; "Eclipse," 50 tons; "Volante," 48 tons; and "Aurora," 47 tons (cutters). Of these the only recognized racers were "Alarm," "Arrow" and "Volante." During the race "Arrow" got ashore and "Alarm" went to her assistance, whilst "Freak" fouled "Volante," and both gave up. Under these circumstances the race really resolved itself into a contest with cruisers. After the yachts re-entered the Solent, a flat calm came on, and "America" drifted in an easy winner by 18 minutes, "Aurora" being second. The match with "Titania" came off a week later, and resulted in another easy victory for the "America."

1857.—The America's Cup was presented to the New York Yacht Club by its owners, Messrs. J. C. Stevens, Edwin A. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, J. Beekman Finley, and George L. Schuyler, as a perpetual challenge cup.

1870.—August 8. Mr. J. Ashbury's schooner "Cambria," representing several English yacht clubs, started against a fleet of schooners representing the New York Yacht Club over a course from off Stapleton, Staten Island, to and round the New York Lightship, a distance of about 40 miles. The "Magic" won, sailing the course in 3 hours, 58 minutes and 26 seconds. The original "America" was fourth in 4 hours, 23 minutes and 51 seconds, and the "Cambria" tenth in 4 hours, 37 minutes and 39 seconds.

1871.—The conditions having been changed so that the New York Yacht Club should name a competitor to sail against the challenging yacht, best of seven races, Mr. Ashbury having challenged for the cup with his schooner "Livonia," the results were that the "Livonia" was beaten four out of five races.

1876.—Schooner "Madeleine," representing the New York Yacht Club, beat the Canadian schooner "Countess of Dufferin" in two races.

1881.—New York Yacht Club course, sloop "Mischief," representing New York Yacht Club, beat the Canadian sloop "Atalanta" in two races.

1882.—In the winter of 1881-1882 the America's cup was returned by the New York Yacht Club to the only surviving original owner, Mr. George L. Schuyler, who again presented the cup to the club with amended conditions that required the challenging yacht to represent an organized yacht club having its annual regatta over an ocean water course, the yacht selected to be not less than 30 nor more than 300 tons, measured by the Custom House rule of the country of the challenging party, which must proceed under sail, on th ir own bottoms, to the part where the contest is to take place.

1885.—New York Yacht Club course, sloop "Puritan," representing the Eastern Yacht Club, beat cutter "Genesta," representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, in two races.

1886.—The sloop "Mayflower," representing the Eastern Yacht Club, beat cutter "Galatea," representing the Royal Northern Yacht Club, in two races.

1887.—The sloop "Volunteer," representing the Eastern and New York Yacht Clubs, beat cutter "Thistle," representing Royal Clyde Yacht Club, in two races.

[After the races the deed of gift was again amended—the more important changes being: to limit the challengers to sloops or cutters of not less than 65 nor more than 90 feet, and schooners to not less than 80 nor more than 115 feet on load water-line; that the races shall be sailed without time allowances; that the challenging club shall give ten months' notice, and that all races shall be on ocean courses, free from headlands, as follows: first race, 20 nautical miles to windward and return; the second race an equilateral triangular race of 30 nautical miles, the first side of which shall be a beat to windward; the third race, if necessary, 20 nautical miles to windward and return.]

1893.—The cutter "Vigilant," representing the New York Yacht Club, defeated Lord Dunraven's "Valkyrie," representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, in three races.

International Yacht Races of 1894.

The following table shows the result of the races which were sailed between the yachts in English waters during the season of 1894. The yachts competing were the Prince of Wales' cutter "Britannia," Mr. A. D. Clarke's cutter "Satanita," Mr. George J. Gould's cutter "Vigilant," and Admiral Montagu's cutter "Carina." The Earl of Dunraven's cutter "Valkyrie" would also have raced during the season, but on July 5, she was run into and sunk by the "Satanita" at the start of the first race.

Date.	*Where Sailed.*	*Winner.*	*Distance.*	*Time of Winner.*	*Time of Loser.*
				h. m. sec.	*h. m. sec.*
July 5	Clyde	Britannia	50 miles	5 38 10	5 38 45
July 7	"	Britannia	"	5 48 14	5 49 19
July 9	"	Britannia	"	7 04 00	7 13 30
July 10	"	Britannia	"	7 45 00	7 59 52
July 11	"	Britannia	"	8 00 58	8 31 19
July 12	"	Britannia	"	5 28 00	5 30 10
July 16	Belfast Lough	Britannia	"	6 29 50	6 31 15
July 17	" "	Vigilant (*a*)	"	6 29 00	. . .
July 20	Dublin Bay	Britannia	"	6 12 28	6 14 32
July 21	" "	Vigilant	"	7 49 03	7 52 42
July 23	Outside Queenstown	Britannia	"	5 10 15	5 11 00
July 24	" "	Vigilant	"	5 21 29	5 26 31
July 25	" "	Britannia (*b*)	"	. . .	. . .
July 28	Eng. Chan. off Penzance	Britannia	"	4 49 45	4 54 57
Aug. 4	In Solent	Vigilant	48 miles	3 37 40	4 04 30
Aug. 6	Round Isle of Wight	Vigilant	50 miles	7 06 15	7 14 29
Aug. 7	" "	Carina. (*c*)	"	. . .	. . .

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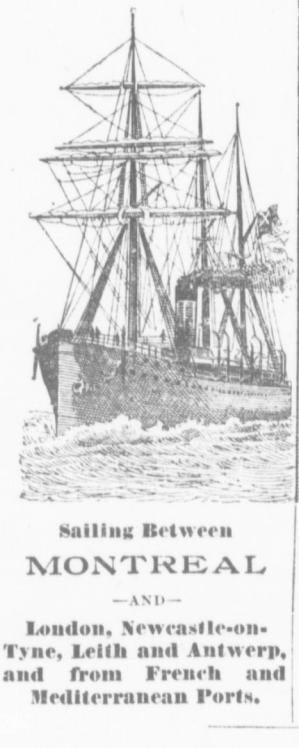

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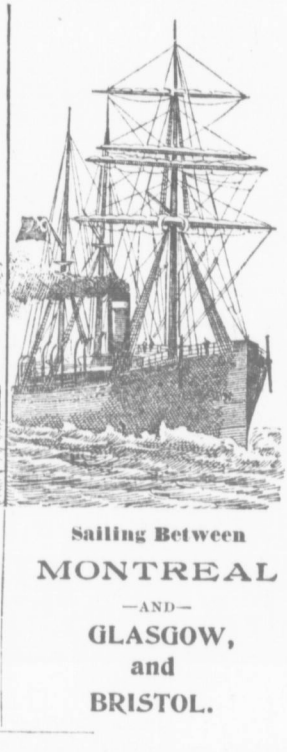

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Date.	*Where Sailed.*	*Winner.*	*Distance.*	*Time of Winner.*	*Time of Loser.*
				h. m. sec.	*h. m. sec.*
Aug. 9....	In Solent.....	Britannia.....	48 miles	..... 4 47 55	..... 4 50 07
Aug. 16....	Round Isle of Wight..	Satanita.....	50 miles	..... 5 36 39	..... {5 42 28 {5 43 50
Aug. 17....	" "	... Carina.....	"	..... 4 47 50	..... {4 53 02 {4 54 47
Aug 21....	" "	... Britannia.....	"	..... 4 17 20	..... 4 19 31
Aug. 31....	Off Dartmouth.....	Vigilant (*d*).....	.....	....	....
Sept. 1....	"	..... Vigilant (*e*)....	.....	....	....

RECAPITULATION.

Yacht.		*Firsts.*	*Seconds.*	*Thirds.*
Britannia.....	.....153 tons.	13	7	0
Vigilant.....	.....169 tons.	7	11	1
Carina.....	..... 40 tons.	2	0	0
Satanita.....	.....166 tons.	1	3	2

(*a*) The "Britannia" met with an accident and did not finish.

(*b*) The "Vigilant" was disabled and did not compete. The "Britannia" sailed over the course alone. No time was taken.

(*c*) The "Britannia" started, but was ruled out for false starting. The "Carina" went over the course alone, and was awarded the prize.

(*d*) The races not being finished at the time limit, the committee declared it off.

(*e*) The yachts were becalmed after sailing half of the course. The "Vigilant" being several minutes in the lead, the committee awarded the race to her.

University Sports.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACING.

1869, August 17. Oxford (Eng.) four beat Harvard (Am.) four over the Putney-Mortlake course on the Thames by three clear lengths. Time, 22.17.

1876, September 1. Yale four beat Columbia four at the Centennial Regatta, rowed over a mile and a half course on the Schuylkill, in 9.10¾, Columbia, 9 21. A four from first Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., was entered, but withdrew by reason of illness of one of the four.

1878. A Columbia College four won the Visitor's Challenge Cup at the Henley Regatta, on the Thames, Eng., in 8.42.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, 1870-1894.

	Winner.	Won by
1870	Camb	1½ length
1871	Camb	One length
1872	Camb	Two lengths
1873	Camb	3½ lengths
1874	Camb	2½ lengths
1875	Oxford	Ten lengths
1876	Camb	Eight lengths
1877	d. heat	
1878	Oxford	Ten lengths
1879	Camb	2½ lengths
1880	Oxford	3½ lengths
1881	Oxford	Three lengths
1882	Oxford	Ten lengths
1883	Oxford	Four lengths
1884	Camb	2½ lengths
1885	Oxford	Three lengths
1886	Camb	2-3 length
1887	Camb	3½ lengths
1888	Camb	Six lengths
1889	Camb	2¼ lengths
1890	Oxford	One length
1891	Oxford	½ length
1892	Oxford	1½ length
1893	Oxford	2½ lengths
1894	Oxford	3 lengths

Between 1829, when the race was established, and 1869, Oxford won 16 and Cambridge 10 times.

Harvard and Yale University Eights.

The Harvard and Yale University "eights" have rowed annually as follows—distance, four miles straight:

	Course.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
June 30, 1876	Springfield, Mass	Yale	22.02	Harvard	22.33
June 30, 1877	" "	Harvard	24.36	Yale	24.44
June 28, 1878	New London, Ct.	"	20.44¾	"	21.29
June 27, 1879	" "	"	22.15	"	23.58
July 1, 1880	" "	Yale	24.27	Harvard	25.09
July 1, 1881	" "	"	22.13	"	22.19
June 30, 1882	" "	Harvard	20.47	Yale	20.50½
June 28, 1883	" "	"	24.26	"	25.59
June 26, 1884	New-London, Ct.	Yale	20.3[illegible]	Harvard	20.46
June 26, 1885	" "	Harvard	25.1[illegible]	Yale	26.30
July 2, 1886	" "	Yale	20.41½	Harvard	21.05¾
July 1, 1887	" "	"	22.56	"	23.10½
June 29, 1888	" "	"	20.10	"	21.24
June 29, 1889	" "	"	21.30	"	21.55
June 27, 1890	" "	"	21.29	"	21.40
June 26, 1891	" "	Harvard	21.23	Yale	21.57
July 1, 1892	" "	Yale	20.48	Harvard	21.42½
1893	" "	"	25.01½	"	25.15
1894	" "	"	23.47	"	24.40

CRICKET.

In 1894, Oxford University beat Cambridge University by eight wickets—C. B. Fry making 100 for Oxford University, and J. B. Brunston being top scorer for Cambridge, with 66.7.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

At the beginning of the year 1894, it was suggested that an intercollegiate athletic contest should take place between Oxford and Yale, and it was eventually arranged that the contest should take place on July 16, at the Queen's Club Grounds, Kensington, near London, Eng. The following were the results of the various competitions:—

100 YARDS RUN.

Fry, Oxford	1
Jordan, Oxford	2
Pond, Yale	3

Time, 10 2-5 seconds.

THROWING 16 LB. HAMMER.

	Distance.
Hickok, Yale	110 ft. 5 in.
Brown, Yale	104 ft. 0 in.
Robinson, Oxford	101 ft. 10 in.

120 YARDS HURDLE.

Oakley, Oxford	1
Hatch, Yale	2
Scott, Oxford	3

Time, 16 2-5 seconds.

ONE MILE.

Greenbow, Oxford	1
Hildyard, Oxford	2
Morgan, Yale	3

Time, 4 min., 24 2-5 seconds.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

	Distance
Sheldon, Yale	22 ft. 11 in.
Fry, Oxford	22 ft. ¾ in.
Oakley, Oxford	22 ft. ½ in.

440 YARDS RUN.

Jordan, Oxford	1
Sandford, Yale	2
Pond, Yale	3

Time, 51 seconds.

HIGH JUMP.

	Height.
Sheldon, Yale	5 ft. 8¼ in.
Swanwick, Oxford	5 ft. 8¼ in.

A tie.

PUTTING 16 LBS. SHOT.

Hickok, Yale	41 ft. 7½ in.
Brown, Yale	40 ft. 00 in.
Maling, Oxford	35 ft. 3½ in.

