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Pages dótachbes
Showthrough/
Transparence
Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impressionIncludes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
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## THE

## STATISTICAL YEAR-B00K

## OF CANADA

FOR
1891

SEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

BY
SYDNEY C. D. ROPER,
Assistant Statistician

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTYENT OF AGRICULTURE


OTTAWA
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DCAH } \\
& H A \\
& 744 \\
& 5793 \\
& 1891
\end{aligned}
$$

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## IN'TRODUCTION.

Many improvements and additions have been made in this, the seventh, issue of the Statistical Year Book, while all the principal tables of former issues have been continued and brought down to the latest available date. Chapters IV and VI have, in particular, been considerably enlarged, several new tables have been added, as well as much useful information, bearing especially upon the important trade questions of the day.

Owing to the very late period at which the Railway Statistics for the year ended 30th June, 1891 were published, viz., 30th June, 1892, it was impossible to give that time and attention to the preparation of the chapter on railways that the importance of the subject properly demands.

The Appendix contains a copy of the Tariff, as it is at present in force, including the changes made during the last session of Parlia ment. It is arranged in alphabetical order, thus doing away with the necessity of an index.

Notices of the principal events, including parliamentary changes both Dominion and Provincial, that have occurred since going to press, will be found under the herdiag of "Addenda" at the com mencement of the work.

The book is, as usual, published some months later than it properly should be, and the causes of delay are the same as in previous years partly the difficulty of getting any other than parliamentary work attended to by the Printing Bureau while the House of Commons s in session ; but principally the late period at which many of the depart mental reports are published, without making reference to which, the Year Book would be incomplete. As already stated, it took twelve months to prepare the Railway Statistics, when the work should fairly be done in from four to five months. The Mineral Statistics for 1890 were not published until May, 1892. Neither the Fishery nor the

Canal Statistics for 1891 are yet published, the fishery figures given in Chapter VIII having been supplied, in advance, by the department. Complaint is often made of the late period at which the Year Book is issued : the fault, however, is not with the compiler, but is owing to the above described condition of affairs, and as long as that continues, so long must the issue of the book be unnecessarily delayed.

It is hoped that any errors detected, if such exist, will be at once reported to Mr. S. C. D. Roper, Assistant Statistician, Department of Agriculture.

## Statistics Branch,

Department of Agriculiure, Ottawa, July, 1892.

The press :-
en in ment. sok is ing to inues, t once ent of

## ADDENDA.

The following events and changes have occurred since going to press:-

> HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Member for Frontenac..... ...... ................ Hiram A. Calvin.

" Marquette............................................................. Boyiel
The House was prorogued on 9th July, 1892.

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on 24th June, 1892.
The Manitoba Legislature was dissolved on 27 th June, 1892.

## British Columbia.

Lt.-Col. James Baker has been appointed Minister of Education and Immigration, a new portfolio.

Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, died on the 29th June, 1892.

The Provincial Government is now composed, as follows :-
Premier, Attorne" General and Provincial Secretary .... Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works F. G. Vernon.

Minister of Cirance and Agriculture.. J. H. Turner. Jas. Baker. President of the Council. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.

## THE NEW LJAN.

A 3 per cent loan for $£ 2,250,000(\$ 10,950,000)$, repayable in 46 years, was successfully floated in London by the Dominion Government during June, 1892. The minimum price fixed was $£ 91$ per cent, and the average price realized was $£ 920$ s. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. The sum was subscribed for nearly four times over, there having been 420 applications representing, upwards of $£ 7,000,000$. The price obtained was - lower than on the previous occasion of borrowing, but such was to be expected, when the greatly altered conditions of the market are taken into account. If it had not been that the credit of the Dominion stands remarkably high in the London market, the reduction in price would undoubtedly have been much greader.

## ERRA' $\boldsymbol{R}$.

Page 48.-For Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt., read Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.

Par. 441.—Silver, 1890, for 420,662 reid 420,722.
Par. 493.-Value of salt, 1889 , read $\$ 129,547$.
Par. 496.-Read $\$ 76,874$.
Par. 501.-For $\$ 94,401$ read $\$ 104,601$.

| Yrar ended 30Th June. | Population on 4th April. |  |  | Immigration. | Revenue. | Expenditure | Dominion Lands. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Land } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Cultivation. } \end{gathered}$ | Postag |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persons. | Males. | Females. |  |  |  | Area dealt with. | Amount realized. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { offices. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Letters } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Acres. | \$ |  |  |  |
| 1868.. |  |  |  |  | 13,687,028 | 13,486,092 |  |  |  | 3,638 | 18,100,00 |
| 1869 |  |  |  |  | 14,379,174 | 14,038,084 |  |  |  | 3,756 | 21,920,00 |
| 1870 |  |  |  |  | 15,512,225 | 14,345,509 |  |  |  | 3,820 | 24,500,00 |
| 1871 | *3,485,761 | 1,76.4,311 | 1,721,450 |  | 19,335,560 | 15,623,081 |  |  | *17,335,818 | 3,943 | +27,050,00 |
| 1872. |  |  |  |  | 20,714,813 | 17,580,468 |  |  |  | 4,135 | +30,600,00 |
| 1873. |  |  |  | 50,050 | 20,813,469 | 19,174,647 |  | 28,586 |  | 4,518 | +34,579,00 |
| 1874. | . |  |  | 39,373 | 24,205,092 | 23,316,316 |  | 25,987 |  | 4,70f | +39,358.50 |
| 1875 |  |  |  | 27,382 | 24,648,715 | 23,713,071 |  | 25,161 |  | 4,892 | +42,000,00 |
| 1876. |  |  |  | 25,633 | 22,587,587 | 24,488,372 |  | 8,724 |  | 5,015 | 41,800,00 |
| 1877. |  |  |  | 27,082 | 22,059,2i4 | 23,519,301 |  | 143,645 |  | 5,161 | 41,510,00 |
| 1878. |  |  |  | 29,807 | 22,375,011 | 23,503,158 |  | 138,211 |  | ¢, 378 | $44,000,00$ |
| 1879. |  |  |  | 40,492 | 22,517,382 | 24,455,381 |  | 255,119 |  | 5,606 | 43,900,00 |
| 1880 |  |  |  | 38,505 | 23,307,406 | 24,850,634 |  | 155,812 |  | 5,773 | 45,800,00 |
| 1881. | *4,324,810 | 2,188,778 | 2,136,032 | 47,991 | 29,635,297 | 25,502,554 |  | 164,451 | *21,899,181 | 5,935 | 48,170,00 |
| 1882 |  |  |  | 112,458 | 33,383,455 | 27,067,103 |  | 1,727,280 |  | 6,171 | $56,200,00$ |
| 1883. |  |  |  | 133,624 | 35,794,649 | 28,730,157 | ..... ... | 925,962 |  | 6,395 | 62,800,00 |
| 1884 |  |  |  | 103,824 | 31,861,961 | 31,107,706 | .. | 788,136 |  | 6,837 | 66,100,00 |
| 1885. |  |  |  | 79,169 | 32,797,001 | 35,037,060 |  | 288,594 |  | 7,084 | 68,400,00 |
| 1886. |  |  |  | 69,152 | 33,177,040 | 39,011,612 |  | 321,279 |  | 7,295 | 71,000,0 |
| 1887 |  |  |  | 84,526 | 35,754,993 | 35,657,680 | 521,791 | 412,318 |  | 7,534 | 74,300,00 |
| 1888.. |  |  |  | 88,766 | 35,908,463 | 36,718,495 | 687,994 | 404,282 |  | 7,671 | $80,200,0$ |
| 1889. |  |  |  | 91,600 | 38,782,870 | 36,917,835 | 1,085,793 | 441,761 |  | 7,838 | 92,668,00 |
| 1890... |  |  |  | 75,067 | 39,879,925 | 35,994,031 | 667,670 | 328,141 | .. ...... | 7,913 | 94,100,00 |
| 1891 | *4,832,679 |  |  | 82,165 | 38,579,311 | 36,343,568 | 753,384 | 292,254 |  | 8,061 | $97,975,0$ |

$\dagger$ Including post cards.
\| Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, \&c.

STATISTICAL, SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM 1st JULY,

samples, patterns, \&c.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30тi JUNE, 1891.

| 'rls Bulit. | Vessels Registerkd. |  | Imports. |  | Exports. |  | Public Debt. |  |  | Govrrnment Exprnditure |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tons. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num. } \\ \text { ber. } \end{gathered}$ | Tons. | Total Value, | Value Entered for Consumption. | Total Value. | Produce of Canada. | Gross Lebt. | Assets. | Net Debt. | Railways. | Canals. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ote } \\ & \text { Pub } \\ & \text { Porb } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |
| / 87,230 | 539 | 113,692 | 73,459,644 | 71,085,306 | 57,567,888 | 48,504,899 | 96,896,666 | 21,139,531 | 75,757,135 | 483,353 | 128,965 |  |
| 96,439 | 526 | 125,408 | 70,415,165 | 67,402,170 | 60,474,781 | 52,400,772 | 112,361,998 | 36,502,679 | 75,859,319 | 282,615 | 126,953 |  |
| 93,166 | 495 | 110,852 | 74,814,339 | 71,237,603 | 73,573,490 | 59,043,590 | 115,993,706 | 37,783,964 | 78,209,742 | 1,729,381 | 105,588 |  |
| 106,101 | 540 | 121,724 | 96,092,971 | 86,947,482 | 74,173,618 | 57,630,024 | 115,492,682 | 37,786,165 | 77,706,517 | 2,946,930 | 133,872 | 65 |
| 114,065 | 563 | 127,371 | 111,430,527 | 107,709,116 | 82,639,663 | 65,831,083 | 122,400,179 | 40,213,107 | 82,187,072 | 5,620,569 | 290,073 | 1,199 |
| 140,370 | 506 | 152,226 | 128,011,281 | 127,514,594 | 89,789,922 | 76,538,025 | 129,743,432 | 29,894,970 | [19,848,462 | 5,763,268 | 383,916 | 1,25 |
| 174,404 | 580 | 163,016 | 128,213,582 | 127,404,169 | 89,351,028 | 76,741,997 | 141,163,551 | 32,838,586 | 108,324,965 | 3,925,123 | 1,240,628 | 1,665 |
| 188,098 | 632 | 204,002 | 123,070,283 | 119,618,657 | 77,886,979 | 69,709,823 | 151,663,401 | 35,655,023 | 116,008,378 | 5,018,427 | 1,715,309 | 1,715 |
| 165,041 | 651 | 144,422 | 93,210,346 | 94,733,218 | 80,966;,435 | 72,491,437 | 161,204,687 | 36,653,173 | 124,551,514 | 4,497,434 | 2,389,544 | 2,003 |
| 127,297 | 572 | 126,160 | 99,327,962 | 96,300,483 | 75,875,393 | 68,030,546 | 174,675,834 | 41,440,525 | 133,235,309 | 3,209,502 | 4,131,396 | 1,27 |
| 106.976 | 452 | 100,089 | 93,081,787 | 91,199,577 | 79,323,667 | 67,989,800 | 174,957,268 | 34,595,199 | 140,362,069 | 2,643,741 | 3,843,338 |  |
| 103,551 | 400 | 94,882 | 81,964,427 | 80,341,608 | 71,491,255 | 62,431,025 | 179,483,871 | 36,493,683 | 142,990,188 | 2,507,053 | 3,064,098 |  |
| 68,756 | 363 | 64,962 | 86,489,747 | 71,782,349 | 87,911,458 | 72,899,697 | 194,634,440 | 42,182,852 | 162,451,588 | 6,109,599 | 2,123,366 |  |
| 79,364 | 373 | 70,210 | 105,330,840 | 91,611,604 | 98,290,823 | 83,944,701 | 199,861,537 | 44,465,757 | 155,395,780 | 5,577,236 | 2,100,242 | 1,07 |
| 68,240 | 402 | 78,076 | 119,419,500 | 112,648,927 | 102,137,203 | 94,137,660 | 205,365,251 | 51,703,601 | 153,661,650 | 5,176,832 | 1,670,268 |  |
| 73,576 | 432 | 78,229 | 132,254,022 | 123,137,019 | 98,085,804 | 87,702,431 | 202,159,104 | 43,692,389 | 158,466,715 | 11,707,619 | 1,857,545 |  |
| 70,287 | 463 | 80,822 | 116,397,043 | 108,180,644 | 91,406,496 | 79,833,098 | 242,482,416 | 60,320,565 | 182,161,851 | 14,392,933 | 1,665,351 |  |
| 57,486 | 353 | 65,962 | 108,941,486 | 102,710,019 | 89,238,361 | 70,131,735 | 264,703,607 | 68,295,910 | 196,407,692 | 11,645,220 | 1,5\%2,918 |  |
| 37,531 | 275 | 40,872 | 104,424,561 | 99,602,694 | 85,251,314 | 77,756,704 | 273,164,341 | 50,005,234 | 223,159,107 | 4,480,833 | 1,333,422 |  |
| 26,798 | 297 | 67,662 | 112,892,236 | 105,639,428 | 89,515,811 | 80,960,909 | 273,187,626 | 45,872,851 | 237,314,775 | 3,270,433 | 1,783,698 |  |
| 22,698 | 310 | 33,298 | 110,894,630 | 102,847,100 | 90,203,000 | 81,382,072 | 284,513,842 | 49,982,483 | 234,531,358 | 3,094,043 | 1,188,302 |  |
| 23,835 | 318 | 31,998 | 115,224,931 | 109,673,417 | 89,189,167 | 80,272,456 | 287,722,062 | 50,192,021 | 237,530,041 | 3,601,279 | 1,145,988 |  |
| 39,434 | 351 | 53,853 | 121,858,241 | 112,765,584 | 96,749,149 | 85,257,586 | 286,112,295 | 48,579,083 | 237,533,212 | 4,122,724 | 1,189,644 |  |
| 55,477 | 351 | 52,506 | 119,967,638 | 113,345,124 | 98,417,290 | 88,801,066 | 289,899,230 | 52,090,199 | 237,809,030 | 2,779,737 | 1,500,861 | 1,83 |


| Govrrnment Expenditurr on |  |  | Railways. |  |  | Chartrrrd Banks. |  |  | Post Orfice Savings Banks. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ilways. | Canals. | Oth: <br> Publia Works. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miles } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Operation. } \end{gathered}$ | Working Expenses. | Earnings. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paid } \\ \text { upp } \\ \text { Capital. } \end{gathered}$ | Assets. | Liabilities. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num. } \\ & \text { ber. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Depositurs. } \end{gathered}$ | Balances, 30th June. |
| \$ | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |  | 8 |
| 483,353 | 128,965 | 200,589 |  |  |  | 30,289,048 | 77,872,257 | 43,722,647 | $\ddagger 81$ | 2,102 | 20.1,588 |
| 282,615 | 126,953 | 173,481 |  |  |  | 30,981,074 | 83,565,027 | 48.380,967 | 213 | 7,212 | 856,814 |
| 729,381 | 105,588 | 257,784 |  |  |  | 32,050,597 | 102,147,293 | 66,230,393 | 226 | 12,178 | 1,588,848 |
| 946,930 | 133,872 | 659,388 |  |  |  | 36,415,210 | 121,014,395 | 77,486,706 | 230 | 17,153 | 2,4!7,259 |
| 620,569 | 290,073 | 1,199,521 |  |  |  | 45,134,709 | 151,772,876 | 91,224,644 | 235 | 21,059 | 3,096,500 |
| 763,268 | 383,916 | 1,253,867 |  |  |  | 55,1:12,959 | 168,519,746 | 98,296,677 | 239 | 23,526 | 3,207,051 |
| 325,123 | 1,240,628 | 1,665,929 |  |  |  | 60,445,445 | 188,417,005 | 117,656,218 | 266 | 24,968 | 3,204,965 |
| 018,427 | 1,715,309 | 1,715,009 | 4,8261 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 15,775,532 | 19,470,539 | 63,367,687 | 184,441,108 | 101,371,845 | 268 | 24,294 | 2,926,090 |
| 197,434 | 2,389,544 | 2,003,098 | 5,157 | 15,802,721 | 19,358,084 | 67,199,051 | 184,421,514 | 101,686,717 | 279 | 24,415 | 2,740,952 |
| 209,502 | 4,131,396 | 1,277,004 | 5,574 | 15,290,091 | 18,742,053 | 63,923,156 | 174,375,603 | 95,004,254 | 287 | 24,074 | 2,639,937 |
| 343,741 | 3,843,338 | 882,616 | 6,143ㄹ․ | 16,100,102 | 20,520,078 | 63,387,034 | 175,473,086 | 95,641,008 | 295 | 25,535 | 2,754,484 |
| 507,053 | 3,064,098 | 752,540 | 6,4842 | 16,188,102 | 19,925,066 | 64,159,427 | 170,446,074 | 93,375,749 | 297 | 27,445 | 3,105,190 |
| 109,549 | 2,123,366 | 740,923 | 6,8914 | 16,840,505 | 23,561,447 | 60,584,789 | 181,741,074 | 108,833,271 | 297 | 31,365 | 3,945,669 |
| 577,236 | 2,100,242 | 1,071,337 | 7,260 | 20,121,418 | 27,987,509 | 59,384,987 | 198,967,278 | 125,063,546 | 304 | 39,605 | 6,208,226 |
| 176,832 | 1,670,268 | 1,086,283 | 7,530 | 22,390,709 | 29,027,790 | 58,739,080 | 229,271,064 | 153,001,994 | 308 | 51,463 | 9,473,661 |
| 707,619 | 1,857,545 | 1,552,716 | 8,726 | 24,691,667 | 33,244,585 | 61,404,554 | 226,803,4!1 | 145,296,836 | 330 | 61,059 | 11,976,237 |
| 392,933 | 1,665,351 | 2,664,786 | 9,575 | 25,595,341 | 33,421,705 | 61,443,397 | 223,855,601 | 140,973,233 | 343 | 66,682 | 13,245,552 |
| 545,220 | 1,572,918 | 2,239,262 | 10,150 | 24,015,351 | 32,227,469 | 61,821,158 | 217,264,655 | 138,510,300) | 355 | 73,322 | 15,090,540 |
| 480,833 | 1,333,422 | 569,236 | 10,697 | 23,177,582 | 33,385,269 | 61,841,395 | 228,422,353 | 147,547,682 | 92 | 80,870 | 17,159,372 |
| 270,433 | 1,783,698 | 2,555,519 | 11,691 | 27,624,683 | 38,842,010 | 60,815,356 | 229,241,464 | 149, 413,632 | 415 | 90,159 | 19,497,750 |
| 094,043 | 1,188,302 | 2,672,295 | 12,163 | 30,652,048 | 42,151,153 | 60,168,010 | 244,975,223 | 166,344,852 | 433 | 101,693 | 20,689,033 |
| 301,279 | 1,145,988 | 2,641,077 | 12,628 | 31,038,045 | 42,149,615 | 60,236,451 | 255,765,631 | 175,062,257 | 463 | 113,123 | 23,011,422 |
| 122,724 | 1,189,644 | 4,893,102 | 13,256 | 32,913,350 | 46,843,826 | 59,560,765 | 254,628,694 | 174,501,422 | 494 | 112,321 | 21,990,653 |
| 779,737 | 1,500,861 | 1,835,546 | 14,009 | 34,960,449 | 48,192,099 | 60,742,366 | 269,491,153 | 188,337,504 | 634 | 112,230 | 21,738,618 |

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## THE

## STATISTICAL YEAR-B00K OF CANADA

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about $3,315,647$ square The Domiiles, or, including its water surface, $3,456,383$ square miles, is about nion of 500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, (d consists of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper d Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British lumbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories, hich latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of northern half of North America, with the exception of the United tes Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is unded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the ritory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United tes and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.
. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now Origin of erally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," mean- the name", a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques tier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their lements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.
. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mount- Physical $s$ and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-West Terri- features. es and the great inland lakes.

The great inland lakes, which are five in number, and are remark- The great for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head lakes. Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. e Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St.

Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system. Further particulars of these lakes are given subsequently under the heading of canals.

Other principal lakes.
5. The other principal lakes are-in Ontario, the Lake of the Woods ( 1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes-Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec, Lake Témiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini ; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear ( 11,200 square miles); Great Slave ( 10,100 squaremiles); Athabasca (4,400 square miles); Winnipeg, 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 710 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles ; Winnipegoosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 828 feet above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba, length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea 809 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Mountains.
6. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are : the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length ; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.
Rivers.
7. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length; the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean ; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. In Ontario and Quebec, the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers ; and in British Columbia the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia ;
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Mountai North-W division three dis The first nipeg ple the aver the heig
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nitoba, the Mine and he SaskatWinnipeg, o Hudson's tributaries, Brunswick in British f Georgia ;
the Peace River, which rises in that province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.
8. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several Gulfs and large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the bays. east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs ; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles ; Batfin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.
9. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Char- Islands. lotte Islands, the former of which is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia ; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the province of that name ; Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.
10. The area of Canada being so great, its general physical features Physical and its soil and climate naturally vary very much in character. The features, whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north- Eastern west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still in many places very heavily wooded, the production of timber in various forms being one of the principal industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is calculated that the timber wealth of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, in spite of the heavy inroads annually made, is sufficient to meet the demand for very many years. Underlying this forest, when cleared, the soil has been found of great richness, and admirably adapted for agriculture of all kinds.
11. Between the northern boundary of. Ontario and the Rocky Physical Mountains lie the Province of Manitoba and the southern part of the features, North-West Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division along lines running generally north-west and south-east, into western three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux, as they are generally called. The first of these is known as the Red River valley and Lake Winnipeg plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. This first plateau lies entirely within
the Proyince of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land on the continent, or in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,000 square miles. The rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region. This section is especially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, where it has an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. Generally speaking, the first two steppes are those which are most favourable for agriculture, and the third for grazing. Settlement is proceeding in the first two at a very rapid rate ; in the third plateau it is beginning, numerous and prosperous cattle ranches and homesteads having been established.

Physical features, the Maokenzie Basin.
12. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previole ideas have been upset. The area inquired into was about $1,260,000$ square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement, and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wherl steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, " while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justfy the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, it was suggested by the committee that fur districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the catch of certain kinds of furs. The lakes and rivers akound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada were being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggested that the Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario.
13. $\$$ obtaine Hudson years. Montre

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that the ion. The f western
13. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may be Fur trade, obtained from the following figures of the receipts of furs at the Hudson's Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse in Montreal during the last five Bay Comyears. The figures have been kindly furnished by the manager in Montreal :-

Receipts of Furs by Hudson's Bay Company.

| Kinds of Fur. | Number of Skins. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Bear | 1,399 | 1,528 | 2,037 | 1,900 | 1,800 |
| Beaver | 22,848 | 22,174 | 18,787 | 20,000 | 16,000 |
| Fisher. ... | 1,197 | 1,120 | 1,377 | 1,500 | 1,100 |
| Ermine. . |  |  |  | 1,000 | 800 |
| Fox. . | 669 | 756 | 1,150 | 1,900 | 1,400 |
| Lynx. . . . . . . | 2,655 | 3,830 | 4,107 | 4,400 | 3,200 |
| Marten....... . . | 19,264 | 18,986 | 16,708 | 17,000 | 11,000 |
| Mink | 10,002 | 7,757 | 6,420 | 7,000 | 6,000 |
| Musquash | 81,103 | 74,572 | 55,285 | 72,000 | 79,000 |
| Otter..... | 2,768 | 2,550 | 3,010 | 3,010 | 2,806 |
| Skunk. | 228 | 420 | 478 | $(600$ | 200 |
| Wolverine. | 24 | 21 | 27 | 30 | 14 |
| Wolf . |  |  |  | 16 | 30 |
| Total. | 142,157 | 133,714 | 109,381; | 130,346 | 123,344 |

There has been, it will be seen, a steady falling off during the last ive years, and it seems evident that some such course as that sugested by the committee of the Senate is, if feasible, highly desirable, f the principal fur-bearing animals are to be saved from gradual xtinction.
14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or Physical hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge features, of the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. British The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, and agriculture is now making great progress.
15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Climate. Canada generally than about that of any other known country, the idea still prevailing among large numbers in Europe and elsewhere
that the land is one of perpetual winter and usually covered with snow. In reality the climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles ; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months ; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion, and is considered by the inhabitants as unsurpassed in the world.

Average seasons.
16. Instead of the perpetual winter so much talked about, the facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin twoor three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth-warm sunshine and rain-are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July; and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that, though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have experienced both; and it is a well recognized fact that a sharp, cold winter, with plenty of snow, is by far the healthiest as well as the most advantageous to business of every kind, while a mild winter is equally urhealthy and detrimental. The marine currents are singularly favourable to Canada ; along the Atlantic coast the Gulf stream exerts a beneficial influence to such an extent that, on Sable Island, there are troops of wild ponies, the progenitors of which, two centuries ago, were shipwrecked and cast upon the island, and there, successive generations, without shelter of any kind, have lived and multiplied. Along the Canadian shores of the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese current produces the same effect on the climate as the Gulf stream does in England. Vancouver Island is like the south of England, except that it has a greater summer heat with less humidity. In the vicinity of Victoria the highest temperature in the shade in July and August ranges from 80 to 90 Fahr., while in winter there are rarely more than 10 degrees of frost.

The following table, giving the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty-one years, will afford the best evidence of the actual length of the winter.

In con navigat rivers o the stea and gen open wr
Closino
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Year

1870 71. .
1871-72.
1872-73.
1873-74.
1874-75.
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the facts nths, and England, n-are so qually adyears the nderstood y and ent favoured land is adgnized fact healthiest hile a mild o currents st the Gulf , on Sable which, two and there, lived and Dcean, the is the Gulf south of humidity. de in July there are
closing of -one years, he winter.

In considering these figures it must be remembered that, although Opening navigation is reported as closing or opening on a particular day, the and closrivers or canals are possibly navigable for several days in addition, as ng of nathe steamers and other vessels have to leave before the frost commences, and generally do not enter the river until several days after there is open water.
Closing and Opening of Nnvigation at Montreal and Toronto in the years 1870 to 1891, inclusive.

| Year. | Montreal. |  |  | Torontc. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Closing. | Opening. |  | Closing. | Opening. |
| 187071. | December 18 | April | 8. . | Decemiber 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. | November26.... | do | 25 | November26.... | March 16. |
| 1874-75. | December 13.. | May | 3. | December 18. . . . | April 16. |
| 1875-76. | November 29). . | April | 27. | November30.... | do 11. |
| 1876-77. | December 10.... | do | 17 | December 18 | March 25. |
| 1877-78. | January 2, ${ }^{\text {7 }} 8 . .$. | March | 30. | do 19.... | do 9. |
| 1878-79. | December 23.... | April | 24. | do $26 . .$. | do 25. |
| 1879-80. | do 19... | do |  | do 19. | February 19. |
| 880-81. | do 3... | do | 21. | November 22.., | April 16. |
| $881-82$. 1882.83. | January 2, ${ }^{\text {d2 }}$ | do |  | January 2, '82 | February 13. |
| $1882-83$. $1883-84$. | December 9 | do |  | December 9.... | April 14. |
| 1883-84. | do 16.... | Mo |  | do 21. | do 8. |
| 1885-86. | do 7... | April |  | January 8, ${ }^{\text {d }} \mathbf{6}$ | March 20. |
| 1886-87. | do 4.... | May. |  | December 4... | April 12. |
| 188788. | do 23... | April | 29. | do 24. | do 11. |
| 888-89. | do 14.... | do | 14. | do 20. | March 15. |
| 889-90. | do 29. | do | 14 | March 1, '90 | do 15. |
| 1890-91. . | do 3 | do |  | December 28. | do 20. |

17. The following table, which by the kindness of Mr. Chas. Latitudes Carpmael, Director of the Meteorological Service, was prepared and elevaexpressly for this work, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation $\begin{gathered}\text { tion of } \\ \text { rincipal }\end{gathered}$ above the sea of 99 places in the Dominion; and also the mean summer places. and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March :-

| Pladok. | Latitude. | Loug ${ }^{\text {. }}$ tude. | Elova. tion above Sma. | Mkan Tkmphature. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Summer. | Winter. |
|  | - ! | - ' | Feet. | - | - |
| Georgetown. | $46 \cdot 11$ | 62.35 | 30 | 089 | 19 n |
| Charlottetown | $46 \cdot 14$ | $63 \cdot 10$ | 38 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Kilmahumaig. | 46.48 | $64 \cdot 2$ |  | 61.0 | $16 \cdot 9$ |
| New Buunswick. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Manan. | $44 \cdot 42$ | 66.48 | $4!$ | $62 \cdot 1$ | $24 \cdot 7$ |
| St. Andrews. | $45 \cdot 5$ | 87.4 | 47 | Bro | $22 \cdot 3$ |
| St. John. . . | $45 \cdot 17$ | $66 \cdot 3$ | 116 | 88.6 | 21.5 |
| Dorchester. | $45 \cdot 65$ | M. 32 | 116 | 68.2 | $19 \cdot 1$ |
| Fredericton. | 45.57 | $6{ }_{6} \cdot 38$ | 164 | $62 \cdot 0$ | $17 \cdot 3$ |
| Chatham. . | 47.3 | $65 \cdot 29$ | 36 | 61. | $15 \cdot 1$ |
| Bathurst. . | $47 \cdot 39$ | 65.42 | 35 | $63 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 8$ |
| Dalhousie. | $48 \cdot 4$ | $68 \cdot 22$ | 45 | $59 \cdot 2$ | 13.0 |
| Nova Scotia. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yamnouth. | $43 \cdot 50$ | 66.2 | 57 | 58.8 | 27.4 |
| Liverpool., | $44 \cdot 2$ | $64 \cdot 42$ | 30 | $61 \cdot 2$ | $20^{\circ} \cdot 4$ |
| Digby . | $44 \cdot 38$ | $65 \cdot 46$ | 150 | $60 \cdot 6$ | $25 \cdot 6$ |
| Halifax. | $44 \cdot 39$ | $63 \cdot 36$ | 122 | 61.5 | $30 \cdot 2$ |
| Windsor | $44 \cdot 59$ | 64.6 | 87 | 62.3 | 23.9 |
| Truro. . . . | $45 \cdot 22$ | $63 \cdot 18$ | 77 | 607 | 21.1 |
| Antigonish. | $45 \cdot 38$ | 61.59 | 77 | 59.6 | $18 \cdot 3$ |
| New (rlasgow. ... ... ..... | $45 \cdot 36$ | $62 \cdot 39$ | 77 | $62 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 2$ |
| Pictou.... .. ... .... .... | 45.42 | $62 \cdot 41$ | 25 | $62 \cdot 6$ | $21 \cdot 9$ |
| Baddleck. | $46^{\circ} 6$ | $60 \cdot 44$ | 25 | $61^{\circ} 0$ | $21 \cdot 3$ |
| Sydney..... .. .... .. .... | $46 \cdot 10$ | $60 \cdot 10$ | 56 | 60.4 | $21 \cdot 3$ |
| Glace Bay . . . . . . . ... .... | $41 \cdot 12$ | $59 \cdot 58$ | 34 | $59 \cdot 9$ | $22 \cdot 6$ |
| Guysborough: . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $45 \cdot 22$ | $61 \cdot 30$ | 34 | $61 \cdot 0$ | $22 \cdot 2$ |
| Quebre. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huntingdon. | 45.5 | $74 \cdot 10$ | ... | $63 \cdot 1$ | 16.3 |
| Brome... | $45 \cdot 10$ | 7-36 |  | 6119 | $15 \cdot 5$ |
| Richmond. . | 45.49 | $72 \cdot 8$ | 437 | 613 | $14 \cdot 9$ |
| Sherbrooke. | \% 21 | -1 55 |  | 61.0 | $13 \cdot 3$ |
| Danville.:. | 1) 16 | 72. 1 |  | $61 \cdot 9$ | $14 \cdot 6$ |
| St. Francis. | $46 \cdot 12$ | $70 \cdot 50$ |  | 61.4 | $12 \cdot 6$ |
| Craniourne. | $46 \cdot 22$ | $70 \cdot 43$ |  | $58 \cdot 2$ | $12 \cdot 5$ |
| Montreal. | $45 \cdot 30$ | $73 \cdot 35$ | 187 | $65 \cdot 1$ | $16^{\circ} 7$ |
| Quehec .. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 46.48 | $71 \cdot 12$ | 315 | 62.2 | 15.0 |
| Chicontimi... ..... .... ... | $48 \cdot 25$ | 71.5 | 159 | 58.8 | $8 \cdot 7$ |
| Father Point. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $48 \cdot 31$ | $68 \cdot 28$ | 22 | 54.4 | 13.3 |
| Cape Magdalen.......... . ... | $49 \cdot 16$ | $65 \cdot 20$ | $\cdots$ | $56 \cdot 8$ | $12 \cdot 1$ |
| Anticusti, S. W. P. . . . . . . . . . | $49 \cdot 24$ | $63 \cdot 35$ | 20 | 54.5 | 14.4 |
| Bello Tsle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 51.56 | 55.25 | 426 | $47 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 6$ |
| Cap. Norman, Nfld... ..... | 51.40 | $55 \cdot 50$ |  | $50 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 0$ |
| Cape Rosier . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $48 \cdot 52$ | 64-12 | 39 | 56.0 | $14 \cdot 5$ |

Point $P^{\prime}$ Windsor Port Do Sarnin. Liondon. Ingeraol Woodsto Brantfor Hamilto Stratford Galt . Guelph. Cornwall
Parry So Iuntsvill ttawa. ort Art oronto rampton elleville incardin eterboro arrie.
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Lapill City innedosa imili tusselli.. lillview .

| Place. | Latitude. | Longitude. | Elevation above Sea. | Mean Temperature. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Summer. | Winter. |
| N.-W. Territories. |  | - , | Feet. | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Fort McLeod. | $49 \cdot 49$ | $113 \cdot 17$ |  | $62 \cdot 2$ | 21.0 |
| Mellicine Hat. | $50 \cdot 1$ | $110 \cdot 37$ | 2136 | 62.9 | $13 \cdot 2$ |
| Reçina. ... | 50.27 | $104 \cdot 37$ |  | $59 \cdot 2$ | -2.4 |
| Qu'Appelle... | $50 \cdot 30$ | $103 \cdot 51$ | 2115 | $57 \cdot 1$ | -0.1 |
| Gleichen .... | $50 \cdot 52$ | $112 \cdot 5$ |  | $58 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 2$ |
| Calgary | 51.2 | 114.4 | 3389 | $55 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 2$ |
| Pheasant Forks. | 50.45 | $102 \cdot 52$ |  | 56.0 | -3.6 |
| Battletord. | 52.44 | $108 \cdot 16$ |  | 60.0 | $12 \cdot 5$ |
| Edmonton | $53 \cdot 32$ | 113.29) | 2285 | $55 \cdot 2$ | $11 \cdot 3$ |
| York Factory. | 57.0 | 92.28 | 55 | $48 \cdot 7$ | $-12.6$ |
| Fort Chipewyan ......... .... | $58 \cdot 43$ | $111 \cdot 19$ |  | $54 \cdot 0$ | $-3 \cdot 4$ |
| British Columbia. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Esquimalt. | $48 \cdot 26$ | $123 \cdot 7$ | 42 | $57 \cdot 2$ | $40 \cdot 4$ |
| Victoria............. . . . . . | 48.24 | $123 \cdot 19$ | 10 | $57 \cdot 8$ | $39 \cdot 0$ |
| New Westminster. | 49.12 | $122 \cdot 53$ | 33 | $60 \cdot 1$ | 36.9 |
| Lillooet. | $50 \cdot 42$ | $122 \cdot 2$ | 690 | $63 \cdot 8$ | $28 \cdot 1$ |
| Vancouver. | $49 \% 1$ | $122 \cdot 52$ |  | $62 \cdot 0$ | $33 \cdot 8$ |

Temperature and precipitation, 1891.
18. The following information respecting the weather of 1891 has been taken from the Monthly Weather Reviex, a publication issued by the Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation at the capitals of the provinces and of the territories have been given, Calgary and Port Moody having been substituted for Regina and Victoria, as no particulars are given for the latter places. The temperature does not call for any special remarks.
MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1891.

| Plates. | Jan. | F'eb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 21.6 | $16 \cdot 4$ | $27 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 7$ | $47 \cdot 7$ | $54 \cdot 5$ |
| Halifax, N.S. | $25 \cdot 6$ | 23.9 | 29) 6 | $39 \cdot 4$ | $48 \cdot 8$ | $54 \cdot 1$ |
| Fredericton, N. B | $17 \cdot 6$ | 17.6 | 27.4 | $39 \cdot 4$ | $51 \cdot 1$ | $59 \cdot 8$ |
| Montreal, Que.. | 15.4 | 17.4 | $25 \cdot 9$ | 42.2 | 52.4 | $65 \cdot 2$ |
| Toronto, Ont. | 24.2 | 28.0 | $28 \cdot 8$ | 43.2 | 51.5 | $64 \cdot 3$ |
| Winnipeg, Man | $7 \cdot 2$ | $-7 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $43 \cdot 3$ | 51.4 | 60.4 |
| Calgary, N.W.T | 26.5 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $23 \cdot 6$ | $43 \cdot 3$ | $49 \cdot 4$ | 54.9 |
| Port Moody, B.C | $39 \cdot 9$ | $29 \cdot 9$ | 38.5 | 483 | $56 \cdot 4$ | $57 \cdot 3$ |

## MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIUNED PLACES IN CANADA, 1891-Concluded.

| PERATURE. |
| :---: |
| Winter. |
| - |
| 21.0 |
| 13.2 |
| -2.4 |
| -0.1 |
| 12.2 |
| 12.2 |
| -3.6 |
| 12.5 |
| 11.3 |
| -12.6 |
| -3.4 |

f 1891 has n issued by The mean provinces ort Moody ticulars are hll for any

ACES IN

| June. |
| :---: |
|  |
| $54 \cdot 5$ |
| $54 \cdot 1$ |
| $59 \cdot 8$ |
| $65 \cdot 2$ |
| 643 |
| $60 \cdot 4$ |
| $54 \cdot 9$ |
| $57 \cdot 3$ |


| Places. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 63.3 | $65 \cdot 1$ | $59 \cdot 4$ | $46^{6} 6$ | 36.9 | $31 \cdot 0$ |
|  | $62 \cdot 0$ | 64.7 | $59 \cdot 9$ | $47 \cdot 9$ | $38 \cdot 9$ | $33 \cdot 8$ |
| Fredericton, N.B. | $65 \cdot 1$ | 65.3 | $59 \cdot 8$ | $43 \cdot 9$ | 35.5 | $28 \cdot 1$ |
| Montreal, Que. . | $66 \cdot 3$ | 06.6 | $62 \cdot 3$ | $45 \cdot 1$ | $35 \cdot 1$ | 297 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 63.7 | 65.6 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 47.9 | $36 \cdot 9$ | 83. 4 |
| Winnipeg, Man | $61 \cdot 9$ | 60.8 | 57.3 | 40.5 | $15 \cdot 4$ | 11.7 |
| Calgary, N.W.T | $61 \cdot 5$ | 58.2 | $50 \cdot 8$ | $42 \cdot 1$ | 23.2 | $18 \cdot 8$ |
| Port Moody, B.C. . .. ... | 63.7 | $63 \cdot 4$ | $56 \cdot 8$ | $51 \cdot 9$ | $42 \cdot 8$ | $36 \cdot 4$ |

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1891.

| Places. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yarlottetown, P.E.I. | $4 \cdot 34$ | $3 \cdot 19$ | $1 \cdot 60$ | 1.78 | $2 \cdot 45$ | $2 \cdot 57$ |
| Talifax, N.S........ | $8 \cdot 43$ | $8 \cdot 74$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $4 \cdot 01$ | $4 \cdot 18$ | $4 \cdot 11$ |
| redericton, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$. | 6.88 | 3-55 | $3 \cdot 66$ | $2 \cdot 05$ | $2 \cdot 20$ | $2 \cdot 20$ |
| Montreal, Que. | $3 \cdot 30$ | $3 \cdot 14$ | 3.92 | $3 \cdot 26$ | 1.71 | 2.75 |
| Soronto, Ont. . | $3 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 65$ | $3 \cdot 03$ | $2 \cdot 31$ | 0.52 | $3 \cdot 05$ |
| Ninnipeg, Man. | 0.78 | $0 \cdot 88$ | $0 \cdot 38$ | $1 \cdot 14$ | $0 \cdot 94$ | $4 \cdot 56$ |
| 3algary, N. W.T. | $0 \cdot 20$ | 0•50 |  | $0 \cdot 07$ | $1 \cdot 38$ | $2 \cdot 20$ |
| ort Moody, B.C. | $11 \cdot 37$ | $3 \cdot 04$ | $7 \cdot 30$ | $5 \cdot 60$ | $2 \cdot 40$ | $3 \cdot 33$ |
| Places. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 3.01 | 1.68 | $5 \cdot 09$ | $6 \cdot 26$ | $0 \cdot 50$ | $3 \cdot 14$ |
| Halifax, N.S... | 3.99 | $3 \cdot 37$ | $3 \cdot 05$ | $9 \cdot 62$ | 2.39 | $4 \cdot 07$ |
| Fredericton, N.B. | $5 \cdot 15$ | $3 \cdot 44$ | 3'5b | $4 \cdot 70$ | 2.50 | $2 \cdot 99$ |
| Montreal, Que. | $4 \cdot 80$ | $3 \cdot 70$ | 103 | 2'53 | $3 \cdot 06$ | $3 \cdot 34$ |
| Toronto, Ont. | 2.16 | $4 \cdot 85$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 107 | $3 \cdot 55$ | $2 \cdot 88$ |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 2.01 | $3 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 20$ | $1 \cdot 12$ | 1•19 | 0.75 |
| Calgary, N.W.T | $2 \cdot 81$ | $1 \cdot 58$ | $0 \cdot 7$ | 0.27 | $0 \cdot 20$ | $0 \cdot 40$ |
| Port Moody, B C.......... . | 1.65 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 8'59 | $5 \cdot 13$ | $14 \cdot 29$ | $18 \cdot 07$ |

With the exception of April, May and June, when it was much below, the rainfall generally was above the average, especially in the Maritime Provinces during the months of September and October, then some very heavy rainfalls occurred.

Storm Signal Service.

Severe storins, 1891.

Storm warnings, 1877-1891.
19. The Storm Signal Service Branch of the Meteorological Service issued 669 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st January and the 31st October, 1891, of which number 540 , or 80.7 per cent, were verified.
20. Several severe storms occurred during the twelve months, October to October, notably on 17 th October and lst Decembèr, 1890, and on 12th January, 12th March and 7th September, 1891, the latter on the $\Lambda$ tlantic coast being about the worst. October, 1891, was remarkable for the number of heavy storms which travelled up the Atlantic.
21. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :-

| Year. | Number Issued. | Number Verified. | Percentage Verified. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1877. | 743 | 510 | $68 \cdot 6$ |
| 1878. | 860 | 673 | $78 \cdot 3$ |
| 1879. | 712 | 591 | 83.0 |
| 1880. | 889 | 736 | $82 \cdot 8$ |
| 1881..... ... ........ ..................... | 854 | 797 | $85 \cdot 1$ |
| 1882. ......... ... ................ . ....... | 841 | 638 | $78 \cdot 2$ |
| 1883. . .. ......... ...... ....... ..... | 1,085 | 858 | $79 \cdot 1$ |
| 1884............................ . . . ....... | 798 | 663 | $83 \cdot 2$ |
| 1885. | 830 | 741 | $89 \cdot 3$ |
| 1886. | 906 | 799 | $88 \cdot 2$ |
| 1887............ .... .......... ..... . | 1,093 | 972 | $88 \cdot 9$ |
| 1888. | 897 | 758 | 84.5 |
| 1889. | 1,129 | 926 | $81 \cdot 3$ |
| 1890........................ | 1,199 | 987 | $82 \cdot 3$ |
| 1891, 1st January to 31st October........... | 669 | 540 | $80^{7}$ |

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 13,502 storm warnings issued during the last fifteen years, 11,139 , or 82.5 per cent, have been verified.

Weather predictions.
22. The total number of predictions of weather probabilities issued during the twelve months, October, 1890, to October, 1891, was 7,126, of which 731 were not verified, $75 \cdot 6$ per cent having been fully, and $82 \cdot 7$ per cent fully and partially veritied. The proportions of predictions fully and partially verified were rather lower than usual. The signal disks showing the weather expected were, as usual, carried on trains from June to September. These disks are much appreciated by farners.
23. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada, and their development in future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova
four m stream found, degrees Columb reached Ontaria of that siderabl inexhau in the $n$ details sequent 24. V In Prin Novas ing and and pro ing, agr to that (ng, fishi n Mani mining regions, coal-bea Columbi
25. W mberin Ontar of lumbe ment, sh 1890. and only actual to particula given rer Atlantic productio from thi feet, and quantity from the eet B. M. In 1890 :-
:al Service t January i per cent, ths, Octo1890, and e latter on as remarke Atlantic.
ings issued

Percentage Verified.
$68 \cdot 6$
$78 \cdot 3$
$83 \cdot 0$
$82 \cdot 8$
$85 \cdot 1$
$78 \cdot 2$
$79 \cdot 1$
$83 \cdot 2$
$89 \cdot 3$
$88 \cdot 2$
$85 \cdot 9$
$84 \cdot 5$
$81 \cdot 3$
$82 \cdot 3$
$80 \cdot 7$
storm warnr cent, have
lities issued , was 7,126 , n fully, and s of predicusual. The carried on reciated by
in Canada, hief sources ely in Nova e are thirty-
four mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from British Columbia since its admission into Confederation to 30 th June, 1891, has reached the large sum of $\$ 17,126,351$. Gold has also boen found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible, that of Nova Scotia being particularly fine, and bringing in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.
24. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are : Natural In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in industries. Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this province being the most valuable and productive in the world ; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia ; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, lumberang, fishing and mining ; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining ; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising:-coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains;-and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.
25. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, Lumber1 mbering prevails to considerable extent in all the provinces, especially ing. in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can be formed from the following statement, showing the production of timber of all kinds, by provinces, in 1890. The figures are in most cases taker from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantity on which dues were paid. The actual total production would undoubtedly be very much larger. Full particulars could not be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the province to transAtlantic ports. The figures for New Brunswick only represent the production on which stumpage dues were paid. The total shipments from this province to trans-Atlantic ports were--deals, 252,519,988 feet, and square timber, 302,950 cubic feet ; and in transporting this quantity 380 vessels of 279,436 tons were employed. It will be seen from the table that $\$ 1,928,928$ were paid in dues on $1,314,929,108$ feet B.M., and 5,561,238 cubic feet of timber produced in the Dominion in 1890 :-


Timber in British Columbia.
26. The figures for British Columbia are those from Government returns only, and by no means represent the entire production, which was probably double the quantity given. In this province the industry is yet in its infancy, but is assuming larger proportions every year, as saw mills are established and the facilities for production increase. It is here that the Douglas fir is found, celebrated for its strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high, and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet. The red cedar.
which size, an
27. estima 11,668, $\$ 11,57$
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Men..
Women.
Boys...
Girls...

| 31. T |
| :--- |
| industri |
| ollows:- |

Ontario
Quebec.
Nova Scot
New Brun
Other prov
which is increasing in value as a commercial wood, grows to a large size, and is frequently found 200 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter.
27. According to figures published by the Quebec Government it is Producestimated that there have been produced in that province since 1867 , tion of $11,668,965,549$ feet B.M., and $72,424,363$ cubic feet of timber, while Quebec, $\$ 11,570,420$ have been collected for dues.
28. The agricultural and fishing industries are alluded to in detail Agricul. in subsequent chapters. and fishing industries.
29. The total number of industrial establishments in Canada, accord- Industrial ing to the census taken in April, 1891, was 75,765. In 1881 the establishnumber was 49,923 , showing that during ten years there was an ments, increase of 25,842 , or nearly 52 per cent.
30. The total number of employés in these establislments in 1891 Number of was 367,496 , an increase of 112,561 during the ten years, which is employes. equal to 44 per cent. Classified, the employés in 1881 and 1891 were as under:-

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Government ection, which vince the in. brtions every roduction inated for its 00 feet high, he red cedar.

31. The position of the provinces towards each other in respect to Establishindustrial establishments and employés in 1881 and 1891 was as ments and follows:employés, 1881 and

| Provinces. | 1881. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Establishments. | Employés. | Establish ments. | Employés. |
| Ontario. | 23,058 | 118,308 | 32,028 | 165,335 |
| Quebec. | 15,848 | 85,673 | 23,110 | 116,467 |
| Nova Scotia. | 5,459 | 20,390 | 10,372 | 34,250 |
| New Brunswick. | 3,117 | 19,922 | 5,419 | 26,609 |
| Dther provinces | 2,441 | 10,642 | 4,836 | 24,835 |
| Total. . | 49,923 | 254,935 | 75,765 | 367,496 |

Employés in proportion to population.
32. The proportion of employés to each 10,000 of the total population was as follows :-

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario ...... | 601 | 782 |
| Quebec. . | 627 | 782 |
| Nowa Scotia. ${ }_{\text {New }}$ | 452 | 760 <br> 828 |
| Prince Edward Island | 528 | 72\% |
| Manitoba. | 308 | 287 |
| British Colunbia | 580 | 1,175 |
| North-West Territories | 19 | 162 |

Value of 33. The following table shows the value of machinery and tools machinery employed in the industrial establishments in Canada in April, 1891 :\&c.

| Ontario. | \$38,295,158 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quebec. | 26,256,791 |
| Nova Scotia. | 4,688,401 |
| New Brunswick | 5,478,924 |
| Prince Fdward Island | 672.598 |
| Manitoba | 1,829,476 |
| North-West Territories | 333,346 |
| British Columbia. | 3,248,571 |
| Total | \$80,803,265 |

Number of 34. The number of steam engines (obtained for the first time) was steam en- 9,873 , not including those empluyed in mines, in shipping afloat, or in
gines. gines.
agricultural pursuits, and by provinces, the number and horse-power used were :-

| Provir ?es. | Number. | Horsepower. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | 5,811 | 163,596 |
| Quebec. | 2,285 | 66,287 |
| Nova Scotia. ${ }^{\text {New Brunswick }}$ | 686 507 | 22,309 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 106 | 2,056 |
| Manitoba .... | 179 | 6,894 |
| North-West Territories | 58 | 1,614 |
| British Columbia.. | 241 | 11,990 |
| Total. | 9,873 | 298,372 |

This gives an average of 30 horse-power to each engine.
35. Ac the shore as the te in what i killed or of the lan who reac 1497 , and Columbus and Amer 1499. Ca coverer of another vo wards calle exploration 15.4, who July in tha said to begi
30. Com some of th country :-
1534. July
$\mathbf{e} \mathbf{R}$
The $\mathbf{I}$
1535. July.
1540. Third

1542-43.
1598. The 1
1003. First t
605. Found
"Cadi
608. Second
$\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{str}}$
611. Establis
613. St. Joh
615. Champ

Fr
On
620. Populat
629. July.
$\underset{\substack{\text { win } \\ \text { nada }}}{ }$
632. Canada
634. July 4.
635. August
842. May 18.
l popula-
1891.

## 782 <br> 782 <br> 760 <br> 828 <br> 725 <br> 287 <br> 1,175 <br> 162

and tools il, 1891 :-

295,158
256,791
688,401
478,924
672.598

829,476
333,346
,248,571
,803,265
t time) was
afloat, or in horse-power

## Horse-

 power.163,596
66,287
22,30!
23,626
2,056
6,8!
1,614
11,990
35. According to what may be called tradition rather than history, Discovery the shores of North America were visited on several occasions, as early of Canada. as the tenth century, by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled ly the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reach some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made mother voyage, and succeeded in naking his, way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 15:34, who landed in the neighbourhood of Miramichi Bay on the 4th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.
36. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are Principal some of the principal events of importance in the history of this $\begin{gathered}\text { events in } \\ \text { Canadian }\end{gathered}$ country :Canadian
history.
1534. July 4. Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighbourhood of the Miramichi River.
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.

August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the month of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
1540. Third visit of Cartier.

1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
1598. The Marquii le lii Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Islard, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word
"Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec, " a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. returning by Lake Ontario.
620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.
632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
634. July 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.

August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.
635. Dec. 25. Death of Chanplain at Quebec.
842. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.

2

1642-1667. Frequent and serions wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1667. White population of New France, 3,918.
1670. April 21. Hudson's Bny Company founded.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1673. Jume 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful atcack upon Quebec.
1692. Population cf New France, 12,431.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355 .
1701. August. 4. Ratification of a treaty of pence with the Iroquois at Montreal.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acudia) and Newfoundland were cederl to the English.
1720. Population of New France, 24, 434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
1721. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Caje Breton, taken by the English.
1748. Restoration of Louishorg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 Britiwh emigrants bronght out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Govemor of Nova Scotia.
1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax Guzettr, the first paper published in Camada. 1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotin, albont 6,000 .
1758. July 26. Final capture of Lonisbourg by the Finglish.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaun, who was killed during the assantt.
June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French hy (General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 70, and of the French, 1,500.
September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces. September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.
1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.

September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, $\mathbf{7 0 , 0 0 0}$.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.
1783. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full righi "Canada with all its dependencies."
General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.
1784. June 21. Issure of the Quebec Fiazette.*

In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacere of thr British. The plan was successfully carried ont in several places, whert not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1786. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.
1770. St. Tohn's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate provinct, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the Houst of Assembly took place in July, 1773.
1774. The "Quebec Act"passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the fiet exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It an. nexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for thr appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.
*This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but thr Halifax Gazette, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority..
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2,544 British first Fngliwh
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ral Prideaux.
the French ly Finglish, ${ }^{(010}$,

French forces,
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nd guarantee! lependencies.' ev of Quebec.
racy for a sim. hassiacere of the 1 places, wher ed to succumb. -ernor General arate province, ag of the Honst
adians the fret it of their civi? istoms. It ab rovided for thr for the admin

Canada, but the im to priority.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolutin:l, ame vasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance raputy fell into their hands, with the exception of Quelbe, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1778. June 3. First issue of the Montreal Gazette. This paper is ntill published.
1783. Neptember 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45 th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emprying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upier Canado not included.)
1784. British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included). Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick-population, 11,457.
About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loynlists, as they were called-that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive nt any exact figures, it is probahle that the number altogether was not less than 40,000 . The Loyalists were well treated by the British Guvernment, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular were settled hy about 10,000 , on lands allotted to them by the Govermment.
785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.
Ke-introduction of the right of habeas corpus.
791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two provinces, viz, Upire and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of che Council were to be appwinted by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of the two provinces, 161,311 .
792. Septenber 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.
December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by den. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
93. Abolition of slavery in U pper Canada.
196. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York ('Toronto).
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the chunge to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.
1806. November 22. Issue of Le Canadion, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.
Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000 .
312. War declared between Great Britain and the Uuited States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.
October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.
November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.
313. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June $\overline{5}$. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.
September. Battle of Mroraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseth.

October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Coloned de Sulaberry and four hundred French Cunadian militia.
November 11. Battle of Chrysier's Furm-Defeat and rout of (ieneral Wilkinson mid the Americans by the Canadiun militia under Col. Morrison.
1814. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lanc, und defent of the Americans.

December 24 . War terminated by the treaty of lihent.
fopmation of Upper Canada, 95,000 , and of Lower Camada, 335, 000.
1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Ameri cans in the British North American tisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed throngh in 1825.
1831. P'opuhation-Upper Canada 236i,702; Lower Canada, 5i33,134.
1833. Augnst 5. The steamer Koyal William left Quebee and arrived at (iravesend on the 12 September following. This boat wis built at Quebec during 1830.31 , and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Athatic.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprarie to St. Johm's- the first railroad in Cannda.
1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in locth provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Cunada by British troops.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsecuent union of the provinces was mainly due.
1841. February 10. Union of the two Provincts: under the name of the Province of Cnnada, and establishment of resinnsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislativo Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to be represented by $\mathbf{6 2}$ members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.
Population of Upper Cinada, 455,688.
May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Ruck, Quebee. 32 persons killed.
June 13. Opening of the first united Parliment at Kingston, by Lord w denham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Asharrion Treaty.
1844. Popnlation of Lower Cas a in, 697,084 .
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1847. Telegraph line escablished between Quebec, Montreai and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the $\mathbf{R}$ :bellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The tirst sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Eigin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th Jume, 1853, and was the first locomotive railroad in operation in Upper Canada.
1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a miform rate of postage, viz.:-3 pence per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The use of postage amps was also introduced.
Population of Upper Canada, 959,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130 , being 65 from each 1 rovince.
May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Kailway opened for traffic.

Abolition of seignorial tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.
June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine ; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.
1868.
1860.

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reased from 84
for traftic. of the Clergy
t Washington. and American : soil, the forest Lawrence River ts, and gave to taty wos to last
1858. Adoption of the decimal syatem of currency. Selection by the Que $n$ of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanemt semt of (invernment.
April. Gold found in British Colmbin.
September. Gold found in Tangier River, N.S.
1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron thlmar lridge in the world, is (jo) feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.
September 1 . Laying of the comer atone of the Parlinment Buildings at Ottawa by the Prine of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1891, 84,96in, 654.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, $1,396,091$; of Lower Canada, $1,111,566$; of New Brunswick, 252,047 ; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857 ; of Vanconver Island, exclnsive of Indians, $3,024$.
1866. March 17 . 'Temination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.
Jme 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.
June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.
Tune 8 . First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed.
1867. February 10. The British North Amerioa Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.
July 1. Union of the provinces of Canula, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and (quebec respectively.
Lord Monck was the first Governor (ieneral of the I)mminion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Promier.
868. April 7. Hon. T. 1)'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.

July 31. The Kupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Govornment providing for the acquisition hy the Dominion of the North. West Territories.
869. June 2. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-West Territories.
October 29. Hon. Wm. Macdougall appointed Lientenant-Governor.
Red River Rebellion.
November 19. Deed of smrender signed, Hirlson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.
870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.

September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.
 driven back by the volunteers.
July 15. Addition of the North. West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This province was made ont of a prition of the newly acquired territory.
1871. May 8 . Signing of the Treaty of Washington.

July 20. Admission of British Colmmbia into the Confederation.
Population of the four provinces, 3,485, 661 ; of Manitoha, 18,995; of British Columbin, 36,224, and of Prince Edward I.sland, 04,021. Total, 3,635,001.
November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.
872. Abolition of dual representation.
873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.

July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brmswich.

November 23. Award of Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of $\$ 5,500,000$ to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.
879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.
1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.

October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Rnilwny. This contract was subseguently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324, $\mathbf{C 1 0}$.

May 2. First nod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act contirmed by the Privy Council.
August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territorien received the name of Regina.
1885. Match 2ti. Gutbreak of rebellion in the North-West; commencement of hostilitien at Duck Lake.
April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
May 20. Surrender of Poumdmaker.
July 1. Termination of the fixhery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United Staten.
July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38 ; wounded, 115 . The retel loss could not be ascertained.
November 7 . Driving of the last apike of the Cumarlian l'acific Railway.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.

June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.
June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
1887. April 4. Important conference in Loulon between representatives of the princinal colomies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campleell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
June 14. First C. P'. R. steamahip arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.
Nuvember 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.

August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec. 45 persons killed.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lumatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire; over 70 lives lost. The bunldings had been erected at a cont of $\$ 1,132,232$.
October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. April 6. Population of the Dominion, $4,832,679$.

April 29. The first of the new C. P. R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in 3 days 17 hours, from Vancouver.
Jume 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.
1892. April 17. Death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
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38. The governs th Canadn, to the Crown of those m being Min trative de and who fi Council ar the Minist the Gover
39. The measures refuse sucl tion. He tures with
40. The represente Senate, th House of
41. The Governor must posse of 30 year: the provin possessed brances, ar 84,000 , cle either resi division fo

## CHAPTER I.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

37. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North ConstituAmerica Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of tion Canada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. The Executive Government and authority, as well as the commander-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor General, appointed by her for a term of tive years.
38. The Governor General takes no ative part in legishation, bat governs through a council, known as the Queen's Privy Council fo Cauada, to which belong ull those who are or have been advisers of the Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists of those members of the Dominion Parlinment who are for the time being Ministers of the Crown, ether as heads of the various administrative departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who form the Govermment of the day. Members of the Privy Council are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry, or of removing members of the Privy Council, lies with the Governor General.
39. The Governor General ussents in the Queen's name to all measures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may vernor refuse such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures within one year of their having been passed in the Province.
40. There is one Parliament for Camadia, consisting of the Queen, The Parlirepresented by the Governor General ; an Upper House styled the ament. Senate, the members of which are nppointed, and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members of which are elected.
41. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the The Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member Senate. must possess the following qualifications: he must have passed the age qualificaof 30 years ; be a British subject, born or naturalized ; must reside in tions. the province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be possessed of real property of the value of $\$ 4,000$ above all encumbrances, and his real and personal property together must be worth $\$ 4,000$, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec he must either reside or have his real property qualification in the eiectoral division for which he is appointed.

Conditions
of tenure.
Conditions
of tenure. vacant, if, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, he fails to attend in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a foreign power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of
treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property qualifications. A senator camot be elected a member of the House of Commons without previously resigning his place in the Senate.

Additions to Senate.
43. The Governor General may at any time recommend to the Queen the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addi-
tion is made no further appointment shall be made, except on a like the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addi-
tion is made no further appointment shall be made, except on a like recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its normal number.
Speaker of 44. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a senator, and who in Senate.

Senatorial indemnity Number of senators.

House of Commons. all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor General.
45. Each senator receives an indemnity of $\$ 1,000$ per annum.
46. The present number of senators is 80 , divided among the several
provinces as follows: Ontario, $24 ;$ Quebec, $24 ;$ Nova Scotia, 10 ;
46. The present number of senators is 80 , divided among the several
provinces as follows: Ontario, $24 ;$ Quebec, $24 ;$ Nova Scotia, 10 ; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 4; and the North-West Territories, 2.
47. The House of Commons consists of 215 members, representing the several provinces in the following numbers: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21 ; New Brunswick, 16 ; Manitoba, 5 ; British Columbia, 6 ; Prince Edward Island, 6 ; and the North-West Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other provinces are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The present number of members in the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the Acts admitting them into the Confederation, but all subsequent readjustment will be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision.
Proportio- 48. The following is the proportionate representation of each nate representation of the provinces.
42. A senator may resign his place, and his place also becomes province at the present time, according to the census of 1891. In consequence of the census a re-distribution of seats will have to take place.

|  | Population to each Member. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | . 22,983 |
| Quebec | 22,909 |
| Nova Scotia. | 21,452 |
| New Brunswick. | 20,080 |
| Manitoba | 30,503 |
| British Columbia | 15,6666 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 18,180 |
| The Territories | 16,888 |
| Canada... | 22,435 |

comes ttend reign ted of ualifi-Com-addia like cormal
49. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the Term of people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualitication. They are paid an idemnity at the rate of $\$ 10$ per diem if the session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of $\$ 1,000$ for any period over that time. The sum of $\$ 8$ per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the session, unless such absence is caused by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile each way.
50. With the exception of the North-West Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follow: A rote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons ot 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 nccupant 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 the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons as the case may be, or is a fisherman and owner of real property and boats, nets and tishing 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 lite annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than $\$ 100$. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.
51. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin Iudians and the North-West Territories are not entitled to vote; in other parts of Canada only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualitied, are possess d of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than $\$ 150$, are entitled to vote.
52. In the North-West Territories every person, other than aliens Voting in or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a bona fide male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided within the electoral district for twelve months previous to the election.
53. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Col- Voters in umbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not coming within the British $\begin{gathered}\text { Columbia }\end{gathered}$ Dominion franchise, were at the time of the passing of the Act (20th and P. F. July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the then existing provincial Island. laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.
54. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every Persons court, whose appointments rest with the Governor General, are dis- disquali-
fied from qualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliavoting.

General elections, 1887 and 1891. ment. Revising ofticers, 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.
55. The last general election was held on the 5th March, 1891, and the preceding one on the 22nd February, 1887, and the following table gives the number of voters registered, the number of votes polled, and the number of ballots spoiled and rejected on those two occasions.
GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891, POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED.

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. |  |  | 1891. |  |  | Population at last Census, 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { on List } \\ \text { on List. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Polled. | $\|$Spuil- <br> ed and <br> Re- <br> jected <br> Bal- <br> lots. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { ooters } \\ \text { on List. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total Polled. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Spoil } \\ \text { ed and } \\ \text { Re- } \\ \text { jected } \\ \text { Bal- } \\ \text { lots. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| Ontamo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addington | 5,239 | 3,464 | 37 | 7,299 | 4,553 | 39 | 24,151 |
| Algoma** | 6,040 | 2,838 |  | 8,798 | 4,064 | 83 | 54,876 |
| Bothwel] | 5,979 | 4,342 | 48 | 7,577 | 4,550 | 35 | 25,595 |
| Brant, N.R | 3,893 | $2,15{ }^{2}$ | 16 | 4,179 | 2,342 | 22 | 16,993 |
| Brant, S.R | 4, 881 | 3,886 | 28 | 5,720 | 3,384 | 40 | 23,359 |
| Brock ville | 4,740 | 3,357 | 47 | 5,892 | 3,452 | 57 | 15,853 |
| Bruce, N.R | 4,651 | 3,479 | 36 | 5,189 | 3,694 | 25 | 22,530 |
| Bruce, W.R | 4,865 | 3,283 | 28 | 4,193 | 3,100 | 38 | 20,718 |
| Bruce, E.R. | 5,117 | 3,994 | 30 | 5,268 | 3,976 | 30 | 21,355 |
| Cardwell | 3,643 | 2,659 | 9 | 4,267 | 3,008 | 23 | 15,382 |
| Carleton | 4,196 | 2,247 | 15 | 4,695 | 2,945 | 26 | 21,749 |
| Cornwall and Stormont. | 5,66i | 3,983 | 61 | 6,692 | 4,086 | 48 | 27,156 |
| Dundas. | 4,95 | 4,039 | 44 | 5, 224 | 4,112 | 19 | 20,132 |
| Durham, E.K | 4,500 | 2,942 | 19 | 5,417 | 3,431 | 19 | 17,053 |
| Durham, W. | 4,445 | 3,578 | 52 | 5,530 | 3,736 | 18 | 15,374 |
| Elgin, E.R. | 7, 187 | 5,434 | 52 | 9,108 | 5,434 | 39 | 26,724 |
| Elgin, W.R. | 6,161 | 3,870 | 34 | 7,5¢i8 | 3,988 | 21 | 23,925 |
| Esse., S. R | 5.566 | 4,336 | 36 | 6,824 | 4,760 | 37 | 24,022 |
| Essex, N.R. | 6,529 | 4,466 | 44 | 8,240 | 4, 335 | 72 | 31,523 |
| Frontenac | 3,090 | 1,968 |  | 3,890 | 2,649 | 24 | 13,445 |
| Glengarry | 4,804 | 3,834 | 31 | 5,230 | 3,585 | 33 | 22,447 |
| Grenville, S.R | 3,471 | 2,594 | 14 | 3,842 | 2,717 | 25 | 12,921 |
| Grey, S R | 5,758 | 4,485 | 46 | 6,028 | 4,567 | 41 | 23,672 |
| Grey, E.R | 6,291 | 4,225 | 34 | 6,692 | 3,935 | 28 | 26,225 |
| Grey, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ | 5,795 | 4,199 | 36 | 6,697 | 4, 775 | 40 | 26,341 |
| Haldimand | 4,334 | 3,491 | 45 | 4.522 | 3,714 | 51 | 16,307 |
| Halton.. | 5,670 | 4, 435 | 28 | 6,137 | 4,7\%8 | 54 | 21,982 |
| Hamilton City Hastings, W. ......... | 5, 5,105 | 6,976 3,278 | 103 51 | 11,552 | 7,718 $\mathbf{3 , 5 0}$ | 68 73 | 47,245 18,964 |

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Electoral

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Hastings, E. Hastings, $\mathbf{N}$. Huron, W. R Huron, E.R Huren, S.R. Kent.
Kingston Cit Lambton, W. Lambton, E. 1 Lamark, N. h
Lanark, S.R. Leeds \& Giren Leeds, S.R.. . Leunox....
Lincoln and I
London City. Middleses, E Middlesex, N. Middlesex, w Middlesex, S. Monck
Muskoka a a Sound
Norfolk, S. K.
Norfolk, N.R.
Northamberla
Northumberla
Ontario, N.R.
Ontario, S.R.
Ontario, W.R.
Ottawa City.
Oxford, N.R.
Oxford, S.R.
Peel.
Perth, N. $\mathrm{R} .$.
Perth, S.R...
Peterborough,
Peterborough,
Prescott. ....
Renfrew, N.R
Renfrew, S.R.
Russell.
Simcoe, $\mathbf{N} . \ddot{\mathbf{R}}$.
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ensus,
1891.

24,151 54,876 25,595 16,993 23,359
15,853 22,530
20,718 21,355
21,749
27,156
20,132
17,053
15,374
26,724
23,925
24,022
31,523
13,445
22,447
12,921
23,672
26,225
26,341
16,307
21,982
47,245
18,964

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THF HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891, POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED-Continucd.

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. |  |  | 1891. |  |  | Population at last Census, 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. <br> of <br> Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spuil ed and Rejected Ballots. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Voters } \\ \text { on List. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total Votes Polled. | Spoiledand Rejected Bal. lots. |  |
| Ontario-C'on. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hastings, E.R.......... | 4,170 | 3,454 | 48 | 4,725 | 3,848 | 56 | 18,050 |
| Hastings, N.R. | 4,364 | 2,411: | 26 | 4,875 | 3,166 | 33 | 22,213 |
| Huron, W.R. | 5,714 | 4,315 | 21 | 5,740 | 4,019 | 23 | 20,021 |
| Huron, F.R | 5,296 | 4,115 | 37 | 5,011 | 3,766 | 21 | 18,968 |
| Huren, S.R. | 5,023 | 2,810 | 15 | 5,017 | 2,889 | 27 | 19,184 |
| Kent. | 9,373 | 5,852 | 58 | 9,391 | 5,800 | 40 | 31,434 |
| Kingston City | 4,388 | 2,719 | 16 | 6,211 | 3,114 | 75 | 19,263 |
| Lambton, W.R | 5,426 | 4,112 | 33 | (6,819) | 4,130 | $5!$ | 23,446 |
| Lambton, E.R | 6,180 | 4,834 | 03 | 7,15i | 4,706 | $3!$ | 24,269 |
| Lamark, N.R. | 4,359 | 3,3i3 | 2 | 4,072 | 3,14: | 2 i | 19,260 |
| Lanark, S.R. | 4,4it | 2,649 | 20 | 4,683 | 2,978 | 26 | 19,862 |
| Leeds \& Grenville, N.R. | 2,891 | 2,178 | 25 | 3,499 | 2,476 | 24 | 13,521 |
| Leeds, S.R. | 5,725 | 4,496 |  | 6,084 | 4,482 | 41 | 22,451 |
| Lemnox. | 4,194 | 3,247 | 22 | 4,939 | 3,217 | 45 | 14,900 |
| Lincoln and Niagara | 6,905 | 4,823 |  | 6,442 | 4,376 | 84 | 21,806 |
| London City. | 4,920 | 3,98i | 52 | 4, 897 | 3,8!1 | ${ }_{6} 1$ | 22.281 |
| Middlesex, F.R | 7,149 | 4,489 | 43 | 7,720 | 4,583 | 32 | 25,569 |
| Middlesex, N.R. | 5,710 | 3,997 | 32 | 5,612 | 3,924 | 27 | 19,090) |
| Middlesex, W.R | 5,107 | 4,115 | 27 | 5,469 | 3,758 | 20 | 17.288 |
| Middlesex, S.R | 4, 870 | 3,150 | 22 | 4,891 | 3,188 | 32 | 18,806 |
| Monck......... | 4,324 | 3,534 | 31 | 4,451 | 3,488 | 95 | 15,315 |
| Muskoka and Parry Sound | 4,850 | 3,151 | 31 | (i,084 | 3,684 | 49 | 26,515 |
| Norfolk, S.R. | 4,649 | 2,533 | 43 | 5,26i8 | 3,690 | 30 | 17,780 |
| Norfolk, N.R. | 5,516 | 4,000 | 34 | (6,012 | 4,2i2 | 34 | 19,400 |
| Northtinberland, W.R | 4,713 | 3,259 | 38 | 4,899 | 3,145 | 37 | 14,947 |
| Northumberland, E.R. | 5,845 | 4,562 | 50 | 7,192 | 4,754 | 50 | 21,995 |
| Ontario, N.R........ | 5,451 | 3,942 | 28 | 5,963 | 4,158 | 23 | 21,385 |
| Ontario, S.R. | 5,475 | 4,049 | 38 | 6,824 | 4,051 | 33 | 18,371 |
| Ontario, W. R. | 4,964 | 3,201 | 27 | 6,703 | 2,735 | 30 | 18,792 |
| Ottawa City. | 9,36i | 5,730 | 85 | 9,088 | 5,030 | 21 | 37,269 |
| Oxford, N. R | 5,836 | 2,930 | 14 | 6,536 | 3,554 | 20 | 26,131 |
| Oxford, S.R | 6,054 | 3,076 | 11 | 6,131 | 3,308 | 23 | 22,421 |
| Peel... | 4,154 | 3,379 | 29 | 4,157 | 3,280 | 34 | 15,466 |
| Perth, N.R. | 6, 46 | 4,564 | 27 | 8,387 | 4,969 | $4!$ | 26,907 |
| Perth, S.R... | 5,468 | 4, 355 | 36 | 6,587 | 4,549 | 42 | 19,400 |
| Peterborough, W.R | 3,592 | 2,544 | 4 | 4,508 | 2,662 | 30 | 15,808 |
| Peterborough, E.R. | 4,544 | 3,285 | 27 | 5,587 | 3,635 | 34 | 21,919 |
| Prescott. | 4,342 | 2,637 | 9 | 4,406 | 1,877 | 40 | 24,173 |
| Prince Edward | 5,661 | 4,373 | 49 | 6,136 | 4,489 | 44 | 18,889 |
| Renfrew, N.R. | 3,617 | 2,820 | 43 | 3,800 | 2,915 | 41 | 23,005 |
| Renfrew, S.R. | 3,198 | 2,334 | 42 | 4,106 | 2,840 | 43 | 23,971 |
| Russell. | 5,892 | 4,447 | 27 | 6, 378 | 4,203 | 41 | 31,643 |
| Simeoe, N.R. | 6,576 | 4,3!0 | 57 | 6,549 | 4,538 | 49 | 28,203 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891, POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED-Continued.

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. |  |  | 1891. |  |  | Popilation at last Census, 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Voters } \\ \text { on List. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total Votes Polled. | Suril. ed and Re. jected Ballot.s. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Voters } \\ \text { on Sist. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total Votes Polled | Sumiledand R. $\downarrow$. jected Bal. lot.A. |  |
| Ontario-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sincoes, S.R | 4,907 | 2,608 | 6 | * |  |  | 20,824 |
| Simeoe, E.R | 7,099 | 4,8:90 | is | 9,180 | 5,493 | 69 | 35,801 |
| Toronto, West | 13,781 | T,32s | 7 | 17,084 | 8,334) | 03 | 73,832 |
| Toronto, Cent | 6,553 | 4,110 | 4 | 7,070 | 4,326 | 55 | 26, $633^{2}$ |
| Toronto, East | 9,925 | 4,625 | 66 | 14,237 | 5,576 | 82 | 43,564 |
| Victoria, S.R. | 5,186 | 3,781 | 40 | 6,234 | 4,085 | 34 | 20,45: |
| Victoria, N.R. | 3.724 | $\stackrel{9}{2,583}$ | 26 | 4.163 | 3,026 | 93 | 16,84! |
| Waterloo, N.K. | 4,603 | 3,921 | 59 | (6,356 | 4,493, | 39 | 25,325 |
| Waterloo, S.R | 5,857 | 4,140 | 28 | 5,948 | t,14 | 44 | 25,13! |
| Welland. | 6,901 | 5,032 | 41 | 7,316 | 5,005 | 65 | 25,132 |
| Wellington, N.R. | 6,638 | 4,718 | 57 | 7,325 | 4,78i | 35 | 94,951 |
| Wellington, Centr | 6,498 | 4,804 | 32 | 6.969 | 4,754 | 37 | -3, 387 |
| Wellington, s. R | 6,6334 | 4,696 | 45 | 6.897 | 4,644 | 5 | 24,373 |
| Wentworth, X.R. | 4,030 | 3,152 | 4 | 3.931 | 2,834 | 2.5 | 14,591 |
| Wentworth, S.R. | 4,698 | 3,502 | 3.5 | 4,802 | 3,545 | 19 | 16,770 |
| York, N.R. | 6,025 | 4,75\% | 54 | 6,6i65 | 4,299 | 53 | 20,284 |
| York, E.R. | 6,219 | 4,942 | 72 | 9.890 | 5,980 | 76 | 35,148 |
| York, W.R | 6,5\% | 4,748 | 53 | 12.347, | 6,069 | 70 | 41,8:7 |
| Total Ontario | 495,514 | 344,435 | 3,307 | 2018,8\% | 358,211 | 3,691 | 2,114,321 |
| Quebrec. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentenil | 2,807 | 1,866 | 33 | 2,990 | 1,898 | 39 | 15,15x |
| Bagot |  |  |  | 4,586 | 3,111 | 54 | 21,645 |
| Beauce. | 5.830 | 3,651 | 4 | (6,717 | 4,145 | 77 | 37,222 |
| Beauharnois | 3,481 | 2,142 | 47 | 3,729) | 2,613 | 41 | 16,662 |
| Bellechasse | 3,161 | 2,404 | 11. | 3,359 | 2,486 | 13 | 18,368 |
| Berthier. | 3,790 | 2.839 | 62. | 4,161 | 6,487 | 35 | 19,836 |
| Bonaventure | 3,004 | 2,346 | 45 | 8,567 | 2,710 | 58 | 20,835 |
| Brome | 3,5!1 | 2,761 | 6 | 3.710 | 2,906 | 43 | 14,769 |
| Chambly | 2,743 | 2,096 | 42 | S, 0104 | 2,317 | 43 | 11,704 |
| Champlain | 4,562 | 3,183 | 59 | 3,435 | 3,875 | 47 | 29,26i |
| Charlevoix | 3,710 | 2,719 | 50 | 3,987 | 2,775 | 130 | 19,034 |
| Chateangaay | 3.171 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 021$ | 27 | 3,482 | 2,3!4 | 59 | 13,864 |
| Chicoutimi and Sagnenay | 4.397 | 2,921 | 79 | 6,008 | 3,721 | 52 | 38,2:1 |
| Compton ... ........ .. | 5,861 | 3,499 | 13 | 5.743 | 2,942 | 45 | 22,779 |
|  | 3,723 | 2,754 | 63 | * |  |  | 19,017 |
|  | * ${ }^{*}$, 880 | . 2,364 | 52 | 9,331 | 5,356 | 76 | $\begin{aligned} & 43,323 \\ & 26,875 \end{aligned}$ |

[^2]( 1 FNERAL FLECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891, POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTEG POLLED-Continued.

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. |  |  | 1891. |  |  | Pomrlation at last C'ensus, 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Voters } \\ \text { on List. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total <br> Votes <br> Polled. | Syoiledand Rejected Balluts. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Voters } \\ \text { on List. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total Votes Polled. | Swiledand Re. jected Ballots. |  |
| Quebec-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hocheliga. | 9,874 | 5,979 | 181 | 14,598 | 0,071 | 180 | 80,998 |
| Huntingdon |  |  |  | 3,766 | 2,533 | 34 | 14,385 |
| lberville | * |  |  | 2,544 | 1,574 | 36 | 11,803 |
| Jacques Cartier | 2,797 | 2,126 | - 1 | 3,214 | 2,482 | 58 | 13,832 |
| Joliette | 4,341 | 3,064 | 41 | 4,460 | 3,102 | 54 | 22,921 |
| Kamouraska. | 3,525 | 2,79 | 37 | 3,968 | 2,917 | 06 | 20,454 |
| Laprairie | 2,229 | 1,811 | 23 | 2,368 | 1,886 | 36 | 10,900 |
| L'Assomption | 2,811 | 2,213 | 47 | 3,128 | 2,400 | 63 | 13,674 |
| Laval . ... | 1,806 | 1,388 | 22 | 2,094 | 1,630 | 31 | 9,436 |
| Lévis | 5,216 | 3,946 | 83 | 5,257 | 3,869 | 90 | 26,995 |
| L'Islet | 2,607 | 1,726 | $5{ }^{7}$ | 2,940 | 1,956 | 28 | 13,823 |
| Lothinière | 3,390 | 2,419 | 26 |  |  |  | 20,688 |
| Maskinonge | 2,815 | 2,000 | 44 | 3,229 | 2,198 | 33 | 17,829 |
| Megantic | 4,154 | 2,80 ${ }^{2}$ | 26 | 4,710 | 3,205 | 57 | 22,233 |
| Missisquoi. | 4,607 | 3,285 | 34 | 5,151 | 3,393 | 71 | 18,549 |
| Montcalm . | 2,750 | 1,788 | 22 | 3,119 | 1,821 | 21 | 12,131 |
| Montmagny | 2,460 | 1,949 | 646 | 2,574 | 1,911 | 28 | 14,726 |
| Montmorency | 2,180 | 1,877 | 34 | 2,335 | 1,935 | 30 | 12,309 |
| Montreal, West | 10,190 | 6,366 | 116 | 11,070 | 5,466 | 106 | 62,494 |
| Montreal, East |  |  |  | 18,730 | 10,855 | 323 | 92,079 |
| Montreal, Centre | 8,350 | 5,301 | 159 | 9,113 | 5,686 | 316 | 28,122 |
| Napierville | 2,056 | 1,595 | 23 | 2, 027 | 1,616 | 24 | 10,101 |
| Nicolet. | 5,198 | 2,736 | 36 | 5,4.8 | 3,398 | 70 | 28,735 |
| Stawa County | 9,298 | 4,414 | 155 | 10,144 | 5,572 | 121 | 63,560 |
| Pontiac | 4,300 | 2,647 | 21 | 4,23\% | 2,682 | 55 | 22,084 |
| Portneuf | 4,757 | 3,623 | 38 | 5,033 | 3,362 | 55 | 25,813 |
| Quebec, East .. | 5.461 | 3,359 | 42 |  |  |  | 36,200 |
| Queber, Contre | 2,696 | 1,957 | 32 | 2,588 | 2,082 | 54 | 17,649 |
| quebec, West | 2,153 | 1,586 | 108 | 2,473 | 1,717 | 43 | 9,241 |
| Quebec, County | 3,790 | 2,643 | 69 | 3,870 | 3,044 | 72 | 19,503 |
| Richmond and Wolfe | 6,369 | 4,573 | 83 | 7,163 | 4,551 | 57 | 31,347 |
| Richelieu | 4,265 | 3,178 | 50 | 4,593 | 3,0:4 | 69 | 21,354 |
| Rimouski | 5,040 | 3,888 | 82 | 5,033 | 3,860 | 39 | 33,430 |
| Rouville... |  |  |  | 3,631 | 2,509 | 67 | 16,012 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 4,094 | 1,803 | 18 | 4,805 | 2,846 | 59 | 21,433 |
| St. John's.. | 2,725 | 1,616 |  | 2,725 | 1,766 | 36 | 12,282 |
| St. Maurice. | 2,333 | 1,569 | 30 | 2,478 | 1,643 | 28 | 12,267 |
| Shefford. | 5.124 | 3,311 | 41 | 5,660 | 3,407 | 72 | 23,263 |
| Sherbrooke | 2,724 | 1,585 | 44 | 3,226 | 1,921 | 55 | 16,088 |
| Soulanges. | 2,121 | 1,711 | 15 | 2,313 | 1,829 | 20 | 9,608 |
| Stanstead. | 4,545 | 3,254 | 34 | 4,984 | 3,208 | 32 | 18,067 |
| Temisconata | 4,582 | 3,348 | 19 | 5,26¢ | 3,428 | 43 | 25,698 |

*Elected by acclamation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891, POPULATION, VOTFRS AND VOTES POLLED-Continucd.

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. |  |  | 1891. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Popu- } \\ & \text { lation at } \\ & \text { last } \\ & \text { Census, } \\ & \text { 1891. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Voters } \\ \text { on Iist. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil. <br> edand Re. jected Ballots. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Voters } \\ \text { on List. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Votes } \\ & \text { Polled. } \end{aligned}$ | Spoil. <br> edand Rejected Bal. lots. |  |
| Quebec-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrebonne | 4,180 | 2,853 |  | 4,879 | 2,956 | 49 | 23,128 |
| Three Rivers | 1,558 | 1,250 | 24 | 1,567 | 1,16t | 20 | 8,834 |
| Two Mountain | 2,806 | 2,110 | 19 | 2,002 | 2,029 | 31 | 15,027 |
| Vaudreuil | 2,596 | 1,779 | 38 | 2,982 | 2,076 | 20 | 10,792 |
| Verchères | 2,658 | 2,128 | 56 | 2,695 | 2,048 | 39 | 12,257 |
| Yamaska. | 3,471 | 2,635 | 71 | 3,507 | 2,628 | 74 | 16,05\% |
| Total Quebec. | 234,863 | 160,031 | 2,832 | 244,689 | 188,514 | 3,772 | 1,488,535 |
| Nova Scotia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annapolis | 4,069 | 3,488 | 29 | 4,317 | 3,497 | 83 | 19,350 |
| Antigonish | 3,280 | 2,454 | 9 | 3,332 | 2,465 | 21 | 16,114 |
| Colchester . | 5,010 | 4,265 | 43 | 5,723 | 4.538 | 40 | 27,160 |
| Cumberland | 6,003 | 5,114 | 152 | 8,0946 | 5,333 | 129 | 34,529 |
| Cape Breton (2).... . . . | 5,364 | 4,124 | 72 | 6,540 | 5,050 | 89 | 34,244 |
| Digby . . . . | 3,356 | 2,823 | 21 | 4,008 | 2,933 | 11 | 19,897 |
| Guysborough | 2,589 | 1,420 | 41 | 2,855 | 2,204 | 44 | 17,195 |
| Halifax (2). . | 10,775 | 8,424 | 127 | 12,505 | 9,609 | 125 | 71,358 |
| Hants... | 4,262 | 3,478 | 84 | 4,101 | 3,309 | 57 | 22,052 |
| Inverness | 4,453 | 3,375 | 35 | 4,883 | 3,444 | 25 | 25,759 |
| King's. | 4,235 | 3,492 | - | 4,462 | 3,469 | 48 | 22,489 |
| Lumenburg | 5,43t | 4,738 | 52 | 5,840 | 4,094 | 89 | 31,075 |
| Picton (2). | 7,584 | 6,336 | 86 | 7,916 | (6,141 | 33 | 34,541 |
| Queen's. | 1,979 | 1,633 | 52 | 2,106 | 1,633 | 50 | 10,610 |
| Richmond | 2,278 | 1,836 | 35 | 2,!65 | 2,282 | 27 | 14,399 |
| Shelburne | 2,733 | 2,354 | 27 | 3,448 | 2,757 | 28 | 14,95\% |
| Victoria. | 1,884 | 1,607 | 33 | 2,213 | 1,592 | 28 | 12,43. |
| Yarmouth | 3,779 | 3,073 | 34 | 4,735 | 2,889 | 49 | 22,216 |
| Total Nova Scotia... | 79,077 | 64,534 | 932 | 90,045 | 68,139 | 986 | 450,396 |
| New Brenswick. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albert. | 2,339 | 1,970 | 35 | 2,563 | 2,116 | 24 | 10,971 |
| Carleton | 5,236 | 3,605 | 43 | 5,587 | 3,924 | 93 | 22,52! |
| Charlotte | 4,676 | 3,703 | 86 | 5,246 | 3,620 | 96 | 23,752 |
| Gloucester | 4,176 | 3,100 | 54 | 4,548 | 3,514 | 58 | 24,897 |
| Kent. | 4,017 | 3,179 | 55 | 4,927 | 2,733 | 38 | 23.845 |
| King's | 5,195 | 3,999 | 44 | 5,259 | 3,789 | 64 | 23,087 |
| Northumberland | 5,250 | 3,796 | 75 | 5,761 | 3,911 | 78 | 25,713 |
| Queen's | 2,847 | 2,321 | 31 | 3,229 | 2,437 | $5 \overline{7}$ | 12,152 |
| Restigouche . ..... .. | 1,237 | 990 |  | 1,638 | 1,254 | 38 | 8,308 |

GENERA
PC

Electoral

New Brex
sumbury ... St. John, Ci St. John Cit Victoria... Westmorela York.

Total N
P. E. I

King's......
Princt.....
Queen's. .
Total P.
Bertish $C$
Cariloo.....
New Westmi
Vanconver.
Vistoria (2).
Yale
Tutal B .
Mani
Lisgar
Marquette... Solkirk.
Provencher. Wimnipeg. .

Total Ms
N. W. Te

Alberta
Assiuiboia $\mathbf{E}_{\text {do }}$
Saskatchewan
Total Te
*Elected

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891, POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLEID-Concluded.

| Filectoral Disticts. | 1887. |  |  | 18:1. |  |  | Pориlation at lant Censis, 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Voters on List. | Total <br> Votes <br> Polled. | Sıoil- <br> ©d and Rejected Ballots. | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoiled and Rejected Bal. lots. |  |
| New Brenswick,-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 769 |
| St. John, © City and Co...(2) | 10,029 | 8,199 | 167 | 13,04; | 8,660 | 275 | 25,340 |
| St. John City . . . . . . . . . | 5.633 | 4,537 | 134 | T,181 | 4,712 | 180 | 24,18t |
| Victoria.. | 3,430 | 2,264 |  | 3,5.5s | 2,153 | 32 | 18,217 |
| Westmoreland | 7,375 | 6,043 | 119 | 8,1;8 | 6,262 | 13) | 41,477 |
| York. | 5,304 | 3,940 | 27 | 5,204 | 3,869 | 64 | 30,979 |
| Total N. Brunswick. | 68,244 | 53,089 | 886 | 77,02 | 54,099 | 1,237 | 321,263 |
| King's........ . . . . . . . . | 6,123 | 4,832 | 72 | (i,711 | 5,138 | 9 | 26,633 |
| Prince....... .. ....... | 6,308 | 5,947 | 114 | 8,460 | 6,182 | 197 | 36,470 |
| Queen's. . . . . . . . . . . | 9,031 | 7,981 | 46 | 8, $\mathbf{6}^{6} 4$ | 7,675 | 03 | 45,975 |
| Total P. E. Island. . | 21,462 | 18,760 | 232 | 24,065 | 18,995 | 380 | 109,078 |
| British Colcmbia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cariboo. | 489 | 250 | 6 | 714 | 417 | , | 4,959 |
| Nes Westminster. | 1,617 | 7 Ti | 19 | 5,07! | 2,22i | 40 | 42,226 |
| Vancouver. | 1,792 | 1,178 | 22 |  |  |  | 18,229 |
| Vistoria (2). | 2,230 | 1,271 | 9 | 3,048 | 1,510 | 9 | 18,538 |
| Yale . | * |  |  |  |  |  | 13,661 |
| Total 13. Columbia. . | 6,128 | 3,480 | 76 | 8,841 | 4,153 | 53 | 97,613 |
| Lisgar | * |  |  | 7,599 | 2,528 | 35 | 22,103 |
| Marquet | 9,436 | 4,238 | 65 | 10,154 | 4,484 | 763 | 36,069 |
| Salkirk. | 11,7\%1 | 5,395 | 57 | 15,691 | 6,885 | 108 | 53,226 |
| Provencher.. | 4,904 | 1,85! |  |  |  |  | 15,469 |
| Winnipeg. | 6,670 | 3,498 | 85 | 8,399 | 3,753 | 108 | 25,639 |
| Total Manitoba | 32,871 | 14,990 | 207 | 41,843 | 17,652 | 1,014 | 152,506 |
| Alberta. | 2,950 | 2,055 |  | 6,571 | 3,677 |  | 25,277 |
| Assiniboia East | 3,772 | 2,746 |  | 4,938 | 3,342 |  | 20,482 |
| do West | 1,885 | 1,149 |  | 2,484 | 1,695 |  | 9,890 |
| Saskatchewan. | 1,708 | 1,2\%0 |  | 2,051 | 1,617 |  | 11,150 |
| Total Territories | 10,315 | 7,220 |  | 16,044 | 10,331 | .... | 66,799 |

[^3]Returns by acclamation.
56. It will be seen that 8 members were returned by acclamation in 1887, and 6 -in 1891, consequently there were contests in 2 more seats it the last election.

Number of voters.
57. The following table shows the total number of voters in 1887 nud 1891, and the numerical as well as the proportional increase in each
province and in the Dominion :-

| Provinces. | Number of Voters on List. |  | Numerical Increase. | Percentage of Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1887. | 1891. |  |  |
| Ontario. | 495,514 | \%69,781 | 74,267 | 14.99 |
| Quelec. | 272,56it | 302,847 | 30,283 | $11 \cdot 11$ |
| Nova Scotia. | 79,077 | 90,045 | 10,968 | $13 \cdot 87$ |
| New Brunswick | (68, 294 | 77,702 | 1,408 | $13 \cdot 78$ |
| Manitula. | 3!, 0151 | 46, 666 | 7,618 | $19 \cdot 51$ |
| British Columbia | 7,637 | 14,406 | 6,769 | $88 \cdot 63$ |
| Prinee Edward 1sland.. | 21,469 | 24, 066 | 2,603 | $12 \cdot 13$ |
| 'The Territories. | 10,315 | 16,044 | 5,72: | 55.54 |
| Canada. | 993,914 | 1,141,059 | 147,645 | 1485 |

The largest percentages of increase are naturally to be found in British Columbia and the Territories, Manitoba taking the third place and Ontario the fourth.

Summary of votes polled, \&c.
58. The following is a summary of the table on pages 28 to 31 .

| Provinces. | 1887. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Voters on Lists.* | Total Votes Polled. | Smoiled and $R e$. jected Ballots. | Number of Voters on Lists.* | Total Votes Polled. | Spoiled and Rejected Ballots. |
| Ontario | 495,514 | 344,435 | 3,307 | 564,877 | 358,211 | 3,691 |
| Queliec | 234,863 | 160,031 | 2,832 | 284,689 | 188,514 | 3,772 |
| Nova Scotia. | 79,077 | 64,334 | 932 | 90,045 | 68,139 | . 986 |
| New Brunswick. | 6 3,244 | 53,089 | 886 | 77,702 | 54,099 | 1,297 |
| Manitoba ... :- | 32,871 | 14,990 | 207 | 41,843 | 17,652 | 1,014 |
| British Columbia. | 6,128 | 3,480 | 76 | 8,841 | 4,153 | 53 |
| P. E. Island.. | 21,462 | 18,760 | 232 | 24,065 | 18,905 | 380 |
| The Territories. | 10,315 | 7,220 |  | 16,044 | 10,331 | ..... . . . |
| Canada | 948,474 | 666,539 | 8,472 | 1,108,106 | 720,094 | 11,133 |

[^4]59. The B. C., Cap counties of elector has as far as po number of ber for an added toge sidered a bc likely to re
60. The 159,632, an being only
61. The voters on general elec

## Pro

Ontario
Quetrec.
Nova Scotia.
New Brunswic Manitoba
British Columb
Prince Edward
The Territoriea
Canad

There was of names on there was an on the lists, the very hea just previous places and th in British Co ballots to vo proportion in that voting i are no spoiled
59. The constituencies of Ottawa, Hamilton, Haiifax, Pictou, Victoria, ConstituB. C., Cape Breton, St. John, N.B. (city and county), and the three encies recounties of Prinef Tdward Island each return two members, and every two mem. elector has the privilege of two votes. In order, therefore, to avoid, bers. as far as possible, the counting of the same elector twice, the highest number of votes cast for a Ministerial candidate and the highest number for an Opposition candidate, in each of these places, have been added together and considered as the tntal vote. This plan is considered a better one than that of halving the total vote, as being more likely to represent the individual vote.
60. The total increase in the number of voters on the lists was Increase 159,632 , and the increase in the number of votes polled was 53,555 , in voters. being only 33 per cent of the total increase.
61. The following table gives the proportions of votes polled to Spoiled voters on the lists, and of spoiled ballots to votes polled at each balluts. seneral election :-

| Provincen. | Percentage of Votes jolled to total Voters. |  | Percentage of spoiled Ballots to Votes polled. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1887. | 1890. | 1887. | 1890. |
| Ontario. | $69 \cdot 51$ | $63 \cdot 41$ | $0 \cdot 96$ | 1.03 |
| Quehec. . ... . . . . . . . . . . . | $68 \cdot 13$ | $66 \cdot 22$ | 1.77 | $2 \cdot 00$ |
| Nova Scotia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $81 \cdot 61$ | 75.67 | $1 \cdot 44$ | 1.45 |
| New Brunswick...... ........ | $77 \cdot 79$ | 69) 62 | $1 \cdot 66$ | $2 \cdot 28$ |
| Manitoba...... . ... ....... | $45 \cdot 60$ | $42 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 38$ | $5 \cdot 74$ |
| British Columbia. . . . . . .... | 56.78 | $46 \cdot 97$ | $2 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 27$ |
| Prince Edward Island. . . . . . . . | $87 \cdot 41$ | 78 93 | 123 | $2 \cdot 00$ |
| The Territories . .. . ... | $69 \cdot 69$ | $64 \cdot 39$ | .... ...... |  |
| Canada. | $70 \cdot 27$ | $64 \cdot 98$ | $1 \cdot 28$ | $1 \cdot 57$ |

There was a decrease in 1891 of over five per cent in the proportion of names on the list to votes polled, as compared with 1887 . Though there was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the number of votes on the lists, this falling off was no doubt in some measure due to the very heavy snowstorms that prevailed throughout the country just previous to polling day, rendering locomotion difficult in many places and thereby keeping voters at home. The decrease was largest in British Columbia and smallest in Quebec. The percentage of spoile ballots to votes cast was higher than in 1887 owing to the very lary proportion in Manitoba. It is, at present, specially provided by statute that voting in the Territories shall be open, which explains why there are no spoiled ballots.

Projortion of members to voters, and jojulation.

Proportion in U. K.

Proportion in certaill countries.
62. In 1887 the proportion of members to the number entitled t" vote was 1 in every 4,623, and in 1891 it was 1 in every 5,154 . In proportion to each 100,000 of the population in 1891 there were $4 . \%$ members. In 1881 the proportion was 5 . The figures for 1891 will probubly be affected by the Redistribution Bill.
63. In 1881 the proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 54,255 persons.
64. The proportion of members per 100,000 of the population at the census of 1881 in the following countries was:-

| United Kingdom | 2.0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Canada | $5 \%$ |
| Victoria | $1 \cdot 0$ |
| New Sonth Wales | $14 \cdot 4$ |
| Queeusland. | $25 \cdot 8$ |
| South Australia | $16 \%$ |
| Tasmania. | 27.1 |
| New Zealand. | 16:5 |

It will be seen that in proportion to population Canuda has more than twice as many members as the United Kingdom, but is considerably behind all the Australasian colonies, Queensland and Tasmania having more than five times as many.

Slection 1 rocedure.
65. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and mude returnable as the Governor General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed 1 y him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be cverywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except is specially provided. Voting is by ballot, except in the Territories, where it is open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the nert. A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parlian ent by the members, from among themselves.

Privileges of Parliament.
66. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons, at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867.
67. Ev must tak
68. All imposing and must relating to currence mons is n
69. The is provide comnected

Public D
Trade an
Taxation

## Borrowir

Postal Se
Censuss a
Militia a
Civil ser
Lighthou
Navigati Quaranti Sea Const Inter-pro Foreign Currency
70. The the followi Works, Rai iure, Post Indian Affa the Departn was passed had been a separate dep by legislatio and Inland Trade and C ingly, while Inland Reve their offices have seats il been carried Minister, wh Commons.
71. The Li by the Gover different pro
67. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, Oath of must take the oath of allegiance before taking his sent.
alleginnce.
68. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for Money imposing any tax or impost, must origimate in the House of Commons, Bills. and must first be recommended by the Governop General. Bills relating to other matters cun be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons is necessary before any measure can become law.
69. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, Authority as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters of Parlinconnected with the following subjects:-

|  | Public Debt. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Trade and Commerce. |
|  | Taxation. |
|  | l3orrowing money on ${ }^{\text {mblic credit. }}$ |
|  | Postal Service. |
|  | Cunsus and Statistics. |
|  | Militia and Military and Naval Serv |
|  | Civil Service. |
|  | Lighthonses, Buoys, \&c. |
|  | Navigation and Shipping. |
|  | Quarmitine and Marme Hospitals. |
|  | Sen Const and Inland Fisheries. |
|  | Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries. |
|  | Currency and Coinage. |

> Banking.
> Savings Bunks.
> Weights and Measures.
> Bills of Exchange.
> Interest.
> Legal Tender.
> Bankruitcy.
> Patents.
> Couyrights.
> Indians.
> Naturalization.
> Marriage and Divorce.
> Criminnl Law.
> Penitentiaries.
70. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into Administhe following thirteen departments, viz.: Finance, Justice, Public tration of Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agricul- paffirs iure, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. By a Bill which was passed during the Session of 1890, the Geological Survey, which had been a branch of the Department of the Interior, was made a separate department under a deputy head. Provision has been made by legislation for the amalgamation of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue two Comptrollers will be appointed, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, and shall not, necessarily, have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement, however, has not yet been carried into effect. Each department is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member either of the Senate or the House of Commons.
71. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed Provinby the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the cial Legisdifferent provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince latures. $3 \frac{1}{2}$

Edward Island have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotin and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the LieutenantGovernor. In the North-West Territories there is a Legislative Assembly, composed of twenty-six elected members, with, to a large extent, responsible government, though there is not yet a responsible Ministry. The following are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures:-


Authority of Provincial Legislatures.
72. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, the management and sale of provincial lands, the establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the province.

Voters at provincial elections.

Naturalization.
73. The qualification for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-West Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament.
74. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman when married to a British suljject becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.
75. Th Confedern

The Rt. Hor
The Rt. H Young). The Rt. Ho (i.C.M. The Rt. How P.C., do The Most 1 M.G. The Rt. Hon
76. The Dominion members of ing of eac federation.

Gov*aso

## Premier and

 Minister of M Posthaster G Minister of A Without port Minister of C
" th Minister of $\mathbf{R}$
Secretary of $S$
The abo
75. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canadn since Governors Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments:(ieneral of the Dominion.

| Name. | Date of Appointment. | Date of Asshuntition of Ottlee. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monek, G.C.M.G | June 1, 1867.. | July | 1, 1807 |
| 'I'he Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John | , | wob | 1, 1800 |
| Young) <br> 'ther | Dec. 29, 1808. . | Feb. | 2, 1869 |
| The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufterin, K. P., K.C.B., (i.C.M.G | May 22, 1872. . | June | 25, 1872 |
| The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lome, K.T., (i.C.M.G., P.C., \&c. | Uct. 5, 1878. . | Nov. | 25, 1878 |
| The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, (i.C. M. $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{g}}$ \&c. | Aug. 18, 1883. | Oct. | 23, 1883 |
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. .... | Mny 1, 1888.. | June | 11, 1888 |

76. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Members Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the of Domimembers of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and clos- vernment ing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Con- and Privy federation.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-OTTAWA.
Gowkrnor General, The Rt. Hon. Lori) Stanley of Preston, G.C.b.
PRIVYCOUNCIL
1st June, 1892.
Premier and President of the Conneil. . . . . . Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Militia.... .. . ................ " Mackenzie Bowell.
Postumster General.................................. "Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.(
Minister of Agriculture
" John Carling.
"." Inland Revenue.
"John Costigan.
Withont quortfolio
Minister of Customs.
" Frank Smith.
" Justice
(w I. A. Chapleau.
" Finance........................ " (ieorge E. Foster.
" Marine and Fisheries.
" Charles H. Tupper.
General the Interior, and Superintendent
Minister of Ruilways and Canals.. ..........
" Edgar Dewdney.
" John G. Haggart.
" Juseph A. Ouimet.
Secretary of State. . .. .......... ...... ... ". J, C. Patterson.
The above form the Cabinet.

## MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

SirSamuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G. Wm. McDougall, C.B.
Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Adams George Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Peter Mitchell.
James Cox Aikens.
Théodore Robitaille.
Hugh Macdonald.
Edward Blake.
Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
David Laird.
Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Thomas Coffin.
Télesphore Fournier (Judge).
William Ross.
Félix Geoffrion.
William B. Vail.
David Mills.
Toussaint Laflamme.
Richard William Scott.
Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
Wilfred Laurier.
Alfred G. Jones.
James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
Louis F. R. Masson.
Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
C. C. Colby.

George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Guvernor of Ontario.
Amos E. Botsford.
Win. Miller.
George W. Allan.
Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.
Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

No. of Parl

1st Parliame

End Parliame

3rd Parliame
th Parliame

5th Parliame

6th Parliame
ith Parliane
*Adjourn
Legislatures
77. It since Confe the second been 88 das viz., 24 we The shortes

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

| No. of Parliaments. | Session. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Parliament | *1st | Nov. 6, 1867.. | May 22, 1868. |  |
|  |  | April 15, 1869.. | June 22, 1869.. |  |
|  | 3rd. | Feb. 15, 1870. | May 12, 1870.. | July 8, 1872. |
|  | 5th. | April 11, 1872. | June 14, 1872.. |  |
| Ond Parliament. | +1st | March 5, 1873.. Oct. $23,1873 .$. | Aug. 13, 1873. <br> Nov. 7, 1873. | \}.Jan. 2, 1874. |
| 3rd Parliament. | 1st | March 26, 1874. . | May 26, 1874.. |  |
|  | 2nd | Feb. 4, 1875.. | April 8, 1875.. |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { " } & 12,1876 . . \\ & \\ & 28,1877 . .\end{array}$ | Aug. 17, 1878. |
|  |  | " 7, 1878.. | May 10, 1878.. |  |
| tth Parliament | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st. } \\ & \text { 2nd } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Feb. } & 13,1879 \ldots \\ & 12,1880 \ldots \end{array}$ | May 15, 1879. |  |
|  | 3rd. | Dec. 9, 1880.. | March 21, 1881.. | May 18, 1882 |
|  | tth. | Feb. 9, 1882.. | May 17, 1882.. |  |
| 5th Parliament | 1 st | Feb. 8, 1883.. | May 25, 1883. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Jan. 17, 1884.. | $\text { April 19, } 1884$ | J.Jan. 15, 1887. |
|  | 3rd. th | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Feb. } & 29,1885 . \\ 25,1886 . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { July } & 20,1885 . \\ \text { June } & 2,1886 . \end{array}$ | $\int^{\text {Jan. 15, } 1887 .}$ |
| 6th Parliament. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 st | April 13, 1887.. | June 23, 1887.. |  |
|  | 2nd | Feb. 23, 1888.. | May 22, 1888. | Feb. 3, 1891. |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Ja:: } & \text { 31, 1889.. } \\ & 16,1890 . .\end{array}$ | " |  |
| ith Parliament | 1st | April 29, 1891.. | Sept. 30, 1891. |  |
|  | 2nd | Feb. 25, 1892.. |  |  |

*Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. †Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.
77. It will be seen that there have been six complete Parliaments Duration since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and of Parliathe second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has ment. been 88 days, or about 12 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks 4 clays, and the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Ministries 78. There have been only two changes of Government and four since 1867. Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of from 17 th
November, 1873 , to 17 th 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.

Departmental changes.
79. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works, the new department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the same Session the office of ReceiverGeneral was abolished.

Cabinet Ministers since 1867.
80. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments :-

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION.

First Ministry.

and four m 17th ald was e day of
ister of ntrol of Receiver-
to time $\mathrm{s}:-$

Jate of pointment.

1, ${ }^{1837}$
1 ,
1, $186 i$
30, 1867
9), 1809

22, 1873
1, 1867
9, 1869
1, 1867
1, 1873
1, 1867
22, 1873
1, 1867
16, 1869
25, 1871
1, 1867
1, 1867
1, 1867
16, 1869
2, 1872
4, 1873
1, 1873
1, 1873

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFELERATION--Continued.

First Ministry-Coneluded.


The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.
Second Ministry.

| Premier | Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. | Nov. | 7, 1873 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Public Works | " " | do | 7, 1873 |
| Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. | Hon, A. Aimé Dorio | Nov. | 7, 1873 |
|  | "T Télesphore Fou | July | 8, 1874 |
|  | " Edward Blake. | May | 19, 1875 |
|  | " Rodolphe Laflamme | June | 8, 1877 |
| Minister of Finance. . . . <br> Minister of Militia and Defence. | Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright. . | Nov. | 7,1873 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Hon. Wm, Ross | Nov. | 7, 1873 |
|  | " Win, B. Va | Sept. | 30, 1874 |
|  | " A. G. Jones | Jan. | 21, 1878 |
| Minister of Customs.... | Hon. Isaac Burpee | ov. | , 1873 |
| Minister of Agriculture. . | Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just " C. A. P. Pelletier...... | Nov. Jan. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,1873 \\ 26,1877 \end{array}$ |
| Postmaster General...... | Hon. Donald A. Macdonald | Nov. | 7,1873 |
|  | " Télesphore Fournier.. | May | 19, 1875 |
|  | " Lucium S. Huntington. | Oct. | 9, 1875 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries ........ ..... | Hon. Albert J. Smith | Nov. | 7, 187 |

## List of members of the several ministries since CONFEDERATION-Continued.

Skcond Ministry-Concluded.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Inland Revenue |  |  |
|  | Hon. Télesphore Fournier. . . . . . . . . . . . . | Nov. 7, 1873 |
|  | " Félix Geoffrion . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | July 8, 18it |
|  | " Rodolphe Laflamme | Nov. 9, 1876 |
|  | " Joseph Cauchon.... | June 8, 1877 |
|  | " Wilfrid Laurier. | Oct. 8, 1877 |
| Minister of ${ }^{\text {Thaterior...... }}$ | Hon. David Laird | Fov. 7, 1873 |
|  | " David Mills.. | (1) :t. 24, 1886 |
| President of Council ... | Hon. L. S. Huntingdon . | Jan. 20, 18it |
|  | " J. E. Cauchon. ... | Dec. 7,187 |
|  | " Edward Blake. | June 8, 887 |
| Receiver-General.. | Hon. Thomas Cotfin. . . . . . | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| Secretary of State...... | Hon. David Christie. . | Nov. 7, 1873 |
|  | "، R. W. Scott. . | Jan. 0, 1874 |
| Without office | Hon. Edward Blake. | Nov. 7, 1873 |
|  | " R. W. Scott. . | do 7,1873 |

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.
Thirn Ministry.


Minister of

Postmaster

Minister of Fisheries

Minister of I enue. .

Minister of $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{1}}$

President of C

Receiver-Gene
Secretary of S

Without office

Sir John

## LIS' OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION-Continuct.

Third Ministry-Concluded.

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ute of
intment.
7, 1873
8,18 it
9, 1876
8, 187
8, 1877
7, 1873
24, 1870
\(20,18 i 4\)
7,1870
8,1876
7, 1873
7, 1873
6, 18i4
7, 1873
7, 18:3
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y

17, 1878
10,188
27, 1887
29, 1888
17,1878
y 20,189
y . 20,1879
t. 25,1885

28,1889
19, 1878
16, 1880
8, 1880
19, 1887

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Agriculcure.. | Hon. J. H. Pope. . | $\text { Oct. } 17,187$ |
|  | " John Carling | Sept. 25, 188: |
| Postmaster General . . . | Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin. | Oct. 19, 1878 |
|  | " Sir A. Campbell | May 20, 1879 |
|  | " John O'Connor. | Jan. 16, 1880 |
|  | "Sir A. Campbel | Nov. 8, 1880 |
|  | " John O'Connor | May 20,1881 <br> 68,1882  |
|  | " John Carling Sir A. Campbell | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { " } & 23,1882 \\ \text { Sept. } & 25,1885\end{array}$ |
|  | " A. W. McLelan | Jan. 17, 1887 |
|  | " John G. Haggart . | Aug. 3, 1888 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries. | Hon. J. C. Pope | Oct. 19, 1878 |
|  | " A. W. McLelan | July 10, 1882 |
|  | " G. F. Foster. | Dec. 10, 1885 |
|  | " C. H. Tupper | May 31. 1888 |
| Minister of Inland Revenne. | Hon. L. F. G. Bahy. | Ort. 26, 1878 |
|  | " J. C. Aikins . | Nov. 8, 1880 |
|  | " John Costigan. | May 23, 1882 |
| Minister of Interior . . . . | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. . | Oct. 17, 1878 |
|  | Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson. . . . . | " 1F, 1883 |
|  | "، Thomas White...... | Aug. 5, 1885 |
|  | " Edgar Dewdney. | " 3, 1888 |
| President of Council .... | Hon. John O'Connor | Oct. 17, 1878 |
|  | " L. F. R. Masson | Jan. 16, 1880 |
|  | " Joseph E. Moussea | Nov. 8, 1880 |
|  | " A. W. McLelan. ... | May 20, 1881 |
|  | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonal | Oct. 17, 1883 |
|  | Hon. C. C. Colby .... ...... | Nov. 28, 1889 |
| Receiver-General. | Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell. | Nov. 8, 1878 |
| Secretary of State. | Hon. J. C. Aikins | Oct. 19, 1878 |
|  | " John O'Connor. | Nov. 8, 1380 |
|  | "، Joseph Mousseau | May 20, 1881 |
|  | " J. A. Chapleau. | July 29, 1882 |
| Without office |  |  |
|  | "Sir D. L. Macpherson | Feb. 11, 1880 |
|  | " Frank Smith. | $\text { July } 29,1882$ |
|  | " J. J. C. Abbrtt. | May 13, 1887 |

Sir John A. Macdonald died 6th June, 1891.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION-Concluded.

Fourth Ministry.


When the above Ministry was formed the then Ministers retained their portfolios and were not reappointed ; consequently the dates of their original appointments are repeated.
81. The betical orde represent:-

TH:
Speaker-

Senato

The Honot
Abhott, Sir J Allan, ( ieorge Almon, Wm. J Armand, Joser Bellerose, Jose Bolduc, Joseph Botsford, Amo Boucherville, C Bonlton, Chas. Boyd, John . Cavgrain, Cha Chaffers, Willi Clemow, Fran Cochrane, Mat Deblois, $\mathbf{P}$. A Dever, James Dickey, Robert Dobson, John Drummond, G Flint, Bill (iirard, Mare Glasier, John Gowan, James Grant, Robert Guévremont, Howlan, Georg Kaulbach, Hen Landry, A. C. Lewin, James Lougheed, Jam McCallum, La McLelan, Abn McDonald, Wi McInnis, Thon McKay, Thom McKindsey, $\mathbf{G}$ McMillan, Dor Macdonald, A. Macdonald, $\mathbf{W}$ Macfarlane, A
81. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alpha- Members betical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally ${ }_{\text {Senate }}$, represent:-

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1892.

Speaker-Hon. John J. Ross.
Clerk-E. J. Langevin.

| Senators. | Designation. | Senators. | Designation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Honourable |  | The Honourable |  |
| Abbott, Sir Jno. J. C. . | Inker man. | Mar:Innes, Donald. | Burlington. |
| Allan, George W. . ... | York. | Maclaren, Peter... | Perth. |
| Almon, Wm. J. . | Jr. M. Halifax. | Macpherson, Sir David. | Saugeen. |
| Armind, Joseph F | Repentigny | Masson, Louis F. R. . . | Mille Isles. |
| Bellerose, Joseph H | De Lanaudiére. | Merner, Samuel. . ...... | Hamburg. |
| Bolduc, Joseph. .... | Lauzon. | Miller, William. ...... | Richmond. <br> Park Corner |
| Botsford, Amos F......) | Sackville Montarville. | Montgomery, Dunald. . . Montplaisir, Hypolite. . | Park Corner. <br> Shawenegan. |
| Boulton, Chas. A. . . . . . | Shell River. | Murphy, Ed........ | Victoria. |
| Boyd, John | Jr. M. St. John. | O'Donohae, John | Erie. |
| Cavgrain, Charles $\mathbf{E}$ | Wirdsor. | Ogilvie, Alexander W.. | Alma. |
| Chaffers, William H | Rou 'ont. | Pelletier, C. A. P | Grandville. |
| Clemow, Francis. | Jr. M2. Jttewa. | Perley, W. D. | Wolsley. |
| Cochrame, Matthew H | Wellington. | Poirier, Pascal. | Acadie. |
| DeBlois, P. A. | La Salle. | Power, Lawrence G | Sr. M. Halifax. |
| I)ever, James. | Sr. M. St. John. | Price, Evans Jno. ..... | Laurentides. |
| Dickey, Robert B | Amherst. | Prow', Sam.. | Murray. |
| Dobson, John | Lindsay. | Read, Robert | Quinte. |
| 1ruminond, Geo. A | Kennebec. | Reesor, David. | King's. |
| Flint, Billa... | Trent. | Reid, James. . . . . | Cariboo. |
| Girard, Marc A | St. Boniface. | Rubitaille, Théodore... | Gulf. |
| Glasier, John | Sunbury. |  | De la Durantaye. |
| Gowan, James R. | Barrie. Pictout. | Sanford, William E. . | Jr. M. Hamilton Sr. M. Ottawa. |
| ( iuévremont, Jean B | Sorel. | Smith, Frank | Toronto. |
| Howlan, George W . | Alberton. | Snowball, J. B | Bathurst. |
| Kaulbach, Henry A. N. | Lunenburg. | Sullivan, Michael. | Kingston. |
| Landry, A. C. P. | Stadacona. | Sutherland, John | Kildonan. |
| Lewin, James D. | St. John. | Tassé, Jos... | De la Salaberry. |
| Lougheed, James A | Calgary. | Thibaudeau, Jos. R | Rigrud. |
| McCallum, Lachlan | Monck. | Vidal, Alexander. | Sarnia. |
| McLelan, Abner R. | Hopewell. | Wark, David. | Fredericton. |
| McDonald, William | Cape Breton. |  | Midland. |
| McInnis, Thomas R | N. Westminster. |  | North Sydney. |
| McKay, Thomas. . | Colchester. |  | London. |
| McKindsey, George C. . | Milton. |  | De Lorimier. |
| McMillan, Donald. | Alexandria. |  | La Vallière. |
| Macdonald, A. A. | Charlottetown. |  | Bedford. |
| Macdonald, Wiliam J. . | Victoria City. |  | Woodstock. |
| Macfarlane, Alex....... | Wallace. |  | Rockwood. |

Members of the House of Commons, 1892.
82. The following is $a$ list of the members of the House of Commons with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :-

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1892.
Cunstitue

Speaker-Hon. Peter White. Clark-John Grorge Bochinot, C.M.G.

| Constituencies. | Names of Members. | Constituencies. | Names of Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addingt | Dawson, G. W. W. | Durham, E. R . | Craig, Thomas D. |
| Albert | Weldon, Richard C. | Durhmm, W.R. | 13eith, Robert. |
| Albert | Davis, Donald W. | Elgin, E. R. | Ingram, Andrew B. |
| Algomm | Macdonell, Geo. H. | Wlgin, W. | Casey, (ieorge E. |
| Ammapol | Mills, John B. | Fissex, N. R | Mctiregor, Wm. |
| Antigon | Thompson, Hon. Sir J. | Fissex, S. K | Allan, Hy. W. |
| Argenteuil | Christie, Thomas. | Frontenac |  |
| Assiniboia, | Dewdney, Hon. F. | Gaspé | Joncas, L. Z. |
| Assiniboia, | Davin, Nicholas F. | Glengarry | Maclemman, Roderick R. |
| Bagot | Dupont, Flavien. | (iloucester | Burns, Kemmedy F. |
| Beatee | Godbout, Joseph. | Grenville, S. R. . | Reid, Jno. D. |
| Beauharnoi | Bergeron, Joseph G. H. | (irey, E. R | Sproule, Thoman S. |
| Bellechasse | Amyot, Guillaume. | Grey, N. R | Itasson, James. |
| Berthier | Beausoleil: Cléophas. | (irey, S. R. | Landerkin, George. |
| Bonaventi | Fanvel, Wim. Le 13. | Guyshoroug | Fraser, Duncan C. |
| Bothwell | Mills, Hon. David. | Haldimau | Montagne, W. H. |
| Brant, N. P | Somerville, James. | Halifax. | Stairs, Jos. F. |
| Brant, S. R | Paterson, Wilhiam. Wood, John F. | Halfax. | Kenny, Thomas E. Henterson, David. |
| Brome | Dyer, E. A. |  | McKay, Alexander. |
| Bruce, $\mathbf{E}$. | Cargill, Henry. | Hamilton | Ryckman, Samuel S. |
| Bruce, ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | McNeill, Alexander. | Ha | Putnam, Alfred. |
| Bruce, W. | Rowand, James. | Hastings, E. | Northrup, Wm. 13. |
| Cape Breton. | McDongall, Hector i'. | Hastings, N.R. | Bowell, Hon. McKenzie. |
| Cape Breton. | Mckeen, David. | Hastings, W.R. . | Corby, Henry. |
| Cardwell | White, R. S. | Hochelaga | Desjardins, Aldhonse. |
| Carleton (N.B) | Colter, Newton R. | Huntingdon | Scriver, Julius. |
| Carleton (Ont). | Hodgins, Wm. T. | Huron, E.R | Macdonald, Peter. |
| Cariboo. | Barnard, Frank S. | Huron, S.R. | McMillan, Thhm. |
| Chambly | Préfontaine, Raymond. | Huron, W. F | Patterson, Hon. J. C. |
| Cnamplai | Carignan, 0. | Iberville | Béchard François. |
| Charlevoix | Simard, Henry. | Invemess. . . . 0 | Cameron, Hugh. |
| Charlotte | Gillinor, Arthur H. | Jacques Cartier. | Gironard, Désiré. |
| Chateauguay | Brown, James P. | Joliette. | Lippé |
| Chicoutimi and Saguenay .. .. |  | Kamouraska Kent (N.B.) | Carroll, Henry G. Leger, Edward H. |
| Colchester.. | Patterson, Wm. A. | Kent (Ont.) | Campbell, A. |
| Compton | Pope, Rufus Henry. | King's ( $\mathbf{N} . \mathbf{B}$. ) | Noster, Hon. George F. |
| Cornwall and |  | King's (N.S. | Borden, Frederick W. |
| Stormont. | Bergin, Darby. | King's(P.E.I | Maclean, Jno. |
| Cunberland | Dickey, Arthur R. |  | Macdonald, A. C. |
| Digby.. .. | Bowers, Ed. C. | Kingston . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Metcalfe, Jas. H. |
| Dorchester..... | Vaillancourt, Cyrille E. | Lambton, E.R.. | Moncrieff, George. |
| Drummond and Arthabaska | Lavergne, Joseph. | Lambton, W.R.. Lanark, N.R. . | Lister, Iames F. Rosamond, Benr.ett. |
| Dundas. .... | Ross, Hugo H. |  |  |

Lanark, S . laprairie. litsiompd Javal.... Lerds and
ville, N. $\mathbf{H}$
Lreeds, S.R
Lanuox...
buvis
Lincoln and
gara ....
Lixghr.....
L'1slet.
Jundon
Lothiniere.
Lamenburg.
Marguette
Maskinonge
Megantic.
Middlesex,
Middlesex,
liddlesex,
Middlesex,
Missisquoi
Monck.
Montcalm
Jontımagny
Montmorenc
Iontreal Cel
Montreal Ea
llontreal W
Inskoka....
Nipjerville..
N. Westmin Nicolet.
Norfolk, N. 1
Norfolk, S.K
Northumber
(N.B.) …

Northumberl
(Ont.), E. 1
Northumber
(Ont.), W.
Ontario, N.F
Ontario, S.R
Ontario, W.
Ottawa (City
Ottawa (Cou
Oxford, N.R
Oxford, S. R
Peel.
Perth, $\ddot{\mathbf{N}} . \dot{\mathbf{R}}$.
Perth, S.R..

Common

DA, 189.
C.M.G.

Members.
mat D. dr drew B.哭 F . w.

Roderick R. nedy $F$. D.
ioman $S$.
mes.
George.
cand.
W. H
F.
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David.
exander.
Bamuel S.
fred.
Vin. 1 .
. McKenzie. y .
Alphonse.
us.
Peter.
Jhin.
lon. J. C.
ançois.
ugh.
siré.
ry G.
rd $\mathbf{H}$.
George E . lerick W.
i. $\mathbf{C}$.
org.
F.
nrett.

THE, HOUSE OF COMMONS-Continued.

## Cunstituencies. <br> Names of Members.

Lamark, S. K...
Haggart, Hon. John G.
Laprairie. .... Pelletier, L. C.
Lidswomption. . Gauthier, Joseph.
Laval. ... .... Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.
Leeds and Gren.
ville, N.R..... Ferguson, Charles F.
Lecels, S.R...... Taylor, George.
Lamox.
Wilson, Uriah.
Lévis
Guay, Pierre M.
Lincoln and Nia-
gatia.... ....
(iilson, Win.
Lixgur........... . Ross, Arthur W.
Lislet............ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Desjardins, Louis G. } \\ & \text { London. ....... } \\ & \text { Carling, Hon. John. }\end{aligned}$
Lothiniere. . . . . Rinfret, Come I.
Junenburg. . ... Kaulbach, C. E.
Marquette
Maskinongé...
Megantic.
Legris, Jos. H.

Middesex, E.R. Marshall, Joseph H.
Midillesex, N.R. Hutchins, W. H.
Middlesex, S.R.. Armstrong, James.
Biddlesex, W.R. Roome, $\cdot$ William F.
Missisquoi .... Baker, Geo. B.
Monck. .......... Boyle, Arthur.
Montcalm .... Dugas, Louis.
Montinagny .... Choquette, P. A.
Montmarency... Turcotte, A. J.
Nontreal Centre. Curran, John J.
Montreal Fast.. Lépine, A. T.
Montreal West. Smith, Sir Monald A.
Juskoka...... O'Brien, William E.
Napierville....... Monet. Dominique.
N. Westminster. Corbould, Gordon E.

Nicolet.
N.R...

Norfolk, N.R... Charlton, John.
Norfolk, S. R... Tisdale, David.
Northumberland
(N.B.) ........

Northumberland AMms, Michael.
(Ont.), E.R... Cochrane, Edward.
Northumberland
(Ont.), W.R.. . Guillet, (reo.
Ontario, N.R.... Madill, Frank.
Ontario, S.R.... Smith, Wm.
Onturio, W.R.. . Wdgar, James D.
Ottawa (City). Mackintosh, Chas, H.
Ottawa (County) Devlin, Chas. R.
Oxford, N.R.... Sutherland, James.
Oxford, S. R... Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.
Peel............... Featherstone, Joseph.
Perth, N. R..... Grieve, Jas.
l'erth, S.R....... Pridham, W'm.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-Concluded.

| Constituencies. | Names of Members. | Constituencies. | Name of Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vancouver Is]'d. | Gordon, David W. | Wellington, N.R. | McMullen, James. |
| Vaudreuil...... | McMillan, Hugh. | Wellington, S.R. | Innes, James. |
| Verchères | (ieoffrion, Hon. Felix. | Wentworth, N.R | Bain, Thomns. |
| Victoria(B. C. ) | Prior, Edward G. | Wentworth, S.R. | Carpenter, F. W. |
| Victoria (N.B.).. | Cortigan, Hon. John. | Wentmoreland. | Wood, Josiah. |
| Victoria (N.S.). | McDonald, Johı A. | Yale.. | Mara, John A. |
| Victoria (O) N.R | Hughes, Samuel. | Yamaska. | Mignanlt, K. M.S. |
| Victoria (O) S. K. | Fairbairu, Charles. | Yarmouth. | Flint, Thos. B . |
| Waterloo, N.R. | Bowman, Isaac E. | York (N.B.) | Temple, Thomas. |
| Waterloo, S. R | Livingston, James. | York (0.), E. R. | Maclean, Wm. Findlay. |
| Welland... | Lowell, Jas. A. | York (0.), N. R. | Mulock, Willinm. |
| Wellington, C.R. | Semple, Andrew. | York (O.), W.R. | Wallace, N. C. |

Lieutenant Governors and Provincial Legislatures.
83. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly :-

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE: ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

| Province. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oatario |  | July $\quad \therefore$, i8tiin |
|  | Hon. W. P. Howland. P.C., C.B. | " 14, 1868 |
|  | " John W. Crawford . | Nov. 5, 1873 |
|  | " D. A. Macdonald, P.C.... . . . . | May 18, 1875 |
|  |  | $\text { June } \quad 30,1880$ |
|  | P.C. |  |
|  | " Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C. . | May 30, 1842 |
| Quebec. . | Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. . . . . . . . . . . . | July 1, 1867 |
|  | " Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt............. . . | $\text { Jan. 31, } 186$ |
|  | " Réné Edouard, Caron..... . . ${ }_{\text {c }}$. . . . | Feb. 11, 1873 |
|  | "، Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.. .... | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Dec. } & 15,1876 \\ \text { July } & 26,1879\end{array}$ |
|  | " Théodore Robitaille, P.C . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { July } & 26,1879 \\ \text { Nov. } & 7,1884 \end{array}$ |
|  | " A. R. Angers.............. . . | Oct. 24, 1887 |

LIEUTES

Sova Scotin

New Brunsw

I'rince Edwar

British Coium

Manitoba....

The Territorie

LIEUTENANT- GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCRS OF CANADA SINCE AIDMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION-Coneluded.

| Province. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nova Scotin. . . . . . . . . . |  | Tuly | 1, 1807 |
|  | Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C. M.G. | Oct. | $18,1867$ |
|  | Lieut. General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C. M.G. | Jan. |  |
|  | Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting) | May | 13, 1870 |
|  | Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C....... ........ |  | 1,1873 |
|  | " A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C. | July | 4, 1873 |
|  | " Matthew Henry Richey . . . . . . . . . . . | " | 4,1883 9,1888 |
|  | ${ }^{4}$ Malachy Bowes Daly .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . . . . . | " | 11, 1890 |
| New Brmnswick......... | Major-General C. H. Doyle. | July | 1, 1867 |
|  | Col. F. P. Harding. ... | Oct. | 18, 1867 |
|  | Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C. | July | 14, 1868 |
|  | " S. L. Tilley, C.B. | Nov. | 5,1873 |
|  |  | Fuly | 16,1878 11,1880 |
|  | " Sir Samnel Leonard Tilley,K.C.M.G., P.C. . | Oct. | 31, 1885 |
| Prince Edward Island... | Hon. W. C. F. Rubinson. | June | 10, 1873 |
|  | "S Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt. | Nov. | 22, 1873 |
|  | " Thomms H. Haviland, (Q.C......... | July | 14, 1879 |
|  | " Andrew Archibald Macdonald. ... | Aug. Sept. | 1,1884 2,1889 |
| British Cólumbia........ | Hon. J. W. Truteh. | July | 5, 1871 |
|  | " Albert Norton Richards. | June | 27, 1876 |
|  | " Clement F. Cornwall. | Feb | 21, 1881 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Manitoba. | Hon. A. Gr. Archibald, P.C............ . . . | May | 20, 1870 |
|  | " Arancis Goodschall Johnston......... | April | 9, 1872 |
|  | " Alexander Morris, P'C.. | Dec. | 2, 1872 |
|  | ". Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C | Nov. | 26, 1877 |
|  | ". James C. Aikins, P.C.. . . . . . . . . | Sept. | 22, 1882 |
|  | "John C. Schultz ........ .. . . . . . | July | 1,1888 |
| The Territories. . . . . . . | Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C ... | May | 10, 1870 |
|  | "Francis Goodschall Johnsto | April | 9, 1872 |
|  | " Alexander Morris, P.C | Dec. | 2, 1872 |
|  | " David Laird, P.C | Oct. | 7, 1876 |
|  | " Edward Dewdney | Dec. | 3, 1881 |
|  | " Joseph Royal.... | July | 1,1888 |

# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. <br> (Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.) 

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-TORONTO.
Likutenant-Govehnor-Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpathlek, P. C.

## EXFCUTIVE COUNCII. <br> 1892.



LEGISLATURES SINCE: 1807.

| No. or Leginhatuhe. | Sen. sions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislnture. . | 1st. | Dec. 27, 1867. | Mar. 4, 1868. |  |
|  |  | Nov. 3, 18688 | Jan. 221869. | Feb. 25, 1871. |
|  | 3rd. <br> th | Dec. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 3, 18890. | Dec. 24, 1869. Fetb. 15, 1871. | Feb. 25, 1871. |
| 2nd Legislature........ . | 1st..... | Dec. $7,1871$. | Mar. 2, 1872. |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Jan. } & 8,1873 . \\ \mathbf{8 , 1 8 7 4} \end{array}$ | " ${ }^{\prime} \quad 24,1873$. | Dec. 23, 1874. |
|  | 4th.... | Nov. 12, 1874. | Dec. 21, 1874. |  |
| 3rd Legislature. |  | Nov. 25, 1875 | Feb. 10, 1876. |  |
|  | 2nd | Jan. 3, 1877. | Mar. 2, 1877. | $\text { April 25, } 1879 .$ |
|  | 3rdh.... | " 9, 1878. | - 11, 1879. |  |
| 4th Legislature. | 1st.. | Jan. 8, 1880. | Mar. 5, 1880. |  |
|  | 2nd | "1 13, 1881. | " ${ }^{4} \quad 4,1881$. | Feb. 1, 1883. |
|  | 3rd. <br> 4th. | Dec. 13, 1882. | Feb. 1, 1883. |  |
| 5th Legislature.. | 1st.. | Jan. 23, 1884. | Mar. 25, 1884. |  |
|  | 2nd . . . | " $3 \quad 28,1885$. | " $30,1885$. <br> $، \quad 25,1886$.  | Nov. 15, 1886. |
| 6th Legislature...... | 1st.. | Feb. 10, 1887. | April 23, 1887. |  |
|  | 2nd | Jan. 26, 1888. | Mar. 23, 1888. |  |
|  | 3rd. 4th. | 1 $24,1889$. <br>  30,1890 |  | April 26, 1890. |
| 7th Legislature. | 1st.. .... | Feb. 11, 1891* | May 4, 1891. |  |
|  | 2nd | " 11, 1882. | April 14, 1892. |  |

[^5]
## LEGISLATIVE ASSKMBLY.

Sprakik-Hon. Thos. Ballantynk.
Clmhk-Cras. Clarke.

# PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. <br> (Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.) <br> SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-QUEBEC. Lieutenant-Governor-Hon. Auguste Real Angers. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. <br> 189ะ. 

| Premier and President | Hon. C. B. de Boucherville. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Commissioner of Agriculture. | " L. Beaubien. |
| Commissioner of Crown Lands | E. J. Flvrii. |
| Treasurer. | J. Hall. |
| Commissioner of Public Works. . | " G. A. Nantel. |
| Provincial Secretary. | " L. P. Pelletier. |
| Attorney-General.. | " T. C. Casgrain. |
| Members without office | " L. O. Taillon. <br> " Jno. McIntosh. |

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

| No. of Legiblatures. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature...... | $1 \mathrm{st}$. . | Dec. 27, 1867.. | Feb. 24, 1868. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Jan. 20, 1869.. | April 5, 1869.. | May 27, 1871. |
|  | 3rd | Nov. 23, 1869.. $4,1870$. | Feb. $1,1870$. <br> Dec. $24,1870 .$. | $\int^{\text {May 2, }} 1871$ |
| 2nd Legislature. | 1st.. | Nov. 7, 1871.. | Dec. 23, 1871.. |  |
|  | 2nd. | " 7, 1872. | " 24, 1872.. | June 7, 1875. |
|  | 3rd. | Dec. 4, 1373. . | Jan. 28, 1874.. | June 7, 1875. |
|  | 4th. | ، 3,1874. | Feb. 23, 1875.. |  |
| 3rd Legislature. | 1st.. | Nov. 5, 1875.. | Dec. 24, 1875.. |  |
|  | 2nd. | " 11, 1876. | $28,1876 .$ | March 22, 1878 |
|  |  | Dec. 19, 1877.. | March 9, 1878. . | - |
| 4th Legislature...... |  | June 5, 1878.. | July 20, 1878.. |  |
|  | 2nd | May 19, 1879. <br> 28,  <br> 1880.  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oct. } & 31,1879 . . \\ \text { July } & \text { 24, 1880.. }\end{array}$ | Nov. 7, 1881. |
|  | 4th | April 28, 1881.. | June 30, 1881.. |  |
| 5th Legislature. | 1st.. | March 9, 1882. | May 27, 1882. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Jgn. 18, 1883. | March 30, 1883.. |  |
|  |  | March 28, 1884. |  | Sept. 9, 1886. |
|  | 4th. 5th. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { April } & 5,1885 . . \\ 8,1886 . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { May } & 9,1885 . . \\ \text { June } & 21,1886 . . \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 6th Legislature. . . | 1st.. | Jan. 27, 1887. . | May 18, 1887.. |  |
|  | 2nd. | May 15, 1888.. | July 12, 1888.. | May 10, 1890. |
|  | 3rd | Jan. 8, 1889.. | March 21, 1889. | May 10, 180. |
|  | 4th | " 7,1890. | April 2, 1890.. |  |
| 7th Legislature..... | 1st.... ... | Nov. 4, 1890.. | Dec. 30, 1890.. | Dec. 22,' 1891. |
| 8th Legislature...... | 1st........ | April 26, 1892.. |  |  |

Alma . .
Bedford
De la Durar.
De Lanaudiè̀ De la Vallièr De Lorimier De la Salaber Golfe

Grandville.
Inkerman.
Kénébec. . . .
Lasalle.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Speaker-Hon. P. B. de LaBritere.
Clerk-Louis Frechette.
ville.
ion.
1871.
1875.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sprakrr-Hon. P. E. Leblanc. Clerk-L. Delorme.

| Constituencies. | Representatives. | Constituencies. | Representatives. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argenteuil. | Simpson, William John. | Montma | Bernatchez, Nazaire. |
| Arthabaska. | Girouand, Joseph Ena. | Montmorency | Casgrain, Hon. T. C. |
| Bagot <br> Beance | McDonald, Milton. | Montreal No. 1.. | Mart |
| Beauharnois |  | Montreal No. $3 .$. | Parizeau, Damas |
| Bellechasse | Turgeon, Adèlard | Montreal No. $4 .$. | Morris, Alexander Webb |
| Berthier | Allard, Victor. | Montreal No. | Hall, Hon. John Smythe |
| Bonaventu | Mercier, Hon. Honoré. | Montreal No. 6.. | Kennedy, Patrick. |
| Brome. | England, Rufus Nelsoi. | Napierville. | Ste. Marie, Louis. |
| Chambly. | Taillon, Hon. L. 0. | Nicolet. | Beaubien, Hon. L. |
| Chaniplain. | Grenier, Dr. Pierre. | Ottawa Pontiac | Titreau, Nérée. |
| Chateauguay. | Greig, William. | Portne | Tessier, Jules. |
| Chicoutimi and | Peta | Quebee | Chateauvert, Victor. |
|  | Petit, Honore. | Quebec (County) | Shehyn, Hon. Jos. |
| Compton.: | Pelletier, Hon. L. P. | Quebec ${ }^{\text {Quebec West. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shehyn, Hon. J } \\ & \text { Carbray, Félix. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Drunimond. | Cooke, Peter Joseph | Richelieu. | Lacouture, Louis. |
| Gaspé | Flyn, Hon. E. J. | Richmond | Bédard, Joseph. |
| Hochelaga | Villeneuve, Joseph Oct. | Rimouski | Tessier, Auguste. |
| Hunting | Stephens, Geo. W. | Rouville. | Girard, Alfred. |
| Iberville. | Gosselin, Francois (fils). | St. Hyacinthe | Cartier, Dr. Antoine P. |
| Jacques Cartier.. | Descarries, Joseph A | St. John. | Marchand, Hon. Félix G. |
| Joliette. | Tellier, Josegh Mathias | St. Maurice. | Duplessis, L. T. N. L. |
| Kamouraska. | Desjardins, Chs. Alf. | St. Sauveur | Parent, S. Napoleon. |
| Lake St. John. | Girard, Joseph. | Shefford | Savaria, Adol |
| Laprairie. | Doyon, Cyrille. | Sherbrook | Panneton, L. E. |
| L'Assomption. | Marion, Toseph. | Soulanges. | Bourbonnais, Avila G. |
| Laval. | LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar. | Stanstead. | Hackett, |
| Lévis.. | Baker, Ignace Angus. | Témiscouata | Rioux. Napoléon. |
| L'Islet | Déchène, F. F. C. Miville. | Terrebonue | Nantel, Hon. G. A. |
| Lotbinièr | Laliberté, E. Hippolyte | Three Rivers. | Normand, Télesphore E. |
| Maskinong | Caron, Hector. | Two Mountains. | Beanchamp, Benjamin. |
| Matane. | Flynn, Hon. E. J. | Vaudreuil | Cholette, Hilaire. |
|  | King, James. | Verchères | Lussier, A. A. E. E. |
| Missisqu | Spencer, Elijah Edmund |  | Chicoyne, Jérôme A. |
| Montcal | Magnan, Octave. | Yamaska. | Gladu, Victor. |

President of $t$ Attorney-Gen Commissioner Members witl
"
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No. of Legit

1st Legislature

2nd I،egislatur

3rd Legislature th Legislature

5th Legislature

6th Legislature

7th Legislature

* Adjourne


## PROVINCEOF NOVA SCOTIA. (Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.) <br> SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-HALIFAX. <br> Lifutenant-Governor-Hon, Malachy Bowes Daly. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. <br> 1892.



LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.


* Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.


## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President-Hon. Robert Boak, Halifax.
Clerk-A. G. Troop.

The Honourable-
John McKinnon.
Samuel Creelman.
D. MCN. Parker.

Loran L. Baker.
Charios M. Francheville.
Invid McCurdy.
Liram Black.
W. H. Owen.

Geo. Whitman.
Samuel Locke.
M. H. Goudge.

The Honourable-
W. H. Ray.

Thos. L. Dodge.
Jno. McN'eit.
Jason M. Mack.
Isia...e LeBlanc.
Geo. H. Murray.
H. H. Fuller.
H. M. Robichau.

Robt. Drummond.
C. N. Cummings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Speakrr-hon. M. S. Power.
Clerk-J. W. Ouseley.

| Constituencies. | Members. | Constituencies. | Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annapois Co. .. | Hon. J. W. Longley. | Inverness ... | Hon. D. McNeil. |
| Antigonish .... |  | King's . . . . . . | John McKinnon. <br> A. P. Welton. |
|  | Chris. P. Chisholm. | Lunenburg Co | B. Webster. |
| Cape Breton.... | A. J. McDonald. Jos. McPherson. | Lunenburg Co. | Hon. C. E. Church. J. D. Sperry. |
| Colchester . | Geo. Claris. | Pictou | W. Cameron. |
| Cumberland | F. A. Laurence. |  | J. D. McGregor. Alex. Grant. |
|  | Wm. Oxley. | Queen's. | Rich. Hunt. |
| Digby . | E. E. Tupper. |  | A. M. Hemeon. |
| Guysborough | A. M. Comeau. | Richmond...... | Jos. Matheson. A. A LeBlanc |
| Guy | H. Morrow. | Shelburne | C. H. Cahan. |
| Halifax | Hon. Wm. S. Fielding. Hon. M. J. Power. | Victori | Hon. Thos. Johnson. John A. Fraser. |
| Hants . | Wm. Roche, jun. <br> T. B. Smith. Arthur Drysdale. | Yarmouth . | John L. Bethune. <br> F. Hatfield. <br> William Law. |

Lifutenan

Premier and $A$ Provincial Sec Chief Commis: Surveyor-Gene Solicitor-Gene, Members with

No. 0
General Ase

1st General As:

2nd General As:

3rd General Ass

4th General Asss

5th General Asse

6th General Asse

7th General Asse

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-FREDERICTON.

Lieutenant-Governor-Hon. Sir Samukl Leonard Tilley, C.B., K.C.M.G. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. 1892.

Premier and Attorney-General
Provincial Secretary
Hon. A. G. Blair.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
"James Mitchell.
" P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor-General.
"Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Solicitor-General.
" Wm. Pugsley, jun:
Members without "office
" Chas. H. La Billois.
" Henry R. Emmerson.
GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## LHGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President-Hon. A. Harrison.
Clerk of the Legislative Conenif-George Botshord.

The Honourable-
Bairl, Geo. T.
Barberie, J. Cunard.
Bellamy, Richard.
Emmerson, Henry R.
Fellow, Jas. I.
Flewelling, G. Hudsot.
Harrison, irchibald (President). Hill, George F .
.Jones, Thomas Rosenelis

The Itonosurabie -
I, Blant, Oliver If.
MeManus, Frmest T.
Firi:arai, . mbruisi $\mathfrak{j}$.
Ritchie, Allan.
Thompson, Fred. P.
White, George W.
Woods, Francis.
Younf, Hob'rt.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Speaker-Hon. Albert S. White.
Clerk-Hhnry Bartlett Rainsford.

| Constituencies. | Members. | Constituencies. | Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albert | A- Win M, M. |  | Lill |
|  | Atkinson, M. C., M.D. | Restigouche .. $\{$ | LaBillois, Charles H. Murray, William. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Douglass, William. |  | Harrison, Charles B. |
|  | Hibhard, George |  | Perley, William E. |
|  | Mitchell, Hon. James. <br> Pussell, James. | St. John City | Alward, Silas. <br> Smith, Albert Colby. |
| Gloucester.... $\{$ | Poirier, Joseph. <br> Ryan, Hon. Patrick G. <br> Phinney, James D. |  | McKeown, Harrison Roarke, James. |
| Kent |  | St. John Co'y. | Roarke, James. Shaw, William. |
|  | Legere, - Ho Wm. |  | Stockton, A. A. |
| King's. <br> Madawaska |  | Vic | Yorter, James E. |
|  | Taylor, George L., M.D. White, Hon. Albert S. | Westmoreland | Melanson, Oliver M. <br> Hanington, Daniel L. |
|  | Thériault, Levite. Burchill, John P. O'Brien, John. Robinson, James. Tweedie, Hon. L. J. Hetherington, Thomas. | Westmoreland | Powell, Henry A. McQueen, Jos. A. |
| Madawaska..... <br> Northumberl'd |  |  | Anderson, John. Colter, Thos. H. |
|  |  |  | Blair, Hon. Andrew 1. Wilson, William. |

Premier, Presic and Immig Attorney-Gene Minister of Pul Provincial Secr Provincial Trea Without posteo

No, of Legisl

1st Legislature.

2nd Legislature

3rd Legislature. . 4th Legislature.

5th Legislature.

6th Legislature. .

7th Legislature. .

[^6]
## PROVTNCE OF MANITOBA. <br> (Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.) <br> SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-WIN NIPEG. Lieutenant Governoh-Hon. John Christian Sohultz. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. 1892.

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner. Hon. Thomas Greenway. Attorney-General and Provincial Lands Commissioner. . . "Clifford Sifton. Minister of Public Works " Robert Watson.
Provincial Secretary
Provincial Treasurer..
Without posteolio $\qquad$ James A. Smart.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

| No. of Legislatcres. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oprening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature. . . . . . . . . |  | Mar. 15, 1871. | May 3, 1871. |  |
|  | 2nd | Jan. 16, 1872. | Feb. 21, 1872. |  |
|  | 3rd.. | Feb. 5, 1873. Nov. 4, 1873. | Mar. 8, 1873. <br> July 22, 1874. | (Dec. 16, 1874 |
| 2nd Legislature. |  | Mar. 31, 1875. | May 14, 1875. |  |
|  | 2nd | Jan. 18, 1876. |  |  |
|  | 3rd. 4th. | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | "" ${ }^{\text {" }}$ 28, 1877. | Nov. 11, 1878. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd Legislature. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | +1st. | Feb. 1, 1879. | June 25, 1879. | Nov. 26, 1879. |
| th Legislature. |  | Jan. 22, 1880. | Feb. 14, 1880. |  |
|  | 2nd 3 . | Dec. 16, <br> Mar. <br> 3, <br> 1881. | Dec. 23, 1880. <br> May 25, 1881. | \}Nov. 13, 1882. |
|  | 3th... | April 2', 1882. | $\begin{aligned} & 25,1881 . \\ & 30,1882 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 5th Legislature. | 1st.. | May 17, 1883. | July 7, 1883. |  |
|  | 2nd | Mar. 13, 1884. | June 3, <br> May 1884. <br> 1885.  | Nov. 11, 1886. |
|  | 3rd. 4th. | $\begin{array}{rr} \because & 19,1885 \\ & 4,1886 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cr} \text { May } & 2,1885 \\ 28,1886 . \end{array}$ | \}Nov. 11, 188. |
| 6th Legislature. | 1st. | April 14, 1887. | June 10, 1887. |  |
|  |  | Jan. 12, 1888. | May 18, 1888. | June 16, 1888. |
| ith Legislature. | +1st... | Aug. 28, 1888. | Oct. 16, 1888. |  |
|  | § ${ }^{\text {End }}$, . . . | Nov. 8, 1888. | Mar. $5,1889$. |  |
|  | 3rd... | Jan. 30, 1890. | " 31, 1890. |  |
|  | 4th . . | Feb. 26, 1891. | April 18, 1891. |  |
|  | 5̈th. . | Mar. 10, 1892. | - 20, 1892. |  |

[^7]
## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

## LEGISLA'IIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker-Hon. S. J. Jagkson. Clerk-E. G. Conklin.

| Constrtuencies. |
| :--- |

President of th Attorney-Gene Premier, Provi Clerk of E , Chief Commissi Minister of Fin

No. of Legisla

1st Legislature

2nd Legislature

3rd Legislature

4th Legislature

5th Legislature

6th Legislature

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

VICTORIA.
Lieutenant-Governon-Hon. Hugh Nelson.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
1892.

President of the Council. Hon. Chas. E. Pooley
Attorney-General...
"Theodore Davie.
Premier, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Clerk of Executive Council
" John Robson.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works
" Forbes George Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture
" John Herbert Turner.
LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

| No. of Legislatures. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature. . . . . . . | 1st | Feb. 15, 1872. | April 11, 1872. |  |
|  | 2nd | Dec. 17, 1872. | Feb. 21, 1873. |  |
|  | 3rd. 4th. | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { " } & 18,183 . \\ \text { Mar. } & 1.1875 . \end{array}$ | Mar. 2, 1874. April 22, 1875. | August 30, 1875. |
| 2nd Legislature | 1st | Jan. 10, 1876. | May 19, 1876. |  |
|  | 2nd | Feb. 21, 1877. | April 18, 1877. | April 12, 1878. |
| 3rd Legislature |  | July 29, 1878. |  |  |
|  | 2nd ... | $\text { Tan. 29, } 1879$ | April 29, 1879. |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd.. } \\ & \text { 4th. } \end{aligned}$ | April 5, 1880. Jan. 24, 1881. | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \text { May } & 8,1880 . \\ \text { Mar. 25, } & 1881 . \end{array}$ | June 13, 1882. |
|  | 6th | Feb. 23, 1882. | April 21, 1882. |  |
| 4th Legislature |  | Jan. 25, 1883. | May 12, 1883. |  |
|  | 2nd | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { Ten } \\ \text { Te } \\ 18885 \end{array}\right\|$ | Feb. 18, 1884. | June 3, 1886. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } . . . . \\ & \text { 4th. .... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Tan. } & 12,1885 . \\ 25 & 1886 . \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{cc} \text { Mar. } & \mathbf{9 ,} 1885 . \\ \text { April } & 6,1886 . \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| 5th Legislature . . . . . . | 1st <br> 2nd <br> 3rd. <br> 4th. | Jan. $24,1887$. <br> "1 27,1888 <br> " $31,1889$. <br>  $23,1890$. |  | $\}$ May 10, 1890 |
| 6th Legislature | 1st..... | $\left.\begin{aligned} \text { Jan. } & 15,1891 \\ 28, & 1892 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\text { April 20, } 1891 .$ |  |

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH OOLUMBIA.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speakkr-Hon. D. W. Higgins.
Clebk-T'hornton Feld.


