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REVIEW

FOR THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF THE CANADIAN UNION.

1884.

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ASSISTED BY

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The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to hear from persons who possess information likely to be of use in the preparation of the ANNUAL REGISTER.

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PREFACE.

IN presenting THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW for 1884, to its friends, the Editor bespeaks for the new volume the same measure of public support that has been extended to past issues of the work. The REGISTER is now in the eighth year of its existence. It was founded at the suggestion of many leading public men, who had long felt the want of a reliable work of reference of its class. The Editor believes that the want referred to has been met and supplied by the present publication. The press of the country, both Liberal and Conservative, almost without exception, has commended the work; and individual opinion has been enthusiastic in its favour. The Editor will continue to add to and improve the REGISTER; and the volume now produced will, he ventures to hope, be found second to none of its class in any country. The marked characteristics of the REGISTER are unswerving impartiality in the record of political events, and thorough accuracy in regard to all statistics and matters of general information; and it is needless to state that every effort will be made by the Editor to maintain the high standing in these respects which his book has already obtained. In the present volume it will be observed that several Departments, including that embracing biographical data respecting living Canadian public men, have been considerably extended and enlarged. It is intended to make the Department last named a permanent feature of the REGISTER, and to include in it a notice of every leading Canadian public man of the day. Contributions to this and to every other Department of the REGISTER are cordially invited.

BANK STREET ROAD,
OTTAWA, June, 1885.

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Canadian Money.	Value in German Money.	Denmark and Iceland.	Sweden, Norway and Holland.	Canadian Money.	Value in France, Algeria, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland.	Austria-Hungary and Roumania.
¢ cts.	Marks pf.			¢ cts.	Frcs. ctms.	
0 1	0 4	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in these countries will be subject to a further deduction by the German Post Office of 5 pfennigs for every 20 marks, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 20 pfennigs.	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in these countries will be subject to a further deduction by the German Post Office of 10 pfennigs for every 20 marks, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 20 pfennigs.	0 1	0 5	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in these countries will be subject to a further deduction by the Swiss Post Office of 25 centimes for each 25 francs, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 50 centimes.
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POLITICAL HISTORY.—1884.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—OPENING OF THE SESSION—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS—NEW SENATORS—MINISTERIAL CHANGE—SIR C. TUPPER'S DUAL POSITION—HIS SEAT CHALLENGED—SUSTAINED BY PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE, AND BY THE HOUSE—INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL—ELECTIONS VOIDED—NEW MEMBERS.

THE Session of the Dominion Parliament commencing this year at an unusually early date, the Political History of 1884 may be said to have begun with it. The Bothwell and West Northumberland election trials, resulting in the unseating of Mr. Hawkins and the seating of Mr. Mills in the former case [*vide* A.R. 1883, p. 22], and the confirmation of Mr. Guillet in his seat in the latter; and the decision of the Supreme Court on the Soulanges election appeal, unseating Mr. DeBeaujeu, who had in the meantime accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, were the only events of consequence which preceded it. Just after its commencement the elections for York, N.B., and Kent, Ont., took place, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Temple, being elected for the former in the place of the late Liberal member, and Mr. Smyth, Conservative, being re-elected in the latter by an increased majority. The Session lasted from the 17th January till the 19th April, a period of thirteen weeks and two days, or a fortnight less than the duration of the Session of 1883. An illustration of the enormous degree in which the legislation of the country rests in the hands of the Administration is afforded by an analysis of the work done by Parliament. Of 48 Government measures introduced, all but six passed into law, while of 35 public bills proposed by private members, only three found a place on the Statute-book. The number of private bills was 73, of which 62 were carried through, the total number of acts being 107. During the Session, 49 divisions took place, of which 29 were more or less on party lines. In one of these, however, relating to subsidies to various railways, many members of the Opposition interested in the localities affected voted with the

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Government, who thus obtained a majority of 93 in a House of 163 members. The largest numbers voting were 199 (twice) and 194, these divisions being on the Canadian Pacific Railway Loan Bill, and the Government majorities being 75, 73, and 70 respectively. The smallest House in which a division was taken comprised 56 members, and the Government then obtained a majority of 22. The largest proportionate majorities for the Administration were 65 in a House of 159 members, and 61 when 147 voted, both being obtained on the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway Loan Bill. The smallest proportionate majority was 37 in a House of 157 members, the subject being the proposed reference of the question of Sir Charles Tupper's seat to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Fifth Parliament assembled for its second Session on the 17th January, and was opened by the Governor-General in the following Speech from the Throne :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In fulfilment of the important trust committed to me by Her Majesty, I have recourse for the first time to your advice and assistance. It is a source of the deepest personal satisfaction to me that I should have been called by Her Majesty to an office in which, as Her Representative, I am enabled to take a part in the public affairs of the Dominion, and to associate myself with you in the performance of the honourable duties which you are about to approach. I rejoice to learn that, although the last harvest has been less productive than its predecessors, and although there are indications that the rapid expansion of your commerce has to some extent been followed by over-trading, the general condition of the Dominion is such as to justify me in congratulating you upon its prosperity. The marked success attained by Canada at the International Fishery Exhibition in London, must be very gratifying to you, and has, I doubt not, been of great service in showing to the world the wealth of our fisheries and the extent of our marine industries and resources. The Commissioners appointed by my predecessor for the purpose of consolidating the Statutes affecting the Dominion have pursued their task with diligence, and I am enabled to lay before you for examination about sixty chapters of the proposed consolidation. The remainder of the work will be prepared, and the whole of it revised during the present year, so that the final report will be ready at your next session for your approval. The number of immigrants to Canada during the past season has, I am glad to say, been greater than in any previous year, and is a proof that the better Canada is known the more it is valued by those seeking a home in the new world. Arrangements are in progress to diminish the cost of inland transport, and I have reason to believe that the result will be a steady increase of valuable settlers in the future. During the recess, negotiations were resumed with British Columbia in regard to several matters upon which differences had for some time existed between the two Governments. One of my ministers visited that Pro-

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vince last summer on a special mission with a view to the adjustment of all questions in controversy, and his efforts have happily been successful. Should your sanction be given to the arrangements then made all occasions of dispute will have been removed, and the most cordial relations established between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The papers will be laid before you and your consideration invited to measures enabling me to give effect to the agreement. The rapid increase of population in the North West renders some amendments in the North West Territories Act expedient, and your attention will be called to this important matter. The progress of the Indians in Manitoba and the North West during last year has been on the whole satisfactory. The Bands included in the several Indian Treaties have for the most part betaken themselves to their reserves. A Bill for the further promotion of their interests will be submitted to you, as well as a measure applicable to the whole Dominion for the purpose of encouraging the more advanced Indian communities to assume the responsibility of self-government. The Bill laid before you last session for the representation of the people in Parliament and the assimilation of the electoral franchises existing in the several Provinces has now been before the country for a year. The measure will be re-introduced and I commend it to your attention. I would also urge upon you the expediency of providing for the regulation of factory labour and the protection of the working man and his family. The measures submitted last session with some amendments will be laid before you. The rapid progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been maintained throughout the past year. Of the two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three miles of the main line between Pembroke and Port Moody, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight miles are now constructed, rendering practicable the completion of that great work within the next two years. Although the time within which the Railway Company is bound to finish the road will not expire until 1891, my Government has thought it of the greatest importance for the settlement of the North-West and the development of our trade that its completion from sea to sea should be hastened, and the company enabled to open the line throughout by the spring of 1886. With this view, and in order to aid the Company in procuring sufficient capital for the purpose by the disposal of its unsold shares, the Government agreed to receive a deposit of money and securities sufficient to pay a minimum three per cent. dividend for ten years on sixty-five millions of the stock. That arrangement was made on the belief that it would give steadiness and increased value to the shares on the market. A combination of unfavourable circumstances has prevented the fulfilment of these expectations, and the Company has not been able to obtain the required capital by a sale of its stock. The best means of preventing any delay in the great object of the early completion of the railway demands your earnest consideration. I am pleased to be able to state that the operation of that portion of the railway already opened affords the most gratifying evidence of its soundness as a commercial enterprise and of its great value to Canada. The large increase of the volume of traffic on the Intercolonial Railway over that of any previous year, without involving any burden upon the country, is a satisfactory proof of the continued development of the trade between the eastern and western portions of the Dominion. A provisional arrangement made with the Government of Nova Scotia for the retention of the Pictou Branch and the acquisition of the Eastern Extension Railway to the Strait of Canso will be submitted for your approval.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you. You will find that the expenditure has been considerably less and the receipts larger than the estimates, the surplus exceeding that of any previous year. The revenues of the first half of the current year, notwithstanding the large importations of last season, have been such that we may reasonably expect that the estimates for the year will be fairly maintained. The estimates for the ensuing year will also be submitted to you. They will, I trust, be found to have been prepared with due regard to economy.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :**Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

I feel assured that you will devote yourselves with earnestness and assiduity to the consideration of the subjects I have mentioned, and to all matters affecting the public interests that may be brought before you.

In the Senate, the Address in reply was moved on the 21st Jan., by the Hon. Alexandre Lacoste, and seconded by the Hon. George C. McKindsey, both newly appointed Senators. [*Vide A. R.*, 1883, p. 105.] The Hon. R. W. Scott, leader of the Opposition in the Upper House, took occasion to express his satisfaction at the appointment of the Hon. William Miller to be the Speaker of the Chamber [*vide A. R.*, 1883, p. 104], and his "faith in the impartiality, wisdom and prudence with which" that gentleman would discharge his duties. He then proceeded to criticise the various statements made in the Speech, and reflected in the Address. The debate was continued on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth, Sir Alexander Campbell replying on behalf of the Government on the former day.

The Address was moved in the House of Commons on the 18th by Mr. D. Macmaster (Glengarry),* and seconded by Mr. J. N. Belleau (Lévis).

Mr. E. Blake (West Durham), leader of the Opposition, said the Speech from the Throne was quite as remarkable for what it omitted as for what it contained. He agreed with the references to the new Governor-General, and regarded it as "a fortunate circumstance that for many years we should have had a succession of distinguished gentlemen as Viceroy of Canada, and that they were men who, having already proved themselves to be fit for the position by the place they had taken in the public affairs of the Mother Country, were, being yet in the prime and vigour of life, fully equal to an energetic and active discharge of their functions here." He expressed his pleasure at the "marks of an abiding attachment to this country," which had

* The name of every member's constituency is given when his name first occurs.

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been shown by "those who had remained among us for five or six years," and at its public exhibition, "which certainly must be of great advantage to us in the country to which we looked for so much in reference to our development, and our relations with which were so important." He was "very glad, indeed, to learn that some arrangements had been made which the Government thought they might with confidence submit to Parliament, for closing all questions at issue between British Columbia and the Dominion," but commented on a statement alleged to have been made by the Minister of Justice (Sir Alexander Campbell), in Victoria, that this arrangement was "a debt which" the Premier considered "he owed to Victoria for the confidence placed in him by the electors when they returned him as their representative." He also referred to the fact that the names of the incorporators of the Vancouver Island Railway Company were those of Americans interested in the Union Pacific Railway of the United States. No figures had been given to the House as to the increase of the population of the North-West. "Was it because there would be an unpleasant contrast between the figures of 75,000 exclusive of the suggested Irish immigration *en masse*, which they were told would enter the North-West last year, and the results?" The Speech made no reference to the disappointment, the discontent, the agitation and difficulty which they knew existed in the North-West. "They knew that many things which a year ago they pointed out, which for several years they had been pointing out, would tend to create discontent in the country, were creating trouble and discontent;" but nothing was said in the Speech in reference to them. The order closing the land in Southern Manitoba had been reversed, but it had lasted long enough to do a great deal of harm. The Government had also reversed their policy in regard to colonization companies, but mischief had already been done, difficulties had been thrown in the way of settlers, and the progress of the country had been seriously checked. The Opposition had pointed out that, though in that country the settler would have the great advantage of being able to plough without clearing, still there were other initial expenses which would place financial difficulty in his way, and had objected to the increase of the tariff burdens upon him, which was adopted last session. They had also objected to the disallowance of railway charters within the boundaries of the old Province of Manitoba, which he considered "a derogation of the rights of the Province as a member of the Confederation, not called for by the contract of the Canadian

Pacific Railway Company, and opposed to the express declaration made on the subject when the contract was being passed through the House." The result was that the people of that country now had their eyes turned towards Hudson's Bay, and, "whatever the consequences might be to them in the east, it was impossible that they could refuse to those people any means of ingress or egress open to them in that direction." It was true that, "within a few days, a very important reduction had been made in the tariff on grain carried over the Canadian Pacific Railway," which "indicated that the Company was accessible to the remonstrances of the people, when sufficiently loudly expressed; but indicated also that the complaints which were made as to the tariff were sound complaints." With reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, he "considered the statement made in the Speech to be one of a grave and alarming character." The action of the Government in "arranging for the guarantee of the interest at a certain rate upon \$65,000,000 of the stock of the Railway, on receiving cash and securities," was one which, as he understood it, was not authorized by the law. In any case, even if it were justified, it was a very grave step to take. If it had succeeded, no doubt its justification would have been said to be its success, but it was said to have failed, and they were told to expect some other plan in substitution for it, in order that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company might anticipate the period in which it was to complete the work. They had been congratulated upon the unprecedented speed with which this work had been constructed, but speed meant cost and the early completion of the road meant the early arrival of the period of unprofitable operation of which they had heard, and further accelerated completion would intensify the unprofitable character of the working, "because, the faster you build, the fewer years you allow for the development of the country, the development of the trade, the introduction of a population to sustain the railway when it is built, obviously the greater are the difficulties of working when you complete." The result of rapid construction in the North-West had been to scatter the people over a wide expanse of country, and that had not been a real benefit to the territory. He attributed a great portion of the difficulties in which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were now confessedly involved to the circumstance that they had engaged in matters not contracted for in their agreement with the Government, and had predicted the hostility of the other great Railway company of the country which had been caused by the competition of

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the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in a direction which was not necessary to the completion of their contract. Referring to the condition of the country, he admitted that the crop had been inferior, and argued that the fiscal policy of the Government, "which was to do so much for this country, ought to have carried us over one partial failure of a crop." But the present depression was to be attributed to other causes than that, it was "to be attributed to the policy of the Administration, a policy in the first place of extravagant expenditure, and in the second place of extravagant collection, under which they took what even their extravagance could not enable them to expend." The Government had also encouraged over-speculating, over-trading, over-production, and over-importation, and the result was present failure and distress. He complained of several omissions from the Speech, and at some length reviewed the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Hodge v. The Queen*, in which the validity of Provincial License Acts had been affirmed. He concluded by expressing the hope "that we shall take heed to the lessons of the year, that we shall endeavour to repair the errors of the past, and if we cannot now achieve all that might have been achieved, we shall yet endeavour to do for our country what may, under present circumstances, be done for its best."

Sir John A. Macdonald (Carleton) agreed with the leader of the Opposition "in his remarks as to the illustrious individual who represents Her Majesty in Canada, and to his two predecessors," and expressed the belief that the present Governor-General, when his term of office was ended, would enjoy "not only the affection but the confidence of the people in as great a degree as his predecessors." It was not to be expected that a Speech from the Throne would enter into subjects which were not to be considered. He was glad to know that the credit of Canada was such as to induce American magnates to invest their money in the Vancouver Island Railway. The Government has reserved the land in the Mile Belt on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the object of preventing speculators from securing the most valuable portion of the North-West. He defended the action of the Administration in preventing a number of local lines running as they pleased from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the frontier; asserted that the people of the North-West would not hesitate to choose between a high tariff, with a surplus and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and free-trade, a deficit and no railway; pointed out that the rapid construction of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way had resulted in giving the people of Winnipeg coal at \$7 a ton instead of \$23, the price paid before, and in opening up the western part of the North-West Territory, which had been the most favoured portion for the immigration of the past year; and contended that the Canadian Pacific Railway would have been practically useless unless it extended from Calgary to Ottawa and from Ottawa to Montreal. "The hon. gentleman has cavilled at every step that has been taken by the Government in building this great road, instead of forgetting party, instead of remembering that he was a Canadian first, before a leader of the Opposition, and granting his support and his voice and his great and deserved influence, in making this great Canadian line a success—the greatest line belonging to any one country in the world." The country was prosperous, though the misfortune of an unsatisfactory crop, together with the fact of over-production in some branches of manufacture, had furnished the occasion for a cry, and "hon. gentlemen opposite would rather rule over a ruined country than sit quietly on the benches of Opposition, seeing, much against their will, a people prosperous and a developing trade." The decision in the Hodge case did not go so far as the leader of the Opposition seemed to think, and did not affect the validity of the License Act passed by this Parliament last session.

The Address was adopted without further debate.

On the first day of the session the following new Senators took their seats:—Hon. Alexandre Lacoste, Donald McMillan, James Turner, and George C. McKindsey; and on the 14th February, the Hon. J. G. Ross. The Hon. John Bourinot died on the 21st January, and the Senate adjourned on the 22nd in respect to his memory. On the 24th, the Clerk reported that the seat of the Hon. Walter Hamilton Dickson had become vacant in consequence of his absence on account of ill health for more than two years. Sir Alexander Campbell expressed his regret at Mr. Dickson's absence and its cause, referred to the fact that the Senator had been in Parliament at least since 1840, and moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Orders and Privileges. After some remarks by the Hon. J. B. Plumb, in which he eulogised Mr. Dickson, who was his neighbour and intimate friend, the motion was agreed to. The Committee reported a resolution declaring the seat was vacant, but the consideration of the report was postponed for a fortnight, in order that the Senator affected by it might be notified. On the 19th February, the Hon. L. G. Power objected that the adoption of the resolution was

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unnecessary, as by the British North America Act the seat was *ipso facto* vacated in consequence of the absence. After some discussion, the resolution was agreed to, on a division, and a declaration of regret at Mr. Dickson's illness was then unanimously adopted.

The only ministerial change which had taken place during the year—the transference of Sir John Macdonald to the Presidency of the Council, and the appointment of Mr. Macpherson in his stead as Minister of the Interior [*vide* A. R., 1883, p. 101]—was announced by the Premier in the House of Commons, on the 22nd of January, and elicited a protest from Mr. Blake at the removal to the Senate of the head of another important Department.

The position of Sir Charles Tupper as High Commissioner in England, while still holding the office of Minister of Railways and Canals [*vide* A. R., 1883, p. 91], was the subject of long and heated debates. On the 25th January, Mr. Blake, in moving for papers touching on this matter, asking for explanations from the Government. The High Commissioner had been in the habit of receiving instructions from Ministers, and it was anomalous that he should be a Minister himself. It was also highly inconvenient that the head of such an important Department as that of Railways should be absent from the country during the greater part of the year, and was “not consistent with the Constitution, as we understand it, and its practical good working.” It was further inconsistent with the supposed importance of the office of High Commissioner that its incumbent should be in Canada for four or five months in the year. Sir John Macdonald, in reply, said that the position of Minister of Railways would, he believed, be a tolerably permanent one, which his colleague might be expected to hold for some years if he chose, while that of High Commissioner was of a more temporary character. When Sir Alexander Galt resigned, it was absolutely necessary that some person should be in England, as some matters of pressing importance were involved, so Sir C. Tupper had been asked to go, and it was impossible to overrate the important services he had rendered to Canada in the saving of our cattle trade. [*Vide* A. R., 1883, p. 93.]

On the 28th February, Mr. Blake again brought the subject before the House, as a question of privilege. He stated that, having discovered from the returns that Sir C. Tupper had forfeited his seat in the Canadian Parliament, he had apprised him that he should call attention to it on that occasion. If it were the case that a Minister of the Crown had accepted an office which vacated his seat, and yet had been sitting in

the House; that he had been "moving resolutions, proposing Bills, sustaining the policy of the Administration, fulminating diatribes against members who might be opposed to his views," when "he had at the moment he used such language no more—not so much—right to be on the floor of the House as a page or messenger;" that he was "so far conscious of his situation that, although he spoke from day to day, yet, when the time came to take a division upon the motions he moved, the Bills he introduced and the resolutions he proposed, he presented the ignominious spectacle of flying the division list and declining to appear and record his vote," the situation was of the gravest character, and he (Mr. Blake) was bound not to lose an instant in asking the House to apply the proper remedy as far as it was now possible to apply it. He cited the provision of the Independence of Parliament Act, that

"No person accepting or holding any office, commission or employment in the service of the Government of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown, or at the nomination of any of the officers of the Government of Canada, to which any salary, fee, wages, allowance or emolument, or profit of any kind is attached, shall be eligible as a member of the House of Commons, nor shall he sit or vote therein;"

And the sections of the Act establishing the office of High Commissioner, to the effect that

"The Governor may . . . appoint an officer to be called the High Commissioner of Canada."

"The High Commissioner shall receive a salary of not more than \$10,000 per annum."

This was therefore, he contended, "a salaried office, at the nomination of the Crown, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament." He read the Order in Council under which Sir Charles Tupper was appointed High Commissioner, from which it appeared that, though he was to perform the duties "for the present without salary," he was still to have "the expenses of the High Commissioner paid in the same manner as the expenses of Sir Alexander Galt," and these expenses, Mr. Blake argued, were in the nature of an allowance, and equivalent to a portion of the salary. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That it appears that the office of High Commissioner of Canada is an office in the service of the Government of Canada at the nomination of the Crown, to which salary, wages, allowance, emolument or profit of some kind is attached, within the meaning of the Act for further securing the Independence of Parliament.

"That it appears that in addition to the salary of \$10,000 a year, attached to the office of High Commissioner, there has been voted yearly, since the establishment

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of the said office, a sum of \$4,000, to cover, amongst other things, the payment of house rent, fuel, light, and taxes of the High Commissioner.

"That it appears that on the 23rd of March, 1881, it was ordered by the Governor in Council, that in lieu of payment of house rent, fuel, light and taxes, an allowance of \$3,500 be made to Sir Alexander Galt, then High Commissioner, to be taken from the annual vote for his personal contingencies (being the said sum of \$4,000) to commence from the 1st April, 1881.

"That it appears that thereafter during the tenure of the office by Sir Alexander Galt, such allowance was regularly made.

"That it appears that Sir Alexander Galt resigned on the 1st June, 1883, and that Sir Charles Tupper, then member for Cumberland, and Minister of Railways and Canals, was appointed High Commissioner of Canada in his place, retaining the office and salary, \$7,000 a year, as Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Order in Council making the appointment, bearing date the 30th May, 1883, states, that Sir Charles Tupper has kindly consented to proceed to England and perform the duties of the office for the present without salary; and that the expenses of the High Commissioner will be paid in the same manner as the expenses of Sir Alexander Galt.

"That it appears that the said Sir Charles Tupper accepted, and still holds the said office of High Commissioner of Canada.

"That it appears that on the 28th August, 1883, the said Sir Charles Tupper, as High Commissioner, received from the Government of Canada, £800, or \$3,893.33, in respect of the said allowance of \$4,000, being within a fraction the whole sum voted and payable for the current financial year, ending 30th June, 1884.

"That it appears that the said payment is exclusive of the removal expenses of the said Sir Charles Tupper, amounting to \$886, and of the travelling expenses of the said Sir Charles Tupper, amounting to \$836, and of his travelling expenses as High Commissioner.

"That the seat of the said Sir Charles Tupper, as member for Cumberland, was, prior to the commencement of the present Session of Parliament, by reason of the premises, vacated, and his election has become null and void.

"That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the election of a member to serve in this present Parliament for the Electoral District of the County of Cumberland, in the place of Sir Charles Tupper."

Sir John Macdonald said it was impossible for the House, a majority of whose members were laymen, to come to a conclusion on this matter on the spot, and it would be in accordance with the uniform practice of Parliament to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which could examine into all the authorities, and inform the House of its conclusion. The Minister of Railways had been advised that he was still the member for Cumberland, and had the right to sit and vote, but, as the question had been raised in the press, he had not chosen to record his vote. The object of the Independence of Parliament Act was to prevent the Government from inducing members who were otherwise independent to sell their independence for the sake of office, profit or emolument, but this could not refer to a

gentleman who was himself a minister. He quoted, from a letter written by the late Dr. Todd, a declaration that "the English practice would clearly sustain the member so circumstanced in retaining his seat;" pointed out that Sir C. Tupper was appointed without salary; referred to the facts that Mr. Gladstone, while an independent member of Parliament, had accepted the office of Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and had all his expenses paid, Sir Stafford Northcote had accepted a commission as High Commissioner to Washington, and had his expenses paid, and both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Percival had held the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer at the same time; and concluded by moving in amendment—

"That the question whether Sir Charles Tupper is now the member for Cumberland, or whether he has vacated his seat as such, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections."

Mr. Cameron (West Huron) contended that the salary was attached to the office by Act of Parliament, and the nominee could not be deprived of it by an Order in Council, and further, that the \$4,000 paid for expenses came within the terms "allowance, or emolument, or profit." He therefore argued that the seat was vacated, and that "there was never a greater outrage perpetrated upon Parliament" than Sir C. Tupper's continuing to occupy a seat in the House.

After some further debate, Mr. Blake replied, quoting from another portion of Dr. Todd's letter the following passages:—

"The point is urged in the newspapers that, in order to avoid disqualification, a member accepting an office to which a salary is ordinarily attached may resolve to fulfil the duties of the same without emolument. But this will not, according to English practice, suffice to sustain the seat. . . . The question whether the office of High Commissioner to England is or is not compatible with that of a minister of the Crown in Canada is, of course, a wholly different question, and must be argued upon its own merits. . . . I make no reference to the precise wording of our Canadian Statutes on the subject."

The amendment was agreed to on a division. Yeas, 122; nays, 57; majority for the Government, 65.

On the 4th March, Sir John Macdonald introduced a bill respecting the Independence of Parliament Act of 1878, providing that a member holding any office of the nature mentioned in the original Act should not be disqualified "if, by his commission or other instrument of appointment, it is declared or provided that he shall hold such office, etc., without any salary, fees, wages, allowances, emolu-

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ments or profits of any kind that may be attached thereto," declaring that Sir C. Tupper had not ceased to be a member of the House, and relieving him from all liability to any penalty or other responsibility for sitting or voting. Mr. Blake moved to add to the title "and to impair the efficiency of the said Independence of Parliament Act," which was negatived without debate. Yeas, 55; nays, 101; majority for the Government, 46. On the 14th, Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the Bill, which he said he should then propose to have referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Mr. Cameron (Huron) opposed the Bill as a vicious measure, because the Minister of Railways had rendered his seat vacant with his eyes open, because it proposed to make him a member of the House by Act of Parliament, and because it was a direct violation of the Independence of Parliament Act in the interest of one man.—Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) argued that Sir C. Tupper had not received any emolument within the meaning of the Act because his expenses had been paid, and further that, as the Act attached a salary to the office of High Commissioner, and Sir C. Tupper's commission appointed him without a salary, that commission was null and void, and therefore the seat never became vacant.—After a debate, which was confined almost exclusively to legal members of the House, the Bill was read the second time on a division—yeas, 105; nays, 56; majority for the Government, 49—and was then referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On the 21st March, Mr. Mills (Bothwell), moved an amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply, declaring "that the tenure of offices of Minister of Railways and Canals and High Commissioner simultaneously is not fitting, and this House disapproves of the continuance of the arrangement." After a brief discussion, the amendment was negatived. Yeas, 51; nays, 95; majority for the Government, 44.

Meanwhile, the subject was considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which, on the 2nd April, reported "That Sir Charles Tupper has not vacated his seat, and is still the member for Cumberland." It also reported the Bill respecting the Independence of Parliament Act with amendments. The report was concurred in, without debate, on the following day, on a division. Yeas, 107; nays 55; majority for the Government, 52.

The Bill was considered in Committee of the whole House on the 8th, when an additional clause was inserted, exempting officers or

men of the militia receiving drill pay or remuneration for the care of arms or drill instruction, from the provisions of the Act. On the following day, when the third reading was proposed, Mr. Blake moved to insert a clause declaring that the indemnity to Sir C. Tupper should not extend beyond the current Session of Parliament, and that the Act should not affect any subsisting disqualification, or validate any void election, or otherwise interfere with the operation of the Independence of Parliament Act, as to the said Sir Charles Tupper. This was lost. Yeas, 58; nays 117; majority for the Government, 59. Mr. Fisher (Brome) then moved the omission of the first clause, which was negatived on the same division, after which the Bill passed.

A sum of \$42,000 was voted in Committee of Supply for the purchase of a house and furniture for the High Commissioner, in London, England. It was explained that, it having been found inconvenient that the High Commissioner should have no fixed residence, arrangements had been made for the purchase of the lease of a house in Cromwell Road, which had 70 years to run, for £5,125, with a ground rent of £70 a year. The cost of putting the house in proper condition would raise the amount to £6,000, and the estimate for the furniture was about £2,500. The interest on the amount expended would be charged against the \$4,000 voted for the contingencies of the office.

Sir John Macdonald again introduced the Bill respecting the Electoral Franchise which he had submitted in the previous Session [*vide* A. R., 1883, p. 54], but it was again dropped.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) brought in a measure respecting the Election of Members, but it went no further than the first reading and was never explained.

Mr. Ouimet (Laval) introduced a Bill to repeal the Act to render members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces now included, or which may hereafter be included, within the Dominion of Canada, ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons of Canada—in other words to re-establish what was known as "Dual Representation," which was abolished by the Acts of 1872 and 1873. The motion for the second reading was negatived without any debate. Yeas, 59; nays, 102.

The difficulty which arose in connection with the election in Bothwell, was described in the A. R., 1883, p. 22. Mr. Hawkins, having appealed from the decision of the Election Court, took his seat again

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this Session, and held it twenty-eight days, when the judgment was confirmed by the Supreme Court; and Mr. David Mills, being declared duly elected, took his seat on the 28th February.

On the opening day of the Session, the Speaker announced the annulment by the Courts of the elections of Messrs. J. Wallace, for Albert; T. T. Keebler, for Lunenburg; H. Smyth, for Kent, Ontario; Sir J. A. Macdonald, for Lennox; and G. W. Ross, for West Middlesex; and the confirmation in their seats of Messrs. M. C. Cameron, West Huron, and R. Tyrwhitt, South Simcoe. Also, vacancies in the representation of Halifax, by the appointment of Mr. M. H. Richey, as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Kent, N. B., by the resignation of Mr. G. A. Girouard; South Huron, by the resignation of Mr. J. McMillan; Soulanges, by the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown, by Mr. Raoul de Beaujeu; and York, N. B., by the death of Mr. J. Pickard. Also, of the election of Messrs. J. Wallace for Albert; J. F. Stairs for Halifax; C. E. Kaulbach for Lunenburg; P. A. Landry for Kent, N. B.; J. N. Belleau for Lévis; D. W. Allison for Lennox; D. M. Cameron for West Middlesex; Sir R. J. Cartwright for South Huron; and J. W. Bain for Soulanges. Messrs. Wallace, Belleau, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Landry, Allison, Bain, Stairs and Kaulbach took their seats on the 17th January; Mr. Cameron on the 21st, and Mr. Smyth on the 11th February. On the 15th, Mr. T. Temple, who had been elected for York, N. B., in the place of the late Mr. Pickard, was introduced. On the 15th February, the Speaker announced that Mr. F. Dugas had been confirmed in his seat for Montcalm; on the 10th March, that Mr. R. de Beaujeu had been unseated for Soulanges; on the 4th April, that Mr. L. I. Côté dit Fréchette had been unseated for Megantic; and on the 9th, that Mr. E. O. Cuthbert had been declared duly elected for Berthier.

On the 26th March Mr. F. X. O. Méthot announced in the house his resignation of his seat for Nicolet, and immediately withdrew.

CHAPTER II.

RELIEF OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS DEBATED AND PASSED—BILL FOUNDED THEREON BECOMES LAW—DEMANDS BY THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE—WITHDRAWN—LEASE OF THE ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY—AMOUNTS VOTED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—SUBSIDIES TO VARIOUS RAILWAYS.

THE great question of the Session was the proposed loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which had been hinted at in the Speech from the Throne. The Government resolutions were brought down on the first of February. The following were their salient provisions :—The Government to return to the Company the securities held under the Act of 1881. Subsidy to be hereafter paid in proportion as the value of the work done on the Central or Eastern section bears to the value of the whole work remaining to be done on such section. Time for payment by the Company of \$2,853,912, due 1st February, 1884, under agreement of 7th November, 1883, to be extended to 7th November, 1888, when \$4,527,000, the last instalment due by the Company would fall due, the whole at interest of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The Government to make a loan to the Company of \$22,500,000, to be repaid by the 1st of May, 1891, with interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. Of this sum, \$7,500,000 to be paid to the Company forthwith to extinguish its floating debt, and the remainder, as the work of construction proceeded, in the same proportion as the subsidy. As security for repayment of the loan and the sum of \$7,380,912 due on the 7th of November, 1888, the Government to have a first lien and charge upon the entire property of the Company, real and personal, now owned or hereafter to be acquired, including main line and branches, equipment, rolling stock and plant, and all steamers and vessels ; and on the land grant of the Company ; saving, however, the rights of the mortgagees on the lines from Callander to Brockville and Montreal, and subject to the existing mortgage on the land grant. The Government to continue to hold the land grant bonds subject to redemption under the terms of the mortgage. Moneys received in redemption of \$10,000,000 of these bonds to be applied by the Government thus :—First, in extinction of interest on the loan

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and postponed payment, secondly, on account of the capital of the postponed payment, and thirdly on account of the capital of the loan. The remaining \$5,000,000 of bonds, or money in redemption thereof, to be held on the conditions mentioned in the contract. A deed of agreement to be executed by the Company, and on behalf of the Government, and to contain a provision that, on the Company making a year's default in the payment of interest on the loan and postponed payment, the Railway and branches, with its equipment, &c., and all lands and property of the Company, and the land grant bonds, should vest in Her Majesty forthwith. All moneys earned by the Company as postal subsidy and for transport service, to be retained by the Government and applied to payment of the interest and principal of the loan and postponed payment. The stock of the Company amounting to \$35,000,000 to be held by the Minister of Finance, and sold by the Company, the consent of the Government, with the proceeds, less the amount to be paid to the Government to secure a three per cent. dividend until 17th of August, 1893, to be applied either to the improvement or extension of the Railway or its equipment, or the repayment of the Company's indebtedness to the Government. So long as the loan and postponed payment remained unpaid, no mortgage or lien to be created upon the Railway, or the assets of the Company, and no stock to be issued beyond the existing limit of \$100,000,000.