HALF MILE.

Greenbow, Oxford	1
Rathbone, Oxford	2
Woodhull, Yale	3

Time, 2 min., 4-5 seconds.

RECAPITULATION.

	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.
Oxford	5	4	4
Yale	3	4	4

One tie.

The Derby.

This is the great historical horse race of the world. It has been run every spring since 1779. The first race was run on May 4th, 1780, and was a dash of a mile. In 1784, the distance was increased to 1½ miles, and the weights raised to 115 lbs. for colts and 112 lbs. for fillies. In 1884, they were made 126 lbs. for colts and 121 lbs. for fillies. The present course at Epsom was first used in 1872. The stakes are usually about $30,000. Subscribers pay £50 and forfeit £25 if horse does not run. Horses are entered when yearlings and only run as 3 years old.

Year.	Owner and Horse.	Runners.	Jockey.
1851	Sir J. Hawley's Teddington	35	J. Marson
1852	Mr. Bowes' Dan O'Rourke	27	F. Butler
1853*‡	Mr. Bowes' W. Australian	28	F. Butler
1854	Mr. Gully's Andover	27	A. Day
1855	Mr. Popham's Wild Dayrell	12	Sherwood
1856	Ad. Harcourt's Ellington	24	Alderoft
1857†	Mr. I. Anson's Blink Bonny	30	Charlton
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	23	Wells
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	30	Wells
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	30	Custance
1861	Col. Towneley's Kettledrum	18	Bullock
1862	Mr. C. Snewing's Caractacus	34	J. Parsons
1863*	Mr. Naylor's Macaroni	31	T. Chaloner
1864‡	Mr. I. Anson's Blair Athol	30	J. Snowden
1865*‡	Count de Lagrange's Gladiateur	29	Grimshaw
1866*‡	Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon	26	Custance
1867	Mr. H. Chaplin's Hermit	30	J. Daley
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	18	Wells
1869*	M. J. Johnstone's Pretender	22	J. Osborne
1870	Ld. Falmouth's Kingcraft	15	T. French
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	17	T. French
1872	Mr. Savile's Cremorne	23	Maidment
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	12	F. Webb
1874	Mr. Cartwright's George Frederick	20	Custance
1875	Pr. Batthyany's Galopin	18	Morris
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	15	Maidment
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio	17	F. Archer
1878	Mr. Crawfurd's Sefton	22	Constable
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	23	Fordham
1880	Dk. of Westminster's Bend Or	19	F. Archer
1881‡	Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois	15	F. Archer
1882*	Dk. of Westminster's Shotover	14	T. Cannon
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	11	C. Wood
1884.	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien / Sir J. Will'ughby's H'rvester	15	C. Wood / S. Loates
1885	Lord Hasting's Melton	12	F. Archer
1886*‡	Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	9	F. Archer
1887	Mr. J. S. Harrison's Merry Hampton	12	Watts
1888*	Dk. of Portland's Ayrshire	9	F. Barrett
1889‡	Dk. of Portland's Donovan	13	T. Loates
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	8	J. Watts
1891*‡	Sir F. Johnstone's Common	11	G. Barrett
1892	Ld. Bradford's Sir Hugo	13	Allsopp
1893*‡	Mr. McCalmont's Isinglass		T. Loates
1894*	Earl of Rosebery's Ladas		J. Watts

Those horses marked (*) also won the Two Thousand, (†) the Oaks, and (‡) the St. Leger.

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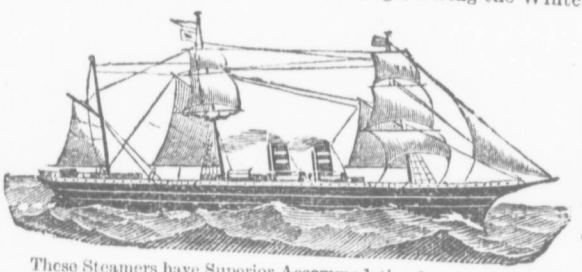

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REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES.

At the games of the Caledonia Society, in Toronto, August 20, 1872, Roderick McLennan, now M. P. for Glengarry, threw a hammer, weighing 23 lbs. 5 oz., 91 feet 7 inches. The hammer was thrown without a swing or a run. With a run R. McLennan threw the hammer 130 feet 4 inches. On the same day R. McLennan threw the 56 lb. weight with a run, 37 feet.

At Winnipeg, Canada, October 15, 1892, C. J. Currie, with 7 feet 6 inches run, put a 12 lb. shot 54 feet 11½ inches, and 18 lb. shot 43 feet 2½ inches, and 21 lb. shot 39 feet 9½ inches.

At Ottawa, Ontario, on September 10, 1892, Bernard Quinn, of the Capital Lacrosse Club, threw a regulation ball from a lacrosse 497 feet 7½ inches.

In London, Eng., March 22, 1890, W. H. Morton ran 20 miles in 1 hour 52 minutes, 51 1-5 seconds.

In London, Eng., December 26, 1881, G. A. Dunning ran 25 miles in 2 hours, 33 minutes, 44 seconds.

In London, Eng., April 11, 1885, J. E. Dixon ran 50 miles in 6 hours, 18 minutes, 26 1-5 seconds.

In New York City February 24, 1892, J. Saunders ran 100 miles in 17 hours, 36 minutes, 14 seconds.

At Newmarket, Eng., November 5, 1831, George Osbaldiston rode 100 miles in 4 hours, 19 minutes 40 seconds, with 16 horses, changing at will.

At Bay View Park, San Francisco, August 2, 1868, Nell. H. Mowry rode 200 miles in 8 hours, with 30 horses changing at will.

October 5, 1892, Count Stahrenberg, an Austrian officer, rode from Vienna to Berlin, Germany, in 71 hours, 34 minutes, using the same horse.

At St. Henri, near Montreal, Canada, on November 2, 1889, Louis Cyr lifted two dumb-bells attached to a cord, and weighing 440 lbs., with one finger.

At Montreal, Canada, November 21, 1890, Louis Cyr raised a dumb-bell weighing 103 lbs. to his shoulder with one hand, then straightened his arm at right angles with his body, holding the bell at arm's length horizontally, and bringing it back to his shoulder.

On August 13, 1832, John Williams rowed a single scull shell from Waterloo Bridge, London, to Gravesend, thence to Richmond, England, and thence to starting point, a distance of 91 miles, in 11 hours, 29 minutes, 3 seconds.

At the Chesterfield race course, England, May 8, 1854, John Howard jumped 29 feet 7 inches at one running jump, using 5 lb. weights, and jumping from a block of wood wedge-shaped, raised 4 inches in front.

At Hamburg, Germany, August 31, 1890, Dr. Carver shot at and broke 1,000 glass balls in 34 minutes, using six repeating rifles, with assistants to load.

Canadians at Bisley, 1894.

The Canadian team which competed in the annual matches of the National Rifle Association at Bisley in 1894 had considerable success. The total cash winnings were larger than ever before.

The team prizes won included the Corporation of London Cup and the Ranelagh Challenge Cups (Battalion sweepstakes in connection with the First Stage of the Queen's Prize). The winners were all members of the 12th Battalion, York Rangers. Each battalion sending up a sufficient contingent to compete for the Queen's Prize is entitled to name beforehand six men as its representatives in the Ranelagh competition, and the aggregate of those six men decides the destination of the cup. The Canadians showed an average of well over 86 per man. They were run very hard, however, by the 3rd V. B. Highland Light Infantry, whom they beat only on the count-out. Prize list:—

RANELAGH CHALLENGE CUP.—Battalion sweepstakes in connection with the First Stage of the Queen's Prize.

Winners of the Cup and £9.

	Pts.		Pts.
Canada	523	3rd Lanark	513
Winners of £6 15s.		Winners of £2 5s.	
3rd V. B. H. L. I.	523	2nd V. B. Liverpool	511
Winners of £4 10s.			

Individually the Canadians did very well in the Queen's. In the first stage, 200, 500 and 600 yards, their top scores were:—S. Sergeant Davidson, 91 out of a possible 105; Sergeant Bayles, 90; Sergeant Ogg, 89; S. Sergeant Bell, 87; S. Sergeant Simpson, 86; Lieutenant Mitchell, 86; and Quartermaster Turnbull, 86-7.

In the final stages, Mitchell crept up remarkably well, and at the conclusion won fifth place in the great match, the most enviable place ever taken in the match by a Canadian.

Staff Sergeant King also covered himself with glory by winning the St. George's Vase. In the final stage at 800 yards, his shooting was admirable. Twice only in the course of his ten rounds did he stray from the bull's-eye to the magpie, and when he finished, with a magnificent string of five consecutive bull's-eyes, he was clearly the winner of the Challenge Vase, the beautiful dragon cup, and gold cross, besides a respectable sum in money.

The team failed to secure the Kolapore Cup, but won second place as usual in the competition. The conditions for shooting were good, and Canada made a plucky struggle, and came out of the smoke with the good round sum of $400 to their credit. This sum is awarded to the first colonial team.

The full shooting score for the Kolapore Cup was as follows:—

	ENGLAND.	CANADA.	JERSEY.	GUERNSEY.
First Stage	243	233	233	225
Second Stage	231	214	211	215
Final Stage	225	230	211	202
Total	699	677	655	642

The following were the scores of the Canadian team for the first stage—200 yards: Bertram, 27; Hayhurst, 32; Simpson, 31; Davidson, 29; Rolston, 29; Ogg, 31; Mitchell, 27; Milligan, 27; total 233.

At 500 yards: Bertram, 22; Hayhurst 32; Simpson, 25; Davidson, 25; Rolston, 30; Ogg, 31; Mitchell, 28; Milligan, 23.

At 600 yards the score stood: Hayhurst, 29; Bertram, 33; Simpson, 26; Davidson 32; Rolston, 30; Ogg, 21; Mitchell, 30; Milligan, 29; total 230.

Canada won the Kolapore Cup in 1875, 1881, 1884 and 1889, in the latter year with 687 points.

Up to 1882, inclusive, the match was shot with the Snider rifle, but since then, with the Martini-Henry, a superior weapon.

Information as to the National Rifle Association can be obtained from Colonel W. McKinnon, the Secretary, at 12 Pall Mall, London, E. C.

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The Boundary Line between the United States and Canada.

Our boundary line is for many miles imaginary, running as it does through the centres of the great lakes of Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The line of the River St. Lawrence is the boundary for some distance, then opposite the town of Cornwall it strikes direct east till it reaches the American Frontier on the State of Maine. This frontier was settled with the American Government in 1841 by Lord Ashburton, and was the cause of much ill-feeling, many Canadians being of opinion that the American representatives had completely hoodwinked the English ones. There is no doubt that the present State of Maine was meant to have been included in Canada. The boundary line along this frontier is marked by iron posts, about 3 ft. high, placed a mile apart. In the comparatively new country, Manitoba and British Columbia, the boundary line has been in some parts marked with iron posts, in others with wooden ones (trees cut down leaving stumps some 5 ft. high) with U.S. on the American side and C. on the Canadian.

How Harvey Discovered the Circulation of the Blood.

Harvey on leaving Cambridge University went to Padua to attend the lectures of a professor of anatomy, who taught the existence of valves in all the veins of the body. It was in endeavoring to discover the use of such valves that Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. He found that by placing a ligature upon an artery it became distended with blood on the side nearest the heart; but by placing one upon a vein, it became distended furthest from the heart, whence he proved the course of the blood from the heart through the arteries and its return to the heart by the veins. Harvey's work cost him twenty-six years to bring to maturity; his discovery was ill received, most persons opposed it, others said it was old, while very few agreed with him. To an intimate friend Harvey complained that, after his book on the circulation was published, he fell considerably in his practice, and it was believed by the vulgar that he was crack-brained. It was not till twenty-five years after the publication of his system that it was received in all the universities of the world.

Foreign Countries

RULERS, AREAS, POPULATIONS AND CAPITAL CITIES.