Premier and Minister of $\mathbf{P}$ Commisxioner

Hon. Pete
"Don
"A Alex

Numher Genekal Ass

1st General Ass

2nd (ieneral As

3rd General Ass

4th General Ass

5th General Asse

6th General Asse
*Adjourned

## PROVINC'E OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-CHARLOTTETOWN.
Imeutrnant-Goykinon-Hon. Jrideliah Slason Caryblis. EXFCUTIVE COUNCIL.
1892.

Premier and Attorney-General.
Hon. Fred. Peters.
Minister of Public Works.
" J. R. Maclean.
Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands $\qquad$ " Angus MeMillın.
Without Portfolio.

> Hon. Peter Sinclair.
> "Donald Farquharson.
> " Alexander Laird.

Hon. Thoman Kickham.
" James Richards.
" George Forbes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

| Number or (ienebal Assembliks. | Ses. sions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1 l ( General Assembly | 1st...... 2nd. 3rd | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Mar. } & 5, \\ \text { " } & 1874 . \\ \text { " } & 18,1875 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 28,1874 . \\ \text { " } 27,1875 . \\ 29,1876 . \end{gathered}$ | $\} \text { July } 1,1876 .$ |
| 2nd (ieneral Assembly ... | 1st...... 2nd..... 3rd | Mar. 14, 1877 . A <br> 14, 1878 <br> Feb. 27, 1879. | April 18, 1877. <br> Mar. 11, 1879. | Mar. 12, 1879. |
| 3rd General Assembly. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st....... } \\ & \text { 2nd. .... } \\ & \text { 3rd.... } \\ & \text { 4th..... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Apr. } & \text { 24, 1879. } \\ \text { Mar. } & \text { 4, 1880. } \\ \text { "4 } & \text { 1, 1881. } \\ \text { "1 } & \text { 8, 1882. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \text { June } & 7,1879 \\ \text { April } & 26,1880 \\ \text { " } & 5,1881 . \\ \text { " } & 8,1882 . \end{array}$ | $\} \text { April } 15,1882$ |
| 4th General Assembly.... | 1st..... <br> 2nd <br> 3rd..... <br> 4th. $\qquad$ |  | April 27, 1883. <br> " 11,1884 . <br> May 14, 1886. | $\} \text { June } 5,1886$ |
| 5th General Assembly.... | 1st...... 2nd .... 3rd | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Mar. } & 29,1887 \\ \text { " } & 22,1889 . \\ \text { " } & 14,1889 .\end{array}$ |  | $\} \text { Jan. 7, } 1890 .$ |
| 6th Genieral Assembly. | ist..... 2nd ... 3rd. | Mar. 27, 189: April 23, 1891* Mar. 23, 1892. | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { May } & 7,1890 . \\ \text { July } & 15,1891 . \end{array}$ |  |

[^8]
## PROVINCE OF PRINCE MTWARD ISLAND. <br> LEEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Splaker . . . . . . . . Bernard D. McLfllan.
Clehk of the Abeembly . . Ahchibali, MoNkil.


## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-REGINA.
Lieutenant Governor-Hon. Jomepil Royal. Indin Commimsioner, Haytrr Remd. Amet. Indian Comminsioner, A. E. Foraet.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
1892.
F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod. 1I. S. Cayley, Calgary.
I. R. Neff, Moomomin. T. Tweed, Modicine Hat.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Clerk or Assembly
R. B. Gorion.

| Constiturnctes. | Membehn. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Baturche | Charles Nolin. |
| Battleford | James Clinkakill. |
| Banff .. | Robert G. Brett. |
| Calgary .... .......... .... .. | John Lineham. H. S. Cayley. |
| Canmington. | S. S. Page. |
| Cumberland. . . . . . ........ ... .... | Jno. F. Betts. |
| Edmonton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... | Frank Oliver. |
| Kinistino.... .............. . ..... . . | Wm. F. Meyers. |
| Lethbridge...... .. ................. .. | Chan. A. Magrath. |
| Macleod. | F. W. G. Haultain. |
| Medicine Hat | Thomas Tweed. |
| Mitchell... | Hillyard Mitchell. |
| Moose Jaw | Jas. H. Ross. |
| Moosomin. | Jno. Ryerson Neff. |
| North Qu'Appelle . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. | Wm. Sutherland. |
| North Regina........ . ...... .... . .. | David F. Jelly. |
| Prince Aloert | Thomas McKay. |
| Red Deer... | Francis E. Wilkins. |
| Sourls ${ }^{\text {South }}$ Qu'Appelle. | Geo. H. Knowling. Geo. S. Davidson. |
| South Regina .... | Daniel Mowat. |
| St. Albert. . | Antoine Prince. |
| Wallace. | Joel Reaman. |
| Whitewood. | Daniel Campbell. |
| Wolseley.. | James P. Dill. |

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.
Orfice-17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPF YR, BART., G.C.M.G.
Secretary-Joseph G. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ : is ir, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

| Name. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G ............ | May 11, 1880. |
| Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G... ....... .... | May 30, 1883. |
| Hou. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G..... ............... | May 23, 1888. |

The High Conmissioner.
84. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was reappointed High Commissioner.

Governors of British possessions.
85. The following table gives a list of British possessions, with the dates of acquisition, form of Government and name of Governor in each case. The colonies may be divided into four classes, viz. : Crown colonies: which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government. Representative: in which the Crown only has a veto on legislation, but the Imperial Government retains control of public offices. Responsible: in which the Crown has a veto on legislation, but no control over public offices. Protectorate: more or less organized Government, administered by the Crown.
gOVERNORS, FTC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Culonr. | Form of Government. | Date of Acquisition. | Orfice. | Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EuropeGibraltar. . | Crown. . | 1704 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Gen. Sir I.othian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E. | Feb. -, 1891 |
| Malta <br> Asia- | Repres . | 1800 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Lieut. -Gen. Sir H. A. Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G. | Jan. 11, 1890 |
| Ceylon | 6 | 1796 |  |  | May 68,1800 |
| Cyprus . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 1878 | High Commissioner and Cominander-in-Chief | K.C.M.G <br> Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { May } & 28,1890 \\ \hline & 1892 \end{array}$ |
| Hong Kong. . | Crown. . | 1843 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G...... | Dec. 10, 1891 |
| India (British) |  | 1625-1885 | Viceroy and Governor General.. . . . . | The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G . . . . | Dec. 10, 1888 |
| Labuan. | 6 | 1846 | Governor and Commander-in Chief.. | C. V. Creagh, Esq $\underset{\mathbf{K}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { Jan. } & 1,1840 \\ \text { Oct. } & 20,1887 \end{array}$ |
| Straits Settlement. . . | 6 | 1785-1819 | ، | Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G. . . . . | Oct. 20, 1887 |
| Arsutoland.. . . . . . . . | Protect. | 1868 | Resident Commissioner | Sir Marshall J. Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. | April 8, 1884 |
| Cape Colony . . | Respon. | 1806-1877 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. | Dec. 13, 1889 |
| Bechuanaland...... | Crown. . | 1885 \{ | Governor . . . . . | Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., <br>  |  |
| Gambia. | 6 | 1831 | Administrator | Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C. | Oct.1,1880 |
| Gold Coast. |  | 1861 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G. . . | April 27, 1888 |
| Lagos... | 6 | 1861 | 6 6 6 6 | (i. T. Carter, Fsq., K.C.M.(\%.... | - 1891 |
| Mauritius. | 6 | 1810 | 6 6 | Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G. S $_{\text {M }}$ | Dec. - 1889 |
| Natal. | Repres. | 1838 | 6 ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ | Nir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.'. | 66 1,1889 |
| Zululand . . | Protect. | 1886 | Governor | Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. |  |

gOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS-Concluded.

| Colony. | Fonn of Government. | Date of Acquisition. | Orfice. | Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Helena | Crown. | 1651 | Governor and Commander-in-Chref.. | Wm. Grey Wilson, Esq... | July | 18, 1890 |
| Sierra Leone |  | 1737 |  | Sir Francis Fleming K.C.M.G. . |  | . ...... |
| America- <br> Bermudas | Repres . | 1609 |  | Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdegate-Newdi- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | gate, C.B. | " | 29, 1588 |
| Honduras | Crown. | 1783-1786 | Governor | Sir A. Maloney, K.C.M.G | July | 17, 1884 |
| Canada. | Respon. | 1713-1760 | Governor General | The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. | June | 11, 1888 |
| British ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (aiana..... | Repres. | 1803 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. |  | 13, 1888 |
| Newfoundland.... | Respon. | 1583 | * ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.... | ${ }_{6}$ | 18, 1889 |
| West IndiesBahamas $\qquad$ | Repres. | 1670 |  | Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. . . . . | Nov. | 1,1887 |
| Turk's Island. | Crown. | $1629-1655$ | Chief Comınissioner. | H. Higgins, Esq |  | -, 1885 |
| Jamaica | 6 | $1629-1655$ | Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief | Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G .... | Mar. | 9, 1889 |
| Windwa:d IslandsSt. Lucia. | Repres.. | 1605-1803 | Administrator | Brigade Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G. . | May | 26, 1891 |
| St. Vincent | "، .. | " |  |  | July | 11, 1889 |
| Barbados. | " . . | 1605 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G ........ | Feb. | 1892 |
| Grenada. | ، ${ }^{6}$ | 1605-1803 | ، ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G | Nov. |  |
| Tobago... ... . .. | Crown .. | 1797 | Commissioner.. | Loraine G. Hay, Esq. | Dec. | $20,1888$ |
| Leeward Islands - <br> Virgin Islands ... |  | 16261763 | ، ..... ........... | Edward J. Cameron, Esq |  | 1887 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis. |  | 1763 |  | J. S. Churchill, Esq .... ... :. |  |  |
| Antigua . . . . . . . . | " | " | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Sir W. F. HaynesSmith, K.C.M.G $\{$ | Jan. Dec. | 13, 1888 <br> 17, 1888 |



$\qquad$

Crown .
Respond

| New South Wales |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| and Nor folk Island |  | New Guinea........ Crown. Queensland...........Respon South Australia..... 6 | Tasmania ............ | " |
| :--- | :--- |
| Victoria........... | . | Repress.. Crown.

Western Australia.
South Seas-
Falkland Islands

Sovereigns and rulers in principal countries.
86. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the oldest sovereign, for the King of Denmark is her senior in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the list.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1892.

| Country. | Nane. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Birth. } \end{gathered}$ | Title. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | Victoria | 1819 | Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. | 1837 187 |
| Afgh | Abdul Rähman Kıhan |  | Empress of India. . . . . . . . . Ameer of Afghanistan. | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \% \\ & 1880 \end{aligned}$ |
| Austro-Hungarian | Francis Joseph I.... | 1830 | Emıperor of Austria. . . . . . | 1848 |
|  | " ${ }^{\text {، }}$, ... |  | King of Hungary and Bohemia. | $180 \%$ |
| Belgium | Leopold I ${ }^{*}$ | 1835 | King of the Belgians | 1805 |
| Brazil.. | General Fioriano Peixoto. |  | President of the United States of Brazil. | 1891 |
| Bulgaria. | Ferdinand of SaxpCobourg. | 1861 | Prince. | 1887 |
| China | Kuang Hsu. | 1871 | Emperor of Chima......... | 1875 |
| Denmarl | Christian IX | 1818 | King of Denmark. | 1863 |
| Egypt. | Abbas Pasha. | 1874 | Khedive of Egypt. . . . . . | 1892 |
| France. ......... | Marie F. Sadi-Car- not. | 1837 | President of the French Republic. | 1887 |
| German Empire. | William II | 1859 | German Emperor. . . . . . . . . | 1888 |
| Greece | George I | 1845 | King of Prussia ..... . . King of the Hellenes . . . . | 1888 |
| Holland | Wilhelmina Helena Pauline. | 1880 | Queen of the Netherlands. . | 18! |
|  | Emma. |  | Queen Regent. . . . . . . . . . . | 1890 |
| Italy. | Humbert | 1844 | King of Italy . . . . . . . . . . | 1878 |
| Japan.. | Mutsuhito | 1852 | Mikado of Japan. . . . . . . . | 1867 |
| Mexico. | Porfirio Diaz . |  | President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico. | 1884 |
| Montenegro | Nicholas | 1841 | Prince of Montenegro. . . . | 1860 |
| Morocco | Mulai Hassan. | 1831 | Sultan of Morocco.. . . . . . | 1873 |
| Persia. | Nasser-ed-Deen | 1329 | Shah of Persia. | 1848 |
| Peru. | Colonel Bermudr\%.. . |  | President of the Republic of Peru. | 1890 |
| Portugal. | Dom Carlos I. | 186: | King of Portugal : . . . . . | 1880 |
| Roumania | Charles I. | 1839 | Prince of Roumania | 1866 |
|  |  |  | King of do | 1881 |
| Ruesia. . | Alexander III | 1845 | Czar of Russia | 1881 |
| Mervia.... | Alexander I | 1876 | King of Servia. | 1889 |

Spain. .
Sweden and way.
Switzerland. .
Tunis
Turkev.
United States.
Zanzibar gned sving Her Denngest

SUVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1892-Concluded.

| Comntry. | Name. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Birth. } \end{gathered}$ | Title. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spain. . | Alfonso XIII. | 1886 | King of Spain . | 1886 |
| Span.. | Maria Christina. | 1858 | Queen Regent. | 1885 |
| Sweden and Norway. | Oscar II . . . . . . . . | 1829 | King of Sweden and Norway. | 1872 |
| Switzerland. . . . . | Dr. Welti.... . |  | President of Swiss Confederation.* | 1891 |
| Tunis | Sidi Ali Pasha. | 1817 | Bey of Tunis............... | 1882 |
| Turkey | Abdul Hamid II.... | 1844 | Sultan of Turkey | 1876 |
| United States. . . . | Benjamin Harrison. . | 1833 | Presiclent of the United States. | 1889 |
| Zanzibar. | Seyyid Ali. | 1855 | Sultan of Zanzibar........ | 1800 |

*Elected annually.

## CHAPTER II.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTIOS.

Census of Canada, 1871.

Census of P. E. I. and B. C., 1870 and 1871.
87. 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, whell 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.
88. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of $94,0 \Omega 1$; 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.
Census of Manitoba, 1870.

Population of the Dominion, 1871.

Census, 1881.

Census, 1891.

Census, 1871, 1881, 1891.
89. The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995 , including 6,767 Indians.
90. The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-West Territories, may be set down to have bren, in $1871,3,635,024$. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000 .
91. The next census was taken on the 4 th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Drminion, the total population of which was then found to be $4,324,810$.
92. The third census was taken on the 6 th April, 1891, when the yopulation was ascertained to be $4,832,679$.
93. The following table gives the population of the several provinces , according to the respective censuses :-

POPUJATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1871. | 1881. | - Increase <br> Per cent. | 1891. | Increase Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | 1,620,851 | 1,923,228 | $18 \cdot 6$ | 2,114,321 | 993 |
| Quebec. | 1,191,516 | 1,359,027 | $14 \cdot 0$ | 1,488,535 | 1) $3^{3}$ |
| Nova Scotia | 387,800 | 440,572 | $13 \cdot 6$ | 450,396 | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| New Brunswick | 285,594 | 321,233 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 321,263 | $0 \cdot 00$ |
| Manitoba | 18,905 | 62,260 | $247 \cdot 2$ | 152,506 | 144.93 |
| British Columbia. ... | 36,427 | 4!,459 | 36.4 | *97,613 | $97 \cdot 36$ |
| Prince Edward Island. | 94,021 | 108,891 | $15 \cdot 8$ | 109,078 | $0 \cdot 17$ |
| The Territories. |  | 56,446 |  | *98,967 | $65 \cdot 33$ |
| Total | 3.635,024 | 4,324,810 | $18 \cdot 97$ | 4,832,679 | 11.74 |

[^9]94. F found ir
95. $\mathbf{P}$ able, art in the available

Addington Algoma... Bothwell.. Brant, Nor Brant, Sout Brockville. . Bruce, East Bruce, Nort Bruce, Wes Cardwell...
Carleton
Cornwall an Dundas. .
Durhan,
lurham, W
Elgin. East Eilgin, West Hissex, Nort Fssex, Sout Frontens.c. Glengerry. Grenville, S (irey, East. Grey, North
Grey, Sonth Grey, South Haldimand.
Halton.. Halton....
Hamilton...
Hastings, E
Hastings, E
Hastings,
Hastings, w
Huron, East Huron, Sout Huron, Wes Kent.
Kingston....
94. Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be Particufound in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886. lars of census, 1881.
95. Particulars of the results of the census of 1891, as far as avail- Census, able, are given below. Special attention will be given to this subject 1891 . in the Statisticai $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}$ ear Book, 1892, when complete returns will be available fo: comparative purposes.
66. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the Yopula. several elentoral districts in 1881 and 1891. Some of the figures may tion of be liable to slight revision.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891. districts,

Ontario.
f 94,021; the popus province
as in 1870
itutes the e set down Territories
i comprised which was
, when the
provinces

| 1 |
| :--- |
| 35 |
| 16 |
| 3 |
| 63 |
| 3 |
| 77 |
| 9 |

on on the , Quebec, toba had r, when a he census und to be
dent pro-

P

Increase
Per cent.


## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891-Continued.

Ontario-Continued.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Lambton, East. | 21,725 | 24,269 | 2,544 | $11 \cdot 7$ |
| Lambion, West. | 20,890 | 23,446 | 2,5056 | $12 \cdot 9$ |
| Lanark, North. . | 19,885.5 | 19,260 | -595 | $-2 \cdot 9$ |
| Lanark, South. | 17,945 | 18,862 | 1,917 | $10 \cdot 6$ |
| Leeds and Grenvilie, Nort | 12,423 | 13,2021 | 1,098 | 8.8 |
| Leeds, South.. | 22,206 | 22,449 | -243 | 1.1 |
| Lennox... | 16,314 | 14,900 | -1,410 | $-8 \cdot 6$ |
| Lincoln and Niagara. | 23,300 | 21,806; | -1,494 | $-6.4$ |
| London. . . . | 19,74t | 22,281 | 2,535 | $12 \cdot 8$ |
| Middlesex, East. | 25,107 | 25,56!) | 462 | 1.8 |
| Middlesex, North | 21,268 | 19,090 | -2,178 | $-10.2$ |
| Middlesex, South. | 18,888 | 18,806 | -82 | $-0.4$ |
| Middlesex, West. . | 19,4 $4 \cdot 1$ | 17,288 | -2,203 | $11 \cdot 3$ |
| Monck . . . . . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 15,940 | 15,315 | $\rightarrow 625$ | 3.9 |
| Muskoka and Parry Sound | 17,636 | 26,515 | 8,879 | $50 \cdot 3$ |
| Nipissing. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1,95! | 13,020 | 11,061 | 564.8 |
| Norfolk, North. . | 20,933 19,019 | 19,400 17,780 | -1,533 | $-7 \cdot 3$ $-6 \cdot 5$ |
| Norfolk, South.. ..... | 19,019 | 17,780 | -1,239 | -6. |
| Northumberland, Fast. | 22,991 16,984 | 21,995 | -2,037 | - 413 |
| Ontario, North...... . | 21,281 | 21,385 | , 104 | 0.4 |
| Ontario, South . | . 20,244 | 18,3i1 | -1,873 | $-9 \cdot 9$ |
| Ontario, West. | 20,189 | 18,792 | $-1,397$ | -6: 9 |
| Ottawa (City)... | 27,412 | 37,269 | 9,857 | $36 \cdot 0$ |
| Oxford, North.. | 94, 3 | 26,131 | 1,741 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Oxford, South | 24,778 | 22,421 | -2,357 | -9'5 |
| Peel ...... | 16,387 | 15,466 | -921 | -5'6 |
| Perth, North | 26,538 | 26,907 | 364 | 1.4 |
| Perth, South... | 21,608 | 19,400 | -2,208 | $-10.9$ |
| Peterborough, East | 20,402 | 21,019 | 1,517 | $7 \cdot 4$ |
| Peterborough, West. | 13,310 | 15,808 | - 2,498 | 18.7 |
| Prescott. | 22,857 | 24,173 | 1,316 | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Prince Edward | 21,044 | 18,889 | $-2,155$ | $-10.2$ |
| Renfrew, North.. | 19,124 | 23,005 | 3,881 | 18.9 |
| Renfrew, South. | 19,042 | 23,971 | 4,929 | $25 \cdot 1$ |
| Russell. . | 25,082 | 31,643 | 6,561 | 26.1 |
| Simcoe, East | 27,185 | 35,801 | 8,616 | $31 \cdot 7$ |
| Simcoe, North | 26,120 | 23,203 | 2,083 | $7: 3$ |
| Simicoe, South . | 22,721 | 20,824 | $-1,897$ | $-8 \cdot 3$ |
| Toronto, Centre | 22,983 | 26,632 | 3,649 | 15.9 |
| Toronto, East . | 24,867 | 43,564 | 18,697 | $75 \cdot 2$ |
| Toronto, West | 38,565 | 73,832 | 35,26i\% | 91.4 |
| Victoria, North | 16,661 | 16,849 | 188 | 1'1 |
| Victoria, South | 20,813 | 20,455 | -358 | $-1.7$ |
| Waterlos, North | 20,986 | 25,325 | 4,33: | $20 \cdot 6$ |
| Waterloo, South | 21,754 | 25,139 | 3,38; | 15.6 |
| Welland...... | 26,152 | 25,132 | -1,020 | $-3 \cdot 9$ |
| Wellington, Centre | 26,814 | 23,387 | -3,420 | $-12.7$ |
| Wellington, Noith. | 26,024 | 24,956 | -1,068 | $-4.0$ |
| Wellington, South ..... . . . .\| | 25,400 | 24,373 | $-1,027$ | $4 \cdot 0$ |

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891-Continucd.

Ontario-Concluded.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decruase. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Wentworth, North | 15,998 | 14,591 | -1,407 | $-8.7$ |
| Wentworth, South. | 15,539 | 16,770 | 1,231 | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| York, East . . . . . | 22,853 | 35,148 | 12,245 | $53 \cdot 8$ |
| York, North | 21,730 | 20, $28 \pm$ | $-1,446$ | -6'6 |
| York, West. | 18,884 | 41, 595 | 22,973 | 121.6 |

QLenec.

| Argentenil | 14,947 | 15,158 | 211 | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bagot | 21,199 | 21,695 | 496 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Beauce. | 32,020 | 37,222 | 5,202 | $16 \cdot 2$ |
| Beauharnois | 16,005 | 16,662 | $6 \mathbf{5 1}$ | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Bellechasse | 16,914 | 18,368 | 1,454 | $8 \cdot 6$ |
| Berthier. | 21,838 | 19,836 | -1,042 | $-9 \cdot 1$ |
| Bonaventure | 18,908 | 20,835 | 1,927 | 10.2 |
| Brome | 15,827 | 14,709 | -1,118 | -7.0 |
| Chambly. | 10,858 | 11,704 | 846 | 7.8 |
| Champlain. | 26,818 | 29,207 | 2,389 | $8 \cdot 2$ |
| Charlevoix, | 17,901 | 19,038 | 1,137 | $6 \cdot 3$ |
| Chateaguay. | 14,393 | 13,864 | -5\%9 | -3.6 |
| Chicontimi and Saguenay. | 32,419 | 38,281 | 5,872 | 17.2 |
| Compton.. | 19,581 | 22,739 | 3,198 | 16.3 |
| Dorchester . . . | 18,710 | 19,017 | 307 | 1.8 |
| Drummond and Arthabaska. | 37,360 | 43,923 | 6,503 | $17^{\prime} 6$ |
| Gasué. | 25,001 | 26,875 | 1,874 | 10.0 |
| Hochelaga | 40,07!) | 80,908 | 40,919 | 102'1 |
| Himtingdon | 15,49\% | 14,38\% | -1,110 | -7.2 |
| Iberville | 14,459 | 11,893 | -2,566 | $-17 \cdot 0$ |
| Jacques Cartier. | 12,345 | 13,832 | 1,487 | $12 \cdot 0$ |
| Joliette. . | 21,988 | 22,921 | 933 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Kamomraska | 22,181 | 20,454 | -1,727 | $-7 \cdot 8$ |
| Laprairie. | 11,436 | 10,900 | - 536 | $-17$ |
| L'Assomption | 15,282 | 13,6\% 4 | -1,608 | -10.1 |
| Laval. | 9,462 | 9,431; | - 26 | $-0.3$ |
| Lévis. | 27,980 | 26,095 | - 985 | $-3 \cdot 5$ |
| L'Islet | 14,917 | 13,823 | -1,094 | $-7 \cdot 3$ |
| Lotbinière. | 20,85\% | 20,688 | - 159 | $-0.8$ |
| Maskinongé | 17,493 | 17,84! | 336 | $-1 \cdot 9$ |
| Megantic | 19,056 | 22,233 | 3,177 | $16 \cdot 7$ |
| Missisquoi | 17,78.4 | 18,549 | 763 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Montcalm | 12,966 | 12,131 | - 835 | $-6.4$ |
| Montmagny . | 16,422 | 14,726 | -1,606 | $-10 \cdot 3$ |
| Montmorency | 12,322 | 12,309 | - 13 | $-0 \cdot 1$ |
| Montreal, Centre. | 25,078 | 28,122 | 3,044 | $12 \cdot 1$ |
| Montreal, East. | 67,506 | 92,079 | 24,573 | $36 \cdot 4$ |

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL I TRICTS, 1881. AND 1891-Continued. <br> Quebro-Concluded.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increass or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Montreal, West. | 48,163 | (62,494 | 14,32, | $29 \%$ |
| Napierville . . . . | 10,511 | 10,101 | - 41.0 | - 39 |
| Nicolet ... | 26,611 | 28,735 | 2,194 | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| Ottawa County | 49,432 | 83,560 | 14,.28 | 26.8 |
| Pontiac... | 19,939 | 22,084 | 2,145 | 96 |
| Portneuf. | 25,175 | 25,814 | (i39 | 2.5 |
| Quebec, Centre. | 17,808 | 17,044 | - 249 | $-14$ |
| Quebec, East. | 31,900 | 36,200 | 4,300 | 13 'i |
| Queblec, Weat | 12,648 | 9,241 | -3,407 | -26: |
| Quebec County | 20,278 | 19,503 | - 775 | -3.8 |
| Richelieu. | 20,218 | 21,354 | 1,136 | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Kichmond and Wolfe | 26,339 | 31,347 | 5,008 | $19 \cdot 0$ |
| Rimouski............ | 33,791 | 33,430 | - 3101 | $-1.0$ |
| Rouville | 18,547 | 16,012 | -2,535 | $-13.6$ |
| St. Hyacinthe | 20,1630 | 21,433 | 803 | $3 \cdot 9$ |
| St. John... | 12,265 | 12,282 | 17 | 0.1 |
| St. Maurice | 12,986 | 12,267 | - 719 | $6 \cdot 5$ |
| Shefford | 23,233 | 23,263 | 30 | $0 \cdot 1$ |
| Sherbrooke | 12,221 | 16,088 | 3,367 | $31 \cdot 8$ |
| Soulanges. | 10,220 | 13,608 | - 612 | -59 |
| Stanstead... | 15,556 | 18,0657 | 2,51i | $16 \cdot 2$ |
| Temiscouata. | 25,484 | 25,6198 | 214 | 0.9 |
| Terrebonne.. | 22,969 9,296 | 23,128 | 159 $-\quad 462$ | 0.7 -4.9 |
| Two Mountains | 15,894 | 15,027 | - 868 | - 5.4 |
| Vaudreuil | 11,485 | 10,792 | - 693 | - $5: 9$ |
| Verchères. | 12,449 | 12,257 | - 192 | -- 15 |
| Yamaska. | 17.091 | 16,058 | -1,033 | $-6.0$ |
| Nova Scotia. |  |  |  |  |
| Annapolis | 20,598 | 19,350 | -1,248 | -6.0 |
| Antigonish | 18,060 | 16,114 | -1,046 | $-10.7$ |
| Caje Breton | 31,258 | 34,244 | 2,986 | $9 \cdot 4$ |
| Colchester . | 26,720 | 27,160 | 440 | 1.6 |
| Cumberland | 27,368 | 34,529 | 7,161 | $26^{\prime} 1$ |
| Digby .... | 19,881 | 19,897 | 16 |  |
| Guysborough | 17,808 | 17,195 | -613 | -34 |
| Halifax (City) | 36,109 | 38,495 | 2,395 | $6 \cdot 8$ |
| Halifax (County) | 31,817 | 32,863 | 1,046 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Hants $\quad . .$. | 23,359 | 22,052 | -1,307 | $-5 \cdot 1$ |
| Inverness. | 25,651 | 25,779 | 128 | 05 |
| King's | 23,469 | 22,489 | -970 | -41 |
| Lunenburg | 28,583 | 31,077 | 2,494 | 87 -9.7 |
| Pictou,... | 35,535 | 21,541 | -994 | - 2.7 |
| Queen's.... | 10,577 | 14,610 | 33 -722 | 0.3 -4.7 |
| Richmond | 15,121 14,913 | 14,399 | -722 -43 | 4.7 -4.3 |
| Shelburne | 14,913 12,470 | 14,956 12,432 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ -38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.3 -0.6 |
| Yarmouth | 21,284 | 22,216 | 932 | 43 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891-Concluded. <br> Nrw Brenswick.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | $18!1$. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Albert. | 12,329 | 10,471 | --1,358 | -11.0 |
| Carleton | 23,365 | 22,529 | -836 | $-3 \cdot 6$ |
| Charlotte . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26,087 | 23,752 | -2,335 | $-8.0$ |
| Gloncester | ¹,614 | 24,897 | 3,283 | 15.2 |
| Kent . | , 618 | 23,845 | 1,227 | $5 \cdot 4$ |
| King's |  | 23,087 | -2,530 | $-9.8$ |
| Northunberland |  | 25,712 | ${ }^{603}$ | 2.4 |
| Qneen's.................. ... |  | 12,152 | $-1,885$ | $-13 \cdot 3$ |
| Restigonche . ................. | $2 \cdot 113$ | 8,308 | 1,250 | 17.7 |
| St. Jolin (City) ............... | 26,127 | 24,184 | -1,043 | $-7.5$ |
| St. John (County) . . . . . . . . . . | 26,839 | 25,390 | -1,449 | $-5 \cdot 3$ |
| Sumbury . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,651 | 5,762 | -889 | $-13 \cdot 3$ |
| Victoria... . | 15,686 | 18,217 | 2,531 | $16 \cdot 1$ |
| Westmoreland | 37,719 | 41,477 | 3,758 | $9 \cdot 9$ |
| York. | 30,397 | 30,979 | 582 | $1 \cdot 9$ |
| Manitoba. |  |  |  |  |
| Lisgar | 12,679 | 22,103 | 9,424 | 74.3 |
| Marquette . | 15,449 | 36,069 | 20,620 | $133 \cdot 4$ |
| Provencher | 12,496 | 15,469 | 2,973 | $23 \cdot 7$ |
| Selkirk | 13,651 | 53,226 | 39,575 | $304 \cdot 0$ |
| Wimnipeg. . . . . . . . . . . . ... | 7,085 | 25,639 | 17,654 | 221.1 |

Bhitisil Colembia.

| Cariboo. . . | 7,550 | 4,959 | -2,591 | $32 \cdot 4$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Westminster. | 15,417 | 42,220 | 26,809 | 120.5 |
| Vancouver. . | 9,991 | 18,229 | 8,238 | 82.5 |
| Victoriz | 7,301 | 18,538 | 11,237 | 153.9 |
| Yale | 9,200 | 13,661 | 4,461 | $30 \cdot 4$ |


+Wholly estimated.


## IMAGE EVALUATION



TEST TARGET (MT-3)




Photographic
Sciences
Corporation


Urban po- 97. The urban population of Canada has been divided, in the folpulation, lowing tables, into three groups: (a) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards; (b) of 3,000 to 5,000 ; (c) of 1,500 to 3,000 . The object of this division is to show the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881-notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added, in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the Census volumes of 1881 , in order that the comparison of growth may be exact.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Cities and Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Montreal.. | 155,237 | *216,650 | 61,413 | 39.5 |
| Toronto. | 96,196 | *181,220 | 80,024 | 88.4 |
| Quebec.. | (12,446 | 63,090 | 644 | $1 \cdot 0$ |
| Hamilton. | 35,960 | * 48,980 | 13,020 | 36.2 |
| Ottawa. | 31,307 | *44,154 | 12,847 | 41.0 |
| St. John | 41,3033 | *39,179 | -2,174 | $-5 \cdot 2$ |
| Halifax. | 36,100 | +38,556 | 2,456 | 6.8 |
| London. | 26,266 | *31,977 | ¢,711 | $21 \cdot 7$ |
| Winnipeg | 7,985 | 25,642 | 17,657 | $221 \cdot 1$ |
| Kingston | 14,091 | 19,264 | 5,173 | $36 \cdot 7$ |
| Victoria, B.C. | 5,925 | 16,841 | 10,916 | 184'2 |
| Vancouver, B.C. |  | 13,685 | 13,685 |  |
| St. Henri . | 6,415 | 13,415 | 7,000 | $109 \cdot 1$ |
| Brantford... | 9,616 | 12,753 | 3,137 | $32 \cdot 6$ |
| Charlottetown. | 11,485 | 11,374 | -111 | $-0.9$ |
| Hull. | 6,890 | 11,265 | 4,375 | 63.5 |
| Guelph.. | 9,890 | 10,539 | 649 | $6 \cdot 5$ |
| St. Thomas. | 8,367 | 10,370 | 2,003 | 23.9 |
| Windsor | 6,561 | 10,322 | 3,761 | \%7•3 |
| Sherbrooke | 7,227 | 10,110 | 2,883 | 39.9 |
| Belleville. | 9,516 | 9,914 | , 398 | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| Peterboro' | 6,812 | 9,717 | 2,905 | $42 \cdot 6$ |
| Stratford | 8,239 | 9,501 | 1,262 | $15 \cdot 3$ |
| St. Cunégonde. . . . . . . . . | 4,849 | 9,293 | 4,444 | 91.7 |

* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have tak $f$ n 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.
the follation of to 3,000 . ities and at once ${ }^{3}$ grades. ecessary ave been otably in ohn. In it was in t year as arison of

5,000

Decrease.
Per cent.
$39 \cdot 5$ $88 \cdot 4$ 1.0 $36 \cdot 2$ 41.0 $-5.2$ 6.8
21.7 $221 \cdot 1$
$36 \cdot 7$
184'2
109.1 $32 \cdot 6$ $-0.9$ 63.5 6. $23 \cdot 9$
$57 \cdot 3$ $39 \cdot 9$ $4 \cdot 2$ $42 \cdot 6$ $15 \cdot 3$ $91 \cdot 7$ s in the 1891 p taken place

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891-Con.

| Cities and Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| St. Catherines. | 9,631 | 9,170 | -461 | -4.7 |
| Chatham, Ont. | 7,873 | 9,052 | 1,179 | $15 \cdot 0$ |
| Brockville .. | 7,609 | 8,793 | 1,184 | $15 \cdot 5$ |
| Moncton...... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,032 | 8,765 | 3,733 | 74.2 |
| Woodstock, Ont. . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,373 | 8,612 | 3,239 | 60.4 |
| Three Rivers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,670 | 8,334 | -336 | -3.8 |
| Galt | 5,187 | 7,535 | 2,348 | $45 \cdot 2$ |
| Owen Sound. | 4,426 | 7,497 | 3,071 | $69 \cdot 5$ |
| Berlin. | 4,054 | 7,425 | 3,371 | $83 \cdot 1$ |
| Lévis | 7,597 | 7,301 | -296 | $-3.9$ |
| St. Hyacinthe . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,321 | 7,016 | 1,695 | $31 \cdot 9$ |
| Curnwall... . .... ...... .. | 4,468 | 6,805 | 2,337 | $52 \cdot 3$ |
| Sarnia... | 3,874 | 6,693 | 2,819 | $72 \cdot 7$ |
| Sorel .... | 5,791 | 6,669 | 878 | $15 \cdot 2$ |
| New Westminster. | 1,500 | 6,641 | 5,141 | $342 \cdot 9$ |
| Fredericton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,218 | 6,502 | 284 | $4 \cdot 5$ |
| Yarmouth. ...... ..... . ... | 3,485 | 6,089 | 2,604 | 74.7 |
| Lindsay .. | 5,080 | 6,081 | 1,001 | $19 \cdot 7$ |
| Barrie. . | 4,854 | 5,550 | , 696 | $14 \cdot 3$ |
| Valleyfield. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,906 | 5,516 | 1,610 | 41.2 |
| Truro............. ..... .. | 3,461 | 5,102 | 1,641 | 474 |
| Port Hope . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,581 | 5,042 | -539 | $-9.6$ |

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 | 4,445 | 4,940 | 495 | $11 \cdot 1$ |
| Cobourg . . . | 4,957 | 4,829 | -128 | -2.0 |
| Springhill | 900 | 4,813 | 3,913 | $434 \cdot 7$ |
| St. John, Q | 4,314 | 4,772 | 458 | $10 \cdot 6$ |
| Orillia ... | 2,911 | 4,752 | 1,841 | $63 \cdot 2$ |
| Nanaimo . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,645 | 4,595 | 2,950 | $179 \cdot 3$ |
| West Toronto Junction . . . . . |  | 4,518 | 4,518 |  |
| Carleton Place | 1,975 | 4,435 | 2,460 | $124 \cdot 5$ |
| Pembroke. | 2,820 | 4,401 | 1,581 | 56.0 |
| Trenton | 3,042 | 4,364 | 1,322 | $43 \cdot 5$ |
| Petrolea | 3,465 | 4,357 | 892 | $25 \cdot 8$ |
| Ingersoll.. | 4,318 | 4,191 | $-127$ | $-2.9$ |
| Fraserville | 2,291 | 4,175 | 1,884 | $82 \cdot 2$ |
| Oshawa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,992 | 4,066 | 74 | 1.9 |
| Lunenburg.... .... .... .... | 1,750 | 4,04! | 2,294 | $131 \cdot 1$ |
| Dartmouth, N.S......... .... | 3,786 | 4,576 | 790 | $20 \cdot 8$ |

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891-Conoluded.

| Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Calgary ...... |  | 3,876 | 3,876 |  |
| Smith's Falls. | 2,087 | 3,864 | 1,777 | ${ }^{85} 5^{\circ}$ |
| Goderich | 4,564 | 3,839 | -725 | $-15.8$ |
| Amherst. | 2,274 | 3,781 | 1,507 | 66.2 |
| Brandon. |  | 3,778 | 3,778 | $\cdots$ |
| New Glasgow | 2,593 | 3,777 | 1,182 | 45.6 |
| Lachine .... | 2,106 | 3,761 | 1,355 | 56.3 |
| Grananoque | 2,871 | 3,669 | 798 | 27.8 |
| Lauzon . . . | 3,556 | 3,551 | -5 | $-0.1$ |
| Dundas........ | 3,709 | 3,546 | -163 | -4.4 |
| Mile End Village .. | 1,537 | 3,537 | 2,000 | $130 \cdot 1$ |
| Napanee. . . . . . . . . | 3,680 | 3,434 | -246 | -6.7 |
| St. Marys . . | 3,415 | 3,416 | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| Bowmanville..... | 3,504 | 3,377 | -127 | -3.6 |
| Portage la Prairie |  | 3,363 | 3,363 |  |
| Niagara Falls . . | 2,347 | 3,349 | 1,002 | 42.7 |
| Joliette....... | 3,264 | 3,347 | 1,79 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Arnprior. | 2,147 | 3,341 | 1,194 | 55.6 |
| Deseronto. | 1,670 | 3,338 | 1,668 | 99.8 |
| Strathroy | 3,817 | 3,316 | -501 | $-13.1$ |
| Woodstock, N.B. | 2,487 | 3,290 | 803 | $32 \cdot 3$ |
| Picton .... .... | 2,975 | 3,287 | 312 | 10.5 |
| Brampton | 2,920 | 3,254 | 332 | 11.3 |
| Westville | 2,202 | 3,152 | 950 | $43 \cdot 3$ |
| Perth. | 2,467 | 3,136 | 669 | $27 \cdot 6$ |
| Paris | 3,173 | 3,094 | -79 | -2.4 |
| Coaticook | 2,682 | 3,086 | 404 | 15.0 |
| Cote St. Antoine | 884 | 3,076 | 2,192 | 248.0 |
| Almonte.. | 2,684 | 3,071 | , 397 | 14.5 |
| Walkerton | 2,604 | 3,061 |  | $17 \cdot 5$ |

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Villages. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Pictou, N.S. | 3,403 | 2,999 | -404 | $-11 \cdot 8$ |
| Cote St. Louis, Q.... | 1,571 | 2,972 | 1,401 | $89 \cdot 1$ |
| Orangeville, 0. | 2,847 | 2,962 | 115 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Waterloo. | 2,066 | 2,941 | -875 | 42.3 |
| Prescott | 2,999 | 2,919 | - -80 | -2.6 |
| Summerside, P.E.I. | 2,853 | 2,883 | - 30 | 1.0 |
| St. Jérôme, Q . | 2,032 | 2,868 | + 836 | $41 \cdot 1$ |
| Windsor, N.S. | 2,559 | 2,838 | - 279 | $10 \cdot 9$ |

POPULATI

Farnham
Whitby, 0
Longueuil, Q Wallaceburg Port Arthur. St. Stephen, $\mathbf{N}$ Simcoe..
Seaforth Clinton Kincardine Renfrew Listowel. Nicolet North Sydney.
Liverpool, N.S
Sydney Mines.
Sydney.
Campbellford
Stellarton.
Notre-Danie de
Amherstburg.
Chicoutimi...
Thorold. .
Ridgetown
Buckingham.
Mount Forest.
Aylmer, 0
Wingham.
Tilsonburg
Silltown, $\dot{\mathrm{N}} . \ddot{\mathrm{B}}$.
New Market ...
Penetanguishene
Mitchell
Magog.
Midland
Dresden.
Forest
Richmond, $\ddot{\mathrm{Q}}$.
Hawkesbury.
Welland.
Uxbridge.
Palmerston
Meaford
Wiarton.
Portmmouth : $\because$
Drummondville. .
Aylner, Q
Aylmer, Q ...
Caughnawaga
London, West. . .
Leamington.
Parrsboro'.

## 5,000 <br> POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 0}$ TO $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891-Continued.

:ease.
cent.
$85^{\circ} 0$
$-15 \cdot 8$
$\because 50: 6$
$56 \cdot 3$
$27 \cdot 8$
-0.1
-4.4
$130 \cdot 1$
$-3.6$

TO 3,000
$\qquad$
Decrease.

Per cent.
$-11 \cdot 8$
$89 \cdot 1$
$4 \cdot 3$
$42 \cdot 3$
-2.6
1.0
$41 \cdot 1$
10.9

| Villages. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Farnham.. ................ ... | 1,880 | 2,822 | 942 | 44.7 |
| Whithy, 0..... . . . . ......... | 3,140 | 2,786 | -354 | $-11 \cdot 2$ |
| Longneuil, Q . . . . ............ | 2,355 | 2,757 | 402 | 17.0 |
| Wallaceburg ...... .... .... | 1,525 | 2,726 | 1,201 | $80 \cdot 0$ |
| Port Arthur. | 1,275 | 2,698 | 1,423 | $111 \cdot 6$ |
| St. Stephen, N.B. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,338 | 2,680 | 342 | $14 \cdot 6$ |
| Simcoe... . . . | 2,645 | 2,674 | 29 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Seaforth | 2,480 | 2,641 | 161 | $6 \cdot 5$ |
| Clinton | 2,606 | 2,635 | 29 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Kincardine | 2,876 | 2.631 | $-245$ | $-8 \cdot 5$ |
| Renfrew | 1,605 | 2,611 | 1.006 | 62.6 |
| Listowel. | 2,688 | 2,587 | -101 | $-3 \cdot 7$ |
| Nicolet | 1,880 | 2,518 | 638 | 34.0 |
| North Sydney | 1,520 | 2,513 | 993 | $65 \cdot 4$ |
| Liverpool, N.S | 2,680 | 2,465 | 115 | -4.3 |
| Sydney Mines. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,340 | 2,442 | 102 | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| Sydney ....... ... ........... | 1,480 | 2,426 | 946 | $64 \cdot 0$ |
| Campbellford . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,418 | 2,424 | 1,006 | $70 \cdot 9$ |
| Stellarton.... | 2,297 | 2,410 | 113 | $5 \cdot 0$ |
| Notre-Dame de Grace. | 1,524 | 2,305 | 781 | $51 \cdot 2$ |
| Amherstburg. . . . . | 2,672 | 2,279 | -393 | -14.0 |
| Chicoutimi | 1,935 | 2,277 | 342 | $12 \cdot 5$ |
| Thorold... | 2,456 | 2,273 | -183 | -7.4 |
| Ridgetown . . . . . . . . . . .... | 1,588 | 2,254 | 716 | 46.5 |
| Buckingham. | 1.479 | 2,239 | 760 | $51 \cdot 3$ |
| Mount Forest. | 2,170 | 2,214 | 44 | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| Aylmer, 0 . | 1,540 | 2,167 | 627 | 40.4 |
| Wingham.............. ...... | 1,918 | 2,167 | 249 | $12 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 1,939 | 2,163 | 224 | $11 \cdot 6$ |
| Milltown, N.B... . . . . . . . | 1,664 | 2,146 | 482 | 22.9 |
| Naw Market . . . . | 2,006 | 2,143 | 137 | 6.8 |
| Penetanguishene. .............. | 1,089 | 2,110 | 1,021 | 93.9 |
| Mitchell . . | 2,284 | 2,101 | -183 | -8.0 |
| Magog.. | 768 | 2,100 | 1,332 | $174 \cdot 1$ |
| Midland . | 1,095 | 2,088 | 993 | 90.0 |
| Dresden. . | 1,979 | 2,058 | 79 | 4.0 |
| Forest | , 1,614 | 2,057 | 443 | $27 \cdot 4$ |
| Richmond, Q. | 1,571 | 2,056 | 485 | 30.8 |
| Hawkesbury. | 1,920 | 2,042 | 122 | $6 \cdot 3$ |
| Welland .. | 1,870 | 2,035 | 165 | $9 \cdot 0$ |
| Uxbridge.............. . . . . . . | 1,824 | 2,023 | 199 | $10 \cdot 9$ |
| Palmerston | 1,828 | 2,007 | 179 | $9 \cdot 7$ |
| Meaford | 1,866 | 1,999 | 133 | $7 \cdot 0$ |
| Wiarton. | 796 | 1,984 | 1,188 | $149 \cdot 2$ |
| Portsmouth | 1,734 | 1,974 | 240 | $13 \cdot 8$ |
| Drummondville. | 900 | 1,955 | 1,055 | $117 \cdot 3$ |
| Aylmer, Q | 1,762 | 1,945 | 183 | $10 \cdot 3$ |
| Caughnawaga ....... '........ | 1,684 | 1,936 | 252 | $15 \cdot 5$ |
| London, West. . . . . . . . . . . | 1,601 | 1,915 | 314 | $19 \cdot 3$ |
| Leamington.. | 1,411 | 1,910 | 499 | $35 \cdot 4$ |
| Parrsboro'... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,206 | 1,909 | 703 | 58.2 |

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM $\mathbf{1 , 6 0 0}$ TO $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 18y1--Concluded.

|  | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Point Edward. | 1,293 | 1,882 | 589 | $45 \cdot 6$ |
| Morrisburg. | 1,719 | 1,859 | 140 | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| Gravenhurst. | 1,015 | 1,848 | 833 | 82.0 |
| Preston.. | 1,419 | 1,843 | 424 | $30 \cdot 0$ |
| Oakville. | 1,710 | 1,825 | 115 | 6.7 |
| Merritton. | 1,798 | 1,813 | 15 | 0.8 |
| Exeter | 1,725 | 1,809 | 84 | 4.8 |
| Dunville | 1,808 | 1,776 | -32 | -1.7 |
| Lachute. | 765 | 1,751 | 986 | $123 \cdot 7$ |
| Aurora. | 1,540 | 1,743 | 203 | $13 \cdot 1$ |
| Louiseville | 1,381 | 1,740 | 359 | $26 \cdot 0$ |
| Waterloo | 1,617 | 1,733 | 116 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Iberville | 1,847 | 1,719 | -128 | -6.9 |
| Granby | 1,040 | 1,710 | 670 | $64 \cdot 4$ |
| Essex Centre. | 800 | 1,709 | 909 | $113 \cdot 6$ |
| Blenheim. | 1,212 | 1,708 | 496 | 40.9 |
| Port Perry | 1,800 | 1,698 | -102 | $-5 \cdot 6$ |
| Montmagny | 1,738 | 1,697 | -41 | $-2 \cdot 1$ |
| Kentville, N.S. | 1,285 | 1,686 | 401 | $31 \cdot 2$ |
| Parkhill... | 1,539 | 1,680 | 141 | 9.2 |
| Harriston | 1,772 | 1,687 | -85 | $-4 \cdot 8$ |
| Ashburnham | 1,266 | 1,674 | 408 | $32 \cdot 2$ |
| Port Elgin. | 1,400 | 1,659 | 259 | $18 \cdot 5$ |
| Alexandria | 1,200 | 1,614 | 414 | 345 |
| Fergus | 1,733 | 1,599 | -134 | $-7 \cdot 1$ |
| Windsor Mills. | 879 | 1,591 | 712 | 89.0 |
| Beauharnois. | 1,499 | 1,590 | 91 | 6.0 |
| Bedford. | 1,080 | 1,571 | 491 | $45 \cdot 4$ |
| St. Boniface | 1,283 | 1,553 | 270 | 21.0 |
| Berthier... | 2,156 | 1,537 | -619 | $-28 \cdot 7$ |
| Gatineau Point | 1,460 | 1,520 | 60 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Georgetown. | 1,473 | 1,509 | 36 | $3 \cdot 4$ |

Dwellings 98. The total number of dwellings in Canada in 1891 (exclusive of the in Canada, unorganized territory) was 930,684 , of which 919,879 were of wood, brick or stone, 250 of sod (all in the North-West Territories) and 10,555 were shanties. Of the 919,879 houses, 854,842 were inhabited, 54,164 were empty and 10,873 were under construction.

Inhabited 99. The number of houses inhabited in the several provinces in 1881 houses, 1891. and 1891, together with the average number of persons under each roof, are given below :-

Ontaric Quebec. Nova Scoti New Bruns Manitoba. British Coli Prince Edw The Territo Tot,

Out of $t$ of wood, 1
100. The of property and towns obliging er populations comparing principal ci decade.

Cities and

[^10]Number of Inhebited Houses in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. | Average Number of Inhabitants. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1881. | 1891. |
| Ontaric. | 358,034 | 403,012 | 44,978 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 5.2 |
| Quebec.. . .... . . . . . . . . . . . | 216,112 | 244,444 | 28,332 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 0$ |
| Nova Scotia ............. | 73,736 | 78,413 | 4,677 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| New Brunswick............. | 50,956 | 54,187 | 3,231 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| Manitoba........... .. ... | 12,400 | 29,176 | 16,776 | $5 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| British Colunbia.. . . . . . . | 6,992 | 16,776 | 9,784 | $7 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 9$ |
| Prince Edward Island. . . . . . | 17,684 | 18,359 | 675 | 6.1 11.1 | $5 \cdot 9$ |
| The Territories. . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,297 | 1.0,478 | 8,181 | $11 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 0$ |
| Total. | 738,208 | 854,812 | 116,634 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 6$ |

Out of the 854,842 houses returned as inhabited, 697,356 were built of wood, 131,522 of brick and 25,964 of stone.
100. The following table will give some idea of the increase in the value Progress of property during the last ten years, in some of the principal cities of some and towns in Canada. Thanks are due to the several clerks who were principal and obliging enough to furnish the information asked for. The census towns in populations in 1881 and 1891 are given to assist the comparison. In Canada. comparing the assessments, it must not be forgotten that some of the principal cities have considerably enlarged their boundaries during the decade.

| Cities and Towns. | Population. |  | Assessment. |  | Municipal <br> Debt, 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |  |
|  |  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Montreal ... | 155,237 | 216,650 | +80,273,910 | 127,937,800 | 16,200,000 |
| Torunto.. | 96,196 | 181,220 | 56,286,039 | 146,860,000 | 12,724,785 |
| Quebec... | 62,446 | 63,090 | il | 11 | 1110 |
| Hamilton | 35,960 | 48,980 | 15,650,000 | 23,122,310 | 3,440,939 |
| Ottawa.... | 31,307 | 44,154 | 10,198,530 | 17,638,110 | 2,561,015 |
| St. John, N | 41,353 | 39,179 | 15,624,000 | II | 2,733,702 |
| Halifax | 36,100 | 38,556 | 14,468,520 | 2 | 2,143,478 |
| London . . | 26,266 | 31,977 | 10,194,919 | 15,236,807 | 1,910,023 |
| Winnipeg . | 7,985 | 25,642 | 9,196,435 | 19,944,270 | 2,602,506 |
| Kingston .... | 14,091 | 19,264 | 5,465,807 | 7,877,730 | 734,033 |
| Victoria, B.C. ${ }^{\text {Vancouver }}$ B. | 5,925 | 16,841 13,685 | 2,749,075 | 12,000,000 |  |
| St. Henri. . . . . | 6,415 | 13,415 | \|| | 12,000,000 |  |


| Cities and Towns. | Population. |  | Assessment. |  | Municipal Debt, 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |  |
|  |  |  | \% | 8 | 8 |
| Brantford....... .... | 9,616 | 12,753 | 3,630,490 | 5,987,910 | 532,533 |
| Charlottetow1........ | 11,485 | 11,374 | 2,520,280 | 11 |  |
| Hull. | 6,890 | 11,265 | 1,347,199 | 1,822,306 | 271,000 |
| Guelph............... | 9,890 | 10,539 | 2,899,060 | 3,418,960 | 463,320 |
| St. Thomas. ......... | 8,367 | 10,370 | 2,543,925 | 3,828,592 | 356,406 |
| Windsor | 6,561 | 10,322 | 1,940,400 | 4,645,487 | 731,413 |
| Sherbrooke. | 7,227 | 10,110 | 2,025,659 | 3,551,923 | 253,140 |
| Belleville.; | 9,516 | 9,914 | 3,642,004 | 3,974,752 | 438,000 |
| Peterbmro'....... .... | 6,812 | 9,717 | 2,568,395 | , \\|| | ,1100 |
| Stratford....... . . . . | 8,239 | 9,501 |  | , |  |
| St. Cunégonde. . . . . | 4,849 | 9,293 | $\bigcirc$ | - | 11 |
| St. Catherines. . . . . | 9,631 | 9,170 | 4,060,510 | 4,629,125 | 916,089 |
| Chatham, Ont........ | 7,873 | 9,052 | 11 | 3,524,352 | 251,773 |
| Brockville... . . . . . . . . | 7,609 | 8,793 | 2,085,060 | 11 |  |
| Moncton. | 5,032 | 8,765 | 1,195,815 | 2,800,050 | 137,500 |
| Woodstock, On | 5,373 | 8,612 | 1,598,190 | 2,591,520 | 282,205 |
| Three Rivers . | 8,670 | 8,334 |  | 3,165,761 | 387,653 |
| Galt | 5,187 | 7,535 | 1,166,356 | 2,766,535 | 172,919 |
| Owen Sound. | 4,426 | 7,497 |  | 2,696,250 | 283,464 |
| Berlin. | 4,054 | 7,425 |  | 2,856,338 | 42,059 |
| Lévis... | 7,597 | 7,301 | 1,834,570 | 2,104,533 | 874,889 |
| St. Hyacinthe. . . . . . . | 5,321 | 7,016 |  |  |  |
| Cornwall. . . . . . . . . . | 4,468 | 6,805 | 743,475 | 1,342,950 | 77,743 |
| Sarnia | 3,874 | 6,693 | 1,077,274 | 1,903,257 | \% 22,750 |
| Sorel | 5,791 | 6,669 | 1,442,756 | II |  |
| New Westminster | 1,500 | 6,641 | , | 5,287,520 | 758,500 |
| Fredericton | 6,218 | 6,502 | 111 |  |  |
| Dartmouth, N.S | 3,786 | 6,249 | 1,318,755 | 1,284,320 | 181,300 |
| Yarmouth.. | 3,485 | 6,089 | 5,902,400 | 5,797,119 | T |
| Lindsay | 5,080 | 6,081 | 1,397,731 | 1,811,464 | 180,840 |
| Barrie. | 4,854 | 5,550 | 1,320,528 | 1,410,000 | 74,000 |
| Valleyfield | 3,906 | 5,516 | 815,025 | 1,518,175 | 193,377 |
| Truro.. | 3,461 | 5,102 | 998,575 | 1,551,367 | 89,500 |
| Port Hope | 5,581 | 5,042 | 1,437,351 | 1,545,690 | 205,517 |

|| No returns. ** Not in existence. + Real estate only.
TI Incorporated, 1890. No debt.

Population, how estimated.
101. No information is available for ascertaining the annual increase of population between census years, with any great practical accuracy. The population used in different parts of this work is derived from logarithmetical calculations based on census returns, and is believed to be sufficiently near the mark to be of value in the calculations for which it is used; but it will be readily understood that from the absence of returns of births and deaths and from the incessant movement of population, both ways, across the long frontier, of which it is impossible to keep any record, it is not possible to obtain any absolutely correct statement of the population except by means of the census.
102. of Cana Departı increase 947. I correct, where $t$ Indians fact of now plas to be be be still f places.
is now definitely the stron the Gove to the tri experienc now und when the manner. according the Domi

> Ontal Queb Nova Neww Princ Mani Pence Athat Mack Caste Larbry Aritie
103. It in the edu that the ir enter any latter imp who, until children to lishment great imp
102. According to the census of 1881 the Indian or native population Indian poof Canada was 108,547 , and in 1891, according to the report of the pulation, Department of Indian Affairs, it was 121,638, being apparently an increase over 1881 of 13,091, but a decrease as compared with 1890 of 947 . It is not, however, claimed that any of these figures are quite correct, as there are still some places, particularly in British Columbia, where there are at present no resident agents, and the number of the Indians can only be estimated. The apparent decrease is due to the fact of agents having been appointed since the last returns in some now places in British Columbia, when the actual numbers were found to be below the estimate, and it is quite probable that the numbers will be still further reduced, as agents are appointed in the more remote places. It is certain, however, that the number of Indians in Canada is now larger than in 1881, though the actual increase cannot be definitely ascertained; but the mere fact of an increase at all affords the strongest possible evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government, and though the increase is at present mainly confined to the tribes in the eastern provinces, these tribes have passed through experiences similar to those which the Indians of the North-West are now undergoing, and the time may be hopefully looked forward to when the latter, accustomed to domestic life, will increase in like manner. The Indians, on 30th June, 1890 and 1891, respectively, were, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers :-

|  | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | 17,776 | 17,015 |
| Quebec | 13,599 | 13,361 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,107 | 2,0;6 |
| New Brunswick. | 1,569 | 1,521 |
| Prince Edward Islard | 321 | 314 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories. | 25,743 | 25,195 |
| Peace River district. ... ....) | 2,038 | 2,038 |
| Athabasca "\% .......... | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Mackenzie "1 ..... .... | 7,000 | 7, , \%M |
| Eastern Ruperts' Land.. ... Approximate. | 4,016 | 4, 120 |
| Labrador, Canadian interior. .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Arctic coast. . ........ . . | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| British Columbia. ....... ... ) | 34,416 | 35,202 |
| Total. | 122,585 | 121,638 |

103. It is satisfactory to note that the interest taken by the Indians Indian ap. in the education of their children is continually on the increase, and that the indisposition on the part of many to allow their children to enter any of the industrial schools has considerably diminished. This latter improvement is particularly noticeable among the Blackfeet, who, until quite recently, had practically refused to allow any of their children to enter any boarding or industrial institution. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is of great importance, as these schools are calculated to have a much
greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day schools, because they remove the children from the deleterious home influences to which they would otherwise be subjected, and bring thein in uninterrupted contact with all that tends to change their views and habits of life.

Number of pupils at Indian schools.
104. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becoming more sensible of the benefits of education :-
NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SFVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1888, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 1,907 | 1,974 | 2,036 | 2,155 | 2,210 |
| Quebec | 404 | 455 | , 628 | 516 | 662 |
| Nova Scotia | 107 | 131 | 123 | 121 | 121 |
| New Brunswick. | 67 | 91 | 94 | 101 | 99 |
| British Columbia. | 652 | 512 | 453 | 491 | 685 |
| Prince Fdward Island. | 18 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 21 |
| *North-West Territories. . | 971 | 2,941 | 3,206 | 3,268 | 3,856 |
| Total. | 4,126 | 6,'-' | 6,459 | 6,671 | 7,554 |

*Manitoba included.

Effects of increased education.

Efforts of Government to civilize the Indians.
105. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, there having been 2,885 more children at school in 1891 than in 1881. The number of children attending Indian schools in the older provinces remains about the same. The effect of this increased education is evidenced in many ways, notably by improvements in the way of dressing, much greater attention to personal cleanliness, and improved buildings, all of which signs are very important, as they indicate a gradual but effectual change of thought and habit.

106 It is the policy of the Government to endeavour as much as possible to persuade the Indians to give up their restless and wandering habits and stay on their reserves and try to get something out of their land. For this purpose they assist the latter in every possible way, by supplying them with see l, implements, cattle and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves, who act as instructors, superiatend operations and try to instil into the minds of the Indians the first principles of farming.
Particulars of land cultivated by Indians
107. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and intolerable laziness that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to take

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STATEME QUAN 1891 A

$\mathbf{P R}^{\prime}$

Ontario Quebec...... Novn Scotia. New Brunsw Manitoba an Territories British Colun
Prince Edwa Prince Edwal Canada

Canada, 1881

STATEMEN
QUANTI
1891 AN

Ontario
Quebec .......
Nova Scotia
New Brunswic
Manitoba and
British Columb
Prince Edward
Canada..... .
Canada, 1881
nuch as wanderg out of possible I things ctors on erations ciples of
ians can ess that to take
manine interest in and persevere in the simplest farming opera- 1881 and "lons; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with stead- 1801. ily-increasing success is shown by the following comparative table of lidian farming transactions in 1881 and 1891 :-

心! ATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PLODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1801 AND 1881.

| Provinces. | Resident Indian Population. | Acres of Land Cultivated | Acres of Land newly Broken. | Total No. of Implements. | Total No. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 17,018 | 64,972 | 1,575 | 9,499 | 18,306 |
| Quebec..... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,038 | 8,827 | 85 | 1,896 | 2,568 |
| Novn Scotia. . . . . . . . . . . | 2,076 | 2,740 | 29 | 773 | 422 |
| New Brunswick ............. | 1,531 | 808 | 2 | 363 | 361 |
| Manitobs and North - West 'Territories. | 24,210 | 13,549 | 2,116 | 32,856 | 16,407 |
| British Columbia ....... .. | 23,406 | 8,905 | 761 | 5,514 | 22,925 |
| Prince Edward Island ...... | 314 | 220 | 20 | 102 | 63 |
| Canada. | 75,193 | 100,021 | 4,588 | 51,003 | 61,051 |
| Canada, 1881 .... . . . . . . . | 46,962 | 75,365 | 6,341 | 19,828 | 28,569 ${ }^{\circ}$ |

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1891 AND 1881-Concluded.

| Provinces. | Bushels of Grain. | Bushels of <br> Potatoes and Roots. | Tons Hay. | Other Industries Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  |  |  | \$ |
| Ontario...... .... ...... . . . . . . . . . . | 289,407 | 91,937 | 10,622 | 176,783 |
| Quebec ...... ......... . . . . . . . . | 31,989 | 26,134 | 2,727 | 166,507 |
| Nova Scotia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,560 | 8,580 | 1,859 | 31,717 |
| New Brunswick. .... ........... | 3,958 | 6,221 | , 204 | 23,210 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories. .. | 73,483 | 81,845 | 21,450 | 240,233 |
| British Columbia ................... . . | 61,603 | 73,551 | 4,060 | 684,995 |
| Prince Edward Island......... . . .... | 775 | 2,330 | 29 | 6,400 |
| Canada. | 462,745 | 290,598 | 40,951 | 1,329,845 |
| Canada, 1881 .. . ................. .... | 285,335 | 163,423 | 13,673 | 692,147 |

The Indian fund.

Land sold for In. dians.

Immigra. tion returns.
108. The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of moneys accrued from nnnuities secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by them, wis, on 30th June, $1891, \$ 3,515,234$, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to $\$ 285,490$. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was 8932,213 , making a total of $\$ 1,217,703$.
109. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians aring the year was 18,950 acres, realizing $\$ 26,477$. The quantity of in linn land now held by the Government for sale is about 457,866 acres.
110. The greatest care is taken by the Department of Agriculture* in collecting immigration returns and making them as accurate as possible, and under ordinary circumstances these returns would be most important factors in determining the increase in population ; but standing alone, as they do, and without the assistance of any system of ascertaining the emigration, or of any system of collection of births and denths, they are not reliable for that purpose, but at the same time contain much valuable information in themselves.

Immi. grant arri vals and settlers, 1891.
111. According to the returns furnished by the department for 1891 , the total number of immigrant arrivals was 187,378 , of whom 105,213 were passengers for the United States, while the remaining 82, 165 expressed their intention of settling in Canada. These figures show an increase, as compared with 1890 , of 1,359 in the total number of arrivals, and of 7,098 in the number of settlers in Canada. The follow. ing numbers are those of immigrant arrivals in each of the yenrs named who stated their intention of settling in Canada :-

IMMIGRANT SETTLLERS IN CANADA, 1880-1891.


Settlers in 112. The total number of persons reported as having gone into Manvarious parts.
113. Th Quehec an
ruglish.... Irivhl... Neoteh ... firmans. ... Scaudinavian Fruach and Other countri

It will be siderable no A considera to this coun
114. The at Quebec a

Farmers.
Labourers.
Mechanics...
Clerks and tra
Female servant
T
115. The the Customs

Provincers.

Ontario
Quebec.
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Manituba'....
British Columb
P. E. Island. .
Total.... .
ists of treaty, 2, was, anrged e from tal of
aring nnelinn
ture* in ossible, portant g alone, taining denths, contain
or 1891 , 105,213 y 82, 165 es show mber of e follows named oposed to est. The , 830 are id to have
1892.
113. The nationalities of the immigrants arriving at the ports of Nationa. Quebec and Halifax were as follow:-

| Nationalities. |  |
| ---: | :--- |
|  |  |

It will be seen that Scandinavians still continue to arrive in considerable numbers, and they form a very desirable class of immigrants. A considerable number of Jews, driven out from Russia, were brought to this country during the summer.
114. The trades and occupations of some of the immigrants landed Occuyaat Quebec and Halifax in 1891 were, as far as ascertained, as follow:- tions of

115. The nationalities of the numbers reported in each province by Nationa. the Customs officials are given below :-

| Provinces. | Fnglish. | Irish. | Scotch. | Ger. man. | United States. | Cana. dian. | Others. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 1,053 | 295 | 340 | 335 | 1,541 | 5,587 | 365 | 9,516 |
| Quebec. . | 470 | 159 | 112 | 53 | 426 | 15,409 | 4,223 | 20,852 |
| Nova Scotia : . . . | 150 | 18 | 34 | 9 | 101 | 976 | 86 | 1,374 |
| New Brunswick... | 121 | 21 | 20 |  | 122 | 883 | 67 | 1,234 |
| Manitoba'.... . . | 399 | 96 | 169 | 241 | 498 | 1,065 | 408 | 2,876 |
| British Columbia. . | 223 | 25 | 42 | 62 | 198 | 289 | 67 | 906 |
| P. E. Island. | 50 | 10 | 48 |  | 16 | 191 | 41 | 356 |
| Total | 2,466 | 624 | 765 | 700 | 2,902 | 23,400 | 5,257 | 37,114 |

The arrivals with settlers' goods, as reported by the Customs officials, showed an increase of 3,596 as compared with 1890 . It will be seen that far the largest proportion was composed of Canadians who, having tried settlement in the United States, were returning to their native land.

Number of 116. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last children brought in year by charitable societies and individuals was 3,418 , being 1,961 more than in the previous year. The following are the numbers brought out in this way during the last eight years:-


According to the immigration returns of Ontario, 19,619 children have been settled in this way in that province since 1868.

Immigration into Ontario.

Difficulty of obtaining correct returns.
117. According to the returns of the Department of Immigration in Ontario, out of $4,926,645$ emigrants from the British Isles to places out of Europe during the years 1874 to 1890 , inclusive, 309,397 , or $6 \cdot 28$ per cent, settled in Ontario, and the total number from all parts reported to have settled in the province during the years 1868 to 189], inclusive, was 597,111 , bringing with them effects to the value, as tar as the returns went, of $\$ 6,457,046$.
118. The numbers of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there are not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier there must always be a considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the ins and the outs on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net imnigration or emigration, as the case may be. It is scarcely possible even to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each province ; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would undoubtedly considerably alter the figures given.] The greatest care is taken by the department, and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals
at the prin registration No distinct immigrants, by estimatio agents, whil tainable mo The figures f those supplie therefore, of kept of all ir the country.
119. A co brought into 1890 and 189 given below, other arrivals
$\qquad$

Reported at agen Reported at Cust

Total..
An examina the value of important add
VALUE OF

at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures from that province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations; for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those leaving the country.
119. A comparative statement of the values of money and effects Value of brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1887, 1888, 1889, settlers' 1890 and 1891, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses :-

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reported at agencies. $\qquad$ <br> Reported at Customs. $\qquad$ <br> Total. $\qquad$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | 2,731,005 | 2,504,112 | 1,648,158 | 2,609,469 | 2,049,065 |
|  | 1,148,903 | 1,180,343 | 1,516,798 | 1,233,432 | 1,461,036 |
|  | 3,879,908 | 3,774,455 | 3,164,956 | 3,842,901 | 3,510,101 |

An examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country :-

[^11]exports of age of total s almowe the higher thaia
and value of 0 and lisel. frequent!y Narigation A different $g$ of sume of cets are that of the mine." wood, stares, s from "pro e is no doubt re exports are hement.

| Articles. | Exports, Produce of Canada. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| The Mine. | 715,364 | * | 833,684 | \$ |
| Coal ...... . ... ........ Tons. <br> Gold-twaring quartz, dust, nuggetn, \&c. |  | 2,447,936 |  | 2,916,465 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Copptr ore............ Tons. | 1, 13,806 | 111,086 | 3,079 | 269,169 |
| Iron ore ............... ${ }_{\text {Silver }}$ | 13,811 | - 31,366 | 14,648 | 32,582 |
| Siver ore mulressed ......... ." | 15,712 | ${ }_{\text {(66, }} 121$ | 16,237 | ${ }_{47,811}$ |
| Mineral oil, crude... . Galls. | 352,050 | 15,294 | 434,699 | 18,436 |
| Other articles.. ..... ........ |  | 1,323,27\% |  | 1,705,468 |
| Total produce of the mine. . | .... . . . | 4,853,717 |  | 5,782,424 |
| The Fisheries. |  |  |  |  |
| Fish, preserved......... Lbs. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,071,858 \\ 846,007 \end{array}$ | 28,077,480 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,510,575 \\ & 1,071,541 \end{aligned}$ |
| fresh.. |  |  |  |  |
| sdunun, fresh. ..... . . . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Lbs. | $\begin{array}{r} 992,112 \\ 3,354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,497 \\ 48,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,236,566 \\ 3,249 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130,838 \\ 43,547 \end{array}$ |
| Fish, salted dry. . . . . . . . . Crwt. | T22,540 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,014,275 \\ 889,404 \end{array}$ | 731,778 |  |
| "، ${ }^{\text {a }}$ wet |  |  |  | 1,162,334 |
| " smoked............ Lbs. |  | 106,244 | 6,333,512 61,980 | $\begin{array}{r} 109,792 \\ 1097 \\ 536,297 \\ 536,049 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 41,243 |  |  |
| " furs and skins of |  | 318,63513,462 | .. . ... |  |
| Other article |  |  | ...... | 12,898 |
| Total produce of the fisheries | .... ..... | 8,461,906 | ... .... | 9,715,401 |
| The Forest. |  |  |  |  |
| Timber, ash. . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 7,720 | 93,923 | 3,492 | 53,812 |
| " birch | 28,370 | 234,634 | 24,403 | 192,477 |
| " elmi............ " | 18,338 | 255,693 | 14,357 | 188,553 |
| " maple ......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 926 | 12,577 | 47 | 6,220 |
| " mak .. .. ..... " | 40,6i79 | 858,486 | 25,272 | 521,998 |
| pine, white..... " | 175,260 | 2,698,926 | 139,285 | 1,959,197 |
| " "\% red.. ..... " | 10,347 | 105,549 | 9,083 | 83,340 |
| Basswood, butternut and m ft. |  |  |  |  |
| hickory............ M. . it . | $\begin{aligned} & 3,128 \\ & 5.400 \end{aligned}$ | 08,164 94,182 | ${ }_{5}^{1,343}$ | 78,693 |
| FFrewood . . . . . . . . . . . . Cords. | 133,271 | 281,298 | 147,780 | 314,870 |
| Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts |  |  |  |  |
| Sleepers and railroad ties.Pieces | 1,686,820 | 303,639 | 1.605,716 | 310,676 |
| Knees and fintocks. .... " | 39,435 | 31,912 | 26,390 | 25,207 |
| jpars and masts... ..... " | 20,109 | 19,242 | 44,103 | 28,179 |
| Hop, hoop, telegraph and and other poles. |  |  |  |  |
| Foods, all other. . |  | 442,372 |  | (634,908 |
| Total produce of the forest.. |  | 6,380,516 |  | 5,434,912 |

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891-Concluded.

| Articles. | Exports, Prodeck of Canada. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
|  | Quantity | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Animals and their Products. |  | 8 |  | $\$$ |
| Horses .... ............ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ No. | 16,550 | 1,936,073 | 11,658 | 1,417,24 |
| Hormed cattle....... .. " | 81, 404 | 1,949, 1717 | 117,761 | 8,76, $1 \times 4$ |
| Swine . . . . . . . . . . . . "\% | 1970 | 3,152 | ${ }^{2} 334$ | 1, 104 |
| Sheep ...... . ........ " | 315,931 | 1,274,347 | 299,347 | 1,146, (6) |
| Other animals, and poultry...... |  | 111,904 |  | (i0),73 |
| Bacon cnd hams. ........ Cwi. | -7,421 | 631,079 | 75,542 | 62x, +6, |
| Beef and mutton. . . . . . . . | 3,142 | 19,318 | 6,018 | 40,04t |
| Pork . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs ${ }_{\text {con }}$ | 2,389 | 14,281 | 677 | +,00: 9 |
| Tongues . ... .. ..... Lbs. | 29,130 | 1,746 | 24,870 | 1,342 |
| Other meats............. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2,096,211 | 180,013 | 2,903,005 | 288.100 |
| Bones . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwt. | 107,223 | 57,215 | 134,819 | N0, ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |
| Butter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 1,951,585 | 340,131 | 3,768,101 | fixe, 190 |
| Cheese . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 94,240,187 | 9,372,212 | 106,202,140 |  |
| Fggs... ......... . . Du\%. | 12,839,660 | 1,705,214 | 8,022,935 | 1,160, 3 : $\%$ |
| Furs, dressed and undressed |  | 1,572,396 |  | 1,429,293) |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur. |  | 1, |  | 4, 48,001 |
| Lard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 82,434 | 6,072 | 47,73 | 3,174 |
| Sheep pelts. . . . . . . . . . . No. | 33,096 | 7,103 | 39,168 | 18.991 |
| Tallow .... . . . . . . . . . Lbss. | 43,608 | 1,808 | 49,893 | 3,80:4 |
| Wool ........ . . . ... " | 1,047,754 | 235,669 | 1,108,286 | 245, 013 |
| Other articles. | .... . . .. | 98,546 |  | 68,212 |
| Total, animals and their products... | .. . ... | 25,106,095 |  | 25,960,itl |
| Agricultural Products. <br> Barley .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 9,975,908 | 4, 600,409 | 4,892,327 | 2,92, $, 5,3$ |
| Rye .... ... ..... ..... " | 436,693 | 220,761 | 339, 964 | 296, 417 |
| Beans . . . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 184,995 | 250,044 | 323,729 | ! 5 |
| Bran ... . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwt. | 10¢,348 | 86,225 | 188,835 | 162, 32, |
| Flax ............ . . ' ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21,207 | 175,563 | 21,87i | [88,3** |
| Flaxseed. . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. |  |  | -42 | 30) |
| Flour .... ... . .... Brls. | 115,039 | 521,383 | 296,784 | 1,388,508 |
| Fruit, green. . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 1,038,280 |  | 1,487, 33i |
| Hay . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 115,162 | 1,068,554 | 65,083 | (539, 40 |
| Hops . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 455 | 62 | 100,254 | 19,399 |
| Indian corn ....... ... . Bush. | 507 | 329) | 180 | $11+$ |
| Malt ... ...... . . ..... " | 259,969 | 150,380 | 121,493 | 88,174 |
| Maple sugar ... ....... Lbs. | 235,171 | 16,768 | 308,218 | 22,195 |
| Meal.................... . Brls. | 95,498 | 334,959 | 14,898 | 59,13\% |
| Oats . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 757,792 | 256,156 | 260,569 | 1291,917 |
| Pease, whole and split. . " | 2,728,113 | 1,884, 912 | 2,754,285 | 2,032,iou |
| Potatoes ... .......... " | 1,458,797 | 495,745 | 3,668,725 | 1,693,671 |
| Other seeds. .... ......... . . . |  | 206,228 |  | 33,404 |
| Tobacco, leaf..... ..... Lbbs. | 323 | 234 | 4,180 | 1,113 |
| Vegetailes . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  | 104,299 |  |  |
| Wheat ............... . . Bush. | 422,274 | 388,861 | 2,108,216 | 1, $1 \times 3.604$ |
| Other articles ... . . . . . . . . . | , | 107,878 |  | 14, ${ }^{2}$ |
| Total, agricultural products. | - .... | 11,908,030 | . . . . | 13,666, ${ }^{4}$ |

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891-Concluded.

* Cement included.
+ Glassware only.

276. There was an increase of $\$ 3,543,480$ in the value of domestic Increase exports in 1891, as compared with 1890 , made up by increases of and
$\$ 1,758,828$ in agricultural products, $\$ 860,746$ in animals and their products, $\$ 928,707 \mathrm{in}$ products of the mine, and $81,253,495$ in products of the fisheries, and decrenses of $\$ 945,604$ in products of the forest, and $\$ 396,773$ in manufactures. The principal increases amm, the articles were in exports of coal, almost all kinds of fish, cattle, cheese, wheat and flour, beans, pease and potatoes, and manufuctures of cotton. The decreases were principally in products of the forest and manufactures of wood.

Exports of Canada since Confederation.
277. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian prosduce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:-

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868. $1 \times 11$.

| Year. | Dombstic. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prouluce } \\ & \text { the of ofine. } \end{aligned}$ | Produce of of <br> the Fisheries | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Produce } \\ & \text { the Forest. } \end{aligned}$ | Animals and their Products. |  |
|  | * | * | 8 | 8 | * |
| 1868 | 1,276,129 | ${ }^{3,357,510}$ | 5,470,042 | 6,8,93, 167 | 12,57,1,13is |
| 1870 | , $1,441,485$ | come | 5, 5 |  |  |
| 1871 | 2,811,124 | 3,994, 274 | 7,03, 5 ,30 | 13,608,5063 |  |
| 1818 | 4,778,480 | ${ }_{4}^{4,789,274}$ | - | ${ }_{14,243,017}$ | cismix |
| 187 | 3,621,401 | 5, | \%,417, 37 | 14,679,169 | 19,imp $1+2$ |
| 18 | ${ }_{3}^{3,6+0,8,896}$ | ${ }_{5} 5,500,1889$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,030,255}$ | 13,614, 5 ¢ 9 | ${ }_{\text {chin }}$ |
|  |  | 5, 5 |  | 14,220,617 | 14, 18.1936 |
| 187 | 边, |  | 5,922,139 | 14,019,847 | 18, |
| 1880 | ${ }^{2,8317,161}$ | 6,579, 6.56 | 3,955,966 | 17,607,577 | 22, 24, $3,3 \mathrm{x}$ |
| ${ }_{1}^{1888} 1$ | $\xrightarrow{2,728,263}$ | (0,867,715 | \%,708,542 | - |  |
|  | 2,953,375 | 8,809,118 | $6,915,002$ | 21,284,343 | 22,412,3is |
| 1884. | 边 | ${ }_{7}^{7,960,001}$ | \%,007, | ${ }_{25,337,104}^{22,94,108}$ |  |
| 1886 | 3,924,398 | 6,843,388 | 4,926, 226 | 22,065, 33 |  |
| 1888. | 3,796,496 | 6,875,810 | 3,57, 885 | 24,246,937 | 18,82 |
|  | - | - |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{24,7,894,297}$ |  |
| 1891. | 4,8:8,7,77 | 8,461,906 | 6,380,516 | ${ }_{2}^{25,106,195}$ | 11:198(980 |
| 1891 | 5,782,424 | 9,75,401 | 5,434,912 | 25,967,741 |  |

 Asbestos.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

1 their in proof the , H1410ng , cattle, factilles e fonest
polts in limu pros. polts:-iN-1N:1.

Agrion!tural Proilucts.

8
12, $5^{7} 1.1407$ $12,1 \times, 10$ $13,169,6,61!$ $9,833,194$ $13,378,841$ $14,9!95,3+10$ $19,3 \mathrm{a} 1 \mathrm{l}, 12$ 17, 2ix,3in 21,139, 潼 $14,184,3,6$ 184 ( 418, int $1!1,125,414$ $22.204,32 \mathrm{~N}$ 21,268,396 $31.030,19$ $22,518,518$ 12,307, $\times 43$ $14,518,043$
 $18,824,430$ $15,4313,360$ $13,41+111$ $11,908,(030$ $13,666,40 \mathrm{KN}$

| Year. | DOMESTIC. |  | Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount Returned at Inland Ports | Foreign. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufactures. | Mis. cellaneons. |  |  |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| is. | 15,675,276 |  | 7.827,890 | 4,1:66,821 | 57,507,888 |
| d. | 17,451,432 |  | 7,215,676 | 3,855, 801 | (00, 474,781 |
| 1870 | 18,327,380 | 371,652 | 10, 1244,176 | 6,527,622 | 73,573,490 |
| 1*i\%. | 18,474,242 | 387,054 | 9,139,018 | 9,853,244 | 74,173,618 |
| 1N72. | 19,470,457 | 515,985 | (i,897,454 | 12,748,182 | 82,639,6133 |
| 1873. | 24,460,773 | 465,290 | 7,138,404 | 9,405,910 | 89, 789, 022 |
| 1874. | 22,916,431 | 419,800 | 4,811,084 | 10,614,094 | 89,351,928 |
| 1 NTO | 20,025,925 | 409, 181 | 3,258,767 | 7,137,319 | 77,886,979 |
| 18.6 | 10,542,107 | 393,368 | 3,869, 625 | 7,234,961 | 80, 9496,435 |
| NTiF. | 18,055,036 | 320,816 | 2,843,405 | 7,111,108 | 75,875,393 |
| 1878 | 17,780,776 | 401,871 | 2,418,655 | 11,164,878 | 79,323,667 |
| $189 \%$ | 13,087,205 | 386, 999 | 3,046,033 | 8,355, 644 | 71,491,255 |
| 1880. | 16,197,348 | 640,155 | 4,575,261 | 13,240,006 | 87,911,458 |
| 1**1. | 20,346, 131 | (622,182 | 3,994,327 | 13,375,117 | 98,240,823 |
| 1842. | 21,247,393 | 535,935 | 4,466,039 | 7,628,453 | 102,137,203 |
| 1 $\mathrm{N} \times 3$. | 21,976,375 | 528,805 | 4,048,324 | 0,751,773 | 98,085, 804 |
| 1884. | 22,400,981 | 5t0,690 | 4,885,311 | 9,389,106 | 91,406,404 |
| 1ski. | 19,256,270 | 55\%,374 | 4,975,19 | 8,079,646 | 80,238,361 |
| 18\%6. | 18,059,271 | 604,011 | 2,837,729) | 7,438,079 | 85,251,314 |
| 1s\% | 19,199, $2 \times 6$ | (644,361 | 3,002,458 | 8,54!),333 | 89,515,811 |
| 1888. | 20,382,594 | 773,877 | 3,101,856 | 8,803,394 | 90,203,000 |
| 1884. | 22,202,516 | 783,652 | 5,048,908 | 6,938,455 | 89,189,167 |
| [ $8: 10$ | 25,541,844 | 82,506 | 5,361,854 | 9,051,781 | 96,749,149 |
| 1891. | 25,145,071 | 45,337 | 3,860, 921 | 8,798,631 | 98,417,2以; |

-98. The foliowing table gives the value of the principal articles, Value of the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years :- principal

VALIE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| Articles. | Value of Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Agricultural implements. | 321,341 | 367,198 | 252,620 |
| Animals- |  |  |  |
| Horses. . . | 2,170,722 | 1,936,073 | 1,417.244 |
| Cattle. | 5,708,126 | 6,949,417 | 8,772,499 |
| Sheep...... | 1,263,125 | 1,274,347 | 1,146,465 |
| Swine........is, Other animals. | 6,175 114,489 | 3,152 111,904 | 1,954 60,753 |
| Asbestos. | 323,886 | 444,159 | 513,909 |

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTA, THE PRODUCE OF CANAD., DURING THE YEAKS 1889, 1890 AND 1801-Continued.

| Articlens. | Value or Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. | 1810. | 18:11. |
|  | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| Ashes, all kinds. | 131,648 | 108,367 | 124,193 |
| Bark for tanning. ................ . . . . | 154,669 | 141,144 | 213,$4 ;{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Books, pamphlets, majs, de | 49,514 | 52,936 | 133,31? |
| Bran ...................... | 69,302 | 86,225 | 1 $1+2.324$ |
| Butter | 331,958 | 340,131 | 6ine, 170 |
| Cariagem, carta, waggons, kc. | 27,252 | 17,457 | 23,105 |
| Cheese. . | 8,915,084 | \%1,372,212 | $0.518,800$ |
| Coal | 2,232,154 | 2,447,9313 | 2,914i,4i\% |
| Copper, fine | 7,602 | 109,327 | 111,308 |
| Eggs .... | 2,159,510 | 1,705,214 | 1,160,3i9 |
| Extract of hemlock hark | 159,039 | 161,822 |  |
| Firewood. | 340,030 | 281,298 | 314,8\% |
| Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock | 3,104,693 | 3,028,515 | 3,131,(0\%) |
| Herring . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 541,013 | 472,147 | :H7,597 |
| Mackerel | 450,754 | 585,237 | : 14.4 |
| Salmon. . | 931,318 | 2,230,632 | 1,919, in |
| Labsters. | 1,2015,598 | 1,138,203 | 1, $1330,17 \%$ |
| Flax. | 121,807 | 175,563 | 1, 1, 3** |
| Flour, wheat. | 646,068 | 621,383 | 1,384,578 |
| Fruits- |  |  |  |
| Dried. | 3,951 | 4,759 | 49,108 |
| All other | 1,600,262 | 1,069,131 | 1,515,108 |
|  | 8,396 | 11,212 | 11,045 |
| do or skins, the procuct of marine animals. . | 212,374 | 318,635 | 536,049 |
| do undressed........................... . | 1,804,749 | 1,555,692 | 1,384,473 |
| GrainBarley | 6,464,589 | 4,600,409 |  |
| Beans. | 406,355 | 250,044 |  |
| Oats | 130,632 | 256,156 | 129,917 |
| Pease, whole and split | *1,449,417 | 1,884,912 | 2,1132, (i) 1 |
| Wheat..... .... . | 471,121 | 388,861 | 1,5x3,044 |
| Rye... |  | 220,761 | 22ti, $\mathrm{F}_{2} 0$ |
| Other grain. | 40,485 | 24,357 | 37,202 |
| Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, \&c | 623,479 | 657,022 | 53H, 126 |
| Gypsum, crude... | 189,491 | 183,899 | 184,970 |
| Hay .... . . . . | 934,082 | 1,068,554 | 3093,489 |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur. | 462,371 | 499,299 | 489,04 |
| Household furniture. | 192,950 | 176,374 | 138,70i |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of. | 296,719 | 294,728 | 25i, 4 [il |
| Leather, sule and upper | 668,258 | 727,087 |  |
| " manufactures of | 149,117 | 152,314 | 81,6it |
| Logs | 577,104 | 682,572 | 730,216 |
| Lumber. | 16,918,024 | 19,147,838 | 18,082,2iis |
| Malt. | 105,870 | 150,380 | 88,17 |
| Meats, all kinds | 584,910 | 895,757 | 986,2] |
| Musical instruments. | 316,568 | 329,855 | 401,330 |
| Nickel... |  |  | $2+10.49$ |
| Oatmeal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 187,876 | 254,657 | 45, 195 |

VALUE OF DU1
$\qquad$

Oils, finh
mineral, cos Oil cake
Ores, copper.
silver
other
Phomphates
Potatcess
Salt
Sand and gravel' Shinglow.
Shipw nold to uthe Showis, hox and o Sleepers and railr Stave lolets
Timber, square . .
Wool
Other articles.
Total
Fistimated amount prorts
Cain and bullion.
Grand

279 . Out of were increases butter, mackere potatoes. Spec produce will be

2s0. The foll Canada, in each countries to whi

VALUE OF PRINCIPAF EXPOR'K, THE PRODUCF OF CANADA, DURING THE: YEARS 188y, 1890 AND 1891-Coneluded.

| Anticima. | Value of kixporta. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1801. |
|  | * | * | 8 |
| Oils, tinh .. ....... ..................... . . | 85,340 | 41,243 | 18,297 |
| " mineral, coal and keromene..... .... | 18,681 | 15,812 | 18,724 |
| Oil cake . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (;3,102 | 42,382 | 118,167 |
| Orew, copper. .. . . . . .... . . ........ | :105,182 | 111,048 | 209, 169 |
| " silver | 168,205 | 201,615 | 238,367 |
| " other | 91,276 | 72,083 | 48,800 |
| Phowphates......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 364,583 | 401,827 | 422,209) |
| Potatoes | 287,763 | 405,745 | 1,693,131 |
| Salt | 3,750 | 1,522 | 1,42: |
| Sand and gravel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42,047 | 60,359 | 63,326 |
| Shingles. | 404,680 | 340, 872 | 438,0291 |
| Shipw suld to other countries | 266,817 | 442,781 | 280,474 |
| Shwok, bex and other.. | 3:9,034 | 198,503 | 201,716 |
| Sleepersa and railramd ties. | 470,658 | 303,439 | 310,67\% |
| Stave lxolts .... | 122,621 | 110,093 | 133,308 |
| Timlerr, mpunre | 3,128,431 | 4,353,870 | 3,084,290) |
| Wool | 217,600 | 235,669 | 245,503 |
| Other articles. | 4,614,372 | 4,940.549 | $5,869,219$ |
| Total | 77,201,804 | 82,335,514 | 85,757,744 |
| Fstimated amount whort returned at inland ports <br> Coin mad bullion | 3,070,652 | 2,922,072 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,913,914 \\ 121,328 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total. | 80,272,456 | 85,257,586 | 88,801,066 |

279. Out of 70 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there Increase were increnses in 44, the principal being in exports of cattle, bark, in various butter, mackerel, wheat, flour, beans, cheese, oil cake, copper ore and potatoes. Special tables with reference to the exports of agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter on agriculture.
280. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Value of Canadi, in each class, during the last five years, showing the principal exports of countries to which goods were exported :-

MINE.

| Colntries. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | $\$$ | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Great Britain. | 477,722 | 478,260 | 422,355 | 630,815 | 851,794 |
| United States. | 3,076,013 | 3,331,264 | 3,749,667 | 3,961,294 | 4,509, 400 |
| France. | 1,246 | 2,970 | 5,181 | 1,132 | 31,217 |
| Germany | 43,452 | 46,053 | 15,856 | 17,067 | 22, |
| British West Indies | 5,396 | 1,897 | 4,832 | 15,644 | 21,12\% |
| Newfoundland. | 135,028 | 146,222 | 152,871 | 166,998 | 141,385 |
| Other countrie | 57,639 | 94,227 | 64,284 | 60,767 | 114, 29 |
| 'Total | 3,796,496 | 4,100,893 | 4,415,046 | 4,853,717 | 5,7x.2.4. |

FISHERIES.


## FOREST.

| Great Britain. | 2,208,620 | 2,469,758 | 3,144,588 | 4,342,963 | 3,104,6iti |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United State | 1,332,092 | 2,155,539 | 2,020,117 | 1,956,883 | 2,304, 02 i |
| France | 10,595 | 4,790 | 11,718 | 25,511 | 2,340 |
| Germany |  | 666 | 5,581 | 17,793 | 1,250 |
| British West Indies. | 1,577 | 2,764 | 1,221 | 1,087 | 5,593 |
| Nowfoundland. | 2,738 | 5,065 | 2,159 | 2,963 | 1,20 |
| Other countries.. | 19,283 | 452,970 | 4,180 | 33,316 | 15,6i2 |
| Total. | 3,574,885 | 5,091,546 | 5,189,564 | 6,380,516 | $5,434,912$ |

ANIMAIS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

| Great Britain | 16,315,474 | 16,571,072 | 16,227,060 | 18,578,722 | 20,991,143 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | 7,291,369 | 7,595,743 | 7,137,006 | 5,966,474 | 4,316,179 |
| France. | 15 | 52,920 | 33,820 | 40,024 |  |
| Germany | 74,582 | 50,649 | 66,280 | 152,597 | 266,42i] |
| British West Indies. | 8,459 | 12,977 | 21,690 | 22,247 | 43,160 |
| Newfoundlat, ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 415,212 | 372,295 | 308,763 | 276,652 | 276,396 |
| Other countries. | 141,826 | 63,641 | 100,088 | 70,279 | 73,08 |
| Total. | 24,246,937 | 24,719,297 | 23,804,707 | 25,106,415 | 25, $20.10,41$ |

Great Brita
l'nited Stat France Gelmany British WVes Sewfoundla 0 ther ceunt

T
-81. Th to principa to the tota countries

Great Britai
Vinited State
France
tiermany.
British fiest Sewfonndlay Other countri

## Great Britain

United State
France..
Germany.:.
British Wiest
Newfomdlan

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

## 1891 .

8
$\begin{array}{r}801,794 \\ 4,599,400 \\ 31,217 \\ 24,714 \\ 21,124 \\ 141,385 \\ 114,729 \\ \hline 5,782.424\end{array}$

## 2, 717,882 <br> $\begin{array}{r}3,80,886 \\ 51,4,40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br> 30,1499 $1,203,488$ <br> 1, $84,7, i+1$ <br> $3,115,411$


281. The preceding table gives the several values of goods exported Proporto principal countries, and the next table shows in what proportions ton to tor of to the total exports in each class, the goods were shipped to the same exports to countries certain

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

| Countries. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Great Britain. | $12 \cdot 58$ | $11 \cdot 66$ | $9 \cdot 57$ | 13.00 | 14.73 |
| lnited States. | 81.02 | $81 \cdot 23$ | $84 \cdot 93$ | 8161 | $79 \cdot 54$ |
| France | 0.03 | 0.07 | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 02$ | $0 \cdot 54$ |
| Germany. | $1 \cdot 14$ | $1 \cdot 12$ | ${ }^{0} \cdot 36$ | $0 \cdot 35$ | $0 \cdot 39$ |
| British West Indies | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 32$ | $0 \cdot 37$ |
| Sewfomilland | $3 \cdot 56$ | $3 \cdot 57$ | $3 \cdot 46$ | $3 \cdot 44$ | $2 \cdot 45$ |
| Other countries .. . . . . | $1 \cdot 53$ | 2.30 | $1 \cdot 45$ | $1 \cdot 26$ | 1.98 |

PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

| Great Britain. | 24.79 | 19•82 | $17 \cdot 33$ | $32 \cdot 00$ | 28.23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | $40 \cdot 52$ | $40 \cdot 09$ | 39.38 | $33 \cdot 69$ | $39 \cdot 19$ |
| France. | $1 \cdot 18$ | $2 \cdot 22$ | $2 \cdot(1)$ | 0.95 | 962 |
| Germany. | $0 \cdot 17$ | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 16$ | 0.21 | $0 \cdot 31$ |
| British West Indies | 13. 66 | $14 \cdot 50$ | $19 \cdot 43$ | $13 \cdot 81$ | $12 \cdot 39$ |
| Sewfoundland.. | $0 \cdot 23$ | $0 \cdot 36$ | $0 \cdot 02$ | 0.03 | $0 \cdot 19$ |
| Other countries.. | 20.35 | $22 \cdot 91$ | $21 \cdot 66$ | $19 \cdot 31$ | $19 \cdot 02$ |

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

| Countries. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | $18: 1$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Great Britain. | $61 \cdot 78$ | $48 \cdot 51$ | $60 \cdot 59$ | $68 \cdot 07$ | 5713 |
| United States. | $37 \cdot 26$ | $42 \cdot 34$ | $38 \cdot 93$ | $30 \cdot 67$ | +2.39 |
| France.. | 0.30 | 0.09 | 0.23 | $0 \cdot 40$ | 0.04 |
| Germany. |  | 0.01 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.28 | 0.02 |
| British West Indies | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | $0 \cdot 10$ |
| Newfoundland. | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.04 | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 0$ |
| Other countries.. | 0.54 | 8'90 | 0.08 | 0.51 | 0.30 |

ANIMALS AND THETR PRODUCTS.

| Gireat Britain. | 67.29 | $67 \cdot 04$ | $67 \cdot 91$ | 74.00 | 80.84 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | $30 \cdot 07$ | 30.73 | . $29 \cdot 87$ | $23 \cdot 76$ | 16.62 |
| France. |  | $0 \cdot 21$ | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0. 16 |  |
| Germany | $0 \cdot 31$ | 0.20 | $0 \cdot 28$ | $0 \cdot 61$ | $1 \cdot 03$ |
| British West Indies. | $0 \cdot 03$ | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 09$ | 0.09 | $0 \cdot 17$ |
| Newfoundland | 1.71 | 1.51 | $1 \cdot 29$ | $1 \cdot 10$ | 1.06 |
| Other countries. | $0 \cdot 69$ | $0 \cdot 26$ | $0 \cdot 42$ | 0.28 | 0.28 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| Great Britain | $50 \cdot 13$ | $27 \cdot 81$ | 27-39 | $30 \cdot 75$ | 38.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | $42 \cdot 32$ | 66.77 | 68.03 | $63 \cdot 15$ | 5335 |
| France. |  | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.01 | $0 \cdot 05$ |
| Germany | 138 | 0.32 | $0 \cdot 13$ | $1 \cdot 55$ | 0.95 |
| British West Indies. | 0.91 | $0 \cdot 50$ | $0 \cdot 96$ | $1 \cdot 24$ | $1 \cdot 13$ |
| Newfoundland. | $4 \cdot 36$ | 3.87 | $2 \cdot 88$ | $1 \cdot 95$ | 4.48 |
| Other countries. | $0 \cdot 90$ | 067 | 0.60 | $1 \cdot 34$ | $1 \cdot 60$ |

MANUFACTURES.

| Great Britain | 42.54 | $40 \cdot 35$ | $39 \cdot 17$ | $45 \cdot 31$ | 46.94 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 46.60 | $49 \cdot 64$ | $48 \cdot 67$ | $42 \cdot 91$ | 49.58 |
| France. | $1 \cdot 22$ | 0.68 | $0 \cdot 61$ | 0.51 | 0:9 |
| Germany. | $0 \cdot 15$ | $0 \cdot 19$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.28 | 0.25 |
| British West Indies. | $1 \cdot 19$ | $1 \cdot 37$ | $1 \cdot 18$ | 1.15 | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| Newfoundland | $1 \cdot 06$ | 1.34 | $1 \cdot 33$ | $1 \cdot 18$ | 1.05 |
| Other countries. | $7 \cdot 24$ | 6.43 | $8 \cdot 92$ | $8 \cdot 65$ | $5 \cdot 50$ |

The United States take, it appears, almost all mineral products exported from this country, and hitherto they have taken the largest proportion of eugricultural products, but as those mainly consisted of barley and eggs, it is probable that in consequence of the McKinley thrift and of the finding of good markets for these articles in Great Britain, that country will soon be the largest buyer of our agricultural products, as it is now of animals and their products, and products of the forest. There has been a very large increase in the proportion of products of the fisheries taken by Great Britain in the last two years.
$2 \times .3 \mathrm{Tl}$ prolucts c
STATEME
AND
1570,18

British Posse Great Brit: British We ، Gui " Nor
Newfoundlan Labrador. Anstralasia. Other British Tot
Forreign Count
United Stat
France.
liermany.
Holland
Belgim...
Italy.
Portugal.
Spinin.
Spunish We French Danish
South Amen St. Pierre . st. Douning Madeira Canary Isla Hayti....
Mexico. Norway and Russin China. Japan
Sandwich Is Spanish pooss Other foreig

Total.
Grand

* Included
28.2. The following table gives the value of exports of Canadian Exports of proxlucts during the years 1870,1880 and 1890 :-
STATEMENT SHOWING THE CGUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE tries, 1870 , PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE 1880, 1850 AND PROPORTIONATE'VALUE OF THE SAME IN THE YEARS $1 \begin{gathered}150,1880 ~ A N D ~ \\ 1890\end{gathered}$


1 products the largest onsisted of McKinley es in Great agricultural products of roportion of two years.

| Countries. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { ó } \\ \text { Exports, } \\ \text { Domestic, } \\ 1870 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { oxports, } \\ \text { Domestic, } \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Exports, } \\ \text { Domestic, } \\ 1890 . \end{array}$ | Percent age. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | 8 |  | \$ |  |
| ish Possessi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Grait }}$ Gritain | 21,160,987 | ${ }_{2}^{37.84}$ | 35,208,031 | $\stackrel{48}{2} 59$ | 41,499,149 | 1.68 |
| " Guiana | 166,654 | $0 \cdot 28$ | 260,633 | $0 \cdot 36$ | 192,398 | 0.23 |
| Afric |  |  | 82,094 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 22,552 | 03 |
| " North American pro- | 1,425,5 | $2 \cdot 41$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sewfoundland. |  |  | 1,355,480 | 8 | 982, ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ \% 4 | 115 |
| Labrador. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austrilasia | 38,891 | 0.07 | 155,653 | $0 \cdot 21$ | 490,707 | 0.58 |
| Other British possessions | 16,891 | $0 \cdot 03$ | 14,861 | 0.02 | 21,895 | 0.03 |
| Total. | 24,321,723 | $41 \cdot 19$ | 38,966,386 | $53 \cdot 45$ | 44,669,523 | 52 |
| Foreign Con United St | 31,734,660 | 53.75 | 29,566,211 |  | 36,213,279 |  |
| France. | 279,420 | 0.47 | 694,228 | 0.95 | , 277,827 | 0.33 |
| Gieruany | 15,535 | $0 \cdot 03$ | 75,982 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 461,011 | $0 \cdot 5$ |
| Holland | 6,735 | 0.01 | 74,080 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 1,042 |  |
| Belgium | 13,598 | 0.02 | 475,420 | 0.65 | 41,421 | 0.05 |
| Italy | 150,006 | $0 \cdot 25$ | 163,787 | $0 \cdot 22$ | 81,059 | $0 \cdot 10$ |
| Portugal | 56,322 | 0. 10 | 165,885 | $0 \cdot 23$ | 207,777 | 0.24 |
| Spain. | 85,082 | ${ }_{2} 0.14$ | 48,277 | 0.07 | 0,7 | ${ }^{0.08}$ |
| Spanish West Indies. | 1,280,268 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 1,318,287 | 1.81 | 1,163,507 | $1 \cdot 36$ |
| French | 167,830 | ${ }^{0} 28$ | 217,314 | $0 \cdot 30$ | 9,314 | 0.01 |
| Danish ${ }_{\text {South }}$ America | 27,368 | 0.04 | 66,261 | 0.09 | 43,198 | $1 \cdot 5$ |
| South Ame | 395,512 | $0 \cdot 68$ | 757,990 | 1.04 | 341,998 | 1.57 |
| St. Pierre | -91,711 | ${ }^{0} 16$ | 112,631 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 160,800 | $0 \cdot 19$ |
| St. Domi | 21,268 $1+928$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira ${ }_{\text {Canary Islan }}$ | 12,988 12 | 0.03 | 20,163 4,376 | 0.03 | 12,381 |  |
| Hayti. | 1,498 | 0.00 | 24,723 | $0 \cdot 03$ | 397 | 0.00 |
| Mexico |  |  | 35,554 | 0.05 | 9,480 | 0.01 |
| Porway |  |  | +48,482 | 0.07 | 380,696 | 0.45 |
| Russia |  |  | 905 | $0 \cdot 00$ | 10,250 | 0.0 |
| Ohina. |  |  | 10,619 | 0.01 | 32,143 | 0.04 |
| Japan |  |  | ${ }^{26,891}$ | 0.04 | 26,538 | 0.03 |
| Sandwich Islands. |  |  | 15,889 | 0.02 | 10,686 | 0.01 |
| shpossessions in Africa. | 368,251 | $0 \cdot 62$ | ,056 | 0.02 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,421 \\ & \mathbf{2 N O} \end{aligned}$ | 0.01 0.02 |
| Total. ........ . | 34,721,867 | 58.81 |  | 46.50 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3, |  | ,0 | $4 \cdot 5$ |
| Grand to | 59,043,590 |  |  |  |  |  |

[^12]Imports and exports of Canada from and to Great
Britain and the United States, 1890 and 1891.
283. The following tables show the relative values of the sereral articles imported into Canada from and exported by Canada to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1890 and 1891.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

| Anticles. | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1890. | Value. 1891. | Value, 1850. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Viahe, } \\ & \text { 1s,91. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Dutiable Goons. | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks. | 157,020 | 164,939 | 62,272 | 68,794 |
| Ale, ginger.... ................... .. . . | 5,263 | 5,778 | 1,136 | 1,433 |
| Horned cattle |  |  | 52,675 | 16,73i |
| Horses | 1,752 | 1,215 | 83,440 | 114, $11+$ |
| Sheep. |  |  | 107,674 | 100, 122 |
|  | 20 |  | 82,964 | 8,843 |
| "t slaughtered in bond for exportation. |  |  | 3,947 | 3,850 |
| Animals, all other, N.E.S. ........... | 793 | 1,277 | 14,668 | 13,569 |
| Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls.... Bags, containing fine salt. . . . . . . . . | $25 \%$ 7,027 | 8,053 | [14 | 82 1,87 |
| Baking powder.... . . | 466 | +592 | 94,016 | 105,104 |
| Belts and trusses, all kinds. .. ...... | 7,307 | 5,592 | 14,046 | 15,32, |
| Bells of any description, except for churches | 1,805 | 1,153 | 15,803 | 12,054 |
| Billiard tables...... . . . . . . . . . . | 3,326 | 2,977 | 1,366 | 2,210 |
| Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink | 7,729 | 8,157 | 47,876 | 38,609 |
| Blueing, laundry, all kinds............. | 14,209 | 12,967 | 4,130 | 3,418 |
| Books, periodicals, \&c., and other printed matter | 442,543 | 402,148 | 755,230 | 602,932 |
| Bookbinders tools and insib umunts, including ruling machines, \&c. | 22,263 | 21,762 | 18,387 | 21,3i3 |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces o! any material | 18,748 | 20,891 | 8,399 | 11,38 |
| Braces or suspenders.... | 24,716 | 26,382 | 12,316 | 17,43 |
| Brass, and manufactures of. | 86,887 | 107,272 | 340,529 | 3650,232 |
| Breadstuffs, \&c., viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Arrowroot and tapiocs:. Bread and biscuit..... | 35,174 3,747 | 36,575 9,216 | 2,087 23,239 | 2,943 |
| Bread and biscuit.il.... | 3,747 | 9,216 | 23,239 3,453 | 2,1043 6,354 |
| Rice, rice and sago flour. | 7,560 | 13,420 | 5,027 | 6, 6 , 4 it |
| Grain of all kinds . ... | 2,677 | 5,630 | 1,444, 272 | 1,604,003 |
| Flour and meal of s.ll kinds. | 18,438 | 15,409 | 998,954 | - 502,233 |
| All ouher breadstriffs, N.E.S Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, | 12,486 | 9,166 | 158,320 | 152,235 |
| dame ced by water in transit.. . ..... |  |  | 5,235 | 2,160 |
| Bricks snd siles..... $\because .$. | 42,394 | 42,438 | 62,510 | 7,14 |
| British $\boldsymbol{q}^{\cdots \cdots} \cdot \boldsymbol{1}$, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing | 2,203 | 1,752 | 8,807 | 8,381 |
| Brooms, all kinds ............ ..... ..... | 86 | 37 | 1,616 | 1,159 |
| Brushes " | 19,664 | 22,554 | 34,562 | 28,933 |
| Buttons | 106,982 | (10,325 | 80,023 | 105,29\% |
| Candles | 14,857 | 16,061 | 10,120 | 11,182 |

RELA'TIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, \&c.--Continued.

| Anticlers. | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890 . | Value, 1891. |
| Dittable Goons-Continucu. | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Came or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured | 299 | 4 | 9,487 | 4,197 |
| Carriages, all kinds ............. .... | 32,149 | 58,178 | 230,007 | 221,72.4 |
| " parts of. | 4,795 | 5,403 | 37,029 | 30,448 |
| Carpets and squares, N.E.S | 86,771 | 89,240 | 3,384 | 6,597 |
| Cases, jewel, and watch cases, \&c. | 4,686 | 6,308 | 3,270 | 2,329) |
| Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handes of knives, forks, \&c. |  |  | 1,404 | 195 |
| Cement........................... . . . | 220,942 | 199,925 | 52,833 | 58,490 |
| Chalk | 1,715 | 1,199 | 3,818 | 5,071 |
| Chieory | 3,355 | 2,462 | 2,226 | 1,705 |
| Cider.. | 196 | 65 | 2,528 | 2,801 |
| Clocks and clock springs | 13,243 | 7,179 | 95, 655 | 87,283 |
| Coal, coke and coal dust. | 142,178 | 95,236 | 3,549,943 | 4,179,340 |
| Coal tar and coal pitch. | 3,745 | 25,130 | 15,600 | 10,584 |
| Cocoa matting. . . . . | 4,505 | 4,166 | 788 | 707 |
| Cocoa muts, cocoa paste, \&c | 48,632 | 48,698 | C3,739 | 69,559 |
| Coffee . . . . | 512 | 1,482 | 72,593 | 59,678 |
| Collars, cuffs and shirt fronts, linen or (ntton, \&c <br> Combs | 23,437 | 28,862 | 19,887 | 28,899 |
|  | 38,510 | 34,821 | 16,176 | 14,939 |
| Copper, and manufactures | 69, 947 | 111,247 | 144,528 | 295,808 |
| Cordaye of all kinds. ..... | 10,320 | 17,412 | 63,294 | 73,064 |
| Cotton, and manufactures of | 3,105,318 | 3,175,715 | 748,918 | 727,932 |
| Crapes of all kinds. | 84,880 | 68,132 | 368 | 1,3:1 |
| Crucibles............. | 589 |  | 2,175 |  |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicine | 327,698 | 319,233 | 569,139 | 568,073 |
| Earthenwure and chinaware | 516,549 | 460,655 | (66,850 | 66,972 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Electric and galvanic batteries. . . . } \\ \text { light, apparatus for .... ... }\end{array}\right\}$ | * 27,465 | 12,231 | 344,773 | $450,85^{\circ}$ |
| Embroideries ... ........ ... . . ... | 106,925 | 113,910 | 11,687 | 10,630 |
| Emery wheels | 942 | 140 | 4,355 | (i,523 |
| Excelsior for upholsterers' use |  |  | 3,849 | 2,477 |
| Fancy goods. . | 1,230,550 | 984,119 | 260,787 | 234,609 |
| Felt | 1,531 | 3,799 | 3,675 | 3,182 |
| Fertilizers | 471 | 362 | 13,973 | 13,134 |
| Fireworks | 46 | 124 | 8,744 | 8,424 |
| Fish, fish oil, \&c. | 43,385 | 46,756 | 452,455 | 430,007 |
| Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of | 1,319,069 | 1,366,071 | 26,979 | 38,621 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried .... ........... | 197,108 | 155,204 | 318,875 | 393,253 |
| "". green... | 99,387 | 144,114 | 604,237 | 648.000 |
| Fruits, in cans or packages | 696 | 896 | 21,633 | 21,260 |
| Furs and manufactures of. | 367,811 | 305,960 | 66,992 | 69,377 |
| Class " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 263,544 | 345,087 | 417,155 | 436,909 |
| Gloves and mitts | 439,286 | 394,381 | 42,307 | 36,070 |
| Gold and silver, manufactures of. | 68,913 | 71,709 | 131,295 | 126,014 |
| Grease, axle. | 207 | 408 | 14,536 | 10.030 |
| Guxpowder and other explosives. | 35,266 | 22,007 | 92,217 | 88,478 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles. | Great Britain. |  | United Staten. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, $1891 .$ |
| Detmale Goons --Continued. | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Gutta percha and India rubber, manisfactures of. | 406,679 | 401,447 | 494,561 | 381,297 |
| Hair, and manufactures of.. . . . . . . . . . . | 8,849 | 8,065 | 22,323 | 27.405 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets.... . . . . . . . . . . | 728,043 | 826,575 | 478,745 | 43:1,056 |
| Hay . |  |  | 28,186 | 1,959 |
| Honey | 65 | 75 | 4,602 | 3,412 |
| Hops . | 34,915 | 46,771 | 105,245 | 146,868 |
| Ink, wri | 11,985 | 15,079 | 14,026 | 15,918 |
| "" painting. . . . . ............... | 2,525 | 1,767 | 42,513 | 44,704 |
| Iron and steel, and manufactures of.... | 5,144,495 | 4,672,175 | 5,103,908 | 4,805, 145 |
| Ivory, manufactures of................. . | 216 | 70 | 1,133 | 324 |
| Jellies, jams and marmalade | 34,402 | 43,866 | 2,338 | 2,235 |
| Jet, manufactures of <br> Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of | 109,645 | 54 68,418 | 318,865 | 2,2,942 |
| Lead, and manufactures of.. .. ......... | 345,781 | 283,427 | 21,505 | 30,109 |
| Leather, and manufactures of.. . . . . . . . . | 174,754 | 165,103 | 791,451 | 6itit,008 |
| Lime. |  | 572 | 5,360 | 3,701 |
| Lithographic stones, not engravedMachine card clothing. . | 398 | 77 | 3,493 | 5,457 |
|  | 12,605 | 14,077 | 6,974 | 5,53 |
| Magic lanterns | 779 | 1,240 | 1,965 | 1,944 |
|  | 1,849 | 2,176 | 33,520 | 32,877 |
| " extract of, for medicinal purposes. . Marble, and manufactures of | 196 | 33 | 5,275 | 6,701 |
|  | 1,942 | 5,536 | 88,047 | 85,802 |
| Mats and rugs, all kinds . . . . . . . . . . . | 49,608 | 47,109 | 18,916 | 2f, 240 |
| Metal, and manufactures ofMolasbes . . . . . . . . . | 117,495 | 102,082 | 234,522 | 238,249 |
|  | 815 | 48 | 130,933 | 66,54t |
| Musical instruments, and parts of.. Oils, coal, kerosene, \&c., refined, and products of | 16,732 | 21,828 | 318,519 | 30\%,81? |
|  | 431 | 12 | 555,505 | :54,104 |
| Oils, all other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 416,793 | 526,667 | 305,771 | 421,763 |
| Oil cloth ..... | 159,897 | 184,654 | 50,630 | 40,910 |
| Packages...... | 131,585 | 128,950 | 166,062 | 116,117 |
| Paints and colours | 332,980 | 298,908 | 123,619 | 117,050 |
|  | 471,135 | 414,259 | 671,880 | 649, 686 |
| Pickles, sances and capers of all kinds. Provisions, viz. :-- | 96,402 | 96,242 | 8,115 | 12,261 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter. | 1,139 | 741 | 61,027 | 74,759 |
|  | 4,570 | 4,079 | 16,201 | 14,496 |
| Lard. | 258 | 224 | 301,028 | 688,949 |
| Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides. | 1,398 | 1,007 | 323,513 | 200,100 |
| Beef | 1,072 | 1,012 | 258,473 | 97,761 |
| Pork. | 2,320 | 1,941 | 844,816 | 595, 395 |
| Meat, all othe | 13,362 | 12,473 | 172,405 | 218,009 |
| Salt ........... | 31,126 | 35,607 | 26,37 | 23,04 |
| Serds and roots. | 44,069 | 13,276 | 177,555 | 362,113 |
| Silk, and manufactures of Soap, all kinds | 2,311,441 | 2,221,315 | 131,726 | 118,203 |
|  | 32,532 | 43,584 | 92,110 | 92,69 |
| Soap, all kinds Spices. | 164,583 | 157,887 | 46,475 | 50,004 |

Detia
Spirits and
Starch . ...
Stone, and sugar..... sugar cand Tea.
Tinware, an Tobacco, an Trees, fruit Turpentine, Varnish.... Vegetables. Watches, an Woud, and $n$ Woollen mar All other dn

Coal, anthra Diamonds, u bort. .
Salt. ...
Logs, and r ber, N. $\mathbf{F}$ Lumber and sawn, no wise man Horses (impr Cattle
Otheranimal. Bristles
Eggs.
Furs, skins of
Grease for use Hides.
Silk, raw
Wool, unman
Broom corn.
Pruits, green Hemp, undre Trees, shrubs, Tobacco, unm Seeds.
Bells for chir Cotton waste. " wool

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMP(IRTED, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles. | Great Bhitain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value, } \\ & \text { 1891. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Dutiable Goons-Concluded. | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Spirits and wine | 411,647 | 383,078 | 63,907 | 70,758 |
| Starch . | 21,849 | 25,944 | 41,466 | 26,069 |
| Stone, and manufactures of | 55,229 | 50,371 | 228,662 | 219,238 |
| Sugar. | 207,678 | 50,747 | 658,490 | 288,370 |
| Sugar candy and confectionery | 63,061 | 60,930 | 67,839 | 65,867 |
| Tea.............. . . . . . . . . |  |  | 122,275 | 161,123 |
| Tinware, and all manufactures of tin | 6,177 | 4,319 | 75,072 | 40,572 |
| Tobacco, and manufactures. . . . . . . . . . | 11,894 | 9,350 | 75,905 | 74,583 |
| Trees, fruit and shade, vines, \&c. . . . . . . | 1,150 | 3,172 | 88,860 | 115,603 |
| Turpentine, spirits of . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,656 | 65 | 217,997 | 201,864 |
| Varnish. | 27,241 | 24,018 | 59,425 | 44,115 |
| Vegetables. | 13,888 | 13,782 | 193,328 | 184,653 |
| Watches, and parts of | 11,023 | 6,073 | 511,729 | 400,141 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 61,793 | 88,241 | 1,383,481 | 1,079,235 |
| Woollen manufactures.. | 10,078,633 | 9,110,601 | 136,301 | 106,751 |
| All other dutiable goods. | 803,518 | 965,903 | 858,516 | 1,430,454 |
| Free Goods. |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, antlıracite.. | 9,06t6 |  | 4,586,661 | 5,224,452 |
| Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort. | 8,182 | 42,942 | 45,515 | 12,388 |
|  | 206,633 | 275,152 | 756 | 1,876 |
| Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, N.E.S | 137 |  | 256, 100 | 859,578 |
| Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise inanufactured. | 1,853 | 1,458 | 638,244 | 756,314 |
| Horses (improvement of stock).. ...... | 128,139 | 121,711 | 262,439 | 264,299 |
| Cattle " | 19,540 | 400 | 28,805 | 35,582 |
| Other animals " | 21,312 | 19,721 | 7,211 | 6,051 |
| Bristles | 17,205 | 15,622 | 51,434 | 45,116 |
| Eggs. | 69 | , 23 | 89,494 | 94,996 |
| Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed | 76,835 | 141,243 | 248,484 | 291,771 |
| (irense for use of soap, stock |  |  | 154,855 | 91,847 |
| Hides..... .. . . . . . | 30,177 | 59,149 | 1,660,553 | 1,869,720 |
| Silk, raw | 155 |  | 193,326 | 172,521 |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 678,097 | 537,909 | 691,599 | 505,093 |
| Broom corn |  |  | 97,527 | 109,042 |
| Fruits, green |  |  | 748,384 | 393,584 |
| Hemp, undressed | 626,932 | 626,353 | 143,036 | 236,641 |
| Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, \&c | 2,388 | 4,315 | 32,536 | 15,232 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise. |  | 293 | 1,316,718 | 1,522,014 |
| Seeds. | 10,961 | 14,950 | 208,513 | 5,117 |
| Bells for churches | 7,236 | 5,157 | 14,553 | 14,124 |
| Cotton waste. | 31,820 | 40,887 | 190,707 | 233,179 |
| wool | 8,902 | 47,868 | 3,530,347 | 3,555,278 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, \&c.-Concluded.

| Articles. | Great Britain. |  | Unitrd States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, $1 \times 91$. |
| Free Goons-Concluded. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals andmedicines, \&e.. | 566,209 | 616,346 | 662,504 | 731,317 |
| Nets and seines, lines and twines..... | 184,069 | 176,703 | 234,835 | 2 H, 112 |
| Gutta percha, crinde, India rubber, ummanufactured | 7,816 | 1,615 | 528,513 | 734,983 |
| Junk and oakmm .. . . . . . . . . | 52,011 | 47,915 | 16,472 | 17, $617 \%$ |
| Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only. | 180,077 | 330.077 |  |  |
| Metals, iron and steel, \&c., and manufactures of. | 3,675,908 | 4,304,905 | 879,527 | 1,011, 220 |
| Newspajers, magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound. | 28,586; | 17,431 | 42,612 | 37.599 |
| Oils, cocoanut and paim.... ... . | 10,818 | 5, 2669 | 101,227 | 81,996 |
| Rags for the manufacture of paper | 67,287 | 49,722 | 124,244 | 107,846 |
| V eneers, jvory, sawn only.... . | 3,174 | 4,369 | 24,488 | 10,919 |
| Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, \&c. | 466,016 | 186,043 | 123,401 | 228,129 |
| Articles for the use of the Army and Navy | 363,041 | 396,915 | 7,693 | 12,2is |
| Coffee, gretn, N.E.S.................. | 192,757 | 148,176 |  |  |
| Paintings, oil or water colour | 106,874 | 114,663 | 68,411 | 86,017 |
| Settlers effects........... | 327,450 | 347,171 | 1,469,268 | 1,412,86i |
| Tea, black, green and Japan...... ${ }^{\text {Coin }}$ and | 1,374,725 | 1,327,657 | ... .. .. | $\cdots$..... |
| Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin. | 113,232 | 28,583 | 026,312 | 1,652,180 |
| All other free goods...... .... | 514,816 | 540,808 | 1,309,320 | 1,13i, 2 ij 4 |
| Total | 43,390,241 | 42,047,526 | 52,291,973 | 53, 6850,635 |

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, \&c. Out of the total value of imports from the United States, no less than $\$ 11,094,279$ represented imports of coal, hides, tobacco and cotton wool, articles of which some cannot at present be produced in sufficient quantities in Canada, and cthers cannot be produced at all, and are therefore imported free of duty.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

| Articles. | Grez ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Britain. |  | Uniteio States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. |
|  | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ashestos | 36,459 | (05,120 | 403,800 | 374,687 |
| Coal ........ . ........... ............ | 78,417 | 64,589 | 2,126,000 | 2,572,914 |
| Gold bearing quart\%, nuggets, dust, \&c.. | 500 |  | 6551,522 | 553,976 |
| Gypsum, crude.... |  |  | 191,623 | 183,679 |
| Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene |  |  | 15,735 | 18,436 |
| Ore, antimony ..... .. | 1,115 |  | ${ }^{409} 4$ |  |
| " copper and fine copper. | 135,010 2 | 24i6,950 | 109,327 | 173,527 |
| " iron...... | 2,710 | 140 | 28,656 37,697 | 32,442 16,218 |
| " silver.. | 17,600 |  | 184,015 | 238,367 |
| Phosphates. | 355,845 | 393,250 | 34,182 | 22,350 |
| Stone and marble, unwrought..... . . . |  | 1,025 | 66,048 | 46,703 |
| Oysters ..... | 160 | 193 | 213 | 152 |
| Lobsters, fresh |  |  | 140,039 | 179,422 |
| " canned | 436,432 | 694, 711 | 460,317 | 054,200 |
| Fish, all kinds. | 2,096,314 | 1,543,900 | 2,052,565 | 2,591,222 |
| Fish oil | 27,035 | 7,139 | 13,818 | 10,690 |
| Furs and skins of marine animals | 147,164 | 479,934 | 1,1,474 | 56,115 |
| Ashes, pot and pearl. | 61,014 | 68,380 | 33,645 | 16,717 |
| Bark, tanning. |  |  | 141,144 | 213,455 |
| Firewood. |  |  | 281,125 | 314,591 |
| Hoop, telegraph, hop and other [oles. |  |  | 92,326 | 142,796 |
| Logs. ....... . | ${ }^{672}$ | 6,346 | 681,308 | 722,845 |
| Lumber . . . . | 9,603,830 | 7,943,438 | 7,840,971 | 8,932,512 |
| Masts and spars. | 5,399 | 102 | 11,986 | 22,735 |
| Shingles and shingle bolts. | *6,685 |  | 301,908 | 401,186 |
| Sleepers and railway ties.. | 6,726 | 2,902 | 296,913 | 307,684 |
| Stave bolts. |  |  | 110,093 | 133,308 |
| Showks, box and other | 23,113 | 41,667 | 141,327 | 121,105 |
| Timber, square. | 4,274,500 | 3,063,761 | 4,491 | 4,227 |
| Horses. | 17,925 | 150,254 | 1,887,895 | 1,215,022 |
| Horned cattle | 6,565,315 | 8,425,396 | 104,623 | 26,975 |
| Swine |  | 75 | 1,776 | 888 |
| Sheep | 486,209 | 344,405 | 761,565 | 759,081 |
| Poultry and other animals. | 1,623 | 4,826 | 105,612 | 53,510 |
| Bones.... |  | 7,00: | 46,873 | 46,177 |
| Butter . | 184.105 | 440,060 | 5,059 | 10,054 |
| Cheese | 9,349,731 | 9,481,373 | 6,425 | 13,485 |
| Eggs. | 820 | 83,589 | 1,793,104 | 1,074,247 |
| Furs, dressed. | 1,147 | 2,434 | 15,557 | 41,638 |
| " undressed | 1,153,280 | 1,113,531 | 396,453 | 257,383 |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur. . | 28,082 | 13,455 | 470,466 | 472,501 |
| Honey |  | 48 | 163 | 182 |
| Lard.. | 6,061 | 1,868 | 1 | 970 |
| Bacon | 606,251 | 589,599 | 81 | 118 |
| Hems | 22,364 | 36,398 | 25 | 57 |
| Mutton | 961 | 740 8,066 | 2,261 | 13,807 |
| Pork. | 506 | 40 | 195 | 198 |

*Shingles only.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, \&c, -Concludet.

| Ariteles. | Great Bhitain. |  | Uniteil Staten. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value, } \\ & \text { is: } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 8 | \% | 8 | 8 |
| Meats, canned. | 107,817 | 267,059 | 108 | 3,13; |
| Meats, all other, N.E.S | 32,571 | 2,332 | 36,337 | 5, $1 \times 37$ |
| Sheep pelts.. |  |  | 7,103 | 18,591 |
| Wool... |  |  | 235,466 | 245, 3\%2 |
| Bran | 68,340 | 97,872 | 14,103 | ini,4t |
| Flax Apples. | 835,545 | 1,235,247 | 175,503 149,479 | 181,346 |
| Fruits, all other, green. | 835,940 131 | 1,235,247 | 149,479 44,640 | 146,158 $!90,1+1$ |
| Barley ... . ....... | 12,017 | 75,225 | 4,582,562 | 2, 849,280 |
| Beans. |  |  | 239,323 | 4:3, 4814 |
| Oats.............. | 138,371 | 5,954 | 8,527 | -131 |
| Pease, whole and split. | 1,286,045 | 1,485,348 | 445,547 | 457,003 |
| Rye | 19, 275 | 68,444 | 113,320 | 95,131 |
| Wheat. . ${ }^{\text {Grain, all other... }}$ Gre | 279,813 | 949, 134 | 6,589 | 613,690 |
| Grain, all other.. Flour, wheat . | 387,309 | 1,183 851,912 | 18,246 | 17,16i |
| Oatmeal ... | 201,518 | 35,455 | 44,839 | - |
| Hay.... | 164,634 | 150,291 | 922,797 | 375, 113 |
| Malt |  |  | 149,310 | 87,084 |
| Potato |  | 1,400 | 308,915 | 1, 4ix, 092 |
| Straw. . . |  |  | 24,118 | 21,064 |
| Vegetables . : ......... | 1,383 | 1,457 | 16,079 | 42, 133 |
| Agricultural implements. | 71,435 | 100,031 | 3,08: | 10,14\% |
| Books, pamphle ts, maps, \&c . | 13,213 | 18,808 | 27,562 | 31,504 |
| Carriages, carts, waggons, \&c. | 1,630 | 4,526 | 12,573 | 17,451 |
| Clothing and wearing apparel | 5,315 | 10,784 | 39,704 | 20,613 |
| Cordage, rope and twine. | 315 | 2,967 | 1,988 | 1,3it |
|  | 4,446 | 5,595 | 101,455 | 79,5it |
| Extract of hemlock bark | 158,437 | 175,335 |  |  |
| Furs.... . | 3,787 | 3,100 | 4,125 | 7,935 |
| Grindstones. . | 1,387 | 167 | 20,253 | 23,64.4 |
| Gypsum, or plaster, ground |  |  | 1228 | 209 |
| Sewing machines........... . | 24,114 | 10,728 | 8,034 | 7,931 |
| Iton and steel, manufactures of. | 66,938 | 61,690 | 112,141 | [T, $2 \times$ |
| Junk and oakum.... . |  |  | 26,442 | 31,883 |
| Leather, sole and upper.. | 644,501 | 825,428 | 8,653 | 6, $6,24 \mathrm{y}$ |
| " manufactures of. | 62,808 | 13,556 | 38,253 | 17,501 |
| Lime and cement.... | 10 | 630 | 175,242 | 15t, 164 |
| Musical instruments | 247,758 | 314,509 | 24,3if | 29,24 |
| Oil cake. . . . | 3,901 | 101,500 | 38,461 | 16,54 |
| Ships sold to other countries. |  | 22,606 | 700 | 5, $0_{0}^{10}$ |
| Starch . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 925 | 223 |  | 13,4tis |
| Stone, wrought, and marble | 515 |  | 24,792 | 20,170 |
| Household furniture.... . | 41,684 | 28,024 | 132,197 | 107, 隹2 |
| Doors, sashes and blinds. | 69,380 | 85,620 |  | 213 |
| Pails, tube, churns, \&c. . . | 9,053 | 8,129 | 4,912 | 1,1990 |
| Other manufactures of wood. | 229,627 | 285,197 | 319,575 | 45,371 |
| Woollens | 6,919 | 11,613 | 2,390 | 9,161 |
| Apples, dried ...... | 22 | 7,353 | 4,626 | 33,604 |
| All other articles of export. | 419,783 | 487,259 | 2,264,334 | 2,910,038 |
| Total | 41,499,149 | 43,243,784 | 33,291,207 | 34, 829,436 |

234. The next table gives the total imports from and exports of Imports Canada to the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign and excountries, during the year 1891, with the percentage of the total amount in each case :-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIFS; 1891.

| Countrims. | ImPORTS FROM. |  | Exports ro. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Percentage. | Value. | Percentage. |
|  | 8 |  | \$ |  |
| United States | 59,646,210 | $49 \cdot 72$ | 41,138,695 | $41 \cdot 80$ |
| (ireat Britain.. | 42,076,926 | $35 \cdot 07$ | 49,280,858 | $50 \cdot 08$ |
| Germany. | 3,813,681 | $3 \cdot 18$ | 532.142 | $0 \cdot 54$ |
| France. | 2,371,292 | $1 \cdot 98$ | 253,734 | $0 \cdot 26$ |
| British West Indies. | 1,234,000 | $1 \cdot 11$ | 1,760,570 | $1 \cdot 79$ |
| * Other "، | 1,675,551 | 1.40 | 1,342,848 | 1.37 |
| $\dagger$ " British possessions | -334,213 | 0.28 | 259,423 | 0.26 0.02 |
| Japan ......... | 1,251,280 | 104 | 20,594 | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| Sunth America | 798,675 | $0 \cdot 67$ | 808,367 | $0 \cdot 82$ |
| China. | 904,913 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 58,197 | $0 \cdot 08$ |
| Belgimm. | 684, 595 | 0.57 | 72,672 | $0 \cdot 07$ |
| Newfoundland. | 751,121 | $0 \cdot 63$ | 1,467,908 | $1 \cdot 4!$ |
| Spain.. | 482,652 | $0 \cdot 40$ | 67,110 | $0 \cdot 07$ |
| Holland. . | 381;,894 | $0 \cdot 32$ | 14,741 | 0.02 |
| Switzerland | 263,549 | $0 \cdot 22$ |  |  |
| Turkey. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 127,838 | $0 \cdot 11$ |  |  |
| Italy .. | 291,174 | $0 \cdot 24$ | 90,999 | $0 \cdot 09$ |
| Gireece | 158,454 | $0 \cdot 13$ | 3,828 | $0 \cdot 00$ |
| Austria | 142,060 | $0 \cdot 12$ | 1,508 | $0 \cdot 00$ |
| Portugal | 68,671 | $0 \cdot 06$ | 120,611 | $0 \cdot 12$ |
| Norway and Sweden. .......... | 29,325 | 0.02 | 183,972 | $0 \cdot 19$ |
| Australawia. | 211, 045 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 589,100 | $0 \cdot 60$ |
| Russia | 7,825 | $0 \cdot 01$ | 2,941 | $0 \cdot 00$ |
| Demmark | 2,065 | $0 \cdot 00$ | 1,495 | 0.00 |
| St. Pierre | 139,643 | $0 \cdot 12$ | 186,619 | $0 \cdot 19$ |
| Dutch Fast Indies | 327, 445 | $0 \cdot 27$ |  |  |
| Other countries . | 1,674,331 | $1 \cdot 40$ | 158,358 | 0.16 |
| Total . . . . ............ | 119,967,638 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 98,417,296 | $100 \cdot 00$ |

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. + Not elsewhere specified.

Trade with Great Britain and United States.
285. The exports to Grent Britnin exceeded the imports therefrom by $\$ 7,203,932$, and with the exception of 1881 , were the largest in the history of the Dominion, while the imports from the United States were in excess of the exports to the same by $818,507,515$. The total trade with Great Britain showed a decrease of $\$ 497,615$, as compared with 1890 , and that with the United States a decrease of $\$ 17 x, 1 \mathrm{i} 1$. The trade with Great Britain formed 41.83 per cent of the total trale, as compared with 42.02 per cent in 1890, the decrease being fractional; and the trade with the United States formed $46 \cdot 15$ per cent, heing practically the same as in 1890 , where it was $46 \cdot 18$ per cent; the combined trade with the two countries forming 88 per cent of the aggregate trade, beiag the same proportion as in the four precerling years.
286. According to the report of the foreign commerce of the United States for $1891,4 \cdot 67$ per cent of their imports were from linit. ish North Amerien, including Newfoundland, and 4.29 per cent of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is, and probably will always he, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carcless. ness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

Destinations of exports.
287. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed 91.88 per cent of the total exports, and of the remainder $5 \cdot 47$ per cent were sent to the West Indies, South America and New. foundland, leaving only $2 \cdot 65$ per cent to be divided among all other countries. There was a decided increase in the trade with the British West Indies, in consequence, no doubt, of the efforts made liy the Government to extend the trade of Canada with those islands, and also of the very large display of Canadian products and manufactures made at the exhibition held at Kingston, Jamaica, in the early part of 1891. The exports to eight countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz. : Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, New. foundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, and St. Pierre.

Value of imports by countries, 1890 and 1891.
288. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1890 and 1891. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over $\$ 100$.

COMPARATIVE STATFMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1801.

| Countrime. | Valce or Importe. |  | Increane. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. |  |  |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| V'uitel Staten............ ........ | 60, 440,240 | 59, 646,210 | .......... | 794,036 |
| Great Britain. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 43,501,705 | 42,076,026 |  | 1,424,779 |
| (ermany....... ..... ........... | 3, 960,629 | 3,813,681 | . .. .... | 155,948 |
| Frunce. . . . . . . . . ......... .... | 2,664, 685 | 2,371,292 |  | 2213,393 |
| Spuninh Weat Indien......... . . . . . | 2,081,464 | 1,651,122 |  | 430,042 |
| Brazil, .. ........... ....... ... | 610,888 | 1631,133 | 40,253 |  |
|  | 1,258,763 | 1,251,280 |  | 7,483 |
| British Weat Indies. . | 1,208,464 | 1,336,090 | 37,6213 |  |
| China. ... .................. | 861,047 709,756 | 104,913 $1,612,086$ | 43,866 002,330 |  |
|  | 709,760 735,894 | 1,612,086 | !02,330 | 51, i99) |
| Sewfumdland. | 470,434 | 751,121 | 280,087 | 81, |
| Spain.. . | 404,080 | 482,6.92 | 78,572 |  |
| Holland | 484,074 | 386, 894 |  | 97,180 |
| Australia. | 205,243 | 219,065 | 13,822 |  |
| Austria. | 195,442 | 142,060 |  | 63,382 |
| British Ghiana | 255, 415 | 199, 801 |  | 55,524 |
| (ireece... | 115,486 | 158,454 | 42,9t8 |  |
| Switzerland | 315,534 | 22i3, 549 |  | 51,985 |
| Italy.. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 258,877 | 2:11,174 | 32,297 |  |
| British Eant Indies. . . . . . . . . . . . | 186,385 | 56, 228 |  | 130,15\% |
| Turkey ....... | 118,065 | 127,838 | 9,773 | .......... |
| British Africa. | 57,763 | 78,545 | 20,782 |  |
| St. Pierre | 41, 63 | 139,643 | ! 18,190 |  |
| l'ortugal | 89,877 | 68,671 |  | 21,206 |
| Venezuela. | 66, 250 | 125,018 | 58,768 |  |
| Dutch East Indies. | 313,157 | 327,445 | 14,288 |  |
| Mauritimm, .... | 54,810 |  |  | 54,810 |
| Siam.... | 23,895 | 59,133 | 35,238 |  |
| Surway and Sweden... | 25,315 | 29,325 | 4,010 |  |
| Spanish jossessions in Africa. | 837 |  |  | 837 |
| French West Indies.. | 15,087 | 8,470 |  | 6,617 |
| Russia . | 7,697 | 7,825 | 128 |  |
| Danish West Indies. . | 8,539 | 15,159 | 6,620 |  |
| U'nited States of Colombia. | 1,587 | 8,290 | 6,703 |  |
| Central American States. . . . . . . . . | 25,758 |  |  | 25,758 |
| Demmark. ... | 2,553 | 2,06is |  | 488 |
| Argentine Republic. |  | 6,823 | 6,323 | .... .... |
| Chili. |  | 18,611 | 18,611 |  |
| Peru |  | 8,800 | 8,800 |  |
| Mexico............ | 111 | 1,060 | 349 | 9\% |
| Dutch West Indies | 258 |  |  | 258 |
| Iceland | 273 | 309 | 36 |  |
| Hong Kong |  | 1,549 | 1,549 |  |
| Fremeh possensions in Africa | 169 | 1,696 | 1,527 |  |
| Other comntries... | 784 | 47 |  | 737 |
| Total | 121,858,241 | 119,967,638 |  | 1,890,603 |

Increases and de. creases.
289. There was an increase in imports from twenty-six countries, and a decrease from twenty, the largest increases being \$902,330 :nid $\$ 280,687$ in imports from the Spanish possessions in the Pacific and Newfoundland, respectively. The largest decreases were in the trule with the United Kingdom and the United States, which fell off $\$ 1,424,779$ and $\$ 794,036$, respectively. The imports from St. Pierre et Miquelon consist principally of fish landed at Nova Scotian ports, and afterwards shipped out of the country.

Value of imports for home consumption, 1890 and 1891.
290. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1890 and 1891. The amount imported for home consumption in 1891 has only been exceeded in four years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increase was from the United States, amounting to $\$ 1,393,684$. The other principal increases were from Germany, Spanish West Indies, Newfoundland, Spain, Spanish possessions in the Pacific, Italy and Dutch East Indies. The decrease from Great Britnin amounted to $\$ 1,342,715$, from France to $\$ 303,459$, and from Brazil to $\$ 353,266$. The value per head of population of gools entered for consumption in 1888 was $\$ 21.95$, in $1889 \$ 23.16$, in 1890 $\$ 23.54$, and in $1891 \$ 23.40$. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY CUUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

Countries.


| Valce or | Imports. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890. | 1891. |  |  |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| 52,291,973 | 53,685,657 | 1,393,684 |  |
| 43,390,241 | 42,047,526 |  | 1,342,715 |
| 3,778,993 | 3,804,090 | 25,097 |  |
| 2,615,(i02 | 2,312,143 |  | 303,499 |
| 1,773,023 | 1,969,198 | 196,175 |  |
| 1,258,441 | 1,254,329 |  | 4,112 |
| 1,217,467 | 1,244,185 | 26,718 |  |
| 841,624 | 868,982 | 27,358 |  |
| 764,104 | 410,838 |  | 3:3, 4 k |
| 721,332 | 655,448 |  |  |
| 469,711 | 751,003 | 281,242 |  |
| 322,506 | 488,807 | 166,301 |  |
| 422,267 | 389,791 |  | 32, 46 |
| 641,273 | 1,409,543 | 768,270 |  |
| 316,523 | 244,319 |  | 72, 204 |
| 212,121 | 140,629 |  | 71,42 |
| 163,486 | 241,809 | 78,323 |  |

Greece.
British A Austria British $\mathrm{E}:$ Turkey.. . Portugal . Demmark. Anstralasi Mauritius. Siamı... . Russia
French ${ }^{\circ}$
Venemela Norway a St. Pierre Danish We Dutch Eas Saudwich 1 Pern
Dutch wes Central Am Mexico. United Sta Argentine 1 Chíli. Portuguese Other com
291. Tl for home Confedera are divide
untries, 30 and ific and e thule fell off . Pierre n ports,
s of the ad 1891. nly been an in any d States, ere from h posses. ease from ,459, and of goods , in 1890 vever, not in home

ALUE OF IN THE

Decrease.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY-COUNTRIES, ETC.-Concluded.

| Countries. | Value of Impurts. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. |  |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gretce. | 136,798 | 162,012 | 25,214 |  |
| British Africa.. | 57,763 | 78,091 | 20,328 |  |
| Anstria | 197,090 | 144,548 |  | 52,542 |
| British Hiast Indies | 182,956 | 51,040 | . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 131,916 |
| Turkey......... ......... ... ... | 191,667 | 143,051 | ......... | 48,611 |
| Portugal ......... ....... ........ | 84,034 | 70,537 |  | 13,497 |
| Delmark. | $\underset{\text { 2,327 }}{ }$ | 2,210 169,045 |  | 117 |
| Anstralania | 205,396 54,810 | 169,065 |  | 34,331 |
| Mauritius.. | 54,810 43,144 |  |  | 54,810 |
| Sianl.. | 43,144 | 25,954 |  | 17,190 |
| Russia | 7,697 | 1,946 |  | 5,751 |
| French West Indies. . | 15,087 | 8,470 |  | 6,617 |
| Venemela....... | 666,250 | 125,018 | 58,768 |  |
| Surway and Sweden.......... ... | 19,146 | 34,546 | 15,400 | .. ... |
| St. Pierre . ...................... ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 10,534 | 23,360 | 12,826 |  |
| Danish West Indies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15,296 | 15,334 | 38 |  |
| Dutich Kiast Indies. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 244,387 | 324,309 | 79,922 | - $\cdot \cdots$ |
| Saudwich Islands. | 62 | 5 |  | 57 |
| Pertu ..... |  | 8,800 | 8,800 | -920 |
| Dutch West Indies ................ | 1,925 | 969 |  | 956 |
| Central American States..... .... | 25,758 |  |  | 25,758 |
| Mexico. | 367 | 763 | 402 | ........ |
| United States of Colombia | 1,587 | 8,290 | 6,703 |  |
| Argentine Republic | 25 | 6,823 | 6,798 |  |
|  |  | 18,611 | 18,611 | $\cdots{ }^{-1}$ |
| Portuguese possessions in Africa.... Other conntries. | $121$ | [ 42 | 2,352 |  |
| Total. | 112,765,584 | 113,345̌,124 | 579,540 |  |

291. The foilowing tables give the value of the imports into Canada Imports for home consumption from the priacipal countries, in each year since for home Confederation; and for the purposes of comparison, the years up to 1887 consumpare divided into periods of five, the total for each period being given. 1891.
STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION


|  | $1 \times \mathrm{Ts}$. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain. | 37,431,180 | 30,943,703 | 34,461,224 | 43,543,808 | 50,517,341 | 197,017,256 |
| United States | 48,631,739 | 43,626,02\% | 2:, 3416,048 | 36,704,112 | 48,289,052 | 206,597,878 |
| France | 1,385,003 | 1,532,191 | 1,115,841 | 1,431,332 | 2,097,358 | 7,761,725 |
| Germany. | 399,326 | 440,909 | 449,791 | 934,266 | 1,480,004 | 3,704,296 |
| Other European countries. | 964,187 | 960,351 | 1,216,101 | 1,497,550 | 2,003,895 | 6,636,084 |
| British West Indies.... | 578,405 | $650 \times 87$ | 1,208,822 | 1,888,695 | 1,848,724 | 6,174,733 |
| Other " | 455,444 | 60.85 | 1,736,332 | 1,926,452 | 2,174,660 | 6,895,230 |
| Newfoundland | 672,665 | 653 | 596,829 | 652,304 | 493,509 | 3,060,564 |
| Other British possession | 156,540 | 92, ${ }^{\prime}$ | 129,404 | 342,889 | 483,942 | 1,205,267 |
| ". Foreign countries.. | 525,088 | 679, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 1,533,057 | 2,450,196 | 3,180,442 | 8,368,413 |
| British North American provinces .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 91,199,577 | 80,178,989 | 71,782,349 | 91,611,604 | 112,648,927 | 447,421,446 |
|  | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |  |
| Gireat Britain | 52,052,465 | 43,418,015 | 41,406,777 | 40,601,199 | 44,962,233 | 222,440,689 |
| United States. | 56,032,333 | 50,492,826 | 47,151,201 | 44,858,039 | 45,107,066 | 243,641,465 |
| France | 2,316,480 | 1,769,849 | 1,975,581 | 1,975,218 | 2,073,470 | 10,070,598 |
| Germany | 1,809,154 | 1,975,771 | 2,121,269 | 2,155,523 | 3,235,449 | 11,297,166 |
| Other European countries | 2,186,137 | 2,080,170 | 1,952,312 | 1,929,326 | 2,228,436 | 10,376,381 |
| British West Indies.... | 2,474,575 | 1,964,734 | 1,442,324 | 1,443,102 | 719,152 | 8,046,887 |
| Other | 1,891,685 | 1,642,178 | 1,720,450 | 1,701,370 | 1,223,030 | 8,178,713 |
| Newfoundland. | 765,935 | 780,670 | 351,105 | 384,321 | 354,342 | 2,636,373 |
| Other British possessions | 507,871 | 638,610 | 631,468 | 557,978 | 774,987 | 3,110,914 |
| ". Foreign conntries. | 3,097,384 | 3,417,821 | 3,997,532 | 3,996,618 | 4,961,263 | 19,470,618 |
| British North American provinces |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | 123,137,019 | 108,180,644 | 102,710,019 | 99,602,694 | 105,639,428 | 539,269,9fi |

* Including $\$ 2,47$, 646 free goods, of which no detail is given.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 'TO 1891-Concluded.