On 5th Feb., Sir Charles Tupper moved the resolutions, and took the opportunity to make his annual statement as to the position of the railway. He stated that it was now believed to be quite practicable to complete the whole line by the end of 1885, and to open it for traffic in the spring of 1886. The contract made less than three years ago provided that the Government should complete 428 miles from Port Arthur to Red River, and 213 miles from Port Moody to Kamloops in British Columbia by July, 1885, and that would be fulfilled before the time named. The Company had been bound to construct 650 miles from Callander to Port Arthur, and 1,250 miles from Red River to Kamloops, and trains were now running on 1,131 miles out of that total of 1,900; besides which, the Company had built 239 miles of branches, making a total of 1,370 miles in operation. A large amount of work had been executed on 160 miles of the line north of Lake Superior where the work was very heavy, and 9,000 men were now employed upon the line in that region. The work remaining to be done might be thus classified:—Sudbury

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Junction to Michipicoton, 210 miles, light; thence to Pic, 140 miles, moderately light; Pic to within 35 miles of Nepigon, 95 miles, excessively heavy; remaining 35 miles to Nepigon, moderately light; summit to foot of the Rocky Mountains, 45 miles, heavy, a short distance very heavy; foot of the Rocky Mountains to foot of the Selkirk Mountains, 30 miles, light; thence to the mouth of Eagle Pass, 64 miles, moderate for mountain work; thence to Kamloops, 161 miles, medium. This left 780 miles to be constructed. The road at the summit of the Rocky Mountains was 5,300 feet high, and of the Selkirk Mountains 4,316 feet. He then proceeded to explain the proposed resolutions. In consequence of hostilities shown by parties within as well as without this country to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the New York and London money markets, the value of the stock of the Company had been so impaired that it had become impossible for them to obtain from those sources sufficient money to enable them to prosecute that great enterprise to early completion. Under these circumstances, the Government agreed to guarantee the payment of a 3 per cent. dividend on the \$65,000,000 outstanding stock of the Company, the remaining \$35,000,000 being deposited with them, together with cash and securities sufficient to cover the guaranteed dividends. This project, however, ended in failure, and the Company were further embarrassed by the fact that \$8,710,240 of their cash was locked up in the hands of the Government. The Government therefore proposed the scheme now submitted, "not with a view to enable the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to derive advantage or to realise larger returns for the property they possess, but for the purpose of enabling the people of Canada to have finished within two years this great transcontinental line of railway, and to derive all the advantages that are calculated to flow from the prompt and vigorous completion of this work. He submitted a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Company, prepared by themselves, and reported by Messrs. Collingwood Schreiber and E. Miall, after examination of the books, to represent truthfully the actual condition of the Company's affairs. This showed an expenditure on main line, west of Callander, \$23,078,929; branch lines, west of Callander, \$3,759,793; improvement of Government lines, west of Cross Lake, \$353,606; materials, rails and supplies, \$4,025,604; rolling stock, \$6,130,792; lake steamers, \$552,251; 5 per cent. dividend on stock, \$2,128,000; deposit with Government on guarantee, \$8,710,240; extension from Callander to Brockville and Montreal, \$3,270,351;

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rolling stock for the latter, \$900,000; making with some smaller items an expenditure from Montreal to Kamloops of \$54,728,500. Advances and accounts receivable for extension to the seaboard and sundries brought the total up to \$58,695,363. Against this were the following receipts:—Sale of stock (net), \$25,356,828; loan on \$10,000,000 of stock, \$4,950,000; cash subsidy, \$12,289,212; land grant bonds, \$9,029,012; sale of town sites, \$477,775; net revenue, \$891,875; total, \$52,994,702. This left an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$5,700,663, or, deducting the advances, accounts receivable, etc., of \$1,733,798. The Company did not ask for any additional subvention, and they could, if the present proposals were rejected, complete the road by the 1st of May, 1891, the time specified in the contract, but they asked for this advance in order to complete the work by the end of 1885. Supposing the Company failed to fulfil the terms upon which the loan was proposed to be made, the Government would get the lands unsold and the railway constructed, which would have cost them the following:—

3,753,400 acres of land (sold) at \$2 an acre.....	\$ 7,506,800
Advance on rails.....	339,235
Cash subsidy paid.....	12,289,212
Proposed advance of.....	22,500,000
Lien on Canada Central & Q. M. O. & O. Railway.....	5,333,333
Guaranteed dividend on stock postponed.....	7,198,460
Land grant bonds sold, with no sales of land to redeem them ..	1,123,500
Estimated cost of Government work.....	28,000,000
Balance of cash subsidy	12,710,788
Total.....	97,001,328

Assuming the lands to be worth \$2 an acre, the Government would receive 21,246,600 acres, equal to \$42,493,200, and would have 3,393 miles of railway from Montreal to Port Moody, with branches, at a cost to the country of \$54,508,128, or \$16,065 a mile. The leader of the Opposition had calculated that it would cost at the lowest \$120,000,000 to build the road from Callander to Port Moody, without any branches, and he had himself estimated the lowest cost of an inferior road between those points at \$84,000,000, whereas the cost to the country of the line, omitting the branches, the main line east of Callander and the steamers, would be only \$39,433,348. It was estimated that the work could be completed with the supplies on hand for \$27,000,000. The amount of \$2 an acre for the land had been the lowest estimate of Opposition members when the lands were worth much less than they were to-day, and the Company had in fact

received for the lands they had sold a net price of \$2.36 an acre. There was now no doubt of the ability of the road to earn money, as its gross traffic revenue in 1883 had been \$4,146,913, against \$2,449,824 in 1882, and its net earnings for the last nine months had amounted to \$978,660. He concluded by giving figures to show the beneficial effect which the construction of the road had had on the development of the North-West and the revenue of the country from land sales, Customs and Excise, deposits in Government savings banks, and post-office receipts.

Mr. Blake complained that sufficient information had not been afforded to the House before it was asked to pronounce on this question. The Company had, it now appeared, been contracting for construction with another company composed of some of its own members, notwithstanding a provision to the contrary in the Consolidated Railway Act. The House did not know that the difficulties in which the Company found themselves were not due to something done by them. He enumerated the objections raised to the policy pursued hitherto by the Government and by the Company, and contended that they had been justified by events. Many mistakes had been made, and much money needlessly expended by the Company in works and undertakings outside the provisions of their charter. It was not surprising that the proposed Government guarantee of November last failed, when it involved the locking up of a large portion of the Company's tangible assets, but the Government had made that arrangement without authority and did not now ask for indemnity from Parliament. By the present proposition the Government was to guarantee the profits to the stockholders and to be the mortgagee of these very profits out of which alone the dividends could be paid. In view of this fact, Parliament would not be likely to listen to any cry for the lowering of the tolls. In April last, the President of the Company estimated the total cost of the road at \$99,000,000; now the estimate presented was \$85,700,000; and the latter embraced items amounting to about \$9,000,000, not included in the former, which brought the estimate down to \$76,700,000 for what in April was supposed to cost \$99,000,000. For the line contracted for, from Callander to Port Moody, the present estimate was \$66,000,000 instead of \$90,000,000, or \$24,000,000 less than it was nine months ago. Explanation was necessary on these points. The Company had received, or were to receive, \$25,000,000 in cash, \$9,200,000 from land grant bonds, \$1,200,000 from bonuses and town sites, and this

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loan of \$22,500,000, or a total from the public of \$57,900,000 out of an expenditure of \$66,000,000. And they were to receive 21,000,000 acres of land in addition. It was impossible, under these circumstances, to contend that, if the energies of the Company had been limited and prudently applied to the contracted line, there could have been any question of this kind. According to the statement now made, the Company owed \$7,500,000 and wanted \$27,000,000 to complete the road. It was to receive its subsidy of \$12,700,000 and a loan of \$22,500,000, so that it was to get from the country every shilling necessary to complete the road and pay its floating debt. If the estimate of this year were wrong and that of last year correct, more money would be required, and to day's proceedings indicated from whom the money would be asked. The Company had expended \$600,000 in sustaining the stock of the North-West Land Company, which was unfortunately well known to too many Canadians, and which had failed to fulfil its contract. That expenditure was a misapplication of the funds of the Company. The calculation of the minister as to what the road would have cost the country if it reverted from the Company was erroneous, as he had allowed forty two or forty-three millions for the unsold lands, forgetting that those lands came from the country in the first instance. On all the matters to which he had alluded, and others, further information was required. He predicted that the Company would probably knock at their doors for further aid, and asserted that, committed as the Government would now be by taking this mortgage and giving these guarantees, they would be powerless to close their hands against further demands. The Company might even make default and not lose the road, like the Grand Trunk, on which the country had the first lien, which was now "down among the dead men." The rapid completion of the two ends of the railway was not necessary to the development of the North-West, which needed more railways and cheaper rates. Although this enormous additional aid was being given to enable the Company to complete the road by 1885, no provision was made that they should do so, and no attempt was made to induce them to relinquish the odious monopoly which would injure the North-West Territory more than anything else. This was a favourable opportunity to make such a stipulation and to insist that the resources which were being provided should not be applied to extensions not contemplated by the contract to the American seaboard to the east. He urged the House to decide that no case had been made out for this transaction,

and that it was better to go on, on the terms of the contract as it was, without engaging the capital and credit of Canada to this enormous amount, when no advantage would ensue from the alteration of the position and the entanglements in which the country would be involved by this proposal.

The debate was continued on the 8th, 12th and 15th, being Government days. Sir John Macdonald then moved that the consideration of the resolutions should have precedence on all days. Sir R. J. Cartwright proposed an amendment, declaring that full information had not yet been laid before the House, that the subject demanded ample time for consideration and the most searching enquiry, and that it was inexpedient that the discussion should be pressed forward so as to interfere with the ordinary course of business. This was lost. Yeas, 51; nays, 107; majority, 56. Mr. Weldon (St. John, N.B.) moved to limit the motion to Wednesdays and Thursdays, thus leaving Mondays to private members, but this was also defeated. Yeas, 53; nays, 108; majority, 55. The debate then continued from day to day. Mr. Cameron (Huron), moved in amendment that, before further aid was granted, a select committee should be appointed to make a full and searching enquiry into the condition of affairs of the Company, which was negatived. Yeas, 62; nays, 132; majority, 70. Mr. Vail (Digby) moved that the House go into Committee that day six months, and Mr. Flake, in amendment to the amendment, proposed that, before proceeding with the resolutions, it was "fitting that the Government should lay before the House its proposals with regard to any further subsidies to be granted to Provinces or Companies, or any further aid to be provided, or any further works to be secured, in connection with the great scheme of a transcontinental railway with Canadian termini. Mr. Blake's proposal was defeated by 137 to 62, and Mr. Vail's by 136 to 63, Mr. Houde (Maskinongé) in the latter case voting against the Government he ordinarily supported, and Mr. Ross (Selkirk), a member of the Opposition, voting with them. The resolutions were then (February 20th), considered in Committee, and reported to the House.

On the 22nd, Sir C. Tupper moved that the resolutions be concurred in. Mr. Watson (Marquette) moved, in amendment, that it should be a condition of granting the proposed aid "that the Company should no longer claim that no lines of railway should be constructed within Manitoba south of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

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except such lines as ran south-west, or that no lines of railway should be permitted to be constructed within fifteen miles" of the American boundary. The amendment was defeated. Yeas, 49; nays, 112; majority, 63. Mr. Weldon then moved that it should be a condition of the proposed advance that, so long as any part of it or the interest thereon remained unpaid, "none of the resources of the Company should be expended towards acquiring interests in railways or railway securities in the United States, with a view to an Atlantic ocean terminus in United States territory." This was also lost. Yeas, 43; nays, 104; majority, 61. The resolutions were then concurred in, and a Bill founded upon them introduced. On the 26th, Sir John Macdonald moved that all stages of the Bill should have precedence on all days. Mr. Blake complained that the information for which he had repeatedly asked had not yet been furnished, and divided the House on the motion, which was carried. Yeas, 112; nays, 47; majority, 65.

On the second reading of the Bill being moved, Mr. Blake made a short speech. He said that, according to the Minister's estimate, the cost of the road from Callander to Port Arthur, with the amount required to complete the line from Winnipeg to Kamloops, would be \$51,300,000, or, according to the estimate of the manager of the road, \$50,000,000. For constructing this work, the Company would receive Government subsidy \$25,000,000; Government sections of railway, \$28,000,000; Government lands, town sites and bonuses already received in cash, \$9,000,000; or a total of \$62,000,000, to which should be added the value of 21,250,000 acres of choice lands yet unsold, at \$2.36 per acre—the price received for that sold—\$51,300,000, and the cost of the Government surveys, \$5,000,000, making in all \$118,300,000, or an excess in cost of \$67,000,000, or \$68,000,000 beyond the expenditure which was to be made by the Company; and to that it was now proposed to add a guarantee of which the present value was \$7,400,000, and a loan of \$22,500,000. The country had already provided more than enough to pay for the whole contracted line, apart from the land remaining unsold and the Government work to be handed over to the Company. In addition to that a great capital stock had been created—mostly water—and thus charges had been established on the road in favour of individuals, which would involve a tax on the farmers in the shape of excessive rates on the transportation of their grain.—Sir C. Tupper said all the information it was in the power of the Government to supply had been furnished.

—The House divided on the second reading. Yeas, 111; nays, 52; majority, 59. The Bill passed through Committee on the same day, but was recommitted on the 28th, on the motion of Sir C. Tupper, in order that a provision might be inserted prohibiting the amalgamation of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Grand Trunk. On concurrence, Mr. Blake moved that "all the interests of the Company, and all railway securities and railways, including established lines, should be pledged to the Government as additional security for the proposed aid." Lost—yeas, 58; nays, 122; majority, 64. He proposed two other amendments: the first, to make it a condition that contracts for construction should be let only after public notice, and on conditions approved by the Government, and that no director of the Company should be directly or indirectly interested in such contracts; and the second, that the expenditure of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be subject to the audit of the Auditor-General. The amendments were negatived, and the third reading carried on the same division.

On the following day, the Bill was read the first time in the Senate, on the motion of Sir A. Campbell, who explained its provisions when moving the second reading on March 3rd. The Hon. R. W. Scott criticised the measure, and was replied to by the Hon. D. L. Macpherson (Minister of the Interior). After some discussion, the Bill was read the second time. It passed through all its stages without a division, though some amendments similar to those moved in the House of Commons were unsuccessfully proposed. The Bill passed on March 5th, and on the same day Sir W. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Deputy Governor, came down and gave the Royal assent to it.

During the progress of the debate on the resolutions in the House of Commons, a considerable amount of excitement was caused by the circulation of rumours that the French supporters of the Government were demanding certain concessions to the Province of Quebec, as the sole condition on which they would vote for the measure. Several members of the Provincial Government were at Ottawa at the time, urging demands for better terms, and the *Toronto Mail* asserted that, the Government having rejected the application, Mr. Blake had sought to take advantage of the opportunity, by making "corrupt overtures" to the Quebec members of the House, with a view to the defeat of Sir John Macdonald, but that these members, after meeting and considering the overtures, had "spurned the bribe

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and remained true to their allegiance." These statements received the most unqualified denial from Mr. Ouimet on behalf of the French members, and Mr. Blake on his own behalf. All that was certain in the matter was that the members in question were absent from the House during many of the debates, and were day after day in conference in one of the committee-rooms. At about the same time, the Hon. John Costigan (Victoria, N. B.), Minister of Inland Revenue, sent in his resignation, and intimated his intention to address the House. The resignation was, however, withdrawn, and the speech was never made, so that Parliament and the public remained in ignorance of the cause of Mr. Costigan's action.

While the debates proceeded, Mr. Blake obtained a large number of orders of the House for returns on the various subjects on which he desired information, of the absence of which he complained.

A bill was passed, confirming the lease by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the Ontario and Quebec Railway.

In Committee of Supply, votes were taken for \$500,000 for the line between Prince Arthur's Landing and Red River, \$2,000,000 for the road in British Columbia, \$200,000 for station accommodation, \$6,000,000 for subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and \$395,000 to pay the amount awarded by the arbitrators to the contractors on Section B. In reference to the last item, Sir C. Tupper stated that the contractors had claimed \$711,335, and the award was made by the contractors' arbitrator and the arbitrator selected by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Government arbitrator dissenting. The advisability of appealing against the award was being considered.

On the 9th April, the Government submitted to the House of Commons, proposals for the grant of further aid to Railways, in pursuance of the policy of the two previous Sessions. [*Vide* A. R., 1883, p. 47.] Following is a summary of the proposed grants:—

To the Government of the Province of Quebec, in consideration of their having constructed the railway from Quebec to Ottawa, forming a connecting link between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts *via* the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways, and being as such a work of national and not merely provincial utility, \$6,000 per mile for the portion between Quebec and Montreal, 159 miles, \$954,000; and for the portion between Montreal and Ottawa, 120 miles, \$12,000 per mile, \$1,440,000; for the construction of a line of railway connecting Montreal with the harbours of St. John and Halifax by the shortest and best practicable route, a subsidy or guarantee of \$170,000 per annum, for 15 years; for the construction of a line of railway from Oxford Station on the Intercolonial Railway to Sydney or Louisburg, a subsidy or guarantee of \$30,000 per annum for fifteen years, in addi-

tion to the subsidies previously granted, and also a lease or transfer of the Eastern Extension Railway from New Glasgow to Canso, with its present equipment; for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway from its terminus at St. Martin's Junction, near Montreal, to the harbour of Quebec, in such manner as may be approved by the Governor in Council, \$6,000 per mile, \$ 960,000. A subsidy of \$3,200 a mile in each of the following cases:—To the Quebec Central Railway Company, for a line of railway from Beauce Junction to the International boundary line, \$211,200; to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company for a line of railway from Mississippi to Renfrew, \$45,000; to the Great Northern Railway Company, for that portion of their railway between St. Jerome and New Glasgow, county of Terrebonne, \$32,000; for a line of railway and bridge between the Jacques Cartier Union Railway Junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway and St. Martin's Junction, connecting the Jacques Cartier Union Railway with the North Shore Railway proper, \$200,000; for a line of railway from St. Louis to Richibucto, \$22,400; for a line of railway from Hopewell to Alma, N.B., \$51,200; for a line of railway from St. Andrews to Lachute, county of Argenteuil, \$22,400; for a line of railway from the Grand Piles on the River St. Maurice, to Lake des Isles, \$217,600; for a line of railway from Annapolis to Digby, N.S., \$64,000; for a branch line of the Central Railway from the head of Grand Lake to the Intercolonial Railway, between Sussex and St. John, \$128,000; to the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company for a line of Railway from the Victoria branch of the Midland Railway to the village of Bancroft, county of Hastings, \$160,000; to the Pontiac Pacific Junction, for a line of Railway from Aylmer to Pembroke, provided the Ottawa River is crossed within the county of Pontiac, at some point not east of Lapasse, \$272,000; to the Gatineau Railway Company, for a line of railway from Kazuabazua to Le Desert, \$160,000; to the Napanee and Tamworth Railway Company, for a line of railway from Tamworth to Bogart and Bridgewater, \$70,400; to the Montreal and Western Railway Company, for a line of railway from Lake Simon to Le Desert, \$160,000; to the Miramichi Valley Railway Company, for a line of railway from Fredericton to the Miramichi River (instead of the subsidy proposed in 1883), \$128,000; to the Erie and Huron Railway Company, for a line of railway from Wallaceburg to Sarnia, \$96,000; to the Ontario and Pacific Railway Company, for a line of railway from Cornwall to Perth, \$262,400; for the extension of the line of railway from Carleton Place to Shippegan, \$76,800; for a branch of the Intercolonial Railway, from Metepediac eastward towards Paspébiac, \$300,000; for a branch of the Intercolonial Railway, from Derby Station to Indian Town, \$140,000. The subsidies granted to companies named for that purpose, to be granted to such companies respectively. The other subsidies to be granted to companies approved by the Governor in Council as having established to his satisfaction their ability to construct and complete the said railways, respectively. All the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted to be commenced within two years from the 1st of July next and completed within a reasonable time, not to exceed four years, to be fixed by Order in Council, and to be constructed according to descriptions and specifications and upon conditions approved by the Governor in Council; the location of every such railway to be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council; and all the said subsidies respectively to be payable by instalments, on the completion of each section of the railway of not less than ten miles, proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole work undertaken. The subsidies to the Province of Quebec to be capitalized and the interest to be payable at such time and in such manner as the Government of Canada shall agree upon with the Government of the said Province.

On the proposals. Quebec, he railway co Quebec ha it was but in regard t upon what oceanic lin they were become a between necessary proposed t \$6,000 a Pacific Rai through Co same day. pointed out dies, these He criticis there were by the Gov were as mu Quebec. resolution :

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On the following day, Sir C. Tupper explained the Government's proposals. In regard to the proposed payment to the Province of Quebec, he pointed out that large sums had been granted in aid of railway construction in the other Provinces, that the Government of Quebec had expended \$14,000,000 in railway construction, and that it was but reasonable to accede to their request for just consideration in regard to that portion of their expenditure which had been made upon what might fairly be considered a portion of the great inter-oceanic line of railway. The Government, therefore, considered that they were entitled to \$12,000 a mile for the line which had actually become a link of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but, as the portion between Montreal and Quebec did not afford the communication necessary for that amount to make the latter its winter port, they proposed that only \$6,000 a mile should be granted for that, and that \$6,000 a mile should be given to ensure the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Quebec. The resolutions passed through Committee, after considerable discussion on the details, the same day. On the motion for concurrence on the 12th, Mr. Blake pointed out that, including the interest on the proposed yearly subsidies, these appropriations would amount to more than \$9,000,000. He criticised the resolutions at length, especially contending that there were railways in the Province of Ontario, which had been aided by the Government and the municipalities of that Province, which were as much entitled to consideration as those in the Province of Quebec. He moved that the following words be added to the resolution :—

"But this House feels bound to express the opinion that Canada, when (as proposed by the said resolution) recouping the Provinces for part of the past local expenditure on railways should have regard to the past local expenditure in other Provinces on railways, almost all of which have been declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, and this House regrets that the Government, while proposing a measure of relief to one Province, has not taken steps with a view to a fair and proportionate measure of relief in respect of local expenditure in the other Provinces."

A debate ensued, principally confined to members from the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Auger (Shefford), on the 14th, moved that the following words be added to the proposed amendment :—

"And this House regrets that the Government has not seen fit to propose that, pending the expenditure of the sum of \$960,000 reserved and provided for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Quebec, the interest thereon should be paid to the Government of the Province of Quebec."

The amendment to the amendment was defeated—yeas, 56 ; nays, 110 ; and Mr. Blake's amendment had the same fate—yeas, 55 ; nays, 111. Mr. Sutherland (Selkirk), a member of the Opposition, voted with the Government on both resolutions, and Mr. Bourassa (St. Johns, Q.), on the latter. Mr. Laurier (Quebec East) then moved that the route for the railway connecting Montreal with the harbours of St. John and Halifax should be subject to the approval of Parliament, which was lost. Yeas, 52 ; nays, 109. The resolution was then concurred in. Yeas, 128 ; nays, 35. In this division, the following members of the Opposition voted with the Government :—Messrs. Allison (Lennox), Auger, McIsaac (Antigonish), Béchard (Iberville), Bourassa, Casgrain (L'Islet), Catudal (Napierville), De St. Georges (Portneuf), Forbes (Queen's, N.S.), Geoffrion (Verchères) Gilmor (Charlotte,) Laurier, Ray (Annapolis), Rinfret (Lotbinière), Sutherland (Selkirk), Vail and Weldon. The Bill founded on the resolutions passed through its several stages with very slight discussion.

Sir C. Tupper introduced a measure, which passed without opposition, and after very short discussion, authorizing the acquisition by the Dominion Government from the Government of Nova Scotia of the Eastern Extension Railway from New Glasgow to the Gut of Canso and the steam ferry in connection therewith, together with the rights of the said Province in the Truro & Pictou Branch Railway for the sum of \$1,200,000, according to an agreement arrived at between the two Governments.

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CHAPTER III.

FINANCE AND TRADE—THE ESTIMATES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR 1883-4 AND 1884-5—THE BUDGET SPEECH—DEBATE ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION—CHANGES IN THE TARIFF—RE-ADJUSTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES—MANITOBA PUBLIC SCHOOLS—QUEBEC HARBOUR—NEW LOAN AUTHORISED—SETTLEMENT WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA—OPPOSITION MOTIONS: RECIPROCITY—INCREASED EXPENDITURE—THE EXCHANGE BANK—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND THE FISHERY AWARD.

The Estimates of expenditure for the financial year 1884-5 were brought down on the 7th February. They amounted to \$29,811,639.20 on account of Consolidated Fund, and \$46,714,404.29 on capital account. The amounts were afterwards varied by supplementary estimates, and by alterations in Committee of Supply. The following comparative statement shows the amounts actually voted, in addition to which, \$149,291.07 was granted to meet unprovided items of 1882-3.

AMOUNT VOTED BY PARLIAMENT.

SERVICES.	1883-4.		1884-5.
	Voted in 1883.	Voted in 1884.	
	\$	\$	\$
Charges of Management.....	172,140 87	.....	169,123 15
Civil Government.....	895,079 83	19,555 52	952,414 00
Administration of Justice.....	39,100 00	.....	41,010 00
Police.....	15,000 00	4,000 00	15,000 00
Penitentiaries.....	296,771 32	8,448 44	298,794 20
Legislation.....	312,024 06	51,444 25	343,062 50
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	113,500 00	800 00	94,500 00
Immigration and Quarantine.....	573,387 00	4,911 82	575,841 00
Pensions.....	35,115 00	1,200 00	28,979 80
Militia.....	953,500 00	31,044 00	1,226,255 00
Railways and Canals—			
(Chargeable to Capital)	13,733,350 00	538,566 62	12,629,010 00
(Chargeable to Income)	110,600 00	30,213 69	134,100 00
Public Works and Buildings—			
(Chargeable to Capital)	207,000 00	500 00	1,067,339 78
(Chargeable to Income)	3,148,500 85	385,315 93	2,225,515 00
Ocean and River Service (including Mail Subsidies).....	471,440 00	3,500 00	491,440 00
Light-house and Coast Service....	520,825 00	12,060 00	527,708 00
Fisheries.....	110,100 00	11,500 00	109,500 00
Scientific Institutions.....	55,750 00	.....	55,750 00
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Dis- tressed Seamen.....	62,000 00	.....	62,000 00
Steamboat Inspection.....	22,000 00	.....	25,000 00

AMOUNT VOTED BY PARLIAMENT—Continued.

SERVICES.	1883-4.		1884-5.
	Voted in 1883.	Voted in 1884.	
	§	§	§
Superintendence of Insurance Companies	6,000 00	.....	6,250 00
Geological Survey.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00
Indians.....	924,400 35	9,900 00	777,229 46
North-West Mounted Police.....	416,000 00	70,000 00	470,300 00
Miscellaneous.....	226,773 27	178,947 11	394,751 18
Collection of Revenues.....	6,944,559 60	174,829 20	7,171,883 00
Dominion Lands—			
(Chargeable to Capital)	600,000 00	52,000 00	300,000 00
(Chargeable to Income)	147,919 00	5,000 00	151,703 00
	31,181,836 15	1,613,676 58	30,304,459 07

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

SERVICES.	1883-4	1884-5
	§	§
Public Debt (including Sinking Fund).....	9,156,985 80	8,921,194 73
Redemption of Debt.....	1,373,306 67	34,820,304 29
Civil Government	222,266 66	224,266 66
Administration of Justice.....	576,065 00	586,670 00
Legislation	339,320 00	339,320 00
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics .....	.....	950 00
Pensions (including Superannuation).....	258,270 58	267,186 12
Militia.....	6,600 00	6,600 00
Mail Subsidies and Steamboat Subventions	126,533 33	126,533 33
Fisheries.....	150,090 00	150,000 00
Superintendence of Insurance Companies.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Subsidies to Provinces.....	3,525,000 00	3,525,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	3,800 00	8,800 00
	15,742,148 04	48,980,825 13

TOTALS.

	1883-4	1884-5
	§	§
Total Vote on Consolidated Fund Account.....	32,032,937 48	30,468,630 13
Total Vote on Capital Account.....	16,504,723 29	48,816,654 07
Grand Totals.....	48,537,660 77	79,285,284 20

On the 28th February, Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance (St. John, N.B.), made his financial statement. He said the credit and financial condition of Canada had never stood better than they did to-day, though, owing to the depreciation in the value of lumber,

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over-trading in certain branches, and over-importation, there existed a depression in trade which he hoped would be speedily overcome. The receipts for the year ended June 30th, 1883, amounted to \$35,794,649, and the expenditure to \$28,730,157, leaving a surplus of \$7,064,492, to which might be added \$1,009,000 received from the sale of lands in the North-West, making a total surplus of \$8,073,492. The increase of \$1,663,054 over the expenditure of the previous year, he accounted for by the following items:—Sinking fund, \$53,412, which meant an increased redemption of debt to that extent; subsidies to Provinces, \$75,673, which was made under Statute; legislation, \$158,568, which was caused by the General Election; postal service, \$195,522, which was offset by increased receipts from that source of \$213,000; railways and canals (working expenses), \$371,364, against which there was an increase of \$390,000 in the receipts; immigration and quarantine, \$184,763, which was accounted for by the increased immigration; Mounted Police, \$109,369, owing to the increase in the force made by authority of Parliament; public works and harbours, \$436,359, an expenditure demanded by Parliament in view of the large surplus; administration of justice, \$33,893, caused by local legislation which required the appointment of additional judges; and bounty to fishermen, \$150,000, under an Act of Parliament. The amount of \$14,171,413 chargeable to capital account had been met by the surplus and receipts from North-West lands, by the deposits in the Savings Banks amounting to \$4,445,445, and by proceeds of sales of Canadian Pacific Railway bonds amounting to \$2,694,000. The taxation per head last year, deducting the surplus, had been \$4.82½, compared with an average of \$4.88 from 1874 to 1879 when the present Opposition were in office, and the average taxation from 1879 to 1883 had been only \$4.81 per head. The increased income of the year had been derived from the following sources:—Customs, \$1,428,012; Excise, \$375,257; Post Office, \$212,503; Public Works, including railways, \$390,004; interest, \$87,184. The amended estimate of the receipts and expenditure for the current year was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Customs	\$20,250,000
Excise	5,550,000
Post Office	1,800,000
Public Works, including railways	3,000,000
Interest on investments	800,000
Other sources	800,000
Total	32,200,000

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EXPENDITURE.....	\$31,200,000
Surplus.....	1,000,000
Sales of North-West lands.....	1,000,000
Total surplus.....	2,000,000

The reduction of surplus was accounted for by increased expenditures on public works, postal service, sinking fund, immigration, militia and mounted police, and by a reduction of \$2,250,000 in the taxation on tea, coffee, tin, stamps, newspaper postage, tobacco, scrap iron, periodicals, wire and other articles. The estimate for the fiscal year 1884-5 was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	
Customs.....	\$20,000,000
Excise.....	5,550,000
Post-office.....	1,900,000
Public Works, including railways.....	3,000,000
Interest on investments.....	750,000
Other sources.....	800,000
Total.....	32,000,000
EXPENDITURE.....	30,611,639

This left an estimated surplus of about \$1,400,000 from Consolidated Revenue, which, added to estimated receipts of \$1,250,000 from sales of North-West lands, would give a total surplus of \$2,650,000 for the next year. He then proceeded to reply to various objections which had been taken to the fiscal policy of the Government, contending that in many cases the consumer did not pay the additional duty, and that the tariff, though at first an experiment, had proved eminently successful, having given the Government a surplus in the past, enabled them to reduce taxation, and provided ample revenue for future expenditure. The present Administration had paid off the deficits of their predecessors, reduced the public debt, increased the Dominion note circulation, reduced the interest on the debt, and increased the value of public securities. Having mentioned the proposed changes to be made in the Tariff [*vide infra*], he defended his action in regard to the 4 per cent. loan of \$4,000,000, which had been placed on the Canadian market in the previous October [*vide A. R. 1883, p. 106*], and intimated that, in consequence of the new arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it might be necessary to go to the English market within a year for a loan of £3,000,000, payable in thirty years, in addition to which it might be

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desirable next year to provide £3,000,000 more by a seven years' loan which would fall due when the advance made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was to be returned. It was true that they had to meet debentures amounting to \$29,000,000 on the 1st January, but, if the state of the money market were not then favourable, the Government had the option of postponing for another year the redemption of those debentures. The credit of Canada was never better on the other side of the Atlantic, and therefore the objection that it would be injured by the adoption of the National Policy fell to the ground. The difference in the imports from Great Britain and the United States since the adoption of the policy had been largely in favour of the former, the average export of foreign produce from Canada had averaged over two million dollars more annually from 1880 to 1883 than from 1876 to 1879, the surplus proved that the Tariff had been a revenue-producing tariff, and at the same time it had encouraged and protected home manufactures. Imports of raw cotton had increased from 7,243,413 lb. in 1877-8 to 27,353,491 lb. in 1882-3; of wool from 6,330,084 lb. in 1877-8 to 9,821,104 lb. in 1882-3; of hides and pelts from a value of \$1,207,300 in 1877-8 to \$1,963,744 in 1882-3; of machinery from \$438,037 in the former year to \$2,757,570 in the latter; of coal from 892,446 tons to 1,686,617 tons, while the consumption of Canadian coal had increased by 700,000 tons in the same period. He showed that many of the protected articles were being sold for less than their prices abroad, argued that the sudden fall in bank stocks a few months ago was exceptional in its character and not due to any depression in trade, pointed out that the average of imports from 1873 to 1878 had been \$27.14 per head of the population, while during the last four years it had been only \$23.02 per head. He regretted the line of attack usually adopted by members of the Opposition, because, in their anxiety to hurt the Government, they injured the country, but, in spite of their action, the resources of Canada and the vigour and power and energy of its people would place it to a considerable extent beyond the influence of the speeches of those gentlemen.

Sir Richard Cartwright, after referring to his involuntary absence from the House last year [*vide* A. R. 1882, p. 411; 1883, p. 103], said it was quite true that the Government policy could not avert over-production, over-importation, or poor harvests, give a larger market for lumber, or prevent a decrease in the value of goods, but it was equally true when Mr. Mackenzie was at the head of

affairs, and the members and supporters of the present Administration made no allowance for it then. The Finance Minister had not informed the House of the sum which it was intended to add to the debt or of the policy he intended to pursue in case of a large reduction of imports, which would involve a corresponding reduction of revenue. He had denied that there was depression, and yet he had assigned reasons for the existence of depression, but he (Sir R. Cartwright) could agree neither in his denial nor in his reasons. The partial failure of a crop in one Province was not sufficient to account for the depression and apprehension which undoubtedly did exist, but it was dawning on men's minds that high taxes did not insure national prosperity, and that wise statesmen would count the cost before they threw tens of millions of dollars away to aid a company that might get into difficulties. It was a mistake to imagine that in the principal cities the people, and particularly the employés of manufacturers, were either prosperous or contented, while for months back the trade of our principal railways had shown a great and alarming decrease. It was not true that our trade with Great Britain had increased under the National Policy in greater proportion than in the United States. The contrary was the fact. A great deal of the extra amount deposited in the Savings Banks was obtained because they paid 4 per cent. interest when the ordinary banks gave only 3 per cent. Adding to the extra interest the cost of management, the Government were paying about 25 per cent. more for the money received in this way than they would if they borrowed it in England. The fact that the people could not employ that large sum of money to better advantage than 4 per cent. was no indication of prosperity. The policy of the Liberal party was to keep down the taxes and the expenditure, and to make Canada, as far as a Government could, a cheap country to live in. He denied that they had any animosity toward the manufacturers, as whatever tended to impoverish the bulk of the people must injure the manufacturers. The policy of the Government was to heap up taxes and expenditure, they held that it was in the interest of the people that things should be dear, and they had done their utmost to raise the taxation and the expenditure to the highest point. The prosperity which Canada enjoyed for a few years was not due to the policy of the Government, but to the cheapness of money in the European centres, the revival of trade in the United States, the good harvests we had, and the high prices which our farm products commanded, owing to a failure of crops in other countries.

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The reasons for the present depression were that a great deal of money had been taken from the people by excessive taxation, a great deal of capital had been locked up in manufactures which were not wanted in so small a country as this, and in the North-West, a large emigration had taken place from Canada, and the cost of living had been increased by the operation of the policy of the Government. Protection cost the people a great more than the amount which went into the Treasury. While the population, between 1867 and 1883 had increased from 3,375,000 to 4,375,000, the taxation had risen from \$13,500,000 to \$22,250,000, or from \$4 to nearly \$9 per head. In the same period, the taxation of the United States had been reduced from \$10 to \$7 a head, and that of England had only increased from £2 5s. 8d. to £2 9s. a head. The increases in our taxation had taken place in the two periods 1867-74 and 1879-83. The probable expenditure for 1884-5 was \$31,000,000, whereas, had Mr. Mackenzie (East York) remained in power, it would not have exceeded \$25,500,000. He estimated the loss to the country by the system of excessive taxation at \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000 a year, and the amount unproductively locked up in manufactures at from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000. While, on the 20th February, 1883, the apparent surplus was \$4,957,000, it was now only \$930,000, and, if this went on for the next few months, it was doubtful if there would be any surplus at all. On the question of emigration, he showed that the school population of Ontario had decreased by 10,670 between 1879 and 1882. Multiplying that number by four to represent the total population, adding the number displaced by immigration, and allowing for the natural increase, the loss of population to that province in those four years amounted to 334,000. He had heard it stated that 500,000 persons had gone from Quebec to the United States, and he would leave members from the Maritime Provinces to speak of the depopulation of those sections. By the land policy of the Administration, they had thrown away their magnificent opportunities to develop the North-West Territories. Large tracts of desirable land had been withheld from settlement, faith had been broken with the settlers, their small capital had been reduced by excessive taxation, and all opportunity to get cheap transportation had been shut out. The result had been a stoppage of the influx of the best class of settlers, the direction of capital into other channels, and the production of a feeling of discontent in the North-West. He was heartily in sympathy with the demands of the people in that territory, and he warned the

The Dominion was not specially represented at the Health and Education Exhibition, which took the place of the Fisheries of the previous year, at South Kensington, and no arrangements were made for a Canadian display at the Exhibition of Inventions and Music, which was to follow it in 1885. Steps were taken, however, to represent Canada at the International Exhibition at Antwerp in the latter year, and at the Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington in 1886. Sir C. Tupper was appointed Executive Commissioner for both Exhibitions, with Mr. F. J. Dore, of the London Emigration Office, as Secretary, and authority was taken by Order in Council to appoint honorary commissioners, and make the necessary arrangements by appointing agents to collect the exhibits and forward them to Antwerp and London.