Countries	Sovereigns or Presidents.	Area sq. miles	Population.	Capital.
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan	279,000	4,000,000	Cabul.
Argentina	President, Saenz Pena	1,125,086	4,086,492	Buenos Ayres.
Austria-Hungary	Emperor-King, Francis Joseph	261,649	42,813,254	Vienna & Buda-Pest
Belgium	King, Leopold II	11,373	6,069,321	Brussels.
Bolivia	President, Mariana Baptista	567,360	1,192,162	La Paz.
Brazil	President-Elect Moraes	3,209,878	14,002,335	Rio de Janeiro.
Chili	President, Montt.	293,970	3,317,264	Santiago.
China	See page 459.			
Colombia	President, Rafael Nunez *	513,938	3,878,600	Bogota.
Costa Rica	President, Iglesias	23,000	232,661	San José.
Denmark	King, Christian IX	15,289	2,185,335	Copenhagen.
Ecuador	President, L. Cordero	120,000	1,271,861	Quito.
France	See page 456.			
German Empire	Emperor, William II.	211,168	49,418,470	Berlin.
Greece	King, George I	25,041	2,187,208	Athens.
Guatemala	President, J. M. Reyna Barrios	46,800	1,460,017	Guatemala.
Haiti	President, General Hyppolite	10,204	572,000	Port au Prince.
Hawaii Islands	President, Sanford Dole.	6,640	89,990	Honolulu.
Honduras	President, Policarpo Bonilla	43,000	396,048	Tegucigalpa.
Italy	King, Humbert	110,655	30,158,408	Rome.
Japan	See page 460.			
Liberia	President, J. J. Cheeseman	14,360	1,068,000	Monrovia.
Mexico	President, General D. P. Diaz	767,005	11,642,720	Mexico.
Montenegro	Prince, Nicholas I.	3,630	200,000	Cettinje.
Morocco	Abdul Aziz, Sultan	219,000	5,000,000	Fez.
Netherlands	Queen Wilhelmina (minor)	12,648	4,669,576	The Hague.
Nicaragua	President, R. Sacaza	49,500	282,845	Managua.
Orange Free State	President, F. W. Reitz	48,326	207,503	Bloemfontein.
Paraguay	President, J. G. Gonzales	98,000	1,337,439	Asuncion.
Persia	Shah, Nasr-ed-Din	628,000	7,653,600	Teheran.
Peru	President, General Caceres	463,747	3,000,000	Lima.
Portugal	King, Carlos I	34,038	4,708,178	Lisbon.
Roumania	King, Charles I	48,307	5,800,000	Bucharest.
Russia	Emperor, Nicholas II.	8,457,289	108,717,715	St. Petersburg.
Salvador	President, Carlos Ezeta	7,225	780,126	San Salvador.
Santo Domingo	President, General U. Heureaux	18,045	610,000	Santo Domingo.
Servia	King, Alexander I	19,050	2,226,741	Belgrade.
Siam	King, Chulalongkorn I	300,000	500,000	Bangkok.
South African or Transvaal Republic	President, Paul Kruger	113,642	308,329	Pretoria.
Spain	King, Alfonso XIII. (minor)	197,670	17,565,632	Madrid.
Sweden and Norway	King, Oscar II	170,979 / 124,445	4,806,865 / 2,000,917	Stockholm. / Christiania.
Switzerland	President, E. Frey	15,976	2,917,754	Berne.
Turkey	Sultan, Abdul Hamid II	1,147,578	27,688,000	Constantinople.
United States	See page 463.			
Uruguay	President, Herrera y Obes	72,110	728,477	Monte Video.

* Died, September 19, 1894; vacant, Nov. 15.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.
DENMARK—				
Northern	Greenland (Coasts)	Godthaab	46,740	10,516
	Iceland (1380)	Rejkjavik	39,756	70,927
West Indian	St. John		21	984
	St. Thomas	Charl'te Amalie	23	14,389
	Santa Cruz	Christianstadt	74	19,783
FRANCE—				
African	Algeria (1830)	Algiers	257,450	3,910,399
	Comoro Islands (1886)		800	65,000
	Gaboon-Ogowé Region (1843)		267,900	686,500
	Madagascar (1886) and neighboring islands, Protectorate	Antananarivo	228,500	3,500,000
	Obock		2,300	22,370
	Réunion (1649)	St. Denis	970	165,009
	French Soudan (1892)	Kayes	50,000	360,000
	Dahomey	Abomey	4,000	250,000
	Senegal and Dependencies	St. Louis	140,000	182,764
	Guinea (including Rivières du Sud, the Ivory Coast, and the Gulf of Benin)	Conakry		

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Colonies and Dependencies*—*Continued.

Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.
FRANCE (*Continued*)...	Tunis (Protectorate) (1882)	Tunis	45,000	1,500,000
	Mayotte (1843)		143	9,598
	Nossi-Bé (1841)		113	7,803
American	Ste. Marie (1643)		64	7,067
	Cayenne (1604)	Cayenne	46,850	26,502
	Guadeloupe (1634)	Basseterre	722	182,184
	Martinique (1814)	Fort Royal	379	175,394
	St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands		90	5,992
Asiatic	Annam (Protectorate) (1884)	Hué	106,259	5,000,000
	Cambodia (Protectorate) (1863)	Phompenh	32,390	1,500,000
	Cochin China (1861)	Saigon	23,000	1,916,429
	Pondicherry and Chandernagor		196	275,261
	Tonquin	Hanoi	34,700	12,000,000
	French India	Pondicherry	200	280,503
Polynesian	Marquesas		478	5,776
	New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (1853)	Noumea	7,700	62,752
	Tahiti—Society Islands		462	12,800
	Tuamotu—Lower Archipelago		384	8,500
	Tubuai—Austral Island		80	884
GERMANY—				
African	Cameroons (1884)	Cameroons	130,000	2,600,000
	East Africa (1885-90)		380,000	1,760,000
	South-West Africa (1884-90)		342,000	250,000
	Togoland (1884)	Little Popo	16,000	500,000
In Pacific	Bismarck Archipelago (1885)		19,000	190,000
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (1885-6)		72,000	110,000
	Marshall Archipelago (1886)		150	10,000
	Solomon Islands		9,000	90,000
HOLLAND—				
East Indian	Borneo		203,714	1,250,000
	Celebes (1660)		72,000	1,000,000
	Java (with Madura Island)	Batavia	50,848	23,911,000
	Moluccas, The	Amboyna	42,420	353,000
	New Guinea (1885)		150,755	200,000
	Sumatra		170,744	2,750,000
	Other Islands in Asiatic Archipelago		29,000	235,000
West Indian	Buen Ayre, Aruba, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (1648)		193	18,917
	Curaçao	Willemstadt	210	26,245
South American	Surinam (1845)	Paramaribo	46,060	57,141
ITALY—				
African	Abyssinia (under Protectorate 1889)	Adowa	550,300	5,000,000
	Dahlak Archipelago		420	2,000
	Erythrea (1891) (comprising Assab and Massowah)		52,000	300,000
PORTUGAL—				
African	Angola	St. Paul de Loanda	517,200	2,500,000
	Cape Verde Islands (1885)	Mindello	1,650	110,926
	Guinea and Bissagos (1885)		14,000	750,000
	East Africa (1891) (Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique)	Lorenzo Marques, Mozambique	275,000	1,500,000
	Principe and St. Thomé Islands		454	21,037
Asiatic	Goa, Daman, Diu, etc. (1881)		1,603	500,000
	Macao		5	67,030
	Timor, etc	Deli	6,290	300,000
RUSSIA—				
Asiatic	Bokhara	Bokhara	92,000	2,500,000
	Khiva	Khiva	22,320	700,000
SPAIN—				
African	Ceuta, Ifni, and Muni		2,940	288,000
	Fernando Po (1778), Elobey, Annobon, Corisco Islands, etc.		850	30,000
	Sahara Coast		200,000	100,000
Asiatic	Caroline and Palaos Islands (1543)	Yap	560	36,000
	Marianne Islands	San Janacio	420	10,172
	Philippine Islands	Manilla	114,326	7,000,000
	Sulu Islands		950	75,000
West Indian	Cuba (1511) and Pinos	Havanna	43,220	1,521,684
	Puerto Rico, etc. (1823)	San Juan	3,550	806,708
TURKEY—				
African	Egypt (nominally dependent State)	Cairo	400,000	6,817,265
	Tripoli	Tripoli	398,738	1,300,000
European	Samos—a Tributary Principality		130	44,661

FRANCE.

The event of the year 1894, in France, was the assassination of Marie François Sadi Carnot, Fourth President of the Third Republic, in his 57th year, at Lyons, on June 24th. On the 27th June, Jean Casimir-Perier was elected President by the Senators and Deputies, sitting in joint session at Versailles, obtaining 451 of the 851 votes cast. He is the son of Casimir-Perier, Minister of the Interior under President Thiers, in 1871-72, and grandson of Casimir-Perier, who, born in 1777, became Prime Minister under Louis Philippe, in 1831. The new President was born at Paris, November 8, 1847. On the 26th July, the Chamber of Deputies passed a stringent Anti-Anarchist bill by a vote of 268 to 163. Two months previously, the Casimir-Perier Ministry had been forced to resign for taking up a too advanced position against Anarchist agitators. The bill finally passed by a vote of 205 to 35. M. Challemel Lacour is President of the Senate and M. Burdeau is President of the Chamber of Deputies.

AREA AND POPULATION.

With an area of 204,090 square miles, the country is peopled to the extent of 186 to the square mile. In 1886 the population was 38,218,000, and in 1891, at the last enumeration, it was 38,343,191, and this small increase is due to immigration, there being now over one million foreigners resident in France. The annual number of births has been steadily decreasing, whilst that of deaths has been increasing. In the case of France, the Colonies should always be included in an estimate of area or population, as they are considered politically part of the country, and, as such, are represented in the National Assembly. A table, which includes the areas and population of the French colonies, is given on another page.

The population of the twelve principal towns in France at the Census of 1891 was as follows:—

Paris	2,447,957	St. Etienne	133,411
Lyons	416,029	Nantes	122,750
Marseilles	403,749	Havre	116,369
Bordeaux	252,415	Roubaix	114,917
Lille	201,211	Rouen	112,352
Toulouse	149,791	Rheims	104,186

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS AND MANUFACTURES.

The cereals flourish in the north, the vine, corn, and other productions of the southern temperate zone in the centre and south, and the olive on the Mediterranean coast. The soil is rich and fertile, and not more than 8 per cent. of the entire area is uncultivated or unproductive. In the north, the dairy interest predominates, and large quantities of hemp and flax are raised. The cultivation of the grape constitutes one of the chief industries, and in this respect France leads all the nations of Europe. The culture of beet-root for sugar making occupies a large area. Immense numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Poultry is a large industry, and large quantities of butter and eggs are exported from Normandy to England. Timber is comparatively scarce, but the forests still cover nearly one-sixth of the total area. The most important fisheries are those of pilchard and herring in the Atlantic, and tunny fishing in the Mediterranean.

The mineral wealth of France is widely distributed There are large deposits of iron ore in many sections, annual production about 3,000,000 tons. Coal is extensively mined. The annual production is about 17,000,000 tons. Lead, copper, zinc, cobalt, manganese, and other metals are abundant, and there is a very large production of salt, both from mines and springs. Marble, granite, alabaster, slate, and building stone are found in the mountains. The manufactures of France are of great importance, and its industrial rank is next to Great Britain. Silk and cotton goods, hardware, cutlery, porcelain, leather, woollen goods, linens, and sugar are among the chief products. The great iron works of Creuzot, Nevers, and St. Etienne, the silk factories of Lyons, Avignon, Tours, and Nimes, and the porcelain factories of Sevres, Limoges, Nevers, and Montereau are widely known. The woollen manufacture has its chief seats at Rheims, Amiens, St. Omer, Sedan, and Louviers, and employs over 3,200,000 spindles. Linens are manufactured chiefly in the northern departments; cotton goods in Normandy and the Vosges, where over 6,000,000 spindles are employed. The chief seats of the leather manufacture are Paris and Grenoble. In jewellery, lace, cutlery, silk fabrics, superior muslins and cambrics, mirrors, and embroideries, France stands prominent among the nations.

The exports rank thus:—Woollens, wine, silks, hides and skins, raw silk, leather wares, haberdashery, etc., cheese and butter.

The wine industry of France is an important one not only for France but for the whole world. The yield in 1888 was 30,102,000 hectolitres; 1889, 23,224,000; 1890, 27,416,000; 1891, 28,039,000. The phylloxera, has played havoc with the vineyards of France in recent years.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The total amount of coin put into circulation by France from 1795 till 1893 has been $2,873,227,499. The French money coined in 1892 was $942,824. About 11 per cent. of the gold coin and 31 per cent. of the silver coin which circulate in the country are of foreign origin. The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes. Its capital is estimated at $36,500,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

All religions are on a legal equality, every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its members exceed 100,000, but nearly 80 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and obligatory, and admirably organized. In respect of higher education, in addition to the faculties of theology, law, and medicine, the lycées, the colleges, the naval and military schools, and the Ecole Polytechnique, the State supports numerous establishments for instruction in special branches.

GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

The form of Government is Republican, with a President elected by joint ballot of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, and responsible thereto. The President appoints the ministers, all of whom are also responsible to the Assembly, and as in England are chosen from the dominant party as represented in that body. A Council of State was created in 1872, a majority of its members being elected by the Assembly and the remainder appointed by the President, whose duty it is to advise that officer and the ministers. Local self-government is not accorded in France to so full an extent as in English-speaking countries: the unit of local government is the commune, gov-

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OF CANADA.

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The Course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Meteorological Service and other departments of applied science.

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erned by a municipal council and a mayor. The communes are combined into cantons, and also into arrondissements, these again forming the departments. Prefects, with large powers, govern the departments.