Value of imports highest during 1873-1877.

| Countries. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Great Britain | 39,298,721 | 42,317,389 | 43,390,241 | 42,047,526 |
| United States | 48,481,848 | 50,537, 440 | 52,291,973 | 53,685,657 |
| France. | 2,441,784 | 2,228,683 | 2,615,602 | 2,312,1;3 |
| Germany . | 3,364,563 | 3,692,570 | 3,778,993 | 3,804, uto |
| Other European countries | 1,814,549 | 2,245,026 | 2,585,146 | 2,579,029 |
| British West Indies. | 818,393 | 1,073,841 | 1,217,467 | 1,24: 185 |
| Other " | 2,450,270 | 2,228,113 | 1,805,331 | 1,993,971 |
| Newfoundland. | 2, 46.599 | 248,161 | 1,469,711 | 101,003 |
| Other British possessions | 523,957 | 6661,935 | 713,046 | 440,374 |
| " Foreign countries.. | 3,428,416 | $\pm, 200,289$ | 3,808,074 | 4,487, 140 |
| Total. | 102,847,100 | 109,673,447 | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 |

292. Out of the four periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877 . Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high ; the home production was very limited, and interprovincial trade scarcely had any existence.
Proportion 293. The following table shows the proportions of imports from the of imports from principal countries. principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ENTERED FOR CON. SUMPTION, FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, TO AGGREGATE value of the same, during the perióds named.

| Councries. | 1868 to $18{ }^{\circ} 2$, inclusive. | 1873 to 1877, inclusive. | 1878 to 1882, inclusive. | 1883 to 1887 inclusive. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Great Britain. | $55 \cdot 46$ | $48 \cdot 13$ | $44 \cdot 03$ | 41.25 |
| United States. | 35.08 | $44 \cdot 24$ | $46 \cdot 18$ | $45 \cdot 18$ |
| France... | $1 \cdot 78$ | $1 \cdot 68$ | $1 \cdot 74$ | $1 \cdot 87$ |
| Germany . .. ...... | $0 \cdot 74$ | $0 \cdot 65$ | 0.83 | $2 \cdot 09$ |
| Other European countries. | 0.83 | 1.09 | $1 \cdot 48$ | 1.92 |
| British West Indies. | 1.15 | 0.78 | $1 \cdot 38$ | $1 \cdot 49$ |
| Other " | 1.70 | $0 \cdot 91$ | $1 \cdot 54$ | 1.52 |
| Newfoundland............ |  | 0.92 | 0.68 | 0.49 |
| Other British possessions. | $0 \cdot 03$ 1123 | 0.18 1.42 | 0.27 1.87 | 0.58 3.61 |
| B. N. A. provinces ..... | 1.00 2.00 | $1 \cdot 42$ | 1.87 | 361 |
| Total. | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |

294. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years Value of 1 R90 and 1891 will be found below :exports, 1890 and 1891.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| Countries. | Value of Exports. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. |  |  |
|  | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United States | 40,522,810 | 41,138,695 | 615,885 |  |
| Grect Britain. | 48,353,694 | 49,280,858 | 927,164 |  |
| Gert any ... .............. . . | 507.143 | 532,142 | 24,990 | 24818 |
|  | 278,552 | 253,734 |  | 24,818 |
| British West Indies. . . . . . . . . | 1,493,446 | 1,760,570 | 267,124 |  |
| *Other West Indies. . . . . . . | 1,225,298 | 1,342,848 | 117,500 |  |
| †Other British possessions ..... | 237,609 | 259,429 | 21,820 |  |
| Japan ............... . . | 26,825 | 20,594 |  | 6,231 |
| South America | 1,346,070 | 820,407 |  | 525,663 |
| China......... ............... | 34,926 41,814 | 58,197 $\mathbf{7 2 , 6 7 2}$ | 23,271 30,858 |  |
|  | 41,814 $1,185,739$ | 72,672 $1,467,908$ | 30,858 $\mathbf{2 8 2 , 1 6 9}$ |  |
| Sewfoundiand. | $1,185,739$ 69,788 | $1,467,908$ 67,110 | 282,169 | 2,678 |
| Spain... | 69,788 1,042 | 14,741 | 13,699 | 2,078 |
| Sindwich Islands | 0 | 51,609 | 51,609 |  |
| Turkey ........................ | 500 |  |  | 500 |
| Italy | 81,059 | 90,999 | 9,940 |  |
| Austria |  | 1,508 | 1,508 |  |
| Portugal..................... . | 207,777 | 120,611 |  | 87,166 |
| Norway and Sweden. . . . . . . . | 380,696 | 183,972 |  | 196,724 |
| Austrulasia ......... ......... | 490,707 | 589,100 | 98,393 | $\cdots 3$ |
| Russiu | 10,250 | 2,941 |  | 7,303 |
| Demmark |  | 1,495 | 1,435 |  |
| St. Pierre . Other count | 184,782 | 186,619 | 1,837 | ......... |
| Other count | 68,622 | 98,537 | 29,915 |  |
| Total. | 96,749,149 | 98,417,206 | 1,668,147 |  |

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. + Not elsewhere specified.

295. There was an increase in value of expo. ${ }^{*}$; to seventeen countries, the largest increase being in exports to the United Kingdom, the value of which showed an increase of nearly one million dollars, the other principal increases being to the United States, British and ether West Indies, and Newfoundland. The principal diecreases were in exports to South America, and Norway and Sweden.
296. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1891, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports, is given below.

Increases and decreases.

Value of exports of Canadian produce, 1868-1891.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL

| Countriks. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { for Period } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Five Years. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |  | \$ |
| Great Britain | 17,905,808 | 20,485,838 | 21, 20.0987 | 21,579,427 | 25,223,785 | 106,355,845 |
| United States | 15,349,568 | 26,718,207 | 31,734,710 | 29,320,937 | 32,844,174 | 145,967,596 |
| France. | 96,672 | 133,907 | 278,420 | 76,3,6 | 102,242 | ${ }_{687,617}$ |
| Germany | 44,943 | 61,486 | 15,535 | 16,235 | 36,232 | 174,431 |
| Other European countr | 433,923 | 266,532 | 376,134 | 419,200 | 423,951 | 1,919,740 |
| British West ${ }^{\text {Othdies }}$ | 1,663,166 | 1,546,590 | 1,529,249 | 2,104,062 | 2,319,702 | 9,162,769 |
| Other | 1,277,690 | 1,197,720 | 1,476,786 | 1,744,586 | 1,978,656 | 7,675,438 |
| Newfoundland | 1,013,394 | 970,558 | 1,092,239 | 1,069,601 | 1,176,446 | 5,312,228 |
| Other British pussessions | 347,914 | ${ }_{6}^{413,917}$ | 579,554 | 438,800 | 1659,012 | 2,439,197 |
| " Foreign countries | 381,821 | 606,017 | 799,976 | 860,800 | 1,066,883 | 3,715,497 |
| Tota | 48,504,899 | 52,400,7\%2 | 59,043,590 | 57,631,024 | 65,831,023 | 283,410,368 |
|  | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |  |
| Great Britain.. | 31,431,177 | 35,830,830 | 34,173,687 | 36,398,584 | 35,491,671 | 173,325,949 |
| United State | 36,708,668 | 33,132,934 | 27,928,197 | 28,061,155 | 24,326,332 | 150,157,286 |
| France. | 31,907 | 267,212 | 212,767 | 552,723 | 319,330 | 1,383,939 |
| Germany | 76,553 | 65,511 | 90,203 | 125,768 | 22,468 | 380,503 |
| Other European countries | 424,524 | 567,433 | 437,679 | 629,160 | 925,161 | 2,983,957 |
| British West Indies. | 1,939,733 | 1,958,933 | 2,254,752 | 2,133,849 | 2,171,156 | 10,458,423 |
| Other " | 1,971,936 | 1,685,058 | 1,471,566 | 1,523,664 | 1,509,460 | 8,161,684 |
| Newfoundland. | 1,762,248 | 1,411,278 | 1,693,342 | 1,690,910 | 1,915,262 | 8,473,040 |
| Other British possessions. | 637,149 | ,27T, 244 | 264,313 | 337.287 | +22,522 | 1,938,515 |
| " F.reign commtries | 1,554,130 | 1,545,564 | 1,183,317 | 1,038,337 | 927,184 | 6,248,532 |
| Total | 76,538,02; | 76,741,997 | 69,764,823 | 72,491,437 | 68, 130,546 | 363,511,588 |


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STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EX. PORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE-Comeluded.

| Countries. | 1888. | 1899. | 1800. | 18:1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | $\$$ |
| Great Britain. . | 33,648,284 | 33,504,281 | 41,4'9,149 | 43,243,784 |
| United States. | 40,407,483 | 39,519,940 | 36,213,279 | 37,872,75 |
| France. | 382,651 | 333,374 | 277,827 | 248,854 |
| Germany | 192,773 | 142,749 | 461,011 | 514,110 |
| Other European countries | 386,003 | 424,074 | 792,684 | 056, 85 |
| British West Indies. | 1,465,423 | 1,101,543 | 1,460,668 | 1,742,878 |
| Other " | 1,098,389 | 1,040,367 | 1,216,019 | 1, 2x3,622 |
| Newfoundland. | 1,422,802 | 1,147,681 | 982,154 | 1,312,621 |
| Other British possessions. | 683,582 | 957,014 | 725,352 | 837,929 |
| " Foreign countries.. | 1,694,682 | 1,601,433 | 1,629,443 | 1,187, (66\% |
| Total. | 81,382,072 | 80,272,456 | 85,257,586 | 88,801,0065 |

Incr ase in exports.
297. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1887 showing an increase over that ended in 187.2 of 43 per cent, while at the present rate of increase, the period encling in 1892 will show an increase over the first period of from 65 to 70 per cent. The bulk of the exports has always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the following figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 24 per cent, those to the United States have decreased 14 per cent. The propor. tions to other countries have not varied very much, with the exception of exports to the West Indies, which have considerably declined.

Proportion to total value, of exports to principal countries.
298. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries, to the total exports, during each period of five years, are given below.

PROPOR'
CANA PERIC

Great Brita United Stat France... Germmy. Other Europ British Wes Other Newfoundla Other Britis
" Foreis
299. Th United Ki the amoun from otticia

IMPD

Co

## United King

 ${ }^{\text {In India }}$ Straits Settle Ceylon..... Mauritius.... Natal. Cape of Good St. Helena Lagos.Gold Coast.
Sierra Leone
Ganbia......
Canala......
Vewfoundlan Bermudas..
*1889.

RODUCE Concluded.
$18: 11$.

| $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 43,243,784 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| 248,854 |
| 514,110 |
| ibfi,sat |
| 1,742,878 |
| 1,283,622 |
| 1,312,621 |
| 17 |
| $1{ }^{5}$ |

$88,801,066$
rily varied ly increase ate of the 1872 of 43 1 ending in 5 to 70 per eat Britain li be found 4 per cent, The propor: e exception clined.
to principal years, are

PROPORTIONS, TO TOTAL VALUE, OF FXPPRTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAI 1'ERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1887.

| Countries. | 1868 to 1872, inclusive. | $\begin{gathered} 1873 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 1877, } \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ | 1878 to 1882, inclusive. | 1883 to 1887, inclusive. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Great Britain. | 37.53 | 47.68 | $47 \cdot 96$ | $46 \cdot 62$ |
| United States.. | $51 \cdot 50$ | $41 \cdot 31$ | $41 \cdot 76$ | $44 \cdot 11$ |
| France... | $0 \cdot 24$ | 0.38 | $0 \cdot 78$ | $0 \cdot 54$ |
| Gerimuly | $0 \cdot 06$ | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 14$ | $0 \cdot 30$ |
| Other Furopean countries . . . . . | $0 \cdot 68$ | 0.82 | $0 \cdot 99$ | 0.88 |
| British West ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Indies. | 3.23 | 2.88 | 2.41 | 1.83 |
| 0 Oher " $\quad$ "........ | 2.71 | $2 \cdot 25$ | 1.86 | 1.33 |
| Newfomndland. ...... ... ..... | 1.88 | $2 \cdot 33$ | 1.98 | 1.79 |
| Other ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {British }}$ Foreign countrions . . . . . | 0.86 1.31 | 0.53 1.72 | 1.76 1.36 | 0.87 1.73 |
| Total | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |

299. The following table gives the imports and exports of the Imports United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1890, together with the amount per head in each case. The figures have all been takuin from otticial sources and the calculations made in this office.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.

| Coustries. | Imports. | Value per <br> Head. | Exports. | Value per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | 8 cts. |
| United Kingdom | 2,047,367,718 | 5465 | 1,597,493,640 | 4264 |
| *India | 421,730,685 | 191 | 512,784,704 | 233 |
| Straits Settlement | 119,474,491 | 23580 | 103,760,321 | 20479 |
| Ceylon. | 23,028,555 | 808 | 18,661,501 | 690 |
| Mauritius. | *13,733,528 | 3633 | 13,742,132 | 3636 |
| Tatal. | 21,856,078 | 4018 | 6,972,590 | 1282 |
| Cape of Good Hope. | 49,184,801 | 3223 | 50,056,358 | 3281 |
| St. Helena | 155,529 | 3684 | 9,271 | 220 |
| Lagos. | 2,437,358 | 2437 | 2,896,605 | 2896 |
| Gold Coast. | 2,735,567 | 182 | 2,926,803 | 195 |
| Sierra Leone | 1,897,548 | $25 \cdot 30$ | 1,700,019 | $22 \cdot 67$ |
| Gambia, | 628,265 | 44•40 | 799.953 | 56.53 |
| Canada.. | 121,858,241 | 25.45 | 96,749, 9 | $20 \cdot 20$ |
| Newfoundland. | 6,457,307 | 32.73 | 6,184,404 | 3134 |
| Bermudas | 1,499,011 | $9.4 \cdot 37$ | 669,293 | 42.14 |

${ }^{*} 1889$.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1800-Conelutet.

| Cousthiks. | Imports. | Value $j^{\mu+r}$ Head. | Exports. | Vithe <br> Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 cts. | 8 | 8 cts. |
| Honduras | 1,372,619 | $50 \cdot 00$ | 1,400,091 | 3100 |
| British Guiana | 9,183,964 | $33 \cdot 00$ | 10,520,720 | 3780 |
| 13ahamas. | 1,082, 0101 | $22 \cdot 74$ | 818,189 | $11 \cdot 0$ |
| T'urk's Island | 204,925 | 43'19 | 207,568 | 43.5 |
| Jamaica. | 10,652,826 | 16.34 | 9,260,361 | 14.th |
| Windward Islan | 8,236,843 | 24.28 | 8,722,332 | 2: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Leeward | 2,198,505 | $18 \cdot 25$ | 2,493,042 | 26,69 |
| Trinidad . ${ }^{\text {dew }}$ | 10,944,612 | 55.21 | 10,606,569 | 33.51 |
| New South Wal | 110,059,686 | $98 \cdot 12$ | 107,290,226 | 15 (6) |
| South Australia | 111,709,040 | $97 \cdot 95$ | 64,062,281 | 54' lj |
| Western :" | 40,211,075 | 12189 | 42,059,90) | $130 \cdot 2$ |
| Queensland.. | 4, 405,041 | \%8. 39 | 3,269,4!0 | $70 \cdot 63$ |
| Tasmania. | 24,234,508 | ${ }_{63}{ }^{51}$ | 41,031,908 | ! $\mathrm{N}^{4} 4$ |
| New Zealand | 30,467,888 | $48 \cdot 70$ | 47,760,371 | -9.30 |
| Fiji. | 1,016,953 | $8 \cdot 10$ | 1,754,060 | 1+12 |
| Falkland 1slands | 324, 152 | $182 \cdot 76$ | 563,876 | $315 \cdot 14$ |
| Labuan. | 246,283 | 42.08 | 151,748 | 25.93 |
| 'Total. | 3,210,109,043 | 11.63 | 2,776,(626,226 | 100 |

Trade of Canada and other colonies compared.
300. With the exception of the United Kingdom, India, and the Straits Settlement, the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that of any other British colony, though, with the exception of the Struits Settlement and the Falkland Isles, in proportion to population the external trade of the Australasian colonies is far in advance of that of any other British possession. This large proportion per head would however be much reduced if federation of the colonies should take place; as in that case the intercolonial trade, which at present forms nearly 50 per cent of their total external trade, would no longer be reckoned. The value of diamonds exported through the post ottice is now included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope.

Value of total trade of British possessions.
301. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1890 was $\$ 5,986,735,269$, as compared with $\$ 5,855,063$, . 403 in 1889, being an increase of $\$ 131,671,866$; in 1889 there was an increase over 1888 of $\$ 414,175,398$, and in 1888 an increase over 1887 of $\$ 318,150,278$. The total imports exceeded the total exports by $\$ 433,482,817$; the excess of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to $\$ 449,874,078$, showing that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of exports of $\$ 16,391,261$.
302. 7 and expo

Europe-
Russian E
Norway.
*Sweden.
Demmark
German $\mathbf{E}$
Netherlan Belgium. . France. . Portugal. *Spain Italy
Austro- H
*Roumani (rreece... Turkey. . Servia... Switzerlan read would hould take esent forms longer be ost ottice is
om and her (55, 855,063, ere was an e over 188 exports by n amounted there was
302. The following is $\Omega$ list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1890 :-

## Imports exceeded Exports in

| United Kingdom. | Bermudas. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Straits Settlements. | Bahamay. |
| Labuan. | Jamaica. |
| Ceylon. | Trinidad. |
| Natal. | New South Wales. |
| St. Helena. | Victoria. |
| Sierra Leone. | Western Australin. |
| Canada. Newfoundland. | Tasmania. |
|  | orts in |
| India: | Turk's Island. |
| Mauritins. | Windward Islands. |
| Cape of Good Hope. | Leeward Islands. |
| Lagos. | South Australia. |
| Gambia. | New Zealand. |
| Honduras. | Fiji. |
| British Guiana. | Fulkland Islands. |

303. The total value, and the value per head, of the imports and Imports exports of some of the principal foreign countries in the latest avail- and exable yeurs, are given in the following table. The figures have been ports of taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office :- countries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Cocstiles. | Year. | Inports (Home Consumption.) | Amount per Head. | Exprorts (Domestic.) | Amount per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \& cts. |
| Europe- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russian Empire. | 1889 | 210,225,400 | 193 | 372,786,666 | 342 |
| Norway. | 1889 | 49,970, 800 | 2499 | 34,042,333 | 1702 |
| *Sweden | 1889 | 100,676,733 | 2108 | 81,541,000 | 1708 |
| Demnark | 1889 | 72,542,533 | 3339 | 46,856,267 | 2157 |
| German Eimpire. | 1889 | 977,007,666* | 2085 | 770,56i3,666 | 1645 |
| Netherlands | 1889 | 503,617,266 | 11072 | 437,547,400 | 9619 |
| Belgium | 188:) | 302,994,333 | 4971 | 283,926,200 | 4659 |
| France. | 1889 | 840,339,266 | 2199 | 721,045,333 | 1887 |
| Portugal | 1889 | 57,275,800 | 1216 | 27,735,133 | 589 |
| *Spain | 1880 | 166,006,866 | 946 | 172,012,333 | 980 |
| Italy . | 1889 | 270,810,533 | 718 | 185,059,866 | 598 |
| dustro-Hungarian Empire. | 1889 | 238,938,733 | 578 | 310,726,933 | 752 |
| *Roumania. .... ...... | 1889 | 71,627,600 | 1302 | 53,372,733 | 974 |
| Greece. | 1889 | 25,822,533 | 1180 | 20,975,866 | 959 |
| Turkey | 1889 | 85,220,141 | 389 | 59,333,840 | 271 |
| Servia. | 1889 | 6,782,853 | 323 | 7,604,823 | 362 |
| Switzerland | 1889 | 185,755,800 | 6332 | 138,388,450 | 4718 |

*Total imports and exports.

IM1PORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES-Condudet.

| Countrien. | Year. | Imports (Home Con. numption.) |  | Exports (Dementic.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Altownt } \\ & \text { Mer } \\ & \text { Heal. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asia- |  | * | - cts. | 8 | 8 cta |
| China | 1889 | 127,593,133 | 033 | 111,063,466 | () |
| Jupan | 1889 | 40,216,600 | 123 | 51,449,433 | 12 |
| Africa- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eingypt. | 1889 | 35,504,800 | ) 23 | 60,091,860 | $\times 90$ |
| Chili.... | 1889 | (65,092,000 | 2430 | 666,877,733 | 2463 |
| Uruguay | 1889 | 37,337,046 | 5789 | 26,314,04if | 410,is |
| Argentine Republic | 1889 | 160,181,466 | 4576 | 110,539, 033 | 3415 |
| *Mexico .. . ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | 1889 | 40,583,133 | 353 | 60,903,133 | is 31 |
| United Stater. | 1891 | 844,916,196 | 13 50 | $872,270,283$ | 13 ! 3 |
| Brazil | 1888 | 148,049, 450 | 1025 | 116,925, 600 | 83.5 |
| Peru. | 1887 | 7,013,410 | 267 | 7,146,502 | 2 it |

Value of trade per head in various countries.
304. In proportion to population, the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head heing considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Uruguay, Belgium and the Argentine Republic; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the per rapite value of the trade in the Australasian colonies is higher thma clsewhere. In this connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 296 unte must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in the United States, Russia, Spain, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Chili, Mexien and Peru.

Aggregate trade of principal countries.
305. The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany and France taking second and third places; and the following is the order in which the principal countries, doing the lary. est trade, stand, with the amount of that trade in each case, according to the latest available figures, principally for 1890 :-

| United Kingdom | \$3,(444,731,669 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Germany. | 2,511,78,458 |
| France. | 2,000,201,000 |
| United States | 1,630,900,274 |
| Netherlands. | (\%i8,175,474 |
| India | 682,238,46: |
| Italy | 414,711,817 |

Trade of United States with Great
306. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States : in 1860 the proportion was $52 \cdot 50$ per cent, and in 189052.58 per cent; in the latter year 8.33 per cent went to other Britain. British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 60.91 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported
$23 \cdot 63$ per $39 \cdot 17$ per sions, us pirts ha have deer
307. T British p yent the a ain and of

## IM

India...
Straits Settle Ceylon
Natal.
Cape of $(\mathrm{g}$ но st. Helena. Lagos..... Gold Cuast Sirirra Levone Gaubia. Canada. Serwfomindar Bermulas. . Henduras. . British Guia Bahamas . . Turk's Island Janaica... Windward I Leeward Isl Trinidad. New South Victoria. South Anstr Western Au: Queensland. Tashania New Zealand Falkland Isl

## indel.


ng foreign being conies next in entine Rener ralpite than elseoh 296 ont ae United li, Mexice
gest in the s ; and the gh the lary , nceording
e exports of cent, and in ent to other ssessions of ly imported
23.63 per cent from the United Kingdom in 1890, ns compured with $39 \cdot 17$ per cent in 1860, and $10 \cdot 19$ per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10.84 per cent in 1860 ; so that, while the expoits have remained the same, the imports from British possessions hince decreased $16 \cdot 19$ per cent since 1860 .
307. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into Importh British possessions during the years 1889 and 1890, showing in ench into yeur the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Brit- prisses. nin and other countries respectively :-
sions, 1889
und 1890.

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889 AND 1890.

| Countimen. | 1889. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imponts rhom |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain. | Amonnt Jel Hend. | Other Conntries. | Amont. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ jer Head. |
|  | \$ | 8 cts. | 8 | * cts. |
| Inrlia.... .... ... . ... ... | 2:4,553,724 | 140 | 110,768,1887 | 13, |
| Straits Settlement. . . . . . . . . | 18,3414,219 | 3416 | 95,674,094 | 17.18 |
| Ceylon ........... ... .... | 6,052,216 | 212 | $14,250,3137$ | 600 |
| Natal. | 17,727,210 | 3344 | 4,304,183 | 811 |
| Capre of (xood Hope. . . . . . . . . . . | 46,202,050 | 31817 | 6,55!),692 | $\pm 42$ |
| se. Hflena. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (194,730 | 1863 | 46,223 | 90.1 |
| Lagos. | 1,494,286 | 1494 | 765,113 | 765 |
| Gold Coast | 1,655,207 | 118 | $4!10,472$ | 035 |
| Sirrra Leone | 1,025,893 | 13 68 | - 325,974 | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{3}$ |
| Camhia. | 327,405 | 2314 | 357,909 | 2529 |
| Cauada... | 42,249,530 | 832 | 72,975,376 | 1438 |
| Newfoundland | 2,690,001 | 1368 | 4,008,889 | 2031 |
| Bermudas. | 343,051 | 2179 | 983,616 | 6248 |
| Homduras... | 609,4i2 | 2220 | 656,294 | 23 !11 |
| British Guiana | $5,114,954$ | 1813 | 3,663,427 | 1298 |
| Bahamas .... | 173,214 | 361 | 6810,964 | 1419 |
| Turk's Island. | 20,381 | 426 | 112,814 | 2361 |
| Jamaica... ... . . . . . . . . . . | 4,304.299 | 690 | S. 60.88 | 556 |
| Windward Islands. | 3,692,714 | 10 7\% | 4. 4 cit, 375 | $12: 10$ |
| Leeward Islands. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 978,968 | 808 | 1,108,816 | 915 |
| Trinidad... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,717,603 | $18!5$ 37 | 6,472,865 | 3300 |
| New South Wales. . . . . . . . . . | 42,517,524; | 3789 | 68,749,351 | 6126 478 |
| South Anstralia. | 55,551,459 | 4969 | 53, 775,313 | 4783 |
| South Anstralia... | $9,772,276$ $1,773,345$ | 3012 | $23,342,719$ $2,208,206$ | 7193 5054 |
| Queensland.. .... | 13,932,648 | $3+26$ | 15,523,153 | 3817 |
| Tasmania | 2,519,381 | 16133 | 5,320,989 | 3513 |
| New Kealand | 20,081,380 | 3237 | 10,564,491 | 1703 |
| Falkland Islands. | 242,306 | 12580 | 28,845 | 1498 |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . | 597,763,546 | 263 | 511,325,845 | 225 |

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889 AND 1890-Conchuded.

| - Colntries. | 1890. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports from |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain. | Amount per Head. | Other Countries. | Amoment Head. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | 8 ets. |
| India | *304, 186,824 | 138 | 117,543,861 | $0{ }^{1} 3$ |
| Straits Settlement | 19,102,951 | 3770 | 100,371,540 | 19810 |
| Ceylon | 6,755,132 | 237 | 16,273,423 | \%il |
| Natal. | 17,071,453 | 3139 | 4,784,625 | 889 |
| Cape of Guod Hope | 41,538,294 | 2729 | 7,646,507 | 5) 01 |
| St. Helena. . . . . . . | -95,737 | 2268 | 59,792 | $1+16$ |
| Lagos. | 1,638,675 | 1638 | 798,683 | 799 |
| Giold Coast | 2,057,335 | 137 | 678,232 | 1145 |
| Sierra Leone | 1,435,725 | 1914 | 461,823 | 616 |
| ( iambia. | 367,166 | $25: 15$ | 261,099 | 1915 |
| Canada | 43,501,705 | 908 | 78,3E6,536 | 1153 |
| Newfoundland. | 2,204,727 | 1117 | 4,252,580 | 21 ) ${ }^{1 / 5}$ |
| Bermudas. | 451,330 | 2841 | 1,047,681 | 6is |
| Honduras... | 641,451 | 2338 | 730,968 | 266 |
| British Guiana | 5,494,812 | 1974 | 3,689,162 | 1329 |
| Bahamas..... | 218,892 | $\pm 60$ | 863,909 | 1814 |
| Turk's Island. | 5096,377 | 1041 | 155,548 | 3278 |
| Jannaica......... | 5,996,147 | ${ }^{9} 36$ | 4,6556,679 | 728 |
| Windward Islands | 3,859,991 | 1138 | 4,376,852 | 1290 |
| Leeward Islands. | 1,066.160 | 885 | 1,132,395 | 940 |
| Trinidad. | 4,001,763 | 2019 | 6,942,849 | 3502 |
| New South Wales | 41,989,634 | 3743 | 68,070,052 | 6069 |
| Victoria. . . . | 46,755,005 | 4100 | 64,954,535 | it 45 |
| South Australia | 12,085,958 | 3663 | 28,125,717 | 8596 |
| Western Australi | 2,020,392 | 4365 | 2,235,249 | 483 |
| Queensland. | 10,317,679 | 2440 | 14,340,261 | 33.92 |
| Tasmania... | 3,313,032 | 2280 | 5,921,526 | 40.6 |
| New Zealand | 20,543,514 | 3283 | 9,924,3i4 | 1587 |
| Falkland Isiınds | 300,964 | 16823 | 25,988 | 24.3 |
| Total. | 599,062,025 | 252 | 548,682,446 | 230 |

## *1889.

Imports into Bri tish posses sions from Great Britain and toreign countries compared.
308. The total amount imported from Great Pritain in 1890 was $\$ 1,298,479$ more than in 1889 , and $\$ 44,728,542$ more than in 1888 , but the proportion to the total imports was not quite so large, being 5220 per cent, :s compared with 53.89 and 53.06 per cent in the two preceding years. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows in the years named, viz. : in $1884, \$ 72,371,510$; in $1885, \$ 74,073,065$; in $1886, \$ 36,833,675$; in 1887, $\$ 29,403,770$; in $1888, \$ 63,985,639$; in 1889 , $\$ 86,437,701$, and in $1890, \$ 50,379,579$, showing somewhat of a decrease as compared
with th exceeded importer of (Good imported countries
309. I imports i and with PKOPOR'

But the p exports he was a furt the preced
PROPOR
310. In were : 1,13 portion be following f
PROPOR

| Amount jur Head. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 cts. |
|  | 0 i3 |
|  | 19810 |
|  | © 71 |
|  |  |
|  | i) 01 |
|  | 1416 |
|  | 799 |
|  | 114 |
|  | (i) 16 |
|  | 1915 |
|  | 1637 |
|  | 21.6 |
|  | $65 \cdot$ ( 616 |
|  | 2662 |
|  | 1324 |
|  | 1814 |
| - | 3278 |
| ) | 728 |
| 2 | 12! 9 |
| 5 | 940 |
| 9 | 3502 |
| 2 | 6069 |
| 5 | 3645 |
| 7 | $8{ }^{5} 26$ |
| 9 | 4828 |
| 1 | 3392 |
| 6 | $40 \%$ |
| 4 | 1587 |
| 88 | 24.3 |
| 6 | 230 |

n 1890 was n 1888 , but being 5020 the two prever imports ed, viz. : in 833,675 ; in 37,701, and s compared
with the last two years. The imports from Great Britain in 1890 exceeded those from other countries in twelve colonies, and the largest importers were India, Victoria, Canada, New South Wales and Cape of (Good Hope, in the order named. The Straits Settlements only imported $\$ 19,102,951$ from Great Britain and $\$ 100,371,540$ from other countries, but the larger part of the imports are re-exported.
309. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total Proportion imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, of imports and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures:-
PROPOR'IION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 from British possessions into Great Britain to total imports.

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial similar exports has steadily decreased during the same period. In 1890 there proportion was i further decrease, the proportion being decidedly lower than in of exporte the preceding year.
PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

310. In 1890 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries Proportion were $\$ 1,137,484,291$, and to British possessions $\$ 462,009,349$, the pro- to total portion being just about the same as in the preceding year, as the exports of following figures will show :-

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.


Proportion 311. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very of trade with United Kingdom to total trade of British possessions. largely since 1871 ; and, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. There was an increase, however, of 3.62 per cent in the proportion in 1888, which was maintained in 1889, and which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890.

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.


Distribution of trade of United Kingdon, 1840-1890.
312. The following table, taken-with the exception of the figures for 1889 and 1890 , which have been added in this ottice-from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries:-

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDON,

| Thade with | Millions £ |  |  |  |  |  | Percentagr. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1840. | 1860. | 1875. | 1885. | 1889. | 1890. | 1840. | 1860. | 1875. | 1885. | 1889. | 1890 |
| Colonies. | 34 | 89 | 161 | 170 | 187 | 190 | 30 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 25 | 25 |
| United States. | 23 | 68 | 95 | 118 | 139 | 143 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| France . . . . . . | 6 | 31 | 74 | 59 | 67 | 69 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Germany | 5 | 34 | 56 | 50 | 58 | 56 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Various . . . . . | 45 | 153 | 270 | 245 | 291 | 291 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 38 | 40 | 39 |
| Total. | 113 | 375 | 656 | 642 | 742 | 749 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100) | 100 |

Exports of goods, not the produce of Canada.
313. The total value of goods, not the produce of Canada, exported during 1891, was $\$ 9,616,230$, of which amount $\$ 5,632,626$ worth were exported via the St. Lawrence and $\$ 335,503$ went in bond to other countries through the United States, from Ontario and Quebec. Of the remainder, $\$ 353,979$ worth were exported from Nova Scotia and $\$ 1,395,001$ from New Brunswick, the latter amount consisting almost entirely of products of the forest, principally spruce, cut in Maine and shipped from New Brunswick ports to the United States.
314. in bond of foreis and of $g$ value of was \$30 give sim
315. 3
various 1891 :-

STAT
$\qquad$

Breadstuffs
Indian
Oats...
Indiant. Flour of wh Conl, bitumi Machinery. spirits and Brindy Giin, all
Rum.
Whiske,
Wines,
Sugar and 1 Sugar in Abo
Not
Nel Sugar nc Abo Mel, Sugar, d Syr
Mol

Tobareco, ma Cigars.. Suluff.
Tobaceo, mail Swine slaugh All other arti
sed very ures, the ian that . There in 1888 , $r$ cent in
he figures Mulhall's ibution of ts also that ach greater

GDOM,
314. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec Imports in bond through the United States, in 1890 , amounted to $\$ 12,582,914$; into Ontaof foreign goods purchased in United States markets to $\$ 2,370,209$; ${ }_{\text {Quebec }}$ via and of goods the produce of the United States to $\$ 45,292,822$. The United value of goods imported into the two provinces vid the St. Lawrence $\frac{\text { States }}{\text { the }} \mathbf{S t}$. was $\$ 30,450,981$. It is to be regretted that the official returns do not Lawrence. give similar information concerning any other provinces.
315. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the Articles various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, remaining 1891:-

## STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE ON 3OTH JUNE, 1891.

| Articles. | Remaining in Warehouse, 30th fune, 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. |
| Dettabie Goons. |  | \$ |
| Breadstuffs- |  |  |
| Indian corn ..... ... ......... .......... Bush. | 131,946 | 71,344 |
| Oats........... ... ..... ............. ..... "\% | 11,323 | 4,040 |
| Wheat. | 230,268 | 228,539 |
| Indian meal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 515 | 1,379 |
| Flour of wheat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 618 | 2,897 |
| Coal, bituminous. . . . . . . . . . . . . ....... . . . . Tons. | 81,474 | 213,517 |
| Machinery . .: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ |  | 159,306 |
| Spirits and Wines- |  |  |
| Brandy ...................................... . . Galls. | 173,452 | 297,178 |
| Gin, all kinds .......... ..................... " | 212,823 | 85,189 |
| Rum.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 31.6665 | 18,376 |
| Whiskey ................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 87,526 | 99,154 |
| Wines, all kinds, except sparkling . . . . . . . . . . . " | 373,505 | 300,126 |
| " sparkling . ...... . ... ............ D Do\%. | 12,877 | 107,678 |
| Sugar and Molasses- |  |  |
| Sugar imported direct- Above No. 14 D.S . ....... ...... . . . . . Lks. |  |  |
|  | 243,721 133,868 | 7,143 5,809 |
| Melado, \&c., for refining purposes.. ....... " | 55,582,599 | 1,353,306 |
| Sugar not imported direet- |  |  |
| Above No. 14 D.S <br> Not above No. 14 D.S. | 12,345 | 480 |
| Melado, \&c., for refining purposes ... . . . . . " |  |  |
| Sugar, direct or not- |  |  |
| Syrups, cane juice, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 220,833 | 4,9\%2 |
| Molasses imported direct. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Galls. | 883,038 | 212,435 |
| " not imported direct............... " | 108,003 | 21,399 |
| Tobacco, manufactured- |  |  |
| Cigars. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 8,809 | 10,837 |
| Snuff. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 208 | 487 |
| Tobacco, manufactured, all other............ . .... " |  |  |
| Swine slaughtered in bond for exportation | 148,982 | 7,344 |
| All other articles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ |  | 1,636,900 |
| Grand total... |  | 4,849,855 |

Duty accrued.

Value of imports and exports at each port in the Dominion, 1891.
316. The accrued duty payable on the above goods amounted to $\$ 2,983,614$.
317. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Domin. ion during the year 1891 :-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891.

| . Ports. | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Valie. |  | Duty. |
|  | Exports. | Imports. |  |
| Ostario. | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Amherstburg. | 186,217 | 108,657 | 13,118 |
| Belleville. | 979,523 | 264,597 | 54,324 |
| Berlin.....̈il ${ }_{\text {Bowmanve }}$ (Darlington) | 114,057 | 450,919 | 52,461 |
| Bowmanville (Darlington) | 104,760 937,781 | 62,056 732,757 | (107,5929 |
| Brockville. | 310,444 | 636,273 | 10ti,33! |
| Chatham. | 500, 115 | 219,343 | -5,813 |
| Clifton | 1,458,918 | 1,469, 294 | 254,2\% |
| Cobourg. ..... . | 296,082 | 185,911 | 15, $\times 48$ |
| Collingwood... | 724,096 | 102,797 | 12,988 |
| Cornwall. . | 49,112 | 744,845 | 14,408 |
| Deseronto | ${ }^{513,792}$ | 49,826 | 9,978 |
| Dover. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 176,870 | 91,339 | 13,84t |
| Fort Erie. | 1,486,147 | 689,208 | 271,702 |
| Gananoque | -241,708 | 102, 454 | 37,019 <br> 2,08 |
| Goderich... | 585,755 | 244,325 | 19,324 |
| Guelph... | 489,973 | 583,450 | (6), 6 +3 |
| Hamilton | 597,916 | 4,654,758 | 794,977 |
| Hope.. | 510,275 | 170,051 | 14,60it |
| Kingston | 715,628 | 1,231,628 | 126,27i |
| Lindsay. | 176,252 | 61,958 | 11,132 |
| London...... | 481,293 | 2,322,419 | 516,881 |
| Morrisburg... | 77,630 158,647 | 48,480 | 6,734 |
| Napanee.. | 108,647 | 63,835 17877 |  |
| Oshawa. | 89,390 | 108,687 | 15,297 |
| Ottawa | 3,757,791 | 1,795,817 | 309,370 |
| Owen Sound. | 229,373 | 84,943 | 38,152 |
| Paris.....', | 111,517 | 98,605 | 10,05t |
| Peterboro'. | 344,732 | 292,276 | 46,696 |
| Picton | 373,024 $\mathbf{6 4 9 , 3 4 4}$ | 57,303 | 3,344 |
| Prescott. Arthur. | 304,752 | -487,255 | -107,216 |

IMPOR'

St. Cathar St. Thoma Sarnia....
Sult Ste. Stratford. Torontw... Trenton.. Wallacebur Whitby Windsor... Woodstock

Estimated ports. . .

Coaticork. Cookshire. . fiaspe... ... Montreal... New Carlisi Percé. . Patton. Cuebec.... Rimonski. St. Armand St. Hyacint St. John's. Sherbrooke. Sorel.
Stanstead Sulton.
Three River

Estimated d ports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891-Continued.

| Ports. | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Valce. |  | Duty. |
|  | Exports. | Imports. |  |
| Ontario-Concluded. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| St. Catharines......... .. .... . . .. .... | 211,355 | 715,504 | 86,128 |
| St. Thomas |  | 519,835 | 75,75 |
| Saruia..... | 703,909 | 645,188 | 91, 2.24 |
| Suult Ste. Marie | 1,081,259 | 233,461 | 88,701 |
| ToronLu.. | 3,500,642 | $19,343,968$ | 4,076,928 |
| Trenton. | 568,120 | 38,972 | 7,425 |
| Wallaceburg | 304,681 | 25,131 | 5,095 |
| Whitly | 129,371 | 70,335 | 3.746 |
| Windsor | 913, 9,87 | 1,534,017 | 283.010 |
| Woorlstock | 1,075,910 | 460,532 | 77,100 |
| Total <br> Estimated amount short returned at inland ports. <br> Total | 26,354,537 | 43,227,635 | 7,942,058 |
|  | 2,572,105 |  |  |
|  | 28,926,642 | 43,227,656 | 7,942,058 |
| Qubbec. |  |  |  |
| Coaticork............ ... .............. | 1,086,881 | 165,970 | 20,921 |
| Cookshire |  |  |  |
| Craspé.: $\ldots . . .$. fiemmingord | 206,282 | 33,919 22,695 | $\xrightarrow{4,7,720}$ |
| Montreal. | 32,284,055 | 45,492,257 | 9,068,88i |
| New Carlisle | 358,459 | 41,535 | 6,777 |
| Percé... | 127,993 | 15,195 | 1,861 |
| Patton. | (in),992 | 7,261 | 1,237 |
| Quebec. . | 5,896,568 | 3,131,639 | $76.10,119$ |
| Riuouski |  | 9,523 | 1,287 |
|  | 234,203 105,503 | - ${ }^{\text {2,5,954 }}$ | 2,799 |
| St. Hyaciuthe ... ...................... ..... | 105,503 | - ${ }_{1}^{265,531}$ | 17,682 $\mathbf{4}, 810$ |
| Sherbrook | 562,346 | 1,910,930 | 103,910 |
| Surel. | 167,098 | 35,190 | 5,469 |
| Stansteal | 208,745 | 248,209 | 17,530 |
| Sutton. | 364,924 | 355,027 | 6,438 |
| Three Rivers | 354,52i | 112,592 | 29,360 |
| Total | 42,875,04i | 52,220,528 | 10,104,342 |
| Fstimated amount short returned at inland ports. | 341,889 |  |  |
| Total | 43,216,936 | 52,200,528 | 10,104,342 |

IMYORTS AND EXPORTS AT E.ICH PORT IN CANADA, 1891—Continued.


IMPORT

Winnipeg.

Vanaimo... New Westr Vancouver Victoria... .

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Charlotteto Suminerside

Nol
Fort Macled
318. Th collected Mont
Toron
Halife
Victo
St. JJ
Hami
Quebe
Winn
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is an

IIPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1801-Concluded.

| Ports. | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. |  | Duty. |
|  | Exports. | Imports. |  |
| Manitoba. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Wimipeg.. .... .............. | 1,612,124 | 2,782,599 | 620,395 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Yanaimo.................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,506,859 \\ 401,449 \\ 511, \ldots 19 \\ 2,779,373 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 287,818 \\ 488,598 \\ 1,155,951 \\ \mathbf{3 , 5 4 5 , 0 4 4} \end{array}$ |  |
| Vew Westminster. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |
| Vancouver ...... ................... . .... |  |  |  |
| Victoria.................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |
| Total | 6,199,280 | 5,477,411 | 1,346,059 |
| Prince Edwari) Island. |  |  |  |
| Charlottetown. <br> Summerside <br> Total. . <br> North-West Territories. <br> Fort Macleod | $\begin{aligned} & 982,478 \\ & 366,648 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 503,566 \\ & 119,782 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,044 \\ 19,908 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,349,126 | 623,348 | 155,952 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,794 | 313,025 | 42,241 |

318. The ports at which duty exceeding $\$ 500,000$ in amount was Duty colcollected were as follows :-

ports.

## CH APTER V.

## POST OFFIOE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer of post office to Colonial Government.
319. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic. (1851), chap. 66, the management of the postal systems in the colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

Post Office 320. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain Act, 1868. in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic. (1868), chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

Postal agreement with United
States.
321. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two werntries in as adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to international correspondence.
322. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at

Forma-
tion of postal union. Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates. At a meeting held in Paris in May, 1878, the regulations were revised, and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.

Admission of Canada into postal
323. At this meeting Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspipers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.

Third meeting of
postal
324. The third congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and postal union. Canada was represented by the delegates of the British post office.
No material change was made in the convention of 1879 .
325. Camada Sir Char of the $A$ joined tl tending agreed $\mathbf{u}_{1}$ United S
326. and Afri Africa, a
327. A signed at the follow 1875. T of a parc tions for duty. A retained.

3ㄹ. A money orc
3:9. T Dominion, and post 1s91:- rovineial ince con, 31 Yic. ind regu-

States, by : adopted, eing kept oondence.
g held at er in that f Europe, s to form $y$, and to , and also hat every cies by its ting helld boodied in
from the ed matter, rates and tries that rents with eing of a egulations

1885 , and post office.
325. The fourth congress was held at Vienna, in May, 1891, and Fourth Caurda was represented by the High Commissioner at London, Hon. meeting. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the admission of the Australasian colonies was agreed upon, and those countries joined the union on 1st October, 1891. A number of measures, all tending towards facilitating the transmission of correspondence, were agreed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States.
326. All the states of Europe and America, some countries of Asia Countries and Africa, and all the British colonies and possessions, except South comprising Africa, are now included in the union.
397. A new agreement between the United States and Canada was New signed at Washington on 12th January, 1888, to come into effect on postal the following lst March, and to supersede the agreement of February, with 1875. The principal change in the agreement was the establishment United of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regula- States. tions for the protection of Customs, with respect to articles liable for duty. All the principal provisions of the agreement of 1875 were retained.
328. A parcel post has been established, and the direct exchange of Parcel money orders arranged for, with Japan and Barbados. post with Japan, etc.
329. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Number of Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters letters, etc. and post cards sent in each year, from lst July, 1867, to 30th June, 1891:-
NCMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND FSTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT. 1848 TO 189].

| Year Eindei) 30 h . Jese. | Number of Post Offices. | Estimateid Number Sent. |  |  |  | Number of Letters per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Registered Letters. | Free Letters. | Total <br> Letters <br> Posted. | Post Cards. |  |
| 1868. | 3,638 | 704,750 | 733,100 | 18,100,000 |  | $5 \cdot 37$ |
| 1869. | 3,756 | 850,000 | 874,000 | 21,920,000 |  | 6. 42 |
| 1870. | 3.820 | 1,000,000 | 1,034,000 | - $24,500,000$ |  | 709 |
| 1871. | 3,943 | 1,100,000 | 1,218,000 | *27,050,000 |  | $7 \cdot 69$ |
| 1872. | 4,135 | 1,280,000 | 1,125,1000 | *30,600,000 |  | $8 \cdot 47$ |
| 1873. | 4,518 | 1,377,000 | 1,091,090 | *34,579,000 |  | $9 \cdot 43$ |
| 1874. | 4,706 | 1,562,900 | 1,432,200 | *39,358,500 |  | 10.28 |
| 1875. | 4,892 | 1,750,000 | 1,290,000 | ${ }^{4} \mathbf{4 2 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ |  | $10 \cdot 81$ |
| 1876. | 5,015 | 1,774,000 | 1,059,242 | 41,800,000 | 4,646,000 | $10 \cdot 58$ |
| 1877. | 5,161 | 1,842,000 | 1,096,000 | 41,510,000 | 5,450,000 | $10 \cdot 34$ |

- Including post cards.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMH?R AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LAFITHES AND POST CARDS SEN'T, 1818 TO 1891.

| Year Endeb 30th June. |  | Estimatri Ncmier Sent. |  |  |  | Number <br> Laterm <br> $\mathrm{Hend}_{\mathrm{Hen}}^{\mathrm{Hen}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Regintered Letters. | Free Ietters. | Total <br> Letters <br> Ponted. | Post Cards. |  |
| 1878. | 5,378 | 1,180,000 | 1,200,000 | $44,000,000$ | 6,455,000) | 10.78 |
| 1879. | 5,600 | 1,940,000 | 1,384,000 | 43,000,000 | 6,940,000 | 165 |
| 1880. | 5,773 | 2.040,000 | 1,464,000 | 45,800,000 | 7,8061,000 | 119.819 |
| 1881. | 5,435 | 2,253,400 | 1,N38,000 | 48,170,000 | 9,640,000 | $11 \cdot 11$ |
| 1882. | 6,171 | 2,450,000 | 2,390,000 | 5ti,200,000 | 11,300,000 | 1282 |
| 1883. | 6,395 | 2,650,000 | $\because 600,000$ | 62,800,000 | 12,940,00) | $1+17$ |
| 1884. | 6,837 | 3,000,000 | $2.824,000$ | 6f,100,000 | 13,580,000 | 14.7 |
| 188. | 7,084 | 3,04\%,000 | $2.600,000$ | 68,400,000 | 13,800,000 | 10\% |
| 1886. | 7,295 | 3,400,000 | 3,310,000 | -1,000,000 | 15,109,600 | 1: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 1887. | 7,534 | 3,560,000 | 3,160,000 | 74,300,000 | 16,351,000 | 16.03 |
| 1888. | 7,671 | 3,589,000 | 3,500,000 | 80,200,000 | 16,5846,000 | $1 \cdot 12$ |
| 188!, | 7,838 | 3,64! ,000 | 3,872,000 | 92,66\%,000 | 19,355,000 | 19 |
| 1890. | 7,913 | 3,280,000 | 3,870,000 | 94,100,000 | 19,480,000 | 111 4ib |
| 1891. | 8,061 | 3,292,000 | 4,078,00\% | 97,975,000 | 20,300,000 | :20'23 |

Increase in nu'nber of letters, etc.
330. During the past year 148 new offices were opened, and the total number of offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,423 . As compared with 1890 , there was an increase of 12,000 in the number if registered letters and of 208,000 in that of free letters, and $3,875,000$ in the total number of letters sent. The number of registered letters was about the same as in 1890, but considerably less than in pre:inus years, due no doubt to the increased registration fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was not so large as on many previous occasions, but too much importance must not be attached to fluctuations in these figures, for as the total number is derived from m average struck four times a year, it may well be that the circumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have a tendency to abnormally increase or diminish the figures then obtained. The total number sent was more than five times the number sent in the first year of Confederation. The number of letters per head of estimated pupulation is now almost double what it was in 1879 . Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of $20,300,000$, the increase over 1890 being 820,000 , as compared with an increase of 125,000 in 1890 over 1889.

Number 331. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periof newspapers, etc. 1868-1891.

1 NTis., ...
1*69..
$18: 0$.
18isi.....
18:…
1873
1xít........
1N゙す.......
$1 \times 76$.
1Nif......
$150 \times$.
1x:1... ..
1880..
1881..
1882.

1N83......
1884......
1885...

1, NWI..
$1 \times x=1 .$.
1888..
1884.
$18(\mathrm{M})$.
18:11.0

## * Includir

+ Package merchandise
$33 \div . \mathrm{In}$ inclusive, whether $f$ was made from the lb, and tl above tab into operal exempted as no att figures gi sidered as that they ards, which 20,300,000, increase of
oooks, peri-

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, C'TRCULARS, PARCELS, \&c., 1868 TO 1891.

| Yenin ESHED iartit | Newnpapers and <br> Perindicals posted otherwise than <br> from Office of Publication. | Newniajera and <br> Periodicals posted from Ottice of Pablication. | Bookn, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, $\& \mathrm{c}$. | Parcels. | Total. | Nunber per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 1stin.. | 18,860,000 |  |  | 24,800 | 18,884,800 | $5 \cdot 60$ |
| 156... | 18,700,000 |  |  | 38,720 | 18,73*,720 | $5 \cdot 49$ |
| 1870., | 20, 150,000 |  |  | 51,844 | 20,201,844 | $5 \cdot 85$ |
| 181. | 22,250,000 |  |  | 64,160 | 22,314,160 | $6 \cdot 34$ |
| $18 \%$ | 24,400,060 |  |  | 95,200 | 24,495,200 | $6 \cdot 78$ |
| 1873. | 25,480,006) |  |  | 112,300 | 25,5!)2,300 | $6 \cdot 98$ |
| 18.4. | 29,000,000 |  |  | 102,800 | 29, 102,800 | 7.61 |
| 150.0 | 31,301,010 |  |  | 131,352 | 31,431,352 | 8.08 |
| 1576. | 38,549,000 |  | 4,534, 912 | 76,724 | 43,159,63i | 10.09 |
| $187 \%$ | 33, 0 (1),000 |  | 4,638,000 | 90,000 | 43,728,000 | 10.09 |
| 185. | 6,252,740 | 33,483,672 | $5,030,0000$ | 107,800 | 44,134,212 | $11 \cdot 02$ |
| 18:9.. | 5,610,000 | 3\%,769,046 | 5,054,000 | 206,600 | 47,637,681 | $11 \cdot 49$ |
| 1880.. | 5,870,000 | 3!),200,012 | 5,224,000 | 217,000 | 50,56i1,062 | 11.99 |
| 1881.. | 5,980,010 | 42,703,068 | 6,0100,000 | 331,500 | 55,020,568 | $12 \cdot 69$ |
| 188... .... | 7,1:0,000 | 43,695,000 | 7,186,000 | 394,000 | 58,425, 040 | $13 \cdot 37$ |
| 1533....... | 7,402,000 | 45,737, 216 | $8,724,000$ | 4(63,200 | 62,326,266 | 14.06 |
| 1884. | $8,210,0 \times 10$ | 47,779,532 | 10,160,0010 | 541,060 | 66,690,532 | 14.87 |
| 1883. | $8,760,600$ | 49,821,798 | 10,500,000 | 600,000 | 60,(i81,798 | $15 \cdot 36$ |
| 1236., | 9,200,000 | 51,864,064 | 15,140,000 | 640,000 | 76,844,06it | 16.75 |
| $180 \%$. | 10,340,060 | 53,9060,324 | 90, $00 \times 10,1000$ | 820,000 | 85,046,396 | $18 \cdot 35$ |
| 1888.. | 10,850,000 | 55, 048,0 ó! 1 | 17,810,000 | 763,900 | 85, 372,491 | $18 \cdot 22$ |
| 1884.. | 12,269,000 | 57,040,856 | 17,053,000 | 519,4100 | 87,832,256 | $18 \cdot 54$ |
| 18:4\%.. | 10,950,000 | 60,033,121 | 16,897,000 | 311,500 | 88,251,621 | $18 \cdot 43$ |
| 1891.. | *25,8:0, (H10 | 6i2,066,386 | +2,143,000 | 325,960 | (40,425,346 | 18.67 |

* Including books, circulars, samples, patteris, \&c.
+Packagen of printer's copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies and packets of merchanclise, \&c.
33:. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877 , Postal inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, rates on whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change pers. was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, s., sent from the oftice of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 ceas per lb , and the number carried has, since that date, been estimutrd in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the lst June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1891, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and there can hardly $i=$ any doubt that they are in reality much below the mark. The rearrangement of
the returns of periodicals, books, de., furnished by the Post Csice partment, unfortunately prevents any comparison with former gears, There was a further decrease in the number of parcels sent of 45,510 .

Proportion of post offices to area of provinces.
333. In proportion to aren, the post ottices are distributed as follow :-

| Prince Edward Island. | 1 pont office to | 6 sq. miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nova Scotia. | " | 15 " |
| New Brunswick. | 1 | 26 ' |
| Ontario., | 1 " | 73 " |
| Quebee.. | 1 " | 159 " |
| Manitoba | 1 " | 190 " |
| Britiah Columbia. | 1 " | 2,205 |
| The Territories. | 1 " | 8,765 |

Number of 334. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several pro. letters, by vinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official repurts, etc., by
provinces, we given on the following page :-

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY
PROVINCES, 1887 TO 18:11.

| Provinces. | Year ended 30th June. | Number of Post Offices. | Estimated Nemher Sent. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Register'd Letters. | Free Letters. | Total <br> Letters <br> Posted. | Post Cards. | No. of Lutter jur Heme. |
| Ontario.. ... | 1887 | 2,801 | 2,100,000 | 2,300,000 | 41,000,000 | 11,000,000 | $20 \cdot 09$ |
|  | 1888 | 2,927 | 2,050,000 | 2,600,000 | 43,500, 000 | 11,000,000 | 21.12 |
|  | 1889 | 2,971 | 2,084,000 | 2,908,000 | 44,887,000 | 12,671,000 | 2348 |
|  | 1890 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 997$ | 1,480, (100 | 2,853,000 | $50,500,000$ | 12,700,000 | $21^{\prime \prime} 0^{\circ}$ |
|  | 1891 | 3,02i; | 1,833,000 | 3,100,000 | 63,060,000 | 13,175,060 | 4.503 |
| Quebec...... | 1887 | 1,372 | 810,000 | 360,000 | 17,000,000 | 3,100,000 | 11'82 |
|  | 1888 | 1,385 | 820,000 | 400,000 | 18,300,000 | 3,150,000 | 1261 |
|  | 1889 | 1,423 | 824,000 | 437,000 | 22,437,000 | 3,811,000 |  |
|  | $18!0$ | 1,429 | 760,000 | 440,000 | 22,800,000 | 3,850,000 | $15 \cdot 42$ |
|  | 1891 | 1,441 | 770,000 | 420,000 | 23,100,000 | 3,950,000 | 15.45 |
| Nova Scotia. | 1887 | 1,345 | 164,000 | 140,000 | 5,600,000 | 050,000 | 12.3 |
|  | 1888 | 1,372 | 193,000 | 128,000 | 6,200,000 | 1,000,040 | 13.85 |
|  | 1889 | 1,349 | 198,000 | 146,000 | 6,721,000 | 1,2666,000 | 14.18 |
|  | 1890 | 1,403 | 160,000 | 170,000 | 6,900,000 | 1,280,000 | 13.34 |
|  | 1891 | 1,431 | 166.000 | 165,000 | 7,100,000 | 1,330,000 | $15 \%$ |
| N. Brunswick | 1887 | 1,048 | 123,000 | 110,000 | $4,150,000$ | 740,000 | 12.92 |
|  | 1888 | 1,070 | 140,000 | 125,000 | 4,750,000 | 756,000 | 14.78 |
|  | 1889 | 1,085 | 146,000 | 127,000 | 5,173,000 | 813,000 | $16 \cdot 10$ |
|  | 1890 | 1,089 | 133,000 | 147,000 | 5,200,000 | 840,000 | $16^{18}$ |
|  | 1891 | 1,101 | 123,000 | 142,000 | 5,300,000 | 860,000 | 16.5 |

1. F. Jsland
B. Columbia

Manitoba
Keewatin 8 North-Wes Territories.
335. Th but the fig as anything mark, as t ] full justice and Ontari tion, Mani Island and to the pop
336. The diture for year per he

HSTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1887 TO 1891-Concluded.

335. The number of letters per head incrensed in every province, Number but the figures being only estimated on averages, cannot be considered of letters as anything but approximate, and are, probably, generally under the only apmark, as the present system of enumeration is not calculated to do full justice to the correspondence of the country. British Columbia and Ontario have the largest correspondence in proportion to population, Manitoba and the Territories coming next. Prince Edward Island and Quebec write the greatest number of letters as apportioned to the population.
336. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expen- Postal rediture for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each venue and year per head of population :-

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1891.

| Year ended 30th | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Expenditure in excess of Fevenue. | Amount leen Heal. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rev. enue. | Expet1diture. |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 cts. | 8 cts. |
| 1868 | 1,024,710 | 1,053,570 | ®8,859 | 030 | 1031 |
| 1869 | 973,056 | 1,079,828 | 104, 772 | 029 | 1) 32 |
| 1870 | 1,010,767 | 1,155,261 | 144,4!3 | 029 | 1133 |
| 1871 | 1,069,767 | 1,271,006 | 191,238 | 031 | 0 ) 319 |
| 1872 | 1,103,062 | 1,369,163 | 176,100 | $0: 3$ | $1) 38$ |
| 1873 | 1,406,984 | 1,553,604 | 141,619 | 038 | 10 |
| 1874 | 1,476,207 | 1,695,480 | 219,272 | 034 | 10 tt |
| 1875 | 1,536,509 | 1,873,241 | 336,731 | 040 |  |
| 1876 | 1,484,886 | 1.059,758 | 474,871 | 038 | 0 ) in |
| 1877 | 1,501,134 | 2,075,618 | 574,483 | 037 | 10.8 |
| 1878 | 1,620,022 | 2, 110,365 | 400,343 | 040 | 118 |
| 1879 | 1,534,303 | 2,167,266 | 632,902 | 037 | 11 in |
| 1880 | 1,648,017 | 2,286,611 | (638,593 | 03 3! | 1) $\mathrm{id}_{4}$ |
| 1881 | 1.767,053 | 2,333,18! | 603,236 | 041 | 0 it |
| 1882. | 2,022,098 | 2,459,354 | 437,258 | 046 | ${ }^{1}$ : if $^{\text {d }}$ |
| 1883. | 2.264,384 | 2,687,394 | 423, 009 | 051 | 0101 |
| 1884. | $\because 330,741$ | 2,!31,387 | (60),646 | 0 \% | 9) 6.5 |
| 1885 | $2,400,062$ | 3,097,882 | 697,820 | 083 | ${ }^{11}$ bis |
| 1886 | 2,469,379 | 3,380,429 | 911,050 | 0.34 | ${ }^{1}$ ) it |
| 1887 | 2,603,255 | 3,458,100 | 854,845 | 656 | () $\%$ |
| 1888 | 2,751,139 | 3,333,317 | 782,258 | 059 | 1) |
| 1889 | 2,984, 222 | 3,746,040 | 761,817 | $0{ }^{6} 3$ | 1179 |
| 1890 | 3,223,615 | 3,940,696 | 717,081 | 067 | 0 \% |
| 1891 | 3,3i4,888 | 4,020,740 | 645.852 | 070 | $0 \times 3$ |

Reasons for excess of expenditure.
337. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-four years, but the excess of expenditure appears to be on the decrease, having been $\$ 71,229$ less than in 1890 , and $8115,96.5$ less than in 1889. The revenue, which has been steadily increasing since 1878 , showed a further increase cf $\$ 151,273$. There was therefore an increase of about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the revenue and of only 2 pe: cent in the expenditure. Jt is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than 8100,000 . 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 pari passu with the progiess of settlement, it is from time to time necessary to establish oftices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the
revenue on sounc principle cation is these de and the is at leas prorince
338.1 was 145 increase from this having $b$
339. T tended op 186s, ina the same
posta
$\qquad$

Yene.

15ins.
1891...
340. I per mile papers, is over 27,1 208,700,3 is a cleer and it mu the old re be added
341. T pal cities number d newspape
revenue derived therefrom. The postal service, however, is managed on sound economical principles, and the importance of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized that exception is seldom if ever taken to these deficits, it being well understood that, as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.
338. The number of stamps issued to postmasters during the year Numler of was $145,450,900$, as compared with $136,979,550$ in 1890 , being an $\begin{gathered}\text { stamps } \\ \text { issued. }\end{gathered}$ increase of $8,471,350$, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1891 having been $\$ 3,226,386$.
339. The following comparative statement shows not only the ex- Postal tended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since operations 186 s , inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at 1868.1891 . the same expense :-

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1891.

340. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over $10,622,216$ miles cost Cost of per mile $5_{\frac{1}{10}}$ cents, and the transmission of $36,984,800$ letters, news- $\begin{gathered}\text { transmis- } \\ \text { sion, } 1868\end{gathered}$ papers, de., cost $1_{1^{4} 0}$ cents apiece ; in 1891 the conveyance of mails and 1891. orer $27,152,543$ miles cost 7 cents per mile, and the transmission of $208,700,346$ letters, newspapers, \&c., $\frac{9}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece ; so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not, be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb ., a sum of not less than $\$ 100,000$ would be added to the revenue each year.
341. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the princi- Free delipal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total very of number delivered in this manner in 1891 was: letters, $32,878,196$, and newspapers, $11,732,188$. The number of carriers employed was 340 .

There was an increase in the number of letters of $1,168,960$, and of newspapers of 439,036 .

Provincial 342. Owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is no returns not available.

Registered letters, 1868-1891. longer possible to give the postal revenue and expenditure by provinces.
343. The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879 :-

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1891.

| Year. | Estimated Number of <br> Registered Letters. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nunber } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Sent to Dead Office. | How Disposein or. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deliver- } \\ \text { ed to } \\ \text { Address } \end{gathered}$ | Returned Writers or Offices of origin. | Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Failed of } \\ \text { deli } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { fouth to } \\ \text { contain no } \\ \text { Vallut. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| 1868. . | 701,700 | 0.21 | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1869. | 805,000 | 0.24 | 41 |  |  | . |  |  |
| 1870. | 1,000,000 | $0 \cdot 29$ | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1871. | 1,100,000 | 0.31 | 115 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1872. | 1,277,000 | $0 \cdot 35$ | 38 | 2,500 |  |  |  |  |
| 1873. 1874. | $1,377,000$ $1,562,000$ | 0.37 0.41 | 30 100 | 3,089 3,557 |  |  |  |  |
| 1875. | 1,750,000 | 0.45 | 52 | 3,270 |  |  |  |  |
| 1876. | 1,774,000 | 0.45 | 54 | 3,856 |  |  |  |  |
| 187. | 1,842,000 | ${ }_{0}^{0.45}$ | 64 | 5,888 |  |  |  |  |
| 1879. | 1,940,000 | $0 \cdot 47$ | 57 | 9,682 | 477 | $77_{10}{ }^{\circ}$ | 98 |  |
| 1880. | 2,040,400 | 0.18 | 70 | 9,132 | 364 | 7,695 | 93 | !80 |
| 1881. | 2,233,000 | 052 | 29 | 10,216 | 755 | 8,825 | 9.5 | \% 4 |
| 1882. | 2,450,000 | 0.56 | 113 | 9,182 | 616 | 8,138 | 93 |  |
| 1883. | ${ }^{2,650,000}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.60}$ | 148 | 10,706 | 1,004 | 9,125 | 149 | 431 |
| 1888 | $3,000,000$ $3,060,000$ | 0.67 0.67 | 105 | 12,948 | 4 | ${ }_{11,072}^{8,192}$ | ${ }_{246}^{220}$ | 011 |
| 1886. | 3,400,000 | 0.74 | 160 | 17,856 | 3,878 | 13,963 | 119 | 9, |
| 1887. | 3,560,000 | 0.76 | 166 | 21, ${ }^{\text {,12 }}$ | 4,833 | 15,525 | 122 | 1,132 |
| 1888.. | 3,580,000 | ${ }^{0.76}$ | 197 | 19,618 | 6,345 | 11,788 | ${ }_{6}^{664}$ | ${ }^{201}$ |
| $18890 .$. | $3,649,000$ <br> $3,280,000$ |  |  |  |  |  | 847 | ${ }_{5}^{1,311}$ |
| 1890. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,280,000 \\ & 3,92,000 \end{aligned}$ | 0.68 0.68 | 149 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,994 \\ & 11,120 \end{aligned}$ | * | $\begin{array}{r} 13,171 \\ 9,354 \end{array}$ | 261 | 1, 1,50 |

* Included in letters returned to writers, or offices of origin.

Particulars of letters mis. carried, 1891.
344. Out of $3,292,000$ registered letters estimated to have been sent in 1891, only 155 contaiaing money failed altogether to reach their destination. The contents of 69 were made good by the officials held responsible for the loss, 24 were stolen, and in 33 cases no evidence
could be in the tot the numb 1 miscarr 22,013 let to reach attributed of register
345. Tl letter offic LETTTERS, CEIVE THE $Y$

Year.

34b. Th sent to $t$ largest sin or other 17,477, an
could be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was an increase in the total number sent, as compared with 1890 , of 12,000 , and in the number that miscarried of 6 . In every 21,239 letters registered, 1 miscarried, a larger proportion than in 1890 , when it was 1 in 22,013 letters. It will be seen that the number of letters that failed to reach their destination was only 6 more than in 1890, which is attributed to the special measures taken in 1889 to increase the safety of registered correspondence.
345. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead Dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below :-
letters, 1868-1891.

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, \&c., RECEIVED A'C THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DU'RING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891.

| Year. | Total Number | How Disposen of. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Re}-$ turned to other Countries. | Delivered or Forwarded to Address |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re- } \\ \text { maining } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Office or } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { Post- } \\ \text { master. } \end{gathered}$ | Failed <br> of <br> Delivery, <br> con- <br> tained no <br> Value, <br> Destroyed |  | Returned to Government Department. |
| 1868. | 312,220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1869 | 307,889 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1870. | 324,291 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1871. | 335,508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1892. | 380,810 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1873. | 426,886 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874. | 508,160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1875 | 572,127 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1876 | 587,376 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1871. | 563,484 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1878. | 630,847 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1879. | 540.429 | 49,952 | 12,645 | 195,689 | 558 | 262,464 | 19,119 |  |
| 1880. | 592,385 | 63,755 | 12,546 | 219,728 | 1,380 | 270,764 | 19,622 | 4,590 |
| 1881. | 617,712 | 69,857 | 14,387 | 237,686 | 1,454 | 270,621 | 18,259 | 7,448 |
| 1882. | 658,762 | 76,820 | 12,083 | 279,566 | 2,258 | 264,122 | 19,166 | 4,744 |
| 1883. . | 717,271 | 88,553 | 13,198 | 284,771 | 2,480 | 298,478 | 21,909 | 7,881 |
| 1884. | 764,731 | 101, 843 | 24,124 | 275,497 | 2,269 | 321,229 | 25,254 | 9,515 |
| 1885 | 787,110 | 111,681 | 25,111 | 268,725 | 2,000 | 343,838 | 26,239 | 9,516 |
| 1886. | 753,489 | : 17,554 | 25,744 | 258,491 | 14,155 | $3 \times 0,953$ | 26,769 | 9,821 |
| 1887 | 833,742 | 96,39\% | 29,507 | 274,734 | 11,414 | 383,319 | 29,109 | 9,263 |
| 1888 | 916,929 | 95,184 | 31,601 | 358,213 | 10,680 | 380,404 | 30,968 | 9,879 |
| 1889 | 893,298 | 100.462 | 31,514 | 300,046 | 10,989 | 405,392 | 33,509 | 11,386 |
| 1840 | 922,541 | 104,059 | 18,330 | 270,209 | 4,415 | 479,182 | 36,667 | 9,679 |
| 1891 | 973,530 | 109,809 | 19,838 | 276,982 | 4,556 | 513,310 | 37,158 | 11,877 |

346. There was an increase of 50,989 in the number of letters, \&c., Value of sent to the dead letter office, the total number having been the contents of largest since Confecieration. The number of letters containing money dead or other arthes of value received at the office during the year was 17,477 , and their contents were valued at $\$ 302,436$. Of the total 17
number of dead letters, 112,080 originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered from other countries.
The 347. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, 1868-1891. money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1868, to 30 th June, 1891. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase.

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1891.

| Year gnded June. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Offices. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of Orders Issued. | Annount of Orders Issued. | Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada. | Losses sustained. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| - 368 | bió | 90,163 | 3,352,881 | 90,579 | 2,305 |
| $1{ }^{1} 69$. | 550 | 96,627 | 3,5193,645 | 100,823 | 3,170 |
| 1870 | 558 | 110,021 | 3,910,250 | 117,914 | 1,585 |
| 1871. | 5:1 | 120,521 | 4,546,434 | 126,694 |  |
| 1872. | 634 | 136,422 | 5,154,120 | 147,230 | 178 |
| 1873. | 644 | 161,096 | 6,239,506 | 160,695 | 2,037 |
| 1874 | 662 | 179,851 | 6,757,427 | 177,502 | 118 |
| 1875. | 687 | 181,091 | 6,711,539 | 181,091 | 79 |
| 1876 | 736 | 238,668 | 6,866,618 | 359,314 | 4,239 |
| 1877 | 754 | 253,962 | 6,856,821 | 408,286 | 6,16if |
| 1878 | 769 | 269,417 | 7,130,895 | 458,745 |  |
| 1879 | 772 | 281,725 | 6,788,723 | 505,833 | 14 |
| 1880. | 775 | 306,088 | 7,207,237 | 688,651 | 286 |
| 1881. | 786 | 338,238 | 7,725, $2_{2} 2$ | 1,002,735 | 209 |
| 1882. | 806 | 372,248 | 8,354,153 | 1,191,029 | 110 |
| 1883. | 826 | 419,613 | 9,490,900 | 1,236,275 | 59 |
| 1884 | 866 | 463,502 | 10,067,834 | 1,262,867 | 382 |
| 1885. | 885 | 499,243 | 10,384,211 | 1,185,751 | 4,295 |
| 1886 | 910 | 529,458 | 10,231,189 | 1,245,957 | 25 |
| 1887 | 934 | 574,899 | 10,328,984 | 1,495,674 | 1,179 |
| 1888. | 944 | 630,968 | 10,916,618 | 1,726,011 | 3,113 |
| 1889. | 993 | 673,813 | 11,265,920 | 1,756,945 |  |
| 1890. | 1,027 | 780,503 | 11,997,862 | 1,851,059 | * |
| 1891. | 1,080 | 855,819 | 12,478,178 | 1,984,360 | * |

Decrease in average amount of orders.

## * No returns available.

348. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 75,116 , and there was also an increase in the amount sent of $\$ 480,316$, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was $\$ 37.18$; in 1885, $\$ 20.79$; in $1886, \$ 19.32$; in $188{ }^{\circ}$, $\$ 17.96$; in $1888, \$ 17.30$; in $1889, \$ 16.72$; in $1890, \$ 15.37$, and in 1891, $\$ 14.58$. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themsslves of the increase in banking facilities, while the money order sy teri is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts; and the large increase in the volume of business done may be taken as an indication of the improved condition of the people.
349. 53. Tl order:-

350 . $\$ 100,067$ of expen 351. were pay tries, bei tively ; were sen 352.1 the Dom MONEY

Year.
1868.
1869.
1570.

| 1871. |
| :--- |
| 1872 |

1873. 
1874. 

1876
1877.
1878.
1979.
1881.
$18 \times 2$.
1883..
1884.
$1885 . .$.
1209
$18,7 . .$.
1888
18.
1889....

| $1890 \ldots$. |
| ---: |
| $1891 . . .$. |$|,$

+ Incl which and
of 75,116, , 316 , but iced. In in 1887 , 7 , and in antry proes of the ${ }^{4}$ is used accounts ; taken as

349. The number of money order offices in operation increased by Number of 53. They are distributed among the provinces in the following money order:-


British Columbia............ 34
Manitoba. ............ ..... 36
The Territories. ............ . 24
Prince Edward Island....... 11
350. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, \&c., amounted to Money $\$ 100,067$; but, under the new system of keeping the accounts; no details order of expenditure are available.

351 . Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, $\$ 2,854,052$ Orders were payable in Canada and $\$ 2,624,126$ were payable in other coun- payable in tries, being an increase of $\$ 494,618$ and a decrease of $\$ 14,301$, respec- and elsetively ; and of the total transactions with other countries, $\$ 2,624,126$ where. were sent out of the country and $\$ 1,984,360$ came in.
352. The next table shows the money order ${ }^{\text {r.ins }}$. the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.
goney order transactions between the dominion and CTHER COUNTKIES, 1868 TO 1891.

| Ykar. | $\dagger$ United <br> Kingiom: |  | Unithe States. |  | Newfoundland. |  | Other Countries. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount of Orders. |  | Amount of Orders. |  | Amount of Orders. |  | Amount of Orders. |  |
|  | Issued in Canada. | Payable in Canada. | Issued in Canada. | Payable in Canada. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { lssued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Payable } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Canada. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Payable } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Canada. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | $\$$ | \$ | 8 |
| 1868. | 389,794 | 87,437 |  |  | 3,321 | 3,142 |  |  |
| 1869. | 367,092 | 94, $5 \sim 8$ |  |  | 3,246 | 6,514 |  |  |
| 1870. | 415,393 | 110,585 |  |  | 5,246 | 7,328 |  |  |
| 1871. | 474,376 | 121,644 |  |  | 4,321 | 5,049 |  |  |
| 1872. | 577,443 | 142,301 |  |  | 3,656 | 4,928 |  |  |
| 1873. | 665,407 | 156,888 |  |  | 4,799 | 3,807 |  |  |
| 1874. | 661,501 | 171,487 |  |  | 5,753 | 6,014 |  |  |
| 1875 | 572,246 | 174,160 |  |  | 7,197 | 6,930 |  |  |
| 1876 | 491,363 | 194,680 | 212,135 | 156,134 | 5,305 | 8,494 |  |  |
| 1877 | 409,474 | 188,116 | 276,821 | 207,889 | 5,699 | 12,280 |  |  |
| 1878. | 383,808 | 189,082 | 328,264 | 246,586 | 6,245 | 23,076 |  |  |
| 1979. | 361,940 | 176,067 | 335,200 | 308,256 | 5,061 | 21,509 |  |  |
| 1880... | 397,589 | 181,561 | 420,966 | 494,637 | 3,570 | 22,452 |  |  |
| 1881. | 430,686 | 175,461 | 610,094 | 307,372 | 4,883 | 19,901 |  |  |
| 1882.. | 550,150 | 1, 13,304 | 781,167 | 1,003,079 | 4,309 | 20,644 |  |  |
| 1383. | 827,200 | 196,467 | 1,023,548 | 1,015,358 | 5,415 | 24,448 |  |  |
| 1884. | 862,822 | 257,738 | 1,190,852 | 959,691 | 5,291 | 29,150 | 36,946 | 16,285 |
| 188\%.. | 769,679 | 249, 363 | 1,288,245 | 820,046 | 6,652 | 37,863 | 65,631 | 28,368 |
| $10^{46}$ | 753,743 | 294,484 | 1,232,000 | 851,347 | 6,467 | 10,092 | 92,883 | 50,034 |
| 18:3\% | 837, 14.6 | 304,115 | 1,262,381 | 1,096,363 | 11,997 | 42,114 | 123,568 | 53,051 |
| 1888 | 958,001 | 328,674 | 1,297,73 | 1,283,094 | 22,177 | 51,482 | 117,930 | 62,761 |
| 1889.. | 1,033,331 | 364,657 | 1,391,743 | 1,251,103 | 24,055 | (13,814 | 124,372 | 67,3\%0 |
| 1890.. | 1,000,460 | 393,263 | 1,471,946 | 1,332,196 | 26,942 | 73,555 | 139,079 | 62,044 |
| 1891.... | 975,378 | 381,452 | 1,469,819 | 1,465,304 | 28,2003 | 73,545 | 150,664 | 63,152 |

+ Incluring all those British possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order excharge.

From the above table it is seen that 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 $\$ 6,957,086$; during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by $\$ 1,273,861$, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by $\$ 422,513$.

Excess of money sent from Canada, over money received.

Atlantic Ocean mail service.
353. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received, and this may be taken as showing that immigrants settling in Canada suon improve their circumstances, and are able to send money to their friends at home, instead of having to apply to them for help.
354. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan line) for the carriage of mails across the Athantic expired in April, 1891. In May, an agreement for the season of navigation was rade, and in December, another contract with the Allan line was made for the resumption of the direct service, it being stipulated that only the very best boats of the Allan and Dominion lines should cuay the mails. One or two of the steamers have made fairly quick passages, notably the "Parisian" and the "Vancouver," but the service is very considerably slower thari that between New York and Liverpool. The efforts of the Dominion Government to establish a direct fast service between England and Canada have not yet been successful. The Allan line boats have carried the mails almost continuously since May, 1856.
Pacific
Oceanmail service.
355. The mail service between Canada and China and Japan by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers is rapidly assuming respectable proportions, 95,751 pieces of mail matter having been carried during the year ended in January, 1892, besides 674 closed bags of mail for and from Europe. Mails have been actually delivered in London by this route within 21 days from leaving Yokohama. By the Suez Canal the usual time is six weeks.

West Indian mail service.
356. A direct mail service between St. John, N.B., and Demerara and other West India is!ands, was established in January, 1890, the steamers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The amount of business done is not yet very large.
Number of 357. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letterssent letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. in various
countries. The figures have been taken from the best available sources and the calculations have been made in this office. Attention is again called to the extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Austrulasian colonies. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in pro-
portion t equally $g$ tent, exct country, the systel by it mo adopted i country, which con
NUMBER

New Zealan South Anstr Western Aus Grent Britai New South Victoria . United Stat Switzerland. Queensland. Tasmamia. German Em Belgium..... Swerien.... . Necherlands France .. Canada .... Chili..
Austria Hun Norway.... Spain. Italy. Argentine $\mathbf{R}$ Uruguay.
Cape of Ciood Portuga! . Greece... Denmark. Roumania Japan. ... Servia.... Brazil
kgypt ......
Russia. .
India........ Persia....
Turkey....
order tes, the clusive, om has ing the mount ndland
at more and this da suon oo their
ompany pired in ion was ine was ted that ; should ly quick e service d Livera direct ccessful. sly since
an by the assuming ing been 4 closed delivered ma. By

Demerara 1890, the e amount
er head of he world. and the hin called stralasian ge in pro-
portion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be equally great, but it does not seem likely that it should, to such an extent, exceed and be out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and the high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or it may be by a more perfect system than is in rise elsewhere. The system adopted in Canada does not do iustice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.
JUMBFR OF POST OFFICES AND NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Number of } \\ \text { Post } \\ \text { Offices. } \end{array}$ | Number Sent. | Number per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Zealand | 1889 | 1,189 | 44,151,393 | 71.93 |
| South Australia. | 1889 | 593 | 16,388,607 | $50 \cdot 99$ |
| Western Australia. | 1889 | 186 | - 2,737,034 | 63.57 |
| Great Britain | 1891 | 18,806 | 1,935,250,000 | $51 \cdot 19$ |
| New South Wales. | 1889 | 1,261 | 53,971,300 | $48 \cdot 89$ |
| Victoria.. | 1889 | 1,600 | 48,097,268 | $43 \cdot 55$ |
| United States | 1891 | 64,329 | +3,800,000,000 | $60 \cdot 68$ |
| Switzerland | 1890 | 1,485 | 109,484,770 | $37 \cdot 32$ |
| Queensland. | 1889 | 834 | 13,070,083 | $32 \cdot 92$ |
| Tasmania. | 1889 | 298 | 4,703,324 | $31 \cdot 61$ |
| German Empir | 1890 | 24,970 | 1,425,176,950 | $30 \cdot 42$ |
| Belginm. . | 1890 | 819 | 148.917,533 | $25 \cdot 19$ |
| Sweriell.. | 1889 | 2,246 | +117,652,755 | $24 \cdot 58$ |
| Neiberlands | 1890 |  | -98,016,514 | 21.72 |
| France | 1889 | 6,932 | 777,900,000 | $20 \cdot 55$ |
| Canada | 1891 | 8,061 | 118,275,000 | $20 \cdot 23$ |
| Chili. | 1889 | 506 | 17,606,056 | 6.40 |
| Austria Hungary | 1889 | 8,885 | 444,303,181 | 10.76 |
| Norway. | 1890 |  | 29,847,500 | $14 \cdot 09$ |
| Spain. | 1889 | 2,880 | 113,606,000 | 6.47 |
| Italy. | 1890 | 5,511 | 210,706,281 | 7.04 |
| Argentise Republic | 1890 | *946 | 61,705,679 | $17 \cdot 62$ |
| Urugnay | 1840 |  | 6,586,840 | 1016 |
| Саре of (rood Hope | 1890 | 797 | 16,971,186 | $11 \cdot 11$ |
| Portuga! . . . . . . . . | 1889 | 2,712 | 29,057,000 | $6 \cdot 17$ |
| Greece. | 1389 | 248 | 7,900,000 | $3 \cdot 61$ |
| Denmark. | 1884 | 781 | 49,015,000 | $22 \cdot 56$ |
| Roumania | 1890 | 340 | 7,037,465 | $1 \cdot 28$ |
| Japan. ... | 1890 |  | 154,441,419 | $3 \cdot 85$ |
| Servia | 1890 | $9 *$ | 7,262,000 | $3 \cdot 36$ |
| Brazil | 1890 | 2,733 | 18,822,148 | $1 \cdot 34$ |
| kigypt | 1890 |  | 18,096,700 | $2 \cdot 65$ |
| Russia. | 1889 | 5,980 | 223,378,000 | $2 \cdot 33$ |
| India. | 1890 | 19,196 | 278,118,510 | $1 \cdot 26$ |
| Persia. | 1885 | 73 | 1,370,885 | 0.15 |
| Turkey. | 1883 | 1,150 | 2,578,030 | 0.07 |

[^13]
## Part II.-Telegraphe.

Government telegraph lines.
358. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and 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.
359. There were 1,228 miles of land lines and 177 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coest, 834 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 412 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coast are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands ; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory.
360. The following table gives the length of the various lines operated by Government on 30th June, 1891 :-

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED AND OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA.

| Government Telpgraph Lines. | Distance in |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grand } \\ & \text { Total. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Intermediate. |  |  |
|  | Land. | Cable. |  |
| Newfoundland (subsidized line)- <br> Port aux Besques to Cape Ray <br> 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Sydney to Meat Cove ..... | 1279 |  |  |
| Low Point to Lingan ........ | 5 |  | 2342 |
| Barrington to Cape Sable Island | 16 | 14 |  |
| New Brunswick- |  |  |  |
| Bay of Fundy.: | 34 | 104 | $86 \pm$ |

LAND A
$\qquad$

Quebec-
Magd
Antico
North
Chicou
Quaray Ontario-

Pelee North. Wes
British Col
361. I subsidizec maintaine south sho operated Bath-Aml Telegraph by Gover 362. T nection w ent systen GOVERN

Gulf of St .
Antico
Chetica
Cape Se Chathal Grosse Zorth Syubsidi Ontario, $\mathbf{P e}$ North.West

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED AND OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT, \&C.--Concluled.
e hands, ch have between to comat there gnal and e shores tish Col. rth-West ce in the uction in
of cable lines in dia. The with the h Colum. er Island
ines oper-

PERATED INADA.

Grand Total.

| Government Telegraph Lines. | Distanct in Miles. <br> Intermediate. |  | Grand Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Land. | Cable. |  |
| Quebec - |  |  |  |
| Magdalen Islands... | 8312424569489846 | 56165139.4 | $\} 1,085$ |
| Anticosti Island ...... |  |  |  |
| North shore of St. Lawrence |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\cdots{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pelee Island. | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 894 \\ 412 \end{array}$ | 83 | 323 |
| North.West Territories....................... . . . . . . . |  |  | 8344124 |
| British Columbia.... .. ............. ... ..... ..... |  | 2 |  |
| Total ... . .... . .... .................. | 2,492 207 |  | 2,699 |

361. In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or Lines subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, built and maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; by 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, making a total of 3,121 miles built or subsidized by Government.
362. The next statement gives the : evenue and expenditure in con- Revenue nection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1891 :-
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA-EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1891.

| Linrs. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Excess of Expenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces- | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Anticusti Island ........................ | 866 | 2,434 | 1,568 |
| Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines) | 1,999 | 3,673 | 1,674 |
| Cheticamp-Mabou . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 292 | 599 | 307 |
| Cape Sable-Barrington | 54 | 225 | 171 |
| Chathain-Escuminac | 136 | 434 | 298 |
| Grosse Isle quarantine | 618 | 494 |  |
| Bay of Fundy . . . | 411 | 2,349 | 1,908 |
| North shore, St. Lawrence | 3,805 | 7,185 | 3,380 |
| Subsidies, office materials and contingencies. |  | 11,727 | 11,727 |
| Ontario, Pelee Island. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 106 | 218 | 112 |
| North-West system...... .. ........... . ...... | 4,860 | 22,389 | 17,529 |
|  | 13,177 | 51,727 | 38,674 |
| Excess of revenue............ . .... |  |  | 124 |
| Total excess of expenditure |  |  | 38,550 |

and expenditure of Government telegraph lines, 1891.

The Meteorological Service messages and all shipping and fishery bulletin reports are transmitted free of charge.
Tele. graphs in principal countries.
363. The following table gives particulars of telegraphs in all the principal countries in the world :-

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUN'RRIES IN THE WOHGD.

| Countries. | Miles of Line. | Miles of Wire. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Messages. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Offices. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perwons } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { eachoftice } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fiurope-. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary. | 41,746 | 120,414 | 13,010,450 | 5,559 | 7.426 |
| Belgium......... | 4,265 | 20,315 | 8,062,837 | 942 | 6,503 |
| Denmark | 3,674 | 10,280 | 1,548,493 | 364 | 5, 518 |
| France., | 60,385 | 190,912 |  | 8,030 | 4, 110 |
| German Empire. | 52,067 | 219,911 | 27,022,974 | 17,454 | 2,831 |
| Great Britaisa | 31,824 | 194,312 | 66,409,211 | 7,62 ${ }^{\text {j }}$ | 4,968 |
| Greece. | 4,658 | 5,538 | 962,461 | 178 | 12,2N8 |
| Italy. | 22,668 | 83,941 | 8,843,241 | 4,453 | 6,724 |
| Netherlands | 3,280 | 11,427 | 4,286,516 | 435 | 10,371 |
| Portugal. | 3,481 | 8,080 | 1,105,486 | 326 | 14,442 |
| Russia. | 88,280 | 172,360 | 11,071,582 | 3,796 | 25,2,2\% |
| Roumani | 3,409 | 8,238 | 1,358,137 | 381 | 14, 136 |
| Servia. | 1,830 | 3,080 | 457,974 | 119 | 18,174 |
| Spain | 15,000 | 34,450 | 4,240,428 | 1,088 | 16,126 |
| Sweden. | 5,422 | 14,080 | 1,708,752 |  | ..... |
| Norway | 5,699 | 10,674 | 1,532,032 | 354 | 5, 6348 |
| Switzerland | 4,500 | 11,400 | 3,695,988 | 1,384 | 2,119 |
| Turkey | 15,000 |  |  | 671 | 37,903 |
| Asia-. |  |  |  |  |  |
| China. | 3,089 | 10,482 |  |  |  |
| India. | 35,279 | 106,140 | 3,132,571 | 880 | 250, , ind |
| Japan | 6,995 | 19,788 | 3,306,614 | 309 | 129,683 |
| Persia. | 4,150 | 6,450 | 120,072 | 82 | 109, 5 |
| Africa- Cape of Good Hope. . . . | 4,640 |  | 1,291,984 | 268 | \%,698 |
| Egypt. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,168 | 5,430 | 819,940 | . |  |
| America-. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentine Republic. | 19,000 | 28,550 | 3,511,420 | 668 | 5,240 |
| Canada... | 30,987 | -66,925 | * 4,367,560 | ... 2,657 | 1,819 |
| Brazil | 7,765 | 12,467 | 750,621 | 197 | 71, 107 |
| Chili.. | 13,730 |  | 603,628 | 411 | 6,732 |
| Mexico. | 27,861 |  |  | 767 | 15,167 |
| Per!. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,564 |  |  | 34 | 87.412 |
| *United States........... | 187,981. | 740,501 | 59,148,343 | 20,098 | 3,116 |
| Uruguay . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,35a |  | 189,412 | 65 | 12,494 |
| Australasia- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales. | 10,732 | 22,606 | 3,433,562 | 485 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 339$ |
| Victoria.... | 3,967 | 8,241 | $\mathbf{2 , 8 8 5 , 9 1 9}$ | 601 | 1,898 |
| Queensland. ${ }_{\text {Scuth Anstraia }}$ | 9,456 5,511 | 16,981 9,921 | 1,568,872 | 343 200 | 1,148 |
| Senth Anstraiia..... . . | 5,511 | 9,921 3,330 | 984,180 197,587 | 200 42 | 1,5i5 |
| Tasmania. ...... | 1,979 | 2,5 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 280,559 | 178 | 24 |
| New Zealand. . . . . . . . . | 4,874 | 11,827 | 1,802,987 | - 357 | 1,33 |

[^14]364.
there we miles of conce:nes the world
365. T mated at largest po that cour United F small, anc possesses 868 messo be seen, o than Cans colonies, n proportion
366. Th in the han Canadian of the Wes lars concer
$\qquad$

Great North Canadian Pa Western Un

Press me Pacitic Ra now direct between H
367. Th of the Bel 24,647 sets of wire.
above figu Edward Is ate compa
364. It will be seen that as far as the figures in the above table go, Summary there were in the countries named 755,239 miles of line, $2,161,731$ of precedmiles of wire, and that $243,712,399$ messages were sent in the years ing table. conce:ned. The total number of messages sent annually throughout thi world is probably about $300,000,000$.
365. The total length of telegraph lines in the world may be estimated at about 850,000 miles, of which the United States own the largest portion, viz., about 255,000 miles, or nearly one-third, but though thit country possesses about 223,000 miles of lines more than the United Kingdom, the difference in the number of messages sent is small, and the Western Union Telegraph Companv of America, which possesses 187,981 miles of line and $715,591 \mathrm{mi}$ l wire, sent 7,260 ,868 messages less than were sent in Great B There are, it will be seen, only seven countries that have a gre. phic mileage than Cunada, und with the exception of one or Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities in proportion to population.
366. The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec, westward, is in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, in the Maritime Provinces, of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning them in 1891 :---

| Sompant. | Miles of Line. | Miles of Wire. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Messages. } \end{aligned}$ | Number of Offices. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great North.Western Telegraph Co. . | 17,966 | 33,505 | 2,846,030 | 1,523 |
| Canadian Pacitic Rail ay Co. . | 6,700 | 22,265 | 1,013,000 | 750 |
| Western Union... . . . . . . . | 3,200 | 8,034 | 368,530 | 209 |
| Total . | 27,866 | 63,304 | 4,217,560 | 2,482 |

Press messages are not included in the number cent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, partic lars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N. S., and Victoria, B.C.
367. The telephone system of Canada is almost entirely in the hands The teleof the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, which has 414 offices, 24,647 sets of instruments in use, 5,727 miles of poles and 25,391 miles phone in of wire. The number of messages sent was about $63,695,680$. The above figures do not include Nova Scoiin, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, all of which are worked by separate companies, particulars of which are not at hand. It has been

Telegraph mileage of the world.


estimated that while there are 167 telephones in use in Great Britain per 100,000 inhabitants, and 350 in the United States per the same number, there are 540 telephones in use in Canada per 100,000 persons. The longest distance in which audible speaking has been accomplished by the telephone is between New York and Chicago, over 1,000 miles, and the next longest distance between Paris and Marseilles, $562 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Telephone communication has been established between London and Faris.
t Britain he same 000 perhas been Chicago, ?aris and tablished

## CHAPTER VI.

## AGRIOULTURE.

368. Important as are the fishing and lumbering interests in Canada Persons and important as its manufacturing industries may become, yet the engaged in industry of the country is essentially that of agriculture, and it seems cultural probable that it will always hold the first place in importance. Ac- industry. cording to the census of 1881,56 per cent, or more than half of the population, were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and therefore dependent for a living on the fruits of the soil. The census figures for 1891 are not yet available. It is on account of the particular importance of the subject that a special chapter is devoted to this industry.
369. The harvest of 1891 was, taken as a whole, remarkably good Harvest, throughout the Dominion.
370. In Ontario fall wheat was a particularly fine crop, averaging Grain in many places from 25 to 30 bushels per acre and weighing from 60 to 66 lbs. per bushel. Spring wheat was also a very fine crop. The total wheat crops in Ontario, yield of the province was $32,584,026$ bushels, being $5,641,793$ bushels over the average of ten years, and $1,712,370$ bushels more than the total wheat crop of the Dominion in 1889. The average yield per acre was 25.7 bushels for fall wheat and 21.0 bushels for spring wheat, as compared with an average yield for ten years of 20.0 bushels and 15.8 bushels, respectively. The yield of barley was generally good, but in most cases the grain was badly coloured. The oat crop was very variable, but on the whole was far above the average. Pease were fairly good, but the yield was reduced by the ravages of the "pea bug."
371. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Yield of Statistics, give the yield of the principal grains in 1890 and and 1891, and the average for ten years:-

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1890 AND 1891.

| Crops. | 1890. | 1891. | Average Yield. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | For <br> Ten Years. | Per Acre. |
|  | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| Fall wheat | 14,267,383 | 21,872,488 | 18,059,235 | 20.0 |
| Spring wheat. | 7,683,905 | 10,711,538 | 8,882,998 | $15 \cdot 8$ |
| Barley. | 15,600,169 | 16,141,904 | 19,349,351 | $26 \cdot 0$ |
| Oats.. | 52,768,207 | 75,009,542 | 58,410,603 | $35 \cdot 1$ |
| Rye. . | 1,563,345 | 1,134,630 | 1,683,211 | 16.2 |
| Pease . . . . . . . | 15,389,313 | 18,323,459 | 13,908,658 | 20.8 |
| Corn (in the ear). | 14,011,181 | 18,288,659 | 12,810,314 | ${ }^{66} 1$ |
| Suckwheat. | 2,053,720 | 2,608,142 | 1,571,000 | 22.6 |
| Beans. .... | 761,341 | 769,600 | 521,547 | $19 \cdot 9$ | crops in Ontario, 1890 and 1891.

Root crops 372. The yield of potatoes was unusually large, though the losses from 18900 and the rot have been very severe, in some cases having been estimated as 1891. high as 50 per cent. Turnips were very good, and carrots and mangels were fair, but they suffered considerably from dry weather at seeding time. The hay crop was very short. The following are par. ticulars of the above-named crops :-

YIELD OF HAY AND ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1890 AND 1891.


The yield of potatoes, mangels, carrots and turnips were above the average of ten years, but that of hay was considerably below.

Crops 4 n
Manitoba
Manitoba,
373. The wheat crop of Manitoba in 1891 was the largest in the history of the province, being placed at 23,191,599 bushels, and it is believed that threshers' returns will, when complete, increase this amount. Unfortunately the grain suffered from early frost to a considerable extent, but this damage was par' fset by the heavy yield. The oat crop was very satisfactory, and $t$. jield of barley was good, but the colour was bad. Potatoes did not do as well as 1890 . The following are particulars of the yield of the principal crops in 1890 and 1891 :-

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1890 AND 1891.

| Crops. | 1890. | 1891. | Average Yield per Acre in 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bush. | Bush. | - Bush. |
| Wheat | 14,665,769 | 23,191,599. | $25 \cdot 3$ |
| Oats | 9,513,433 | 14,762,605 | - 483 |
| Barley | 2,069,415 | 3,197,876 | 35.6 |
| Potatoes. | 2,540,820 | 2,291,982 | $180 \cdot 4$ | nated as nd manather at ; are par-

374. In Nova Scotia, oats, the most important grain crop in the pro- Crops in vince, was above a full crop, viz., 105 per cent, and wheat was 106 per Nova Scocent; hay was rather short, being only 93 per cent; while potatoes, the third important crop, were very poor, averaging only 80 per cent of a full crop. The apple crop was a good one.
375. No particulars are available concerning the harvest in Quebec Crops elseand New Brunswick, though reports indicate that it was generally good. where in No information is obtainable concerning the crops of the remainder Canada. of the Dominion.
376. The total wheat crop of 1891 may be put down at $61,592,822$ Wheat bushels, the largest amount ever raised in Canada, and it is quite pos- crop in sible that these figures may be found to be, if anything, rather under 1891. the mark.
377. The wheat crop of 1890 was estimated in the Year Book for that Wheat year at $40,527,562$ bushels. It was estimated by the Dominion Millers' Crop of Association at $40,300,000$, and as these two estimates were made entirely 1890. independent of one another, it seems reasonable to suppose that they fairly represent the correct figures. To this quantity must be added 406,222 bushels imported for home consumption, making a total of $40,933,784$. Of this quantity, $3,443,744$ bushels were exported, and assuming that $5,518,118$ bushels were retained for seed, the quantity available for home consumption is found to have been $31,984,922$ bushels, being at the rate of 6.60 bushels per head of population.
378. Ontario and Manitoba are at present the only provinces that collect statistics of the actual yield of crops, and as the Dominion Government does not collect any, it is impossible to give really complete figures for the total yield of wheat in the country. The following table, however, which has been carefully prepared from the best available data, gives, it is believed, a very fairly accurato idea of the total crop of wheat in the years named, and of the amount annually retained for consumption. The figures of imports and exports, and of the quantity used for seed, are for the years following the year of estimated crop. Two bushels to the acre is the amount allowed for seed, and this is supposed to include any that may be used for feed and other purposes.

## ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA IN THE YFARS 1881 TO 1890, INCLUS1VE.

| Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { Crop. } \end{aligned}$ | Imports <br> of Wheat and <br> Flour for <br> Home <br> Consumption. | Exports of Wheat and Flour, Produce of Canada. | Estimated Amount retained for Seed. | Estimated Consumption Cousumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1881.... | 38,000,000 | 1,208,494 | 6,193,730 | 4,572,552 | 28,442,212 |
| 1882.... | 47,831,706 | 1,368,877 | 8,312,688 | 4,598,596 | 36,299,299 |
| 1884. | 45,443,417 | 3,773,641 | 2,959,841 | 4,914,232 | 40,642,985 |
| 1885. | 42,816,327 | 1,072,719 | 5,349,663 | 4,548,818 | 33,990,565 |
| 1886 | 38,304,503 | 870,685 | 8,232,791 | 4,519,918 | 26,422,479 |
| 1887... | 39,034,233 | 324,452 | 3,914,329 | 4,359,296 | 31,085,060 |
| 1888. | 33,044,851 | 1,179,825 | 1,081,219 | 4,653,462 | 28,504,975 |
| 1889. | 30,871,656 | -953,344 | 940,219 | 5,106,346 | 25,778,135 |
| 1890.... | 40,527,562 | 406,222 | 3,433,744 | 5,515,118 | 31,981,922 |

According to the above table, the production of wheat has exceeded the quantity apparently required for consumption and seed during the period named by $28,737,836$ bushels, being an average annual excess of $2,873,783$ bushels.
Production and consumption per heed, 1881 1890.
379. The following table gives the apparent production, consumption and quantity of wheat available for export, after providing for seed, per head of population, in the years named :-

APPARENT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA, PER HEAD OF POPULATION, IN THE YEARS 1881 TU 1890, INCLUSIVE.

| Year. | Production. | Consumption. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quantity } \\ & \text { available for } \end{aligned}$ Export. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1881.. | $8 \cdot 67$ | 6.48 | $1 \cdot 14$ |
| 1882......... | 10.79 | $8 \cdot 19$ | $1 \cdot 57$ |
| 1883., | ${ }^{6} \cdot 90$ | ${ }^{6} \cdot 16$ | $-0.27$ |
| 1884... | 10.02 | $8 \cdot 96$ | $-0.03$ |
| 1885.......... | $9 \cdot 33$ | $7 \cdot 41$ | $0 \cdot 43$ |
| ${ }_{1887}^{1886 . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | $8 \cdot 26$ | $5 \cdot 70$ | $1 \cdot 59$ |
| 1887...... | 8.33 6.98 | ${ }_{6}^{663}$ | $0 \cdot 77$ |
| 18889.... | 6.98 6.45 | 6.02 5.38 | -0.02 0.00 |
| 1890.. | $8 \cdot 37$ | ${ }_{6} 60$ | $0 \cdot 63$ |
| Average., | $8 \cdot 41$ | 6.75 | $0 \cdot 63$ |

It is since, $i_{1}$ to be of the of Onta as they rately w and proc years 18 required, required, qu:ntity amount ciency ca bushels.
380. T tralasian following

Cou

United King France .... Germany ... Russia. Asstrin.... Italy .... Spain and Pö Belgium and Scandinavia.. Turkey...
381. The for home co and other $b$ same article

Bushels.
28,442,212 $36,289,249$ $27,620,6 i 7$ 40,642,985 33,990,565 $26,422,479$ 31,085,060 $28,504,995$ $25,778,435$ $31,984,922$
as exceeded during the nual excess
consumption ng for seed,

HEAT IN hars

Quantity
available for Export.

Bushels.
1.14
1.57
-0.27
-0.03
0.93
1.59
0.76
-0.02
0.00
0.63
0.63

It is not contended that the above figures are absolutely correct, since, in the absence of complete information, it is impossible for them to be anything but approximate; but, as more than three-fourths of the figures in each year are taken from the official returns of Ontario and Manitoba, it is believed that taking the tables as they stand (the result of any one year must not be compared separately with that of any other year), the figures of average consumption and production are not very far astray. It will be seen that in the years 1883,1884 and 1888 the quantity produced fell short of that required, and in 1889 the quantity produced was precisely the amount required, the imports and exports balancing themselves. Though the qu:ntity of Canadian wheat exported was $42,150,695$ bushels, the amount actually available for export was only $28,738,836$, the deficiency caused by exportation being made up by an import of $13,411,859$ bushels.
380. The consumption per head is higher in Canada and the Australasian colonies than in almost any other country, as shown by the following table :-
CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Bushels. | Countries. | Bushels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom . ......... | $5 \cdot 9$ | United States. | $4 \cdot 7$ |
| France . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $8 \cdot 1$ | Canada..... | $6 \cdot 7$ |
| Germany . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $3 \cdot 0$ | Australasia . . . . . . . . . . . . | 66 |
| Russia.... . . . . . . ........ | $2 \cdot 1$ | New South Wales . . . . . . . . | 6.5 |
| Austria.................. . | $2 \cdot 9$ | Victoria ......... .... | $6 \cdot 2$ |
| Italy .... $\quad$............... | $5 \cdot 4$ | South Australia...... ..... | $6 \cdot 5$ |
| Spain and Portugal. ... .... | $6 \cdot 4$ | Queensland . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $6 \cdot 0$ |
| Belgium and Holland. . . . . . | 5.0 | Tasmania...... ... .... | 67 |
| Scandinavia........ . . . . . . | 1.4 | New Zealand.............. | $7 \cdot 5$ |
| Turkey ..................... | $6 \cdot 1$ |  |  |

381. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports Imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and exand other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the ports of same articles in each year since Confederation :-
other bread. stuffs, 1868.1891.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BRFAD STUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF 'IHE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

*Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. † Not separated from other breadstuffs.
1872.
$1873 . .5,8$
1875. .

18.7

1878
1879.

1881
1842.
1883.
1884.
1885.
1884.
1887.

1888
1889.

18:0.
1891.

## 4 29 37 6 2 16 18 18 148

| 1868. |
| :---: |
| 18\%9.. 2,80? |
| 1870. . 3,557 |
| 1871 .. 1,748 |
| 1872.. 2,993 |
| $1873 . .4,379$ |
| 1874.. 6,581 |
| 1875.. 4,383 |
| 1876.. 6,070 |
| 1877.. 2,393 |
| 1878. . 4,393 |
| 1879. 6,610 |
| 1880.. 5,0910 |
| 1881.. 2,523 |
| 1882.. 3,845 |
| 1883.. 5,867 |
| $1884 .$. |
| $1885 .$. |
| 1886. . 3 , 419, |
| 1887. . 5,631 |
| 1888.. 2,163 |
| 1889.. 490, |
| 1890. 42 |
| 1891.. 2,10 |

ther grain.
clusive.


8
$7,418,24$
7,514 6,936,72) $8,6791,643$ $11,54,5,096$ $15,734,330$ 12, 474,724 11,412,5337 $14,144,181$ $13,736,585$ 9,38!, 613 2,064,144 2,736,874 $3,432,124$ 3,001,210 $4,849,634$ $4,314,940$ $2,438,443$ 2,382,416 2,20t,138 3,186,644 2, $9: 17,533$ $2,740,243$

12,204,062 11, 222,839 13,043,494 8,512,212 11, $202,2,266$ 13,775,700 $18,505,503$ 16,308,304 $19,834,935$ $11,913,752$ $16,515,903$ $17,3 \times 1,982$ $19,342,600$ 16,906,731 $24,819,066$ 18,62,071 10,506,151 11,744,463 $14,862,968$ $16,088,859$ 11,979,300 9,956,234 8,583,156 9,058,833

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFES IMPORTED FOR HOME CUNSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TU 1891, INCLUSIVE.

Importe.

| Year. | Wheat. | \||Flour. | Wheat and Flour. | Barley. | Maize. | All other Grain. | Other <br> Breadstuffs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels. | Ba | Bush | Bush | 10 |  |  |
| 1868 | 2,734, | 234,589 | 3,907,754 | .. + .. | 746,976 | 1,464,202 | 6,674,998 |
| 1869. |  | 349,248 | 1,746,240 |  | 2,082,314 | 3,591,948 | 21,646,388 |
| 1870. | 4,402,773 | 326,387 | 6,034,708 |  | 666,327 | 791,502 | 14,217,411 |
| 1871. | 4,201,657 | 392,844 | 6,165,877 |  | 1,319,552 | 1,468,853 | 16,946,925 |
| 1872. | 4,168,179 | 376,772 | 6,052,039 |  | 7,328,282 | 577,599 | 42,743,632 |
| 1873. | 5,821,390 | 278,832 | 7,215,550 |  | 8,833,092 | 1.374,980 | 60,587,359 |
| 1874. | $8,405,616$ | 288,056 | 0,845,896 |  | 5,331,307 | 643,982 | 54,720,921 |
| 1875. | 5,105,158 | 467,786 | 7,444,088 |  | 3,479,746 | 294,639 | 41,474,601 |
| 1876. | 5,855, 056 | 376,114 | 7,736,226 | 34,099 | 3,635,528 | 681,185 | 40,146,212 |
| 1877. | 4,589,051 | 549,063 | 7,334,366 | 369,801 | 8,260,079 | 1,772,882 | 71,952,940 |
| 1878. | 5,635,411 | 314,520 | 7,208,011 | 302,147 | 7,387,507 | 2,319,615 | 56,355,562 |
| 1879. | 4,210,165 | 313,088 | 5,775,605 | 43,233 | 6,184,237 | 2,116,769 | 54,887,045 |
| 1880. | 10,176 | 101,799 | 519,171 | 14,009 | 1,677,445 | 87,934 | 46,304,141 |
| 1881 | 76,652 | 197,581 | 1,064,557 | 16,933 | 2,043,309 | 81,914 | 52,057,493 |
| 1882. | 345,909 | 172,517 | 1,208,494 | 0,491 | 1,812,552 | 92,487 | 51,186,398 |
| 1883. | 44,097 | 264,956 | 1,368,877 | 16,465 | 1,595,725 | 243,742 | 49,936,500 |
| 1884. | 298,660 | 531,188 | 2,954,600 | 28,093 | 2,290,289 | 61,817 | 51,883,355 |
| 1885. | 373,101 | 540,108 | 3,073,641 | 14,573 | 1,498, +6i3 | 269,910 | 62,387,360 |
| 1886. | 66,084 | 201,327 | 1,072,719 | 8,212 | 1,823,383 | 109,880 | 51,121,881 |
| 1887. | 22,540 | 169,623 | 870,685 | 5,053 | 2,029,061 | 36,872 | 58,374,378 |
| 1888. | 12,042 | 62,482 | 324,452 | 6,856 | 2,311,757 | 121,105 | 53,641,884 |
| 1889. | 15,167 | 258,813 | 1,179,825 | 6,852 | 2,894,838 | 186,775 | 61,040,815 |
| 1840. | 188,934 | 160,869 | 953,344 | 12,550 | 3,242,391 | 369,288 | 81,499,100 |
| 1891. | 147,521 | 57,489 | 406,222 | 190 | 2,788,622 | 98,810 | 55,030,624 |

EXPORTS.

| 1888. | 2,284,702 | 383,344 | 4,201,422 | $\pm$ + | 10,057 | 3,545,598 | 14,577,964 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1869 | 2,809,208 | 375,219 | 4,685,303 | $\pm 4,630,069$ | 6,093 | 1,847,722 | 9,279,975 |
| 1870 | 3,557,101 | 382,177 | 5,467,986 | $\pm 6,633,877$ | 14,664 | 3,701,065 | 19,992,520 |
| 1871 | 1,748,977 | 306,387 | 3,280,9i2 | $\pm 4,832,999$ | 23,954 | 1,737,899 | 19,973,070 |
| 1872. | 2,993,129 | 453,158 | 5,258,919 | $\pm 5,606,438$ | 102,243 | 1,989,917 | 12,847,420 |
| 1873. | 4,379,741 | 474,202 | 6,750,751 | 4,346,923 | Tution | 1,807,860 | 13,351,300 |
| 1874. | 6,581,217 | 540,317 | 9,282,802 | 3,748,270 | \%\%864 | 2,805,308 | 12,606,450 |
| 1875. | 4,383,022 | 302,783 | 8,896,937 | 5,419,054 | 24,399 | 5,941,070 | 8.357,150 |
| 1876. | 6,070,393 | 415,504 | 8,147,913 | 10,168,176 | 9,299 | 5,088,346 | 14,547,000 |
| 1877. | 2,393,155 | 268,605 | 3,736,180 | 6,345,697 | 1,512 | 4,935,294 | 8,695,600 |
| 1878. | 4,393,535 | 476,431 | 3,775,690 | 7,267,399 | 655 | 5,252,986 | 37,961,000 |
| 1879. | 6,610,724 | 574,974 | 9,485,594 | 5,383,922 | 1,829 | 5,793,799 | 25,219,300 |
| 1880 | 5,010,505 | 544,591 | 7,813,460 | 7,329,562 | 1,569 | 9,584,929 | 30,100,600 |
| 1881. | 2,523,673 | 439, 728 | 4,722,313 | 8,800,579 | 1,284 | 8,154,228 | 20,335,900 |
| 1882. | 3,845,035 | 469,739 | 6,193,730 | 11,588,446 | 49 | 9,223,501 | 16,729,200 |
| 1883 | 5,867,458 | 489,046 | 8,312,688 | 8,817,216 | 252 | 4,659,589 | 16,952,000 |
| 1884. | 745,526 | 197,389 | 1,732,471 | 7,780,262 | 11,924 | 4,567,281 | 19,051,700 |
| 1800 | 2,340,056 | 123,777 | 2,959,841 | 9,067,395 | 18,885 | 5,593,508 | 21,357,300 |
| 1886. | 3,41.9, 168 | 386,099 | 5,349,663 | 8,554,302 | 494 | 7,785,692 | 28,461,600 |
| 1887 | 5,631,726 | 520,213 | 8,232,791 | 9,456,964 | 2,507 | 6,415,059 | 22,375,600 |
| 1888 | 2,163,754 | 350,115 | 3,914,329 | 9,370,158 | 322 | 2,816,202 | 12,046,800 |
| 1889. . | 490,905 | 131,181 | 1,081,219 | 9,948,207 | 465 | 2,694,471 | 22,626,500 |
| 1890. | 422,274 | 115,099 | 940,219 | 9,975,908 | 507 | 4,160,349 | 30,227,600 |
| 1891. | 2,108,216 | 296,784 | 3,443,744 | 4,892,327 | 180 | 3,759,295 | 22,247,400 |

"Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. +Not separated from other grain. $\ddagger$ Rye included. ||Rye flour included in imports of flour up to 1876, inclusive.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND FXPORTS FROM CANAUA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1891.

| Year madmid 30th Junk. | IMPORTS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat. | Flour. | Other Breadstuffs. | Total. |
|  | 8 | - | 8 | 8 |
| 1888**. | 3,946,624 | 1,850,444 | 2,045,374 | 7,84:142 |
| 1869. | t. | 2,079,315 | 5,421,895 | 7,501,210 |
| 1870. | 5,523,104 | 1,760,176 | 1,241,820 | 8,521,110 |
| 1871. | 11,216,003 | 2,700,111 | 2,094,690 | 16,011, (204 |
| 1872. | 4,453,341 | 2,164,091 | 4,971,634 | 11,58! 1 , Mi6 |
| 1873. | 6,894,504 | 1,842,969 | 5,883,741 | 14,6i2l,214 |
| 1874. | 9,910,551 | 1,739,377 | 4,052,7\%8 | 15,70:,743 |
| 1875. | 6,657,652 | 2,462,618 | 3,571,041 | 12,691,311 |
| 1876. | 6,040,074 | 1,906,298 | 3,424,164 | 11,421, 54 |
| 1877. | 4,846,824 | 2,944,273 | 6,372,998 | 14,174,015 |
| 1878. | 6,510,148 | 1,866,101 | 5,325,230 | 13,701, 7 7! |
| 1879. | 4,469,793 | 1,486, 661 | 4,636,238 | 10,6ise, 693 |
| 1880. | 8,079,073 | 590,342 | 3,819,181 | 12,48s.! 2 Ha |
| 1881. | 7,801,593 | 1,112,964 | 4,535,150 | 13,440,707 |
| 1882. | 3,358,571 | 1,084,029 | 3,432,430 | 7, 875,030 |
| 1883. | 5,912,181 | 1,518,296 | 2,765,892 | 10,1:9,369 |
| 1884. | 3,876,132 | 2,602,548 | 4,639,070 | 11,117,750 |
| 1885. | 3,162,422 | 2,273,355 | 3,133,913 | 8,509, , imo |
| 1886. | 2,229,702 | 844,210 | 3,035,530 | (6, 109, 112 |
| 1887. | 3,152.478 | 657,194 | 3,301,741 | 7,111,413 |
| 1888. | 4,668,582 | 254,097 | 2,776,006 | 7,6i98, 688 |
| 1883. | 1,677,178 | 1,093,718 | 4.515,188 | 7,286,104 |
| 18100...... . . .. ............. | 2,582,709 | 672,715 | 5,719,184 | $8,974.408$ |
| 1891....... . . . . . . . . | 2,643,879 | 269,508 | 4,268, 344 | 7,181,731 |

* Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick. + Not sep. arated from other breadstuffs. $\ddagger$ The value of produce of Canada only.

QUANTITIEG OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CAN. ADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868.1801.

ANAHA 891.

Total.

## 8

7,8+2, 412 $7,501, \because 10$ $8,521,1: 40$ $16,011, \times 14$ 11,584, (16ii 14,(ie:1,214 $15,70 \leq, 704$ 12,(6:91,311 11,420, ;i2li $14,174,0 \%$ 13,701,47!
 $12,488,9 \times 4$ $13,4+4,707$ $7,875,0,130$ 10,1:16,336 11,117,750 $8,5193,190$ ( $\mathbf{6}, 1041,612$ 7,111,413 7,694, (685) 7,28if,044 $8,974,40 x$ 7,181,731

| YKAK FNORO 30 TH Jeser. | Imports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat. | Flour. | Total Wheat and Flour. | Barley. | Maize. | All other Grain. | Other Bread. stuffis. |
|  | Bush. | Brls. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Lbs. |
| $1 \mathrm{Ninch}^{\text {a }}$. | 2,734,809 | 272,875 | 4,099,184 | .t. | 715,424 | 1,660,029) | 6,662,828 |
| 1864. |  | 349,248 | 1,746,240 |  | 2,561,240 | 3,501,948 | 21,648,233 |
| 1870. | 6,168,454 | 343,769 | 7,887,299 |  | (ib6, 327 | 791,774 | 14,768,957 |
| 1871. | 10,950,547 | 485,093 | 13,376,012 |  | 1,319,552 | 1,432,053 | 16,744, 13: |
| 1812. | 4,168,681 | 376,421 | 6,050,786 |  | 7,328,282 | 577,447 | 43,5ti9,232 |
| 1873. | 5,804,630 | 276,048 | 7,184,870 |  | 8,834,225 | 1,374,910 | (i0, 774,35 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 1814. | 8,390,443 | 288,156 | 9,831,223 |  | 5,331,307 | ( 643,982 | [33,611,410 |
| 1875 | 5,105,158 | 447,786 | 7,444,088 |  | 3,679, 746 | 204,623 | 42,217,317 |
| 1876 | $5,458,1313$ | 376,114 | 7,738,704 | 34,099 | 3,135,528 | (381,218 | 40,219, 165 |
| 187. | 4,589,051 | 54,063 | 7,334,364 | 349,801 | $8,2100,079$ | 1,772,892 | 72,859, 85 |
| 18 s | 5,1335,411 | 314,520 | 7,208,011 | 302,147 | 7,387,507 | 2,319, 604 | 55,101,907 |
| 1874. | 4,768,733 | 315,044 | 6,343, 053 | 43,233 | 7,617,421 | 2,154,347 | 57,22(i,219) |
| 18810. | 7,521,504 | 113,035 | $8,086,769$ | 15,133 | 6,377,387 | 205,068 | 47,126,315 |
| $18 \times 1$. | 7,339,689 | 236,433 | 8,521,854 | 16,933 | 7,454,892 | 155,541 | 53,570,224 |
| 1882. | 2,931,220 | 200,716 | 3,934,800 | 9,401 | 3,918,031 | 10, 924 | 55, 822,523 |
| 1883. | 4,1961,374 | 301,455 | 6,468,649 | 16,465 | 2,425, 668 | 204, 227 | 51,22i, 147 |
| 1884. | 3,604,442 | 5155, 277 | 6,430, 227 | 28,093 | 5,996,412 | 290,333 | 52,301,746 |
| 1885. | 3,128,143 | [665,562 | 5,955,053 | 14,717 | 3,508,52? | 349,894 | 64,361,925 |
| 1831. | 2,373,230 | 215,391 | 3,450,185 | 8,212 | 4,528,878 | 231,580 | 51,529,526 |
| $188 \%$. | 3,550,844 | 174,353 | 4,422,60: | 5,053 | 5,304,639 | 59,929 | 57,528,2i3 |
| 18 NK | 5,321,717 | (55, 187 | 5,647,652 | (i,856 | 3,491,916 | 148,607 | 54,678,474 |
| 1884. | 1,724,985 | 279,371 | 2,982,154 | (i,852 | 7,349,729 | 5533.852 | 63,377, 530 |
| 18:10. | 2,844,055 | 185, 458 | 3,679,516 | 12,550 | 9,0599,815 | 1,055, 094 | 79,544,952 |
| 18:11..... | 2,571,403 | 65,884 | 2,807,971 | 197 | 6,253,565 | 193,077 | 58, 6144,104 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 4,685,303 | 4,630,069 |  |  |  |
| $18 \%$ | 3,557,101 | 382,177 | 5,467,986 | \|6,663,877 | 14,644 |  |  |
| $18,1+$ | 1,748,977 | 306,387 | 3,280,912 | $14,832,999$ | 23,954 | 1,737,899 |  |
| $1 \times 12+$ | 2,993,129 | 453,158 | 5,258,919 | 15,606,438 | 102,243 | 1,989, 917 | 12,8 |
| 1873 | (i,405,693 | 483,713 | 8,824,258 | 4,346,923 | 6,949,505 | 1,823,111 |  |
| $18 \%$ | 12,011,059 | 504,341 | 14,782,764 | 3,748,270 | 2,680,568 | 2,805,325 | 13,1 |
| 1875. | 7,153,544 | 308,981 | 8,598,449 | 5,419 | 2,080,090 | 5,967,693 |  |
| 1876. | 9,248,390 | 419,03 | 11,348,070 | 10,168,176 | 2,047,040 | $5,119,295$ | 14,752,21 |
|  | 3,559,095 | 276,439 | 4,941,290 | 6,587,180 | 4,083,174 | 5,968,688 |  |
|  | 8,509,2 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 479,245 | 10,905,4 |  |  |  | 38,2 |
|  | 9,767,545 | 580 |  | 8,393 | 5,429 | 5,036,158 |  |
|  | 12,169, 483 |  | 14,976 | 7,241 | 4,547 | 9,622,605 |  |
| 1881. | 9,092, 27 | 501,45 | 11,599,554 | 8,800,5 | 5,257,6 |  |  |
|  | 6,433,533 | 508, | 8,974,133 | 1,588,4 | 2,229, 9 | 9,235,442 |  |
| 3. | 10,733,535 | 526,340 | 13,3\%5,255 | 8,817,2 | 819,60 | 4,704,899 |  |
| 1884. | 3,021,188 | 284,504 | 4,443,708 | 7,780,2 | 3,806, 47 | 4,736,319 |  |
|  | 5,423,805 | 161,054 | 6,229, 075 | 9,067,395 | 2,007,674 | 5,619,799 |  |
|  | 5,705,874 | 415,397 | 7,782,859 | 8,554,302 | 2,667,401 | 7,851,134 | 23,04,27 |
| 1887. | 9,127,045 | 531,152 | 11,782,805 | 9,456,964 | 3,373,764 | 6,415,208 |  |
|  | 7,299,694 | 355,883 | 9,079,109 | 9,370,158 | 1,203,195 | 2,816,353 |  |
| 1883. | 1,785,349 | 156,360 | 2,428,605 | 9,948,217 | 4,386,259 | 2,775,403 |  |
|  | 2,580,801 | 149,959 | 3,255,616 | 9,975,911 | 6,624,746 | 4,313,537 | 34,520,737 |
| 1891. | 4,539,363 | 313,280 | 5,949,123 | 4,892,334 | 3,554,25 | 3,884, 737 | 22,938, |

[^15]Effect of the National Policy. 382. The very marked effect which the imposition in 1879 of a small duty upon wheat and flour had upon the imports of the same will be visible at once on examining the first two of the preceding tables, and it may be estimated that in consequence of the adoption of that policy upwards of $\$ 5,000,000$ have been annually retained in the country which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of foreigners, while prices have been much better maintained than they otherwise would have been.

Price of wheat.
383. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5 d . per quarter, or 86 cents per bushel; and the steady fall of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average export price in New York in each year since 1871 :-

London.

| Year. | Price. | Year. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | cts. |  | cts. |
| 1871. | 173 | 1882..... | 137 |
| 1872. | 173 | 1883...... | 126 |
| 1879.. ... | 178 | 1884...... | 109 |
| 1874.. ... | 170 | 1885...... | 099 |
| 1875...... | 137 | 1886....... | 094 |
| 1876....... | 140 | 1887...... | 099 |
| 1877....... | 173 | 1888. | 096 |
| 1878...... | 141 | 1889........ | 090 |
| 1879. | 133 | 1890....... | 097 |
| 1880... ... | 135 | 1891....... | 115 |
| 1881...... | 128 |  |  |

New York.

| Year. | Price. | Year. | Price, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - cts. |  | \$ cts. |
| 1871 | 131 | 1882. | 118 |
| 1872...... | 147 | 1883. ...... | 112 |
| 1873 .... | 131 | 1884....... | 1005 |
| 1874..... | 142 | 1885..... | 086 |
| 1875 . . . | 112 | 1886. . . . | 087 |
| 1876. | 124 | 1887. . . . . . | 089 |
| 1877..... | 116 | 1888...... | 085 |
| 1878 | 133 | 1889....... | 089 |
| 1879. | 106 | 1890....... | 083 |
| 1880. | 124 | 1891... . . | 093 |
| 1881...... | 111 |  |  |

Reduc. tion in freight rates, etc.
384. This decline in price has been brought about by increased production, heavy reduction in freight rates and an enormous increase in transportation facilities, all these causes operating at the same time. Freight rates from Chicago to New York are 50 per cent less than 20 years ago, while grain has been carried across the Atlantic for from 4 and 5 cents per bushel. There was, it will be seen, an advance in price in 1891, due to bad harvests and other causes.

Wheat crop in principal exporting countries, 1891.
385. The principal wheat-exporting countries at the present time are the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian colonies, and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countries in 1891 :-

The 212,51 named the pre
386. British almost on the of the Kingdo

TABLE
$\underset{\text { WHP }}{\text { IMP }}$
$\qquad$
1871...
1872....
1873.
1874.
1875.
1870.

1877
1879....
1880.
1881..
1882..
1883.
1884..
1885.
1883..
$1887 .$.
1888....
1889...
1890. at policy country 8, while e would
of wheat ©d. per years is of wheat ach year

Price

8 cts.
118
112
106
086
087
089
085
089
083
0
098
increased us increase same time. t less than ic for from advance in
resent time India, the e following


The wheat crop of 1891 in the United States was not less than $212,518,000$ bushels in excess of 1890 , while in the other five countries numed the yield was, in the aggregate, $75,154,800$ bushels less than in the previous year.
386. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of wheat, and the Share of British demand has a most important effect on the price of wheat principal almost all over the world. The following table, taken from the report in import on the foreign commerce of the United States, 1891, shows the share of wheat of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United $\frac{\text { into the }}{\text { United }}$ Kingdom, during the years 1871 to 1890 , inclusive :-

TABLE SHOWING THE PROP(ORTIONATF QUANTITIES OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT- KXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871-1890.

|  | IMPORTED FhOM. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ruasia. | Germany | British North America. | United States. | Chili, | British India. | Austral. asia. | Other Countries. |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent | Per cent. | Per cent | Per cent |
| 1871.. | $35 \cdot 37$ | 9.60 | $8 \cdot 52$ | 35-22 | $1 \cdot 33$ | $0 \cdot 50$ | $0 \cdot 84$ | 8•62 |
| 1872. | $37 \cdot 70$ | $10 \cdot 87$ | $4 \cdot 63$ | $20 \cdot 23$ | 3. 52 | 0.34 | $1 \cdot 17$ | 21.64 |
| 1873. | 18.78 | $5 \cdot 85$ | $8 \cdot 33$ | $42 \cdot 17$ | $3 \cdot 56$ | $1 \cdot 43$ | $4 \cdot 05$ | $15 \cdot 80$ |
| 1874.. | 11.76 | $8 \cdot 13$ | $8 \cdot 71$ | $55 \cdot 16$ | 4.47 | $2 \cdot 18$ | $2 \cdot 35$ | $7 \cdot 24$ |
| 1875. | $17 \cdot 00$ | $11 \cdot 11$ | $6 \cdot 83$ | 44-29 | 1.51 | $2 \cdot 24$ | $2 \cdot 13$ | $14 \cdot 83$ |
| 1876. | $17 \cdot 17$ | $6 \cdot 72$ | $5 \cdot 35$ | 4281 | 1.95 | $6 \cdot 35$ | 5.48 | $14 \cdot 17$ |
| 1877. | 17.33 | 11.03 | $5 \cdot 14$ | $37 \cdot 16$ | 1. 28 | 962 | $0 \cdot 71$ | $17 \cdot 73$ |
| 1878. | $15 \cdot 32$ | $10 \cdot 91$ | 5.03 | 56.27 | 0.09 | $3 \cdot 04$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | 6.72 |
| 1879.. | $11 \cdot 12$ | $6 \cdot 52$ | 7.33 | 61.12 | 2.04 | $1 \cdot 22$ | $3 \cdot 15$ | 7.50 |
| 1880. | $4 \cdot 33$ | $4 \cdot 12$ | $6 \cdot 63$ | 65.42 | 212 | $4 \cdot 72$ | $6 \cdot 74$ | 5.92 |
| 1881.. | $4 \cdot 75$ | $4 \cdot 34$ | $4 \cdot 49$ | $64 \cdot 05$ | 1.04 | , 10.29 | $4 \cdot 64$ | $4 \cdot 80$ |
| 1882. | 12.01 | 6.91 | $3 \cdot 87$ | 55.72 | $2 \cdot 13$ | $10 \cdot 51$ | $3 \cdot 83$ | $5 \cdot 02$ |
| 1883. | $15 \cdot 91$ | 6.25 | $2 \cdot 87$ | $47 \cdot 57$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $13 \cdot 30$ | $3 \cdot 30$ | $8 \cdot 08$ |
| 1884. | $8 \cdot 34$ | $4 \cdot 95$ | 3. 96 | 63.74 | 1.60 | 12.06 | $8 \cdot 11$ | $7 \cdot 24$ |
| 1885. | $14 \cdot 86$ | $4 \cdot 61$ | $2 \cdot 58$ | 4790 | $2 \cdot 00$ | $14 \cdot 98$ | $6 \cdot 69$ | 6.38 |
| 1886. | $6 \cdot 03$ | $4 \cdot 43$ | 6.20 | 58.05 | $2 \cdot 74$ | $17 \cdot 75$ | $1 \cdot 31$ | $4 \cdot 49$ |
| 1887. | $7 \cdot 51$ | $2 \cdot 90$ | $6 \cdot 67$ | 61.45 | $2 \cdot 99$ | $11 \cdot 52$ | $1 \cdot 83$ | $5 \cdot 13$ |
| 1888. | 29.22 | 5.91 | 2.63 | $38 \cdot 69$ | $2 \cdot 00$ | 11.01 | $3 \cdot 15$ | $9 \cdot 49$ |
| 1889. | $28 \cdot 09$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | $3 \cdot 42$ | 38.45 | $0 \cdot 75$ | $11 \cdot 99$ | 1.88 | 10.24 |
| 1890. | $25 \cdot 69$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | $2 \cdot 70$ | $38 \cdot 34$ | 0.03 | $11 \cdot 95$ | $4 \cdot 18$ | $14 \cdot 49$ |

United 387. The United States share of exports, which had averaged $57 \cdot 12$ States and per cent during the ten years, 1878-87, fell to an average of 37.82 Rusiats share of exports.

Wheat crop of United States. during 1888, 1889 and 1890 , while that of Russia, which during the same ten years had only averaged 10.01 per cent, rose during the last three years to an average of 27.70 per cent.
388. While the advance in the price of wheat was considerable as compared with prices prevailing for a number of years previous to 1891, yet the appreciation of value was not as great as was expected. This was owing to reports of deficient harvests turning out to be much exaggerated, and also to the extraordinarily bountiful harvest in North America, both of which circumstances tended to reduce the anticipated shortage. The wheat crop in the United States was the largest and most valuable in the history of the country, as the following table shows:-

PRODUCTION AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1891.

| Year. | Production. | Area. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels. | Acres. | , |
| 1880. | 498,549,868 | 37,986,717 | 471,201,850 |
| 1881. | 383,280,090 | 37,709,020 | 456,880, 427 |
| 1882. | 504,185,470 | 37,067,194 | 444,602,125 |
| 1883. | 421,086,160 | 36,455,593 | 383,649,272 |
| 1884. | 512,765,000 | 39,475,885 | 330,862,260 |
| 1885 | 357,112,000 | 34,189,246 | 275,320,390 |
| 1886 | 457, 218,000 | 36,806,184 | 314,226,020 |
| 1887 | 456,329,000 | 37,641,783 | 310,612,960 |
| 1888. | 415,868,000 | 37,336,138 | 385,248,030 |
| 1889 | 490,560,000 | 38,123,859 | 342,491,707 |
| 1890 | 399,262,000) | 36,087,154 | 334,773,678 |
| 1891 | 611,780,000 | 39,916,897 | 513,472,711 |
| Total.. | 5,507,995,588 | 448,795,670 | 4,566,341,430 |
| A verage. | 458,999,632 | 37,399,640 | 380,528,452 |

Average wheat yield in United States.
389. The average yield is only small ; in the ten years, $1880-89$, it only amounted to $12 \cdot 1$ bushels per acre. In 1891 there was a considerable increase, the average having been $15 \cdot 3$ per acre; but it is doubtful if this increase is likely to be permanent, as it was more probably the result of a remarkably favourable season than of any decided improvement in the system of cultivation.

Future value of wheat. year was the largest on record, but at the same time the possibility of
may be produce the ant wheat tl price wi seen wh prices pr in 1892 and that than equ and wha nothing ever rest years agc
391. I to believ pacity, al exports buskels grain cro from that
392. T cept unde sent prev can assum wheat-gro under wh home de Manitoba expressed mixed far tory resul
393. A Agricultu 1890 was $\$ 9.97$; ar value per wheat $\$ 1$
394. T thour impo the count that country being able, without any special exertions, and under what

Value
may be called the ordinary circumstances of a favourable season, to produce such an enormous crop, must, for a time at any rate, defer the anticipated period when the home demand will consume all the wheat the country can produce. How long the present advance in price wili be maintained it is impossible to predict, as it remains to be seen what effect the prolific harvest in North $\Lambda$ merica, and the better prices prevalent the world over, will have on the area under cultivation in 1892, the probability being that it will be very largely increased; and that as a consequence it will not he long before the supply is more than equal to the demand, and prices will naturally fall to a lower, and what it is likely time will prove to be, a more normal level, as nothing but an extraordinary combination of untoward events can ever restore the market value of wheat to the regular prices of twenty years ago.
391. It has been pointed out in previous issues why there is reason to believe that India has reached the limit of its wheat-exporting capacity, and the figures for 1891 only tend to confirm that view, the exports having amounted to $26,731,593$ bushels-being $3,982,925$ buslels below the average of 11 years. The general failure of the grain crop in Russia in 1891 was so serious that the export of wheat from that country has, for the present, been entirely prohibited.
392. The area available for wheat in Canada is very large, but, except under unusual circumstances, such as, for instance, those at present prevailing, it does not appear probable that the quantity for export can assume very large dimensions, until the population of the great wheat-growing area has been most considerably increased, as the area under wheat cultivation in the older provinces is decreasing, and the home demand, therefore, absorbs, to a large extent, the surplus of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The opinion, frequently expressed in these pages, is still maintained, that a good system of mixed farming will, year by year, be found to yield the most satisfactory results to the farmer.
393. According to the returns of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average value of wheat per acre in that country in 1890 was $\$ 9.28$, and the average for the preceding ten years was 89.97 ; and according to the Ontario reports for the same year the value per acre in that province of fall wheat was $\$ 18.66$, and of spring wheat $\$ 11.66$, while the average of nine years was $\$ 15.46$.
394. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat Imports of flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, 1889 and 1890, and wheat and the countries from whence supplied.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE ,UNITED KINGDOM, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

| Countries. | Bushels. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| United States. | 56,638,161 | 59,872,616 | 62,413,667 |
| Russia. ${ }_{\text {Britigh }}$ | 40,583,248 | 40,440,328 | 36,687,329 |
| Germany ... | $15,243,674$ $8,700,881$ | ${ }^{17}$ | 17,008,286 |
| Austrian territories. | 4,778,011 | 6,020,897 | 3,452,112 |
| Australasia | 4,441,670 | 2,717,781 | 5,994,840 |
| Canada | 3,865,760 | 5,456,643 | 4,458,474 |
| Chili.. | 2,773,607 | 1,069,512 |  |
| Roumania. | 2,646,379 | 5,301,514 | 8,710,894 |
| Egypt... | 1,375,845 | 608,080 | 794,183 |
| Bulgaria. | 547,249 | 1,184,312 | 635,508 |
| Denmark | 448,801 | 316,639 | 157,755 |
| Turkey . | 300,487 | 1,247,449 | 1,686,559 |
| France.. | 268,288 | 489,737 | 258,192 |
| Argentine Republic | 816 |  | 5,315,697 |
| Spain. | 93 |  |  |
| Other countries | 3,732,502 | 477,476 | 720,809 |
| Total. | 146,345,572 | 150,378,684 | 152,633,942 |

Wheat crop of the world, 1889, 1890 and 1891.
395. The figures given below of the wheat crop of the world in 1889, 1890 and 1891 are, with the exception of those for Canada, from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture,* and are partly official and partly estimated.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| Countries. |  | Winchester Bushels. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| North America-United StatesCanada | 490,560,000 | 399,262,000 | 611,780,000 |
|  | 30,871,650 | 40,527,562 | 61,592,822 |
| South America- |  |  |  |
| Argentine Republic | 11,350,000 | 41,703,683 | 33,069, 0100 |
| Chili | 12,768,750 | 18,567,360 | 14,187,500 |
| Europerstria | 42,000,000 | 51,440,667 | 41,143,750 |
| Hungary. | 94,020,333 | 165,345,000 | 126,268,750 |
| Belgiun | 19,000,000 | 19,573,075 | 14,187,510 |
| Bulgaria. |  |  | 40,022,976 |
| Denmark | $5,000,000$ $316,268,369$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,776,512 \\ 338,902,124 \\ \hline 1802\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{3,78,73,472}$ |
| Germany | 82,000,000 | ${ }_{94,899,840}$ | 126,2ヶ4, 663 |
| Great Britain. | 75,576,383 | 75,666,617 | 74,400,714 |

[^16]Norwa
Switzel Asia

India.
Asia
Caucas
Persia.
Syria. Africa-

Algeria
Egypt
Cape of
Tumis. Australasia
396. T formerly in the Un profitable in 1891 w barley-gro amounted to Great result in s consequen the grain of two-ro some of it large part good and grain coul

## els.

WH AT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891-Concluded.

| Countries. | Winchester Bushels. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Europe-Concluled. |  |  |  |
| Ireland . | 2,680,838 | 2,639,399 | 2,615,437 |
| Greece | 5,000,000 | 12,378,240 | 5,675,000 |
| Italy | 103,832,354 | 126,640,746 | 126,801,916 |
| Netherlands | 5,675,000 | 6,189,120 | 3,713,472 |
| Portugal | 8,512,500 | 8,252,160 | 8,252,160 |
| Roumania | 44,784,853 | 63,954,240 | 53,073,684 |
| Russia, exclusive of Finland | 188,585,989 | +197,739,200 | +169,108,708 |
| Poland |  | 22,343,125 | 12,680,920 |
| Servia. | 5,000,000 | 10,315,200 | 7,945,000 |
| Spain | 75,622,213 | 70,143,360 | 71,349,094 |
| Sweden. | 3,708,045 | 3,956,043 | 4,551,350 |
| Norway... | 283,750 | 412,608 | 412,608 |
| Switzerland | 2,270,000 | 2,475,648 | 4,041,766 |
| Turkey | 39,725,000 | 37,134,720 | 33,008,640 |
| Asia- |  |  | 255,434,667 |
| Asia Mino | 36,887,500 | 37,134,720 | 37,029,375 |
| Caucasus |  |  | 74,266,440 |
| Persia. | 22,500,000 | 22,693,440 | 20,630,400 |
| Syria | 12,768,750 | 12,378,240 | 12,343,125 |
| Africa- |  |  |  |
| Algeria | 22,500,000 | 22,693,440 | 21,281,250 |
| Egypt | 7,945,000 | 8,252,160 | 11,140,416 |
| Cape of Good Hope. | 3,800,000 | 3,713,472 | 4,126,080 |
| Tunis............... | 3,80,000 | 4,256,250 | 4,256,250 |
| Australasia | 26,205,957 | 42,480,131 | 33,874,606 |
| Total | 2,040,729,789 | 2,205,185,702 | 2,356,596,747 |

+ Exclusive of Poland.

396. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada was Experiformerly about $28,000,000$ bushels; but owing to the reduced market $\begin{gathered}\text { mentswith } \\ \text { two-rowed }\end{gathered}$ in the United States and to the uncertainty prevailing concerning the barley. profitable opening of the English market, the area under cultivation in 1891 was considerably reduced, especially in Ontario, the principal barley-growing province, and it is doubtful if the total crop last year amounted to $25,000,000$ bushels. The first shipments of any magnitude to Great Britain of this grain were made during 1891, and though the result in some cases was not what was hoped for, yet it was more in consequence of inexperience, which can be remedied, than of fault in the grain itself. During the season of navigation some 200,000 bushels of two-rowed barley were shipped to Great Britain vid Montreal, and some of it was sold at a good remunerative price ; but unfortunately a large part of it had not been properly graded, and consequently, where good and bad grain were mixed together, the value only of the bad grain could be obtained.

Six-rowed 397. One good result has, however, already been obtained, and that barley. is that the attention of English buyers has been attracted to the excellence of Canadian six-rowed barley. Formerly, the only kind sent over was refuse barley, hardly saleable even for feed, and this was taken as representing the quality of Canadian barley; but when the better kinds arrived their good points were noticed immediately, and all the grain sent over sold readily at good prices. It is highly probable that so soon as English maltsters understand how to handle Cimadian six-rowed barley, a constant demand for this grain will be created, and a permanent and profitable market established. Over 500,000 bushels of six-rowed barley were shipped to England ria Montreal during the season of navigation in 1891.
Barley production of the world.
398. The total production of barley in the world is, it has been stated, about $825,000,000$ bushels, of which Europe contributes about $640,000,000$ bushels; and the following table shows the average pro- duction of the principal barley-growing countries :-

AVERAGE BARLEY PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

| Country. | Bushels. | Country. | Bushels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Russia. | 129,250,000 | Canada. . | 25,000,000 |
| Germany. | 93,500,000 | Norway and Sweden. | 22,000,000 |
| Great Britain. . . | 90,750,000 | Denmark.... . . . . . . | 20,650,000 |
| Austria-Hungary. | 88,500,000 | Rournania. | 19,2:00,000 |
| Spain | 77,000,000 | Bulgaria | 15,125,000 |
| Algeria. | 60,500,000 | Turkey. | 13,750,000 |
| France.. | $\mathbf{5 9 , 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ | Holgium..... . . . . . . | $\mathbf{4 , 4 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{3 , 6 6 5}, 700$ |
| Egypt. | 27,500,000 | Belgum...... . | 3,06, 0 |

Imports of stock from Europe.
399. The importation of stock from Europe for breeding purposes was, with the exception of sheep, less than in 1890, as shown by the following figures:-
NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE-1884-1891.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Of the were for culars of
400. T] stock into there has almost all

Horses.
Cattle.
sheep.
Pigs...
Out of British C
401. Th ported fro increase which giv since 1874 EXPORTS
$\qquad$

Year ended
June.
1876....
1877.. .
$18,8 . . . . .$.
1879..
1880.
$1881 . .$.
1882.
$188 . . . . . .$.
$188 . . . .$.
$183 . . . . . .$.
188
1885
1886
1887...

| 1888 |
| :--- |
| 1880 |


| $1890 .$. |
| :--- |
| $1891 .$. |

1891. 

Total.
402. Sol
trade when
and that 1 to the sind sent this was vhen the tely, and ghly prodle Canawill be d. Over sland $x i a$
has been ites about rage pro-

Bushels.
$25,000,000$ $22,000,0000$ 20, $(550,0010)$ 19,2:20,000 15,125,000 $13,7: 50,0000$ $4,400,000$
$3,6(1), 000$
g purposes wn by the

D FROM

| ep. | Pigs. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 473 |  |
| 255 | ${ }_{37}$ |
| 328 | 16 |
|  | ${ }_{84}^{10}$ |
| 016 | ${ }_{70}$ |
| 902 | 68 |
| 023 | 10 |

Of the above number, 1 head of cattle, 2,085 sheep and 6 pigs were for the United States, and all others for Canada. The particulars of the breeds are not yet available
400. The following comparative figures of the total importation of Imports of stock into Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 show that stock, 1887there has been a considerable increase, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories :-

|  | 188\%. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horses. | 412 | 846 | 2,041 | 1,694 | 3,507 |
| Cattle. | 549 | 454 | 3,984 | 1,386 | 3,473 |
| Sheep | 6,539 | 30,626 | 34,036 | 30,551 | 40,467 |
| Pigs. | 262 | 2,468 | 2,132 | 1,324 | 381 |

Out of the above numbers in 1891, 33,197 sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States.
401. There was a falling off in the number of horses and sheep ex- Horses, ported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891, and an cattle and increase in the number of cattle, as appears by the following table, exported, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock 18:4-1891. since 1874 :-
EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 187.1 TO 1891.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year ended 30th } \\ \text { June. } \end{gathered}$ | Horses. |  | Cattle. |  | Sheer. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 1874. | 5.339 | 570,544 | 39,623 | 951,269 | 252,081 | 702,564 |
| 1875. | 4,382 | 460,672 | 38,968 | 823,522 | 242,438 | 637,561 |
| 1876. | 4,299 | 442,338 | 25,357 | 601,148 | 141,187 | 507,538 |
| 1877. | 8,306 | 779,222 | 22,656 | 715,750 | 209,899 | 583,020 |
| 1878. | 14,179 | 1,273,728 | 29,925 | 1,152,334 | 242,989 | 699,337 |
| 1899. | 16,629 | 1,376,794 | 46,569 | 2,096,696 | 308,093 | 988,045 |
| 1880. | 21,393 | 1,880,379 | 54,944 | 2,764,437 | 398.746 | 1,422,830 |
| 1881.. | 21,993 | 2,094,037 | 62,277 | 3,464,871 | 354,155 | 1,372,127 |
| 1882.. | 20,920 | 2,326,637 | 62,106 | 3,256,330 | 311,669 | 1,228,957 |
| 1883. | 13,019 | 1,633,291 | 66,396 | 3,898,028 | 308,474 | 1,388,056 |
| 1884.. | 11,585 | 1,617,829 | 89,263 | 5,681,082 | 304,403 | 1,544,605 |
| $1885 .$. | 11,978 | 1,554,629 | 143,003 | 7,377,777 | 335,043 | 1,261,071 |
| 1886. | 16,525 | 2,147,584 | 91,866 | 5,825,188 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 359,407 | 1,182,241 |
| 1887. | 18,779 | 2,268,833 | 116,274 | 6,486,718 | 443,495 | 1,592,167 |
| 1888. | 20,397 | 2,458,231 | 100,747 | 5,012,713 | 395,074 | 1,276,046 |
| 1889. | 17,767 | 2,170,722 | 102,919 | 5,708,126 | 360,131 | 1,263,125 |
| 1890. | 16,550 | 1,936,073 | 81,454 | 6,949,417 | 315,931 | 1,274,347 |
| 1891. | 11,658 | 1,417,244 | 117,761 | 8,772,499 | 299,347 | 1,146,465 |
| Total... . | 255,708 | 28,408,787 | 1,292,108 | 71,537,905 | 5,582,562 | 20,070,102 |

402. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this Total trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep ex- value ex
ported during the last 18 years has reached the sum of $\$ 120,016,794$, and, as the above table shows, the dimensions of the trade are, subject to fluctuation, continually increasing.
Export of live cattle to Great Britain.
403. Previous to 1872 no meat, either live or dead, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year-the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built, specially fitted for the carrying of live stock ; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly renumerative one.
Exports of live cattle to Great
Britain
and
United
States,
1874-1891.
404. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially selected, are as a rule shipped to England, while the cattle sent across the line include a large number of calves for immediate consumption.
EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1891.

| Year. | Cattle Exported to |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
|  | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
|  |  | 8 |  | 8 |
| 1874..... | 63 | 142,280 | 36,671 | 724,234 |
| 1875.. | 455 | 33,471 | 34,651 | 672,060 |
| 1876.. | 638 | 83,250 | 20,809 | +104,381 |
| ${ }_{1878 .}^{187 .}$ | 4,007 | 315,230 | ${ }_{\text {17, }}^{13,851}$ | 268,317 |
| 1879.. | 20,587 | 1687,211 | 21,316 | 40, |
| 1880... | 32,680 | 2,292,161 | 16,044 | 287,057 |
| 1881... | 49,409 | 3,157,009 | 7,323 | 154,851 |
| 1882. | 41,519 | 2,706,051 | 15,914 | 423,807 |
| 1883.. | 37,894 | 3,209,176 | 23,280 | 516,383 |
| $1884 .$. | 53,962 | 4,631,767 | 30,593 | $8: 3,735$ |
| 1885.. | 69,446 | 5,752,248 | 67,738 | 1,411,642 |
| 1886. | 60,549 | 4,998,327 | 25,338 | 633,094 |
| 1887. | 63,622 | b,342,375 | 45,765 | 887,136 |
| 1888. | 54,248 | 4,123,873 | 40,047 | 6,48, 178 |
| 1889. | 60,000 | 4,992,161 | 37,360 | 488, ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |
| $1890 .$. | 66,965 | $\underset{8,425396}{ }$ | 7,840 2,763 |  |
|  | 107,689 | 8,425,396 | 2,763 | 26,970 |
| Total..... | 731,166 | 59,030,001 | 464,980 |  |

405. A calves, app sheep exp same peric

EXPORTS
406. The show, com States, fron years ended of Trade o country, ar exports of $c$ 1882:-
,016,794, e, subject
exported of salted renced in эd States, , for the specially by reduc. eping the
vith Great fference in ed States or country. first-class while the calves for

E UNITED

States.
Value:
405. As regards value, the same remarks, substituting lambs for Exports of calves, apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of gheep to sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States during the Britain same period:

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STA 「ES-1874-1891.

| Year. | Sheer Exported to |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
|  | Number. | . Value. | Number. | Value, |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 1874. |  |  | 248,208 | 689,888 |
| 1875... | . . . . . |  | 236,808 | 617,632 |
| 1876...... |  |  | 135,514 | 487,000 |
| $1877 . .$. . . ............ . | 3,170 | 21,968 | 198,820 | 536,648 |
| 1878...... . ....... .. .... | 11,985 | 68,402 | 223,822 | 609,103 |
| 1879.... ....... . . . .......... | 54,421 | 333,531 | 246,573 | 630,174 |
| $1880 .$. | 109,506 | 625,232 | 279,202 | 771,128 |
| 1881... | 80,222 | 594,596 | 264,812 | 748,945 |
| 1882... | 71,556 | 310,152 | 233,605 | 700,564 |
| 1883... | 72,038 | 632,386 | 228,541 | 723,655 |
| 1884... | 105,661 | 919,495 | 192,244 | 596,724 |
| 1885. | 51,355 | 456,136 | 274,962 | 773,491 |
| 1886. | 36,411 | 317,987 | 313,201 | 829,834 |
| 1887. | 68,545 | 568,433 | 363,046 | 974,482 |
| 1888. | 30,421 | 211,881 | 353,999 | 1,027,410 |
| 1889. | 43,477 | 313,009 | 307,775 | 918,334 |
| 1890 | 57,006 | 486,299 | 251,640 | 761,565 |
| 1891. | 40,732 | 344,405 | 244,996 | 759.081 |
| Total................ | 836,506 | 6,393,012 | 4,597,765 | 13,155,708 |

406. The figures in the three preceding tables are taken, in order to Exports of show, comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United cattle and States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal years ended 30th June ; but the returns made by the Montreal Board of Trade of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1882:-

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1891 (CALENDAR YEAR).

|  | Year. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | Nu. |
| 1882. |  | 35,378 | 75, 10.3 |
| 1993. |  | 55,625 | 114,392 |
| 1884. |  | 61,843 | 67,119 |
| 1885. |  | 69,158 | 3x,334 |
| 1886. |  | 64,555 | 94, 29.9 |
| 1887. |  | 64,621 | 3i, 473 |
| 1888. |  | 60,828 | $4(\mathrm{j}, 16 \mathrm{i}$ |
| 1889. |  | 85,670 | \% 8 , 983 |
| 1890. |  | 123,136 | 43,780 |
| 1891. . |  | 109,150 | 32,15\% |

Decrease in export of cattle.