In July, a deputation in the interests of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association waited on Lord Carlingford, President of the Privy Council of England, and made representations in favour of admitting live cattle from Wyoming to England by way of Canada, asserting that no cattle disease existed in that territory. Lord Carlingford pointed out that it would be necessary for him to consult the Canadian Government on the subject, as it was a matter that deeply concerned Canada, the status of whose cattle would be at once changed if the request of the deputation were granted. Lord Derby forwarded to the Canadian Government a letter from the Clerk of the Council on the subject, in which it was mentioned that, "in order to continue to except Canadian animals from slaughter, when that exception was withdrawn in the case of animals from the United States, the Canadian Government were required to prohibit the importation into Canada of animals from the United States," and that prohibition was still in force. If the cattle from Wyoming, Montana and Dakota were excepted, they would "practically become Canadian animals so far as" England was concerned, and the Lords of the Council therefore desired "to ascertain whether the Dominion Government would be disposed to give their favourable consideration to such a proposition." The Canadian Government in reply showed that pleuro-pneumonia had manifested itself in Illinois, that Wyoming and the adjoining States had not isolated themselves from those States in which contagious disease existed, and that, while the case would be entirely altered if any State or group of States desiring facilities for traffic through Canada with the British Islands adopted and enforced effectual quarantine regulations for its own protection, the

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present would be a very inopportune time for relaxing the regulations, the result of which would certainly be to awaken suspicion in England as to Canadian cattle, and to cause pressure to be brought to bear on the English Government to withdraw from Canada the immunity which had been conceded to it. The Canadian Government therefore declined to pass through its own territory, and export from the same ports as those used for the exportation of Canadian cattle, animals coming from the districts referred to. In September, the Department of Agriculture issued very stringent regulations in reference to the transport of American cattle in bond by Canadian railways, with the view of preventing any possibility of contact with Canadian animals. The result of the general action of the Dominion Government in this matter was to prevent the introduction of cattle disease into the Dominion, and to preserve the immunity from slaughter at English ports granted by Her Majesty's Government in favour of Canadian neat cattle.

The absence of a bankruptcy law in Canada was a subject in which English business men took a great deal of interest. The subject was discussed by deputations with both Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir John Macdonald during their visits to the mother country. On the 8th August, a number of gentlemen representing the London Chamber of Commerce, waited upon the Finance Minister, and submitted to him the following resolution which had been passed by the Chamber and had received the assent of many Provincial Chambers throughout England:—

“That in the opinion of this Chamber the lack of a bankruptcy law in the Dominion of Canada, and the fraudulent preferences resulting therefrom, is highly detrimental to the honourable name as well as the commercial credit of the mercantile community of Canada, and that immediate steps should be taken to endeavour to induce the Canadian Government to carry through a measure dealing with the question. That copies of this resolution be sent to the different Boards of Trade in Canada, to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, as well as to the Chambers of Commerce in England, inviting their co-operation.”

Sir Leonard Tilley promised to communicate with his colleagues on the subject. On the 15th, Sir Leonard attended a meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, when the views of the members on the subject were laid before him. They especially referred to the state of things in the Maritime Provinces where no provision existed for preventing fraudulent preferences. They also made suggestions as to what they considered desirable changes in the mode of levying specific and *ad valorem* duties respectively on impor-

tations into Canada, and in favour of the former as against the latter. Sir Leonard Tilley promised to bring these subjects under the consideration of the Canadian Government. If it were in the power of the Canadian Parliament to enact such a law, he believed they would be in favour of providing for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvents. In regard to the trade question, the Government desired to promote direct trade as far as possible, especially with those countries which took Canadian fish and lumber in return, and were anxious to "deal very liberally with their fellow-countrymen in England." In the evening, Sir Leonard was entertained at a banquet given in his honour by the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir John Macdonald, in November, was waited upon by a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Sir Charles Tupper being also present. The absence of a bankruptcy law was the subject discussed. Sir John pointed out the difficulty of dealing with the matter, as the representatives of the rural population in Canada were opposed to a bankruptcy law, and anything less than that was within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures, some of which had already passed laws to prevent preferential assignments. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in December, adopted a memorial to the Canadian Premier, approving of the Bill for the Distribution of the Assets of Insolvent Debtors, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Curran during the Session of 1884, and suggesting that at least preferential claims should not be legal until a certain time after the official publication of them. On his return to Canada, the Premier received in Toronto a deputation from the Boards of Trade of that city and Hamilton, Sir Leonard Tilley being also present. In reply to the representations made, Sir John Macdonald expressed himself in favour of a Bankruptcy Act of some kind, but doubted the possibility of passing it in the present Parliament. On the same occasion a deputation representing the Dominion Millers' Association urged that some protection should be given to millers. The Ministers promised in each case to consider the representations, but made no definite promise as to their action.

A difficulty which had arisen with the United States Treasury Department, in reference to the duty illegally collected on Canadian hay, was explained in the ANNUAL REGISTER for last year, page 99. The Canadian Hay Shippers' Association, which met at St. John's in October, received a communication from the Secretary of State, saying that the Government were disposed to entertain favourably the

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views of the Association. A deputation was appointed to present the claims to the American authorities. The amount illegally collected amounted to over a million dollars.

By a convention concluded between Her Majesty and the President of the French Republic on the 20th June, provision was made for the exchange of money orders between Canada and France and Algiers. The maximum of each order was fixed at \$50, and the charge at not more than 1 per cent.

The position to which Colonial Queen's Counsel are entitled, when associated with English Queen's Counsel before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has been open to some question. Mr. Mowat, the Attorney General for Ontario, having offered the junior brief in the boundary case to Mr. Scoble, Q.C., the latter was in some doubt whether his acceptance would be considered a breach of etiquette. The matter being referred to Sir Henry James, Attorney General, the following opinion was expressed :—

"It appears to me that the Privy Council is common ground to the bars of this country and all our Colonies and dependencies. I see no reason why we should not accord equal rank to Her Majesty's Counsel in the Colonies when pleading in Colonial causes. As the Canadian Queen's Counsel is the Attorney-General of Ontario, I think there is an additional reason why, in this particular case, you should not object to allow him to act as your leader."

The Imperial Act entitled "The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act" was amended by the Imperial Parliament this year so as to provide for the admission of Colonial attorneys and solicitors to the English Courts, provided they had fulfilled the laws of the Colony in regard to service and examination.

Some correspondence took place between the Imperial and Canadian Governments in reference to the provisions of the British Medical and Dentists' Acts, so far as relates to dentists, the result of which was that a provision was inserted in the amending bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament, that the right of any person registered under the Dentists' Act, to practice dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, other than the United Kingdom, should be "subject to any local law in force in that part." It was held by a London magistrate that a Licentiate of Dental Surgery in Ontario, had no right to use in England the initials "L.D.S." without affixing thereto the word "Ontario."

The possibility of renewing the former Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, or of obtaining a measure going to some extent in that

direction, has always found favour in certain circles in both Canada and the United States. When the National Policy was introduced in 1879, power was expressly given to the Executive to reduce the duties on the natural products of the United States whenever a like reduction on the products of Canada was made on the other side, and Sir Leonard Tilley declared [*vide* A.R., 1879, p. 68] that "the Government believed in reciprocity, but not in a one-sided tariff." Since that date the opinions of many Canadians have changed, and it has been the view of an increasing number that protection was of greater service to Canada than any form of reciprocity would be. In the United States an influential minority have been anxious to obtain reciprocal freedom of trade, but the highly protected manufacturers have opposed such a proposition, and so far with success. In January, a number of gentlemen from New York, interested in the coal and iron interests, accompanied by some representatives of the Montreal Board of Trade, visited Ottawa and waited upon the Ministers of Finance and Customs, before whom they laid their views in favour of reciprocal trade in ores and coal. The Ministers assured the deputation that any movement by the American Congress in the direction indicated would be liberally met by the Canadian Government, but intimated their desire that at least lumber and salt should be included in the articles it was proposed to make free of duty. On the 4th February, Mr. Dorsheimer introduced a bill into the House of Representatives at Washington, providing for the free importation of coal, iron, ore and coke from Canada, but he did not succeed in passing it. Senator Sherman, who had been supposed to be in favour of the measure, wrote a letter in which he expressed the opinion that its adoption would endanger the whole protective policy of the United States. On the other hand, the discrimination by the Canadian Government against the importation of certain articles through middlemen in the United States, and in favour of direct importation from the countries of production by Canadians, led to a threat of retaliation, and in fact a resolution passed both Houses of Congress, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report upon "the expediency of repealing all laws authorising the free importation, in bond or otherwise, of merchandise from foreign countries, through the United States to Canada."

The approaching abrogation of the fisheries clauses of the Washington Treaty, caused a renewal of the interest in the question of reciprocity. As stated in the A. R. for 1883, page 97, the United States

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gave in that year the required two years' notice of the abrogation of those clauses, which will thus expire on the 1st July, 1885, from which date Canadian fish will no longer have free access to the United States markets, nor American fishermen the right to pursue their avocation within three miles of the Canadian shore, nor in any bays or arms of the sea forming part of the Dominion. Some people seem to doubt which party will be more disadvantageously affected by the cessation of arrangement, but, while Canada must inevitably be put to trouble and cost to protect her fisheries from the depredations of the Americans, the fact that the Halifax award gave to Canada and Newfoundland five millions and a-half of dollars, as compensation for the greater privileges acquired by the Americans under the Washington Treaty, must be taken as at least *prima facie* evidence that the Americans will be the losers by the abrogation of the mutual arrangement. The American fishermen, however, are of a different opinion, as they have suffered from competition with Canadian-caught fish, and the intended abrogation is simply a measure of protection in their interests, designed to allow them to increase the price to the consumer in a close market. It occurred to many persons on both sides of the line, that a new reciprocity treaty would be the simplest way to settle the difficulty, and President Arthur appeared to hint at that solution in his Message to Congress in 1883. [*Vide* A. R., 1883, p. 98.] The success of Mr. Cleveland in the November election for President raised still further the hopes of the advocates of reciprocity, as he was understood to favour a policy not quite so rigidly protective as that of the Republican party. A meeting of business men in Boston passed a resolution in favour of a new treaty, and similar action was taken at meetings in Halifax and St. John. The Massachusetts fishermen continued to protest, and formed a union to protect their interests against any reciprocal arrangements in fishing matters. No indication had been given when the year expired of any policy on the subject entertained by the President elect.

The partial character of the Extradition Treaty between England and the United States has been long the subject of negotiation. Both the United States and Canada have suffered from the immunity enjoyed by all except great criminals when they crossed the border, and both countries have been anxious for a more extended list of offences upon which extradition might take place. The principal obstacle in the way appears to have been the disinclination of the United States to adopt the English principle that a person could not be tried for

any offence other than that for which he was extradited. In answer to a communication on the subject from the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, Sir Alex. Campbell, Minister of Justice, stated on the 29th September that the Government were giving anxious attention to it, and would omit no steps which they could take for the removal of the evils complained of. In fact, the Dominion Government did continue to press the importance of a conclusion being arrived at upon the attention of the Imperial authorities.

The case of John C. Eno, the absconding president of the Second National Bank of New York, attracted general attention to the law governing the extradition of criminals. Eno was on the point of embarking at Quebec for England when he was arrested by the High Constable of Montreal under a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate of that city. He was brought before judges in Quebec on three occasions by writs of *habeas corpus*, being discharged each time, and immediately re-arrested by the Montreal official. At last, Judge Caron decided that the finding of a New York grand jury, charging Eno with forgery to the extent of \$135,000, was not sufficient evidence on which to extradite the prisoner, who was then finally released from custody.

In pursuance of the steps taken by the Commissioners appointed by the New York State Legislature, in 1883 [*vide* A.R., 1883, p. 98], to select the lands for an International Park at Niagara Falls, appraisers sat during this summer, and awarded to the owners of the property it had been decided to expropriate, the amount which the evidence showed to be the value. The awards reached a total of \$1,433,429, nearly a million less than the amount claimed. In November, Sir A. Campbell, on behalf of the Dominion Government, held a conference with Mr. Mowat, Premier of Ontario, in reference to the best steps to be taken for expropriating the required territory on the Canadian side of the Falls. It did not appear that either the Dominion or the Ontario Government would undertake the duty of establishing the proposed International Park; but it was agreed to incorporate a private company, to which the land owned by the Government should be given, with power to acquire additional land for a park; the company to be compelled to keep the park and the view of the Falls always free to the public, but to have the right to construct tramways, and build hotels in it, subject to the control of rates by the Government. It was stated that, among others, Sir A. Camp-

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bell, Sir A. T. Galt, Sir W. P. Howland, the Hon. W. McMaster, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Shanly, and Dr. John Ferguson, M. P., had consented to act as provisional directors of the proposed company, which was to apply for a charter at the next Session of the Ontario Legislature.

CHAPTER VII.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY—CASES BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL : ONTARIO AND MANITOBA BOUNDARIES—RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL—QUEBEC STAMP ACT—MR. DOUTRE'S CLAIM.—THE TELEPHONE MONOPOLY BROKEN—INSPECTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND HERRINGS—CANAL TOLLS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—NEW $3\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT LOAN—CONDITION OF MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—MILITIA MATTERS—RETIREMENT OF MAJ.-GEN. LUARD—NORTH-WEST LANDS—NEW MINING REGULATIONS—PROGRESS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—IMMIGRATION—VOTING ON THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT—WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE—DISCONTINUANCE OF THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP—ELECTIONS AND ELECTION PETITIONS.

In consequence of the comparatively recent death of Prince Leopold, the celebration of the Queen's Birthday was postponed by proclamation to the 28th of June, the day fixed in England. This created some dissatisfaction, inasmuch as arrangements had been very generally made for the celebration on the 24th of May, before the proclamation was issued, and it has never been customary in Canada to adopt the day fixed for this holiday in England, which is very rarely the actual day there, but in Canada always, except when the 24th of May falls on a Sunday.

A number of cases in which Provincial claims were involved, some of which were described in Chapter X of the REGISTER for 1883, were decided during this year by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England—the final Court of Appeal for the Colonies. The principal of these involved the boundaries of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba respectively. The case agreed upon for submission to the Privy Council is given in the REGISTER for 1883, p. 126, and it has been stated in Chapter IV of this volume that the Dominion Government took power to become a party to the reference. By a despatch of the 18th of March, Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, informed the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario that the Federal Government believed it to be desirable that the decision of the Privy Council should cover the position of the Dominion in relation to the boundaries of Ontario, and various matters involved therein. Subsequently, however, the Dominion Government withdrew from the reference, so that the case went before their Lordships only in regard to the boundary between the two Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. The members of the Judicial Committee present were the Lord President (Lord Carlingford), the Lord Chancellor (Lord Selborne), Lord Aberdare, Sir

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Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, and Sir Robert Collier. The counsel on behalf of Ontario were the Hon. O. Mowat, Q.C., (Attorney General), Mr. Scoble, Q.C., (of the English bar), the Hon. David Mills, and Mr. Haldane (of the English bar); on behalf of Manitoba, the Hon. J. A. Miller, Q.C., (Attorney General) and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C.; and on behalf of the Dominion, Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C. The arguments commenced on the 15th of July, and lasted six days. On the first point submitted their Lordships decided "that the argument may proceed upon the footing that this award has not in itself the force of law." Finally, while stating that they would report their conclusions to Her Majesty, the Court intimated that they considered the western boundary of Ontario as laid down in the award of the arbitrators to be sufficiently established. The case and decision are contained in an Order of the Queen in Council, which, in view of the importance of the question, is appended in full:—

"At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 11th day of August, 1884. Present: the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Lord President, the Lord Steward, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook, Sir T. Erskine May, Sir A. Cooper Key.

"Whereas there was this day read at the Board a report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 22nd of July last past, in the words following, viz. :—

"Your Majesty having been pleased by your Order in Council of the 26th June, 1884, to refer unto this Committee the humble petition of Oliver Mowat, your Majesty's Attorney General for the Province of Ontario, as representing that Province, and of James Andrews Miller, your Majesty's Attorney General for the Province of Manitoba, as representing that Province, in the matter of the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, between the Province of Ontario of the one part, and the Province of Manitoba on the other part, setting forth that the question has arisen, and is in dispute, between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba respecting the western boundary of the Province of Ontario, and it has been agreed between those Provinces to submit such question to your Majesty in Council for determination, the following special case has been agreed upon between the petitioners as representing the two Provinces aforesaid :—

SPECIAL CASE.

"The Province of Ontario claims that the western boundary of the Province is either (1) the meridian of the most north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods, as described in a certain Award made on the 3rd of August, 1878, by the Honourable Chief Justice Harrison, Sir Edward Thornton, and Sir Francis Hincks; or (2) is a line west of that point.

"The Province of Manitoba claims that the boundary between that Province and the Province of Ontario is (1) the meridian of the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; or (2) is the portion of the height of land dividing the waters which flow into Hudson's Bay from those which empty into the valley of the Great Lakes and lying to the west of the said meridian line.

“ It has been agreed to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and an Appendix has been prepared containing the materials agreed to be submitted in this case for the adjudication of the dispute. Each and every of the particulars in the said Appendix is submitted *quantum valeat*, and not otherwise.

“ In addition that the particulars set forth in the Appendix, any historical or other matter may be adduced which in the opinion of either party may be of importance to the contention of such party, and (subject to any rule or direction of the Judicial Committee in the behalf) such additional matter is to be printed as a separate Appendix by the party adducing the same, and copies are to be furnished at least ten days before the argument.

“ The book known as the Book of Arbitration Documents may be referred to in the argument for the purpose of showing in part what materials were before the arbitrators.

“ It is agreed that in the discussion before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reference may be made to any evidence of which Judicial notice may be taken, or which (having regard to the nature of the case and the parties to it) the Privy Council may think material and proper to be considered whether the same is or is not contained in the printed papers.

“ The questions submitted to the Privy Council are the following :—

“ (1) Whether the Award is or is not under all the circumstances binding?

“ (2) In case the Award is held not to settle the boundary in question, then what, on the evidence, is the true boundary between the said Provinces?

“ (3) Whether, in case legislation is needed to make the decision in this case binding or effectual, Acts passed by the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba, in connection with the Imperial Act, 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 28, or otherwise, will be sufficient, or whether a new Imperial Act for the purpose will be necessary?

“ O. MOWAT, Attorney-General of Ontario.

“ JAMES A. MILLER, Attorney-General of Manitoba.

“ And humbly praying that your Majesty in Council will be pleased to take the said special case into consideration, and that the said special case may be referred by your Majesty to the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to report thereon to your Majesty at the Board, and that such order may be made thereupon as to your Majesty shall seem meet. THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of Reference, have taken the said humble petition and special case into consideration, and having heard counsel for the Province of Ontario and also for the Province of Manitoba, their Lordships do this day humbly agree to report to your Majesty as their opinion :—

“ (1) That legislation by the Dominion of Canada as well as by the Province of Ontario was necessary to give binding effect as against the Dominion and the Province to the Award of the 3rd of August, and as no such legislation has taken place the Award is not binding.

“ (2) That nevertheless their Lordships find so much of the boundary lines laid down by the Award as relate to the territory now in dispute between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Manitoba to be substantially correct, and in accordance with the conclusions which their Lordships have drawn from the evidence laid before them.

“ That, upon the evidence, their Lordships find the true boundary between the western part of the Province of Ontario and the south-eastern part of the Province

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of Manitoba to be so much of a line drawn to the Lake of the Woods through the waters eastward of the lake and west of Long Lake, which divide British North America from the territory of the United States, and thence through the Lake of the Woods to the most north-western point of the Lake as runs northward from the United States boundary, and from the most north-western part of the Lake of the Woods, a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river, discharging the waters of the lake, called Lake Seal, or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence, with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards Lake Winnipeg; and their Lordships find the true boundary between the same two Provinces to the north of Ontario and to the south of Manitoba, proceeding eastward from the point at which the before-mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid, to be along the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English River or, as to the part below the confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg), up to Lake Seal, or the Lonely Lake, to the head of the Lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of St. Joseph, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves, until it reaches a line drawn due north from the confluence of the Rivers Mississippi and Ohio, which forms the boundary eastward of the Province of Manitoba.

“(3) That without expressing an opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of concurrent legislation of the Province of Ontario and Manitoba, and of the Dominion of Canada (if such legislation should take place), their Lordships think it desirable and most expedient that an Imperial Act of Parliament should be passed to make this decision binding and effectual.”

“Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration was pleased by and with the advice of her Privy Council to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into execution. Whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.”

“C. L. PEEL.”

The celebrated appeal case of *Caldwell v. McLaren*, which involved the right of a person who had constructed improvements on a stream not ordinarily navigable to prevent other persons from using them, and indirectly the power of the Ontario Government to legislate in favour of the general use of the improvements, was also before the Judicial Committee. The question at issue was as to the right, or otherwise, of the respondent to prevent the appellants sending timber down certain streams from the tracts of land where it was felled, on its way to the River Ottawa. The litigation commenced in 1880. The Court of Chancery in Ontario, by its decree, restrained the appellants from using any portion of the streams where they passed through the lands of the respondent. The Court of Appeal subsequently reversed that decision, but the Supreme Court, on further appeal, upheld the decision of the original Court, and reversed the

judgment of the Court of Appeal. Thence the matter came before the Judicial Committee. Mr. Bethune, Q.C., and Mr. Jeune were counsel for the appellants; and the Solicitor-General for England, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., and Mr. Crump, for the respondent. The arguments lasted two days, and on the 8th of April their Lordships delivered judgment. They said it was quite true that it was not to be presumed that the Legislature interfered with any man's private property without compensation, but if the whole stream was floatable during the freshets it could not be doubted that the Legislature did mean, with the object of affording facility to lumberers to carry their timber to market, to say that they should have the right to float down the stream at those seasons without obstruction by the owners of the bed of the river without paying them anything. It did not seem to their Lordships that the private right which the owner of the spot claimed to monopolise all passage there was one which the Legislature were likely to regard with favour, and in the earlier legislation they had, without scruple, cast on the owners of dams "legally erected" the obligation, at their own expense, to make such dams passable for lumber. If the law was (contrary to what is laid down in *Boale v. Dickson*) that reasonable compensation should be payable for the use and occupation of works maintained for the purpose of rendering the portion of the stream practically useful for floating purposes, there would be no hardship at all. If the Legislature had inserted a provision that such should be the law there could have been no doubt of their intention. They had not inserted such a provision; but, though that made the case somewhat difficult, their Lordships did not think it enough to justify what seemed to them a somewhat violent departure from the plain meaning of the words. Their Lordships would therefore humbly advise Her Majesty that the judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed and that of the Court of Appeal restored, and that the costs should be borne by the respondent.

Another appeal of considerable interest, especially to the Province of Quebec, was that of the Attorney-General of Quebec *v. Reed*, being an appeal from the order of the Supreme Court of Canada, of the 18th of June last year, by whom it was declared that a certain duty of 10 cents imposed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec on every exhibit produced in court in any action depending therein, was not warranted by law, the Act by which the duty was imposed being *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C.,

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Mr. Globensky, Q.C., (of the Canadian Bar), and Mr. Pollard, appeared for the appellant, but the respondent was not represented. The case was argued at considerable length. Ultimately the Lord Chancellor, on behalf of their lordships, gave judgment to the effect that, in their opinion, the duty was illegal, and that the decree appealed from should therefore be affirmed.

The Exchequer Court of Canada had awarded the sum of \$8,000, in addition to \$8,000 previously paid, to Mr. Joseph Doutre, Q.C., for professional services on behalf of the Government of Canada, before the Halifax Fisheries Commission. The Crown appealed unsuccessfully against this award to the Supreme Court, and thence took the case to the Privy Council. Their lordships held that a Canadian barrister was entitled to sue for his fees, and affirmed the judgment of the Court below, with costs.

The Bell Telephone Company had practically enjoyed a monopoly of their business in Canada, but proceedings were brought by the Toronto Telephone Company before the Minister of Agriculture, to set aside the patent of the former Company for non-fulfilment of conditions. The counsel for the Bell Company objected to the jurisdiction of the Minister, and to proceeding while a suit in relation to the matter was pending before the Ontario Courts. Mr. Pope, however, decided that, unless and until the Dominion Patent Act was declared *ultra vires* in this regard, he was bound to proceed. Evidence was therefore taken and arguments heard, and the Minister finally declared the patent forfeited.

In consequence of the inefficiency of the inspection of fish for export in Newfoundland, the Dominion Government had passed a law making the inspection of Newfoundland fish compulsory on its arrival in Canada, and a duty was also imposed on certain packages which it was stated injuriously affected the sister Colony. In retaliation, in March, the Legislature of Newfoundland passed an Act, levying a duty of 100 per cent. on all packages imported into that Colony from countries which imposed a duty on packages from Newfoundland, or insisted on the inspection of its merchandise. This caused considerable excitement among exporters in Canada, and especially in Montreal, where the Corn Exchange passed the following resolutions, which were entrusted to an influential deputation to bring before the Ottawa Government :—

“That it is the opinion of this meeting that, if the Bill passed by the Newfoundland Government become law, it will destroy trade between this country and

Newfoundland, a trade which now employs, besides sailing vessels owned in the Dominion, two lines of steamers running without any Government subsidy, and that this meeting urge upon the Dominion Government to take such steps as will remove the irritation so fatal to business, now existing in the commercial community of Newfoundland."

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that all inspection should be optional between buyer and seller, as is the case with corn, pork, cheese, etc."

Another regulation which was alleged to be vexatious to the trade was that making it compulsory to have a label affixed to cans containing meat, fruit, fish, etc., showing the nett weight of the contents. A deputation in reference to the subject waited on the Minister of Inland Revenue.

The abolition of tolls on the Erie Canal, led to a demand being made by grain exporters, for a similar measure on the Canadian canals, without which they contended, the latter must largely lose their share of the trade. In this and the two preceding cases, the Government promised to consider the questions involved, but no definite action was announced.

It has been already stated that Sir Leonard Tilley visited England in the summer for the purpose of floating a loan, under the authority of the Act of the Session of this year, reference to which is made in Chapter III. The prospectus, dated the 13th of June, called for tenders for £5,000,000 Dominion of Canada $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock or bonds, the minimum price being fixed at 91, the principal to be repaid at any time between 1909 and 1934, on six months' notice being given. The prospectus stated that £2,000,000 was required to meet maturing loans, and £3,000,000 for the Canada Pacific Railway, subsidies to railways, and the construction of other public works. The loan was readily taken up, though its management was adversely criticised on some grounds by the Opposition papers and by some English journals. The amount of interest was the lowest at which any Canadian loan had been placed on the market. The agents, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and Baring Bros. & Co., were paid \$2,228,583 for discount, and \$326,388 as commission. Lord Wolverton and Sir John Rose, Bart., were appointed trustees for the investment and management of the sinking fund.

In May, the Government appointed two Commissioners to obtain information as to the condition of the manufacturing interests in Canada, Mr. A. H. Blackeby for Ontario and Quebec, and Mr. Edward Willis for the Maritime Provinces. A great number of towns and cities were visited, and information was obtained from the fac-

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tories situated in them. The result shown by Mr. Blackeby was an increase in the number of hands employed in the factories visited, from 27,869 in 1878 to 55,333 in 1884; in the yearly wages paid, from \$8,174,900 in 1878 to \$16,911,800 in 1884; in the value of the product, from \$34,131,100 in 1878 to \$77,267,100 in 1884; and in the amount of capital invested, from \$26,160,500 in 1878 to \$48,425,100 in 1884. Mr. Willis's report as to the factories visited by him showed that the number of hands had increased from 14,925 in 1878 to 21,813 in 1884; the yearly wages, from \$5,658,833 in 1878 to \$7,484,365 in 1884; the capital invested, from \$11,659,431 in 1878 to \$18,868,273 in 1884; and the product, from \$15,832,182 in 1878 to \$25,603,066 in 1884.

Militia General Orders, dated February 7th, provided for the opening, on the 1st of April, of schools of military instruction for the infantry, at Fredericton, N.B., Lt.-Col. Maunsell, commandant; St. John's, Que., Lt.-Col. Count D'Orsonnens, commandant; and Toronto, Lt.-Col. Otter, commandant; in connection with the infantry companies organized at those places under the Act of the previous Session. [*Vide* A. R., 1883, p. 114.] It was provided that 10 officers and 20 non-commissioned officers might join each school for a "short course" of three months, and that from these the commandant might select one or more of the most efficient and retain them for a "long course" of twelve months additional. The pay was fixed at \$1 for officers and 50c. for non-commissioned officers per day of actual attendance.

The regulations for the annual militia drill, limited the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men to receive pay to 18,070, composed as follows:—Military District No. 1, 2,225; No. 2, 3,150; No. 3, 1,740; No. 4, 1,230; No. 5, 2,720; No. 6, 1,180; No. 7, 1,520; No. 8, 1,265; No. 9, 2,020; No. 10, 380; No. 11, 240; No. 12, 400. The dates and places of the drill were arranged as follows:—No. 1, London, Ont., June 17; No. 2, Toronto, June 16; No. 3, Trenton, Ont., June 23; No. 4, Brockville, No. 5, St. John's, Que., No. 6, Laprairie, and No. 7, Lévis, June 24th; No. 9, Aldershot, N.S., Sept. 9th. All city corps, except field batteries of artillery, were permitted to perform their drill at local headquarters, at any time before the 1st of December.

Lieut.-Col. G. J. Maunsell, commandant of the Infantry School at Fredericton, was appointed Deputy Adjutant General of District No. 8, in the place of Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor, whose command was limited to Districts 9 and 12. The headquarters of District No. 8, were

changed from St. John, N.B., to Fredericton, and the headquarters of Lt.-Col. Taylor were placed at Halifax.

Major-General Luard, having been appointed to the command of a brigade at Aldershot, relinquished that of the Canadian Militia, which he had held for four years. In his valedictory which was published in Militia General Orders, he said :

"In thus relinquishing a command in which he has taken great interest, he begs to express his thanks to the many officers and men of the Militia of the Dominion, who have done their best towards improving the force in discipline and appearance ; and, as he stated in his last annual report, there are, he is glad to say, many who have made marked improvement in these respects. He has had the pleasure of making many (he hopes) life-long friends for whom he entertains a warm feeling of regard, and he now wishes to *all* prosperity and a hearty farewell."

Subsequently, Col. Frederick D. Middleton, C.B., was appointed to succeed Major-General Luard, as the Major-General commanding the Militia.

The partial failure of the crop of 1883 gave an opportunity to agitators to misrepresent the resources of the North-West Territory, of which they were not slow to take advantage. The total immigration of the year was considerably below that of 1883 [*vide infra*], though it is difficult to discover the reason in view of the wide-spread distress which prevailed in Great Britain and Ireland. The result, however, was a considerable diminution in the quantity of land taken up by *bonâ fide* settlers in the North-West Territory, though there was an increase in the sales of land. The following table shows the area disposed of under the different heads in the last three years :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Homesteads.....	1,181,652.	970,719.	533,280.
Pre-emptions.....	904,211.	659,120.	364,060.
Sales.....	613,282.	202,143.	213,172.
Total.....	2,699,145.	1,831,982.	1,110,512.

Of course, it must be remembered that 1882 was the year of the "boom," and cannot be taken as a criterion of the ordinary business in the land department. For the same three years the cash receipts were :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
	\$.	\$.	\$.
Homestead and pre-emption fees....	94,229.	127,740.	70,390.
Ordinary sales (cash).....	1,228,424.	516,092.	423,113.
do, (scrip).....	50,591.	33,638.	40,920.
Sales to Colonisation Companies....	354,036.	248,492.	253,713.
Total.....	1,727,280.	925,962.	788,136.

In addition to the above, \$104,616 was received on account of sales, leases and dues from timber, mineral and grazing lands during the year ending 1st October, 1884, against \$171,941 in the previous year. Three hundred townships, containing an area of 6,400,000 acres, were sub-divided and set out for settlement, but the surveying operations were curtailed in view of the fact that the enormous area of 27,000,000 acres had been surveyed in the previous season—an extent of territory far in advance of the actual requirements of settlement. Mr. W. Pearce, a member of the Land Board, visited Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, and St. Albert, and investigated the claims to land advanced by old settlers on the ground of long occupation, and most of these claims were disposed of before the conclusion of the year. No less than 3,896 patents for Dominion lands were issued by the Department of the Interior during the year. In February, Mr. J. H. Morgan was appointed by the Government, to enquire into the means of protecting and preserving the forests. He made an exhaustive report on the subject, and recommended the appointment of Commissioners to co-operate with similar Commissioners from each Province, in dealing with the question of the protection of the old forests, and the production of new. During the summer, Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, made an official tour through Manitoba and the North-West Territory, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, beyond Calgary, and personally investigated the working of the land laws, and the mining regulations, and the operation of the departmental system, with satisfactory results. In consequence of a serious accident of which Mr. Burgess was the victim, he was unable to cover all the ground which he had intended, but he obtained sufficient information to be the basis of a valuable report which he made to the Minister.

On the 7th of March, new mining regulations, to govern the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands, received the assent of the Governor-in-Council. They provided, not only for the disposal of ordinary mining lands such as those which had been dealt with by previous regulations, but for the regulation of gold mining, either in veins or on the surface, a large development of which was expected to result from the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway through the Rocky Mountains. A "location" for mining in the rock, which was termed "quartz mining," was limited to 40 acres, and the right to the veins or lodes was confined to a space below the ground corresponding to the surface boundaries, differing in this respect from the

regulations prevailing in the Western States, which allowed a miner to follow to its end any vein the apex of which lay within his surface boundary. The price of locations was fixed at \$5 an acre. For iron mining, the location might be 160 acres in extent. The regulations for "placer mining," which was defined to mean "the working of all forms of deposits excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place," were given in great detail and were of too varied and technical a character to be easily summarised. They were evidently prepared with great care, and appeared to be to a large extent an adaptation of the mining laws of British Columbia. A royalty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was reserved to the Crown on the sales of all products of mines.

During the year the work of construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway continued to be prosecuted with that wonderful energy and success which had characterised it from the outset, and there was no doubt that the promise of the previous year would be fulfilled, the whole of the track from end to end of the main line completed by September, 1885, and the entire road from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean—a distance of 2,895 miles—opened for traffic in the spring of 1886. The Ontario and Quebec Railway, one of the "leased lines" of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and forming the link from Toronto to Smith's Falls, where it joined the line through Ottawa to Montreal, was completed and opened for traffic during the summer.

The immigration for the year showed a reduction. The number of immigrants that arrived in 1883 was 133,624, while in 1884 it was only 103,824. Protests were made by associations of Canadian working men against the assistance given towards the immigration of mechanics and artisans, though, by the action of the Government, the number of these was to some extent limited during this year.

In accordance with the provisions of the Liquor License Act of 1883, the Commissioners for carrying the law into effect in the several license districts were appointed on the 9th February.

The Canada Temperance Act was voted on in a large number of cities and counties. It was adopted in the counties of Renfrew, Huron, Brant, Oxford, Norfolk, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glen-garry, Leeds and Grenville, Bruce, and Dufferin, all in Ontario; Arthałaska and Stanstead, Que.; and Yarmouth, N. S.; and was defeated in Prince Edward and Peel counties, and the city of Brantford, Ontario, and in Compton, Quebec. The proposal to repeal the Act was defeated in Prince county, and the city of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and in the counties of York and Westmoreland, N. B., and

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Halton, Ontario. An extraordinary theft was alleged to have taken place in connection with the attempt to adopt the Act in the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ontario. The petition praying for the submission of the Act, when deposited in the Sheriff's office, bore 4,712 signatures. It was examined by a number of persons during the ten days it was required to be deposited, and at the last moment it was discovered that sheets containing 1,077 names were missing. The petition thus became useless, as the requisite fourth of the electors were no longer upon it, the number of voters on the list being 17,000. As 90 days must elapse after the voting before the Act could be declared in force, in addition to the preliminary notice and the time occupied in submitting the Act and voting upon it, this had the effect of postponing its adoption till after the commencement of another license year, and thus practically delaying its operation, if carried, for twelve months. In Goderich and Orangeville, in the counties of Huron and Dufferin respectively, a number of ballot boxes containing votes awaiting the official count, were stolen from the offices of the returning officers, but the result was not affected.*

The question of female suffrage, though involved in the Franchise Bill twice introduced by the Premier, did not excite much attention in the country. At the nomination of the candidates for Mayor in Kingston, Ontario, at the end of the year, a lady appeared on the platform and nominated a "fit and proper person" for that office. In the same city, the Women's Medical College commenced its second session very successfully. About 150 ladies were present, besides Sir Richard Cartwright, who presided, and several Professors from Queen's College and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Miss Alice McGillvray, M.D., a new member of the "staff of pro-

* The following is a complete list of the counties and cities in which the Act is in force at the date of publication:—

Ontario : Brant, Bruce, Carleton, Dufferin, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Elgin, Frontenac, Guelph (city), Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northumberland and Durham, Oxford, Renfrew, St. Thomas (city), Simcoe, Wellington.

Quebec : Arthabaska, Brome, Chicoutimi, Drummond, Stanstead.

Nova Scotia : Annapolis, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Hants, Inverness, King's, Pictou, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth.

New Brunswick : Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Fredericton (city), King's, Northumberland, Queen's, Sunbury, Westmoreland, York.

Prince Edward Island : Charlottetown (city), King's, Prince, Queen's.

Manitoba : L'Ange, Marquette.

fessors," delivered a very learned address on the position of women in regard to the study and practice of medicine.

The Gilchrist Scholarship has for some years been an object of ambition to Canadian students, as it gave the successful competitor the opportunity of attending an English University. The trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, however, in revising their scheme of scholarships, decided "that the results of that assigned to Canada had not been sufficiently satisfactory to justify the continued expenditure of £300 per annum, required for its maintenance," and that in consequence it should be discontinued after this year.