The legislative power is vested in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates of municipalities; and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The Deputies are paid $1800, and the Senators $3000 per annum.

The President's salary is $120,000 yearly, and he is allowed an additional sum of $120,000 per annum for expenses. The President is elected for seven years. He selects a ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. He concludes treaties with foreign powers, but cannot make war without the consent of both chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a minister.

The judicial system of France is very effective and is of an elaborate character. The laws are contained in a Code prepared under the direction of Napoleon I. A double system of taxation prevails, direct imposts being levied on lands, houses, persons, and licences, while import and export duties and excise charges on many articles are levied. The annual expenditures of the general government average over $760,000,000. France has the largest debt of any country in the world. The public debt is estimated at about $6,400,000,000, consolidated debt over 4,200 million dollars, and floating debt nearly 200 million; interest on total debt, $256,800,000. Still its credit stands very high, so wealthy is the country.

THE PRESENT MINISTRY—NOVEMBER, 1894.

Premier, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Worship, Charles Dupuy; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Albert Auguste Gabriel Hanotaux; Minister of Public Works, Jean Louis Barthou; Minister of Education, George Leygues; Minister of Commerce, Senator Lourties; Minister of Agriculture, Albert Viger; Minister of Colonies, Theophile Delcasse; Minister of Justice, Leon Felix Guerin; Minister of Marine, Felix Faure; Minister of War, Gen. Mercier; Minister of Finance, Raymond Poincarre.

ARMY.

Accor ling to the *Budget* of 1894 the peace strength of the whole French army is composed of 564,603 men (of whom 28,555 are officers), and 141,059 horses. Total effective for 1894 was 494,235 for the Active Army, and 25,635 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Republicaine. The number of men liable to military service is estimated as follows:—Active Army and its reserve, 2,350,000; territorial army, 900,000; territorial reserve, 1,100,000; total, 4,350,000 men, of whom about 2,500,000 would be available. Universal liability to arms is enacted by various laws voted by the National Assembly in 1872 and supplemented in subsequent laws.

CHINA.

The present Sovereign reigns under the title of Kwangsü. He was born on 15th August, 1871, and succeeded to the throne on January, 22, 1875. He is the ninth Emperor of China, of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ting which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There is no law of hereditary succession, but each Sovereign appoints his successor from among the members of his family, of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor died in his 18th year and did not designate a successor, and it was by an arrangement of the Dowager Empresses that the present occupant of the throne was selected. The laws of the Empire provide that the government of the State is to be based upon the government of the family.

The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the Chun-Chi Ch'u or Grand Council. A cabinet of four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who are supposed to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws as laid down in the sacred books of Confucius.

The 18 Provinces which form China proper have an area of 1,536,841 square miles, and an estimated population of 386,853,029, or 289 per square mile. The dependencies of China are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria and East Turkestan, which have a combined area of 2,881,560 square miles, and populations numbering 16,680,000. Corea, over which territory China has hitherto exercised a protectorate, is alluded to below. In 1893 it is estimated the foreigners in China were only 9,945, including 3,919 British, 1,312 Americans and 862 French subjects.

The recognized religions are Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. The Emperor is the sole High Priest of the Empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies.

It is estimated that the Roman Catholics have nearly 1,000,000 adherents throughout the Empire, and that the Protestants number 50,000.

China had no foreign debt at the end of 1874. Up to the commencement of the present war the total external debt was put at less than $25,000,000.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with Great Britain and her colonies, the United States, Japan and Russia coming next. The principal imports are opium, cotton goods, woollen goods, metals, coal, kerosene oil and fishery products, and the value of exports of tea and silk largely exceed that of all other exports put together.

By various treaties the right of access is given to 23 ports, known as the Treaty Ports, as follows:—

THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA.

Name.	*Popu'ation.*	*Name.*	*Population.*	*Name.*	*Population.*
Canton	1,800,000	Chinkiang	140,000	Kelung	70,000
Tient-sin	950,000	Taiwan	135,000	Kinkiang	53,000
Hankow	800,000	Tainan	100,000	Kiungchow	40,590
Foochow	636,000	Tamsui (Formosa)	100,000	Ichang	34,000
Shanghai	400,000	Amoy	96,000	Chafoo	33,500
Ningpo	255,000	Wuhu	71,000	Pakhoi	25,000
Chung-King	250,000	Newchwang	60,000	Swatow	20,000
Nanking	150,000	Wenchow	80,000		

The capital is Pekin, with a population of 1,000,000. The first attempt to introduce railways was made in 1876, when a short line of 12 miles was opened from Shanghai to Woosung, but, owing to prejudice, China is still practically without railroad communication. Telegraphs, however, are being rapidly extended all over the Empire under the control of the government.

The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, recently dismissed from office, has been the most consistent supporter of reforms and methods more in accordance with modern ideas of civilization, and it remains to be seen how the development of this vast Empire will be affected by the war now in progress between China and her island neighbor. The nominal cause of this war was the respective control which each should exercise over Corea. Since early years Corea has acknowledged the Suzerainty of China, and this was confirmed in 1882, when the trade regulations between the two countries were reviewed; but Corea has exercised a certain independence, and by negotiating treaties with the United States and European powers between 1882 and 1892 the ports of Jenchuan, Fusan, Yuensan and Seoul, the capital, were opened to foreign commerce. About 60 per cent. of the imports came from Britain in 1892, but of the local trade an increasing amount has been done with Japan rather than with China. The area of Corea is estimated at 82,000 square miles, and the population about 10,000,000.

The reigning Monarch, known as Li Hi in Chinese, came to the throne in 1864, and the monarchy is supposed to be hereditary and absolute. The foreign population of Corea has been officially calculated at 9,830 Japanese, 2,556 Chinese, with less than 500 Europeans and Americans.

Reliable information as to the means of defence of China has always been difficult to obtain, owing to the lack of system and partly to jealousy of foreign observation.

According to Captain Norman, who investigated what system there was, the active army was divided into three groups, called the army of Manchuria, the army of the Centre and the army of Turkestan. The two former alone are likely to be serviceable in the present conflict, and number 70,000 and 50,000 men respectively. Both the Mayser and the Remington rifle are in use, with a considerable number of Krupp field guns. There is a force known as the territorial army or "Braves" liable to service, said to number 600,000 men, but the discipline and equipment of this force is very poor.

As regards the navy, China has, however, attempted to equip an efficient list from European yards, and at the Imperial Arsenal of Foo-chow torpedo and other small vessels are built. Early in the year, according to British classification, the fleet comprised 6 armored cruisers known as the Chen-Yuen, King-Yuen, Ping-Yuen, Lai-Yuen, Ting-Yuen and Tien-Sing, the former being a steel vessel of 7,430 tons, steaming 14½ knots, and carrying 6 heavy Krupp guns and 8 machine guns. In May, 1894, China also had 23 unarmored vessels of from 1,000 to 2,350 tons, the two most powerful being the Chih-Yuen and Ching-Yuen with a speed of 18 knots each, and each carrying 3 12-ton and 2 4-ton guns, besides modern machine guns and torpedo fittings.

JAPAN.

Emperor or Mikado, Mutsuhito, born November 3, 1852; succeeded his father February 13, 1867.

The Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu, 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns.

On February 11, 1889, a Constitution was proclaimed which closely follows the British idea. There is a Cabinet, a Privy Council, House of Peers partly elective, and a House of Representatives of 300 members, elected by popular vote upon moderate qualifications. An elaborate system of local self-government also exists.

The Empire is geographically divided into four islands, politically divided into 85 provinces. The total area on December 31, 1891, was 14,765,559 square miles, with a population of 40,718,677. The foreigners at that date were 9,803, including 1,728 English, 958 Americans, 480 Germans and 404 French.

Tokio, the capital, had 1,161,800 inhabitants; Osaka, 483,609; Kioto, 297,527; Nagaya, 179,174; Yokohama, 142,965, and Kobé, 132,627, there being 30 other cities with populations of over 30,000.

The new Constitution guaranteed absolute freedom of religious belief. The chief forms of religion are Shintoism, with 10 sects, and Buddhism, with 12 sects.

There is a University with Colleges of Law, Science, Medicine, Literature and Engineering. The commercial intercourse of Japan is mainly with Great Britain and the East Indies, China, the United States, Germany, France and Corea. The principal imports are cotton and woollen goods, calico, sugar, leather, metals, petroleum, drugs, dyes and paints, machinery and beverages; and the principal exports raw silk and cocoons, which form more than one-third of the total export, tea, rice, coal, copper, porcelain and camphor.

In 1891 the merchant navy of Japan consisted of 1,442 vessels, many of European build, aggregating 145,725 tons, of which 607 were steamships and 889 native craft.

There are over 1,200 miles of railways and over 22,000 miles of telegraphs in operation, also 376 miles of telephones, in 1893.

The Japanese Government has courted the introduction of modern improvements, and there being no prejudice against foreign methods, as in China, it is reaping the result in the phenomenal success which has so far (November, 1894) attended its military and naval operations against its numerically powerful neighbor.

It is expected that Japan will shortly adopt the metric system of weights and measures.

All males of the age of 20 years are liable to serve in the standing army for seven years, and are then attached to the Landwehr for five years, and all those not included in the former between the ages of 17 and 40 are classed with the Landsturm, and liable to be called out in a national emergency.

Upon a peace footing the army was put at 3,662 officers 62,440 non-commissioned officers and men, 314 field and 156 mountain guns and 8,800 horses. The Landwehr and Landsturm were officially numbered at 100,000 each. All the firearms, ordnance, ammunition, etc., are manufactured in the Japanese arsenals at Tokio and Osaka, and military and gunnery colleges and schools exist and are managed upon modern ideas. The rifle is known as the "Murata," and was invented in Japan. At the outbreak of the war, the effective Japanese Navy comprised 4 ironclads, eight protected cruisers, and several unprotected cruisers and despatch vessels, extremely well officered and manned. The ironclads are as follows:—

Fu-So, 3,780 tons, speed, 13·2 knots; Rio-Jo, 2,300 tons, speed, 9·0 knots; Hi-Yei, 2,280 tons, speed, 13·3 knots; Kon-Go, 2,280 tons, speed, 13·7 knots.

The cruisers are of recent construction, and armed with heavy guns and torpedo fittings. They are the Chiyoda, 2,450 tons, 19·0 knots; Naniwa Kan, 3,750 tons, 18·7 knots; Takachiho, 3,750 tons, 18·7 knots; Akitsushima, 4,150 tons, 19·0 knots; Hasidate, 4,240 tons, 17·5 knots; Itsukusima, 4,240 tons, 17·5 knots; Matsusima, 4,240 tons, 17·5 knots; Yoshino, 4,150 tons, 23·0 knots.

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The Akitsushima and Hasidate were built at Yokosuka in 1888 and 1891 respectively; the Itsukusima and Matsusima were built at La Seyne in 1889 and 1890 respectively; and the Yoshino was built on the Tyne in 1892, and is one of the fastest and, for her size, most powerfully-armed cruisers afloat. All these vessels are of steel, and have twin-screws and steel-protective decks with a *minimum* thickness of two inches. The Japanese torpedo-boats comprise three of above 115 feet long, 16 of about 100 feet and less than 115 feet long, and 20 smaller ones; and they vary, in extreme speed, from 19 to 23 knots. In addition to the craft already mentioned, there are the cruisers Kaimon, 1,460 tons, 12 knots; Katsuraki, Musashi, and Yamato, 1,680 tons, 13 knots; Nischin, 1,380 tons, 11 knots; Takao, 1,760 tons, 15 knots; Tenrio, 1,580 tons, 12 knots; Tsukushi, 1,350 tons, 16·8 knots; and Yaiyeyama, 1,800 tons, 20 knots, besides a number of smaller and older cruisers and gunboats. The Japanese Navy is also well supplied with transports, and there are numerous Japanese merchant steamers which, on account of their respectable speed, have been available for war purposes.

The United States of America.

The Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States which then formed the Union was adopted by Congress in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. Great Britain acknowledged their independence, November 30, 1782. The States now number 44, the Territories, 4: Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. By an Act passed in 1894, Utah has been admitted as a State.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by eight chief officers or heads of departments, who form what is called the Cabinet. They are selected by the President but must be approved by the Senate, each minister receives an annual salary of $8,000, and holds office at the pleasure of the President.

GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York, *President of the United States* ..... Salary $50,000
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois, *Vice-President of the United States* ..... " 8,000

The present Cabinet entered office March 4, 1893.

Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, *Secretary of State* ..... Salary $8,000
John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury* ..... " "
Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, *Secretary of War* ..... " "
Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General* ..... " "
Wilson S. Bissel, of New York, *Postmaster-General* ..... " "
Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, *Secretary of the Navy* ..... " "
Hoke Smith, of Georgia, *Secretary of the Interior* ..... " "
Julius Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, *Secretary of Agriculture* ..... " "

The former Administration from March 4, 1889, to 1893.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana, *President of the United States.*
LEVI P. MORTON, of New York, *Vice-President of the United States.*
James P. Blaine, of Maine, *Secretary of State*, 1889-1892.
John W. Foster, of Indiana, *Secretary of State*, 1892-1893.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, *Secretary of War.*
John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General.*
William H. H. Miller, of Indiana, *Attorney-General.*
Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, *Secretary of the Navy.*
John W. Noble, of Missouri, *Secretary of the Interior.*
Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS IN 1895.

[Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *Italic*: Ind. in SMALL CAPS.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	TERM EXPIRES.	AREA SQ. MILES.	POPULATION, 1890.
Alabama ..*(1819)	Montgomery	Wm. C. Oates	Dec. 1, 1896	51,540	1,513,017
Arizona Ter..	Phœnix	.....		112,920	59,620
Arkansas ...(1836)	Little Rock	*Wm. M. Fishback* ..	Jan. 17, 1895	53,045	1,128,179
California ..(1850)	Sacramento	*J. H. Budd*	Jan. 7, 1897	155,980	1,208,130
Colorado.....(1875)	Denver	A. W. McIntyre ..	Jan. 10, 1897	103,645	412,198
Connecticut..(1783)	Hartford	O. V. Coffin.....	Jan. 9, 1897	4,845	746,258
Delaware ...(1783)	Dover	J. H. Marvil.....	Jan. 15, 1897	1,960	168,493
Florida .....(1845)	Tallahassee.....	*H. L. Mitchell*.....	Jan. 1, 1897	54,240	391,422
Georgia ... .(1783)	Atlanta	*W. Y. Atkinson*....	Nov. 1, 1896	58,980	1,837,353
Idaho .....(1890)	Boise City	W. J. McConnell..	Jan. 7, 1897	84,290	84,385
Illinois .....(1818)	Springfield	*John B. Altgeld*....	Jan. 11, 1897	56,000	3,826,351
Indiana.....(1816)	Indianapolis.....	*Claude Matthews*..	Jan. 11, 1897	35,910	2,192,404
Iowa.....(1845)	Des Moines	F. D. Jackson	Jan. 1, 1896	55,475	1,911,896
Kansas .....(1861)	Topeka	E. N. Morrill.....	Jan. 14, 1897	81,700	1,427,096
Kentucky ...(1791)	Frankfort	*John Y. Brown*.....	Jan. 1, 1896	40,000	1,858,635
Louisiana ...(1812)	Baton Rouge	*M. J. Foster*.....	May 18, 1896	45,420	1,118,587
Maine .....(1820)	Augusta	R. Cleaves.....	Jan. 2, 1897	29,895	661,086
Maryland ...(1783)	Annapolis	*Frank Brown*	Jan. 8, 1896	9,860	1,042,390
Massae'us'ts.(1783)	Boston	F. T. Greenhalge..	Jan. 2, 1897	8,040	2,238,943
Michigan... (1837)	Lansing.....	John T. Rich	Jan. 1, 1897	57,430	2,093,889
Minnesota...(1857)	St. Paul	Knute Nelson.....	Jan. 1, 1897	79,205	1,301,826
Mississippi ..(1817)	Jackson	*John M. Stone*	Jan. 1, 1896	46,340	1,289,600
Missouri.....(1821)	Jefferson City.....	*Wm. J. Stone*.....	Jan. 11, 1897	68,735	2,679,184

* These figures denote date of the admission of the State into the Union.

***State and Territorial Governments in 1895.**—Continued.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	TERM EXPIRES.	AREA SQ. MILES.	POPULATION, 1890.
Montana ....(1889)	Helena	John E. Rickards..	Jan. 2, 1897	145,310	132,159
Nebraska....(1867)	Lincoln.....	*Silas A. Holcomb*..	Jan. 5, 1897	76,840	1,058,910
Nevada ... (1864)	Carson City.....	A. C. Cleveland ...	June 1, 1897	109.740	45,761
N.Hampshire(1783)	Concord	C. A. Busiel	Jan. 2, 1897	9,005	376,530
New Jersey..(1783)	Trenton	*George T. Wer's*...	Jan. 16, 1896	7,455	1,444,933
N. Mexico Ter....	Santa Fé	Vacant 24 Nov.....	.....	122,460	153,593
New York...(1783)	Albany.....	Levi P. Morton....	Jan. 1, 1897	47,620	5,997,853
N. Carolina..(1783)	Raleigh.....	*Elias Carr*	Jan. 1, 1897	48,580	1,617,947
N. Dakota ...(1889)	Bismarck.....	Roger A. Allin....	Jan. 3, 1897	70,195	182,719
Ohio.....(1802)	Columbus.....	Wm. McKinley, Jr	Jan. 6, 1896	40,760	3,672,316
Oklahoma Tr.....	Guthrie	*Wm. C. Renfrow.*	.....	38,830	61,834
Oregon .... (1859)	Salem.....	W. P. Lord.....	Jan. —, 1897	94,560	313,767
Pennsylvania(1783)	Harrisburg.....	D. H. Hastings	Jan. 20, 1897	44,985	5,258,014
Rhode Island(1783)	Newport & Prov...	D. Russel Brown..	May 31, 1896	1,085	345,506
S. Carolina ..(1783)	Columbia.....	*J. G. Evans.*	Dec. 13, 1896	30,170	1,151,149
S. Dakota ...(1889)	Pierre	Chas. H. Sheldon	Jan. 1, 1897	76,850	328,808
Tennessee...(1796)	Nashville.....	Henry C. Evans ..	Jan. 15, 1897	41,750	1,767,518
Texas .....(1845)	Austin	*C. A. Culberson*...	Jan. 9, 1895	262,290	2,235,523
Utah .....(1894)	Salt Lake City.....	*Caleb W. West* ...	....	82.190	207,905
Vermont ....(1791)	Montpelier.....	Levi K. Fuller	Oct. 4, 1896	9,135	332,422
Virginia.....(1783)	Richmond	*C. T. O'Ferrel*	Dec. 31, 1897	40,125	1,655,980
Washington..(1889)	Olympia	John H. McGraw..	Jan. 11, 1897	66,880	349,390
W. Virginia..(1862)	Charleston	*W. A. McCorkle* .	Mar. 4, 1897	24,645	762,794
Wisconsin....(1847)	Madison	W. H. Upham.....	Jan. 7, 1897	54,450	1,686,880
Wyoming....(1890)	Cheyenne	W. A. Richards...	Jan. 1, 1897	97,575	60,705
*D. Col'mbia.(1790)	Washington.....	....	.....	60	230,392
Total Land Area..	.....	.....	.....	2,939,000	62,622,250
Indian Territory'.	.....	.....	.....	31,000	.....
Alaska Territory..	Sitka	James Sheakley..	.....	531,409	32,052
†Grand Totals...	.....	....	....	3,501,409	62,654,302

* District of Columbia is formed by 3 Commissioners appointed by the President.

† According to United States Census reports of 1890, the gross area of all the States and Territories, including Alaska, and land *and water* surface is 3,602, 990 miles, and the gross population of all 62,830,361.

The Legislature meets biennially in all the States with the exception of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina, in which States annual sessions are held.

The population of Indian Territory and reservations, not included in the last Census of 1890, was 325,464.

THE SENATE.

The state of parties in the Senate of the existing Congress and the estimated position in the 54th Congress which comes into office on the 4th of March, 1895, are shown by the following table made up Nov. 24th, 1894, from available official returns :—

States.	54th Congress. D.	R.	P.	53rd Congress. D.	R.	P.
Alabama	1	..	1	2	..	..
Arkansas.....	2	..	..	2	..	.
California.....	1	1	..	1	1	..
Colorado.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Connecticut.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Delaware	1	1	..	1	1	..
Florida	2	..	..	2	..	..
Georgia.....	2	..	..	2	..	.
Idaho.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Illinois.....	1	1	..	1	1	..
Indiana.....	2	..	..	2	.	..
Iowa.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Kansas.....	..	2	..	..	..	1
Kentucky.....	2	..	..	2	..	..
Louisiana.....	2	..	..	2	..	..
Maine.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Maryland.....	2	..	..	2	..	..
Massachusetts.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Michigan	..	2	..	..	2	..
Minnesota.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Mississippi.....	2	..	..	2	..	..
Missouri..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Montana	..	2	..	..	1	..
Nebraska.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Nevada.....	..	..	2	..	2	..
New Hampshire	..	2	..	..	2	..
New Jersey.....	1	1	..	2	..	..
New York.....	2	..	.	2	..	.
North Carolina.....	..	1	1	2	..	.
North Dakota	1	1	..	1	1	..
Ohio	1	1	..	1	1	..
Oregon.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Pennsylvania	..	2	..	..	2	..
Rhode Island.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
South Carolina.....	2	..	..	2	..	.
South Dakota	..	1	1	..	1	1
Tennessee.....	2	..	..	2	..	..
Texas.....	2	..	..	2	..	..
Vermont.....	..	2	..	..	2	..
Virginia	2	.	..	2	..	..
Washington.....	..	2	..	..	1	..
West Virginia.....	1	1	..	2	..	..
Wisconsin.....	2	..	..	2	..	..
Wyoming.....	..	2	..	..	1	..
Total.....	38	44	6	44	38	3

Free Farms

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia.

The Great Agricultural and Mineral Provinces of **Western Canada.**

(From the Winnipeg, Manitoba, *Free Press*, October 23rd, 1893).

Mr. Charles Davies, a farmer living a few miles north of Whitewood, Assiniboia, came into town a few days ago and stated that he had

1800 Bushels of White Fyfe

which would weigh sixty-nine pounds to the bushel.

Townsmen thought there must be some mistake, and Mr. Davies was challenged to bring in a bag and have it weighed before witnesses. On Tuesday afternoon, October 19th, Mr. Davies brought a bag in, and in the presence of Councillor Street, wheat buyer, Councillor Hunter of the Agricultural Society, Town Treasurer Terry, School Trustee Lamont, Mr. Philip Curry of the Pipestone, and the grower, the weight was tested with every care with the result that the wheat was found to weigh

Sixty-Eight and a Half to the Bushel = = =

All the men named above are prepared to make affidavit if required. The wheat was grown on breaking (not back setting) and put in with a cutaway harvester; date of sowing, May 10th; date of harvesting, August 24th and 25th. The wheat is large, level and of a beautiful color.

160 Acres of Free Land granted to every settler upon making entry and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period.

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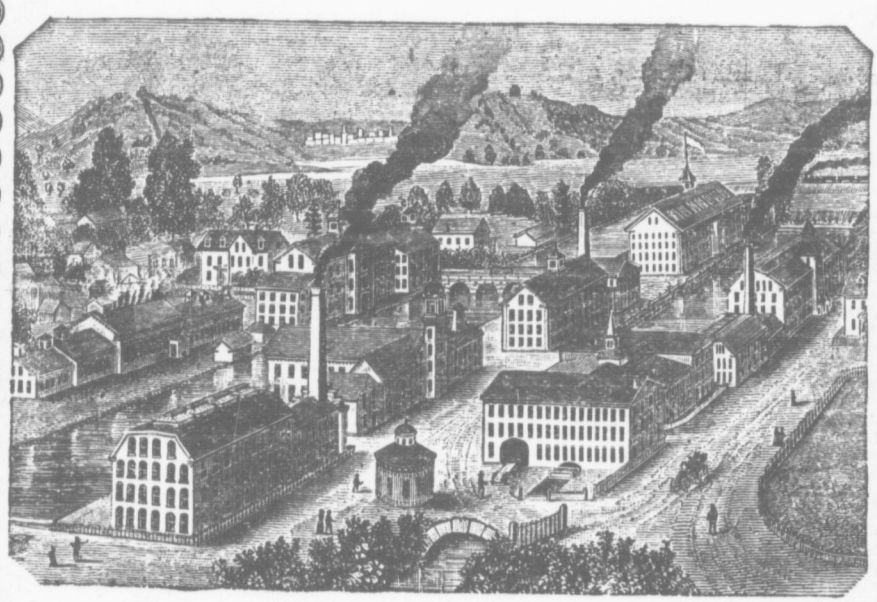

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following table shows the political composition of the expiring House of Representatives and of that which was elected on 6th November, 1894, and comes into official existence on 4th March, 1895:

States.	54th Congress. R.	D.	P.	53rd Congress. D.	R.	P.
Alabama	..	8	1	9	..	..
Arkansas	..	6	..	6	..	..
California	6	1	..	4	3	..
Colorado	1	..	1	..	..	2
Connecticut	4	..	..	3	1	..
Delaware	1	..	..	1	..	..
Florida	..	2	..	2	..	..
Georgia	..	11	..	11	..	..
Idaho	1	..	..	..	1	..
Illinois	21	1	..	11	11	..
Indiana	13	..	..	11	2	..
Iowa	11	..	..	1	10	..
Kansas	7	..	1	1	3	4
Kentucky	5	6	..	10	1	..
Louisiana	..	6	..	6	..	..
Maine	4	..	..	..	4	..
Maryland	3	3	..	6	..	..
Massachusetts	12	1	..	4	9	..
Michigan	12	..	..	5	7	..
Minnesota	7	..	..	2	4	1
Mississippi	..	7	..	7	..	..
Missouri	9	6	..	13	2	..
Montana	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nebraska	5	..	1	1	2	3
Nevada	..	..	1	..	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..	..	..	2	..
New Jersey	8	..	..	6	2	..
New York	29	5	..	20	14	..
North Carolina	3	4	2	8	1	..
North Dakota	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ohio	19	2	..	11	10	..
Oregon	2	..	..	..	2	..
Pennsylvania	23	2	..	10	20	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	6	1	..
South Dakota	2	..	..	..	2	..
Tennessee	4	6	..	8	2	..
Texas	1	11	1	13	..	..
Vermont	2	..	..	..	2	..
Virginia	1	9	..	10	..	..
Washington	2	..	..	..	2	..
West Virginia	4	..	..	4	..	..
Wisconsin	10	..	..	6	4	..
Wyoming	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	244	104	8	219	126	11

Statistics of the Principal Cities in the United States, November, 1894.