Export of store cattle.

407 . It will be seen that there was a decrease of 13,986 in the number of cattle exported to the United Kingdom as compared with 1890 . There were several reasons for this falling off. Farmers in the spring held out for too high prices, the offerings of English and Irish cattle were very large, and the "stockers" exported in 1890 came into direct competition with the Canadian fat cattle exported in 1891. A large number of these "stockers" or "store cattle" were again shipped out of the country during the season of 1891, and this is much to be regretted. It would be well if this trade could be stopped altogether, for while it may put a few dollars in the pocket of the seller, for the time being, the country suffers a distinct loss with every store beast that is sent out of it, so much is taken off the land and nothing given back to replace it, and such a course must be disastrous in the end. The profit that is now made by the English or Scotch buyer should be made here by the Canadian farmer, whom, it is clear, has yet to learn that it is more profitable to turn his grain and hay into meat, and so become a manufacturer as well as a producer, than to sell both feed and stock as, what may be called, raw material.

Trade with Great Britain in sheop and mutton.
408. There was a decrease of 11,623 in the number of sheep shipped to Great Britain, due to the fact that prices were very low, scarcely in advance of those on this side, brought about by the heavy importations of frozen mutton, principally from Australasia. Recent experi- ments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph have gone to show, however, that there is rom for a large and profitable trade in fat grade lambs between Canada and Great Britain, provided they are shipped early in the season. Canada, in this branch of the meat trade, has a formidable rival in the Australasian colonies, the shipments of mutton from which are increasing in quantity every year, and the trade has assumed proportions of great magnitude with
astonishi exported in 1889 cases of 83,582,4: meat wer into the in 1890 , slow how
409. T ported in a large m

IMPOI
$\qquad$

Oxell and b Cows. ... Calves Sheep and 1 Swine . . . . .
410. T Britain co has excite 411. A incurred inquiry w, while on the trade heary loss incurred not prope sequence ment in 1 tion of ve hoped, re treatment operation
412. Th from loss

## No.

75,905
114,352
67,137
38,134
94,297
33, 43
$46,16 i{ }^{7}$
5x, $1 \times 3$
43, 810
32,137
he number vith 1890 . the spring rish cattle into direct

A large hipped out nuch to be altogether, ler, for the store beast thing given in the end. 1 should be et to learn reat, and so both feed
eep shipped scarcely in vy importaent experituelph have d profitable n , provided anch of the -olonies, the every year, hitude with
astonishing rapidity. In 1882 the total quantity of frozer meat exported from New Zealand was $15,244 \mathrm{cwt}$., valued at $\$ 94,117$, while in 1889 there were exported 874,102 carcases of sheep, 132,645 carcases of lambs and $7,941,657$ lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at $83,582,431$, and in addition $\$ 721,333$ worth of preserved and salted meat were exported. The total quantity of frozen mutton imported into the United Kingdom from Australasia in 1889 was 612,578 cwt., in $1890,897,148$ cwt., and in 1891, 1,063,457 cwt. These figures show how rapidly the quantity is increasing.
409. The following table of the number of live animals for food im- Imports of ported into the United Kingdom in 1889, 1890 and 1891, shows what a large market that country offers to the farmer :-

MPPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED KING1OM, IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| Animals. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oxen and bulls. | 441,811 | 536,518 | 440,503 |
| Cows. | 60,366 | 49,146 | 25,314 |
| Calves | 63,044 | 56,729 | 41,590 |
| Sheep and lambs. | 678,058 | 358.458 | 344,504 |
| Swine . . . . . . . . . | 25,324 | 4,036 | 542 |
| Total. | 1,258,603 | 1,004,887 | 852,453 | live animals for food into Great Britain in 1889, 1890 and 1891.

410. The shipment of cattle bred on the ranches of Alberta to Great Shipment Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.
411. Attention having been called to the heavy losses sometimes Inquiry incurred on steamships carrying live cattle across the Atlantic, an into cominquiry was held in Montreal into the methods of treatment of cattle cattle on while on board, the result being that it was found that in most cases board. the trade was carried on in a careful and safe mamer, and that the heavy losses which happened were always to be found to have been incurred on vessels commonly known as "ocean tramps," which were not properly provided with adequate fittings and appliances. In consequence of this inquiry an Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1891, regulating the fitting up and providing for the inspection of vessels engaged in the transatlantic cattle trade, thereby, it is hoped, removing any causes which might lead to loss, injury or illtreatment of cattle or cattlemen on board ship. The Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1891.
412. The following figures show with what comparative immunity Transpor from loss animals can be carried across the Atlantic in vessels that tation
across the are properly equipped for this special traffic. The figures are for Atlantic. the trade from Montreal only :-


PERCENTAGE OF LOSS.

| Allan line |  |  | ${ }_{1}{ }_{1} \cdot{ }_{16}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dominion line. | 0.47 | $1 \cdot 15$ |  |  |  |  |
| Beaver line................ | 0.23 | $1 \cdot 11$ |  |  |  |  |
| Donaldson line............... | $0 \cdot 17$ |  | $1 \cdot 17$ |  |  | ....... |

Freedom
413. Canada has for so long enjoyed a complete freedom from conof Canada tagious diseases of live stock that she is now the only country allowed from con- to land cattle alive in England and send them, if desired, into the disenses of interior, or, as the case may be, keep them in the yards until cattle. a suitable time arrives for sale or slaughter. This privilege is worth from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ per head to the Canadian shipper. Cattle coming from any ports, other than Canadian, have to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and may not leave the lairages during that time. Over 3,000 head of Canadian cattle were shipped during 1891 ria Boston, and are not included in the export figures given above. On being landed in England, they were of course subject to the restrictions placed on United States cattle.

Export of provisions from
Canada, 1891.
414. Successful as the live and dead meat export trade has proved, there are other articles of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great Britain, which, though this country is well adapted to produce them, the following tables, giving the quantities and values of provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the principal countries to which they were sent, show that, with one or two exceptions, articles which could be produced here in large quantities are only being exported to a small extent.
1874...
1875....
1876....

187\%...
1879....
1880.
1881..
1889...
1883..
$1884 .$.
1885.
1886.
$1887 . .$.
1888.....
1840...
1841...

Year. Ha
$18=$
1876.
1877.
1878..
1879.
1880..
1881..
1882.
1883...
1884...
1885.
1886..
1887.
$1888 .$.

| $1889 .$, |
| :---: |
| 1840 |

1891....

Boan!,


1 from conry allowed d, into the ards until ye is worth tle coming ared within $g$ that time. g 1891 riă above. On restrictions
has proved, ous demand adapted to nd values of 13 , and the with one or large quan-

QUANTITIES AND VALUKS OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DUMINIUN DURING THE YEARS 1874-1891.

| Year. | Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard. | Beef. | Other <br> Meats. | Cheese. | Butter. | Egga. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbe. | Lbs. | Lbe. | Doz. |
| 1874. | 33,607,465 | 6,610,016 | . + .... | 24,050,982 | 12,233,046 | 4,407,534 |
| 1875.... | 13,344,384 | 2,066,400 | +.... | 32,342,030 | 9,288,044 | 3,521,068 |
| 1876. | 12,598,381 | 1,761,084 | . $\cdot$ | 35,024,090 | 12,250,066 | 3,880, 813 |
| 1877. | 19,297,586 | ${ }^{*} 5,420,800$ |  | 35,930,524 | 14,691,789 | 5,025,953 |
| 1878. | 6,867,841 | 5,134,244 | 1,643,937 | 38,054,294 | 13,006,626 | 5,262,920 |
| 1879.. | 6,457,887 | 2,050,672 | 712,519 | 46,414,085 | 14,307,977 | 5,440,822 |
| 1880.. | 11,352,413 | 692,842 | 1,337,146 | 40,368,678 | 18,535,362 | 6,452,580 |
| 1881.. | 12,142,534 | 1,372,809 | 1,240,317 | 49,255,523 | 17,649,491 | 0,040,135 |
| 1882.. | 11,100,201 | 749,742 | 1,701,209 | 50,807,049 | 15,161,839 | 10,499,082 |
| 1883., | 5,112,406 | 628,728 | 2,212,175 | 58,041,387 | 8,106,447 | 13,451,410 |
| 1884.. | 8,9963,712 | 423,915 | 1,978,250 | 69,755,423 | $8.075,537$ | 11,490,855 |
| 1885.. | 8,771,082 | 542,209 | 961,001 | 79,655,397 | 7,330,788 | 11,542,703 |
| 1886.. | 9,008,385 | 533,353 | 1,431,710 | 78,112,927 | 4,668,741 | 12,758,532 |
| $1887 .$. | 12,202,325 | 450,706 | 1,740,022 | 73,604,448 | 5,485,509 | 12,945,326 |
| 1888... | 7,389, 128 | 550,1330 | 3,868,274 | 84,173,267 | 4,415,981 | 14,170,859 |
| 1889.. | 4,443,381 | 449,153 | 1,654,504 | 88,534,837 | 1,780,765 | 14,028,893 |
| 1890. | 7,813,415 | 251,034 | 2,187,617 | 94,260,187 | 1,951,585 | 12,839,660 |
| 1891. | 7,669,658 | 309,791 | 3,210,866 | 106,202,140 | 3,768,101 | 8,022,935 |

VALUE.

| Year. | Bacon, Hains, Pork and Lard. | Beef. | Other Meats. | Cheese. | Butter. | Egga. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | $\$$ | $\$$ | \$ |
| 1874. | 2,120,770 | 270,308 | 3,868 | 3,523,201 | 2,620,305 | 587,599 |
| 1875. | 1,114,967 | 133,747 | 3,760 | 3,886,226 | 2,337,324 | 434,273 |
| 1876. | 1,133,686 | 140,108 | 99,855 | 3,751,268 | 2,540,894 | 508,425 |
| 1877. | 1,535,475 | 375,974 | 185,328 | 3,748,575 | 3,073,409 | 534,891 |
| 1898.. | 564,879 | 451,876 | 246,685 | 3,997,521 | 2,382,237 | 646,574 |
| 1879... | 332,462 | 148,587 | 106,393 | 3,790,300 | 2,101,897 | 574,093 |
| $1880 .$. | 632,543 | 41,948 | 134,549 | 3,803,366 | 3,058,969 | 740,665 |
| 1881.. | 891,910 | 93,738 | 117,232 | 5.510,443 | 3,573,034 | 1,103,812 |
| 1882.. | 1,179,348 | 49,798 | 150,145 | 5,500,868 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2}, 936,156$ | 1,643,709 |
| 1883... | 575,082 | 40,722 | 205,355 | 6,451,870 | 1,805,817 | 2,256,586 |
| 1884... | 850,745 | 27,469 | 171,728 | 7,251,989 | 1,612,481 | 1,960,197 |
| $1885 .$. | - 758,015 | 34,517 | 67,104 | 8,265,240 | 1,430,905 | 1,830,632 |
| 1886... | 679,485 | 28,745 | 121,570 | 6,754,626 | 832,455 | 1,728,082 |
| 1887... | 955,362 | 22,146 | 129,002 | 7,108,978 | 979,126 | 1,825,559 |
| 1888.. | 686,661 | 24,095 | 335,984 | 8,928,242 | 798,673 | 2,122,283 |
| 1889... | 407,884 | 27,970 | 103,145 | 8,915,684 | 331,958 | 2,159,510 |
| 1840... | 651,432 | 105,128 | 185,949 | 9,372,212 | 340,131 | 1,795,214 |
| 1891... | 635,732 | 16,051 | 311,435 | 9,508,800 | 602,175 | 1,160,359 |

[^17]STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF 'UO. VISIONS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORIED FROM THF DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1801, AND OF THE YUIS: CIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WEKF EXPORTED.

| Year. | Total. |  | Value Expohted to |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Great Britain. | United Stater. | Newfotindland. | Othur Countrios. |
|  | Lbes. | \% | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1874. | 83,123,412 | 0,126,051 | 7,084,349 | 1,741,948 | 246,273 | 53, $3_{1} 1$ |
| 1875. | 62,302,440 | 7,110,217 | 3,240,783 | 1,186,121 | 344,278 | (4) 110 |
| 1876.. | 67,455,740 | 8,174,236 | 6,685,036 | 1,111,428 | 313,548 | 1-1, $2 \times 1$ |
| 1877.. | 82,870,628 | 8,453,652 | 7,483,805 | 1,524,770 | 338,205 | $\mathrm{Hf}_{1} \times \mathbf{5} 2$ |
| 1878.. | 72,601,322 | $8,289,772$ | 7,036,345 | 984,901 | 218,886 | 44, 640 |
| 1879.. | 77,104,323 | 7,053,732 | 6,019,827 | 811,011 | 180,180 | +2, 14 |
| 1880. | 81,946,311 | 8,501,140 | 7,270,871 | 903,665 | 201,150 | 32,148 |
| 1881.. | 95,345,876 | 11,280,169 | 9,839,842 | 1,191,205 | 2013,70 | 40, $3: 12$ |
| 1882. | 95, 358,663 | 11,460,024 | 0,023,552 | 2,183, 027 | 2433,449 | 18.3\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1883. | 94,278,258 | 11,235,432 | 8,432,643 | 2,536, 2134 | 222, (057 | 43, \%\% |
| 1884. | 106,433,119 | 11,883,609 | 9,598,004 | 2,038,230 | 223,062 | 23,313 |
| 1885.. | 114,574,561 | 12,386,413 | 10,164,414 | 1,941,736 | 233,866 | 46,335 |
| 1886. | 112,8!2, 414 | 10,144,863 | 8,486,742 | 1,836,834 | 104,647 | 26,640 |
| 1887. | 112,050,999 | 11,020,173 | $8,799,001$ | 1,943,973 | 244,430 | 32, 6 \%0 |
| 1888.. | 121,052,969 | 12,896,038 | 10,380,015 | 2,284,300 | 197,700 | 33,923 |
| 1889.... | 117,805,984 | 11,946,15t | 9,480, 830 | 2,253,680 | 178,134 | 33,2if |
| 1890.... | 125,724,228 | 12,360,036 | 10,312,402 | 1,845,460 | 163,829 | 37, 875 |
| 1891.... | 133,203,958 | 12,234,552 | 10,913,360 | 1,122,42\% | 135,801 |  |

Exports principally to Great Britain.
415. The quantity of provisions exported in 1891 was greater than in any previous year, but the value had been exceeded in the three previous years. It will be seen that almost the whole trade is with Great Britain ; out of a total value exported during the period of $\$ 187,356,270$, the exports to the United Kingdom are represented by $\$ 152,921,084$, being 81 per cent. The proportion in 1891 was 89 per cent.

Supply of pork in Caissda.
416. The exports of hog products, as pork, bacon, hams and lard, are nothing to what they ought to be, and do not yet show any signs of increase. In order to encourage farmers to pay more attention to this branch of farming, the Dominion Government, in 1890, placed an additional import duty upon pork, and sufficient time has hardly elapsed to allow the results of this to ter apreciabir. There undoubtedly is a wide scope here for the farmur, it he will only give the matter attention. As it is, Canadian bacon will always bring from one to one and a-half cents per pound more than that from the United States, and this difference can easily be increased by improving the quality. Den!nark, with a population little more than that of Ontario, exported in 189 : to Great Britain no less than $65,057,216 \mathrm{lbs}$. of bacon.
enter than the three de is with period of esentel by was 89 per
as and lard, - any signs ttention to , placerl an has hardly re undoubtthe matter h one to one ted States, the quality. io, exported con.
417. The butter exported, while nearly double the quantity of 1890 , Butter. showed a sad falling off as compared with the figures of 1880 . While the decrease in the manufacture of butter may be, to a certain extent, due to the establishment of cheese factories, which absorb the new milk, yet there is no doubt that the decline is principally due to ewrelessness of the furmers in ullowing deterioration in quality, in nut paying sufficient attention to the preferences of foreign consumers and in not providing sufficient protection against damage in transit. A specinl shipment of crenmery butter whe made to England during the winter of 1891-92, and though full particulars had not been receivel at the time of going to press, yet it is believed that the price realized will net 24 and 25 cents per pound at the point of shipment in Ontario. The quality gave great satisfaction, and the prospects for a large increase in the butter trade are very good. It is probable that next winter a number of cheese factories will be altered into winter creamaries, for making butter during those months when cheese is not mule.
418. According to the Ontario Burenu of Inclustries report, 321 eamecremmeries in operation in the province in 1890 made $1,147,555 \mathrm{lls}$ of of ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{es}}$ in butter and $310,438 \mathrm{lbs}$. of cheese. The averuge price of butter per lb . was 194 cents.
419. There are a large number of cremmeries in Quebec, but no re- In turns of their product are available.
420. The total quantity of butter imported into Great Britain in Impon of 1891, according to British Customs returns, was $239,187,984$ lbs., and butter so of this quantity only $5,181,904$ lbs. came from Canada. The Austra- Breat lasian colonies, particularly New Zealand, are turning attention to shipping butter and cheese to England, and are meeting with considerable success, and it is evident that if these colonies can make this trade remunerative, much more so can Canada, when the gain in distance, and consequently in freight charges, is considered, as well as the cooler temperature on the voyage.
421. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and in 1891 were Cheese. nearly 300 per cent more than in 1874 . It almost all goes to the Inited Kingdom, and according to the British returns for 1891, more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else, the quantity having been $106,078,192 \mathrm{llbs}$., as compared with $86,788,016$ lbs. from the United States, the next largest exporter.
422. The pre-eminence of Canadian cheese in the English market Imporhas been won by careful attention to the requirements of that market tance of and by shipping only first-class matter. It is most important, in order maintaia that this position should not be endangered, that the greatest care quality. should be used in maintaining the high standard of quality; hence
the danger of letting a bad shipment leave the country, as one or two
423. There were 817 cheese factories in operation in Ontario in

Cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec. l 890 , which manufactured $79,364,713$ lbs. of cheese, from $836,387,516$
lbs. of milk, given by 304,584 cows. The value of cheese made was $\$ 7,189,957$. A large quantity of cheese is made in the Province of Quebec, where there are upwards of 670 factories, but no statistics are available.

The egg trade.
424. Considerable progress was made during 1891 in the establishment of a profitable trade in eggs with Great Britain, to take the place of the United States market, from which Canada has been practically shut out by the high tariff. The total number exported from Montreal during the season of navigation was $2,233,757$ dozen, and the greatet number of these sold at satisfactory prices. Some consignments, however, did not realize as well as was expected, owing generally to both ignorance of and carelessness in the mode of packing and carelessness also in selection. As a result of the year's experience, however, it seems tolerably certain that, with proper attention to packing, quality and selection, England will provide a remunerative market for all the eggs this country can send over.
Beet sugar 425. Considerable attention has been attracted of late to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and in order to encourage the industry the Government at present pays a bounty on all beet sugar produced; but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adipted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear at present to be understood in this country.
Exports of 426. The following table is a statement of the principal exports of Canadian agricultural produce compared, 1890 and 1891. the agricultural produce of Canada in 1891, compared, as to quantity and value, with those of 1890 . There was an actual increase in total value of $\$ 2,681,720$, the whole of which, it will be seen, was due to increased quantities, for while there was a general appreciation in value of the large majority of the articles named, the decline in price of cattle and cheese was so heavy as to more than counterbalance it. This system of comparison shows how misleading deductions as to the state of trade, when based solely on values, must often be, and it is satisfactory to be able to show that in spite of a falling market as regards the two principal articles of export, there was an actual increase of nearly $\$ 3,000,000$, due entirely to increase in the volume of trade.

Horses
Cattle.
Shepp. .
swine. . .
Mutton. .
Pork . . . .
Bacon....
Hams . .
Beef
Meats, ca
Lard ...
Tallow . . Butter. . Cheese Eggs.....
Wheat
Barley...
ma
Oats... wh
Pease, wh
" split
Rye . . . . .
Beans. . . . Bran. . ... Flour, wh Oatmeal Potatoes. Hops ... Hay..... Flax.. Aplules, dy Wool ${ }^{\mathrm{g}}$.

Tota
427. and expr the tota same art
stablishtake the een practed from zen, and ome cond, owing packing perience, to packe market
the cultiustry the aced ; but $l$ adapted herefrom, oe under-
exports of intity and otal value increased lue of the cattle and is system 3 state of atisfactory ds the two of nearly

EXPORTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF CANADA IN 1891, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1890.

| Articles. | Value. |  | Increased or Decreased Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actual } \\ \text { in } \\ 1891 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At Prices } \\ \text { of } \\ 1890 . \end{gathered}$ | Due to Variation in |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actually } \\ \text { nore or less } \\ \text { than } 1890 . \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | Quantity. | Price. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Horses | 1,417,244 | 1,364,000 | - 572,000 | + 53,000 | - 518,829 |
| Cattle. | 8,772,499 | 10,047,000 | + 3,097,000 | $-1,274,000$ | + 1,823,082 |
| Sheep | 1,146,465 | 1,207,000 | - 67,000 | - 61,000 | - 127,882 |
| swine. | 1,1,954 | 2,000 | - 2,000 |  | 1,198 |
| Mutton. | 23,993 | 20,000 | + 16,000 | + 4,000 | + 19,803 |
| Purk. | 4,089 | 4,000 | - 10,000 |  | 10,192 |
| Bacon | 590,852 | 605,000 | 3,000 | - 14,000 | - 16,643 |
| Hams | 37,617 | 37,000 | $+13,000$ | + 1,000 | + 14,033 |
| Beef | 16,051 | 19,000 | - 4,000 | - 3,000 | + 923 |
| Meats, canned.... | 271,184 | 258,000 | + 150,000 | +. 13,060 | + 163,162 |
| " all other... | 16,258 | 12,000 | -- 61,000 | $+\quad 4,000$ | 57,479 |
| Lard ... | 3,174 | 3,000 | 3,000 |  | 2,898 |
| Tallow | 2,809 | 2,000 |  | - 1,000 | - 1,001 |
| Butter. | 602,175 | 657,000 | $+317,000$ | - 55,000 | + 262,044 |
| Cheese | 9,508,800 | 10,560,000 | $+1,188,000$ | - 1,051,000 | + 136,588 |
| Eggs. | 1,160,359 | 1,122,000 | - 673,000 | + 38,000 | - 634,855 |
| Wheat | 1,583,084 | 1,941,000 | + 1,552,000 | - 358,000 | + 1,194,223 |
| Barley. | 2,92!, 8873 | 2,254,000 70,000 | $-2,345,000$ $-\quad 80,000$ | + $+\quad 18,000$ $+\quad 18,000$ | $-1,670,536$ $-\quad 62,206$ |
| Oats... | 129,917 | 89,000 | $-\quad 107,000$ | + 18,000 | - 126,239 |
| Pease, whol | 1,858,319 | 1,769,000 | + $\quad 3,000$ | + 89,000 | + 143,686 |
| " split. | 174,282 | 133,000 | - 37,000 | $+\quad 41,000$ | $+\quad 4,003$ |
| Rye... | 226,470 | 171,000 | - 50,000 | + 56,000 | + 5,709 |
| Beans. | 495,768 | 426,000 | + 176,000 | + 70,000 | + 245,724 |
| Bran. | 162,324 | 153,000 | + 67,000 | + 9,000 | + 76,099 |
| Flour, wheat | 1,388,578 | 1,344,000 | + 822,000 | + 45,000 | + 867,195 |
| Oatmeal | 45,195 | 43,000 | - 211,000 | + 2,000 | - 209,462 |
| Potat | 1,693,671 | 1,247,000 | + 751,000 | + 447,000 | $+1,197,926$ |
| Hops. | 19,589 | 14,000 | + 14,000 | + 6,000 | + 19,527 |
| Hay. | 559,489 | 604,000 | - 464,000 | - 45,000 | - 509,065 |
| Flax | 181,386 | 181,000 | + 6,000 |  | + 5,823 |
| Aplules, dried. | 49,029 | 43,000 | + 38,000 | + 6,000 | + 44,270 |
| W00! green. | 1,389,714 | 1,183,000 | $+\quad 190,000$ + | + 207,000 | + 396,551 |
| Wool | 245,503 | 249,000 | + 13,000 | 3,000 | + 9,834 |
| Total | 36,795,888 | 37,835,000 | $+3,724,000$ | $-1,041,000$ | + 2,681,720 |

427 . The following tables give the values and quantities of imports Imports of and exports of farm produce into and from Canada in 1891, showing agricultuthe total amounts imported and exported, and also the trade in the duce, 1891. same articles between Canada and Great Britain and the United States.

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN 1891.

Imports Enterrd for Home Consumption.

| Articles, | Total. |  | From Great Britain. |  | From United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Horses.. . . . . No. | 2,625 | 117,559 | 27 | 1,215 | 2,590 | 116,114 |
| Cattle . . . . . . " | 802 | 16,736 |  |  | 802 | 16,736 |
| Sheep...... . " | 43,157 | 100,122 |  |  | 43,157 | 100, 122 |
| Swine........ |  | 8,843 |  |  | .... ..... | 8,843 |
| Other animals ... |  | 14,972 |  | 1,277 | c,382 | 13,569 |
| Mutton ...... Lbss. | 6,388 | - 584 | 666 | 23 | 6,322 | ${ }_{505} 511$ |
| Pork....: ... "' | 11,132,625 | 597,786 | 25,837 | 1,941 | 11,100,788 | 595,395 |
| *Bacon \& iams " ${ }^{\text {Beef .... ... }}$ | 2,570,412 | 208,173 98,843 | $\mathbf{6 , 3 1 2}$ <br> $\mathbf{1 5 , 3 9 6}$ | 1,007 | 2,564,044 | 207,150 97,761 |
| Meats,allother " | 1,921,425 | 186,726 | 30,354 | 3,364 | 1,865,701 | 180,057 |
| Lard... ..... " | -991,655 | 69,174 | 2,576 | 224 | '988,999 | 68,949 |
| Tallow | 687,117 | 33,185 | 24,057 | 1,442 | 663,060 | 31,743 |
| Hides. . |  | 2,004,449 |  | 59,149 |  | 1,869,720 |
| Wool........ Libs. | 7,848,802 | 1,398,746 | 2,503,339 | 537,909 | 3,513,324 | 555, 093 |
| Butter....... " | 324,681 | 75,923 | 2,859 | 744 | 318,592 | 74,759 |
| Cheese. | 106,385 | 20,189 | 20,459 | 4,079 | 75,761 | 14,496 |
| Poultry......... |  | 14,586 |  | 1,183 |  | 12,524 |
| Eggs........ Doz. | 602,533 | 96,916 | 131 | 23 | 576,629 | 94,99\% |
| Wheat . . . . Bush. | 147,521 | 128,857 |  |  | 147,521 | 128,857 |
| Barley.... . " | 190 | 181 | 48 | 39 | 142 | 142 |
| Oats.... ... " | 79,184 | 30,182 | 7,763 | 4,895 | 71,421 | 25, 288 |
| Pease....... " | 8,592 | 11,139 | 338 | 531 | 8,214 | 10,5\%2 |
| Beans. ... " | 10,320 | 18,572 | 74 | 165 | 8,044 | 16,114 |
| Rye.... .. " | 630 | 462 |  |  | 630 | 462 |
| Corn.. .... " | 2,788,622 | 1,512,503 |  |  | 2,788,622 | 1,512,503 |
| Cornmeal ... Brls. | 124,545 | 321,710 | 2 | 8 | 124,543 | 321,702 |
| Oatmeal.....Lbs. | 289,100 | 9,709 | 82,762 | 2,236 | 206,331 | 7,43 |
| Flour, wheat. Brls. | 57,489 | 234,313 | 2,498 | 13,165 | 54,904 | 230,67 |
| Bran,mill feed, \&c. |  | 95,462 |  |  |  | 95,462 |
| Potatoes.... Bush. | 33,468 | 31,254 | 23 | 16 | 33,398 | 31,217 |
| Hay.... . . . T Tons | 533 | 1,959 |  |  | 533 | 1,959 |
| Hops........ Lbs. | 606,464 | 237,539 | 114,928 | 46,771 | 388,283 | 146,868 |
| Seed, flax. ..Bush. all other " | 133,203 | $\begin{aligned} & 160,616 \\ & 264,755 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | 36 28,190 | 133,073 | 160,390 207,640 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hemp, } \\ & \text { dressed ... .Cwt. } \end{aligned}$ | 128,748 | 864,597 | 86,446 | 626,353 | 41,949 | 236,641 |
| Trees and plants, all kinds. |  | $125,152$ |  | 3,373 |  | 119,421 |
| Tobacco, raw.Libs. | 12,220,837 | 1,649,917 | 2,231 | 293 | 11,873,661 | 1,522,014 |
| Fruits, viz.:-.. |  |  |  |  |  | 11,05 |
| Apples, dried. Lbs <br> green or |  |  | 16 | 3 | 95,002 <br> 16,093 | 11,00 |

[^18]S FROM ADA OF
$\qquad$
ed States.

Value.
8
116,114
16,736
100,322
8, 843
13,569
595,399
207,150
97,761
180,057
68,949
31,743
1,869,720
74,75
14,446
12,524
$9+, 946$ $1+2$
25,287
10,572
16,114
1,512,50,3
321,702 230,677 \%5,462 ${ }_{1}^{1,459}$ 146,868 160,390 207,640 236,641

119,421 1,522,014

11,052
25,101

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles. | Imports Entered for Home Consumption. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  | From Great Britain. |  | From United States. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Currants. . . Qts.Cherries. . . |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
|  | 627 | 83 |  | . | 627 | 83 |
|  | 65,212 | 12,369 |  |  | 65,212 | 12,369 |
| Grapes . . . . .Lbs. Peaches | 1,081,792 | 79,452 | 397,424 | 32,847 | 682,368 | 46,413 |
|  | 395,748 | 32,039 |  |  | 394,164 | 32,027 |
|  | 5,013 | 21,219 |  |  | 5,013 | 21,219 |
|  | 649,565 | 63,180 |  |  | 648,627 | 63,117 |
|  | 64, 5 | 370,399 |  | 34,709 |  | 330,427 |
| Total . . . . . . . |  | 11,407,265 |  | 1,408,239 |  | 9,395,747 |

Note.-Animals for improvement of stock not included.
STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1891 OF AGRICULTURAL Exports of PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT AgriculBRITAIN AND THE UNITED STA'TES. tural Pro-

| Articles. | Exports, the Produce of Canada. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  | To Great Britain. |  | To United States. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | 8 |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Horses.. ..... No. | 11,658 | 1,417,244 | 1,222 | 156,254 | 9,957 | 1,215,022 |
| Cattle . . . . . . . " | 117,761 | 8,7: 2,499 | 107,689 | 8,425.396 | 2,763 | 26,975 |
| Sheep . . . . . . . " | 299,347 | 1,146,465 | 40,732 | 344,405 | 244,996 | 759,081 |
| Swine ........ " | 334 | 1,954 | 3 | 75 | 88 | 888 |
| Other animals and poultry |  |  |  | 4,826 |  | 53,510 |
| Mutton.. .... Libs. | 291,991 | 23,993 | 75,798 | - 8,066 | 174,118 | 13,807 |
| Pork......... "، | 67,687 | 4,089 | - 550 | - 40 | 3,700 | -198 |
| Bacon. . .. " | 7,150,756 | 590,852 | 7,137,586 | 589,599 | 968 | 118 |
| Hams.. .... " | 403,481 | 37,617 | 391,943 | 36,398 | 461 | 57 |
| Beef.......... " | 309,791 | 16,051 | 8,700 | 740 | 9,440 | 699 |
| Meats, canned " | 2,767,080 | 271,184 | 2,736,150 | 267,959 | 30,186 | 3,155 |
| Lard......... " | 47,734 | 3,174 | 28,700 | 1,862 | 14,700 | 970 |
| Tallow ...... " | 49,893 | 2,809 |  |  |  |  |
| Hides, horns and skins ........... . |  | 489,004 |  | 13,455 |  | 472,501 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1891 OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GRFATT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES-Concluded.

| Articles. | Exports, the Pronuck of Canada. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  | To Great Britain. |  | To United States. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | 8 |
| Wool. . . . . . . . Lbs. | 1,108,286 | 245,503 |  |  | 1,107,560 | 24i,322 |
| Butter. . . . " | 3,768,101 | 602,175 | 2,758,855 | 440,060 | (68,008 | 10, 1734 |
| Cheese.. ..... " | 106,202,140 | 9,508,800 | 105,942,677 | 9,481,373 | 128,256 | 13, が, |
| Poultry. |  | 26,179 | - | 1,002 | 128,20 | 24,170 |
| Fggs......... Doz. | 8,022,935 | 1,160,35? | 649,476 | 83,589 | 7,354,235 | 1,074,247 |
| Wheat. . . . Bush. | 2,108,216 | 1,583,084 | 1,015,954 | 960,134 | 1,092,109 | (6i3, $69 \times 1$ |
| Barley...... " | 4,842,327 | 2,929,873 | 132,650 | 75,225 | 4,751,953 | 2,849, 219 |
| Oats........ " | 260,56! | 129,917 | 16,528 | 5,954 | 2,264 | ${ }^{931}$ |
| *Pease...... " | 2,754,285 | 2,032,601 | 2,149,203 | 1,485,348 | 500,978 | 457,603 |
| Beans . ... "، | 323,729 | 495,748 |  |  | 321,898 | 493, 484 |
| Rye.. . .. "، | 339,944 | 226,470 | 103,623 | 68,484 | 150,330 | (t), 131 |
| Corn....... " | 180 | 114 |  |  | 90 | 4 |
| Cornmeal. . . Brls. | 503 | 1.393 |  |  |  |  |
| Oammeal..... " | 11,748 | 45,195 | 9,304 | 35,455 | 576 | 1,900 |
| Flour (wheat) " | 246,784 | 1,388,578 | 181,543 | 851,912 | 12,439 | 55, 514 |
| Bran. . . . . . Cwt. | 188,835 | 162,324 | 100,562 | 97,872 | 80,522 | 56i,44 |
| Flax........ "' | 21,877 | 181,386 |  |  | 21,877 | 181,386 |
| Potatoes ... . Bush. | 3,668,725 | 1,693,671 | 2,278 | 1,401) | 3,326,546 | 1,478,092 |
| Hay.. . .... Tons. | 65,083 | 559,489 | 11,852 | 150,291 | 50,070 | 375,813 |
| Seeds, clover and grass. |  | 318,203 |  | 223,093 |  | 53, 419 |
| Apples, dried.Libs. | 800,650 | 49,029 | 67,168 | 7,353 | 611,475 | 32, 16it |
| Apples, green or ripe... Brls. | 450.836 | 1,389, 114 | 390,169 | 1,235,245 | 58,308 | 147,158 |
| Berries, all kinds. |  | 64,849 |  |  |  | 64,814 |
| Fruits, canned or preserved. |  | 30,772 |  | 9,500 |  | 18,70x |
| Fruits, all other. . |  | 32,773 |  | 3,097 |  | 2i,327 |
| All other articles.. |  | 509,463 |  |  |  |  |
| Total . |  | 38,205,370 | ... . . | 25,074,464 | .... .... | 10,917,370 |

Analysis of trade with Great Britain and the United States.

* Including split pease.

428. Out of $\$ 9,395,747$ worth of produce imported from the States, $\$ 6,583,577$, or 70 per cent, represented imports of hides, wool, corn, raw tobacco and pork and bacon The hides and wool imported are principally the products of foreign countries bought at second-hand in the States, or shipped by agents, through that country, direct from the place of production. Tobaceo and corn are two articles that cannot be produced in any quantity in this country. The large imports of pork and bacon are due entirely to the apathy of the Canadian farmer, who prefers to buy the inferior products of the western States to producing, at less cost, a superior article for himself. With the exception of wool, imports from Great Britain are nominal. As regards exports,
the Unit 61 per ce The trade an increa demand. rantage always gi principall ference to careless b filled wit The trade months, a breed onl more prot The tota country s United S The total improvem less gener N.W.T., v that in a able. Th Imperial of horses demand dian farm remarks o of anima inevitably the case are not re general pl be much to the St these art exports failure of demand having r 880,0001 of hay, w injudiciou increase o Britain.

## AGRICULTURE.

LTURAL O GREAT

## ed Statex.

Value.
8
245,322
10,1044
$13,+45$
24,150
1,074,247
( 613,699
$2,449,269$
931
497,603
$493,+465$
(5), 131

4
1,900
[50,249
isi, 44
181,386
1,488,092
375,813
65,419
32,1664
147,158
64,814
18,768
2, 232
$10,917,3 ; \overline{7}$
the States, wool, corn, ported are ad-hand in t from the camnot be rts of pork trmer, who to producception of ds exports,
the United States took $\$ 10,917,357$ worth, of which $\$ 6,616,630$, or 61 per cent, comprised exports of horses, eggs, barley and potatoes. The trade in horses with that country is falling off very much, owing to an increase in the home supply as well as to a great reduction in the demand. It is very probable that this will result greatly to the ad- The horse vantage of the Canadian breeder, for while buyers in the States will trade. always give a good price for a good animal, there was a ready market, principally for horse-car service, for all kinds of animals, without reference to soundness or quality, which has induced a large amount of careless breeding among farmers, in Canada, and the country is now filled with a lot of unsound animals that are practically unsaleable. The trade with Great Britain has increased rapidly during the last 18 months, and if farmers will only pay more attention to quality, and breed only from sound stock, they will soon find in England an infinitely more profitable market than the United States could ever offer them. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 328,$122 ; 315,436$ have gone to the United States, 6,700 to Great Britain and 5,986 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 42,255 . Horse-breeding prevails more or Horse less generally in Canada, but it is made a special industry in Alberta, breeding. N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. Though, owing to the jealousy of British agriculturists, the Imperial Government has discontinued, for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, there is not much doubt that the demand will be ultimately revired, and it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will employ the interval in profiting by the advice and remarks of the officers sent out to purchase, with reference to the style of animal required, so that when the time does come again, as it inevitably will, a far larger supply will be found available than was the case in the first instance; and even if the animals thus produced are not required for the army, they will be found greatly improved for general purposes. The market is sure to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of the trade. The exports of eggs and barley Eggs and to the States are falling off, and, as already mentioned, the trade in barley. these articles is being gradually transferred to Great Britain. The exports of potatoes during 1890-91 were very large, owing to the failure of the crop on the other side, but there is no permanent demand for this vegetable, the imports of potatoes into the States Potatoes. having ranged during the last five years from $8,200,000$ bushels to 880,000 bushels. The duty would appear to have checked the export Hay. of hay, which is a matter for congratulation, as the export of hay is as imjudicious and harmful as the export of store cattle. There was an increase of $\$ 3,988,343$ in the value of exports of farm produce to Great Britain.

Exports of 429. The following table gives the exports of agricultural produce agricultural pro-
duce from Canada and
United
States,
1891.
from Canada and the United States, respectively, in 1891 :-

> EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (DOMESTIC) FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES, 1891.


[^19]430. In showing tl duce impo taken corr returns di cles were situated, of Montre North Am are for the returns ar years, and following. taken fron sions and forgotten the Canad average fig in those a tributed b the quant people of increasing whole amo large prop Canada is far as exte other esse steps mus Canada's ever to be
430. In issues of this work previous to 1890 , tables were given Average showing the quantities of certain articles of food and agricultural pro- imports of duce imported annually into Great Britain, the figures in which were ral pro. taken correctly from the British returns; but it.was found that these duce into returns did not accurately represent the true facts, inasmuch as arti- Great cles were credited to the country in which the port of shipment was situated, e.g., articles of United States produce, shipped at the port of Montreal, were credited in the British customs returns to British North America. This practice still prevails, and as the British returns are for the calendar year, and the Canadian and the United States returns are for the fiscal year, it was decided to take a period of three years, and strike an average, which has accordingly been done in the following table, the figures for Canada and the United States being taken from the returns of each country, and those of British possessions and other foreign countries from British returns. It must not be forgotten that in many cases-such, for instance, as cattle and cheesethe Canadian exports are rapidly increasing, and that therefore these average figures do not fairly represent the extent of the present trade in those articles, but they give a general idea of the proportion contributed by Canada to the food supply of England. Enormous as is the quantity of food from other countries annually required by the people of the United Kingdon, yet that quantity is continually increasing, and the figures show what a very small proportion of the whole amount is contributed by Canada, and on the other hand what large proportions of many articles are sent from the United States. Canada is just as well, if not better, able to supply these articles, as far as extent of area, climate and natural facilities go, but she lacks the other essential quality of population, and it is evident thac energetic steps must be taken towards settling up the great North-West, if Canada's contribution to the food supply of the mrither country is ever to become an important factor of consideration.
AVERAGE IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN

| Articles. | Total. | Imported from |  |  |  | Percentage of Imports from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | United States. | Canada. | Other British l'ousessions. | Other Foreign Conntries. | United States. | Canada. |
| Horses . ......... .... ....... ${ }^{\text {. }}$ No. | 14,874 | 210 | 179 | 65 | 14,395 | 1.41 | 1.20 |
| Cattle ........ .. .. .... ... ", | 524,969 | 226,106 | 60,404 | 2,519 | 159,363 | $43 \cdot 07$ | $11 \cdot 51$ |
| Sheep | 604,209 | 8,085 | 43,635 | 1,037 | 607,639 | $1 \cdot 22$ | $6 \cdot 56$ |
| Mutton, fresh. . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 144,460,848 | 162,148 | 2,784 | 76,769,805 | 67,362,744 | $0 \cdot 11$ |  |
| Pork . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .6 | 43,909,936 | 15,359,649 | 7,667 | 13,440 | 22,933,548 | $34 \cdot 98$ | 0.02 |
| Bacon and hams . . . . . . . . . . " | 488,257,677 | 386,915,265 | 6,170,490 | 4,555 | 83,639,920 | 79-24 | $1 \cdot 26$ |
| Beef, salted ............ . . . "، | 28,527,781 | 10,519,714 |  | 48,048 | 122,304 |  |  |
| " fresh. | 152,211,483 | 133,925,284 | 18,556 | 9,381,045 | 1,644,446 | 87.99 | $0 \cdot 01$ |
| Meats, all other | 80,345,355 | 41,745,779 | 1,424,676 | 11,009,445 | 17,462,853 | $51 \cdot 92$ | 1.7 |
| Lard | 125,101,237 | 120,990, 96i | 80,317 | 32,144 | 827,195 | 96.72 | $0 \cdot 06$ |
| Tallow and stearine.. ..... ... "* | 141,212,608 | $\pm 40,766,769$ | +47,731 | 60,280,453 | 30,615,536 | $28 \cdot 87$ | $0 \cdot 03$ |
| Butter .. ............... .. " | 210,074,368 | 8,859,161 | 1,091,675 | 3,266,107 | 196,888,533 | 4.22 | 0.52 |
| Cheest | 222,868,389 | 77,269,069 | 88,490,241 | 2,364,059 | 43,576,139 | $34 \cdot 67$ | $39 \cdot 70$ |
| Ponltry*. ................... ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 2,229,885 | 12,065 | 1,500 | 1,659 | 2,209,997 | $0 \cdot 54$ | $0 \cdot 07$ |
| Fggs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Doz. | 97,045,627 | 260 | 1,849 | 139,467 | 96,849,293 |  |  |
| Wheat .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 109,689,956 | 37,047,119 | 746,088 | 20,741,634 | 56,442,007 | $33 \cdot 74$ | 068 |
| Barley ... . .. ................. " | 43,076,638 | [186,429 | 11,711 | 118,049 | 42,287,565 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 0.03 |
| Oats......... . . . . . ....... " | 52,144,168 | 2,308,003 | 211,284 | 209,433 | 49,399,245 | $4 \cdot 42$ | 041 |
| Pease. | 3,715,938 | +18,012 | 1,780,481 | 649,578 | 1,197,701 | $0 \cdot 48$ | $47 \cdot 91$ |
| Flour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 8,839,762 | 6,921,941 | 131,976 | 41,336 | 1,795,763 | $78 \cdot 30$ | $1 \cdot 49$ |
| Potatoes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 3,850,518 | 629 | 935 | 2,376,083 | 1,474,435 | $0 \cdot 02$ | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| Onions . .. ...... ... .... " | 3,736,879 | 4,088 |  | 114,752 | 3,619,873 | 011 |  |
| Apples, green............... . . " | 3,327,955 | 1,680,384 | 1,150,920 | 55,252 | 1,390,974 | $50 \cdot 49$ | $34 \cdot 58$ |
| Flax seed. | 17,933,200 |  |  | 10,647,624 | 7,315,576 |  | .. ... |
| Flax, dressed and undressed... . Llss. | 177, $8.7,013$ |  |  | 3,249,154 | 174,578,656 |  |  |
| Wix, ... . ...... ... ... ... " | (933,397, 127 | 3,400 | 2,810 | [500,327, $264 ;$ | 101,984,602 |  |  |

431. from Can articles is large qua not be $m$
432. T articles in ence to tl

IMPORTS

433. T trict of $A$ there wer
431. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported Principal from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in impom large quantities, there is no reason why our share $r^{\circ}$ 'he imports should Cauada. not be much larger than it is at present.
432. The following table gives the total quantities of the same Imports of articles imported into Great Britain in 1889 and 1890, without refer- articles of ence to the countries from whence they came :-

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL 1889 and PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889-90.
1890.

| Articlen. |  | Qcantity. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1889. | 1890. |
| Horses. | No. | 13,832 | 19,286 |
| Cattle. | " | 555,222 | 642,596 |
| Sheep.. | " | 677,058 | 358,458 |
| Mutton. | Lbs. | 137,206,496 | 185,518,928 |
| Pork |  | 43,310,400 | 33,611,872 |
| Bacon and hams | " | 502,220,096 | 560,001,792 |
| Beef, salted. .. | " | 29,396,416 | 30,769,312 |
| " fresh ..... | " | 155,204,234 | 207,714,416 |
| Meats, canned. | " | 71,870,960 | 82,298,832 |
| " all other | " | 9,280,544 | 11,634,366 |
| Lard.... .... ..... | " | 133,577,248 | 144,200,512 |
| Tallow and stearine |  | 139,331,472 | 154,962,416 |
| Butter...... . .... | " | 215,918,304 | 227,104,304 |
| Cheese. | " | 213,695,888 | 240,196,880 |
| Ponltry | 5 | 2,302,872 | 2,422,904 |
| Egrs.... | Doz. | 94,325,030 | 102,912,460 |
| Wheat | Bush. | 109,296,855 | 112,885,136 |
| Barley |  | 40,602,125 | 38,915,305 |
| Oats... | " | 52,674,809 | 41,924,848 |
| Pease |  | 3,164,334 | 3,439,311 |
| Flour. | Brls. | 8,216,366 | 8,833,068 |
| Potatoes | Bush. | 3,480,262 | 3,621,520 |
| Onions |  | 3,854,453 | 3,871,195 |
| Apples. | " | 3,612,316 | 2,574,957 |
| Flax seed. | " | 18,155,960 | 15,465,320 |
| Flax, dressed and undressed | Lbs. | 177,701,264 | 177,167,088 |
| Wool............. ... ..... |  | ¢96,011,487 | 629,236,209 |

[^20]433. The fertile plains of the North-West, particularly in the dis- Ranches trict of Alberta, are admirably adapted for stock-raising, and in 1891 and stock there were 129 ranches in operation in the grazing districts. According T .
to the census returns of 1891, the following number of live stock were then in the three districts :-

|  | Alberta. | Assiniboia. | Saskat chewan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horses | 31,970 | 23,449 | 5,220) |
| Cattle. | 145,658 | 69,420 | 16,144 |
| Sheep. | 16,037 | 41,376 | 4,487 |
| Swine. | 5,103 | 10,020 | 1,0:18 |

These figures, when compared with the figures for the same district, as given in the census returns of 1885, show increases as follow:-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

while swine show a decrease of 6,321 . In 1881 the whole of the North-West Territories only contained 18,763 head of live stuck, while in 1891, in the three provisional districts alone, there were 373,002 head. There seems good reason to helieve that at the end of the present decade the increase will be fourd, both actually and proportionately, to be infinitely larger.

The expe rimental farms.
434. There is no space to go into any details of all the work that was done on the several experimental farms during the jear; they must be obtained, if required, from the Director's report, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. However, much useful work was done at all the stations in testing new varieties of agricultural products, fruit and forest trees, and in making numerous experiments of various kinds with a: iew of benefiting the position of the farmers generally. As evidence of the amount of work done and of the interest taken by the farmers, it may be stated that during the year 12,360 bags of grain, 1,316 packages of seedling forest trees and small fruit, and 563 bags of tree seed were distributed; 2,152 samples of grain were received for report ; the total number of bulletins and reports sent out was 218,129 , and the farmers who have, by request, been placed on the list to receive bulletins, etc., now number 24,609 . The expenditure during the year on the several farms was as follows:-

| Central Farm, Ottawa.. | \$44,802 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Farm, Nappan, N.S. | 6,944 |
| do Brandon, Man:. | 10,47) |
| do Indian Head, N. | 7,666 |
| do Agassiz, B.C | 9,207 |
| Total | \$79,148 |

435. T that is no of the Do an unkno known to ever, of $t$ from the as arrang all of then
(1.) Me sand, hem bog iron o of copper, and ores o antimony,
(2.) Ma cite, bitum peat.
(3.) Md products. iron pyrit magnesia, ginese.
(4.) M
(5.) $M$ heary spa
(6.) Sa water's.
(7.) $M$ Limeston dorite ro stones, co
(8.) $R$ graphite, sandstone
work that jear; they published nuch useful of agriculrous experitien of the lone and of during the st trees and 152 samples ulletins and by request, ber 24,609 . s follows:-

## CHAPTER VII.

## MINERAL STATISTIOS.

435. There is hardly a mineral of value, with the exception of tin, Classified that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part list of the of the Dominion, but its mineral wealth is to all intents at present of Canada an unknown quantity, many parts of the country where minerals are known to exist being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited:-
(1.) Metals and their Ores.-Native iron, magnctic iron ore, iron saud, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.
(2.) Materials used in the Production of Heat and Liyht.-Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.
(3.) Materials applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures and their Products.-Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, \&c., 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.
(4.) Mineral Manares.-Gypsum, shell-marl.
(5.) Mineral Pigments and Detergents—Iron ochres, de., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.
(6.) Salt, Brines and Mineral Waters.-Salt and brine, mineral waters.
(i.) Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction.Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, Labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick clays.
(8.) Refractory Materials, Pottery Clays and Pottery.-Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), and pottery clay.
(9.) Materials for (irindiny and Polishing.-Stone for manufactur. ing whetstones, hones, bath-brick, Tripoli, grindstones and millstones.
(10.) Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and Jewellery.-Litlugrnphic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amker, Canadian precious stones.
(11.) Miscellameour.--Sandstone for glass-making, moulding samd and clay, carbrinaceous shale, artiticial stone.

Diawbacks to mineral devclopme:t.
436. The principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been want of capital, and the fact that a number of the enterprises that have been started have been purely of a speculative character, which has thrown suspicion on genuine undertakings, and driven investors to place their funds elsewhere; but as the explorntions of the Government Geological Survey are making better known the extent and locality of minerals, and the fiscal policy of the Government is calculated to stimulate production, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mining resources.

Visit of the British lron and Steel Associntion.
437. A large number of members of the British Iron and Steel $\mathrm{A}_{3}$. sociation visited the United States in the autumn of 1890, and many of them inspected the copper and nickel mines of Sudbury, and expressei themselves as being astonished at the evidence of great minema! wealth the met with. It is hoped that as a means of calling attention to the mineral resources of this country their visit will lave a beneticial result.

Mineral resources of Ontario.
438. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed is commission to enquire into the mineral resources of that proviace and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario :-In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silverbearing mines, iron, copper, galena, and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James' Bay, prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior, localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the

Antimony o
Arsenic....
Asbestos.
*Bricks ..
*Building st Cemient. ... Coal..
 Coke.
wincturillstones.
-Lithorper conlprecinus
ing sand
erto have nterprises character, ad driven rations of nown the e Governbecoming

A Steel Asand many d expressei at minera! lling attenwill have a
ppointed ab at province commission athered the -In the cenores, gold, te, granite, and nickel of Denison ts of copper uron, from 1 and silveres of marble d extendiay eral region. ron, galena, ch there are d sandstone. grom the
explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of weat richmess. Beyond this district, to the north-west, are found reins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermillioll iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination alreudy made inspires the hope that here will, in time, be developed an fron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Winxls, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil and salt deposits in western Ontnrio, which are of grent value.
439. Nova Scotia, British Columbin, Quebec, the north and west Mining portions of Ontario and some parts of the North-West Territories, are districts of essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found the Domiin Manitoba, but no metalliferous ores have at present been discovered there, and though a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.
40. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been Sources of tuken almost entirely from the statistical report on the minerals of informaCamada for 1890 published by the veological Survey. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been taken partly from ofticial and partly from other sources, notably the publications of the American Iron and Steel Association.
44. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada Mineral in 1890 and 1891, will give some idea of the present value of an producindustry which is still in its infuncy. The figures for 1891 are subject Canada, to revision.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| Pronuct. | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity | Value. |
|  |  | 8 |  | \$ |
| Antimony ore. . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 261 | $\underline{625}$ | 10 | , 60 |
| Arvenic.... ........... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 25 | 1,500 | 20 | 1,000 |
| Axbertos .... ......... " | 9,860 | 1,260,240 | 9,000 | 1,000,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {' Bricks ... }}$. . . . . . . . 1,000 | 211,727 | 1,264, 982 | 173,808 | 1,047,311 |
| ${ }^{\text {' Building stone. . . . . .Cub. yds. }}$ | 382,563 | 964,783 | 187,685 | 708,702 |
| Cement. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 102,216 | 92,405 | 93,779 | 109,086 |
| Coal....... ........... Tons. | 3,117,681 | 6,496,110 | - 3,400,479 | 7,792,175 |
| Coke..................... ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 56,450 | 166,298 | 57,084 | 175,592 |
| Copper. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Libs. | 6,013,671 | 902,050 | 9,529,076 | 1,238,780 |
| Feldspar............. . . Tons. | -700 | 3,500 | 685 | 1,2,425 |
| Fertilizers. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,203 | 31,889 |  |  |
| Fire clay................ ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |  | 250 | 750 |
| * Incomplete. 20 |  |  |  |  |

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891-Concluded.

| Proinuet. | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quautity | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Flagstone... ........... Sq. ${ }^{\text {ft. }}$ | 17,865 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 1,643 \end{aligned}$ | 27,300 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 2,721 \end{aligned}$ |
| Glass and glassware............ |  | 537,130 | 27,300 |  |
| Gold... . . . . . . . . . . . . . Uz. | 64,046 | 1,149,776 | 51,040 | 925, 486 |
| Granite. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 13,307 | 65,985 | 10,995 | 65,105 |
| Graphite................ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 175 | 5,200 | 260 | 1,240 |
| Grindstones | 4,884 | 42,340 | 4,479 | 42,587 |
| Gypsum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 226,509 | 194,033 | 203,545 | 192,0\%6 |
| Ironore... . . . . . . . . . . | 76,511 | 155,380 | 68,979 | 152,005 |
| Lead(fine, contained in ore) Lbbs. | 113,000 | 5,085 | 588,665 | 25, 607 |
| * Lime..... . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 2,501,079 | 412,308 | 1,829,894 | 251,210 |
| Limestone for iron flux . . Tons. | 18,478 | 18,361 | 11,376 | 11,5is |
| Manganese.............. " | 1,328 | 32,550 | 274 | 6,951 |
| Marble. . . . . . . ......... | 780 | 10,776 |  |  |
| Mica.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L Lbs. | 770,159 | 68,074 |  | 71,510 |
| Mineral paint. . . . . . . . . Tons. | 2,117 | 12,668 | 900 | 17,750 |
| Mineral water.... ...... Galls. | 561,165 | 66,031 | 427.485 | 54,068 |
| Moulding sand......... Tons. | 320 | 1,410 | 230 | 1,000 |
| Nickel.................. Lbs. | 1,435,742 | 933,232 | 4,626,627 | 2,775,976 |
| Petroleum. (Brls. of 35 Imp; gal.) | 765,029 | 902,734 | 755,298 | 1,004,546 |
| Phosphate.......... Tons. | 31,753 | 361,045 | 23,588 | 161,603 |
| Pig iron........... . . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 21,772 | 331,688 | 23,891 | 368,901 |
| Platinum. . . . . . . . . . . . . Oz. |  | 4,500 |  | 10,000 |
| Potters' ware |  | 195,242 |  | * 258,844 |
| Precious stones.. . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 700 |  |  |
| Pyrites....... . . . . . . . . Tons. | 49,227 | 123,068 | 65,362 | 196,086 |
| Quartz.................. "، | 200 | 1,000 |  |  |
| Roofing cement. | 1,171 | 6,502 | 900 | 2,700 |
| Salt............ . . . . . . . | 43,754 | 198,897 | 45,021 | 161,179 |
| Sands and gravel (exports) | 342,158 | 65,518 | 243,724 | 59,501 |
| Sewer pipes. . . . . . . . . . . ...... |  | 348,000 |  | 227,300 |
| Silver.... . . . . . . . . . . . Ozs. | 400,687 | 420,662 | 415,493 | 407,183 |
| Slate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 6,368 | 100,250 |  |  |
| Soapstone............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{1} 917$ | 1,239 | 575 | 863 |
| Sulphuric acid........... Lbs. | 11,118,779 | 145,235 |  |  |
| Terra cotta. |  | 90,000 |  | 113,113 |
| *Tiles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,000 | 10,521 | 140,877 | 11,779 | 140,99 |
| Whiting. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 500 | 500 |  |  |
| Estimated value of mineral products not returned. |  | 995,667 |  | 582,138 |
| Total. |  | 19,331,688 |  | 20,368,901 |

* Incomplete.

Mineral productio almost stationary.
442. It would appear from the foregoing table that mineral production in Canada is, at present, not increasing to any great extent, the value having remained practically stationary for the last three years, though this may be in a large measure due to sluggish markets and a consequently reduced demand for some of the principal articles.

Exports of
443. The total value of the exports of minerals and mineral proclucts minerals, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

8769,39: exported

And the

The dif for the ca be seen th States, an sions, as c 1889.
444. Tl manufactu 88,154,50 forming 6 445. Th Canada in at the poi of 398,18 2,719,478
446. Al Nova Scot West Tert

## oncluded.

)1.
Value.
8.

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152,005
251,215
11,34
6,951
71,510
17,750
54,068 1,000
2,775,976
$1,004,546$
368,901
10,000

* 258,844

196,086
2,700
161,159
59,301
227,300
407,183
813
113,103 140,799

582,138
$20,368,901$
that mineral y great extent, the last three uggish markets incipal articles.
ineral products 807,541, being
$\$ 769,392$ more than in 1889 . The values of the principal articles exported in the last three years were as follow :-

|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asbestos | 277,742 | \$ 360,144 | \$ 528,530 |
| Coal | 1,974,731 | 2,334,905 | 2,436,906 |
| Copper | 257,287 | 168,457 | 398,497 |
| Gold. | 628,158 | 609,250 | 706,792 |
| Gypsum. | 121,389 | 195,176 | 192,359 |
| Irou and steel (about) | 350,000 | 310,000 | 275,000 |
| Phosphates | 298,609 | 394,768 | 499,369 |
| Silver | 219,008 | 212,163 | 204,142 |
| Stone and marb | 78,119 | *49,578 | *65,336 |
| Iron ore. | 55,177 | 39,887 | 40,690 |
| Other articles. | 478,590 | 363,821 | 459,920 |
| Total. | 84,738,810 | \$5,038,149 | \$5,807,541 |

And the countries to which they were principally exported were :-

| United St | 83,341,308 | \$3,753,351 | \$3,963,257 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | 478,260 | 422,355 | 630,815 |
| Other British possessions | 150,763 | 158,143 | 189,973 |
| Germany. | 46,053 | 15,856 | 17,067 |
| .Japan. | 40,180 | 4,000 | 7,200 |
| St. Pier | 16,312 | 16,564 | 19,905 |
| China. | 12,950 |  |  |
| Mexico | 10,570 | 10,118 |  |
| Other countries. | 14,541 | 38,783 | 27,540 |
| Total. | \$4,110,937 | \$4,419,170 | \$4,855,757 |

The difference in amounts is owing to the total values being given for the calendar year and the export values for the fiscal year. It will be seen that, in 1890, 81 per cent of the exports went to the United States, and 17 per cent to the United Kingdom and British possessions, as compared with 84 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, in 1889.
444. The total value of imports of minerals and products chiefly Value of manufactured therefrom, in 1890 , was $\$ 24,472,327$, of which amount imports, $88,154,504$ was for coal and $\$ 8,473,741$ for iron and steel, the two ${ }^{1890}$. forming 68 per cent of the whole sum.
445. The most important mineral, in point of value, produced in ProducCanada in 1890, was coal, the quantity being. $3,117,661$ tons, valued tion of at the point of production at $\$ 6,496,110$, being an increase over 1889 coal, 1890 of 398,183 tons. In the former year the quantity produced was 2, 119,478 tons.
446. Almost all the coal at present is produced in the provinces of Coal-proNova Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the North- ducing West Territories are capable of extensive development, and the output $\begin{gathered}\text { Canada. }\end{gathered}$
*Stone only.
$20 \frac{1}{2}$
can be very materially increased. These deposits are apparently inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from $4,500,000$ to $9,000,000$ tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains large deposits of anthracite have been found, beds of which are being worked near Banff, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west is now exclusively the product of Canada; and as there is a constant demand for anthracite coal in the San Francisco market, and as the Banff mines are nearer to that city than any of the United States anthracite coal fields, it is possible they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. The importance, from an Imperial point of view, of having large deposits of smokeless coal within two days' journey of the principal naval stations on the Pacitic coast, can hardly be over-estimated. Anthracite has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but though a considerable sum has been spent in prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished. A small quantity of coal is annually raised in the Province of New Brunswick, but the work is only done in a very desultory manner, being carried on principally by fariners when other work is slack.

Production of coal in Canada, 1889 and 1890.
447. The following table gives the production of coal in Canada, by provinces, during the last two years :-

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

| Province. | 1889. |  | 1890. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tons } \\ \text { of } \\ 2,000 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{gathered}$ | Value. | Tons of 2,000 lbs. | Value. |
|  |  | \% |  | \$ |
| Nova Scotia. | 1,967,032 | 3,073,489 | 2,222,081 | 3,571,202 |
| British Columbia. | 649,409 | 2,319,320 | 759,517 | 2,712,560 |
| North-West Territories. | 97,364 | 179,640 | 128,953 | 198,498 |
| New Brunswick....... ........ | ¢,673 | 11,733 | 7,110 | 13,850 |
| Total.. | 2,719,478 | 5,584,182 | 3,117,661 | 6,496, 110 |

[^21]448. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are estimated to occupy an area of 685 square miles, and, as at present known, are five in number, viz., three in Cape Breton and two in the province proper. The coal is bituminous, and for gas, cooking and steam purposes equals any in the world.

Cumberlan Pictur ... . Cape Bretd Other coun

The qu sold 1,78 given in the Nov:
$45 \%$ V mainland are on V

[^22]tly inexre miles, this area al varies ins large g worked Railway All the nd points there is a rket, and ced States pal source Imperial ithin two coast, can pping out sum has s yet been n the Prodesultory er work is

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Value.
$\$$
3,571,202
2,712,560
198,498
6,496,110
upy an area umber, viz., The coal is s any in the
449. The placing of an import duty upon bituminous coal in 1879 has Develophad the effect of very largely increasing the production of coal in this ment of province, as is apparent from the figures in a subsequent table, and has Scotia coal also been the means of developing a large and increasing interprovin- fields. cial trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec, particulars of which are here given :-
sales of nova scotian coal to quebec.

| Yrak. | Long Tons. | Year. | Long Tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1877. | 95,118 | 1885. | 493,917 |
| 1388. | 83,710 | 1886. | 538,762 |
| 187!). | 154,118 | 1887. | 650,858 |
| 1880... ... .... ...... ... | 239,091 | 1888. | 678,321 |
| 1881.. | 268,628 | 1889. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 631,796 |
| 1882. | 383,031 | 1890. | 751,931 |
| 1883.. ............ .... .... | 410,605 396,782 | 1891. | 775,286 |
| 1884...... . . . . . . . . .n..... | 396,782 |  |  |

450. The following table shows the production and cisposal of coal, Distribuby counties, in Nova Scotia, in 1891 :-

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1891.
tion of coal raised in Nova Scotia.

| Counties. |
| :---: |

The quantity raised in 1890 was $1,984,001$ tons, and the quantity sold $1,786,111$ tons. The figures in the two foregoing tables have been given in long tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$. each, in order that they may agree with the Nova Scotian Government returns, in which the long ton is used.
451. While indications of coal are to be found in many places on the Coal in mainland of British Columbia, the only collieries at present in operation $\underset{\text { Critish }}{\text { Columbia }}$ are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and

[^23]Comox. The collieries are four in number, and their operations, in 1891, resulted as follow :-
PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1891.

| Collieries. | Coal Raised. | *Home Con. sumption. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nanaimo | Tons. 527,457 | Tons. | Tons. 383,886 |
| Wellington.. | 345,182 |  | 282,452 |
| East Wellington. | 41,666 | ... ..... | 36,181 |
| Union......... | 114,792 |  | 103,960 |
| Total | 1,029,097 | 202,697 | 806,479 |

* Including coal used in the collieries.

The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any American coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,407 ; Nanaimo, 1,335; and Seattle, 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344.)

Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 1874-1890.
452. The next table shows the production of coal in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874 :-
PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1890.

|  | Year. | Nova Scotia. | British Columbia. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1874. |  | 977,446 | 81,000 | 1,058,446 |
| 1875. |  | 874,905 | 110,000 | 984,905 |
| 1876. |  | 794,803 | 139,000 | 933,803 |
| 1877. |  | 848,395 | 154,000 | 1,002,395 |
| 1878. |  | 863,081 | 171,000 | 1,034,081 |
| 1879 |  | 882,863 | 241,000 | 1,123,8i3 |
| 1880. |  | 1,156,635 | 268,000 | 1,424,(i35 |
| 1881. |  | 1,259,182 | 228,000 | 1,487,182 |
| 1882. |  | 1,529,708 | 282,000 | 1,811,708 |
| 1883. |  | 1,593,259 | 213,000 | 1,806,259 |
| 1884. |  | 1,556,010 | 394,070 | 1,950,080 |
| 1885. |  | 1,514,470 | 365,000 | 1,879,470 |
| 1886. |  | 1,682,924 | 326,636 | 2,009,560 |
| 1887. |  | 1,871,338 | 413,360 | 2,284,698 |
| 1888. |  | 1,989,263 | 548,017 | 2,537,280 |
| 1889. |  | 1,967,032 | 649,409 | 2,616,441 |
|  |  | 2,222,081 | 759,517 | 2,981,598 |
|  | tal. | 23,583,395 | 5,343,009 | 28,926,404 |

A, 1891.

Sold for Export.

Tons. 383,886
282,452
36,181
103,960
806,479
nanding a n analysis he relative citory coal d Seattle,

Provinces 74 :

OLUMBIA,
-_-_-.

Total.

Tons.
1,058,446
984,905
933,803
1,002,395
$1,034,081$
1,123,863
1,424,(i35
1,487,182
1,811,708
1,806,259
1,950,080
$1,879,470$
2,003,560
2,284,698
2,537,280
2,616,441
2,981,598
28,926,401

With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not available (the quantity in 1890 was 7,110 tons) and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-West, the above figures, to all intent, represent the coal production of Canada during the period named.
453. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-West Coal in the during the last four years :-


West Territories.

The output from these mines is expected to be largely increased as the workings are developed.
454. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the Exports of produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia call from and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1890 , $18{ }^{-1} 18$, inclusive:-

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-1890.

| Year. | Nova Scotia. | British Columbia. | New <br> Brunswick. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1874 | 252,124 | 51,001 | 7,606 | 310,731 |
| 1875 | 179,626 | 65,842 | 4,527 | 249,995 |
| 1876 | 156,520 | 116,910 | 4,946 | 248,376 |
| 1877 | 173,389 | 118,252 | 9,669 | 301,310 |
| 1878 | 154,114 | 165,734 | 7,969 | 327,817 |
| 1879 | 113,742 | 186,094 | 6,622 | 306,458 |
| 1880 | 199,552 | 219,878 | 12,350 | 431,780 |
| 1881 | 193,081 | 187,791 | 14,219 | 395,091 |
| 1882 | 216,954 | 179,552 | 15,606 | 412,112 |
| 1883 | 192,795 | 271,214 | 15,641 | 479,650 |
| 1884 | 222,709 | 245,478 | 1,767 | 469,954 |
| 1885 | 176,287 | 250,191 | 1,260 | 427,738 |
| 1886 | 240,459 | 274,466 | 17 | 514,942 |
| 1887 | 207,491 | 356,657 | 1,341 | 565,489 |
| 1888 | 165,863 | 405,071 | ${ }^{\mathbf{8}}$ | 570,937 |
| 1889 | 186,608 | 470,633 | 710 | 658,001 |
| 1890 | 202,387 | 508,882 | 37 | 711,306 |
| 'Total. | 3,203,701 | 4,073,696 | 104,290 | 7,381,687 |

These exports are given by provinces, because there is reason to believe that the coal was produced in the province whence exported,
with the exception that coal raised in the Territories and exported to the United States, would be included in the exports from British, Columbia. The coal from Nova Scotia goes principally to Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, while that from British Columbia goes almest entirely to the United States.

Imports of conl, 18881891.
455. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last four years, the figures being taken from the Customs returns :-

IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION-1888-1891.

| Provinces. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Ontario | 2,888,874 | 1,986,504 | 2,109,770 | 2,441,874 |
| Quebec... | 401,081 | 457,985 | 400,781 | 444,542 |
| Nova Scotia .. | 25, 298 | 27,982 | 30,033 | 33,174 |
| New Brunswick | 47,208 | 53,967 | 53,099 | 54,26i6 |
| Manitoba | 2,220 | 5,256 | 14,245 | 16,012 |
| British Columbia | 936 | 774 | 855 | 1,099 |
| Prince Edward Island . | 3,132 | 2,195 | 1,934 | 2,243 |
| North-West Territories |  |  |  | 159 |
| Total., | 3,368,699 | 2,534,663 | 2,610,617 | 2,94, |

Coal pro- 456. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal duction of
the world. COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

| Country. | Year. | Quantity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tons. |
| Great Britain. | 1891 | 185,479, 126 |
| United States | 1890 | 140,874, 4 , ${ }^{24}$ |
| Germany | 1891 | $84,367,156$ |
| France . | 1891 | $2 \mathrm{6} 199,445$ |
| Austria | 188: | $8,592,876$ |
| Belgium.. | 1891 | 19,860, 345 |
| Russia.... | 1889 | $18,207,800$ |
| Australasia | 1889 | 4,562, +480 |
| Cunada | 1891 | 3,500, 0000 |
| Spain.. | 1891 | 1,314,177 |
| Italy . | 1888 | 360,794 |
| Sweden | 1889 | 300,040 |
| Other countries. |  | 10,000,000 |
| Total... |  | 491,610, 198 |

Lon the U ton of
457.
being almost quantit from so and we may be been fo gold is Edmon the The near Ta in the $l$ 1858, h only an hands,
458. the Don
$\qquad$

British $\mathbf{C}$ Nova Sco North-We
distric Quebec. .
459.
value of valued a is below 819.50, value of 1889--th
1891.

Tons.
2,4+1, 54 449,5 H 2 33,174
54, 846
16,012
1,099
2,243
$15: 3$
$2,948,969$
e principal
res:-

Quantity.

Tons.
185,4:9, 1:2 $140,874,7,29)$ $84,347,156$ 2 (1999,745 8,542,876
$19,865,345$
(i,207,800
$4,562,480$
3,500,0000
1,314,147
366,794
300,600
$10,000,100$
491,610,198

Long tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britnin, the United States, Australasia, Canada and Russia, and the metric ton of 2,204 pounds for continental countries.
457. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now Goldbeing worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and it has also been obtained from some parts of Ontario. It may be that when the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be discovered, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter province has been $\$ 9,877,693$. British Columbia, since 1858 , has produced $\$ 53,113,127$, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.
458. The following table gives the value of the gold production in Producthe Dominion in 1888, 1889 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.
tion of gold in Canada, 1888-1890.

| Provinces. | Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| British Columbia. | 616,731 | 588,923 | 494,436 |
| Nova Scotia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 436,939 | 510,029 | 474,990 |
| North-West Territories, including Yukon district. | 41,200 | 195,000 | 179,000 |
| Quebec.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,740 | 1,207 | 1,350 |
| Total.. | 1,098,810 | 1,295,159 | 1,140,776 |

459. The total number of ounces produced was 64,046 , at an average Value of value of $\$ 17.95$ per ounce. The product in 1889 was 72,328 ounces, gold per valued at $\$ 1,295,159$, or an average value of $\$ 17.90$ per ounce. This is below what is generally taken as the average value per ounce, viz., $\$ 19.50$, or $£ 4$ sterling. It will be seen that there was a decrease in value of $\$ 145,383$, and in quantity of 8,282 ounces, as compared with 1889--the decrease being chiefly in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Produc- 460. The value of the gold preduction in the three principal golltion of gold in Canada, 1862-1890. producing provinces since 1862 is shown below :-
VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISE COLUMBIA, NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC, $1862 \cdot 1890$.


The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but figures were not available before 1877. The total quantity of quartz crushed in Nova Scotia since 1862 has been 728, 403 tons, which has yielded an average of $\$ 13.56$ per ton. There was a considerable falling off in the yield in 1890.
pal gold-

A, NOVA
$\underline{\square}$

Total.
$\$$
4,660,585 $4,126,199$ 3,987,562 $3,153,097$
$3,013,431$ 2,773,527 2,123,403 1,724,348 2,174,412
$1,866,321$ $1,536,871$ 2,022, 86
$2,693,533$ 2,020,233 1,949,444 $1,538,304$ 1,591,358 $1,304,824$ 1,313,153 1,246,268 1,113,246 $1,058,439$ $1,148,829$ $1,363,146$ 1,109,794 $1,057,410$ $1,100,159$ 970,776

## $55,7+2,176$

has been 877. The 2 has been on. There
WORLDS PRODUCTION OF (GOLID AND SILVER, 1888, $1889,189 \mathrm{M}$.


COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1888, 1889, 1890.

| Countmes, | 1888. |  | 1889. |  | 1890. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Guld, | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold, | Silver. |
|  | 8 | \% | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| United Statr | 31,380,808 | 33,025,606 | 21,413,931 | 35,496,683 | 20,467,182 | 30,202,!418 |
| Great Britain | 8,893,375 | 3,681,886 | 36,502,536 | 10,827,602 | 37,375,479 | 8,332,232 |
| Mexico ..... | 300,480 | 26,658,964 | 319,907 | 25,294,726 | 284,859 | 24,081,192 |
| Australasia. . ... | 24,415,230 |  | 20,325,529 |  | 25,702,600 |  |
| India | 108,216 | 36,297,132 | 110,328 | 37,037,814 |  | 57,031,323 |
| Crance |  | 247,174 |  | 16,585 | 3976,340 | 38,019 |
| Chance | 106,949 | 1,112,379 | 3,373,215 | 1,302,581 ${ }^{71}$ | 3,976,340 |  |
| Italy. | 469,750 |  |  | 1,30,208 | 263,329 | 1,0011 |
| Switzerland | 16,984 |  | 386,000 | 217,125 | 482,500 | 279, 950 |
| Spain .. |  | 4,436, 8104 | 3,378,631 | 4,716,029 | 9,049,569 | 1,479,152 |
| Portugal | 102,600 | 1,533,600 | 96,120 | 680,400 | 407,160 | 540,000 |
| Netherlands | 143,051 |  | 823,9+3 | 132,660 | . | 198,990 |
| Germany.... | 34,310,722 | 989,127 | 48,166,245 | 177,079 | 23,859,512 |  |
| Austria-Hungary | 2.147,633 | 5,516,190 | 3,244,987 | 4,528,25!) | 2,818,750 | 3,857,118 |
| Norway ......... |  | 53,600 |  | 53,600 |  | 120, (1)0 0 |
| Sweden |  | 16,714 | 1,080,040 | 142,253 | 833,432 | 253,8tin |
| Denmar |  | 62,483 |  | 27,607 | 547,931 |  |
| Russia. | 20,460,491 | 1,163,126 | 18,855,097 | 1,153,651 | 21,726,239 | 1,614,42? |
| Turkey | 66,000 | 74,448 |  |  | 44,040 |  |
| Egypt | 257,154 | 8, 483 |  |  |  |  |
| Siam.. |  |  |  | 1,446,626 |  |  |
| Chay | 974,335 | 10,222,108 | 1,775,010 | 9,516,359 | 1,194,050 | 7,293, 64i |
| Chili. | 42,170 | 122,375 |  |  | . . ........ | 300,000 |
| Argentine $\mathbf{R e}$ public | 8,316,325 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peru .......... | 8,316,325 | 3,208,000 |  | 2,842,531 |  | 2,842,53i) |
| Colombia |  | 600,443 |  | 216,136 |  |  |
| Venezuela | 660,500 | 272,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Straits Settlement. |  | 244,000 |  | 310,000 |  |  |
| Brazil | 26,082 | 883,555 |  |  |  |  |
| Hong Kong. ... |  | 1,105,000 |  | 1,100,000 |  | 430,000 |
| Costa Rica..... |  |  |  | 258,010 |  |  |
| French colonies.. |  |  |  |  |  | 6,436 |
| Eucador |  | 473,177 |  |  |  |  |
| Bolivia. . <br> Eritrea (Italian colony). <br> British Africa |  | 1,763,452 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 567,814 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 28,951 |
| Total. | 134,828,855 | 134,922,314 | 168,901,519 | 138,444,595 | $119,009,772$ | 149,405,090 |

461. 

Directo of gold 1888, chapter been th duction 462. For 189 000 , anc stuck of the aver is placed

463 . (Victoris £t per 833,678, 1,588,88
the tota
1851 (tl
$85,774,2$ ing to th prorluce From 17
464. I the provi Scotia an and capit Nova Sco only prov found in to the Ac 465. I N.S., two This latte old St. M continent almost co furnaces Bridgevill will proba rolling mi New Brur

* Hazel

Silver.

8
39,202,54
8,332,232
24,081,1!!
$\overline{57,931,33}$
$38,(44)$
1, i, wi
2711,850
1,479,152
540,000)
$198,(990)$
$3,857,118$
120, (ian)
253,867
1,614,422
$\ddot{7}, 290,(6+3)$
300,000
2,842,53)

430,000
1,978
6,43ij

567,814
28,951
149,40;,099
461. The preceding tables, taken from the report for 1891 , of the ProducDirector of the United States Mint, give the production and coinage tion and of gold and silver in the different countries of the world in the years goinage of 1888, 1889 and 1890. These tables should, strictly, be included in the silver in chapter on banking, but Canada having no mint of her own, it has the world been thought best to insert them here, in connection with the pro- 1889 and duction of the precious metals, in which this country takes part.
462. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. World's For 1890 , the director of the United States mint gives it at $\$ 116,009$,000 , and another authority* at $\$ 110,747,424$. The total monetary stock of gold in the world is estimated at about $\$ 3,627,613,000$; and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about $\$ 64,200,000$.
463. The gold produce ir. Australasia in 1889 was $1,730,078$ ounces Produc(Victorian Year Book, 1889-90, part II, p. 352), which, if valued at tion of Et per ounce, would represent $a$ total value in our currency of anstrala833,678,859. The gold produce in the United States in 1890 was sia mad the 1,588,880 ounces, valued at $\$ 32,845,000$. According to Mr. Hayter, United the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian colonies from $18 i=1$ (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1889 has been $85,774,255$ ounces, which may be valued at $\$ 1,669,755,497$, and according to the director of the mint, the total coining value of the gold produce of the United States since 1792 has been $\$ 1,871,206,769$. From 1792 to 1848 , however, the amount is only placed at $\$ 24,536,769$.
464. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all Iron ore. the provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba, particularly in Nova Scotia and Ontario ; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise and capital, it has nowhere been mined to any great extent. Even in Nova Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the only province in the Dominion where flux, fuel and ore are to be found in close proximity, the production is at present practically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry.
465. In 1891 there were five furnaces in blast-two at Londonderry, Furnaces N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., and one at Radnor Forges, Que. in blast. This latter furnace was blown in in 1891, and takes the place of the old St. Maurice furnaces, one of which was the oldest furnace on the continent of America, having been built in 1737, and having been almost continually in operation from that date until 1883, when the furnaces were abandoned. Two furnaces, one at Ferrona, and one at Bridgeville, both in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, are being built and will probably be blown in during the present year. There are twelve rolling mills and steel works in Canada, viz. : 3 in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, 4 in Quebec, all at Montreal, and 3 in Ontario.

[^24]Produc. tion of iron ore in Canada, 1888.1890.
466. The total production of iron ore in Canula in 1890 was $76,5 l 1$ tons, valued at the mines at $\$ 155,380$, and was produced as follows, the figures for 1888 and 1889 being given for comprison :-

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN CANADA, 1888, 1889 AND 1810.

| Provinces. | 1888. |  | 1889. |  | 1890. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. |
|  |  | * |  | 8 |  | 8 |
| Nova Scotia. | 42,611 | 74,509 | 54,161 | 07,807 | 49,206 | 101, tist |
| Ontario. | 16,894 | 37,710 |  |  | 5,000 | 12,50) |
| Quebec | 10,710 | 24,899 | 14,533 | 33,091 | 22,305 | 41,1:4 |
| British Columbia. | 8,372 | 14,950 | 15,487 | 20,742 |  |  |
| Total. | 78,587 | 152,088 | 84,181 | 151,640 | 76,511 | 155,380 |

There was a decrease, as compared with 1889 , of 7,670 tons in quantity, but an increase of $\$ 3,740$ in value, due to the fact that the Nova Scotia ores brought a much higher price than in 1889. The decrease in quantity was owing to the Puget Sound Iron Company, B.C., having ceased operations in 1890.

Exports of 467. The following tabie gives the quantity and value of iron ore iron ore, 1867-1890.
exported from Canada since 1867 :-

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1890.

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. | Yrar. | Quantity | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | \$ |  | Tons. | \% |
| 1867. | 4,194 | 12,798 | 1880. | 48,682 | 124,180 |
| 1868. | 25,312 | 54,723 | 1881. | 42,227 | 122,622 |
| 1869. | 27,848 | 60,298 | 1882. | 56,648 | 177,689 |
| 1870.. | 15,232 | 34,927 | 1883. | 25,591 | 71,299 |
| 1871., | 26,825 | 58,068 | 1884. | 52,811 | 122,408 |
| 1872. | 26,175 | 64,904 | 1885. | 15,628 | 46,307 |
| 1873.. | 56,447 | 130,583 | 1886. | 19,164 | 58,410 |
| 1874. | 37,388 | 86,417 | 1887. | 13,692 | 42,634 |
| 1875 | 13,338 | 28,565 | 1888. | 20,471 | 55,17i |
| 1876. | 9,455 | 18,397 | 1889. | 17,443 | 39,887 |
| 1877. | 3,785 | 10,528 | 1890. | 18,754 | 40,690 |
| 18789.. | 4,315 9,467 | 8,846 20,974 | Tota | 590,892 | 1,481,311 |

468. The quantity of ore consumed in the country was 57,304 tons, out of which 21,772 tons of pig iron were made, as compared with
as 76,511 follows, 1890.
469. 


$s$ in quanthe Nova e decrease any, B.C.,
of iron ore

## .

Value.

8
124,180
122,622
177, 889
71,27)
122,408
46,307
58,410
42,634
55,177
39, 887
40,690
1,491,311

7,304 tons, pared with

25,921 tons in 1889 produced from $\mathbf{6 5 , 6 7 0}$ tons of ore. The number of furnaces in blast during 1890 was four, and the entire production of pig iron was used in the country, none being exported.
469. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods manufactured Value of in Canada, in 1890, was :- exports of
 iron and steel manufactures, 1840 .

The total value of the iron and steel manufactures of Canada cannot be ascertained.
470. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of Imports of the same into Canada, in 1891 , was $\$ 13,835,493$, and the duty $\begin{gathered}\text { iron and } \\ \text { steel, } 1891 .\end{gathered}$ collected on the same $\$ 2,721,109$.
471. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and World's steel, principally in 1891. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with refer- production ence to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Coun- steel. tries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :-

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

| Colntrizs. | Pig Iron. | Steel. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. |
| Great Britain | 7,228,496 | 3,819,219 |
| United States. | 8,279,870 | 3,904,240 |
| Germany and Luxemburg. | 4,524,816 | 2,352,074 |
| France. | 1,919,185 | 765,290 |
| Belgium | 688,056 | 243,729 |
| Alweria-bkungary.. | 925,308 | 499,600 |
| Russia. | 745,872 | 263,719 |
| Swerden | 454,102 | 169,286 |
| Spain ... | 243,366 | 63,011 |
| Italy...... | 13,473 | 157,899 |
| Other countries (estimated). | 100,000 | 30,000 |
| Total. | 20,124,544 | 12,268,06i |

472. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 62 per Produccent of the total quantity of pig iron, and 63 per cent of the total ition of quantity of steel, produced in the world. Great Britain no longer steel in maintains her supremacy as the largest manufacturer of iron and steel, United the United States having wonderfully increased their production dur- Kingdom ing the last twelve years. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45 per cent United and 36 per cent of the total production of iron and steel respectively, States.
and the United States 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively, while in 1891 Great Britain produced 28 per cent and 31 per cent respec. tively, and the United States 33 per cent and $31 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent respectively.
473. The world's production of pig iron has increased from $14,119,263$ tons in 1878 to $25,194,544$ tons in 1891, an increase of 78 per cent, and the production of steel from $3,021,093$ to $12,268,067$ tons in the same time, an increase of 305 per cent. These figures are very significant, as showing how rapidly the use of steel has grown, in spite of the increased use of manufactured iron.
Copper.
Increase in use of steel.
474. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the minemal treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, and in New Brunswick. There have hitherto been no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores have been exported for treatment abroad, but smelting works have been estrblished at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world have been recently discovered. Two furnaces are in operiation and others are being built.
Production of copier, 1890.

Exports of copper, 1879-1890.
475. The production in 1890 was $6,013,671 \mathrm{lbs}$. of fine copper, valued at $\$ 902,050$. There was a decrease in quantity of $796,081 \mathrm{lbs}$., as compared with 1889 , and an increase in value of $\$ 16,626$.
476. During the years 1860 to 1869 , inclusive, copper ore to the value of $\$ 1,593,978$ was exported from Quebec, and of $\$ 2,498,008$ from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two provinces since 1860 has been $\$ 8,593,325$. The exports from the other provinces have been too small to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table gives the exports of copper for the twelve years, 1879-1890:-

EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1879 TO 1840.

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. | Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lbe. | \$ |  | Lus. | 8 |
| 1879. | 408,861) | 47,817 | 1885. . . | 2,626,000 | 262,6010) |
| 1880. | 1,434,700 | 192,171 | 1886 . | 2,403,040 | 249,259 |
| 1881. | 1,244,780 | 125,753 | 1887. . . | 2,589,660 | 137, 966 |
| 1882. | 1,864,170 | 182,502 | 1888.... |  | 257,260 |
| 1883. | 1,400,300 | 148,709 | 1889 |  | 168,457 |
| 1884. | 2,714,400 | 273,422 | 1890 |  | 398,4! ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ | rectively.

In 1886 copper to the value of $\$ 16,404$, and in 1887 of $\$ 3,416$ was exported from Ontario. With that exception, the whole quantity during the period went from the Province of Quebec.
477. The following table gives the estimated total production of World's copper in the world in 1889 :-

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER, 1889.

| Country. | Quantity. | Country. | Quantity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Long Tons. |  | Long Tons. |
| United States..... | 105,774 | Venezuela | 5,563 |
| Spain and Portugal. | 57,000 24,250 | Russia. | 4,070 |
| Chili............. . | 24,250 17,356 | Mexico Italy. | 3,780 $\mathbf{3 , 5 0 0}$ |
| Germany Japan. | 17,306 15,000 8,300 | Italy. | 3,500 8,497 |
| Australia .... | 8,300 7,700 | Total. . | 263,290 |
| Canada. ..... | 2,500 |  |  |

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased ; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development.
478. In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite Nickel. was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, though the first discoveries were very much exaggerated, nbout twenty promising deposits have been discovered in the district, and there is no doubt that this ore is present in large quantities. Operations at present have only been carried on by three companies, viz. :--The Canadian Copper Company, H. H. Vivian \& Co., and the Dominion Mineral Company. The ore, which contains on an average about $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{per}$ cent of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average malysis, is about as follows :-Copper, 26.91 ; nickel, $14 \cdot 14$; iron, $31 \cdot 335$; sulphur, 26.95 ; and cobalt, $\cdot 935$. 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 1890, was $1,435,742$ pounds, which, at 65 cents per pound, was worth 8933,232 . The world's consumption of nickel has been estimated at about 800 tons, and previous to these discoveries, the supply came almost entirely from the French colony of New Caledonia. The consumption of nickel, however, is likely to be very materially increased
by the use of it in alloy with steel to increase the strength and quality of the latter. Experiments have been made in France and Germany, which have all been successful, and some very important experiments have also been made at Annapolis, U.S., more particularly with reference to the use of nickel steel for cannon and armour plate, which seem to have successfully established the superiority of nickel steel for these purposes. Further tests made at Pittsburg showed that the elasticity and tensile strength of nickel steel were almost double the limits, reached in the best grades of boiler plate steel, and the new metal seems likely to be used, not only for armour plate, but for hulls and engines of ships, and indeed for all purposes where a high grade of steel is now used. It is also said to be much freer from both corrosion and fouling, for hulls of ships. As a result of the experiments, the United States Government have decided to make use of nickel steel armour plates, and the contract for their manufacture has been awarded, so that the prospects for this industry round Sudbury are very promising, and a market should grow up for this metal at remunerative prices.

Petroleum.
479. 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 A . the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been ant is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea, in the township of Enniskille:; 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 frightful amount of waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than five million barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighbouring 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 $\mathbf{5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ barrels.

Number of refineries.
480. There were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890 , employing about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells pumped.

Production of petroleum 1890.
481. Exact figures of the total production of oil cannot be obtained, but, as far as returns are available, it would appear that in 1890 the amount approximated very closely to 695,000 barrels, of a calculated value of $\$ 820,100$, while the value of the production of the 12 refineries was $\$ 1,638,420$.

Produc-
482. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of tion of oil Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not in Canada, 1881-1890.
d quality yermany, eriments ith referhich seem for these elasticity he limits tew metal hulls and 1 grade of corrosion nents, the ickel steel has been Idbury are metal at
and New s, where it but it is s been ald Inniskille tained at a ruck on the year, there s no accoma frightiul at between floated off ken after a e available, parrels.
o in 1890 , were 3,500
e obtained in 1890 the a calculated 12 refineries
statistics of fures do not
give the total production, since the quastity of crude oil, used as such, is not included :-

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTFD AND CORRES. PONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, ič81-1890.

|  | Year. | Refined Oils. | Crude equivalent calculated. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Imp. galls. | Imp. galls. |
| 1881. |  | 6,406,783 | 12,813,566 |
| 1882. |  | 5,910,787 | 13,134,993 |
| 1883. |  | 6,970,550 | 15,490,111 |
| 18st. |  | 7,656,011 | 19,140,027 |
| 1885. |  | 7,661,617 | 19,154,042 |
| 1886 |  | 8,149,472 | 21,445,979 |
| 1887 |  | 8,243,962 | 21,694,637 |
| 1888 |  | 9,545,895 | 5,5,120,776 |
| 18.9 |  | 9,462,834 | 24,902,195 |
| 1890. |  | 10,121,210 | 26,634,763 |

483. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds Prodncby Canadian oil refineries in 1889 and 1890 was as follows:-

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890. fineries in Canada, 1889 and 1890.

| Articles. | 1889. |  | 1890. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  | Galls. | \$ | Galls. | \$ |
| Illumınating oils | 9,479,917 | 1,084,829 | 11,129,277 | 1,264,677 |
| Benzine and naphtha ........ | 409,135 | 34,861 | 636,247 | 37,026 |
| Paraffine oils ........... .... | 703,025 | 87,936 | 446,888 | 64,713 |
| Gas oils.... . ....... ... .... | 2,917,346 | 65,954 | 4,246,447 | 84,752 |
| Lubricating oils and tar....... | 2,191,881 | 96,407 | 2,877,388 | 130,349 |
| Total gallons.......... | 15,701,304 | 1,369,987 | 19,336,247 | 1,581,517 |
| Paraffine wax (lbs.) . . . . . . . . . | 561,820 | 44,197 | 913,730 | 56,903 |
| Total value |  | 1,414,184 |  | 1,638,420 |

484. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolea Oil Exchange in Average the years $1886,1887,1888,1389$ and 1890 was $86 \frac{3}{4}$ cents, 78 cents, price of oil. $\$ 1.02 \frac{2}{3}, 95 \frac{1}{2}$ cents and $\$ 1.18$ per barrel, respectively.
485. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum Exports of since 1881 :petroleum, $21 \frac{1}{2}$

1881-1890.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1890.

|  | Year. | Quantity | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Galls. | 8 |
| 1881.. |  | 501 | 99 |
| 1882.. |  | 1,119 | 281 |
| 1883. |  | 1,328 | 710 |
| 1884. |  | 1,098,090 | 30,168 |
| 1885. |  | 337, 967 | 1.0,562 |
| 1886... |  | 241,716 | 4,855 |
| 1887.. |  | 473,559 | 13,831 |
| 1888. |  | 196,602 | 74,542 |
| 1889. |  | 235,855 | 10,77 |
| 1890.. |  | 420,492 | 18,154 |

Consumption of oil in Canada, :882-1890.
486. The following table gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882 , showing the total quantity of refined oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption :-

| Year. | Canadian Oil. | American Oil. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. |
| 1882. | 6,169,353 | 3,026,136 | 9,105,539 |
| 1883 | 7,135,580 | 3,088,414 | 10,223,994 |
| 1884. | 7,836,949 | 3,148,920 | 10,985, 869 |
| 1885. | 7,842,033 | 3,813,379 | 11,655 ${ }^{\text {, }} 412$ |
| 1886. | 8,341,203 | 3,803,724 | 12,144,927 |
| 1887. | 8,436,938 | 4,309, 317 | 12,746,335 |
| 1888. | 9,768, 265 | 4,493,924 | 14,263,189 |
| 1889. | 9,684,336 | 4,723,698 | 14,408,034 |
| 1890. | 9,236,621 | 5,075,650 | 14,312,271 |

Petroloum in United States.
487. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then to the end of 1889 has amounted to $408,009,412$ barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced $368,283,514$ barrels of that quantity. The total production in the United States in 1890 was $45,000,000$ barrels, and notwithstanding the competition of Russian petroleum, American production has steadily gone on increasing, the exports in 1888 having been 456,427,221 gailons, in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons, in 1890, $523,295,090$ gallons, and in 1891, $571,119,805$ gallons.
menc
years
Cauce petrol

It is e from 1
489. flouris
490. years, July, gas wa have b ered, a the dai A pipe of Buff cubic f Gas ha West 1 in Onts
488. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia com- Petroleum mence in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of in Russia. years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipments of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1890, have been :-

Galls.

It is expected that the shipments in 1891 will show an increase of from 16 to 20 per cent over those of 1890 .
pected and of refined ill be seen

Total.

## Galls.

0,105,539
10,223,994
$10,985,469$
11,656,412
12,144,927
12,746,335
14,263,189
14,408,034
14,312,211
e world, but rmah. Imiscovered in nnsylvania, 0 the end of fual number ng produced tion in the rithstanding duction has been 456 ,523,295,090
489. The petroleum industry in Burmah is not, at present, in a In flourishing condition.

Burmah.
490. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many Natural years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until gas. 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 :" 10 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 Butfalo. In Essex Cóunty, one well has a daily How 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.

491. Natural gas has been found in very large quantities in the Natural United States, and has been very largely utilized. It is impossible for | United |
| :--- |
| Us in | many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but mea- States. sured by the displacement . E coal it appears that in 1898 the consumption of natural gas in the United States was $14,003,830$ tons, representing a value of $\$ 22,629,875$, being an increase in consumption, as compared with 1887 , of $4,204,830$ tons, or $42 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

49:. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured Salt. in Ontario, the largest number of wells being situated in the county of Huron, while a few are being operated in the counties of Lambton on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west. A small quantity of salt is produced annually in New Brunswick, but the output, which is a fine quality of clairy salt, is all sold locally.

Production of salt, 1836 1890.
493. 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. The production of salt had been steadily decreasing, as shown by the following figures : and the revival in 1890 was due to the formation of a trust by the various manufacturers under the name of the "Canada Nalt Association":

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-1890.

|  | Year. | Tons. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 8 |
| 1886 |  | 62,359 | 227,195 |
| 1887 |  | 60,173 | 1168,3:4 |
| 1888 |  | 59,070 | 185,460 |
| 1890 |  | 32,832 43,754 | 128,547 198,897 |

There were 16 producers in 1890 employing about 250 hands, as compared with 13 producers employing 210 hands in 1889.

Exports of salt, 187
1890.

Salt in
United States.
494. The exports of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manufactured in Ontario, have been since 1875 as follow :-
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1890.

| Year. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Other Provinces. | Total. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | 8 |
| 1875 | 541,669 | 1,089 | 42 | 542,800 | 66,834 |
| 1876 | 905,522 | 3,833 |  | 909,355 | 84,154 |
| 1877 | 702,494 | 2,150 |  | 704,614 | 60,677 |
| 1878. . | 403,798 | 3,297 |  | 407,09\% | 37,027 |
| 1879. | 587,805 | 2,610 | 345 | 590,766 | 49,317 |
| 1880 | 464,661 | 1,887 | 1,093 | 467,641 | 46,211 |
| 1881 | 336,608 | 6,600 |  | 343,208 | 44,627 |
| 1882. | 181,007 | 751 |  | 181,758 | 18,350 |
| 1883. | 199,733 |  |  | 199,733 | 19,492 |
| 1884. | 167,029 | .'.' ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 167,08) | 15,291 |
| 1885. | 246,584 | 210 |  | 246,794 | 18,750 |
| 1886 | 224,595 |  | 348 | 224,943 | 16,886 |
| 1887. | 153,475 |  | 570 | 154,045 | 11,526 |
| 1888. | 14,968 | 133 | 150 | 15,251 | 3,987 |
| 1889 | 8,350 | 75 | 132 | 8,557 | 2,390 |
| 1890. | 5,830 | 25 | 216 | 6,071 | 1,522 |

495. The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was $10,000,000$ barrels, valued at $\$ 5,000,000$; and in $1890,8,683,943$ barrels, valued at $\$ 4,707,869$.
value of f 10,922 salt had and the e various on":Value. 8 227,195 166,30) 185,46 128,547 108, $8: 9_{4}^{7}$
496. The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400 ,- Produc657 ounces, valued at $\$ 420,722$, the quantity being produced from the argentiferous provinces in the following proportions:-

|  | Ozs. | Value. | Ozs. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 181,609 | \$162,309 | 158,715 | \$166,052 |
| Quebec | 148,517 | 133,666 | 171,545 | 180,122 |
| British Columbia. | 53,192 | 47,873 | 70,427 | 73,948 |

tion of silver in Canada, 1890.

These figures show an increase, as compared with 1889 , of $\$ 76,814$, due to an increase of production in all the provinces, but particularly in Quebec and British Columbia. The silver produce of Quebec is calculated as usual from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines.
497. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the Exports of years 1873 to 1890 , exclusive of the production of the Capelton silver, 1873 .1890. mines:-

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SII,VER ORE, 1873 TO 1890.

| Year. | Value. | Year. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 |  | \$ |
| 1873. | 1,243,758 | 1883. | 8,620 |
| 1874. | 493,463 | 1884. | 13,300 |
| $1875 .$. | 472,992 | 188; | 29,176 |
| 1886....... ... . .... ... | 354, 178 | 1886 | 25,957 |
| 1877.. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42,848 | 1887.. | 2016,284 |
| 1878.. ............. ....... | 665,715 | 1888 | 219,008 |
| 1879............... . . . . . . . | 154,273 | 1889. | 212,163 |
| 1880............. .......... | 68,205 | 1890. | 204,142 |
| 1881............... .......... | 15,115 | Total |  |
| 1882.. ................ .... | 6,705 | Total.. | 4,435,902 |

498. The total value of the production of silver in the United States Silver in since 1848 has been $\$ 1,020,133,247$. In 1890 the estimated value was United $870,465,000$.
499. The world's production of silver in 1890 was $\$ 166,677,233$. The present monetary stock of silver in the world is placed at production $\$ 3,705,480,000$.
500. The total quantity of phosphate (apatite) mined in Canada Phosduring 1890 was 31,753 tons, valued at $\$ 361,045$ which was an in- phate. crease of 765 tons in quantity and of $\$ 44,383$ in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the results of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two
places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa county, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two districts in the following proportions:-Ottawa county mines, 27,172 tons ; and Ontario mines, 4,581 tons.
Exports of $\% 01$. The quantity exported was 28,457 tons, valued at $\$ 499,369$, phosphate, 1890. being a decrease, as compared with 1889 , of 1,530 tons in quantity, but aut increase in value of $\$ 94,401$. It is seen that almost the entire production is sent out of the country, by far the greater proportion going to Great Britain.
Exports of 502. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the progress phosphate, that this industry has made during the last 13 years. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario, but shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the Province of Quebec.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 1878-1890.

| Year. | Ontario. |  | Quebre. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. |
|  |  | 8 |  | \$ |  | 8 |
| 1878. | 824 | 12,278 | 9,919 | 195,831 | 10,743 | 908,109 |
| 1879.. | 1,842 | 20,565 | 6,604 | 101,470 | 8,476 | ${ }^{122}, 030$ |
| 1880. | 1,387 | 14,422 | 11,673 | 175,664 | 13,060 | 1990,086 |
| 1881.. | 2,471 | 36,117 | 9,497 | 182,339 | 11,968 | 218, 456 |
| 1882.. | 568 | 6,338 | 16,585 | 302,019 | 17,153 | 308,357 |
| 1883., | 50 | 500 | 19,666 | 427,168 | 19,716 | 427, 6 , 4 8 |
| 1884. | 763 | 8,890 | 20,946 | 415,3,50 | 21,709 | 424,240 |
| 1885. | 434 | 5,962 | 28,535 | 490,331 | 28,969 | 493\% 213 |
| 1886. | 644 | 5,816 | 19,796 | 337,191 | 20,440 | 343,007 |
| 1887. | 705 | 8,277 | 22,447 | 424,940 | 23,152 | 433,217 |
| 1888. | 2,643 | 30,247 | 16,133 | 268,362 | 18,776 | ? |
| 1889. | 3,547 | 38,833 | 26,440 | 355,935 | 29,987 | 394,76 |
| 1890.. | 1,866 | 21,329 | 26,591 | 478,040 | 28,457 | 4, 93,369 |
| Total | 17,744 | 209,574 | 234,832 | 4,154,640 | 252,576 | 4,364, 214 |

Shipments of phosphate,
503. The shipments of phosphates from Montreal during the season of 1891 amounted to 15,135 tons, of which quantity 14,475 tons went to the United Kingdom and 660 tons to Germany. There was a decrease in the quantity exported, as compared with 1890 , of 8,353 tons.
504. That there is plenty of room in England for all the phosphate

Imports of phosphate into Great Britain, 1882-1890.

Canada is likely to produce is shown by the following table, the figures in which are taken from British returns, except the percentages, which are calculated in this office :- tilizers.
507. T Canadathe amou tons, valu
508. T asbestos found in ships of Though to work out, since 9,860 ton
county, shipped Ottawa 499,369, tity, but tire proon going
progress it not be a certain treal for

IMPORTS OF PHOSPFATE INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1890.

505. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1890, Phosphate principally in the Carolinas, was 510,499 tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$., valued at in United 83,213,795.
506. Phosphate is a comparatively scarce mineral, and the demand Increasing for it is steadily increasing; and in view of these facts, and of the one value of that Canada possesses the highest quality, the future of this industry must be a prosperous one, as means are devised for developing the deposits. Though the fact has not yet been thoroughly established, the results of experiments, so far, go to show that phosphate does not need to be necessarily treated with sulphuric acid in order to make it available as plant food, but that crude phosphate finely pulverized has an excellent effect as a fertilizer. This fact must necessarily enhance the value of the mineral, and will also bring its use well within the power of small farmers, who cannot afford to buy the high-priced fertilizers.
507. There are at present only three manufacturers of fertilizers in Fertil-Canada-in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, respectively-and izers. the amount of material returned as mmufactured in 1890 was 1,203 tons, valued at $\$ 31,889$.
508. The mineral which is produced in Canada under the head of Asbestos. asbestos is in reality a form of serpentine called chrysotile, and is found in certain portions of the serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, as well as in some parts of Ottawa County, Quebec. Though its existence was known for a number of years, no attempt to work the mineral was made uncil 1878 , when 00 tons were taken out, since which time the industry has developed rapidly, and in 1890, 9,860 tons were taken out, the value of which was $\$ 1,260,240$. The
mining is practically confined to two sections, one at Thetford and the other at Black Lake, the two sections being about four miles apart. The mineral, while not suitable for millboard and stean-packing, answers admirably for cements, paints, de.

Shipments 509. The following table, made up from returns furnished by the of anbes.- producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments from 1879 to tos, 1879 1800. 1887, after which the amount of production is given. It is believed, however, that, in some of the earlier years, the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway the aggregate quan. tity is too high :-

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS IN CANADA, 1879 TO 1890.

| Year. | Quantity | Value. | Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | 8 |  | Tons. | 8 |
| 1879. | 300 | 19,500 | 1885. | 2,440 | 142.441 |
| 1881. | 380 | 24,700 | 1880. | 3,458 | 204, 231 |
| 1881. | 540 | 35,100 | 1887. | 4,619 | 226,976 |
| 1882. | 810 | 52,650 | 1888. | 4,404 | 255, 007 |
| 1883. | 955 | 68,750 | 1889. | 6.113 | 426, in ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 1884. | 1,141 | 75,097 | 1890. | 9,860 | 1,240,240 |
|  | 1 |  | Total | 35,020 | 2,793,266 |

Number of producers.
510. In the Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine and Dnnville districts, in the Eastern Townships, there were 16 companies at work, employing about 1,000 hands, while two companies were at work in Ottawa County. The exports of asbestos in 1890 amounted to 6,998 tons, valued at $\$ 528,530$.

Gypsum.
511. 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. From the following table it will be seen that the greater part of the production is exported in a crude state :-
and the es apart. packing,

I by the 1879 to believed, ometimes sturns of ate quan-

ADA,

Value.

## 8

142.411

201; 251
226,976
255,007

$1,260,240$
2,793,266
e districts,
k, employin Ottawa 8,998 tons,
sing, is at va Scotia, nitoba and n that the

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE GYPSUM, 1886-1890.

512. The production of building stone in Canada during the past Building five years has been :stone.

|  | Cub. yds. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1886 | 165,777 | 8642,509 |
| 87 | 262,592 | 552,267 |
| 1888 | 411,570 | ${ }^{641,712}$ |
|  | 341,337 | 913,691 |
| 1890 | 382,563 | 664,783 |

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.
513. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the Minor minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at co commence- minerals. ment, of the chapter, of mineral production in 1890 and 1891 will be some guide to their annual value.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## MEROANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Pait I.-Mineantlle Marine.

The Marine Department.
514. The special object of the Marine Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our consts; it is, therefore, of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

Number of lighthouses, etc., 1868 . 1891.
515. An exnmination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light-stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1891, inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that
are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures :-

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, \&c., IN CANADA, 18is-1891.

| Year ended 31at Drcembrr. | Light Stations. | Lighthouses. | Fog. Whistles. | Antomatic Fog-Horn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868 | 198 | 227 | 2 |  |
| 1869 | 219 | 233 | 2 | . ....... |
| 1870 | 240 | 278 | 4 | . |
| 1871 | 264 | 297 | - | - ... ..... |
| 1872 | 280 | 314 | 13 | . ...... . |
| 1873 | 316 | 363 | 17 | ....... ... |
| 1874 | 342 | 384 | 18 | . .... ...... |
| 1875 | 377 | 444 | 22 | - ... ...... |
| 1875 | 407 | 488 | 24 | - |
| 1877 | 416 | 509 | 25 | 2 |
| 1878 | 427 | 518 | 25 | 4 |
| 1879. | 443 | 542 | 23 | 6 |
| 1880. | 452 | 551 | 22 | 7 |
| 1881 | 462 | 653 | 23 | 9 |
| 1882 ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 470 | 568 | 23 | 9 |
| 1883 .... .................... | 484 | 578 | 23 | 3 |
| 1884 ...... ..... ... ........ | 507 | 597 | 23 | 10 |
| 1885 | 524 | 617 | 23 | 12 |
| 1886 ...... ....... ... .. . | 534 | 685 | 23 | 16 |
| 1887 .. ............. ... ... | 561 | $6{ }^{6} 8$ | 23 | 24 |
| 1888 .... .... . ............ | 549 | $6{ }^{6} 4$ | 23 | - |
| 1889 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 59 | (i)5 | $\stackrel{24}{23}$ | 829 |
| 1891 | (605 | 710 | 23 | 31 |

516. 483 lig in 1868 buoys a

Decemt and un whistle number lights, follow :-
518. containe 425 buo ray Can The lig. purpose. 519. as it do and Gu coast of were 15 steam fo of whic service i and " A the year
$5 \geq 0$. tained 1 alarms, automat buoys, ments a "Newfic the year improve
521. lightship bell-buo 1891.
522. alarm, 1 the year
516. It will be seen that there were no less than 407 light stations, Increnue in 483 lighthouses, 21 fog-whistles and 31 fog-horns more than there were mumber. in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.
517. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on lst Number of December, 1891, was 605; of lights shown, 710; of steam fog-whistles lights, and automatic fog-horns, 54; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog- 1891. whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 670 ; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,434 . The lights, beacons, \&c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow :-
518. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 203 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 425 buoys and 20 beacons. Ten nev lights, including six on the Murmay Canal, and severul buoys and beacons, were added during the year. The lights were supplied by the SS. "Canarla," chartered for the purpose.
519. The Quebec division is a large and important une, comprising, Quebec as it dues, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphre:asgog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle lile, the north-west const of Newfoundland and the Labrador ecatho In this divimon there were 151 lights, 10 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 11 steam fog-whistles, 8 fog-guns, 2 explosive bomb stations, 116 buoys, of which 8 were gas-buoys, 59 beacons and 10 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied hy the steamers "Druid" and "Alert." Two new lights and two fog-signals were added during the year.
520. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 175 lighthouses, showing 188 lights, 1 lightship, 16 steam fogalarms, 1 hand fog-alarm, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal-bomb station, 13 automatic signal-buoys, 9 bell-buoys, 110 iron can-buoys, 660 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. T'o lights were supplied by the steamers "Newfield" and "Lansdowne". No new lights were added during the year, but a number of additional buoys were laid down and various improvements made.
521. In the New Brunswick division there were 112 lighthouses, 1 lightship and 12 fog alarms, 1 signal gun, 4 automatic signal-buoys, 3 bell-buoys and 480 other buoys. One new light was established during 1891. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne."
522. Prince Edward Island division contained 52 lights and ${ }_{1} \lambda$ fog. Prince alarm, 1 nutomatic buoy, 1 bell-buoy. No nev lights were added during Edward the year, but a number of improvements were made. The schooner division.
"Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British Columbia division.

Cape Race lighthouse.
overnment
steamers.

Communication with Prince Edward Island.

Harbour police.
523. British Columbia division contained 13 lighthouses, 2 lights on buoys, 4 fog-alarms and 4 fog-bells, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." Three new lights were added during the year. The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, fog-whistles, \&c., in Canada, in 1891, was \$455,254.
524. On the lst July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Nev foundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of $\$ 100,151$, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The expenditure since the transfer has amounted to $\$ 21,234$, which sum, however, includes expenditure for several important improvements and repairs. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about $\$ 1,200$ annually.
525. The department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, \&c., \&c., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin" employed at Quebec in connection with the river police force. A new steamer, the "Quadra," was built, in 1891, in Scotland, at a first cost of $\$ 73,701$, for the purpose of taking the place of the "Sir James Douglas" (superannuated) on the coast of British Columbia. The "Quadra" left Greenock on 15th October, 1891, and arrived at Esquimalt, B.C., on 5th January, 1892, having proved herself on the voyage to be an excellent sea boat. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1891, after deducting receipts, was $\$ 94,706$.
526. The new steel steamer "Stanley," built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the main land, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1890-91, and the service generally gave satisfaction. During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.
527. A police force was established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure of which a tax of 3 cents per ton was levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The Montreal Board of Trade, however, having, in the interest of trade, on several occasions urged the abolition of dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the harbour police force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded
on the but in numbe expend ture $h$ feeling St. Lav to that marine of 2 cel ing onc the sam leaving employ duty. grant of and St. are care the $\mathbf{M a}$ lished a Sackvill burg an Columb Hospita hospital dues in 1890. receipts. twentyHospita having $f$ but sick Dieu h asylum
529. with a $g$ during t diture or years ha the rece being an
operatio cates, an have bee
lights on juoys and Douglas." $t$ of main. 891, was Tev: foundominion of dues colverument, d in future ues. The hich sum, ments and all vessels ae transfer but $\$ 1,200$
e Governe different es, de., itc., Quebec in "Quadra," or the purrannuated) reenock on h January, it sea boat. $r$ deducting
the winter nd, kept up the winter During the ervice.
years at the eping order a a tax of 3 once a year hat amount. interest of a connection orce should y disbanded
on the 30th November, 1889. The force at Quebec was still maintained, but in a reduced condition, and in 1891 consisted of 18 men. The number of arrests made was 29. There was an excess of receipts over expenditure of $\$ 349$, but during the past 22 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by $\$ 214,739$. There is a general feeling among steamboat owners and agents of vessels trading to the St. Lawrence, that this force should be abolished altogether, and a Bill to that effect is now before the Dominion Parliament.
528. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed Provision mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty for sick of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only pay- and dising once in the same period ; fishing vessels are also now entitled to mariners. the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grunt of $\$ 500$ is made to each of the general hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame hospitals, at Quebec at the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, and marine hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, Richibucto, Bathurst and Sackville, in New Brunswick; at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia. Seamen are also cared for at the Provincial and City Hospital, Halifax, and the Priice Edward Island and Charlottetown hospitals, Prince Edward Island. The total amount received from dues in 1891 was $\$ 43,831$, being a decrease of $\$ 4,051$ as compared with 1890. The total expenditure was $\$ 35,155$, being $\$ 8,676$ less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-three years has been $\$ 6,690$. The Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, was closed on 31st December, 1890, the Government having found the building to be too large and expensive to maintain, but sick mariners are now cared for at the Jeffery Hale and Hotel Dieu hospitals. The hospital property has since been sold to the asylum of the Good Shepherds of Quebec.
529. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 1,433 , with a gross tonnage of 221,679 tons; 86 were added to the number steambont during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 7,583 tons. The expen- inspection diture on account of the steamboat inspection fund during the last 22 fund. years has exceeded the receipts by $\$ 24,764$. During the year 1891 the receipts amounted to $\$ 21,645$ and the expenditure to $\$ 22,184$, being an excess of expenditure of $\$ 539$.
530. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into Masters' operation, 1,791 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certifi- and mates' cates, and 1,204 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 947 have been issued for masters and 380 for mates. The receipts from
fees amounted to $\$ 2,586$, and the expenditure to $\$ 4,255$. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $\$ 44,295$.

Inland and coasting certificates.

Wrecks and casualties, 1891.
531. During the calendar year, 63 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 9 mates' certificates of service, while 120 obtained masters' and 63 obtained mates' certificates of competency.
532. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian seagoing vessels in other waters, during the 12 months ended 30th November, 1891, as reported to the department, was 260 ; the tonnage involved was 72,360, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, $\$ 694,653$. The number of lives lost is not yet known. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 14 , involving 11,414 tons, and causing loss to the extent of $\$ 44,169$. There were no lives reported as lost. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1890 with those of previous years, as the department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report.
Number of 533. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year wrecksetc. since 1870 , all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being

[^25] e, and 9 , and 63
ng vessels adian sended 30th e tonnage certained, sters to all American loss to the It is not 1890 with particulars

- each year ters, being

ILTIES,

Damage.
$\$$
901,000
2,100,000
2,507,338
2,844,133
2,029,965
2,468,521
2,942,955
3,952,582
3,445,875
$4,119,239$
3,820,652
4,992,423
3,138,423
2,029,752
2,965,321
2,753,667
1,950,299
1,662,688
1,126,124
$1,554,319$
$1,194,516$
694, 40 3
$55,194,439$
534. In view of the largely increased and increasing efficiency of the Reduction Marine Protective Service it would be disheartening if the figures in in number the above table did not show some reduction in latter years over those ties. earlier in the period, and it is pleasant to note that the figures of late years are markedly smaller than they used to be, while it must be remembered that the volume of shipping is constantly on the increase.
535. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, Meteorolowhich have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors gical Serand our ships, are given on p. 12.
536. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890 and 1891. ExpendiThere was an increase in 1891 of $\$ 66,715$, due to the exceptional Marine expenditure for the construction of the steamer "Quadra." Department, 1889.1891.

537. The revenue for the same year amounted to $\$ 104,248$, made Revenue up of the following items :-


Revenue 538. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure and expen- of the Department of Marine since Confederation :-
diture of diture of Marine Department, 1868-1891.

| Year. | Revenue. | Fxpenditure | Year. | Revenis. | Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | 8 |
| 1868. | 71,811 | 371,071 | 1881. | 108,304 | 761,731 |
| 1869. | 75,351 | 360,900 | 1882. | 109,125 | 7i4,432 |
| 1870 | 71,490 | 367,129 | 1883. | 104,383 | 824,911 |
| 1871. | 70,254 | 389,537 | 1884. | 118,080 | 927,242 |
| 1872. | 79,324 | 518,958 | 1885. | 101,268 | 1,024, 901 |
| 1873. | 144,756 | 706,818 | 1886. | 91,885 | 973,360 |
| 1874. | 108,350 | 845,159 | 1887. | 102,238 | 911,539 |
| 1875. | 91,235 | 844,586 | 1888. | 99,920 | 883,251 |
| 1876. | 107,984 | 979,146 | 1889. | 99,940 | 1,023,401 |
| 1877. | 105,907 | 820,054 | 1890. | 110,507 | -807, 118 |
| 1878. | 100,850 | 786,156 | 1891. | 104,248 | 874,134 |
| 18880. | 84,144 $\mathbf{9 1 , 9 4 2}$ | 755,359 723,361 | Total | 2,358,296 | 18,266,372 |

Excess of expenditure.
539. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of $\$ 15,908,076$, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, lesides which $\$ 159,552$ has been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and $\$ 71,000$ on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

Number of 540. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of vessels on
register, tons on the registry books of tio Dominion on 31st December, 1891. register, 1891. All sailing vessels, steamers anci barges are inciuded :

NUMBER OF VESSELS, \&c., ON THE REGISTRY BOOKS OF CANADA ON 31sT DECEMBER, 1891.

541.
number and ass tonnage
There of 14,8
542. on the
$\qquad$
Yea
1873.
$188 . . .$.
1875
1875.
1876.
$18 \%$.
$1878 . . .$.
1879.
1880.

1881
1882.
543. T each prov

Nova Scoti Ontario, .. New Brung Quebec. British Col Prince Edw Manitoba.

There 233 tons, the new v
544. Ir in the con to an extr

193,195

461,758
162,330
138,914
23,316
19,76i
6,197
$1,005,475$
541. There was an increase, as compared with 1890 , of 24 in the total Increases number of vessels, and a decrease of 19,499 tons in the total tonnage, and deand assuming the average value to be $\$ 30$ a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be $\$ 30,164,250$, being a decrease in value of $\$ 584,970$. There was an increase of 69 in the number of steamers, and an increase of 14,824 tons in steamer's tonnage.
542. The next statement shows the number of vessels and of tons Number of on the register in each year from 1873 :vessels on register, VESSEIS ON THE REGISTER IN CANADA, 1873-1891.

| Year. | Vessels. | Tons. | Year. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1873. | 6,783 | 1,073,718 | 1883. ..... .. | 7,374 | 1,276, 440 |
| 1874. | 6,930 | 1,1018,363 | 1884 | 7,254 | 1,253,747 |
| 1975. | 6,952 | 1,205,565 | 1885. | 7,315 | 1,231,856 |
| 1876. | 7,192 | 1,260,893 | 1886 | 7,294 | 1,217,766 |
| $187 \%$. | 7,362 | 1,310,468 | 1887 | 7,178 | 1,130,247 |
| 1878. | 7,469 | 1,333,015 | 1888. . . . . . . . | 7,142 | 1,089,642 |
| 1879.. | 7,471 | 1,332,094 | 1889. . . . . . . | 7,153 | 1,040,481 |
| 1880. | 7,377 | 1,311,218 | 1890 | 6,991 | 1,024,974 |
| 1881. | 7,394 | 1,310,896 | 1891.. ......... | 7,015 | 1,005,475 |
| 1882. | 7,312 | 1,260,777 |  |  |  |

543. The following is a list of new vessels built and registered in New each province in 1891 :-
vessels built, 1891.

| Provincrs. | Number. | Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nova Scotia. | 130 | 35,528 |
| Ontario....... .. . .. .... ...... ... ............. .. | 44 | 2,662 |
| New Brunswick. | 43 | 6,269 |
|  | 46 | 4,200 |
| British Columbia. ....... . ...................... .. .... | 41 | 2,364 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 5 | 1,000 |
| Manitoba.. | 3 | 122 |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ........ | 312 | 52,145 |

There was an increase of 27 in number and a decrease in tonnage of 233 tons, as compared with the preceding year. Assuming the value of the new vessels to be $\$ 45$ per ton, the total value would be $\$ 2,346,525$.
544. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood Dacrease in the construction of ships that the demand for wooden ships is reduced to an extreme limit, in consequence of which the ship-building industry in demand for wooden ships. $22 \frac{1}{2}$
in the Maritime Provinces, which used to be a flourishing one, has almost died away, and it does not seem probable that it can ever be revived, the decline having been caused by a cessation of demand owing to a change of material, and not through depression of trade or any causes consequent on the policy of the Government of the day, or within their coritrol. There does not, however, appear to be any reason why ship-building should not again become a protitable industry, at any rate in Nova Scotia, the material used being, not wood, but iron and steel. That province is favoured with lawe depasits of igh-class iron ore, excellent coal and adjacent flux, and it may safely be said that capital and enterprise alone are wanding to make the iron ships of Nova Scotia almost as ragerly sought after in the present market as were her wooden vesseis in olden days.

Shipping 545. The following table is a comparative statement of the total 188 Canada and shipping of Canada, inland as well as seeroing, in the years 1890 and 1891. 1891 :-

OMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA.GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN H'ORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1890 AND 1891.

| Nationalities. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Vessels. } \end{gathered}$ | Tons <br> Register. | Freight. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Men. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. |  |
| 1890. |  |  | , |  |  |
| British.............. | 3,671 | 3,617,013 | 1,429,608 | 780,315 | 109,757 |
| Canadian............ | 38,222 | 7,709,133 | 2,200,020 | 1,366,381 | 3:3, 3,175 |
| Foreign .. .. ........ | 30,532 | 7,119,95 | 1,807,984 | 1,426,035 | 310,289 |
| Total | 72,425 | 18,446,100 | 5,437,612 | 3,572,731 | 7\%4,021 |
| 1891. |  |  |  |  |  |
| British.. ......... .. | 3,483 | 3,523,238 | 1,330,595 | 564,770 | 107,443 |
| Canadian. | 35,667 | 7,516,645 | 2,245,924 | 1,448,805 | 332,879 |
| Foreign................ | 30,179 | 7,763,765 | 1,952,550 | 1,345,256 | 362,051 |
| Total | 69,329 | 18,803,648 | 5,529,969 | 3,358,831 | 802,373 |

Increase in shipping.
546. Every year the shipping of Canada continues to grow. In 1890 , as compared with 1889, the increase was, in the number of vessels 7,368 , of tons register $2,391,879$ tons, of tons of freight 388,153 tons, and in the number of men employed 83,935 ; while in 1891 , though there was a decrease of 3,096 in the number of vessels, there was an increase of 357,548 in tons register, of 91,457 tons in freight and 28,352 in the number of men employed.

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 1 ever be ad owing co or any or within son why , at any iron and class iron said that ships of aarket asthe total 1890 and

EA.GOLN; ANADIAN ND 1891.

## Number

 of Men.109,757 353,975 310,289

774,021

107,443
332,879
362,051
802,373

- In 1890 r of vessels 38,153 tons, 91, though nere was an freight and

547. The next table gives comparative particulars of all sea-going Sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1890 and 1891 :-

SEA.GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1890 AND 1891.

| Nationalities. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Vessels. } \end{aligned}$ | Tons Register. | Quantity of Freight. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Men. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. |  |
| 1890. |  |  |  |  |  |
| British.. | 3,671 | 3,617,013 | 1,429,608 | 780,315 | 109,757 |
| Canadian. | 13,695 | 1,708,939 | 783,803 | 794,324 | 86,097 |
| Foreign | 13,758 | 5,002,333 | 988,536 | 1,121,240 | 220,905 |
| Total | 31,124 | 10,328,285 | 3,195,947 | 2,695,879 | 416,759 |
| 1891. |  |  |  |  |  |
| British.. ..... ...... | 3,483 | 3,523,238 | 1,330,505 | 564,770 | 107,443 |
| Canadian.............. | 13,665 | 1,791,306 | 6883,116 | 816,123 | 87,138 |
| Foreign. .... ... .... | 14,173 | 5,380,652 | 1,116,012 | 1,112,329) | 249,778 |
| Total | 31,321 | 10,695,196 | 3,12!,723 | 2,493,222 | 444,359 |

548. There was an increase of 197 in the number of sea-going vessels Increase entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1891, as compared with 1890, in number aud of 366,911 tons in the number of tons register, a decrease of nage. 66,224 tons in the weight of freight, of 202,657 tons in measurement, and an increase of 27,600 in the number of men. Of the total seaborne trade of the country, 42.51 per cent was carried in English bottoms, 21.83 per cent in Cnnadian, and 35.66 per cent in foreign bottoms.
549. For a statement of sea-going vessels in each year since Con- Shipping federation, see following table, which shows to what extent large vessels, port of particularly steamers, are taking the place of the smaller vessels of a Montreal. few years ago. In connection with this, it may be interesting to state that 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 1891, 37 years nfter, the total tonnage that arrived in Montreal was $2,058,141$ tons, of which 938,657 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 631 of which were steamers and 94 sail-
ing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea going vessel having increased to 1,293 tons. In 1880,354 steamers, 42 ships and $14 ;$ barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1891 the numbers respectively were 631,11 and 15 . As evidence of the increase in the coasting trade, the number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378 . In $1891^{\text {t }}$ the number of vessels was 305 and the tonnage 266,751 .

Shipping at principal ports, 1891.
550. The next table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1891:-

| Ports. | Vessrle Entered and Clfared. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | British. |  | Foreign. |  | 'Total. |  |
|  | No. | 'Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Halifax, N.S | 1,804 | 1,039,659 | 402 | 194,353 | 2,206 | 1,234,012 |
| Victoria, B.C........... | 213 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{54,259}$ | 1,821 | 1,577,013 | 2,034 | 1,631, ${ }^{20} 5$ |
| Montreal, Que...... ..... | 668 | 1,179,716 | +66 | 317,845 | ${ }_{724}^{734}$ | 1,262,561 |
| St. John, N.B | 2,870 | 500,210 | 1,044 | 646,323 | 3,914 | 1,146, 333 |
| Nanaimo, B.C | 107 | 115,232 | 944 | 744,699 | 1,051 | 859,931 |
| Vancouver, B. | 125 | 141,560 | 497 | 427,552 | 622 | 569,112 |
| Sydney, N.S.i.......... | 556 | 225,097 | 37 | 12,693 | 593 | ${ }^{237,760}$ |
| St. Andrews, N | 674 | 31,800 | 2,542 | 213,137 | 3,216 | 245,017 |
| Chatham, N.B. | 565 42 | 210,071 20,027 | 87 143 | 85,122 | 652 185 | 236,891 105,149 |
| North Sydney, N.S........ | 545 | 118,650 | 67 | 16,802 | 612 | 135, 452 |
| Windsor, N.S.. | 252 | 132,442 | 59 | 35,206 | 311 | 167,648 |
| Annapolis, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 94 | 14,415 | 69 | 58,605 | 163 | 73,020 |
| Digby, N:S | 41 | 3,682 | 101 | 59,056 | 142 | 62,738 |
| Parrsboro', N.S..... | 239 | 47,511 | 42 | 36,461 | 281 | 83,972 |
| Newcastle, N.B..... ...... | 56 | 35,539 | 75 | 43,953 | 131 | 79,412 |
| Shelburne, N.S | 92 | 8,486 | 759 | 63,197 | 851 | 71,633 |
|  | 60 | 22,681 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | 46,417 | 120 | 69,098 |
| Charlottetown, P.E.T. | 142 | 31,132 | 55 | 40,341 | 197 | 71,4i3 |
| Glace Bay, N.S ... ${ }^{\text {Port Hawkesbury }}$ | 284 50 | 64,543 | ${ }_{95}^{28}$ | 17,697 | 312 | 82,240 |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S..... | 50 | 8,138 | 95 | 43,688 | 145 | ${ }^{11,826}$ |
| Lunenburg, N.S | $\begin{array}{r}509 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51,683 $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 6 4}$ | 8 500 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 45,474 } \\ \hline 625\end{array}$ | 517 634 | 56,438 |
| Joggins, N. S . | 100 | 10,371 | 264 | 44,030 | 364 | -5,401 |
| Chicoutimi, Qu | 1 | 628 | 8 | 34,583 | 53 | 33,211 |
| Cow Bay, N.S. | 101 | 29,052 | 9 | 1,325 | 110 | 30,374 |
| Hillsboro, N.B. | 130 | 19,818 | 77 | 17,496 | 7 | 37,314 |

551. Malta Gibralta Canada Straits S India... Yew Sou Ceylon. Victoria Queensla Windwa Sonth A Cape of Leeward Trinidad New Zea Jamaica.

Gibr no Brit shippin Austral howeve
552.
from so includin countric
cving inand 143 numbers se in the eal from : 99,378. 751.
sea-going niniol in
'rotal.

Tons.

1,234,012
$1,631,243$
$1,262,561$
905, $8 \underset{7}{ } 8$
1,146,533
854,931
569, 112
237,790
245,017
236,891
105,149
135,452 167,648 73.020 (62,738 83,972 79,492 71, 183 69,098 71,473 82,240 51,826 52,308 56,438 in,401 35,21! 30,37i 37,314
551. The following is a statement of British and colonial shipping in 1890. The figures are all taken from official sources:-

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.


Gibraltar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian colonies exceeds that of this country ; the latter figures, however, include the intercolonial trade.
552. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels trading to and Shipping from some of the principal foreign countries. It will be seen that, in foreign including the United Kingdom, Canada ranks eleventh among the 1889 countries of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

SHIPPJNG IN FOREIGN CUUNTRIES, 1889.

| Countity. | Tonnage of Vesmels entered and cleared in 1889. |
| :---: | :---: |
| France. | 27,377,247 |
| United States **, | 26,013,313 |
| Spain. | 24,286,422 |
| Germany | 20,472,416 |
| Austria. | 15,761, 112 |
| Italy. | 13,871,704 |
| Russia in Enrope | 13,432,362 |
| Argentine Republio | 12,5i4, inis |
| Sweden. | 10,430,.64 |
| Holland | 10,365,5\%\% |
| Belgiun. | 10,304,437 |
| Portugal. . . | 9, 868,485 |
| Denmark.... | 7,202,387 |
| China | $5,864,(680$ |
| Norway ...... | 5,334,470 |
| Chili.. | 5, 208,281 |
| Uruguay .. | 4,308, 6 /4; |
| Japan . | 2,011, 820 |

* Exclusive of lake trade between the United States and Canada.

Registered tonnage of the world.
553. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steum and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from ofticial sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book :
REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

| Cotstrien. | Vesseln. | Tonnage. | A verage Tons to crach Vossel. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom. | 21,091 | 7,978,538 | 349 |
| Sweden and Norway .... ........... ... | 11,107 | 2,116,077 | 191 |
| German Empire. ...... . . .. .. . ... | 3,594 | 1,320,721 | 3417 |
| Canada | 7,015 | 1,005,475 | 143 |
| United Strites*. | 1,527 | 946,696 | 120 |
| France... | 15,194 | 932,733 | 13 |
| Italy | 6,721 | 824,474 | 123 |
| Russia. | 2,983 | 492,030 | 163 |
| Spain...... | 1,6998 | 508,321 | 332 |
| Australasia. | 2,874 | 351;,384 | 124 |
| Netherlands | 610 | 247,058 | 405 |
| Austria-Hungary | 352 | 210,!183 | 5!9 |
| Denmark......... . .............. . . . . . | 3,407 | 289, 217 | 85 |
| (ireece. | 5,891 | 263,747 | 45 |
| Portugal. | 459 | (i0,214 | 132 |
| Belgium... | 51 | 70.222 | 1,377 |
| Turkey..... | 907 | 229,777 | 253 |

* Licensed and enrolled vessels not inciuded.
mage of ils enterd cleared a 1889.

7,377,24 6,9183,313 $4,286,4 \times 2$ $0,472,416$ $.5,761,112$ .3, 871,5194 $\left(3,432,36{ }^{2}\right.$ $12,504,152$ 10,430 ,, 94 $10,345,587$ $10,304,437$ $4,868,18{ }^{\circ}$ 7,202,387 $5,864,(681)$ 5,334,470 5,24k,281 4,308, tis ( $2,011,820$
e of mercountries he figures from the

IN THE

Average Tons to each Versel.
554. Canman, it will be seen, stands fourth in the list, but if the United licensed and enrolled vessels belonging to the United Statess which are states employed in the river and lake trade were included, that country would take second place, its total tonnage mounting to $4,684,759$ tons. To such an extent has the American mercantile marine declined that, whereas in 1856, 75'2 per cent of the United States imports and exports were carried in American bottoms, in 1891 the proportion was only 11.96 per cent, the value carried having increased from $\$ 641,604,850$ to $: 1,844,392,840$.

## part' II.-Fisileries.

855. The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situnted off the coasts Fisheries of Neva Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and of Canada. British, Columbin, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed.
856. The following are summary comparative statements of the Yield and total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and value of also of the value of the same by provinces, in 1890 and 1891 :- the fisheries, 1890 and 1891.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIFS OF CANADA, 18:0-1891.

| Kinis or Fish. | 1810. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Vilue. | Quantity | Value. |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
|  | 885783 | 3,433,580 | 849,838 | 3,827,708 |
| Herring, pickled. ........ . . Brls. | 274,274 | 1,097,096 | 2118,5918 | 1,343,693 |
| do smoked ............ Boxes. | ${ }^{1} 354,161$ | 340, 210 | 2,386,920 | 514,732 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { do }}$ frozen, fresh.... .. Lbs. | \%, 6 | 521,109 $1,387,199$ | - | - $\begin{array}{r}354,489 \\ 1,9999 \\ \hline 929\end{array}$ |
| Lobsters, preserell, alive, \&c..... Tons. | 1, 6,748 | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{2 6 1 , 1 4 6}$ | 14, ${ }_{6,3,214}$ | -252,500 |
| Saluon, pickled. . .... .. Brls. | 5, $140 \frac{1}{2}$ | 70,652 | 2,657 | 35,500 |
| do fresh. ...... . ....... Lbs. |  | 563,533 | 4,404,311 | 671.746 |
| do preserved, in cans..... "، | 19, 11010,304 | 2,389, 6 ,666 | 15,200,328 | 1,522,509 |
| do smoked........... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 12,718 | 132,472 | 26,494 |
| Mackertl, preserved, in cans ... "، do fresh |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35,033 \\ & \mathbf{4 6 , 2 5 4} \end{aligned}$ | 165,981 | 19,918 |
| do pickled.. .......... Brls. | 9\%3:246 | 1,443,690 | 139,261 | 1,949,604 |
| Haddock ... .. . .............. Cwi. | 133,017 | ${ }^{532,068}$ | 150,170 | 523,595 |
| Hake ..... .................. "̈ | :94,335 | 377,440 | 124,38: | 315,255 |
| Polluck | 68,387 | 273,548 | 81,248 | 243,744 |
|  | 5,829,466 | 684,166 | 6,287,643 | 628,764 |
| do pickled .. .... ........ Brls | 4,112 | 41,120 | 3,258 | 32,530 |
| Whitetish. ............. . . Llis. | 11,176,582 | 767,658 | 11,763,841 | 791,185 |
| Smelts. | 4,735,517 | 283,444 | 5,552,101 | 277,036 192,937 |



| Kinis of Fisi. | 1880. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Vulut. |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{18}^{8}$ |
| Hymers ....dis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lis. | (17,04) | 171,788 | 81,032 $\mathbf{8 6 , 0 7 5}$ | $1 \times 3,81$ |
| Cod tongues and moinds... .... . | 321,200 | 16,060 | 1,278 | 11,4t |
| Alewives.. .. ................ Brim. | 42,766 | 102,452 | 43,117 | 19,4,030 |
| Shad, frenh........ . . . . . . . . . . . Llos. | 108, 103 | (6,4813 |  |  |
| do pickled. . ......... . . . Brim. | 6,724 | 66,504 | 8,428 | X1, $2 \times 8$ |
| Kels du ....... . .. ...." | 7,381 | 73,880 | 4,284 | 42,840 |
| do fresh ................ Lhe. | 1,425,051 | 85,503 | 842,6943 | (00, 5id |
| Halibut. .. .... .... ... .. " | 1,525,130 | 120,673 | 2,710,647 | 215, 469 |
| Sturgeon........ .......... . . " | 2,047,176 | 116,002 | 1,525,246 | *-789 |
| Maskinonge | 769,846 | 46,191 | 743,030 | 4.15\%2 |
| Вамк. | 177,470 | 58,649 | 790,324 | 47.60 |
| Picker | 3,142,189 | 173,420 | 2,990,679 | 131,130 |
| Pike..... | 1,691,702 | 62,263 | 1,811,357 | 62,832 |
| Winninish | 100.000 | 6,000 | 100,000 | (i, $1 \mathrm{M} \times 10$ |
| Tom cod or frost fish. . ......... ", " |  | 34,245 |  | 21,768 |
| Flounders . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 79,000 | 7,900 | 126,575 | (6,39, |
| Squid ............... . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 13,138 | 82,452 | 8,348 | 33,394 |
| Oolachans .. . .... ......... Lbs. | 114,600 | 7,780 | 281,700 | 12,505 |
| Clams. |  | 16,180 |  | 16,024 |
| Fur seal skins in B. C. . . . . . . . No. | 44,751 | 402,201 | 62,905 | 714,925 |
| Hair do ............ ... " | 27,245 | 24,695 | 25,962 | 31,153 |
| Sea otter skins . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 102 | 10,200 |  |  |
| Porpoise skins | 549 | 2,271 | 301 | 1,204 |
| Fish oils . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Galls. | 727,020 | 315,034 | 834,347 | 305, (6) 8 |
| Coarse and mixed tish. . . . . . . Brln. | 40,278 | 187, 042 | 39,113 | 171,076 |
| Mixed fish, B.C. |  | 46,911 |  | 46,419 |
| Fish used as bsit . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 165,590 | 248,986 | 178,731 | 212,731 |
| Finh used as manure. . . . . . . . . . " | 122,484 | - 61,242 | 198,386 | (19,194 |
| Guano . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T Tons. | 102 | 17,080 | 770 | 19,250 |
| Crabs.... ... . . . . . . . . . . No. | 504,840 | 25,240 |  | 30,200 |
| Home consumption not included in returns. |  | 327,809 |  | 284,646 |
| Totals |  | 17,714,902 | - | 18,978,078 |
| Increase |  |  |  | 1,2i3,17i |

s57.
the val increas 81,559 provinc having
558. nion, s] fish in
valut

Corl.
Herring. Sallum. . Ialinters. Markirel Senl skin Whitefish Trout. Haddock Finlı oils. Hake simelts. Pollock.. Halitut.. Alewiver. Sardinen. Oysters. Pickerel.
559.
ring, lob was in
560.
dec., and province Departn to be est total am $87,376,1$

91.

| Vulue. |
| :---: |
| * |
| 183, $\times 16$ |
|  |
| 11.443 |
| 194,130 |
| xupum |
| 42,840 |
| [0, 5 Wi |
| 215, 469 |
| 87.389 |
| H. ${ }^{\text {in }} \mathbf{N}$ |
| Ti. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 131,130 |
| 182, 838 |
| (i, 110 () |
| 21, 3 (ix |
| (0,3\%) |
| 33,342 |
| 12.505 |
| 16,104 |
| 7! 4,903 |
| 31,134 |
| 1,204 |
| 3 cos , itic8 |
| 171,076 |
| 46, 419 |
| 212,73i |
| 91,194 |
| 19, 3 200 |
| 30,200 |
| 284,646 |
| 18,978,078 |
| 1,243,176 |

FISHERIES 891.
1891.
7,011,300
3,5i1,001
2,008,879
1,238,734
3,008,755
$1,804 i, 390$
332,969
557. The last table shows that there has been a steady increase in Increase the value of the product of fisheries, cluring the past four years, the in the increase in 1891 over 1890 amounting to $\$ 1,263,176$, and over 1888 to fisherien. $81,559,568$. There was an increase in the value of the yield in each province, except in British Columbia and Ontario, the largest increase having been in New Brunswick, viz., $: 871,996$.
558. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the incrense or decrense in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1891 as compared with the catch of 1890 :-

VAIUE AND CATCH OF PRINCIPAI PRODUCTS OF THE FISHFRIES IN 1891, C()MPARED WI'TH 1890.

559. The aggregate increase in the value of the catch of cod, herring, lobsters, mackerel and seals was $\$ 2,088,349$. The largest decrease was in the value of salmon, principally in British Columbia.

Increase and decrease.
560. The following table gives the number and value of boats, nets, de., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several provinces in 1891, according to returns published by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily to be estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of the capital invested in 1891 reached the sum of \$7,376,186 :—

VESSELS, MEN, NETS, \&c., ENPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1891.

| Proyinces. | Vessels and Boats. |  | Men, Number | Nets. |  | Other Fishing Material. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number ${ }^{\prime}$ | Value. |  | Fathonıs. | Value. |  |
|  |  | 8 |  |  | \$ | \$ |
| Nova Scotia.......... | 13,924 | 1,524,335 | 24,376 | 2,284,906 | 592,717 | 609,180 |
| New Brunswick .... | 5,028 | 344, 394 | 12,222 | 530,612 | 389, 881 | 698,605 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 1,429 | 105,587 | 4,026 | 100,000 | 169001 | 201,500 |
| Quebec ${ }^{\text {Pritio }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | 6,483 | 220, 6668 | 12,530 | 268,823 | 158,998 | 152,68.4 |
| British Columbia. | 1,988 | 673,388 | 8,666 | 285,818 | 178,257 | 827,475 |
| Ontario. | 1,203 | 234,782 | 2,920 | 1,441,695 | 241,305 | 108,080 |
| Manitoba | 509 | 30,016 | 835 | 102,225 | 14,733 |  |
| Total.. | 31,464 | 3,133,170 | 65,575 | 5,014,079 | 1,644,882 | 2,59x,124 |

Seal fishery in British Columbia.
201. British Columbia employs about 2,000 tons aggregate, in the seal fishery. The total number of seals caught by Canadian vessels in 1890 was 54,853 , valued at $\$ 510,111$, while 3,768 seals caught by foreign vessels were disposed of in Vic toria, B.C.
Number of hands employed.
562. It will be seen that upwards of 65,500 men are employed in the fisheries proper, while no account can be given of the number of men, women and children employed on shore in connection with them.

## Fisheries

 ProtectionService.
563. Five steamers, viz., the "Acadia," " La Canadienne," "Stanley," "Dream" and "St. Nicholas" (the last two chartered), and three schooners (one Government and two chartered), were employed in the Fisheries Protection Service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast during the season of 1891 , but only one seizure was made, viz., that of the U. S. schooner "F. D. Hodgkins," which was seized at Fox Bay, Anticosti, by the "La Canadienne," for fishing within the three mile limit. The master having pleaded ignorance of the law, the vessel was subsequently released on payment of a tine of $\$ 2,000$. The modus vivendi, which had been in force for four years, penting a settlement of the fisheries question, was continued for another year. By this arrangement United States fishing vessels are admitted to Canadian fisheries on payinent of a license fee of $\$ 1.50$ per ton, and the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year, being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This is shown by the fact that 98 licenses were issued, as compared with 36 in 1888 , and $\$ 11,098$ collected in fees, as against $\$ 3,831$ in 1888 .
United States mackerel flett.
564. The United States mackerel fleet, fishing in Canadian waters in 1891 , comprised 36 vessels, and the take amounted to 6,824 bairels, as compared with 64 vessels in 1890 and a take of 8,443 barrels. of $\$ 2,000$. s, pending other year. dmitted to er ton, and past year, nen. This red with 36 1888.
lian waters 24 barels, rrels.
565. A Fishery Intelligence Bureau was inaugurated on a small Fishery scale in 1889, and continued in an extended form during 1891, at a cost of $\$ 2,021$. The service was generally appreciated by those interested in the fishing business.
566. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development Fishing of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, the sum of $\$ 150,000$ has been annually distributed among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. The number of claims paid during the year 1890 was 18,071 , and the amount paid $\$ 158,241$. The bounty was paid on the basis of $\$ 1.50$ per ton to vessels, $\$ 3$ per man to boat fishermen, and $\$ 1$ per boat to the owners, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 739 , of 28,268 tons, the number of boats 17,168 , and the number of fishermen 33,245 . The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been $\$ 1,411,503$.

567 . There were eleven Government ñsh hatcheries in operation in Fish hat1890, situated at Fraser River, B.C. ; Sydney and Bedford, N.S. ; St. cheries. John River and Miramichi, N.B. ; Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadousac and Magog, Que. ; and Ottawa, Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The gross output of young fish of all kinds during the year amounted to 90,213 ,000, of the following species, viz. : Salnon (Atlantic and Pacific), salmon and brook trout, whitefish, pickerel and black bass. The number of eggs collected in the autumn of the year for subsequent hatching was $144,613,000$. A fish hatchery has been recently established at Ottawa. Details of the operations of the hatcheries in 1891 are not yet available. The great benefit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is universally acknowledged, and it is the almost unanimous opinion of those interested that the heavy runs of salmon in recent years on the Fraser River were largely due to the operations of the hatchery there.
568. A lobster hatchery has been established at Bay View, Pictou Lobster County, N.S., and though completed late and only in operation for a hatchery. short time, sone $7,000,000$ lobster fry were hatched out and distributed. At the lobster hatchery in Newfoundland, which has been in operation for some time, no less than $551,000,000$ lobster eggs were hatched. The hatchery at Bay View is the first of its kind in America.
569. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during the Expendifiscal years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890 and 1891, was :

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fishery officers. | \$ 83,684 | \$ 65,873 | \$ 71,306 |
| Fish-breeding.. | 41,315 | 39,127 | 39,496 |
| Fisheries protection service. | 69,694 | 64,435 | 83,050 |
| Fishing bounty.... | 149,991 | 150,000 | 166,967 |
| Miscellaneous. | 10,912 | 9,314 | 13,383 |
| Total. | \$355,596 | \$ 328,749 | \$374,202 |

Fisheries Department, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

Value of yield and exports of fisheries, 1868-1891.
570. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry :-
VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERILS IN CANADA, 1808-1891.

| Year. | Total Value of the <br> Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada. | Value <br> Exported. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868. | \$ | $8,35,510$ |
| 1869. | 4,376,526 | 3,242,710 |
| 1870. | 6,577,391 | 3,608,54: |
| 1871. | 7,573,199 | 3,994,25\% |
| 1872. | 9,570,116 | 4,386,214 |
| 1873. | 10,754,997 | 4,779,27i |
| 1874. | 11,681,886 | 5,292,3is |
| 1875. | 10,35¢, 385 | 5,380,527 |
| 1876. | 11,147,590 | 5,500,18: |
| 1877. | 12,029,957 | 5,874,360 |
| 1878. | 13,215,678 | 6,853,975 |
| 1879. | 13,529,254 | 6,928,871 |
| 1880. | 14,499, 979 | 6,579,456 |
| 1881. | 15,817,162 | 6,867, 715 |
| 1882. | 16,824,092 | 7,682,079 |
| 1883. | 16,958,192 | 8,809,118 |
| 1884. | 17,766,404 | 8,591,6i5 4 |
| 1885. | 17,722,973 | 7,9, (i),001 |
| 1886. | 18,679,288 | 6,843,388 |
| 1887. | 18,386,103 | 6,875, 810 |
| 1888. . | 17,418,510 | 7,793,183 |
| 1889... | 17,655, 256 | 7,212, 20x |
| 1890. | 17,714,902 | 8,461,996 |
| 1891. | 18,973,078 | 9,715,401 |
| Total. | 319,227,918 | 152,581,74 |

The yield of the fisheries in 1891 was more than four times as much as it was in 1869, hut 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 facilicies of transportation and large increass in interprovincial trade. The proportion of exports to totail value in 1869 was 77 per cent, and in 189151 per cent.
Indian consumption of fish.

Value of fisheries by provinces, 18:9-1891.
571. In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are annually consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-West and British Columbia; of which no account can be oltained. For the eleven years, 1879-1891, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at about $850,000,000$.
575. The next table gives the value of the yield by provinces in each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has producul during the periot 47 per cent, or nearly one-half of the total yield; New Brunswick 13 per cent, and Quebec 14 per cent, the three prov- inces having yielded 80 per cent of the total. The fishing industry in British Columbia is yet quite in its infancy, but the opportunities for
its dev unsurp VALUE
1869.

1870 .
18.71.
1872.
1873.
1874.
1875.
1876.....
1877......
1878.....
1879...
1880.
1881.
1882.
1883.

1884
$188 \%$
1888.
1887.
1888.

1889
181\%
1891.
1869.
1870.
1851.
1872.
1833.
1874.
1873.
1876.