The vacancy caused in the representation of Megantic, by the unseating of Mr. Côté dit Fréchette (Conservative), which has been referred to [*vide* p. 23], was filled by the election of Mr. F. Langelier, Mayor of Quebec (Liberal), over Mr. J. E. Turgeon (Conservative). Mr. Bolduc having been called to the Senate, the county he represented, Beauce, elected Mr. L. Taschereau (Conservative) to fill his seat. Mr. Houde died during the latter part of the summer, and a new election was ordered for Maskinongé. Three candidates appeared in the field, all professing their desire to support the Government, and Mr. Desaulniers was successful by a majority of 37. Mr. George Wheeler (Liberal) resigned his seat for West Ontario, and Mr. J. D. Edgar (Liberal) was returned by acclamation in his stead. Mr. Wheeler was afterwards appointed by the Ontario Government bursar at the Central Prison of Ontario. The petition against Mr. O'Brien's election for Muskoka was withdrawn; that against Mr. Bain of Soulanges was dismissed with costs; and both Mr. Allison, the sitting member, and Mr. Pruyn, the defeated candidate, in Lennox, were declared to be not entitled to the seat, and the election was therefore voided. In the case of a petition against Mr. Langelier, Judge Plamondon struck off the respondent's preliminary objections.

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CHAPTER VIII.

DIFFICULTIES AND TROUBLES: HALF-BREED AGITATION IN THE NORTH-WEST--
RETURN OF LOUIS RIEL--MANITOBA CLAIMS--CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH
COLUMBIA--APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY--ECCLESIASTICAL
TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS AT METLAKATHLA.

EVERY country, young or old, must have its troubles in the same way as an individual member of the community. Happily, the troubles in Canada have rarely required to be put down with force of arms, for, great as have often been the grievances alleged by some sections of the population to be oppressing them, the Canadian people as a whole are wisely convinced that the best mode by which a self-governing people can right their wrongs is constitutional action through their representatives in Parliament. Sometimes riots may be caused by ill-feeling between different classes in the community, but it is the rarest thing for any people who have the right to vote for the representatives who practically choose the Government to take up arms against the Government so chosen. The Red River Rebellion of 1869 was the act of people who were clamouring for representation, not of discontented electors, and, if, during 1884, matters began to assume a somewhat threatening appearance in the North-West, the persons from whom mischief was feared were those who had no voice by their representatives in the Great Council of the Nation.

For some time, dissatisfaction had existed among the half-breed settlers in the district of Saskatchewan, and this year it took more formal shape. Under the Manitoba Act of 1870, each half-breed born in that Province before July 1st of that year, was granted 240 acres of land free, in satisfaction of what may be termed the half-breed title. But beyond the confines of Manitoba lay a few half-breed settlements, for the inhabitants of which no provision was then made, nor, indeed, was any demanded at the time. St. Laurent, one of these, was established as long ago as 1862, and is a fairly prosperous place. The first demand for consideration was preferred by the colonists there about ten years ago, when they asked to be placed on the same footing as regards free homesteads as the Métis of Manitoba. Later on, when the Dominion surveyors appeared in the country, the demand was pressed more vehemently. The half-breeds, as was their custom, had

settled along the rivers, each farm having a narrow water frontage, and extending far back in the form of a parallelogram. The surveyors were, of course, compelled to destroy this arrangement of the lots, the Government system of surveys dividing the whole country into squares with an initial base on the American boundary line, and the people earnestly protested against the new arrangement. They also renewed their claim for grants of 240 acres *per capita*. In June, the half-breeds of this district agreed to invite Louis Riel, who had figured so prominently in the Red River Rebellion of 1869, and whose term of banishment was at an end, to come from Montana, where he had taken up his residence, and assist them to carry on an agitation for the purpose of securing their demands from the Dominion Government. A deputation was sent from Prince Albert to St. Peter's Mission, where Riel was, to ask for his co-operation. The following was his formal acceptance of the invitation :—

" To Messrs. James Isbester, Gabriel Dumont, Moise Ouillette, and Michel Dumas :—

" GENTLEMEN :—You have travelled more than seven hundred miles, from the Saskatchewan country across the international line, to make me a visit. The communities in the midst of which you live have sent you as their delegates to ask my advice on various difficulties which have rendered the British North-West unhappy under the administration of the Ottawa Government. Moreover, you invite me to go and stay amongst you, your hope being that I, for one, could help to better in some respects your condition, conduct, and cordial and pressing is your invitation ; you want me and my family to accompany you ; I am at liberty to excuse myself and say no ; yet you are waiting for me ; so that I have only to get ready, and your letters of delegation assure me that a friendly welcome awaits me in the midst of those who sent you.

" Gentlemen, your personal visit does me honour and causes great pleasure ; but, on account of its representative character, your coming to me has the appearance of a remarkable circumstance which I record as one of the gratifications of my life—an event which my family will remember, and I pray to God that my assistance will prove so successful to you as to render this event a blessing amongst the many blessings of this my fortieth year. To be frank is the shortest. I doubt whether my advice given to you on this soil concerning affairs in Canadian territories, could cross the border and retain any influence. But here is another view of the matter : I am entitled, according to the 31st and 32nd clauses of the Manitoba treaty, to land of which the Canadian Government have directly or indirectly deprived me, and my claim to which is valid notwithstanding the fact that I have become an American citizen. Considering, then, that my interests are identical with yours, I accept your very kind invitation, and will go and spend some months amongst you, in the hope that, by petitioning the Government, we will obtain the redress of all our grievances.

" Montana has a population of which the native half-breed element constitutes a considerable proportion, and, if we include those white men who, through being connected by marriage, or in other ways, have a personal interest in their welfare, I believe it is to assert that this element is a pretty strong one. I am just getting

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acquainted with them, and I am one of those who would like to unite and direct its vote for the furtherance of their best interests : moreover, I have made friends and acquaintances amongst whom I like to live. I go with you, but I come back in September. I have the honour to be, gentlemen delegates, your humble servant,

“LOUIS RIEL.”

Riel accordingly returned with the deputation, and at once commenced to organize them and put their demands into shape. At a meeting of half-breeds held at St. Laurent in September, a “bill of rights” was formulated, making the following demands :—(1) The sub-division into provinces of the North-West Territories ; (2) the half-breeds to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds ; (3) patents to be issued at once to the colonists in possession ; (4) the sale of half a million acres of Dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlements of schools, hospitals, and such-like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed, grain and implements ; (5) the reservation of a hundred townships of swamp land for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next 120 years ; (6) a grant of at least \$1,000 for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement ; and (7) better provision for the support of the Indians. While many of these demands were extravagant, the 2nd and 3rd items were supported by Monseigneur Grandin, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Albert, and by the vast majority of the English-speaking settlers. It was rumoured that Riel was talking in a very threatening manner, and that the last clause in the “bill of rights” was inserted by him with a view to secure the coöperation of some of the discontented Indians. However, he wrote to Archbishop Taché in a peaceable strain, and was counselled by His Grace to adopt only constitutional means, and to make representations to the Government as to the nature of the claims. It was asserted, however, that the “bill of rights” was never sent to the Government.

The Manitoba Government continued to press upon the Federal authorities the claims of their Province to better terms. Messrs. Murray, Norquay and Miller visited Ottawa in the spring, as delegates from the Manitoba Legislature, and presented to the Government a memorandum claiming : (1) the right to the public lands within the Province ; (2) the transfer to the local Government of the school lands ; (3) the decennial adjustment of the capital account on which the Province received interest, the same to be now computed

at 150,000; (4) the right to charter railways within the Province; (5) that the grant of 80 cents a head subsidy be allowed according to population until it reached the maximum allowed to Ontario, instead of being limited to 400,000; (6) the granting of extended railway facilities; (7) changes in the tariff, which was alleged to have had prejudicial effects on the Province; (8) an extension of the boundaries. The Government agreed to hand over to the Province any swamp lands drained by the local Government, declined to transfer the school lands, consented to estimate the capital account on a basis of 150,000, denied that there was any injustice in the supervision exercised over local railway charters by the Dominion Government, agreed that the census of Manitoba should in future be taken every five years, with a view to the adjustment of the subsidy, expressed a desire to extend railway facilities in any direction that would not conflict with the general interest and with the engagements of the Government, considered that it had not been shown that the tariff was prejudicial to the Province, and declined to propose any further alteration of the boundaries. Towards the end of the year Messrs. Murray and Norquay again visited Ottawa, and a provisional agreement was arrived at, that the Dominion should pay the Province \$100,000 a year, in lieu of the lands, and that the debt capital should be calculated on 125,000 population instead of 150,000 as previously proposed. This agreement was, of course, subject to the approval of Parliament and the Legislature at their next Sessions.

In accordance with the promise given during the Session by Sir John Macdonald, a commission was issued to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Mr. Justice Gray, of British Columbia, to enquire into the objections urged by British Columbia to the immigration of the Chinese. Mr. N. F. Davin was the secretary of the commission. The Commissioners, after making preliminary enquiries in San Francisco, opened their court in Victoria, B.C., on the 19th of August. A few days before the commencement of the proceedings, a mass meeting of the citizens of Victoria, passed resolutions calling for the prohibition of Chinese immigration. The Commissioners sat for several days and took a great deal of evidence. Their conclusions were not published at the close of the year, but it was understood that they were generally opposed to the prohibitory measure demanded. Mr. Chapleau was entertained at a ball at Government House, and at a banquet by Senator Nelson. He also received a deputation from the Victoria

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Board of Trade, with whom a number of subjects of interest to the Province, and especially to that city were discussed.

A dispute which had existed for two years between Bishop Ridley and Mr. Duncan, formerly agent of the Church Missionary Society at Metlakathla, in British Columbia, assumed this year the dimensions of a serious feud. The Indians, to whom the ministrations of these gentlemen had been given, took sides in the matter, the larger number favouring Mr. Duncan. These seized the church and defied the bishop, whose house had to be barricaded to prevent its being stormed. Special constables were sworn in, and some Indians were summoned before the magistrates. At last, the local Government appointed commissioners to visit the spot and enquire into the troubles, and they were in November conveyed to Metlakathla, on board H.M.S. *Satellite*. They endeavoured in vain to bring about an amicable arrangement, and returned to Victoria, in December. Nothing further was done in the matter before the close of the year.

CHAPTER IX.

ONTARIO: THE LEGISLATURE—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED—OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS—OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE SESSION—ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF MEMBERS—PROROGATION—BILLS ASSENTED TO—INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY—ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS—RIOTS AT MICHIGOTEN.

THE newly elected Legislative Assembly of Ontario met on the 23rd January, and re-elected Col. C. Clarke (Centre Wellington) Speaker. On the following day, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor formally opened the Session of the Legislature. He referred to the favourable impression already created by the newly appointed Governor-General, spoke favourably of the operations of the Bureau of Statistics and the Model Farm in connection with the Agricultural College, and congratulated the Legislature on the successful application of the Free Libraries Act. Reference was made to various subjects in which Provincial rights were involved, such as the legislation to regulate the liquor traffic, the jurisdiction in insurance contracts and escheats to the Crown, on which the Privy Council had given decisions which showed "that the federal principle embodied in the British North America Act and the autonomy it was intended to secure for the individual Provinces are likely to be safe in the hands of the Courts of final resort in constitutional questions." The agreement arrived at with Manitoba for a reference of the boundary dispute to the Privy Council was announced, and several measures were foreshadowed. The address was moved by Mr. McIntyre (South Victoria), and seconded by Mr. Sills (West Hastings). The debate upon it continued until the 5th February, when Mr. Meredith (London), leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment to the paragraph dealing with the Provincial right to regulate the liquor traffic, declaring "that, while we should firmly maintain the right of the Provincial Legislature to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors as they have heretofore exercised it, steps should at once be taken with a view to immediate reference of the question of the constitutionality of the Dominion License Act and its effect, if any, upon the laws of the Province regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors, for determination by the proper legal tribunal having authority finally to determine the matter in controversy." In substitution for this, the

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Mr. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary, proposed to assure the Lieutenant-Governor "that we believe it to be the duty of the Government to take all necessary steps to firmly maintain the constitutional and legislative rights of this Province to regulate and control the liquor traffic." The amendment to the amendment was carried by 45 to 33. This was the first division of the Session and showed that the Government possessed a majority of twelve in a fairly full House. Mr. Morris (East Toronto) then moved to substitute for the paragraph relating to the proposed settlement of the Boundary question an expression of regret that the terms of the reference agreed to were "less favourable to the Province than were formerly offered by the Federal authorities and rejected by Ontario," and a declaration that no arrangement would be satisfactory which did not "provide for the settlement of the northerly as well as the westerly boundary, and for a final and binding decision as to the validity of the claim of the Dominion to the ownership of the soil of the territory." Mr. Harcourt (Monck), in amendment, proposed to add to the original paragraph a statement that, "believing that the territory in dispute rightfully belongs to and forms a part of Ontario, we confidently await a decision of the Privy Council in favour of this Province." The latter amendment was carried on the same division as that already mentioned, and the address was then adopted.

On the 21st February, Mr. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, made his financial statement. He said the receipts for the year amounted to \$2,439,941, and expenditure to \$2,887,037. There had been over-expenditure under several heads—on civil government \$11,000, legislation \$25,600, public institutions maintenance \$41,111, immigration \$7,814, agriculture and arts \$14,620, bureau of statistics \$7,249. The investments of the Province amounted to \$4,740,654 and the liabilities to \$356,413, showing a surplus of assets of \$4,384,241. Referring to the timber limits he said they had 20,000 square miles yet, which at \$500 per square mile, would give them an income of some \$10,000,000 to recuperate the surplus. With regard to the expenditure for 1884, the estimates were in excess of those of 1883 by \$87,000, but the Government would keep within that sum. There were exceptional items this year, one being the sum of \$36,000 to cover arrears on colonization roads. The estimated receipts for 1884 were \$2,604,669. The Government proposed to increase the rate for liquor licenses, and in so doing they believed that they would be following in the wake of public opinion. The wholesale licenses

they proposed to increase from \$150 to \$225, tavern and shop licenses in cities from \$100 to \$160, taverns and shops in towns from \$80 to \$110, taverns and shops in townships from \$60 to \$75, and vessel licenses from \$100 to \$125. In conclusion, he referred to the accounts with the Dominion, which he hoped would be settled before next year, and that the sums in the hands of the Dominion Government would not be \$2,900,000 but that the Province would have the \$5,000,000 it ought to have.

The total sum voted for the service of the year was \$2,891,552, compared with \$2,647,652 voted for the previous year. To each sum must be added \$30,000 voted for the year in the preceding Session.

As usual, the Municipal Law was further amended. No less than 17 bills were introduced to this end, but they were, with one exception, referred to one Select Committee, which embodied the chief provisions in a measure which was introduced to the House by Mr. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, and passed. The bill contained a variety of useful sanitary regulations, but the most general interest was felt in a clause giving to widows and spinsters the right to vote at municipal elections, which was carried by a vote of 43 to 26.

The Liquor License Act was amended by the addition of a number of important clauses, principally taken from the Dominion License Act of the previous year, in reference to the hearing of objections to the granting of licenses, the power of a majority of electors in a polling sub-division to prevent by petition the issue of new licenses, the abolition of shop licenses so far as grocers are concerned from May 1st, 1888, the power of justices, parents, guardians, employers and spouses to forbid the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, etc. Societies and clubs, incorporated or unincorporated, formed chiefly for the purpose of supplying liquor to the members, were made subject to the penalties for selling without a license, and the amount of the license fees was raised. Another Act, passed in evident hostility to the Federal Parliament, provided that, if the Dominion License Act should be held to be valid, license fees for hotels and shops ranging from \$120 in townships to \$300 in cities, and \$350 for wholesale licenses, should be demanded from the holders of all licenses from the Dominion. The animus of this provision is shown by the fact that the license fees collected under Provincial licenses ranged from \$12 to \$60. Under both Acts these fees were in addition to the

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first license fees levied under the provisions of the Dominion and Provincial law respectively, which were to be divided between the municipalities and the treasury, and in addition also to fees which might be imposed by any municipal by-law. The Opposition in the Legislature contended against the expressed hostility, but were defeated on a division by 45 to 33.

A most important and valuable bill to make further provisions respecting the public health was passed, containing special regulations in case of the existence of contagious diseases, and establishing local boards of health with extensive powers in every municipality. An Act was also passed for the protection of persons employed in factories. It prohibited the employment of boys under twelve years and girls under fourteen years of age; a child, young girl, or woman was not to be employed for more than ten hours a day and sixty hours a week, and was to be allowed an hour each day at noon for meals; the cleaning of machinery in motion was forbidden; strict provisions were made for keeping factories in a cleanly state, avoiding over-crowding, supplying proper ventilation, and proper conveniences, separated for the different sexes; machinery was to be fenced, and proper precautions were to be taken for extinguishing fire and affording sufficient means of escape. The Act contained a few exemptions, fixed exemplary penalties for the breach of its provisions, and gave power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint inspectors and make regulations for carrying it into effect.

Some important amendments were made to the Election Law. Abetting or procuring personation, and wagering or providing money for wagering on the result of an election were made corrupt practices; voting or procuring a person to vote without the right to vote was made subject to a penalty of \$100; one vote was to be struck off the number polled for a candidate for every person corruptly influenced by him or his agent without regard to the manner in which the vote was in fact cast; members whose elections were voided were prohibited from sitting or voting pending an appeal; the votes of Indians or persons with part Indian blood were limited to those who had been duly enfranchised, or who, though unenfranchised, did not participate in the moneys of the tribe or reside among Indians, provided they were otherwise qualified. A number of provisions were made in reference to districts in which there were no voters' lists and also for the recovery of penalties. It was further provided that commissions might issue to enquire into attempts to corrupt members of the

Assembly, and was declared that no election should be voided for any irregularity on the part of the returning officer unless it affected the result, or for corrupt practices by the candidate at a preceding election. Another Act relieved certain deputy returning officers in Algonoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound, where there had been no voters' lists, from the possible consequences of their acts in refusing to receive certain votes. Divisions took place on a number of the proposed amendments to the law. The clause respecting the voiding of an election for irregularities was carried by 38 to 28. An amendment moved by Mr. Monk (Carleton), to prevent the appointment of partisan returning officers in the unorganised districts, was defeated by 39 to 28. An amendment proposed by Mr. White (North Essex), to strike out the clause limiting the Indian vote, on the ground that "it will deprive many intelligent Indians, who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of the franchise, of the right, and is calculated to impair the confidence of our Indian fellow-citizens in the justice of our laws and the desire of our people to encourage them to adopt the customs and habits of the white man, and places a ban upon a race of men who, except when living upon their reserves, are entitled to the same rights and privileges, and subject to the same liabilities and obligations, as the rest of Her Majesty's subjects," was also voted down by 39 to 28. Other amendments were negatived by 40 to 28, and those moved to the bill for the relief of certain deputy returning officers had the same fate by a vote of 42 to 29.

The celebrated Rivers and Streams Bill, which had been for some years a subject of contention between the Dominion and Provincial Governments [*vide* A. R. 1882, p. 139; 1883, p. 139], was again passed, but with the important change that the power to fix tolls for the use of improvements by others than the owner was given to the County Court Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate instead of to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Amendments were moved to the third reading, the two principal declaring respectively that the bill would "interfere with important private interests as determined by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, without making adequate compensation for such interference, and was therefore opposed to sound principles of legislation;" and that the bill proposed "to declare to be and to have always been the law that which the Supreme Court of Canada has, by its unanimous judgment, declared not to be and not to have been the law, thereby constituting this House a Court of Appeal from the judicial tribunals of the country in a matter

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affecting valuable private rights, and so to overrule the judgment of the said Court while an appeal therefrom to the Privy Council of England is pending,"* and therefore ought not to pass into law. These and other amendments of less importance were negatived by votes of 39 to 27, and 40 to 27. Legislation was had to give effect to the provisional agreement between the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario pending the reference to the Privy Council. [*Vide* A. R., 1883, p. 125; and Chap. VII. of this Volume.]

In the Session of the Dominion Parliament in 1883, an Act was passed declaring a number of railways in the several Provinces to be "works for the general advantage of Canada," in order, by the provisions of the British North America Act, to bring them under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. [*Vide* A. R. 1883, p. 48.] In view of that action, Mr. T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, introduced a series of resolutions declaring that exclusive authority in the Legislature of each Province in relation to Provincial railways was "an essential part of our federal system of government;" that, in disregard of the assertion of Provincial rights by the Ontario Legislature in the resolutions passed in 1882 [*vide* A. R., 1882, p. 144], the Federal Parliament had passed the Act referred to, the practical effect being "to withdraw the whole subject of railways from Provincial jurisdiction and transfer it to the Federal Parliament;" that Provincial aid to the extent of over \$6,000,000, and municipal aid to the extent of over \$8,000,000 had been granted "to the railways so seized and assumed by Federal Parliament, on the faith and understanding that they would continue to be Provincial railways under the control of the Province;" that their assumption by the Federal Parliament gave a just claim to a refund by the Dominion of the moneys so granted; that the railways in question were local and Provincial in their character, and the action of the Federal Parliament was "a violation of the spirit and a perversion of the purpose and language of the British North America Act;" and that the House firmly protested "against this encroachment of the Federal Parliament on the rights of the Province," and asserted "the right of the people of every Province to exercise, through their Legislatures, exclusive jurisdiction over railways and

* The judgment of the Privy Council was given early in 1885 in the case of *Caldwell v. McLaren*, and reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, deciding that Mr. Caldwell's disputed right to use Mr. McLaren's improvements had existed under the previous law.

works of a local and Provincial character, and to supervise and regulate the conduct of all companies owning or operating such works." Mr. Meredith moved to substitute resolutions asserting that the powers of the Federal Parliament in this respect ought not to be exercised except in regard to Provincial railways forming branches of main lines of railways under its jurisdiction, that in any case the Provincial Government should be given an opportunity of being heard in opposition to any proposed transfer, and that the Federal authorities should be asked to repeal the Act of 1883, except so far as the branch lines were concerned. Mr. A. S. Hardy moved an amendment to the amendment restoring Mr. Pardee's resolutions, with the addition of a clause insisting that Provincial assent should be a condition precedent to the declaration that any Provincial railway was for the general advantage of Canada. The amendment to the amendment was carried by 47 to 32.

A measure was passed substituting for certificates issued or to be issued in aid of railways terminable annuities for periods not exceeding forty years, based on a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum. The Opposition challenged the proposal of the Government with an amendment setting forth that the aggregate amount of outstanding railway certificates was \$2,862,144, and declaring it inexpedient to adopt the new scheme, "and thereby to begin the establishment of a Provincial debt, especially in view of the statement of the Treasurer claiming that the Province had, at the beginning of the year, a surplus of \$4,384,241." This was defeated by 38 to 25. An abortive attempt was made by Mr. Ermatinger (East Elgin) to introduce the Torrens system of land transfer. [*Vide* A. R., 1883, p. 43.] An address was voted to the Marquis of Lorne expressing the deep sense the House entertained of his distinguished services while Governor-General of the Dominion, and one to the Marquis of Lansdowne congratulating His Excellency on his arrival in Canada and on his appointment as Governor-General. Reference was made in the last REGISTER (page 143) to the mental affliction which had befallen Mr. Adam Crooks, formerly Minister of Education, and still member of the Legislature for South Oxford, who had been judicially declared a lunatic and was confined in a private lunatic asylum at Hartford, Conn. On petition from electors in his constituency praying that the seat should be declared vacant, the question was this Session referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who took evidence, reported that Mr Crooks was incurably

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insane, and recommended that the seat should be declared vacant, and that a new writ should issue. Accordingly, after some points of order had been overruled by the Speaker, a resolution was carried "on a division," declaring the seat to be vacant and ordering the issue of a new writ. Mr. A. W. Lauder, who had been a member of the Legislature since 1871, died on the 19th of February. The House adjourned on the following day from respect to his memory, and a new writ was subsequently issued for East Grey, the county he had represented.

The greatest interest awakened during the Session centred in a most remarkable attempt to bribe certain members of the Legislature supporting the Government to betray their allegiance. On the 17th of March, the Speaker, at the request of the Premier (Mr. Mowat), read to the House letters from Mr. R. McKim (West Wellington), and Mr. W. D. Balfour (South Essex), enclosing, in the first case, \$1,000, and in the second, \$800, which the writers declared had been given to them by one Wilkinson in order to influence their votes. Mr. Mowat then stated that he was credibly informed and believed that divers persons, including Christopher W. Bunting, John A. Wilkinson, Edward Meek, F. S. Kirkland, and one Lynch, had entered into a conspiracy to accomplish the defeat of the Government by corrupting members of the House to vote against them and their measures; that the said five persons had approached several members with money, offers of money, promises of offices in the gift of the Dominion Government, and promises of other personal advantages to such members; that divers members of the House, so approached, being indignant at the criminal conduct proposed to them, had deemed it to be the fitting course on their part, and a duty to their constituents and the public, acting therein with the advice and approval of members of the Government, to seem for a time to entertain such approaches, in order to the detection, exposure and punishment of the persons guilty of making such corrupt attempts and had, in pursuance of their duty, from time to time disclosed to members of the Government the approaches from time to time made to them, and the several acts therein of the guilty parties; that among the members of the House in regard to whom such corrupt attempts had been made were Messrs. R. McKim, W. D. Balfour, and J. F. Dowling; that Wilkinson, to influence McKim's vote, repeatedly offered him money, and at length delivered to him \$1,000, which he immediately placed in the hands of the Speaker, to be pro-

duced to the House ; that both Wilkinson and Bunting agreed to pay McKim another \$1,000 at a future day, for the same purpose, and that Bunting was a party to the payment of the former sum, and that Wilkinson and Bunting, for the same object, undertook that McKim should be appointed Registrar at Edmonton, in the North-West, at \$1,000 a year, assuring him that the Dominion Minister of the Interior had pledged his word that the promise would be carried out, and Bunting pledging his word to the same effect ; that, to influence the vote of Balfour, Wilkinson, repeatedly offered and finally delivered to him \$800, and promised him a further sum of \$700, and that Kirkland offered to pay him \$1,200 ; that Balfour placed the \$800 in the Speaker's hands ; that Wilkinson also undertook that he should be appointed by the Dominion Government to a Registrarship at Regina ; that Wilkinson, in order to influence the vote of Dowling, promised him \$2,000 cash, and a further \$2,000 at a future period, and exhibited the sum so proposed to be paid down ; and that there was reason to believe that other corrupt offers were made by the said conspirators to, and rejected by other members of the House. Mr. Mowat accordingly moved that the matters and charges be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The statement of the Attorney-General caused great excitement though members of the House had been somewhat prepared for it by the knowledge that Kirkland had shortly before been arrested in the lobby of the House, and Wilkinson at the Walker House, and removed to the police station. The members of the Opposition disclaimed all knowledge of the alleged conspiracy, and Mr. Meredith said they would be glad to assist the Government in making the fullest investigation. The motion was passed and the House adjourned. The excitement spread from the House to the country the next morning, the chief interest undoubtedly arising from the fact that Mr. Bunting was the managing editor of the *Mail*, and a former member of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Meek was a Toronto lawyer, not much known beyond the city in which he lived. Mr. Wilkinson had first risen into celebrity, when he was the editor of a newspaper in Newcastle, by the publication of a letter addressed by the late Hon. George Brown, then chief proprietor of the *Globe*, to Senator Simpson, requesting him to "come down handsomely" with contributions towards the expenses of Reform candidates, as it was necessary to "make a big push." Mr. Kirkland, or Kertland, was an American gentleman interested in

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some timber limits. No one appeared to know who "Lynch" was at first, though he was afterwards supposed to have been the same with one Stimson who had left Toronto. The Committee on Privileges and Elections sat for five days, and took evidence, and then reported to the House that it would be impossible for them to conclude the investigation before the close of the Session, and that they recommended the appointment of a commission of Judges to continue it. The House concurred in this report, and presented an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that the Commission might issue. The evidence which had been taken, in the few days at their disposal, by the Committee was all on one side and was not all on oath. It appeared to implicate Messrs. Wilkinson and Kirkland in the offers named: especially the former, who had paid over the moneys referred to. Kirkland seemed to be acting more in his own interest, in connection with some desired change in the timber policy of the Province, than as a political agent. Mr. Cascaden, member for West Elgin, testified that Mr. Meek had approached him with offers, but the evidence connecting him and Mr. Bunting with the matter was not very strong. The ground on which Mr. Mowat had accused the Dominion Minister of the Interior was the possession by Wilkinson of a letter in the following terms:—

"I have made up my mind to recommend your appointment as Registrar at Edmonton, N. W. T.

"Yours very truly,

"D. L. MACPHERSON."

which Wilkinson had shown and professed to have power to endorse over to whom he pleased. Mr. Macpherson, in the Senate, gave an unqualified denial to Mr. Mowat's assertions, and those of the members who had been approached were contradicted, so far as they were concerned, in the press, by Messrs. Bunting and Meek. It was clear from the evidence that the members whom Wilkinson sought to corrupt had deliberately pretended to be open to the corruption, and that they had played the parts of informers with the connivance and indeed at the instance of members of the Ontario Government. On all the other points, statements and denials, affidavits and counter-affidavits were made, and the usual bitterness characterised the press on both sides, each accusing the other of corruption, conspiracy and perjury. Messrs. Wilkinson and Kirkland were admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Galt of the High Court, and, with Messrs. Bunting and Meek, who were only summoned, ap-

peared before the Toronto Police Magistrate on the charge of conspiring to corrupt members of the Legislature. After the taking of sufficient evidence to make out a *prima facie* case, the Magistrate committed the defendants for trial.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on the 25th March. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his closing speech, made the following reference to the bribery case :

"I heartily accede to your request for the issuing of a commission of enquiry into the nature and extent of recent attempts which you discovered to have been made, but happily without success, to corrupt the integrity of members of this Legislative Assembly."

His Honour gave the Royal assent to the following bills, 51 of which were of a private or local character :

1. Granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1884, and for other purposes therein mentioned ; 2. respecting the Territory in dispute between this Province and the Province of Manitoba ; 3. to define the limits of the Dist. of Algoma, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing, and of the Co. of Renfrew ; 4. for the Amendment of the Election Law and for the better prevention of Corrupt and Illegal Practices at Elections to the Legislative Assembly ; 5. for the Relief of certain Deputy Returning Officers ; 6. respecting securities vested in the Treasurer of the Province ; 7. to enable Free Grant Settlers to obtain further locations ; 8. to amend the Ontario Drainage Act ; 9. to amend the Division Courts Act ; 10. for further improving the Administration of the Law ; 11. respecting the distribution of Estates of which the Attorney-General is Administrator or Trustee ; 12. to amend the Act respecting Coroners' Inquests ; 13. to amend the Act respecting the expenditure of County Funds, in certain cases ; 14. respecting the Dist. of Algoma and Thunder Bay ; 15. to amend an Act respecting the Administration of Justice in Unorganized Tracts ; 16. respecting proceedings on Mortgages ; 17. for protecting the Public interest in Rivers, Streams and Creeks ; 18. to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act ; 19. respecting the property of Married Women ; 20. to secure to Wives and Children the Benefit of Life Insurance ; 21. to extend the provisions of the Revised Statute respecting Master and Servant ; 22. respecting Pharmacy ; 23. to amend the Act respecting Pawnbrokers and Pawnbroking ; 24. to amend the Acts relating to Road Companies ; 25. to amend the Timber Slide Companies' Act of 1881 ; 26. to amend the Acts respecting the supplying of Gas and Water ; 27. respecting Co-operative Assns, Joint Stock Companies, Benevolent Societies, and other Corporations ; 28. respecting Supplementary Licenses to Mutual Insurance Companies ; 29. respecting Building Societies ; 30. to amend the Railway Act of Ontario ; 31. to authorize the substitution of terminable annuities for Railway Aid Certificates ; 32. The Municipal Amendment Act, 1884 ; 33. to amend the Revised Statute respecting Municipal Institutions in Algoma, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing and Thunder Bay ; 34. to improve the Liquor License Laws ; 35. respecting License Duties ; 36. to amend "The Ontario Tree Planting Act, 1883" ; 37. to prevent the Spread of Noxious Weeds, and of Diseases affecting Fruit Trees ; 38. to make further provisions respecting the Public Health ; 39. for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories ; 40. to amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs, and

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for the protection of Sheep; 41. to prevent the Spread of Contagious Diseases among Horses and other Domestic Animals; 42. to further amend the Line Fences Act; 43. to amend the Act respecting Ditches and Watercourses; 44. to amend the Act respecting Public, Separate and High Schools; 45. to amend the Act respecting the University of Toronto; 46. to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Industrial Schools; 47. to empower the Municipality of the Village of Brockton to make Special Assessments, and for other purposes; 48. to authorize the Township of Colchester South to borrow certain moneys; 49. to authorize the Township of Collingwood to issue certain Debentures; 50. to declare valid a certain Survey of part of the Town of Cornwall; 51. to confirm a certain By-Law of the Corporation of the City of Kingston; 52. respecting the Debt of the Co. of Middlesex; 53. relating to the Municipality of Neening; 54. to authorize the Corporation of the Town of Orangeville to purchase land for a Post Office site; 55. to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Palmerston; 56. to empower the Municipality of Parkdale to make special Assessments, and for other purposes; 57. to incorporate the Town of Port Arthur; 58. to authorize the Corporation of the Town of Strathroy to purchase certain lands therein for a Public Cemetery; 59. respecting the City of Toronto; 60. respecting a certain By-Law of the Town of Trenton; 61. to consolidate the debt of the Town of Woodstock; 62. to incorporate the Village of Woodville; 63. to incorporate the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.; 64. to confirm certain Municipal By-laws granting aid to the Canada Southern Railway Co.; 65. to incorporate the Cascadilla Railway Co.; 66. to incorporate the Dawn Tramway Co.; 67. respecting the Gananoque and Rideau Railway Co.; 68. respecting the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Co.; 69. respecting the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Co.; 70. to incorporate the Midland Junction Railway Co.; 71. to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway Co.; 72. respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Co.; 73. to incorporate the Sarnia and Lambton Southern Railway Co.; 74. to incorporate the Silverbrook Tramway Co.; 75. to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Railway Co.; 76. respecting the Toronto and Nipissing Eastern Extension Railway Co.; 77. to authorize the Toronto Street Railway Co. to issue mortgage debentures, and for other purposes; 78. respecting Yorkville Loop Line Railway Co.; 79. to amend the Act to transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Co. to the Omnium Securities Co. (Ld.); 80. to reduce the Capital Stock of the English Loan Co., and for other purposes; 81. to amend the Acts respecting the Napanee River Improvement Co.; 82. to incorporate the Niagara Falls Water Works Co.; 83. to amend the Charter of Incorporation of the Ontario Methodist Camp Ground Co.; 84. to incorporate the Toronto Tenement Building Assn.; 85. to incorporate the General Annual Conference of the Free Methodist Church of Ontario, in Canada, and for other purposes; 86. respecting the Synod of the Diocese of Huron; 87. to amend the Act to incorporate Knox College; 88. respecting the Union of certain Methodist Churches therein named; 89. respecting Churchwardens in the Diocese of Toronto; 90. to amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Acts affecting the Diocese of Toronto; 91. to enable the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Toronto to sell certain lands; 92. to further the Act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston, in Canada, in each Diocese; 93. to amend the Acts incorporating Victoria College and Albert College; 94. to authorize the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ont. to admit Delos Rogest Davis to practise as a solicitor; 95. for the relief of the Venerable Alex. Dixon and others; 96. respecting the Trusts of the Will of the late Samuel B. Smith, deceased; 97. to authorize the trustees of the estate of Jas. Stock, deceased, to mortgage certain property.

In May the Lieutenant-Governor issued a Commission to Mr. Justice Proudfoot, of the High Court of Justice, and Judges Senkler (E. J.) and Scott, County Court Judges, to investigate the charges of bribery. The Commissioners met on the 14th July and sat until the 18th July, when they adjourned till the 1st September. They again adjourned from the following day till the 2nd October, and thence continued the enquiry until the 13th. They had not reported at the close of the year. The trial of the indictment for conspiracy was postponed on various grounds, and had not taken place when the year ended.*

A very singular occurrence took place in April. On the 13th of that month, a dynamite cartridge was found in a recess of a wall of the Ontario Legislative buildings, and another close to the wall of the Crown Lands Department. The surmises were various as to the reason which had animated those who had placed them. Of course, the general outcry at first was against the Irish, but, in view of the fact that the race in question had no grievance to complain of in Canada, and least of all against the Ontario Government, and that they could not possibly gain anything by such action, even the most bigoted anti-Irishman came at last to believe that there was no foundation for the charge. The party newspapers showed their customary irrational tendency to slander their opponents in connection with the matter. The Liberal press asserted that the Conservatives had a malignant design to blow up the buildings in order to destroy evidence relating to the bribery case, while the newspapers on the other side declared that the intention was to create sympathy for the Government. Many people regarded the whole thing as a hoax, but, whatever was the motive, it remained shrouded in mystery, though the Government offered a reward of \$1,000 for information which would lead to the apprehension of the culprits.