CITIES.	Population, Census, 1890.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation on Property.	Tax Rate per $1.00
New York, N. Y.	1,515,301	$102,486,073	$1,618,740,505	$2 05
Chicago, Ill.	1,099,850	13,180,254	219,356,290	6 42
Philadelphia, Pa	1,046,964	29,622,795	974,838,294	1 31
Brooklyn, N. Y.	806,343	34,639,542	445,038,201	2 62
St. Louis, Mo.	451,770	21,625,144	247,282,965	2 17
Boston, Mass.	448,477	28,175,496	822,041,800	1.36
Baltimore, Md.	434,439	31,810,935	278,249,691	2.01
San Francisco, Cal.	298,997	747,627	301,553,410	1 66
Cincinnati, Ohio	296,908	24,737,611	177,773,240	2 67
Cleveland, Ohio	261,353	6,143,206	99,614,055	2 93
Buffalo, N. Y.	255,664	10,843,029	160,266,391	2 03
New Orleans, La.	242,039	16,897,454	131,915,059	2 62
Pittsburg, Pa.	238,617	10,026,806	157,959,041	2 30
Washington, D. C.	2 0.392	19,781,050	134,115,621	1.50
Detroit, Mich	205,876	2,215,226	143,993,438	2.00
Milwaukee, Wis	204,468	2,915,900	105,484,055	2 26
Newark, N. J	181,830	8,476,080	112,512 830	1.81
Minneapolis, Minn.	164,738	6,420,767	137,102,176	2 58
Jersey City, N. J.	163,003	17.369,021	76,121,955	2.10
Louisville, Ky.	161,129	6,465.647	88 812,574	2.66
Omaha, Neb	140,452	1,816,100	19,989,715	5.61
Rochester, N. Y.	133,896	5,257,959	89,582,322	1.93
St. Paul, Minn	133,156	7.264,090	121,439,930	2 04
Kansas City, Mo.	132,716	700,121	82,485,557	2 68
Providence, R. I.	132,146	8,018,992	140,617,060	1 50
Denver, Colo	106.713	650,000	66,624.750	2 70
Indianapolis, Ind.	105,436	1,846,672	58,205 800	1 90
Allegheny, Pa.	105,287	1.527.487	58.270,479	1 63
Albany, N. Y.	94.923	4,252,125	62,556 881	2 10
Columbus, Ohio	88,150	4,423,40)	43,663,270	2 40
Syracuse, N. Y.	88,143	1,438,500	43,488.982	2 12
Worcester, Mass.	84,655	2,809,927	73 417,460	1 63
Toledo, Ohio	81,434	3,495,809	34,422,600	2 90
Richmond, Va	81,388	6,054,558	47,918,340	1 96
New Haven, Conn.	81,298	1,908,092	50,739,536	1 95
Paterson, N. J.	78,347	1,605,093	28,824,280	3.05
Lowell, Mass	77,696	2,172,775	62,046,799	1.76
Nashville, Tenn.	76,168	2,727,871	33,565.725	2 39
Scranton Pa	75,215	361,735	15,758,237	2 89
Fall River, Mass.	74,398	2,637,409	53,474,458	1 71
Cambridge, Mass	70,028	2,363 781	53,474,458	1.71
Atlanta, Ga.	65,533	2,212,500	41,405,150	2 36
Memphis, Tenn.	64,495	3,241,877	39,558,105	2 56
Wilmington, Del	61,431	1 2•0.000	24,769, 13	2 29
Dayton, Ohio	61,220	1,607,188	30,723,730	2 52

Statistics of the Principal Cities in the United States.—*Continued.*

CITIES.	Population, Census, 1890.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation on Property.	Tax Rate per $100
Troy, N. Y.	60,956	$1,106,106	$45,186,773	$2 71
Grand Rapids, Mich.	60, 78	762,000	19,175,000	3.17
Reading, Pa.	58,661	829,686	31,654,991	1.32
Camden, N. J.	58,313	1,331,850	17,942,0 0	2.47
Trenton, N. J.	57,458	953 528	28,033,248	1.69

The form of the Federal Government of the United States is based on the Constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added on December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment December 18, 1865, which abolished slavery; a fourteenth amendment July 28, 1868; and the last one on March 30, 1870, completed the political enfranchisement of the negro. By the Constitution, the Government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in the President and "no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States." He is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each fourth year, being leap year, and comes into actual office on the 4th day of March in the succeeding year. He is commander of the national forces, and can veto any law passed by Congress, though his veto may be nullified by a two-thirds majority in each House. The Administration consists of eight Ministers chosen by him and holding office at his pleasure, but his choice of a Minister must be ratified by the Senate. A Vice-President is elected at the same time and in the same manner as the President, and is ex-officio President of the Senate, and succeeds for the remainder of the four years term in the event of the death or resignation of the President.

The present President, Grover Cleveland, was born March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, New Jersey. Studied at Buffalo, New York, for the Bar, and was elected Mayor of Buffalo in 1881, Governor of New York State in 1883-85, and President of the Republic, in opposition to the late James G. Blaine, Republican, 1885-1889, when he was again nominated by his party, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, who held the Presidency 1889-1893. Both candidates were re-nominated, and in the election of November, 1892, Mr. Cleveland was again successful.

The Vice-President is Adlai Ewing Stevenson, born October 23, 1835, in Kentucky. Admitted to the Bar 1857. Member of Congress 1875-77, 1879-81, 1883-85.

The last Election for President took place in November, 1892. In addition to President Harrison (Rep.) and Grover Cleveland (Dem.), General Weaver was nominated for President by the Farmers' Alliance, or People's Party, and J. W. Bidwell by the Prohibitionists. The popular vote was as follows:—Cleveland, 5,556,533; Harrison, 5,175,577; Weaver, 1,122,045; Bidwell, 279,191. The Prohibitionists carried no State. The electoral vote showed 277 for Cleveland, and 145 for Harrison. In 1888, the vote was 233 for Harrison and 168 for Cleveland. The gross pluralities by States being in 1888: Cleveland, 576,158; Harrison, 478,141. In 1892: Cleveland, 751,134; Harrison, 217,055.

The President receives $50,000 per annum and an official residence known as the White House, Washington, which is the Seat of Government, towards the maintenance of which a further sum of an unspecified amount is annually appropriated by Congress. The Vice-President receives $8,000 per annum, as does the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for a term of six years. Senators must be not less than 30 years of age, and must have been citizens of the United States for nine years and be residents of the State electing them. Besides its legislative capacity the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign powers, a two-thirds majority of the members present being necessary for ratification. It also has the power of rejecting appointments to office made by the President.

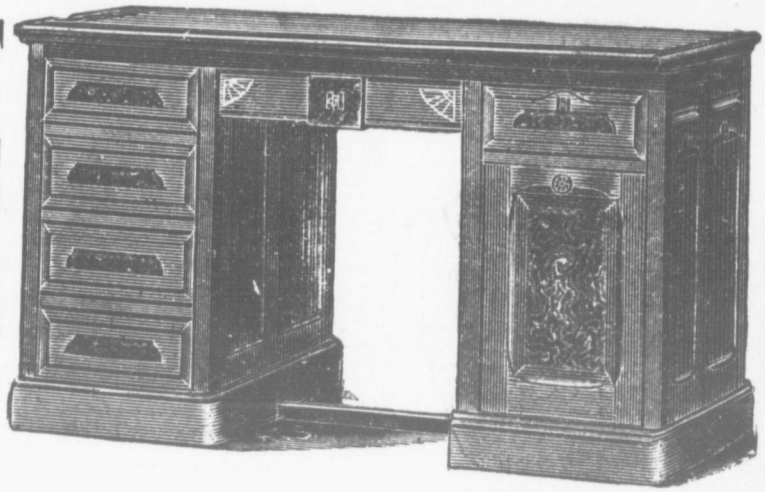
The House of Representatives or Lower House is composed of members elected every second year in November, by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union, who are only qualified and registered in accordance with the laws of their respective States, which vary, but, by the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, neither race nor color affects the right of citizen members. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every 10 years. The House now contains 356 members, the House of the 54th Congress will contain 357. On the basis of the 1890 census there is one representative to every 173,900 inhabitants. Such representatives must be at least 25 years of age, and have been citizens of the United States for 7 years, and reside in the State which elects them. In addition to the representatives from each State, the House admits a delegate from each organized territory who has the right to debate on subjects in which his constituents are interested but not to vote. In Utah and Wyoming women can exercise the franchise. The last election for the House of Representatives took place November 6th, 1894.

Every bill must be passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, and be presented to the President for signature before it becomes law. If he does not approve a bill he may return it with his objections to the House in which it originated. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House as well, it becomes a law notwithstanding the disapproval of the President.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members, and each House may with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States shall call a Convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several

TEES



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States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The Federal Government has authority in matters of federal taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy and—with reservations—militia, commerce, foreign and inter-state, postal service, coinage, weights and measures and the trial and punishment of offenders against the United States.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each State forming the Union has its own Constitution, but in their main features the system in each State harmonize. Each of them provides for a Governor, a Legislature of two Houses and a Judicial System.

The State Legislature is supreme in all matters except those which have been reserved for the Federal Government. The executive is vested in an elected Governor, whose duties are in general analogous to those of the President as far as the State Government is analogous to that of the Union.

The highest Court in each State is the Supreme Court or Court of Final Appeal, with a Chief Justice and Associate Judges. These are usually elected by popular vote for terms of years, but sometimes practically for life or during good behavior. The salaries vary from $2,300 to $7,500 per annum. The Federal Courts of Justice consist of District Courts, Circuit Courts, of which there are nine, and a Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The Chief Justice has a salary of $10,500, his Associates $10,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

In 1890 the membership of various religious bodies were estimated as follows: Roman Catholics 6,250,045, Methodists of all classes 4,989,249, Baptists 4,292 291, Presbyterians 1,278,815, Lutherans 1,086,048, Congregational 491,985, Episcopal (Church of England) 480,176, Reformed Church (German and Dutch) 309,458, Friends 107,208, Mormons 144,352, Jews 130,496.

Each State has a system of free public schools established by law, but these are largely supplemented by private and parochial schools.

Partly owing to the former existence of slavery and partly to the constant influx of immigrants who are uneducated, there is a large proportion of illiterates. According to the latest figures published, 4,923,451 persons over 10 years of age were returned as unable to read, and 6,239,9 8 as unable to write, 13 4 and 17 per cent, respectively of the population in 1880. This illiteracy, however, exists in the largest proportion among the colored population in the South, where the "cannot writes" formed 70 per cent. of all above 10 years of age.

The United States Government makes no direct appropriation of money for the support of elementary public schools, but in the newer States has set aside two square miles in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the principal part of a fund, the income only of which is used for the support of the schools. State and local taxation supplements this income.

The principal work of the 53rd Congress, which goes out of existence next March, has been the passage of an enabling act providing for the admission of the Territory of Utah as a State of the Union, and the passing of the new Customs Tariff after a prolonged struggle between the two Houses, resulting in the measure introduced by Mr. Wilson in the House of Representatives, which provided for a greater extension of the fur trade principle, giving way to a compromise measure advocated by Mr. Gorman and others in the Senate, and finally passed in the House on August 13th, by a vote of 181 to 105. The vote in the Senate, taken July 3rd, was 39 to 34. The following is a summary of the principal clauses of the new Customs Tariff which affect Canadian exports, contrasting the duties now levied with those which existed under the former (McKinley's) laws. The new tariff came into operation on August 28th, 1894.

U. S. CUSTOMS TARIFFS, 1890-1894.

Timber.—The following sections refer to the classes of timber now on the free list; the rates levied under the late McKinley Tariff are given within brackets.