1877
1878.
1899.

1s80.
1881.
$18 \times 2$.
‘843.
1184
185.

1sem:
12 m :
18is.
1889.
1890.

1891
its development are most advantageous, and the deep-sea fisheries are unsurpassed in wealth and variety.
VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1891.

|  | Year. | Ontario. | Quebec. | NovaScotia. | $\frac{\text { New }}{\text { Brunswick. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1869. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 190,203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 1,046,240 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 2,501,007 \end{gathered}$ | $638,576$ |
| 1890. |  | 261,982 | 1,161,551 | 4,019,425 | 1,131,433 |
| 1871. |  | 193,524 | 1,093,612 | 5,101,030 | 1,185,033 |
| 1872. |  | 267,633 | 1,320,189 | 6,016,835 | 1,965,459 |
| 1873. |  | 293,091 | 1391,564 | 6,577,086 | 2,285,661 |
| 1874. |  | 446,267 | 1,608,661 | 6,652,303 | 2,685,792 |
| 1875. |  | 453,194 | 1,596,759 | 5,573,851 | 2,427,R54 |
| 1876. |  | 437,229 | 2,097,668 | 6,029,050 | $1.953^{2} 3^{\prime}$ |
| 1877. |  | 438,223 | 2,560,147 | 5,527,858 | ? $\because 398$ |
| 1878. |  | 348,122 | 2,664,055 | 6,131,600 |  |
| 1879. |  | 367,133 | 2,820,395 | 5,752,937 | 2, 4,5 |
| 1880. |  | 444,491 | 2,631,556 | 6,291,061 | 2,744,44i |
| 1881. |  | 500,903 | 2,751,962 | 6,214,782 | 2,930,904 |
| 1882. |  | 825,457 | 1,976,516 | 7,131,418 | 3,192,339 |
| 1883. |  | 1,027,033 | 2,138,997 | 7,689,373 | 3,185,675 |
| 1884. |  | 1,133,724 | 1,694,561 | 8,763,779 | 3,730,454 |
| 1885. |  | 1,342,692 | 1,719,460 | 8,283,922 | 4,005,431 |
| 1888. |  | 1,435,998 | 1,741,382 | 8,415,362 | $4,180,227$ |
| 1887. |  | 1,531,850 | 1,773,507 | 8,379,782 | 3,559,507 |
| 1888. |  | 1,839,869 | 1,860,013 | 7,817,031 | 2,941,863 |
| 1889. |  | 1,963,123 | 1,876,194 | 6,346,722 | 3,067,039 |
| 1890. |  | 2,009,637 | 1,615,120 | 6,636,445 | 2,699,055 |
| 1891. |  | 1,806,390 | 2,008,879 | 7,011,300 | 3,571,051 |
|  | Total | 19,569,768 | 43,149,048 | 148,864,459 | 61,074,738 |
|  | Year. | Manitoba and <br> Territories. | British Columbia. | Prince Edward Island. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1869. |  | 3 | \$ | \$ | $4,376,526$ |
| 1870. |  |  |  |  | 6,577,391 |
| 1871. |  |  |  | . . $\cdot$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,573,199 |
| 187. |  |  |  |  | 9,50,0,116 |
| 183. |  |  |  | 207,595 | 10,754,997 |
| $18 \%$ |  |  |  | 288,863 | 11,681,886 |
| 1875. |  |  |  | 298,927 | 10,350,385 |
| 1876 |  | 30,590 | 104,697 | 494,967 | 11,147,590 |
| 1876 |  | 24,023 | 583,433 | 763,036 | 12,029,957 |
| 1878. |  |  | 945,767 | 840,344 | 13,215,678 |
| 189. |  |  | 631,766 | 1,402,301 | 13,529,254 |
| 1880. |  |  | 713,335 | 1,675,089 | 14,499,979 |
| 1881. |  |  | 1,404,321 | 1,955,290 | 15,817,162 |
| 1882. |  |  | 1,842,675 | 1,855,687 | 16,824,092 |
| '843. |  |  | 1,644,646 | 1,272,468 | 16.958,192 |
| 1884. |  |  | 1,358,267 | 1,085,619 | 17,766,404 |
| 188\%, |  |  | 1,078,038 | 1,293,430 | 17,722,973 |
| 18816. |  | 186,380 | 1,577,348 | 1,141,991 | 18,679,288 |
| 18 m \%. |  | 129,084 | 1,974,887 | 1,037,426 | 18,386,103 |
| 18ins. |  | 180,677 | 1,902,195 | 876,862 | 17,418,510 |
| 1889. |  | 167,679 | 3,348,068 | 886,431 | 17,655,256 |
| 1890. |  | 232,104 | 3,481,432 | 1,041,109 | 17,714,902 |
| 1891. |  | 332,969 | 3,008,755 | 1,238,734 | 18,978,078 |
|  | Total | 1,284,106 | 25,629,630 | 19,655,169 | 319,227,918 |

CANADIAN
QUANTITIES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAI.

| Year. | Cod and Ling. | Haddock. | Mackerel. |  | H: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Pickled. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fres', } \\ & \text { ind } \\ & \text { in Cans, } \end{aligned}$ | Pickleat. | Smokerd. |
|  | Cwt. | Lbs. | Brls. | Lbs. | Bris. | Boxes. |
| 1869. | 513,358 | 483,000 | 51,011 |  | 301,976 | 1169,879 |
| 1870. | 578,423 | 351,800 | 92,183 |  | 249,180 | 9:1,345 |
| 1871. | 674,602 | 537,500 | 241,305 | 24,228 | 385,700 | 12, 43. |
| 1872. | 824,438 | 227,600 | 119, 439 | 84,180 | 284,932 | 6046,705 |
| $1873 .$. | 880,842 | 1,940,626 | 150,404 | 31,892 | 314,392 | 521, 18 |
| 1874. | 797,891 | 4,128,632 | 161.096 | 139,460 | 406,068 | 454,209 |
| 1875. | 748,788 | 4,708,52\% | 123,654 | 61,380 | 309,658 | 642,060 |
| 1876. | 830,860 | 15,107,80) | 104,356 | 32,620 | 429, 367 | 549, 150 |
| 1877. | 815,068 | 11,488,114 | 163,916 | 191,036 | 327,249 | 553,205 |
| 18.8 | 902,496 | 11,25i, 04 | 183,919 | 121,025 | 318,036 | 629.457 |
| 1879. | 1,067,484 | 14,183,550 | 1:91,449 | 93,514 | 349,025 | 720, 960 |
| $1880 .$. | 1,092,514 | 11,104,266 | 233,669 | 113,707 | 342,763 | 544,122 |
| 1881.. | 1,075,582 | 11,798,063 | 105,772 | 390,666 | 362,354 | 1,0460,416 |
| 1882. | 903,030 | 17,903,050 | 110,352 | 594,061 | 423,012 | 1,247,231 |
| 1883. | 1,07õ,121 | 17,334,200 | 124,043 | 702,743 | 443,611 | 1,24, 616 |
| 1884. | 1,022,389 | 21,654,400 | 180,170 | 190,457 | 493,241 | 1,938,194 |
| 1885. | 1,077,393 | 19,318,200 | 145,75\% | 539,734 | 477,262 | 1,461,854 |
| 188 fi . | 1,081,416 | 21,347,400 | 148,429 | 772,592 | 374,784 | 1,129, 305 |
| 1887. | 1,078,355 | $\checkmark 1,600,300$ | 129,610 | 508,641 | 349,909 | 1,500, 5 \% 8 |
| 1888. | 1,053,847 | 23,718,300 | 62,756 | 604,163 | 341.077 | 1,4! $5,8.10$ |
| 1889. | 904,560 | 12,566,200 | 62,237 | 738,712 | 286,673 | 2,685,170 |
| 1890. | 857,734 | 13,301,700 | 96,246 | 1,053,564 | 274,274 | 1,354,161 |
| 1891. | 849,838 | 15,017,000 | 139,261 | 165,981 | 298,598 | 2,386, 929 |
| Tozal. | 20,706,029 | 271,072,030 | 3,120,079 | 7,154,266 | 8,144,076 |  |

FISH
KINDS
$\qquad$
ring.

Fresh

Lbs.

Smoked.

Boses.
169, 879 (9,345
12,430
(i06, T05
521,1886
454,203
642,060
549,150
503,205
623.487

720 , 96
544,922
1,06i0.416
$1,247,231$
1,212, 166
$1,038,194$
$1,461,854$
$1,129,305$
$1,540,538$
$1,417,89(10)$
2, (ix. 5,170
$1,3 \mathrm{H}, 161$
2,386,920)
23,085,742

FISHERIES.
KlNDS OF FISH CAUGHT DURING THE YEARS 1869-1891.

| RING. |  | Salmon. |  | Lobsters. | Smelts. | Fish Oils. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh. | Frozen. | Fickled. | Smoked, Fresh and in Cans. |  |  |  |
| Libs. | No. | Bris. | Lbs. | Jibs. | Lbs. | Galls. |
|  |  | 7,663 | 984,164 | 61,000 | 124,000 | 192,691 |
|  |  | 12,613 | 1,490,392 | 591,500 | 16,400 | 534,729 |
|  |  | 7,676 | 2,119,825 | 1,130,000 | 555,100 | 616,364 |
| .... . |  | 8,55 | 2,104,302 | 3,565,863 | 584,000 | 696,791 |
| '. . ...... |  | 7,722 | 3,997,238 | 4,864,998 | 810,399 | 674,155 |
|  |  | 7,383 | 4,578,572 | $8,117,221$ | 1,156,350 | 518,234 |
|  | .... . . . | 5,026 | 2,419,300 | 6,514,380 | 1,451,580 | 629,752 |
| .. . |  | 5,649 | 2,274,706 | 5,373,088 | 1,990,825 | 702,017 |
| .... .. ... | .. ....... | 7,130 | 5,772,896 | 8,086,819 | 2,266,202 | 915,667 |
| 25,000 |  | -4,440 | 8,405,143 | 10,714,611 | 2,718,207 | 969,179 |
| 20,00 |  | 4,157 | 4,693,640 | 13,105,072 | 1,787,378 | 1,060,860 |
|  | 16,050,000 | 6,038 | 11,149,373 | 18,576,523 | 2,324,715 | 1,278,247 |
|  | $20,027,200$ | 6,840 | 14,213,336 | $20,813,730$ | 3,241,924 | 1,077,005 |
| 7,968 | 20,875,000 | 603 | 12,593,966 | 17,084,020 | 4,180,943 | 1,149,598 |
| 1,049,550 | 14,851,500 | 10,094 | 10,026,903 | 22,063, 283 | 6,177,410 | 783,765 |
| 364,640 | 15,800,150 | 7,826 | 10,101,648 | 27,249,038 | 5,982,358 | 818,152 |
| 5,767,554 | 21,023,300 | 6,511 | 10,729,081 | 33,758,421 | 7,209,888 | 961,163 |
| 7,354,497 | 21,986,700 | 9,042 | 14,465,365 | 19,485,687 | 5,932,418 | 955,509 |
| 9,653,308 | 22,305,500 | 8,464 | 13,549,392 | 22,173,773 | 3,723,772 | 960, 011 |
| 10,648,021 | 22,247,860 | 6,704 | 24,433,039 | 21,131,233 | 5,011,058 | 984,183 |
| * $15,161,786$ |  | $5,140 \frac{1}{2}$ 2,557 | $23,660,894$ $19,743,111$ | 25,055,984 | $4,735,517$ $5,552,101$ | 727,020 834,347 |
| *9,108,650 |  | 2,557 | 19,743,111 | 26,928,157 | 5,552,101 | 834,347 |
| 59,600,974 | 175,667,210 | 156,823 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 210,123,468 | 326,738,740 | 70,475,173 | 19,084,715 |

* Including frozen herring.

Quantities and values of certain kinds of fish, 18691891.

The figures in the foregoing table will probably be found interesting, as giving some idea of the enormous quantities of some kinds of fish that are taken annually, though they are almost too large to convey any really correct impression.
573. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of the same fish, taken during the same period :-

CANADIAN FISHERIES.
TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1891.

| Kinds or Fish. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 |
| Cod and ling . . . . . . . ................. . . . . . Cwt. | 20,706,029 | 86,879,75\% |
| Haddock. . ........ ... .................. Lbs. | 271,072,030 | 10,712,988 |
| Mackerel, pickled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | $3,120,079$ <br> 7,154 | 32,7\%3,523 |
|  | 7,154,266 | 32,1 13,023 |
| Herring, pir kled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bris. | $8,144,076$ $23,085,742$ |  |
| " ${ }^{4}$ fresh... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 59,600,974 | 42,222,530 |
| " frozen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . No. | ${ }^{17} 17,667,210$ |  |
| S.ulmon, pickled .... . . ...................... . Brls. |  |  |
| " ${ }_{\text {smoked }}$ and fresh and in cans......... . Lbs. | 210,123,468 | 28,644,343 |
| Lobsters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | 326,738,740 | 37,701,982 |
| Smelts.... ................... ........... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 70,475,173 | 3,940,156 |
| Fish oils .............. . . . . . . . . . . . .Galls, | 19,084,715 | 10,300,025 |

Fisheries of the groat lakes.
574. The fisheries of the great lakes are the largest and most important fresh water fisheries in the world, and the great value of the Canadian portion of these fisheries is not generally appreciated. The area of fresh water belonging to Canada, in the Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, is about $7:, 700$ square miles, and in 1890, 1,203 ressels 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 principal fish. According to the census returns of 1890, the fish caught on the United States sides of the lakes in that year showed an increase of 58 per cent in value, as compared with 1880 , while the value of the fish caught on the Canadian sides in the same year showed an increase of more than 350 per cent over the catch of 1880.

[^26]
## THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

Table of Close Seasons in force on 31st December, 1891.


The following are the close seasons in British Columbia :-

> Speckled trout, October 15 to March 15.
> Salinon-trout do do
> Large grey trout, \&c. do do
> Sturgeon, May 15 to July 15.
> $23 \frac{1}{2}$

## SYNOFSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set, or seines used, so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided, in addition to special close seasons.
The use of explosive or poisonous substances, for catching or killing fish, is illegal.
Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under buthority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

## CHAPTER IX.

## SOOIAL AND OTHER STATISTIOS.

## RELIGION.

575. There is no State church in the Dominion, and no State assist- Distribuance is given to any denomination ; the Roman Catholic church, how- tion of ever, being guaranteed, in the Province of Quebec, the privileges religions Canada. enjoyed before the British possession. Roman Catholicism prevails very extensively in the Province of Quebec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of Protestantism is represented in some part of the country in greater or less numbers, the principal denominations being Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.
576. Exact particulars concerning the number of schools, churches, Statistics \&c., of the principal religious denominations in Canada, cannot be of certain given, as some of the leading ones, notably the Roman Catholic church denominand many dioceses of the Church of England, have failed so completely to supply the information asked for, that no attempt was made to obtain any particulars from them for this issue. The following figures, however, whirh are in many cases official, are believed to represent the position $x$ the leading religious bodies in this country, with a very fair amount of accuracy :-

The Church of England has 19 bishops and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial bishop was appointed in 1787 to Nova Scotia; the next was appointed to Quebec in 1793, the diocese comprising Upper and Lower Canada. A coadjutor was appointed in 1836, and the first Bishop of Upper Canada in 1839. A bishop of New Brunswick was appointed in 1845, and the other dioceses have been formed subsequently. The Roman Catholic church has 1 cardinal, 5 archbishops 23 bishops and about 1,500 clergy. Under the provisions of the "Quebec Act," passed in 1774 , the church possesses very valuable privileges in the Province of Quebec, where it also holds a very large amount of property The Presbyterians number about 991 clergy and 164,465 communicants, 2,358 churches and statio"s, with a seating capacity for 479,025 persons, and 14,825 Sunday-school teachers, with 124,310 pupils. The annual expenditure is over $\$ 2,000,000$. The Methodists have about 3,092 churches, 1,712 clergy, 241,273 members 3,048 Sunday-schools, 29,205 teachers and 233,047 pupils. The tota value of church property is nearly $\$ 12,000,000$. The Congregation alists have about 100 clergy, 117 churches, with seating capacity for 35,469 persons, 122 Sunday-schools, 1,220 teachers and 8,503 pupils

Their average annual expezditure in salaries, $\& c$. , is $p_{1} 27,800$. The Evangulical Association has about 70 clergy, 84 churches (seating cal acity, 33,600 ), 85 Sunday-schools, 1,003 teachers and 0,300 pupils. The average salary of each minister in $\$ 450$ per annum. The Universalists have 9 clergy, 12 churches, 40 e communicants, 7 Sunday-schools and 382 pupils. The church property is valued at $\$ 122,000$. The United Brethren in Christ have about 25 clergy, 41 churches, 30 Sun-day-schools, 427 teachers and 1,768 pupils. The average expenditure in salaries, de., is $\$ 7,400$. Among other denominations, the Baptists have about 500 clergy ; Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 55 ; Reformed Episcopal church, 24; United Brethren, 22; African Methodist Episcopal, 17 ; and New Jerusalem Church, 8.

Religions of the people, Census 1891.
577. The religions of the people, as ascertained by the census in 1891, are given in the next table; particulars, as to, numbers, being supplied for the seventeen leading denominations, representing 98 per cent of the population.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY PROVINCES, 1891.

| Denomination. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Manitoba. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { British } \\ \text { Col- } \\ \text { umbi.. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Prince Edward Island | The Territories. | Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adventiets. | 448 | 3,364 | 1,651 | 715 | 32 | 109 | 22 | 14 | 6,355 |
| Bapujem... | 105,957 | 7,991 | 83,122 | 79, 6,49 | 16,112 | 3,098 | 6,265 | 1,565 | 302,749 |
| Finuthell | 9,345 | 1,129 | 242 | 234 | 389 | 166 |  | 134 | 11,149 |
| Congregationalists. | 16,879 | 4,294 | 3,112 | 1,036 | 1,815 | 775 | 11 | 233 | 28,155 |
| Catholics (Roman). | 358,300 | 1,291,969 | 122,452 | 115,961 | 20,571 | 20,367 | 47,837 | 13,008 | 1,990,465 |
| Church of England. | 385,999 | 75,338 | 64,410 | 43,005 | 30,852 | 23,600 | 6,646 | 14,166 | 644, 106 |
| Disciples... ..... | 9,106 | 20 | 1,728 | 1,003 | 261 | 62 | 531 | 52 | 12,763 |
| Jews............. | 2,501 | 2,703 | 31 | 73 | 743 | 277 | 1 | 85 | 6,414 |
| Lutherans | 45,021 | 1,384 | 5,882 | 377 | 6,545 | 2,083 | 3 | 2,676 | 63,979 |
| Methodists | 653,942 | 39,517 | 54,195 | 35,504 | 28,437 | 14,298 | 13,596 | 7,980 | 847,469 |
| Pagans... | 2,372 | 25 | 3 | 7 | 3,183 | 12,691 | 24 | 8,404 | 26,709 |
| Presbyterians | 453,146 | 52,601 | 108,952 | 40,639 | 39,001 | 15,281 | 33,072 | 12,507 | 755,199 |
| Protestants. | 2,938 | 2,320 | 47 | 22 | 1,874 | 286 | 9 | 4,720 | 12,216 |
| Quakers . | 4,338 | 38 | 41 | 17 | 124 | 38 | 8 | 34 | 4,638 |
| Salvation Army... | 10,323 | 297 | 1,377 | 993 | 399 | 298 | 180 | 85 | 13,949 |
| Unitarians ....... | 70] | 553 | 115 | 147 | 74 | 79 | 10 | 18 | 1,772 |
| Universalists | 1,095 | 1,435 | 329 | 259 | 5 | 45 | 24 | 7 | 3,196 |
| ther denominations. . | 29,934 | 709 | 482 | 376 | 448 | 697 | 620 | 589 | 33,755 |
| Not specified..... . | 21,80\% | 2,848 | 2,228 | 1,156 | 1,641 | 3,463 | 219 | 532 | 33,983 |
| Totals <br> Not received from unorganized territory. | 2,114,321 | 1,4 8 ,535 | 450,396 | 321,263 | 152,506 | 97,613 | 109,078 | 66,799 | 4,300,511 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32,168 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,832,679 |

Roman C
Methodis
Presbytel Church o. Bapitists. Lutheran
Congrega Disciples Brethren Adventist Quakel\%. Protestan Universal Pagans . ews. . . Unitarian Salvation Other de Not speci

The it and not of the S
579. added $t$ trasted the resu majority are incl
) The seating pupils. Univer -schools The 30 Sunenditure Baptists eformed ethorlist
ensus in s, being ting 98

Camada.

[^27]578. The following tableis a comparative statement of the numbers of Leading the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census. denomina tions, 1881 and 1891.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

| Religione. | 1881. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Proportion to Total Population. | Number. | Propor tion 4 Tre? rus. lat. |
| Roman Catholics. | 1,791,982 | $41 \cdot 43$ | 1,990,465 | $41 \cdot 46$ |
| Methodists | 742,981 | $17 \cdot 17$ | 847,469 | $17 \cdot 65$ |
| Presbytarinns . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. | 676,165 | $15 \cdot 63$ | 755,199 | $15 \cdot 73$ |
| Church of England. . ... . .... ..... | 574,818 | $13 \cdot 29$ | 644,104 | 13. 41 |
| Baptists. . . | 296,525 | 6.85 | 303,749 | $6 \cdot 33$ |
| Lutherans.. . | 46,350 | 1.07 | 63,179 | $1 \cdot 33$ |
| Congregationalists.... .. ............ | 26,900 | -62 | 28,155 | -58 |
| Disciples..... ..... ... ............. | 20.193 | $\cdot 47$ | 12,763 | $\cdot 27$ |
| Brethren . . . . . . . . . .. . . ..... . . | 8,831 | $\cdot 21$ | 11,639 | $\cdot 24$ |
| Advenitsts.... | 7,211 | -16 | 6.353 | -14 |
| Quakelme... | 6,553 | -15 | 4,638 | -10 |
| Protestants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,519 | -15 | 12,216 | - 25 |
| Universalists | 4,517 | -10 | 3,196 | . 07 |
| Pagans | 4,478 | -10 | 26,709 | -56 |
| Jews. . . . . | 2,393 | -05 | 6,414 | -13 |
| Unitarians... | 2,126 | 04 | 1,772 | - 04 |
| Salvation Army. . . . |  |  | 13,949 | 29 |
| Other denominations | 19,499 | -45 | 33,755 | 70 |
| Not specified. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 86,769 | $2 \cdot 06$ | 33,983 | 72 |

The increase in the number of pagans is, of course, apparent only, and not actual, being due to more careful enumeration. The members of the Salvation Army were not specified as such in 1881.
579. If the members of all the varigus Protestant denominations are Protest. added together and classed generally as Protestants, and then con- ants comtrasted with the members of the other distinctive forms of religion, other relithe result, as shown in the accompanying table, is obtained. As the gions. majority of those "not specified" were Indians, the whole number are included with pagane.


IMAGE EVALUATION
 TEST TARGET (MT-3)


Photographic Sciences


ROMAN CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, JEWS AND PAGANS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Yrar. | Number. |  |  |  | Proportions per cent. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Jews. | Pagans. | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Jewe. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pa. } \\ \text { gans. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1881.. .. .. | 1,791,982 | 2,439,188 |  |  | $41 \cdot 43$ |  | -05 | $2 \cdot 11$ |
| 1891........ | 1,990,465 | 2,742,940 | 6,414 | 60,692 | $41 \cdot 46$ | $57 \cdot 13$ | - 13 | 1.26 |

Returns not having yet been received from all parts of the unorganized portions of the North-West Territories, the estimated population, amounting to 32,168 , has been left out of the above calculation for 1891. If these had been included the probable effect would have been to bring the proportion of pagans nearer to that of 1881.

## EDUCATION.

Educational control vested in Provincial Governments.
Difference in the several Provincial systems.
580. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Government of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially protected.
581. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable difference in many details in the public school systems in force in the various provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each province are admirable, and it is doubtful if any country, other than Canada, can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Leading features of the several systems.
582. 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 , pro-

| ws. | Pa. <br> gans. <br> 13 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \cdot 26$ |  |

the unord populaalculation ould have

3 right to hands of ivileges of specially
ble differin the varii free eduovernment stem ; but admirable, oast of the
f the Minovernment intendents Provincial umbia and tional. In ed, but no provinces mpelled to nitoba the passed by 1890, pro-
viding 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 instructions are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.
583. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is Public vested in the Minister of Education, and, subject to the approval of schools in the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high 1889. schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in 1889, Roman Catholic separate schools being included :-

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

| Number of Schools open. | School <br> Population vetween 5 and 21 years of agt. | Total Nuinber of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5,623 | 616,028 | 500,815 | 263,047 | 237,768 | 253,943 |
|  | achers. |  |  | Average Co | T PER Pupil. |
| Male. | Female. |  |  | On Total Attendance. | On Average Attendance. |
| 2,774 | 反,183 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 4,851,061 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 4,198,517 \end{gathered}$ | 8 8 844 | \$ cts. 1653 |

Average attend. ance.
584. There was an increase of 5,492 in the number of pupils registered in 1889 as compared with 1888, and there was an increase of nearly 1 per cent in the proportion of registered pupils to school populiation, the figures for 1889 having been $81 \cdot 30$ per cent as against $80 \cdot 49$ per cent in 1888. The average attendance for the whole province was also one per cent higher, being 51 per cent. In rural districts it was 47 per cent, in towns 60 per cent and in cities 64 per cent. Though the compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is provided for by statute, yet the provision is not enforced with sufticient strictness, as is evident from the fact that 86,515 children between those ages did not attend school for 100 days, the period appointed by the Act. The largest number of offenders was naturally in the rural districts, the proportion to the total number of absentees being 86 per cent.
585. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Separate schools in Ontario. Catholic separate schools in Ontario in 1889 :-

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Schools. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Average Cost per Pupil. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | On Total Attendance. | On Average Attendance. |
| 243 | 32,790 | 16,707 | 16,083 | 18,153 | $207,304$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 244,440 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \mathrm{cts} . \\ 745 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { cts. } \\ & 1346 \end{aligned}$ |

The average attendar.u at the separate schools was better thar the public schools, being 55 per cent of the total number of pur while the average cost per pupil, both on total attendance and on average attendance, was less than in the public schools.

There were also 9 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, showing 11 teachers, 526 pupils, average attendance, 245, and expenditure, $\$ 5,832$.

## High

 schools in Ontario, 1889.586. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in Ontario in 1889 :-

SOCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.
ils regiscrease of ol populanst $80 \cdot 49$ vince was cts it was Though and 13 is with sutilildren behe period naturally absentees
ne Roman
1889.
brage Cost er Pupil.

| cts. | $\begin{array}{c}\text { On } \\ \text { nd. } \\ \text { ne }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Average } \\ \text { Attend- } \\ \text { ance. }\end{array}$ <br> 8 cts. <br> 1346 |  |

ter thar rof puit nce and on
which made ce, 245 , and
h schools in

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Pupils. } \end{gathered}$ | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Average Cost per Pupil. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | On Total Attendance. |  |
| 120 | 18,642 | 9,422 | 9,220 | 10,807 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 703,042 \end{gathered}$ | $645,337$ | 8 cts. 3461 | $\begin{gathered} 8 \mathrm{cts} . \\ 5971 \end{gathered}$ |

The average attendance was 58 per cent of the number of pupils.
587. There were 5,677 school houses in the province, of which School 2,641 were of brick or stone, 2,435 frame and 601 log . The log school houses in houses are gradually disappearing.
588. The total number of teachers in the public schools was 7,967 , Number of being in the proportion of 1 to every 63 pupils; 2,774 were male and teachers. 5,193 female teachers. In the Roman Catholic separate schools the number was 546 , being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils. In the high schools the number of teachers was 427 , or 1 to every 43 pupils.
589. The total receipts for public school purposes in 1889 amounted Receipts to $\$ 4,851,061$, derived from the following sources: Legislative grant, and expen$\$ 276,305$; municipal schcol grants and assessments, $\$ 3,342,436$; clergy reserve fund and other sources, $\$ 1,23 ?, 320$. The total expendi.ture was $\$ 4,198.517$, laid out as follows : Teachers' salaries, $\$ 2,553,845$; maps, prizes, \&c., $\$ 32,124$; sites and buildings, $\$ 829,052$, and runt, fuel, $\& \mathrm{c} ., \mathbf{\$ 7 8 3 , 4 9 6}$. The total receipts for high schools were $\$ 703,042$, of which $\$ 70,616$ were received from fees, and the expenditure was $\$ 645,338$, of which $\$ 376,878$ were paid for teachers' salaries.
590. In addition to the public and high schools, there were 58 Model county model schools, with 1,293 teachers in training; 5 training schools, institutes, with an attendance of 59,67 teachers' institutes, with 7,132 Mechamembers, and 4 normal and provincial model schools, with 1,233 tutes, etc. students. There were also 7 art schools $i$ : operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 593 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 202 Mechanics' Institutes and free libraries, with over 383,002 books and 57,711 members and readers. Their property was valued at $\$ 538,344$, and the expenditure of 193 amounted to $\$ 74,82$.
591. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart Arbor under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and Day.
improving the school grounds. In 1885, on that day, 38,940 trees, in 188634,087 trees, in 188728,057 trees, in 188825,714 trees, and in 188921,281 trees were planted.

Total number of pupils.
592. The total number of pupils attending public, separate and high, normal and model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 520,827 , an increase of 6,523 as compared with 1888.

Educational statistics, Quebec, 1889.

Average
attend. attendance.
593. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and 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. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the province, and of the pupils who attended them :-

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1888-89.

| Schools, Collegrs, Academirs and Universities. | Number | Pupils and Students. |  | Boys. | Girls. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Pupils } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Students. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Protestant. | Roman Catholic. |  |  |  |
| Elementary schools- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protestant... | 939 | 25,360 | 3,297 | 14,720 | 13,937 | 28,657 |
| Roman Catholic. | 3,779 | 724 | 145,811 | 71,827 | 74,708 | 146,335 |
| Superior schools- Protestant | 65 | 6,398 | 261 | 3,517 |  | 6,059 |
| Roman Catholic. | 530 | 55 | 64,667 | 32,913 | 32,008 | 64,921 |
| *Independent schools- | 43 | 1,498 |  | 802 | 736 | 1,538 |
| Roman Catholic. | 132 | ,261 | 13,980 | 7,344 | 6,807 | 14,241 |
| Normal schools- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protestant...... | 1 | 102 |  |  | 97 | 102 |
| Roman Catholic.. | 2 |  | 191 | 112 | 79 | 191 |
| Laval University. | 1 |  | 645 | 645 | .... .... | 615 |
| Universities and affiliated colloges. | 8 | 886 |  | 773 | 113 | 886 |
| Special schools.. ... | 16 |  |  |  |  | 1,731 |
| Total | 5,516 | 35,484 | 228,891 | 132,658 | 131,717 | 266,106 |

## *Not receiving grants.

594. The average attendance at the public, high and model schools was 199,631, and formed a much larger percentage of the total num-
ber o being

10 trees, in ees, and in
parate and ng colleges 3 compared e under the sisted by a tees for the espectively. $d$ partly by al boards, or sumed to be gious bodies he following ll grades in

## Total Number

of Pupils and Students.

## 937 <br> 142 , 008 <br> 28,657 146,535 <br> 6,609 <br> 64,921 <br> | 97 | 102 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 79 | 191 |
| $\cdots$ | 645 |
| 113 | 886 |
| $\cdots \cdots$ | 1,331 |
| 1,717 | 266,106 |

model schools the total num.
ber of pupils than can be found in any other province, the proportion being as high as 75 per cent.
595. The proportion of Protestant pupils is apparently steadily de- Protestant creasing. In 1887 it was $15 \cdot 1$ per cent, in $188814 \cdot 2$ per cent, and pupils. in $188913 \cdot 3$ per cent.
596. The total number of teachers was 8,669 (exclusive of professors Number of at universities), and of these 7,232 were Roman Catholics and 1,173 teachers. Protestants.
597. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of Education the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superinten- in Nova dent of Education. The local management of the public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the ratepayers of the section.
598. There was a decrease of 91 in the total number of pupils regis- Average tered and a decrease also in the average attendance, the latter having attendbeen 58 per cent of the number enrolled, as compared with 59 per cent in 1889. Attendance at the public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was a decrease of 16 in the number of sections without schools, which the Superintendent of Education considers due to the efforts of the school inspectors, but there were increases of 30 and 45 , respectively, in the number of teachers and schools in operation, owing principally to the multiplication of departments in the thickly-populated districts. The total number of teachers employed was 2,287 .
599. The proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools Populabased on the population of the province, according to the census of tion at 1891, was 5•2.
600. The total Government expenditure for education during 1890 Expendiwas $\$ 213,434$, an increase of $\$ 512$. The county fund amounted to ture. $\$ 118,350$, and the sectional assessments to $\$ 326,070$, the three amounts making a total of $\$ 657,854$, a decrease of $\$ 15,065$ as compared with. 1889.
601. The following table of educational statistics explains itself :- Educa-


| Term ended. | Number of Schools. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pmpor- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { of Popula- } \\ \text { at School. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cost } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Pupil. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890. |  |  |  |  |  |  | - cts. |
| April 30..... | 2,109 | 82,794 | 44,177 | 38,617 | 48,324 | $1 \mathrm{in} 5 \cdot 4$ | 099 |
| Oct. 31..... | 2,243 | 88,170 | 44,047 | 44,123 | 50,915 | 1 in $5 \cdot 1$ | 096 |

NOVA SCOTIA-EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1890-Continued.

County Acadrmirs.

| Number.. <br> of <br> Pupils. | Males. | Femules. | Average Age. | Average <br> Attendance. | Number of <br> Teachers nid <br> Assistants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,519 | 784 | 735 | 15.6 | 805 |  |

Spreial Acadrmies.

| Academy. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Teachers } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Assistunts. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Numiber } \\ \text { of of } \end{gathered}$ | Average Attendance. | Income. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Expendi- } \\ \text { ture. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 8 | \$ |
| Institution for deaf and dumb. | 13 | 75 | ${ }_{61}^{62}$ |  |  |
| School for blind............ | 10 | 38 | 31 | Not given. | Not given. |

Education in New Brunswick
602. The Provincial Board of Educatiom of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the president of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education.
Average attend. ance.
603. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 68,523, being an increase of 302 ; and there was also an increase in the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more assistants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was $54 \cdot 24$ per cent, that for the term ended 31st Jecember, 1889, having been $57 \cdot 52$ per cent, and for that ended 30th June, 1890, $50 \cdot 96$ per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools, according to the census, was 1 in $4 \cdot 7$. The Superintendent of Education in his report again strongly urges the enactment of a compulsory attendance law.
Expendi-
604. The Government expenditure for the year was $\$ 137,410$; the ture.

Arbor Day. county fund amounted to $\$ 94,504$, and the district assessment to $\$ 183,636$, making a total of $\$ 415,550$. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was *6. $\$ 6$.
605. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was held on 16th May, 1890, when 4,040 trees and 504 shrubs were planted and 538 flower-beds laid out.

Number of eachery and Assistants.

Expenditure.
§
8,705
en. Not given.
wick consists ive Council, d the Chief

- year was increase in of teachers, 3 the attend$r$ was $54 \cdot 24$ having been 96 per cent. ools, accordEducation in lsory attend-

37,410; the ssessment to st per pupil, ** $\$ 06$
Ontario, was shrubs were
606. The following table gives the educational statistics for the Educa-year:-

NEW BRUNSWICK-EDUCATIONAL STATISIIICS.
Public Sohools, 1889-90.

607. The control of educational matters in Manitoba was formerly Education in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, one in ManiProtestant and one Roman Catholic ; but by the Act of 1890 this arrangement, together with the separate school system, was abolished, and a Department of Education established, consisting of the Executive Council and an advisory board composed of seven members, four appointed by the Department of Education, two ky the public and high school teachers, and one by the council of the University of Manitoba. The validity of the above Act has been called in question and the matter is now before the courts. In the meantime, however, the Act is now in operation.
608. Two sections of land, 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of $1,500,000$ acres are available for settlement. These lands have, until quite recently, been purposely kept out of the market,
in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of $\$ 140,180$, being an average of nearly $\$ 7.30$ per acre, and again in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized $\$ 421,518$, being an average of $\$ 7.95$ per acre.

Educa. 609. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as tional sta- the following figures show. The figures previous to 1890 are for ProManitoba.!
testant schools only :-
EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1871, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 189.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers. | School Population. | Number of Bupils. | Average Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1871 | 16 |  |  | 816 |  |
| 1887. | 464 | 581 | 17,600 | 16,940 | 9,715 |
| 1888. | 495 | 675 | 18,850 | 18,000 | 9,456 |
| 1889 | 524 | 668 | 21,471 | 18,358 | 11,242 |
| 1890 | 627 | 840 | *25,077 | 23,256 | 11,627 |

Progress in educationel facilities.
610. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that the average attendance was 50 per cent. Figures such as these not only demonstrate the wonderful progress of the province during the last 20 years, but must also effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about the difficulty there would be in educating their children, and must convince them that life on the prairies does not mean life without the most important benefits of civilization. There is a Normal School, at Winnipeg, for the training of teachers, at which the attendance in 1888 was 150 , in 1889, 157, and in 1890, 81.
Receipts and expenditure.
611. The expenditure in 1890 amounted to $\$ 388,981$, of which $\$ 115,391$ were paid by Government, and $\$ 255,089$ by municipal taxes. The total receipts amounted to $\$ 426,705$. The amount of debenture indebtedness was $\$ 454,546$, and the value of the school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at $\$ 647,355$.

Education in Bitith Columbia.
612. The educational system of British Colunbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district. The Lieutenant Gevernor in Council is em-

[^28]1888, п 1 the pro$\$ 140,180$, ary, 1892 , being an
rapid, as e for Pro -

89 and 1890.

Average Actendance.

9,715
9, 及\%
11,242
11,627
the above 0 per cent. gress of the y dissipate culty there them that important nnipeg, for was 150 , in
, of which cipal taxes. debenture ites, houses
undenomiThere is a Secretary, he ratepayuncil is em-
powered to create new school districts as they become necessary, provided that no school district shall contain less than 15 children of school age, viz., between 5 and 16 years of age.
613. There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils Average during 1890, the year having been marked by considerable educational attendactivity. The increase in the total number of schools was 7 , in that of teachers 18, and in that of pupils 1,246, while the purcentage of attendance was $53 \cdot 89$ per cent, a slight decrease.
614. The expenditure for education proper amounted to $\$ 122,985$, Expendiand for construction of school-houses, furniture, repairs, dc., $\$ 35,076$, ture. making a total of $\$ 158,061$. The cost of each pupil on average daily attendance was $\$ 28.37$, being the lowest amount since the inception of the present system.
615. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers and Educapupils in each class:-

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1890. Common Schools.

| Number <br> of <br> Schools. | Teachers <br> and <br> Asbistants. | Number <br> of <br> Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average <br> Daily <br> Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 105 | 2,928 | 1,503 | 1,425 | 1,529 |

High Schools.

| 4 | 6 | 244 | 111 | 133 | 150 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Total Number of Schools.

| 117 | 161 | 8,042 | 4,129 | 3,913 | 4,333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

616. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island, aro under the Education control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and in Prince of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by Government Edward grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1890 was $\$ 113,627$, and that of the school boards $\$ 37,610$, making a total expenditure of $\$ 151,237$, being an increase of $\$ 5,335$, as compared with 1889.

Average attendance.

Educa. tional statistics, Prince Edward Island.
617. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16 , and it was estimated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those ages in 1890, of whom 23,530 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show a gratifying increase of 515 in the number of pupils enrolled, but the daily average attendance decreased from $13,1 \delta 9$ to 12,490 , attributable largely to the influenza epidemic. The average percentage of attendance decreased from $57 \cdot 10$ per cent to 55.43 per cent. The number of districts without schools has decreased from 74, in 1876, to 3 in 1890. An Arhor Day was estab. lished in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive.
618. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the province in 1890 :-

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1890.

| Schools. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Nuf of } \\ & \text { Schools. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Teachern. } \end{aligned}$ | Boys. | Girls. | Total | Average Attend. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Queen's. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary schools . ...... | 148 | 148 | 3,492 | 2,900 | 6,392 | 3,406 |
| Advanced graded ischonls.... | 19 | 38 | 826 | 751 | 1,577 | 807 |
|  |  | 10 | 8221 | 185 | 1,386 1,374 | 231 |
| Total. | 175 | 225 | 5,370 | 4,389 | 0,729 | 5,516 |
| Prince. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary mchools... |  | 128 | 3,085 | 2,042 | 8,727 | 3,096 |
| Advanced graded schools. | 7 | 13 | , 333 | 194 | 527 | 304 |
| First class schools. . | 5 | 12 | 270 | 242 | 518 | 320 |
| Summerside public schools.. | 3 | 11 | 312 | 215 | 527 | 352 |
| Total | 141 | 162 | 4,008 | 3,293 | 7,299 | 4,072 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary achools .......... |  | 112 | 2,448 | 2,147 | 4,595 | 2,407 |
| Advanced graded schools.... | 2 | ${ }_{8}^{12}$ | 269 214 | 227 170 | 496 384 | ${ }_{223}^{23}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.... | 120 | 132 | 2,931 | 2,544 | 5,475 | 2,905 |
| Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary schools.......... | 386 | 386 | 9,025 | 7,689 | 16,714 | 8,909 |
| Advanced graded schools ... | 32 | ${ }_{30}^{63}$ | 1,428 | 1,172 | 2,600 | 1,444 |
| First class schools. ${ }^{\text {che. }}$ | 12 | 30 | 711 | 577 | 1,288 | 776 |
| side public schools....... | 6 | 40 | 1,143 | 758 | 1,901 | 1,364 |
| Grand total. | 436 | 519 | 12,307 | 10,198 | 22,503 | 12,493 |

the Gove and Calg
and it was ween those portion of 515 in the , decrensed epidenic. 10 per cent chools lias was estabnsive.
al statistics

SD, 1890.

619. The educational system of the North-West Territories is under Board of the control of a Board of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant Educa. Governor in Council, and composed of oight members, five Protestant W. T. ' and three Roman Catholic, of which the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary is at present the chairman.
620. No school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 School square miles, nor shall it contain less than four resident heads of fam. districta. ilies, or a smaller school population that 10 , i.e., children between the ages of 5 and 20 .
621. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before Religious 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permit- instructed by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour, if desired.
622. In 1885 there were 59 organized school districts in the Terri- Number of tories, and in 1891 there were 251, viz., 208 Protestant and 43 Roman schools. Catholic schools.
623. The following comparative figures show what progress has been Increase in made of late years :number of

624. The average salary paid in all-year schools was $\$ 645.96$ to Average males, and $\$ 561.96$ to females, and in summer schools $\$ 478.68$ to males, salarien. and $\$ 454.80$ to females.
625. Union or high schools have been opened at Ragina, Moosomin, High Moose Jaw, Lacombe (B.C.), Prince Albert and Calgary. At the schools, examinations in June, 1891, 115 pupils attended. The school expen- N. W. T. diture was, in 1891, $\$ 129,042$, inclusive of the expenses of the Board Expe. of Education and school inspectors.
626. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables :- $\begin{gathered}\text { Summary } \\ \text { of educa. } \\ \text { tional sta. } \\ \text { tistics. }\end{gathered}$

EDUCATIC NAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAI AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

| Provinces. | Year ended | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Pupils. } \end{aligned}$ | Average Attendance. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Teachers. } \end{gathered}$ | Expendi- ture. | Percentage of Attend. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |
| Ontario | Dec. 31, '89. | 520,827 | 264,750 | 8,418 | 5,145,370 | $50 \cdot 83$ |
| Quebec. | June 30, '89. | 262,844 | 199,631 | 8,170 | 3,004,355 | $75 \cdot 45$ |
| Nova Scotia. | Oct 31, '90. | 103,597 | 50,424 | 2,251 | 709,312 | $48 \cdot 67$ |
| New Brunswick .. | Dec. 31, '90. | 65,523 | 33,682 | 1,694 | 415,550 | $51 \cdot 40$ |
| Manitoba.. .... | do 31, '90. | 23,256 | 11,627 | 840 | 388,981 | 50.00 |
| British Columbia. | June 30, '90. | 8,042 | 4,333 | 161 | 158,061 | 53.88 |
| P. E. Island...... | do 30, 90. | 22,503 | 12,493 | 519 | 151,237 | 55.52 |
| The Territoriss... | do 30,91 . | 5,834 | 3,539 | 246 | 129,042 | $51 \cdot 03$ |
| Total . . . . |  | 1,012,426 | 880,479 | 22,229 | 10,101,908 | $54 \cdot 66$ |

It will be seen that the total number of pupils at the public, high and model schools amounted to $1,012,426$.

Difference in dates of provincial reports.

The
higher educational institutions.
627. Owing to the fact that the various provinces issue their reports at different periods, as appears in the above table, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date; but as it is intended in future issues to keep to the same periods as those given above, the figures will, in a very short time, be as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year.
628. In the Statistical Year Book, 1889, a concise history was given of all the principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but the following summary table will show that the value of their buildings, endowments, \&c., was upwards of $\$ 10,000,000$, and that $\varepsilon$ eme 7,000 students were attending them. If to those attending these institutions were added the pupils of the public, high and normal schools, as well as those receiving tuition at a large number of private establishments, it will be seen that the whole number of those undergoing instruction of some kind would be considerably over one million, so that more than one-fifth of the population of Canada is at the present time receiving direct education.

AI. AND

ublic, high
aeir reports possible to but as it is those given or compari-
y was given he country, eat, but the r buildings, scme 7,000 institutions schools, as te establishundergoing million, so the present

| Name. |  | Endowment. | Value of Property Owned. | Income. | Number <br> of <br> Stu- <br> dents. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U Universities. Wi |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |
| 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 | 60 |
| Mcfill 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 | 800 |
| Victoria University, Cobourg, 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 | 1852 | 750,000 |  | 30,000 | 399 |
| Laval University, Quebec ........... | 1852 |  | 1,000,000 |  | 550 |
| University of Mount Allison College, N.B. | 1862 | 120,000 | 110,000 |  | 275 |
| University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. . . | 1877 | 80,000 |  |  | 102 |
| Collegcs. <br> 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 |
| Ladics' Colleges. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wesleyan Ladies'Col., 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, de. Ontario Agricultural Col., Guelph, Ont. | 1874 |  | 340900 | +18,564 | 135 |
| Provincial'school of Agric., Truro, N.S. | 1884 |  |  | +1,967 | 25 |
| School of Practieal Science, Tor., Ont. | 1877 | *8,800 |  |  | 71 |

[^29]
## LAW AND CRIME.

Appointment of judges in Canada. preme Court.
629. By the British North America Act it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform.
630. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a chief justice and five puisné judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz. : in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada.

The 631. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, who Exchequer must reside in, or within five miles of, Ottawa, possesses exclusive Court. original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court a'so possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada.
The supe- 632. The superior courts of the several provinces are constituted as rior courts. follow : Ontario-The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz. : The Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two judges, and the Chancery division, presided over by a Chancellor and three judges. QuebecThe Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisné judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-six puisné judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisné judges respectively. Manitoba-The Chief Justice and three puisné judges. British Columbia-The Chief Justice and four puisné judges. Prince Edward Island-The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the NorthWest Territories there are five puisné judges of the Supreme Court. There are also vice-admiralty courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New

Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and a maritime court in Ontario.
hat the district n Nova ces and ent. It shall be lar pround New and the

Supreme a chief or within sittings his court roughout
dge, who exclusive or relief equer on Chis court which it is t may sit
tituted as ed of the the High ent jurisions, each Chancery Quebecdges, and né judges, ce. Nova me Court, spectively.

British ce Edward the Northme Court. cotia, New
633. There are also county co rus, with variously limited juris- County diction, in all the provinces, but noi in the North-West Territories. courts. Police magistrates and justices of the peace, of whom there is an Magis. ample supply in each province, are appointed by the Provincial Govern- trates. ments.
634. There are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at PenitenKingston, Ont., St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que., Dorchester, N.B., tiaries and Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C., and the total inmates. convict population of Canada (that is the total number confined in the above penitentiaries) on 30th June, 1890, was 1,251, as compared with 1,195 on the same date in 1889 , being an increase of 56 . The proportion of convicts per 1,000 of the population during the last six years has been as follows :-


Though the proportion in the last two years has been slightly below the average of six years, still it will be seen that, taken as a whole, the figures have not varied very much, and that though there has not been any marked increase in crime, yct the proportion of convicts has increased just about pro rata with the population, the opinion of the Inspector of Penitentiaries to the contrary notwithstanding (Report of Minister of Justice, 1890, p. xi). The number of convicts received during the year was 431 , being 3 less than in 1889 . The convicts comprised 1,229 males and 22 females, 21 of the latter being confined at Kingston and 1 in British Columbia. No woman has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence in Manitoba.
635. The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries Number of as follow :-

|  | Number. | Daily average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kingston. | 586 | 577 |
| St. Vincent de Paul. | 342 | 337 |
| Dorchester | 174 | $1: 3$ |
| Manitoba. | 73 | 697 |
| British Columbia | 76 | 867 |
|  | 1,251 | 1,2423 |

Value of 636. The value of the buildings and stock, \&c., on hand on 30 th buildings, June, 1890 , of the several penitentiaries, together with the revenue
etc. and expenditure of each during the year then closed, are given below. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources.

| Penitentiaries. | Volue of Buildings, Stock, \&c. | Revenue. | Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Kingston. | 948,486 | 2,682 | 136,877 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 805,784 | 1,239 | 82,886 |
| Dorchester . . . . . . . | 414,332 | 4,641 | 44,116 |
| Manitoba. | 342,976 | 4,706 | 51,305 |
| British Columbia. ......... . . . | 327,139 | 653 | 41,736 |
|  | 2,838,717 | 13,921 | 356,920 |

Cost of prisoners.
637. After deducting the revenue, the net expenditure is found to have been $\$ 342,999$, an increase of $\$ 23,823$ over the preceding year. Assuming that the number 1,242 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost per capita will have been $\$ 276.17$, as compared with $\$ 281.21$ in 1889 , a decrease of $\$ 5.04$ per head. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is taken into account, the cost per capita would appear to be reduced to $\$ 174$, as compared with $\$ 161.8 \tilde{5}$ in 1889 .

Punishments awarded.
638. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year:-
PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITEN. TIARIES, 1890.

| Penitentiary. | Deprived Tobscco. | Dark Cells. | Solitary Cells. | Flogged. | $\underset{\text { Lost }}{\text { Lomission. }}$ | Other <br> Punish. ments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kingston . . . . . . | 3 | 180 | 5 |  | 103 | 29 |
| St. Vincent de Paul. | 9 | 205 | 1 | 3 | 130 | 1,127 |
| Dorchester. | 12 | 54 |  | 1 |  | 116 |
| Manitoba . . |  |  |  |  | 37 | 107 |
| British Columbia. | 4 |  |  |  | 24 | 5 |
| Total | 28 | 439 | 6 | 5 | 294 | 1,483 |

"Other Punishments" include irons, bread and water, hard bed, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. There was a decrease of nine in the total number of punishments as compared with 1889.

White Coloured Indian. Chinese. Married. Single... Widowed Not given Under 20 From 20
n 30 th evenue below. ources. renditure

## $\$$

136,877 82,886 44,116 51,305 41,736
ound to ing yeur. umber of tve been 5.04 per convicts er capita in 1889.
al prisons

NITEN.

Other
Punish-
ments.
hard bed, nands and number of
639. The following table gives the offences for which persons were Offences of committed to the penitentiaries in the years 1889 and 1890 , and the prisoners, sex of the offenders:-

| Orfrnces. | 1889. |  |  | 1890. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fe male. | Total. |
| Murder and attempt at.. | 8 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Manslaughter ... ..... | 20 | 1 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Rape and other sexual offences | 15 |  | 15 | 26 |  | 26 |
|  | 3 |  | 3 | 4 | . . | 4 |
| Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm. | 21 | 2 | 23 | 15 |  | 15 |
| Assault........... . . . ...... .. ..... | 14 | 1 | 15 | 14 |  | 14 |
| Burglary and robbery with violence...... | 92 |  | 92 | 131 |  | 131 |
| Horse, cattle and sheep stealing..... ..... | 18 |  | 18 | 19 |  | 19 |
| Other offences against property...... . . . | 185 | 1 | 186 | 163 | 10 | 173 |
| Forgery and offences against currency.... | 22 |  | 22 | 15 |  | 15 |
| Arson. ${ }_{\text {Other felonies and misdemeanours }}$ | 11. | i | 11 | 5 5 | 1 | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Total | 424 | 9 | 433 | 422 | 13 | 435 |

640. Particulars of all persons committed to the penitentiaries dur- Particuing the years 1889 and 1890 are given in the next table :-
PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES


PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DUKING THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

| Drscription. | 1889. |  |  | 1890. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Cannot read. | 67 | 3 | 70 | 52 | 5 | 57 |
| Read only...... | 19 |  | 19 | 9 |  | 9 |
| Read and write. | 223 | 3 | 226 | 238 | 6 | 244 |
| Not given......... | 115 | 3 | 118 | 123 | 2 | 125 |
| England.. | 35 |  | 35 | 55 |  | 55 |
| Scotland.. | 9 |  | 9 | 8 | ......... | 8 |
| Ireland. | 30 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 1 | 29 |
| United States. | 50 |  | 50 | 37 | ......... | 37 |
| Canada . | 262 | 7 | 269 | 257 | 12 | 269 |
| Germany. | 2 | . ....... | 2 | 7 | ........ | , |
| France... | 2 |  | 2 | 7 | - | 7 |
| Italy... | 2 |  | 2 | 4 | ........ | 4 |
| Newfoundland. | 1 | . | 1 | 5 | . | 5 |
| China. . | 15 | ........ | 15 | 5 | ........ | 5 |
| Japan... |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Spain.. | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Other countries. | 14 |  | 14 | 8 |  | 8 |
| Commercial | 35 |  | 35 | 51 |  | 51 |
| Agricultural | 14 |  | 14 | 20 |  | 20 |
| Industrial. | 122 |  | 122 | 108 |  | 108 |
| Professional | 6 |  | 6 | 16 |  | 16 |
| Domestic. | 15 | 1 | 16 | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| Labourers. | 135 |  | 135 | 124 |  | 124 |
| Not given.. | 97 | 8 | 105 | 79 | 12 | 91 |

The proportion of women to the total number of persons admitted in 1887 was 1.24 per cent, in 18884.66 per cent, in 18892.08 per cent, and in 18902.99 per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age was slightly lower than during the two preceding years, having been 13.79 per cent, as compared with 15.47 per cent and 15.04 per cent in 1889 and 1888 respectively. The number of Canadians only varies slightly, but the tendency is apparently to decrease, the figures for the last three years having been 64.34 per cent, $62 \cdot 12$ per cent and 61.84 per cent ; and as the number of criminals is keeping pace with the increase of population, it would seem that the criminal classes receive more recruits from strangers coming into the country than from native-born Canadians.

Number of deaths and escapes.
641. The number of deaths during the year was 10 , which, considering the physical condition of many of the prisoners, is decidedly a low average. There were also 10 escapes from the various penitentiaries during the year.

Total. n $64 \cdot 34$ per er of crimi. would seem pgers coming
, which, condecidedly a ous peniten-
642. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who received The crimisentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tables, which include the above, are compiled from the criminal statistics collected by the Dominion Government, which embrace all classes of offence. The Act authorizing their collection came into operation in 1876, and the results at first were meagre. The returns, however, are now much more accurate and complete, though still some considerable distance from perfection. Extreme accuracy is most desirable, for statistics of crime, when they can be depended on, are not only valuable indications of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value, owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it may be that the provinces supplying the fullest particulars will appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient.
643. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :-

Class I. Offences against the person.
II. Offences against property, with violence.
III. Offences against property, without violence.
IV. Malicious offences against property.
V. Forgery, and offences against the currency.
VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :-

Clans I.-Orfences against the Person.
Murder and attempt to murder.
Manslaughter.
Shooting, stabbing, wounding, \&c.
Rape and other offences against females.
Unnatural offences.
Bigamy.
Abduction.
Assault, aggravated and common.
Other offences against the person.
Class II.-Orfences against Phoprrty, with Violence.
Robbery, with violence.
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
Other offences against property, with violence.
Class III.-Orfrnces against Property, without Violencr.
Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.
Larceny.
Embezzlement.
Felonious receiving.
Fraud.

## Class IV.-Maliolous Orhenges against Proprety.

Malicious injury to horese, cattle and other property. Arson, burning, \&c.

Class V.-Forgery ani) Offences against the Curhenoy.
Forgery.
Offences against the currency.
Class VI.-Other Ofyenges not incluide in the yohegoina Classks.
Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other Acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.
Other offences not included in the above classes.

Convictions in Canada, 1886-1890.
644. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1886 to 1890 :- •

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1886 TO 18:\%.

| Ofrences. | Convictionsfor the Year ended 30 th September. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 18:0. |
| II. Offences against the person.. | 5,202 | 4,902 | 4,730 | 5,284 | 5,093 |
| violence ...... | 255 | 208 | 225 | 283 | 276 |
| III. do property, w.thout | 3,178 | 2,784 | 3,437 | 3,774 |  |
| IV. Malicious offences against property. | , 269 | 176 | , 332 | 236 | 24 |
| V. Forgery and offonces against the currency.. | 43 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 46 |
| VI. Other offisnces, not included in the above classes. | 24,927 | 26,340 | 28,820 | 28,813 | 29,264 |
| Total. | 33,874 | 34,453 | 37,649 | 38,431 | 38,549 |

Increasp in number.
645. The number of convictions was larger by 109 than in 1889 , and was larger indeed than in any year since the collection of these statistics was begun ; but, as has been aiready mentioned, the increase in the figures does not at present necessarily mean a corresponding increase in crime (though with a growing population the number of offences must be expected to increase), but is largely owing to greater accuracy and completeness in the returns. According to the figures there was a decrease in the number of all the more serious offences, the increase being confined to offences in Class VI, which includes minor offences.

Persons convicted more than once.
646. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same
or a
$\qquad$
I. Offe
or a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences a number of persons are convicted several times every year. Of those convicted of indictable offences, 205 were convicted twice and 198 more than twice. Similar particulars for summary convictions are not available. In the city of Montreal, however, in 1890, out of $\mathbf{3 , 5 3 1}$ persons committed, 324 were committed twice, 89 three times, 37 four times, 12 five times, 6 six times, 1 seven times and 1 ten times, thus relucing the actual number of criminals to 2,927 .
647. Out of the total number of convictions, 3,934 were for indict- Convicable offences, being 274 less than in 1888, there having been a decrease in every province, with the exception of British Columbia. In proportions for indictable tion to population, the number of convictions was one in every 1,219 persons, and of offences charged one in every 821 persons. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,819 , so that 67.6 per cent were convicted; the proportion in 1889 was $66 \cdot 6$ per cent. The number of suminary convictions was 34,606 , as compared with 34,223 in 1889, an increase of 383 , and in proportion to population was one in 138 persons. The following were the number of persons charged, and the number and proportions of convictions to charges, according to the several classes of offences :-

| Ofrences. | Number of Persons Charged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Convictions. } \end{gathered}$ | Proportion of Convictions to Charges. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Offences against the permon.. | 1,338 | 881 | 65.8 |
| II. do property, with violence | 407 | 276 | $67 \cdot 8$ |
| III. do do without do | 3,576 | 2,432 | $68 \cdot 0$ |
| IV. Malicious offences against property .... | 106 | 59 | 55.6 |
| V. Forgery and offencesagainst the currency. | 72 | 46 | 63.8 |
| VI. Other offences not included in the above classes | 320 | 240 | 75.0 |
| Total | 5,819 | 3,934 | $67 \cdot 6$ |

There was a decrease in the number of persons charged, as compared with 1889 , of 495 , and in the number of convictions of 274 , the proportion of convictions to charges being, however, 1 per cent higher than in 1889.
648. The number of individuals convicted was 3,531 , as compared Number of with 3,673 in 1889 , being a decrease of 142 . In the following tables individual the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals.

Sex and residence of crimi. nals, 1890.
649. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in the year 1890 :-

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1890.

| Orfences. |  | SEx. |  | Residences. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Malen. | Females | Cities and Towns. | Rural Districts. | Not given. |
| Class | I.......... .. .... .... ... | 839 | 42 | 685 | 105 | 1 |
|  | II.............................. | 273 | 3 | 223 | 53 | ........ |
|  | III. | 2,255 | 177 | 2,000 | 403 | 2.9 |
|  | IV. | 57 | 2 | 32 | 26 | 1 |
|  | $\mathbf{V}$ | 44 | 2 | 36 | 10 |  |
|  | VI. | 146 | 94 | 149 | 30 | i1 |
|  | Total ..... ................. | 3,614 | 320 | 3,175 | 717 | 12 |

Convictions of females.

## Propor-

 tion of criminals, urban and rural.650. The proportions of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was, in 1886, $8 \cdot 6$ per cent ; in 1887, $8 \cdot 3$ per cent; in 1888, $11 \cdot 2$ per cent; in $1889,7.8$ per cent; and in $1890,8.1$ per cent, and the proportion per 100 convictions of males in the same years was 10.5 per cent, 9.0 per cent, 12.7 per cent, 8.5 per cent, and 8.8 per cent, respectively. No female has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence in Manitoba, and only one in British Columbia.
651. It is invariably found in these days that cities and towns have an increasing tendency to attract population, and the proportion of convictions among the urban population is consequently on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the years 1886 to 1890 , inclusive, respectively : in cities and towns, 76.77 per cent, 79.34 per cent, 82.38 per cent, 81.84 per cent, and 80.70 per cent; in rural districts, 22.50 per cent, 19.52 per cent, 15.71 per cent, 17.75 and 18.22 per cent of the total number of convictions, so that there was a small increase in the number of convictions in rural districts in the last two years.
652. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable

Age and education nals, 1890. offences in each province in 1890, together with the ages and educational status of the convicted.
rsons con-

ICTABLE
exce.

| al |
| ---: | ---: |
| tis. | | Not |
| ---: |
| tiven. |

tal number ar cent; in - 1 per cent, e years was and 8.8 per enitentiary
towns have oportion of the increase, 0 , inclusive, cent, $82 \cdot 38$ tricts, $22 \cdot 50$ per cent of increase in o years.
or indictable and educa-

AGE AND KDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, de., 1890.

| Phovinoes. | Con. victions. | Envoational Status. |  |  |  | Agrs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Su-per- | Ele. mentary. | Un. able either to read | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { gi- } \\ \text { ven. } \end{gathered}$ | Unde 16 years$\qquad$ |  | 16 years and under 21. | 21 years and under .40. |  | 40 years and over. |  | Not gi. ven. |  |
|  |  |  |  | write |  | M. 1 | F. | M. $\mathbf{F}^{\text {. }}$ | M. | $F$ | M. |  | M. |  |
| Ontario | 2,123 | 12 | 1,768 | 292 | 51 | 350 |  | 43832 | 848 |  | 313 | 32 | 36 | 3 |
| Quebec. ..... | 1,220 | 9 | 871 | 282 | 48 | 171 | 11 | 17922 | 635 | 51 | 99 |  | 35 | 4 |
| Nova Scotia. | 128 |  | 90 | 9 | 27 | 15 |  | 1312 | 40 |  | 22 |  | 28 | 4 |
| N. Brunswick. | 79 |  | 57 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 11.1 | 31 | 5 | 13 | 7 |  |  |
| Manitoba . . . | 91 | 2 | 82 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 13... | 57 |  |  |  |  |  |
| B. Columbia.. | 183 |  | 112 | 12 | 59 | 4 |  |  | 46 |  | 10 |  | 65 | 11 |
| P. F. Island. . | 20 |  | 20 |  |  | 4 |  | 22 | 10 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Territories.... | 92 |  | 28 | 13 | 51 |  |  |  | 29 | 1 | , |  | 48 |  |
| Total | 3,934 |  | 3,028 | 627 | 254 | 566 |  | 670, 59 | 1,696 | 158 |  |  |  | 22 |

653. The steady decrease which was apparent during the years 1884, Number 1885 and 1886 in the number convicted who could neither read or unable to write has ceased, as in 1886 the proportion of these to the total number write. was 9.60 per cent ; but in. 1887 it rose to $15 \cdot 24$ per cent, in 1888 to $14 \cdot 81$ per cent, in 1889 to 14.92 per cent, and in 1890 to $15 \cdot 93$ per cent. When the superior educational advantages that prevail in Canada are considered, there can be little doubt that increased care in supplying particulars is the real cause of this increase. As regards ages, the Ages. proportions of those convicted were as follow :-

|  | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent. Per cent. Percent. Percent. Percent. |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 years. | 11.00 | 12.84 | 16.06 | 16.32 | $15 \cdot 10$ |
| 16 years and under 21. | 16.64 | 16.78 | $18 \cdot 55$ | $18 \cdot 42$ | $18 \cdot 53$ |
| 21 years and under 40. | $50 \cdot 66$ | $48 \cdot 93$ | 46.22 | $48 \cdot 19$ | $47 \cdot 13$ |
| 40 years and over. . | 17.92 | $18 \cdot 26$ | 13.69 | 11.83 | 13-22 |

The above figures would seem to indicate an increase in youthful depravity which is not encouraging, more especially as the increase is corroborated by the figures for 1884 and 1885 , which were $10 \cdot 13$ per cent and $10 \cdot 24$ per cent, respectively. This increase is probably due to the rapid growth of population in our larger cities, where force of example and association have more powerful influence for evil than in rural districts. Out of 594 young criminals under 16 years of age, 28 of whom were girls, convicted of indictable offences, 486 , or 82 per cent, were charged with larceny. Of the latter number 24 were girls.

Religionn 654. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indict. of crimi. nals, 1890. able offences in 1890 :-

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDIOTABLE:
()FFENCES, 1890.


## Propor-

 tions of principal religions.Birthplaces of crimninals, 1890.
655. The following were the proportions of those convicted belonging to the four leading religious denominations in 1886, 1887, 1888 , 1889 and 1890 :-

|  | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. |  |  |  |
| Church of Engl | $4{ }^{4.81}$ | 16.05 | 48.00 |  |  |
| Methodist. | 9.88 | 12.20 | 10.06 | 10.31 | 0 |
| Presbyter | $8 \cdot 00$ | $7 \cdot 13$ | $7 \cdot 76$ | 6.65 |  |

656. The birthplaces of those convicted are given in the following table:-

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE
OFFENCES, 1890.

| Orfrncss. | Birthplacks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | British Isles. |  |  | Canada. | United States. | Other Foreign Coun-tries. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { British } \\ & \text { Pos- } \end{aligned}$sessions. | $\underset{\text { given }}{\text { Not }}$ |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Eng. } \\ \text { land } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Wales } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Ireland. | Scotland. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class II. | 70 | 78 | 17 | 599 | 39 | 43 | 1 | 3 |
| III...... | 22 | 14 | 8 | 206 | 13 | 8 | 1 | + |
| .III ........ | . 38 | 138 | 43 | 1,707 | 134 | 64 | 3 | 74 |
| IV.. | 8 | 5 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 11 |
| VI. | ${ }_{3}^{8}$ | 27 | 3 | 110 | 38 | 11 | 3 | 34 |
| Total. | 304 | 208 | 73 | 9681 | 230 | 128 | 8 | 157 |

The
larges tions

Labour Industr Comme
ed belong. 1887, 1888 , 1890. Per cent. $48 \cdot 20$
$16 \cdot 22$
$10 \cdot 65$
6. 86
e following

TABLE


It will be seen from the following percentages that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States:-

| Canada.IniterUningdo.....United States | 1888. <br> Per cent. <br> $65 \cdot 37$ <br> $20 \cdot 77$ <br> 6.61 | 1887. <br> Per cent. $\begin{array}{r} 69.60 \\ 18.48 \\ 5.60 \end{array}$ | 1848. Per cent.$\begin{array}{r} 68 \cdot 14 \\ 15 \cdot 85 \\ 5.63 \end{array}$ | 1880. <br> Per cent $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 10.80 \\ 5.70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1880 . \\ \text { Per cent. } \\ 68 \cdot 15 \\ 18 \cdot 66 \\ 5 \cdot 85 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92.75 | 03.68 | 93-62 | 13.05 | 92.66 |

The proportions have not varied much during the four years, except that there has been on the whole a decrease of offenders born in the United Kingdnns.
657. The occupations of those convicted are given below :-

OCCUPATIUNAS OF PERGONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE: OFFENCES, 1890.
(hecrapas tions of criminals, 1890.

|  |  | Ocoupatione. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Orrences. | Agricultural. | Com. mercial. | Domestic. | Indus. trial. | Professional. | Lahourers. | Not given. |
| Class | I. . . | 67 | 105 | 35 | 168 | 19 | 379 | 108 |
| " | II. | 8 | 13 | \% | 49 | 5 | 122 | 72 |
| 16 | III. | 70 | 200 | 102 | 367 | 41 | 916 | 676 |
| " | IV. | 4 | 2 | .. | 7 | 1 | 25 | 20 |
| " | V | 4 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| " | VI. | 10 | 29 | 0 | 15 |  | 50 | 130 |
|  | Total. | 163 | 868 | 212 | 610 | 72 | 1,501 | 1,009 |

The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the last five years :-

|  | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1800. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labourers. | 44 per cent. | 44 per cent. | 38 per cent. | 38 per cent. | 38 per cen |
| Industrial. | 15 " | 16 | 12 " | 13 | 15 |
| Commercial | 8 | $8{ }^{\prime}$ | 9 ، | 10 | 9 |

In the five years above named no less than 24 per cent of the Imperfect total number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, returns. showing the very unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns.
658. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1890 Sentences were as follows :- passed,

|  | Number. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Death. | 8 |
| Penitentiary, two years and under five. | 284 |
| " five years and over. | 124 |
| " life.......... | 2 |
| Gaol, with option of a fine. | 568 |
| "" under one year.. | 1,927 |
| " one year and over | 215 |
| Sent to reformatories. | 204 |
| Sentences deferred | 541 |
| Various sentences. | 61 |
| Total convictions. | 3,934 |

Persons charged with murder, 1830.
659. There were 26 per as charged with murder during 1890 , 17 of whom were acquitted. One was confined in a lunatic asylum and eight : atenced to death. Of the eight condemned to die, five came from rural and three from urban districts; three were married, two widowed and two single, particulars of one not given ; four were born in the United Kingdom, three in Canada and one in the United States ; four professed the religion of Church of England, one was a Baptist, one a Roman Catholic and two Protestants generally.

Persons executed, 1867-1888.
660. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1888, there were 78 persons executed in Canada, and the following table gives all the available particulars concerning them :-

PERSONS EXECUTED IN CANADA, 1867-1888.

| Residenor, Occupation and Sex. | $\begin{gathered} 1867 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { to } \end{gathered}$ | Birthplace, Religion, \&c. | $\begin{gathered} 186 \pi \\ \text { to }^{2} \\ 1888 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total number executed.. | 78 | Birthplace-Con. |  |
| Residence- |  | France ........ | 1 |
| Cities and towns. | 32 | Germany | 2 |
| Rural districts................ | 46 | ${ }_{\text {Unina }}^{\text {United }}$ States | 3 |
| Agricultural.. .. ........... | 11 | Not given | 10 |
| Commercial | 1 | Religion - |  |
| Industrial. | 5 | Roman Catholic. | 13 |
| Labourers... | 16 | Protestant... | 5 |
| Professional. | 2 | Not given.... | 69 |
| Not given............ ...... | 43 | Conjugal state- |  |
| SexMale | 77 | Married.. | 33 12 |
| Female .... | 1 | Widowed... |  |
| Birthplace - |  | Not given | 31 |
| Canada.. .. ... ..... ... .. | 55 | Offence- |  |
| England | 3 | Murder ..... | $\pi$ |
| Scotland ... | 1 | High treason |  |

Of the above number 15 were Indians executed in the North-West Territories and British Columbia. The largest number executed in to die, tive re married, ; four were the United , one was a lly.
1888, there le gives all


North-West executed in
any one year was 12 , in 1885, the year of the North-West rebellion. There were no executions in 1871 and 1875.
661. The persons executed between the 30 th June, 1888 , and the 31 st Persons December, 1891, have numbered 15, making a total of 93 persons executed, executed since Confederation. Full particulars, however, are not available concerning those executed since 30th June, 1888.
662. In 1890 there were 34,606 summary convictions, of which Sunmary 31,417 were commitments to gaol with the option of a fine, and 1,773 without that option. The proportion of convictions per 1,000 of population remains low, and compares very favourably with other countries, as for the years $1886,1887,1888,1889$ and 1890 it was $6 \cdot 33,6 \cdot 40,6 \cdot 82,6 \cdot 74$ and $7 \cdot 16$ respectively.
663. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictalle offences were committed for trial, the following figures will show the proportion per 1,000 of population of those committed and of those convicted during the last five years.

|  | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commitments | $1 \cdot 14$ | $0 \cdot 97$ | $1 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 24$ | $1 \cdot 20$ |
| Convictions. | 0.73 | $0 \cdot 66$ | 0.75 | $0 \cdot 83$ | 0.81 |

664. In England and Wales in 1890 the commitments per 1,000 were 0.41 , and convictions 0.32 ; and in the United Kingdom in the same year they were respectively 0.43 and 0.33 per 1,000 . convictions. tions. 1888-1891.


Propor tion of commitments per 1,000 of population.

Commitments in England and Wales
665. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each province in 1890, according to the returns :-

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 189——INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

| Orfences. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia | New Bruns wick. | Mani toba. | British Col- | P. E. Island | The Terri tories. | Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter... | 16 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 6 |  | $\ldots$ | 28 |
| Rapeand other offences against females. | 46 | 42 | 7 | 2 |  | 2 | 1 | 4 | 104 |
| Other offences against the person. | 417 | 260 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 10 | 747 |
| Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking. . | 171 | 70 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 276 |
| Horse, cattle and sheep stealing | 20 | 5 | 1 |  |  | 1 | ..... | 6 | 33 |
| Other offences against property | 1,368 | 779 | 83 | 43 | 73 | 52 | 13 | 63 | 2,469 |
| Other felonies and misdemeanours ... ... Other minor offences. . | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | 22 39 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 3 91 | 2 | 2 1 | 78 199 |
| Total. | 2,123 | 1,220 | 126 | 79 | 91 | 183 | 20 | 92 | 3,934 |

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34, 1800.

| Orfences. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia | New Bruns wick. | Manitoba. | Brit. ish Columbia | P. E. Island | The Territories. | Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Various offences against the person. | 2,511 | 947 | 219 | 324 | 70 | 53 | 43 | 45 | 4,212 |
| Various offences against property.... |  | 237 | 53 | 31 | 18 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 4,212 |
| Breach of municipaj by-laws and other minor offences. . | 1,001 | 3,898 | 439 | 602 | 328 | 364 | 122 | 113 | 1,360 |
| Drunkenness. | 6,053 | 3,999 | 642 | 1,561 | 486 | 469 | 287 | 48 | 14,045 |
| Total. | 19,178 | 9,081 | 1,353 | 2,513 | 902 | 898 | 457 | 219 | 34,606 |
| Grand Total.... | 21,301 | 10,301 | 1,479 | 2,597 | 993 | 1,081 | 477 | 311 | 38,540 |

Convictions for indictable offences, 1886-1890.
666. The proportions of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each province, in the yea:s $1886,1887,1888,1889$ and 1890, was as follow :-

|  | 1886. | 1887. | 188 | 0. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | $1 \cdot 60$ | -89 | 1.04 | $1 \cdot 11$ | $1 \cdot 01$ |
| Quebec.. | 69 | $\cdot 71$ | 83 | 93 | $\cdot 83$ |
| Nova Scotia. | 23 | $\cdot 38$ | $\cdot 18$ | 29 | -28 |
| New Brunswick | 20 | $\cdot 17$ | -22 | 25 | 25 |
| Manitoba. | 70 | . 59 | 53 | 68 | [62 |
| British Columbia | $2 \cdot 46$ | 1.31 | $1 \cdot 56$ | $1 \cdot 76$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| Prince Edward Island. | $\cdot 36$ | $\cdot 17$ | $\cdot 12$ | $\cdot 20$ | 18 |
| The Territuries.... | 64 | $\cdot 17$ | . 55 | 61 | 95 |

Convictions for drunkenness.
667. The total number of convictions for drunkenness during the years $1886,1887,1888,1889$ and 1890 were $11,156,11,694,12,807$, 13,841 and 14,045 respectively, the numerical increase being apparently large, though the proportion per 1,000 persons has not varied very much, the figures for each year being $2 \cdot 33,2 \cdot 40,2.57,2.72$ and $2 \cdot 90$, showing a steady, though small, increase, for some portion of which improved returns are, no doubt, responsible.
668. The convictions for drunkenness made in the several provinces

Convictions for drunkenness, by provinces.
in 1889 and 1890 were, in proportion to population, as given below. The province showing the largest proportion of convictions is placed first in each case, the others following in due order.

British
Ontaric Quebec Manito New B Nova S
Prince

| Provinges. | Proportion of Convictions. | Provinces. | Proportion of Convictions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. |  | 1890. |
| British Columbia. | 1 in 226 | British Columbia. | 1 in 188 |
| Manitoba... | 1 in 231 | New Brunswick. . . . . . . . . . | 1 in 206 |
| New Brunswick. | 1 in 232 | Ontario. . | 1 in 320 |
| Ontario . . . . | 1 in 294 | Manitoba. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 in 323 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 in 330 | Quebec..................... | 1 in 369 |
| Quebec.. | 1 in 429 | Prince Edward Island. . . . | 1 in 380 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 in 683 | Nova Scotia. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 in 702 |

The above proportions have been calculated on the ascertained population of 1891 and must not, therefore, be compared with figures given in previous issues. It will be seen that there was a considerable change in the interior of the table in 1890, but that British Columbia and Nova Scotia are at the top and bottom respectively in both tables. It is difficult to explain why Nova Scotia appears to be so much more temperate than any of the other provinces, as it is certainly not the province in which the smallest quantity of liquor, in proportion to population, is consumed, though it is not possible to get any accurate statistics of the liquor consumption by provinces, owing to a large quantity being consumed elsewhere than in the province in which duty was paid.
669. According to the returns of the Inland Revenue Department Consurnpthe average annual consumption of spirits, beer and wine combined, in the several provinces is as follows :-

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR (SPIRITS, WINE AND BEER) PER HEAD.

| Provinces. | Gallons. |
| :---: | :---: |
| British Columbia. | 6. 564 |
| Ontario. | $4 \cdot 786$ |
| Quebec. . | $3 \cdot 610$ |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories | $2 \cdot 489$ |
| New Brunswick. | $1 \cdot 705$ |
| Nova Scotia. | $1 \cdot 500$ |
| Prince Ldward Island. | '942 |

These figures, however, are open to the objection above noted.

Convic- 670. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all tions of all kinds in the several provinces in the years 1886 to 1890, together kinds, by provinces.
with the kind of sentence imposed :--

| Provinces. | Year ended 30th Sept. | Total Convic. tions. | Sentenoes. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Committed to |  |  | Death | Vari- <br> olls <br> Sen- <br> tences |
|  |  |  | Peni-tentiary. | Gaol or Fined. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Refor- } \\ \text { ma. } \\ \text { tories. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
| Ontario. | 1886 | 19,174 | 227 | 18,339 | 79 | 2 | 527 |
|  | 1887 | 20,630 | 148 | 20,005 | 91 | 1 | 385 |
|  | 1888 | 23,017 | 158 | 22,148 | 128 | 2 | 581 |
|  | 1889 | 22,527 | 186 | 21,447 | 122 | 2 | 760 |
|  | 1890 | 21,301 | 173 | 20,171 | 89 | 5 | 863 |
| Quebec . . . . . . . . .. .......... | 1886 | 7,854 | 135 | 7,190 | 72 |  | 457 |
|  | 1887 | 8,527 | 101 | 7,909 | 69 |  | 448 |
|  | 1888 | 9,190 | 110 | 8,415 | 83 |  | 582 |
|  | 1889 | 9,521 $\mathbf{1 0 , 3 0 1}$ | 140 | 8,583 9,158 | 129 | 1 | 6688 |
| Nova Scotia. | 1886 | 1,542 | 24 | 1,402 | 2 |  | 114 |
|  | 1887 | 1,266 | 34 | 1,138 | 7 | 1 | 86 |
|  | 1888 | 1,203 | 22 | 1,151 | 5 | 1 | 24 |
|  | 1889 | 1,373 | 40 | 1,229 | 20 | 1 | 83 |
|  | 1890 | 1,479 | 41 | 1,360 | 8 |  | 70 |
| New Brunswick | 1886 | 2,176 | 22 | 2,143 |  |  | 11 |
|  | 1887 | 1,860 | 23 | 1,817 |  |  | 20 |
|  | 1888 | 2,072 | 25 | 2,006 | .. . $\cdot$ |  | 41 |
|  | 1889 | 2,246 | 21 | 2,168 | .... | .... | 57 |
|  | 1890 | 2,597 | 22 | 2,528 | ...... | . | 47 |
| Manitoba ... ..... . ....... | 1886 | 1,411 | 15 | 1,330 | .... | ...... | 66 |
|  | 1887 | 891 | 11 | 845 |  |  | 35 |
|  | 1888 | 748 | 6 | 683 | .... | 1 | 58 |
|  | 1889 | 1,115 | 12 | 1,015 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 87 |
| British Columbia... ...... | 1890 | 993 | 18 | - 928 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 47 |
|  | 1886 | 999 | 32 | - 935 | . |  | 28 |
|  | 1887 | 732 | 18 | 697 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 15 |
|  | 1888 | 799 | 25 | 760 | .... | 2 | 12 |
|  | 1889 | 882 | 34 | 835 | .... | 3 | 10 |
|  | 1890 | 1,081 | 20 | 1,031 | .... | 1 | 29 |
| Prince Edward Island. . | 1886 | 658 |  | 654 | .... | 1 | 3 |
|  | 1887 | 510 469 | 4 | 506 |  |  |  |
|  | 1888 | 535 | 4 | 467 528 |  |  | 3 |
|  | 1890 | 477 | 6 | 464 | $\ldots$ |  | 7 |
| The Territories. | 1886 | 60 | 10 | 40 | . . | 7 | 3 |
|  | 1887 | $\stackrel{37}{ }$ | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\cdots{ }^{\text {c... }}$ | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ |
|  | -1889 | 232 | 6 | 210 |  |  | 16 |
|  | 18!0 | 311 | 20 | 210 |  |  | 31 |

Number of persons in gaol.
671. The following table will give a fair idea of the number of persons confined in the common gaols and prisons of the Dominion, in 1891. The provinces differ as to the dates to which these returns are made, so that one date common to all cannot be given :-


mber of perDominion, in e returns are

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA, 1891.

| Provinces. | Number of Grols. | Date. | Number Confined. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Males. | Females. |  |
| Ontario | *56 | $\begin{array}{r} 1891 . \\ \text { Sent. } 30 \end{array}$ | 741 | 275 |  |
| Quebec........... . . . . . . . . | 24 | Dec. 31... | 341 | 167 | 1,616 |
| Vova Scotia .... . . . . . . | 21 | June 30... | 142 | 162 | 164 |
| New Brunswick. .... ... | 10 | de 30... | 35 | 1 | 36 |
| Manitoba ... | 3 | do 30... | 165 | 31 | +213 |
| British Columbia......... | 115 | $\pm$ Oct. 31... |  |  | 138 |
| Prince Edward Island. ... | 3 | $\ddagger$ June30... | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Total. . ..... ... | 122 | .... ....... | 1,436 | 498 | 2,089 |

* Including Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

Including Juvenile Reformatory, Victoria; no inmates. $\ddagger 1891$.

+ Including 17, sex not given; total number confined during the year.
The Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, almost all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their attention. Five counties only in Nova Scotia and four in New Brunswick made no returns. If the above figures are taken in conjunction with the number of persons in the penitentiaries on 30th July, 1891, viz., 1,249 , it will be found that one person in every 1,447 of the population was in prison on that date.

672. There are 17 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which Asylums are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by munici- for the palities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, \&c. :-

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1890-INMATES
AND DEATHS.

| Provinces. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Asylums. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ended. | Number Treated during the Year. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Deaths. } \end{gathered}$ | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Males. | Fentales. | Total. |  |  |
| Ontario. |  | 1890. ${ }_{\text {Sept. }} \mathbf{3 0}$ |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 51$ |
| Quebec. | 5 | Dec. 31 | 1,457 | 1,516 | 2,973 | 335 | $11 \cdot 26$ |
| Nova Scotia. | 3 | do 31 | 1,268 | , 231 | ${ }^{4} 602$ | 27 | $4 \cdot 49$ |
| New Brunswick. . | 1 | do 31 | 318 | 272 | 590 | 57 | $9 \cdot 66$ |
| Manitoba ... | 1 | do 31 | 94 | 46 | 140 | 8 | 5•71 |
| British Columbia. | 1 | do 31 | 137 | 20 | 157 | 12 | $7 \cdot 64$ |
| Prince Edward Is'ld | 1 | do 31 | 89 | 93 | 182 | 11 | 6.04 |
| Total... ..... | 17 | .......... | 4,432 | 4,296 | 8,831 | 681 | $7 \cdot 71$ |

[^30]In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of persons in the Halifax city asylum and poor-house.
Number of 673. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1890, there were 3,318 persons insane in Ontario. in the provincial asylums, and 19 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph; 32 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary and 76 insane persons in the common gaols, making a total of 3,757 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 454 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,211 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The number of insane in this province is steadily increasing.

Public 674. The following table gives such particulars as are available concharitable cerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in tions. 1890 :-

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1890.

| Institutions by Provinces. | Num-Insti$\xrightarrow{\text { tu- }}$ | Males. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Fe} \cdot \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of In- mates. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General hospitals:.......... | 21 | 5,082 | 4,105 | 9,187 | 660 | 718 |
| Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville . | 1 | 159 | 132 | 291 | 2 | 0.70 |
| Blind institution, Brantford | 1 | 95 | 69 | 164 |  |  |
| Houses of refuge.. | 26 | 1,205 | 1,523 | 2,728 | 197 | 72 |
| Magdalen asylums | 3 |  | 332 | 332 | 4 | $1 \cdot 20$ |
| Orphan asylums | 27 | 1,995 | 2,135 | 4,130 | 112 | 2.74 |
| Quebec-- <br> *Deaf and dumb institutions |  |  |  | 416 |  |  |
| *Blind institution, Moutreal | 2 |  |  | 138 |  |  |
| Industrial and reformatory schools. | 9 | 710 | 511 | 1,221 | 14 | 1 14 |
| Nova Scotia- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General hospital........... | 1 | 710 | 263 | +1,060 | 62 | 585 |
| Deaf and dumb institutions | 1 |  |  | 75 |  |  |
| Infants' home.. | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{31}^{25}$ |  |  |
| Blind institution | 1 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 1 |  |
| New Brunswick- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General hospital.. |  | 325 | 253 | 578 | 27 | 467 |
| Deaf and dumb institution. | 1 | 12 | 10 | 22 |  |  |
| General hospital |  | 633 |  | 082 | 82 |  |
| Home for incurables | 1 | 26 | 13 | 39 | 1 | $2 \cdot 56$ |
| Deaf and dumb institutio | 1 | 19 | 10 | 29 |  |  |
| Reformatory for boys............ | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |

* 1889. † Including 87, sex not given.
mber of

8 persons Guelph ; ersons in und mind ations for and mind ne in this
lable conyanada in


Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the Province of Quebec, other than those given above.
675. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the Receipts several institutions in 1890, distinguishing between Government aid diture of and other receipts :-
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARI-

puhlic charitable institutions, 1890.

## Expenditure.

40.753

34,714
121,708
464,364
24,i22

81,594
$+252,223$
41,066
6,208
74,080
50,746
4,480
25,716
$+30,850$
+18,110
$+16,107$
18,729
15,334
1,676,163

* 1889.         + Government expenditure.

The iunds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some cases, municipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most cases, very small.

Government expenditure.
676. The above figures show a Government expenditure of $\$ 1,280$, 711, to which may be added the sum of $\$ 44,206$, given as Government aid in the Province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of $\$ 1,324,917$. It is probable that the Government aid actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

The Canada Teinperance Act.
677. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the inember 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 applying. 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 carnot 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 convict ${ }^{\circ}$ on, 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.

Places in which the Act has been submitted.
678. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the working of the Act, and no reliable statistics are available showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in districts for periods when the Act was and was not in force, and only by such means can the results be, even approximately, arrived at. The following particulars, however, of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force, will doubtless be interesting to some, as showing the movement of popular opinion regarding the Act:-
\$1,280,ernment
$g$ a total the Govifficult to
known as ced it), it r General h county of all the be issued, ken for or ly persons Commons arried, an art of the ty or city, for sale, or ice, sell or : property, provisions ccramental, the manuI carnot be $n$ only on a election is 11 be put to

It is also violates the all, on conthe second ence, impri-
the working the number hen the Act e results be, rs, however, Id under the sto some, as

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

| Place. | Votrs Polled. |  | Majority. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For. | Against. | For. | Against. |
| 1878. |  |  |  |  |
| Fredericton (City), N.B. | 403 | 203 | 200 |  |
| York, N.B.... | 1,229 | 214 | 1,015 |  |
| Prince, P.E.I... | 1,762 | 271 | 1,491 | .......... |
| 1879. |  |  |  |  |
| Charlotte, N.B. | 867 | 149 | 718 | . |
| Carleton, N. B. | 1,215 | 69 | 1,146 | . |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 837 | 253 | 584 | ......... |
| Albert, N.B. | 718 | 114 | 604 | .... .... |
| King's, P.E.I | 1,076 | 59 | 1,017 | ......... |
| Lambton, Ont. | 2,567 | 2,352 | 215 |  |
| King's, N.B. | 798 | 245 | 553 |  |
| Quen's, N.B | 315 | 181 | 134 |  |
| Westmoreland, N.B.. | 1,082 | 299 | 783 |  |
| Megantic, Que.. | 372 | 844 | . . . . . | 472 |
| 1880. |  |  |  |  |
| Northumberland, N.B. | 875 | 673 | 202 | . |
| Stanstead, Que. | 760 | 941 |  | 181 |
| Queen's, P.E.I. | 1,317 | 99 | 1,218 | .......... |
| Marquette, Man. | 612 | 195 | 417 | ......... |
| Digby, N.S. ......... | 944 | 42 | 902 | .......... |
| 1881. |  |  |  |  |
| Queen's, N.S. | 763 | 82 | 681 |  |
| Sumbury, N.B. | 176 | 41 | 135 | .... ..... |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 807 | 154 | 653 | ......... |
| Lisgar, Man.. | 247 | 120 | 127 |  |
| Hamilton (City), Ont | 1,601 | 2,811 |  | 1,150 |
| King's, N.S.... | 1,478 | 108 | 1,370 | .......... |
| Halton, Ont. | 1,483 | 1,402 | 81 | .......... |
| Annapolis, N.S. | 1,111 | 114 | 990 | . . . . - . |
| Wentworth, Ont | 1,611 | 2,209 |  | 598 |
| Colchester, N.S | 1,418 | 184 | 1,234 |  |
| Cape Breton, N.S. | 739 | 216 | 523 |  |
| Hants, N.S.... | 1,082 | 92 | 990 |  |
| Welland, Ont. | 1,610 | 2,378 | . . . . . | 768 |
| Lambton, Ont. | 2,857 | 2,962 |  | 106 |
| 1882. |  |  |  |  |
| Inverness, N.S. | 960 | 106 | 854 | … . $\cdot$ |
| Pictou, N.S. | 1,535 | 453 | 1,102 | ........... |
| St. John, N.B. | 1,074 | 1,076 |  | 2 |
| Fredericton, N.B. | $2: 13$ | 252 | 41 | .... .... |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON-Continued.


OH THF mtinued.
kITY.

## Against.

$\qquad$

194

125

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE AC'I" HAS BEEN VOTED ON-Continued.

| Plack. | Votes Pollkd. |  | Majohity, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For. | Against. | For. | Against. |
| 1885. |  |  |  |  |
| Hastings, Ont. | 2,369 | 2,376 |  | 7 |
| Haldimand, Ont. | 1,755 | 2,063 |  | 308 |
| Ontario, Ont.. | 3,412 | 2,061 | 1,351 | . . ... .. |
| Victoria, Ont. | 2,467 | 1,502 | 965 | . ......... |
| Peterborough, Ont .............. .... | 1,915 | 1,597 | 408 | ..... .... |
| Fredericton, N.B.... .. . . . . . . . . . . | 298 | 285 | 13 | $\cdots$ |
| Argenteuil, Que. ......... ........ . | 526 | ${ }_{6}^{601}$ | .......... | 75 |
| Prescott and Russell, Ont $1886 .$ | 1,535 | 3,131 | ..... ... | 1,596 |
| Pontiac, Que ....... | 533 | 935 |  | 402 |
| St. John (City), N.B | 1,610 | 1,687 |  | 77 |
| Sc. John (County), N.B. | 467 | 424 | 43 |  |
| Portland, N.B.... .. | $66{ }^{\circ}$ | 520 | 147 | . . . |
| 1887. |  |  |  |  |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 689 | 669 | 20 | .. ....... |
| 1888. |  |  |  |  |
| Arthabaska. Que................. . . . | 2311 | 455 |  | 225 |
| Bruce, Ont. ... . ... .............. | 3,693 | 5,085 |  | 1.392 |
| Dufferin, Unt. | 1,451 | 1,664 |  | 213 |
| Halton " | 1,853 | 2,050 | . . - . | 197 |
| Huron | 4,695 | 6,005 | - . $\cdot$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,310 |
| Norfolk | 2,082 | 2,804 |  | 722 |
| Reufrew | 1,670 | 2,580 |  | 910 |
| Richmond, Que . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,231 | 721 | 510 |  |
| Stanstead " | 1,187 | 1,329 | ..... ... | 142 |
| Simece, Ont. . ......... | 3,894 | 6,996 |  | 3,102 |
| Stormont and Dundas, Ont | 3,155 | 5,298 |  | 2,143 |
| Westmoreland, N.B... | 2,464 | 1,698 | 769 | , |
| 1889. |  |  |  |  |
| Brant, Ont.. ...... ... ... ...... . | 1,289 | 1,441 |  | 152 |
| Carleton, Ont...... | 1,682 | 2,407 |  | 725 |
| Eligin " | 547 | 1,770 |  | 1,223 |
| Frontenac " | 1,177 | 1,690 |  | 513 |
| (iuelph "\% (City) | 480 | 929 | ......... | 449 |
| Kent " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,835 | 4,455 | ... . . | 1,620 |
| Lambton " | 2,044 | 3,374 | ........ | 1,330 |
| Middlesex " | 2,992 | 5,530 |  | 2,538 |
| Victoria " | 1,5if0 | 2,502 |  | 992 |
| Oxford " | 1,538 | 3,460 |  | 1,922 |
| Drummond, Que | 739 | 600 | 139 |  |
| Ontario, Ont. | 2,866 | 3,787 | ... .... | 921 |
| Lincoln " | 1,493 | 2,090 | ........ | 597 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE: "CANADA TEMPERANCF ACT" HAS BEFN VOT"DD ON-Concluded.

| Prack. | Votre Polled. |  | Majority. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For. | Against. | For. | Againat. |
| 1889. |  |  |  |  |
| Leeds and Grenville, Ont. | 3,600 | 4,038 |  | 1,278 |
| Peterborough, Ont .. . | 1,504 | 1,923 | ......... | 312 |
| Northumberland, Ont . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,305 | 4,132 | ..... . . . . | 182\% |
| Lanark, Ont. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,538 | 2,304 | .... ..... | 71 |
| Lennox and Addington, Ont. . . . . . . . | 1,462 | 2,0133 | .......... | 104 |
| Colcheater, N.S........ . ..... . . . . . | 43 | 1,107 | . $\cdot$ | 1,00if |
| Wellington, Ont. | 2,084 | 3,044 |  | 1,N(1) |
| St. Thomas " | 429 | 1,001 |  | 38 |
| Fredericton, N.B. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 370 | 302 | - 68 | ......... |
| 1890. |  |  |  |  |
| Portland, N.B . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 124 | 558 | .......... | 4.4 |
| 1891. |  |  |  |  |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I . . . . . . . . . . . . . | ${ }^{686}$ | 700. |  | 14 |
| Charlotte, 'N. B ................. ... . | 1,785 | 855 | 030 |  |

Summary of voting on Scott Act.
679. Since the passing of the Act it will be seen that it has been submitted to public opinion in 82 places, viz., in 7 cities and 75 counties. It is now in force in only 33 of the counties.

The following is a summary of the result of the voting :-
Places.


Total in which submitted 82
680. The following statement shows the aggregate number of convictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the years named :-

IOH THE ioneluded.

оніту.
Agninst.

1,278 369 $\frac{627}{6}$
fion
1,06i+
1,8(4)
.....

43

14
it has been nd 75 coun-


33

- 4

49
mber of conDuebec, Nova in the years

|  | Convictions. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1884. | 8,537 |
| 1885. | 10,427 |
| 1880 | 10,133) |
| 1887. | 10,895 |
| 1888 | 11,922 |
| 1889. | 13,528 |

PATENTA AND COPYRICHTE.
681. The business transacted by the Patent Office in 1891 was not The so large as in the previous year, the receipts for fees showing a de- Offece. crease of $\$ 7,066$ as compared with 1890 , but an increase of $\$ 75,909$ over 1868.
682. The following table shows the different transactions of the business Patent Office in each year since lst July, 1867 :-

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1891.

| Yeall knnkd 30th | Appli. cations for Patents. | Patents. | Certificates. | Totals. | Caseats | Assignments of Patents. | Feen received, including Dexigns and Trade Marks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1ste. | 570 | 546 |  | 546 |  | 337 | 11,052 |
| 1869. | 781 | 548 | . $\quad . \quad$. | 888 | $\cdots{ }^{*}{ }^{\circ}$ | 331 470 | 14,214 |
| 1870. | 626 | 556 |  | 556 | 132 | 431 | 14,540 |
| 1871. | 579 | 509 | . . . $\cdot$. | 609 | 151 | 445 | 14,097 |
| 1872. | 752 | 671 |  | 671 | 184 | 327 | 10,578 |
| 1873. | 1,124 | 1,016 | 10 | 1,02i | 171 | 547 | 29,830 |
| 1874. | 1,376 | 1,218 | 25 | 1.245 | 200 | 711 | 34,301 |
| 1875. | 1,418 | 1,266 | 57 | 1,323 | 194 | 791 | 34,555 |
| 1876. | 1,548 | 1,337 | 46 | 1,383 | 185 | 761 | 36,187 |
| 1877. | 1,445 | 1,277 | 75 | 1,352 | 168 | 841 | 35,388 |
| 1878. | 1,428 | 1,172 | 96 | 1,268 | 172 | 832 | 33,663 |
| 1879. . . . . . . . . | 1,358 | 1,137 | 101 | 1,238 | 203 | 728 | 33,303 |
| 1880. | 1,1001 | 1,252 | 156 | 1,408 | 227 | 855 | 42,141 |
| 1881. | 1,955 | 1,510 | 222 | 1,732 | 226 | 907 | 52,856 |
| 1882. | 2,266 | 1,846 | 291 | 2,137 | 198 | 955 | 60,811 |
| 1883. | 2,641 | 2,178 | - 291 | 2,469 | 242 | 1,062 | 73,023 |
| 1884. | 2,681 | 2,456 | 167 | $\stackrel{\mathbf{2}, 623}{ }$ | 238 | 1,172 | 69,530 |
| 1885. | 2,549 | 2,233 | 214 | 2,447 | 222 | 1,075 | 69,075 |
| 1886. | 2,776 | 2,610 | 250 | 2,860 | 197 | 1,322 | 73,949 |
| 1887. | 2,874 | 2,596 | 254 | 2,850 | 219 | 1,335 | 76,133 |
| 1888. | 2,747 | 2,257 | 282 | 2,539 | 240 | 1,159 | 74,508 |
| 1889......... ... | 3,279 | 2,725 | 350 | 3,081 | 221 | 1,437 | 87,158 |
| 1890. | 3,560 | 2,428 | 369 | 2,797 | 248 | 1,307 | 94,027 |
| 1891. | 3,233 | 2,343 | 393 | 2,736 | 215 | 1,231 | 86,961 |
| Total . . . . . | 45,167 | 37,727 | 3,657 | 41,384 | 4,513 | 21,028 | 1,170,886 |

[^31]683. The limit of duration of a patent is fifteen years, which period Duration can be reduced by the applicant to five or ten years on payment of a of patents.
proportionate fee. In 1886 there were 2,610 patents granted, of which 74 were for fifteen years, 12 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,524 , for five years ; and of this last number 2,447 were allowed to

Residence of patentees.

## Patent

model museum.

Copyrights, etc., 1868-1891.
lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force for more than five years.
684. The patentees in 1891 resided in the following countries, viz.: United States, 1,519; Canada, 606 ; England, 122 ; Germany, 36 ; France, 10 ; and other countries, 50.
685. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every departnient of science and mechanical invention, attracts large numbers of visitors, and as it is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage.
686. The business in the copyrights and trade marks branch showed a slight falling off, the receipts being $\$ 639$ less than those of 1890, but the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation :-
COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1891.

| Year ENDED 30TH June. | Copyrights Registered. | Trade Registered. | Industrial Designs Registered. | Timber Registered. | Total Number of Registrations. | Total Number of Certificater. | Assignments Kegis. tered | Fees Received. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868. | 34 | 32 | 6 |  | 72 | 72 |  | 183 |
| 1869. | 62 | 50 | 12 |  | 124 | 124 |  | 418 |
| 1870. | 66 | 72 | 23 | 190 | 351 | 351 |  | $87 \%$ |
| 1871. | 115 | 106 | 22 | 105 | 348 | 348 |  | 1,092 |
| 1872. | 87 | 103 | 17 | 64 | 271 | 267 | 11 | 927 |
| 1873. | 122 | 95 | 30 | 69 | 316 | 232 | 20 | 940 |
| 1874. | 134 | 163 | 30 | 41 | 368 | 289 | 19 | 1,339 |
| 1875. | 131 | 149 | 31 | 21 | 332 | 251 | 15 | 1,175 |
| 1876. | 178 | 238 | 47 | 17 | 480 | 359 | 33 | 1,758 |
| 1877 | 138 | 227 | 50 | 18 | 433 | 332 | 31 | 1,732 |
| 1878... | 193 | 223 | 40 | 10 | 466 | 334 | 14 | 1,671 |
| 1879.... | 184 | 154 | 41 | 13 | 392 | 277 | 24 | 2,4i4 |
| 1880.... | 185 | 113 | 40 | 19 | 357 | 265 | 28 | 3,806 |
| 1881. | 225 | 156 | 38 | 30 | 449 | 318 | 22 | 4,722 |
| 1882. | 224 | 160 | 45 | 21 | 450 | 313 | 64 | 4, 9 \% ${ }^{\text {j }}$ |
| 1883. | 253 | 160 | 66 | 24 | 503 | 350 | 33 | 5,397 |
| 1884. | 281 | 196 | 68 | 14 | 559 | 407 | 49 | 6,273 |
| 1885. | 555 | 209 | 48 | 16 | 828 | 398 | 54 | 6,8918 |
| 1886. | 574 | 203 | 54 | 17 | 848 | 375 | 58 | 6,745 |
| 1887. | 554 | 245 | 105 | 16 | 920 | 533 | 56 | 8,1!9 |
| 1888. | 566 | 288 | 71 | 29 | 954 | 555 | 71 | 9,263 |
| 1889.. | 616 | 280 | 88 | 26 | 1,010 | 572 | 49 | 9,112 |
| 1890. | 688 | 293 | 68 | 21 | 1,070 | 604 | 104 | 9,876 |
| 1891.... | 541 | 307 | 129 | 11 | 988 | 621 | 51 | 9,237 |

anted, of mainder, lowed to ajority of ars.
ries, viz.: nany, 30 ; ool of ininvention, in the new rger space which the :hibited to
ks branch n those of he business
id TIMBER


## ARCHIVES.

687. The importance of the archives branch of the Department of Archives Agriculture is steadily growing, under the management of Mr. Douglas branch. Brymner, and references to it from various parts of the world for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence are daily increasing, while there is scurcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered.
688. The branch was established in June, 1872, since which time the Date of collection and classification of State papers and records, parliamentary establishdocuments of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and ment. family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, have been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated.
689. Good progress has been made with the copying of the State Copying of papers in London, those relating to Lower Canada having been com- State pleted down to 1819 and those of Upper Canada to 1825. Work has papers. also been begun on the copying of the archives in Paris, which are of great importance to the early history of Lower Canada.'

## CHAPTER X.

## BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian currency.

Silver and gold coins.
690. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for $\$ 4.86 \frac{2}{3}$.
691. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in circulation.
692. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, and bronze one-cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty-cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government.
693. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations $\$ 4, \$ 2, \$ 1$, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to un extent not exceeding $\$ 20,000,000$. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are, under the title of Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in each of the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., and Charlottetown.

The Bank 694. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion have Acts. been regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subsequent amending Acts, the provisions of which will be found in the preceaing numbers of the Year Buok.

[^32]695. In view of the expiration of all the principal bank charters in 1891, a new Lank Act was passed during the session of 1890 , which came into effect on the 1st July, 1891. The following are among the principal provisions:-

Dominion notes.
mada were $s$ and mills, $3 y$ the same to be legal
irculation in ten dollars, y-five cents. be legal tene for propor-
, twenty-five, pieces, all of e been coined pearing from but, as stated The issue of
nt are of the al paper curlotes for a less altiple of five thority of the 000 . Officers n notes to the reiver-General, lifax, St. John,

Dominion have nd subsequent the preceaing
ank charters in of 1890 , which are among the

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorpcrated shall be Capital not less than five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred stock. dollars each.
2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and two Amount hundred and fifty thousand dollars 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.
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 one and not over three million dollars, stock on which $\$ 4,000$ has been paid-up, and on a paid-up capital of over $\$ 3,000,000$, stock on which $\$ 5,000$ las been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.
4. The capital stock may be increased or redeemed by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.
5. No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent per annum shall be stock. paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, dividend. it has a reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent of is paid-up capital.
6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of $\$ 500$ for each. violation, hold not less than forty per cent cf its cash reserve in Domirica notes.

Proportion of cash in Doninion notes.
7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at auy time Notes in shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penal- circulaties 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 Bank cirfive per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding 12 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 Notespaythroughout Canada.

[^33]26年

Purt payment to be in Dominion notes. Advertisements on notes, illegal.
When a bank may not lend.

Real estate. Rate of interest.

Returns to Government.

Private banks.
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 providec. for placing anything in the shape of an advertisement on a rote, 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. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than seven per cent can be recoverable.
15. 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 850 for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided by the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par.
16. 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.
696. There were 38 incorporated banks that made returns to the

Number. of incorporited barks. tario, 14 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, and 1 each in Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. The banks are assigned to the provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion.
697. The charters of 36 only of the above banks were continued by the new Bank Act, the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia being incorporated by Royal Charter in England. All provisions, however, relating to reserves, issue, dc., of notes, making loans and making returns to Government, apply to those two banks. The Merchants Bank of Prince Fdward Island at present operates under a local charter, which will expire in 1892.

Bank 698. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and statement, liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1890 and 1890 and 1891.

Renewal of bank charters. 1891.

[^34]requested, 1 dollars, in
e shape of in the form
hose of any rity of any
old any real nterest may cent can be
the acting of Finance nalty of $\$ 50$ provided by ment at any
g company," institution,"
turns to the vs: 10 in On ck, and 1 each Island. The ation of their e Dominion.
continued by rica and the fal Charter in issue, \&c., of ent, apply to ard Island at in 1892.
the assets and ane, 1890 and
and Quebec on and in British

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1890 AND 1891.

| Liabilities. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | \# |
| Capital paid up. | 59,569,765 | 60,742,366 |
| Circulation. | 32,059,178 | 31,379,886 |
| Deposits- <br> Payable on demand | 58,575,883 | 64,527,893 |
| Payable after notice or on a fixed day. | 77,461,325 | 84,814,618 |
| Held as security ... | 150,307 | 89,062 |
| Made by other banks | 2,246,285 | 2,489,453 |
| Due other banks or agencies | 3,752,840 | 4,774,209 |
| Other liabilities. . . . . . . | 255,604 | 262,383 |
| Total liabilities. | 174,501,422 | 188,337,504 |
| Assets. |  |  |
| Specie and Dominion notes. | 15,923,451 | 17,408,495 |
| Notes of and cheques on other banks | T,567,498 | 7,270,398 |
| Due from agencies and other banks. | 15,946,528 | 20,951,986 |
| Dominion debentures or stocks | 2,556,759 | 2,482,766 |
| Other Government securities | 5,816,734 | 6,605,086 |
| Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments. .... | 1,827,296 | 2,672,988 |
| Loans or discounts for which colisteral securities are held. | 11,968,522 | 16,309,409 |
| Loans to municipal and other corporutions............ | 28, 12, 2,098 | 32,330,339 |
| Loans to or deposits made in other banks. | 672,899 | 777,192 |
| Discounts, ordinary. ...... | 153,081,973 | 151,211.661 |
| Debts overdue, not secured | 1,435, 943 | 1,520,870 |
| do secured................................ | 1,371,866 | 1,320,203 |
| Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks. | 1,692,550 | 1,817,247 |
| Bank premises. . | 4,034,970 | 4,303,362 |
| Other assets | 2,552,607 | 2,509,151 |
| Total assets | 254,628,694 | 269,491,153 |

The proportion of liabilities to assets was larger in 1891, being 69.88 per cent, as compared with 68.53 per cent in $1890,68.44$ per cent in 1889, and 67.90 per cent in 1888 . The amount of deposit showed a decrease of $\$ 13,244,058$, largely in consequence of transfers from Government saving banks, owing to reduction of rate of interest in the latter, ordinary discounts a decrease of $\$ 1,870,312$, and overdue debts an increase of $\$ 84,927$. Notes in circulation showed a decrease of $\$ 679,292$.
699. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal Proporitens of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, tions of 1877 and 1891.
assets and liabilities.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES-PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

| Itrims. | 1868. | 1877. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liabilities- | p. c. | p. c. | p.c. |
| Notes in circulation. | 18.99 | $19 \cdot 22$ | 16.66 |
| Depusits | 75.03 | $75 \cdot 03$ | $79 \cdot 34$ |
| Assets-. |  |  |  |
| Specie and Dominion notes. | $11 \cdot 40$ | $8 \cdot 29$ | 6.46 |
| Debts due tos the banks. | $78 \cdot 84$ | $80 \cdot 77$ | $80 \cdot 54$ |
| Notes of and cheques on other banks | $2 \cdot 94$ | $2 \cdot 30$ | $2 \cdot 70$ |
| Balances due from other banks. . ... | $4 \cdot 66$ | $4 \cdot 59$ | 777 |

Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1891.
700. The next table gives the paid-up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act:-

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1891.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { EVDD } \\ & \text { jotre } \\ & \text { june. } \end{aligned}$ | Capital <br> Paid up. | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Notes } \\ \text { in Circula } \\ \text { tion. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tutal } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Deposit. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Discounts. | Liabilities. | Assets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 30,289,048 | 8,307,0 | 32,808,103 | 50,500,316 | 43,722,647 | 77,872,257 |
| 1869. | 30,981,074 | 8,063,198 | 38,823,332 | 53,573,307 | 48,380,967 | 83,5ij5,027 |
| 1870.. | 32,050,597 | 14,167,948 | 50,767,099 | 62,252,569 | 66,530,393 | 102,147,293 |
| 1871.. | 36,415,210 | 18,339, 893 | 55,763,066 | 83,989,756 | 77,486,706 | 121,014,395 |
| 1872.. | 45,134,709 | 25,040,077 | 64,720,490 | 107,354,115 | 94,224,644 | 151,772,876 |
| 1873.. | 55,102,959 | 29,516,046 | 68,677,137 | 117,646,219 | 98,296,677 | 168,519,745 |
| 1874.. | 60,443,445 | 26,583,130 | 78,790,368 | 133,731.260 | 117,656,218 | 188,417,005 |
| 1875.. | 63,367,687 | 20,902,991 | 75,033,811 | 123,786,038 | 101,371,845 | 184,441,1118 |
| 1876. | 67,199,051 | 20,288,158 | 74,594,057 | 128,645,238 | 101,686,717 | 184,421,514 |
| 1877. | 63,923,156 | 18,265,356 | 71,284,797 | 126,169,577 | 95,004,254 | 174,375,603 |
| 1878. | 63,387,034 | 19,351,109 | 71,900,195 | 124,888,552 | 95,641,008 | 175,473,086 |
| 1879.. | 64, 159,427 | 18,090,814 | 71,348,502 | 122,502,537 | 93,375,749 | 170,446,074 |
| 1880.. | 60,584,789 | 20,186,176 | 84,818,804 | 118,916,970 | 108,833,271 | 181, 411,074 |
| 1881.. | 59,384,987 | 26,102,368 | 94,155,621 | 144, 139,875 | 125,063,546 | 198,1667,278 |
| 1882.. | 58,739,980 | 32,229,937 | 113,820,495 | 177,521,800 | 153,001,994 | 229,271,064t |
| 1883.. | 61,404,554 | 32,211,945 | 107,148,664 | 177,222,569 | 145,296,836 | 226,803,491 |
| 1884. | 61,443,397 | 29,654,511 | 106,594,253 | 160,459,183 | 140,973,233 | 223,805,601 |
| 1885. | 61,821,158 | 29,692,803 | 104,656,566 | 158,209,174 | 138,510,300 | 217,264,659 |
| 1886. | 61,841,395 | 29,200,627 | 112,991,764 | 165,044,608 | 147,547,682 | 228,422,353 |
| 1887. | 60,815,356 | 30,438,152 | 114,483,190 | 169,357,325 | 149,413,632 | 229,241,464 |
| 1888. | 60,168,010 | 30,444,643 | 128,725,529 | 173,185,812 | 166,344,852 | 244,975,223 |
| 1889. | 60,236,451 | 31,209,972 | 136,293,978 | 191,721,124 | 175,062:357 | 255,765,631 |
| 1830.. | 59,569,765 | 32,059,178 | 136,187,515 | 195,987,400 | 174,501,422 | 254,628,694 |
| 1891. | 60,742,366 | 31,379,886 | 149,431,573 | 202,692,481 | 188,337,504 | 269,491,153 |

Increase in number of banks.
1891.
p.c.
$16 \cdot 69$
$79 \cdot 34$
$6 \cdot 46$
80.54
2.70
bilities, and year since ernment, as

Assets.

## $\$$

77,872,257 83,515,027 $102,14,203$ $121,014,395$ $151,772,876$ $168,519,75$ 188,417,005 184,441,108 $184,421,514$ $174,375,603$ $175,473,086$ $170,446,074$ 181,741,074 198,967,278 $229,271,044$ 226,803,491 223,855,601 217,264, 035 228,422,353 $229,241,464$ $244,975,223$ 255,765,631 254,628,694 269,491,153
ceding table shows very plainly the very large expansion of business that has taken place in banking circles since Confederation, and indicates in a manner that cannot be gainsaid, the miterial progress made in the wealth of the country.
702. The following table shows the proportion of linbilities to assets in ench year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion of liabilities has been steadily increasing, and that in 1891 it was higher than in any other year.

PERCENTAGE OF LIABIIITIES TO ASSETS, 1868-1891.

| 1868. | $56 \cdot 15$ | 1880... | 59.88 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1869. | $57 \cdot 89$ | 1881 | $62 \cdot 85$ |
| 1870 | $65 \cdot 13$ | 1882. | $66 \cdot 73$ |
| 1871. | 64.03 | 1883 | 64.06; |
| 1872 | 62.08 | 1884.. | $62 \cdot 97$ |
| 1873. . | $58 \cdot 33$ | 1885 | $63 \cdot 75$ |
| 1574. | $62 \cdot 44$ | 1886...... ............. | $64 \cdot 59$ |
| 1875.. | $54 \cdot 96$ | 1887 .... ... . . .. ..... | $65 \cdot 18$ |
| 1876 | $55 \cdot 13$ | 1888. | $67 \cdot 90$ |
| 1877..... | $64 \cdot 48$ | 1889 | $68 \cdot 44$ |
| 1878. | $54 \cdot 50$ | 1890. | 68.53 |
| 1879 | 54'78 | 1891..... . . . . . . . . . .... | 69.88 |

703. The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and Provincial, to the total deposits on 30th Juna, in the years 1889, 1890 and 1891, was $9 \cdot 27$ per cent, $5 \cdot 54$ per cent and $4 \cdot 48$ per cent, respectively. The larger proportion in 1889 was due to the fact that the Government happened to have a large portion of the loan of 1888 on deposit with the Bank of Montreal at that date.
704. The proportion of specie and Dominion nctes, on the same dates, to the assets, was, in $1889,6 \cdot 40$ per cent, in $1890,6 \cdot 24$ per cent, and in 1891, 6.46 per cent; and to the liabilities, 9.35 per cent, $9 \cdot 11$ per cent and $9 \cdot 24$ per cent respectively; while the proportion of the same to the notes in circulation was, in 1889, $52 \cdot 42$ per cent, in 1890, 49.37 per cent., and in 1891, 55.54 per cent.
705. The tot-1 amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th Reserve. June, 1891, was $\$ 23,007,679$. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed.
706. The total amount of money on deposit in June, 1891, in the Total chartered banks, Post Office and Government savings banks, amount on Montreal and Quebec savings banks; and in the hands of loan companies, was $\$ 217,800,738$, equal to the sum of $\$ 45$ per head of population.

Proportion of liabilities to assets, 1868-1891.

Government deposits.

Specie and Dominion notes.
vernment on and the pre-

Rate of interest.

Rates of discount
707. The rate of interest allowed on deposits by the banks is, at present, in most cases 4 per cent.
708. The average rate of discount on local bills was lower in 1890 than in any of the former periods, as the tendency, if any, was towards lower figures than those quoted.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1878, 1885 AND 1891.

| Year. | Average rate of Discount. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1878.................................. ......... | 72 per cent. |
|  | 7 to 7 " |

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, in which place, as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent lower than they are in country towns; and, moreover, in cities, rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries, of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional one per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as ofien as not no distinction is made.
Sterling exchange.
709. The rates of sterling exchange fluctuate, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to lay down any figures representing an exactly correct average, but the following may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named :--
avErage rates of sterling exchange.

| Year. | 60 days. | Yкar. | Demand. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1878.. | 87 | 1878. |  |
| $1885 .$. | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 1885.... | $9^{9}{ }^{3}$ |
| 1891... | 88 | 1891..... | $\stackrel{9}{17}^{3}$ |

Source of information.
Prices, etc. of principal stocks, Toronto, 1891.
710. The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, were kindly supplied iy a leading banking authority in Montreal.
711. The following table gives the share value paid-up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quocations at Toronto, in 1891, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Banks | Mor |
| :--- |
| Ont | Tor Mer Com

Imp Dom Stan
Ham

- in 1890
towards

1891. 

scount.
ich place,
rates are, n country y graded n learned, $s$ in many ate of the e charged de.
!l known, representtaken as

Demand.

paragraph, htreal.
apital, last Coronto, in ada. The the com-

PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1891.

| Stock. | Share. | Capital | Dividend last six months | Prices during$\mathbf{Y}$ taia. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Highest | Lowest. |
| Banks- | * | 8 | Per cent |  |  |
| Montreal. | 200 | 12,000,000 |  | 230 | $215 \pm$ |
| Ontario. | 100 | 1,500,000 | 32 | 117 | $110^{4}$ |
| Torento. | 100 | 2,000,000 | 5 | 232 | 210 |
| Merchants | 100 | 5,799,200 | $3{ }_{3}^{3}$ | ${ }_{13}^{153}$ | 150 |
| Imperial. | 100 | $6,000,000$ 1,90000 | $4{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{193}^{1368}$ | 12614 |
| Dominion. | 50 | 1,500,000 | 5 | 2494 | 225 |
| Standard | 50 | 1,000,000 | 4 | $17{ }^{\circ}$ | 1464 |
| Hamilton | 100 | 1,187,360 | 4 | 178 | 152 |
| British America. | 50 | 500,000 | 7 | 1057 | 98 |
| Western Assuranc | 40 | 2,000,000 | 10 | 1522 | 141 |
| Consumers' 'as | 50 | 1,200,000 | 212 | 180 | 166 |
| Montreal Telegraph. | 40 | 2,000,000 | 4 | ${ }^{95}$ | 86 |
| North-West Land Co | 24 | 7,300,000 |  | 823 | $70 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Canada Permanent. | 50 | 2,600,000 | 6 | 200 | 195 |
| Freehold. | 100 | 1,319,100 | 4 | 125 | 121 |
| Western Canada | 50 | 1,500,000 | 5 | 178 | 173 |
| Loan CompaniesUnion. | 50 | 677,970 | 4 | 135 | 1324 |
| Canada Landed and National Investment | 100 | 1,004,000 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 131 | 123 |
| Building and Loan Association.. | 25 | 750,000 | 3 | 114 | 103 |
| Imperial Loail and Investment.... | 100 | 627,000 | 3 | 124 | 121 |
| Farmers' Loan and Savings........ | 50 | (611,430 | 3 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 125 | 121 |
| London and Canada Loan and Agency... | 50 | 700,000 |  | 131 | 123 |
| People's Loan. | 50 | 599,429 | 31 | 117 | 115 |
| Real Latate Loan and Debenture Co. | 50 | 477,209 |  | 53 | 50 |
| London and Ontario. ... ..... | 100 | 500,000 | 3. | 1173 | 112 |
| Manitoba Loan. | 100 | 32,500 | 3 | 111 | 100 |
| Huron and Erie. | 50 | 1,300,000 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 162 | 158 |
| Dominion Savings und Loan. | 50 | 932,401 | 3 | 972 | 84 |
| Ontario Loan and Debenture | 50 | 1,200,000 |  | 113 |  |
| Hanilton Provident. | 100 | 1,100,000 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 125 | 124 |
| British Canadian Loan and Investment. | 100 | 322,628 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 115 | 111 |
| Ontario Industrial Lcan and Investment Co | 100 | 314,291 | 32 | 1262 | 125 |

712. At the commencement of 1889 a clearing house was estab- Clearing lished in Montreal, and proved very successful, the clearings for the year having amounted to $\$ 454,560,667$. This amount, however, was exceeded in 1890 , when the operations reached the total of $\$ 473,985,131$, and this sum was again increased in 1891, when the clearings amounted to $\$ 514,607,000$. This steady increase should be indicative of a considerable expansion of trade in the city, which now stands
eleventh among the cities of North America having clearing houses, as is shown by the following figures :-

| New York. | 22,21 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boston | 4,753,840,087 |
| Chicago | 4,456,885,230 |
| Philadelphia | 3,296,852,835 |
| St. Louis. | 1,139,599,575 |
| San Franci | 892, 426,712 |

Baltimore . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $8735,714,347$
Pittsburg . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 670,062,25)
Cincinnati . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 668,216,
New Orleans. . . . . . . . . . . . . 514,807,407
Montreal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 514,607,000

Clearing houses, Toronto and Hali. fax.

Clearing houses, London and Manchester.
713. A clearing house was established at Halifax in 1890, and the clearings for the two years have been :-1890, $\$ 62,281,748$, and 1891 , $\$ 64,601,856$. A clearing house was opened in Toronto on the 21st July, 1891, and the clearings from then to the 31st December amounted to $\$ 145,897,939$. The total clearings therefore in the three cities in 1891 amounted to $\$ 725,106,795$. A clearing house has been established in Hamilton, Ontario, but it has not been found possible to obtain any information as to its transactions.
714. Owing to the dullness of trade, particularly in financial transactions, there was a decrease of $\$ 4,640,571,065$ in the operations of the London Bankers' clearing house as compared with 1890, the total clearings having amounted to $\$ 33,324,529,200$. The operations of the Manchester clearing house amounted to $\$ 784,331,277$, being exceeded by six cities in the United States.
715. Owing to their being no machinery at present in Canada for the collection of particulars concerning business failures, recourse had to be had to the reports of the two great mercantile agencies in the United States, viz. : Bradstreet's, and Dun, Wiman \& Coo., and the following table is a statement of their returns for the two years, 1800 and 1891 :

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| 1:-2vinces. | Bradstreet's. |  |  |  | Dun, Wiman \& Co. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
|  | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | 8 |
| Ontario. | 837 | 5,657,000 | 843 | 5,371,000 | 901 | 6,801,338 | 809 | 5,801,730 |
| Quebec.... | 491 | 4,027,000 | 688 | 7,538,000 | ${ }_{12}^{617}$ | 8,721,817 | 681 | 8,386,709 |
| Nova Scotia... | 114 |  | 122 | 594,000 | 122 |  | 141 | 905.200 |
| New Brunswick. | ${ }_{53}^{66}$ | 1,108,000 | ${ }_{51}^{93}$ | 599,000 | 84 <br> 46 | ${ }_{399} 99847$ | 132 | 966,522 |
| Manitoba ........ | $\stackrel{53}{35}$ | 565,000 $\mathbf{1 7 8 , 0 0 0}$ | 51 23 | 340,000 81,000 | 50 | 399,453 $\mathbf{1 9 9 , 6 3 5}$ | 69 <br> 22 | +470,535 |
| P. E. Island.... | 7 | 40,000 | 12 | 106,000 | 8 | 51,103 | 7 | 58,950 |
| N. W. Territories. | 17 | 158,000 | 17 | 159,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 1620 | 12,340,000 | 1839 | - 788,000 | 1828 | 17,858,017 |  | 16,723,939 |

g houses,

8735,714,34 $670,062,255$ 668,216,7\% 514,807,407 514,607,000

0 , and the and 1891, on the 21st December 1 the three e has been possible to
ncial tranerations of 1890, the operations ,277, being

Canada for ecourse had ncies in the and the folyears, 1890
91.

AN \& Co.
1891.

No. Liabilities

809 5,801,730
681 8,386,709
$141 \quad 905,200$

| 132 | 966,552 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 69 | 470,559 |

134,243
58,950
1861 16,723,939
716. According to one set of returns there was an increase of Discre$\$ 2,448,000$ in the amount of liabilities, and according to the other pancy in a decrease of $\$ 1,134,000$; but there is good reason for believing that Dun Wiman's figures for 1890 were unduly high. There is no means of explaining the difference that exists between these two sets of returns, but it is probably attributable to variations in the mode of collecting the particulars. According to Bradstreet, the liabilities per failure were $\$ 8,041$, and according to Dun, Wiman \& Co., $\$ 8,986$, as compared with $\$ 7,617$ and $\$ 9,769$, respectively, in 1890 .
717. The following figures give the number of failures and extent Failures, of liabilities during the past seven years, according to the two sets of 1885-1891. returns:-

| Year, | Br..Dstreet's. |  | Dun, Wiman \& Co. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Liabilities. | Number. | Liabilities. |
|  |  | \$ |  | 8 |
| 1885.. | 1,280 | 9,210,334 | 1,256 | 8,861,609 |
| 1886.. | 1,186 | 11,240,025 | 1,252 | 10,386,884 |
| 1887. | 1,315 | 17,054,000 | 1,366 | 16,070,595 |
| 1888. | 1,730 | 15,498,242 | 1,668 | 13,974,787 |
| 1889....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,613 | 13,052,000 | 1,747 | 14,528,884 |
| 1890. | 1,620 | 12,340,000 | 1,828 | 17,858,017 |
| 1891............ ........ | 1,839 | 14,788,000 | 1,861 | 1.6,723,939 |
| Average . . . . . . . | 1,512 | 13,311,800 | 1,568 | 14,057,816 |

Though it is found that, comparing the figures of any one year, there is generally considerable divergence between the results of the two systems, yet it will be seen from the above table that, on an average of seven years, they agree very closely. The number of failures in 1891 was largely above the average.
718. The following classification of the causes of failure, both in Causes of Canada and the United States in 1891, has been made by Bradstreet's. failure. The figures may not be absolutely correct, but are based on the reports received from their numerous agents, and no doubt indicate very nearly the true proportions:-

| Failures due to | Canada, per cent. | United Staten, per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Incompetence. | $10 \cdot 9$ | $16 \cdot 3$ |
| Inexperience. . | $2 \cdot 3$ | 47 |
| Lack of capital. | $61 \cdot 13$ | 39.2 |
| Unwise credits | $1 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Speculation (outside). | 6.9 | 27 |
| Neglect of business... | $1 \cdot 4$ | 3.0 |
| Extravagance. . . . . . . | 0.2 | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| Fraudulent disposition. | 4.0 | 7.0 |
|  | 88.0 | $79 \cdot 0$ |
| Disasters. | $7 \cdot 6$ | 16.5 |
| Failures of others. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| Undue competition.......................... . . | $0 \cdot 8$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
|  | $11 \cdot 4$ | 21) 3 |

It will be seen, therefore, that about 88 per cent of the failures in Canada were due to faults of traders themselves, and only 79 per cent in the United States, while 20 per cent in the States failed from causes beyond their control and only 11 per cent so failed in Canada.

Failures in United States.

## Percent-

age of assets to liabilities. Failures since 1878
719. The total number of failures in the United States in 1891 was 12,394 , with liabilities $\$ 193,178,000$, as compared with 10,673 in 1890 , with liabilities $\$ 175,032,836$.
720. The percentage of actual assets to general liabilities was 41 per cent in Canada and 53 per cent in the United States.
721. The following table gives the number of failures and amount of liabilities in each province, annually, since 1878 .
kindly supplied by Dun Winan's agent in Montreal.

| Ygar. | Ontahio. |  | Quebec. |  | Nova Scotia. |  | New Brunswick. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. |
|  |  | 8 |  | 8 |  | \$ |  | \% |
| 1878. . | 785 | 9.743,045 | 502 | 9,265,074 | 168 | 2,077,663 | 138 | 1,517\%,372 |
| 1879. . | 815 | 9,526,353 | 656 | 4,717,0143 | 18i | 2,164,534 | 171 | 2,234,462 |
| 1880. | 496 | 3,944,827 | 231 | 2,413,75 | c | 322,317 | 65 | 52;,012 |
| 1881. | 404 | 2,603,733 | 110 | 1,250, 430 | 7 | 1,249,850 | 35 | 274,200 |
| 1882.. | 375 | 3,299,000 | 292 | 2,98i,000 | 43 | 896,000 | 39 | 742,000 |
| 1883. | 567 | 4,700,000 | 438 | 6,400,001) | (2) | 1,068,000 | 47 | 7ti,000 |
| 1884 | 608 | 9,602,392 | 401 | 4,766,180 | 140 | 2,068,860 | 73 | 1,670,337 |
| 1885. | 600 | 4,088,217 | 407 | 2,710,605 | 64 | 615,375 | 108 | 544,665 |
| 1886. | 594 | 4,858,892 | 428 | 4,044,465 | !Mi | 675,400 | 67 | 322, 152 |
| 1887. | 693 | 5,357,375 | 390 | 4,085,926 | 120 | [16,860 | 88 | 5,3i0, 115 |
| 1888. | 915 | 6,7)4,343 | 482 | 4,466,824 | 126 | 1,205,503 | 65 | 741,691 |
| 1889.. | 868 | 6,334,990 | 651 | (6,856, 103 | 78 | 469,234 | 65 | 388,958 |
| 1890. . | 901 | 6,801,338 | 617 | 8,721,817 | 122 | 685,824 | 84 | 908, 44 |
| 1891. | 809 | 5,801,730 | 681 | 8,386,709 | 141 | 905,200 | 132 | ( 6661635 |


| Year. | P. E. Inlanio, |  | Manitoina. |  | Britisil Columaia. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Liabilitien. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilitiew. |
|  |  | 3 |  | * |  | 8 |
| 1878.... | 52 | 020,998 | 5 | 28,110 | .... |  |
| 1899... | 69 | 635,433 | 4 | 60,470 | . .... | . . . . |
| 1880.... | 22 | 108,500 | 20 | 130,1647 | .... | . . . ... |
| 1881.... | 0 | 278,094 | 2 | 19,500 | . . . |  |
| $1 \times 82$. | 4 | 79,000 | 16 | 600,000 | . |  |
| $1 \times 83$. | 5 | 40,000 | 232 | 2,869,100 | . . $\cdot$ | ...... |
| 1884. | 7 | 146,000 | 70 | 788,001 | . |  |
| 1885. | 2 | 11,700 | 66 | 722,487 |  |  |
| 1886. | 6 | 53,700 | 42 | 216,775 |  |  |
| 1887. | 3 | 162,600 | 37 | 261,769 | 25 | 135,960 |
| 1888.... | 8 | 148,678 | 53 | 478,945 | 19 | 128,803 |
| 18891.... | 0 | 65,641 | 39 | 261,912 | 37 | 173,004 |
| 1890.... | 8 | 51,103 | 46 | 309,453 | 60 | 181, 635 |
| 1891.... | 7 | 68,950 | 69 | 470,555 | 22 | 134,243 |

722. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office Post Office savings banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th Decem- anaings ber, 1867 , and was limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, banks. to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Underits 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 lst September, 1885, the system was extended to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are distributed in the several provinces as follow: Ontario, 399 ; Quebec, 111 ; Nova Scotia, 43 ; New Brunswick, 28 ; Manitoba, 18 ; British Columbia, 13 ; Prince Edward Island, 7 ; and The Territories, 15.
723. Government savings bauks, under the management of the GovernFinance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces ment and in Manitoba and British Columbin, in which banks deposits are savings 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. Arrangeinents 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, two having been transferred during 1891.
724. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is Rate of now $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the reduced rate having come into operation on 1 st interest. October, 1889.

Progress of Post Office savings banks.
725. The Post Office system went into operation on the lst April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened ; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was $\$ 204,589$. On the 30th June, 1891, there were 634 offices open, 112,230 depositors, 147,672 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was $\$ 21,738,648$. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last twelve years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879 , having been only $\$ 3,105,190$, the average annual increase since that date having been $\$ 1,552,788$. The average amount of each deposit received increased by $\$ 1.35$, having boen $\$ 44.02$ in 1891 , as compared with $\$ 42.67$ in 1890 . The average amount to the credit of each account was $\$ 195.44$.

Deposits and depositors, by provinces.
726. The following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1891. The particulars relate to Post Office savings banks only, and the money on deposit in the Government savings banks in the Maritime Provinces is not included.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1891.

| Provincrs. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Offices. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Depositors } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { Deposit. } \end{aligned}$ | Average Amount to each <br> Depositor. | Average Ainount per Head of Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ | 8 cts. | 8 cts. |
| Ontario | 399 | 84,719 | 15,716,254 | 18551 | 743 |
| Quebec. | 111 | 16,316 | 3,632,349 | 22262 | 243 |
| Nova Scotia | 43 | 4,847 | 1,159,316 | 23918 | $2 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | 28 | 3,006 | 786,336 | 26158 | 24 |
| Manitoba... | 18 | 207 | 20,440 | 9874 | 014 |
| British Columbia | 13 | 1,885 | 397,889 | 21108 | 423 |
| P. E. Island. . | 7 | 17 | 1,461 | 8600 | 001 |
| The Territories. | 15 | 233 | 24,603 | 10559 | 364 |
| Total | 634 | 111,230 | 21,738,648 | 19444 | 453 |

Decrease in deposits and reasons for same.
727. For the second time since 1877 there was a decrease in the amount on deposit as compared with the preceding year, the decrease amounting to $\$ 252,005$. There was also a decrease of $\$ 1,360,434$ in the amount on deposit in the Government savings banks, making a total decrease in the amount on deposit in the two classes of banks of $\$ 1,612,439$. The decrease in Government savings banks was, however,

1st April, nths ended s had been 30th June, 72 deposits leposit was aken place 30th June, rease since ach deposit

1891, as e credit of
ors in each lat amount rs relate to osit in the t included.

Average Amount per Head of Population.

8 cts. 743 5
243 25 944 014 423 001 364

453
rease in the the decrease 1,360,434 in s, making a of banks of as, however,
partly due to the transference of two banks to the postal system; and if the interest allowed to depositors is deducted, the total excess of withdrawals over deposits amounted to $\$ 2,960,964$. This decrease, however, has not been caused by any depression of business, but is owing to the reduction of the rate of interest paid by the Government from 4 per cent to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and to the consequent raising, by the chartered banks, of the rate allowed by them to 4 per cent, this change naturally resulting in the attraction of a large amount of savings from the lower to the higher rate. This is shown by the increase in deposits in banks, payable after notice, exclusive of Government deposits, from $\$ 68,785,421$ in 1889 , to $\$ 75,357,924$ in 1890 , and to $\$ 83,249,807$ in 1891, an increase in the two years of $\$ 14,454,386$.
728. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be Disposal invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the of balance unfunded debt of the Dominion, and the amount of this floating ${ }_{\text {sit. }}^{\text {on }}$ capital, which is at the disposal of the Government, is necessarily curtailed by the decrease above mentioned.
729. The decrease in the number of depositors, together with a Deposits decrease in the average amount to the credit of each account, would by the seem to imply that the withdrawals have been made by the wealthier working depositors, leaving the savings, more particularly of the working classes, for whose benefit these banks were specially intended. In that case it is fair to assume that the condition of the working classes has been materially improved of late years.
730. In the United Kingdom, in 1890, the amount on deposit in Deposits Post Office savings banks amounted to $\$ 329,156,061$, and averaged in the $\$ 8.72$ per head of population. The number of depositors was $4,827,314$ and the average amount of each deposit $\$ 68.19$, an amount, as will be aingdom seen, much smaller than in Canada. The average amount of each colonies. deposit in the Post Office savings banks in New South Wales in 1889 was $\$ 110.30$, in Victoria in 1889, $\$ 88.81$, and in Tasmania in 1889, s74.60.
731. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan Loan comcompanies and building societies in each year since 1874 is given panies, below. Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 76 in 1890, 1874-1890. 63 of which were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Manitoba. In the period between 1874 and 1890 the companies increased in number by 43 , their paid-up capital increased $\$ 26,617,155$, and their total loans $\$ 94,355,987$.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1890.

Liabilities.

| Year. | Capital <br> Paid up. | Reserve Fund. | Deposits. | Deben. tures Payable. | Other Liabilities | Total Liabilities. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | 5 | \$ |
| 1874. | 8,042,157 | 1,336,462 | 4,614,812 | 19,992 | 2,215,984 | 16,229,407 |
| 1875. | 10,088,998 | 1,578,909 | 5,020,706 | 772,084 | 2,590,080 | 20,051,677 |
| 1876.. | 11,695,772 | 2,091,258 | 6,126,377 | 2,314,419 | 2,269,181 | 24,497,007 |
| 1877. | 13,858,634 | 2,452,715 | 7,102,186 | 3,922,904 | 3,116,816 | 30,453,255 |
| 1878., | 17,287,538 | 2,803,580 | 8. 269,295 | 5,673,491 | 3,575,248 | 37,609, 152 |
| 1879. | 17,474, $6 \mathbf{6 5 6}$ | 2,917,874 | 9,426,148 | 6,393,859 | 3,111,878 | 39,324,415 |
| 1880. | 24,495,975 | 4,617,832 | 11,713,633 | 23,212,768 | 4,477,260 | 68,517.468 |
| 1881.. | 25,445,639 | 5,128,413 | 13,460,268 | 23,154,234 | 4,776,463 | 71,965,017 |
| 1882. | 28,498,742 | 5,983,702 | 14,241,782 | 26,670,360 | 4,688,923 | 80,083,510 |
| 1883.. | 30,899,446 | 6,417,479 | 13,954,460 | 29,620,470 | 3,625,362 | 84,517,217 |
| 1884.. | 30,751,251 | 6,812,006 | 13,876,515 | 32,268,367 | 4,111,298 | 87,819,437 |
| 1885. | 31,345,620 | 7,199,456 | 15,435,084 | 34,798,038 | 4,161,136 | 92,939,331 |
| 1886. | 31,874,858 | 7,738,027 | 16,226,581 | 38,905,842 | 3,629,909 | 98,375,217 |
| 1887. | 32,125,009 | 7,747,676 | 18,251,422 | 38,960,314 | 4,500,398 | 101,584,819 |
| 1888.. | 32,410,358 | 8,420,735 | 17,307,033 | 43,797,456 | 6,043,394 | 107,978,976 |
| 1889. | 34,052,456 | 9,173,956 | 17,757,376 | 48,544,222 | 5,468,499 | 114,996,509 |
| 1890. | 34,659,312 | 9,801,174 | 17,893,567 | 53,424,241 | 5,951,293 | 121,729,587 |

## $\$$

$16,229,407$ 20,051,677 24,497,007 30,453,255 37,609,152 39,324,415 68,517.468 71,965,017 80,083,510 84,517,217 87,819,437 92,939,33. 98,375,217 101,584,819 107,978,976 114,996,509 121,720,587

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1890.

Assets.

| Year. | Current Loans Secured on Real Fstate. | Total <br> Loans. | Cash on Hand and in Banks. | Property Owned, Real Estate. | Total Property Owned. | Total Assets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| 1874. | 15,041,858 | 15,469,823 | 344,753 | 124,260 | 759,634 | 16,229,407 |
| 1875. | 18,360,715 | 18,890,809 | 645,605 | 162,267 | 1,160,470 | 20,051,280 |
| 1876. | 22,827,324 | 23,258,680 | 648,933 | 338,011 | 1,238,326 | 24,497,007 |
| 1877. | 28,282,712 | 28,993,842 | 538,738 | 723,505 | 1,486,828 | 30,480,671 |
| 1878.. | 33,998,174 | 34,703,748 | 831,780 | 1,081,451 | 2,190,160 | 36,893,908 |
| 1879. | 34,781,493 | 35,675,687 | 1,748,211 | 1,685,881 | 3,708,531 | 39,384,219 |
| 1880. | 56,612;200 | 58,493,037 | 4,526,077 | 4,352,439 | 11,495,598 | 69,988,635 |
| 1881. | 61,948,053 | 84,498,542 | 2,380,977 | 3,636,295 | 9,408,095 | 73,906,638 |
| 1882. | 68,025,897 | 72,021,310 | 2,055,372 | 4,722,328 | 9,642,390 | 81,663,701 |
| 1883. | 69,922,344 | 74,126,165 | 2,465,987 | 4,565,923 | 10,469,084 | 84,595,250 |
| 1884. | 74,115,136 | 77,267,357 | 2,608,224 | 4,424,198 | 10,339,923 | 87,606,680 |
| 1885.. | 78,775,243 | 82,084,049 | 2,561,277 | 4,331,146 | 10,094,126 | 92,178,175 |
| 1886. | 84,573,384 | 88,094,260 | 2,358,906 | 3;919,125 | 9,922,732 | 98,016,992 |
| 1887. | 86,901,363 | 90,611,278 | 2,595,437 | 4,440,040 | 10,618,031 | 101,224,310 |
| 1888........ | 93,468,943 | 96,878,812 | 2,616,886 |  | 12,551,346 | 109,430,158 |
| 1889. | 98,726,041 | -02,091,907 | 2,308,990 |  | 14,284,911 | 116,376,818 |
| 1840. | 105,535,648 | - $3.5,811$ | 3,791,006 |  | 14,060,705 | 122,886,516 |

Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 76 in 1890, Increase 63 of which were in Ortario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Nova Scotia and 1 in in loan Manitoba. In the period between 1874 and 1890, the companies panies. increased in number by 43 , their paid-up capital increased $\$ 26,617,155$, and their total loans $\$ 94,355,987$.

sactions of d Building ST OFFICE HE YEARS

Depositel.

Interest Allowed.
the Post Office and Government Savings Banks during the years 1889, Societies in 1890 :-
and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA DURING 1880,1890 AND 1891.

| Total. | Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. | Withdrawals. | Balances, 30th June. | Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |
| 30,543,568 | + 2,340,464 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 7,532,145 | 23,011,422 | + 2,322,390 | $11 \cdot 2$ |
| 30,565,695 | + 22,127 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 8,575,042 | 21,090,653 | - 1,020,769 | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| 21, 614,626 | - 951,069 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 7,875,978 | 21,738,648 | - 252,405 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| 10,696,158 | - 39,695 | 0.3 | 2,284,647 | 8,411,511 | - 468,073 | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| 9,882,025 | - 814,133 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 1,893,076 | 7,988,949 | - 442,562 | $5 \cdot 0$ |
| 9,316,026 | - 565,909 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 1,921,677 | 7,394,349 | - 594,600 | $7 \cdot 4$ |
| 7,406,259 | + 103,421 | 1.4 | 1,360,913 | 6,045,346 | - 224,241 | 3.5 |
| 7,055,171 | - 351,088 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 1,042,425 | 6,012,746 | - 32,600 | 0.5 |
| - 7,012,674 | - 42,497 | $0 \cdot 6$ | 1,070,782 | 5,941,892 | - 70,854 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| 997,576 | - 94,746 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 244,871 | 752,705 | - 42,221 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| 923,140 | - 74,436 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 263,788 | 659,352 | - 93,353 | 12.4 |
| 797,477 | - 125,663 | $13 \cdot 6$ | 230,701 | 566,776 | 92,576 | 14.0 |
| 1,255,345 | - 71,704 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 363,308 | 892,037 | - 56,490 | $5 \cdot 9$ |
| 1,154,363 | - 100,982 | 80 | 339,489 | 814,874 | - 77,163 | $8 \cdot 6$ |
| 1,075,691 | - 78,672 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 321,692 | 753,999 | - 60,875 | $7 \cdot 5$ |
| 2,091,090 | - 518,112 | $19 \cdot 8$ | 492,144 | 1,598,946 | - 30,022 | 1.8 |
| 2,055,376 | - 35,714 | $1 \cdot 7$ | 657,101 | 1,398,275 | - 200,671 | 12.5 |
| 1,713,976 | - 341,400 | $16 \cdot 6$ | 829,744 | 884,232 | - 514,043* | $36 \cdot 7$ |
| 2,658,086 | + 36,336 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 413,696 | 2,244,390 | + 83,960 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 2,650,213 | - 7,873 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 502,597 | 2,147,616 | - 96,774 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| 2,578,595 | - 71,618 | 2.7 | 458,446 | 2,120,129 | - 27,487 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| 55,648,082 | + 1,755,960 | 3.2 | 12,691,724 | 42,956,357 | + 1,585,299 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 54,285,983 | - 1,362,099 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 13,273,518 | 41,012,465 | -1,94\% | $4 \cdot 5$ |
| 52,109,066 | - 2,176,917 | 4.0 | 12,709,040 | 39,400,026 | - 1,612,439 | $3 \cdot 4$ |

[^35]SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN
LlABL」

| Provincrs. | Capital Subscribed. | Capital Paid up. | Reserve Fund. | Total Liabilities to Sharwholder. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Ontario. | 713,843 | 30,957,855 | 9,399,795 | 42,229, 814 |
| Quebec............ .... | -9,799 | 2,574,040 | 393,039 | 3,209,867 |
| Manitoba . . . . . . . . . | .02,00 | 497,680 | 5,285 | 571,742 |
| Nova Scoti | 201,000 | 629,737 | 3,055 | 635,304 |
| Total | 85,137,492 | 34,659,312 | 9,801,174 | 46,646,785 |

ASS


COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOOIETIES, 1890.
ITIES.

Total Liabilities Sharrholders.

| $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 42,229,874 \\ 3,209816 \\ 571,842 \\ 635,304 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

46,646,785
ASS

| Property |
| :---: | :---: |

MISCEL

Amount
Rectived
from
Depositors
furing
the Year.
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ \\ 24,068,794 \\ 316,864 \\ 117,861 \\ \hline\end{array}$
24,503,509

| Deposits. | Debentures Payable in Canada. | Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere. |  | Total Liabilities the Public. | Grand Total Liabilities. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1890. | 1889. |
| \$ | \$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 37,660,811 \\ 6,059,535 \\ 1,403,200 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 65,935,235 \\ 7,451,262 \\ 1,425,047 \\ 271,257 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\$$ |
| 17,092,044 | 7,832,663 |  |  | 108,165,109 |  | 104,142,232 |
| 631,890 | 370,032 |  |  | [r $\begin{array}{r}10,661,128 \\ 1,096,789\end{array}$ |  | $8,288,950$ $1,781,280$ |
| 169,633 | 98000 |  |  | 1,906,561 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,781,047 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 17,893,567 | 8,300,695 | 45,123,546 |  | 75,082,801 | 121,729,587 | 114,996,509 |
| ETS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owned. |  |  | Total Property Owned. |  | Total Assets. |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash } \\ \text { on Hand. } \end{gathered}$ | in Banks. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1890. | 1889. |  |
| \$ | 8 |  |  |  | 8 |  | \$ | \% |
| 202,569 | ( ${ }^{2,177,040}$ |  | 11,673,501 |  | 109,497,581 | 105,437,575 |
| 9,207 | 7 1,336,038 |  |  | 2,137,549 | 10,760,976 | 8,373,916 |
| 40 | $\begin{aligned} & 04,562 \\ & 11,550 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 187,042 62,613 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,721,398 \\ 906,561 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,781,286 \\ 784,047 \end{array}$ |
| 211,816 | 6 3,579,190 |  |  | 4,060,705 | 122,886,516 | 116,376,818 |

LaNEOUS.

| Amount <br> Repaid to <br> Depositors during the Year. | Amount Invested and Secured by Mortgage. | Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Real Fstate } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { Mortgage. } \end{gathered}$ | Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | $\$$ | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| 24,119,552 | 94,863,939 | 2,873,893 | 198,722,461 | 1,954,162 |
| 401,467 | 7,507,470 | 297,642 | 16,623,543 | 99,094 |
| 91,184 | 200,766 | 12,711 | 1,423,600 | 2,172 |
| 24,612,203 | 102,572,175 | 3,184,246 | 216,769,604 | 2,055,428 |

CHAPTER XI.

## MILITIA AND MOUNTED POLIOE.

Geneal Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Sir John Ross, K.C.B. Major General in Cranmand of Militia, Ivor Herbert, C.B.

Defence of Canada before confederation.
733. Previous to the confederation of the provinces the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who, for that purpose, maintained troops in each province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient services in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

Withdrawal of Imperial Troops.
734. After Confederation the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific const.
735. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all

Command in chief vestel in the Queen. Department of Militia. The Militia Act. Who con. stitute the Militia.

Persons exempt from service.
widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service, except in case of war.
737. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is Number limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the of men and period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days, in drill. each year.
738. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine Activeand force. The active land and marine force is composed of men raised Meserve either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.
739. The period of service is three years.