Some serious riots occurred in the fall at Michipicoten, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, owing to the strict enforcement by Capt. Burden, Ontario Police Magistrate, of the laws against the sale of intoxicating liquor in the vicinity of public works. The in-

*The Commissioners made a voluminous report in January, 1885, and two of them practically found the charges proved. Judge Scott was of opinion that the proceedings and evidence only should be reported, and no conclusions, as some of the parties had not had an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses. The trial took place at the following assizes for the County of York, and the jury acquitted all the prisoners.

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habitants sided with the rioters, who fired on the Provincial police, and were only quelled by a considerable force of constables from Toronto.

In November, and again in December, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario pressed upon the Dominion Government the necessity of taking steps to carry out the decision of the Privy Council in reference to the Provincial boundaries. [*Vide* Chap. VII.]

CHAPTER X.

QUEBEC: FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET—THE LEGISLATURE—ALLEGED SCANDALS—OPPOSITION MOTIONS—LOTTERY SCHEME—ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—BILLS ASSENTED TO—APPOINTMENT OF NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—THE OATH QUESTION—THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES—DEPARTURE OF THE APOSTOLIC COMMISSARY—DYNAMITE EXPLOSION. NOVA SCOTIA: SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT—PROVINCIAL LOAN.—NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—MANITOBA LEGISLATURE: CLAIMS ON THE DOMINION FOR BETTER TERMS—CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.—BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.—NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

THE political difficulties which had for some time divided the ruling party in the Province of Quebec [*vide* A. R., 1883, pp. 143, 146], were to some extent healed by the formation, in January, of a new Government under the premiership of the Hon. J. J. Ross. The new ministers were sworn in on the 23rd January, and were the following:—Hon. J. J. Ross, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works (Premier); Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon. L. O. Taillon, Q. C., Attorney-General; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q. C., Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Jean Blanchet, Q. C., Provincial Secretary. On the 9th February, the Hon. E. J. Flynn was added to the Executive Council as Commissioner of Railways.

In consequence of the incomplete state of the new Legislative Buildings, the Legislature was not summoned to meet until the 27th March, when Mr. J. S. C. Wurtele, Q. C., was elected Speaker. On the following day the Lieutenant-Governor (Hon. T. Robitaille), opened the Session in a speech in which he referred to the happiness with which the people of the Province had received the new Governor-General, paid a tribute of "kindness, affection and esteem" to the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, mentioned the claims which the Province had made on the Federal Government, and promised certain measures. On the 1st April, both Houses adopted an address to Her Majesty expressing their sympathy on the occasion of the death of Prince Leopold. The address was debated for four days. An amendment in favour of an investigation into the final settlement and auditing of the accounts of the management of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway, moved by Mr. Gagnon, was negatived by 44 to 17; another insisting upon the rights of the Pro-

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vince in connection with the Liquor License Law, moved by Mr. Mercier, and a third in favour of an enquiry into the sale of Government Railways, proposed by Mr. Joly, by 42 to 17. The total amount voted for the public service of 1884-5 was \$2,035,231, being a reduction of over \$900,000 on the estimate of the previous year.

Mr. Mercier proposed the following resolutions :—

“That the British North America Act, 1867, was intended, in the opinion of its authors, to have consecrated the autonomy of the Provinces of the Confederation, and that the said Act has definitely determined the relative powers of the Federal Parliament and of Provincial Legislatures; that the frequent encroachments of the Federal Parliament upon the prerogatives of the Provinces are a permanent menace to the latter, and that this House, justly alarmed by these encroachments, deems it to be its duty to energetically express its determination to defend all Provincial rights and to firmly proclaim its autonomy, as established by the Federal Act.”

After a debate, this was voted down by 39 to 18. Subsequently, resolutions were unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. Duhamel, declaring—

“That the success of the Confederation and the prosperity of the Provinces of Canada depend in a great measure on the care which the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures take to confine themselves within the limits of their respective powers; that it is the duty of the Legislature of this Province to resist energetically any attempt tending to attack the rights of the Province of Quebec or its autonomy; that this House, while desirous of maintaining the harmony which should exist between the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of this Province, will be prepared to give a cordial and energetic support to the Government of the Province of Quebec, whenever it is necessary to assert the rights of the Province as guaranteed by the Confederation Act.”

Mr. Garneau proposed a series of resolutions declaring that the Canadian Pacific Railway had been considered a great national enterprise, which should be built entirely on British territory; that no portion of it ought to be built through the United States with the public money of Canada until it was proved impossible to adopt a line entirely within the Dominion, and that the Dominion Government should speedily ascertain by careful scientific surveys the shortest route for the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Province of Quebec to the principal seaports of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Gagnon moved resolutions in substitution for these, the only difference being that they contained no admission of the possibility of a proper route not being found on Canadian territory, and were more peremptory in their demands on the Federal Government. The amendment was defeated by 32 to 5, and the original resolutions were adopted.

In the A. R. for 1883, page 147, reference is made to an agreement under which A. Charlebois & Co. promised to pay to Jean de Beau-

fort \$10,000 if the contract for the construction of the Parliament Buildings was awarded to them, or to Alexander McMillan. Mr. Boyer moved for an enquiry into this matter, and Mr. Joly proposed to add to the motion a statement that the enquiry was for the purpose of ascertaining the complicity of any members of the Government in the transaction, or their innocence. The amendment was negatived by 29 to 12, and the motion by 28 to 13. Subsequently, Mr. Mercier, leader of the Opposition, brought the matter before the House. He made a declaration, setting forth that J. S. Lavallée, the lowest tenderer, and P. G. Huot & Charles Jobin, the next lowest, were deprived of the contract by an alteration in the conditions of security after the tenders were opened, that McMillan, who was the next, after obtaining an extension of the time for making his deposit, and after, during the interval, Charlebois & Co. had entered into the agreement referred to, authorised the substitution of the name of Charlebois for his own, and that Charlebois then received the contract, which contained several conditions more favourable to the contractor than those contained in the specifications; and that he (Mr. Mercier), believed he could establish that the Hon. J. A. Mousseau, at the time Premier of the Province, and Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., were by agreement each to receive a third of the \$10,000, and had already received certain moneys and securities "to induce them to secure, or as a reward for what they had done to secure, such contract for Charlebois." He therefore moved that a special Committee should be appointed to enquire into the matter, and the motion was adopted. The Committee, being unable to complete its work before the end of the Session, recommended that the Legislature should be adjourned instead of prorogued, to allow the Committee to continue its sittings, but this suggestion was not adopted. It then recommended that its members should be constituted Commissioners, and finally the Government adopted this course and passed a bill to give effect to it.

Another matter in which the honour of the Legislature was involved was brought up on a statement by Mr. Martel that the proceedings in the previous year for the disqualification of the Hon. J. A. Mousseau, were instituted before the Courts at the instigation of Mr. Mercier, "not for the purpose of maintaining respect for the laws, public morals, and the dignity of the Legislature, but for the purpose of procuring sums of money for his own personal profit and advantage," and that he received \$5,000, in consideration whereof he undertook

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to discontinue the proceedings. Mr. Mercier stated that he had acted merely as counsel for the petitioner in the case, that Mr. Mousseau had resigned on seeing the evidence, and the Judge had advised the petitioner not to press for his disqualification, that the taxed costs and disbursements then amounted to more than \$3,000, and he considered himself justified in charging a sufficiently high retainer and advising his client not to press for Mr. Mousseau's disqualification. He asserted that he had acted in no manner derogatory to the dignity of his profession or to his reputation as a politician, and concluded with the noteworthy statement that, if the house considered him blameworthy, it might censure him, "and, as I am the protector of my own honour, I shall know how to act in consequence." A special Committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and, the same difficulty arising as in the previous affair, the members were also constituted Commissioners.

Mr. Joly stated his belief that he could establish that, in view of the legislation of 1882, by which the North Shore Railway was disposed of to Mr. L. A. Senecal, the latter "advanced several sums of money to assist in the election of the Ministers and of their supporters in the general election of December, 1881," and moved that a special Committee should be appointed "to enquire into all the facts concerning all the circumstances relating to the management of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, to the sale of the said Railway, and to the legislation which confirmed it." The proposal was defeated by 41 to 16.

Mr. Gagnon moved for a Committee to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the final settlement and auditing of the accounts of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, to which Mr. Beaubien proposed to add "the sale." The amendment was defeated by 32 to 18, and another amendment moved by Mr. Nantel, postponing action until the final rendering of accounts of the management of the railway, was carried by 31 to 19.

A great number of amendments were proposed on the motion to go into Committee of Supply. Mr. Mercier proposed a resolution declaring "that the alarming state of the finances of the Province causes the greatest uneasiness to the country," and calling on the Government to submit to the Legislature the details of the economies they had promised; which was discussed for five days and defeated by 41 to 13. Mr. Stephens moved a resolution censuring the Government for their action in connection with the loan made in

1883, which was negatived by 42 to 15. Mr. Cameron moved a vote of censure on the Government for having incurred certain expenditures without the previous authorisation of the Legislature, which was lost by 37 to 14. Mr. Watts proposed to censure the Government for having placed \$14,471 to the credit of Mr. C. A. Dansereau to buy books for the library without any guarantee, none of which books had yet been sent to the library. This was negatived by 37 to 16. Mr. Marchand moved that, by neglecting to provide for the sinking funds required by the terms of certain loans, the Government had concealed the true amount of the annual deficits, and had thus seriously compromised the credit of the Province and therefore deserved censure. Lost by 39 to 14. Mr. Robidoux proposed to censure the Government for having dealt with certain phosphate lands in such a way as to give undue advantage to Mr. de Molon, and to improperly remit \$3,000 to Mr. L. A. Senécal. This was voted down by 38 to 15. A motion by Mr. McShane, condemning the Government for having granted \$1,591,202 to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway since it had ceased to be its property, was defeated by 39 to 14. Mr. Boyer moved to condemn the Government for increasing the number of insane at the Beauport Asylum beyond that stipulated, when they could be cared for elsewhere at less cost. This was negatived by 38 to 11. Mr. McShane proposed a vote of censure on the ground of the omission of the Government to submit the report of the Civil Service Commission, which was defeated by 35 to 13. A motion by Mr. Lemieux expressing regret that the Government had not taken steps to reduce the expenditure in connection with the administration of justice was voted down by 35 to 14. Mr. Gagnon proposed that the salary of the General Superintendent of Colonization, should not be taken from the vote for Colonization Roads, which was lost by 35 to 15. Mr. Mercier moved that the House regretted that \$30,960 had been wrongfully and illegally paid to the Quebec Central Railway Company. Lost by 35 to 13. Mr. McShane proposed to condemn the Government for reducing the grants to charitable institutions 20 per cent., before commencing to reduce salaries of Ministers, which was negatived by 33 to 12. A motion by Mr. Demers in favour of decreasing the cost of the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor was lost by 38 to 15. Mr. Rinfret *dit* Malouin moved that no claim for damages resulting from the working of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway should be paid without a vote of the Legislature or a judg-

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ment of a Court, which was defeated by 35 to 14. Mr. Demers moved to refuse, considering the state of the finances, to increase the indemnity of Members of the Legislative Council, which was negated by 32 to 17; and a similar motion in reference to the Assembly by 32 to 16. To the motion for concurrence in a resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, imposing additional fees and restrictions on the holders of licenses to sell liquor in Montreal, Mr. Mercier proposed an amendment giving reasons for declining to agree to the change, but it was negated by 35 to 14. On the motion to go again into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Shehyn moved an amendment declaring that the total assets of the Province for 1884-5 amounted to \$5,029,850 and the liabilities to \$6,972,758, leaving a deficit of \$1,942,908; and "protesting in the strongest terms" against the course followed by the Government. This motion was defeated by 33 to 12. Several of the amendments to the motion for Committee of Supply referred to the action of the previous Government, but, on the second reading of the Supply Bill, Mr. Marchand moved a comprehensive amendment, holding the present Ministers responsible for these matters, by continuing the policy of their predecessors, and declaring "that this House cannot have confidence in a Government constitutionally responsible for the policy specified, the disastrous effects whereof are unfortunately but too evident." This motion was negated by 24 to 11.

Considerable interest was taken in a bill to authorise a gigantic lottery in the interest of colonization, which was introduced by Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice. After considerable opposition, it passed the Assembly, but the enemies of it in the Council were so numerous that it had to be withdrawn.

Both Houses adopted an address to the Marquis of Lansdowne which was, on the 2nd June, presented to His Excellency in person in the Legislative Council Chamber, and replied to by him in felicitous terms.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 10th June, when the Lieutenant-Governor gave the Royal assent to the following bills:—

1. Granting to Her Majesty the moneys required for the expenses of the Govt., for the financial years ending on the 30th June, 1884, and on the 30th June, 1885, and for other purposes connected with the public service;
2. respecting the Act for securing the independence of the Legislature of this Province;
3. to appoint as Commrs. the members of certain select committees of the Legislative Assembly;
4. respecting the Library of the Legislature;
5. to amend the Act 42-43 Vic., cap. 6, respecting the security to be given by Public Officers in this Province;
6. to amend

the acts respecting the Dept. of Agriculture and Public Works ; 7. to amend the laws concerning the constitution of the Superior Ct. in this Province ; 8. to amend the Acts respecting the holding of the Superior and Circuit Cts., and the Code of Civil Procedure ; 9. respecting the Judges of the Sessions of the Peace of Montreal and Quebec ; 10. to amend chap. 94 of the Consolidated Statutes for L. C. ; 11. to amend the Act respecting jurors and juries (46 Vic., cap. 16) ; 12. to amend the Act of this Province 43-44 Vic., cap. 10, respecting Coroners' Inquests ; 13. to render valid certain registrations and to amend certain articles of the Civil Code ; 14. respecting Notifications, Protests and Services ; 15. to amend the Act 44-45 Vic., cap. 16, to extend the delay for registering the customary dowers and servitudes mentioned therein ; 16. to amend art. 664 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; 17. to amend art. 671 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; 18. to amend the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec ; 19. to amend cap. 25 of the Consolidated Statutes for L. C. ; 20. respecting Lunatic Asylums subsidized by the Province of Quebec ; 21. to amend the Act 33 Vic., cap. 26, intituled " An Act to provide for the interdiction and cure of habitual drunkards " ; 22. to further amend the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 ; 23. to amend the Act 32 Vic., cap. 17, concerning Industrial Schools ; 24. to amend the Acts respecting Reformatory Schools ; 25. to amend and consolidate the Game Laws of the Province of Québec ; 26. respecting the subsidy granted to the Beet Sugar Co. of the Province of Quebec, and for the promotion of the manufacture of beet sugar in this Province ; 27. to amend the Act of this Province, 46 Vic., cap. 8, respecting the management of public lands adjoining non-navigable streams and lakes in the Province of Quebec, and the exercise of the fishing rights thereto pertaining ; 28. to repeal sec. 12 of cap. 22 of the Consolidated Statutes for L. C., respecting good order in and near places of public worship ; 29. to amend the Act of this Province, 46 Vic., cap. 21, intituled " An Act to amend the law respecting public instruction, in so far as respects the Town of Richmond " ; 30. respecting the School Commrs. of Hochelaga ; 31. to provide for the better support of the schools under the control of the Prot. Bd. of School Commrs. of the City of Quebec ; 32. to amend the Act 44-45 Vic., cap. 27, intituled " An Act respecting the Bar of the Province of Quebec " ; 33. to render valid certain notarial deeds ; 34. to amend the Act 46 Vic., cap. 34, intituled " An Act to amend and consolidate the law respecting the Dental Assn. of the Province of Quebec " ; 35. to annex lot No. 1698 of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the municipality of the late parish of Montreal to the municipality of Notre-Dame de Grâce, West ; 36. to modify the official plans and books of reference thereto of the town of Fraserville, the parish of St. Patrice de la Riviere du Loup, the Tp. of Hull, and the village of St. Saver, near Quebec ; 37. to erect the parish of St. Joachim de Shefford into a municipality for municipal and school purposes ; 38. to amend an Act of this session, intituled " An Act to erect the parish of St. Joachim de Shefford into a municipality for municipal and school purposes " ; 39. to detach a certain portion of the Tp. of Tingwick, in the county of Arthabaska, and to annex it to the Municipality of the township of West Chester, for municipal and school purposes ; 40. to detach certain parts of the augmentation of the township of Caxton, from the parish of St. Barnabé, and to annex them to the parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, in the county of St. Maurice, for all purposes whatsoever ; 41. to remove certain doubts respecting the Act 44-45 Vic., cap. 32, respecting the annexation to the municipality of the united Tps. of Stoneham and Tewkesbury of a certain part of the parish of St. Edmond de Stoneham ; 42. to erect into a municipality the parish of St. Maxime du Mont Louis, with other adjacent posts and the township of Denoue, all in the Co. of Gaspé and for other purposes ; 43. to civilly erect the parish of Ste. Emele de

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l'Énergie and also to constitute such parish a distinct and separate municipality ; 44. to ratify and confirm a deed of division (*partage*) and settlement of properties made between the School Commrs. of the Municipality of the Village of Waterloo, in the Co. of Shefford, and the Trustees of the dissentient minority in the said Village of Waterloo ; 45. to authorize the Incumbent and Church Wardens of the Ch. of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, to borrow money, and to hypothecate the church site and buildings thereon ; 46. to authorize " the rector and church wardens of St. Jude's Ch., of the parish of St. Jude, in the Diocese of Montreal," to borrow money and hypothecate the church property ; 47. to amend the Act 35 Vic., cap. 35, establishing exceptional and special arrangements in the parish of St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur, for the construction of a parish church, to become the cathedral of the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe ; 48. to define the meaning of a certain donation made to the Cleres de St. Viateur by the Hon. Barthelémi Joliette and his wife ; 49. to allow the Congregational College of British North America to confer degrees in Divinity, and to amend the Act 27-28 Vic., cap. 162 ; 50. respecting the union of certain Methodist Churches therein named ; 51. to incorporate the "*Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Marie*" ; 52. to incorporate "*La maison de l'Immaculée Conception de Montréal*" ; 53. to consolidate and amend the Act relating to *Les Soeurs de l'Asile de la Providence de Montréal* ; 54. to incorporate the Montréal Butchers' Provident and Mutual Benefit Assn. ; 55. to incorporate " The Royal Electric Co." ; 56. to incorporate " The Sanitary Assn. of the Province of Quebec" ; 57. to incorporate the Licensed Victuallers' Assn. of Montreal ; 58. to incorporate " The Levis Maritime and Industrial Co." ; 59. to incorporate "*La Société Union St. Joseph des Artisans de Sherbrooke*" ; 60. to incorporate the " Du Lievre and Ottawa Rivers Transportation and Mining Co." ; 61. to amend the Act 18 Vic., cap. 61, of the Statutes of the Parlt. of the late Province of Canada ; 62. to further amend the charter of the *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien* ; 63. to reduce the Capital Stock of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co. ; 64. to amend the Act 27-28 Vic., cap. 70, intituled " An Act to enable the proprietors of the Islands Du Moine and Des Barques, to make regulations for the better government of the said islands" ; 65. to ratify and confirm certain resolutions of the shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Co. ; 66. to ratify debentures issued by "*La Compagnie de Filature, Ste. Anne, Hochelaga*," and to empower the directors of the said Company to grant hypothecs on immovable property ; 67. to amend the Act 46 Vic., Cap. 74, incorporating "*La Compagnie de l'Hotel Chateau St. Louis*;" 68. to enable the Coaticook Knitting Company to issue First Mortgage Debentures and to confirm a by-law of the Company to that effect ; 69. to abolish the preferential shares of the Capital Stock of the Paton Manufacturing Company, issued under the authority of the Act of this Province, 30 Vic., Cap. 67, and to repeal the said Act ; 70. respecting railway subsidies and the guarantee of interest by the Province of Quebec ; 71. further to amend the Act of this Province, 43-44 Vic., Cap. 50, intituled " An Act to incorporate the Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company ; 72. to amend the Act incorporating the Leeds and Eastern Township Railway Company ; 73. concerning Joint Stock Companies, and for the protection of Investors ; 74. to further amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 24 Vic., Cap. 32, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies ; 75. to further amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 24 Vic., Cap. 32, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies ; 76. to amend the Act of this Province 45 Vic., Cap. 51, intituled " An Act respecting Mutual Fire Insurance Companies ;" 77. to authorize the Government of Quebec to take possession of a certain toll bridge over the river Richelieu ; 78. to incorporate " The St. Leonard Bridge Company" and to authorize it to levy tolls on a bridge which it has con-

structed on the Nicolet river, near the village of the parish of St. Leonard in the county of Nicolet; 79. to amend an Act of the present Session intituled "An Act to incorporate The St. Leonard Bridge Company, and to authorize it to levy tolls on a bridge which it has constructed on the Nicolet River, near the village of the parish of St. Leonard, in the county of Nicolet;" 80. to authorize Joseph Morissete, of the parish of Ste. Marie, in the county of Beauce, to construct a toll-bridge over the River Chaudière; 81. respecting the Quebec Turnpike Roads; 82. to amend the Ordinance 4 Vic., Cap. 17, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of certain roads in the neighbourhood of, and leading to the City of Quebec, and to raise a fund for that purpose," and the various acts amending the same; 83. respecting winter vehicles in certain counties; 84. to amend the Act 39 Vic., Cap. 50, incorporating the City of Sherbrooke, as heretofore amended by the Act 40 Vic., Cap. 27, and the Act 42-43 Vic., Cap. 60; 85. to amend the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 75 and the various acts amending the same, and containing provisions relative to the corporation of the town of Sorel; 86. to amend the Act 38 Vic., Cap. 77, intituled "An Act to amend the Act 27 Vic., cap. 24, intituled "An Act to erect the village of Beauharnois as a town;" 87. to further amend the Act 27 Vic., cap. 23, and the Act 39 Vic., cap. 47, in order to modify and better define the general powers of the corporation of the town of Joliette, and for other purposes; 88. to amend certain Acts respecting the incorporation of the Town of Berthier, and to grant it additional powers; 89. to incorporate the Town of St. Jean Baptiste; to incorporate the Town of Sainte Cunégonde; 91. to authorize the sale of certain immovables belonging to the estate of the late J. B. Renand; 92. to authorize Dame Marie J. Thérèse La Roche and her husband, J. Aldéric Ouimet Esq. to sell, or otherwise dispose of, certain substituted property; 93. to authorize Achille Leduc, the institute under the will of his mother, the late Dame Marguerite Bourgeois, to dispose of the substituted immovables; 94. to amend the Act of the Province 44-45 Vic., cap. 89, by substituting the name of David Lamontague, of the parish of Ste. Marie, for that of François Gosselin, and for other purposes; 95. to authorize the Bar of the Province of Quebec to admit Philéas R. Corrivéau amongst its members, after examination; 96. to authorize the Bar of the Province of Quebec to admit C. H. Andgrave, *alias* Handgrave *dit* Champagne, to the profession of Attorney and Advocate; 97. to authorize the Pharmaceutical Assn. of the Province of Quebec to admit F. T. Ansell to practise as a chemist and druggist in this Province.

On the 4th October, the Hon. L. R. Masson, Senator, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, in the room of the Hon. T. Robitaille, whose term of office had expired.* He refused to take

* The following despatch in acknowledgment of Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille's services was forwarded to that gentleman by the Secretary of State:—

" Département du Secrétaire d'Etat,

" Ottawa, 7 octobre, 1884.

" MONSIEUR,

" La durée de votre temps de service comme Lieutenant-Gouverneur de la Province de Québec étant expirée, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général, en Conseil, de nommer, comme votre successeur, l'Honorable Louis François Rodrigue Masson; la nomination de M. Masson devra prendre effet le septième jour de novembre prochain. En vous mandant ce qui

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the oath of allegiance in the form in which it had been administered to his predecessors, to which reference was made in the REGISTER for 1883, page 89, and on page 62 of this volume. The only ground was, of course, that he could not conscientiously as a Roman Catholic deny the Pope's "authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm." Mr. Masson's action was generally endorsed by public opinion, which was at a loss to understand why it should be necessary to abjure the spiritual authority of anybody in a country where no State Church existed. The oath was finally modified in its terms, and Mr. Masson was then sworn in.

Monseigneur Smeülders, Apostolic Commissary from the Pope, continued his investigation of the religious difficulties which had so long troubled the Province. [*Vide A. R.*, 1883, p. 147.] In September, a decree was promulgated from Rome, maintaining former decisions of the Holy See in favour of Laval University, and enjoining all Catholics to further its interests. The Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, which was in open antagonism with Laval, was, however, permitted to remain *in statu quo ante*. This decree was by many regarded as only temporary, and it was freely prophesied that when Monseigneur Smeülders completed his enquiry, the result would be adverse to Laval, and in favour of the "ultramontane" party. His Excellency left Montreal for New York on his way to Europe on the 28th December.

The Commissioners appointed by statute to enquire into the charge against the Hon. J. A. Mousseau (*vide supra*), in connection with the contract for the Parliament Buildings, examined a large number of witnesses, and reported that Mr. Mousseau and Mr. Bergeron had no knowledge of Charlebois's agreement to pay De Beaufort when it was made, and disapproved of it when they were informed of it; that Mr. Mousseau did not know of it when the contract was given to Charlebois, and did not therefore show favouritism; that Mr. Bergeron and De Beaufort exercised no influence on Mr. Mousseau or his

précède, je dois vous exprimer la haute appréciation de Son Excellence sur l'habileté, la discrétion et l'efficacité que vous avez montrées dans l'accomplissement des devoirs qui vous incombent en tant que Lieutenant Gouverneur de votre Province natale, pendant une période remplie d'incidents importants dans l'histoire de cette ancienne et honorable partie de l'Empire Colonial. Et maintenant, j'ai beaucoup de plaisir à vous adresser les remerciements de Son Excellence pour vos services dans l'importante position que vous avez occupée depuis les cinq dernières années. J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, votre obéissant serviteur,

"J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secrétaire d'Etat."

colleagues to induce them to give the contract ; that Mr. Mousseau did not receive directly or indirectly any part of the \$10,000, or any sum of money for securing the contract for Charlebois ; that the contract was regularly given, and that Charlebois had not been unduly favoured.

The Commissioners to investigate the charges against Mr. Mercier (*vide supra*) had some stormy sittings, which resulted in one case in the withdrawal of Mr. Watts, one of the minority, from further participation. A few days afterwards the proceedings closed. The majority agreed to report that the allegations had been proved, and Mr. Lemieux made a minority report, holding that Mr. Mercier had received the \$5,000 for his fees and disbursements, and not to induce him to withdraw the petition against Mr. Mousseau.

Quebec, like Ontario, had its dynamite scare, or rather explosion, for it went further than a mere alarm. The explosion occurred on the 11th October, at the new Legislative Buildings in the city of Quebec, during the workmen's dinner hour. Of course the " Fenian " cry was again raised, but the circumstances rather led to the suspicion that the outrage was the work of some labourers who had grievances against the contractor. The Government offered a reward of \$1,000 for information which might lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators, but without result.

The Nova Scotia Legislature met on the 14th February, when Mr. M. H. Richey for the first time opened the Session as Lieutenant-Governor. The accounts for the year 1883, showed payments amounting to \$1,908,402, and receipts of \$1,899,879, or a deficit of \$8,524 on the year's transactions, which, added to an adverse balance of \$58,713 in the previous year, made a total deficit of \$67,237. The ordinary revenue was \$563,864, including \$392,963 from the Dominion by way of subsidy, and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was \$541,098, leaving a balance of \$22,766. The revenue for 1884 was estimated at \$541,754, and the expenditure at \$539,992. An address was adopted to the Governor-General, praying for better terms, to the extent of an increase of the Dominion subsidy by 50 per cent. The work of the consolidation of the Statutes occupied a great portion of the Session, which lasted until the 19th April, when the Lieutenant-Governor gave the Royal Assent to 81 Bills, and closed the Legislature. One of the measures assented to confirmed the arrangement entered into with the Government of Canada for the transfer of the Eastern Extension Railway to them.

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On the 15th of July, Mr. Pipes resigned his position as Premier, on the ground of inability to devote sufficient time and attention to his duties, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, of the *Halifax Chronicle*, who had been a member of Mr. Pipes's Government, was on the 28th of the same month called to succeed him. The new Premier took the offices of President of the Executive Council, and Provincial Secretary; Mr. C. E. Church became Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, and Mr. J. W. Longley became a member of the Government without portfolio. Mr. A. Gayton; as well as Mr. Pipes, retired from the Government.

In November, the Government negotiated a 5 per cent loan of \$400,000 altogether within the Province at from 106 to 107.

The Session of the New Brunswick Legislature extended from the 28th February to the 1st April. The speech with which the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Wilmot) opened the Session, contained a declaration that recent judicial decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada "justify the hope that we may rely upon the Court of final resort preserving the political autonomy of the Provinces against the dangers which threaten it from Federal encroachments." The accounts showed that the receipts for 1883 had amounted to \$822,889, including an advance of \$225,429 on the subsidy of 1884 from the Dominion Government, in addition to the subsidy for the year, which actually amounted to \$456,986, but had been discounted by an advance of \$60,000 in 1882. The expenditure on ordinary account for fourteen months ending December 31st, 1883, had been \$810,574, besides \$119,537 for the new Legislative Buildings, and \$13,712 for some items in suspense account. The estimated receipts for 1884, were \$644,106, and the estimated expenditure \$610,131. Resolutions, almost identical in terms with those adopted by the Ontario Legislature in reference to Provincial rights in relation to local railways [*vide* p. 117], were proposed by Mr. Stockton on the 31st March, the debate was adjourned, and the Legislature was prorogued on the following day.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature assembled on the 6th March, when the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Haviland), in his speech, made the following reference to matters of general interest:—

"During the recess a representative of my Government conferred with the Dominion Cabinet respecting the claim of this Province to a refund of the amount expended by the Government of Prince Edward Island on public piers since 1st July, 1883, and also regarding the future maintenance of these works by the Federal

Government. A decision has been arrived at on these subjects, and the papers relating to the same will be laid before you. Our Province still remains unprovided with that efficient and continuous steam service which was guaranteed by the articles of confederation. The loss to the people of this Island, arising out of the non-fulfilment in this respect of the conditions of union is of the most serious character."

Mr. Sullivan, the Premier, announced the appointment of Mr. A. J. Macdonald to the vacant seat in the Executive Council. The receipts of the Province for 1883 had amounted to \$228,169, and the expenditure to \$270,564, leaving a balance against the Province on the year's transactions of \$42,395, which, added to the adverse balance of the previous year, left a total deficit of \$54,744. The system pursued in this Province is so singular that it is impossible to gather, either from the Journals or the Appropriation Bill what is the amount voted by the Legislature for the year current when it is in Session. The Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the Legislature on the 17th April, when he gave the Royal Assent to 26 Bills. On the 1st August, the Hon. Andrew Archibald Macdonald was appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship in the room of the Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, whose term of office had expired. In a despatch written to the Lieutenant-Governor, which was published in the *Royal Gazette* of Prince Edward Island, Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, bore testimony to the zeal, prudence and ability with which Mr. Haviland had discharged the duties of his high position.

The Manitoba Legislature met on the 13th March, and was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Aikins, who mentioned in his speech the services which Lord Lorne was rendering to the Province by bringing its advantages before the British public, referred to the steps taken to settle the boundary question, and alluded in the following terms to the claims of the Province on the Federal Government :

"The claims which this Province has always preferred as a right have again been urged upon the Privy Council. My Government has taken the view that the time has arrived when such provisions should be made for this Province as will obviate the necessity of future delegations to the capital. With this object in view, the Privy Council have been urged to concede to the Province the control of the public and school lands for local revenue and the support of education respectively, and also a readjustment of the credit allowed Manitoba on her entering Confederation, the same to be based on her population as ascertained decennially.

"In pursuance of the policy already sanctioned by this house, representations have been made by the Government, urging upon the Privy Council the expediency of extending the boundaries of this Province as far north as the sixtieth parallel, and westward to the one hundred and second meridian. The importance of this extension, in view of the contemplated construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad, cannot be over-estimated. I regret to inform you that, as yet, no answer to the

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memorial submitted by my Government has been received. You will be asked to give your careful consideration to such means as will be suggested by them to secure the objects asked for in this memorial."

Mr. Greenway, leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment to the address, stating that the House desired "to urge strongly upon the Privy Council of Canada a reconsideration of the policy adopted by them, in the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of disallowing local railway Acts within the authority of this Legislature;" complaining of the existing Customs Tariff and asking for its modification; claiming that, in compensation for the Provincial lands retained by the Dominion, a sum should be added to the capital account of the Province; and calling for a redistribution of the electoral divisions. The amendment was negatived by 21 to 6. The receipts for 1883 had been \$647,613, and the expenditure \$495,612. The estimated expenditure for 1884 was \$505,635, to meet which the expected income was only \$362,138. Mr. Norquay, the Premier, moved a series of resolutions calling upon the Federal Government to place the Province in a similar position to that of the other Provinces in regard to the possession of the public lands. Mr. Killam, in amendment, proposed to call upon the Dominion Government to refund to the Province the amount it had already received from the disposal of the public lands. The amendment was defeated by 19 to 7 and the Premier's resolution carried. On the 22nd April, the Speaker, the Provincial Treasurer, the Minister of Public Works and the Attorney-General were appointed a committee to proceed to Ottawa and meet a committee of the Privy Council in order to represent to the latter the claims of the Province, which were embodied in a very long and detailed series of resolutions. The House adjourned from the 29th April to the 26th May, and in the interval the committee visited Ottawa, and received certain offers from the Government which are referred to in a previous chapter. When they again met the House, the latter declined to accept the proposed terms, and instructed the Government to prepare a case before the next Session, with a view to its submission to the Imperial Government. * An address of condolence was passed on the occasion of the death of Prince Leopold, and on the 3rd June the Legislature was prorogued. The number of bills assented to was 79 of which 54 were public and general measures.

On the 30th of April, Dr. D. H. Wilson became Provincial Secretary, in the place of the late Mr. A. M. Sutherland, to whom a pub-

lic funeral was accorded, \$1,000 being voted for that purpose. In October, great excitement was caused in Winnipeg, in consequence of a prisoner named McCormick being flogged by order of the Attorney-General, Mr. Miller, for attempting to escape from gaol. The newspapers stated that the flogging caused the victim to faint. A crowd arose and would probably have lynched the Attorney-General if he could have been found, but he sought safety in the Mounted Police Barracks. He was hanged and burned in effigy, but the gaol surgeon denied the statement of the prisoner's fainting, and asserted that the accounts published were greatly exaggerated. Early in December, Mr. Miller resigned.

The passage of the Bill for the settlement of all disputes between the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia by the Legislature of that Province was mentioned in last year's REGISTER, the Session having commenced on the 3rd of December, 1883. An address was adopted to the Governor-General "earnestly requesting that an Act may be introduced by the Dominion Government restricting and regulating the immigration of Chinese," and that their employment on Dominion public works might be forbidden. The amount voted for the year ending June 30th, 1885, amounted to \$623,444. The House was prorogued on the 18th of February, when the Royal assent was given to 33 Bills. On the 9th of December, Mr. Drake retired from the Government, and the Premier (Mr. Smithe) took the additional office of President of the Council. The Chinese question was still that which attracted the greatest interest, especially in view of the Royal Commission on the subject which has been referred to in a previous chapter. The public works provided for in the Settlement Act, especially the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Island Railway and the Graving Dock, made satisfactory progress.

Two elections to the Executive Council of the North-West Territory were held during the year, the result of which will be found in the Appendix. The sixth session of the Council opened at Regina on the 3rd of July. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney stated that there was a prospect of a bountiful harvest, and that the settlers throughout the territory were hopeful. The Council closed on the 6th of August, with a vote of thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor for the courtesy with which he had presided at its meetings. The following Ordinances were passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council during the Session:—

1. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate, as amended, the Registration of Titles Ordinance of 1878, and the Ordinance amending it; 2. respecting the herd-

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ing of animals ; 3. to amend and consolidate, as amended, the Ordinances respecting the administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Territories ; 4. respecting municipalities ; 5. providing for the organization of Schools in the North-West Territories ; 6. to establish liens in favour of mechanics, machinists and others ; 7. respecting controverted elections ; 8. to regulate the costs of distress for rent and extra judicial seizure ; 9. respecting distress for interest upon mortgages ; 10. to declare the law respecting real property held by two or more persons ; 11. to encourage the planting of forest trees ; 12. respecting compensation to the families of persons killed by accidents ; 13. to amend Ordinance No. 12 of 1883, intituled " An Ordinance respecting auctioneers, hawkers and pedlars ; " 14. to amend and consolidate, as amended, the several Ordinances respecting the marking of stock ; 16. to amend Ordinance No. 1 of 1883, respecting infectious diseases of domestic animals ; 16. for the protection of sheep and other animals ; 17. to amend Ordinance No. 5 of 1881, intituled " An Ordinance respecting mortgages and sales of personal property ; " 18. to amend Ordinance No. 10 of 1879, intituled " An Ordinance respecting the Ordinances of the North-West Territories ; " 19. to amend Ordinance No. 5 of 1879, intituled " An Ordinance respecting masters and servants ; " 20. to amend and consolidate, as amended, Ordinance No. 7 of 1878, providing for the appointment of constables ; 21. to amend and consolidate, as amended, the several Ordinances respecting the licensing of billiard and other tables, and for the prevention of gambling ; 22. to authorise corporations and institutions, incorporated outside the North-West Territories, to transact business therein ; 23. to amend Ordinance No. 11 of 1883, intituled " An Ordinance to enforce the destruction of the Canada thistle, and other noxious weeds ; " 24. relating to the duties of justices of the peace in cases of appeals ; 25. respecting ferries ; 26. respecting property and civil rights ; 27. concerning receipt notes, hire notes and orders for chattels ; 28. exempting certain property from seizure and sale under execution ; 29. to amend and consolidate, as amended, the several Ordinances respecting fences ; 30. respecting choses in action ; 31. respecting preferential assignments ; 32. to amend Ordinance No. 14 of 1883, respecting the construction of chimneys ; 33. to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1883, respecting the protection of game ; 34. respecting inn, hotel, and boarding-house keepers ; 35. respecting keepers of livery, boarding and sale stables ; 36. to amend Ordinance No. 9 of 1883, intituled " An Ordinance to regulate the disposal of found and stolen horses. "

ADDENDA.