Logs and round unmanufactured timber (Free). Firewood, handle-bolts, stave bolts and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber, and ship planking. (Free).

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars, and in building wharves (against 10 per cent). Timber squared or sided (against ½ cent per cubic foot). Sawed boards, plank deals, and other lumber, rough or undressed, except boards, plank deals, and other lumber of cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, and all other cabinet woods (against $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure). Pine clapboards (against $1 per 1,000). Spruce clapboards (against $1.50 per 1,000). Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only (against 20 p.c.) Laths (against 15 cents per 1,000). Pickets and palings (against 10 p. c.) Shingles (against, white pine shingles, 20c per 1,000; all other 30c per 1,000). Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured (against 10 p. c.) all the foregoing free inside the new tariff.

The following list of articles comprises the principal items of export from Canada to the United States, apart from *Timber* mentioned in detail above:—

Articles	McKinley Tariff.	New Tariff, 1894.
Asbestos	free	free.
Animals, Agricultural n. o. p	20 p. c	20 p. c.
Ashes	free	free.
Barley	30c. p. bush	30 p. c.
Barley, malt	45c. p. bush	30 p. c.
Beans	40c. p. bush	20 p. c.
Beef	2c. p. lb	20 p. c.
Buckwheat flour	15c. p. bush	15 p. c.
Butter	6c. p. lb	4c. p. lb.
Cheese	6c. p. lb	4c. p. lb.
Coal (Anthracite)	free	free.
Coal (Bituminous)	75c. p. ton	40c. p. ton.
Cotton, cloth not bleached	2c. p. sq. yd	1c. p. sq. yd.
Cotton cloth, bleached	2½c. p. sq. yd.	1¼c. p. sq. yd.

Articles.	McKinley Tarriff.	New Tariff, 1894.
Cotton, dyed	4c. p. sq. yd.	2c. p. sq. yd.
Copper	free	free.
Cows and calves (more than 1 year)	$10 p. head	20 p. c.
Cows and calves (less than 1 year)	$2 p. head	20 p. c.
Educational books, instruments, models, etc.	free	free.
Eggs	5c. p. doz.	3c. p. doz.
Fruits (apples)	25c. p. bush.	20 p. c.
Fowls, poultry (live)	3c. p. lb.	2c. p. lb.
Fowls, poultry (dressed)	5c. p. lb	3c. p. lb.
Fur, undressed skins of all kinds	free	free.
Gypsum, calcined	$1.75 p. ton	$1.25 p. ton.
Gypsum, ground	$1 p. ton	$1 p. ton.
Hay	$4 p. ton	$2 p. ton.
Hides and Skins uncured	free	free.
Hogs and Pigs	$1.50 p. head	20 p. c.
Horses and Mules	$30 p. head	20 p. c.
Lard	2c. p. lb	1c. p. lb.
Lime	6c. p. 100 lbs	5c. p. 100 lbs.
Lobsters	¾c. p. lb	free.
Mica	35 p. c.	20 p. c.
Musical instruments (wood)	35 p. c.	25 p. c.
Musical instruments (metal)	45 p. c.	25 p. c.
Nickel	10c. p. lb.	6c. p. lb.
Oats	15c. p. bush.	20 p. c.
Oatmeal	1c. p. lb.	15 p. c.
Pease (green)	40c. p. bush.	free.
Pease (dried)	20c. p. bush.	20c. p. bush.
Potatoes	25c. p. bush.	15c. p. bush.
Rye and rye flour	½c. p. lb	20 p. c.
Sheep (over 1 year)	$1.50 each	20 p. c.
Sheep (under 1 year)	75c. each	20 p. c.
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	40c. p. lb.	40c. p. lb.
Tobacco (wrapper)	$2 p. lb	$1.50 p. lb.
Tobacco (stemmed)	$2.75 p. lb.	$2.25 p. lb.
Wheat	25c. p. bush	20 p. c.
Wool	free	free.

Settlers' Effects.—Wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise) of persons arriving in the United States are admitted free; but forms of declaration as to the nature and quantity of such effects must be obtained from and sworn to before a United States Consul in Canada previous to entry.

Special Note —The weight of the ton for U. S. Customs Tariff purposes is the English long ton of 2,240 lbs, not 2,000 lbs.

U. S. FINANCES.

The total *revenue* for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894, was $207,722,019.25, and the total *expenditure*, including bonds and other securities applied to sinking fund ($221,587.20), was $367,746,857.03.

The latest summary (1890) of receipts and expenditures of the National State and local governments combined show the total revenue to have been $1,040,473,013, and the total expenditure, $915,954,055.

The *Public Debt* on 29th September, 1894, stood as follows :—

Interest-bearing debt	$ 635,042,810
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,830,030
Debt bearing no interest	380,693,496
Aggregate of Debt	1,017,566,336
Certificates and Treasury Notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury	612,436,470
Aggregate of Debt, including Certificates and Treasury Notes	1,630,002,806

Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice of the United States, Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, *Asso. Justices*, Stephen J. Field, California; John M. Harlan, Kentucky; Horace Gray, Massachusetts; David J. Brewer, Kansas; Henry B. Brown, Michigan; George Shiras, Jr., Pennsylvania; H. E. Jackson, Tennessee; Edward Douglass White, Louisiana. *Clerk*, J. H. McKenney, D.C.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $10,500; Associate Justices, $10,000 each.

Organization of the Army.

The army of the United States, in June, 1894, consisted of the following forces in officers and men :

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Ten Cavalry Regiments	440	6,050	6,490
Troops of Cavalry	3	60	63
Five Regiments of Artillery	280	3,675	3,955
Light Battery of Artillery	5	65	70
Battery of Artillery	4	60	64
Twenty-five Regiments of Infantry	900	12,125	13,025
Company of Infantry	3	60	63
Engineer Battalion	..	500	500
Recruiting parties, ordnance department, hospital service, Indian scouts, West Point, signal and general service	567	3,642	4,709
	2,202	26,237	28,439

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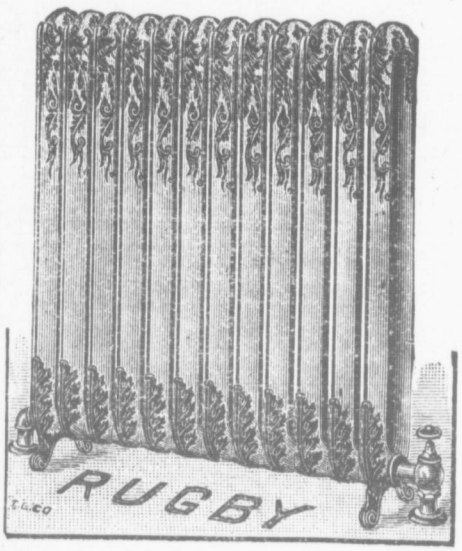

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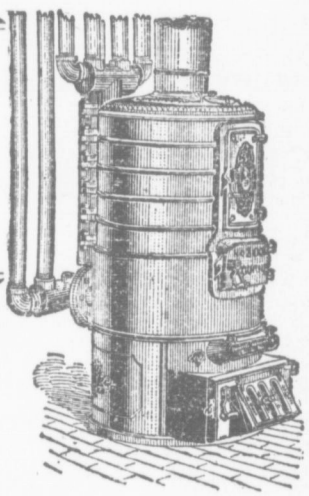

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Principal British Consuls in U.S.

New York, Percy Sanderson; Chicago, James H. Sadler; Philadelphia, Chas. B. C. Clipperton; St Louis, W. Bascome; Boston, Montague Y. Brown, C.M.G.; Baltimore, Wm. F. Seagrave; San Francisco, Dennis Donohue; New Orleans, Chas. L. St. John; St. Paul, Edward H. Morphy; Kansas City, P. E. Borrough; Providence, R.I., George A. Stockwell.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1894, AND 1893.

Whence Imported, and to where Exported.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
United Kingdom—England	$89,327,468	$154,281,995	$374,917,816	$361,410,053
Scotland	11,375,564	18,657,007	37,800,122	36,890,832
Ireland	6,669,954	9,920,857	18,345,749	22,833,664
Total United Kingdom	107,372,986	182,859,769	431,063,687	421,134,551
Total trade with all European Countries	295,059,590	458,450,093	700,939,365	661,976,710
North America—Bermuda	444,595	759,846	928,878	962,116
British Honduras	112,926	155,171	320,923	405,168
British N. American Possessions:				
Dom. of Canada—N. S., N.B., etc.	4,473,712	5,706,714	4,050,617	3,662,101
Quebec, Ontario, etc	22,921,523	29,186,239	50,522,398	41,300,151
British Columbia	3,435,813	2,884,510	1,764,676	1,832,079
Newfoundland and Labrador	535,815	408,879	1,649,129	1,834,177
Total Brit. N. Amer. Possessions	31,366,863	38,186,342	57,986,820	48,628,508
Total trade with Central American States	9,769,049	8,304,946	5,621,601	5,522,586
Mexico	28,727,096	33,555,099	12,841,940	19,568,654
Total trade with West Indies	96,459,587	102,703,617	41,888,407	44,504,651
Total trade with North America	166,997,410	183,732,712	119,745,213	119,788,889
Total trade with South America	109,147,107	102,207,815	33,189,415	32,639,077
Total trade with Asia	66,146,944	87,624,446	20,831,779	16,222,354
Oceanica—British Australasia	4,017,025	7,266,808	8,123,260	7,921,228
French Oceanica	367,239	423,946	325,262	296,208
Hawaiian Islands	10,063,904	9,146,767	3,287,348	2,827,663
Philippine Islands	7,006,047	9,159,857	145,466	154,378
Total Oceanica	21,454,215	25,997,378	11,881,336	11,199,477
Total trade with Africa	3,476,542	5,857,032	4,919,845	5,196,480
All other countries—British Possessions, all other	1,660,639	2,471,937	581,664	570,352
German Oceanica	.....	.....	1,339	.....
Spanish Possessions, all other	180	.....	2,312	1,519
All other islands and ports	52,523	59,509	51,288	70,356
Total trade with all other countries	1,713,342	2,531,446	636,594	642,207
Grand totals	654,995,150	866,400,922	892,143,547	847,665,[illegible]
Recapitulation.				
Europe	295,059,590	458,450,093	700,939,365	661,976,710
North America	166,997,419	183,732,712	119,745,213	119,788,889
South America	100,147,107	102,207,815	33,189,415	32,639,077
Asia	66,146,944	87,624,446	20,831,779	16,222,354
Oceanica	21,454,215	25,977,378	11,881,336	11,199,477
Africa	3,476,542	5,857,032	4,919,845	5,196,480
All other coudtries	1,713,342	2,531,446	636,594	642,207

NOTE.—The figures for 1894 are taken from official returns. See also article on Trade and Commerce, page 194.

MONTREAL.

The city of Montreal occupies an area of 9½ square miles, and has an extreme length of 4½ miles, and an extreme breadth of 2 miles. The island of the same name on the S. E. side, of which the city is situated, is formed by the Ottawa river, and has a length of about 30 miles, varying in breadth from 7 to 10 miles. Mount Royal, the natural feature of the island, is of volcanic origin, and consists of a mass of trap-rock thrown up through the surrounding lime-stone to a height of 900 feet. The mountain is set

apart as a public park to the extent of 640 acres. The island of St. Helen, named after Champlain's wife, is also preserved as a recreation ground; it lies in the St. Lawrence immediately facing the city.

At the census of 1891, the population of the city was 216,627, and including suburbs not within the city limits, the population is nearly 300,000. By race, more than one-half the people are French, one-sixth Irish, one-seventh English, and one-thirteenth Scottish. Other races and nationalities are represented in smaller proportions. The following figures show the distribution of population by religions:—

Roman Catholic, 162,984; Church of England, 21,695; Presbyterian, 16,324; Methodist, 7,839; Jewish, 2,460; Baptist, 1,735; Congregational, 891; Lutheran, 552; Unitarian, 455; various, 1,710.

Of those included under "various," 429 were returned as of no specified religion, 90 as Salvationists, 50 as Adventists and 5 as Quakers.

By sexes, the population is divided in the proportion of 7 males to 8 females.

A town has existed on the site of the present city for three and a half centuries at least, for in 1535 Jacques Cartier visited the Indian town of Hochelaga which lay at the foot of the mountain. The city, however, dates from 1642, when it was founded by Paul de Chomedy as Ville-Marie de Montreal. But, until the present century, the town made small progress, being engaged in its early days in endless struggles with the surrounding Iroquois, and used afterwards as a military depot and base of operations. The city of Montreal was surrendered to the English troops under Lord Amherst on Sept. 28, 1760. The following may be given as constituting epochs in the prosperity of the city:—

1825. Opening of the Lachine Canal.
1852. Formation of the Grand Trunk Railway.
1856. Establishment of the Allan Line of Steamships.
1859. Construction of the Victoria Bridge.
1886. Completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Consuls in Canada.