Period of service.
740. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each Military of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command districts. of a Deputy Adjutant-General.
741. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" Perma. and "B" Troops, Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec and Winnipeg; " A," nent "B" and " C " Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C. ; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, St. Johns, Que., and Fredericton, N.B. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,009 men, including officers.
742. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875 , and has proved a most successiful institution. The total number of cadets who have graduated has been 171 , and 81 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Goverment is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1891, one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, and two in the Infantry.
743. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service:-

Strength of the Active Militia.
at and actual f all religious ligious orders, natic asylums, only son of a

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA OV CANADA, 1891.

| Phovince. | District. | Cav. alry. | Field Artil. lery. | Garri- <br> son <br> Artil- <br> lery. | En. gineers. | $\underset{\text { In. }}{\text { Intry. }}$ | Total Jintrict. | Total Pro. vinct, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario............. $\{$ | 6 | 187 | 240 |  |  | 4,098 | 4,525 | \} $17,3 \times 7$ |
|  |  | 437 | 240 | 67 |  | 6,193 | 6,937 |  |
|  |  | 329 | 160 | 45 |  | 2,973 | 3,507 |  |
|  |  | 83 | 160 |  |  | 2,175 |  |  |
| Quebec. |  | 417 | 240 | $302$ | $\ddot{89}$ | 4,0062,430 | 6,054$\mathbf{2 , 4 3 0}$ | $\} 11,536$ |
|  | 6 | $9{ }_{9}{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Bruniswick. ...... | 8 | 324 | 160 | 250 | 45 | 1,072 | 2,451 | 2,451 |
| Nova Scotia.......... | 9 | 45 | 80 | 569 | $\cdots$ | 2,952 | 3,646 | 3,(i46 |
| Manitoba. . . . . . . . . | 10 | 45 | 80 |  |  | 039 | 1,084 | 1,064 |
| British Columbia.. | 11 |  |  | 186 |  | 90 | 276 | 276 |
| P. E. Island. | 12 |  |  | 930 | 45 | 342 | 617 | 617 |
| Total | ..... | 1,963 | 1,440 | 1,919 | 179 | 31,476 | 36,977 | 36,977 |
| Royal Military College and Schools. |  | 43 |  | 439 |  | 595 |  | 1,077 |
| Total, 31st Dec., 1891. |  | 2,006 | 1,440 | 2,358 | 179 | 32,071 |  | 38,054 |

Increase in number of men.

Militia Expenditure, 1889, 1890 and 1891.
744. There was an increase in the total number of men of 441 as compared with 1890 . The number of troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 43 ; batteries, $61 \frac{1}{2}$; companies of infantry, 648 ; and engineers, 3-making a total of $755 \frac{1}{2}$.
745. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to $\$ 1,279,514$, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885 , to $\$ 8,017$. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1889, 1890 and 1891

MILITLA EXPENDITURE, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| Salaries, headquarters and district staff . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 1889 . \\ & 20,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1890 . \\ \$ \quad 18,583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1891 . \\ 8 \quad 17,223 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brigade majors. | 13,164 | 15,020 | 14,209 |
| Royal Military College | 51,237 | 83,677 | 69,248 |
| Ammunition, clothing and military stores. | 195,589 | 198,553 | 192,000 |
| Public armouries | 61,177 | 60,526 | 60,928 |
| Drill pay and camp purposes | 286,637 | 265,331 | 272,098 |
| Drill instruction | 36,885 | 36,288 | 35,996 |
| Dominion Rifle Association | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Drill sheds and rifle ranges | 19,641 | 26,211 | 27,663 |
| Construction and repairs. | 88,067 | 70,632 | 79,291 |
| Barracks in British Columbia | 17,868 |  |  |
| Care of military properties. | 9,410 |  |  |

on of 441 as d companies 348 ; and en-

279,514, and i in 1885 , to by the De-

| 890. | 1891. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{5 8 3}$ | 8 |
| $\mathbf{0 8 2}$ | 17,223 |
| $\mathbf{0 2 0}$ | 14,209 |
| $\mathbf{6 7 7}$ | 69,248 |
| $\mathbf{5 5 3}$ | 192,000 |
| $\mathbf{5 2 6}$ | 60,928 |
| , 331 | 272,098 |
| , 288 | 35,996 |
| , 000 | 10,000 |
| , 211 | 27,663 |
| , 632 | 79,291 |

SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

| Heads or Expenititure. | Amounts 1868 to 1801, inclusive. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 |
| Salaries, headquarters, district staff and brigade-majors. . . ... .. |  |
| Ammunition.:. ....................... . . . ........... . .. | 1,176,878 |
| Military clothing and stores. | 3,070,24i\% |
| Drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries | 330,252 |
| Drill instruction ... ............... .... ........ .............. | 967,750 |
| Military schools. ${ }_{\text {Care of }}$ arms, public armouries, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4920,292 |
| Care of arme, public armouries, \&o. | 1,291,434 |
| Annual drill .... | 6,785,787 |
| Frontier service -Fenian raid........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27,764 400,924 |
| Red River expeditionary force, and forces in the North-West. .... | 1,461,847 |
| Improved firearms. ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 345,594) |
| Royal Military College. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 824,232 |
| Dominion Rifle Association..... . ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | N1,000 |
|  | $4,407,272$ |
| Militia on active service, North-West Rebellion. ....... . ... | 4,208,105 |
| Militia pensions......... ........................................... | 754,014 |
| Other expenditure. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. | 2,812,373 |
| Total. | 31,050,14i |

Number of men available for service.
750. The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and $4 \overline{5}$, is about one million.

## Part II.

## NOR'TII-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Organiza- 751. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-West Territories, the number of men being limited to 300 . Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year a small force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000 . On the 30 th November, 1891, the strength of the force was as follows : 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 183 non-commissioned officers and 780 constables, making a total of 1016. There were also 837 horses and 26 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the Depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 68 stations.
752. The duties of the Force, as defined by Act of Parliament, Dutien of nre-

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.
2. To execute warrants of magistrates, de., and generally discharge the duties of $a$ constable in relation thereto.
3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from gaols, nsylums, de.
4. To senrch for, seize and destroy all intoxicnting 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.
753. The amount of work that is yearly done by this Force can hardly be realized by anyone unfamiline with the enormous extinn of territory that they have to watch. They patrol stendily along the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, $\Omega$ distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling-especially of intoxiconts-and in this way are of the grentest possible use, as well as protecting peacerble settlers along the border. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their actions generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fire on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that more than $1,500,000$ miles were covered by the Force, in the discharge of their duty, during 1891. It is generally admitted that the Force constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to.

## 754. The following may be said to be the principal regulations :- <br> 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 exensplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French languages, nust understand the care and management. of horses, aud be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and ratt-: cof pay are as follows :-| Staff-Sergeants................ <br> Other Non.Commissioned Of | ............... $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ per day. <br> 85 c . to $\$ 1$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Service Pay. | Grood <br> Conduct |  | Total. |
| Constables-1st year's service | 50 c | 50 |  | c. per day. |
| 2nd " | 50 | 5 c. | 55 |  |
| 3rd | 50 | 10 | 60 | " |
| 4th | 50 | 15 | 65 | " |
| 5th " | 50 | 20 | 70 | " |

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksniths, carpenters, and other artizans.

The mininum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married inen are engaged.

Popularity 755. The service is becoming more and more popular, and many of the ser- men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 259 men whose vice. time expired during 1891, 141 re-engaged without leaving, and 32 who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

Average height.

Deposits in the Savings Banks by the Force.
756. The average height of present force is 5 feet $9 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, and average chest measurement $38 \frac{1}{4}$ inches.
757. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Sarings Bank amounted to $\$ 16,582$ during the year and in addition to this, a considerable amount is annually placed in other banks. Some of the men have had from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 900$ to their credit, when they left the service.

Number of 758. There were 721 criminal and other cases tried during 1890, casestried, principally for offences against the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.
and many men whose g , and 32
inches, and
nment Sartion to this, Some of the hey left the
uring 1890 , prairie fire

## CHAPTER XII.

## DOMINION LANDS.

759. The Crown Lands of the Dominion of, Canada, known generally Dominion as Dominior Iands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in Lands. what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the Continent. In order to provide every facility for information to imnigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fuliest details can be obtained.
760. The following are the comparative figures for the last five years Land of the transactions in Dominion Lands :-

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tions, } \\ & \text { 1887-1891. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |  |
| Homesteads. | 319,500 | 420,333 | 696,050 | 471,040 | 563,680 |  |
| Pre-emptions | -87,747 | 70,521 | 212,651 | 57,600 |  |  |
| Sales. . | 114,544 | 197,140 | 177,092 | 139,020 | 189,704 |  |

761. It will be seen that there was a satisfactory increase of $\mathbf{9 2 , 6 4 0}$ Increase of acres in the quantity of land taken up as homesteads by actual settlers, area taken and an increase also of 50,674 acres in the quantity of land purchased. Present indications point to a still larger increase in 1892. The preemption system terminated on 1st January, 1890.
762. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing; Entries in 1874, 63 per cent of the homestead and 93 per cent of the pre-emp- cancelled. tion entries were cancelled; in 1891, 01 per cent only of homestead entries were cancelled. The number of patents issued was 2,449 , as compared with 3,273 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 35. The decrease in the number of patents issued during the Patents year was owing to a variety of causes. Many of the applications being issued. held over for consideration, aid a number being refused altogether, owing to the homestead duties not having been properly performed, or to the fact that advances made to the settlers by the Governinent had not been repaid.
763. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and Receipts homestead fees, and proceeds of sales receiverl in each year from 1st from fees July, 1873, to 30th June, 1891 :-

PRE-FMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM SALES, 1873-1891.

| Year ended 30TH JÚNe. | Homestead and Pre-emption Fees. | Ordinary Sales |  | Sales to Colonization Companies. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cash. | Scrip. | Cash. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| 1873. | 6,970 | 21,616 |  |  | 28,589 |
| 1874. | 8,290 | 17,697 |  |  | 25,987 |
| 1875. | 11,570 | 13,591 |  |  | 25,161 |
| 1876. | 4,700 | 3,704 | 130920 |  | 8,724 |
| 1877. | 5,620 | 1,069 | 136,955 |  | 143,(64) |
| 1878 | 15,370 | 2,682 | 120,159 | ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. $\cdot .$. | 138,211 |
| 1879. | 36,026 | 8,188 | 210,904 | .......... | 255,119 |
| 1880 | 32,358 | 41,768 | 81,685 | ...... ..... | 155,812 |
| 1881 | 30,682 | 62,940 | 70,828 |  | 164,451 |
| 1882 | 94,228 | 1,228,424 | 50,590 | 354,036 | 1,72i,280 |
| 1883. | 127,740 | 516,092 | 33,638 | 248,492 | 925,962 |
| 1884 | 70,390 | 423,113 | 40,919 | 253,713 | 788,136 |
| 1885. | 42,745 | 198,759 | 45,875 | 1,214 | 288,594 |
| 1886. | 40,481 | 76,140 | 204,658 |  | 321,279 |
| 1887. | 26,502 | 48,176 | 337,640 |  | 412,318 |
| 1888 | 28,521 | 52,238 | 313,523 | *10,000 | 404,282 |
| 1889. | 50,010 | 57,513 | 318,238 | *16,000 | 441,761 |
| 1890. | 44,500 | 54,897 | 228,744 |  | 328,141 |
| 1891. | +29,164 | 91,665 | 171,425 ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  | 292,254 |

$\dagger$ Homestead fees only. *Scrip.

Total revenue.
764. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1891, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and mineral lands, was $\$ 453,795$, being a decrease as compared with 1890 of $\$ 532$.
765. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the followRevenue for depart. ing figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended mental 31st October, 1889, 1890 and 1891 :vear.

| Gross revenue in cash.... ........ .... \$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1889 . \\ & 232,854 \\ & 318,536 \end{aligned}$ | \$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1890 . \\ & 241,203 \\ & 267,763 \end{aligned}$ | \$ | 1891. 276,107 157,548 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ............. ... .... 8 | 551,410 | \$ | 508,066 | \$ | 433,655 |
| Total in 1888, 1889 and 1890. | 629,450 |  | 651,410 |  | 508,966 |
| Decrease in 1889, 1890 and 1891.\$ | 78,040 | 8 | 42,444 | \$ | 75,311 |

766. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the Total $\quad$ various heads, from lst November, 1872, to 31st October, 1891, have 1872-1891. been :-

| Homestead fees | \% 519,429 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Preemption | 207,314 |
| Sales, cash | 4,215,555 |
| Timber, grazing and mineral. | 1,229,402 |
| Colonization | 883,456 |
| Miscellaneous | 336,799 |
|  | \$7,391,945 |

Roc
aren
expe the coun help num been in 18 from
767. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is Area set given below :-

| below .- | Acres. | Number of Farins of 160 acres each. | settlement. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Previous to June, 1873. | 4,792,292 | 29,952 |  |
| In 1874....... | 4,237,864 | 21,48: |  |
| 1875 ...... | 665,000 | 4,156 |  |
| 1876. | 420,507 | 2,628 |  |
| 1877. | 231,691 | 1,448 |  |
| 1878. | 306,936 | 1,918 |  |
| 1879. | 1,130,482 | 7,066 |  |
| 1880. | 4,472,000 | 27,950 |  |
| 1881. | 8,147,000 | 50,919 |  |
| 1882. | 9,460,000 | 53,125 |  |
| 1883. | 27,000,000 | 168,750 |  |
| 1884. | 6,400,000 | 40,000 |  |
| 1885. | 391,680 | 2,448 |  |
| 1886. | 1,379,010 | 8,620 |  |
| 1887. | 643,710 | 4,023 |  |
| 1888. | 1,131,840 | 7,074 |  |
| 1889. | 516,960 | 3,231 |  |
| 1890. | 817,075 | 5,106 |  |
| 1891. | 76,560 | 476 |  |
| Total. | 72,220,607 | 451,379 |  |

At the rate of five souls to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural popיlation of $2,256,885$.
768. Numerous improvements were made during the year in the Rocky Rocky Mountains Park, principally in opening out new roads and Mountains avenues and in improving those already made, and the total amount Park. expended was $\$ 10,648$. ' With one exception, there was an absence of the heavy forest fires, both in the park itself and in the neighbouring country, which did so much damage in previous years, and no doubt helped to keep visitors away. There was an increase of 1,385 in the number of persons registering at the Cave and Basin, the total having been 5,066 as compared with $3,681 \mathrm{in} 1890$. Of the number registering in 1891, 3,409 were Canadians, 1,058 from the United States, and 419 from the United Kingdom.
769. An exploration of the country between the Liard and Peace ExploraRivers on the east side of the Rocky Mountains was made by Mr. tion, Liard Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S., during 1891. As a result the region was found ${ }_{\text {River }}^{\text {and Peace }}$ to be thickly wooded, in many places with excellent timber, while the district. quality of the soil was generally fairly good, and as far as climatic conditions could be ascertained, the opinion was that the country was better adapted for agricultural purposes than would have been supposed from the latitude.
770. Beyond some experiments on a comparatively small scale at the Forestry Experimental Farms at Indian. Head and Brandon, nothing has yet in N. W. been done in the interest of forest tree culture in the North-West, and ${ }^{T}$.
too much stress cannot be laid on the impurtance of immediate attention being given to this question, not only by the Dominion, but by the Provincial Governments, particularly those of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, in which provinces the destruction of our forests by fire and by the axe goes on with unabated fury, and with painful disregard of the inevitable consequences in the near future.

Land regulations, Railway Belt, B.C
771. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in british Columbia was vested in the Government of that province. Ia order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consernendy arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28́th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments :-

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the pruvincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of $\$ 5$ per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provircial Government under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion land surveyor, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.
The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dominion Lands regulations.
772. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed evennumbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the NorthWest Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for setclers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

1. Homestead entry for one quarter-section ( 160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of $\$ 10$.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and
mmediate inion, but io, Quebec our forests th peinful
licial Cominister the ; vested in the anomt the jurisament, and the followuary, 1890 ,
lands) shall tent in fee ninistration
an reserves) en for puracre.
Government the Domiapplication done) by a cial Govern-
her Govern-
an reserves,
veyed eventhe Northrved to proerved, are to
of surveyed any person attained the ainion lands,
eclare under his land, and
on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.
(1.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been $m$ de on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of perfecting the homestead entry.
(2.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of p rfecting the homestead entry ; and shall, within the first year from the date of perfecting the entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional-making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of perfecting homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived for three months preceding his application for homestead patent.
(3.) The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry ; or if the entry was obtained oa or after the first day of September in any year, before tiie first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date oi perfecting his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all ; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after perfecting his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year shall bona fide reside therein, and cultivato the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.
Any person who, being entitled to a second homestead entry, has made, or may hereafter make, entry for his pro-emption as such second homestead, may earn patent therefor by residing on the first homestead for not less than six months in each of the three years succeeding the perfectin $n_{\mathcal{Z}}$ of such second entry, and by bringing under cultivation an area of not less than forty acres of his second homestead, in the same

Power to purchase homestead.

Power to purchase adjoining quartersection.

Power to create a charge on homestead for advances.

Date of repayment.

Lands reserved.
manner as required by paragraph (2) above, relating to entries under the two-mile radius system.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least 30 acres thereof under cuilti. vation.
2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may ulst purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quaster-section of the same section, if available, adjoining his hollestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time $\$ 3$ per acre; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equil annual instalnents bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.
3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encourngement of bona fide settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the seitler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to and acknowledged by the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent, homestead inspector or other agent as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. The advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, \&c.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.
4. The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.
tries under
ent within will be perat the time land for at 3 homesteal under culti.
er may n!su interior, the ng his homtime $\$ 3$ per 1 the balance per cent per
settlers, but nt, in cases ng intending terior to the eate a charge d dollars, and od that particbenefit be first od by the local the Minister advance, then $p$ by the local been actually
The advance settler, paying of the settler he homestead, urniture, farm
$d$ that the time such advance and shall not of the settler t be bound to than four years
d for the purconstruction of est Territories, Minister of the
5. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military Payments. bounty warrants.
6. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon Permits to payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber cut timber agent a permit to cut the foilowing quantities of timber free of dues: fic use. 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Homestead settlers may also obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diamerer up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for their own use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for Or purthe $p^{\text {uippose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may }}$ purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of 85 por acre cash.
7. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed Timber lails are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.
licenses.
8. The price per acre of coal lands is: for land containing lignite or Coal lands. bituminous coal, $\$ 10$, and for anthracite coal, $\$ 20$. The land may be sold ky public competition, or to the applicant.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold at public competition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.
9. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Terri- Grazing tories and within the railway belt in British Columbia may be lands. granted only after public competition, except in the case of an actual settler, to whom may be leased, without public competition, a tract of land not to exceed four sections, and to be in the vicinity of the settler's residence. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twentyone years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than onethird of the whole amount of stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12 th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate; and in the event of such settlement or sale the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.
$28 \frac{1}{2}$

Mining locations.
10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not approprie.ted or reserved by Governinent for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of $\$ 5$, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for onc year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended $\$ 500$ in actual mining operations on the claim, and by paying to the local agent therefor 155 per acre cash, and a further sum of $\$ 50$ to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.
approprilay search mineral deme, but no - vein, locle on or claim. in a mining accordance e agent of iscovery, an ying at the so recording
the date of ith the local tions on the sre cash, and a patent for

## CHAPTER XIII.

## INSURANOE.

part i.-Fire insuranog.
773. During the year 1890 the business of fire insurance in Canada Fire insurwas carried on by 38 active companies; of these, 7 were Canadian, 24 ance comBritish and 7 American. Inland marine insurance was also transacted panies in by 5 of them ( 3 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American). Ocean marine was transacted by two companies, both Canadian. Four companies were added to the list during the year- 3 British and 1 American.
774. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, Premiums amounted to $\$ 5,836,071$, being greater than that received in 1889 by received $\$ 248,055$; and the amount paid for losses was $\$ 3,266,567$, being more paid, 1890 . than that paid in 1889 by $\$ 390,356$. The ratio of lossess paid to premiums received is shown in the following table :-

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1890.

| Companies. | Paid for Losses. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Received } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Premiums. } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage of Iosses to Premiums. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1890. | 1889. |
|  | \$ | \$ |  |  |
| Canadian companies | 736,095 | 1,249,884 | 58.89 | $57 \cdot 82$ |
| British "\% | 2,229,556 | 4,072,133 | $54 \cdot 75$ | $49 \cdot 58$ |
| American " | 300,916 | 514,054 | $58 \cdot 54$ | 51.62 |
| Total. | 3,266,567 | 5,836,071 | $55 \cdot 97$ | 51.47 |

775. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, Premiums and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in received every year from 1869 :-
and losses
paid, 1869 . 1890.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-184.


Amounts received and paid by compa. nies.
776. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow :-

| Companies. | Premiums Received. | Losses Paid. | Percentage of Losses to Premiums, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 |  |
| Canadian companies. | 24,809,880 | 17,748,871 | $71 \cdot 54$ |
| British | 54, 151,597 | 37,530,115 | 69.31 |
| American | 6,876,594 | 4,598,43i | $66^{67}$ |
| Total. | 85,838,071 | 59,877,419 | 69.76 |

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 62.61 .
Fire insur- 777. The next statement shows the business done by the several ance business, 1890.

Britis
Citize
Faste
Lond
Quebe
Royal
Weste
I
Itlas.
Caleds
City o
Comm
Emplo
fire I
dlasgo
( fuardi
Imper
Lancas Gerp
Londo
Londo
Manch Nation
North
Northe
Norwid
Pherni
Queen. Royal.
Scottis
Union
United

An
Etria
Agricu Connec Hartfor Insuran Phoenix Phenix

1860-1890.

Percentage of Lossen Premiums.
$57 \cdot 56$
84.77
66.73

72 'i6
$56 \cdot 67$
$54 \cdot 68$
71.31

225 . 5
54'11
$66 \cdot 47$
$47 \cdot(9)$
$82 \cdot 83$
63.01
63.14
$65 \cdot 16$
55.22
$66 \cdot 93$
6490
$56 \cdot 53$
$51 \cdot 47$
$55 \cdot 97$
69.76
ided among

Percentage of Lossen to Premiums.
$\square$
71'54
$69 \cdot 31$
66.87

6976
, the average
the several

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CAN.IDA IN 1890.

| Companies. | Gross Amonnt of Risks taken. | Premi. ums charged thereon. |  | Net Cash paid for Lоввен. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian Companies. | \$ | 8 |  | 8 | 8 |  |
| British | 10,077,050 | 265,100 | 1.33 | 138,318 | 204,475 | 67 -65 |
| Citizens | *23,836,077 | *227,892 | 0.96 | 148,687 | 187,409 | $70 \cdot 34$ |
| Festern | 9,751,377 | 124,492 | 1.28 | 35,296 | 99,777 | $35 \cdot 38$ |
| London Mut | 10,171,169 | 200,819 | 1.24 | 95,951 | 131,880 | 72.76 |
| Quebe | 10,081,073 | 134,433 | $1 \cdot 33$ | 50,498 | 113,0:15 | $44 \cdot 65$ |
| Royal Canadi | 20,178.346 | '441,432 | $1 \cdot 20$ | 110,346 | 178,056 | $61 \cdot 97$ |
| Western. | 35,148,704 | 456,610 | 1'30 | 166,994 | 335,190 | $46 \cdot 84$ |
| T | 135, 145,294 | 1,651,283 | 1.22 | 736,094 | 1,249,884 | $58 \cdot 89$ |
| Atlas. | 8,174,760 | 89,293 | 1.09 | 45,657 | 63,700 | $71 \cdot 67$ |
| Caledonin | 9,833,902 | 113,816 | $1 \cdot 16$ | 73,414 | 103,688 | $70 \cdot 80$ |
| City of London | 10,894, 336 | 164,869 | 1.51 | 87,048 | 140,757 | $61 \cdot 84$ |
| Commercial Union | 299, 685,244 | 379,460 | 1'28 | 151,039 | 318,696 | $47 \cdot 58$ |
| Employers' Liability | 5,833,240 | 70,065 | $1 \cdot 20$ | 37,012 | 61,729 | $59 \cdot 96$ |
| Fire Insurance Association.. | 11,540,239 | 124,362 | 1.08 | 61,929 | 113,899 | $54 \cdot 37$ |
| Glasguw and London | 15,609,880 | 203,955 | $1 \cdot 31$ | 163,049 | 188,574 | $86 \cdot 49$. |
| Guardian | 20,685,581 | 226,562 | $1 \cdot 10$ | 146,763 | 195,006 | $75 \cdot 26$ |
| Imperial. | 20,032,751 | 234,275 | J 17 | 101,411 | 211,894 | 47•86 |
| Lancashire... .'. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$..... d | 22,671,816 | 280,476 | $1 \cdot 26$ | 136,105 | 253,229 | $53 \cdot 78$ |
| Liverpool and London and Globe. | 30,004,027 | 302,725 | 1.01 | 106,639 | 279,594 | $38 \cdot 14$ |
| London and Lancashire. | 16,949,088 | 189,747 | $1 \cdot 12$ | 103,102 | 167,691 | $61 \cdot 48$ |
| London Assuran | 12,445,180 | 110,739 | $0 \cdot 80$ | 39,100 | 87,537 | $44 \cdot 67$ |
| Manchester | 5,286, 255 | 63,797 | $1 \cdot 21$ | 6,700 | 53,067 | 12.63 |
| National of Ire | 10,455,522 | 116,944 | $1 \cdot 12$ | 50,771 | 75,138 | 67. 57 |
| North liritish | 35,120,893 | 375,945 | 1.07 | 174,987 | 313,246 | $55 \cdot 86$ |
| Northern | 17,903,736 | 209,639 | $1 \cdot 17$ | 126.609 | 179,522 | 70. 53 |
| Norwich Union | 10,838,092 | 117,117 | 1.08 | 54,650 | 93,020 | $58 \cdot 75$ |
| Phenix of Lond | 2?,581,633 | 258,757 | $1 \cdot 15$ | 110,201 | 228,448 | $45 \cdot 24$ |
| Queen | 26,841,847 | 298,331 | $1 \cdot 11$ | 115,506 | 262,485 | 44.01 |
| Royal | 56,385,108 | 595,843 | 1.06 | 294,525 | 552,722 | $53 \cdot 29$ |
| Scottish Union and National. | 14,254,913 | 141,882 | 1.00 | 41,466 | 123,754 | $33 \cdot 51$ |
| Union Society | 1,016,966 | 12,179 | $1 \cdot 20$ | 1,125 | 4,717 | $23 \cdot 86$ |
| United Fire Reinsurance | 12,886,632 | 66,859 | 0.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 427,931,692 | 4,753,654 | $1 \cdot 11$ | 2,229,558 | 4,072,131 | 54'75 |
| Etran Fire. | 13,452,137 | 154,422 | 1.15 | 84,647 | 125,766 | 67-31. |
| Agricultural of Wa | 8,274,112 | 87,650 | 1.06 | 44,920 | 77,541 | 51.48 |
| Connecticut Fir | $4,100,000$ | 42,404 | 1.03 | 13,821 | 36,791 | $37 \cdot 57$ |
| Hartford. | 13,915,633 | 144,396 | 1.04 | 109,018 | 128,683 | $84 \cdot 72$ |
| Insurance Co. of N.A | 3,564,865 | 32,677 | 0.92 | 11,866 | 26,772 | 44.32 |
| Pheenix of Brooklyn. | 9,499,707 | 95,072 | 1.00 | 27,296 | 72,551 | $37 \cdot 62$ |
| Pheenix of Hartford | 4,840,505 | 57,756 | $1 \cdot 12$ | 9,346 | 45,945 | $20 \cdot 34$ |
| Tot | 57,646,959 | 614,380 | 1.07 | 300,917 | 514,053 | 58.54 |
| Grand totals.... .... | 620,723,945 | \|7,010,318 | $1 \cdot 13$ | 3,266,570 | 5,836,068 | 55.97 |

*Not including $\$ 31,804,816$ risks and $\$ 185,693$ premiums thereon, reinsured from the Glasgow and London Insurance Company.

Buniness done by British companies
778. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of $\$ 712,981$, being a decrense of $\$ 205,147$, as compared with 1889, as shown by the following statement:-

|  | 1889. | 1800. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paid for lo | . 1,068,537 | $82,229,656$ |
|  | 1,083,967 | 1,129,691 |
| Total | 83,002,504 | 83,309,152 |
| Received from premiums. | 3,970,632 | 4,072,133 |
| Balance in favour | \% 918,128 | - 712,981 |

The adverse balance, which had been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, was reversed in 1887, when a favourable balanoe of $\$ 341,398$ was shown, which was increased in 1888 to $\$ 1,094,894$, further increased in 1889 to $\$ 2,013,022$, and still further increased in 1890 to $\$ 2,726,003$.

By Ameri- 779. The following is a comparative statement of the business done can com. panies.


By Canadian companies.
780. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :-

|  | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paid for losses. " general | 82,417,047 | \$2,254,867 |
|  | 1,064,558 | 1,114,472 |
| " dividends. | 126,759 | 135,690 |
| Total | 83,608,364 | 83,505,029 |
| Received for pren froin oth <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,539,641 \\ 132,349 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,603,152 \\ 150,161 \end{array}$ |
|  | 83,671,990 | \$3,753,313 |
| Balance. | $\begin{array}{r}+863,626 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underline{+8248,284}$ |

The Canadian companies received $\$ 1,018,226$ in premiums for business done in Canada, and $\$ 1,584,879$ for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian business was $59 \cdot 40$, and for business in other countries $57 \cdot 45$.
alted in " 05,147 , as
781. For every $\$ 100$ received for premiums the payments by British Proporand American companies therefor were as follow :-


The business, it will be seen, was not so favourable in 1890 for either British or American companies.

78\%. For every $\$ 100$ received for income by Canadian companies By Cnua. the payments were :-

| Canadian Companike. | For Lorses. |  | For Expenaes. |  | For Dividends. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. | 1800. | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| For every $\$ 100$ of income. " " premium. | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 82 \\ & 68 \cdot 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 08 \\ & 62 \cdot 58 \end{aligned}$ | $28 \cdot 99$ 30.07 | $29 \cdot 69$ $30 \cdot 93$ | 3.45 3.68 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 62 \\ & 3 \cdot 77 \end{aligned}$ |

Their total cash income in 1889 was $\$ 3,671,990$, and in 1890 $83,753,313$, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, $\$ 3,608,363$ and $\$ 3,505,029$.
783. The inland marine insurance business was, on the whole, more Inland favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having marine been $60 \cdot 23$ per cent of the premiums received, as against 63.06 per cent in 1889 .
784. The ocean business was also more favourable, the proportion Ocean of losses to premiums having been $94 \cdot 19$, as compared with $99 \cdot 58$ in marine 1889.
785. The following figures show the total business of inland and Total inocean marine insurance business in 1890 :-


Amount at risk, 18691890.
786. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of $\$ 532,000,000$, represents a pr portionate increase in the value of property and in the wealth of the people, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable :-

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA-AMOUNT AP RISK, 1869 TO 1890.

| Year ended 31st December. | Fire <br> Insurance. | Year ended 31st Decenber. | Fire <br> Insurance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 1869 . | 183,359,809 | 1880 | 411,563,271 |
| 1870 | 191,594,586 | 1881 | 462,210,968 |
| 1871. | 228,453,784 | 1882 | 526,856,478 |
| 1872 | 251,722,940 | 1883 | 572,264,041 |
| 1873 | 278,754,835 | 1884 | 605,507,789 |
| 1874 | 306,848,219 | 1885 | 611,794, 779 |
| 1875 | 364,421,029 | 1886 | 586,773,022 |
| 1876 | 454, 608,180 | 1887. | 634,767,337 |
| 1877 | 420,342,681 | 1888. | 650,735, 059 |
| 1878 | 409,899,701 | 1889 | 684,538,378 |
| 1879 | 407,357,985 | 1890 | 720,679,621 |

FART II.-LIFE INSURANCE.
Nuriner of life insurance companies.
Life insurance during 1889 and 1890.
787. There were 31 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1890, viz.: 12 Canadian, 9 British and 10 American. No new licenses were issued during the year.
788. The value of the insurance effected during the year was $\$ 40,523,456$, being a decrease of $\$ 377,681$ as compared with 1889 . The business was divided among the several companies in 1889 and 1890 as follows :-


The Canadian companies do a larger share of the husiness than all the other companies combined, their share in 1888 having been 60.34 per cent, in 1889, $59 \cdot 34$ per cent, and in 1890, 58.09 per cent.
Life insurance effected 1869-1890.
1870.
1871..
1872.
1873.
1874.
1875..
1876..
1877.
1878.
1879..
1880...
1881.

1882
1883.
1884...
1885...
1886...
1887. 1888. 1889. 1840.
rom 1869 , very large s a preporlth of the the period

TO 1890.

Five Insurance.

## s

411,563,271 462,210,968 $526,856,478$ $572,264,041$ 605,507,789 611,794,479 586,733,022 634,767,337 $650,735,059$ 684,538,378 720,679,621
nce business 0 American.
he year was with 1889. in 1889 and
90.

541,404
390,972
591,080
523,456
hess than all g been $60 \cdot 34$ cent.
fe insurance

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH YEAR, 1869-1890.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { ended 31st December. } \end{gathered}$ | Companies. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canadiaı. | British. | American. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1869.. | 1,156,855 | 2,627,392 | 9,069,885 | 12,854,132 |
| 1870. | 1,584,456 | *1,657,439 | 8,952,747 | 12,194,696 |
| 1871. | 2,623,944 | 2,212,107 | 8,496,575 | 13,322,626 |
| 1872. | 5,276,859 | 1,896,655 | 13,896,587 | 21,070,101 |
| 1873. | 4,608,913 | *1,704,338 | 14,740,367 | 21,053,618 |
| 1874. | 5,259,822 | 2,143,080 | *11,705,319 | 19,108,221 |
| 1875. | 5,077,601 | 1,589,833 | 8,306,824 | 15,074,258 |
| 1896. | 5,465,966 | 1,683,357 | 6,740,804 | 13,890,127 |
| 1877. | 5,724,648 | 2,142,702 | 5,667,317 | 13,534,667 |
| 1878. | 5,508,556 | 2,789,201 | 3,871,998 | 12,169,755 |
| 1879 | 6,112,706 | 1,877,918 | 3,363,600 | 11,354,224 |
| 1880. | 7,547,876 | 2,302,011 | 4,057,000 | 13,906,887 |
| 1881. | 11,158,479 | 2,536,120 | 3,923,412 | 17,618,0:1 |
| 1882.. | 11,855,545 | 2,833,250 | 5,423,960 | 20,112,755 |
| 1883. | 11,883,317 | 3,278,008 | 6,411,635 | 21,572,960 |
| 1884. | 12,926,265 | 3,167,910 | 7,323,737 | 23,417,912 |
| 1885. | 14,881,695 | 3,950,647 | 8,332,646 | 27,164,988 |
| 1886. | 19,289,694 | 4,054,279 | 11,827,375 | 35,171,348 |
| 1887. | 23,505,549 | 3,067,040 | 11,435,721 | 38,008,310 |
| 1888. | 24,876,259 | 3,985,787 | 12,364,483 | 41,226,529 |
| 1889. | +26,438,358 | 3,399,313 | 14,719,266 | 44,556,937 |
| 1890. | 23,541,404 | 3,390,972 | 13,591,080 | 40,523,456 |

* Imperfect. † Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.

790. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been Increase very considerable during the last four years, amounting to the sum of during the $\$ 56,730,297$, as shown by the following figures :-

LIEE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA-1887, 1888, 1880 AND 1890.

| Companies. | Insurance in Force. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Canadian.. | 101,796,754 | 114,034,279 | 125,125,692 | 135,218,990 |
| British... | 28,163,329 | 30,003,210 | 30,488,618 | 31,613,730 |
| Amer:can | 61,734,187 | 67,724,094 | 76,349,392 | 81,591,847 |
| Total. | 191,694,270 | 211,761,583 | 231,963,702 | 248,424,567 |

Share of Canadian companies.

Life insurance a means of estimating progress in wealth.
791. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1887 was 68.81 per cent, in 188860.98 per cent, in $188954 \cdot 90$ per cent, und in $189061 \cdot 32$ per cent.
792. The amounts at risk for both fire and life insurance are often used for the purpose of estimating the wealth and progress of a nation, and the amount at risk for life insurance may be more particularly used to indicate the progress made, not only in wealth, but in what may be called surplus wealth. Fire insurance is, to a large extent, looked upon as a business expense, which must be incurred as necessarily as rent, salaries, \&c., and which is, therefore, paid out of the gross receipts. But with life insurance, people far more generally insure in proportion to their ability to pay the premiums; not until after everything else is paid, and there is a surplus, is the question of life insurance considered. Life insurance, therefore, being generally paid out of the surplus earnings of the people, the following figures indicate the very large increase in their premium-paying power during the last few years, and consequent improvement in their condition :-

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA-AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1890.

| Year ended | Life |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31st December. | Insurance. |
| 1869 | \% 35,680,082 |
| 1870 | 42,604,712 |
| 1871 | 45,825,935 |
| 1872 | 67,234,684 |
| 1873 | 77,500,896 |
| 1874 | 85,716,325 |
| 1875 | 84,560,752 |
| 1876 | 84, 344,916 |
| 1877 | 85,687,903 |
| 1878 | 84,751,937 |
| 1879 | 86,273,702 |
| 1880 | 90,280,293 |
| 1881 | 103,290,932 |
| 1882 | 115,042,048 |
| 1883 | 124,196,875 |
| 1884 | 135,453,726 |
| 1885 | 149,962,146 |
| 1886 | 171,315,696 |
| 1887 | 191,694,270 |
| 1888 | 211,761,583 |
| 1889 | 231,963,702 |
| 1890 | 248,424,567 |

Life insur-
793. The following table, which gives the amount of life insurance ance lapsed, 1875-1890.
allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each $\$ 1000$ of risk. and in each : 1,000 effected in each year, will also help to bear out the evidence of the preceding table, that very material progress has been nuade of late years:-

1887 was t , and in
are often a nation, rticularly what may at, looked essarily as s receipts. proportion ing else is onsidered. is earnings ncrease in zonsequent

69-1895.

0,082 4,712 5,935

| Yrar. | Total <br> in Force. | Annual Aniount Effected. | Lapsed. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total Lapsed. | In each $\$ 1,000$ at Risk. | In each $\$ 1,000$ Effected in the Year |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1875 | 84,288,883 | 15,074,258 |  |  |  |
| 1876. | 84,250,918 | 13,890,127 |  |  |  |
| 1877. | 85,687,903 | 13,534,(667 | 8,700,624 | 10153 | 64284 |
| 1878 | 84,751,937 | 12,169,755 | 9,075,186 | 10708 | 74571 |
| 1879. | 86,273,702 | 11,354,224 | 8,190,773 | 9494 | 72139 |
| 1880. | 90,280,293 | 13,906,887 | 7,198,837 | 7974 | 51765 |
| 1881 | 103,290,932 | 17,618,011 | 4,702,589 | 4553 | 26692 |
| 1882. | 115,042,048 | 20,112,755 | 5,052,869 | 4392 | 25123 |
| 1883. | 124,196,875 | 21,572,960 | 7,627,328 | 6141 | 35356 |
| 1884. | 135,447,726 | 23,417,912 | 9,576,113 | 7070 | 40892 |
| 1885 | 140,962,146 | 27,164,988 | 9,518,676 | 6752 | 35040 |
| 18856 | 171,315,696 | 35,171,348 | 9,205,765 | 5374 | 26174 |
| 1887 | 191,694,270 | 38,008,310 | 11,320,384 | 5905 | 29784 |
| 1888. | 211,761,583 | -41,226,529 | 15,325,305 | 7237 | 37173 |
| 1889. | 231,963,702 | *44,556,937 | 16,556,619 | 7138 | 37158 |
| 1890 | 248,424,567 | 40,523,456 | 17,462,864 | 7029 | 43093 |

794. The following tables will enable the progress of the total Life insurbusiness to be traced during the past fourteen years, both as regard ${ }^{\text {ance by }}$. the amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total 18751830. amount in force :
AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1890.

| Yrar. | Canadian Companies. | British Companies. | American Companies. | 'Tictid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1875 | 5,077,601 | 1,689,833 | 8,306,823 | 15,074,258 |
| 1876 | $5,465,966$ | 1,683,357 | 6,740,80! | 13,890,127 |
| 187 | 5,724,648 | 2,142,702 | 5,667,317 | 13,534,667 |
| 1878 | 5,508,556 | 2,789,201 | 3,871,998 | 12,169,755 |
| 1879 | (6,112,706 | 1,877,918 | 3,363,600 | 11,354,224 |
| 1880 | 7,547,876 | 2,302,011 | 4,057,000 | 13,906,887 |
| 1881 | 11,158,479 | 2,536,120 | 3,923,412 | 17,618,011 |
| 1882 | 11,855,545 | 2,833,250 | 5,423,969 | 20,112,755 |
| 1883 | 11,883,317 | 3,278,008 | 6,411,635 | 21,572,960 |
| 1884 | 12,9E6,265 | 3,167,91¢ | 7,323,737 | 23,417,912 |
| 1885 | 14,881,695 | 3,950,647 | 8,332,646 | 27,1¢4,988 |
| 1886 | 19,289,604 | 4,0.54,279 | 11,827,375 | 35,1: 1,348 |
| 1887 | 93,505,54! | 3, 0fi, 040 | 11,435,721 | 38,008,310 |
| 1888 | 2f,876,259 | 3,9以5,787 | 12,364,483 | 41,226,529 |
| 1889 | 26,438,358 | 3,399,313 | 14,719,266 | 44,556,937 |
| 1890 | 24,841,404 | 3,390,972 | 13,501,080 | 10,523,456 |

[^36]ANIOUN' OF LIFE INSUR.ANCE JN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1890.


Average amount of policies in force, 1890.
795. The average amount of policies in force in 1890 was $\$ 1,786$. This amount was slightly larger than in 1889.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1890.

| Companies. | PoL ies. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Amount. | Average Amount. |
| Caniadian. <br> British <br> American $\qquad$ <br> Total |  | 8 | 8 |
|  | 79,239 | 134,069,064 | 1,692 |
|  | 15,589 | 31,613,730 | 2,028 |
|  | 42,868 | 80, 267,388 | 1,872 |
|  | 137,696 | 245,950,182 | 1,786 |

The average amount of the new policies was: for Canadian companies, $\$ 1,629$; for British companies, $\$ 2,109$, and for American, $\$ 2,219$, the corresponding amounts for 1889 having been $\$ 1,691$, $\$ 1,859$ and $\$ 2,185$.

Death
rate,
1887-1890.
796. The death Iate was h:gher in 1890 than in the three prece 1 ing years, as shown by the folloring table:-

Total．

8
85，009，204
84，250，918
85，687，903
84，751，937
86，273，702
91，272，126
$103,240,32$
$115,042,048$
124，196，87：
135，453， 241
$149,962,146$
171，315，496
191，694，こった
211，761，583
$231,963,702$
$248,424,56$
was $\$ 1,786$ ．

ADA， 1890.

Average Amount．

8
1，692
2，028
1， 872
1，786
anadian com－ or American， been $\$ 1,691$ ，
ree precering

INSURANCE DEATH RATW 位（ANADA，1887－1890．

| Companies． | 1890. |  |  | 1899． 1888. |  | $188 \%$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Lives Ex－ posed to Risks． | Number of Deaths． | Death Rate per 1，000． | Death Rate． | Death Rate． | Death． Raté． |
| Active companies． | 138，008 | 1，408 | 10，148 | 8，846 | 8，614 | －，31\％ |
| Asisessment＂ | 17，464 | 148 | 8，475 | 8，250 | 9，727 | 9，120 |
| Retired＂ | 5070 | 104 | 21，417 | 16，840 | 23，489 | 17，943 |
| Total．． | 160，542 | 1，660 | 10，340 | 9，083 | 9，495 | 8，955 |

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 present figures represent the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada，as accurately as they can possibly be ascertained．

797．There was an increase of $\$ 484,017$ in the amount of insurance Insurance terminated naturally，i．e．，by death，maturity or expiration，in 1890，termina． as compared with 1889 ，the amount last year having been $\$ 4,290,980$ ； and an increase of $\$ 676,425$ in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse，the total amount so terminated having been $\$ 20,700,595$ ．

798．The next table gives the amount of income from premiums Premiun received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1890 ，inclusive ：－income， 1869.1890 ．

JNCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA,
1869 TO 1890 .

| Year ended 31st December. | Companies. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canadian. | British. | American. |  |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| 1869 | 164,910 | 515,741 | 557,708 | 1,238,3i9 |
| 1870 | 208,922 | 531,250 | 729,175 | 1,469,34 |
| 1871 | 291,817 | 570,419 | 990,628 | 1,852,!74 |
| 1872 | 417,628 | 596,982 | 1,250,912 | 2,265,522 |
| 1873 | 511,235 | 594,108 | 1,492,315 | 2,597,658 |
| 1874 | 638,854 | 629,808 | 1,575,748 | 2,844, 110 |
| 1875 | 707,256 | 623,296 | 1,551,835 | 2,882,387 |
| 1876 | 768,543 | 597,155 | 1,437,612 | 2,803,310 |
| 1877 | 770,319 | 577,364 | 1,299,724 | 2,6477,407 |
| 1878 | 827,098 | 586,044 | 1,197,535 | 2,610,67i |
| 1879 | 919,345 | 565,875 | 1,121,537 | 2,606,75: |
| $18 * 0$ | 1,039,341 | 579,729 | 1,102,058 | 2,721,128 |
| 188 | 1,291,026 | 613,595 | 1,190,068 | 3,094, 689 |
| 188 | 1,562,085 | 674,362 | 1,308,158 | 3,544,605 |
| 188: | 1,652,543 | 707,468 | 1,414,738 | 3,774, 44 |
| 1884 | 1,869,100 | 744,237 | 1,518,991 | 4,132,318 |
| 1885 | 2,092,986 | 803,930 | 1,723,012 | 4,619,973 |
| 1885 | 2,379, 238 | 827, ¢ 48 | 1,988,634 | 5,195,720 |
| 1887 | 2,825,119 | 890332 | 2,285,954 | 6,001,405 |
| 1888 | 3,166,883 | 928,667 | 2,466,298 | 6,561,848 |
| 1889 | *4,459,595 | 979,847 | 2,785,403 | $8,224,845$ |
| 1890 | 3,921,137 | 1,022,362 | 3,060,652 | 8,004,151 |
| Total.. | 32,485,060 | 15,160,489 | 34,048,695 | 81,694,244 |

* Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

Payments to policyholders, 1889 and 1890.
799. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1889 and 1890 was:-

|  | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Death claims (including bonus additions). . | \$2,483,818 | \$2,539,210 |
| Matured endowment do | 436,683 | 598,571 |
| Annuitants.. | 20,856 | 22,986 |
| Paid for surrendered policies | 304,263 | 317,016 |
| Dividends to policy-holders | 696,970 | 967,884 |
|  | \$3,942,590 | \$4,445,667 |

The amount received for premiums was $\$ 8,004,151$; therefore, for every $\$ 100$ of premium $\$ 54.67$ was paid to policy-holders, and $\$ 45.33$ carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were $\$ 47.30$ and $\$ 52.70$ respectively.
Financial
800. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian composition of Canadian companies panies in 1890, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expen1890.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1890.
Assets and Liabilities.

| Companies, | Assets. | Liabilities including Reserve but no's Capital Stock. | Surplus of Ase ts over Liabilities excluding Capital. | Capital Stock paid up. | Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stcck. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canada Life. | 11,032,440 | i0,180,403 | 851,987 | 125,004 | 726,987 |
| Citizens'(Life Department). . | 73,154 | 107,659 |  |  |  |
| Confederation ....... | 3,320,200 | 2,921,304 | 398,896 | 100,000 | - 298,896 |
| Dominion Safety Fund. | 63,003 | 13,786 | 49,217 | $29,17{ }^{2}$ | 20,045 |
| Federal | 207,762 | 130,286 | 77,476 | 80,197 |  |
| London Life. | 257,021 | 218,078 | 38,943 | 33,650 | 5,293 |
| Manufacturers' Life | 345,434 | 220,856 | 124,578 | 127,320 |  |
| North American | 1,034,325, | 847,176 | 187,149 | 60,000 | 127,149 |
| Ontario Mutual. | 1,696,077 | 1,568,330 | 127,747 |  | 127,746 |
| Sun.. | 2,473,514 | 2,178,838 | 294,676 | 62,500 | 232,176 |
| Temperance and General | 155,055 | 112,661 | 42,394 | 60,000 |  |
| Dominion Life. | 82,459 | 21,590 | 60,869 | 63,150 |  |
| Totals. | 20,740,444 | 18,521,017 | 2,219,427 | 740,989 | 1,478,438 |

Income.

| Comitanies. | Net Premium Income. | Consideration for Annuities. | Interest and Dividends on Stceks,\&c. | Sundry. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | * |
| Canada Life. | 1,542, 256 | None. | 528,694 | 22,932 | 2,093,882 |
| Citizens'.. | 18,8\%0 | Noue. | 8,603 | None. | 27,462 |
| Confederation | 59325 | 28,226 | 142,477 | 8,161 | 772,123 |
| Dominion Life.. | 14,656 | None. | 3,206 | None. | 17,862 |
| Dominion Safety Fund. | 37,933 | None. | 342 | 89 | 38,364 |
| Federal ..... .. ... | 210,737 | None. | 10,739 | None. | 221,475 |
| London Life .. | 87,712 | None. | 12,496 | None. | 100,209 |
| Manufacturers' Life. | 140,566 | None. | 9,953 | - 289 | 159,808 |
| North American.. | 302,082 | 2,000 | 50,519 | None. | 354,601 |
| Ontario Mutual. | 409,920 | None. | 79,938 | None. | 489,858 |
| Sun............. | 761,749 | None. | 102,217 | 1,117 | 865,084 |
| Temperance and General | 77,790 | None. | 4,143 | None. | 81,933 |
| Totals. | 4,206,519 | 30,226 | 953,328 | 32,588 | 5,222,661 |

*The eapital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns eannot be filled up.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES-Concluded.
Expenimture.

| Companies. | $\underset{\text { to }}{\text { Payments }}$ Policyholders. | General Expenses. | Dividends to Stockholders. | Total Expenditure. | Surplins of Income over Eispenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Canada Life. | 1,215,875 | 283,675 | 91,667 | 1,501,216 | 502, H5i\% |
| Citizens'. | 20,885 | 12,187 | None. | 33,073 | - 6,16110 |
| Confederation | 228,361 | 138,375 | 14,683 | 381,419 | 390,703 |
| Dominion Life. | None. | 10,169 | None. | 10,168 | 7,693 |
| Dominion Safety Fund. | 12,000 | 9,545 | None. | 22,545 | 15, 1 1! |
| Federal | 148,808 | 63,674 | None. | 212,482 | 8,9\%3 |
| London. | 30,913 | 43,601 | 2,355 | 76,919 | 23,2(\%) |
| Manufacturers' Life. | 46,214 | 70,603 | None. | 116,817 | 42,9191 |
| North Ainerican. | 50,742 | 90, 456 | 4,800 | 145,998 | 208,603 |
| Ontario Mutual. | 171,151 | 87,470 |  | 233,621 | 246,237 |
| Sun | 139,780 | 161,730 | 7,500) | 309,010 | 551,074 |
| Temperance and General | 10,507 | 35,163 | None. | 45,671 | 36,262 |
| Totals. | 2,081,236 | 1,006 698 | 121,005 | 3,208,959 | 2,013,222 |

Receipts:
801. The receipts from income in 1888,1889 and 1890 were respecand expen- tively made up as follow :-
diture, 1888, 1889 and 1890.


Propor tion of payments from in. come.
802. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that ont of every $\$ 100$ of income received the companies expended :-

| Object of Exipenditure. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. | 8 cts . | 8 cts. |
| Paid to policy-holders...... | 3508 | 3447 | 3985 |
| General expenses........... | 2166 | 1879 | 19 28 |
| Dividends to stockholders | 130 | 113 | 232 |
| Reserve. . . . . | 4196 | 4561 | 3855 |

Pren,
Anom
Paid

Prem
Amoul
Paid

were respec-

## 1890.

,236,746 $\mathbf{9 5 3}, 328$
32,585

```
,222,621
```

1890. 

2,081,236 , 0006,698 121,005
$3,208,039$
out of every

|  | 1800. |
| :---: | :---: |
| ts. | 8 cts. |
| 47 | 3985 |
| 79 | 1928 |
| 13 | 232 |
| 61 | 3855 |

803. Six companies did business on the assessment plan in 1890, Assessfour Canadian and two American, having at the end of the year ment com$\$ 36,659,616$ in force, being an increase of $\$ 6,232,500$. The amount of policies taken during the year was $\$ 7,847,500$. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was large, viz., $\$ 3,985$,675 , being $\$ 108.61$ for every $\$ 1,000$ of current risk. The amount terminated by death was $\$ 280,300$, or $\$ 7.64$ for every $\$ 1,000$ of risk.

PART 11I.-ACCLDENT AND GUARANTER INSURANCE.
804. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, Accident riz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 American, and guarantee business insurauce. by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American. The business done in 1888,1889 and 1890 was:-

| Accident. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8. | 8 |
| Prentiums received. | 249,048 | 278,755 | 295,553 |
| Anount insured | 38,078,066 | 43,735,729 | 40,215,565 |
| Paid for claims. | 112,022 | 127,156 | 97,339 |
| Guaranter. |  |  |  |
| Premiums received. | 62.049 | 68,549 | 66,540 |
| Amount guaranteed.............. . ..... .. | 10,107,204 | 10,721,160 | 10,996,950 |
| Paid for claims. . .... ... .................. | 22,589 | 17,835 | 24,802 |

805. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, 1 Cana- Plate glass dian, 1 British and 1 American. The premiums received during the insurance. year were $\$ 33,709$, the amount in force was $\$ 509,224$, and the losses incurred $\$ 11,460$. One company and one firm transact this class of business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show the amount in force.
806. At the close of 1890 there were 91 companies under the Number of supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged insurance in business as follow:--

Doing life insurance ................................. . . ........ 41
" ${ }^{4}$ "assessment plan ..... ........... ... .... 6
" fire insurance......................... . ............ ....... 38
" inland narine insurance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ......... 6
" ccean marine " .. ....................................... 2
" accident ، ................................................... 9
" guarantee " ............................................ 3
" steam boiler " $\quad$......................................... 2
" plat9 plass " ....................................... 4

Doposits with the Government.
807. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver-Geieral, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted, on 3rd July, 1891, to the sum of $\$ 18,822,496$, and there wns also deposited with Canadian trustees the sum of $\$ 2,601,697$, making a total of $\$ 21,424,193$ for the protection of policy-holders. This sum was held among the differerts classes as follows :-

808. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance

Total receipts, 1888, 1889 and 1890. in 1888, 1889 and 1890, was:-

| Year. | Companies. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canadian. | British. | American. |  |
|  | \% | \$ | * | \$ |
| 1888...................... ... | 5,050,337 | 4,841,614 | 3,168,206 | 13,060,15\% |
| 1889............ ........ ..... | ¢, 6 | $5,466,353$ $5,175,863$ | $3,512,144$ $3,910,636$ | ${ }_{15}^{15,011,842}$ |
| 1890.... ................ ... | 5,996,336 | 5,175,863 | 3,910,636 | 15,082,83\% |

And this was divided ataing the different classes in the following sums:-

| Class of Business. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Fire | 5,437,263 | 5,588,016 | 5,834,071 |
| Inland marine. | 159,207 | 146,327 | 138,699 |
| Ocean | 176,951 | 241,877 | 235,7319 |
| Life. | 6,561, 448 | 8,224,845 | 8,004,151 |
| Life (assessment) | 367,740 | 404,953 | 400,507 |
| Accidunt... | 249,048 | 278,755 | 295,503 |
| Guarantee. | 62,549 | 68,549 | (6if,540 |
| Plate glass | 28,068 | 27,870 | 33,709 |
| Steam boiler. | 18,183 | 30,649 | 21,869 |
| Total. | 13,060,157 | 15,011,841 | 15,082,835 |

## eiseral, for

 91 , to the dian trus93 for the e differert5,482 4,398
4,313
4,103
of insurance

Total.

8
13,040,157
$15,011,8+1$
$15,082,835$
he following
$15,082,835$

# CHAl'TER XIV. 

## RAILWAYS AND OANALS.

Part I.-Rallways.
809. In India and in all the principal British with the Governexception of Canada, the railways have been chiefly, entiraly, built, by the Government with public mons 3 cases ment aid to Public tions of the public debts have been incurred for that uipuse, but in this country the Govermment have only built or acquired such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and connections, and Prince Fdward Island railways-the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second having been partly assumed and finally completed in accordsince with the agreement made with Prince Edward Island, when that province entered Confederation. The Dominion Government, L.owever, has always been notive in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than $\$ 142,934,781$ in the shape of bonuses at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immedirie return to the Government. In addition to the above, the Goverament has at various times made loans to railways, the amount of such loans at present outstanding being sel,201,314. The Provincial Governments have also contributed aid to the extent of $\$ 29,823,658$, and various municipalities to the extent of $\$ 15,85 \overline{5}, 100$.
810. In addition to the sums above mentioned as having been paid by the Dominion Government, subsidies of Dominion lands, principally

Land to lines in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, have been to railgranted at various times, amounting altogether to 47,204,319 acres. If these lands are placed at the lowest estimate, viz., $\$ 2$ per,acre, they represent a sum of money amounting to $\$ 94,408,638$; seeing, however, that the average price realized during 1890 and 1891 by the Canadian Pacific Railway was $\$ 4.36$ per acre, the money value represented is evidently very much larger. The Provincial Government of Quebec also, in addition to money payments of $\$ 10,879,134$, have granted lands to the extent of $13,293,500$ acres, part of which has been commuted at 70 cents per acre. Some of the other provinces have also made land


## IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



grants, but not to the same extent. Details, however, are not available.

Railway developnent in Canada.

Progress of railroad construction.

Particulars of capital paid.
811. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin, in 1850, there were but 71 miles in operation in the whole of what is now the Dominion of Canada. But this country, though undoubtedly backward at one time in the matter of railway construction, has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on 30 th June, 1891, 14,009 miles, with a total of 14,633 miles completed, being an increase in the 24 years since Confederation of 11,751 miles in operation. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to $\$ 160,471,190$, and in 1891 to $\$ 816,647,758$. The progress of railroad construction is briefly shown by the following figures: 1840, 16 miles in operation; 1850, 71 miles ; 1860, 2,087; 1870, 2,497 ; 1880, 6,891, and in 1891, 14,009 miles.
812. The following table gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid, the amount derived from each source, and the amount of each per mile of completed railway:-

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1890 AND 1891.

| Source of Capital. | $1890 .$ |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount. | Amount per Mile. | Amount. | Amount per Mile. |
|  | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ordinary share capital. | 238,176,486 | 17,013 | 238,769,386 | 16,317 |
| Preference " | 100,000,400 | 7,143 | 101,000,400 | - 6,902 |
| Bonded debt.. | 266,885,707 | 19,063 | 292,291,654 | 19,975 |
| Aid from Dominion Government. | 139,745,691 | 9,982 | 142,934,781 | 9,768 |
| " Ontario " | 5,977,008 | 427 | 6,032,585 | 990 |
| "\% Quebeco "\% | 10,599,758 | 757 | 10,879,134 | 3,877 |
| " New Brunswick " | 4,273,374 | 305 | 4,297,501 | 3,160 |
| " Nova Scotia "\% | 1,977,396 | 141 | 2,007,996 | 2,548 |
| " Manitoba " | 2,221,250 | 159 | 2,477,250 | 1,858 |
| " British Columbia Govt. . | 37,500 | 3 | 37,500 | 55 |
| " Municipalities. | 13,709,624 | 979 | 13,817,509 | 3,625 |
| Capital from other sources | 2,843,119 | 203 | 2,102,062 | 144 |
| Total.. | 786,447,812 | 56,175 | 816,647,758 | 55,809 |

July, 1836, c , its length 'ay develop$s$ turned by in the whole try, though ay construc1867 there 4,009 miles, se in the 24 In 1868 the 816,647,758. he following 1860, 2,087;
the various the amount mile of com-

AND 1891.
1891.

| nt. | Amount per Mile. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |
| ,,386 | 16,317 |
| 1,400 | - 6,902 |
| , ,654 | 19,975 |
| ,, 781 | 9,768 |
| 2,585 | 990 |
| 9,134 | 3,877 |
| 7,501 | 3,160 |
| 7,996 | 2,548 |
| 7,250 | 1,858 |
| T,500 | 55 |
| 7,509 | 3,625 |
| 2,062 | 144 |
| 7,758 | 55,809 |

813. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is Proporas follows:-
tion of capital to total.

| 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 31. | 30. | $29 \cdot 2$ |
| 33. | 34. | $35 \cdot 8$ |
| 18. | 18. | 17.5 |
| 12. | 12. | 12.3 |
| 3. | 3. | 3.2 |
| 2 | $2 \cdot$ | 1.7 0.3 |
| $0 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.3 |

Nearly 23 per cent of the total capital has thus, it will be seen, been contributed by state and municipal aid.
814. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Railway Government, they were, previoasly to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, $\begin{gathered}\text { statistics } \\ 1875.1891 .\end{gathered}$ and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874 :-

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1870-91.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { enden 30th } \\ \text { Junk. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miles } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Opera- } \\ \text { tion. } \end{gathered}$ | Train Mileage. | Number of Passengers. | Tons of Freight. | Earnings. | Working Expenses. | Proportion of Expenses to Receipts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ | \$ |  |
| 1815. | 4,8262 | 17,680,168 | 5,190,416 | 5,670,836 | 19,470,539 | 15,775,532 | 81. |
| 1876. | 5,157 | 18,103,128 | 5,544,814 | 6,331,754 | 19,358,084 | 15,802,721 | 82 |
| 1877 | 5,574 | 19,450,813 | 6,073,233 | 6,859,796 | 18,742,053 | 15,290,091 | $82^{\text {- }}$ |
| 1878. | 6,143 | 19,669,417 | 6,443,924 | 7,883,472 | 20,520,078 | 16,100,102 | $78^{\text {- }}$ |
| 1879. | 6,484 | 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 | 12,065,323 | 27,987,509 | 20,121,418 | 72. |
| 1882 | 7,5336 | 27,846,411 | 9,372,335 | 13,575,787 | 29,027,790 | 22.390,709 | $77^{\circ}$ |
| 1883. | 8,726 | 30,072,910 | 9,579,948 | 13,266,255 | 33,244,585 | 24,691,667 | $74{ }^{\text {. }}$ |
| 1884 | 9,575 | 29,758,676 | 9,982,358 | 13,712,269 | 33,421,705 | 25,595,341 | $77^{\circ}$ |
| 1885 | 10,150 | 30,623,689 | 9,672,599 | 14,659,271 | 32,227,469 | 24,015,351 | $75^{\circ}$ |
| 1886 | 10,697 | 30,481,088 | 9,861,024 | 15,670,460 | 33,389,382 | 23,177,582 | $69^{\circ}$ |
| 188 | 11,691 | 33,638,748 | 10,698,638 | 16,356,335 | 38,842,010 | 27,624,683 | 71. |
| 1888 | 12,163 | 37,891,206 | 11,416,791 | 17,173,759 | 12,151,153 | 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. |

815. The total receipts were, in $1891, \$ 1,348,273$ more than in Earnings 1890, while the working expenses showed an increase of $\$ 2,047,099$; per mile. consequently there was an increase in the proportion of expenses to
receipts, viz., from 70 per cent to 73 per cent. The earnings per mile in 1880 averaged $\$ 3,418$; in $1884, \$ 3,490$; in $1885, \$ 3,175$; in 1886 , $\$ 3,106$; in $1887, \$ 3,332$; in $1888, \$ 3,465$; in $1889, \$ 3,338$; in 1890 , $\$ 3,534$, and in $1891, \$ 3,440$, being $\$ 193$ per mile less than in the pre-
Expenses per mile. ceding year. There was an increase in the average amount of working expenses per mile of $\$ 12$, as compared with 1890 , the average amount for the last six years having been as follows: In $1886, \$ 2,166$ per mile ; in 1887, 2,363 ; in $1888, \$ 2,520$; in $1889, \$ 2,458$; in 1890 , $\$ 2,483$, and in $1891, \$ 2,495$. The proportion of net receipts to capital cost showed a decrease, it having been 1.62 per cent, against 1.77 per cent in 1890, but it was higher than in some preceding years. In 1889 it was 1.46 per cent, 1.58 per cent in $1888,1.64$ per cent in 1887 , and $1 \cdot 41$ per cent in 1886. The number of tons of freight carried only showed an increase of 965,552 tons as compared with 1890 . The total quantity carried was, however, nearly four times that carried in 1875. There were also increases of $1,549,849$ miles in the train mileage and of 401,306 in the number of passengers carried.

Business of Canadian railways, 1890 and 1891 .
816. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1890 and 1891, particulars of the principal lines being given separately :-
TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| Railways. | Miles in Operation. |  | Capital Paid up. |  | Passengers Carried. |  | Freight Handled. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  |  |  | $\$$ | \$ | No. | No. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Canada Atlantic. | 138 | 138 | 3,522,167 | 3,737,355 | 124,401 | 120,666 | 534,481 | 465,354 |
| Canada Southern.. | 379 | 379 | 34,575,159 | 34,824,159 | 652,755 | 626,411 | 2,904,835 | 3,925,312 |
| Canadian Pacific system. . . . . | 5,085 | 5,537 | 255,854,948 | 279,527,597 | 2,685,730 | 2,971,774 | 3,006,684 | 3,675,113 |
| Central Ontario...... ... | 104 | 104 | 970,000 | 970,000 | 56,388 | 58,131 | 70,351 | 72,500 |
| Grand Trunk system | 3,122 | 3,143 | 318,126.450 | 324,867,300 | 5,872,878 | 5,908,987 | 7,909,208 | 7,736,069 |
| Manitoba and North-Western. | 233 | 250 | 10,494,040 | 10,999,340 | 21,161 | 25,010 | 41,026 | 88,907 |
| New Brunswick system.. | 415 | * | 15,424,496 | ${ }^{*}$ | 319,662 |  | 366,715 |  |
| Quebec Central . .... ... | 154 | 154 | 8,627,882 | 8,627,882 | 119,492 | 132,070 | 121,561 | 128,771 |
| South-Eastern system... | 260 | 260 | $8,230,854$ | 8,445,509 | 266,812 | 274,299 | 381.177 | 496,749 |
| Windsor and Annapolis. | 116 | 116 | 3,946,389 | 3,974,973 | 133,342 | 152,038 | 81,850 | 87,117 |
| Other lines . . . | 2,066 | 2,575 | 60,327,599 | 82,657,371 | 1,216,419 | 1,509,370 | 3,949,158 | 3,713,084 |
| Total. | 12,072 | 12,656 | 729,099,984 | 758,631,386 | 11,469,030 | 11,778,756 | 19,367,046 | 20,388,976 |
| Government railways. | 1,184 | 1,353 | 57,347,828 | 58,016,372 | 1,352,332 | 1,443,812 | 1,420,423 | 1,364,045 |
| Total for Canada.. | 13,256 | 14,009 | 786,447,812 | 816,647,758 | 12,821,362 | 13,222,568 | 20,787,469 | 21,753,021 |

[^37]TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| Railways. | Train Mileage. |  | Receipts. |  | Expenses. |  | Proportion of Expenses to Receipts. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  |  |  | $\$$ | \$ | $\$$ | \$ |  |  |
| Canada Atlantic | 433,921 | 428,816 | 567,235 | 558,832 | 342,087 | 337,754 | $60^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ |
| Canada Southern | 3,151,604 | 3,254,270 | 4,651,041 | 4,408,964 | 2,969,439 | 3,161,345 | $64^{\circ}$ | 72. |
| Canadian Pacific system | 11,189,496 | 13,754,014 | 15,572,986 | 18,672,174 | 9,424,166 | 11,538,134 | $60^{\circ}$ | 62. |
| Central Ontario........ | 167,000 | 110,000 | 93,816 | 87,936 | 91,845 | 91,586 | 98. | 104. |
| Grand Trunk systeni | 16,986,102 | 16,482,207 | 18,300,607 | 17,423,860 | 12,842,646 | 12,621,478 | $70^{\circ}$ | 72. |
| Manitoba and North-Western | 107,307 | 143,076 | 139,076 | 232,095 | 166,869 | 201,262 | $120^{\circ}$ | $87^{\circ}$ |
| New Brunswick system | 980,136 |  | 963,661 |  | 663,560 |  | $69^{-}$ |  |
| Quebec Central ....... | 316,057 | 286,637 | 265,657 | 275,508 | 198,571 | 193,039 | 75 | $70^{\circ}$ |
| South-Eastern system: | 528,979 | 587,151 | 589,530 | 587,595 | 479,566 | 539,442 | $81^{.}$ | 92. |
| Windsor and Annapolis | 184,660 2 | 195,771 | 271,862 | 277,514 | 178,866 | 182,475 | $66^{.}$. | $66^{\circ}$ |
| Other lines . . . . . . . . . . | 2,795,253 | 2,863,779 | 2,254,643 | 2,515,968 | 1,728,673 | 2,173,602 | $77^{\circ}$ | $86^{.}$ |
| Total | 36,840,515 | 38,105,721 | 43,670,114 | 45,040,446 | 29,086,288 | 31,040,117 | $67^{.}$ | 69. |
| Government railways...... ..... | 5,008,814 | 5,203,457 | 3,173,712 | 3,151,653 | $\mathbf{3 , 8 2 7 , 0 6 2}$ | 3,920,332 | 121* | $124^{\circ}$ |
| Total for Canada . . | 41,849,329 | 43,399,178 | 46,843,826 | 48,192,099 | 32,913,350 | 34,960,449 | 70 | 73. |

817. Though, as previously noted, there was only an increase in Proporworking expenses of $\$ 12$ per mile in operation, there was an increase of 3 per cent in the proportion of expenses to receipts, the mileage and expenseas expenditure having increased in a faster proportion than the receipts. The Canada Atlantic and Canadian Pacific again showed the smallest proportion of working expenses, while the highest proportion was that of the Central Ontario, viz., 104 per cent. There was an increase of 3 per cent on Government railways, making the proportion of expenses no less than 124 per cent. Vigorous efforts are being made to reduce this excess of expenditure. The aggregate proportion of expenses to receipts is higher in Canada than in many other countries. In the United Kingdom, in 1890, it was 54 per cent, and in Indie 50 per cent ; in the Australian colonies, in 1890, it was 65 per cent ; in the United States, in 1890, 67 per cent, and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent.
818. The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerably the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portions of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in miles in operation, the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being at the rate of 10,357 tons per mile, an increase of 2,693 tons per mile as compared with 1890, that on the Grand Trunk system having been 2,461 tons, an increase of 72 tons per mile, and on the Canadian Pacific 663 tons, an increase of 73 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were : on the Grand Trunk 1,880, on the Canada Southern 1,653, and on the Canadian Pacific 536. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: on the Canada Southern 8,586 miles, on the Grand Trunk 5,244 miles, and on the Canadian Pacific 2,484 miles.
819. The following table is a concise statement of the receiptis and Principal expenditure of the most important roads, showing the principal services of each, and showing also the earnings and expenses per mile. sources of receipts, and expenditure.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAIL. WAYS, 1891.

| Railways. | Earningas rrom |  |  | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Earn- } \\ & \text { ings per } \\ & \text { Mile. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Passenger Traffic. | Freight Traffic. | Mails, Express and other Scources. |  |  |
|  | \% | 8 | - | \$ | 8 |
| Canada Atlantic. | 100,312 | 368,559 | 89,961 | 858,832 | 4,049 |
| Canada Southern. | 1,285,87e | 2,964,189 | 158,899 | 4,408,964 | 11,633 |
| Canadian Pacific system. ...... | 5,151,121 | 11,643,641 | 1,877,412 | 18,672,174 | 3,372 |
| Grand Trunk system......... | 5,461,347 | 11,223,962 | 741,551 | 17,423,860 | 5,543 |
| Intercolonial., ..... . . . . . . | 962,317 | 1,854,630 | 160,448 | 2,977,395 | 2,1007 |
| Quebec Central . ........... | 117,0¢3 | 141,555 | 13,900 | 275,508 | 1,789 |
| Manitoba and North-Western. . | 46,948 | 171,673 | 13,474 | 232,095 | 928 |
| South-Eastern system.. | 187,339 | 369,219 | 31,037 | 587,595 | 2,24i0 |
| Other lines. . | 974,096 | 1,808,218 | 270,362 | 3,055,676 | 1,(16 |
| Total | 14,286,409 | 30,548,646 | 3,357,044 | 48,182,099 | 3,440 |
| SUMMARY STATEMENT | OF WOR <br> RAILWA | KING EX $\mathbf{Y S}, 1891 .$ | PENSES | ON CANA | DIAN |


| Railways. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Main. } \\ \text { tenance of } \\ \text { Line, } \\ \text { Buildings, } \\ \text { \&c. } \end{gathered}$ | Working and Repairs. | General Working Expenses. | 'I'otal. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Canada Atlantic. | 45,320 | 162,579 | 129,855 | 337,754 | 2,447 |
| Canada Southern. | 617,8+1 | 1,265,016 | 1,278,488 | 3,161,345 | 8,341 |
| Canadian Pacific system. ....... | 2,303,423 | 4,721,816 | 4,512,895 | 11,538,134 | 2,84 |
| Grand Trunk systen.. | 2,454,994 | 5,614,473 | 4,552,011 | 12,621,478 | 4,011i |
| Intercolonial. | 955,294 | 1,853,780 | 853,268 | 3,662,3+2 | 3,207 |
| Quebec Central... . . . . . . . . . . | 54,163 | 66,253 | 72,623 | 193,039 | 1,253 |
| Manitoba and North-Western. . | 62,145 | 77,648 | 61,469 | 201,262 | 805 |
| South-Eastern system. | 112,704 | 254,960 | 171,778 | 539,442 | 2,074 |
| Other lines. . . | 806,353 | 952,575 | 856,725 | 2,705,653 | (100 |
| Total | 7,502,23i | 14,969,100 | 12,489,112 | 34,960,449 | 2,495 |

Proportion of principal sources to total.
890. The receipts from freight traffic formed 63.38 per cent, and from passenger treffic $29 \cdot 64$ per cent of the total, while of working expenses 42.82 per cent were for working and repairs, 35.72 per cent for general working expenses, and 21.46 per cent for maintenance of line, sc. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were more than double those of any other of the large roads, and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small.

The than

Canada Canada Canadia
frand Interco quebec Manito South. H Other li

per cent, and ile of working 5.72 per cent aaintenance of rn were more nd nearly four ds in Canada. ed, the expenarkably small.

The working expenses on the Intercolonial were $\$ 600$ per mile more than the earnings.
821. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost is at present very Propor. small in Canada, having been only $1 \cdot 62$ per cent in 1891 , a decrease of tion of net $\cdot 15$ as compared with 1890 . This proportion is considerably lower capital than in many other countries and colonies, as seen by the following cost. figures :-
PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

British Ponsessions.

|  | Per cent. |  | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom. . . . . . . . . . | 4.09 | Germany . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $4 \cdot 68$ |
| India............. . . ...... | 4.79 | France. ... ............. | $4 \cdot 65$ |
| Canada. | 1.62 |  | 4.03 |
|  | 3.80 | Austria-Hungary . . . . . . . . . | 3.98 |
| New South Wales. . . . . . . . . | 3.50 | Italy (State lines). ........ | $3 \cdot 70$ |
| South Australia. | 5.26 | Switzerland.... ........... | $3 \cdot 67$ |
| New Zealand. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $2 \cdot 61$ | United States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3•77 |
| Queensland . . . . . . . . . . . . . \| | 2.13 0.30 |  |  |
| Western Australia. . . . . . . . . . . . . | -0.67 |  |  |

The figures for Canada are probably slightly below the true proportion, as the capital cost includes expenditure on lines in progress and completed, but not yet in operation, and consequently unproductive.
822. The next table is a summary statement of the principal articles Principal of freight carried in 1891.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891.

| Railways. | Flour. | Grain. | Live Stock. | Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Brls. | Bush. | No. | Feet. |
| Canada Atlantic. | 128,780 | 922,172 | 25,332 | 164,952,000 |
| Canada Southern . . . . . . | 1,314,110 | 15,123,286 | 834,504 | 188,246,160 |
| Canadian Pacific system.... | 2,231,856 | 20,905,105 | 297,923 | 600,118,709 |
| Grand Trunk systens. . . . . . | 5,315,200 | 46,796,760 | 2,737,2¢8 | 693,077,605 |
| Intercolonial . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,013,129 | 2,890,921 | 95,529 | 184,138,324 |
| Quebec Central ... . . . . . . . | 74,480 | 113,652 | 10,716 | 42,194,160 |
| Manitoba \& North-Western | 43,271 | 2,128,105 | 12,912 | 4,162,000 |
| South-Eastern system. . . . . . | 200,030 | 3,465,456 | 16,500 | 61,927,920 |
| 0ther lines. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,281,965 | 12,165,801 | 2,291,064 | 362,924,879 |
| To | 11,602,821 | 104,511,2;8 | 6,321,768 | 2,301,741,757 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DFSCKIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIKI ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891-Concluded.

| Railways. | Firewod. | Mannfactured Gexods. | All other Articles. | Total Weight Carried. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cords. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Canada Atlantic. | 49,638 | 9,059 | 112,647 |  |
| Canada Southern. . | 49,178 | 351,039 | 2,633,722 | 3,925,312 |
| Canadian Pacific system.. | 127,857 | 994,439 | 827,839 | 3,675.113 |
| Grand Trunk system. . .... | 160,917 | 1,046,022 | 3,186,485 | 7,73i, , 4 i9 |
| Intercolonial. . . . . . . . . . . . | 16,399 | 303,197 | 663,735 | 1,304,534 |
|  | 1,117 | 2,798 | 53,789 | 128,871 |
| Manitoba \& North-Western | 594 | 10,150 | 8,500 | 88,9107 |
| South-Eastern system...... | 23,229 | 73,399 | 102,084 | 4:M, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (4) |
| Other linea. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 117,818 | 278,521 | 2,108,114 | 3,932,381 |
| Total | 555,704 | 3,071,130 | 9,087,415 | 21,753,290 |

Proportion of freight carried by principal lines.

Increnses and decreases in freight.
823. The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share, viz., 35 per cent of the total freight, a decrease of 3 per cent as compared with 1890, and a smaller proportion than in any of the four preceding years. The Canada Southern carried 18 per cent and the Canadian Pacific 17 per cent, increases of 4 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1890.
824. There was an increase of 516,926 barrels in the quantity of flour carried, of $1,112,214$ in the number of live stock, and of $1,880,827$ tons of miscellaneous matter ; while there were decreases of $18,708,404$ bushels in the quantity of grain carried, of $1,427,101$ feet in the quantity of lumber, of 5,670 cords of firewood and 709,394 tons of manufactured articles.
825. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more Propor traffic to capital cost.
than ten times its annual traffic-that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadiant railways their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1891 the gross receipts only amounted to 5.91 per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been $\$ 481,920,990$ and the actual cost $\$ 816,647,758$. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Belgium, Russia and the United States it is below it.

Actual and theoretical cost of railways in Canada.
826. The following table shows the total cost, and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1891. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost :-

HT CARRIEI)
ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1801.

| Name or Railway. | Number of Milea. | 'Throretical Cost, |  | Actual Cost. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total. | 1'er <br> Mile. | Total. | Per Mile. |
|  |  | \% | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Alberta Railway and Coal Co. | 174 | 2,001,150 | 16,673 | 4,007,729 | 28,723 |
| Canada Atlantic. | 138 | 5,588,320 | 40,405 | (0,746,224 | 48,886 |
| Canada Southern | 379 | 44,089,1340 | 116,331 | 28,502,606 | 75,442 |
| Canadian Pacific syst | 5,837 | 186,721,740 | 33,723 | 278,104,(162 | 50,423 |
| Central Ontario. | 104 | 879,240 | 8,454 | 1,511,941 | 14,538 |
| Erie and Huron | 76 | 1,040,280 | 13,188 | 1,282,000 | 16,868 |
| Esquimalt and Nana | 78 | 1,214,400 | 15,569 | 2,987,846 | 38,305 |
| Grand Trunk system. | 3,143 | 174,238,600 | 55,437 | 318,466, 700 | 101,325 |
| $\pm$ Intercolonial | 1,142 | 29,773,050 | 26,071 | 54,274,591 | 47,526 |
| Kingston and Pembroke...... | 113 | 1,834,770 | 16,236 | 4,064,006 | 35,973 |
| *Mnnitoba and North. Weatern. | 250 | 2,320,060 | 9,283 | 4,089,301 | 16,35\% |
| Northern Pacific and Manitoba | 213 | 2,040,509 | 7,949 | 5,490,500 | 20,876 |
| Pontiac and Pacific , Iunction. . | 71 | 400,950 | 5,647 | 900,828 | 12,688 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 211 | 1,742,680 | 8,259 | 3,741,781 | 17,734 |
| Quebec Central. | 154 | 2,755,080 | 17,890 | 8,627,882 | 56,025 |
| Quebee and Lake St. Johi | 204 | 1,526,330 | 7,482 | 10,292,649 | 80,454 |
| Shore Line. . | 82 | 337, 110 | 4,111 | 520,000 | 6,341 |
| South-Eastern system | 260 | 5,875,950 | 22,600 | 8,445,509 | 32,483 |
| +Windsor and Annapolis. | 116 | 2,775,140 | 23,924 | 3,974,873 | 34,246 |
| Total | 12,495 | 468,106,770 | 37,463 | 748,201,978 | 50,880 |

[^38]827. There is now, it will be seen, only one railway in the above Most exlist, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, pensive and that is the Canada Southern. The expenditure on the construc- roads. tion and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than on any other road, the original outlay on the main line having been very excessive, and the actual cost being very nearly double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been $\$ 7,482$ per mile, its actual cost was no less than $\$ 50,454$ per mile. The actual cost per mile of all the other lines in the table has been 37 per cent in excess of the theoretical cost.
828. The total average cost per completed mile of the railways in Cost of Canada has been $\$ 55,809$, which, it will be seen from the following table, compares favourably with the figures for some principal countries :-
railway construction in principal countries.

COST OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION l'ER MILE IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIKS.

| Countriks. | Cont per Mile. | Countrins. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cowt per } \\ & \text { Mile. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\leqslant$ |  | * |
| United Kingdom. ........ | 216,479 | Cannda | 85,809 |
| Belgium..... .............. | 177,672 | United States. ... | 64,301 |
| France. | 134,826 |  | 46,343 |
| Germany ............... .. | 103,349 | Cape Colony .... |  |
| Rusaia.................. ... | (77, 383 | Taumania ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 39,3-3 |
| Austria ...... . ..... ... . | 97, 177 | New Zealand.. | 313,811 |
| Victoria .... ....... .... | 66,741 | Queensland. | 33,540 |
|  | 64,970 64,173 |  | 29, 904 |
| New South Walen | 64,173 | Western Austral | 22,234 |

Accidents on rail. ways in Canada.

Causer of accidents.
829. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 16 years :-

|  | Killed. | Injured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1876 | 109 | 304 |
| 1877 | 111 | 317 |
| 1878 | 97 | 361 |
| 1879. | 107 | 66 |
| 1880 | 87 | 102 |
| 1881 | 99 | 147 |
| 1882. | 147 | 397 |
| 1883. | 169 | 650 |
| 1894. | 227 | 796 |
| 1885 | 157 | 684 |
| 1886. | 144 | 671 |
| 1887. | 178 | 633 |
| 1888. | 231 | 775 |
| 1889. | 210 | 875 |
| 1890. | 218 | 838 |
|  | 198 | 818 |

830. There was a decrease of 22 in the total number of persons killed, and an increase of 2 in the number of passengers killed, the total number having been 13, of whom 1 fell from cars, 4 were getting off trains in motion, and 8 were killed in collisions, and it is probable that 5 of the above 13 accidents were preventable by the persons themselves, and were not such as the railway companies could be held responsible for. One hundred and eleven persons were killed by being on the track, 99 of whom were persons other than passengers and employees. The total number of employees killed was 65 , as compared with 83 in the previous year ; and of other persons 118.

## Persons

 injured.831. The total number of persons injured was 20 less than in 1890 ; but, with the exception of the two preceding years, the number was

## INCIPAL

| Cowt ther <br> Mile. |
| :---: |

Injured.
304
317
361
106
142
397
560
74
684
871
633
775
875
838
818
ber of persons rs killed, the 4 were getting it is probable persons themcould be held killed by being assengers and 5 , as compared
than in 1890 ;
number was
larger than in any year since the statistics were generally collected. Out of the whole number, 105 were passengers, 583 employees and 130 other persons, 84 of which latter number were injured through being on the track. Rather more than half the number of the employees were injured while coupling trains, the number being 330, and the proportion to the whole number 56 per cent.
832. In calculating the safety of railway travelling the number Passengera only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling :-

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-1801.

| Year. | Passengers Killed per Million Carried. | Year. | Passengers Killed per Million Carried. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1875........... . . ........ | 2.11 | 1884 ..... ................ | $4 \cdot 00$ |
| 1876............ .... | $0 \cdot 10$ | 1885..... ................. | 0.82 |
| 1817........ .... ......... | 0.82 | 1886. ..... ............ . . . . | 0.61 |
| 1878........ .... .... ..... | $1 \cdot 40$ | 1887.......... . . . . . . . . . | 1.03 |
| 1870................... . . . | $1 \cdot 38$ | 1888. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.75 |
| 1880. | 1.55 | 1880.................. . . . . | 3.05 |
| 1881... ........... .. ...... | $0 \cdot 72$ | 1890. .......... . . . . . . . . . | 0.86 |
| 1882.. .............. . .... | 1.07 | 1891..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.08 |
| 1883.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 52$ |  | - |

Average for the whole period, 1•42.
833. The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of im- Compariprovement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced son with to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1890, which say that only 1 passenger in every $6,930,034$ was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 600,840 injured, and these figures are still lower than those for 1889. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1890 are 1 passenger in $1,165,569$ killed and 1 in 251,397 injured, a marked improvement on the preceding year. In 1891 the figures were 1 passenger killed in $1,017,120$ and 1 in 125,929 injured-by no means so good a showing as in the preceding year, In the United States, in 1889,310 passengers were killed, being 1 in every $1,523,133$, and 2,146 injured, or 1 in every 23,845 , the latter being a very much larger proportion than in Canada.
834. The next table gives some particulars concernirg the passengers Passenand freight carried relatively to population, and length of line in each gers and year from 1875 :-
head of PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION population and miles of lines.

|  | Year. | Per Head <br> of <br> Population. Per-Mile <br> of <br> Line Open. |  | Tons per Head of Population. | Tons per Mile ef Line Open. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1875 |  | $1 \cdot 34$ | 1,055 | 1.46 | 1,175 |
| 1876 |  | $1 \cdot 40$ | 1,075 | $1 \cdot 60$ | 1,228 |
| 1877 |  | $1 \cdot 51$ | 1,090 | $1 \cdot 71$ | 1,231 |
| 1878 |  | $1 \cdot 58$ | 1,049 | 1.93 | 1,283 |
| 1879 |  | $1 \cdot 57$ | 1,006 | $2 \cdot 01$ | 1,288 |
| 1880 |  | 1.53 | 938 | $2 \cdot 36$ | 1,422 |
| 1881 |  | $1 \cdot 60$ | 956 | $2 \cdot 78$ | 1,6i62 |
| 1882 |  | $2 \cdot 13$ | 1,242 | $3 \cdot 10$ | 1,802 |
| 1883 |  | $2 \cdot 16$ | 1,098 | $2 \cdot 99$ | 1,520 |
| 1884 |  | $2 \cdot 23$ | 1,043 | 3.06 | 1,432 |
| 1885 |  | $2 \cdot 13$ | 953 | $3 \cdot 23$ | 1,444 |
| 1886 |  | $2 \cdot 15$ | 922 | 3.42 | 1,465 |
| 1887 |  | $2 \cdot 31$ | 914 | $3 \cdot 53$ | 1,401 |
| 1888 |  | $2 \cdot 44$ | 938 | $3 \cdot 67$ | 1,412 |
| 1889 |  | $2 \cdot 57$ | 9192 | 3.79 | 1,417 |
| 1890 |  | $2 \cdot 68$ | 967 | $4 \cdot 34$ | 1,568 |
| 1891 |  | $2 \cdot 73$ | 944 | $4 \cdot 49$ | 1,553 |

Passengers and freight per head in various countries.
835. The following table shows the number of passengers and tons of freight carried per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various sources:-

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Number of Pussengers per Head. | Tons of Freight per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom... | $19 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 5$ |
| England and Wales. | $22 \cdot 8$ | $8 \cdot 3$ |
| Ireland. . . . . . . . . . . | $4 \cdot 1$ | 0.7 |
| Scotland ..... | 16.9 | 9.5 |
| United States | 5.8 | 76 |
| Belgium. | $11 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 5$ |
| Gerrnan Empire. | $5 \cdot 8$ | 5.3 |
| France.......... | $5 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Italy...... | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Russia | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 4$ |
| Switzerland | $8 \cdot 4$ |  |
| British India. | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.8 |
| Canada | $2 \cdot 7$ | 4.5 |
| Australia .... |  | $3 \cdot 0$ |

PULATION 1.
cight.
Tons per Mile of Line Opell.

> 1,175
> 1,228
> 1,231
> 1,283
> 1,288
> 1,422
> 1,662
> 1,802
> 1,500
> 1,432
> 1,44
> 1,465
> 1,401
> 1,412
> 1,417
> 1,568
> 1,553
zers and tons the principal from various

ARRIED PER RIES.
er
ers
d.
Tons of Freight per Head.

[^39]836. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile Railway in the United Kingdom and British possessions, and also in those receipts foreign countries for which statistics were available :-

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

837. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the Receipts
countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South in Canad
Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing with oth
che receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large colonies.
area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The
receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be
the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several
837. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the Receipts
countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South in Canada
Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing witp ored orther
the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large colonies.
area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The
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the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large colonies.
area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The
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Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing with ored
the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large colonies.
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countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South
Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing
the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large
area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The
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Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing
the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large
area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The
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countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South
Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing
the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large
area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The
receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be
the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.
838. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge Gauge of
of 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Gren- Canadian
rille, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Rail- railways.
way, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue
Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company,
838. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge
of 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Gren-
ville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Rail-
way, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue
Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company,
838. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge
of 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Gren-
ville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Rail-
Way, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue
Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company,
838. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge
of 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Gren-
ville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Rail-
Way, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue
Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company,
838. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge
of 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Gren-
ville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Rail-
way, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue
Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.
839. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1890 Rolling and 1891 will be found in the next table :-
per mile in various countries. Canadian railways.

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1890 :ND 1891.

| Year. | Loco- motives. | Sleeper and Parlour Cars. | First Class Cars. | Second Class and Emigrant Cars. | Baggage Mail and Express Cars. | Cattle and Box Cars. | Platform Cars. | Coal and Dump Cars. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890. | 1,771 | 83 | 806 | 604 | 525 | 32,383 | 13,737 | 3,236 |
| 1891. | 1,850 | 142 | 849 | 624 | 560 | 34,365 | 14,614 | 3,559 |
| Increase.. | 81 | 59 | 43 | 20 | 35 | 1,982 | 877 | 323 |

Rolling stock hired.
840. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year :-



[^40]Unit
Indis Aust New Cape
Victo quee
South
Tasm
Natal
Ceylo
West
Jama
Naur
Trinic
Barba
Britis
Malta
opens s yet basis ary r In th thus
which avera assum one-fo railwa

| Platform Cars. | Coal and Dump Cars. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13,737 \\ & 14,614 \end{aligned}$ | 3,236 3,559 |
| 877 | 323 |

se. To ascerhired must be

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Cattle <br> and Box <br> Cars. | | Plat. |
| :--- |
| form |
|  |

e in use by the nd the Grand
1891.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { lian } \\ & \text { ficic } \\ & \text { em. } \end{aligned}$ | Grand <br> Trunk <br> System. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 104 | +11 |
| 167 | 380 |
| 156 | 225 |
| 157 | 244 |
| ,058 | 15,529 |
| ,156 | 6,098 |
| 475 |  |

842. The following table gives the railway mileage in British pos- Railway sessions, together with the number of persons and of square miles of mileage in area to each mile of railway :-

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Countries. | Miles of Railway. | Number of Persons to each Mile. | Square Miles of Area to each Mile. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom. | 20,073 | 1,887 | 6 |
| India.... ..... | 16,996 | 12,975 | 63 |
| Canada. | 14,634 | 331 | 236 |
| Australasia (Total) | 11,488 | - 331 | 267 |
| New South Wales | 2,263 | 501 | 137 |
| New Zealand... | 1,945 | 322 | 54 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1,890 | 808 | 123 |
| Victoria ........... | 2,470 | 532 | 41 |
| Queensland | 2,142 | 184 | 312 |
| South Australia. | 1,756 | 179 | 514 |
| Tasmania... | 399 | 367 | 66 |
| Natal.. | 339 | 1,604 | 62 |
| Ceylon. | 191 | 15,750 | 133 |
| Western Anstralia. | 513 | 97 | 1,902 |
| Jamaica . . | 67 | 9,545 | 63 |
| Mauritius | 92 | 3,922 | 8 |
| Newfoundland | 111 | 1,778 | 378 |
| Trinidad...... | 54 | 3,852. | 32 |
| Barhados. | 24 | 7,597 | 7 |
| British Guiana | 21 | 13,566 | 5,190 |
| Malta... | 8 | 20,708 | 15 |

843. Canada, it will be seen, has 3,146 miles of railway more than Proporall the Australasian colonies combined, and 5,490 miles more than the tion of continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only developopens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there ment to is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as, on that area. basis there are only 585,360 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities-just about one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-eighth of the area has been thus developed.
844. The total railway mileage of the British empire is 64,836 , Railway which, on the estimated area of $9,114,657^{*}$ square miles, gives an $\frac{\text { mileagg }}{\text { British }}$ average of one mile of railway to every 140 square miles, and, on the empire. assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather more than one-fourth of the area of the whole empire being within reach of railway accommodation.
[^41]Railway mileage of the world.

Railways in foreign countries.
845. The latest available figures place the railway mileage of the world at 364,874 miles, which gives an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square miles, and provides railway accommodation for a little more than one-fourth of the total area.
846. The next table gives the latest obtainable particulars of the railways in the principal foreign countries :-

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miles } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Railway. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of Persons to each Mile. | Square Miles of Area to each Mile. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe- |  |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary. | 16,712 | 2,470 | 14 |
| Belgium ......... | 2,830 | 2,172 | 4 |
| Denmark. | 1,247 | 1,742 | 12 |
| France... | 20,969 | 1,823 | 10 |
| Geman Empire .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25,958 | 1,904 | 8 |
| Greece. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 374 | 5,848 | 67 |
| Italy........ | 7,868 | 3,805 | 14 |
| Netherlands... . . . . . . . . . ......... | 1,705 | 2,646 | 7 |
| Portugal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,334 | 3,529 | 26 |
| Roumania. | 1,590 | 3,459 | 32 |
| Russia. | 20,085 | 4,473 | 104 |
| Servia. | , 336 | 6,437 | 57 |
| Spain...... $\dot{\text { - }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,043 | 2,903 | 32 |
| Sweden snd Norway. .... .............. | 5,983 | 1,134 | 49 |
| Switzerland .... ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,980 | 1,481 | 8 |
| Turkey. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,512 | 6,136 | 83 |
| Asia-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Africa- ${ }^{\text {Japani... }}$.................... .......... | 1,128 | 35,525 | 131 |
| Egypt.......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,127 | 6,049 | 10 |
| America- |  |  |  |
| Argentine Republic... ............... | 6,855 | 511 | 163 |
| Brazil | 5,900 | 2,373 | 545 |
| Chili ............... .... ................ | 1,700 | 1,487 : | 171 |
| Mexico...... ..... . . ................. | 6,266 | 1,833 | 118 |
| Peru | 1,625 | 1,828 | 279 |
| United States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 163,420 | -383 | 22 |
| Uruguay . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 707 | 916 | 102 |

It will be seen that only five of these countries, viz., Austria-Hungary, France, the German empire, Russia and the United States, have a greater railway mileage than Canada.

Dates of openings of railways in various countries.
847. The following table gives the dates when rail ways were opened in various countries, arranged in chronological order.*
$\qquad$
*Hazell's Annual and Poor's Manual of Railroads.
leage of the le of railway dation for a
ulars of the

IES.

Square Miles of Area to each Mile.

Austria-Huned States, have

DATES UF OPENINGS OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | 1825 | 17 September. |
| Austria. | 1828 | 30 do |
| France | 1828 | 1 October. |
| United States. | 1829 | 28 December. |
| Belgium. | 1835 | 3 May. |
| Germany | 1835 | 7 December. |
| Canada | 1836 | 21 July. |
| Cuba. | 1837 |  |
| Russia. | 1838 | 4 April. |
| Italy.. | 1839 | - September. |
| Switzerland. | 1844 | 15 July. |
| Denmark. | 1844 | 18 September. |
| Jamaica | 1845 | 21. November. |
| Spain | 1848 | 24 October. |
| Mexico and Peru. | 1850 | 8 do |
| Sweden | 1851 | 9 February. |
| Chili . | 1852 | - January. |
| India | 1853 | 18 April. |
| Norway.. | 1853 | 14 July. |
| Portugal | 1854 | 9 do |
| Brazil.. | 1854 | 21. April. |
| Victoria (Australia). | 1854 | 14 September. |
| Colombia. | 1855 | 20 January. |
| New South Wales. | 1855 | 25 September. |
| Egypt.... | 1856 | 26 January. |
| South Australia. | 1856 | 16 April. |
| Cape Colony . | 1860 | 26 June. |
| Turkey... | 1860 | 4 October. |
| Mauritius. | 1862 | 13 May. |
| Algeria... | 1862 | 15 August. |
| Western Australia | 1864 | 21 January. |
| British Guiana. | 1864 | 1 September. |
| Argentine Republic. | 1864 | 14 December. |
| Qucensland... | 1865 | 31 July. |
| Ceylon..... | 1865 | 1 October. |
| Uruguay | 1869 | 1 January. |
| Tasmania | 1871 | 19 February. |
| Honduras | 1871 | 25 September. |
| Japan. | 1873 | 17 October. |
| Trinidad . | 1880 1883 |  |
| Barbados........... | 1883 | 10 September. |

848. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the GovernIntercolonial, Windsor Branch and Prince Edward Island railways, ment railwith a total mileage in operation of $1,397 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, as follows :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { +Intercolonial Railway. . . ................. . ............. . .... }{ }_{\text {Miles. }}^{1154 \frac{1}{2}} \\
& \text { Windsor Branch Railway.: .. ......................... . . .... } 32 \\
& \text { Prince Edward Island Railway. } \\
& 211 \\
& \stackrel{1,397 \frac{1}{2}}{\underline{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

† Including Eastern Extension, 80 miles, and Cape Breton Railway, 99 miles.

Financial 849. The following statement shows the financial position of each position of Government railways.
road on the 30th June, 1891 :-
FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1890.91.

| Railways. | Capital <br> Paid Up. | Earnings. | Expenses, | Profits. | Loss. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Expenses } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Earnings. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intercolonial . *Windsor Branch. <br> P. E. Island | 8 | 8 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 8 |  |
|  | 53,627,791 | 2,977,395 | 3,662,342 |  | 684,946 | 123.0 |
|  | 3,741,781 | 30,235 174,258 | 28,932 257,990 |  | 83,732 | 95 148.1 |
| Total... . . . | 57,369,572 | 3,181,888 | 3,949,264 |  | 767,375 | $124 \cdot 1$ |

> * Maintained only.

Excess of expenditure and causes of same.
850. The expenses exceeded the receipts by $\$ 767,376$, being $\$ 125$,206 more than the excess of expenditure in 1890 . The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines may be attributed principally to two causes, the first being that the Intercolonial Railway was built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience, and depends largely upon through traffic, since it runs through districts sparsely settled, which will require considerable time for development ; while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was built for the convenience of the inhabitants of the island, will be sufficient to cover expenses ; and the other being, that while every effort is made to secure economy and profit, the public interests are first considered, and many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremunerative to the Government-as, for instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. The difficulty also of keeping the track of the Intercolonial free from snow during the winter will always be the source of an expense to which other roads are not liable in the same degree. Some 170 miles of new lines were opened during 1891, the traffic on which is not likely to be remunerative for some time, but the lines were built for the convenience of the public, and for the purpose of developing the country and ( encouraging trade.
Intercolonial Railway.
851. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec; to Halifax, a distance of 675 miles, and, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, now forms part of a through route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The extensions consist of $479 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, making a total length of $1,154 \frac{1}{2}$ miles.
on of each

J CANADA,

Percentage
of
Expenses
to
Earnings.
being $\$ 125$,he excess of uted princiRailway was nt of public since it runs derable time ore the travel for the conent to cover ade to secure d, and many e, are, to say ince, the coal g that indusual loss. The from snow se to which miles of new likely to be the convecountry and
from Point a connection hrough route as consist of
852. The following are figures of the traffic during the past 15 Traffic on years:-

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONLAL RAILWAY, 1877-1891.

|  | Year. | Earnings. | Freight. | Passengers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | Tons. | No. |
| 1877. |  | 1,154,445 | 421,327 | 613,420 |
| 1878. | . | 1,378,947 | 522,710 | 618,957 |
| 1879. |  | 1,294,010 | 510,861 | 640,101 |
| 1880 | . | 1,506,298 | 561,924 | 581,483 |
| 1881. |  | 1,760,394 | 725,577 | 631,245 |
| 1882 |  | 2,079,203 | 838,956 | 779,994 |
| 1883. |  | 2,370,910 | 970,961 | 878,600 |
| 1884 |  | 2,384,415 | 1,003, 237 | 944,636 |
| 1885. |  | 2,441,204 | 989,936 | 957,228 |
| 1886 |  | 2,450,094 | 1,023,788 | 932,880 |
| 1887. |  | 2,660,117 | 1,143,020 | 982,78. |
| 1888. |  | 2,983,336 | 1,288,823 | 1,040,163 |
| 1889. |  | 2,967,801 | 1,218,877 | 1,136,272 |
| 1890. |  | 3,012,740 | 1,368,819 | 1,219,233 |
| 1891. |  | 2,977,395 | 1,304,534 | 1,298,304 |

853. There was an increase in 1891 as compared with 1890 in the Chief artinumber of passengers of 79,071 , but a decrease in the receipts of cles of $\$ 35,345$, and in the quantity of freight of 64,285 tons, principally in carried, flour, lumber and general merchandise, as shown by the following 1890-1891. figures:-
QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1890 AND 1891.

| Articles. | 1890. | 1891. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bris. | 1,116,050 | 1,013,129 |  | 102,021 |
| Grain. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 2,610,202 | 2,890,921 | 280,719 |  |
| Lumber. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Feet. | 209,905,045 | 184, 138,324 |  | 25,766,741 |
| Live stock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 86,771 | 95,529 | 8,758 |  |
| Miscellaneous . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 926,514 | 899,724 |  | 26,790 |

854. The quantity of coal carried was 137,472 tons, being a decrease Coal of 19,935 tons.
carried.
855. The receipts per mile were $\$ 2,721$, as compared with $\$ 3,102$ in 1890 and $\$ 3,506$ in 1889 ; and the freight carried per mile amounted to 1,192 tons, as against 1,409 tons in 1890. The expenses amounted Receipts and expenses per mile. to $\$ 3,662,342$, being $\$ 684,947$ more than the receipts, and were at the
rate of $\$ 3,347$ per mile, being a reduction of $\$ 547$ per mile as compared with 1890 , and of $\$ 913$ per mile as compared with 1889 .

Canadian
Pacific
Short
Line.

Windsor
Branch.
856. On the 3rd June, 1889, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company opened their Short Line from Montreal via Mattawamkeng, through the State of Maine to St. John, N.B., reducing the distance between that port and Montreal to 480 miles. As was anticipated, this route takes a portion of the business of the maritime provinces with the west, particularly the through passengers, and the traffic on the Intercolonial has been proportionately reduced.
857. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1891 the profits amounted to $\$ 1,303$. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles.

## Prince

Edward
Island
Railway.

## Oxford Branch.

Cape
Breton
Railway.
858. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of $154 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. There was an increase in receipts from passenger traffic during 1891 of $\$ 2,893$, and in receipts from freight of $\$ 7,998$, the passengers having increased 7,409 in number and the freight by 7,907 tons. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very high, and it will be probably several years before the earnings equal the expenditure.
859. A line of railway between the Oxford station, on the Intercolonial, and Brown's Point, on the Pictou Town Branch, with a branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being altogether $72 \frac{1}{3}$ miles in length, was opened for traffic on l5th July, 1890. A line of railway has also been built by the Government through the island of Cape Breton, a distance of $98 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. This road forms part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connpetions have been made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which are thus placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road connects with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave. The Government has also assumed the work of construct-

Digby and Annapolis Railway. ing the link of $20 \frac{1}{2}$ miles between Digby and Annapolis, and the road was handed over to the Western Counties Railway for operation on 27th July, 1891. All the above roads now form part of the Intercolonial system.
Chignecto. Marine
Railway. tawamkeag, the distance anticipated, e provinces te traffic on
the Governtailway, who The Governnaintenance, ad runs from
le length of insions, has a pts from pas$m$ freight of lber and the raffic on this rs before the
on the Interanch, with a ing altogether 1890. A line h the island cupper, at the hat is known heme for conhortest route. nes of Sydney pmmunication h the Eastern pper and Port of constructand the road - operation on of the Inter-
iles in length, of Northum-
berland from the Bay of Fundy, which was being rapidly built, and which, it is expected, will transfer vessels across in two hours, saving a distance of 500 miles, has been subsidized by the Government; but, for financial reasons, the works are at present suspended.
861. The St. Clair frontier tunnel, which was subsidized by the St. Clair Government to the extent of $\$ 375,000$, is now opened for traffic. Of tunnel. the above subsidy, the company had received $\$ 316,400$ up to 31st December, 1891.
862. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Govern- Government during the last five years on the construction, staff and main- ment ex. tenance of railways :-

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDIIURE 1891. ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

| Railways. | Year ended 30th June. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| Pacific | 471,795 | 52,374 | 87,134 | 41,376 | 37,367 |
| do subsidy | 460,087 |  |  |  |  |
| Surveys . | 17,103 | 9,208 | 15,992 | 36,372 1,904 | 14,889 1,426 |
| Statistics..... | 1,200 | 116 | 561 | 1,904 | 1,426 |
| Intercolonial. . . | 3,525,418 | 4,018,827 | 3,810,267 | 3,846,719 | 3,742,271 |
| Windsor Branch. ... | 26,042 | 24,040 | 20,856 | 18,983 | 28,932 |
| Prince Edward Island | 210,037 | 229,640 | 247,559 | 266,486 | 257,990 |
| Eastern Extension | 94,254 | 90,955 | 124,955 | 79,103 | 3,255 |
| Carleton Branch. | 2,300 | 504 |  |  |  |
| Subsidies, general. . . . . . . . . . | 1,406,533 | 1,027,042 | 846,722 | 1,678,196 | 1,079,106 |
| Short Line Railway claims. . | 24,157 | 397 |  |  |  |
| Annapolis and Digby. . . . . . . |  |  | 19,847 | 381,943 | 106-869 |
| Cape Bretun. .... . | \%6,502 | 689,451 | 1,083,277 | 1,170,523 | 521,442 |
| Windsor and Annapolis | 125,937 |  |  |  |  |
| Royal Commission... | 13,831 | 13,575 |  |  |  |
| Albert Railway <br> Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Co. Oxford and New Glasgow Special car for His Excellency the Governor General <br> Montreal and European Short Line | 11,437 | 3,112 | 177 |  |  |
|  |  | 274,947 | 25,053 |  |  |
|  |  | 280,932 | 841,943 | 434,529 | 220,886 |
|  |  |  |  | 12,634 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 124,568 |
| Total on railways. . . . | 6,466,633 | 6,715,120 | 7,114,343 | 7,968,768 | 6,229,001 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . |

## Part II-Canals.

St. Law. rence system of canals.
863. Thesystem of inland navigation in Canada is thelargest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Of this distance $71 \frac{3}{4}$ miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,1884 miles open navigation ; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

Distances between
864. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior and Liverpool:-

Port Port
anthur
andiver-
pool.
Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie. . ......................... 273
Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia.................. .................. 318
Sarnia to Amherstburg. . . ..................................... ${ }^{76}$
Amherstburg to Purt Coliborne.............. ................ 232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie................................. ${ }_{27}^{27}$
Port Dalhousie to Kingston. . .................................... 170
Kingston to Montreal.... ..................................... 178
Montreal to Three Rivers (Tidewater)....................... 86
Three Rivers to Quebec ......................................... 74
Quebec to Sagnenny $\because . . . .$. ............................... 126
Saguenay to Father Point................................... . 57
Father Point to W. end Anticusti. ............................ 202
Anticosti to Belle Isle......................................... 441
Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland) .............................. 2,013
Malin Head to Liverpool....... . ............................ 221
4,494

Particulars of the great lakes.
865. The great lakes, which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation, contain more than half the fresh water of the globe, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area, and height above the sea :-

THE GREAT LAKES.
yest and most , in conjuncn the Straits ior. Of this : canals, and uth, which is the produce making altothis means, Arthur and e importance 1ance, will be

Port Arthur,
Miles.
273
318
76
232
27
170
178
86
74
126
57
202
441
2,013
221
4,494
kable features half the fresh ron, St. Clair, 1gth, breadth,

| Length. | Breadth. | Area. | Height above Sea. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miles. | Miles. | Sq. Miles. | Feet. |
| 390 | 100 | 31,420 | 6029 |
| 400 | 160 | 24,000 | 676 |
| 25 | 25 | 3600 | $670{ }^{6}$ |
| 250 190 | 60 | 10,000 7,330 | S609 |
| 345 | 88 | 22,690 | 6789 |

866. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

Michigan.
867. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the Ste. Marie St. Mary's River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous $\begin{aligned} & \text { Falls or } \\ & \text { Sault } \\ & \text { Ste. }\end{aligned}$ rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal, Marie known as the St. Mary's Falls Canal, on the United States side of the Canal. river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with $n$ rise of about 18 feet. A larger lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the siils, is now being constructed. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side, and through Canadian territory. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 150 feet, and a depth of 18 feet below the lowest water line. There will be one lock, 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a depth of 21 feet of water on the sills. The work is progressing, and the contracts require the whole undertaking to be ready for use in May, 1893. The total cost is estimated to be about $\$ 3,000,000$.
868. The present canal was open for navigation for 225 days during Traffic the year 1891, being 13 days above the average time, which is 212 through days, and during that time $8,888,759$ tons of actual freight, valued at Sault Ste. $\$ 128,178,208$, passed through, being, as compared with 1890 , a Suez decrease of 152,454 tons, but an increase of $\$ 25,963,259$ in value. The canals total number of vessels was 10,191 , of which 9,744 had an aggre-compared. gate registered tonnage of $8,400,685$ tons. The east-bound freight amounted to $5,696,691$ tons, and the west-bound to $2,919,068$ tons. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888 according to oticinl returns was $6,640,834$ tons; in $1889,6,783,187$ tons; in $1890,6,980,014$ tons; and in $1891,8,698,777$ tons; from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1891, exceeded in bulk that carried
through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. 'I'he number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1891 was 4,207 ; with a total tonnage of $12,217,986$ tons, being an average of 2,904 tons, while the average tonnage of the vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 862 tons. There is of course no comparison as regards valu. of treight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of $\$ 300,000,000$ annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels, and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the canal since its onening in 1855. The proportion of freight tonnage carried by Chnadina vessels was : in 1887, 7 per cent; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889,4 per cent; and in 1800, 31 per cent.
year. The n 1891 was n avernge it sing through urse no comCanal being ie Suez Canal $3 s$ by the mer. the business mportance of he foregoing mplete statea 1855. The was: in 1887 , 1 in 1890 , 31


Other canals on the St. Lawrence system.
869. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, $26 \frac{3}{4}$ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of $326 \frac{3}{4}$ feet ; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, 75 miles in length, with three locks and a rise of $15 \frac{3}{4}$ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of $11 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; Farran's Point, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, $11 \frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of $82 \frac{1}{2}$ feet ; and the Lachine Canal, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.
870. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53 . The aggregate length of the canals is $70 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is $533 \frac{1}{4}$ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and 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 12 feet, but permanent improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system. and it is believed that this depth will be provided in the course of the next three or four years.

St. Law: rence ship canal.

Ottawa system.
871. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peier, vessels drawing $27 \frac{1}{2}$ feet of water can now ascend the St.Lawrence as far as Montreal, which means that this port is now accessible by the largest merchant vessels afloat.
872. The other canal systems of the country are as follow:-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 Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826 , finished in 1834, at a cost of $\$ 3,911,701$, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 185\%.

Chambly Canal.
873. 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 81 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, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.
ce system are Dalhousie, on ew line, with St. Lawrence, se of $15 \frac{3}{4}$ feet; ise of $11 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; rise of 4 feet; se of 48 feet; d a rise of $8 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ 5 locks and a
and tidewater em is 53 . The height directly e depth is 14 Velland Camal, tion during the her canals is at w made with a he system. and urse of the next

Lake St. Peier, St.Lawrence as ccessible by the
s follow:-The Dttawa, and the h, affords comdistance of 246 of the Lachine or of locks is 55 . al Government ed in 1834, at a authorities in

Chambly Canal, 3 and Richelieu, nce of 81 miles. Lake Champlain ver, and thence is a distance of
874. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burling. Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamil- Con Bay ton. There are no locks on this canal.
875. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from St. Peter's the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has Canal. one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.
876. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water Trent stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, Rever systo Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. In view, however, of the interest taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a commission was apppointed to examine into the question, which reported in December, 1890, but the report has not yet been made public. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.
877. The Murray Canal has been built through tie Isthmus of Mur- Murray ray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Canal. Ontario. It has no locks, is $5 \frac{1}{8}$ miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work, covers a total distance of $9 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was opened for traffic on 14 th April, 1890.
878. The tctal amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government Governprevious to Confederation was $\$ 4,173,921$, and by the Provincial mentexGovernments, $\$ 16,518,323$. At the time of Confederation all the penditure systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of $\$ 36,522,048$, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of $\$ 57,214,292$, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures.
879. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and Traffic nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the through season of navigation in each of the years 1886 to 1890 , inclusive, and of 1886 -1890. the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and tolls received.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

| Canals. | Year. | Canadian Vegsels. |  |  | Tonnage. | United States Vessels. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Steam, } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sail, } \\ & \text { No, } \end{aligned}$ | Total No. |  | Steam, No. | Sail, No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total, } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |
| Welland........ $\{$ | 1886 | 831 | 1,711 | 2,542 | 546,140 | 315 | 732 | 1,047 |
|  | 1887 | 804 | 1,277 | 2,131 | 504,268 | 288 | 366 | 6, 64 |
|  | 1888 | 745 | 1,150 | 1,895 | 477,953 | 303 | 449 | 752 |
|  | 1889 | 820 | 1,141 | 1,961 | 565,946 | 467 | 547 | 1,014 |
|  | 1890 | 1,139 | , 996 | 2,135 | 615,821 | 436 | 312 | -748 |
| St. Lawrence system. | 1886 | 3,187 | 5,972 | 9,159 | 1,667,685 | 552 | 717 | 1,269 |
|  | 1887 | 3,201 | 5,702 | 8,903 | 1,622,796 | 426 | 790 | 1,206 |
|  | 1888 | 2,880 | 4,918 | 7,798 | 1,407,797 | 411 | 796 | 1,207 |
|  | 1889 | 3,098 | 5,696 | 8,794 | 1,656,102 | 560 | 821 | 1,381 |
|  | 1890 | 3,849 | 5,473 | 9,322 | 1,658,568 | 483 | 693 | 1,176 |
| Chambly . . . . . $\{$ | 1886 | 332 | 699 | 1,031 | 122,509 | 3 | 1,109 | 1,112 |
|  | 1887 | 373 | 647 | 1,020 | 117,381 | 4 | 1,246 | 1,250 |
|  | 1888 | 355 | 619 | 974 | 115,699 | 10 | 1,293 | 1,303 |
|  | 1889 | 637 | 496 | 1,133 | 117,495 | 7 | 1,251 | 1,258 |
|  | 1890 | 438 | 662 | 1,100 | 134,498 | 27 | 981 | 1,008 |
| Ottawa......... $\{$ | 1886 | 1,203 | 2,458 | 3,661 | 417,506 | 2 | 561 | 563 |
|  | 1887 | , 972 | 1,746 | 2,718 | 368,651 |  | 628 | 628 |
|  | 1888 | 1,029 | 1,709 | 2,738 | 379,419 |  | 436 | 436 |
|  | 1889 | 1,020 | 1,615 | 2,635 | 372,163 |  | 631 | 631 |
|  | 1890 | 1,145 | 1,389 | 2,534 | 371,751 | 4 | 291 | 295 |
| Rideau. | 1886 | 917 | 1,225 | 2,142 | 130,506 | 42 | 114 | $15 \%$ |
|  | 1887 | 1,099 | 1,283 | 2,382 | 147,784 | 64 | 81 | 145 |
|  | 1888 | 1,141 | 1,388 | 2,529 | 166,466 | 50 | 170 | 220 |
|  | 1889 | 1,114 | 1,120 | 2,234 | 145,007 | 75 | 183 | 208 |
|  | 1890 | 1,151 | -965 | 2,116 | 134,884 | 58 | 64 | 122 |
| Burlington Bay. | 1886 |  | 1 | 1 | 325 |  | ... | . ..... |
|  | 1887 |  |  |  |  |  | . $\cdot$. | ..... |
|  | 1888 |  |  | . . . . |  |  | .... | . ..... |
|  | 1889 | ..... . | ... . | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  | . . . |  | ....... |
|  | 1890 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . . . . . |
| St. Peter's . .... | 1886 | 35 | 1,171 | 1,206 | 57,322 |  |  |  |
|  | 1887 | 125 | 1,566 | 1,691 | 82,597 | ..... |  |  |
|  | 1888 | 111 | 1,470 | 1,581 | 90,401 |  | 3 | 3 |
|  | 1889 | 105 | 2,056 | 2,161 | 118,262 |  |  |  |
|  | 1890 | 44 | 1,250 | 1,294 | 70,985 |  |  |  |
| Trent Valley.... | 1886 | 85 | 17 | 102 | 3,620 |  |  |  |
|  | 1887 | 126 | 20 | 146 | 4,475 |  |  |  |
|  | 1888 | 144 | 2 | 146 | 2,587 |  |  |  |
|  | 1889 | 436 | 39 | 475 | 20,607 |  |  |  |
|  | 1890 | 739 | 665 | 1,304 | 51,800 |  |  |  |
| Murray............ | 1890 | 715 | 135 | 850 | 101,165 | 2 | 13 | 15 |

URING THE

## ted States

 Vessrls.\section*{| Sail, | Total |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. |  |
| No |  | <br> | 732 | 1,047 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 366 | 654 |
| 449 | 752 |
| 547 | 1,014 |
| 312 | 748 |
| 717 | 1,269 |
| 790 | 1,206 |
| 796 | 1,207 |
| 821 | 1,381 |
| 693 | 1,176 |
| 1,109 | 1,112 |
| 1,246 | 1,250 |
| 1,293 | 1,303 |
| 1,251 | 1,258 |
| 981 | 1,008 |

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1886-1890.

| Tonnage. | Total Number of Vessels. | Total Tonnage. | Pas. sengers, No. | Freight, Tons. | Tolls. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 393,588 | 3,589 | 939,728 | 3,182 | 980,135 | 188,984 | + | 43,170 |
| 283,039 | 2,785 | 787,307 | 5,503 | 777,918 | 146,711 | - | 42,273 |
| 350,318 | 2,647 | 828,271 | 3,402 | 878,800 | 169,135 | + | 22,424 |
| 526,000 | 2,975 | 1,091,946 | 4,671 | 1,085,273 | 219,510 | + | 50,375 |
| 506,648 | 2,883 | 1,122,469 | 23,704 | 1,016,165 | 194,090 | - | 25,420 |
| 97,094 | 10,428 | 1,764,779 | 52,460 | 913,590 | 74,917 | + | 404 |
| 92,499 | 10,109 | 1,715,295 | 56,404 | 886,982 | 72,437 | - | 2,480 |
| 92,299 | 9,005 | 1,500,096 | 50,602 | 781,599 | 65,715 | - | 6,722 |
| 101,400 | 10,175 | 1,757,502 | 49,250 | 919,872 | 72,505 | + | 6,790 |
| 82,879 | 10,498 | 1,741,447 | 61,707 | 853,853 | 60,720 | - | 11,785 |
| 109,689 | 2,143 | 232,198 | 5,109 | 193,940 | 18,140 | + | 1,022 |
| 121,005 | 2,270 | 238,386 | 3,278 | 223,272 | 20,496 | + | 2,396 |
| 127,442 | 2,277 | 243,141 | 3,488 | 241,753 | 22,316 | + | 1,817 |
| 122,412 | 2,391 | 239,907 | 5,017 | 220.451 | 20,725 | - | 1,588 |
| 97,249 | 2,108 | 231,747 | 3,598 | 202,407 | 18,171 | - | 2,554 |
| 56,436 | 4,224 | 473,942 | 15,038 | 745,335 | 57,813 | + | 2,818 |
| 61,764 | 3,346 | 430,415 | 14,785 | 783,047 | 54,997 | - | 2,816 |
| 42,868 | 3,174 | 422,287 | 14,112 | 693,249 | 51,603 | - | 3,394 |
| 61,419 | 3,266 | 433,582 | 14,787 | 747,073 | 57,401 | + | 5,798 |
| 28,488 | 2,829 | 400,239 | 13,298 | 651,355 | 48,226 | - | 9,175 |
| 11,146 | 2,298 | 141,652 | 2,973 | 90,990 | 6,318 | $x$ | 1,342 |
| 8,373 | 2,527 | 156,157 | 2,944 | 92,478 | 5,556 | - | 762 |
| 18,597 | 2,749 | 185,063 | 4,193 | 112,248 | 6,627 | + | 1,071 |
| 19,417 | 2.942 | 164,424 | 2,910 | 113,126 | 7,063 | $+$ | 436 |
| 5,794 | 2,238 | 140,678 | 3,921 | 113,574 | 6,145 | - | 918 |
| .... .. . | 1 | 325 | ......... | . . . . . . . | 1 | - | 943 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . $\cdot$. |  |  |
| .......... | . | . |  | . .... | .... ... |  | ..... |
| .... .... |  |  | , | . | , |  | .. . . . |
| . | 1,206 | 57,322 |  | 25,887 | 1,405 | - | 170 |
|  | 1,691 | 82,597 | ...... . . | 41,174 | 2,508 | + | 1,103 |
| 253 | 1,584 | 90,654 | . . .... | 39,149 | 2,204 | - | 304 |
|  | 2,161 | 118,262 |  | 55,443 | 2,920 | $\times$ | 716 |
|  | 1,294 | 70,985 |  | 32,231 | 1,742 | - | 1,178 |
|  | 102 | 3,620 |  | 19,216 | 384 | - | 102 |
|  | 146 | 4,475 |  | 15,645 | 330 | - | 54 |
|  | 146 | 2,587 |  | 14,799 | 257 | - | 73 |
|  | 475 | 20,607 | 4,727 | 25,130 | 492 | $+$ | 235 |
|  | 1,304 | 61,800 | 8,318 | 24,679 | 709 | + | 217 |
| 339 | 865 | 101,504 | 12,589 | 18,783 | 707 | + | 707 |

Summary of traffic through canals, 1886-1890.
880. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1886 TO 1890.

881. As far as the number of vessels and of passengers were concerned, the traffic through the canals in 1890 was the largest for a number of years, the number of vessels having been 84, the tonnage 34,639 tons, ard the passengers 45,773 more than in 1889 . There was a decrease, however, of 253,321 tons in the quantity of freight carried, and of $\$ 50,106$ in the amount of tolls collected.
882. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal

Freight carried through canals in 1889 and 1890.

Increase in traffic.
articles $0^{5}$ freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1889 and 1890 :-
, showing the heads in each
( THE CANA.
atrs Vessel.s.

| Sail. | Total. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 2 3 3}$ | 4,147 |
| $\mathbf{3 , 1 0 1}$ | 3,883 |
| 3,147 | 3,921 |
| $\mathbf{3 , 4 3 3}$ | 4,522 |
| $\mathbf{2 , 3 5 4}$ | 3,364 |

olls.

igers were cone largest for a 34, the tonnage 9. There was a freight carried,
of the principal during the sea-

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THKOUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1889 AND 1890.


Expenditure on construction, etc., 1887-1891.
883. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past five years for construction, repairs and maintenance:-

## CANADIAN CANALS-AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1887 TO 1891.

| Canals. | Year. | Construction. | Repairs. | Staff and Maintenance. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{* \$ 9,213,2 i 4}{\text { Lachine }} \ldots . .$. |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
|  | 1887 | 41,754 | 22,568 | 53,114 | 117,436 |
|  | 1888 | 27,411 | 19,999 | 52,230 | 99,640 |
|  | 1889 1890 | 77,006 | 22,958 | 54, 111 | 154,075 |
|  | 1890 1891 | 15,686 $\mathbf{1 6 , 3 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 , 9 9 9}$ $\mathbf{3 6 , 2 9 3}$ | 53,114 50,722 | 91,799 103,388 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Beauharnois . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ \$ \$ 1,752,800 . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ \end{array}$ | 1887 | 3,634 | 14,999 | 18,868 | 37,501 |
|  | 1888 | 14,412 | 14,286 | 19,325 | 48,023 |
|  | 1889 | 10,993 | 14,983 | 20,019 19847 | 45,995 |
|  | 1890 |  | 14,999 | 19,847 | 34,846 |
|  | 1891 | 17,086 | 12,537 | 18,887 | 48,510 |
|  | 1887 | 46,966 | 12,100 | 17,521 | 76,587 |
|  | 1888 | 67,946 | 13,943 | 16,938 | 98,827 |
|  | 1889 | 163,994 | 58,205 | 17,891 | 240,090 |
|  | 1890 | 367,038 | 12,758 | 17,063 | 396,859 |
|  | 1891 | 600,462 | 9,830 | 16,078 | 626,370 |
|  | 1887 | 115,853 | 7,905 | 7,636 | 131,394 |
|  | 1888 | 71,742 | 8,190 | 7,647 | 87,579 |
|  | 1889 | 59,867 | 8,795 | 7,485 | 76,147 |
|  | 1890 | 139,078 | 8,192 | 8,955 | 156,225 |
|  | 1891 | 230,671 | 7,987 | 8,678 | 247,336 |
|  | 1887 | 74,437 |  |  | 74,437 |
|  | 1888 | 56,483 |  |  | 56,483 |
|  | 1889 | 18,494 |  |  | 18,494. |
|  | 1890 | 23,980 |  |  | 23,980 |
|  | 1891 | 35,137 |  |  | 35,137 |
| Welland...... .............................. | 1887 | 1,074,903 | 77,441 | 109,372 | 1,261,716 |
|  | 1888 | 1,440,462 | 86,519 | 110,806 | 637,787 |
|  | 1889 | 269,714 | 77,547 | 113,587 | 460,848 |
|  | 1890 | 169,281 | 72,686 | 109,202 | 351,169 |
|  | 1891 | 56,139 | 82,548 | 107,663 | 246,350 |
| Ottawa systemSt. Ann's *\$1,188,246 . . . | 1887 | 51,330 | 1,500 | 2,537 | 55,367 |
|  | 1888 | 20,283 | 1,381 | 2,506 | 24,170 |
|  | 1889 | 24,786 | 1,731 | 2,569 | 29,086 |
|  | 1890 | 6,151 | 1,526 | 2,571 | 10,248 |
|  | 1891 | 8,174 | 1,503 | 2,506 | 12,183 |

[^42]e been spent construction,

STRUCTION, 1.

| caff |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Main- | Total. |
| ance. |  |
| $\$$ | $\$$ |

3,114
3,23
$\mathbf{2}, 23$
$\mathbf{4}, 11$
$\mathbf{3}, 11$
6,111
3,114
0,722
$\stackrel{8,868}{ }$ 19,325 $\mathbf{0 , 0 1 9}$
$\mathbf{1 9 , 8 4 7}$ 18,887

17,521
16,938
1789 17,063 16,078
$\mathbf{7 , 6 3}$
$\mathbf{7 , 6 4}$
$\mathbf{7 , 4 8}$
$\mathbf{8 , 9}$
$\mathbf{8 , 6}$

09,372 10,806 13,587 09, 202 2,537
2,506 2,569
2,571 2,506
\$
117,436
99,640
154,075
91,799
103,388
37,501
48,023
45,995
34,846
48,510
76,587 98,827 240,040 396,859 626,370

131,394 87,579 76,147 156,225
247,336
74,437 56,483
18,494 23,980
35,137
$1,261,716$
637,787
460,848
351,169
246,350
55,367
24,170
29,086
10,248
12,183

CANADIAN CANALS-AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, \& 0. -Continued.

| Canals. | Year. | Con. struction. | Repairs. | Staff and Maintenance. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Carillon and Grenville. ... . . . } \\ & 84,049,913 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . \end{aligned}$ |  | 8 | $\$$ | \$ | 8 |
|  | 1887 | 20,747 | 10,554 | 20,011 | 51,312 |
|  | 1888 | 38,996 | 10,037 | 21,531 | 70,564 |
|  | 1889 | 298 | 10,135 | 22,099 | 32,535 |
|  | 1890 | 4,544 | 7,582 | 15,896 | 28,022 |
|  | 1891 | 4,395 | 10,797 | 21,230 | 36,422 |
| Culbute$* 8427,841, \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 1887 | 7,761 | 967 | 730 | 9,458 |
|  | 1888 | 7,574 | 731 | 739 | 9,044 |
|  | 1889 | 17,112 | 116 | 1,050 | 18,278 |
|  | 1890 | 2,818 |  | 748 | 3,566 |
|  | 1891 | 11,305 | 500 | 745 | 12,550 |
|  | 1887 | 20,824 | 18,565 | 29,440 | 68,829 |
|  | 1888 | 18,889 | 25,479 | 33,459 | 77,827 |
|  | 1889 | 6,665 | 18,106 | 33,802 | 58,573 |
|  | 1890 | 21,124 | 18,025 | 34,271 | 73,420 |
|  | 1891 | 20,967 | 21,538 | 34,642 | 77,147 |
|  | 1887 | 179,542 | 6,009 | 1,938 | 187,489 |
|  | 1888 | 114,879 | 5,151 | 1,770 | 121,800 |
|  | 1889 | 77,270 | 5,936 | 3,242 | 86,448 |
|  | 1890 | 70,167 | 731 | 3,451 | 74,349 |
|  | 1891 | 12,991 | 4,889 | 3,804 | 21,684 |
|  | 1887 | . . . | 5,865 | 2,175 | 8,040 |
|  | 1888 |  | 2,801 | 2,216 | 5,017 |
|  | 1889 | 17,964 | 2,003 | 2,421 | 22,388 |
|  | 1890 | 24,572 | 1,035 | 2,138 | 28,645 |
|  | 1891 | 21,697 | 4,460 | 2,011 | 28,168 |
| $\underset{* \$ 977,339 .}{\text { Chambly . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }}$ | 1887 | 17,911 | 20,071 | 19,054 | 57,036 |
|  | 1888 | 65,637 | 11,850 | 20,073 | 97,460 |
|  | 1889 | 51,438 | 19,392 | 19,679 | 90,509 |
|  | 1890 1891 | 23,221 43,344 | 14,400 11,400 | 19,655 19,205 | 57,276 $\mathbf{7 3} 949$ |
|  | 1891 | 43,344 | 11,400 | 19,205 | 73,949 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { St. Peter's . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ & * \$ 678,750 . . . . . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1887 | 1,838 | 343 | 2,777 | 4,958 |
|  | 1888 | $\cdots$ | 1,588 | 3,218 | 4,806 |
|  | 1889 | 500 | 353 | 3,085 | 3,938 |
|  | 1890 |  | 255 | 3,110 | 3,365 |
|  | 1891 | 1,483 | 312 | 3,255 | 5,050 |
|  | 1887 | 142,564 |  |  | 142,564 |
|  | 1888 | 146,754 |  |  | 146,754 |
|  | 1889 | 215,326 |  |  | 215,326 |
|  | 1890 1891 | 106,760 61,260 | 174 | 494 5,137 | 107,254 |

[^43]CANADIAN CANALS_AMOUNT EXPFNDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, \&c.-Concluded.

| Canals. | Year. | Construction. | Repairs. | Staff and Main tenance. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{* \$ 447,106 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}{\text { River }}$ Tay |  | 8 | ¢ | 8 | \$ |
|  | 1887 | 49,618 |  |  | 49,618 |
|  | 1888 | 54,166 | . . . . $\cdot$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . . . | 54,166 |
|  | 1889 1890 | 89,486 |  |  | 89,486 |
|  | 1890 1891 | 22,226 17,115 | . . . . . |  | 22,226 17,115 |
|  | 1889 | 34,019 |  |  | 34,019 |
|  | 1890 | 176,569 |  |  | 176,569 |
|  | 1891 | 325,336 |  | .......... | 325,336 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1887 | 20,874 | 649 |  | 21,523 |
|  | 1888 | 34,533 | 5,800 |  | 40,333 |
|  | 1889 | 10,092 | 1,999 | 3,208 | 15,299 |
|  | 1890 | 16,427 | 1,800 | 47,750 | 65,977 |
|  | 1891 | 16,925 | 3,260 | 53,662 | 73,847 |
| Recapitulation . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$\$ \$ 57,214,292 ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | 1887 | 1,870,556 | 199,536 | 285,173 | 2,355,26i) |
|  | 1888 | 1,188,212 | 207,755 | 292,408 | 1,688,425 |
|  | 1889 | 1,145,025 | 242,261 | 304,248 | 1,691,534 |
|  | 1890 | 1,189,644 | 177,889 | 338,267 | 1,705,800 |
|  | 1891 | 1,500,861 | 208,028 | 348,224 | 2,057,113 |

*Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.
Baie Verte. 884. The sum of $\$ 44,387$, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal. Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total of $\$ 57,214,292$.

## APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND INDEX TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND FXPORTS ON PAGES 156 TO 179, INOLUSIVE.

| Articles. | 家 | 'Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A |  |  |
| Absinthe (sce spirits, c) | 22 | 82.121 .p. I. G. |
| Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents 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 one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such inanner as is established by the Governor in Council | 14 | 15c. p. I. G. \& 1c. add. |
| Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colours, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of auch acetates or colours in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council. | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{c} . \text { p. I. G. \& } \\ & 20 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Acid, boracic. | 14 | Free. |
| " mixed. | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| " muriatic and nitric | 14 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " oxalic | 14 | Free. |
| " phosphate | 14 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " stearic | 14 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " sulphuric | 14 | de. p. lb. |
| " sulphurio and nitric combined.. | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| " tannic, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only. | 14 | Free. |
| Aconite......... .... .... ... ......... . ... ........ | 24 |  |
| Adhesive felt, for sheathirg vessels | 19 | " |
|  | 1 | " |
| Advertising bills (see advertising pamphlets and labels)........ | 1 |  |
| Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates; and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing; whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S. . | 1 | Gc. p. lb. \& 20 p.c. |
| Adzes, N.E.S...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| African teak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or split. | 24 |  |


| Articles. | 它 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A |  |  |
| Agario | 26 | Free. |
| Agricultural purposes, seeds for, viz.:- |  |  |
| Garden, field and other seeds, when in bulk or large parcels | 24 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| "، "، when put in small papers or parcals | 24 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " "\% settlers (see settlers' effects). . . . . . | 24 | Free. |
| Alabaster, ornaments of.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Albumen, blood, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only. | 14 | Free. |
| Alcohol (sce spirits, a) .... . . . . . . . . . ........................... | 22 | \$2.12 P. I. G. |
| " amyl (ste spirits, b). | 22 | \$2.12 P. I. f . |
| " ethyl (sec spirits, a) | 22 | \$2.12 P. I. G. |
| " methyl, or wood (see spirits, c) | 22 | $\$ 2.12 \text { p. I. G. }$ |
| " N.O.P. (see spirits, a). | 22 | $82.12 \text { p. I. G. }$ |
|  | 22 | \$2.12t p. I. G. |
| Ale, beer and porter, wh y imported in bottles; 6 qt . or 12 pt . bottles to be held to contain 1 Imperial gallon. | 22 | 24c. p. I. G. |
| Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles | 22 | 16. p. I. G. |
| Alkanet ront, crude, crushed or ground | 44 | Free. |
|  | 1 | 6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c. |
| Almonds, shelled | 21 | 5c. p. lb. |
| " not shelled | 21 | 3c. "، |
| Aloes, ground or unground | 14 | Free. |
| Alpaca, hair of, unmanufactured, N.E.S ... ......... | 23 | ، |
| " ${ }_{\text {" }}$ " not further prepared than wasied, N.E.S.. | 23 | " |
| " " manufactures of (sec woollen manufactures). .. | 23 |  |
| Alum, ir bulk only, ground or unground. | 14 | Free. |
| Aluminum........ | 26 |  |
| " chloride of, or chloralum | 14 | " |
| Amaranth (sec lumber). | 24 | " |
| Amber, guin. | 24 | " |
| Ambergris. | 23 | "'12 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Ammonia, spirits of (sce spirits). | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.I.G. and } \\ & 30 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| " sulphate of | 14 | Free. |
| Anatomical preparations, and skeletons or parts there | 31 | " |
| Anchors. | 11 | " |
| Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. | 20 | 5c. p. whole box. |
| Anchovies and sardines, in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 16 inches deep. | 20 | 22, p. p. half box. |
| Anchovies and sardines, in quarter boxes, measuring not more than $4 \frac{9}{4}$ inches long, 31 inches wide and 14 inches deep | 20 |  |
| Anchovies and sardines, when imported in any other form ..... | 20 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} .$ |
| Angle iron (see iron and ateel angles). | 28 |  |
| Angles for ships (see iron and steel beans, \&c.). | 28 | Free. |
| Angostura (sce spirits, c). | 22 | \$2.121 p. I. G. |
| Aniline, arseniate of....... .......... | 14 | Free. |
| dyes, not otherwise provided for. <br> Aniline dyes, and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not leas | 14 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} \text {. }$ |

Tariff.

Free.
10 p. c.
25 p. c. Free. 35 p. c.
Free.
\$2.12 ${ }^{2}$ p. I. G.
$\$ 2.12 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{G}$. $\$ 2.12$ p. I. G.
\$2.12 p. I. G.
\$2. 12 p p. I. G.
2.12 $\mathbf{2}$ p. I. G.

24c. p. I. G.
16c. p. I. G. Free. 6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c. $5 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{lb}$
3c.
Free
"
Free
$"$
$"$
$"$
$"$
\$2.121 p.I.G. and 30 p. c.
Free.
"

5c. p. whole box.
2hc. p. half box.
2c. p.quarter box. 30 p. c.

Free.
\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Free.
$10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.

| Artioler. | 5 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. |  |  |
| Aniline oil, crude | 14 | Free. |
| " salts.... | 14 |  |
| Animals, living, viz. :- |  |  |
| Cattle and sheep... <br> Live hogs | 29 29 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Animals, living of all kinds, N.E.S | 29 | 20 p. |
| Animals, brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the copdition that the full duty to which such animals would othervise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canmla, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond). | 29 | Free. |
| Animals for the improvement of stock, viz. :-Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Bourd and approved by the Governor in Council. . | 29 | " |
| Animals for the improvement of stock, domestic fowls, purebred, pheasants and quails. | 29 | " |
| Animals of settlers, live stock (sce settlers' effects) .. ...... | 29 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| " other (sec menageries) | 29 | " |
| Animal manures. | 23 | " |
| Aniseed (see seeds, aromatic) | 24 | " |
| Anise-star (sec seeds, aromatic) | 24 | \% |
| Annato, liquid or solid. . . . . . | 14 | " |
| " seeds. | 24 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Anodes, nickel. | 28 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Anodynes (sec proprietary medicines and spirits, d.). | 14 |  |
| Antelope skins (see glove leathers)............ | 23 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Antimony not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.. | 14 | Free. |
| Antimony, salts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only | 14 | " |
| Antiquities; collections of (see cabinets of coins)............... | 32 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| A pparatus for schools and colleges, dec. (see philosophical instruments) | 6 | ${ }^{16}$ |
| Apparel, wearing (see clothing, woollen).... | 15 | 10c. p.lb.\& 25 p.c. |
| of settlers (sec settlers' effects) | 31 | Free. |
| wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada. | 32 | " |
| Apple trees of all kinds.. | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Apples, dried.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| \% green (including duty on the barrel)............. ..... | 21 | 40c. p. brl. |
| " pine. | 21 | Free. |
| Arabic, gum. | 24 |  |
| Arrack (see spirits, c.). | 22 | \$2.12 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{G}$. |
| Archill, extract of | 14 | Free. |
| Argal or argols, not refined........................ | 14 |  |
| Articles not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein. | 32 | 20 p. c. |


| Artiolus. | है | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A |  |  |
| Arms, fire. | 8 | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Army, articlen for-the following articles when imported by and for the une of the ariny and navy : arma, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.. | 31 | Free. |
| Arsenio ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Arseniate of aniline. | 14 | ${ }^{10}$ |
| Artificial flowers, N.E.S........ . . . . . . . . | 18 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof. | 28 | $25 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{c}$. |
| Ash, white (sec lumber) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | Free. |
| Ashes, pot and pearl, in packagen of not leas than twenty-five pounds weight | 24 | " |
| Asphaltum, crude only. .... | 31 | " |
| Attachments, binding (sec mowing machines) | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Attar or ottar of roses, and oil of romes. | 14 | Free. |
| Australian gum. . | 24 | " |
| Awnings $\ldots \ldots \cdot$. | 19 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Axes, of all kinds, N.E.S.. | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. <br> $\$ 2$ p. doz. and 10 |
|  | 23 | p. c. <br> 1c. per lb. |
| Axles and springs of imn or steel, parts therenf, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and trainway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture. | 10 | 1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| Axles, iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture . | 10 | $\$ 30$ per ton, but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Azaleas. | 24 | Free. |
| B |  |  |
| Babbit metal. | 28 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries.. cotton, made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise | 32 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| provided for | 17 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " cotton, seamless | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2c. p. lb., and } 15 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| " paper, all kinds, printed . ......... | 24 | 35 p. c. |
| Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls. | 31 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Baggage, travellers', under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs. . | 31 | Free. |
| Baking powder (see yeast cakes).. | 14 |  |
| Balances of imn or steel. | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Balls, bagatelle. | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| " glass. | 26 | 5c. p. doz., and 30 p.c. |

Tarif.
$20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

Free.
"
25 p. c.
25 p. c. Free.
"
35 p. c. Free.
25 p. .
35 p. c
$\$ 2$ p. doz. and 10 p. 0.

1c. ${ }^{p} \mathrm{~m}$ l lb.

1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
$\$ 30$ per ton, but not legs than 35 p. c.

Free.

10 p. c.
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
2c. p. lb., and 15
p.c.

35 p . с.
35 p. c.
Free.
35 p. c.
35 p. c.
5c. p. doz., and 30 p.c.

## Anticles.

## B.

Bamboo reeds, not further mannfactured than cut into anitable lengthy for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellan, paramols or sunshades
Bambco, unmanufactured.
liananas.
land-iron (see iron and steal, hoop-iron)
landages, nuspensory, all kinds
Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafta, and all similar work unsigned, and bill heade, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S. . .
Barrels, containing patroleum or itn products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents chargeable with a specific duty.
$115 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.


25 p. c.

Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domen petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs prescribes.
Barrels containing linseed oil.
Barilla
Free. 25 c . each. Free.
Bark, cinchonr

" hemlock.
" oak...
24
'4 tanners'
Barley.
24

Bars, iron (sec iron and steel, bar-iron)
24 "

Bar, fron (sec iron and steel, bar-iron) ........ . ........... 28
Bars, for railways and tramways, iron or steel of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.
Batleries, electric, \&c.
Batting, cotton, not bleached, dyed nor coloured
Batting, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.
Butte, cotton, not bleached, dyed or coloured
Batts, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.
Bay rum (see spirits, e.).
Bead urnaments, N.E.S
Brams, rolled (see iron and steel beams)
Beams, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels.
Beams, weighing, iron or stgel
Beans.
" baked, in cans (see tomatoes)
") cocoa, not roasted, crushed or ground
" locust, and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.
" nux vomica, crude only.
" vanilla
"Tonquin "
Bed-tickings, arton denims, drilings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton Hannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloon stuffs and goods of like description.


Tariff.

35 p. c
Free.
25 p. c.
2c. p. lb. 24c. p. I. G. 16c. p. I. G. Free.

Free.
$30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
5c. p. lb. \& 15 p.c.
25 p. c.
15 '
20 '
7 f. p. I. G.
Free.
\$2.121 p. I. G.
5 p. c.
Free.
"
$\$ 22.50$ each.
$\$ 25.00$
$\$ 35.00$
$\$ 40.00$ " and
in addition
thereto (each
table to include
twelve cues,
and one set of four balls with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls), $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
10 p.c.
35 "
$\begin{array}{ll}25 & 6 \\ 35 & \text { " }\end{array}$
Free.
"
Liquids $50 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. and all others 25 p. c.

| Articles. | 宽 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B |  |  |
| Bitters, other (see spirits, | 21 | \$2.121 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p. I. G. |
| Blackberries, N.E.S. (the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty). | 21 |  |
| Blacking, shoe, und shoemakers' ink. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 |  |
| " molasses for (see second process molasses) | 21 | Free. |
| Blankets (sce woollen manufactures).......... | 15 | 10 c. p. lb. \& 20 |
| Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only. | 31 | Free. |
| Blank books ..... ....... . ................. | 1 | 35 p. c. |
| Blind, articles for:-Typewriters, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools and not of private individunls, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented. | 31 | Free. |
| Blocks, inverted, glazed or unglazed. | 12 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only. | 14 | Free. |
| Blueberries, wild...... | 21 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Blueing, laundry, all kinds | 14 | 30 p c. |
| Buard, leather.... | 24 | 3 c. per lb. |
| Boards (see lumber). | 24 | Free. |
| Boilers, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S. . |  | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, N. E. S., including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker | 28 | \$13 per ton. |
| Boilers, ships' (see ships) |  | 25 p. c. |
| Bults, iron (see iron and steel) | 28 |  |
| Bolsters. | 13 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Bolting cloths, not made up.................................... | 31 | Free. |
| Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed | 23 | ، |
| Bone-ash, for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers. | 23 | ، |
| Bone-dust for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers. | 23 | " |
| Bone, manufacturers of, fancy (see fancy boxes)... | 31 |  |
| Bonnets, N.E.S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18 | $30 \times$ |
| Books, blank........................ | 1 | $\left.\right\|_{35} ^{\infty}$ |
| embossed, for the blind | 1 | Free. |
| Books, printed, periodicals and painphlets, 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 hymnbooks. |  |  |
| Books, professional settlers' (see settlers effects).............. | 1 | Free. |
| Books, printed, in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada. | 1 | ، |


| Articles. | 苞 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B |  |  |
| Books eapecially imported for the bond fide use of public free libraries, - not mores than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years. | 1 | Free. |
| Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purposes of sale or trade..... | 1 | ، |
| Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the denf and dumb and blind. | 1 | " |
| Books, importation prohibited (sce prohibited articles).... . . . | 1 |  |
| Bookbinders' tools and implements. | 9 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Boots, India-rubber (see India-rubber) | 24 |  |
| Boots, N.E.S. | 18 | 25 " |
| Boot and shoe counters made from leather board | 24 | dic. p. pair. |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material. | 18 | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Buracic acid....... .. . . . . ......... | 14 | Free. |
| Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twentyfive pounds unly. | 14 | " |
| Botanical specimens | 32 | " |
| Bottles, glass ... ... | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Bowls, steel, for cream separators ........ .................. | 28 | Free. |
| Boxes, fancy work, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all 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 two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cutta or composition ; statuettes and bead ornaments, N.E.S. | 31 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Boxwood (see lumber). | 24 | Free. |
| Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand .... | 28 | 2c. p. 1,000. |
| Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand | 28 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Braces or suspenders and parts thereof. | 18 | 35 p.c. |
| Bracelets (see laces)........ ................................ | 18 |  |
| Braids, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may se adopted by the Minister of Customs. | 15 | Free. |
| Braids (see laces). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... ........... | 18 | $30 \text { p. c. }$ |
| Brandy (see spirits, c.)....................... . ................ | 22 | \$2.122 P. I. G. |
| Brass, old, scrap and in sheets or plates of not less than 4 inches in width. | 28 | Free. |
| Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing. ...... . Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges for use in their own factories. . | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Brass, manufactures of, N.E.S screws, not otherwise provided for. in strips for printers' rules, not finished : and brass in strips or sheets, of less than four inches in width...... | 28 28 28 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 30 & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} . \\ 35 & \\ 15 & 6 \end{array}\right.$ |

Tariff.

## Articles.

## B

Brase, or copper wire
": and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their own factories. " wire cloth.
" copper, iron or steal rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories..... Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transitu, 20 per cent ad valorem upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections $8,71,72,73,74,75$ and 76 of "The Customs Act"

## Brick, for building

fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures.
Bridges, iron, and structural iron work.
Brilliants, cotton, uncoloured.
Brim moulds, for gold-beaters.
Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour
Bristles.
Britannia metal, in pigs and bars
metal, mannfactures of, not plated
ritish copyright works, reprints of.

British gum
Bromine
Brouze, phosphor, in block, bars, sheets and wire
Brooms.
Broom corn
Brussels carpet (see carpets)
Brushes
Buchu leaves
Buckle rlasps, steel for (sec steel No. 12).
Buckrain, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes
Buckskins, tanned (sec glove leathers)
Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel
Buck . heat flour or meal
Buggiss of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles costing less than $\$ 50$.
Buggies, etc., costing $\$ 50$ and less than $\$ 100$
and all such carriages costing $\$ 100$ each, and over.
Build .ng stone: rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.

Builders' hardware:- Builders', cabinet-makers', harnessmakers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, N.E.S.

not less than
35 p. c.
"
"
"
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
15 p. c., and in addition thereto, 121 p. c.
1c. per lb.
Free.
10 p .c.
$25{ }^{\circ}$
Free.
${ }_{25}^{25} \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{i}}$.
${ }_{25}{ }^{\circ}$
Free.
"
10 p. c.
1d 1 c. per lb
10c. per bush. 4c. per lb.
$\$ 10$ each \& 20 p.c. \$1F.
35 p. c.
$\$ 1$ per ton, of 13 cubio feet.

935 p.c.


## Free.

"
"

35 p. c.
Free.
${ }_{30}^{35} \mathrm{p}$ ic.
Free.
35 p . c.
6c. p. 1b., \& 20 p.c.

## 15 p.c. <br> \section*{Free.}

12t p. c.
2c. p. 1 lb .
5 c.
25
${ }^{2}$
p. c.
25 p. c.
1 cic. p. $1 \mathrm{~b} ., \& 3 \bar{j}$
p. c .
${ }_{25}^{25} \mathrm{p}_{i}{ }^{\mathrm{c}}$.
3c. p. lb.
12 c . on each can or package.