The actual surplus of the year ending June 30th, 1884, was \$754,255, which was considerably less than the estimate and that of previous surpluses.

The following shows the estimated and actual receipts and expenditures.

ESTIMATED.	ACTUAL.	DIFFERENCE.
Receipts .....\$33,250,000	\$31,861,961	\$1,388,039 (below).
Expenditure..... 31,010,327	31,107,706	97,379 (above).
Surplus.....\$ 2,239,673	\$ 754,255	\$1,485,418 (below).

The following Provincial Acts were disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council: Ontario: Act respecting License Duties, disallowed 30th April. British Columbia: Act to prevent the immigration of Chinese.

Some correspondence took place between the Imperial, United States and Canadian Governments in reference to the approaching termination of the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty. [*Vide* A. R., 1883, p. 97.] The first document is a letter, dated 4th December, from Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor-General, stating that in view of the expiration of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty on the first of July, Her Majesty's Government were desirous of obtaining the views of the Government of Canada as to the course which they might wish to be pursued in negotiations with the Government of the United States, with the object of arriving at some satisfactory arrangement with that Government, in order to avoid the risks and complications which might arise from the fishery question being left in an unsettled and undecided state. On the 26th of December Lord Lansdowne wrote as follows:—

“(Secret.)

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, 26th Dec., 1884.

“MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, secret, of the 4th of December, and to inform you that, agreeably with the instructions therein contained, I have urged upon my Government the necessity of supplying your Lordship with a definite expression of its views in regard to the

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steps to be taken in consequence of the expiration of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington.

"2. Some delay has been occasioned by the absence of Sir John Macdonald, from Ottawa on public business. I have, however, since his return had several conversations with him and am now able to give your Lordship an indication of the manner in which the Government of the Dominion desire to deal with this question.

"3. I have in the first place to point out that these articles have been abrogated by the Government of the United States in compliance with a vote of Congress, without, as far as we are aware, any intimation of a desire on the part of that Government to substitute for them any other arrangement, and without any specific disclosures of the reasons which have induced it to adopt such a course, beyond general and unofficial expressions of dissatisfaction with the result of the award under which the United States were required to pay a sum of five and a half millions of dollars for the privilege of fishing in the waters to which their fishermen were admitted under the treaty of 1871.

"4. A course similar to that which has now been adopted was followed by the Government of Washington in regard to the treaty of 1854, which was abrogated in like manner, to the detriment of the commercial relations which had been established between the two countries while it was in operation.

"5. In the face of these circumstances, my Government does not consider that it would be consistent with the respect which it owes to itself to appear as a suitor for concessions at the hands of the Government of the United States. It is moreover certainly open to question whether, if negotiations on this subject are to be approached at all, they will not be approached with a better prospect of success, if they are commenced and conducted with the Government which will assume office next spring, rather than with that by which the articles have been denounced and which could not reasonably expect to terminate such negotiations before the end of its official existence.

"6. The expiration of the Fishery Articles, although no doubt it will produce some dislocation of this branch of the commerce of the Dominion, will only replace it in the position which it occupied between the expiration of the treaty of 1854 and the commencement of the Treaty of 1871. Each party will be restricted to its own waters, and steps would be taken to protect from trespass those of the Dominion which are admitted to be of far greater value than those of the United States. It is probable that a considerable portion of the catch of the Canadian fishermen would find its way, as it did during the period referred to, to the same markets as now, but carried in American vessels, the owners of which would purchase the fish from Canadian fishing vessels whilst afloat, and enter them at their own ports free of duty as their own catch, for re-sale in the West Indies and elsewhere.

"7. In another respect, however, the action of the United States Government is no doubt likely to leave inconvenient and perhaps embarrassing results, though not to Canadian fishermen. The fishery clause will cease to operate on the 1st of July, 1885. At that time vessels belonging to the United States will be engaged in fishing in Canadian waters. These vessels will have been equipped and fitted out for the season's fishing, and will have made all their arrangements in the belief that they would be able to prosecute their business until its end. If these vessels were upon the day following that upon which the articles ceased to operate, either cap-

tured for trespass, or compelled on pain of seizures to desist from fishing in Canadian waters, considerable loss would be occasioned to the owners, and much ill-feeling created between the two countries. The Government of the Dominion has no desire to be instrumental in producing such a state of things, and I am able to inform your Lordship that should such a course be acceptable to the Government of the United States, we shall be prepared to agree to an extension of the operation of the clause in regard both to "free fishing" and "free fish" until the 1st of January, 1886. If this were to be done, their expiration would take place between the fishing season of 1885 and that of 1886, instead of in the middle of that of 1885, and the result of avoiding those complications of which I have already spoken.

"8. The delay thus gained would, if the United States were to show any desire for the discussion of the commercial relation of the two countries, give time for such a discussion and the Government of the Dominion would have no object in restricting its scope to the subject of the Fisheries. It is, indeed, a matter of notoriety that the Dominion has consistently expressed its readiness to become a party to an arrangement which might have the effect of affording increased facilities for international commerce between itself and the United States. It has given the best proof of its sincerity by taking under its existing Customs Laws, powers of which Your Lordship is aware, to admit upon favourable terms by proclamation of the Governor-General, those products of the United States which were included in the Treaty of 1854, whenever a similar course in regard to the natural products of the Dominion may be adopted by the Government of Washington. It regretted at the time the termination of the Treaty of 1854, which it believed to be advantageous to the interests of both countries, and it would be fully prepared on receiving from the Government of the United States an intimation that negotiations would be likely to produce useful results, to enter into such negotiations in an amicable spirit.

"9. I think it my duty, in conclusion, to make your Lordship aware that in a letter to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, dated the 23rd inst., I asked him to be good enough to inform me whether such an *ad interim* arrangement as I have indicated in paragraph 7, was likely to be agreeable to the Government to which he is accredited.

"I have, etc.,

"LANSDOWNE.

"The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby."

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PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE DOMINION.

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ONTARIO.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education, in his annual report for 1884, is able to show an increase in efficiency and school equipment. The amount apportioned from the Legislative grant was \$265,468 being \$251,067 for public schools, and \$14,401 for separate schools, a decrease of \$270, as compared with the previous year. The amount from Municipal School Grants and Assessments was \$2,538,041, showing an increase of \$90,827. The amount from the Municipalities Fund, Surplus Distribution, and other like sources, applied to School purposes was \$767,222, increase, \$10,184. The total receipts for all Public School purposes amounted to \$3,570,731, showing an increase of \$100,741 over the total receipts of the year 1882. The Legislative Grant represents $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total receipts; Municipal grant, $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; other sources 22 per cent.

Expenditure.—The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers was \$2,210,187, increase, \$65,739. For maps, globes, prize-books and libraries, \$20,275, increase, \$4,692. For sites and building of school-houses, \$312,342, decrease, \$29,576. For rent and repairs of school-houses, etc., \$565,626, increase, \$40,602. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, \$3,108,430, increase, \$81,456. Balances of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$462,302, increase, \$19,286. The average cost per pupil, based on *total attendance*, was \$6.40 for rural districts, etc., \$8.51 for cities, \$6.84 for towns, being for the whole Province, \$6.69; based on *average attendance* it was \$14.80, \$14.45, \$12.44, and \$14.42 for rural districts, etc., cities, towns, and province, respectively. Teachers' salaries represent 71 per cent. of the amounts expended; maps, apparatus, etc., $\frac{5.5}{100}$; sites and buildings, 10 per cent.; and rents, repairs, etc., $18\frac{3.5}{100}$ per cent.

School Population.—The school population (comprising only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) reported by trustees was 478,791, decrease, 5,026. The school population and total attendance have been diminishing for some years. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the schools, 452,661; decrease, 4,517. Number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 11,708; decrease, 2,626. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 464,369;

decrease, 7,143. The number of boys attending the schools, 243,671 ; decrease, 3,295. The number of girls attending the schools, 220,698 ; decrease, 3,848.

The number of children between seven and thirteen years of age reported as not attending any school for 110 days during the year, was 88,432. The number between seven and thirteen reported as not attending any school whatever, 7,266 ; or one and a-half per cent. of the whole school population. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the number of legal teaching days in the year, being 220 for rural, and 212 for urban schools, was 215,561, increase, 1,385. It is satisfactory to note that, while the total school population and attendance were slowly decreasing, the average attendance increased. The percentage of average attendance, as compared with the total number attending school, was for rural districts, forty-three ; cities, fifty-nine ; towns, fifty-five : Province, forty-six ; increase, one per cent. The percentage of pupils under five to the total number attending school was $\frac{2.5}{100}$; for pupils between five and sixteen, $97 \frac{4.8}{100}$; for those between seventeen and twenty-one $2 \frac{2.0}{100}$; and for those over twenty-one, 52 per cent. of the pupils were boys ; 48 per cent. girls. The average attendance of pupils was about 12 per cent. of the estimated total population.

Teachers.—In the 5,252 schools reported, 6,911 teachers were employed, being an increase of 54 ; of these 3,829 were males, a decrease of 233, and 4082 females, an increase of 287. The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a county was \$800 ; the lowest, \$120 ; in a city the highest, \$1,200 ; the lowest, \$275 ; in town the highest, \$1,000 ; the lowest \$200. In calculating the average salaries, teachers, being members of religious orders, are omitted. The average salary of male teachers in *counties*, including incorporated villages, \$394—of female teachers, \$252 ; in *cities*, of male teachers, \$764—of female teachers, \$362 ; in *towns*, of male teachers, \$605—of female teachers, \$277. In *counties*, not including incorporated villages, the average salary of male teachers was \$388—of female teachers, \$250. In incorporated villages, male teachers, \$515—female, \$256. The average salary of male teachers in the province was \$422—of female, \$271.

The number of teachers who attended Normal School at Toronto and Ottawa was 1,853, being a decrease of 20. The total number of certificates or licensed teachers reported was 6,911, increase, 54 ; provincial certificates, First Class, 211, decrease, 35 ; Second Class, 2,167, decrease, 2 ; County Board Certificates of the old standard, First Class, 183, decrease, 33 ; Second Class, 71, decrease, 51 ; Third Class Certificates, 3,426, decrease, 45 ; interim certificates, 603, increase, 194 ; other certificates, 250 ; increase, 26.

Urban School Boards, &c.—The number of Urban School Boards was : in cities, 20 ; in towns, 99 ; in incorporated villages, 134. There were 10

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Township School Boards. The number of Rural School sections was 4,787; number of Rural Schools kept open, 4,723; village schools, 182. Number of school houses, 5,284.

In each inspectorial district there is a teachers' association, and the meeting of teachers and the exchange of views on subjects connected with the profession have proven valuable stimulants to the course of education. The general Teachers' Institute of the province was held on the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of August. The meeting was largely attended, and a number of valuable and interesting papers were read and discussed.

Roman Catholic Separate Schools.—The number of Roman Catholic separate schools was 194, an increase over the previous year of 1. The amount apportioned and paid by the Department of Education from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance of pupils, as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was \$14,400; increase, \$19. The amount of school rates from the supporters of Separate Schools, \$108,634; increase, \$11,383. The amount subscribed by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, \$43,254; decrease, \$11,851. Total amount received from all sources, \$166,289; decrease, \$449. There was paid to teachers \$91,702; increase, \$7,606. For maps, prize-books, and libraries, \$1,655; increase, \$352. For sites and building school-houses, \$23,325; decrease, \$13,535. For other school purposes, \$36,929; increase, \$4,848. Total amount expended, \$153,611; decrease, \$728. Balances, \$12,678; increase, \$279. The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools, 26,177; increase, 29. The average attendance was 13,705; increase, 131. The percentage of average attendance, as compared with total number attending school, was for rural districts, forty-six; cities, fifty-five; towns, fifty-five; Province, fifty-two. The whole number of teachers employed in the Separate Schools, 397; increase, 7. Male teachers, 97; decrease, 1. Female teachers, 300; increase, 8. The average salary of male teachers was \$352; of female, \$188. This is considerably below the Public School standard; but it must be remembered that quite a number of the Separate School teachers are members of religious orders, receiving merely nominal salaries. The average cost per pupil based on total attendance was \$5.18 for rural districts; \$6.07 for cities; \$6.25 for towns; for the Province, \$5.87; based on average attendance, it was \$11.31, \$11.07, \$11.35, and \$11.21 for rural districts, etc., cities, towns, and Province, respectively.

Non-sectarian High Schools.—The number of schools was 104, the number of pupils, 11,834, a decrease of 505. Thirty-seven schools charge fees; 67 are free, 54 are united with public schools. The highest salary paid Head Master, \$2,250; lowest, \$636; average salary of Head Master, \$1,068. 52 Head Masters were graduates of Toronto University; 95 (including Toronto), of Canadian Universities; 7 of British Universities; 2 Certificated. The total number of teachers was 347.

School Readers.—The battle of the books which raged in the province for more than a year came to an end, and the Minister of Education was able to insert in his report a paragraph to the effect that a contract had been entered into with certain publishing firms for the publication of a series of readers to be known as the "*Ontario Readers.*" Stringent measures were taken to prevent the use of unauthorized text-books.

Indian Schools.—Teachers in Indian Schools are required to have a speaking acquaintance with the Indian language; and are consequently in most cases whole or part Indian. It is provided that instruction, as far as possible, shall be industrial.

No summary of the total number of children attending the Indian schools has been given. In very many cases the teachers were found by the inspectors to possess hardly any knowledge of the English or French languages; and in these cases the teaching work was carried on in Indian. The school equipment in many schools was very poor; and in several of the school houses, the teacher had taken up his (or her) abode. Carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, and other trades are taught in some of these schools, and if there is any fault, it is that industrial knowledge is not largely enough disseminated.

Queen's University.—The past has been a conspicuous year in the history of Queen's. Its Principal, the Rev. Dr. George Monro Grant, waged a strong war against the advocates of unification of the Universities. One of the chief pens employed against Dr. Grant was that of Dr. Goldwin Smith; and Toronto University, which yearns to be the centre and the soul of the new system, put forth many able champions against the Principal of Queen's. Meanwhile the question of consolidation is as far from settlement as ever, and in this position it is likely to remain for many a day.

Trinity College.—Trinity made marked progress during the year under the Provost, Dr. Body. A new chapel was added to the College buildings, and the consecration of the edifice was made the occasion for the delivery of two very able sermons, one by Dr. Lewis, Bishop of Ontario, and the other by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, and at a luncheon, subsequently, in the Convocation Hall, Provost Body, Chancellor Allan, Dr. Goldwin Smith and other gentlemen delivered addresses.

Toronto University.—In his controversy with the provincial authorities, respecting the admission of women to participation in studies at the University of Toronto, Dr. Wilson, President of University College pointed out that he was not an opponent of the higher education of women. He concluded by saying, that he does not anticipate any large influx of lady students into University College, if it should be decided to throw it open to them, but that on the contrary, such a course would prove a serious blow to the cause of the higher education of women in this country.

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Some time after the lamented death of the late Chief Justice Moss, it was decided to found a Scholarship in Toronto University in honor of his memory. At a meeting of the University Senate during the year, it was reported that \$2,075 had been subscribed, amongst the principal donors, being Vice-Chancellor Mulock, \$500; Dr. Wilson, \$50; Mr. James Tilt, Q.C., \$100; Mr. E. B. Osler, \$50; Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., \$100; Hon. Chancellor Boyd, \$100; Hon. Mr. Justice Taylor, \$50; Hon. Edw. Blake, \$50; Hon. Mr. Justice Cameron, \$50; Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, \$50, etc., etc.

Wycliffe College.—The opening lecture of the College term was delivered in October, by the Rev. Principal Sheraton. Mr. A. H. Campbell occupied the chair. Amongst those present were the Hon. Edward Blake, Dr. Daniel Wilson, Rev. Principal McLaren, Dr. J. G. Hodgins, and others. Referring to the proposed university consolidation, the lecturer said, "A scheme of university consolidation has, I understand, been proposed, of which the leading features appeared to be the erection of four or five arts colleges in Toronto in affiliation with a central college or university, created by making the University of Toronto a teaching as well as an examining body. The motives which lead to such a proposal are past my comprehension. It is cumbrous, complex, expensive, and unnecessary."

Victoria University.—The session of 1884-85 of this College was opened by an able address, delivered by the President, Rev. Dr. Nelles, who, in referring to university confederation, said, "Confederation of all the colleges in one university implies the conservation of existing rights and privileges; it implies equality of standing in the common university; and it implies the autonomy and distinctive character of the colleges embraced in the confederation. It affords scope for variety, for wholesome competition, and for future indefinite development with the growth of the country. In addition to all these, it may be so arranged as virtually to redouble the resources now employed in higher education."

Guelph Agricultural College.—The closing exercises at this institution were held in July. Three students competed for the prizes offered by the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association, for essays on fat stock shows, the winner of the first prize being Mr. Wm. Little.

Notes.—Dr. J. Geo. Hodgins, who recently gave the public the valuable work on Dr. Ryerson, called *The Story of My Life*, announces that he has in preparation a *Narrative*, which is to contain a history of the Educational System of Ontario, as fostered and developed by the late Chief of Education in that province.

Oxford University during the year conferred the degrees of B.A. and M.A. upon the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, while Laval University bestowed upon His Excellency the honorary degree of LL.D.

The Rev. Wm. Herridge, Ottawa, won a £100 Scholarship at Edinburgh University.

Mr. Gerald Rowe, late of Toronto, now of London, England, finished his university course at Cambridge, and passed his B.A. examination with honours.

The University of Trinity College, Dublin, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House of Commons, who is a graduate of that university.

Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Fowler, of Queen's University, do not appear to have been the first in Canada to graduate from a college and receive laureation. Dr. Nelles, of Victoria College, in capping Miss Greenwood, of Cobourg, said he had the honour of giving the first lady the degree of Bachelor of Science. He congratulated the Methodist universities of Canada upon taking the lead in co-education. The first admission of a lady to the degree of B.Sc. was at Mount Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick, nine years ago. Miss Lockhart, of St. John, N.B., took the degree. The degree of B.A. was conferred on Miss Hattie Stewart, of Sackville, N.B., two years ago.

QUEBEC.

The annual report for the year 1883-84, presented by the Hon. Dr. Ouimet, Superintendent of Education, contains much that is of a very gratifying character. The tabular statements with which the report opens, show that during the period there has been an increase in the number of schools, in the enrolment of pupils, and in every other respect where increase means improvement.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 250,000, as against 243,723 in the preceding year; and the average attendance was 192,852, as compared with 185,892 for 1882-83.

The number of primary Protestant schools under control of commissioners, was 509, under control of trustees, 188. There were enrolled in these schools 12,100 boys and 11,075 girls. The average attendance was 17,281, or over 74 per cent. The total number of Protestant pupils at the schools was 34,929.

The Government grants to the Institutions of superior education were as follows: Catholic Universities, \$2,000; Protestant Universities, \$6,400; Catholic Normal Schools, \$28,133; Protestant Normal Schools, \$13,866; Catholic Colleges, \$23,613; Catholic Academies, \$11,096; Protestant Academies, \$8,145; Catholic Model Schools, \$16,259; Protestant Model Schools, \$1,100.

There were expended on Catholic Normal Schools, \$28,133; on Protestant Normal Schools, \$13,866; on Catholic Colleges, \$320,436; Catholic Academies, \$494,496; on Protestant Academies, \$77,820; on Catholic Model Schools, \$281,835; and on Protestant Model Schools, \$18,021.

The list of pensions granted to teachers who have retired during the year shows that \$8,000 was expended for that purpose.

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The supplementary grant distributed to poor municipalities was \$6,000, being the same amount as in the preceding year.

The financial statement of the Catholic school commissioners of Montreal shows the total amount paid for the maintenance of the various schools under the control of the board to have been \$46,502.29. For the maintenance of the polytechnic school the expenditure amounted to \$7,424.50, the receipts being \$7,302.00, composed of the Government grant of \$5,940, and receipts from pupils, \$1,362.20, leaving a deficit of \$122.30. The general statement of the Board shows that the total revenue for the year was \$116,588.69, and the expenditure \$110,019.50.

From the financial statement of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, it appears that the total revenue for the year was \$130,715.37. The sum paid for the maintenance of schools, including prize books and medals, was \$64,834.22. The expenses of administration were \$3,248.15.

Similar statements of the Board of Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Quebec show an income of \$12,570.89, which left a balance on hand over the expenditure, of \$195.97. The Protestant School Commissioners of the same city expended \$8,778.43, leaving a balance on hand from their total revenue of \$10,005.77, of \$1,217.34.

The report of the Laval Normal School shews that during the year 111 pupils attended the school, 50 being male, and 61 female, pupil teachers. Of the 44 males who remained until the close of the year 27 received diplomas, and of the 57 female pupil teachers who remained to the end of the year 49 received diplomas. The Model Schools attached to the Institution were attended by 300 children, viz., 122 boys, 178 girls.

In the Jacques Cartier Normal School, 67 candidates were admitted, of whom 57 were present at the end of the school year. After the usual examinations 5 were recommended for academical diploma, 7 for Model School diploma, and 6 for primary school diploma.

With regard to the position of teachers, the Superintendent makes some trenchant observations, remarking that "with unceasing, difficult and fatiguing work, insufficient pay, and no hope of a better future, their fate is certainly, not a brilliant one." "A domestic servant, earning \$5.00 a month is better off," says Dr. Ouimet, "than the female teacher who is paid \$60 to \$100 a year. There are 1,863, leaving out the nuns. The mission of one cannot be compared with that of the other. A teacher who gets \$200 a year (there are 154), is not on a par with a wood-cutter who can easily get \$20 a month, and has no disbursements to make. Nevertheless, the work of one, from a social standpoint, is not to be compared with that of the other."

The Superintendent speaks approvingly of the conventions held during the year by the Protestant teachers, and expresses the desire that the custom of these conventions should become more general.

Some change in the examining bodies for the issue of school licenses is considered desirable, and asked for. The reports of inspectors, which are very full, and presented with true educational insight, reveal the fact that a vast number of teachers are employed who do not hold certificates. The truth is, the salaries paid to teachers throughout the province, are not a sufficient inducement to young men and women to go to the expense of equipping themselves for the teaching profession. Nevertheless, on the whole, the work of education is progressing most satisfactorily, and in every portion of the province—the most sparsely settled and out-of-the-way places—a school is to be found.

In the course of his report the Superintendent makes a feeling reference to the death of the Revd. M. Lagacé, and pays a high tribute to the character and educational services of the deceased priest.

At the conventions held by Protestant teachers, several important papers were read, but it was charged by persons speaking for the Roman Catholic heads of education, that the Protestant teachers did not so much concern themselves with practical and professional subjects as with airing their grievances. Dr. Kelly made an effective reply on behalf of Protestant teachers, citing a number of papers read, all of which were of a practical and professional nature.

Laval University.—The record of this Institution for the year is a very satisfactory one and fully sustains its high reputation. In the Faculty of Law, the new professors for the ensuing year are as follows: C. S. Chénier, Q.C., International Law; Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau, D.C.L., Q.C., Roman Law; Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, D.C.L., Q.C., Administrative Law; Hon. J. A. Chapleau, LL.D., Q.C., Criminal Law; Hon. L. A. Jette, Civil Law; J. Alphonse Ouimet, LL.D., Q.C., Civil Procedure; Hon. Alex. Lacoste, Q.C., Commercial Law; C. De Lorimier and Horace Archambault, aggregate professors. The professors of the Medical Faculty are the same as last year, with the exception of Dr. Charles Filiatrault, deceased (see Obituary). The following is the new list:—Drs. J. P. Rottot, E. P. Lachapelle, Adolphe Lamarche, A. G. A. Ricard, A. Dagenais, J. A. Laramee, Nobert Fafard, E. Berthelot, S. Lachapelle, H. E. Desrosiers, S. Duval, A. Brodeur and A. A. Foucher.

In October the Rev. Abbé Bruchési, who occupied the chair of Theology, left for a year's visit to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

A New College.—The Jesuit Fathers have commenced the construction of a new college at Cote de la Visitation for the pupils of their institution. The new building will be 230 feet long, by 50 feet deep, and three storeys high. It will cost about \$20,000.

McGill University.—The well known standard of this seat of learning, has been well kept up during the year. In McGill College itself, the number of students in the different Faculties, was as follows:—Law, 26, Medicine, 204, Arts undergraduates, 99, Arts, partial and occasional, 58, Applied science, undergraduates, 55, applied sciences, partial and occa-

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The students in Morrin College, Quebec, were 16 in the undergraduate course, and 79 occasional. The students in St. Francis College, Richmond were 3 in the undergraduate course, and 4 occasional. The teachers in training in the McGill Normal School were 107. The pupils in the Model School of McGill Normal School were 365. The total number of persons thus receiving educational benefits from the university was 1,024.

Of the students and teachers in training in McGill College and the Normal School, about four hundred were persons not residing in Montreal, but attracted to it by the educational advantages offered by the university and its affiliated institutions.

At the meeting of convocation, held in March and May last, seventy-eight degrees were conferred :—

The following changes in the *personnel* of the medical faculty occurred during the year 1883. Professors Wright and MacCallum, after many years of able and valuable service rendered to the university, resigned their respective chairs, and were placed on the list of Emeriti professors. In consequence of these resignations the governors appointed James Stewart, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), professor of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*, and having at the recommendation of the medical faculty, divided the chair previously designated that of "Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children" into two departments, they transferred Professor William Gardner, M.D., to the professorship of "Gynecology," and appointed Arthur A. Browne, Esq., B.A., M.D., to the professorship of "Midwifery and Diseases of Infancy."

The unexpected death of Prof. W. E. Scott, who had been for nearly forty years one of the teachers, left the chair of anatomy vacant, and to it the governors promoted Francis J. Shepherd, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), as professor from his previous position of demonstrator of anatomy. The new position in the faculty given to Professor Gardner led to the appointment of George Wilkins, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), to be professor of medical jurisprudence, and of R. L. MacDonnell, Esq., B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), to be lecturer on Hygiene. The latter gentleman likewise received promotion to the demonstratorship of anatomy; and W. R. Sutherland, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., (Lond.), and R. J. B. Howard, Esq., B.A., M.D. M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), were appointed the assistant demonstrators. J. Wesley Mills, Esq., M.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., (Lond.), who has been assisting the professor of institutes during two sessions, received the appointment to the new office of demonstrator of practical physiology and histology.

During the year the principal and faculty of McGill were exercised, as were the college heads in other quarters, over the question of "The Higher Education of Women." Sir William Dawson, in the Synod

Hall delivered an address upon the question, pointing out that the matter at issue was not whether this "higher education should be put in the way of women, but now it was to be laid open to them. Of the united system he did not approve, holding as other eminent writers and lecturers on the subject have done, that such a system would not prove the best agent towards that higher education. He said:—"I do not think it necessary to dwell on the subject of separate education for women, as at least one of the best methods in the junior years of the college course. After the experience of the older universities in England, after the admission of the president of the university of Michigan, where there has been the longest and most thorough experience of coeducation, that this method is practically condemned by the women of the United States, and after the denunciation by President Wilson, the highest educational authority in Ontario, of the arbitrary action of the government of that province in thrusting lady students into University college, and his almost pathetic appeal from the parsimony of the wealthy province of Ontario, to the liberality of the comparatively small English community of Montreal, and all this along with the fact that we already have a larger class than all those of the coeducationists of Canada united, it seems needless to argue this question. But I may say that if I had ever entertained any doubts in the matter, they would have been dissipated by witnessing the work of our classes, and by observing how much more pleasantly and familiarly, and how much more usefully, from a purely educational point of view, it goes on than it would do in the presence of large classes of young men." During the year the Honourable Donald A. Smith, presented to McGill the munificent sum of \$50,000 as an endowment for collegiate classes, and eventually for the higher education of women. Accordingly, the following resolution was adopted by the administrators of college affairs: "That the faculty be authorised to admit to the matriculation examination such women over 16 years of age, as may offer themselves, and also to admit as partial students in the classes for women any who may be able to proceed with the classes in the hope of making good their standing at a later date." Henceforth the higher education of women,—who have their own separate class rooms and course of study,—will form a prominent feature in the work of McGill.

At a meeting of the board of Governors of the University, the Hon. James Ferrier, Senator, was unanimously appointed Chancellor in the room of the late Hon. Chas. Dewey Day. Mr. Ferrier has been for many years connected with the College, and was the senior member of the board of Governors.

The office of assistant to the professor of classics, was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Mason Mulgan, B. A., late scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and one of the masters in the City of London School, London, England. The Shakesperian Library of the late Mr. Thomas D.

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King, was purchased by two public-spirited gentlemen, Hon. D. A. Smith and Mr. W. C. McDonald, and transferred to the College. As an acknowledgement of courtesies extended by the authorities of McGill to the British Association, during the meeting of that body in Montreal, in the latter part of the summer, the members subscribed a fund toward the endowment of an annual gold medal scholarship in the University.

Other Colleges.—Though occupying a less extended field than the two principal Universities, before mentioned, other similar institutions such as Bishop's College, Lennoxville, the Presbyterian College, the Montreal Diocesan College (Church of England), the Congregational College, the Wesleyan Theological College, etc., accomplished good work as shewn in the annual reports.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Annual Report presented by Dr. Allison, Chief Superintendent of Education, shews the educational system of the Province to be in a very healthful condition. Increases are noted in the number of schools, teachers and pupils, and with respect to the two first named, the record is beyond that of any previous year, while the registration of pupils surpasses that of 1882-3 by nearly three thousand, and has only once been exceeded in the educational history of the Province.

The total number of school sections in the Province was 1833; the total number of schools in operation, was for the winter, 1889, and for the summer, 2,014. The total number of registered pupils for the summer was 84,266, and for the winter, 80,041. The teachers and assistants numbered 2,090, as against 2,011 in the preceding year. The proportion of population attending school was 1 to 5.2, as compared with 1 to 5.3 in 1883.

As regards the attendance, the average number of pupils present was, for the summer, 48,261, as against 46,269 in 1883. The percentage of pupils attending daily on an average for the time the schools were in session, was above 57.

The total expenditure for public Schools, was \$615,366.10, an increase of \$2,476.31 over that of 1883. Of this, the Government's expenditure amounts to \$180,848.73.

The teachers in the public schools are classed as follows:—Male, 625; female, 1,363. As compared with 1883, male teachers have decreased by 19, while those of the other sex have increased by the number of 76.

The average salary of male teachers of the first class, was \$423.10, and of female teachers of the same grade, \$311. For males of the second class, the average salary was \$287.04, and for females, \$235.51. For males of the third class it was \$212.13, and for females, \$169.08.

The total number of candidates examined in 1884, was 1,224; in 1883, 1,027; increase 197. Number for Academic license (Grade A), 1884, 8; 1883, 9; number successful, 1884, 4; 1883, 6; decrease 2. Number of First Class License (Grade B), 1884, 128; 1883, 114, increase 14; num-

ber successful 1884, 65; 1883, 60, increase 5. Number for Second Class License (Grade C), 1884, 584; 1883, 510; increase 74; number successful, 1884, 229; 1883, 192, increase 37. Number for Third Class License (Grade D), 1884, 504; 1883, 393; increase 111; number successful 1884, 239; 1883, 164; increase 75. Of the whole number of applicants for license, 539 received the grade applied for, as compared with 422 in 1883, increase 117; 797 received licences of some grade, as compared with 624 in 1883, increase 173; while 427 failed to obtain license of any kind, as compared with 403 in 1883, increase 24. Of the candidates receiving licenses, 108 received the same grade as held before, an increase over the preceding year of 39, while 12 sank to a lower grade than that previously held by them. The number of candidates holding licenses, but securing advancement to higher grades was 159, an increase of 5. The number obtaining for the first time licenses of some grade was 518, an increase of 124.

The Normal Schools showed a total registration of 129 pupils, the various counties of the Province being represented as follows:—Cumberland, 16; Colchester, 45; Pictou, 9; Antigonish, 3; Guysborough, 2; Halifax, 8; Lunenburg, 4; Queens, 1; Yarmouth, 7; Digby, 6; Annapolis, 2; Kings, 7; Hants, 11; Inverness, 2; Victoria, 5; Richmond, 1.

The Colleges.—Acadia College has added to its staff as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Education and History, Dr. T. H. Rand, late Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick.

Mr. George Munro, of New York, has sent a letter to the governors of Dalhousie College, announcing his intention to found a chair of metaphysics, nominating Professor Schurman as incumbent of this chair, and Dr. W. J. Alexander as incumbent of the Munro chair of English language and literature thus rendered vacant. Dr. Alexander is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, and is now in Germany.

The trustees of the Gilchrist Scholarship fund in England, decided to withdraw the grant of £300, but at the solicitation of Dalhousie College and the University of New Brunswick, they consented to grant a three years Scholarship of £100 per annum, once in three years, to be confined to candidates from the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Annual Report of Mr. William Crockett, M.A., Chief Superintendent of Education, shews on the whole a satisfactory view for the year. Increases are reported in the number of schools, teachers, and pupils, and in the attendance. The number of school houses has also been increased, and those already existing have been improved. Additions have been made to the salaries paid to teachers. The Chief Superintendent, with a view to preparing the way for an Act for the compulsory attendance of

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scholars, gives a number of statistics to show that the position of matters pertaining to education is not so favourable as in other provinces where legislative provisions of a more definite character are in force. From the report it appears that the number of pupils registered at school between the ages of 5 and 15 during the summer term ended October 31st, 1883, was 52,159, and for the following winter term, 48,285. The number of children in the Province between these ages is, according to the last census, 80,564, thus leaving over 28,000 during the first term as not enrolled at the Public Schools, and over 32,000 during the following term. But the numbers enrolled are far in excess of the average daily attendance for the full term. The summer term gives a regular daily attendance of only 28,739, and the winter term of 27,116. Thus while there are between the ages of 5 and 15, 80,000 children for whose education the State has made provision, there are over 50,000 of them out of school daily.

Normal School.—Mr. E. Mullin, M.A., Principal of the Normal School, shows in his report, that the total attendance for the Annual Session was 206, of whom 28 were males and 178 females. For the short session, 3 males and 5 females attended. 46 were Baptists, 3 Congregationalists, 35 Episcopaleans, 27 Free Baptists, 42 Methodists, 31 Presbyterians, 25 Roman Catholics, and 5 of other denominations: of the 214 who attended, 141 had never taught, 8 had taught less than one term, 23 had taught one term and less than one year, 12 had taught one year, and 30 had taught more than one year. The professional standing of student teachers was as follows: Superior 0, good 14, fair 195, not classed 5.

The number and class of teachers and assistants employed in the schools for the summer term of 1883 were 1,527—increase 47. Of these, 467 were men—decrease 27, and 1,060 women—increase 54. Of the whole number, 1,214 were trained—decrease 8, and 273 untrained—increase 34. There were two male assistants—decrease 2, and 38 female assistants—increase 8. The number of teachers of each class was as follows:—Grammar School, males 14; First Class, males 126—increase 7; females 127—increase 16; Second Class, males 167—decrease 14; females 463—increase 17; Third Class, males 158—increase 3; females 432—increase 23. For the winter term of 1884, there were 1,502 teachers and assistants employed—increase 65. Of these 478 were men—decrease 3, and 1,024 were women—increase 67; 1,234 were trained—increase 38, and 222 untrained—increase 22. There were 8 male assistants—increase 11, and 38 female—increase 3. The classes of the teachers were as follows:—Grammar School Class 13; First Class, male, 120—increase 4, female, 124—increase 2; Second Class, male, 187—decrease 3, female, 476—increase 44, Third Class, male, 150—decrease 4, female, 386—increase 18. Male teachers of the First Class received an average annual salary of \$532.13. Females of the First Class, \$339.96. Male teachers of the Second Class average \$334.25; females of Second Class, \$242.85. Male teachers of the Third

Class, \$248.13; females of the Third Class, \$198.55. The total amount of Provincial Grants disbursed to teachers for the year ended October 31, 1884, was \$150,192.45, and \$400 to King's County Grammar School—increase \$13,217.67. This increase is due to the increase of schools and teachers and to the fact that claims for *bonus* or *rankage* which would not have matured till the close of the current term, under the continuance of the ranking system, fell due in October last. The disbursements for rankage for the term ended October 31st, was \$26,951.40, whereas the ordinary amount per term has been about \$14,000. For the year ended October 31, 1884—213 schools participated in the Superior Allowance—increase 80 schools. The number of pupils who successfully passed the examination in ungraded schools in Standard VI. was 484—increase 200; and in graded schools, Standard VIII., 436—increase 223; total passed 920—increase 423.