Argentine Republic.—Quebec, J. A. Maguire, Consul General; C. P. Champion, Vice-Consul; Montreal, F. C. Henshaw, Consul; F. L. Wanklyn, Vice-Consul; Toronto, Nicol Kingsmill; St. John, N.B., A. W. Adams; Halifax, N.S., Wm. Lawson; Bridgewater, N.S., C. H. Davidson; Yarmouth, N.S., E. W. B. Moody.

Austria-Hungary.—Montreal, E. Schultze, Consul; Halifax, W. H. Hart, Consul; St. John, N.B., John H. Thomson, Vice-Consul.

Belgium.—Ottawa, J. de Vancourval, Consul General; H. A. Bate, Consul; Montreal, Jesse Joseph, Consul; F. B. Matheys, Vice-Consul; Quebec, Andrew C. Joseph, Consul; Victoria, B.C., Thomas R. Smith, Consul; Halifax, Arthur Curren, Consul.

Brazil.—Montreal, John Magor, Acting Consul-General; Quebec, Nazaire Le Vasseur, Vice-Consul; Gaspé, C. S. LeBoutillier, Vice Consul; Paspebiac, W. Hamon, Vice-Consul; Toronto, George Masson, Vice-Consul; Halifax, George Hart.

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United States of Colombia.—Montreal, Rodolphe Lemieux, Consul.

Denmark.—Montreal, Hermann H. Wolff, Consul; Quebec, J. A. Schwartz, Vice-Consul; Winnipeg, Andrew Schmidt, Vice-Consul; St. John, N.B., J. R. Campbell; Ottawa, C. C. Meyer.

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Switzerland.—Montreal, G. Sandreuter, Consul-General; L. Rey, Consul.

Uruguay.—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw.

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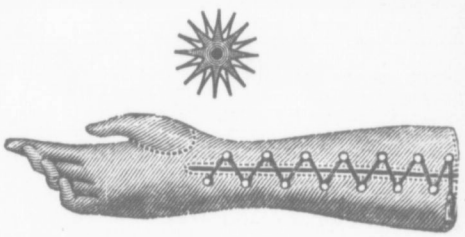

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Interesting Events of the Year.

1st November, 1893, to 31st October, 1894.

NOVEMBER.—1. Statue to Sir John Macdonald unveiled at Hamilton.
2. Funeral of Sir John Abbott. Hon. C. H. Mackintosh became Lt.-Governor of N. W. T.
6. Sir Andrew Clarke died.
7. State elections in U.S. Republican victories. Bomb outrage at Barcelona, 17 persons killed.
8. Death of Francis Parkman, the historian.
9. Death of Judge Jean Thomas Taschereau.
12. Practical close of Matabele war: flight and death of Lobenguela.
14. McGreevy and Connolly Conspiracy trial begun at Ottawa.
16. Death of Sir Robert Morier, British Ambassador to Russia.
17. Death of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, ex-ruler of Bulgaria.
18. Attempt to blow up Nelson Column, Montreal.
20. Labor troubles in New Jersey. Strike of trainmen on Lehigh Valley Railroad.
23. The "State of Alabama," the last ocean steamer of the season left Montreal.
25. Italian bank scandals. Dissolution of the London council of the Imperial Federation League.
27. Severe earthquake shocks in Montreal and throughout the Province of Quebec. Publication of the proposed United States New Tariff bill.

DECEMBER.—1. Cabinet crises in France and Italy. Earthquake in Persia.
2. Opening of the Victoria Hospital, Montreal.
4. Death of Lieut.-Governor Boyd at St. John, N.B. Formation of Casimir-Perier Cabinet at Paris.
5. End of Lehigh Valley Railroad strike. Sinking of steamer "Jason," loss of 26 lives.
7. Opening of Manchester Ship Canal. Anarchist plots discovered in Spain.
9. Powderly attacked by Knights of Labor. Threatened strike on Northern Pacific Railroad.
13. Death of Henry Morgan, of Montreal. Death of ex-mayor Howlan, of Toronto.
20. Hon. John F. Fraser appointed Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.
22. New Zealand government sustained on the "enfranchized woman" question.
23. English Colonization Board decided to sue Crofters in N. W. T. for money advances.
28. Fighting in Honduras. Banquet to Hon. John Tasse, Canadian Commissioner at World's Fair.
29. Captain Wilson's force reported annihilated by Matabeles.
30. Death of Sir Samuel White Baker, African explorer.

JANUARY.—1. Globe Theatre, Boston, burned. The Prohibition plebiscite carried in Ontario.
4. Pastoral issued by Archbishop Fabre on the state of society.
5. The Quebec Legislature decided that Mayor of Montreal be elected by popular vote.
8. Admiral Mello ran the gauntlet out of Rio de Janeiro harbor.
10. Scottish Farmers wanted embargo on Canadian cattle removed.
13. Death of M. Waddington, ex-Premier of France.
15. Rev. Abbé J. A. Captier, elected Superior-General of St. Sulpice.
22. Return of King Milan to Servia. Franco-Siamese treaty approved by Chamber of Deputies.
24. Death of Laura Schirmer Mapleson, Prima Donna.
26. Popular reception to Prince Bismarck at Berlin.
27. Canonization of Joan of Arc. Reconciliation of Emperor of Germany and Prince Bismarck.
29. Opening of the Quebec Carnival.
30. Hon. E. Blake, M.P., in Montreal. Naval battle at Rio de Janeiro.

FEBRUARY.—1. Municipal elections in Montreal: J. O. Villeneuve, elected Mayor. Death of Peter Redpath at Chislehurst, England.
2. U. S. corvette "Kearsarge" foundered off Romeador reef, Colombia.
5. Execution of Vaillant, the anarchist.
6. Challemel Lacour succeeded Ernest Renan in the French Academy.
9. Single tax system adopted by Regina. Retirement of Archbishop Kendrick.
10. Death of Rev. George Douglas, LL.D., Principal of Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.
12. Expulsion of Anarchists from Switzerland.
19. Judgment of Supreme Court on Manitoba School Act. Close of Jubilee Year of Pope Leo XIII.
20. Senator G. W. Howlan appointed Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.
21. Arrest of Erastus Wiman, charged with forgery and embezzlement.
24. Privy Council upheld the validity of the Ontario Insolvency law.
26. Death of Sir W. C. Meredith, ex-chief Justice of Superior Court, Quebec.
28. Resignation of Hon. C. F. Fraser, as Minister of Public Works, Ontario.

MARCH.—1. Death of Lord Tweedmouth, father of Lady Aberdeen.
3. Mr. Gladstone's resignation accepted. Earl of Rosebery becomes Prime Minister.
9. N. K. Connolly re-elected president of the R. & O. Navigation Co.
12. Wellman's expedition to North Pole left New York.
15. Liberal Government sustained in Nova Scotia elections. The Queen left London for Florence.
19. Death of Senator Botsford.
25. Inauguration of St. James' Cathedral, Montreal.
26. Death of Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot.
27. Hon. Geo. Foster introduced new tariff bill.
29. Death of Lord Hannen.

APRIL.—7. Rio bombarded by Admiral Mello.
13. Mr. J. T. Goodridge succeeded Sir W. Whiteway as Premier of Newfoundland.
17. Memorial to Jenny Lind in Westminster Abbey unveiled.
19. Marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg.
21. Strike of 130,000 miners in the States.
28. Earthquake in Venezuela. Opening of the Lyons Exhibition.
30. The Coxey Army in Washington.

MAY.—5. Opening of the final Lasker-Steinitz Chess Tournament in Montreal.
9. Laying of cable between Nova Scotia and Ireland commenced by steamer "Faraday."
11. General Caceres elected President of Peru.
12. Henri, the French Anarchist, guillotined.
13. Brooklyn Tabernacle destroyed by fire.
20. Death of Edmund Yates.
21. Opening of the Manchester Ship Canal by the Queen.
23. Resignation of the Casimir-Perier Ministry.
24. Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Hon. Frank Smith, and Hon. Judge L. W. Casault, knighted. Mr. C. B. de Boucherville made a C.M.G.
28. Earl of Jersey appointed Imperial Delegate to the Intercolonial Conference.
30. New French Cabinet formed by M. Dupuy.
31. Great floods in British Columbia.

JUNE.—2. Casimer-Perier elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.
7. Death of Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco.
14. Death of Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge.
20. Erastus Wiman sentenced to 5½ years' imprisonment.
23. Birth of a son to the Duke of York. Assassination of President Carnot at Lyons.
26. Elections in Ontario. Mowat Administration sustained.
27. Casimir-Perier elected President of France.
28. Intercolonial Conference meets at Ottawa.

JULY.—1. Funeral of President Carnot.
2. Sir Charles Russell appointed Chief-Justice of England, vice Lord Coleridge.
6. Auguste Burdeau elected President of French Chamber of Deputies, vice Casimir-Perier.
7. Riots in Chicago.
9. President Cleveland issues a Proclamation against Chicago strikers.
10. French treaty ratified by Canadian Parliament. Debs indicted by the Grand Jury in Chicago.
11. Earthquake at Constantinople. Dinner of Toronto Board of Trade to Intercolonial Delegates.
13. Execution of P. E. Prendergast, murderer of Mayor C. H. Harrison, of Chicago.
14. Utah admitted a State of the Union.
16. The infant heir to the British Crown christened.
17. Prudente José Moraes elected President of Brazil. Republic proclaimed in Hawaii.
22. Canadian pilgrims to Lourdes left Montreal.
23. Death of Cardinal Ledowchoski at Rome. Victory of Japanese at Tien Tsin.

AUGUST.—1. Formal declaration of war between China and Japan.
7. Death of the Hon. Félix Geoffrion at Verchères.
8. Marquis of Salisbury's presidential address to British Association.
16. Execution of Santo Cæsario, assassin of President Carnot.
20. Warships "Tartar," "Tourmaline," "Canada," "Magicienne," and "Partridge," at Montreal.
24. Sudden death of the Hon. C. F. Fraser.
25. Prorogation of the British Parliament.
30. Attack of Japanese on Port Arthur.
31. French warships "Naiade," "Nielly," and "Rigault de Genouilly," at Quebec.

SEPTEMBER.—2. Forest fires in the Northwestern States; heavy losses.
8. Death of the Count of Paris in England.
10. Quebec fair opened by Lord Aberdeen.
11. Request of Manitoban Catholics for separate schools.
14. Death of Sir N. F. Belleau, ex-Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.
17. Victory of the Japanese over the Chinese at the mouth of the Yalu River.
18. Levi P. Morton nominated at Saratoga for Governor of New York.
24. Visit of Lieut.-Governor Chapleau to ex-Premier Mercier.
25. Resignation of Hon. J. S. Hall.
26. Premier Taillon cabled acceptance of Paris Loan to Province of Quebec.
27. Rio de Janeiro in a state of siege.

OCTOBER.—1. Baron de Courcel appointed French Ambassador to Great Britain.
2. Sir L. E. N. Casault appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Quebec. Opening of the Police Investigation at Montreal.
3. Ports of Madagascar blockaded by French. W. R. Meredith appointed Chief-Justice of Ontario.
5. "General" Booth in Montreal.
6. Laying of corner-stone of new Masonic Temple at Montreal.
7. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes in Boston, aged 85 years.
9. Death of Earl Grey.
11. A daughter born to Princess Marie, of Edinburgh, and Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria.
13. Sir John Macdonald statue unveiled at Toronto.
15. Arrival of Mgr. Satolli in Montreal. Refusal of Germany to interfere in China-Japanese war.
20. Death of James A. Froude, aged 76.
21. Death of Professor Chas. Carpmael in France.
24. Grand Duke George of Russia renounced his right to the throne.
25. Explosion on the French warship "Arethuse," killing 6 persons.
26. Resignation of Chancellor Caprivi.
27. Appointment of Judge Tait as Acting Chief-Justice of the Superior Court at Montreal.
29. Prince Hohenlohe appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.
30. Death of ex-Premier Mercier.

NOVEMBER —1. Death of the Czar Alexander III.
20. Death of Rubenstein.

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for the foregoing Companies.

W. A. W. BURNETT, Sub-Agent,
STEWART CAMPBELL,
Manager Inland Department.

LONDON ○ ASSURANCE ○ CORPORATION.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

EDWARD L. BOND, Agent.

• 48th YEAR. •

CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS:

Over $4,000,000 Dollars.

Annual Income, over - - $2,500,000.
Insurances in force, over $62,000,000.

PRESIDENT: A. G. RAMSAY.

Secretary: - - - - R. HILLS. Superintendent: W. T. RAMSAY.

THE CANADA LIFE is the Oldest, Largest, Most Economical and Most Popular . . . . . Canadian Life Assurance Company, and makes the Best returns for the Least money.

Province of Quebec Branch:

COMPANY'S BUILDING, ST. JAMES STREET,

Montreal.

J. W. MARLING, Manager.