## Artioles.

Canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in . wide, and not pressed or calendered
Canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in . wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories

## Caoutchouc, unmanufactured

Capes, fur
Caplins.
Caps, N.E.S.S.
Спцв, fur.
Caps for umbrellas (sce ribs, brass)
Caraway seeds (see seeds, aromatic)
Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use
Carboys, glass, empty or filled
Cardboard, printed or stancped (sce advertising pamphlets)
Cards (see bank notes).
Cards, pictorial show (see advertising pamphlets).
Cards, playing.
Card-clothing, machine
Cardamon seed (see seeds, aromatic).
Carpet bags.
Carpets, viz. :-Prussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian, and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for.
Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool.

25 p. c.
10c. p. sq. yd., \&
20 p.c.

5c. p. sq. yd., \& 20. p. c.

30 p . c.
25
3c. p. lb., \& 15
p. c.

2c. p. lb., \& 15
p.c.
${ }_{25}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
cc. p. sq. yd., \& $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. 10c. p. sq. yd., \& $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
35 p. c.
Free.
30 p.c.
Carpets, 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 animals.

Carpets, Smyrna, mats and rugs
Carpet mats (see carpets, Brussels) warps, bleached, dyed or coloured.


> " " not bleached, dyed or coloured.

Carpeting, hemp
Carpets, warp of cotton (see carpets, two and three-ply).
" wool, treble ingrain (see carpets, treble ingrain).
Carriages (sec buggies) children's, of all kinds
Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troope nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed ky the Minister of Customs. .
Cars, baggage, freight and railway (ses locomotives) railway.
Cartridge cases of all kinds and materials
Tariff.

## 32 $\frac{1}{2}$

| Articlre. | 它它 Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |
| Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials. | 835 p. c. |
| Cartridges, articles for (see hemp paper). ........... . ... . . . . . | 31 Frue. |
| Carts, hand .... .............. | 10 30 p. c. |
| " farm, railway and freight (see buggies) | 10 р. |
| " pleasure (see buggies).................. | 10 |
| Cases, cigar holders (see tobacco pipes). | 31835 |
| " fancy (see boxes, fancy).......... | 31 35 |
| for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles. | 31 10c. each, \& 3! p. c. |
| " show | 24 22each, \& 35 p. c. |
| Caskots and coffins of any material | $2435 \mathrm{p.c}$ c. |
| Cattle for improvement of stock (sce animals). | 29 Free. |
| Cast-iron pipe of every description. ........ | $28 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 12 \text { p. ton, but } \\ \text { not less than } \\ 35 \mathrm{p} . \text { c. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Casts as models for the use of schools of design Castings, viz. :- | 31 Free. |
| Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S . | $28 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\$ 16 \mathrm{p} . \text { ton, but } \\ \text { not less than } \\ 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} .\end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Malleable iron and steel castings, N.E.S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $28 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 25 \mathrm{p} . \text { c. } \\ \text { not, less, but } \\ 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} . \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Cassimeres (see wocollen manufactures). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $15 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { 10c. p. lb., \& } 20 \\ \text { p. c. }\end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Cat-gut, unmanufactured . ${ }_{\text {strings }}$ or gut cord for musical instruments.............. . . . . | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 23 & \text { Free. } \\ 23 & \end{array}$ |
| Catsups (see sauces)... ... ............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 23 |
| Cedar, red (sec lumber). . . . . . . . . . . | 24 |
| " Spanish (see lumber). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 |
| 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. | $3210 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Celluloid, xylonite or xy olite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough. | 32 Free. |
| Celluloid, for almanacs, \&c. (see stereotypes)...... . . . . . . . . . | 32 2 100 lbs |
|  | 12 71ac. p. 100 lbs . |
| " hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels. ... | 12 40c. p. brl. |
| " Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided. | 12 9c. p. bush. |
| Cement, stone or water limestone. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 \$1 p. ton of 13 cubic ft. |
| Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in. in diameter. ... " (of hair) | $\begin{array}{l\|ll} 28 & 5 \mathrm{p} . & \mathrm{c} . \\ 23 & 30 & \end{array}$ |
| Chalk stone, ground or unground. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26 Free. |
| Chamomile flowers. <br> Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than 1 pint. | \$3.30 perdoz. bot- tles. |

## Tariff.

p. c.

p. c.
"
"
c. each, \& 34) p. c. teach, \& 35 p. . . p. c.
ree.
(2 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
ree.

16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p . c
Oc. p. lib., \& 20
p. c.
ree
"،

0 p. c.
ree.
$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{c} c . ~ p . ~} 100 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Oc. p. brl.
c. p. bush.

1 F ton of 13 cubic ft.
p. c.
ree.
3.30 perdoz. bottles.

| Articles. | 号 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| In bottles containing not more than a pint each, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. . | 22 | 81.65 per dozen bottles. |
| In bottles containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less | 22 | 32c. per dozen |
| In bottles coutaining more than 1 quart each, shall pay, in addition to $\$ 3.30 \mathrm{p}$. doz. bottles, at the rate of........... | 22 | $\$ 1.65 \mathrm{p}$. I. G. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle. |
| The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure in add:tion to the above specific duty there shall be an ad valorem duty of | 22 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Channels, iron (see iron and steel angles)........................ | 28 |  |
|  | 1 | Free. |
| Cheese. . | 20 | $3 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$. |
| Cherries | 21 | 1c. p. qt. |
| Cherry lumber (see lumber) | 24 | Free. |
| "، trees, of all kinds.. | ${ }_{14}^{30}$ | Free. |
| Chestnut lumber (see luniber). | 14 | Free. |
| Chicory, raw or green....... | 22 | 3c. p. lb. |
| or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln-dried, roasted or ground. | 22 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Chimneys, glass, lamp. | 13 | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Chinaware | 26 |  |
| Chloralum or chloride of alumi | 14 | Free. |
| Chloride of lime. | 14 |  |
| Chocolate, not sweetened | 22 | p. p. lb. |
| Chromos (see advertising pamphlets). | 22 | 6c. p. lb, and 20 |
| Chromotypes (sce advertising pamphlets). | 1 | 6c. p. c. lb. and 20 |
| Chronometers for ships. |  | Free. |
| Churns, wood, N.E.S. | 24 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " earthenwar | 26 | 3c. p. gal. of hold- |
| Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed or leaf. |  | Free. |
| Cider, not clarified or refined | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | 5c. p. I. G. |
|  | 22 | $\$ 2$ p. lb. and 25 |
| Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of © e paper covering). | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2 \text { p. lb. and } 25 \\ & \text { p. o. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cinchona bark........... | 24 | Free. |
| Cistern puinps, iron | 2 | 35 p. c. |
| Citron rinds, in brine | 21 |  |
| Clay pipe, unmanufactured | 26 | ' |
| Clays $\ldots$....... | 26 26 | " |


| Articles. | 它 | Tariff, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| Clippings and waste (see rags) | 31 | Froe. |
| Cloaks, fur. . | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Clocks, and clock cases of all kinds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts. | 6 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Clocks, steel for (see steel No. 20) .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | Free. |
| Cloth, bookbinders' | 17 |  |
| " horse collar (see woollen manufactures). | 15 | 10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c. |
| Cloths, N.E.S. (see woollen manufactures). | 15 | 10c. p. lb. and 20 |
| Clothes-ringers | 31 | each, and 30 |
| Clothing, made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain. or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, und cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for. | 17 | p.c. |
| Clothing, woollen, rearly-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for... | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { c. p. lb. and } 25 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Clothing, donations of for charitable purposes. | 31 | Free. |
| "' for army and navy (see army, articles for). | 31 |  |
| Coral, anthracite..................... . . . . | 26 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| " biturninous. | 26 | 60c. per ton of 2,000 lbs. |
| " dust, anthracite. | 26 | Free. |
|  | 26 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " tar and pitch | 24 | 10 p. c. |
| " oil (see oils!. | 25 | $7 \mathrm{gc}$. p. I. G. |
| " " 4 fixtures, or parts there | 28 | ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$. c . |
| "" "products of (see oils) | 25 | 7f. p. I. S. |
| Coats, fur. | 18 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Coatings (see woollen manufactures) | 15 | 10c. p.lb.\&20p.c. |
| Cobalt, ore of. . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 26 | Free. |
| " metallic colours, N.E.S | 14 | " |
| Cochineal | 14 | " 100 |
| Cocon nuts. | 21 | \$1 per 100. |
| Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port.... | 21 | 50c. per 100. |
| Cocos nut, desiccated, sweetened or not. | 22 | 8c. p. lb. |
| Cocoa "paste, not sweetened. | 22 |  |
| Cocoa bean, shell and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground... | 24 | Free. |
| " matting. . . . . . . . . , | 19 |  |
| Cocoboral, luinber (see lumber). | 24 | Free. |
| Cod liver oil, medicated..... | 25 | 20 p.c. |
| Coffee, condensed, with milk, not sweetened | 22 | ${ }^{35}$ |
| " " " sweetened.... | 22 | 14c.p.lb. \& 35 p.c. |
| " extract of, or substitutes therefor, all kinds | 22 | 5c. p. lb. |
| " green, from the United States....... | 22 | 10 p. c. |

Tariff.

## $\because$ <br> p. c.

p. c.
p. c.
ree.
p. p. lb. and 20
p. e.
c. p. 1b. and 20 p. c. Leach, and 30
p.c.

0c. p. lb. and 25
ac. per ton of 2,000 lbs. ree.
0 p. c.
$0 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
fc. p. I. G.
p. c
tre. p. I. G.
5 p. c.
Oc. p.lb. \&20p.c. free.
"
1 per 100.
0c. per 100 .
c. p. lb.
c. "،

Free.
$0 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
ree.
${ }_{6}^{0} \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}$
4c.p.lb. \& 35 p.c. c. p. lb.

10 p . c .

| Aliticles. | 它 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States. $\qquad$ and all imitations of and substitutes | 22 | 3c. p. lb. \& 10 p.c. |
| for, N.E.S. . . . . . . . | 22 | 3c. per lb. |
| Coffee, substitutes for (see chicory) | 22 |  |
| " green, except as hereinbefore | 22 | Free. |
| Coffins of any material. | 24 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coins. cabinets of. | 27 32 | Free. |
| " base or counterfeit (see prohibited articles) | 27 |  |
| Coir. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19 | " |
| " yarn......... ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19 | "، |
| Cok | 26 | 50 c . per ton of 2,000 lbs. |
| " gas (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only. | 26 | Free. |
| Collars, lace (see laces). . . | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| " of cotton or line | 18 | 24c. p. doz. \& 30 p. c. |
| Collar cloth paper, union, in rolls or sheeta, not glossed or finished | 24 | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p}$. ${ }_{\text {c }}$. |
| Collar cloth paper, union, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets. | 24 | $25 \cdot$ |
| Coilection of antiguities (see cabinets of coins)... | 32 | Free. |
| Colleges, ar'icles for (see philosophical instruments) |  | " |
| Collodion. . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | 20c. p. gal. \& 25 p. c. |
| Coloured fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material, except silk, N.E.S. . | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Colours, dry, N.E.S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | $20{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| " (sec paints). | 14 | 30 " |
| " in spirits (sec paints) | 14 | $\$ 1 \text { per I. G. }$ |
| " in pulp (see paints).. | 14 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} \text {. }$ |
| metallic, viz. :-' |  |  |
| Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N.E.S. | 14 | Free. |
| cologne water (sec spirits, e.) ... ${ }^{\text {chil }}$ (cmbs, for dress and toilet, of | 23 |  |
| Commons, House of, articles for (sec departinents, articles for). | 31 | Free. |
| Communion plate, whenimported by and for the use of churches | 27 | " |
| Compasses for ships. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | " |
| Composition ornaments (see boxes, fancy) | 31 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Concrete, sugar (see sugar and molasses). | 21 |  |
| Condensers, platinum (sec platinum wire). | 28 | Free. |
| Confectionery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | 14c. p. lb. and 25 p. c. |
| " labels for (see labels)....................... | 1 | 15c. p. lb. and 25 |
| Conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf...................... | 14 | Free. |
| Consuls General, articles for the personal use of, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or professic ${ }^{-} . . .$. | 31 | " |
| Copal gum. | 24 | Free. |
| Copper, old and scrap, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolt igots, and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper sumless drawn tubing. | 28 | 10 p. c. |



Tariff.


## Anticles.

## 0

Corset steel, steel for (see steel No. 20)
Corset claspe, spoon clasps or buaks, blanks, buske, side steele 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.
Cotton, bleached, not printed (sec cotton, grey).
" bed-quilta, not including woven quilts or counterpanes.
". bags (see dothing, cotton).
". cambrics (see cotton fabrics).
" Canton (
" clothing (see elothing, cotton).
". cordage........ . .... .....
" cords (see cotton fabrics).
.. Cord fanoy (see laces).
" drills and ducks (see cotton, grey)
Cotton fabrics, coloured, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk, N.E.S
Cotton fabrics, printed or dyed, N.E.S.
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured, viz. :-Scrims and window scrims, cambric cloths, nuslin apron checks, brilliants, cords piquée, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings, swiss, jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns.
Cct.on, grey, or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings drilla, ducka, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed.
Cotton, all manufactures of, N.E.S
"" muslin apron checks (see cotton fabrics, uncoloured).
" sheeting (see cotton, grey)..
Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires ; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics
Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton clothe for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only
Cotton waste

Cotton wool......
". fillets for card clothing (dee fillets, cotton).
17
". rags (see rags).
seed cake.
24
" seed meal.
24
Cotonades (see bed tickings)..................................................... 17
"
17
2 c. p. sq. yd. \& 15 p.c.
Free.
66
66

## Tariff.

5̌. p. lb. \& 30p.c. 1 c .p. sq. yd. \& 15 p.c. 2.5 p.c. 35 " 25 "
1 c. p. sq. yd. \& 15 р.c.
35 p.c.
30 "
25 "
30 "
1 c. p. sq. yd. \& 15 p.c.

25 p.c.
32 ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$

25 "

1 c. p. sq. yd. \& 15 p.c.
20 p.c.
25 p.c.
1 c. p. sq. yd. \& 15 p.c.

Free. "

2c. p. sq. yd. \&

| Articles. | 容 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| Counters, boot and shoe, made from leather board. | 24 | de. p. pr. |
| Coutils and jeans, when imported by corset and dress ataymakers for use in their own factories. | 17 | $25 \text { p.c. }$ |
| Cranberries. | 21 | $30 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{bush}$. |
| Crapes of all kinds | 18 | 20 p.c. |
| "C.C." or cream coloured ware (sec earthenware). | 28 | $35{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Creain of tartar in crystals | 14 | Froe. |
| Cream, sizing. . . . | 14 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Crocks, earthenware (see earthenware). | 23 | 3c. p. gall. |
| Crowbars, of iron or steel.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 1c. p. lb. \& 25 p.c. |
| Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturern of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories. . | 28 | Free. |
| Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | If |
| Cudbear, extract of.. . | 14 | " |
| Cues, bagatelle.. | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid.. . . . . . . . . . | 18 | $\text { 4e. p. pr., and } 30$ |
| Cummin seed (see seeds, aromatic). | 24 | Free. |
| Cupe or other prizes won in competitions | 31 | " |
| Currants, dried. | 21 | 10. p. lb. |
| "" green....... . . . . . . . . ........................... | 21 | 1c. p. qt. |
| Currant wine (see wines)....................... . . . . . . . . | 22 |  |
| Curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed . . . . . . . . . . Curling stones (so called), of whatever material made. . . . | 32 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 30 \text { p.c. } \\ & 26 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Cutlery, plated, viz. : knives plated wholly or in part, costing under $\$ 3.50$ per dozen. | 9 | 50c. p. doz., and 20 p.c. |
| Cutlery, not otherwise provided for. | 8 | 25 p.c. |
| Cutters........ | 10 | 30 " |
| " paper (sce printing presses) | 9 | 10 " |
| Cylinder needles...... | 9 | 30 " |
| D |  |  |
| Damar grum. | 24 | Free. |
| Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured. | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Damask carpets (see carpets) | 15 | 25 " |
| Dates, dried . . . . . . . . . | 21 | $1 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$. |
| Decanters. | 26 | 30 p.c. |
| Deer skins, tanned (see glove leathers) | 23 | 10 " |
| Degras, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories. |  | Free. |
| Demijohns, glast, empty or filled. earthenware......... | 26 | 30 p.c. <br> 3 c. p. gallon of holding capacity. |
| Denims, cotton (see bed ticking) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | 20. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c. |
| Departments, articles for, imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including |  |  |

## Tariff.

$\frac{1}{4} c . p .1 r$.
25 p.c.
30 c. p. bush.
20 p.c.
35
Free.
10. p. lb.

3c. p. gall.
1c. p. lb. \& $\mathbf{2 5}$
p.

F'ree.
${ }^{4}$
35 p.c.
4c. p. pr., and 30
Froe.
10. p. lb.

1c. p. qt.

## 30 p.c.

25 "
50c. p. doz., and
20 p.c.
25 p.c.
$30 "$
10
30 "

[^44]
## Ahticlen.

## D

the following articlew when imported by the said Government or through any of the department thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia :-Arma, military clothing, nusical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
The following articles when imported by and for the une of the army and navy:-Armg, military or naval olothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war

Dextrine.
Dianonds, black, for borers " unset .......... " drills, for prospecting for minerals, not to includs motor power
Diamond duat or bort
Dinpers, cotton (see cotton fabrics, inicoloured)
Digitalis, folize
Disks or mills (see blanketing)
Doeskins, N.F.S. (see woollen manufactures)
Dogwood (see lumber)
Dolls (see boxes, fancy
Dolls (sec boxes, fancy) ..........................................
Doors for rafes and vaults of iron or steel.
Dragon's blood
Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles
Drain tiles, not glazed
Drawers, wonllen (see woollen manufactures).
Drawings and building plans .importation of prohibited (sece prohibited articles). ..
Dressing, harness.
Dried fruit, N.E.S
Driers, Japan and liquid.
Drillings, cotton (see cottons, grey, and bed tickings).
Drills, cotton, not printed (see cottons, grey).
" " dyed (sec bed ticking)
Drops, medicinal (sec proprietary medicines)
Druggets (sec carpets).
Dry putty, for polishing granite
Dualin (see giant powder).
Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories
Ducks, cotton, not printed, \&c. (see cotton, grey)
dyed or coloured (sec bed tickings)

Free.

Free.
35 p . c
1c. per 1 l .
Free.
27
9 •
"
25 p. c.
Free.
10c. per lb., \& 20
p. c.

Free.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.
35 p. 0.
Free.
${ }_{20}^{35} \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{c}$.
10c. per lb., \& 20
p. c.

20 p. c.
30 p .0.
1c. per lb.
20c. per gall., \&
25 p. c.
1c. per sq. yd., \&
15 p. c.
2c. per sq. yd., \&
$15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
25 p.c.
20 ".
5c. per lb., \& 20
p.c.

Free.
Free.
1c. per sq. yd., \&
$15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
17

Tariff.


| Articles. | ¢ | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D |  |  |
| Dutch carpets (see carpets) ". or schlag metn leaf. | 15281414148 |  |
| Dyes, aniline, not otherwise provided fo |  |  |
| Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S <br> Dynamite (see giant powder). |  |  |
| Dynamite (see giant powder). E |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { c. per lb., \& } 20 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Earthenware and stoneware, viz.: :- <br> Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, per gallon of holding capacity | 26 | 3c. per gall. |
| Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rocking ham ware, white granite or ironstone ware, "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S.......................................... |  | 35 p. c. |
| Ebony (sec lumber) ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26242420 | Free. |
| ${ }_{\text {Effects of subjects dying abroad (see apparel, wearing) }}$ |  |  |
| Egge ........................................ |  |  |
| Elastic rubber thread, for the manufacture of elastic webbing, when imported by the manufacturers of elastic rubber webbing, to be used for that purpose only, in their own factories, until such time as the said rubber thread is manu |  |  |
| Elder wine (see wines) ....... |  | Free. <br> 25c. p. I. G., \& 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, \& $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater or less lengths | 3126666272828282828 |  |
| Electric lights, globers for |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.50 \text { per } 1,000 . \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 30 \\ 30 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 30 \\ 30 \end{array}\right] \end{aligned}$ |
| Electro-plated ware (sce plated ware) |  |  |
| Electrotypes of books (see stereotypes). for commercial blanks (see stereotypes) N.K.S. (sce stereotypes) |  | 2c. p. sq. in. |
| Elixirs (see spirits).. ..... |  | $\mathbf{s e}^{\$ 2.124} \text { per I. G., }$ |
| Embossed books for the blind. | 1 |  |
| Embroideries.................. | 18 |  |
| Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground |  |  |
| wheels | 2 |  |
| Emetic, tartar (sec blood albumen) | 14 | Free. |
| Enamel sizing | 14 | 1c. per lb. |
| Ends, steel (see ferro-manganese) | 28 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Engraved plates (on wood and on steel or other metal). <br> Engravings. <br> (see stereotypes) | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20} \mathrm{p}$.c. 2c. p. sq. in. |

25
30
10.6
10
Free.
،
5c. per lb., \& 20 p. c.

3c. per gall.

35 p. c. Free.
5c. per doz.

Free.
25c. p. I. G., \& 3c. p. I. G.' for each degree from 26 up to 40, \& 30 p. c.
$\$ 2.50$ per 1,000 .
${ }_{25}^{30} \mathrm{p} .{ }^{3}$ c.
$\begin{array}{ll}23 & " \\ 30 & \text { " }\end{array}$
2c. p. sq. in.
\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per I. G.,
\& 30 p . .
Free.
30 p. c.
Free.
${ }_{25}^{30} \mathrm{p}$.c.
Free.
1c. per lb.
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$\$ 2 \mathrm{p}$. ton.
20 p . c.
20 "
2c. p. sq. in.



Tariff.
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$25^{32}$ "
${ }_{25}^{22 \frac{1}{2}}{ }^{2}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{c}$
$27 \frac{1}{2}$ "
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.
fic. p. $1 \mathrm{~b} . \& 20$ p.c.
25 p. c.
$\begin{array}{ll}15 \\ 35 & ،\end{array}$
15 "

Free.
،
10c. p. lb., \& 20

${ }_{25}{ }^{2}$ p. ${ }^{\prime}$ c.
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
1 lac. p. lb.
Free.
$\$ 2$ p. ton.
Free.
"
"
،
30 p. c. Free.

1c. p. lb.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

Free.

| Articles. | 恶 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $F$ |  |  |
| Fillets, rubber, fir card clothing (see fillets of cotton).. | 24 | Free. |
| Firearms. | 8 | 20 p.c. |
| Fire brick, for use exclusively in process of manufactures | 12 | Free. |
| Fire olay. | 26 |  |
| Fireproof paint (sec oxides) | 14 | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p}$ c ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Fireworks......... | 5 |  |
|  | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fish, foreign caught, imported otherwise than in barrels or halfbarrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act. | 20 | 50c, p. 100 lbs. |
| Fish, labels for (sce labels). | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { c. p. lb., \& } 25 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Fish, all other, pickled, salted, in barrals | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fish skins and fish offal, when imported by inanufacturers of glue for use in their own factories. | 23 | Free. |
| Fish oil. . cod liver, medicsted | 25 | ${ }_{20}^{20} \mathrm{p}_{6} \mathrm{c}$. |
| Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines. | 20 | $30 \times$ |
| Fish, salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for $i$, his Act. | 20 | $25 \quad 3$ |
| Fish packages containing oysters or other fish not otheI 'se provided for (see cans or packages) | 20 | 25 " |
| Fish, smoked . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.. . |  | Free. |
| Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. (see oil, spermaceti). | 20 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Fishing rods. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 | $30^{\text {² }}$ |
| Fish plates, railway. | 28 | \$12 p. ton. |
| Fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereof | 28 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed...... | 26 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Flannels, Canton, not printed (sce cotton, grey) | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd., \& $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " " dyed, etc. (see bed tickings) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yc.,' \& $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " cotton, not printed (see cotton, grey). | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd., \& 15 p. c. |
| " "6 dyed (see bed tickings) | 17 |  |
| " N.E.S. (sec woollen manufactures) | 15 | 10c. p. plb., \& 20 |
| Flannelettes, cotton. | 17 | p. c. <br> 2c. p. sq. yd., \& 15 p . c. |
| Flasks of 8 oz . capacity and over | 26 | $\int_{\text {pe. p. doz., \& } 30}^{\text {p. }}$ |
| Flasks of less than 8 oz . capacity | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Flats, iron (sec iron and steel, bar iron). | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Flax, cenvas of, when to be used for boats and ships' sails..... | 19 | ${ }_{6} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " fibre, scutched | 19 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " " hackled. | 19 |  |
| " seed... ........... .... .... | 24 | 10c. p. bush. |
| " tow of, scutched or green. | 19 25 | d. p. lb. 14c. p. lb. |


| Articles. | 唇 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F |  |  |
| Flint, flints and ground flintstones. | 26 | Free. |
| Flint paper... | 9 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Florist stock, viz. : Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds. | 24 | Free. |
| Flower odours, preserved (sec pomades) . .. | 31 | $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Flowers, artificial. | 18 |  |
| " chamomile. .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 24 | Free. |
| Flower seeds (sce garden seeds) | 24 |  |
| Flour, damaged (sce bread 'tuffis) | 21 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " buickwheat, or meal of | 21 | tc. p. 1 lb . |
| " of rice. | 21 |  |
| "4 of rye.. | 21 | 50c. p. brl. |
| "/ of sago | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| " of starch (see starch) | 21 |  |
| " of wheat | 21 | 75c. p. brl. |
| " of Canadian produce, ground in United States (see wheat) | 21 | Free. |
| Folders (8ee labels)..... . ... . .... ............. .... ...... | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { c. per lb., \& } 25 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Folders (sce printing presses) | 9 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Foliæ digitalis. | 24 | Free. |
| Foot grease, being the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies | 24 | " |
| Force pumps, iron.................. . . . .. .............. | 28 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Forgings, N.E.S. (see iron and steel forgings).................. | 28 |  |
| Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured | 28 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Forks, 2 and 3-pronged, of all kinds. | 9 | 5c. each \& 25 p. c. |
| Forks, 4, 5 and 6 -pronged, of all kinds | 9 | $\$ 2$ p. doz \& 20 p.c. |
|  | 26 | Free. |
| Fowls, domestic, pure-brif, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails : | 29 | ، ${ }^{1}$ |
| Frames, pictures, as furniture.. |  | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Freestone (sce stone, rough). . | 26 | $\$ 1 \mathrm{p}$. ton of 13 cub. ft. |
| French odours, preserved (sce pomades) | 31 | $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Fringe, bullion.. | 27 | Free. |
| Fringes (see laces). | 18 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Fruit, dried, all other, N.E.S. | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
|  |  |  |
| Apples, including the duty on barrel. <br> Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.E.S., -the weight of the package to be included i:: | 21 | 40c. p. brl. |
| the weight for duty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Cherries and currants. | 21 | 1c. p. qt. |
| Cranberries, plums and quinces | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Currants...................... | 21 | $1 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{qt}$. |
| Grapes..... . . ...... .. ...... .... | 21 | 2. p. lb. |
| Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one- | 21 | 25c. p. box. |
| fourti cubic feet, thirteen cents per half-box; in cases | 21 | 13c. p. half-box. |
| and all other packages, ten cents per cubic foot holding |  |  |
| capacity; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per one thousaind oranges or lemons ; in barrels not exceeding | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | 10c. p. c. ft. \$1.60 p. 1,000. |

Tariff.

Free.
30 p. c.
Free.
$15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
25
Free.
20 p. c.
tc. p. lb.
50c. p. brl.
2c. p. lb.
75c. p. brl.
Free.
15 c . per lb., \& 25
$10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.

35 p. c.

10 p. c.
5c. each \& $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. $\$ 2$ p. doz \& 20 p.c. Free.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$\$ 1 \mathrm{p}$. ton of 13 cub. ft .
$15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.
30 p. c.
1c. per lb.
40c. p. brl.

3c. p. lb.
1c. p. qt.
30c. p. bush.
1 c. p. qt.
2c. p. lb.
25c. p. box.
13c. p. half-box.
10c. p. c. ft.
$\$ 1.65 \mathrm{p} .1,000$.

## Articles.

## F

Fruit, green, viz :-
in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pound Hour barrel
Peaches, N.O.P.,-the weight of the package to bf, included in the weight for duty
Fruits, viz.:-Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, poneryy aides, guavas, nangoes and shaddocks; and wild bluebersies and wild strawberries
Fruit, in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 lb ., 3c. p. can or package, and 3c. additional p. can or package for each lb. or fraction of a lb . over 1 lb . in weight-the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of th.e cans or other packages

Fruit juices (see line juice)
Fruit, preserved in brandy, or other spirits.
Fruit, labels for (see labels)
Fruit syrups (see lime juice)...
Fruit trees (sec seedling stock)
Fruit trees and plants (see plants).
Fuel, wood for, when imported into Manitoba and the North West Territories.
Fuller's earth
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, caskets and coffins of any material
Furniture, iron.
Furniture, settlers' (sec settlers' effects)
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed.
Furs, hatters', not on the skin.
Furs, manufactures of, viz. : caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur.
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner

## G

Galvanic batteries
Game and poultry of all kinds
Gannister

Free.
3.: p. lb. can or pkg.
10c. p. gall.
$\$ 1.90$ p. I.G.
15c. p. lb., \& 25
p. c.

Free.
20 p. c.
Free.
"
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
13
13 Free.
15 p. c.
Free.

## 25 p. c.

Free.
${ }_{20}^{25} \mathrm{p} .{ }^{\text {c. }}$
$20{ }^{\prime \prime}$
Free.
"
30 p.c.
35 "،
30 "
Free.
"،
$2{ }^{20} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
55c. p. brl.
1c. p. lb.

gall.
30
30

26

23

13 28

Garden seeds (see sceds, garden)
Gas coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only.
Gas fixtures, or parts thereof … .................................................................... 28


Cention shades
Gentian root
German mineral (potash)
Gernan potash salts, or kainite, for fertilizers
reman and nickel silver manufactures of not plated ........ 14
Cman and nickel siver, manufacture of, not plated

Tariff.

©c. p. lb., and 20
p. c.
$30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
10 "
25 "
35 ،
2c. p. sq. yrl., \& 15 p. c. \$2.12 2 p. I.G. Free.
$20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
30 ،

5c. p. doz. pieces
\& $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

30 p. c.
20 ،
20 "
25 "
(c. p. sq. ft., \& 2c. .p. sq. ft. additional.

8c. p. sq. ft., \& 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.

9c. p. sq. ${ }^{\text {ft., }}$ \&
2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
$30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$35{ }^{30}$
30 "
120 "

| Articles. | 边 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G |  |  |
| Glass paper. | 9 | 30 p.c. |
| Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps, electrie lights and gas-lights, N.E.S. | 23 |  |
| Globules, or iron sand. . . . . . . . ...... .... . . . . . . . . . . . | 26 | 20 " |
| Glove lesthers, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz. : kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, colonred or uncoloured | 23 | 10 " |
|  | 31 | 3 |
| Gloves and mitt: of all kinds.. | 18 |  |
| Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " liquid ..... . ..... . . .............. . . . . . . | 23 | 30 p.c. |
| Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof. | 21 | ${ }_{12}^{1 \frac{1}{c} . p_{i ،}{ }^{\text {l }} \text {. }}$ |
|  | 23 |  |
| Gold bullion, in bars, blocks or inguts................... . . . . . | 27 | " |
| " leaf........... ..... ...... | 27 | 30 p.c. |
| " coins. | 27 | Free. |
| " manufactures of | 27 | 20 p.c. |
| - 'Idbeaters, brim moulds for | 31 | Free. |
| Idmeaters' moulds ..... | 31 |  |
| " skins ....... | 31 | " |
| Gooseberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Government, books printed by any (see books, printed). | 1 | Free. |
| Governor General, aiticles for the use of | 31 |  |
| Grain, darnaged (see breadstuffs). | 21 | 20 p.c. |
| " ground in United States and returned (see wheat). | 21 | Free. |
| Grafting, seedling stock for, viz. :-Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees. | 29 | " |
| Granite ware | 26 | 35 p.c. |
| Grapes. | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Grape sugar (see glucose). | 21 | 118c. " |
| " viner, costing ten cents and less. | 30 | 2c. each. |
| Griss, Spasish, for the manufacture of paper | 24 | Free. |
| " manilla....... . . . . . . . | 24 | " |
| " plaits, tuscan and straw | 24 | " |
| " pulp of, for the manufacture of paper. | 24 | " |
| " sther, for " " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | 24 | ، |
| Grasses, fancy, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured. | 24 | ، |
| Gravels | 26 | " |
| Grease (sce foot grease) | 23 | ، |
| " axle ........... | 23 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only. | 23 | Free. |
| Grindstones, not mounted, and not loss than 12 in . diameter .. | 26 | \$2 p.ton. |
| Grip machines, wire for (see wire) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | Free. |
| Guano and other animal and vegetable manures. | 23 | " |
|  | 21 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Gums, viz.:-Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry... ....... . $33 \frac{1}{2}$ | 24 | ، |


| Articles, | 它 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G |  |  |
| Gum, British. | 24 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Gums, sweetened | 31 | 14c. p. lb, an |
| Gumwood (sec lumber) | 24 | Free. |
| Gunpowder, blasting and mining............ . |  | 3c. p. lb. |
| "، cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels. | 8 | ${ }_{4}{ }_{\text {if }}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| " canister, in pound and half-pound tins. | 8 | 15 " |
| " giant (see giant powder) . . . | 8 | 5c. p. lb., and 20 |
| " rifle and sporting, in kegs, half kegs and quarter |  |  |
|  | 8 | 50. p. lb. |
| Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord | 23 | Free. |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of. | 24 | $25 \text { р.с. }$ |
| Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime) | 26 | ${ }_{\text {Free. }}$ |
| ground, not calcined. | 26 | 10c. p. 100 lbs. |
| H |  |  |
| Hair, braids, chains and cords | 23 | 30 p.c. |
| factured | 23 | Free. |
| Hair-cloth of all kinds | 23 | 30 p.c. |
| " curled | 23 | $20{ }^{\circ}$ |
| " mattresses | 23 | 35 " |
| " oils (8ce perfumery) | 22 | 30 " |
| Hammers, N.E.S. |  | 35 " |
| of iron or steel, weighing three pounds each or over. | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 |
| Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twino, N.E.S $\qquad$ | 17 | 10.c. |
| Hand carts. | 10 | 30 |
| " frame needles | 9 |  |
| Hangings, paper (see paper hangings).... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 |  |
| Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise | 17 | 25 " |
| Handkerchiefs, boxes (see boxes, fancy) | 31 | 35 " |
| Handles, India rubber vulcanized, for knives and | 24 | $10 \quad$ " |
| " celluloid | 32 |  |
| Hardware, carriage. | 9 | 35 " |
| " house furnishings, not otherwise provided for. | 9 |  |
| Harness and saddlery of every description. | 10 | 35 " |
| " and leather dressing. | 10 | 30 " |
| Harvesters (see mowing machines) | 9 | $35 \quad 4$ |
| Hat boxes. . | 31 | $30 \times$ |
| Hats, fur. | 18 | 25 " |
| " Leghorn, unfinished | 18 | 20 p.c. |
| " N,E.S.... | 18 | $30 \times$ |
| Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats and caps, shall be and the same are hereby placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Cansda free of customs duties. | 31 | Free. |

Tariff.
c. p. 1b., and 20 p.c.
co. p. lb.
Free.
25 p.c. Free.
10c. p. 100 lbs.

30 p.c.
Free.
$30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$
20
35
$\begin{array}{ll}30 & \text { " } \\ 35 & \end{array}$
1c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.

[^45]Free.

## Articles.

## H

Hatters' furs, not on the skin
plush, of silk or cotton.
Hay forks, four, five and six-pronged, of ali kinds
" two and three pronged, of all kinds
Head lights
Hemlock bark
" leaf
" seed.
Hemp, canvas (see canvå).
"" India (crude drug)
" undressed
" carpsting, matting and mats of
Henp paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered to between -006 and 008 inch thickness, for the manufacture of shot shells; primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridges; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture of gun wads; when such artioles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are manufactured in Canads; Provili? always that the said articles, when imported, shall be entered at the port of Montreal and at no other port ; samples of such articles to be furnished to the collector of said port of Montreal by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officer when accepting free entries of such materials
Hemp rags (aee rags)
Henbane leaf
Herrings, pickled or salted
Hickory (sec lumber).
" felloes of (see felloes)
" billets (sec lumber)
lumber, sawn for spokes (see lumber).
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.
Hinges and butrs, N.E.S
Ноев.
Hoge, live
Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterationa thereof.
Hoods, manilla
Hoop iron (sec iron and steel hoop iron)
Hoop iron not exceeding s inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets
Hops.
Hoofs
Horns
Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets
" manuffectures, fancy (see boxes, fancy)
" tips
Hosiery, cotton (see socks and stockings).
" woollen (see woollen manufactures).

Tarift.

Free.
$\$ 2$ p. doz., \& 20 p. c. 5c. each, \& 25 p.c. $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Free.
"
5 p. c.
Free.
25 p. c.

Free.
Free.
de p. lb.
Free.
11
64
66
"
35 p. c. 5c. each, \& 25 p.c.
2c. p. lb.
3c. p. lb.
20 p. c.

Free.
Gc. p. lb.
Free.
"
35 p. c.
Free.
10c. p. lb., and 30
p.c.
$10 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$., and 20
p. c.


## Tarift.

## Free.

30 p. c .
LOc. p. lb. and 95 p. c.

10c. p. lb. and 20 p. с.

35 p. c.
1t c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
12 c. per lb. but not less than 35 p. c.
Free.
$5 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb} . \& 15$ p.c. Free.

35 p. c. Free.

15 p. c.
$5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.

Free

6
6
10 p. c.
35 p. c.
Free.
66
6
7 the. p. bush. Free.
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
35 "
10c. p. lb. 25 p.c.
35 p. c.
5c. p. lb. \& 15 p.c. Free.
10 p. c.

## Articles.

## 1.

Ingots, steel (see steel ingots)
Ink, writing
shoemakers'.
Iodine, crude.
Inatruinents, dental

> " mathematical $\dddot{\text { N. }}$.E.S
> " optical, N.E.S
> photographic
> philosophical
> (see philosophical instruments)
> " surgical

Insulators, lightning rod
"، telegraph $\quad \ddot{\text { in }}$.
pecacuanha root
Iris, Orris root
Iron and steel anchors.
Iron and steel adzes, N.E.S.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lus. per lineal yard, N.E.S.

Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs, per lineal yard
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steell, including rolled iron or steel bridpe plate not less than $\frac{8}{8}$ in. thick, nor less than 15 in . wide, then imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges
Iron and steel angles for iron or composite ships or vessels. Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels
Iron and steel firearms
" axlo bars (see axles) ............. .... ......... 10
" axle blanks (see axles) ...... ....................... 10
" attachments, binding ...... ......................... 9
" balances.'.... . ....................................
. bands (see ingots) ....................................
bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising frats,
rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S.
" steel ingots, cogged ingots, hloon and slabs, by whatever process made, billets \& bars, bands hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not else-

Free.
20 p. c.
$\$ 30 \mathrm{p}$. ton but not less than 35 p.c.

Tariff.
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
30 "،
Free.
20 p.c.
${ }_{25}^{25}$ ".
${ }_{25}^{25}$."
${ }_{25}^{25}$."
Free.
$20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
5c. p. doz.,\&30p.c.
25 p . c.
Free.
"
"
35 p. c.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p. lb., and 10
p. c.

12д p. c.
"
Free. $35 \mathrm{p}_{i} c$.

28 \$13 p. ton.


Tariff.

30 p. c., but not less than $\$ 12$ p. ton.

88 p. ton.
12f p. c.
dc. p. lb.

86 per ton.
Free.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
1 lzc . p. lb., and
30 p . c. $12 \frac{1}{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{p}$. c .
\$9 p. ton.
82 p . ton.
$\$ 13 \mathrm{p}$. ton. 15 p. c.



## Tariff.

## Free.

$35 \mathrm{p} ;{ }^{\prime}$
$\$ 12$ p. ton.

112c.p.lb., but not less than 351 .c.
$10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$\$ 2$ p. doz., \& 20 p. c. 5 c. each, \& 25 p.c. 35 p. c. 35
1c.p. lb. \& $2 \pi$ p.c.

$\$ 2$ p. doz., \& 20 p. c . 1c. p. ib. \& 25 p.c. 35 р. с.
$\$ 13$ p. ton.
$12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. c.

## Free.

35 p. c.

30 p. c.
20 "

Free.
"
$\$ 4 \mathrm{p}$. ton.
10 p. c.

## Articles.

## I

Iron and steel :-
Hay knives.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S., thirty per cent ad valoren.; provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than.
Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough..
Loops (see iren and steel slabs).
Machinery, N. H.S. (see locomotives).
ships (see ships)
Machines, agricultural (see mowing machines)
" folding, used in printing and book-binding estab.
lishments
s...................
" portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manu-
portable,
facture.
printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices
ruling
sewing
settlers (see settlers' effects)
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.
Masts for ships, or parts of
Mattocks
Metal from iron (sec iron and steel ingots).
Mills, portable, saw and planing (sce machines, portable)
Nail-plate, 16 gauge and thicker
Nail rods, of Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails
Nails, composition
"، cut. $\because \underset{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{E}} \mathbf{\mathrm { s }}$
" horse-shoe.
" sheathing
" wire
" wrought, galvanized or not
Needles, steel, viz. :-Cylinder needles, hand-frame needles and latch needles
Notches for umbrellas (see ribs)
Nut blanks, less than ${ }_{8}$ in. in diameter

Tariff.
$\$ 2$ p. doz., \& 20 p.c.
$\$ 2,000$.
Free.
$\$ 9$ p. ton.
${ }_{35}^{25} \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{c}$.
3
10 "
35 "
35 "
10 "
10 "
$\$ 3$ each, \& 20 p.c.
Free.

30 p. c.
Free.
1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.

35 p. c.
$\$ 13 \mathrm{p}$. ton.
$20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$20{ }^{2}$
1c. p. lb.
112. p. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
132. p. ib., but not less than 35 p.c.
20 p. c.
${ }_{1 \frac{1}{2} \text { c. }}^{20}$ p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
28
132. p. lb., but not less than $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
9130 p. c.
28 Free.
28 12c. p. lb., \& 30
p.c.


## Tariff.

c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.

0 p. c.
c. p. lb., and 25 p. 84 p. ton. 12 p. ton, but anot less than 35 р. c.

30 p. c.
$122^{2} " ، ~$
Free.
${ }_{35}^{12+}{ }_{\text {n }}{ }^{c}$.
10 '
35 ,
$\$ 6 \mathrm{p}$. ton.
Free.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{c}}$.
35
Free.
$1 \frac{1}{2} c . ~ p . ~ l b ., ~ \& ~ 30$ p. c.

1c. p. lb., and 0 p. c.

20 p. c.
$\$ 13$ p. ton.

Free.

6
$25 p_{i} c$.
20
Free.

## Articles.

## I

Iron and steel :-
Scales.
Scrap iron, cast
Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and 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 remanufacture
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.
Screws-cominonly called "wood screws," 2 inches or over in length

One inch and less than two inches.
Less than one inch.
Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for.
Scroll (see iron and steel, hoop iron)
Scythes
Sections, special (sce iron and steel angles)
Separators (see machines, portable)
Shapes, structural (see iron and steel angles)
Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N.E.S.
Structurel iron work.
Sheets, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in . wide and not less than 4 in . in thickness
Sheets (see iron and steel, ingots). " for iron or composite ships or vessels (sec ships).
Sheets, steel, of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than $\$ 75$ per ton of 2,240 lbs., when im. ported by manufacturers of shovela and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.
Steel valued at $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ p. 1b., and upwards, for use in the munufacture of skates.
Shoes, horse.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "، mule } \\
& \text { "، }
\end{aligned}
$$

Shovels...
Shovel blanks, and iron and steel cut to shape for same
Skates.
Skelp iron (see iron and steel, boiler)
Slabs, iron, in blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings
Slabs of (see iron and steel, ingots)
Sledges.

Tariff.

35 p. c.
28 \$4 p. ton.

121 p. c.

Free.
"
،


## Articles.

## I

Iron and steel :-
Spades, spade blanks, and iiun or steel cut to shape for same
Spietel (see ferro.-"anganese).... :.................... ......
Spikes, composition.
" wrought und pressed, galvanized or not, N. E. S....
Springs (sce axles)
clock
Springs, clock, steel for, steel of No. 20 unge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gange, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.
Squares (sec iron and steel, bar iron)
Steel bowls for crean separators.
Steel, for the manufacture of files, when iniported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.
Steel needles, viz. : cylinder, hand frame and latch
Steel, parasol (see ribs)
Steel or iron rails for railways and tranways, of any form, punched or not, pun' 'ed, N.E.S
Steel rails weigt ing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks
Steel for saws and straw-cutters, cut to shapt, but not further manufactured.
Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, when importe. 'ing manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusiveiy in such manufacture in their own factori s.......
Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates
Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for.
Steel, No. 20 gauge and thinner, but rut thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corsat steels. . clock springs and shoe shanks ; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.
Steel, what shall be classed as (sce iron and steel ingots).
Stove plates.
Strips (see iron and steel ingots).
Strip steel, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows :-"I
the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby s olemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was sp-cially insported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn

Tariff.
$\$ 1$ p. doz., \& 2
p. c.
$\$ 2$ p. ton.
20 p.c.
1c. p. lb.
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.

10 p. c.

Free.
$\$ 13$ p. tnn.
Free.
"
30 p.c.
20 "
86 p . ton.
Free.
"
"
"
30 p.c.

28
28.

28

28
\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p.c.
$\$ 1$ p. doz., \& 25 p. $\$ 2$ p. ton. 20 p. c. 1c. p. Jb. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.

10 p. c.

Free. $\$ 13 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{hn}$.
Free.
"
$30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
20
$\$ 6$ p. ton.
Free.
'6

Free.
$\$ 16$ p. ton, but not less than 30 p.c.



## Tariff.

30 p. c. Free.
10 p. c.
35 p.c. Free.
"
"

## Free.

5c. p. lb.
20c. p. gall., \& 25
p. c.

25 p.
5c. p. doz., \& 30
p. c.

25 p. c.
2c. p. sq. yd., \&
$15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
5c. p. lb.
$20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
10c.each \& 30 p.c.
3c. p. gall.
10c. p. gall.
Free.
"
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.
"
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
20 "،
Free.

4
"
"
"
$\$ 4$ p. ton.
2c. p. sq. yd., \&
15 p.c.

Articles.

## K

Kerosene oil (see oils).
" fixtures or parts thereof
Kid leather, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed
(sce glove leathers).
Kloman process, iron made by (see iron and steel angles)
Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels.
....................
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandied, for use by electro-platers. .
Knitted goods, woollen (see woollen manufactures)
Knitting yarn (see woollen manufactures).
" under N6. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured
Ḱnives, plated wholly or in part, costing under $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
" hay
Kryolite, mineral

## L

Lahels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, ulso tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders.

Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goords, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials
Laces, boot, shoe and stay, of any material
Lacquers, spirit.

## N.E.S.

Lamp black
Lamps, glass
Lamp-wicks
Lanterns, magic, and slides therefor
Lapping (see blanketing)
Lard oil
Lard, untried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty.
Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty.
Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for nse in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively ; these conditions to be ascertained by special examination by the proper officer of Customs, and so certified on the face of each entry.
Latch needles.
Lawn and ornamental trees
Lava, unmanufactured

## 34



Tariff.
$\$ 2$ p. gall.
25 p.c.
35
5
$60 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .100 \mathrm{lbs}$.
40
30 p.c.
$1 \frac{12}{} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$.
30 p.c.
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p. lb.
5 p.c.
30 p
25
15
20
3c. p. lb.
${ }_{20}^{25} p$ c.
20 ;
10
125
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., \& 15
p.c.

15 p.c.
20
25 "
3c. p. lb.
Free.
"،
20 p.c.
Free.
25 c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40 , t 30 p.c.
25 p.c.
Free.
5c. p. doz., \& 30 p.c.
${ }_{71}^{1}$ c. p. I. G.
Free.
Fre.
"

## Articlers

## L

Lime juice, fortified with, or containing not more than 25 p. c.
of proof spirits.
And when containing more than 25 p . c . of proof spirits. .. . Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, not otherwise provided

60c. p. gall.
$\$ 2$ p. gall.
40c. p. gall.
10c. p. gall.
Free.
17 Free.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$50 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{c}$.
1 c. p. lb.
$\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. gall.
Free.
"
2c. p. lb.
3c. "
Free.
10 p.c.
20 "
Free.
35 p. c. Free.

30 p. c.
$\$ 2,000$ each.

10
28
21
24
"
vided for. ........................................................... diameter at the butt end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to any export duty, and that the effect be given to this recommendation from the date of the Order in Council founded on this Minute should Council concur therein.
Logwood, extract of
Lime juice and other fruit juices, not otherwise provided, nonalcoholic and not sweetened
Lime juice, crude only
inen rags
Lines for fishing (sec fish-hooks)
Liuiments (sce proprietary medicines)
Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled.
Liqueurs, all kinds, N.E.S. (sec spirits, c.)
Liquor, iron, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing.
Liquor, red, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing
Liquarice soot, not ground.
" in rolis or $\ddot{\text { sticks }}$
Literary societies, articles for (sec pictorial illustrations).
Litharge
Lithographic presses.
stones, not engraved
Literary papers (see newspapers).
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared.
Locks, N. H.S.
" steel rods for (sce iron and streel rods)
Locomotives and other steanl engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified
Locomotives, provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than.
Locomotives, and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upan any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs
Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough.
Locust beans and locust bean meal, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere pro-

## Free.

"

4 Free.

Tariff.


Tariff.

19 p. ton.
$30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
\$2. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.gall.\& 30
p.c.

20 1.c.
:27c. p. I. (i.
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

Free.

2c. p. lb.
20 p.c.
${ }_{35}^{10}$ p. c.
$35 . "$
10 "
83 each and 20
p.c.

Free.
.
${ }_{25}{ }^{25} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
1c. p. lb
Free.
25 p. c.
Free.

## Articlem.

## M

Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S.

Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excina regulations. extract of (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes.
Manganese, oxide of.
Mangoer ......
Mangold seeds.
Manilla grass. .
hoods
Manures, animal
Manure, vegetable.
Manuseripts.
Maps, geographical, topographical and astronomical charts and globers, N.E.S.
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not sipecially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over.
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides ouly, and not spectiblly shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet.
Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.
Marble, foxished, and all manufactures of narble, N. E.S....
Matrices or copper shells of the sanie.
Masts, iron, for ships, or parts of.
Maxtic, gum.
Mats, hemp
" India-rubber
" Sinyrna
Matting, hemp
jute.........................................................................
India-rubber. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Mattocks
Mattresses, hair and spring, and other.
Meal, buckwheat (sce wheat)
corn (sec wher,)
" oat
" locust bean, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food
Seal, oil cake, oil ielze, coiton seed cake and cotton seed neal and palm nut crise and ineal
Meal, damaged (aee briodstuffs).
Meats, fresh or salted, N.E.S.
Meats, dried or smoked, and meats preserved in any other way than by being salted or pickled, N. E. S. ; if imported in tins the weight to include the weight of the tin.
Meats, labels for (see labels).
Medals, cullections of .
Medicines, proprietary (see proprietary medicines)

## Tariff.

825 p. ton, but not leas than 30 p.c.
15e. p. bush.
25 p. c.
Free.
"
"
20 p. c.
Free.
-
20 p.c.

10 "

15 "
15 "
25 "
35 "
2c. p. sq. inch.
Free.
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
25
5c. p. lb., and 15
p. c.
$30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
${ }^{25}$ "
$25 \quad$ "
5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.

1c. p. lb., and 25
p. c.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$
4c. p. lb.
40c. p. brl.
12. p. lb.

Free.
Free.
20 p.c.
3c. p. lb.

## 3c. p. lb.

3c. p. 1b.
15. p. lb., and 25
p, c.
Free.


## Articles.

## M

\$2.12h p. gal. \& 30 p. Free.
(b) When testing less than forty degreen, a specific duty of and in addition thereto for ench degree or fraction of a degree less thun forty degrees
(c) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty in all cases when not so imported direct without transhipment of
The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty-
Molasses, second process, or molanses derived from the manufacture of "molasses sugar," testing lyy polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufncturers of blacking, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of blacking, conditional that the importers shall in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such molanses is imported for such use, and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molansess to be at once mixed in a projee tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod, or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other uso, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Custums officer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary in the interest and protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Custome officer the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose
Morocco leather, skins for; tanned but not further manufactured
loss, Iceland, and other mosses, and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only.
Moulds, brim, for goldbeaters.
Mouldings of wood, plain
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain. .
Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and afl other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for
Mucilage.
Muffe, fur
Munjeet and madder, or Indian madder, ground or preparod, and all extracts of
Muriate of potash, crude
Music, printed, bound or in sheets
Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for. $" \quad " \quad$ for bands (sec departments, articles for). " " settlers (sec settlers' effects)
Musk, in pods or in grains
Muskets.
Muslin apron checks, uncoloured
Muslins, Swiss, jaconet and canibric, uncoloured.................. 17
Mustard, cake. ground

Tariff.

1/ c. p. gall. \& 1 c, p. deg, additional.
2t c. p. gall. additional.

Free.
15 p.c.
Free.
25 p.c.
$30 \quad{ }^{\prime}$

35 p.c.
$30{ }^{\circ}$
$25 \quad$ "
Free.
".
10c. p. lb.
25 p. c.
Free.
"
20 p.c.
25 "
25 "
20 "
25 "

| Articles. | 苞 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{N}$ <br> Nail plate, of iron or steel, No. 16 gauge or thicker. Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails. |  |  |
|  | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Nails, brass and copper.. | +28 | 35 " |
| "، composition ...... |  |  |
| "، cut, of iron or stet |  | 1c. p. lb. <br> 112c. p. lb., butnot less than $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
|  |  |  |
| hob | 28 | 112c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p . |
| wir | 28 | 12c. p. ll., but int less than 35 p.c. <br> 20 |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| wrought and pressed, galvanized or no |  | 112c. p. ib., but not less than 35 p.c. |
| Naphtha (see oils) <br> wood (sec spirits, $c$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Navy, articles for (see departments, articles for) Neatsfoot oil. |  |  |
|  | 25 |  |
| Needles, steel, viz. :-Cylinder, hand frame and latch. |  |  |
| Nets, lace | 17 |  |
| " lawn tenni |  |  |
| Nettings of cotton |  |  |
| Netting, cotton, for the lining of boots, shoes | 1 |  |
| " mosquito, uncoloured. |  |  |
| silk plush, used for the | 15 |  |
| ". woollen, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves |  |  |
| Nets for fisheries (sce fish-hooks). <br> Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound. |  | Free. |
|  | 1 | " |
| Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed, and intended to be completed and published in Canada |  |  |
|  |  | 25 p. c. |
| " anodes. |  |  |
| " silver, manufactures of, not plated | 28 |  |
| " silver, in sheets | 28 | Fr |
| Nitrate of soda or cubic nitr | 14 |  |
| Nitre, spirits of (see spirits, |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \text { p. I. G. } \\ & \text { \& } 30 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| itro-glycerine | 8 | 10c. p. Ib., |
| Noils, being the short wool which falls from the comls in worsted factories | 23 | Free. |
| Non-enumerated articles (see articles not enumeraced).......... Notches for umbrellas (see ribs). | 28 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Nutmegs | 22 | Free. |
| Nuts, all |  | 3c. p. lb,$\begin{aligned} & \text { c. p. p. . . } \\ & \text { 1c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| iron or steel, wrought <br> Nux vomica beans, crude only. $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  | 24 | Free. |

$\$ 13 \mathrm{p}$. ton.
$20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
35
20
20
20 ". ${ }^{20}$ lb
112. p. p. ib., but not less than $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. 11 ch. p. lib., but not less than 35 p.c. 112.c. p. lib., but unt less than 35p.c. $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ c. p. ib., but not less than35p.c. 7 fc . p. I. G. \$2.12i p. I. G.
Free.
20 p . c.

| Articles. | 嵒 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| Oak (set lumber) | 24 | Free. |
|  |  |  |
| " and of oak bark, extract of, for tanuin | 14 |  |
| Oakum. | 24 |  |
| Oats... | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| Ochres and ochrey earths, ground or unground, wawhed or un- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{10}^{35}$ |
| Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined ; naphtha, benzole and petroleum ; products of petroleum, coal, shale |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Oils, cocoanut, in its natural state ............................. 25 Free. |  |  |
| " cod liver, nedicated. |  | 20 p . |
| ". essential, for manufacturing | 14 |  |
| " finish, N.E.S. | 14 | 20c. p. gall., |
|  |  |  |
| "" flax seed, raw or boiled. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| " illuminating, composed wholly or in part of the products of petrolenm, coal, shale, or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gall. |  |  |
|  | 25 | 20 |
| " linsoed, raw or boiled | 25 | 1 c c. p. lb. |
| Oils, lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30 c . per I. G.. <br> 25 7c. p. I G |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| "/ medicinal (see prop | 14 |  |
| " olive........ ............................................ 25. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| " spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all ocher articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for. |  |  |
| " sesame seed............................. ... ......... | 25 |  |
| " sper | 25 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Oil cake | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | Fre |
| cloth, | 19 | 5c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p.c. |
| Oilcloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, |  |  |
|  | 19 | 5c. p sq. yd. and |
| intments (see propritary medicines) |  | 25 p.c. |


| Articles. | 苞 | Tarift. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| Oleographs (set advertising pamphlets). | 1 | 6c. p. lb., and 20 |
| Oleo-stearine, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories. | 14 | Free. |
| Opium (crude)-the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering. | 14 |  |
| " prepared for smoking ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | \$ 5 p. lb. |
| Optical instruments, N.E.S. | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet. | 21 | 25c. p. box. |
| Oranges and lemons, in ont-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 14 cubic feet | 21 | 13c. p. $\frac{1}{2}$-box. |
| Oranges and lemons, in cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity. | 21 | 10c. p. cub. ft. |
| Oranges and lemons, in bulk........................... | 21 | \$1.60 p. 1,000. |
| Oranges and lemons, in barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel.. | 21 | 55c. p. brl. |
| Orange rinds, in brine. . | 21 | Free. |
| Orange, mineral. . | 14 | 5 p.c. |
| " wine (see wines). | 22 | 25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40 , \& 30 p.c. |
| Orchids | 30 | Free. |
| Organs, cabinet, viz. : On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds | 2 | \$10 each. |
| Organs having over two and not over fuur sets of reeds. |  | \$15 |
| Organs having over four and not over six sets of reeds. | 2 | \$20 " |
| Organs having over six sets of reeds. | 2 | \$30 " |
| And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof.... |  | 15 p.c. |
| Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs |  | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Organzine (see silk in the gum). | 16 |  |
| Ores of metals of all kinds. . | 26 | Free. |
| Ornaments, alabastar, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition. | 31 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Orris root. . .... .......... | 24 | Free. |
| Osiers | 24 |  |
| Ostrich feathers, undressed | 18 | ${ }_{35}^{15} \text { p.c. }$ |
| Ottur or attar of roses | 14 | Free. |
| Overcoating (see woollen manufactures). | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p. e. |
| Oysters, shelled, in bulk. | 20 | 10c. p. gall. |
|  | 20 | 3c. p. can. |
| " in cans, over 1 pint and not over 1 qt ., incliding the cains | 20 | $5 \mathrm{c} .$ |
| in cans, exceeding 1 qt. in capacity, an additional duty of 5 c . for each qt., or fraction of a qt. of capacity over a qt., including the cans. | 20 | 5c. p. qit. |
| " in the shell.. .. . ....... ... | 90 | 25 p.c. |
| " seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being |  |  |
| Oxalic acid. . ..... ... ........... | 11 | Free |
| Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fireproofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw | 14 | 30 p.c. |

Tarift.
p. lb., and 20 p. c.
'ee.
p. lb.
p. lb.
p. c.
c. p. box.
c. p. $\frac{1}{2}$-box.
c. p. cub. ft.
.60 p. 1,000.
c. p. brl.
ree.
p. c.
c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to $40, \&$ 30 p.c. ree.

10 each.
$\begin{array}{ll}15 & \text { " } \\ 0 & \text { " } \\ 30 & \text { ، }\end{array}$
p.c.
p. c.
ree.
p. c.
$\underset{4}{\text { ree }}$
pp.c.
ree.
c. p. lb., and 20
p. c.
c. p. gall.
p. can.

## Articles.

## P

Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or trenty, not exceeding 1 qt . in contents ; and when exceeding 1 qt . an additional duty of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. for each additional $q t$. or fractional part thereof.

Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for
Packing rubber.
Paddy, rice (sec vice)
Pads, stair
Pails.
Paintings in oil or water colours, the prodnction of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs.
Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.
Paintings, prints, drawings, engravings and building plans
what shall be prohibited (sce prohibited articles).
Paints, fire-proof. .
Paints and colours, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S.
Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers ; the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty
Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers.
Palm leaf, unmanufactured.
Palm nut eake
nieal.
Panphlets, :Uvertising (see advertising panphiets)
" illustrated (see stereotypes)
Pans, plativum (see platinum wire).
Pantaloon stuffs, cotton (sec bed-ticking).
Papar, albumenized, chemically prepared for photographers' ike
Paper cutters, used in pinting and book-binding establishments.
Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on eash roll of eight yards or under, and st in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :-
a. Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper.
b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins, not handi. ade.
c. Single print broazes and coloured bronzes.
d. Einbossed bronzes.
e. Coloured borders, narrow, and coloured borders, wide.
f. Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide...
g. Embossed borders.



## Tariff.

$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. on each can or package.

25 p. c.
õc. p. 1b., and 15
p.c.

172 p.c.
2.
${ }^{1}$ ree.
"
20 p.c.
30 '
30 "

5 c. p. lb., and 25
p. c.
\$1 p. I.G.
Free.
Fee
"
"
6c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.

2c. p. sq. in.
28 Free.
17 2c. p. sq. yd., and $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

2425 p. c.
|10 ،

| Articleis. | 訔 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P |  |  |
| Paper, heinp (see hemp paper).. | 24 | Free. |
| Paper, of all kinds, N.E.S. ..... . . ... | 24 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Paper, manufactures of, includiug ruled and bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books. | 1 | 35 " |
|  | 24 | dc. p. lb. |
| Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished. | 24 |  |
| Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets. | 24 | 25 " |
| Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery. | 9 | 30 " |
| Paper, sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not | 24 | 35 " |
| Paper, waste | 24 | Free. |
| Papetries. | 1 | 35 p . c. |
| Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, | 23 | 3c. p. 1b. |
| Parasol sticks or handles, N.E.S. | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Parasols, of all kinds and materials. | 8. |  |
| Parasols, materials for (see ribs) | 28 | 20 |
| Paris green, dry | 14 | 10 |
| Pastes, medicinal (sce proprietary miedicines). | 14 | 25 " |
| Paste, toilet (sce perfumery)..... | 22 | 30 " |
| Patent leather | 23 | 25 '6 |
| Patent medicines (sec proprietary medicines) | 14 |  |
| Patent medicines (see spirits, $d$ ).... .... | 14 | $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. gall. \& 30 p . c. |
| Peach trees | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Peach trees, seedling stock for grafting. | 30 | Free. |
| Peaches, N.U.P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Pear trees | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Pear trees, seedling stock for grafting. | 30 | Free. |
| Pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 lbs . weight. | 24 |  |
| Pearl, mother of, not manufactured | 27 | '6 |
| Pease .... . . . . . . . . . | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| Peal, candied | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { c. p. lb. at. } 35 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pelts, raw. | 23 | Free. |
| Pencils, lead, of all kinds, in wood or otherwis | 31 | 30 p. c |
| Perfume cases (see boxes, fancy). | 31 | 35 " |
| Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz. : -hair oils, tooth and other powders and wasles, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin. | 22 | 3\% " |
| Perfumes, alcoholic, and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin woshes and other toilet preparations containing spiris of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing ot more than four ounces each.. | 22 | $50 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each. | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \text { p. I. G. \& } \\ & 40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} . \end{aligned}$ |
| Periodicals, illustrated, advertising (see advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6c. p. lb. \& 20 p.c. |
| Periodicals, 1T.E.S.S. (s e e books, printed) .... ... . . . | 1 | 15 p. c. |
| Persis, or extract ci archill and cudbear | 14 | Free. |
| Petroleum (see oils). | 25 | 7sc. p. J. G. |
| Petroleum, preparations of (sec vasseline). | 14 |  |
| Pheasants................ .. ........ | 20 | Free. |


| Artioles. | 它 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P |  |  |
| Phials, glass, of \& oz. capacity and over | 26 | p. doz. and 30 |
| Ph | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Philosophical instruments and appara-us, that is to say, such as are not inmufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific |  |  |
| societies. | 6 | Fre |
| Philosophical instruments, N.E.S. |  | 25 p . c. |
| Phosphorus. | 14 |  |
| Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire. | 28 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Photographs (see advertising pamphlets). | 1 | $\text { 6c. p. lb., and } 20$ |
| Photographic instrunients, N.E.S. <br> Photographs, what shall be prohibited (sec prohibited articles) | 6 | 25 p . c. |
| Pianofortes, all square, whether round cornsed or not, not over seven octaves. | 2 | \$25 each, and 20 |
| Pianofortes, square, all others | 2 | \$30 each, and 20 |
| Pianofortes, upright | 2 | 830 each, and 20 |
| Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlor grand pianofortes. | 2 | 250 each, and 20 |
| Pianofortes, parts of |  |  |
|  | 9 | ic. p. lb. and 25 |
| Pickles, in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles ; and each bottle holding less than one half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not nore than one bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart. . | 22 | 40c. p. I. G. |
| Pickles in jars, pottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity,-the duty to include the duty on the jar, pottle or other vessel. |  |  |
| Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or in vinegar and mustard. | 22 |  |
| Pickles, in brine or salt ... . .. ... ..... | 22 | 25 c . |
| Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientitic and literary societies. |  | Free. |
| Pictures (see audertiring pamphlets) ..... .................. |  | $\text { 6c. p. lb., and } 20$ |
| Picture frames, as furniture. |  | 35 p. c. |
| Pip iron | 28 | \$4. p. ton. |
| Piling, logs for (sec logs). ${ }_{\text {Pill }}$ | 24 | Free. |
| Pills (see proprietary medicin | 14 | ${ }_{35}{ }^{\text {a }}{ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {c }}$ c. |
| Pine apples | 21 | Free. |
| Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal |  | $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Pipe-clay, unmanufactured |  | Free. |
| Pipes, cast-iron, of every description. | 28 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { \$12 per ton, but } \\ & \text { not less than } \\ & 35 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |


| Articles. | 号 | 'Tariff. |
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| $\mathbf{P}$ |  |  |
| Pipes, platinum (see platinum wire) | 28 | Free. |
| Pipes, drain and sewer, glazed or unglazed | 12 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Piques, cotton, uncoloured | 17 | 25 " |
| Pitch pine (see lumber). | 24 | Free. |
| Pitch, Burgundy . | 24 |  |
| Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallous each | 24 | Tree. |
| Pitcher spout pumps, iron. | 28 | 35 ?. c. |
| Plaids, cotton (see bed-tickings). | 17 | 2c. p. so. y. und 15 p. c. |
| Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan | 24 | Free. |
| Planks, sawn, not shaped (see lumber) | 24 |  |
| Plans, building | 1 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Plantairs .... | 21 | Free. |
| Plants, viz. :-Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N. E.S. | 30 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Plants, viz.:-Fruit plants, N.E.S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Plaster of Paris, or cypsum, ground, not calcined. | 26 | 10c. par 100 lbs . |
| " "، calcined or manufactured....... . 30.1 | 26 |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ in brls. of not over 300 lbs . | 26 | 45c. p. brl. |
| Plasters, medicinal (sce proprietary medicines). <br> Plated tware and all other electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part. | 14 27 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. 30 |
| Plates, Canada (sec iron and steel sheets). | 28 | 122 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| " engraved, on wood, and on steel or other $n$ | 3 | 20 " |
| " for iron or composite ships or vessels. | 28 | Free. |
| " phatographic, dry ........ . ..... | 26 | 9c. p. sq. ft. |
| Platinum wire ; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid | 28 | Free. |
| Platinum condensers (sce piatinum wire) ........... . . . . . . . . | 28 |  |
| " pans | 28 | " |
| " ripe | 28 | '6 |
| " tubing | 28 |  |
| Flaying cards. | 1 | 6c. p. pack. |
| Ploughs, sulky and walking | 9 | ${ }^{15} \mathrm{p}$. ${ }^{\text {c. }}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{2 N}{2 N}$ |  |
| " all manufactures, N.E.S | 9 |  |
| Plums . . . . | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Plum trees, all kinds.... seedling stock, for grafting | 30 30 | 3c. cach. Free. |
| Plush, hatters,' of silk or cotton... | 31 |  |
| " cotton. | 17 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Pocket-books. | 23 | $35^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Pomades, French or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of cistillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each. | 31 |  |
| Pomatums (see perfumery). . . ..... . . . .............. . . . . . | 22 | 30 " |
| Pomegranates.. | 21 | Free. |
| Pop-corn. | 21 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Porcelain ware . . . . . | 26 | $30{ }^{3}$ |
| shades, imitation | 26 | 20 " |

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p. pack.
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" c. p.

## Articles.

## P

Porter, in bottles (sec ale)
Portland cement (sec cement)
Posters (see labels
Potashes..
Potash, crude.
bichromate of.
German mineral
galta fir .................. .......... .... ${ }^{10} 10$
" $"$ salts for fertilizers
" muriate of.
" red prussiate of.
Potato spirit or oil (see spirits, b. )
Potatoes
sweet
Powder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ kegs or $\frac{1}{}$ kegs and other similar packages. ...
". cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.
"" canister, in 1-lb. and $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathrm{lb}$. tins.
" blasting and mining
Powder, giant, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part
Powders, tooth and other (see perfunery).
Powders, medicinal (sec proprietary medicines)
Powders, soap, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio a d other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty
Powders, baking (see yeast cakes)
Poultry and game of all kinds
14
..... .................
Prayer buoks.
, ㄲ. E. S., polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof
Precious stones, in the rough
Precipitate of copper, crude.
Presses, lithographic.
" printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices
Preserves, N.E.S.
Price-lists (see advertising pamplilets).
Primers (see hemp paper)
Printed paper, what shall be prohibited (see prohibited articles).

## Prints

Prints, what shall be prohibited (sce prohibited articles).
Prizes won in competition.
Prohibited articles:-The following articles are prohibited to be inmported under a penalty of $\$ 200$, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz.: Bookr, printed paper, drawings, paintilge, prints, photogiaphs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character; reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada; coin, base or counterfeit.
Proprietary medicines, to wit:-All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes,

Tariff.

18c. p. I. G. 10c.
$15 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb} . \& 25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Free.
"
"،
"
".
10 p. c.
\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per I. G.
15c. p. bush.
25 p. c.
5c. p. lb.
4c. "
15c. "
3c.
5c. p. lb. \& 20 p.c.
30 p. c.
25 p.c.

3c. p. lb.
${ }_{5}^{20} \mathrm{p}$. c.
10 "
Free.
10 p. c.
10 "
5c. p. lb.
6c. p. lb. \& 20 p.c.
Free.
20 p. c.
Free.

| Articles. | 妾 | Thrift. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{P}$ |  |  |
| tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general |  |  |
| name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise |  |  |
| provided for; all liquids | 14 | $50 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Proprietary medicines, all other | 14 |  |
| " 6 containing spirits (see spirits, $d$ ) | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 82.12 \lambda \text { p. I.G., \& } \\ & 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} . \end{aligned}$ |
| Prunella for boots and shoes | 17 | 10 p . c. |
| Prunes, dried | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Psalin books | 1 | ¢р.c. |
| Pulp of grasses for the manufacture of paper | 24 | Free. |
| Funice or pumice stone, ground or unground | 26 | " |
| Pumps, iron | 28 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Purses . . . . | 23 | 35 " |
| Pulque (sec spirits, c) ..... | 22 | \$2.12t t p. I.G. |
| Pitty dry, for porishing grinite | $\stackrel{14}{26}$ | $25 \mathrm{p}_{2} \mathrm{c}^{2}$ |
| Pyroligneous acid (ace acid, acetic)............. .............. | 14 |  |
| Q |  |  |
| Quails | 29 | Free. |
| Quartz, crystalized | 26 | " |
| Quicksilver. | 14 | " |
| Quills............ ... . . . . . . . . . . | 32 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| "" in their natural state, or unplumed.................. | 32 | Free. |
| Quilts, cotton, not including woven quilts or counterpanes Quinces . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | 35 p. c. |
| Quince trees of all kinds | 30 | 2d. each. |
| Quinine, sulphate of, in powder | 14 | Fres. |
| R |  |  |
| Rags, of cutton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste, or clippings, or waste of any kind, except mineral waste . . | 31 | Free. |
| Rakes, garden . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | öc. each, \& 25 p.c. |
| Rails, iron, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$ 6 p. ton. |
| Rails, steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 " |
| Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks | 28 | Free. |
| Railway bars, iron or steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6. ton. |
| Railway cars . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " (8ee locomotives) | 10 | Free. |
| Raisins | 21 | 1c. p. lb. \& 10 p.c. |
| Rasps....... . . . . : $\quad$............................... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Raspberries, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 21 | 3c. p. 1b. |

Rasp

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Tariff.
12. p. I.G., \& 0 р. с. p.
p. lh.


| Anticles. | 范 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R |  |  |
| Kods, rolled, steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diaraeter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, when imported by knob cir lock manufacturers or cutlera, for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Rollers, copper (see copper rollers) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 |  |
| Roman cement (see cement). . . . . | 12 | " |
| Roses, ottar or attar of... | 14 | " |
| Rosewood (see lumber) . . . . | 24 | ، |
| Ronts, medicinal, viz. ; aconite, calum'oa, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubart, and valerian. | 24 | " |
| Roots:- |  |  |
| Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | " |
| Gentian...... | 24 | " |
| Ginseng. | 24 | " |
| Iris, orris root | 24 | " 6 |
| Jalap ..... ........ | 24 | " |
| Liquorice, not ground. . ........ ..... ......... ....... | 24 | " |
| Rubler belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber. | 24 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { sc. p. lb., and } 15 \\ \text { p.c. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Rubber fillets (sec fillets of cotton) | 17 | Free. |
| Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured. | 24 | " |
| Rubber, recovered. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | " |
|  | 24 | " |
| " thread, elastic (see elastic rubber). | 24 | 25 |
| Rugs, all kinds, N.F.S. (see carpets). | 15 | 25 p c. |
|  | 15 | ${ }_{25}^{30} \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{c}$. |
|  | 31 9 | 10.4 |
| Rum (see spirits, a) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 | \$2.12 P. I. G. |
| Rum shrub (sec spirits, e) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 | \$2.122 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| Runners for umbrellas (see ribs of brass). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | Free. |
| Rye ............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 21 | 10c. p. bush. 50c. p. brl. |
| S |  |  |
| Sad imons.......... ... ............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | $\$ 16$ p. ton, but not less than 30 p.c. |
| Saddlery and harness of every description. | 10 | 35 p.c. |
| Safflower. ......... ... ............... | 24 | Free. |
| "1 extract of. | 14 | " |
| Saffron ..... | 24 | " ${ }^{4}$ |
| " extract of | 14 | " |
| " cake | 14 | ${ }^{4}$ |
| Safes, iron .... | 28 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Sago flour ....... | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Sails for boats and ships | 19 | 25 p.c. |
| Sail twine, when to be usel for boats' and ships' sails. | 19 | $5{ }^{5}$ |
| Salad oil... | 25 | 20 " |
| Sal ammoniac | 14 | Free. |
| Sal soda . | 14 |  |
| Salnon, packed. |  | 1c. p. lb. |

Tariff.

c. p. lb., and 15 p.e. ree.




Photographic Sciences
Corporation


| Articles. | 空 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 |  |  |
| Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines. | 9 | \$3 each, \& 20 p.c. |
| Sewing machines, settlers' (see settlers' effects) . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | Free. |
| Shades, gas light. | 13 | 30 p.c. |
| Shades, imitation porcelain, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved. | 26 | 20 " |
| Shades, lamp. .... ......... . . . . . . . . . ............ | 13 | $30 \quad 4$ |
| Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.. | 30 | 20 " |
|  | 21 | Free. |
| Shale, products of (see oils). | 25 |  |
| Shapes, structural (see iron and steel). | 28 |  |
| Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk. | 18 | 25 p.c. |
| Sheep, improvement of stock (see animals). | 29 | Free. |
| Sheep, living....... $\cdots \cdots$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 29 | $30 \mathrm{p.c}$. |
| Sheep skins (see belting leather)..... | 23 |  |
| Sheetings, cotton (see cottons, grey). | 17 | 1 c. p. sq. yd., \& 15 p.c. |
| Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels...... . " " (sce iron and steel). $\qquad$ | 28 | Free. |
| Shellac (see gums) $\qquad$ white, for manufacturing purposes. | 24 24 | " |
| Shells, manufactured, fancy (see boxes, fancy) | 31 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| ". unmanufactured, tortoise and other | 23 | Free. |
| Shingles.... ...... ................. .............. | 24 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| 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. | 11 | 10 " |
| On boilers, steam engines and other machinery . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 25 " |
| Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels | 28 | Free. |
| Shirtings, cotton (see bed-ticking)..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2c. p. sq. yd., \& } \\ & \text { 15 p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Shirts, cotton or linen. | 17 | \$1 p. doz., \& 30 |
| " woollen (see woollen manufactures).. | 15 | (p. c. ${ }_{\text {che }}$ p. p. lb., \& 20 |
| Shoe blacking | 10 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { p. c. } \\ & 30 \mathrm{p} . \\ & \text { c. }\end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Shoe shanks (see steel, No. 20) | 28 | Free. |
| Shoes, India-rubber (see India-rubber). | 24 |  |
| Shoes, N.E.S .... .... ..... | 18 |  |
| " horse, mule and ox | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \text { lb., but } \\ & \text { not less than } \\ & 35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Shot, shells, \&c., articles for (see hemp paper). . . . . | 31 | Free. |
| Show cases. | 24 | $\$ 2$ each, and 35 |
| Show cards, pictorial (sce advertising prmphlets)........ . . | 1 | 6c. p. lb., and 20 |
| Shovels... ... | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \text { p. doz., \& } 25 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |



Tariff.
P. ${ }_{6}$

66
ree.
p. c.

64
p. sq. yd., \& 15 p. c. 5 р. c.
ree.
$5 \mathrm{p.c}$.
$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{re}}$
ree
"
5 p. c.
${ }^{10}$ P.،
ree.
c. per ${ }_{4}$ b
oc. p. pr.\& $3!$ p.c.
13 p . ton.
ree.
"
"
"،
op. c.
c. each \& 20 p.c. BOc. p. square.
5 p . c .
c. p. $\mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$ \& $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$

30 p . c .
c.p. lb. \& 25 p.c.
$5 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{~b} . \& 12 \mathrm{\imath} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
0 p. c.
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. p. lb .
Oc.p.1b.\& 10 p.c.


## Artioles.

## E

Spirituous liquors:-
spirit ; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, N.E.S., mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tatia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters and beverages.
(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and being or known or desig. nated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, N.E.S
(e) 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 four ounces each; when in bottles, flasks or other r ackages weighing more than four ounces each
( $f$ ) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirita of ammonia .
(g) Vermuth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirits, seventy-five cents ; if containing more than forty per cent of proof spirits.
( $h$ ) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs directs.
(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 p.c. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.)
Spokes (sce hubs)
Spools, cotton (sewing thread)
Sprigs (see tacks).
Spring mattresses.
Springs (see axles).
clock.
\$2.12d p. I. G. \& 30 p. c.

Spurs, used in the manufacture of earthenware.
Square reeds and rew-hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip inanufacturers, for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories
Squares, iron (sce iron and steel, bar iron).
Squills, root.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all prepara. tions having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavoured.
Starch, when sweetened or flavoured, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty. ... ....
Statuettes, N.E.S.
Steam engines, fire


12h p. I. G. \& 30 p. c.
2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G. \& $40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. 2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G. \& 30 p. c.
$2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.

| Articles. | 宮 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{S}$ |  |  |
| Stearine, all kinds...................................................... | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers, to be user in the manufacture of such artlcles only in their own factories. $\qquad$ ...... | 28 | Free. |
| Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinuer, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories. | 28 | '6 |
| Steel strip, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows:-"I, the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solenmly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufucture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will he used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid ". | 28 | " |
| Steel crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories. . | 28 | " |
| " all other (sce iron and steel).. . <br> 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 of the same. | 28 | 2c. p. sq. in. |
| Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and inatrices or copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid. | 28 | 1c. " |
| Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid. | 28 |  |
| And matrices or copper shells of the same... | 28 | 2 c . |
| Stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.. | 26 | Free. |
| Stockings (8ee socks) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{c} . \text { p. } 1 \mathrm{~b} . \text {, and } 30 \\ & \text { 1. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones. | 26 | Free. |
| Stones, cement (see cement)........ . . . . . . . . | 26 | $\$ 1 \mathrm{p}$. ton. |
| Stones, diamond, unset. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .i. . . . . | 27 | Free. |
| Stones, granite and freestone, dressed, all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S. | 26 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed, | 26 | \$2 p.ton. |
| Stones, grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter. <br> Stones, lithographic, not engraved. | 26 26 | ${ }_{20}^{\$ 2} \text { p. c. }$ |



## Articles.

## $\mathbf{S}$

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.
Sulphate ofiammonia.
" 4 of iron..
" of lime
، of 4 ............................................... 14
"
". of soda, crude, known as salt cake
Sulphide of sodium
Sulphur, in roll or flour.
Suniac (see camwoud)
Sunshad
"
Surgi sticks or handles, N.E.S
Suspenders and parts thereof
18
Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails
Swine, improvement of stock (see animals)
Syrupe, fruit, N. O. P
": medicinal (see proprietary medicines)
" N.E.S. (sce sugars and molasses).
Sycamorv, lumber (see lumber).

## T

Tableware, glass (acc glass)
Tablets, for blind (sce typewriter)
Tables, bagatelle or boards (with cues and balls)
billiard (see billiard tables).
Tacks, cut, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand
Exceeding sixteen ounces to a thousand
Tafia (see spirits, c).

Tails, undressed
Tallow.
Tampico or istle
Tanners' bark
Tannic acid (see blood albumen)
Tanning articles, in crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S

Tapestry carpets (see carpets)
Tar, coal
" pine, in packages of not less than 15 galions each. . . . . . . . . .
Tarpaulin (sce clothing made of cotton)
Tassels (see laces)
Fea, from the United States

1c. p. lb., and
35 p. c.
Free.
"
-،
"
5 p. c.
Free.
"
35 p. c.
20 "
20 "
35 "

2c. p. 1,000 .
20. p. lb.
$\$ 2.12 \mathrm{c}$ c. p. I. $\boldsymbol{\text { a }}$.

## Free.

$\$ 16$ p. ton, but not less than 30 p.c.
Free
Tariff.

20 "
Free.
40c. p. I. G.
50 p.c.
Free.

Free.
35 p. c.
lc. p. 1 b .
Free.
${ }^{\prime}$
"
"
25 p. c.
10
Free.
$35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
30 "،
10 "


Toma
Toma

25 p. c.
c. p. doz., and

25 p. c.
2c. p. sq. yd., and
$15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
${ }_{35}{ }^{\text {ic }}$
Free.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Free.
35 p. c.
bc. p. lb., and
35 p. c.
Free.
$20 \mathrm{p} .{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Free.
20 p.c.
Free.

35 p.c.
$\$ 212$ c. p. I. G., and 30 p . c .
25 p.c.
35c p. lb., \& $12 \frac{1}{2}$
45c. p. lb., \& $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. c.

35 p. c.

35 p. c.

Triff.

| Articles. | 皆 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T <br> Tomatoen, fresh <br> Tomatoes, and other vegatables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packuges, weighing not over 1 pound each, 2 cents per can or package, and 2 cents additional per can or package for ea $h$ pound or fraction of a pound over 1 pound in weight, and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty | 21 | 30c. p. bush., and 10 p. c. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tonics (sece proprietary medicines)................... .... .... |  |  |
|  |  | Fre |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{31}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tooth powders (sec perfumery). . . ... . .... . |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Towels of every description.................... . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| Toys of all kinds........... .... ..... ... ............ .: |  |  |
|  |  | Fre |
| Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs ... |  |  |
| Tree-nails <br> Trees, forest, when imported into the Province of Manituba or the North-West Territories, for planting. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Trees, shade, fruit, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Trunks ........ .. . .... . ............ . ...... . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| Trusses <br> Tubing, brass, drawn, plain and fancy................... .... |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tubes, boiler, wrought iron or steel........... .............. |  |  |
| Tubing, iron, lap-welded (ste iron and steel tubing).. <br> Tubes, not welded, nor more than $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter, of rolied steel |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled, or not over 2 in. in diameter. <br> Tubes, other, wrought iron, or pipes.. |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{10} \mathrm{c}$ c. p. lb., and 30 p.c. |
| Tubing, platinum (see platin:m wire). zinc, seamless drawn. |  | Free. 10 p.c. |
| Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. indiameter ; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 11 in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass-covered, not over $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture o bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose ; when iniported for the nanufaccurers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada. |  |  |
|  | 24 |  |
| Tufa, calcareous, when imported from the United States America, for use in the manufacture of indurated fibrewar |  |  |


| Articliss. | 厚 | Tarif. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T |  |  |
| or aulphite fibre, and for no other purpose, nuch exemption from duty to continue and be in force until the end of the next nemsion of Parliament. <br> Turmeric |  | Free. |
| Turnip seed ........................................ |  |  |
| Turpentine, raw or crude........... .... . . | 24 | 10 p. |
| Turtles. | 20 | Free. |
|  | 24 | 10" p, lb, and |
| Tweeds (fee woulien manufactures) | 15 | 10e. p. lb., and |
| Twine, cotton .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 1c. p. ib., and 25 p.c. e. |
| "4 for fiyheries (ace fish hooks). | 19 |  |
| " sail, when to be used for boats' and shipw sails | 10 | ${ }_{5}^{30}{ }^{\text {Pic. }}$ |
| " for harvent binders, of jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilln and sisal mixed.. | 19 |  |
| Twist, silk. | 16 |  |
| Type for printing | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | ${ }_{10}^{20}$ " |
| Typewriters, tablets with movable figures, geographical mape and musical instrimenta, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools, and not of private individuals, the above particulare to be veri fied by special affidavit on each entry when presented. | 31 | ${ }_{\text {Free. }}$ |
| U |  |  |
| Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp | 14 | Free. |
| Umber (see oxides) | 14 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials. . |  | $30 \cdot 1$ |
| Umbrella, materials for (see ribs): <br> sticks or handles, N. $\mathrm{F} . \dot{\mathrm{S}}$ | $\stackrel{28}{24}$ | Free. 20 p. |
| Unenumerated articles (oee articles not enumerated)............ | 32 | $20^{\circ}$ |
| finished | 24 |  |
| Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished. $\mathbf{v}$ | 24 | 20 " |
| Vaceine and ivory vaccine points |  | Free. |
| Valerian root. | 24 |  |
| Valises ${ }^{\text {Vanill........... }}$ | 23 | $30 \mathrm{p.c}$. |
| Vanilla beany, crude only.... ........................... . . | 24 24 | Free. <br> ${ }^{3} 1$ p. I.G |
| Varnishes, spirits. <br> lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish, N.E.S. <br> black and bright, for ships' use | 24 24 24 | 20c. p. gall., and $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Free. |
| Vasseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purpones in bulk | 14 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Vasseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb . in weight each. |  |  |

## Turmeric

Turnip seed
urpentine, raw or crude
Turtles
spiritn of
$\stackrel{10}{10} \mathrm{~F}$.
Tuscan plaits
$10 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$, and
1c. p. ib., and 25
"/ for fiyheries (ace fish hooks)
" sail, when to be used for boats' and shijw' sails
manilln and sisal mixed
Twist, silk
Type for printing

Vessele
Vestme
Vines,
Vinega
Vitriol,
Vultur

Waddi

Vaceine and ivory vaccine points
Valerian root
Vanilla beans, crude only
" ${ }^{\text {lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collo. }}$
dion and oil finish, N.E.S
". black and bright, for ships' use
, and an similar proparations petroleum for toilet, seline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb . in weight each

## Tariff.

p. lb., and p p. p. ib., and $2 \delta$

| Articles. | 古 | Tarif. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{v}$ |  |  |
| Vegetables, in cans (ree tomatoes in cann). fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical proceas. | 21 | Free. |
| "\% fibres, for manufacturing purposes........... . . . . | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 24 | Free. |
| potatoes and yamn ...... ... ....... ........ | 21 | 25 p. c. |
|  | 10 |  |
| Velvetens............ (.) . ..... ..... ...................... | 17 | Free. |
| Velvets, cotton |  |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ silk (oee silk velvets) | 16 |  |
| Veneers of wood, not over ${ }^{1}$ in. in thickness. ... ........... | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { Frve. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Venetian carpets (sec carpets). |  | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry ....... . . . . . . ........ | 14 | Free. |
|  | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Vermuth (sec spirits, $\ell$ ) .... .... ........... ............ ... Vensels, cast iron. . | 28 | 816 per ton, but not less than 30 p . c. |
| Vessels and ships (see ships). | 11 |  |
| Vestments, church (see silk velvets) | 16 |  |
| Vines, grape, ceating ten cents and le | 30 | 2c. eac |
| Vinegar see acid, acatic.... | 14 |  |
| Vitrio, blue, sulphate of copp |  |  |
| undressed. | 18 | ${ }_{15}^{s 00}{ }^{30} \text { c. }$ |
| W |  |  |
| Wadding, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured... ... ......... |  | 3c. per lb., and 15 p.c. |
| " not bleached, dyed or coloured. | $17$ | 2c. per lb., and 15 p.c. |
| Waggons, farm (see buggies) | 10 |  |
| Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S. | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Wall papers (see paper hangings). | 24 |  |
| Walnut lumber (sec lumber). | 24 | Free. |
| Ware, China and porcelain. | 28 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| .، earthen and stone (see +arthenwar | 28 |  |
| " galvanized iron ........... ... | 28 |  |
| " japanned | 28 |  |
| \% granite..... | 28 |  |
| " plated (sce plated ware). | 27 |  |
| " table, cut, pressed or moulded...... | 26 | 5 c. p. doz., and |
| Waters, medicinal (see proprietary medicines) | 14 | 50 p.c. |
| Waters, mineral, natural, not in bottle-under regulations |  |  |



Tariff.

3c. per lb., and 15 p. c. lc. per lb., and 15 p. c. 15 p. c. 2c. per lb., and 15 p. c 1c. per lb., and 25 p.c.
30 p. c.
Free.
10 p. c
35 。
10 c . each and 30 p. c. 25 p. c. Free.
40c. p. brl.
$\$ 1$ per ton.
$\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ per I. G. and 30 p. c.

10 p. c.
3c. p. 1b.
5 c .
$25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
20
1c. per lb., and
25 p. c.
35 p. c.
Free.
35 p . c.
Free.
20 p. c.
15c. per bush.
75c. per brl.

## Articles.

## W

2nd. He shall report inwards in like manner the exact quantity of flour or meal and other product of said wheat or grain when he returns the same to Canada, and make a solemn declaration to the effect that such flour or meal and other product is the actual produce of the wheat or grain taken from Canada, and no other.
3rd. The officer receiving such reports shall verify the truth thereof to the best of his ability and enter the particulars in the aforesaid book, and shall require the owner to append his signature to such entries in attestation of the correctness of the same.
If it be found that any additional quantity of product has been returned more than that which the quantity of wheat or grain should properly produce, or if it be ascertained that any change has been made therein by the sul)stitution in whole or in part of foreign wheat or grain or the product thereof for the Canadian wheat or grain represented to have been taken out to be so ground, or if any other fraudulent act has been done in reference thereto, then the product or the alleged product so returned shall be seized and forfeited.

Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, part of (see hubs).
Whips of all kinds, except toy whips.
" articles for manufacture of (see reeds, square)
Whip, gut or cat-gut, unmanufactured.
White ash (see lumber)
" wood (see lumber)
"، glass, enamelled.
Whiskey (sce spirits, a)
White lead, dry.
zinc.
zinc. 14
Whiting or whitening, gilders' whiting or Paris white............
White shellac, for manufacturing purposes.
Winceys of all kinds, N.E.S.
" checked, striped or fancy cotton, over 25 inches wide.
Window glass, common and colourless,
Windows, stained glass.
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 yer 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 an Imperial gallon), 25 cents per Inperial gallun, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits; and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad calorem.
-
10
10
10
31
23
24
24
26
26
22
14
Tariff.
$30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
15 "
50c. p. doz., and 30 p.c.
Free.
"،

25 p .c.
\$2.12 t c. per I. G.
5 p.c.
Free.
22 p . c.
2c. p. sq. yd., and $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
$20 \mathrm{p.c}$.
30 "،

25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40 , and 30 p . c.

## Articles.

## W

Wine, champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than one pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles ; cortaining not more than a pint each, and more than one half pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen bottles ; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to thnee dollars and thirty cents per dozen lottles, at the rate of oue dollar and sixty-five cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle,--the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in aldition to the above specific duty there shall be an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent.
(But any liquors iniported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits).
Wine, spirits of (see spirits, a).
" ginger (sce spirits, $y$ ).
Wire, of brass or copper.
"re, of brass and copper, twisted, when inuported by manu facturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories.....
Wire, of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and cor rugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather beltng, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.
Wire, buckthorn and strip, iron or steel (see steel strip).
"،
66 cloth of brass and copper. covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material.

66
fencing, barbed, of iron or steel
crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.
Wire, iron or steel (sec steel, No. 20 gauge)
"، platinum (see platinum wire).
" rigging (sec ships)
" rods (see brass).
" rope, iron or steel, $\mathrm{N} .0 . \mathrm{P} . \dot{\mathrm{P}}$
" all kinds, N.E.S.
Wooden ware, viz. : pails, tubs, churns, brooms, orushes and manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp..........
Wood for fuel, when imported into Manitoba and North-West Turritories.
Wood mouldings, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain
$\$ 212 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{c}$. p. I. G.
$15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Free.

Wood mouldings, plain.
Wood pulp.
" redwood (see lumber)..
25 "
Free.
"

## X

Xylonite or xyolite, in sheets or in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough

## Free.

Xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, collars of ......................... 18

## $\mathbf{Y}$

Yams
Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Minister of Customs.
Yarn, cotton, under No. 40 , not bleached, dyed or coloured
" cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured.
Yarns, cotton, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics

17
Yarns, cotton, in cops only, made fron single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by

| Articles. | 它 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{Y}$ |  |  |
| the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cutton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only. | 17 | Free. |
| Yarns, hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured. . | 17 | 2c. p. lb., and 15 |
| " hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or coloured | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3c. p. lb., and } 15 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| " jute, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories | 19 | Free. |
| Yarn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured . | 17 | 2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| " " bleached, dyed or coloured | 17 | 3c. p. lb.; and 15 p. c. |
| " woollen, fingering, worsted, knitting, \&c. (sce woollen manufactures).. | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { c. p. lb., and } 20 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of auch articles only in their own factories. | 15 | Free. |
| Yeast, compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 lbs. | 14 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing 1 lb . or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing 1 lb . or over, but not over 50 lbs , the weight of the package to be included in the weight for cluty. | 14 | 6c. " |
| Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders, in packages of less than 1 lb . in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. | 14 | 8c. |
| Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing | 28 | Free. |
| Z |  |  |
| Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets. | 28 | Free. |
| " chloride, salts and sulphate | 14 | ${ }^{5} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}^{\text {c }}$ |
| " manufactures of, N.E.S. | 28 | $25{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| "، seamless drawn tubing | 28 | 10 " |
| " white. | 14 | 5 " |

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[^0]:    $\ddagger$ Three months, to 30th June, 1868.

[^1]:    * Including Nipissing (13,020).

[^2]:    * Elected by acclamation.

[^3]:    *Elected by acclamation.

[^4]:    *In contested constituencies.

[^5]:    * Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

[^6]:    * Adjourned 8 February till 2nd
    + Adjourned 1879, till 27 th Ma
    $\pm$ Adjourned S
    sAdjourned 1
    $\|$ Adjourned to

[^7]:    * Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.
    + Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27 th May, 1879.
    + Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888.
    §Adjourned Novembari 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889.
    $\|$ Adjourned to March 10, 1891.

[^8]:    *Adjourned to 16th Jıne.

[^9]:    *Subject to revision.

[^10]:    Montreal
    Torunto.
    Quebec.
    Hamilton
    Ottawa..
    St. John, N.B
    Halifax
    London........
    Winnipeg...
    Kingston
    Victoria, B. $\ddot{\mathrm{C}}$
    Vancouver, B.
    St. Henri.....

[^11]:    VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA BY SETTLLERS SINCE 1875.
    

    It must be remembered, however, that the means for obtaining information of this kind is very defective, and it is very likely that the actual value is considerably above the amount reported, In the 17 years given above it will be seen that a total value of $\$ 47,045,729$ has been brought into the country.

    Immigration expenditure.
    Cost of settlers, perhead.

    > Deruand for farm and domestic servants.
    120. The total immigration expenditure in 1891 was $\$ 179,779$, being an increase of $\$ 52,476$ as compared with 1890 .
    121. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was $\$ 3.98$, and including arrivals so reported, was $\$ 2.18$; the figures for the preceding year, 1890 , being $\$ 3.06$ and $\$ 1.69$ respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875 :-

    | Year. | Not including Customs. |  | Incluiding Ces. томя. |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | Settlers. | Amount. | Settlers. | Amount. |
    |  |  | \$ cts. |  | 8 cts. |
    | 1875 | 19,243 | 1400 | 27,382 | 1083 |
    | 1876. | 14,499 | 1960 | 25,633 | 1112 |
    | 1877. | 15,323 | 1200 | 27,082 | 6 \% |
    | 1878. | 18,372 | 963 | 29,807 | 628 |
    | 1879 | 30,717 | 574 | 40,492 | 43 |
    | 1880. | 27,544 | 659 | 38,505 | 47 |
    | 1881 | 32,587 | 632 | 49,991 | 430 |
    | 1882 | 81,904 | 423 | 112,458 | 308 |
    | 1883. | 98,637 | 426 | 133,624 | 315 |
    | 1884. | 68,633 | 628 | 103,824 | 415 |
    | 1885. | 46,868 | 662 | 79,169 | 392 |
    | 1886 | 43,875 | 687 | 69,152 | 436 |
    | 1887. | 54,704 | 574 | 84,526 | 371 |
    | 1888. | 57,106 | 396 | 88,766 | 203 |
    | 1889. | 52,983 | 237 | 91,600 | 13 |
    | 1890. | 41,549 | 306 | 75,067 | 169 |
    | 1891. | 45,051 | 398 | 82,165 | 218 |

    It will be seen that the average cost per head is considerably $k$ than it was some years ago.
    122. The various immigration agents again report that the demax for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and present supply is very inadequate to meet it. The agent at Montry reports, of agricultural labourers, that the applications made for gox agricultural hands were far in excess of the supply, that the arriv of female farm servants were wholly inadequate to satisfy the demar and that the dearth of female domestics continues, there being a lat: and ever-increasing demand which cannot be supplied. Governne agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effe

    Farm labour with confide are not want
    123. The discontinued was passed fo out of which head of a fat 12 years; als who slaall, wi somewhere in honus does no is to assist $t$ expenses from policy has sin
    124. By inv chosen from th visited Canadi upon the resou Helegates visit heir reports, mportance in prominently be
    125. Accord persons of all Singdom durin tates, $2,019,1$ espectively 66 iscovery of g ery rapidly, eft Great Brit he same peric nd Irish origi tates, $1,308,77$ roportion of 6
    126. In 189 nited Kingdo 1,897 , or 10 p alasia. It is migrated to th st four years that to Austr
    127. The area
    btaining y likely reported value of

    79, being
    reported reported $\$ 3.06$ and or head of
    ing Cess. jMs.

    Farm labourers, female dor : ic and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they is tind situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local surply being in excess of the demand.
    123. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was Bonus to discontinued in 1888, but during the session of 1890 a special vote settlers in was passed for the purpose of promoting settlement in the North-West, the Northout of which the Government decided to pay a bonus of $\$ 10$ to each head of a family, and $\$ 5$ to each member of a family over the age of 12 years; also, $\$ 10$ additional bonus to each member of the family who shall, within six months after sailing, become a settler on land somewhere in the Dominion west of the Province of Ontario, as this honus does not apply to the old provinces. The object of this bonus is to assist the bona fide agricultural settler in the transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the North-West. This policy has since been continued.
    124. By invitation of the Government, a couple of tenant farmers, chosen from the high-class farming community of the United Kingdom, visited Canada during the summer of 1891, with a view of reporting upon the resources and advantages of the Maritime Provinces. These delegates visited all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and their reports, which will be published, are expected to prove of great mportance in bringing the advantages of those parts of the Dominion prominently before persons who could not otherwise be approached.
    125. According to British emigration returns, out of $12,797,688$ Emigrapersons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United tion from Kingdom during the years 1815 to $1890,8,550,541$ went to the United United states, $2,019,144$ to Canada, and $1,685,258$ to Australasia, being 1815.1890. espectively 66 per cent, 16 per cent and 13 per cent. After the iscovery of gold in Australia emigration to that country increased ery rapidly, and during the period $1853-1890,1,374,422$ persons fft Great Britain for Australasia and 982,430 for Canada. During he same period (1853-1890), out of $7,121,966$ persons of British nd Irish origin only who emigrated, 4,739,547 went to the United tates, $1,308,776$ to Australasia and 733,616 to Canada, being in the roportion of 66 per cent, 18 per cent, and 10 per cent respectively.
    126. In 1890, out of 315,980 persons that emigrated from the EmigraInited Kingdom, 233,552, or 74 per cent, went to the United States, tion frem 1,897 , or 10 per cent, to Canada, and 21,570 , or 7 per cent, to Aus- United ralasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having 1890. migrated to the United States finally settled in Canada. During the st four years emigration to Canada has been considerably in excess that to Australasia.
    127. The area of Canada is estimated to contain $3,456,383$ square Area of iles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very Canada.
    nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an arta of $3,030,771$ square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area $3,161,457$, or 294,926 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is $8,116,489$ square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 80 per cent of the whole Empire.

    Area of Europe and Canada compared. Area of United Kingdom, United States an Canada compared. Area of the world.
    128. The area of the whole continent of Europe is $3,756,002$ square miles. It is therefore only 299,619 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.
    129. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly twenty-nine times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 488,766 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.
    130. The area of the world, as estimated by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, the therefore, covers rather more than one-fifteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and ninety-third part of the estimated population.
    Area of the several provinces and districts of Canada.
    131. The following are the areas of the several provinces and dis. tricts:-

    |  | Land <br> Sguare <br> Miles. | Water. <br> Square <br> Miles. | Total. <br> Square <br> 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 Assinibuia | 88,534 | 1,001 | 89,533 |
    | 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 | 194,300 | 2,500 | 196,800 |
    | Territory past 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 $6 f^{\prime}$, not included in above areas |  | 47,400 | 47,400 |
    | Total | 3,315,647 | 140,736 | 3,450,389 |

    The abov piler, by the Interior. and may be geog:aphical these figures Canata has square miles Ireland.
    182. The square miles, district of $\mathbf{K}$
    133. Princ is more than proportion be next in densi the order in population, as

    Prince Edward I Nova Scotia..... New Brunswick. Ontario..........
    134. The c Labrador, is $t$. in the Domini into the Confe but to the pres foundland is Lawrence, and miles, its estim by John Cabot was found to b comprises abou the colony was cent in the las and in 1890 th which is very『5,649,766.
    135. The foll Kingdom and information.

    The above table was prepared in 1891, at the request of the compiler, by the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. The measurements have all been made anew and checked, and may be depended upon, in so far as warranted by the present geoyraphical knowledge of the country. No change will be made in these figures, unless based upon new information. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 19,621 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland.
    152. The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 Area of square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the Manitoba. district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.
    133. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but Density of is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the population proportion being 54.5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 22.0 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :-

    DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

    | Prince Edward Island | 54*5 Quebec. . | $6 \cdot 5$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Nova Scotia. | $22 \cdot 0$ Manitoba. | $2 \cdot 4$ |
    | New Brunswick. | 11.4 British Columibia | $\cdot 3$ |
    | Ontario..... . ..... | 10.0 Provisional districts. | '2 |
    |  | . .......... 1.5 |  |

    134. The colony of Newfoundlana, which includes the coast of NewLabrador, is the only part of British North America not now included foundland in the Dominion of Canada. Negotiations for the entry of the colony into the Confederation have at various times been in contemplation, but to the present have taken no practical shape. The island of Newfoundland is situated on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 350 miles long, with an average breadth of about 130 miles, its estimated area being 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. By a census taken in 1891 the population was found to be 202,000, inclusive of the coast of Labrador, which comprises about 120,000 square miles; in 1884 the total population of the colony was 197,335 , so that there was only an increase of 2.36 per cent in the last seven years. Fishing forms the principal industry, and in 1890 the value of the fisheries, exclusive of home consumption, which is very large, and bait sold to foreigners, was placed at \$5,649,766.
    135. The following table gives the population and area of the United PopulaKingdom and its possessions according to the latest available areas of infornation. The figures are taken from the Statesman's Year Book,

    British 1892, and the calculations for the density of population were made in possessions. this office :-
    

    AustralasiaFiji....... New (Yuin New Soutl
    New Zeala Queenslan South Aus Tasinania Victoria Western A

    ProtectoratesAsia. . Africa. Pacific.

    Tot
    136. The
    countries :-
    AREA

    | Co |
    | :--- |
    |  |
    |  |
    |  |

    
    136. The next table gives the area and population of foreign Area and countries :-
    popula-
    tion of foreign countries.

    AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES-Continued.
    

    AREA

    Amel
    Hayti.......
    Honduras. Mexico... . Nicmagua Paruguay.. Peris. Salvador. Sm Domingo. United States Urugnay. Vroezuela

    Total

    Hawnii......
    Total.
    137. The by Mr. A. G

    British Guinea.
    " South A
    " East Af
    Mauritius, St.
    Total British A
    " French
    " Portugues
    " Spanish
    " Gerinan
    " Italian
    Congo State Boer Republics.
    Liberia.
    Egypt and Trip
    Unappropriated
    Great Lakes. .
    Swazi Land

    AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES-Concluded.

    | Country. | Estimated Area. | Population, Estimated or Census. | Year. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | America-Continucd. | Sq. Miles. |  |  |  |
    | Hayti. . ............ . . . . . . . | 10,204 | 572,000 | 1885 | 56 |
    | Honduras. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 46,400 | 431,017 | 1889 | 9 |
    | Mexico..... . ........ ............. | 741,791 | 11,490,830 | 1888 | 15 |
    | Nicuragua | 49,500 | 312,845 | 1889 | 6 |
    | Paraguay.............. .... ........ | 98,000 | 459,645 | 1887 | 5 |
    | Perin.. .... .... .. .... ........... | 454,708 | *2,972,000 | 1876 | 6 |
    | Salvadur. | 7,226 | 777.895 | 1891 | 108 |
    | Sin Domingo.. | 18,045 | 610,000 | 1888 | 34 |
    | United States.... . . . . . . . . . . . ... | 3,499,027 | *62,622,250 | 1890 | 21 |
    | Uruguay....... ... ................ | 72,151 | 648,297 | 1888 | 9 |
    | Venezuela | 430,950 | 2,238,922 | 1888 | 5 |
    | Total America . . | 11,315,335 | 113,739,091 | $\ldots$ | 10 |
    | Hawaii...... Ockanica. ...... . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,640 | *89,990 | 1890 | 14 |
    | Total. | 32,160,891 | 975,591,668 |  | 30 |

    * Census.

    137. The following table, prepared for the Statesman's Year Book Partition by Mr. A. G. Ravenstein, shows the partition of Africa:of Africa.
    PARTITION OF AFRICA, JANUARY, 1891.

    | Divisions. | Area. | Population. | Inhabitants to Square Mile. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | Sq. Miles. |  |  |
    | British Guinea. | 354,900 | 23,755,000 | 67 |
    | " South Africa | 1959,480 | 3,736,000 | 4 |
    | " East Africa. | 1,255,367 | 12,875,000 | 10 |
    | Manritius, St. Helena, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,179 | 398,100 | 419 |
    | Total British Africa. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,570,926 | 40,764,100 | 16 |
    | " French " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (... | 2,902,624 | 23,788,000 | 8 |
    | " Portuguese Africa | 841,025 | 5,416,000 | 6 |
    | " Spanish " | 203,767 | 437,000 | 2 |
    | " German " | 822,000 | 5,950,000 | 7 |
    | " Italian " | 602,000 | 6,300,000 | 10 |
    | Congo State ... . | 865,400 | 15,600,000 | 18 |
    | Boer Republics. | 162,640 | 888,000 | 5 |
    | Liberia.... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 37,000 | 1,000,000 | 27 |
    | Egypt and Tripoli | 836,001 | 7,980,000 | 10 |
    | Unappropriated.... | 1,584,398 | 22,000,900 | 14 |
    | Great Lakes. . | 80,350 |  |  |
    | Swazi Land. . .. ... | 6,370 | 61,000 | 10 |
    | Total Africa. | 11,514,500 | 130,185,000 | 11 |

    $7 \frac{1}{2}$

    Area and popula. tion of the world.
    138. The area and population of the world, according to the same authority, are as follow :-

    | Continenta. | Area. | Population. | Inhabitants tosquare Míle. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | Sq. Miles. |  |  |
    | Europe ... .................... ... ... | 3,555,000 | 360,200,000 | 101 |
    | Aria............. ... ... ....... .... | 14,710,000 | 850,000,000 | 57 |
    | Africa. .... ........ .. .. ........... | 11,514,000 | 127,000,000 | 11 |
    | Australasia.:.. ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,300,000 | 4,750,000 | 1.4 |
    | North America. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,446,000 | 89,250,000 | 14 |
    | South Americn. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,837,000 | 36,420,000 | 5 |
    | Polar Regions. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,888,800 | 300,000 | . . ........ |
    | Total. . | 51,250,800 | 1,467,920,000 | 29 |

    ## PART II.--VITAL STATISTICS.

    Collection 139. Vital statistics are collected in some of the provinces with of vital statistics. more or less accuracy, those by the Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec and the Provincial Government in Ontario being probably the most complete, but the great expense that must necessarily be incurred has hitherto deterred the Dominion Government from attempting any system of collection for the whole country, the only movement in this direction being the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, and also the contributing towards the expense of collecting statistics of the French population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church. The Government having decided that the result did not justify the expense incurred, discontinued the collection of mortuary statistics, at the close of 1891.

    Death rate in principal towns.
    140. Twenty-nine towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1890, Stratford, which has been added to the list, not having commenced in time to be included in that year. The result of the census having shown that the populations of the several places had in very many cases been largely over-estimated, the ratios per 1,000 of population have been calculated for this work on the number of inhabitants as ascertained by the census in April, 1891, and as only three months elapsed between the end of the year and the taking of the census, it is believed that these ratios are nearer the correct figures than any of those heretofore published.

    DEATH RA

    Citins AND Towns.


    141. The was 19,461; and as Brock an increase in This large in influenza wh spring of 189 ticularly of these causes rate per 1,00 lowest in L which the cal those of prec
    death rate in - Some of the principal Cities and towns IN CANADA, 1890.
    
    141. The total number of deaths returned from the twenty-nine places Increase was 19,461 ; in 1889 the number was 18,235 from twenty-eight places, in number and as Brockville, the additional place, returned 159 deaths, there was an increase in the remaining twenty-eight of no less than 1,067 deaths. This large increase is, no doubt, largely attributable to the epidemic of influenza which prevailed to such an extent during the winter and spring of 1890 , and to the many fatal illnesses induced thereby, particularly of affections of the lungs (including phthisis), deaths from these causes having increased from 3,700 to 4,417 . The highest death rate per 1,000 of population was in Three Rivers, viz., $34 \cdot 44$, and the lowest in London, $11 \cdot 23$, but on account of the improved data on which the calculations are made, the ratio cannot be compared with those of preceding years.

    Infantile - mortality.
    142. The largest number of deaths is, of course, among children, and the infant mortality of Hull is still larger than in any other town, out of 384 denths 262 having been of children under 5 years of age, being in the proportion of 682 per 1,000 deaths. Infant mortality is, however, very much larger in many places than it ought to be, the highest rates being generally found in places with a large French population; but it must also be remembered that among French speaking Canadi،as there is a correspondingly high birth rate. Out of a total number of deaths recorded of $19,461,9,524$, or 48.93 per cent, were of children under 5 years of age, and 6,296 , or $33 \cdot 35$ per cent, of those under 1 year. This latter proportion was not so large as in either 1887, 1888 or 1889 , in which years it was $33 \cdot 06$ per cent, $34 \cdot 69$ per cent, and 35.02 per cent, respectively. More than half, or 54 per cent, of the total number of deaths under 5 years, were from atrophy and debility, and diarrhoeal affections, the numbers being for the first named cause 1,588 , and for the second, 1,826 . There were 451 deaths from premature birth, being an increase of 118 .
    Deaths of illegiti. mate children.
    143. The nuinber of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 873 , being three more than in 1889 ; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 754, or 86 per cent, were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 124 to be divided among 26 towns, one of which has a population of 181,000, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number, 39 per cent were under one month, and 89 per cent under one year. Though for the last four years the rate of infant mortality has been highest in Hull, yet in no year have there been any returns of illegitimate births from that city.
    144. The number of cases of children still-born returned was 964 , as compared with 913 in 1889. The deaths from suicide reported

    Children still-born.
    Deaths
    from
    suicide.

    Deaths from most fatal dis. eases. amorited to 34, 29 being males and 5 females. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31 ; in 1887, from 26 cities, 30 ; in 1888, from 27 cities, 37 , and in 1889, 37 from 28 cities.
    145. The following table gives tho number of deatins finm the eight most fatal diseases in the 29 places making returns in ? As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the lable, the order of fatainty is different from that of the preceding year. Throat affections have dropped out of the table and their place been taken by enteritis and other affections of the bowels. The most fatal disease is placed first:-

    טNATHS FRO

    Ctrims and Towns.

    ## Montreal

    Turonto.
    Guehe .
    Hanileon.
    Utiawa .
    Halifax.
    St, sohni, N.B.".
    Ifinden.
    Wimileg
    Kingston
    Victoria, B. $\dddot{\mathbf{C}}$...
    Charlottetown. . .
    Brantford
    Hull .....
    Belleville
    The ….. Giulph ..........
    Three Rivers.
    Sherbrooke.
    Peterhoro'
    Wialsor.
    Chatham.
    Wordstack .......
    Sorel
    St. Hyacinthe.... Galt..............
    Fredericton.
    St. John's, Que.. Brock ville. ..... .

    Total. ....

    Atrophy and debi Diarrheal affectio Lung disenses. Phthisis.

    DFATHS FRJM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN TOWNS IN CANADA, 1800.

    | Cticies AND 'lowns. | Lung disensew. | Atro. phy and debility. | Phthisis. | Diarr hreal affec. tions. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Care- } \\ & \text { br } \\ & \text { spinal } \\ & \text { affec- } \\ & \text { tione. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Diph. theria | Finteritis and ather affec. tions of the buwels. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Montreal. | 703 | 789 | 529 | 704 | 491 | 322 | 146 | 238 |
    | Toronto.. | 412 | 280 | 286 | 216 | 167 | 100 | 79 | 85 |
    | quebee | 222 | 200 | 214 | 256 | 217 | 60 | 95 | 42 |
    | Humilton. | 164 | 81 | 100 | 54 | 47 | 71 | 0 | 28 |
    | Utinwa | 113 | 58 | 86 | 120 | 30 | 47 | 34 | 10 |
    | Halifos | 136 | 71 | 112 | 41 | 39 | 65 | 192 | 25 |
    | St. John, N. B. . | 135 | 68 | 111 | 67 | 51 | 29 | 33 | $!$ |
    | Landun . . . . . . . | 47 | 8 | 37 | 17 | 19 | 25 | 5 | 15 |
    | V'mmipeg ..... | 61 | 10 | 44 | 57 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 11 |
    | Kingstor . | 49 | 36 | 40 | 16 | 11 | 28 | 2 | 12 |
    | Victoria, li.C. . | 33 | 60 | 32 | 18 | 9 | 28 | 4 | 10 |
    | Charlottetown. | 18 | 0 | 33 | 12 | 2 | 11 | - | 5 |
    | Brantford | 32 | 4 | 22 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 6 |
    | Hull | 25 | 183 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 43 | 3 |
    | Belleville | 20 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 1 |  |
    | St. Thomas . | 23 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
    | Guelph ..... | 24 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 5 |
    | Three Rivers. | 8 | 18 | 24 | 33 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 4 |
    | Sherbrooke. | 31 | 45 | 31 | 46 | 10 | 9 | 22 | 7 |
    | Peterboro' | 25 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
    | Windsor. | 20 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
    | Chatham. | 10 | 11 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
    | Woondatock. | 20 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
    | Sorel . . . . | 27 | 30 | 8 | 33 | 4 | 10 | 4 |  |
    | St. Hyacinthe. . | 15 | 50 | 38 | 25 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 3 |
    | Galt........ | 15 |  | 18 | 3 | 4 | 9 | ... . | 7 |
    | Fredericton. | 15 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 5 | 7 | ...... | 5 |
    | St. John's, Que | 15 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 12 |  | 2 |
    | Brock ville..... | 27 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
    | Total. | 2,495 | 2,035 | 1,922 | 1,909 | 1,210 | 1,055 | 717 | 578 |

    ORDER OF FATALITY.

    ## 1889.

    Atrophy and debility.
    Diarrheal affections.
    Lung diseases.
    Phthisis.
    Cerebro-spinal affections.
    Diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Throat affections.
    Diphtheria.
    1890.

    Lung diseases.
    Atrophy and debility.

    ## Phthisis.

    Diarrhceal affections.
    Cerebro-spinal affections.
    Diseases of heart and blood vessels.

    ## Diphtheria.

    Enteritis.

    Deaths from lung diseases.
    146. As already pointed out, there was a large increase in deaths from affections of the lungs of all kinds amounting to 16 per cent, deaths from lung diseases having increased by 541, and from phthisis by 176 , making the death rate 227 per 1,000 deaths as compared with 202 in 1889. In Ontario in 1889 the proportion in the cities was 203 per 1,000 deaths, and in the province 201.
    147. There wasa large increase in the deaths from diphtheria, amount. ing to as much as 35 per cent. This was mainly caused by a virulent outbreak of this disease in Halifax, causing 192 deaths, being 17 per cent of the - , ole mortality of the city. Of these deaths, 104 were children under ; years, 164 under 10 years, and 182 under 15 years. The ratio of deaths from this disease to the population of the places making returns was 8 as compared with 5 in 1889. In Ontario in 1889, according to provincial retur: $2 s$, the death rate per 1,000 of population was $\cdot 5$ in cities and towns, respectively, and $\cdot 3$ in the whole province. The rate in England in 1889 was 18 per 1,000, being higher than in the preceding year, and this disease seems to be steadily on the increase in that country. Allowing one death from Brockville, which was not included last year, there was a net increase of 20 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, caused entirely by the increase in Toronto, where there were no less than 68 more deaths than in 1889, so that if that city is left out of calculation, there was actually a decrease of 44 in deaths from this cause, which is a satisfactory showing, and indicates generally a greater attention to sanitary arrangements. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the four years, $1887,1888,1889$ and 1890 , in the places making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from the same cause per 1,000 inhabitants in the same places in 1890 :-

    DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN 1887, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

    | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cities } \\ & \text { And } \\ & \text { Towns. } \end{aligned}$ | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ciries } \\ \text { And } \\ \text { Towns. } \end{gathered}$ | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | M ntreal. | 125 | 113 | 87 | 76 | Fredericton | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
    | Toronto. | 71 | 51 | 49 | 117 | St. Hyacinthe . | 6 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
    | Quebec. | 22 | 21 | 40 | 20 | Galt . . . . . . . . . . |  | 5 |  | 1 |
    | Hamilton | 19 | 15 | 17 | 23 | Hull. | 20 | 14 | 4 | 4 |
    | Halifax . | (6) | 14 | 11 | 7 | London | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
    | Winnipeg | 21 | 21 | 38 | 28 | Brantford. | 9 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
    | Ottawa | 43 | 17 | 19 | 19 | Victoria, B.C... | 8 | 6 | 6 |  |
    | St. John, N. B | 6 | 3 | 11 | 10 | Three Rivers.... | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
    | Kingston. . | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | Woodstock | 8 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
    | St. Thomas. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | Sorel. | 3 | 3 | 4 |  |
    | Charlottetown | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | Windsor. |  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
    | Guelph | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | St. Johns, Que... |  |  | 3 | 5 |
    | Belleville | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | Brockville...... |  |  |  | 1 |
    | Chatham | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
    | Sherbrooke | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | Total | 411 | 358 | 361 | 382 |
    | Peterboro'. | 6 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |

    Winnipeg .. . St. Johns, Q Brantford. . . St. Thomas. Toronto Kingston.. Hamilton. . . Fredericton. Chatham, On Victoria, B. St. Ayacinth Ottawa...Three River Hull.

    There we tion of all t taken out ought to be proportion
    148. The the places 1 The classifi eral of Eng

    Crities and

    Montreal.
    Toronto
    Quebec.. Hamilton.
    Ottawa...
    St. John, N. B Halifax. London...... Wimnipeg
    Victor' ${ }^{\prime}, \mathrm{B} . \ddot{\mathrm{c}}$ Kingston.
    Hull.
    ths from ;, deaths by 176 , 202 in 203 per
    amount. virulent g 17 per 104 were 15 years. ve places , in 1889 , ppulation province. an in the crease in was not umber of Toronto, so that if e of 44 in indicates followaring the returns, per 1,000

    IONED
    

    ## PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN 1890.

    | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cities } \\ & \text { And } \\ & \text { Towns. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \mathbf{1 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cities } \\ & \text { And } \\ & \text { Towns. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ 1,000 . \end{gathered}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Wimnipeg ... | $1 \cdot 09$ | Montreal. | 0.35 |
    | St. Johns, Que . | 1.05 | Woodstock, Ont. | $0 \cdot 35$ |
    | Brantford. | $0 \cdot 86$ | Quebec..... | $0 \cdot 32$ |
    | St. Thomas. | $0 \cdot 67$ | Belleville. | $0 \cdot 30$ |
    | Toronto . | $0 \cdot 65$ | Windsor.. | $0 \cdot 29$ |
    | Kingston . | $0 \cdot 52$ | Guelph ....... | $0 \cdot 28$ |
    | Hamilton...... ............. | $0 \cdot 47$ | St. John, N.B.. | $0 \cdot 26$ |
    | Fredericton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 46$ | Charlottetown | $0 \cdot 26$ |
    | Chatham, Ont. | $0 \cdot 44$ | Peterborough.. | $0 \cdot 21$ |
    | Victoria, B.C ................ | $0 \cdot 44$ | London. | 0•19 |
    | St. Syacinthe. . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 43$ | Halifax | $0 \cdot 18$ |
    | Ottawa...................... | $0 \cdot 43$ | Galt. | $0 \cdot 13$ |
    | Three Rivers. | $0 \cdot 36$ | Belleville.. | $0 \cdot 11$ |
    | Hull .......... . . . . | $0 \cdot 36$ |  |  |

    There was an increase in the rate per 1,000 of the aggregate population of all the places making returns from 41 to $\cdot 43$, but if Toronto is taken out the rate is reduced to 37 . Even this is higher than it ought to be ; in England and Wales in 1889 it was only $\cdot 17$. The proportion in Ontario in 1889 was $\cdot 26$ per 1,000 inhabitants.
    148. The following table shows how the assigned causes of death, in the places making returns, were distributed among the several classes. The classification is based upon that established by the Registrar-General of England :-

    | Cities and Towns. | Total. Deaths. |  |  |  | تِ |  | H゙ |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Montreal. | 6,209 | 1,296 | 1 | 12 | 888 | 352 | 2,636 | $15 \%$ | 868 |
    | Toronto | 2,919 | 515 | 0 | , | 459 | 211 | 1,302 | 92 | 327 |
    | Quebec. | 2,116 | 555 |  | 4 | 256 | 235 | -783 | 34 | 249 |
    | Hamilton | 867 | 125 |  | 4 | 141 | 65 | 425 | 31 | 76 |
    | Ottawa. | 948 | 217 |  | 6 | 148 | 91 | 380 | :3 | 73 |
    | St. John, N.B | 741 | 126 |  |  | 130 | 64 | 320 | 37 | 64 |
    | Halifax | 1,089 | 306 | 1 | 2 | 155 | 67 | 448 | 21 | 89 |
    | London | 359 | 57 |  |  | 67 | 43 | 162 | 8 | 22 |
    | Wimnipeg | 403 | 117 | 2 | 1 | 63 | 15 | 154 | 21 | 30 |
    | Victor ${ }^{\text {a }}$, B.C. | 275 | 44 | 1 | 2 | 44 | 17 | 124 | 17 | 26 |
    | Kingston. . | 383 | 58 |  | , | 55 | 60 | 144 | 18 | 47 |
    | Hull . . | 384 | 64 |  |  | 22 | 17 | 111 |  | 162 |


    | Cities and Towns． | Total． <br> Deaths． |  | 荷 |  |  | Developmental． | 或 | 安 |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Charlottetown | 184 | 36 |  | 1 | 40 | 20 | 57 | 11 | 19 |
    | Brantford ．． | 191 | 37 | 1 |  | 32 | 15 | 90 | 7 | 9 |
    | Belleville． | 174 | 17 | ．．． | 1 | 31 | 21 | 80 | 8 | 16 |
    | St．Thomas． | 119 | 18 |  |  | 17 | 17 | 54 | 8 | － |
    | Guelph | 142 | 27 | ． |  | 22 | 13 | 60 | 6 | 14 |
    | Three Rivers． | 287 | 87 | ．．． |  | 44 | 33 | 92 | 5 | 26 |
    | Windsor，Ont | 162 | 23 |  | 3 | 17 | 10 | 72 | 13 | 24 |
    | Sherbrooke． | 277 | 82 |  | ．．．． | 38 | 12 | 86 | 10 | 49 |
    | Peterborough． | 119 | 8 |  |  | 20 | 12 | 64 | 6 | 9 |
    | Woodstock，Ont．． | 91 | 9 |  |  | 17 | 7 | 44 | 2 | 12 |
    | Chatham，Ont ．．． | 133 | 23 |  |  | 21 | 14 | 58 | 3 | 1 |
    | Sorel．．．．．． | 176 | 50 |  |  | 18 |  | 70 | 6 | 32 |
    | St．Hyacinthe | 220 | 48 |  |  | 40 | 8 | 71 | 1 | 52 |
    | Galt．．．．．． | 107 | 13 |  |  | 22 | 10 | 52 | 4 |  |
    | Fredericton | 101 | 22 |  |  | 15 | 12 | 44 | 4 | $t$ |
    | St．Johns，Que | 129 | 29 |  |  | 8 | 10 | 51 | 3 | 2 i |
    | Brockville．．．． | 159 | 29 |  |  | 30 | 9 | 71 | 5 | 15 |
    | Total． | 19，461 | 4，038 | 15 | 41 | 2，860 | 1，460 | 8，105 | 578 | 2，364 |
    | Percentage of total deaths |  | 20.75 | 0.08 | 0.21 | 14．70 | $7 \cdot 50$ | 41.65 | $2 \cdot 97$ | $12 \cdot 15$ |

    There was an increase of 368 in the number of deaths from zymotic diseases，the proportion to the total deaths having risen from $20 \cdot 13$ to 20.75 per cent．This increase is much to be regretted，as the diseases in this class are specially preventable，and the extent of their preva－ lence depends entirely upon the degree of attention paid to sanitary matters．

    Deaths for 149．The proportion of deaths to the aggregate population of the 29 1000 inha－places was $4 \cdot 54$ per 1,000 inhabitants，whereas in London in 1889，with
    bitants． a population over five times as great，the proportion was only 1.23 per 1,000 ，showing what can be done by persistent attention to sanitation．
    Acciden－150．There were 530 deaths caused by accidents in the 29 places tal deaths． during 1890， 417 being of males and 113 of females．Drowning caused the death of 128 persons，or 24 per cent of the whole，while 81 persons， or 15 per cent，died from asphyxia；of these latter deaths no less than 64 occurred in Montreal．

    151．The tical with th in 1864，hov the fiscal ye federation $t$ been mainta returns，and to the 30th July and en to throughot

    152．In a been used，th and then cor sake of conv and only use tions．

    153．The r comentry are f ments theref receipts and as the regula and expendit tions being e
    154．The which may，$h$ ＂Other sour Customs and of money der The ordinary cial subsidies country．
    155．The f ture for the $y$

    Revenu
    Expend

    ## CHAPTER III.

    ## FINANCE.

    151. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be iden- The fiscal tical with the calendar year, and terminated on the 31st December ; year. in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the lst July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all official financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, all departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.
    152. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have Converbeen used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, $\begin{aligned} & \text { sion of } \\ & \text { foreign }\end{aligned}$ and then converted into currency at the rate of $\$ 4.86 \cdot 66$. For the moneys. sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.
    1:3. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the The Con-
    of the 29 389, with $1 \cdot 23$ per mitation. country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and pay- solidated ments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country ; rcceipts from and expenditure out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded.
    153. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, Sources of which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and revenue "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, \&c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.
    154. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expendi- Revenue ture for the year ended 30th June, 1891 : -

    | Revenue ... Expenditure | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 38,579,311 \\ & 36,343,568 \end{aligned}$ |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Revenue in excess of expenditure | \$2,235,743 |

    ## Increase

    and de. crease.156. The revenue was $\$ 1,300,614$ less than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of $\$ 349,537$. The decrease in revenue was as follows-from Customs, $\$ 569,653$; from Excise duties, $\$ 703,268$, and from various sources, $\$ 27,693$. The increase in expenditure will be found to be in small amounts under various heads.

    Consolida- 157. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account ted Fund, 1868.1891.
    of the Consolidated Fund - that is, the ordinary revenue and expendi-
    ture of the country-for the last 24 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year :-
    RECEIPTS AND PAYMEN1'S ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)-1868 TO 1891.

    | Year meded 30th June. | Consolidated Fund. |  | Revenue in Excess of Expenditure. | Expenditure in Excess of Revenue. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | Revenue. | Expenditure |  |  |
    |  | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 |
    | 1868. | 13,687,928 | 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. | 19,335,560 | 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, 885 |
    | 1877. | 22,059,274 | 23,519,301 |  | 1,460,027 |
    | 1878. | 22,375,011 | 23,503,158 |  | 1,128,14i |
    | 1879. | 22,517,382 | 24,455,381 |  | 1,937,999 |
    | 1880. | 23,307,406 | 24,850,634 |  | 1,543,228 |
    | 1881. | 20:1,635,297 | 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 |  | 2,240,009 |
    | 1886. | 33,177,040 | 39,011,612 |  | 5,834,5i? |
    | 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 |  |

    Surplus of revenue.
    158. In sixteen years out of the twenty-four that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remain- ing eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been $\$ 38,362,535$, and of deficit, $\$ 16,854,8+9$, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of $\$ 21,507,686$. The revenue in 1891 was exceeded in the two preceding years, but was $\$ 24,891,383$ in excess of that of 1868 , the first year after Conferlera-
    tion, being expenditur to Consolid seen that $t]$ since Confe of 1891 exc 169 per cen has increase in view of new country since Confer
    159. The receipts on a years 1890 a

    HEADS
    $\overline{=}$
    Heads or

    Taxa
    Customs .
    Excise
    Total. .
    Land $R$
    Ordnance Land
    Dominion "
    Total.
    Public
    Canals.
    " on acc't H
    Railways.
    Slides and Boom
    Minor Public W
    Hydraulic and o
    Earnings of Dre Telegraphs
    Harbour Improv Esquimalt Grav Lévis Graving L

    Total
    tion, being an increase of 182 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure has been exceeded in two years since Confederation, viz. : in 1888 and 1889, and that the expenditure of 1891 exceeded that of 1868 by $\$ 22,857,476$, being an increase of Increase 169 per cent. The revenue, therefore, as the figures at present stand, in revenue has increased in a larger proportion than the expenditure, a fact which, and expenin view of the difficulties and expenses attending the opening up of new country and of the large extent of territory brought under control since Confederation, must be considered as very encouraging.
    159. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various Heads of receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the revenue, year's 1890 and 1891, showing the increase and decrease in each item :-1890-1891.

    HEADS OF REVENUE--CONSOLIDATED FUND-1890 AND 1891.

    | Heads of Revenue. | Amounts Received. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1889-1890. | 1890-1891. |  |  |
    | Taxation. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
    | Customs.. Excise.... | $\begin{array}{r} 23,968,954 \\ 7,618,118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,399,301 \\ 6,914,850 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 569,653,653 \\ & 73,268 \end{aligned}$ |
    | Total. | 31,587,072 | 30,314,151 | ...... | 1,272,921 |
    | Ordnance Lands. | 29,322 | 54,230 | 24,308 |  |
    | Dominion "4 | 220,141 | 264,592 | 44,451 |  |
    | Tota | 250,063 | 318,822 | 68,759 |  |
    |  |  |  |  |  |
    | Canals.. ...7............ | 324,220 | 320,180 |  | 4,040 |
    | Railways............. . . ${ }^{\text {on act. }}$. |  |  |  | 22,382 |
    | Slides and Booms. | 105,888 | 76,094 |  | 29,794 |
    | Minor Public Works. ......... | 13,780 | 12,723 |  | 1,057 |
    | Hydraulic and other Rents..... | 71,733 | 3,988 |  | 67,745 |
    | $\xrightarrow{\text { Earnings of Dradger. ... ... }}$ | 11,829 | 13,230 | 1,401 | 3,504 |
    | Harbour Improvements...... |  |  |  |  |
    | Fsquimalt Graving Dock Lévis Graving Dock. | $\begin{aligned} & 13,564 \\ & 19,848 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,467 \\ & 18,064 \end{aligned}$ | 15,903 | 1,784 |
    | Total | 3,800,114 | 3,685,639 |  | 114,475 |

    HEADS OF REVENUE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1890 AND 1891-Con.

    | Heads of Revenue. | Amounts Received. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1889-1890. | 1890-1891. |  |  |
    | Post Orrice. | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
    |  | 2,357,389 | 2,515,823 | 158,434 |  |
    | Other Sources. |  |  |  |  |
    | Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures. | 88,275 | 111,037 | 22,762 |  |
    | Militia.. ... . . . . . . . . . ... | 22,094 | 22,051 |  | 43 |
    | Lighthouse and Coast Service.. | 2,912 | 915 |  | 1,997 |
    | Weights and Measures. . . . . . . | 40,349 | 33,586 |  | 6,853 |
    | Premium, Discount \& Exchange | 118,503 | 118,352 | .... $\quad . .$. | 151 |
    | Interest on Investments...... . | 1,082,271 | 1,077,228 |  | 5,043 |
    | Fisheries...... | 69,643 | 70,795 | 1,152 |  |
    | Penitentiaries. | 14,568 | 13,069 |  | 1,499 |
    | Casual..... | 242,135 | 99,329 |  | 142,801 |
    | Superannuation....... . . . . . | 61,513 | 62,825 | 1,312 |  |
    | Insurance Superintendence. . . . | 7,707 | 7,694 |  | 13 |
    | Dominion Steamers. . . . . . . . | 10,722 355 | 16,011 | 5,289 | . . . . . |
    | Marine Hospitals | 3,266 | 3,433 | 167 | $3 \%$ |
    | Supreme Court Reports........ | 1,908 | 3,946 | 2,038 |  |
    | Mariners' Fund ${ }^{\text {chen }}$ TonnageDues $\{$ | 47,882 | 43,830 |  | 4,052 |
    | Harbour Police J | 17,817 | 7,649 |  | 10,168 |
    | Steamboat Inspection... ${ }_{\text {Gas Inspection and Law Stainps }}^{\text {S }}$ | 19,930 | 21,239 10,544 | 1,309 |  |
    | Gas Inspection and Law Stainps Military College. | 12,233 21,114 | 10,544 21,307 | 193 | 1,689 |
    | Adulteration of Food Act .. |  | , 36 | 36 |  |
    | Total | 1,885,287 | 1,744,876 | ........ . | 140,411 |
    | Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund ........... | 39,879,925 | 38,579,311 | ... ....... | 1,300,614 |

    160. As already stated, the total decrease in revenue vas $\$ 1,300,614$, of which $\$ 1,272,921$ was attributable to reduced receipts from taxation, and $\$ 27,693$ to a number of small decreases in receipts from other sources. The only increase of any consequence was in the postal revenue, which amounted to $\$ 158,434$ more than in 1890 .

    Heads of expenditure, 1889 and 1890.

    HEADS

    Heads o

    Chargrs

    Interest on $\mathbf{F}$ Charges of $M$ Sinking Fun Premium, I change... Subsidies to

    Total .
    Likg
    Senate
    House of Con Library
    Election Exp Controverted Parliamentary Franchise Act Miscellaneous

    Total

    Civil G
    Governor Gen Iientenant-Gd High Commis Governor Ged Office
    Queen'sPrivy Department 0

    6
    66
    6
    Auditor Gene Department o
    ${ }_{6}^{6}$
    66
    Post Office D Departinent o
    " $\quad \mathbf{~}$
    tionery ....
    Departments
    tingencies).

    HEADS OF EXPENDITURE-CONSOLJDATED FUND-1890 AND 1891.
    

    HEADS OF EXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-Continued.
    

    HHADS UF EXPENDITURF--CONSOLIDATED FUND-Conc/uciec.

    Notr.--The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though

    | Hean of Exprnditure. | Amounts Fxpended. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1889-90. | 1800-91. |  |  |
    | Uther Expmnititure-Con. | $\$$ | \$ | 8 | 8 |
    | Marine Hospital. . . . . . . . . . | 41,729 | 35,168 |  | 6,561 |
    | Lighthouse and Coast Service... | 466,116 | 492,597 | 26,481 |  |
    | Steamboat Inspection. . . . . . . . | 20,990 | 22,184 | 1,194 | .... .... |
    | Fisherles .. ............. . . | 328,894 | 374,202 | 45,308 |  |
    | Insurance Inspection......... | 7,647 | 7,665 | 18 |  |
    | (hoverument of the North-West Territories. | 180,693 | 249,238 | 68,545 |  |
    | Indians (Legislative Grant). ... | 1,107,824 | 987,435 | .. . .. | 120,389 |
    | Colopial and Indian Exhibition | 2,567 |  |  | 2,56 |
    | C'ensus......... ... ... . .. |  | 252,134 | 252,134 |  |
    | Miscellaneous .. .... . ........ | 174,066 | 181,795 | 7,724 |  |
    | Total. | 6,521,619 | 6,876,601 | 354,982 |  |
    | Immiration and Quarantine. |  |  |  |  |
    | Immigration. Ouarantine. | 110,092 72,245 | 181,045 77,244 | 70,953 4,999 |  |
    | Total | 182,337 | 258,289 | 75,952 |  |
    | Charges on Revente. |  |  |  |  |
    | Customs. . | 873,400 | 900,492 | 27,092 |  |
    | Excise . . | 362,996 | 378,237 | 15,241 |  |
    | Weights and Measures. | 69,146 | 92,039 | 3,656 |  |
    | Gas Inspection . . . . . . . . . . | 19,237 |  |  |  |
    | Liquor License Act. | 268 | 1,231 | 963 | 1 |
    | Inspection of Staples. | 2,041 | 1,930 |  | 111 |
    | Adulteration of Food | 23,259 | 24,725 | 1,466 | .... . .. . |
    | Post Office | 3,074,470 | 3,161,676 | 87,206 |  |
    | Public Works | 186,346 | 196,580 | 10,234 |  |
    | Railways.. | 3,846,044 | 3,949,264 | 103,220 |  |
    | Canals. ..... . . ..... . .. | 516,156 | 556,252 | 40,0916 |  |
    | Doninion Lands. .. . . . . .... | 173,574 | 158,483 |  | 15,091 |
    | Culling Timber. . | 30,781 | 28,600 |  | 2,181 |
    | Minor Revenues. . . . | 5,222 | 3,811 |  | 1,411 |
    | Total | 9,182,941 | 9,453,320 | 270,379 |  |
    | Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund .... ..... | 35, 994,031 | 36,343,568 | 349,537 |  |

    the census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison it is treated as exceptional.

    ## Increase

    and decrease in expenditure.Exceptional expenditure.
    162. The total increase in expenditure amounted to $\$ 349,537$, which can be accounted for by an increase of $\$ 143,731$ in election expenses on account of the general election, and of $\$ 252,134$ on account of the cellsus taken in 1891. The apparent decrease of $\$ 195,093$ in the House of Commons expenditure is only nominal, as the House was in session at the close of the fiscal year, and only a portion of the usual sessional expenses had been paid. The principal items of exceptional expenditure may be set down as follows:-

    | Flection expenses. | .8143,731 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Census. | 252,134 |
    | Dairying interests.. | 15,000 |
    | Jamaica exhibition | 13,629 |
    | New steamer, B.C.. | 54,873 |
    |  | 8479,367 |

    Deducting this amount, and allowing for the sessional expenses, it will be seen that the actual increase of expenditure was very small. The expenses of the Department of the Geological Survey, formerly included in those of the Interior Department, and the expenses of the Government of the North-West Territories, formerly included in "Miscellancous," are given as separate items. There was a total increase in charges on revenue of $\$ 270,379$, caused principolly by increases of $\$ 103,220$ under the head of railways; of $\$ 87,206$ for pestal service ; of $\$ 40,096$ for canals, and by an increase also in the expense of collecting the Customs and Excise duties of $\$ 42,333$. There was a decided increase in the proportior $£$ the cost of collecting the revenue to the amount collected, as compared with the preceding year, the figures being 23.03 per cent and 24.50 per cent resnectively.
    Subsidies to provinces.
    163. There was a decrease of $\$ 1,165$ in the amount of subsidies paid to provinces, the details of which are as follows :-

    | Ontario. | .81,196,873 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Quebec. | 959,253 |
    | Nova Scotia. | 432,823 |
    | New Brunswick. | 483,546 |
    | Manitoba. | 435,596 |
    | British Columbia | 212,151 |
    | Prince Edward Island. | 183,515 |
    |  | \$3,903,757 |

    Subsidies to railways.

    $$
    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { Drum } \\
    & \text { Great } \\
    & \text { Great } \\
    & \text { Great } \\
    & \text { Jogi } \\
    & \text { Lowe } \\
    & \text { Montr } \\
    & \text { Montr } \\
    & \text { Nan } \\
    & \text { North } \\
    & \text { Mortr } \\
    & \text { Montr } \\
    & \text { Nova } \\
    & \text { Ottawa } \\
    & \text { Ottaw } \\
    & \text { Pontia } \\
    & \text { Porth } \\
    & \text { Quebec } \\
    & \text { St. Cat } \\
    & \text { St. Clai } \\
    & \text { Ténisc }
    \end{aligned}
    $$

    165. The $t$ the construct liabilities still this amount $\$ 8,041,502 \mathrm{ho}$ contracts. Th not yet placed $\$ 3,365,900$, bi become payabl above subsidie grunts of land Vorth-West T the land grant grant was 6,4 subsidized was authorized to t $\$ 66,374$ are sti during the ses seven different
    166. Previou subsidized the $81,089,674$, an Toronto, Grey assumed by the The followin?

    Atlantic a North Shy
    Esquimalt

    ## FINANCE.

    | Drummond County Kailway | \$136,000 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Great Eastern Railway...... | 16,300 |
    | Great Northern Railway | 1,500 |
    | Joggins Railway. | 1,600 |
    | Lower Laurentian Comprany | 32,003 |
    | Montreal and Sorel Junction Railway | 17,116 |
    | Montreal and Lake Maskinongé Railway | 1,500 |
    | Napanee, Tamworth and Queboc Railway | 7,600 |
    | Northern Pacific Junction Railway ...... | 600 |
    | Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company | 49,960 |
    | Montreal and Western Railway Company | 76,143 |
    | Nova Scotia Central Railway..... . . | 3,300 |
    | Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway Company | 87,582 |
    | Ottawa and Quebec Railway Company... .. . | 6,000 |
    | Pontiac and Renfrew Railway. ..... | 3,800 |
    | Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company... | 87,000 |
    |  | 70,350 |
    | St. Cathariues and Niagara Central Railway Company.. | 11,760 |
    | St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company ....... . . . . . . . . . . . | 143,400 |
    | Témiscouata Railway..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 82,770 |
    | Total. | \$1,265,706 |

    165. The total amount of subsidies voted by Parliament towards Total subthe construction of railways, on which payments have been made or sidies to lialibilities still exist, was, on the 1st October, 1891, \$14,419,707; of railways this amount the sum of $\$ 1,053,807$ had been contracted for and Parlia-$\$ 8,041,502$ had been already paid, lenving $\$ 3,012,305$ still due on ment. contracts. There were, on the same date, 39 railways subsidized but not yet placed under contract, the Government liability amounting to $83,365,900$, but it is not probable that the full amount will ever become payable. The estimated number of miles to be covered by the above subsidies was 3,365 . In addition to the above money subsidies, grauts of land have been made to 18 companies in Manitoba and the Yorth-West Territories, amounting to $27,937,333$ acres, exclusive of the land granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The average grant was 6,400 acres per mile, and the estinated number of miles subsidized was 3,494 . Loans amounting to $\$ 815,000$ have been also authorized to three companies, of which $\$ 748,626$ have been paid and 866,374 are still undrawn. Under the provisions of an Act passed during the session of $1888,11,316$ tons of used rails were loaned to seven different companies under certain conditions.
    166. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had Total subsubsidized the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of sidies paid $\$ 1,089,674$, and the Canadian Government had paid $\$ 2,656$ to the before and Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards federation assumed by the Dominion Government.
    The following sums have also been paid:-

    $$
    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { Atlantic and North-Western Railway Company .......... } \$ 373,200 \\
    & \text { North Shore Railway. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 530,000 \\
    & \text { Esquimalt and Nanaimo . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 7 \text { 750,000 } \\
    & \text { Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$1,653,200 }
    \end{aligned}
    $$

    The total amount, therefore, paid cr assumed by the Dominion Gor. ernment up to the 1st October, 1891, towards the construction of railways, has been:-

    Amouat paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion... $81,012,330$ Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government.... ....... 9,694,702

    Tutal
    810,787,032

    Loan to
    Grand
    Trunk Railway.