The examinations for school licenses were conducted by the Chief Superintendent. The papers were estimated the past year by W. Brydone Jack, D.C.L.; Thomas Harrison, LL.D.; L. W. Bailey, Ph. D.; Prof. H. S. Bridges, A.M., and James Vroom. The following is a summary of the examination:—The number admitted to examination was 240—increase 34; 203 of whom received license of some class—decrease 3. 207 of the candidates were admitted to examination as being classified student-teachers of the Provincial Normal School—increase 37; 27 were teachers seeking an advanced class (or Provincial license)—increase 3; and 6 were graduates in Arts—decrease 6. Of the 203 teachers who received Provincial licenses, 2 males obtained the Grammar School class—decrease 1; 10 males the first class—decrease 7; 15 males the second class—decrease 13; 10 males the third class—increase 3; 9 females the first class—increase 1; 98 females the second class—decrease 2; 59 females the third class—increase 18. The examinations were held at Fredericton and Saint John. Under a recent act there may be one Grammar School for each county. The winter term closed 30th April, 1884, showed 13 grammar schools in operation, at which there were daily present on an average, 384 pupils. For the summer term, closed the 31st October, there were 14 schools, with a daily average attendance of 449 pupils.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne continues the custom of giving medals as established by his predecessors. Silver medals were awarded to Geo. N. Pearson, Kings Co., and Helen S. Bliss, for the highest professional standing in the Senior and Junior Divisions respectively. Miss Lily Nicolson won the bronze medal in the principal's department of the Model School for highest school standing. The French Preparatory Department of the school was abolished during the year.

University of New Brunswick.—Provision is made for examinations for women, over fifteen years, who may present themselves in the matriculation examination. French may be substituted for Greek; and in the

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second examination Hygiene and the rudiments of vegetable and animal physiology and morphology, may be likewise substituted for Greek. Twenty-seven degrees were conferred.

Mount Allison.—The completion of the new college building, known as Centennial Memorial Hall, forms an epoch in the history of the Mount Allison Institutions, and will contribute greatly to the comfort and success of their educational work. A large gathering of the Alumni and other friends of the College attended the formal dedicatory ceremonies in October last. Interesting addresses were delivered by M. H. Richey, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, by the Revs. J. A. Rogers and John Read, Presidents of the Methodist Conferences of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by the Rev. H. Pickard, D.D., the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A.M., and J. R. Inch, LL.D., President of the College.

MANITOBA.

A manual of school law embracing the Manitoba School Act and amendments thereto, from 1882, to 1884, has been published. By this legislation it is provided that public education matters shall be under the control of a "Board of Education," the members of which are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board must not exceed twenty-one persons, of whom twelve must be Protestants and nine Roman Catholics, constituting two sections which have respectively the control and management of the schools of the two creeds. A member of each section is appointed superintendent thereof, and the two superintendents are secretaries to the Board.

The Catholic Schools.—Comprising the Roman Catholic section of the Board of Education, are His Grace Mgr. Taché, Archbishop of St. Boniface, T. A. Bernier, Superintendent, Rev. Father Lavoie, Rev. Abbé Dugas, Rev. Abbé Clouthier, L. A. Prudhomme, E. James, E. P. Prendergast and E. Lloyd. The number of children attending their schools was 3,705, and the total expenditure on the schools for the year was \$14,103.27.

Protestant Schools.—The report of the Protestant schools not having been received, particulars concerning them cannot be given.

Colleges.—St. John College, under the auspices of the Church of England, have completed a commodious building. The officers of the College are: Warden, the Bishop of Rupert's Land; Deputy Warden, Rev. Canon O'Meara; Dean of the College, Rev. Canon Coombes; Steward, Rev. Canon Matheson; Secretary, the Very Rev. Dean of Rupert's Land. The professors of Arts are as follow:—Lecturers in Classics, Rev. Canon Coombes, M.A., Cambridge University, England; Rev. A. L. Parker, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto; Lecturers in Mathematics, His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Fellow of Sydney College, Cambridge, and Rev. A. L. Parker, assistant lecturer; Lecturer in Mental and Moral Science,

Rev. Canon O'Meara, University of Toronto ; Lecturer in English History, the Dean of Rupert's Land ; Lecturer in French, Rev. O. Fortin, B.A. ; Lecturer in Natural Science, Rev. A. L. Parker, M.A. ; Lecturer in Theology, Professor of Liturgiology, the Bishop of Rupert's Land ; Professor of Pastoral Theology, the Dean of Rupert's Land ; Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics, Rev. Canon O'Meara ; Professor of Exegesis and Hebrew, Rev. Canon Matheson ; Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Rev. Canon Machray, B.A., Cambridge ; Professor of Music, Rev. Canon Coombes, M.A.

During the conferring of degrees in Manitoba University, the Chancellor, (the Bishop of Rupert's Land), gave a very able address wherein he referred in warm and grateful terms to the benefaction of \$83,000, by the late Dr. Isabister. Lieutenant-Governor Aikins pointed with pride to the harmonious affiliation of all the denominational colleges, with one grand Provincial University.

Manitoba Presbyterian College.—During the year, \$7,000 was paid on the debt of this College, leaving a balance of \$35,000. More than half the amount mentioned as paid was collected in Toronto by the Rev. Dr. King.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The report of Mr. D. Montgomery, Chief Superintendent of Education, shows that the Island is progressing very satisfactorily under the Free Common School system.

The number of school districts for the year was 423, being an increase of four over the preceding year. Of these there were, in Queen's County, 172 ; in Prince, 134 ; in Kings, 117. The number of schools and school departments in the province was 495, an increase of six over the previous year. The number in operation was 484, as compared with 473 in 1883. The number of teachers employed was 484, an increase of 11 on the previous year. Of these, 52 were of Class I. ; 108 of Class II. ; and 324 of Class III. The male teachers numbered 264, and the female teachers 220. Of the former, 36 held first-class licenses, and of the latter, 16 held diplomas for the same class.

The pupils enrolled were 21,843, an increase of 348 over the previous year. Of these, 11,998 were boys, and 9,845 girls. The daily average attendance was 11,964. The proportion of population enrolled was 1 in 5.

The amount expended in education by the government during the year was \$105,185.09, an increase over the preceding year of \$3,991.68. The statutory allowance for teachers paid by Government was \$81,281.09, being \$3,120 more than in 1883. Male Teachers of the First Class received each, on an average, a salary of \$376.44. The highest salary paid a teacher of this Class was \$900—the lowest \$245. Female teachers of the First Class received an average salary of \$256.29. The highest salary paid during the year to a teacher of this Class was \$360—the lowest \$220.

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Male teachers of the Second Class received, on an average, a salary of \$294. The highest salary paid during the year to a teacher of this Class was \$450—the lowest \$225. Female teachers of the Second Class received during the year an average salary of \$235.35. The highest salary paid was \$400—the lowest \$180. Male teachers of the Third Class were paid an average salary of \$223.47. The highest salary paid to a teacher of this Class was \$450—the lowest \$180. Female teachers of the Third Class were paid an average salary of \$160.81. The highest salary paid was \$300, and the lowest \$130.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. Stephen D. Pope, B.A., has been appointed to replace Mr. C. C. McKenzie as Superintendent of Education.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Emmanuel College.—The Bishop of Saskatchewan, has appointed Mr. William Flett, B. A., Cantab, principal of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

GRADUATES OF THE SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES IN 1884.

University of King's College, Windsor, N. S. (founded by Royal Charter, A. D., 1802). *D.D.*—Rev. F. Partridge. *D.C.L.*—I. Allen Jack, C. W. Weldon, Q.C. St. Jehn, N.B. *M.A.*—Rev. T. F. Draper, C. F. Fraser (hon.), J. J. Hunt (*ad eund.*), Rev. W. B. King, Rev. F. W. Vroom, L. W. Watson; *B.A.*—F. W. Hanright, A. W. M. Harley, Rev. H. A. Harley, H. P. Jones, Rev. H. T. Parlee, Rev. N. R. Raven, J. Simonds, Rev. M. C. Wade.

McGill College and University, Montreal (erected into a University by Royal Charter, 1821). *M. A.*—John A. Scrimger (*ad eundem*). *B. A.*—Kenneth Cameron (1st rank honors and Logan gold medal), Jas. Mabon (1st rank honors and Prince of Wales gold medal), Adams A. Mackay, (1st rank honors and Anne Molson gold medal), W. H. Turner, (1st rank honors and Shakespeare medal prize), J. K. Unsworth (do. do.), Geo. Rogers, Saml. Rondeau, Godefroi Masse, M. B. Parent, Thos. Haythorne, R. C. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Pedley, E. H. Blackader, Wm. Christie, R. A. Kennedy, Jas. Marceau, G. C. Wright, A. W. Gerrie, Dolard Larivière. *B.C.L.*—C. A. Duclos, B. A. (1st rank honors and Elizabeth Torrance gold medal), Alex. Falconer, B.A. (1st rank honors), F. S. McLennan (do.), N. T. Reille, B.A., J. H. Rogers, B.A., J. S. Buchan, K. R. McPherson, B. A., F. McLennan, B. A.; J. Cullen, G. F. Cooke, B. A., J. Baril. *M.D., C.M.*—J. L. Addison, J. A. Barrett, Henry J. Clarke, J. R. Church, S. E. Cook, T. B. Davies, J. A. Duncan, E. J. Elderkin, W. A. Ferguson, B.A. (Holmes medal), C. E. Gooding, G. A. Graham, J. A. Hutchison, C. H. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, P. N. Kelly,

T. H. Landor, J. H. McLennan, J. P. McInerney, Wm. Clure, B.A.; G. N. McLean, B.A., J. C. Meahan, D. B. Merritt, B.A., W. M. F. Nelson, Timothy O'Brien, Wm. Porteous, W. S. Renner, L. D. Ross, G. S. Rowell, R. F. Ruttan, B.A., E. H. Smith, W. A. D. Smith, H. E. Smyth, F. D. Walker, S. F. Wilson, M. A. *B. App. Sc.*—(in Civil and Mechanical Engineering), A. R. Davis, G. Forlong, Wm. Graham, J. L. Hislop, Jno. McDonald, John M. McKenzie, D. E. McMillan, J. W. Moffatt, David Ogilvy, Cecil B. Smith (Lansdowne Medal), (in Mining and Assaying) Joseph A. Robert, (in Practical Chemistry) E. H. Hamilton.

The University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario (established by Royal Charter, 1827). *LL.D.*—Rev. George Bryce, Winnipeg, Andrew Murdock. *LL.B.*—B. F. Justin, D. J. Lynch. *M.A.*—J. M. Clark, Angus Crawford, James Gray, T. S. McCall, S. F. Passmore, F. N. Raines. *B.A.*—J. M. Balderson, A. R. Bartlet, Andrew Beattie, Edward Wm. Hume Blake, T. C. Boville, J. H. Bowes, W. I. Bradley, S. W. Broad, J. F. Brown, A. W. Burt, G. F. Cave, John Coutts, G. H. Cowan, Jas. Cuthbert, Hugh Davidson, F. A. Drake, C. F. Durand, J. C. Fields (gold medallist in Mathematics), W. A. Frost, Joseph Gamble (silver medallist in Natural Sciences), R. A. Gray (silver medallist in Physics), Melton Haight (silver medallist in Mathematics), Alex. Hamilton, T. M. Hardie, Alex. Henderson, G. W. Holmes, C. C. Kemp, R. J. Leslie, J. G. Little, A. M. MacMechan, A. F. May, A. C. Mills, W. G. Milligan, C. W. Malloy, Thos. Mulvey (gold medallist in Physics), Neil McEachren, John N. Gillawee, John McGillivray, W. J. McKay, W. P. McKenzie, D. G. McQueen, J. M. McWhinney, J. D. Page, A. D. Passmore, Neil Robertson, T. C. Robinette (silver medallist in Modern languages) George Sale (silver medallist in Metaphysics, &c), John Simpson, W. H. Smith (gold medallist in Modern Languages), R. K. Sproule, Arthur Stevenson, W. J. J. Twohey, W. C. Weir, Charles Whetham, Ernest S. Wigle, H. R. Wood (gold medallist in Natural Sciences), James M. Young, (gold medallist in Metaphysics, &c). *M.B.*—George Arthur Bingham, Edward Bourke, Jas. Bray, J. W. Clerke (gold medallist), F. J. Dolsen (silver medallist in Medicine), J. S. Draper, Jas. Johnston, A. F. McKenzie. *M.D.*—E. G. Knill, A. S. Hogg, J. W. Patterson.

University of New Brunswick (founded and incorporated by Royal Charter, 1828; re-organized, 1860). *D.C.L.*—Wm. Pugsley, A.M. *M.A.*—Wm. S. Neales, W. S. Carter, Eldon Mullin, W. B. Carman, W. C. Crocket, J. A. Johnson. *B.A.*—E. A. McKay, J. T. Jennings, P. E. Cliff, A. W. Duff (honors in Mathematics), W. C. Cushing (French prize), Arthur W. Teed (Lansdowne gold medal), W. F. Ganong (prize in Science), Jas. M. Lemont (Douglas gold medal), H. D. Fritz (Alumni gold medal), H. D. McManus (honors in Classics), C. W. Hall, Robert Nicholson, J. R. Dunn, M. H. Goodspeed, F. L. Kenney, J. W. Bailey, (honors in Science), M. A. Quigley (French prize), S. Neales, Jas. E. Dever, Jas. W. Bridges.

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University of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario. (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836; reorganized as a University, 1841; reorganized in 1884 by the consolidation of Albert and Victoria). *LL.D.*—Rev. W. H. Dallinger. *D.D.*—Rev. Benjamin Gregory. *C.M.*—Emile Simard. *M.D.*—F. H. Daigneault, J. Od. Berthraume, G. E. Beaudoin, Joseph Courtois, Ang. Denis, J. F. T. Dubois, J. W. Théorêt, P. A. Letourneau, R. Mignault, Alph. Langevin, S. H. Brosseau, W. Trudeau, H. Gauthier, J. F. MacCaffrey, A. A. Leblanc, L. J. Belliveau, L. O. Morassi, W. T. Fournier, H. Leduc, A. E. Richard, Jules Paradis, I. Verner, F. Murray, A. Seguin, C. Girard, J. A. Gagnon, Alf. Duckitt, D. Dufresne. *M. D. and C.M.*—G. H. Carneth, C. M. Foster, T. W. Simpson, G. A. Cherry, J. E. Elliott, H. S. Martin, Duncan Campbell, E. F. Hixon, G. A. Bourgeois, L. G. Langstaff, Alex. Sangster, S. S. E. C. MacDowell, A. T. Rice, C. W. Hunt, G. S. Wattam, J. H. Joliffe, J. O. Orr, L. G. Verneuil de Lorimier. W. N. Robertson, A. Broadfoot, F. Beemer, J. R. Phillips, W. C. Chaffer, J. H. C. Willoughby, H. E. Webster, A. C. Smith. *M.A.*—D. W. Davis, J. W. St. John, J. B. Freeman, W. K. Shortt (*ad eundem*), G. J. Laird. *LL.B.*—Rev. E. A. Stafford, *M.A. B.D.*—J. B. Freeman (gold medal in Theology). *B.Sc.*—Nellie C. Greenwood, Julia F. Haanel (*ad eundem*). *B.A.*—G. S. Deeks (Prince of Wales' gold medal, silver medal in Mathematics, 1st class honors in Mathematics). L. E. Horning (Prince of Wales' gold medal, silver medal in Metaphysics, 1st class honors in Modern Languages), R. S. Box, W. Elliott (gold medal in Metaphysics, Punshon prize), F. M. Field (1st class honors in Metaphysics, Clarke prize), C. I. T. Gould, J. W. Grey, R. W. Harris (silver medal in Natural Science), W. F. Kerr (silver medal in Modern Languages), S. C. Warner, A. L. Langford, R. M. Pascoe, H. W. Peck.

University of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S. (founded A.D. 1838). *D.D.*—(hon.), Rev. Danl. M. Welton, Ph.D., Toronto. *M.A.*—(in course), Walter Barss, Victoria, B.C. *M.A.*—(hon.), Luther E. Wartman, St. John, N.B.; Jno. P. Chipman, Kentville, N.S. *B.A.*—H. Bert Ellis, Fredericton, N.B.; F. R. Holly, St. John, N.B.; F. M. Kelly, Collina, N.B.; B. A. Lockhart, Lockhartville, N.S.; Clara B. Marshall, Lawrencetown, N.S.; E. H. Sweet, Newport, N.S.

Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S. (founded 1821; University powers conferred, 1841). *B.A.*—Henry S. Adams (Gov.-Gen.'s silver medal), E. M. Dill, Frank Jones, Donald McDonald, Jno. P. McLeod (first rank honours in classics; Gov.-Gen.'s gold medal), D. A. Murray (the Young gold medal), W. B. Taylor, D. F. D. Turner,

University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont. (incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D. 1841). *LL.D.*—Rev. A. Constable Geikie, D.D., Bathurst, N. S. W.; His Honour Jas. R. Gowan, Barrie, Ont. *D.D.*—Rev. Jas. C. Burns, *M.A.*, Kirkliston, Scot.; *B.D.*—Jas. Murray, *B.A.*, Pictou, N.S.;

D.Sc.—Rev. Robt. Campbell, M.A., Renfrew. *M.A.*—S. W. Dyde (gold medalist in Mental and Moral Philosophy), John Young, B.A. *B.A.*—W. H. W. Boyle, S. Childerhose, Geo. Y. Chown, J. C. Connell, Jno. Cooke, W. E. D'Argent, J. E. Duclos, Eliza S. Fitzgerald (gold medalist in Classics), Annie L. Fowler, A. Gandier, Hy. Halliday, Geo. F. Henderson (silver medalist in History), H. M. McCuaig, Æ. J. Macdonald, R. J. MacIennan, J. P. McNaughton, I. Newlands, A. Paterson, Louis Perrin, M. S. Robertson, W. W. Squire (deceased), D. W. Stewart. *M.D.*—Elizabeth R. Beatty, W. H. Buttis, R. C. Cartwright, Thos. Cumberland, Hew R. Duff, H. S. Emery, Edgar Forrester, R. N. Fraser, Jno. Herald, C. G. McCammon, Alice McGillivray (gold medalist in Chemistry), D. H. Mackie, Jno. E. Stirling, H. S. Williams.

University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q. (instituted by Royal Charter, A. D. 1852). *D.C.I.*—Leo. H. Davidson, Montreal. *LL.B.*—A. E. Becket, W. Morris, J. Leonard, L. E. Charbonnel; *M.A.*—Rev. R. Hewton, Rev. F. G. Scott; *B.A.*—H. F. Clinton (*ad eundem*), G. A. Smith (1st class mathematical and classical honors), J. W. Alexander, J. A. Shaw, P. S. Mesny, W. H. Nightingale, Rev. R. L. Macfarlane; *M.D.*—E. E. Bronstorph, R. C. Blackmer, C. D. Ball, Rev. S. Riopel, M.A., J. F. Gore, W. Patterson, C. H. Lafontaine, W. H. Drummond, W. A. Mackay. *Associate in Art (senior certificates)*—C. R. Hamilton, H. G. Joly, W. C. G. Heneker, E. A. Robertson, C. C. Smith, E. H. Duval (*junior certificate*), F. A. Stabb.

Laval University, Quebec (established by Royal Charter, 1852). *LL.D.*—His Excellency the Marquis de Lansdowne, G. C. M. G., Gov.-Genl. of Canada; *D.D.*—Rev. D. A. Bartone, Rev. A. Quadrozzi, Rev. P. S. O'Ryan; *D.C.L.*—Rev. F. Santi; *M.D.*—J. P. Deblois, J. A. Morin, J. A. Milette, L. M. Moreau, L. E. Pelletier, P. Coote, G. R. Matte, J. J. Surprenant, J. R. Desjardins, H. Boucher, C. N. Valin, Ernest Duval, E. Barnaud, M. T. Brennan; *Ph. D.*—Rev. B. Lorenzelli; *Licencié en Théologie.*—Rev. J. O. E. Verret; *Licenciés en droit.*—J. M. Tellier (Lansdowne medal; Tessier prize), Edouard Dorion, (do. do.), F. X. Gosselin, C. S. Campbell; *Licenciés en Médecine*, J. H. Sinclair, E. Gosselin, F. S. Caron, E. Larue, J. E. Tremblay; *M.D.*—Rev. J. C. K. Laflamme, Rev. J. E. Marcoux; *Bacheliers en Théologie.*—J. O. E. Verret, A. E. Burke, John A. McDonald, A. J. Timon, G. S. Hamel, T. S. Gibbons; *Bacheliers en droit Canonique.*—J. O. E. Verret, Jno. Bradley, A. E. Burke, John A. McDonald, A. J. Timon; *B.C.L.*—J. A. Boissonnault, Alfred Dionne, D. E. E. Larue, L. A. Rinfret, Jean Bouffard, E. G. Paré, H. J. O. Roy, J. C. St. Amant, C. A. Gosselin, L. D. Morin, C. S. Roy, F. R. Marceau, C. E. Gratton, J. L. Guûin, V. Allard, E. Bauset, Geo. Laurendeau, A. H. Chambers, E. J. Bédard, J. G. G. Coffin, J. H. R. Delfausse, J. O. C. Olivier, L. P. Brodeur, Lewis Bélanger, E. L. Desaulniers; *Bacheliers en Médecine.*—A. E. Richard, Jules Paradis, L. A. Gagné, A. Letourneau, L.

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P. Normand, A. A. Bernard, Eugene Larue, S. E. Grondin, Chas. Collet, A. Boucher, O. Cloutier, L. V. Benoit, H. E. Choquette, J. O. Lambert, W. A. Hénault; *B.A.*—Edouard Plamondon, A. Vaillancourt, A. Beaudry, Joseph Simard, F. X. Feuiltaut, Albert Dion, T. Trepanier, L. Fortier, J. A. Lavoie, Ernest Devoy, A. O. Papillion, J. J. Lenehan, J. J. E. Finen, T. J. Daley, Arthur Théoret, G. W. Brown, P. H. Brown; *Bacheliers ès-Lettres.*—Eugène Belleau, L. Brunet, S. Maheu, V. Lessard, H. A. Lachance; *Bacheliers ès Sciences.*—André Michaud, C. O. Lafêche, J. Dumontier.

University of Trinity College, Toronto (constituted by Royal Charter, 1852). *B.D.*—Rev. A. G. Mortimer; *M.D.C.M.*—G. L. Airth, J. E. W. Anderson, A. M. Baines, O. M. Belfry, J. C. Bell, G. A. Bingham, J. E. Brown, W. M. Browa, D. N. Carmichael, W. J. Chambers, J. M. Cochran, T. C. Cowan, P. N. Davey, Alex. Davidson, J. L. Davison, A. V. Delaporte, S. M. Dorland, E. T. Eede, A. Farncomb, Geo. Fierheller, E. A. Fillmore, Edward Furrer, Alex. Gillespie, Duncan Gow, J. B. Gullen, E. A. Hall, W. H. Hamilton, W. S. Harrison, Jas. Henderson, E. M. Hoople, F. H. Johnston, G. L. Johnston, Jas. Johnston, J. H. Kilgour, A. D. Lake, S. W. Lamoureaux, T. M. Lawton, Jas. S. McCullough, Jno. S. McCullough, Thos. McCullough, C. J. McIntyre, S. A. McKeague, Alex. McKillop, Herbert Meikle, Thos. M. Milroy, J. O. Mitchell, T. H. Mott, Wm. Natrass, E. B. O'Reilly, Robt. Ovens, Thos. Ovens, John Park, Hugh Robertson, W. O. Scott, W. E. Sprague, A. K. Sturgeon, J. T. Sutherland, Marshall Sutton, E. H. Williams, E. R. Woods; *M.A.*—Rev. G. E. Haslam (Hamilton Memorial Prizeman); *B.C.L.*—Jno. Carson, W. B. Doherty. *B.A.*—C. H. Brent, N. F. Davidson (Prince of Wales' Prizeman for Mathematics; Governor-General's Medallist; Wellington Scholar; Burnside Scholar, from 1882), J. F. Dumble (Wellington Scholar; Burnside Scholar, from 1882), C. R. Hanning, W. W. Jones, C. C. Kemp (*ad eundem*); *Lic. Th.*—Rev. E. T. Gurney, Rev. George Natrass.

Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N.B. (organized by Provincial Charter, 1862). *D.D.*—Rev. John Lathern; *D.C.L.*—A. A. Stockton, St. John, N.B., His Honour M. H. Richey (Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia); *A.M.*—G. J. Laird (*ad eundem*), Fredk. Wright, Sidney W. Hunton; *A.B.*—Sidney W. Hunton (*ad eundem*), S. Howard, G. F. Glendenning, C. F. Hall.

Manitoba University, Winnipeg (erected into a University 1877). *B.A.*—J. A. Machray (1st class classical honours; university silver medal), T. C. Cogg's (1st class honours in moral and mental science; university silver medal), W. E. Beddome, C. Jeffrey, D. Kirby, I. Fortin, D. H. McVicar (1st class honours in natural science; Governor-General's silver medal), D. S. Macpherson, J. H. Mulvey, D. H. McCalman.

Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., (established under 37 vic. [1874] chap. 36.) The successful matriculants during the year were :

NAME.	PROVINCE.	AGE ON JOINTING	WHERE EDUCATED.
Barker, F. E. L.	New Brunswick	16, 6	Grammar School, St. John, N. B.
Brenner, A. G.	Nova Scotia	17, 9	High School, Halifax.
Cayley, A. M.	Ontario	17, 1	Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Crawford, A. L.	Quebec	16, 0	Lincoln College, Sorel.
Farwell, C. B.	do.	15, 1	Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.
Grant, W. W.	Ontario	18, 7	High School, Ottawa.
Gunn, J. A.	do.	17, 9	Lincoln College, Sorel.
Hamilton, E. C.	Quebec	16, 0	do.
Heneker, W. C. G.	do.	17	Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Johnston, G. N.	do.	17, 1	High School, Quebec.
Johnson, H. W.	Nova Scotia	16, 4	Stoneyhurst, England.
Joly, H. G.	Quebec	16, 0	Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Knight, M. S.	Ontario	17	High School, Woodstock.
Lesslie, W. B.	do.	15, 1	Collegiate Institute, Kingston.
Mackay, J. D.	do.	18	do., Toronto.
Mackenzie, A.	do.	18, 7	High School, Smith's Falls.
Murphy, M. J.	Nova Scotia	18, 9	St. Mary's College, Halifax.
Mylne, J. M.	Ontario	17, 9	High School, Smith's Falls.
Panet, A. E.	do.	16, 4	St. Joseph's College, Ottawa.
Williams, A. V. S.	do.	17, 1	Trinity College School, Port Hope.

The following were the graduates, with the total number of marks obtained in each case—Sergt. Kenneth B. Cameron, Ontario, 24,179; Co.-Sergt. H. C. Carey, British Columbia, 50,751 (diploma with honors; gold medal for general proficiency); Sergt. C. E. Cartwright, Ontario, 28,462; Co. S.M. F.L. Crawford, Quebec, 36,824; Lance-Corpl. F. Drayner, do., 24,800; Co. S.M. John Hearn, do., 38,647 (bronze medal for general proficiency); L.-Corpl. G. E. Sanders, British Columbia, 27,502; Co. S.M. E. O. Smith, Quebec, 27,878; L.-Corpl. W. F. Van Buskirk, Ontario, 35,439; Batt. S.-M. W. A. Von Iffland, Quebec, 47,563 (diploma with honors; silver medal for general proficiency; sword for conduct and discipline); Sergt. F. W. White, Quebec, 28,061.

The undermentioned graduates were entitled by their position in the graduating class to have obtained commissions in H.M.'s Regular Army had they so desired, viz.: Messrs Hearn, Crawford, Van Buskirk, White, and Sanders. The four Commissions in the Regular service offered annually were accepted as follows:—*Royal Engineers*—H. C. Carey; *Royal Artillery*—W. A. Von Iffland; *Infantry*—E. O. Smith and Kenneth B. Cameron.

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During the year the vacant chair of English Language and Literature was filled by the appointment of Rev. K. L. Jones, M.A.; that of Military History, Administration and Law, by Major Nash, R.A.; and that of Mathematics and Mechanics, by Major Rigg, R.A.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

LITERATURE.

The year just passed has not witnessed the production of many notable literary works in Canada, but evidence has been given of much literary activity. Several new writers who give promise of talents that will add much to our literary stock appeared, however, during the year; but of these we shall take occasion to speak in the proper place. In the department of history and biography, the year's product was not so important as that of last year; nevertheless, several books, pamphlets, and papers of value have been added to the general list. *Nova Britannia: Our New Canadian Dominion Foreshadowed*, by the Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L., Q.C., may properly come under this heading. A portion of the work is autobiographical, and we perceive by it that the author and the state grew side by side. Since he first began to make a study of public affairs, it would appear that he was an advocate of the Confederation of the Colonies; and it is pointed out that the author was the person who brought about the meeting in 1864, between Sir John Macdonald and the late Hon. George Brown, the outcome of which was a coalition to carry out the scheme to which he was wedded. The statistical information in the book is valuable, and the work on the whole is written with considerable fervour. The *History of Canada*, revised, enlarged, and, to a considerable extent, rewritten, by the Rev. Dr. Withrow, proved a valuable addition to the existing stock of Canadian historic literature. The writer of a book so picturesque and lively as *The Catacombs of Rome* could not fail to make a subject like the History of Canada interesting. *La Rebellion de 1837 à St. Eustache*, is the name of a very valuable, contained, and carefully-written work, by M. C. A. M. Globensky, *Seigneur of St. Eustache*. Mr. Globensky does not seek to defend the action of Papienau and his followers, neither is he an aggressive loyalist, although he has frequently had such a leaning imputed to him by the liberal press of his province. He takes the view that all dispassionate minds must now take, both of the deplorable uprising and the grievous oppression that led to it. The work is written with much force and clearness, and contains a very great deal of valuable matter. *Reminiscences of a Canadian Pioneer*, by Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Toronto, is, as its name implies, an autobiographical sketch, giving a record of fifty years' residence in Canada. Within that period Canada has sprung into nationhood, and the development and important changes that occurred are related with a vigorous and graphic touch. There is much geniality, and a wide and fairly accurate knowledge of national affairs displayed. The Semi-centennial Celebration during the last summer, in Toronto, called into birth a large mass of civic literature and history. Of these the most noteworthy were *Toronto Past and Present*, by Dr. C. Pelham Mulvaney, and another volume, which we shall presently refer to. The first-named contained a vividly-written account of the rise and development of the city. Toronto, as it is now, comes in for an ample share of treatment, and the divisions of the work are made with taste and skill. The other memorial volume, by the Rev. Dr. Scadding and Mr. John C. Dent, was a much more pretentious and carefully-prepared work. The early history of Toronto is traced with a capable, indeed we might say a loving

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hand, for the author of *Toronto of Old* had a personal sympathy in doing this work. The rise and development of the city are described, and sketches given of the lives of its whole line of mayors from William Lyon Mackenzie down to A. R. Boswell. *Collection de Manuscrits . . . relatifs a la Nouvelle-France*, is the title of four volumes, published under the auspices of the Government of Quebec during the year. The work is not alone valuable for the number of interesting and precious documents that it contains, but the choice of matter is such, and its arrangement so made, as to render it a most desirable addition to our libraries. The issues spoken of form No. II. and III. of the series which comprises the work. One volume more remains to be published. *Histoire De Montferrand*, by Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, is the biography of a famous Canadian Athlete of the early part of the century. There is just the suspicion, however, that the marvellous and incredible feats attributed to Montferrand are the spinnings of imaginative brains. This is perhaps the right place to refer to that series of historic sketches, *Echoes from Old Acadia*, by Mr. C. G. D. Roberts, our well-known poet, which are running through the *Chicago Current*. These papers reveal Mr. Roberts' genius at its best. Each echo is a portrait of a prominent time or incident in the early history of Acadie, but it is the poetic setting which the writer gives to it that makes it so charming. The series we understand is to be reprinted in book form, and a most fascinating volume it will make. From the same author also appeared during the year sonnets, poems and essays in the *Century*, the *Manhattan*, and other leading magazines and periodicals. In Quebec, that diligent and sprightly *litterateur*, Mr. George Stewart, jr., is engaged writing a history of the Rebellion of 1837-38 in Lower Canada; and a similar work from the pen of Mr. John C. Dent is going through the press in Toronto. At the time of writing we had received a specimen sheet of a publication to be entitled *The Judgments and Deliberations of the Superior Council—1663 to 1671*, by Mr. Joseph Dussault, of Quebec. The volume is announced to contain 288 pages, and promises to be a valuable addition to early Canadian political history. Early in the year also appeared *Canada Under the Administration of Lord Lorne*, by Mr. J. E. Collins. *Reminiscences of His Public Life*, by Sir Francis Hincks, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*, was issued during the year. This work is a most valuable addition to the political history of the country. Several questions not made clear in some of our recent histories have been very fully explained by the distinguished author. As its title indicates, the work is chiefly a record of the most prominent political events in the time of Sir Francis Hincks. *Montcalm and Wolfe*, Mr. Parkman's new work, puts Canadian literature still deeper under obligation to the distinguished author. This volume closes Mr. Parkman's series known as *France in North America*. In this, as in the author's other work, there is the same painstaking love of truth, the same unflinching desire to be just; vivid it is too, contained, and thoroughly balanced, while a warm, poetic love of nature breathes throughout all the pages. *Histoire Abregée de la Litterature*, by M. Edmond Lareau, is the title of a valuable and painstaking work of 560 pages, which reveals a wide range of reading, and a sound view of subjects discussed. It ought, however, to be stated that the greater portion of the information relating to English-Canadian writers, had appeared in the *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, as long ago as 1868. *The Life and Times of the late Lieutenant Governor Letellier de St. Just*, has been written by Mr. P. B. Casgrain, M.P. for L'Islet. This work will prove of value to the constitutional and political student. M. Casgrain, who is a Liberal, naturally takes the Letellier view of the dismissal. It is a sober work, clearly written, and the author shows himself at much pains to be just; though that he could be entirely unbiassed is more than

reasonably could be expected. The *Biographie de Charles Thibault, Ecr.*, by L. L. " " has appeared together with M. Thibault's speech at the St. Jean Baptiste celebration in Montreal in June of this year, on *La Croix, L'epée, et la Charrue*. The little volume will be read with interest.

POETRY, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.—In Canadian, American and English literary periodicals during the year, a number of fugitive verses from Canadian pens, and some exhibiting very marked ability have appeared. In the list are to be seen the names of Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison (who sometimes writes under the *nom de plume* "Seranus"), Mr. F. A. Dixon, Mr. A. Lampman, B. A., Mr. J. Almon Ritchie, Mr. J. A. Ramsay, and Dr. C. P. Mulvaney. Mr. Roberts' work in this direction has already been alluded to. A very brilliant poem *Eos*, by that most vivacious writer, Mr. N. F. Davin, called forth many warm expressions of approbation from the Canadian press. This little book was dedicated to Lady Macdonald, whom the author very fitly describes as one of "the foremost women of her time." The name of Isabella Valancey Crawford came prominently, once again, before those interested in verse, on the publication of her volume *Old Spooke's Pass*. In spite of the vernacular, there are in this work several passages of extremely vivid, strong and poetic worth. The second edition of Mr. S. E. Dawson's gem of criticism, *The Princess*, was issued during the year. The book contains a lengthy letter from Lord Tennyson to the author, discussing the criticism. The volume was received with much more enthusiasm in Canada than its predecessors were; but this was because it was left to leading periodicals in England and the United States to discern and commend the rare excellence of the first edition of the "Study." *The Harp of Strathnaver, and other poems*, is a lay of Scottish Highland evictions, by Mr. Charles Stewart, of Galt, Ontario. Mr. C. F. Dunbar produced a purely "American Drama," which he called *Distrust*. It is an emotional society drama divided into six acts or tableaux, and has some merit in movement. Mr. L. E. Rivard, of Montreal, prepared a valuable little work for use in singing schools or in private study entitled *Methode Theoreque et Pratique de Chant*. Mr. R. C. Adams, of Montreal, published a *History of the United States in Rhyme*. The little book is designed as an aid to children in studying the history of the United States. A *First Reader, Normal Music Course*, by H. E. Holt, is strongly recommended by Ontario teachers. A very characteristic sonnet from the pen of Mr. Fréchette, adorns the first number of the third volume of that excellent work *Soirées Canadiennes*. *Un Bon Heur En Attire Un Autre*, is the name of a spirited little comedy of one act from the pen of Mr. F. G. Marchand, M.P.P. It was performed at St. Jean d'Iberville, for the benefit of the families of the victims of the Canadian insurrection of 1837-38. Mr. W. H. Fuller, who had obtained some considerable repute as a writer of parodies and satires in Canada, has received during the year fuller recognition of his work, in the presentation of his farcical comedy, *Off to Egypt*, in Boston and other American cities, and also in Canada. In this connection, we see it stated that Mr. Geo. Rankin, of Windsor, Ontario, a brother of Mr. McKee Rankin, the well-known actor, is about to produce a play typical of Lower Canadian life. It will bear the title of *L'Habitant*. Of late a number of poetical contributions from the pen of M. J. A. Poisson, of Arthabaska, Quebec, have made their appearance. M. Poisson has already published his verses in a neat little volume. The author is a young man, but his verse reveals the true inspiration, while it is fresh, vivid and inspiring. Beyond the fruition that it already shows, it is large with fair promise. *Caprices Poétiques et Chansons Satiriques*, by M. Rémi Tremblay, is a collection of verses most of which exhibit much art, satirical clearness, and, sometimes, warm fancy.