    Payments on capital account.
    167. In addition to the above amount, the sum of $\$ 15,142,633$ whs loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, the debt being taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation.
    168. The total amount paid on capital account, including NorthWest rebellion losses, was $\$ 3,115,860$, being $\$ 937,298$ less than in 1890 , and $\$ 1,304,454$ less than 1889 . The amounts in the last three years were made up as follow :-

    PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

    |  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | 8 | $\stackrel{3}{8}$ |
    | Canadian Pacific Railway | 86,716 | 40,981 | 37,3i7 |
    | Cape Breton | 1,083,277 | 1,170,524 | 521,4t2 |
    | Intercolonial | 655,228 | 365,246 | 70, 3 , 3 |
    | Eastern Extension | 34,236 |  | 3,255 |
    | Digby and Annapolis Railway | 9,847 | 381,943 | 190, $0^{69!}$ |
    | Montreal and European Short Line.. |  |  | 124,548 |
    | Oxford and New Glasgow Railway. | 840,553 | 434,075 | 220,880 |
    | Carillon Canal. | 137 |  |  |
    | Cornwall " | 163,094 | 365,038 | 599,002 |
    | Culbute " | 17,112 | 2,818 | 2,183 |
    | Grenville " | 161 | 18 |  |
    | Lachine " | 76,033 | 7,448. | 218 |
    | Murray | 215,326 | 106,760 | 61,261 |
    | Ste. Anne's Canal | 24,786 | 6,151 |  |
    | St. Peter's " |  |  | 973 |
    | Sault Ste. Marie Canal | 34,019 | 176,569 | 325, 331 j |
    | Tay | 89,486 | 22,226 | 17,115) |
    | Trent River | 47,592 | [18,644 | (1,, Q 6 |
    | Welland | 225,910 | 117,633 | 36,371 |
    | Williamsburgh | 59,867 | 139,078 | 230,671 |
    | St. Lawrence River and Can | 18,494 | 23.980 | 3i, 137 |
    | Cape Tormentine Harbour. | 24,042 | 44,471 | 48,309 |
    | Esquimalt Graving Dock. | 7,949 | 7,150 | 2,640 |
    | Kingston * ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 33,764 | 92,579 | 219, 64 |
    | Public Buildings, Ottawa. | 132,151 | 96,605 | 61,5)3 |
    | Port Arthur Harbour and Kaministiquia River | 134,168 | 132,942 | (62,192 |
    | Improvement of the St. Lawrence. | 243,334 | 121,614 | 121,342 |
    | Dominior lands. | 130,685 | 133,832 | 94,847 |
    | North-West rebellion losses. | 31,449 | 4,773 | 2,901 |
    | Totals | 4,420,314 | 4,053,158 | 3,115,860 |

    169. The sum of $\$ 50,600$ was advanced to the Quebee Harbour InventComaissioners, being the only investment made during the year.
    170. The total expenditure on enpital account and subsidies to rail- Total exways, together with the sums invested is above, amounted to $\$ 4,432$, penditure 166, being a decrease of expenditure under these heads, as compared account with the preceding year, of $\$ 1,547,589$. The subsidies to ruilways and for authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to 8765,474 , as railway compared with $\$ 3,613,210$ voted at the previous session, being $n$ decrease of \$2,847,736.
    171. The revenue for 1891 was estimated at $\$ 39,200,000$, which Estimated was $\$ 620,689$ more than the amount actually realized, and the expen- revenue diture was put at $\$ 36,213,75 \pi$, which was $\$ 129,811$ less than was and expen- $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { diture for }\end{gathered}$ expended.
    172. The profit from the silver coined during the year was 834,822 , Profit on which was sufficient to pay more than half the salaries of the staff of silver. the Finance Department.
    173. The several amounts received and expended under the principal Heads of heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table:-

    HEADS OF REVENUE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1868-1891.

    | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heads } \\ & \text { of Revenue. } \end{aligned}$ | Amounts Received. |  |  |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1818. | 1860. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
    |  | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ |
    | Taxation .... | 11,700,681 | 11,112,573 | 13,087,882 | 16,390,368 | 17,715,552 | 17,616,554 |
    | Railways... . ... | 413,979 | 440,113 | 471,554 | 54, 124 | 648,788 | 703,458 |
    | Canals, . ${ }^{\text {c }}$, $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ | 403,918 | 440,343 | 421,652 | 472,676 | 470,365 | 488,030 |
    | Other Public <br> Works $\qquad$ | 83,569 | 78,477 | 113,639 | 121),441 | 92,576 | 125,148 |
    | Post Otfice. . . . . | 525,692 | 535,315 | 573,566 | 612,631 | 692,375 | 833,657 |
    | Interest on Investments. | 12ti, 421 | 314,021 | 383,956 | 5054,383 | 488,041 | 396,404 |
    | Land Revenue (D. \& O.). | 42,333 | 45,248 | 49,015 | 95,216 | 54,043 | 80,548 |
    | Other sources . . . . | 391,336 | 1,453,084 | 410,061 | 606,721 | 553,073 | 569,670 |
    | Total | 13,687,928 | 14,379,174 | 15,512,225 | 19,335,560 | 20,714,813 | 20,813,469 |

    HEADS OF REVENUE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-Continued.

    | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heans } \\ \text { of Revenue. } \end{gathered}$ | Amounts Rechived. |  |  |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. |
    |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
    | Taxation $\qquad$ <br> Railways . . <br> Canals. <br> Other $\dddot{P} u \mathrm{~b} \ddot{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{c}$ <br> Works | 20,129,185 | 20,664,878 | 18,614,415 | 17,697,924 | 17,841,938 | 18,476,613 |
    |  | 893,430 | 904,407 | 996,138 | 1,285,110 | 1,514,846 | 1,419,955 |
    |  | 499,314 | 432,476 | 380,994 | 396,980 | 363,358 | 348,280 |
    |  | 117,170 | 95,477 | 102,099 | 124,086 | 156,279 | 94,914 |
    | Post Office. <br> Interest on Investments. . . <br> Land Revenue (D. \& 0 .) <br> Other sources. | 1,139,973 | 1,155,332 | 1,102,540 | 1,114,946 | 1,207,790) | 1,172,418 |
    |  | -610,863 | 840,887 | 798,906 | 717,684 | 605,774 | 512,500 |
    |  | 244,365 | 72,659 | 59,897 | 91,490 | 63,644 | 64,678 |
    |  | 570,792 | 482,599 | 532,548 | 630,154 | 621,382 | 348,024 |
    | Total.. ... | 24,205,092 | 24,648,715 | 22,587,587 | 22,059,274 | 22,375,011 | 22,51i,382 |
    |  | 1880. | 18 | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
    | Taxation | 18,479,576 | 23,942,138 | 27,549,046 | 29,269,698 | 25,483,199 | 25,384,59? |
    | Railways | 1,742,537 | 2,203,064 | 2,253,734 | 2,541,206 | 2,521,170 | 2,624,243 |
    | Canals. | 338,314 | 361,083 | 325,459 | 365,537 | 369,945 | 325,958 |
    | Other Public Works. | 86,550 | 118,77 | 131,941 | 194,396 | 164,(677 | 115,302 |
    | Post Otfice. | 1,252,4:88 | 1,352,110 | 1,587,888 | 1,800,391 | 1,755,674 | 1,841,3i2 |
    | Interest on Investments. | 834,792 | 751,514 | 914,009 | 1,001,193 | 986,698 | 1,997,035 |
    | Land Revenue (D. \& 0 .) | 150,571 | 181,871 | 42,989 | 19,403 | 14,139 | 24,541 |
    | Other sources | 422,568 | 724,740 | 578,389 | 602,825 | 566,459 | 484,021 |
    | Total. . . | 23,307,406 | 29,635,297 | 33,383,455 | 35,794,649 | 31,861,961 | 32,797,001 |
    |  | 1886 | 18 | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
    | Taxation | 25,226,456 | 28,687,002 | 28,177,413 | 30,613,523 | 31,587,072 | 30,314,151 |
    | RailwaysCanals.. | 2,629,33i | 2,839,745 | 3,167,564 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,167,543 \\ 332.393 \end{array}$ | 3,204,271 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,181,889 \\ 350,175 \end{array}$ |
    |  | 329,712 | 3: 2,363 | 310,386 |  | 355,643 |  |
    | Other Public Works......... <br> Post Office | $123,362$ | 107,681 | $\begin{array}{r} 78,167 \\ 2,379,242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 142,641 \\ 2,220,504 \end{array}$ | 240,150 | $\begin{array}{r} 153,575 \\ 2,515,823 \end{array}$ |
    |  | 1,901,690 | 2,020,623 |  |  | 2,357,389 |  |
    | Post Office. <br> Interest on In vestments. |  | 990,887 | $932,025$ | 1,305,392 | $1,082,271$ | 1,077,228 |
    | Land Revenue (D. \& O.) | 2,2:9,078 | 213,459 | $\begin{aligned} & 932,025 \\ & 253,323 \end{aligned}$ | 279,893 | 250,063 | 318,822667,648 |
    | Other sources.... | 640,923 | 572,233 | $\mathbf{6 1 0 , 3 4 3}$ | 720,991 | 803,016 |  |
    | Total | 33,177,040 | 35,754,093 | 35,908,463 | 38,782,870 | 39,879,925 | 38,579,311 |

    Heads of

    ChargesforI Legislation Civil Gover Public Worl Railways.. . Canals.
    Prnitentiari Administrat Militia and I Mounted Po Lighthonse a Inmigration Charges on F Other expend

    Tota

    Charges for D Legislation.. . Civil Governn Public Works Ruilways. . . . Canals
    Peuitentiaries Administratid Militia and D Mounted Poli Lighthouse an Immigration Charges on R
    Other expendi

    Total

    Chargesfor De Legislation..
    Civil Governn Public Works Railways. . Canals.
    Pullentiaries Administratio Militia and Dt Mounted Polic Lighthouse an Immigration \& Charges on Re Other expendi

    Total

    HEADS OF FXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1868-1891.

    ## s

    3,475,613 1,419,,153 348,280

    94,914 1,172,418

    512,500
    64, (108
    348,024
    22,51i,3ix2
    1885.
    $25,384,59 ?$
    2,624,243
    325,958
    115,302 1,841,372

    1,997,035
    24,541
    484,021
    32,797,001
    1891.

    30,314,151
    3,181, 889
    350,175
    153,545
    2,515,823
    1,077,228
    318,822
    667,648
    38,579,311

    | Healis of Expenditure. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
    | ClargesforDebtandSubsidies | 7,969,990 | 8,403,527 | 8,102,191 | 8,638,565 | 9,004,362 |
    | Legisilation | 595,810 | 409,614 | 379,752 | 356,206 | 393,964 |
    | Civil Governm | 594,442 | 559,643 | 620,349 | 642,301 | 663,189 |
    | Public Works and Buildings. | 126,270 | 65,429 | 126,239 | 597,632 | 853,354 |
    | Railways. | 359,961 | 387,548 | 445,209 | 523,547 | 595,076 |
    | Camals. | 226,084 | 258,001 | 301,304 | 405,432 | 339,176 |
    | Prnitentiaries | 209,369 | 269,817 | 211,982 | 219,212 | 205,111 |
    | Administration of Jus | 291,243 | 315,215 | 304,300 | 314,411 | 346,848 |
    | Militia and Defence | 1,013,016 | 937,513 | 1,245,973 | 908,733 | 1,654,255 |
    | Lighthonse and Coast Service | 174,983 | 190,671 | 229,682 |  | 345,683 |
    | Immigration and Quarantine. | 60,396 | 43,148 | 71,935 | 71,790 | 128,967 |
    | Clarges on Revenue. | 1,299,759 | 1,529,522 | 1,605,212 | 1,613,361 | 1,789,544 |
    | Other expenditure. | 564,769 | 6668,43; | 701,380 | 997,198 | 1,269,939 |
    | Total | 13,486,092 | 14,038,084 | 14,345,509 | 15,623,081 | 17,589,468 |
    |  | 873. | 874 | 1875. | 1876. | 1877 |
    | Charges for DebtandSubsidies | 8,717,077 | 10,255,798 | 11,124,726 | 11,122,359 | 11,489,327 |
    | Legislation.. | 614,487 | 784,048 | 572,273 | 627,231 | 596,009 |
    | Civil Government | 750,874 | 883,686 | 909,266 | 841,996 | 812,193 |
    | Public Works and Buildings. | 1,311,644 | 1,779,009 | 1,757,076 | 1,948,942 | 1,262,823 |
    | Railways....... | 1,194,103 | 1,847,175 | 1,581,034 | 1,497,128 | 1,890,2699 |
    | Camals. | 476,962 | 467, 883 | 404,925 | 403,215 | 355,011 |
    | Penitentiaries | 270,6i1 | 395,552 | 337,593 | 312,015 | 303,169 |
    | Administration of Just | 398,94 | 459,037 | 497,405 | 544,091 | 565,598 |
    | Militia and Defence | 1,248,664 | 977,376 | 1,013,944 | 978,520 | 550,452 |
    | Momuted Police (N.W.T.) |  | 199,599 | 333,584 | 369,518 | 352,749 |
    | Lighthouse and Coast Service | 480,376 | 537,058 | 490,257 | 545,849 | 471,278 |
    | Immigration and Quarantine. | 287,369 | 318,573 | 302,771. | 385,845 | 353,951 |
    | Charges on Revenue. | 2,010,380 | 2,468,376 | 2,732,795 | 2,895,896 | 2,949,617 |
    | Other expenditure. | 1,413,084 | 1,943,146 | 1,654,522 | 2,015,757 | 1,566,858 |
    | Total | 19,174,647 | 23,316,316 | 23,713,071 | 24,488,372 | 23,519,301 |
    |  | 1878. | 1879. | 1880 | 1881. | 1882. |
    | ChargesforDebtandSubsidies | 11,659,523 | 11,952,64] | 12,659,667 | 12,525,838 | 12,757,572 |
    |  | 618,035 | 748,007 | 598,105 | 611,376 | 582,200 |
    | Civil Governmen | 823,370 | 861,171 | 898,605 | 915,959 | 946,032 |
    | Public Works and Buildings. | 998,595 | 1,013,593 | 1,050,193 | 1,108,815 | 1,342,050 |
    | Railways | 2,032,873 | 2,233,496i | 1,853,223 | 2,220,421 | 2,315,796 |
    | Canals. | 349,787 | 344,574 | 378,208 | 413,776 | 525,166 |
    | Penitentiaries. | 308,102 | 308,483 | 270,382 | 307,366 | 293,617 |
    | Administration of Justice | 564,920 | 577,897 | 574,311 | 583,957 | 581,696 |
    | Militia and Defence. | 618,137 | 777,699 | 6990,019 | 66if,000 | 772,812 |
    | Mounted Police (N.W.T.) | 334,749 | 344,824 | 332,855 | 289,845 | 368,456 |
    | Lighthonse and Coast Service | 461,9188 | 447,56i | 426,304 | 443,724 | 461,881 |
    | Immigration and Quarantine. | 180,691 | 212,224 | 183,204 | 250,813 | 253,061 |
    | Charges on Revenue. ........ | 2,918,464 | 2,983,092 | 2,997,417 | 3,078,907 | 3,256,548 |
    | Other expenditure. | 1,633,944 | 1,650,113 | 1,938,141 | 2,084,757 | 2,610,266 |
    | Total | 23,503,158 | 24,455,381 | 24,850,634 | 25,502,554 | 27,067,103 |

    HEADS OF EXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1868-1891 -Concluded.

    | Heads of Expenditure. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
    | Charges forDebt andSubsidies | 12,853,532 | 12,937,663 | 15,248,356 | 16,272,726 | 15,732,9125 |
    | Legislation.. | 740,768 | 662,767 | 649,538 | 1,037,77) | 977,302 |
    | Civil Government. | 986,721 | 1,084,418 | 1,139,495 | 1,190,371 | 1,211,851 |
    | Public Works and Buildings. | 1,765,256 | 2,908,852 | 2,302,363 | 2,046,552 | 2,133,316 |
    | Railways.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,636,552 | 2,664,452 | 2,749,835 | 2,853,183 | 3,184,783 |
    | Canals.. | 581,749 | 661,741 | 604,413 | 573,443 | 610,740 |
    | Penitentiaries. | 286,425 | 296,996 | 287,552 | 310,782 | 311,247 |
    | Administration of Justice | 615,589 | 615,045 | 627,252 | 707,832 | 657,115 |
    | Militia and Defence. | 734,354 | 989,498 | 2,707,758 | 1,178,659 | 1,193,693 |
    | Mounted Police (N.W.T.). | 477,825 | 485,984 | 564,250 | 1,029,369 | 781,664 |
    | Lighthouse and Coast Service | 491,546 | 520,524 | 532,446 | 553,515 | 512,812 |
    | Iminigration and Quarantine. | 437,734 | 575,327 | 506,408 | 347,576 | 462,864 |
    | Charges on Revenue......... | 3,498,998 | 3,753,625 | 3,925,655 | 4,469,080. | 4,702,133 |
    | Other expenditure. | 2,623,108 | 2,950,814 | 3,191,739 | 6, 140,245 | 3,185,175 |
    | Total | 28,730,157 | 31,107,706 | 35,037,060 | 39,011,612 | 35,657,180 |
    |  |  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
    | Charges for Debt and Subsidi |  | 16,294,496 | 16,210,594 | 15,679,409 | 15,688,040 |
    | Legislation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 807,424 | 701,170 | 932,187 | 5946,487 |
    | Civil Government. |  | 1,258,618 | 1,281,714 | 1,308,847 | 1,334,201 |
    | Public Works and Buildings |  | 1,162,116 | 2,299, 231 | 1,972,501 | 1,937,046 |
    | Railways.. |  | 3,643,988 | 3,529,617 | 3,896,954 | 3,965,579 |
    | Canals.. |  | ${ }^{(1) 2,737}$ | 754,344 | 679,436 | 739,021 |
    | Penitentiaries. |  | 320,777 | 319,436 | 349,839 | 353,158 |
    | Administration of Justice |  | 678,815 | 685,807 | 709,784 | 726,592 |
    | Militia and Defence. |  | 1,273,179 | 1,323,552 | 1,287,014 | 1,279,514 |
    | Mounted Police (N. W.T.). |  | 862,965 | 829,702 | 753,094 | 740,97! |
    | Lighthouse and Coast Service |  | 489,258 | 511,779 | 466,116 | 492,597 |
    | Innmigration and Quarantine. |  | 312,491 | 292,552 | 182,337 | 258,289 |
    | Charges on Revenue.. |  | 4,629, 431 | 4,770,038 | 4,820,741 | 4,947,804 |
    | Other expenditure |  | 3,292,199 | 3,400,299 | 2,955,872 | 3,283,761 |
    | Total |  | 36,718,494 | 36,917,835 | 35,994,031 | 36,343,568 |

    Revenue and expenditure, per head.
    174. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :-

    PROPORTI

    Yea

    186s. .
    1869). .
    1870.

    1871
    1879
    1873

    | $1874 .$. |
    | :--- |
    | $18 \%$ |

    187
    187
    1877
    187
    1879.................
    1880.
    1881.

    1883
    號
    1886.
    188.
    188.
    1888..
    1889.
    1890.
    1891.

    Man
    Brit
    Prin
    The
    175. The ar preceding year double the rev amount having per head less $t$ the six precedi
    176. The fol several provin head of popula exclusive of 10 tained, are giv

    PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND IXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION-1868-1891.
    

    Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.
    British Columbia "، " 1872.
    Prince Edward Island "
    The Territories " " 1881.
    175. The amount of revenue per head was exceeded only in the two Increase preceding years and in 1883 , and was within 13 cents of being just and dedouble the revenue per head in 1868 ; both in 1890 and 1889 the crease amount having been more than double. The expenditure was 2 cents per head less than in 1890, and was a smaller amount than in any of the six preceding years.
    176. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the Provincial several provinces for the year 1890 , with the amount of each per revenues head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, aditures, exclusive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascer- 1890.
    tained, are given in each case :-

    REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1890.

    | Provinctis. | Revenue. | Per Head. | Expenditure. | Per Hearl. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. | \$ | \$ cts. |
    | * Ontario. | 3,423,155 | 163 | 3,896,324 | 185 |
    | + Quebec ............. . . . | 3,536,496 | 239 | 3,881,673 | 263 |
    | *Nova Scotia.............. | 664,938 | 147 | 710,497 | 1 \%s |
    | * New Brunswick. .......... | 646,079 | 201 | 651,735 | 203 |
    | * Manitoba..... | 585,709 | $\pm 00$ | 708,302 | 483 |
    | + British Columbia. | 835,463 | 944 | 954,021 | 1078 |
    | * Prince Edward Island.... | 224,882 | 206 | 305,799 | 280 |
    | Total. | 9,916,722 | 211 | 11,108,352 | 236 |

    * 31st December, 1890.
    +30 th June, 1890.
    The expenditure exceeded the revenue in all the seven provinces, the excess being largest in British Columbia, where there was a large expenditure on public works. The revenue was highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia ; the expenditure was also lowest in Nova Scotia, and highest in British Columbia. The aggregate expenditure was just 25 cents per head of the aggregate pnpulation more than the revenue.
    Provincial 177. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expendirevenues tures of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, and expen ditures, 1868-1890. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers. The Treasurer of the Province of New Brunswick was applied to, but at present without success.
    
    - 

    STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARI) IS. LAND FOR THE YEARS 1868-1890, INCLUSIVE.

    | Year. | Nova Scotia. |  | Prince Edward Istand. |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure |
    |  | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 |
    | 1868... | 466,181 | 532,808 | 270,559 | 299,867 |
    | 1869.. | 545,899 | 518,296 | 288,722 | 312,4i33 |
    | 1870.. | 601,373 | 537,080 | 302,855 | 343,892 |
    | 1871.. | 525,824 | 600,344 | 385,014 | 406,236 |
    | 1872. | 687,695 | 639,584 | 395,473 | 506,466 |
    | 1873. | 600,196 | 608,91!) | * 484,979 | *401,662 |
    | 1874. | 688,926 | 676,111 | 403,013 | 442,76 |
    | 1875... | 589,637 | 653,874 | 306,597 | 395,27i |
    | 1876... | 589,637 | 653,874 | 524,144 | 353,26 |
    | $1877 .$. | 562,800 | 688,942 | 326,274 | 331,432 |
    | 1878. | 645,294 | 688,003 | 312,684 | 334,133 |
    | 1879. | 384,205 | 503,051 | 288,062 | 313,845 |
    | 1880. | 541,318 | 506,253 | 269,603 | 257,309 |
    | 1881.. | 476,445 | 494,582 | 275,380 | 261,276 |
    | 1882. | 537,667 | 569,119 | 233,465 | 257,228 |
    | 1883.. | 563,864 | 541,099 | 228,169 | 270,47 |
    | 1884. | 586,561 | 572,678 | 280,271 | 270,545 |
    | $1885 .$. | 613,026 | 620,700 | 248,222 | 266,318 |
    | 1886.. | 633,145 | 656,348 | 233,978 | 304,467 |
    | 1887. | 656,63! | 664,103 | 241,637 | 288,052 |
    | 1888. | 712,951 | 668,400 | 254,20! | 279, 339 |
    | 1889. | 668,774 | 713,941 | 234,635 | 263, 605 |
    | 1890. | 664,938 | 710,4!7 | 224,882 | 305,799 |
    | Total | 13,540,995 | 14,018,606 | 7,012,827 | 7,475,871 |

    *Eleven 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 less 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, \&c. In Prince Edward Island, the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the lst February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

    Revenues and expenditures in British possessions.
    178. The next table gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British possessions, principally in the year 1890 , with the proportion of each per head of population.

    Countr

    Europe
    Enited King Gibraltar. .. Malta.
    Asia--
    India. . . . . . .
    Ceylon.......
    Straits Settle Labuan. ..... Hong Kong. Africa-
    Mauritius.
    Natal.
    Cape of Good St. Helena... Lagos Gold Const. Sierra Leone. Gambia.
    AmericaCinada.
    Newfoundland Bermuda...... Honduras. British Guiane West IndiesBahamas.
    Turk's Island. Jamaica..
    Windward Isla Leeward Island Trinidad... Australasia-
    New South Wa Victoria.
    South Australia Western Austr Queensland... Tasmania. New Zealand... South Seas-

    Falkland Island
    Total.
    179. The re countries and $817,709,740 \mathrm{~m}$
    
    the year
    179. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 25 out of the 36 Revenues countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been in Austra$\$ 17,709,740$ more than the expenditure. In proportion to population, colonies.
    both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable "revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is " not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled ly " the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of "Crown lands, and from the working of the State railways."* "The " practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown lands as "revenue obtains in all the Australian colonies, and the money so "raised fomns one of the largest items of their annual incone." $\ddagger$ Canada will no doubt in a few years be deriving a large revenue fiom the sale of Deminion lands, if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue should be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

    Revenues and expenditures in principal foreign comutries.
    180. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries, as nearlv as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table :-

    REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTIIIES.

    | Counthies. | Year. | Revenue. | Amount per Head. | Expenditure. | Anlowint per Head. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \& cts. |
    | Europe- <br> Austria Hungary | 1890 | 416,071,000 | 1008 | 407,127,000 | 986 |
    | Belgium.. . ..... | 1888. | 64,807,843 | 1054 | 61,273,475 | 99 |
    | Denmark | 1889.. | 14,290,362 | 654 | 15,479,099 | 708 |
    | France | 1890. | 588,543,431 | 1534 | 630,085,946 | 1643 |
    | German Empire. | 1889. | 199,717,537 | 404 | 196,951,834 | 399 |
    | Greece. | $1889 .$. | 18,775,492 | 858 | 18,767,876 | 858 |
    | Italy. | 1890.. | 350,672,099 | 1163 | 361,672,533 | 1199 |
    | Netherlands | 1889.. | 52,675,780 | 1154 | 50,831,598 | 1113 |
    | Norway | 1889.. | 12,532,474 | 626 | 11,789,227 | 589 |
    | Portugal.. | 1889.. | 40,893,349 | 869 | 42,356,609 | 900 |
    | Roumania | 1889.. | 31,497,498 | 573 | 31,375,098 | 571 |
    | Russia. | $1889 .$. | 451,157,242 | 471 | 417,502,144 | 435 |
    | Spain. | 1890. . | 155,740,277 | 887 | 155,722,319 | 887 |
    | Sweden | 1890.. | 23,572,240 | 493 | 18,140,587 | 37 |
    | Switzerland. | 1889.. | 11,950,781 | 407 | 11,973,168 | 408 |
    | Turkey. | 1889.. | 90,02,3,333 | 325 | 104,146,666 | $3 \%$ |
    | AsiaJapan. | 1889... | 80,152,218 | 200 | 65,772,197 | 164 |

    REVENUE

    Count

    Africa-
    Fsypt
    Tunis.
    America-
    Argentine Con
    Brazil.
    Mexico...
    Peru.
    United States.
    France has the world, bein diture by the Republic would diture per head the $\Xi 4$ countrie
    181. As stat ordinary revenu viz. : 1. Taxati the amount rais

    Revenue re
    182. As comp 1891, in receip other sources of derived from ta per cent in 1889 Customs and E increase in the larger its trade, and as the larges the years of the population will a ser, that in 1 $11,044,453$ less

    REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.
    es itre erable iich is led ly cion of "The nds as mey so :ome." $\ddagger$ efrom moneys are in Colony, ned by amount
    e princined, are

    Anumnt $\stackrel{\text { ker }}{\text { Head. }}$
    182. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease, in 1891, in receipts from taxation of $\$ 1,272,921$, and in receipts from other sources of $\$ 27,693$; and of the total revenue, $78 \cdot 57$ per cent was derived from taxation, as against $79 \cdot 21$ per cent in 1890 and $78 \cdot 93$ per cent in 1889. The receipts from taxes being derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, it follows, in the absence of any extreme increase in the tariff, that the more prosperous the country, and the larger its trade, the greater will be the amount derived from taxation, and as the largest part of the revenue is obtained in this manner, in the years of the largest revenues the amount of taxation per head of population will also be found to be the largest. It will be seen, however, that in 1883, when the amount derived from taxation was $\$ 1,044,453$ less than in the year under review, the amount paid per
    head was 34 cents more, and it will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation in these days of a protective tariff is not so large as it was in the years when a revenue tariff was in force.

    Amount raised by taxation, 1868-1890.
    183. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in ench yenr since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue :-

    TAXATION IN CANADA-1868 TO 1891.

    | Year madei 30th | Taxation. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prrve } \\ \text { efntige } \\ \text { rifg } \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Revemule } \end{gathered}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { liross } \\ \text { Amount. } \end{gathered}$ | Increase. | Decrease. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { Head. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
    |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 cts. |  |
    | 1868. | 11,701,681 |  |  | 347 | $85 \cdot 4$ |
    | 1869. | 11,112,573 |  | 588,108 |  |  |
    | $1870 .$. 1871. | $13,087,882$ $16,30,368$ | $1,975,309$ $3,232,486$ |  | 3 <br>  <br> +69 <br> +64 | $3+37$ $8+41$ |
    | 1872. | 17,715,502 | 1,395,184 |  | 4.9 +91 4 | 88 |
    | 1873. | 17,616,5.54 |  | 98,998 | + 80 | 84.14 |
    | 1874. | 20,129,185 | 2,512,631 |  | 526 | 83.16 |
    | 1875. | 20,6ib 4,878 | 535,693 |  | 532 | 83.84 |
    | 1876. 1877. | 18,014,415 |  | 2,050,463 | 471 | \%2 41 |
    | 18877. | $17,697,124$ 17841,938 | 144,014 | 916,491 | +41 +37 | 80.23 |
    | 1879. |  | 634,675 | 湅 | +37 +46 +4 | 59.74 8.03 |
    | 1880.. | 18,479,576 | 2,963 |  | +38 | \% |
    | 1881.. | 23,942,138 | 5,462,562 |  | 552 | 80.79 |
    | 1882. | 27,549,046 | 3,606,908 |  | ${ }_{6} 28$ | 82 |
    | 1883.. | 29,269,698 | 1,720,652 |  | ${ }^{6} 68$ | 81.7 |
    | 1884.. | 25,483,199 |  | 3,786,499 | 568 | 79:93 |
    | 1885. | 25,384,529 |  | 988,670 | 5 (i) | 7-39 |
    | 1886. 1887. | 25,226,456 |  | 158,073 | 550 | 7603 |
    | 1887. 1888. | 28,687,002 | 3,460,546 |  | ${ }^{6} 19$ | $80 \cdot 33$ |
    | 18889. | 30,613, 23 | 2,436,110 | 509,589 | (6) 01 |  |
    | 1890. | 31,587,072 | 2,93,549 |  | ${ }_{6} 60$ | 89\%2 |
    | 1891. | 30,314,151 |  | 1,220,921 | 626 | 785 |

    Increase in amount raised by taxation.
    184. The amount raised by taxation in 1891 was only exceeded in the two preceding years, and was $\$ 19,201,578$ more than in 1869 , in which year the smallest amount during the period was raised. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty-four years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 160 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has only increased 80 per cent; while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 8.08 per cent.

    1,5. Th and Excise proprition TANATION
    $\qquad$

    Year
    Exisel 30Th JINE.

    amount of $\operatorname{tax}$ prortion for the ing a tendency 1891 was 59 nearly 90 per
    187. The ex cent, being a sl the average of
    *The amount revresent the amo the Trade and Na

    1.:i, The following table gives the amounts raised from the Customs amounts and Excise duties during the last twenty-four years, together with the $\begin{gathered}\text { raised by } \\ \text { Custons }\end{gathered}$ promition of each to population*:-
    TAN゙ATION BY CUSTOMS AND FXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA-1868-1891.

    | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ENuFil 30rh } \\ & \text { JINE. } \end{aligned}$ | Customs. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { Head. } \end{aligned}$ | Proportion to |  | Excise. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { jer } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  |  | Total Taxation. | Imports for Home Consumption. |  |  |
    |  | \$ | 8 cts. | Per cent. | Per cent. | * | \$ cts. |
    | 1463... ...... | 8,578,380 | 254 | $73 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 25$ | 3,002,588 | 089 |
    | 1869. | 8,272,879 | 248 | 74.4 | 12.31 | 2,710,028 | 079 |
    | 18,0.. | 9,334,212 | 270 | $71 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 28$ | 3,619,622 | 105 |
    | 181. | 11,841,104 | 336 | 72.5 | $13 \cdot 62$ | 4,205,944 | 122 |
    | 18\%2.......... | 12,787,082 | 354 | $72 \cdot 2$ | $12 \cdot 11$ | 4,735,651 | 131 |
    | 1883. | 12,054,164 | 318 | $73 \cdot 5$ | 10'20 | 4,460,681 | 122 |
    | 184. | 14,325,192 | 374 | $71 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 32$ | 5,594,103 | 146 |
    | 1875. | 15,351,011 | 395 | 74.3 | 12.83 | 5,069,687 | 130 |
    | 1866. | 12,823,837 | 325 | $66 \cdot 0$ | 13.44 | 5,563,487 | 141 |
    | $1 \times 17$. | 12,046,087 | 314 | 70.9 | $13 \cdot 03$ | 4,941, 897 | 123 |
    | 1878. | 12,782,824 | 313 | $71 \cdot 6$ | 1403 | 4,858,671 | 119 |
    | 1879. | 12,900,659 | 311 | $69 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 10$ | 5,390,763 | 130 |
    | 1880.. | 14,071,343 | 334 | $76 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 70$ | 4,232,427 | 100 |
    | 1881.......... | 18,406.0.2 | 424 | $76 \cdot 8$ | $20 \cdot 19$ | 5,343,022 | 123 |
    | 188........... | 21,581,5"0 | 492 | $78 \cdot 3$ | 19'27 | 5,884,85! | 134 |
    | 1883.......... | 2, ${ }^{2}, 005,582$ | 519 | $78 \cdot 6$ | 18.82 | 6,240,116 | 141 |
    | 1884........ | 20,023,880 | 447 | 35.5 | $18 \cdot 64$ | $5,459,309$ | 122 |
    | 1885......... | 18,935,428 | 417 | 74. | $18 \cdot 61$ | 6,449,101 | 142 |
    | 1886. | 19,373,551 | 422 | $76 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 50$ | 5,852,904 | 128 |
    | 188\%.......... | 22,378,801 | 483 | $78 \cdot 0$ | $21 \cdot 24$ | 6,308,201 | 136 |
    | 1888.. ....... | 22,105,19\% | 472 | 78.4 | $21 \cdot 57$ | 6,071,487 | 130 |
    | 1880.......... | 23,726,784 | 501 | 74.2 | 21.65 | 6,886,739 | 145 |
    | 1890.... | 23,968,954 | 500 | $75 \cdot 8$ | 21.21 | 7,618,118 | 159 |
    | 1891... | 23,399,301 | 483 | 77.2 | 20.66 | 6,914,850 | 143 |

    186. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole Proporamount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average pro- tion deprotion for the 24 years having been 74.2 per cent, later years show- Customs ing a tendency to increase it. The proportion in the United States in duties. 1891 was 59 per cent, and in some of the Australasian colonies it is nearly 90 per cent.
    187. The expenses of collection of Customs revenue were 3.83 per Collection ent, being a slight increase on the preceding year, but $\cdot 70$ per cent below of Customs the average of twenty-four years. It cost $\$ 2.16$ per head less to collect 1891.
    *The amounts of Customs duties being taken from the Public Accounts, which represent the amounts actually paid in, will not quite correspond with the figures in the Trade and Navigation Returns, which are for amounts accrued.
    the revenue of 1891 than it did that of 1868 , though the former wav nearly three times as much, showing that it relatively costs more tu collect a small Customs revenue than a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, togrther with the large number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep $u_{1}$, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United Kingdom in 1890 it was 4.60 per cent, and in the United States 3.04 per cent. the use of articles on which Excise duties are collected being, to a very large extent, optional, it follows that the Customs cluties Hone form that part of the gencral taxation of which every one must pay a shart, and it will theretore be noticed from the foregoing table that the pro. portion of increase in receipts from Customs duties has been far larger than that of population, showing that the ability to purchase has in creased in much greater ratio than the burden of taxation, the increase in the receipts from Customs being 173 per cent since 1868 , and in the amount per head 90 per cent.

    Customs duties per head in various comntries.
    189. In the United Kingdom in 1890 the proportion per head was $\$ 2.56$; in the United States in the same yenr it was $\$ 3.67$, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it is very much higher, as shown by the follow. ing figures for 1888 :-

    | Western Australia. | 81837 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Queensland.. | 1688 |
    | New Zealand. | 1114 |
    | Victoria | 105 |
    | Tasmania. | 9 9 |
    | New South Wales. | 859 |
    | South Australia.. | 831 |

    Heads of taxation, 1868-1891.
    190. The following are statements for the last twenty-four years of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of ${ }^{\circ}$ Customs and Excise duties. As the tariff has undergone many changes during the period, notably in 1879 no comparisons can be strictly made from year to yeur, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time :-
    er Wit 10110 ring the ogether up, the In the United
    try, and to a very ne form a slmur, the proar larger e has in. e increase 3, and in
    head was , in loth ile in the he follow.

    | Yfar enideid 30th June, | Spirits. | Wines. | Beer and Cider. | Tobacco and Snuff. | Cigars and Cigarettes. | Tea. | Sugar and Molassex | Coffer, Chicory, Cucias and Chocolate. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grain } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Products } \\ \text { of. } \end{gathered}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | 3 | 8 | \$ |
    | 1868 | 1,143,776 | 146,312 | 19,390 | 105,814 | 23,449 | 93,110 | 1,439,064 | 54,812 | 97,905 |
    | 1869 | 817,383 | 129,178 | 26,535 | 78,678 | 3, 126 | 916,177 | 1,502,138 | 5i,435 | 2, 241 |
    | 1870 | \%M,613 | 170,518 | 23,770 | 57,614 | 55,373 | 1,1 10,649 | 1,869,749 | 55 , (ixis | 4,183 |
    | 1871 | 1,035,043 | 195,842 | 29,364 | 29,731 | 108,24 | 1,1:8,212 | 1,946,427 | 61,443 | 62,240 |
    | 1872 | 1,250,121 | 258,312 | 40,596 | 52,6\%) | 221,344 | 947,836 | 1,937,172 | 34,43 | 4,509 |
    | 1873 | 1,300, 湘 | 245,2i7 | 49,361 | 49,609 | 219,253 | 25,980 | 2,371,021 | 12,216 | $6 \times$ |
    | 1874 | 1,557,506 | 305,322 | 56,527 | 57,827 | 200,19\% | 110,414 | 2,540,905 | 21,641 | $60 \%$ |
    | 1875 | 1.323,403 | $2 \cdot 2,081$ | 51,035 | 66,285 | 123.055 | 379,686 | 2,450,771 | 46,048 |  |
    | 1876 | 1,518,124 | 354,219 | 41,670 | 89,905 | 134,771 | 526,160 | 2,503,684 | 49,237 | 735 |
    | 1877 | 1,111,417 | 224, 140 | 40,516 | 61,109) | T1,047 | 534,890 | 2, 473,460 | 46,860 | 1,019 |
    | 1878 | 1,004,414 | 206,567 | 44,711 | 70,346 | 118,184 | 611,313 | 2,830,248 | 44,460 | 942 |
    | 1879 | 1,133,526 | 234,027 | 37,646 | 68,387 | 172,6\% | 743,916 | 2,758,833 | 46,158 | 45,261 |
    | 1880 | 880,614 | 226,295 | 28,061 | 48,465 | 82,187 | 641,261 | 2,146,238 | 58,335 | 212,616 |
    | 1881 | 1,106,633 | 321,405 | 33,370 | 43,801 | 116,704 | (2x1,884 | 2, $\mathbf{1 2} 29,147$ | 67, $2 \times 8$ | 256,506 |
    | 1882 | 1,237,553 | 405,505 | 39,317 | 50,111 | 184,032 | 403,910 | 2,514,721 | 48,601 | 261,958 |
    | 1883 | 1,449,815 | 437,011 | 54,285 | 51,062 | 184,5\% | 63.27 | 2,726,616 | 36.908 | 211,625 |
    | 1884 | 1,329,719 | 375,993 | 59,56i | 49,5094 | 184,431 | 26,5\%0 | 2,802,048 | 3x,401 |  |
    | 1885 | 1,340,571 | 346,829 | 51,078 | 56,092 | 190,630 | 33,434; | 2,693,108 | 41,699 | 360, 124 |
    | 1886 | 1,606,456 | 355,185 | 49,879 | 64,37\% | 205, 114 | 34,776 | $2.436,941$ | 36,4i23 | 219,543 |
    | 1887 | 1,375,545 | 324,485 | 48,624 | 71,9\%3 | 233,5:46 | 8,801 | 3,300,644 | 34, 021 |  |
    | 1888 | 1,610,739 | 326,722 | 47,512 | 57,133 | 176,700 | 11,421 | 3, 602,236 | 45,862 | 2518, 907 |
    | 1889 | 1,781,361 | 347,103 | 51,262 | 57,505 | 22, 182 | 7,196 | 3, 159,042 | 43,169 | 319,483 |
    | 1890 | 1,933,061 | 374,824 | 54,649 | 59,351 | 233, 349 | 12, $2 \times 1$ | 3,063, 2125 | 42,534 | 4, 20,3\%4 |
    | 1891 | 1,772,3i2 | 387,449 | 63,413 | 62,74! | $2133,9 \% 5$ | 16,114 | 3,265,321 | 38,344 | 32,3,901 |

    HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA－1868－1891－Concluded．

    | \％ |  Ho ＊© <br>  |
    | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 0 <br>  <br>  |
    | 三要总 | ＂ ＊Nิ์ <br>  |
    | 淢 |  <br>  |
    |  |  ＊が |
    |  |  <br>  |
    | 苞 | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |
    |  | ： <br>  <br>  |
    | GNaI HLOE GEting qva |  |

    ＊The totals are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns，amd incinde expert duty on ligrs．

    | Yeak endei) 30th Jene. | Spirits. | Malt Liquor. | Malt. | Tobaces. | Cigars. | Petroleum Inspection Fees. | Bonded Manufactures. | Other Receipts. | +Total Revenue Accrued. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
    | 1888.. | 2,488,339 | 117,508 | 226,028 | 494,596 | 25,614 | 10,628 | 20,758 |  | *3,057,809 |
    | 1869. | 2,340,848 | 20,856 | 287,024 | 554,407 | 23,410 | 162,747 | 11,076 |  | *2,709,869 |
    | 1870 | 2,208,097 | 17,468 | 347,870 | 924,371 | 28,921 | 56,649 | 12,451 |  | * $4,657,808$ $4,271,974$ |
    | 1871 | 2,6i63,603 | 4,306 | 242,475 | 1,034,097 |  | 247,061 | 20,417 | 5,015 | $4,271,974$ $4,718,783$ |
    | 1872 | 2,871,993 | 25,498 | 305,190 | 1,252,164 |  | 233,996 | 24,933 $\mathbf{2 3 , 6 9 3}$ | 5,009 | 4,718,783 |
    | 1873 | 2,818,384 | 26,410 | 341,700 | 1,013,438 |  | ${ }^{237,776}$ | 33,693 | 12,962 | 4,484,363 |
    | 187 | 3,488,751 | 25,570 | 341,393 | 1,398,398 |  | 273,897 | 40,006 | 6,915 | 5,584,930 |
    | 1875 | 2,974,241 | 29, 839 | 335,190 | 1,433,734 | . | 268,489 | 37,151 | 6,073 | 5,084,687 |
    | 1876 | 3,548,087 | 13,943 | 320,154 | 1,773,976 | $\cdots$..... | 285,553 | 27,834 | 5,670 | $5,525,491$ $4,940,315$ |
    | 1877 | 2,650,427 | 7,475 | 381,417 | 1,629,946 | . | 235,327 | 30,083 $\mathbf{3 6 8 7 4}$ | ${ }_{5,457}^{5,670}$ |  |
    | $18 \% 8$ | 2,708,286 | 6,611 | 522,671 | 1,581,076 |  | $\mathbf{6 , 4 2 6}$ 8,171 | 36,874 $\mathbf{3 8 , 0 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 5 7}$ $\mathbf{4 , 7 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 8 6 7 , 4 0 1}$ $\mathbf{5 , 3 8 2 , 5 9 3}$ |
    | 1879 | 3,297,315 | 7,540 $\mathbf{6 , 3 3 5}$ | 442,760 254,412 | 1,584,008 |  | $\underset{16,426}{ }$ | 38,269 | 7,571 | 4,253,424 |
    | 1880. | 2,292,829 $3,210,527$ | 6,335 6,250 | 254,412 288,881 | 1,642,582 |  | 16,749 | 30,897 | 13,011 | 5,343,778 |
    | 1882 | 3,553,776 | 6,092 | 37:,808 | 1,903,798 |  | 23,744 | 33,603 | 14,451 | 5,915,272 |
    | 1883 | 3,862,100 | 5,434 | 401,906 | 1,885,537 |  | 25,216 | 36,46i5 | 15,282 | 6,232,140 |
    | 1884 | 3,577,243 | 3,924 | 410,347 | 1,434,601 |  | 26,566 | 39,456 | 10,671 | 5,502,810 |
    | 1885 | 4,251,326 | 6,344 | 472,245 | 1,269,197 | 318,357 | 27,520 | 44,02, | 11,937 | 6,401,005 |
    | 1,56 | 3,188,070 | 6,164 | 377,579 | 1,626,011 | 559,302 | 29,181 | 46,523 | 12,055 | 5,84, 885 |
    | 1887 | 3,697,263 | 6,967 | 426,845 | 1,647, 731 | 524,182 | 31,989 | 50,005 | 12,229 | 6,414,211 |
    | 1888. | 3,072,388 | 6,584 | 488,757 | 1,737,243 | 553,821 | 36,569 | 53,263 | 13,962 | 5,962,542 |
    | 1889 | 3,868,930 | 12,154 | 506,026 | 1,836,693 | 563,018 | 35,745 | 27,801 | 14,323 | 6, 864,586 |
    | 1890 | 4,611,105 | 13,502 |  | 1,892,628 | 603,473 | 39,737 | 29,511 | 15,765 | 7,735,100 |
    | 1891. | 3,537,644 | 9,206 | 570,950 | 1,922,3\%0 | 614,353 | 40,407 | 34,582 | 17,902 | 6,747,614 |

    Heads of Excise revenue 1887 1891.
    191. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various. dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in Chapter IV (Trade and Commerce). The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and the following table gives particulars of the amounts accrued from the various sources of Excise revenue during the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 :-
    heads of excise revenue in canada, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, AND 1891.

    | Heads of Revenue. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 |
    | Spirits. | 3,737,339 | 3,099,016 | 3,874,022 | 4,620,393 | 3,546,942 |
    | Malt liquor. | 73,045 | 6,997 | 12,710 | 13,631 | 10,495 |
    |  | - 524,281 | - $5.54,067$ | 518,239 | 556,365 603,473 | ${ }^{59151399}$ |
    | Tobacco. | 1,668,002 | 1,740,542 | 1,840,522 | 1,896,359 | 1,926,187 |
    | Petroleum. | 31,989 | 36,569 | 35,745 | 39,737 | 40,407 |
    | Manufactures in bond.. | 50,005 | 53,312 | 28,082 | 29,610 | 34,581 |
    | Seizures | 2,029 | 13,066 | 4,880 | 3,886 | 2,727 |
    | Other receipts | 12,332 | 13,962 | 15,240 | 16,162 | 18,222 |
    | Methylated spirits |  |  |  |  | 38,213 |
    | Total | 6,466,151 | 6,010,561 | 6,892,612 | 7,779,616 | 6,82;,152 |

    Increase in receipts from Ex cise duties.
    192. There was, it will be seen, a decrease in accrued revenue of $\$ 954,464$, as compared with the previous year. The principal decrease took place in duty on spirits, which was owing, in a large measure, to the abnormal quantity of spirits withdrawn from bond during June, 1890 , in consequence of the change of law with reference to the maturing of spirits that came into force on the following lst July. With the exception of the amount accrued for spirits and malt liquor, there was an increase under each head.

    Bill 193. The duties on bill stamps, dc., were all repealed in 1882, the stamps.

    Sugar duties.

    Consumption of tea and sugar. mount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been $\$ 82,616$, and the total amount received since Confederation, $\$ 2,686$; 850. The receipts from sugar duties in 1891 were $\$ 211,396$ more than in 1890, and had only been exceeded three times in the period included in the table. The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue.
    194. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has been generally considered one of the best standards by which to judge the condition of the people, it having been found that the consumption of these two articles indicates more clearly than almost anything else
    their wellinhabitants been a stet tion of sug and is now last 14 year As far as ir consumptio ather count United Sta classes in th about 75 ll 1840 ; in th this country increased ; i head, and is consumptior
    195. The principal Br

    Europe-
    United Kind Asia-
    India.......
    Ceylon
    Straits Settl
    Africa-
    Mauritius. .
    Xatal......
    Cape of Goo
    Lagos ......
    Gambia....
    America-
    Canada .
    Yewfoundlar
    Bermuda...
    West Indies-
    Turk's Island
    Jamaica.....
    st. Lucia.. Barbados. Grenada
    their well-being or otherwise ; and judging the condition of the inhabitants of Canada by this test, it will be found that there has been a steady and satisfactory improvement. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs . per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs . per head, and is now no less than 45 lbs ., an increase of 22 lbs . per head in the last 14 yoars, and more than double the quantity consumed in 1877. As far as information is available, it would appear that the per capita consumption of sugar in Canada is larger than that of almost any other country, with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, a fact that speaks well for the condition of the working classes in this country. In the United Kingdom the amount averages about 75 lbs . per head, having increased from 15 lbs . per head in 1840 ; in the United States the consumption is about the same as in this country. The consumption of tea in Canada has also very largely increased; in 1868 it was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was $3 \frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per head, and is now something over 4 lbs. per head. In England the consumption averages 5 lbs . per head.
    195. The amounts of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in the Taxation principal British possessions, are given in the following table :-

    TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
    

    TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS--Coneluded.

    | Countries. | Year. | taxation. |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | Amount. | Per Head. |  |
    |  |  | \$ | \$ cts. |  |
    | West Indies-Con. |  | 50,097 |  |  |
    | Virgin Islands | 1890 | 7,776 | 168 | $9 \cdot 60$ |
    | Antigua. | 1890 | 214,970 | 588 | $93 \cdot 33$ |
    | Montserrat | 1890 | 31,254 | 267 | 93.39 |
    | Dominica.... | 1880 | 101,981 | 384 | $\cdots 13$ |
    | St. Kitts-Nevis | 1890 | 201,659 | 491 | 96.46 |
    | Trinidad... | 1886 | 1,546,213 | 867 | 7107 |
    | Australassa- ${ }_{\text {New }}^{\text {Nouth }}$ Wales. | 1888 | 13,051,830 | 1226 | 3017 |
    | Victoria. | 1888 | 14,945,547. | 1405 | (1). 37 |
    | Queensland. | 1888 | 7,677,999 | 2033 | 453 |
    | South Australia | 1888 | 3,598,184 | 1149 | $29 \cdot 6$ |
    | Western Australia. | 1888 | 875,727 | 2068 | $50 \cdot 40$ |
    | Tasmania. | 1888 | 1,974,927 | 1368 | 63. 40 |
    | New Zealand. | 1888 | 9,887,602 | 1632 | $49 \cdot 43$ |
    | South Fiji Seas-. | 1887 | 202,531 | 162 | $64 \cdot 11$ |

    Taxation per head in Australasia higher than in Canada.
    196. Though the amount raised by taxation in the individual colonies of Australasia is necessarily less than that raised in Canada, yet the combined amount raised in Australasia is two-thirds more than that in this country; and though the former colonies derive so much of their revenue from other sources that only $44 \cdot 14$ per cent is raised by taxation, being a smaller proportion than in any British colony, with the exception of India, Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and being just about one-half of the Canadian proportion, yet the amount of taxation per head is higher than in any other colony, and more than double the amount paid per head in Canada, being $\$ 15.54$, as compared with $\$ 6.26$ in this country. Beside the Australasian colonies there are four other British possessions which raise a larger amount per head, and there are eleven places which raise a larger percentage of revenue by taxation. The taxation in India is lighter, and the percentage of revenue smaller than in any other country named in the table.

    Taxation in forejign countrits.
    197. The following table gives the amount of taxation, as nearly as it can be arrived at, in some of the principal foreign countries :-

    Europe-
    Austria-Hun
    Belg'.m.1....
    Demmark. .
    France (inclu (iruece.
    Net erlands Italy
    Pertugi..... Russia.
    Spain.
    Switzerland. Turkey . German Emp Asia-
    Јарай. ....... . AfricaEgypt America-
    Argentine Cor Brazil. .
    Mexico. . . . . .
    United States
    The largest $\mathbf{p}$ countries nan smallest by S third of her re only raised $h$ thirds and o United State exception of highest in the
    198. The $g$ June, 1891, a was $8: 86,112$ in the gross a
    199. The n and in 1890 liabilities of follows:-

    TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

    | Countimes. | Year. | Taxation. |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | Amount. | Per Head. | Percentage of Revenue. |
    | - |  | \$ | \$ cts. |  |
    | Europe- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |
    | Austria-Hungary ... | 1889 | 327,350,066 | 802 | $88 \cdot 74$ |
    | Belgim.i. | 1889 | 32,874,333 | 544 | $50 \cdot 63$ |
    | Demuark. | 1888 | 12,118,000 | 577 | $83 \cdot 30$ |
    | France (including Algeria) | 1889 | 452,711,933 | 1076 | $77 \cdot 88$ |
    | (irepce.. . . . . . ..... | 1889 | 12,886,933 | 650 | $68 \cdot 64$ |
    | Net orlands | 1889 | 39,731,466 | 881 | $81 \cdot 23$ |
    | Italy | 1890 | 259,077,000 | 846 | $82 \cdot 40$ |
    | Portis. 1 | 1890 | 34,275,933 | 794 | $78 \cdot 38$ |
    | Russia.. | 1889 | 279,229,866 | 304 | (it' 61 |
    | Spain. | 1889 | 155,397,700 | 885 | 93.73 |
    | Switzerland | 1888 | 4,365, 400 | 148 | $39 \cdot 99$ |
    | Turkey | 1884 | 61,815, 066 | 251 | $86 \cdot 50$ |
    | German Empire. | 1887 | 153,145,727 | 310 | 65.81 |
    | Asia- |  |  |  |  |
    | गарам............. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1889 | 67,208,666 | 172 | $85 \cdot 51$ |
    | Africa- |  |  |  |  |
    | Egypt ... | 1889 | 38,368,800 | 563 | $75 \cdot 26$ |
    | America- |  |  |  |  |
    | Argentine Confederation. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1889 | 45,552,000 | $\begin{array}{r}1196 \\ 3 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ |  |
    | Brazil.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1890 1889 | 54,493,466 | 389 3060 | 4406 92.29 |
    | Vinited States. | 1891 | 367, 6880,293 | 587 | 80.18 |

    The largest proportion of revenue was raised from taxation, among the countries named in the above table, by Spain and Mexico, and the smallest by Switzer!and, which latter country raised little more than a third of her revenue in that manner. Belgium and the German Empire only raised half their revenue by taxation; the other countries twothirds and over. The laigest amounts were raised by France, the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, and, with the exception of the Australasian colonies, the mmount per head was highest in the Argentine Confederation.
    198. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th Gross June, 1891 , amounter to $\$ 289,899,230$; on the same date in 1890 it public was $s 286,112,295$. There was, therefore, an increase during the year debt, 1891. in the gross amount of liabilities of $\$ 3,786,93 \mathrm{j}$.
    199. The net public debt on the same date in 1891 was $\$ 237,809,030$, and in $1890 \$ 237,533,212$, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of $\$ 275,818$. This increase is to be accounted for as follows:-

    ## PARTICULARS OF INCREASE UF DEbT, 1891.

    | Fxpenditure on Capital Account- |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Public Works. C .... ........ | 8 515,702 |  |
    | Railways and Canals. | 2,502,409 |  |
    | Dominion Lands | 94,847 |  |
    | Railway Subsidies. | $\overline{81,265,706}$ | * 3,112,303 |
    | North-West Rebellion. | 2,902 |  |
    | Sundry transfers to Consolidated Fun |  | 6s, 0 Ot |
    |  |  | 84,44, 6419 |
    |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 , 9 3 8 , 0 7 8} \\ \mathbf{2 , 2 3 5 , 7 4 3} \end{array}$ |  |
    |  |  | 4,173,821 |
    | Total net increase.. |  | \$ 275,819 |

    Assets and 200. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and liabilities, the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every 1868-1891. year since Confederation.

    | No |  <br>  |
    | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  <br>  <br>  $+++1++++++++++1++++++++$ |
    |  | Fixay <br> $\infty$ <br>  <br>  |
    |  |  <br> ${ }_{\infty}^{\infty}$ <br>  <br>  $\vdots+++++1++++1++++1++1 \mid++1+$ |


    | 突 |  |
    | :---: | :---: |
    |  | $\infty$ |

    
    Gruss Debt.
    
    Co
    Year enided 30th

    Increase in debt.
    201. Three times only since Confederation has there been a decretse 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 $\$ 196,8.33$, 179 , and in the net debt $\$ 162,080,389$, being an average amual increase of the latter of $\$ 6,753,349$. There was a decrease in the assets as compared with 1890 of $\$ 3,511,116$.

    Proportion of revenue to debt.
    202. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half yours revenue, and in 1891 it would have required a little over six years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, thist the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 214 per cent and 182 per cent respectively.

    Objects of debt.

    Assumption of provincial debts.
    203. The principal objects upon which this increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacitic railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.
    204. The allowed debt of the four provinces, which was assumed 1 y the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was $877,500,000$. In 1869 a further allowance of $\$ 1,186,756$ was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of $\$ 30,743,392$, making a total assumption of provincial delts of $\$ 109,430,148$, leaving therefore the sum of $\$ 128,378,882$ as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the provinces, and this assumption of provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

    ## Particu-

    lars of provincial debts assumed.205. The following are particulars of the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation :-

    | Canada. | \$ 62,500,090 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Nova Scotia. | 8,000,000 |
    | New Brunswick. | 7,000,000 |
    |  | \$ 77,500,090 |


    ## FINANCE.

    ecrease only in at debt. 6,8.).3.mnnual e ussets
    $f$ years' yeur: to ebt has portion
    has been ominion nfederaitic rail. ovement ement of
    umed by 000. In otia, and sumed or Ig a total efore the Dominion that the nce with nt of the ave been er by the sumption bility, and been made $e$ the high at a lower
    s assumed

    Debts subsequently assumed or allowed:
    
    206. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $\$ 61,977$,- Increase of $94 \kappa$, on the Intercolonial and connected railways $\$ 43,911,351$, and on debt accanals $\$ 35,149,022$, making a total of $\$ 141,038,321$. Not only, there counted fore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum of $\$ 12,659,439$ more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.
    $\geq 07$. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation Expendihas been $\$ 187,996,936$, made up as follows :-

    | Debts allowed to provinces. | \$ 30,743,392 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Canadian Pacific Railway.. | 61,977,948 |
    | Canals | 35,149,022 |
    | Intercolonial and conuected railways | 43,911,351 |
    | North-West Territories. . . ........ | 3,792,971 |
    | Dominion Lands. | 3,218,141 |
    | Public Buildings, Ottawa | 2,160,034 |
    | Prince Edward Island Railway. | 627,536 |
    | Other public works | *6,416,547 |
    |  | \$187,996,936 |
    | Increase of debt | 162,080,389 |
    | Expenditure in excess of inc: | 25,916,547 |

    208. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the Expendi-North-West Territories, the following amounts, including expenditure ture on charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confedera- works. tion :-

    | Railwa | 4,005,884 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Canals | 36,685,293 |
    | Lighthouses and navigation | 8,331, 195 |
    | Acquisition and management of the Nort | 5,356,035 |
    | Government buildings and miscellaneous public wor | 29,485,469 |
    |  | \$193,948,876 |
    | l'rior to Confederation there was expended on railways and canals | 52,944,175 |
    | On public works. | 10,690,917 |
    | Making a total expenditure on public works of . | \$257,583,9 |

    Government exnenditure on public works,
    1868-1891.
    209. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in ench year since Confederation on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and other works :-

    | Tear manhed 3(cth June. | Kailways. | Conals. | Public Buildings. | Other Public Works. | Total. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
    | 1868. | 483,353 | 128,065 | 105,960 | 94,629 | $812,900^{\circ}$ |
    | 1869 | 289,615 | 126,954 | 113,453 | 60,028 | 5883,1044 |
    | 1870 | 1,729,381 | 105,588 | 73,514 | 184,270 | 2, , $_{\text {¢ }}$ |
    | 1871 | 2,946,930 | 133,873 | 410,101 | 249,287 | 3,740,1:4) |
    | 1872. | 5, 52214,569 | 290,075 | 578,936 | 620,085 | 7,111,163 |
    | 1873 | 5,763,268 | 383,914 | 422,030 | 831,837 | 7,401,051 |
    | 1874 | 3,925,123 | 1,240,628 | 600,962 | 1,044,9367 | (6,831, (6is) |
    | 1875 | $5,018.427$ | 1,715,310 | 800,812 | 414,197 | 8,44x,iti) |
    | 1876 | 4, 4917.434 | 2,384, 544 | 1,075,483 | 927,615 | 8,8:90, 1056 |
    | 1877 | 3, 2041,502 | 4,131,309; | T3f,240 | 540,804 | $8,617.942$ |
    | 1878. | $2.643,741$ | 3,813,33! | 518,908 | 363,704 | 7,369, 164 |
    | 1879 | 2,507,053 | 3,064,098 | 372,059 | 380,481 | 6,343, 6 , 1 |
    | 1880 | 6,109,594 | 2,123,366 | $\pm 4.394$ | 2988,529 | $8,973,883$ |
    | 1881. | 5,57, 236 | 2,100,243 | 507,949 | 563,388 | 8,748,815 |
    | $1 \times 82$ | :,174,832 | 1,170,268 | 544,032 | 542,251 | 7,933,383 |
    | 1883 | 11,707,619 | 1,857,546 | 675,260 | 877,451 | 15,117, (88) |
    | 1884. | 14,392,933 | 1,665, 351 | 1,241,963 | 1,372,823 | 18, 723,045 |
    | 1885. | 11,645,220 | 1,572,91* | 1,030,988 | 1,208,274 | 15,457, 33: |
    | 1886 | 4,480,833 | 1,333,422 | 117,346 | 451,890 | ( $6,383,4.11$ |
    | 1887 | 3,270,433 | 1,743,698 | 1,029,859 | 1,525, 640 | 7, 6059,163$)$ |
    | 1888 | 3,094,043 | 1,188,302 | 969,243 | 1,703,032 | (0,954, 14.40 |
    | 1889 | 3,601.269 | 1,145,988 | 1,072,312 | 1,5088,765 | 7,388,344 |
    | 1890 | 4,122,724 | 1,189,644 | 808,509 | 4,084,513 | 10,205,470 |
    | 1891 | 2,279,737 | 1,500,861 | 578,358 | 1,257,188 | 5,616,14 |
    | Total. | 114,085,884 | 3i,685,203 | 14,876,691 | 21,686,257 | 187,334,120 |

    Expenditure for working expenses.

    Cost of Parlia. ment buildings, Ottawa.
    210. In addition to the large amount shown to heve been expended upon construction, there has also been spent for working expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs, the sum of $\$ 66,901,277$, which amoum has, however, been to a large extent provided for out of corresponding revenue.
    211. The Parliament buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the continent of America, have been erected at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1891, including the new departmental building on Wellington street, of $\$ 4,956,340$. The sum of $\$ 252,400$ has also been expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.
    212. In 1868 the assets amounted to $\$ 17,317,410$, and in 1891 to $\$ 52,090,199$, showing an increase of $\$ 34,772,789$. The assets only
    include inte no account ment, nor of works, whic are the ma The followir

    ## Sinkin Queeve MIont North Not. St. Jo Canad North Provir Sundr: M Misel Cash. Specie Silver

    213. In 1 815,853,720, were 832,45

    214 . The the decrease siderable, as are those of net interest of the intere received on

    Details of assets.
    include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1891 :-

    | Sinking funds | 26,055,615 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Quebec Harbour debentures | 3,684,717 |
    | Montreal Harbour and Tumpike bonds | 385,000 |
    | Northern Railway bonds. | 63,000 |
    | St. John River and Railway Extension Comp | 433,900 |
    | Canadian Pacific Railway land grunt bonds | 23, 0000 |
    | North Shore Railway bonds.. ...... | 970,000 |
    | Province accounts. | 9,910,3944 |
    | Sundry investments | 643, $\mathrm{Fj}_{6}$ |
    | Total interest-bearing investments. | 8 42,665, 720 |
    | Miscellaneous accounts. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,042,947 |
    | Cash. | 2,487,074 |
    | Specie reserve | 3,887,028 |
    | Silver coinage accounts, ... | 7,426 |
    | Total assets. | \$ 52,090,199 |

    213. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of Interest$815,853,720$, or about 91 per cent of the whole amount ; in 1891 they bearing were $\$ 32,555,196$, or about 63 per cent of the whole.

    214 . The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and consequently Average the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very con- iuterest on siderable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given debt and are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest ; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :-
    AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1st July, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1891.

    |  | 苗 <br>  $\alpha$ |
    | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  <br>  $\vdots++1++++1++++1\|1+++++1\| 1$ |
    |  |  $\checkmark$ - <br>  |
    |  |  <br>  A |
    |  |  <br>  $\vdots+++1\|++\|\|\|1+1++\|++\|1+1\|$ |
    |  |  <br>  |
    |  |  <br>  $\underset{ }{i}$ |
    |  |  <br>  $\vdots++++1++1++++1+1+++1++1$ |
    |  |  <br>  <br>  |
    | $\begin{gathered} \text { MNNf } \\ \text { HLOE } \operatorname{IGCINA} \text { yval } \end{gathered}$ |  <br>  |

    215. The has decrease per cent in 1 actual rate to the redu paragraph.
    216. The amounts on

    Payable in

    217. In 18 | 5 |  |
    | :--- | :--- |
    |  | per |
    | 5 |  |
    | 4 |  |
    218. The form a consi from $\$ 3,113,7$ that is the ch amounted in been reduced
    219. The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt Decreane has decreased, it will be seen, from $\$ 4.51$ per cent in 1868 to $\$ 2.93$ in average per cent in 1891, being a decrease of $\$ 1,58$ on each $\$ 1.00$. The average intereat actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of $\$ 1 \cdot 29$ per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.
    220. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the Prenent amounts on which the same are payable :-
    l'ayable in London-

    |  | per cent | - 528,573 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | 5 |  | 2,439,333 |
    | $\pm$ | ". | 140,856,5196 |
    | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,33,333 \\ & 19,800,298 \end{aligned}$ |

    Payable in Canada-
    
    11.833,541

    Savings banks, 3 p per cent........ . .......... . ......... 39,400,026
    Province accounts, 5 per cent ............. . .. ..... .. 16,00;. 114
    Trust Accounts-

    | per cent . ............ ............... | 1,107,966 |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | " | 5,413,731 |  |
    | Total trust accoun | 1,696,295 |  |
    | Total trust accounts ... . . ... Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,217,992 \\ 166,960 \end{array}$ |
    | Dominion notes $\}$ No interest...... .... | ... |  |
    | Provincial " No interest...... .... | $\cdots \cdot 1$ | 39,625 |
    | Miscellaneoun (interest varying) |  | 9,117,222 |
    |  |  | 8289,890,230 |

    Interest therefore is payable at the rate of
    
    217. In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of
    

    Rates of interest payable in 1868.
    218. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, Dominion form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased notes. from $\$ 3,113,700$ in 1867 to $\$ 16,176,317$ in 1891 . The fixed charges, that is the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent of the revenue, but in 1891 had been reduced to 40 per cent.

    Debt, assets and interest
    219. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same, paid and received in each year since Confederation :-

    | Year tnded 30th | Gross <br> Debt per Head. | Total Assets per Head. | Net Debt per Head. | Interest paid per Head. | Interest received per Head. | $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{fi}}$ <br> Interest paid per Head. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | $\$$ cts. | \% cts. | 8 cts. |
    | 1868.. | 2874 | 627 | 2247 | 133 | 004 | 129 |
    | 1869. | 3292 | 1070 | 2222 | 144 | 009 | 135 |
    | 1870.. | 3358 | 1094 | 2264 | 146 | 010 | 136 |
    | 1871. | 3282 | 1074 | 2208 | 147 | 016 | 131 |
    | 1872. | 3390 | 1113 | 2277 | 146 | 013 | 133 |
    | 1873. | 3537 | 815 | 2722 | 142 | 011 | 131 |
    | 1874. | 3690 | 858 | 2832 | 150 | 016 | 134 |
    | 1875. | 3902 | 917 | 29) 85 | 170 | 022 | 14 |
    | 1876. | 4082 | 928 | 3154 | 162 | 020 | 142 |
    | 1877. | 4352 | 1032 | 3320 | 169 | 018 | 151 |
    | 1878.. | 4289 | 848 | 3441 | 173 | 015 | 138 |
    | 1879.............. | 4329 | 880 | 3449 | 173 | 014 | 139 |
    | 1880. | 4617 | 1000 | 3617 | 184 | 020 | 164 |
    | 1881.. | 4609 | 1025 | 3584 | 175 | 017 | 138 |
    | 1882. | 4685 | 1180 | 3506 | 178 | 021 | 13 |
    | 1883.. | 4561 | 986 | 3575 | 173 | 023 | 150 |
    | 1884. | 5408 | 1345 | 4063 | 172 | 022 | 150 |
    | 1885.. | 5834 | 1505 | 4329 | 208 | 044 | 1 lit |
    | 1886.. | 5955 | 1090 | 4865 | 221 | 050 | 11 |
    | 1887. | 5893 | 990 | 4904 | $\bigcirc 09$ | 022 | 188 |
    | 1888. | 6073 | 1067 | 5006 | 210 | 020 | 1 (1) |
    | 1889. | 6075 | 1060 | 5015 | 214 | 028 | 186 |
    | 1890.. | 5974 | 1014 | 4960 | 202 | 023 | 179 |
    | 1891......... ... | 5985 | 1075 | 4910 | 198 | 022 | 176 |

    Increase and decrease.
    220. There was an increase of 11 cents per head in the gross debt, and a decrease of 50 cents per head in the net debt, while the gross interest paid decreased 4 cents and the net interest 3 cents per heal, as compared with 1890. The rate of interest paid is very much lower than it used to be, for while the amount of net debt per head has in. creased 118 per cent, the amount of net interest paid has only increased 36 per cent.
    Debt incurred for public im-proveinents.
    221. From the foregoing pages it will be clearly seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to provinces-which allowances were rendeved more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which debts, it must be remembered, were themselves originally incurred for the purposes of public improvements-the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of public works of great utility and national importance ; the principal portion having been spent on railways and canals, facility of izansport being the
    essence of are the $r$ colonies, v entirely a United St sive and d
    2.2.). Th loans since of che sou

    PARTICI
    $\qquad$

    Lot
    

    Canada reduce Loan of 1888.
    *Or 50 yea
    223. The Kingdom ar and multiple
    *For partid
    gross debt, - the gross $s$ per head, much lower end has iny increased
    at, with the rances were nfederation, es originally hole of the ic works of tion having being the
    essence of progress, not only in a new, but in any country ; and these are the reasons that place the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated solely by aggressive and defensive wars.
    292. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian Particuloans since Confederation*, and it will be seen from it how the credit lars of of che sountry has steadily improved :-

    PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.
    loans
    since Con-
    federation

    | Loan. | Total Issue. | Rat. | Dura tion. | Minimum. | Price Realized. | Net Amount Realized. | Actual Rate of Interest Paid. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | £ |  |  |  | £ | £ |  |
    | 1869, I.C.R. guaranteed. $\}$ | 1,500,000 | 4 |  |  |  | 2,083,049 | $4 \cdot 12$ |
    | 1869 " unguaranteed. $\}$ | 500,000 | 5 | 35 |  | 105, 12, 112 |  |  |
    | $13 \%$ " guarınteed. | 1,500,000 | 4 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
    | Ruperts Land " J | 300,000 | 4 | 31 |  | 104, 7, 8 | 1,845,521 | $3 \cdot 91$ |
    | Loan of 1874. . . . . . . . . . | 4,000,000 | 4 | 30 | 90 | 90, 3, 3 | 3,546,233 | $4 \cdot 8$ |
    | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 1875guaranteed, it | $1,500,000$ $1,000,000$ | 4 | 35 30 |  | 99, 1, 8 | 2,434,221 | $4 \cdot 16$ |
    | " 1876 ............ | 2,500,000 | 4 | 30 | 91 | 91, 0, 0 | 2,217,877 | $4 \cdot 75$ |
    | " 1878 ......... ) | 1,500,000 | 4 | 35 | 961 |  |  |  |
    | " 1878 ........... ) | 1,500,000 | 4 | 30 |  | 96, 11, 9 | 2,861,049 | $4 \cdot 30$ |
    | " 1879............. | 3,000,000 | 4 | 29 | 95 | 95, 1, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2,804,805 | $4 \cdot 50$ |
    | " 1884 | 5,000,000 | 34 | *25 | 91 | 91, 2, 2 | 4,459,436 | $4 \cdot 23$ |
    | " 1885 | 4,000,000 | 4 | *25 | 99 | 101, 1, 8 | 3,961,317 | $4 \cdot 08$ |
    | Canada reduced | 6,443,136 | 4 | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  | 6,355,583 | $4 \cdot 10$ |
    | Loanl of 1888...... . . . | 4,000,000 | 3 | 50 | 921 | 95, 1, 0 | 3,734,497 | $3 \cdot 27$ |

    *Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.
    223. The following are the amounts of public debts in the United Public Kingdom and British possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :debts in British possessions.

    PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
    

    Public debt of British Empire.
    224. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to $\$ 5,667,949,781$, of which Great Britain owes 59 per cent, India 18 per cent, the Australasian colonies 15 per cent, and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by $\$ 28,582,260$ during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies,
    the amour of her pos land, Tasn the highes of the rev Canada ; i
    22.5. Th colonies al Canada, th public wor ways, whic the State, able for th of loans, th on works d the State $\mathbf{r}$ trade, more are very sct 226 . It debt per he ascribed to a country to reduced am of a country would affor sible, of its a country c: can such an therefore $d$ value of the into figures, justified by that the der is absolutel first being within reach wealth of C increased fr 1888, being figures wou net debt jus are at all co one.
    the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1891 it would have taken a little over six years.
    2.5. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian Expendicolonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in ture on Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railthe State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue, available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works directly productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian colonies, their populations are very scanty.
    226. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of Propordebt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them ; what may seem an enormous amount per capita for public a country to carry may be relatively a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which productive works in Australasian and other colonies. would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position ; but unfortunately the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty therefore doing away with the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, would seem justitied by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that the development of natural wealth in this or any other country is absolutely impossible without ar xpenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth within reach of its proper markets. According to Mr. Mulhall, the wealth of Canada in 1888 was $\$ 954$ per head of population, having increased from a total of $\$ 1,907$ millions in 1861 to $\$ 4,769$ millions in 1888 , being an average increase of $\$ 106$ millions annually. These figures would make the gross debt of the country 6 per cent and the net debt just 5 per cent of its national wealth; and, therefore, if they are at all correct, Canada's position is by no means an unfavourable one.

    Public debts in foreign countries.
    227. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below :-

    PUBIIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
    

    The national debt of France is the largest in the world, and it is possible that it even exceeds the enormous total given above, as it is difficult to ascertain its exact amount. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal debt alone, exclusive of the debts of the several States, which amounted in 1887 to $\$ 1,813,623,148$. Thourgh the amount per head of debt is larger in France, the Netherlands and Portugal, yet the country of Peru is actually in a worse financial posi. tion than any other on the list ; it would take more than 41 years of
    its revenue sum of $\$ 11$ debt is Sw discharge \$13,785,39 which has census offic fuml, on 1: debt of the S2, 027,170 ,
    228. The of the sever of populatic

    Quebec
    Nova Scotia. New Brunswic Manitoba
    British Colum
    Tot
    The total which, if ad amount per piesent avai in Canada, those given,
    229. Und 1883, retirir vice, coming than ten ye some manne whose office otherwise.
    230. The received du but less tha average sala
    its revenue to pay off the debt, while it owes for unpaid interest the sum of $\$ 111,926,768$. Of European countries the least burdened with debt is Switzerland, as hardly 6 months of revenue would suffice to discharge its liahilities; it, moreover, possesses assets amounting to $\$ 13,785,393$. Persia is the only recognized country in the world which has no public debt. According to a bulletin issued by the census office of the United States the debt of the world, less sinking fund, on 1st June, 1890 , was $\$ 30,338,132,933$. The state and local debt of the United States on the same date was, less sinking funds, S2, $027,170,546$, being at the rate of $\$ 32$ per head.

    228 . The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts Provincial of the several provinces in 1890, together with the amounts per head debts. of population :-

    PROVINCIAL DEBTS, 1890.

    The total net provincial debts, therefore, amounted to $\$ 17,329,999$, which, if added to the public deht of 1890 , would have made the amount per head of the total population \$53.22. No figures are at miesent available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada, or the debts of its several cities and towns, other than those given, pages 83 and 84.
    229. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, Superax. 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Ser- nuation. vice, coming within the scope of the Act, who 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.
    230. These allowances are calcuiated on the average yearly salary Calculareceived during the then last three years, as follows: For ten years tion of albut 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.

    To whom applicable.
    231. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employés of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

    ## Assess.

    ment of salaries.Persciss silus ratinuated still liable to serve.

    Gratuities.
    232. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of two per cent per annum on all salenies aws $\$ 000$, and of one and a-quarier per cent on those under that amount
    233. 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 forseiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, howerer, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.
    234. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in rises where an allo vance has not been earned by duration of service.
    Superannuation allowances paid in 1891.
    235. The total awount pairl out on account of superannuation allowances and geruities in 1891 was $\$ 241,110$, and the following table shows the maner in which that sum was divided among different departments and divisions :-
    236. Pens allowances, a liament to re widows and under this he preceding ye
    237. The 1891 was no

    SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES-1891.

    | Department. | Number. |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Department of Customs | 145 |
    | "" Inland Revenue | 26 |
    | "، Marine and Fisheries | 62 |
    | "، Pubstictiock | 110 |
    | "، Finance... | 23 |
    | " Agriculture | 20 |
    | Justice. | 11 |
    | "، Secretary of State. | 3 |
    | "، Railways | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ |
    | Interior | 19 |
    | Indian Affairs |  |
    | Queen's Privy Council. |  |
    | House of Commons. |  |
    | Senate......... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
    | Governor General's Secretary's Office. |  |
    | High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng..... . ............... .. ... |  |
    |  | 518 | ible to public s have ow in

    n cises
    nuation llowing ifferent
    391.
    umber.
    236. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation Pensions. allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1891 was $\$ 103,850$, being $\$ 3,541$ less than in the precerling year.
    237. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during U. S. 1891 was no less thrn $\$ 124,415,957$. pensions.

    ## CHAPTER IV.

    ## TRADE AND OOMMEROE.

    Weights
    and measures.
    238. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of $277 \cdot 27384$ cubic inches) and the Imperial bushel. The Inperial gallon is equal to 4.54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3.785 litres.
    Measures by weight determined.
    239. By Act of 42 nd Vic. (1879), c. 16, it was provided: That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows :-

    | Wheat | 60 lbs . | Castor beans: | 40 lbs . |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Indian corn | 56 " | Potatoes. | 60 " |
    | Rye | 56 " | Turnips. | 60 |
    | Pease | 60 " | Carrots. |  |
    | Barle | 48 " | Parsnips. |  |
    | Malt. | 36 " | Beets . . . | 60 |
    | Oats | 34 " | Onions | 60 |
    | Beans. | 60 " | Bituminous | 70 " |
    | Flaxseed | 50 " | Clover seed | 60 " |
    | Hemp. | 44 " | Timothy. | 48 " |
    | Blue grass seed | 14 | Buckwheat | 48 |

    And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

    Customs valuations.
    240. Customs valuation upon goods imported subject to duties are made at the fair market value thereof, value of packages included, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty, if any, are to be their uctual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

    Classification of imports and exports.
    241. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, as well as an index with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the order in which any article is placed in the table can be immediately ascertained.
    $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Order } & \text { 1. Bool } \\ " & \text { 2. Mus } \\ " & \text { 3. Prin } \\ " & \text { 4. Cari } \\ " & \text { 5. Tark } \\ \text { " } & \text { 6. Wat } \\ \text { " } & \text { me } \\ & \text { m. Surg }\end{array}$

    Order 15. Woo
    " 16. Silk,
    "

    Order 20. Anim
    21. Vege

    Order 23. Anin
    24. Vege

    ## CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

    ## Class I.-Art ani Mechanic Phoductions.

    [mperial 84 cubic equal to tates, is

    That in | articles shel by a bushel
    inds, and eight was pois, thus
    duties are included, ts of the subject to thich they

    Order 1. Books.
    2. Musical instruments.
    3. Prints, pictures, \&c.
    " 4. Carving, figures, dec.
    " 5. Tackle for sports and games.
    " 6. Watches, philosophical instru-
    ments, \&c.
    7. Surgical instruments.

    Class II.-Textilf Fabricy and Dress.
    Order 15. Wool and worsted manufac- Order 18. Dress.
    tures. " 19. Fibrous material, manufac-
    " 16. Silk, manufactures of.
    " 17. Cotton and flax
    Class III.-Fooi, Dninks, Etc.
    Order 20. Animal food.
    Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.
    21. Vegetable food.

    Class IV.-Animal ani Vegetable Substances.
    Order 23. Animal smbstances.
    Order 25. Oilk.
    " 24. Vegetable "
    Class V.-Minehals and Metals.
    Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.
    " 27 . Gold, silver and precions stones.
    " 28. Metals other than gold and silver.
    Class VI-Live Animals and Plants.
    Order 29. Animals and birds.
    Order 30. Plants and trees.
    Clasy VII.-Miscellaneous.
    Order 31. Miscellaneous.
    Order 32. Indefinite articles.

    ## IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891.

    

    EXPORTS-1800 AND 1891.
    

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    FXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.

    | Articles. | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
    | Class I.-Concluded. <br> Order XIII.-Furniture. <br> Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, sc.................. Lamps, globes, \&c. | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
    |  | 379,166 | 131,629 | 528,039 | 174,60m |
    |  | 215,472 | 64,584 | 218,133 | 64, 81 |
    | Order XIV.-Chemicals. |  |  |  |  |
    | Acid, acetic <br> mixed | 26,424 | 12,363 | 10,467 | 7,194 |
    |  | 12,329 | 3,082 | 23,581 | 5,845 |
    | ". oxalic. | 4,699 | Free. | 3,334 | Free. |
    |  | 2,927 | 1,059 | 2,520 | 88 |
    | " all other | 36,185 | 5,604 | 43,662 | 8,832 |
    | Alum and aluminous cake | ,23,783 | Free. | 30,998 | Free. |
    | Aniline dyes | 112,320 |  | 129,282 |  |
    | Baking powder. | 94,704 | 20,701 | 110,550 | 26,909 |
    |  | 44,276 | Free. | 46,351 | Free. |
    | Borax | 24,845 |  | 22,602 |  |
    | Chloride o | 52,138 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 42,172 | ، |
    | Dyes | 321 | F 32 | ${ }^{467}$ |  |
    | Dyeing or tanuing articles, crude. . . . . . . . - | 173,533 | Free. | 146,954 | Free. |
    |  | 41,175 | 8,385 | 53,591 | 9,985 |
    | Glycerine . | 50,253 | 9, $\mathbf{4 7}^{8}$ | 55,946 | 11,717 |
    | Indigo | 39,942 | Free. | 39,610 | Free. |
    | Ink, writing and printing | 76,499 | 16,566 | 82,318 | 17,981 |
    | Logwood, extract of | 77,271 | Free. | 105,196 | Free. |
    | Medicines, patent. | 205,749 | 63,812 | 185,034 | 57,319 |
    | Faints and colours. | 628,285 | 69,702 | 557,179 19,834 | 70,230 Free. |
    | Quinine........... | 31,762 |  | 26,263 | Fre. |
    | Soda . . | 300,041 | " ${ }^{6}$ | 354,135 | " |
    | Turpentine, spirits of | 222,043 | 22,165 | 201,578 | 20,193 |
    | All other drugs and chemicals. ......... | 806,137 | 199,070 | 795,103 | 197,723 |
    |  | 277,150 | Free. | 342,183 | Free. |
    | Class II.-Textile Fabrics and Dress |  |  |  |  |
    | Order XV.-Wool and Worsted Manu. factures. |  |  |  |  |
    | Blankets | 54,044 | 25,851 | 54,433 | 26,434 |
    | Carpets. | 1,149,924 | 294,060 | 1,175,965 | 299,383 |
    | Flannels . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 263,913 | 79,501 | 196,376 | E4,906 |
    | Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, \&c.... | 5,686,429 | 1,738,955 | 4,959,942 | 1,642,433 |
    |  | 3,921,495 | 1,010,549 | 3,510,928 | 915,32 |
    | ". rags ................................. . . . |  |  |  |  |
    | Yarn | 107,689 | 32,446 | 127,616 | 42,063 |
    | gora goat | 1.503 | Free. | 2,531 | Free. |
    | " made of wool or worsted | 7,667 |  | 6,381 | " |

    11

    EXPORTS-1590 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    1MPOR'TS-1890 AND 1891-- Continued.
    

    EXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    
    \$

    186,707 166,524
    8,146
    386,897
    8,2
    49,352

    41,680 623,241
    110,811 35,700
    2,930 Free. $3: 0,860$ Free.

    3,140
    76,796
    31,273
    148, 895

    63, 294
    $10,5 b^{2}$
    15,191 33,10t $22,0,1$
    $4,, 961$ 24,434 $230,4+2$ 384,25: 89,906 103, 11

    ## 

    
    1891.

    | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | \$ | \$ | -\$ |
    |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |
    |  | .......... | ............. |
    |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |
    | . .............. |  |  |
    | $\cdot \cdot$ | ............ | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$. . . |
    | $\begin{array}{lr} \cdots & 48,039 \\ & 159,954 \\ & \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 55,275 \\ 174,955 \end{array}$ |
    |  | 7,236 15,001 |  |
    |  |  | .... ....... |
    | …..... . | . ....... . . . | . . . . . . |
    | $\ldots \ldots . .$. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ….......... } \\ \cdot \\ \hline . . . . . \end{gathered}$ |
    | 53,969 | 700 | 54,672 |
    | … .... | . |  |
    |  |  |  |
    | 55,399 | 40,562 | $95,961$ |
    | 151 | 969 | $\because 20$ |
    |  |  | .......... |
    | ... ........ | …......... | ....... .... |
    |  |  |  |
    | 34,995 | …....9,6\% |  |
    | ..... ...... |  |  |

    ## 11 $\frac{1}{3}$

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    EXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    EXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.

    |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 1890. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | 1 nuty. |  | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
    | \$ |  | \$ | 9 | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
    | 58, $x^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    | $1+2,961$ |  | 39,766 | 24,981 | - 64.7857 | 63,545 | 93,401 | 156,946 |
    | 11,35+1 |  | 4,600,409 | 24, 13 | 4,600,422 | 2,929,873 | - 3,42 | 2,929,885 |
    | 1, 2 $^{2}$ |  | 250,044 329 | 2,999,514 | $4,252,785$ $2,999,843$ | 495,768 | 739 $\mathbf{1 , 8 0 3 , 3 3 9}$ | 1,896,507 |
    | 209, 2010 |  |  | 2,999,514 | 2,999,843 |  | 1,803,339 | 1,803,453 |
    | Frein |  | $\xrightarrow{1,884,912}$ | 21,649 |  | ${ }^{-1299,917}$ |  | -176\% |
    | 39 3, |  | 1,884,912 |  | $1,884,912$ 1,417 | 2,032,601 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 757 \end{aligned}$ | $2,032, \frac{725}{757}$ |
    | 46 <br> 90 | 21 | $388886 \mathrm{~B}^{\circ}$ | 2,005,269 | 2,394,130 | $1,583,084$ | 2,519,650 | 4,102,734 |
    | (1) |  | 244,789 | 34,136 | 278,925 | 263,578 | 2, 23,970 | 287,548 |
    | 96 20,00 |  |  |  | ...... ... |  |  |  |
    | 152 |  | 150,380 | 24i | 150,621 | 88,17\% |  | 88,174 |
    | 410 |  | ${ }^{1,000}$ | 34, 147 | 35,147 | 857 | 71,794 | 72,651 |
    | 709 |  | 254, 639 | 52,334 | 306,991 | 45,195 | 792 | 45,987 |
    | 42 |  | - 89,59 | 3.172 36 |  | 12,393 | 3,531 | +12,924 |
    | 107 307 |  | 79,50 86,225 | 36 928 | 79,486 $+87,153$ | 12,550 | 1,464 | 16,550 |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |  |  | ... .. $\cdot$. |  |  |
    |  |  |  | 39 |  |  |  |  |
    |  |  | $495,74{ }^{1}$ |  | 495,745 | 1,693,671 | 3 | 1,693,674 |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    |  |  | 17,101 | 58,128 | 76,029 | 35,139 | 38,463 | 73,602 |
    |  |  | 16,485 | 380 | $16,80{ }^{\circ}$ | 13,610 | 1i4 | 13,630 |
    |  |  | 87,814 | 220 | 88,034 | 89,138 | 923 | 90,061 |
    | 8346 |  | 10,347 | 418 | 10,765 | 17, 1717 | 1.871 | 10,488 |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    | 9,944 |  | 15 | $7, \mathbf{3} 8{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 15 | ${ }_{31} 7^{\prime \prime}$ | *332* |
    | ,082 Fmy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    | ,526 |  | 62 | 123 | 185 | 19,589 | 10,087 | 29,676 |
    | ,417 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    | 退:962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  | + Bran on |  | * Coffe | only. |  |

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    EXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    IMP()RTS-1890 AND 1891-Continut.
    
    

    KXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continutal.
    

    * Tar only.
    

    > IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)
    
    
    
    

    Photographic Sciences
    Corporation
    

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.

    | Articles. | 1890. |  | 1801. |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
    | Class IV.-Concluded. Order XXIV.-Coneluded. | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
    | Seeds of all kinds | 257,091 | 34,102 | 426,436 | 37,031 |
    |  | 225,323 | Free. | 37,000 | Free. |
    | Starch, corn starch, \&c. | 64,007 | 21,844 | 53,368 | 19,028 |
    | Straw, manufactures of | 6.806 | 1,353 | 35,700 | 1,483 |
    | Timber, lumber and shingl | 356,114 | 42,839 | 186,997 | 24,443 |
    | " unmanufactured. | 257,146 | Free. | 859,898 | Free. |
    | Varnish | 87,827 | Free. | 65,767 | ${ }_{\text {Free }}^{24,403}$ |
    | Wicker and basket ware | 20,905 | 5,117 | 15,609 | 4.005 |
    | Woodenware. | 20,990 | 5,339 | 5,565 | 1,420 |
    | Wood, manufactures of | 825,820 | 191,714 | 669,439 | 163,168 |
    | Willow for basket-makers | 91 | Free. | 459 | Free. |
    | All other vegetable substances. . . . . . . . . . . Order XXV.—Oils. | 22,506 |  | 34,485 | ، |
    | Oils, animal.... | 14,196 | 2,719 | 31,148 | 5,927 |
    | coal, kerosene, petroleum, \&c., and products of | 547,767 | 377,762 | 552,522 | 383,127 |
    | "" cocoa nut and palm. | 112,045 | Free. | 87,743 | Free. |
    | " fish. | 17,371 | 3,425 | 26,403 | 5,245 |
    | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 44,762 | Free. | 104,805 | Free. |
    | " lubricating | 144,432 | 50,228 | 141,077 | 53,327 |
    | "، vegetable. | 524,648 | 137,513 | 764,808 | 172,799 |
    | " all other. | 40,046 | 7,656 | 45,5i3 | 8,21i |
    | Class V.-Minerals and Metals. |  |  |  |  |
    | Order XXVI.-Coal, Stone,Clay, Earthenware and Blass. |  |  |  |  |
    | (See also Order 12.) |  |  |  |  |
    | Asbestos, manufactures of. | 12,716 | 3.313 | 13,228 | 3,325 |
    | Bent glass. . | 2,125 | Free. |  |  |
    | Chalk. | 6,037 | 1,208 | 7,202 | 1,44) |
    | Coal, anthracite.. | 4,595,727 | Free. | 5,224,452 | Free. |
    | "6 bituminous | 3,819,673 | 845,571 | 4,209,882 | 959,369 |
    | Coke and dust. | 163,982 | 24,246 | 4,760 209,138 | 25,524 |
    | Clays. | 61,848 | Free. | 56,766 | Free. |
    | China and porcelain. | 183,093 | 55,019 | 173,178 | 51,580 |
    | Earthenware... . | 506,309 | 178,784 | 464,184 | 161,214 |
    | Glass bottles, \&c. | 295,425 | 101,783 | 315,232 | 106,100 |
    | " plate | 247,253 | 53,306 | 227,335 | 45,210 |
    | " window | 357,961 | 89,706 | 370,646 | 74,303 |
    | Glass, all other, and manufactures of ... | 143,179 | 31,960 | 129,543 | 30,958 |
    | Gravels and sand...... . . . . . . . . . . . | 36,768 | Free. | 23,620 | Free. |
    | Gypsum, crude. . | 1,928 | ، | 640 | ، |

    *Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

    EXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    

    ENPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.
    
    *Including stone. + Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, \&c. $\ddagger$ Silver ore.
    § Grindstones only. $\quad \mid$ Copper ore and fine copper.

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Continued.

    | Articleg. | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
    | Class V.-Connluded. | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
    | Order XXVIII.-Concluded. |  |  |  |  |
    | Iron, manufactures of, and all other $\ddagger$. . | 2,634,767 |  | $2,454,890$ $\mathbf{6 3 8}$ | 599,509 |
    | Lead .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 328,412 | 51,929 | 290,928 | Free. |
    | " manufactures of | 31,452 | 7,009 | 31,451 | 7,108 |
    | Metals and manufactures of | 353,470 | 94,132 | 355,772 | 98,595 |
    | Nails of all kinds | 59,375 | 26,139 | 51,780 | 16,879 |
    | Steel, and manufactures of. | 529,502 | 126,187 | 430,583 | 102,248 |
    | " rails.. | 2,204,085 | Free. | 3,197,280 | Free. |
    | Stoves | 23,992 | 7,157 | 29,944 | 9,009 |
    | Tin, and manufactures of | 83,166 | 20,827 | 46,491 | 11,614 |
    | " blocks, pigs and bars. | 266,463 | Free. | 275,343 | Free. |
    | W plates....... | 908,565 |  | 854,770 |  |
    | Wire, brass. | 30,508 | " 6 | 35 | " |
    | "\% copper | 129,4,9 | 6 |  |  |
    | " iron. | 81,336 | 6 | 24,111 | Free. |
    | Yellow metal | 61,962 $\mathbf{0 8} 472$ | '6 |  |  |
    | Zinc, and manufactures of | 6,472 | 1,615 | 7,191 | 1,794 |
    | " blocks, pigs and sheets .. ...... | 22,530 | Free. | 105,023 | Free. |
    | Other metals, manufactured \& otherwise | 943,930 |  | 896,080 |  |
    | Class VI.-Live Animals and Plants. Order XXIX.-Animals and Birds, dec. |  |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |  |  |
    | Animals, horned cattle. | 52,675 | 12,253 | 18,486 | 5,019 |
    | " horses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 108,157 | 17,171 | 162,366 | 23,529 |
    | "' sheep. | 110,319 | 24,546 | 105,641 | 20,949 |
    |  | 82,984 | 18,049 | 5,753 | 3,659 |
    | " poultry and other.............................................................. |  |  |  |  |
    | " swine, to be slaughtered in bond for exportation. | 311,448 | 864 | 265,561 | 1,136 |
    | " all other.. ....... . . . . . . . | 18,463 | 3,113 | 26,467 | 2,995 |
    | " for improvement of stock | 477,817 | Free. | 443,129 | Free. |
    | Bees... | 190 | " | 416 |  |
    | Leeches. | 172 | * | 170 | " |
    | Order XXX.-Plants and Trees. |  |  |  |  |
    | Fruit trees, vines, etc | 31,542 | Free. | 4,423 | Free. |
    |  | 65,609 | $\stackrel{22,421}{ }$ | 85,550 | 25,599 |
    | Plante, ornamental trees and shrubs | 24,670 | 5,497 | 35,034 | 7,009 |
    |  | 14,753 | Free. | 27,456 | Free. |

    EXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-ヘ minucd.

    IMPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Concluded.

    | Articles.* | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
    | Class VII.-Miscellaneots Mattehs. 8 \% \& \% |  |  |  |  |
    | Articles for the use of the Governor General.. | 6.794 | Free. | 6,644 | Free. |
    | Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General. | 9,354 | * | 2,427 | " |
    | Articles for the use of the Dominion Government | 599,503 | " | 412,209 | " |
    | Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia | 370,194 | " | 408,434 | " |
    | Billiard and bagatelle tables............... | 4,958 | 1,494 | 11,269 | 1,419 |
    | Brooms and brush ware................. | 100,595 | 25,060 | 112,151 | 27,885 |
    | Buttons. | 277,767 | 71,126 | 281,884 | 70,811 |
    | Clothing for charitable purposes........Fancy goods. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,936 | Free. | 9,602 | Free. |
    |  | 792,420 | 234,987 | 547,945 | 167,807 |
    | Ice. ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26,698 16,990 | Free. | 1,754 30,763 | Free. |
    | Models of invention. Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise..... | 49,018 | 12,966 | 57,130 | 17,158 |
    | Settlers' effects . . . . | 1,810.217 | Free. | 1,778,5066 | Free. |
    | All other miscellaneous | 399,786 | " ${ }^{\circ}$ | 363,930 | " |
    |  | 202,514 | 58,046 | 347,723 | 109,360 |
    | Order XXXII. - Indefinite Articles. |  |  |  |  |
    | Curiosities .... .... ......... ....... | 65,091 | Free. | 22,016 | Free. |
    | Goods, manufactured, undescribed...... | 36,744 | 8,222 | 15,634 | 3,204 |
    | Personal effects.......... . . . . . . . . . . . . .Unenumerated articles. . . . . . . | 6,959 | Free. | 3,495 | Free. |
    |  | 996,247 | 195,948 | 935,162 | 189,50j |
    | Unenumerated articles. ...... . . . . . . . . ${ }_{66}$ | 115,148 | Free. | 97,530 | Free. |
    | Total.. | 121,858,24i | 23,921,234 | 119,947,638 | 23,416,266 |
    | Export duty |  | 93,674 |  | 64,803 |

    EXPORTS-1890 AND 1891-Concluded.

    ## 11. <br> Duty.

    Summary of preced. ing table.
    242. The following table is a summary of the preceding one, show. ing the total value of imports and exports in each class and order, in the years 1890 and 1891:

    | $\frac{\stackrel{5}{6}}{5}$ | Articles. | 1890. |  | 1891. |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Inforts. | Expmets. |
    |  | Clasn 1.- Proncections. Mechanic | \% | \$ | 8 | 8 |
    |  | Books, \&c | 2,123,350 | 64,006 | 1,981,221 | 87,182 |
    |  | Musical instrunents. | 437,356 | 3:38,447 | 426,377 | 409, 882 |
    |  | Prints, pictures, \&c. | 366,622 |  | 240,075 |  |
    |  | 4 Carvings, figures, \&c | 207,851 |  | 190,110 |  |
    |  | Tackle for sports and games..... | 193,457 |  | 180,240 |  |
    |  | Watches, philosophical instruments, \&c. | 1,209,716 |  | 1,186,680 |  |
    |  | Surgical instruments . . . . . . . . . . . | 46,696 |  | 58,972 |  |
    |  | Arms, amınunition, \&c | 268,357 | 19,506 | 247,514 | 66,742 |
    |  | Machines, tools and implements. | 4,195,839 | 559,510 | 3,830,089 | 433,647 |
    | 10 | Carriages, harness, \&c. . . . . . . . . . | 485,602 | 30.392 | 614,!64 | 42,018 |
    | 11 | Ships, boats, \&c ... | 89,504 | 484,148 | 125,246 | 2810, 414 |
    | 12 | Building material. | 555, 454 | 184,009 | 587,011 | 156,175 |
    | 13 | Furniture. | 594,638 | 184,266 | 746,172 | 141,51 |
    | 14 | Chemicals . | 3,301,853 | 277,830 | 3,430,880 | 288, 315 |
    |  | Total of Class I. | 14,076,295 | 2,142,114 | 13,765,551 | 1,9MKi,006 |
    |  | Class II.-Textile Fabrics anil |  |  |  |  |
    | 15 | Wool and worsted manufactures. | 11,192,564 | 146,795 | 10,034,072 | 175,508 |
    | 16 | Silk, manufactures of.......... | 2,851,392 |  | 2,675,374 |  |
    | 17 | Cotton and flax, manufactures of | $5,479,286$ | 174,976 | 5,519,740 | 230,230 |
    | 18 | Dress . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,975,885 | 138,231 | 3,861,398 | 151,4i3 |
    | 19 | Fibrous materials and manufac. of | 921,550 | 124,629 | 1,143,237 | 137,181 |
    |  | Total of Class I | 24,420,677 | 579,631 | 23,233,821 | 644,7\%2 |
    |  | Class III.-Foon, Dninks, \&c. |  |  |  |  |
    | 20 | Animal food. | 4,514,568 | 21,356,475 | 3,651,432 | 22,634,099 |
    | 21 | Vegetable frod | 18,603,494 | 15,808,339 | 16,754,020 | 17,214,773 |
    | 22 | Drinks and stimulants | 8.101,164 | 208,262 | 8,208,747 | 254,623 |
    |  | Total of Class II | 31,219,226 | 37,973,076 | 28,614,199 | 40,103, 50.7 |
    |  | Class IV.-Animal and Vege- |  |  |  |  |
    | 23 | Animal substances. | 6,402,986 | 3,564,563 | 6,151,599 | 3,735, 824 |
    | 24 | Vegetable do | 10,572,399 | 29,640,622 | 11,087,530 | 28,178,584 |
    | 25 | Oils... | 1,445,267 | 68,997 | 1,754,129 | 58,143 |
    |  | Total of Class IV | 18,420,652 | 33,274,182 | 18,993,258 | 31,972,501 |

    18:0.
    1891..

    There was and ant inct crease in the collected am

    It4. The exports, and The excess o as the value year:-
    

    | 230,230 |
    | ---: |
    | $151,4,43$ |
    | 136,181 |
    | 694,762 |

    243. The total value of the imports and exports, and amount of Imports duty collected in 1891, as compared with 1890 , were as follow:-

    |  | Imports. | Exports. | Duty Collected. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | 1890. | \$121,858,241 | \$965,749,149 | \$24,014,908 |
    | 1891.. | 119,967,638 | 98,417,296 | 23,481,06! |

    and exports. 1890 and 1891.

    There was, therefore, a decrease in the value of imports of $\$ 1,890,603$, and an increase in the value of exports of $\$ 1,668,147$, making a decrease in the total trade of $\$ 222,456$, while the decrease in the duty collected amounted to $\$ 533,839$.
    244. The following table gives the value of the total imports and Value of exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation. imports The excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well expor $3,737,84$
    $\mathbf{2 8}, 18,584$ $58,1+3$
    31,972,50] as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each since Con-year:-

    IMPORTS AND FXPORTS, AN1) TOTAI, TRADE OF CANADA, 1808 T0 189.

    |  | Total Imports. | Total Exporta. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Excens } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Exports, Domertic. | Total <br> Imports and Fxporta. | Valu' <br> Total Trade 1 lear |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
    | 1868. | 73,459,644 | $57,567,888$ | 15,801,756 | 48,504,809 | 131,027,532 | N6 |
    | 18464. | 7 $0,415,165$ | 60, 474,781 | 9,940,384 | 52,400,772 | 130,880, 9413 | 3 c 3 ij |
    | 1870. | $74,814,339$ | $73,573,480$ | 1,240,849 | 50, 043,590 | 148,387,82) | $42 \%$ |
    | 1871 | 9K, 0422,971 | 74,173,618 | 21,910,353 | 67,630,024 | 170,246,589 | 4 4 39 |
    | 1872. | 111,430,527 | $82,639,043$ | 28,790,864 | 65, 831,083 | 194,070,100 | 83 it |
    | 187 | 128,011,281 | 89, 780,022 | 38,221,359 | 76,038,025 | 217,801,203 | 5938 |
    | 1874. | 128,213,082 | 89, 351,128 | 38,861,654 | 76,741, ${ }^{697}$ | 217,065,510 | 5x $\times 8$ |
    | 1875. | 123,070,283 | 77,886,979 | 45,183, 304 | 69,709,823 | 200,907,262 | 518 |
    | 1876. | 93,210,346 | 80,966,435 | 12,243,911 | 72,491,437 | 174,176,181 | 4410 |
    | 1877. | (10,327,042 | 75, 8755,393 | 23,452,569 | (68,030,546 | 175.203,355 | 43 (i) |
    | 1878. | 03,081,787 | 79,323, $\mathbf{H i j}^{7}$ | 13,758,120 | 67,089,800 | 172,405,454 | 429 |
    | 187 !.. | 81,964,427 | 71,491,255 | 10,473,172 | 62,431,025 | 163,455,682 | 3711 |
    | 1840.. | 86,489,747 | 87,911,458 | + | 72,891, 697 | 174,401,206 | 413 |
    | 1881. | 105,330,840 | 98,210,823 | 7,040,017 | 83,044,701 | 203,621,463 | +6: 4 |
    | 1882. | 119,419,500 | 102,137,203 | 17,282,29] | 94,137,660 | 221,051,703 | in) is |
    | 1883. | 132,254,022 | 98,085,804 | 34,168,218 | 87,702,431 | 230,334, 826 | 0119 |
    | 1884. | 116,397,043 | 91,403,496 | 24, M0, 547 | 79,833,098 | 207,803,539 | thi 34 |
    | 1885. | 108,941,486 | 89,238,361 | 19,703,125 | 79,131,735 | 198,179,847 | 4318 |
    | 1884. | 104,424,561 | 85,251,314 | 19,173,247 | 77,756,704 | 189,675,875 | 113 |
    | 1887. | 112,892,236 | 89,515,811 | 23,376,425 | 80,000,909 | 202,408,047 | 13 (iis |
    | 1888. | 110,894,630 | 90,203,000 | 20,691,630 | 81,382, 072 | 201,097,630 | 4292 |
    | 1889 | 115,224,031 | 89,184,167 | 26,035,764 | $80,272,450$ | 204,414,098 | 4316 |
    | 189 | 121,858,211 | 96,749,149 | 25,109,092 | 85,257,586 | 218,407,390 | 456 |
    | 189 | 111,967,638 | 98,417,296 | 21,550,342 | 88,801,066 | 218,384,034 | 4509 |
    | Total. | 2,527,187,189 | 2,029,510,901 | 499,097,999 | 1,769,423,13 | 4,556,698,090 |  |
    | average. | 105,299,466 | 84,5i2,054 | 20,795,750 | 73,725,964 | 181, 862,420 | 4583 |

    Average annual values.
    245. With the exception of the years 1882,1883 and 1890 , the trade of 1891 was the largest in the history of the Dominion, while, separately, the imports have only been exceeded five times and the exports only once in the same period. The imports exceeded the average of 24 years by $\$ 14,668,172$, and the exports exceeded the same by $\$ 13,854,342$. The average annual value per head during the twenty-four years has been : of imports, $\$ 25.39$; of exports, $\$ 20.40$; and of the total trade, $\$ 45.83$; so that in 1891 the value per head of imports was 62 cents, exports were 82 cents, and the total trade 74 cents below the average.

    Excess of imports.
    246. During the last twenty-four years the exports have only once exceeded the imports, viz., in 1880, in every other year there having been an excess of imports. The average annual excess of imports has
    $\dagger$ Excess of exports, \$1,421,711.
    beecil 820 , the avera judicinl to question, imports it ceeded the Indin, on years, and
    $2+7 . \mathrm{Th}$ fur 1882 a the ever-ir ation, as tl be represer mo means trade can 1 than is gen the place of tions of it amnum.

    I48. Put while of gr an unknow to set figure ort making alone can gi order to $n \mathrm{pr}$ to find out in quantity below, for $t$ totals are du to the late $\mathbf{p}$ to a very hed time to wor reference to owing also are given, son between ative table diticulty ma
    249. In $t$ those of 18 values for 18 those values changed ; th
    herill $290,795,750$; therefore the excess in 1891 was 8754,592 above the werage. Whether a continual excess of imports is or is not prejudicial to the interests of a country, is a complex and much debated yuestion, and one outside the scope of a work of this description. The juports into the United Kingdom have for many years largely exceeded the exports, yet that country is steadily augmenting its wealth. India, on the other hand, has had a large excess of exports for several ymus, and yet is by no means in a prosperous financial condition.
    $2+7$. The value of the total external trale was still below the returns Value of for 1882 and 1883 , but both the decline in values since those years and the ever-increasing interprovincial trade must be taken into consideration, as there is no doubt that without these the actual trade would be represented by very much larger figures. There are, unfortunately, no means existing at present by which the amount of interprovincial Interprotrade can be ascertained, but it is certain that it is very much larger vincial than is generally understood, and has to a considerable extent taken the place of what was formerly foreign trade. One of the best calculations of its value, made a few yeurs ngo, placed it at $\$ 80,000,000$ per anhlı!
    248. Putting on one side, however, the interprovincial trade, which, while of great importance, is, for purposes of illustration, practically an unknown quantity, there is no doubt that it is not a fail comparison to set figures of late years against those of some ten years back, withort making due allowance for decline in values. It is clear that value alone can give but an imperfect idea of the quantities involved, and in order to upprecinte increase or decrense, in totals, it becomes necessary to find out to what extent such change may be due to variation either in quantity or prices. In order to ascertain this, $n$ table is given below, for the first time, which shows to what extent fluctuations in totals are due to variations in quantity and value respectively. Owing to the late period at which the trade returns for 1891 were published and ton very heavy press of additional work in this office, there has not been time to work out the tables as between 1890 and 1891, except with reference to agricultural exports, for which see post, chap. VI.; owing also to the irregular manner in which quantities of imports are given, rendering it extremely difficult to make any fair comparison between years, it has been found impossible to work out a comparative table of imports in time for this issue, but it is hoped that the dificulty may be overcome in time for next year's publication.
    249. In the following table comparing the exports of 1890 with Variations those of 1889 , it will be seen that, in the first column, the actunl values for 1890, as given in the Trade Returns, are stated; then what those those values would have been, had the prices of 1889 remained un- exports,
    changed ; the third column gives the difference between the calculated 1889 and changed ; the third column gives the difference between the calculated
    in quantity and price of 1890.
    figures and the actual ones of the previous year, and represents the change in quantity which has taken place; the difference between the calculated values and the actual values of the later year is given in the fourth column, and represents the proportion due to variation in price; while the last column gives the actual difference in the values of the two years. It will be seen, therefore, from the table, that of the actual increase of $\$ 5,133,710$ in 1890 , almost the whole of it was due to increase in volume, for though the grand total shows a slight improvement in prices, this was entirely due to a great advance in value of animals, principally cattle, the increase in price of which, $\$ 2,460,000$, more than counterbalanced the decrease in prices of articles of ford and drink, viz., $\$ 2,283,000$, and with the exception of animals the tendency was to lower prices. The increase in the actual value of exports in 1890 represents, therefore, in this case, a proportionate increase in the actual amount of trade done-that is, an increase to that extent in the actual volume of trade.

    EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1890, COMPARHD AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 188: (COIN AND BULLION AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT INCLUDED.)

    | Articles. | Valce. |  | Increased or Drereased Valce. |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Actual } \\ & \text { in } 1890 . \end{aligned}$ | At prices of 1889 . | Due to variation in |  | Actually more or less that 1889 |
    |  |  |  | Quantity. | Price. |  |
    |  | \$ | $\$$ | $\$$ | $\%$ | 8 |
    | Animals, Living- | 1,936,073 | 2,050,000 | - 120,000 |  |  |
    | Cattle. | 6,949,417 | 4,489,000 | - 1,219,000 | + 2,460,000 | $+1,241,291$ |
    | Sheep | 1,274,347 | 1,109,000 | - 154,000 | + 165,000 | $+\quad 11,202$ |
    | Swine | 3,152 |  | - 3,000 |  | 3,0,3 |
    | Other animals. | 111,904 | 84,000 | - 30.000 | + 28,000 | 2,3*) |
    | Total | 10,2i4,893 | 7,735,000 | - 1,526,000 | + 2,539,000 | + 1,012,236 |
    | Articles of Food and Drink- |  |  |  |  |  |
    | Bacon and hams.. | 631,079 | 701,000 | + 320,000 | 70,000 | + 249,786 |
    | Meats, | 264,678 | 239,000 | + 36,000 | $+\quad 25,000$ | + 61,1066 |
    | Butter. | 340, 131 | 363,000 | + 31,000 | 23,000 | + 8,173 |
    | Cheese | 9,372,212 | 9,432,000 | + 576,000 | - 120,000 | + |
    | Eggs <br> Cudfish, dry and wet salted. | 1,795,214 3,015,368 | 1,977,000 | $\begin{array}{r} -182,000 \\ +\quad 59,000 \end{array}$ |  | - $36+, 296$ |
    | Lobsters. | 1,138,293 | 1,075,000 | - 132,000 | 64,000 | - 688,305 |
    | Salmon | 2,230,632 | 2,152,000 | + 1,220,000 | 79,000 | 退 $+1,219,314$ |
    | Fish, all other......... | 1,714,350 | 1,882,000 | + 182,000 | - 167,000 |  |
    | Apples, green or ripe.. <br> do dried . | $\begin{array}{r} 983,163 \\ 4,729 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 749,000 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \left.\quad \begin{array}{r} 79,000 \\ 1,000 \end{array}\right] \end{array}$ | $+244,000$ | - |

    EXPORTS

    Artic

    Articles of Drink-C Fruit, all ot Barley.
    Beans.
    Oats.
    Pease....... . .
    Wheat.
    Grain, all ot Flour, whea Ontrieal.... Meal, all oth Pot:tutoes.... Spirits, inclut
    beer. ...... Malt
    Other article
    Total.
    Sundr! Raw
    Asbestos.
    Bark for tannin
    Bones
    Coal.
    Firewond.
    Flax.
    Lugs
    Phosphates...
    Tinuber, square Wool
    Other articles.
    Total.
    Oils
    Manufuct
    Ashes, prot, pear
    Burrels, empty.
    Basswind, butt
    hickory:
    Carriages......
    Cotton waste.
    Deals
    Deal enids
    Extract of herini

    EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1890, \& s -Continued.

    ## its the

    en the in the price; of the actual due to aprove. alue of 60,000 , of forer als the alue of tionate to thatANADA, [H 1889 ! KT NOT

    ## , Vabce.

    ## Actually

    more or less than 1889.
    ## $\$$

    234, 149
    1,241,241
    $\begin{array}{r}11,229 \\ 3,1,13 \\ \hline\end{array}$
    $-1,012,35$

    249,56 61,1036
    
    $40 \mathrm{in}, 3 \mathrm{~m}$
    $36+, 246$
    ( $\mathbf{3 3}, 110 \mathrm{i})$
    68, 3035
    $1,2 \times 4,31+$ 14,8:3 533,236 $\$ 18$
    

    EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1890, \&c.-Concluder.

    | Articles. | Value. |  | Ingreased or Degreased Valice. |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | Actual in 1890. | At Prices of 1889 . | Due to variation in |  | Actually more or less than $18 \% 9$. |
    |  |  |  | Quantity. | Price. |  |
    | Manufacturcs-Con. | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 |
    | Toists and scantlings . . . . | 159,919 | 151,000 | 5,000 | + 9,000 | $+3.646$ |
    | Junk and oakum......... | 26,442 | 24,000 | 2,000 | + 3,000 | $+\quad 78{ }^{70}$ |
    | Kr, ees and futtocks. ...... | 31,912 | 35,000 | + 20,000 | 3,000 | $+17,044$ |
    | Laths, palings and pickets | 392,500 | 424,000 | $+\quad 50,000$ | 31,000 | + 18,870 |
    | Lathwood, shingle and stave bolts. | 120,161 | 141,000 | $+\quad 18,000$ | 21,000 | - 2,536 |
    | Masts and spars. . . . . . . . | 19,292 | 45,000 | + 34,000 | 26,000 | + 8,125 |
    | Musical instruments | 329,855 | 376,000 | + 59,000 | 46,000 | + 13,28\% |
    | Oil cake | 44,362 | 34,000 | - 29,000 | + 8,000 | - $\quad 20,740$ |
    | Planks and boards | 7,931,955 | 8,056,000 | 287,000 | - 124,000 | - 410,515 |
    | Shingles | 340,872 | 330,000 | - 75,000 | + 11,000 | - 63,808 |
    | Ships .... .... | 442,781 | 376,000 | + 109,000 | + 67,000 | + 175,964 |
    | Shooks, box and other | 198,503 | 233,000 | 166,000 | 35,000 | - 200,531 |
    | Sleepers and railroad ties. | 303,639 | 329,000 | 142,000 | 25,000 | - 166,919 |
    | Staves and headings | 402,574 | 389,000 | 9,000 | $+\quad 13,000$ | + $+1,119$ |
    | Sewing machines. | 43,594 | 42,000 | $-15,000$ | + 2,000 | - 12,569 |
    | Tobacco . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28,277 | 37,000 | $+\quad 11,000$ | 9,000 | + 2,3i0 |
    | Other articles.. | 4,606,191 | 4,583,000 | $+\quad 411,000$ | $+\quad 23,000$ | + 433,741 |
    | Total | 25,318,178 | 25,247,000 | $+2,398,000$ | 71,000 | $+2,468,169$ |
    | Miscellaneous | 1,386,894 | 1,531,000 | $+234,000$ | 144,000 | + 90,986 |
    | Grand total. | 82,335,514 | 82,120,000 | $+4,921,000$ | + 212,000 | $+\mathbf{5 , 1 3 3 , 7 1 0}$ |

    Sumimary of preceding table.
    250. The above table may be summarized as follows:-

    | Articlers. | Value Fxported, 1890. | More or less than 1889. |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | Quantity. | Price. | Together. |
    |  | \$ | $\$$ | 8 | \$ |
    | Animals, living. ....... | 10,274,893 | - 1,526,000 | + 2,539,000 | $+1,012,056$ |
    | Articles of food and drink | 30,882,597 | + $2,208,000$ | $-2,283,000$ | $1-7,668$ |
    | Sundry raw materials | 14,425,386 | $+1,621,000$ | $+\quad 23,000$ | $+1,645,053$ |
    | Oils. <br> Me.................. | 47,568 | - 14,000 | + 8,000 | $\text { - } \quad 8,616$ |
    | Manufactures. <br> Miscellaneous. | 25,318,178 | $+2,398,000$ | + 71,000 | $+2,468,104$ |
    | Miscellaneous. | 1,386,804 | + 234,000 | 144,000 | $+\quad 90,986$ |
    | Total. | 82,335,514 | $+4,921,000$ | + 212,000 | $+5,133,710$ |

    The adva one must b be learned exported at articles of fo was the dec 875,000 on off in quant advance in than $\$ 1,000$ quantity and quantity, bu
    251 . The based on the some idea of irregular defi been found in import prices food, viz., gre

    The advantage of this forin of comparison over the ordinary simple one must be obvious to e:e one, and many instructive lessons may be learned from it : for ins, cice, it appears that in 1890 there were exported at the prices of 1889 no less than $\$ 2,200,000$ worth of articles of food and drink more than in the previous year, but so great was the decline in price that the actual figures show a decrease of $\$ 75,000$ on the year's exports. Similarly, our exports of animals fell off in quantity to the extent of $\$ 1,500,000$, but so great was the advance in price that the actual figures showed an increase of more than $\$ 1,000,000$. Raw materials and manufactures advanced both in quantity and price, while miscellaneous articles showed an increase in quantity, but a faliing off in price.
    251. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, Average based on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford export some idea of the fluctuations during the past ten years. Owing to the prices. irregular definition of quantities of imports already referred to, it has been found impossible at present to make up a similar statement of import prices. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food, viz., grain, meats and fish, will be at once noticed.
    AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES，1882－1891．

    | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\sim}$ |  |  <br>  |
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    Average prices, 1873-1891.
    252. The index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck are, as usual, given below, and show the course of average prices for a series of years. (Statist, 2nd January, 1892) :-
    

    Prices, it will be seen, have slightly improved since 1887 , and in 1889, 1890 and 1891 have apparently remained the same ; but as a very close calculation would have made 1890 and 1891 slightly under 72 , prices have in reality declined about half a point, as compared with 1889. The fall in 1891 would have been greater, but that the decline in prices of textiles and minerals was counterbalanced by the rise in the price of corn, rice, dc. The year 1887 closed a period in which prices reached their lowest level, and it seems quite possible that a period of gradually improving and firmer prices has begun.
    253. The next table gives the value of imports, exports and duty collected, per head of population, and the value of goods entered for consumption, in each year since Confederation :-
    VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA, ANI) DUTY COLLECTED: ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED

    FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1891.

    | Year ended 30Th June. | Valueof Imports par Head. | Value of Exports per Head. | Goods Entered for Consumption. | Duties Collectrd. |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  |  |  | Imports. | Exports | Total. |  |
    |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | 3 cts . |
    | 1868. | 2178 | 1707 | 71,985,306 | 8,801,445 | 17,986 | 8,819,431 | 261 |
    | 1869 | 2063 | 1772 | 67,402,170 | 8,284,507 | 14,102 | 8,298,909 | 243 |
    | 1870 | 2166 | 2129 | 71,237,603 | 9,425,028 | 37,912 | 9,462,940 | 2 it |
    | 1871 | 2731 | 2108 | 86,947,482 | 11,807,589 | 36,066 | 11,843,655 | 337 |
    | 1872. | 3086 | 2288 | 107,709,116 | 13,020,684 | 24,809 | 13,045,493 | 361 |
    | 1873. | 3489 | 2448 | 127,514,594 | 12,997,578 | 20,152 | 13,017,730 | 350 |
    | 1874. | 3352 | 2336 | 127,404,169 | 14,407,31? | 14,565 | 14,421,882 | 37 |
    | 1875. | 3166 | 2004 | 119,618,657 | 15,354,139 | 7.243 | 15,381,382 | 395 |
    | 1876. | 2360 | 2050 | 94,733,218 | 12,828,614 | 4,500 | 12,833,114 | 32 |
    | 1877. | 2475 | 1890 | 96,300,483 | 12,544,348 | 4,103 | 12,548,451 | 312 |
    | 1878. | 2282 | 1944 | 91,199,577 | 12,791,532 | 4,161 | 12,795,693 | 313 |
    | 1879. | 1977 | . 724 | 80,341,608 | 12,935,268 | 4,272 | 12,939,540 | 312 |

    VALUE OF
    $\qquad$

    Year enden 30TH JUNF.
    1880.
    1881.

    1882
    1883.
    1884.
    1885.
    1886.
    1887.
    1888.
    1889.
    1890.
    1891.

    Articles on wh shingle and stave

    254 . The a 1890 and 188 : 1887, 1883 an months and or clamation on on the value o 1890, and on per cent in 18
    25.5. The an by three count than the trad trade of the D States, as is $\mathbf{s h}$
    FOREIGN T
    $\{$

    Canada
    United States.
    Excess per head in
    alculated course of 1892) :-

    ## 100

    $\begin{array}{r}111 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$
    and duty ntered for

    ADA, ANl

    ## ED.

    al.

    VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA, \&o.Concluded.

    | Year ended 30Th Junf. | Value of Imports Head. | Value of Exports Head. | Goods <br> Entered for Consumption. | Duties Collectel). |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  |  |  | Inports. | Exports | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ |
    |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | $\$$ |
    | 1880. | 2052 | 2085 | 71,782,349 | 14,129,953 | 8,896 | 14,138,849 | 335 |
    | 1881. | 2429 | 2267 | 91,611,604 | 18,492,645 | 8,140 | 18,500,785 | 426 |
    | 1882 ....... | 2724 | 2330 | 112,648,927 | 21,700,027 | 8,810 | 21,708,837 | 495 |
    | 1883. | 2984 | 2218 | 123,137,019 | 23,162,553 | 9,755 | 23,172,308 | 523 |
    | 1834 | 259 | 2039 | 108,180,644 | 20,156,447 | 8,516 | 20,164,963 | 449 |
    | 1885 | 2401 | 1967 | 102,710,019 | 19,121,254 | 12,303 | 19,133,559 | 422 |
    | 1886 | 2277 | 1859 | 99,602,694 | 19,427,397 | 20,726 | 19,448,123 | 424 |
    | 1887 | 2435 | 1931 | 105,639,428 | 22,438,308 | 31,397 | 22,469,705 | 485 |
    | 1888. | 2367 | 1925 | 102,847,100 | 22,187,869 | 21,772 | 22,209,641 | 474 |
    | 1889 | 2433 | 1883 | 109,673,447 | 23,742,316 | 42,207 | 23,784,523 | 502 |
    | 1890 | 2545 | 2020 | 112,765,584 | 23,921,234 | 93,674 | .24,014,908 | 501 |
    | 1891 | 2477 | 2032 | 113,345, 124 | 23,416,266 | 64,803 | 23,481,069 | 484 |

    Articles on which export duty was collected, viz. :-Pine, oak and spruce logs, and shingle and stave bolts.
    254. The amount of duty collected was only exceeded in the years Duty col1890 and 1889, while the amount per head was less than in 1890, 1889 , lected. 1887,1883 and 1832. The duty collected on exports was for three months and one-half only, as the export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 19.52 , as compared with 19.63 in 1890, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 20.66 per cent in 1891, and $21 \cdot 21$ per cent in 1890 .
    255. The amount of trade done by the United States is only exceeded Canadian by three countries in the world, and is therefore many times larger and than the trade of Canada, though in proportion to population the Snited trade of the Dominion is considerably in advance of that of the United trade per States, as is shown by the following statement:-

    FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, PER CAPITA, 1891.

    | § Country. | Iniports. | Exports. | Total Trade. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
    | Canada. | 2477 | 2032 | 4509 |
    | United States | 1345 | 1408 | 2754 |
    | Excess per head in favour of Canada........ | 1132 | 624 | 1755 |

    These figures, however, while showing that the external trade of Canada is, proportionately to population, larger than that of the United States, do not necessarily indicate that therefore this country is in a better commercial position, but probably only that, as regards imports, a larger proportion of home manufactured goods are provided in the States, and that that country therefore is not compelled to the same extent to go elsewhere for supplies.

    Summary of imports, 1889, 1890 and 1891.
    256. 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. This table formerly related to the total quantities imported, but in order to show more clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to artucles for home consumption.

    | Articles. | Value of Importa Entriel for Consumption. |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
    | Dutiable Groorls. | 8 | 8 | 8 |
    | Ale, beer and porter. | 192,840 | 221,928 | 235, 359 |
    | Animals, living.......... . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 304,385 | 347,978 | 262,082 |
    | Books, periodicals, ixc., and other printed matter, N.E.S. | 1,261,782 | 1,304,384 | 1,212,340 |
    | Brass and manufactures of........... ..... | 435,170 | 460,692 | 516,289 |
    | Brendstuffs, viz..:- <br> Arrownot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran, \&c. | 412,166 | 542,868 | 470,166 |
    | Grain of all kinds. | 1,391,900 | 1,447,508 | 1,701,984 |
    | Flour and meal of all kinds. | 1,382,578 | 1,007,157 | 568,113 |
    | Brcoms and brushes. | 93,388 | 100,220 | 111,524 |
    | Brick and tiles. . | 131,475 | 105,818 | 120,667 |
    | Candles. | 25,112 | 26,049 | 27,802 |
    | Carriages | 308,293 | 304,274 | 316,626 |
    | Carpets and squares, N.E.S | 90,250 | 95,049 | 96,918 |
    | Cement.............. | 197;580 | 328,110 | 313,767 |
    | Clock and clock springs. | 132,092 | 121,210 | 107,885 |
    | Coal and coke (sce also Free Goods) | 3,394,212 | 3,692,121 | 4,274,631 |
    | Ciffee (see also Free Goods). | 87,421 | 73,109 | 61,060 |
    | Copper and manufactures of | 158,037 | 217,104 | 412,384 |
    | Cordage of all kinds. . | 70,887 | 73,614 | 90,542 |
    | Cotton, manufactures of | 4,245,868 | 3,963,182 | 4,029,110 |
    | Urapes of all kinds. | 97,882 | 88,019 | 70,491 |
    | Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines. | 1,327,865 | 1,368,368 | 1,418,630 |
    | Earthenware and china. | 697,949 | 695,206 | 634,900 |
    | Embroideries, not otherwise provided for | 185,163 | 200,650 | 200,350 |
    | Fancy gocods........................... | 1,890,625 | 1,857,884 | 1,513,463 |
    | Fish and products of (see also Free Gcods)... | 487,479 | 533,899 | 515,15\% |
    | Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of.... | 1,493,686 | 1,416,217 | 1,433,189 |
    | Fruits and nuts, dried........... . . . . . . . . | 964,404 | 1,017,197 | 1,151,014 |
    | Fruits, green (sce also Free Goods). . . . . . . . . . | 638,266 | 780,325 | 991,018 |

    Furs and man Glass
    filowes and leather.. Gold and silve Gumpowder as Giltta percha of
    Hats, caps ani Iron and steel
     Jewellery.... Lead and man Leather and n Marble
    Metal, compoes Musicul inetru Oils, coal and Oils, all other. Gil eloth. Packages Paints and col Paper and mas Pickles, saucee Priuting press Provisions, vi meats. Salt (see also $\mathbf{1}$ Seeds and root Ships and vese Silk and manu Soap of all kir Spices of all $k$ Spirits and wi Stone and mar Sugar of all $\mathbf{k}^{3}$

    Molasses.
    Sugar can Tea (xee also $\mathbf{H}$ Tin and mann Tobacco and $n$ Turpentine, 81 Varnish. Tegetables. Watches and Word and ma Wool
    All other duti
    crade of United is in a imports, 1 in the he same

    1 articles be found om those uantities ments of bartucles

    Articles.

    ## Dutiable Coorls-Continued.

    Furs and manufactures of. .
    Glass
    Gloves and mitts of any material, except lather..
    anufacture of
    Gold and silver, manufactures of
    (inmuwider and other explosives ...........
    Gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of
    Hats, capis and bonnets.
    lron and steel, manufactures of (sec also Free (ickods).
    Jewellery
    Lead and manufactures of
    Leather und manufactures of
    Marble
    Netal, compesition and other, N.E.E.S.
    Musical instruments.
    oils, coal and kerosene, and products of.
    Oils, all other.
    Oil cloth.
    Packages
    Paints and colours
    Paper and manufactures of
    Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds.
    Printing presses.
    Provisions, viz.:-Butter, cheese, lard and meats.
    Salt (see ulso Free Goods)
    Seeds and roots (sec also Free Goods).
    Ships and vessels, and repairs on.
    silk and nanufactures of.
    Soap of all kinds
    Spices of all kinds.
    Spirits and wines.
    Stone and manufactures of. .......................
    Sugar of all kinds
    Molasses. $\qquad$
    Sugar candy and confectionery.
    Tea (see also Free Goods)
    Tin and nianufactures of.
    Tobacco and manufactures of
    Turpentine, spirits of.
    Varuish
    Tegetables.
    Watches and parts of.
    Word and manufactures of
    Wool
    All other dutiable articles.
    Total, dutiable goods..

    Valce of Imports nenterid yor Conelmption.

    | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | \% | \$ | \$ |
    | 737,306 | 661,823 | 533,056 |
    | 1,205,090 | 1,230,585 | 1,247,692 |
    | 346,059 | 703,165 | 658,412 |
    | 231,285 | 256,164 | 244,042 |
    | 104,722 | 127,578 | 110,515 |
    | 841,013 | 925,080 | 806,237 |
    | 1,264,188 | 1,230,223 | 1,281,816 |
    | 9,680,967 | 10,572,368 | 9,987,973 |
    | 477,087 | 441,137 | 351,134 |
    | 285,571 | 380,242 | 325,455 |
    | 1,521,868 | 1,173,777 | 948,831 |
    | 118,421 | 91, 353 | 107,661 |
    | 365,407 | 352,859 | 351,809 |
    | 487,519 | 434,814 | 422,225 |
    | 518,664 | 546,051 | 550,925 |
    | ${ }^{641,175}$ | 770,603 | 1,909,486 |
    | 195,660 | 210,705 | 226,026 |
    | 433,178 | 467,2:16 | 386,234 |
    | 565,992 | 626,541 | 551,287 |
    | 1,132,544 | 1,221,473 | 1,142,313 |
    | 107,941 | 106,412 | 67,514 |
    | 115,148 | 98,838 | 113,742 |
    | 2,363,845 | 2,018,238 | 1,305,469 |
    | 31,808 | 57,549 | 59,311 |
    | 114,694 | 253,164 | 385,880 |
    | 28,147 | 53,295 | 79,604 |
    | 2,978,496 | 2,845,508 | 2,669,930 |
    | 105,950 | 148,618 | 150,57\% |
    | 215,428 | 213,697 | 214,402 |
    | 1,420,073 | 1,545,954 | 1,521,787 |
    | 202,670 | 286,115 | 285,280 |
    | 5,837,895 | 5,386,158 | 5,005,397 |
    | 900,747 | 1,103,209 | 972,200 |
    | 120,766 | 141,818 | 135,515 |
    | 71,973 | 122,275 | 161,123 |
    | -93,409 | 83,045 | 46,423 |
    | 276,463 | 298,206 | 324,757 |
    | 194,801 | 221,653 | 201,929 |
    | 81,311 | 87,88] | 68,464 |
    | 181,244 | 242,763 | 229,794 |
    | 574,413 | 652,328 | 506,913 |
    | 1,486,331 | 1,477,962 | 1,191,429 |
    | 10,414,963 | 11,017,261 | 9,962,744 |
    | 3,214,152 | 4,021,862 | 3,872,283 |
    | 74,475,139 | 77,106,286 | 74,536,036 |

    

    Increases and decreases.
    257. There was a decrease in the value of dutiable goods entered for consumption in 1891 of $\$ 2,570,250$, as compared with 1890 , the prin. cipal decreases being in fancy goods, manufactures of iron and steel and of leather, provisions, manufactures of silk and manufactures of
    wood and sumption of anthraci percha, rav iron and st
    258. Th and of fre 835,599,60
    259. Th increase or were impo In 1891, manufnctu the cotton figures give
    se
    1873
    $18: 4$
    187.
    1876.
    187.
    1878.
    1879.
    1880.
    1881.
    1583.
    1883.
    1884.
    1885.
    1886.
    1887.
    1888.

    1889
    1890.

    1891

    * Flax w

    It is evi how small above figur the standar increase in
    260. The sumption in 1891, an
    wood and wool. In the value of free goods imported for home consumption there was an increase of $\$ 3,149,790$, principally in imports of unthrucite coal, cotton wool, drugs and dyes, tish of all kinds, gutta percha, raw hides, lumber and timber, manufactured and otherwise, iron and steel and ummanufactured tobacco.
    258 . The value of the total dutiable goods imported was $\$ 81,286,372$ and of free goods $\$ 38,681,266$, as compared with $\$ 86,258,633$ and 835,599,608, respectively, in 1890.

    447,7 it
    1010, 1442 $5,294,452$ (i30,10x2 1, $\left.811,17^{7}\right)$ 3,872.201 1,482 ! 13,916 614,314 435,333 $3!7,238$
    $48: 9$
    !1, 817
    793,424
     2,004,449

    2s,9是9
    68, 19 PH
    $889,9,3,4$

    750,
    86,754
    151,13s
    3,838,519 1,160,4:5

    105,023
    1:11,730
    87,703
    104,845
    216,388
    199,705
    $3: 1,239$ $1,738,316$

    3:, 491
    171,941
    73,8:8 $2,8: 0,212$ 1,649,917 $3,724,328$

    38,809,0088 $74,536,036$
    $13,345,124$
    tered for
    the prin.
    nd stee]
    ctures of
    259. The value of the imports of manufactures showed a small increase over that of 1890 . In $1872,2,444,210 \mathrm{lbs}$. of raw cotton were imported, and manufactured goods to the value of $\$ 10,182,154$. In $1891,35,643,056 \mathrm{lbs}$. of cotton wool and $\$ 4,029,110$ worth of ton. manufactured goods were imported, testifying to the progress made by the cotton industry during the intervening period, and the following figures give the detnils of its development :-

    | Year. | Mancractened Cotton. Value. | R.sw Cotton. Quantity. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 8 | Libs. |
    | 1802 | 10,207,561 | *2,206,810 |
    | 1873. | 10,158,574 | *2,752,302 |
    | 1874 | 11,318,977 | * $4,454,101$ |
    | 1855. | 10,050,192 | * $4,782,150$ |
    | 1876 | 7,502,569 | *6,170,334 |
    | 1871. | 7,776,895 | * $6,501,294$ |
    | 1878. | 7,267,879 | *8,011,759 |
    | 1879. | 6,551,611 | *9,720,708 |
    | 1880. | 7,825,164 | 13,237,168 |
    | 1881. ...... | $10,204,465$ | 16,018,721 |
    | 1882. | 11,125, 238 | 19,342,059 |
    | 1883. | 10,045,032 | 28,777,071 |
    | 1884. | 7,533,129 | 20,769,940 |
    | 1885. | 6,241,283 | 23,727,525 |
    | 1886. | 5,780,478 | 31,506,045 |
    | 1887. | 5,470,504 | 33,227,256 |
    | 1888. | 4,200,072 | 33,550,276 |
    | 1889. | 4,245,868 | 39,233,594 |
    | 1890. | 3,963,182 | 31,635,187 |
    | 1891. | 4,029,110 | 39,503,688 |

    * Flax waste included.

    It is evident, from a study of the above figures, that considering how small the export of manufactured cotton is from this country, the above figures indicate a large increase in home consumption, a rise in the standard of comfort in living, and consequently a proportionate increase in and wider distribution of wealth.
    260. The following table gives the value of goods entered for con- Goods ensumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1891, and the amount of duty collected thereon:$13 \frac{1}{2}$

    VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINOES, 1891.

    | Provincr. | Dutiable lioods. | Free Goorin. | Total, | Duty Collecied. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | $29,06 i 1,081$ | $13,641,820$ | $42,711,403$ | 7,881, 24, |
    | Quebec | 29,608,284 | 17,548,384 | $42,711,403$ $47,166,018$ | 10,101, ${ }^{\text {2, }}$ |
    | Nova Scootia | 6,348,094 | 13,343,201 | 4,7,71,295 | 10, 1,8015 |
    | New Brunswick | 3,926,047 | 1,932,338 | 8,858,385 | 1,3:3,012 |
    | Manitoba..... . . . ...... ... .. | 1,953,401 | 842,337 | 2,715, 806 | 620, 345 |
    | Britioh Columbia | 4,014,040 | 1,080,22y | 8,144,261 | 1,346, 15,9 |
    | Prince Edward Inland. | 411,270 | 213,000 | 624,320 | 106, |
    | The Territories. | 155,240 | 157,758 | 313,025 | 42,241 |
    | Totals. . . . . . . | 74,536,036 | 38,809,088 | 113,345, 124 | 23, 416,546 |

    Countries from which duty prin. cipally collected.
    261. Of the total amount of duty collected, $89,114,272$, or 38 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and $\$ 7,734,515$, or 33 per cent, on goods from the United States, the reason for this being that 44 per cent of whe imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 25 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from the West Indies, $\$ 1,337,754$; from Germany, $\$ 1,320,583$; from France, $\$ 932,033$, and from Hulland, 8741,463.
    Returns of trade by provinces, not conplete.
    262. The tigures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goords enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other provinces, and it is pro. bable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edwa... Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 107,689 head of cattle were exported from' the Province of Quebec to Great Britain in 1891-that is, from the propiot II meneal; but over 90 per cent of this number were from Ontaido. Expurts of grain from Ontario and Manitoba are rarely credited to those provinces, but to the cne in which lies the port of actual shipment. Coal from the North-West Territories sent to the United States is included in British Coluas him exports. Numerous other instances might be given, but enough has inen sioid to show that the official returns of imports and exports by $a \cdot m$ ase of no value as indicating the consump. tion and peourtion of incividual provinces, and only show which provinces contain chi.e largest importing and exporting centres.
    263. The sumption anil 1890, values of in to the total VALUE OF
    iN TH
    WHICH
    THE TO

    Britinh Pomse
    (irmat Britn
    Hitish We
    " Ca
    " Gui
    Newfoundla Lathator.. Australacin Other Briti, B. N. A. $\mathrm{P}_{1}$

    Total
    Fireign Com United Sta Francr..... Giermany Austrin... Belgium..... China. .ариии Dutch East French Wer Spanish W, siam (irrece.. Hollame. Italy Norway an Portugal. Russia. Spain.
    spanish Pacific O Switzerland Turkey ... South Ame Other forei

    Tota

    26i3. The following table gives the value of goorla entered for con- Value of sumption at three periods since Confederation, viz. : in 1870,1880 groxds onand 1890, and shows also the countries from which imported, the cered formp. values of imports from each country and the perwentage in each case tion and tw : the total imports:-
    IHLUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSI MPTION IN CANADA which im-
    IS THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES YROM ported,
     THE TOTAL VALUE.
    1890.
    
    264. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1891 decrease, as compared with 1890 , of $11,314,383 \mathrm{lbs}$. in the quantity manufactured, and an increase of $2,935,188 \mathrm{lbs}$. in the quantity entered for consumption. Distillers used $5,573,287 \mathrm{lbs}$. of the quantity entered for consumption, and the remainder was employed in the production of $18,069,183$ gallons of malt liquor. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last six years has been :-
    

    It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last tive years.

    Manufac. ture of spirits, 1891.

    Increase in quantity manufactured. was $4,397,594$, as compared with $5,091,475$ gallons in 1890 , being a decrease of 693,881 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was $2,687,664$ gallons, being a decrease of 833,530 gallons as compared with 1890 , and was 107,900 gallons less than the average consumption of six years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last six years has been :-

    |  | Proof Gallons |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | 1886. | 2,412,818 |
    | 1887 | 2,864,035 |
    | 1888. | 2,326,327 |
    | 1889. | 2,960,447 |
    | 1890. | 3,521,194 |
    | 1891 | 2,687,664 |
    | Average for six years | 2,795,564 |

    265. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured in 1890 was attributable in part to the withdrawal from the market of methylated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June, 1890, upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits which cime into force on lst July, 1890.
    266. In the production of the total quantity of spirits above mentioned, $73,606,914 \mathrm{lbs}$. of grain were used.
    267. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was $52,999,874$ lbs., and entered for consumption $57,909,201 \mathrm{lbs}$. , being in

    Nis. The entered for alsoabove $t$
    total A

    269 . The nine years
    1883.

    1884
    1885
    1886.
    1887.

    1888
    1889.

    1890
    1s:1
    ture of malt, 1891
    Quantity of grain used.

    Manuíac- being a mption mpared mption last six
    in 1890 methyin part held in h came
    ve men-
    ear was being a juantity uantity quantity the proof malt

    268 . There was a decrease of $96,629 \mathrm{lbs}$. in the quantity of tobacco Tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1890 , and the amount was entered for also above the average of nine years, as shown by the following figures:- consu.

    1883-1891.
    TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA-1833-1891.

    Lbs.

    |  | 8,965,416 |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | 1884 | 10,072,745 |
    |  | 11,061,589 |
    |  | 8,507,216 |
    | 1887 | 8,816,593 |
    | 1888. | 9,248,034 |
    | 1889. | 9,749,213 |
    | 1890 | 9,875,337 |
    | 1891 | 9,778,708 |
    | Average | $\begin{array}{r} 86,074,851 \\ 9,563,872 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

    269. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last Canadian nine years has been :-
    

    The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1891, was $130,535 \mathrm{lbs}$. below the average of nine years.

    270 . The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for Consumpconsumption during the last seven years :-
    

    It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last tive years, and the number consumed in 1891 was $9,657,772$ above the average of seven years.

    Consump. tion of spirits etc per head since 186
    271. According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, the following has been the annual consumption per head $i_{i}$ the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacet:ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1891.
    

    The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1891 was decidedly less than it was in 1868 , and less also than in the two preceding years, viz, 1889 and 1890 . The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and of tohacco is steadily increasing.

    Duty per head on spirits, etc
    272. The average amount per head paid ammally in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been $\$ 1.06$ and on tobacco t? cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 10 cents and 6 cents in each case. It is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the nctual consumption in each province, for the province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the hargest coasumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.
    Imports of 273 . The following tables give, respectively, the value of articles, crude or crude or partially manufactured, and of manufactured articles imported partially manufar.

    VALUE 0
    $\qquad$

    Sugar
    Cal, anthra Cotton wool Coal, bitumi Tea
    Breadstuffis. Provisions, i Fruits, inclu Wool, unma Hides and sk Hemp, jutea
    factured Tobateco, mut Wood Fish.
    Tim plates an Chemicals, di Animals..... Seeds.
    Guttil percha, Cotter
    Fur skins, all
    Sult
    Rict.
    Rags.
    Cottom waste Diamends, un Hops
    Yegetables Spices, ungrou Mable and st Grease, for use Silk, ummanuf Trees, plants Brow corn.. Eggs.
    Cike.... . . . . .
    Clays or earth 0il-whale and Mineral sulista Bristles.
    sponges.
    Coal dust.
    Carkworl and Hair, mmanuf Malt. .
    Iroty muts, ree Cocon, bean, sil Hay
    Plumbago. .
    All other crud articles.

    VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED tured artiARTICIES INTO CANADA IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.
    

    VALUE OF

    Gumpowder a Crapes of all $k$ Briwms and by Tinware, mant Baking jowde Ink, writing ar Uptical instrun Cork, and cork tured
    Hair, manufact Lead
    Candles, all kin Syices, ground. All other manuf

    Total valu
    Tetal valn
    Total valu

    Including
    The proport not vary very Pears named, : of unmanufact cent and $45 \cdot 3$
    ? 24. The tot utacture of Can their value per ench year, will EX

    Year Ens

    VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891-Concluled.

    2019,284 614.7 6134,46 51,2s 600,348 429,205 524,53:3 424,023 361, 809 4 1,6 314, 6
    *(inex, 1 2 $24+3 ;$ $32+4,175$

    469,04 313,7 311,0 200,3:30 $1 \mathrm{~B}, 3 \mathrm{ti}$

    211,33 223, 113 133,35

    113,4
     $100,3 i^{11}$

    | Articles. | Value. |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
    |  | 8 | 8 | \% |
    | Gumpwer and other explosives. . . . | 104,722 | 127,578 | 110,515 |
    | Crapes of all kinds. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 97.882 | 88,019 | 70,491 |
    | Broms and brushes | 93,388 | 100,220 | 111,524 |
    | Tinware, manufactures of | : 12,336 | 81,541 | 46,125 |
    | Baking yowder.. | ¢0,505 | 94,482 | 105,696 |
    | luk, writing and printing. .. ................ | 81,337 | 75,540 | 81,376 |
    | (pptical instruments......... . . . . . . . . | 55,918 | 68,536 | 78,292 |
    | Cork, and cork wood, or cork bark, manlifactured | 53,930 | 66,086 | 81,615 |
    | Hair, manufactures of. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31,564 | 39,199 | 38,598 |
    | Lead " | 28,957 | 37,662 | 34,202 |
    | Caudles, all kinds. | 25,112 | 26,049 | 27,802 |
    | Spices, ground. | 17,517 | 25,328 | 22,254 |
    | All other manufactured articles. | 4,340,688 | 4,831,091 | 6,393,476 |
    | Total value of manufactured articles.. | 60,047, 742 | 62, 436,881 | 61,900,423 |
    | Total value of ummanufactured articles | 4! 1 ,625,705 | 50,328,703 | 51,444,701 |
    | Total value of articles imported. | 109, 673,447 | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 |

    The proportions of the two classes of articles to the total value do not vary very much, as that of manufactured articles was, in the three years named, $54 \cdot 75$ per cent, $55 \cdot 37$ per cent and $54 \cdot 61$ per cent, while of ummanufactured articles the tigures were $45 \cdot 25$ per cent, $44 \cdot 63$ per cent and $45 \cdot 39$ per cent, respectively.
    2it. The total value of the exports of articles the produce or man- Exports of diacture of Canada during the last twenty-four years, together with Canadian their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in 1891 . each year, will be found in the following table:-

    EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PROIUCE-1868-1891.

    | Year Enden 30th June. | Total Value, | Value per Head. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Total Exports. } \end{gathered}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | \$ | \$ ets. |  |
    | Sis. | 48,504,809 | 1438 | $84 \cdot 26$ |
    | 86. | 52,400,722 | 1535 | $86 \cdot 6$ |
    | 818. | $59,043,540$ | 1709 | 80.02 |
    | 11 | $57,1630,024$ | 16 38 | $75 \cdot 70$ |
    | \%o. | (i5, 331,083 | 1824 | 79.66 |
    | 73. | 76.538,025 | 2086 | 85.24 |

    EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODU'CE-1868-1891-Concluded.

    |  | Year Ended 30th June. | Total Value. | Value per Head. | Percentage of Total Expurt. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | 8 | 8 cts. |  |
    | 1874. |  | 76,741,097 | 2000 |  |
    | 1875. |  | (69, 709,823 | 1794 | 8:1:90 |
    | 1876. |  | 72,491,437 | 1835 | 413 |
    | 1877. |  | 688,030,546 | 1695 | 8: 1 隹 |
    | 1878. |  | (67,989,800 | 1667 | 84.4 |
    | 1879. |  | 62, 431,025 | 1507 | $\mathrm{SH}^{-1} 3$ |
    | 1880. |  | 72, 2999,697 | 17 29) | 8: -19 |
    | 1881. |  | 83,944, 0101 | 19315 | Sil 41 |
    | 1882. |  | 04,137,669 | 2148 | ! ! ${ }^{17}$ |
    | 1883. |  | 87,702,431 | $1!79$ | S:1 41 |
    | 1884. |  | 79,833,0!18 | 1780 | Si.34 |
    | 1885. |  | 7!),131,735 | $1{ }^{-14}$ | S4'6 |
    | 1886. |  | 77,756,704 | 1695 | 9101 |
    | 1887. |  | 80,960,909 | 1747 | 504 |
    | 1888. |  | 81,382,072 | 1737 | (10) 2 |
    | 1889. |  | $80,272,456$ | 1695 | (10) 010 |
    | 1890. |  | 8: $3,250,586$ | 1780 | Sx 12 |
    | 1891. |  | 88,801,066 | 1833 | (10) 23 |

    In one year only, since Confederation, has the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1891 been exceeded, and the percentage of total exports, though not so high as in some previous years, was abwe the average of 24 years. The value per head, moreover, was higher thal the value in the seven previous years.

    Quantity and value of principal exports, 1890 and $18!1$.
    275. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1890 and 1891 , the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of sume of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap iron and salt have been transferred from "products of the mine." and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwoorl, stares, headings, shingles, box shooks and sawn lumber of all kinds from "prow ducts of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class there is no doubt they rightfully belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement.

    QUANTIT | Con |
    | :--- | fresh... Slluon, fresh. pickleri Fish, salted dry " suoked " oil of..

    " furs and sk Other articles...

    Total produc
    The $F$
    Timber, ash.
    "" birch...
    elin.
    ". maple.
    oak
    ". pine, wh Basswood, butteg hickory.
    Timber, all other Firewood
    Sawlogs, shingle: bolts
    Slepers and railr Xnees and futtoc: Frars and masts. fop, hoop, teleg! and other poles

    Total produce

    TRADE AND COMMERCE.
    QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

    ## centage Experts. <br> <br> x 4.5 <br> <br> x 4.5 $5 \cdot 3$ $5 \cdot 3$   ? 1 ? 1 $8: 1+1$ $8: 1+1$ 87.34 87.34 $91 \cdot 21$ $91 \cdot 21$ <br> <br> 40 + <br> <br> 40 + <br> <br> 50.02 <br> <br> 50.02 $510 \cdot 10!$ $8 \times 12$ $510 \cdot 10!$ $8 \times 12$ :10:23

    :10:23[^12]:    ${ }^{*}$ Included in B. N. A. provinces. $\dagger$ Norway only.

[^13]:    *Including telegraph offices. ... . . $t$ Including all mail matter.

[^14]:    *Western Union Telegraph Company only.
    "Shipping and fishery reports not included.

[^15]:    * Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. + Not separated from other grain. \| Rye included. $\ddagger$ The produce of Canada only.

[^16]:    * March, 1890; April, 1891 ; March, 1892.

[^17]:    *Mutton included. + Not given.

[^18]:    * Shoulders and sides included.

[^19]:    * Included in all other fruits. $\dagger \$ 20,710,911$ tobacco leaf included.

[^20]:    *Value only.

[^21]:    Coal fields of Nova Scotia.

[^22]:    * Long

[^23]:    * Loug tons, 2,240 lbs.

[^24]:    * Hazell's Annual, 1892.

[^25]:    * 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic."

[^26]:    " The quantity of frozen herring for 1890 and 1891 is included in " herring, fresh."

[^27]:    6,355 308,749
    11,139 28,155
    $1,990,465$ 644,106 12,763 6,414 63,979 847,469 26,709 755,199 12,216 4,638 13,949 1,72 3,196 33,755 33,983
    99: 4,300,611 32,168

    4,832,679

[^28]:    "Incomplete.

[^29]:    * İovernment grant.
    $\dagger$ Government expenditure.

[^30]:    * Including 103, sex not given.

[^31]:    * There were no caveats until 1869.

[^32]:    New Bank Act and principal provisions.

[^33]:    *The Treasury Board consists of the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Customs and Inland Revenue, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

[^34]:    * Previous to this provision, a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island notes, and in British Columbia on notes of eastern banks.

[^35]:    * 227,574 transferred to P. O. Savings Bank.

[^36]:    * Including 20 months of the Canada Life.

[^37]:    * Included in Canadian Pacific systen.

[^38]:    $\pm$ Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included. * Saskatchewan and Western included. $\dagger$ Windsor , unction included.

[^39]:    $7 \cdot 5$
    8.3 $0 \cdot \frac{3}{5}$ 9
    7
    7 6.5 $5 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 5$ 0.6 0.4

[^40]:    * Including coal cars. + Sleeping cars only.

[^41]:    * Protectorates of Africa not included.

[^42]:    *Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.

[^43]:    * Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.

[^44]:    Frue.
    25 p.c.
    25
    1 c. p. lb.
    30 p.c.
    10 "

    ## Free.

    ## 30 p.c.

    3 c. p. gallon of holding capacity.
    2c. p. sq. yd. and $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

[^45]:    "
    ".
    " " $\because$ " ".
    p.c.