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Lays of Love, and Miscellaneous Poems, by Barry Straton, Fredericton, N.B., are, in spite of some unevenness and traces of haste, full of promise. This singer seems to have a natural sense of music; his imagination is rich, and his fancy delicate and often delicious. In the blank verse there is many a stirring vigorous note; and to several of the lyrics one might with justice accord a very high place. Mr. Straton is a young man; and he seems only to need a cultivation of the capacity for taking trouble. It will not be out of place here, to refer to a number of excellent translations of French Canadian *Chansons* such as "En roulant," "A la claire fontaine," and others which have appeared in the columns of the *Montreal Gazette*. Those by "W.M." (Mr. W. Macleannan, N.P., of Montreal), were especially good, both as preserving the true spirit of the original, and being at the same time graceful and poetic.

FICTION.—The Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q.C., formerly a public man in Canada, obtained some repute as a fiction writer, during the year, by the publication of his political novel, *Professor Conant*. The only writer who has ever produced a successful political novel was Lord Beaconsfield, and the popularity of his books chiefly rested upon their fantastic quality. Where this was not present to do service, a *Deus ex Machina* was resorted to to surprise and give zest. Mr. Huntington's book had a large sale, although it is not a great work by any means. It has not the dramatic quality; nevertheless it is generally entertaining. It was well received by the United States press, as also by that of the Dominion, with which Mr. Huntington was formerly connected. *William and Mary* is the title of a Canadian novel from the pen of the Rev. David Hickey, of Parrsboro', N. S. The hero and heroine are brought through the stormy times of the Siege of Louisburg. There is a wholesome seasoning of piety through the pages; for the writer took the praiseworthy ground of addressing himself in the main to Sunday Schools. A very charming volume for young folks of the Sabbath Schools, is that entitled *Sundays in Soho: Twelve Stories for Children and their friends*. The stories are legends derived from Egyptian, Babylonian, Greek and Jewish sources, and some from the legendary lore of Indians, Slavs and Celts. These are transformed in the telling into allegories, poetical, very frequently, in style, and practical in teaching. Mrs. M. H. Campbell is Editor, and most happily did she perform her part of the work. *Scenes and Incidents in Irish Life*, by the Rev. F. H. Clayton, of Bolton, P. Q., is at any rate a book in which the author does not hide his feeling under a bushel. Personal reminiscences occupy a large portion of the volume, and the writer lets slip no opportunity to show his devotion to his native land. The Publishers of *L'Etendard*, Montreal, undertook the production in French, of Mr. W. Kirby's fascinating novel, *Le Chien D'Or*. This work receives the warmest tributes of praise from all who have read it, and the late Prince Leopold said that he had reserved for himself the exquisite pleasure of reading it in the Citadel of Quebec. There can be no doubt that this French edition will have an enthusiastic reception. The Edition put upon the English market was promptly bought up. *Irene, the Corinthian* is the title of a novel from the pen of the Rev. P. J. Harold, of Niagara. In this book there is really some excellent writing; the story is interesting, and it contains much historic information. An English firm have just published two entertaining volumes for children, the title of one being *A Tale of a Whale*, and of the other, *The Strange Adventures of a Carp*. The author and artist of both these books is Mr. H. F. Browne, of Montreal. Mr. E. W. Thomson, formerly on the Editorial staff of the *Toronto Globe*, took the \$500 prize offered by the *Youth's Companion of Boston*, for the best short story of adventure. The title of the story was *Petherick's Peril*. The proprietors of the Magazine deemed the work of such unusual excellence, that Mr. Thomson has been engaged to write a

series of stories of adventure. He has also written several other stories which are now in press. One of these entitled *An Accident Policy*, is remarkably clever, full of originality, and of much dramatic force. Another novel by the accomplished young authoress who writes under the *nom de plume* "Vera," is announced to appear shortly.

ESSAY AND FUGITIVE WORK. — In essay and fugitive work from Canadian pens, the year makes a very fair exhibit. On the occasion of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council on the Mercer Escheat Case, Hon. T. J. J. Loranger published in the press of Quebec, a series of interesting papers on those articles of the British North America Act, which define the respective powers of the Dominion Parliament, and the Provincial Legislatures. These have now been published in pamphlet form. In the *North American Review* for July, Dr. Bender who has, in other respects, contributed so much to Canadian literature, published a paper entitled *The Annexation of Canada*. The writer favours annexation, but substituting the wishes of the Canadian people for his own inclinations, he seems to have plenty of ground for supposing that annexation will take place. Nobody in dealing with this well-written paper, at all supposed that the Doctor was correct in his deductions. *Election by Lot* is the title of an anonymous, satirical pamphlet of some merit. In a keenly satirical way, the author favours the system of election by lot. Mr. F. Gerbie's book on Canadian and French emigration is an elaborate, carefully prepared and useful production. It is brimful of valuable information. *How England Strikes a Colonist* is the title of a paper by the Hon. P. Carteret Hill, formerly Premier of Nova Scotia, in *Cassell's Family Magazine* for May. Mr. C. H. Stephens, of Montreal, contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly* a paper on the jury system. Mr. Stephens is an incisive, clear-headed and interesting reviewer. During the year, Mr. J. M. Oxley's pen has been busy in various fields of literature. His literary career was commenced by acting as one of the editors of three legal volumes, entitled *Nova Scotia Decisions*. He was sole editor of *Young's Admiralty Decisions* some years since. He contributed various articles to the *American Law Referee* and *Canadian Law Times*. His work during the past year, however, has been of a different class. To the *Continent* he contributed a graphic, bright, and readable sketch entitled *The Canadian Capital*, and to the same magazine somewhat later, *The Friend of the Dyak*. In the columns of the *Chicago Current* appeared from his pen *Facial Revealment* and *An Unappreciated Work*. In *Lippincott's* appeared his sketch, *The Canadian Premier*. In addition to these papers, which as one year's output bear strong testimony to Mr. Oxley's industry, in the *Popular Science Monthly* will appear a paper of his called *The Mediterranean of Canada*, while *Outing* is to publish in next December, *Ice-Skating in Canada*, from his pen. Mr. I. Harley Brock, formerly editor of the *Ottawa Free Press*, contributed a paper to *The Current*, which treated in an interesting and exhaustive manner, the question, *Is Manhood Suffrage a Failure? Coups d'oeil et coups de plume*, by M. Alphonse Lusignan of Ottawa, a clever and vivacious writer, is a budget of literary gems, and was well received, not alone in Canada, but in Europe. In the St. Jean Baptiste number of the *Journal de Dimanche* appeared a most interesting paper from the pen of Mr. John Reade, written in that pure graceful English of which the distinguished *litterateur* is so thorough a master. During the year some excellent papers were read before the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society by members of that body. Amongst such were *The Red River*, by Mr. Wm. Murdoch, C.E., and another on the same subject by Mr. J. H. Rowan, C.E. *Our Crop Markets*, by Col. Scoble, was another of this instructive

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series. *Toronto by Gaslight* was a series of readable sketches republished in book form from the *Toronto News*. *La Lanterne* is the title of a volume made up of matter from a defunct journal of that name, from the pen of that vivacious writer, Mr. Arthur Buies. *L'histoire de La Société de St. Jean Baptiste* was an ably written pamphlet, by Mr. Ludger D. Duvernay. Amongst other publications may be mentioned, *A Reply to the Speech of the Hon. Edward Blake against the Orange Incorporation Bill*, by the Rev. J. Antisell Allen, of Kingston, Ont., father of Mr. Grant Allen, to whom reference is made elsewhere, and *The Distribution of Canadian Forest Trees, in their relation to Climate and other causes*, a paper read before the British Association at Montreal, Sept. 2, by Mr. A. T. Drummond, Montreal.

SCIENTIFIC.—At the February meeting of the "American Institute of Mining Engineers" held at Cincinnati, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt read an exhaustive and valuable paper on *The Apatite Deposits of Canada*. The location, value and working of the Apatite or phosphate as it is commonly called were explained. The deepest mine is now 200 feet, located in the county of Ottawa. We may here state that the cost of the mineral, dressed, at the mines is \$4 per ton. The shipments from Canada for 1884 were about 24,000 tons. *Our Northern Waters* being a report presented to the Winnipeg Board of Trade regarding the Hudson's Bay and Straits, containing a statement of the resources of these places in minerals, fisheries, timber, furs, game, &c., from the pen of Mr. C. N. Bell, was an exceedingly interesting production, and peculiarly valuable at this time, in view of the prominence which the proposed Hudson's Bay water-way has assumed in certain circles. In addition to the information referred to, this clever report likewise gave a number of notes on the navigation of the Bay, together with historical events and meteorological and climatic data. A valuable contribution to pomology was the pamphlet on *Russian Apples*, published early in the summer, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from the pen of Mr. Chas. Gibbs, Abbotsford, P. Q. The gist of the work may be taken to show that several of the varieties of Russian apples would be adapted for the climate of our North-West. Although Mr. Vennor is dead, his *Almanac* still lives; and the issue for 1885 appeared in its wonted way, with Mr. Walter Smith for its editor. The new editor does not claim less scientific insight or foreknowledge of the weather than his predecessor. The Rev. W. Briggs, of Toronto, during the year, published a Canadian edition of *Darwinism Stated by Darwin Himself*. The concluding address for the session of the Edinburgh Geological Society was delivered in June by Dr. (now Sir) Wm. Dawson of Montreal. The title of the paper was *Canadian and Scottish Geology*. The address was able and comprehensive. *Studies of Plant Life in Canada, or Gleams from Forest, Lake and Plain*, was the title of a delightfully readable and exceedingly valuable book by the well known Canadian authoress, Mrs. C. P. Traill, of Lakefield, Ont. Besides the scientific value of the book, it has in its preface a true and noble patriotic ring. During the year special attention has been called by the Canadian press to that excellent work, *Insects Injurious to Fruits*, from the pen of Mr. W. Saunders of London, Ont. The information contained in this work is of the very highest value; and the illustrations cannot be characterised by any other word than exquisite. Another work of real merit is Mr. H. B. Small's *Canadian Forests*, which the *Montreal Gazette* pronounced to be concise, comprehensive, clear, readable and full of valuable information. A neat little pamphlet, by Dr. J. B. Hurlburt of Ottawa, on the *Food Zones of Canada*, presents in concise form the chief facts concerning the extent and capabilities of the various zones of grain and fruit production in the Dominion. The work must take its place among our valuable books of economic science. *Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia*

Institute of Natural Science for 1882-3, Vol. VI. Part 1, was published in Halifax. There are in the book 11 valuable articles, and 5 of these are from the well known pen of Dr. Honeyman. *Nebul Evolution in Animals* was an important scientific utterance, and it is mentioned here because its distinguished author, Mr. G. J. Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., though educated and resident in England, is a native of Canada, his father having been for many years a professor in Queen's University, Kingston. The son of another Kingston parent, too, Mr. Grant Allen, has taken a proud place among men of science in England, his writings, such as *Colin Clout's Calendar*, exhibiting marked industry and keen observation allied to a poetic delight in all things upon which he employs his pen, being well known. *Flowers and their Pedigrees*, is the title of his latest book; and a more delightful volume, combining scientific accuracy and poetic insight, it would be hard to find. Prof. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D., of University College, Toronto, is every year laying scientific literature more or less under obligation. *The Mineral Indicator*, is his latest publication, and an extremely valuable work it is. We have noticed in several German works on mineralogy, blow-pipe practice, &c., that liberal quotation is made from the works of Prof. Chapman. Another of the series of papers read before the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, the excellence of which has been referred to elsewhere, was, *The Mound Builders*, by the Rev. Prof. Bryce, which was subsequently published in pamphlet form. The writer in the course of his interesting and scholarly paper upholds his conviction that the mound builders were not an Indian race. Before the same society, Mr. J. H. Panton, M.A., read a paper also subsequently published, on "*Gleanings from outcrops of Silurian Strata in the Red River Valley.*"

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES. The year produced its full quota of lectures, and witnessed the incoming of some new lecturers. We have only space to notice a few of these. *Railways versus Water Courses*, is the title of an interesting and comprehensive paper read before the Quebec Board of Trade, by the president Mr. Jos. Shehyn, M.P.P. The lecture was afterwards published in pamphlet form. The Hon. Hector Fabre, the resident agent of Canada, in France, read a very able paper on the Dominion, before the society of Colonial and Maritime Studies in Paris. The audience was a brilliant and representative one, and much interest was evinced in the lecture. Mr. L. H. Frchette, the French-Canadian poet, delivered a lecture in January, in La Patrie Hall, Montreal, his subject being *Poetry and Literature*. The address was brilliant, and the lecturer recited a number of his own poems. Mr. R. D. McGibbon's able lecture in Sherbrooke, on the poet-statesman, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was published in pamphlet form. The Rev. James Barclay, also of Montreal, delivered in December, an interesting and picturesque address, on *The Life and Times of the Great Reformer, Savonarola*, known as "The Wierd Prophet of Florence." Mr. W. J. Lavery in the same month read an extremely valuable and carefully written paper in Hamilton, Ont., on the early history of that city. About the same time the Hon. D. A. Ross, Q.C., the new president of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, delivered an able lecture entitled *Edward the First*. In Montreal, a series of lectures delivered on Sunday afternoons in the David Morrice Hall, entitled "Questions of the Day," was productive of some exceedingly able discourses by the Rev. Principal MacVicar Rev. Professor Shaw, Sir Wm. Dawson, and others. Another instructive series delivered under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., Montreal, referred to in the last A. R., in which, Mr. George Hague, Mr. Hugh MacLennan and Mr. Thos. White, M.P., and other prominent men lectured on live and interesting topics, was con-

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tinued. Still another course in the same city, under the auspices of the Liberal Christian Union, included in its list able addresses by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Rev. L. G. Ware, of Burlington, Vt. and others. The St. Paul's Church (Montreal), Young Men's Association, held a praiseworthy "historical series" of lectures at fortnightly intervals. In Ottawa, the Sunday afternoon lectures under the auspices of the L'Institute Canadien, proved of much interest, as well as those of the regular course before the Literary and Scientific Society. There was also the usual course of lectures before the Mechanics' Institute of St. John, N.B., and the Canadian Institute, of Toronto.

LEGAL. Among the various sorts of legal publications that have appeared, may be mentioned, an *Index to the Ontario Statutes*, by Mr. E. N. Lewis, of Goderich, Ont. The author has carefully indexed the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and the work is one that will be of great value to magistrates and the legal profession. In Montreal was brought out during the year, a second edition of what is known as Ramsay and Morin's *Condensed Reports of Legal Cases*. Mr. Justice Ramsay, revised the edition for the press; and a very good preface was supplied by Dr. Kirby, editor of the *Legal News*. A somewhat remarkable production, both as regards its subject matter and its style was a work by Mr. J. Travis, LL.B. of St. John, N.B., entitled *The Canadian Constitution*. There is in the work some exceedingly sharp writing and wholesale denunciation of certain members of the Judiciary. *The Law and Medical Men*, by E. Vashon Rogers, Jr., of Kingston, Ont., traces in a clear and interesting way the relations of the law to the practice of Medicine, such questions as, Who should pay the doctor? Criminal Malpractice, Experts on insanity cases, &c., &c., are questions exhaustively discussed. A revision of the Chancery orders and rules of Court, has been made by Mr. Holmested, Registrar of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and has appeared in book form. The book contains many cases and decisions and many orders such as those referring to quieting titles, sales of land, &c. It is a valuable book. Among other valuable legal works of the year may be mentioned. *A Manual of cost with forms of Bills of Costs, under the Ontario Judicature Act*, by John S. Ewart, Barrister; and a *Manual of Proceedings in ordinary cases coming under the observation of Justices of Peace, Coroners, Constables, Landlords Bailiffs, &c.* *Naturalization and Nationality in Canada* from the pen of Mr. Arthur Howell, barrister, of Toronto, is a useful little work.

FINANCIAL INDUSTRIAL, STATISTICAL AND TOPICAL, &c.—An old civil engineer and well-known draughtsman, Mr. P. L. Morin, has for some time been making a study of the historical archives of Montreal, and has collected 13 maps from 1611 to 1803. These maps artistically coloured form a complete history of the ancient *Ville Marie*. A very timely, valuable and comprehensive pamphlet from the pen of Mr. A. Kirkwood, and descriptive of the Algoma district was issued and distributed gratuitously by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario. The December number of *Macmillan's*, contains an interesting and vividly written account of the journey over the Rocky Mountains of the members of the British Association. Prof. F. G. Ramsay was the writer. The 22nd annual meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, was held in Montreal in December. The chief essays read of antiquarian interest were "Fort St. Gabriel," by Mr. R. C. Lyman, "History of Money in Canada under the old regime," by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, and "Notes on Montreal," by Mr. Henry Mott. These, as well as the transactions of the society, will be published in the society's journal for 1885. Part I. of the *Journals and Proceedings of the Hamilton Association*, founded in 1837, appeared. It contains a number of interesting papers read before the society, amongst these are "Discovery of Bur-

lington Bay," by B. E. Charlton, with an account of the aborigines of the Province of Ontario and the State of New York; "Iron and Steel," by A. T. Freed; "Methods and Results of Toronto Observations," by Lieutenant Gordon, R.N.; "Dynamo-electric Machines," by R. Hinchcliffe; "Superficial Geology of Dundas Valley and Western Ancaster," by Wm. Kennedy; "The Formation of Burlington Beach," by P. S. Van Wagner; "Food and Feeding," by T. W. Reynolds, M.D.; and "The English Language," by the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D.D. There is also a report of the geological and mineralogical section of the association. One of the most interesting publications brought out by the occurrence of the Semi-Centennial Celebration in Toronto, is a reprint of a map of the city, prepared by the late Dr. Alpheus Todd, in 1834. Mr. John R. Hamilton, published a useful handbook of the City of St. John and Province of New Brunswick. Mr. P. B. Benoit, M.P., published last spring a pamphlet, which should have wide circulation, descriptive of the valley of the Lievre, one of the richest and most important districts of the Ottawa region. Mr. C. E. Goad, C.E., of Montreal and Toronto, published a magnificent atlas of the latter city. The author and publisher of *Henderson's Manitoba and North-West Gazetteer and Directory*, have conferred a boon upon the business public of Canada. The *Gazetteer* covers a section of country, 1,500 miles long, by 600 wide, and treats of 2,000 distinct localities. *Lee on Railway passenger traffic* is the title of a valuable work published in the early winter in Toronto. *The Dominion of Canada, etc.*, a paper read before the Society of Arts in London, by Mr. J. G. Colmer, secretary of the office of the High Commissioner of Canada, was designed to give information to members of the British Association visiting Canada. Mr. Colmer's paper is a clear and interesting account of the Dominion, and is accompanied by an excellent map. The Marquis of Lorne was in the chair on the occasion of the reading of this paper. *General Index to the Sessional Papers*, is the title of a useful work by Mr. Arthur H. Sydere, clerk assistant of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The debates of the second session of the fifth parliament of Quebec, were published in April, by Alphonse Desjardins. The volume contains over 1,500 pages. *A map and Guide to Cape Breton*, is the name of a useful little work published in Halifax. This would also be the proper place to mention the Budget speeches of Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer of Quebec, both of which, as usual, appeared in pamphlet form.

JOURNALISTIC. During the year some newspapers have disappeared from the field, and others have been established; but, on the whole, there is an increase of journalistic activity. The first number of *The Dominion Presbyterian*, a weekly newspaper, was published in December. The paper was a well written one on its first issue, and the standard has been maintained. *The Saturday Night*, was the name assumed by a paper which appeared in the interest of sport in Montreal, in the early part of the winter, but which had an existence of only a few weeks. The Carnival number of the *Montreal Star*, was the best illustrated account, perhaps, of a public event that has ever been given by a Canadian journal, while that of the *Witness* was also very good. But the Carnival always calls the literary talent of Montreal into brisk activity. All the press of the city during carnival days presented features of unusual literary excellence. *The Canada School Journal* hitherto a monthly has passed into the hands of a joint stock company and is now issued weekly. *The Canada Educational Monthly and School Magazine*, under the able editorship of Mr. G. Robinson, M.A., is still to the fore. The *Bedford Times* changed hands, and the paper is vigorous under the new management. There have been changes too in the editorial management of *Le Monde and La Patrie*, Mr. Vanasse, M.P., assumed the editorship of the former, and Mr.

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L. H. Frechette, of the latter. The vacancy in *La Patrie* was caused by the lamented death of Mr. J. N. Bienvenu, [see Obituary]. Both journals are ably conducted under the new management. *La Presse* is the name of a new French evening daily paper, which made its appearance in Montreal. The proprietor is Mr. W. E. Blumhart, and Mr. J. A. N. Provencher is chief of the editorial staff. The paper is conducted in an enterprising manner. It may be here observed that the year was remarkable for the great stride made by the French press of Montreal, in the way of enterprise, and it is a question if the journals in the French language, in the Metropolitan city, are not the superiors of their English contemporaries in their general "get up" and literary qualities. The Christmas number of *Gossip*, Montreal, contained an excellent cut of the ice-palace, illustrations of prominent private residences, and sketches of distinguished persons. *Grip's Comic Almanac* for 1885, maintained its reputation, so well established, for the very best of fun. The second number of the Moncton *Industrial and Commercial Index*, gave much valuable information respecting the city of St. John, N. B. Mr. James Stewart, general manager of the Montreal *Herald* printing and publishing company, retired after a connection of over a quarter of a century with that journal, and later on founded *The Daily Montreal Times*, as an organ of the Liberal party, on which Mr. Norris, became Chief of Staff. Subsequently, the Montreal *Herald* passed into the hands of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, M.P., an energetic and enterprising public man. *Le Journal de Dimanche* appeared richly freighted with most entertaining souvenirs of "St. Jean Baptiste." *La Patrie* published a St. Jean Baptiste celebration number which reflected great credit on the taste and industry of M. Beaugrand. The number comprised fourteen pages of illustrations, two of reading matter, and four of music. *The Canadian Electrical News* is the title of a neatly-printed and carefully-edited paper, issued in Montreal. The *Courrier du Canada* (Quebec), in March, announced, editorially, that Mr. T. Chapais, son of the Hon. J. C. Chapais, Senator, had assumed control of its editorial columns. Under the new management the vigour of the paper is maintained, and it shows marked progress. Mr. J. E. B. Macready, at one time editor of the Moncton *Transcript*, assumed the editorship of the St. John, N.B., *Telegraph*. The St. John, N.B., *News* ceased to exist. Ottawa has had a paper added to its list since the last issue of the A. R., the *Sun*, published by Mr. Carroll Ryan, late editor of the Ottawa *Free Press*, the editorship of that paper being assumed by Mr. Jno. T. Hawke, formerly of the Toronto *Globe*. During the year Mr. E. Farrar, late of the Winnipeg *Times*, and probably one of the ablest journalists on the continent, joined the editorial staff of the Toronto *Mail*. *L'Echo de la St. Jean Baptiste*, is the name of an organ established as a first step towards the erection of a national edifice in honour of the patron Saint. The *Parish Magazine*, issued in Victoria, B.C., is the title of a quarterly, established, as it says, "in the interest of the Church of England. In November, M. Paul Blouin, advocate, of Quebec, assumed the editorship of the *Courrier de Saint Hyacinthe*. *Manitoba*, and the *North-West*, an illustrated quarterly, which was issued at Christmas, presented artistic features and marked excellence, while the literary quality of the magazine was at a high standard. The appearance in Paris, France, of the *Paris-Canada*, a weekly journal, under the editorship of the Hon. Hector Fabre, ought not to be omitted. The paper is doing good service in France, in the cause of immigration. The Ontario Press Association met at Toronto on August 1st, and elected the following officers:—President, Mr. Pattullo, Woodstock *Sentinel*; first vice, Mr. Davidson, Guelph *Mercury*; second vice, Mr. Watt, Brantford *Expositor*; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Climie, Bowmanville *Sun*; assistant secretary, Mr. Traves, Port Hope *Times*. The annual meeting of the Press

Association of the Province of Quebec was held in Montreal on the 5th of December, when the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. H. J. Cloran, *Montreal Post*; vice-presidents, Messrs. Aimé Gelinus, *La Minerve*, and E. R. Smith, *St. John's News*; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. R. Samuel, *Montreal Gazette*. In June the Association received and entertained the members of the New York State Press Association. *The Canadian Breeder* is the title of an excellent periodical that has been added to the journalistic ranks of Toronto. During the year *Truth*, a weekly magazine of literature, has made marvellous strides in growth and circulation. The proprietor is Mr. S. Frank Wilson, and he spares neither expense nor pains to furnish Canadian readers with a readable journal.

MEDICAL.—*Health and Home* is the name of the journal in which Mr. F. N. Boxer, civil and sanitary engineer, of Montreal, has interested himself. This publication is devoted to the Sanitary Education of the people, and deserves encouragement. Dr. Playter, of Ottawa, has, during the year, done very much toward calling the attention of the people to the urgent need for better sanitary laws than we have at present. His paper, the *Sanitary Journal*, is a constant and able exponent of views that it would be well to lay to heart. In March, at the meeting of the Sanitary Convention, in Ottawa, Dr. Playter read a paper on *Diet in its Relation to Disease*, which gave rise to considerable discussion. In August, at the meeting of the Canada Medical Association, in Montreal, he read a paper on *The Relations of the Medical Profession to the Public*. Among others, Dr. Prothero Smith, of London, Eng., and Dr. McMillan, of Hull, Eng., members R. S. Soc., joined in the discussion, agreeing with Dr. Playter's views, that medical men should be employed, or paid by families, to prevent sickness. A paper on *The Teeth of Children*, by W. George Beers, L.D.S., of Montreal, read before the New York Odontological Society, on the 16th of December, contains a great deal of useful information. The paper was reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Dental Cosmos*. *Physiological Chemistry and its Significance for Medicine*, is the title of an able address by Felix Hoffe-Seyler. It was translated by Dr. T. Wesley Mills, of McGill College, and republished in pamphlet form from the *New York Medical Journal*. The second *Introductory Lecture* to the students of Manitoba Medical College, Session 1884-85, by Dr. Kerr, Dean of the Faculty, was published in pamphlet form.

RELIGIOUS.—A large number of publications on religious and moral subjects issued from the Canadian press during the year. From the pen of the Rev. Dr. Lathern, comes an able work entitled, *The Macedonian Cry; a Voice from the Lands of Brahma and Buddha, Africa and Isles of the Sea*. The Rev. Canon Henderson, of Montreal, comes out with an able reply to Archdeacon Farrar's book, *Eternal Hope*. At the opening of the Synod at Toronto, the Rev. Professor Clark, of Trinity College, delivered a sermon, which was printed in pamphlet, entitled *Looking on the Things of Others*. Sir Wm. Dawson, in December, delivered a lecture in Montreal, taking for his subject, *The Holy Land*. *Good Night* by the Rev. J. M. Orrock, Editor of *Messiah's Herald*, Boston, is a tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Orrock, a native of Hatley, P.Q. *Conditional Immortality* was the title of learned discourse by the Rev. Dr. McLaren, of Knox College, delivered in Montreal. A Second Lecture by Dr. Lewis, Bishop of Ontario, in reply to a *Defense of Modern Thought*, by Mr. W. D. Le Sueur, of Ottawa, was published. This is a very searching, incisive, forcible and scholarly presentation of his Lordship's side of the case. *The Red Cross Knights of the Salvation Army*, a work from the pen of "Fidelis," the well-known Kingston authoress, appeared in Toronto. Dr. Hellmuth, formerly Bishop of Huron, is proceeding vigorously with that anxiously-looked-for work, *The Biblical Thesaurus*. Among the other religious publications of the year, may

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be mentioned *The Evangelical Denominations of the Age*, by the Rev. S. G. Phillips, M.A.; *The Acme Sabbath School Reader and Reciter*, completed by Mr. C. W. Coates; the second volume of the *Methodist Pulpit*, containing sermons by the Rev. E. H. Dewart; Rev. G. S. Milligan, of Newfoundland; Rev. G. Webber, Rev. Wm. Hansford, Dean Burwash, Rev. D. V. Lucas, Rev. W. C. Brown, Rev. W. R. Parker, Rev. T. Pitcher, Rev. T. G. Williams, Rev. J. J. Rice, Rev. J. Burwash, Rev. L. N. Beaudry, Rev. J. C. Jost, Rev. W. I. Shaw, Rev. A. B. Chambers, Rev. Leroy Hooker, Rev. W. Jackson, Rev. J. R. Jacques, and the Rev. J. S. Coffin. *The Conquest of Canaan*, by the Rev. A. B. Mackay, of Montreal, is a very able and careful work, being the result of a profound study of the first 12 chapters of the Book of Joshua. *Priestly Confession and Absolution* is the title of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. F. Burns, of Halifax, and afterwards printed. *The Old Paths, and the New*, being the title of a sermon preached on St. Andrew's Day at Brantford, Ontario, by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, appeared in pamphlet. *The Biblical Expositor and People's Commentary*, by Professor Hirschfelder, of Toronto University, continues the history of Hebrew Literature begun in Vol. I. The *Authorized Report, or the Proceedings of the First Congress of the Church of England in Canada*, held in Hamilton, Ontario, 1883, was published. Rev. F. J. B. Alluatt, B. D., gives a book entitled *The Witness of St. Matthew*. The work is able, learned, and philosophical. *The Ministry we Need and How to Obtain it* was the title of a very able address, forming the opening lecture at McMaster Hall, Toronto, by Professor Welton. Captain R. C. Adams, of Montreal, publishes an apology under the title of *Travels in Faith from Tradition to Reason.. Paying the Pastor: Unscriptural and Untraditional* is a well got up volume, the purport of which is sufficiently indicated by its title, from the pen of Dr. Jas. Beaty, Q.C., M.P. As might be expected from the nature of the work, it attracted a great deal of attention, and excited much criticism in the religious press, not only of the Dominion, but of England and the United States. The ideas expressed by the author, and the conclusions at which he arrives, as may be imagined, met with some disfavour, but the marked ability with which the subject is treated, the evidence of scholarly research, and the high literary character of the book, called forth warm recognition. Thus, for instance, the *Local Preacher's Treasury* (Eng.), says, "with all its peculiar views, it shows the scholar and the Christian, and is a book that may be read with profit." So too, the London (Eng.) *Methodist Times* observes, "of course, it is not likely his (Dr. Beaty's) views will command wide sympathy, but his work is worth reading by those desirous of understanding both sides of a question;" and that high authority, the *Literary World*, London, Eng., bears testimony as follows, "Dr. Beaty's book is a monument of his patient industry, and great learning."

TEMPERANCE.—The past year shows no flagging in the zeal of those who seek to suppress the traffic in liquor by law; indeed it shows an increase of activity. There is wonderful unanimity amongst temperance workers, and the various people scattered all over the country who seek for the utter suppression of the traffic. All seem to move as a piece of regulated machinery. The temperance newspapers, and temperance columns through the press generally, have delivered many a lesson of warning, and have pointed to desolate homes, and innumerable other evils as the fruits of intoxicants. Several campaign tracts were published by the Dominion Alliance. Sir A. T. Galt's elaborate speech at Sherbrooke, viewed prohibition from the standpoint of a political economist, and Mr. Brethour's striking speech at Ottawa, showed the remarkable success of the Scott law in the County of Halton. Professor T. W. Mills, M.A., M.D., gave a lecture at Montreal, his subject being *Stimulants and Narcotics*. His discourse was very able, and a strong con-

demnation of the use of both these agencies. *The Old Vice and the New Chivalry*, by J. T. Armstrong, was the title of a clever little book, discussing the temperance question, its history and present position in Canada. He utters a strong rebuke to the people who, he says, have the power in their hands to root out the evil of intemperance for not rooting it out. Mr. T. S. Brown, the veteran temperance advocate, of Montreal, published a vigorous little book entitled *Strong Drink: What it is, and what it does*. The Rev. A. Porter, of Toronto, produced an interesting and instructive book called *From Wealth to Poverty*, showing the curse which strong drink has brought upon many a happy home. *An Appeal for the Scott Act*, is the title of a vigorous and logical pamphlet from the pen of the Rev. W. A. McKay, B.A., of Woodstock, Ontario.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.—Perhaps in this catalogue one of the most conspicuous books was that of our late Governor-General, entitled *Canadian Pictures*, being a pen and pencil series, published by the Religious Tract Society. The volume contained illustrations from objects and photographs in the noble author's possession, and sketches by himself and others. His Lordship has a true, poetic and healthful love of nature; so upon a subject so near akin to his affections, it is not strange that he produced so delightful a volume. *England and Canada*, "a summer tour between Old and New Westminster," is the title of a volume by Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. This, as the author puts it describes "a journey embracing 120 degrees of longitude." The notes are manifestly those of a man well read in Canadian history. The volume is full of interesting and valuable material, and has received a hearty reception at the hands of the press and the public. *A Lady's Life on a Farm in Manitoba*, by Mrs. Cecil Hall, is a vivid epistolary record of the experience of one who went out to Manitoba on a visit of many weeks' duration to a brother who had recently taken up land there. A most readable and instructive sketch of the famous region of Gaspésie appeared from the pen of Mr. J. C. Langetier. The area described embraces 11,000 square miles. Madame Achille Fréchette contributed to one of the magazines a charming descriptive article, *Summer Resorts of the St. Lawrence*. There is here graphic scene painting and many keenly reflective passages. Wheelmen cling more loyally together, perhaps, than any other association of sportsmen. Firstly, they established a magazine; now they have begun to publish histories respecting themselves. One of the latest is the *Canadian Wheelman Association's Guide Book*. In the nature of things this could not but be of considerable interest. *Record of Winter Sports 1883-84*, is the title of a neat little pamphlet published by Mr. H. W. Becket, in Montreal. Mr. W. H. Barneby, of England, brought out a work entitled *Life and Labour in the Far, Far West*, being a description of a tour taken by the author during the spring and summer of 1883, through our Canadian North-West and British Columbia. As belonging to this department of literature, *The Cruise of the Alice May*, which appeared in the *Century*, from the pen of Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, should be mentioned. The papers have been republished in volume. Those who are interested in sketches descriptive of all that is most noteworthy in the Gulf and adjacent waters, will read this book with delight. The Rev. Father Smart's book, which appeared in Montreal, and was entitled *Souvenirs of a Trip to Palestine*, is an exceedingly interesting volume. Mr. J. A. D. Spinellis' book, *Guide Itinéraire "pour visiter les quatre principales parties de l'Europe"*, gives travellers information as to the best and least expensive way of seeing the principal European cities. A 42-page pamphlet entitled *Muskoka Sketch*, by Mr. W. E. Hamilton, B.A., T.C.D., gives graphic pictures of this region of lakes, pines and granite. The author of *Three Months Among the Moose*, the Rev. Joshua Fraser, has appeared with another ex-

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ceedingly readable book entitled *Shanty, Forest and River Life in the Backwoods of Canada*. The work reveals a hearty, healthful love of wild, wood-life, and much poetic feeling and sensitiveness. There is a true insight as to character, too, as is revealed in these able characterizations of "Jim," "Bob," "Ned," &c. During the year, the enterprising publishers of *Picturesque Canada*, issued the concluding numbers of this exquisite work. The New Brunswick portions were from the pen of Mr. C. G. D. Roberts. Truly excellent were these papers in the vividness and accuracy of portrayal, and in the poetic tone that pervaded them. Also during the year appeared a volume, *De Quebec à Jerusalem. Journal d'un Pèlerinage du Canada en Terre-Sainte, en passant à travers L'Angleterre, La France, L'Egypte, La Judée, La Samarie, La Galilée, La Syrie, et L'Italie, ouvrage accompagné de plans et de cartes géographiques*, by L'Abbé L. Provancher. Messrs. Dean & Son, of London, Eng., published during the year, *The Adventures of Six Young Men in the Wilds of Maine and Canada*, by Mr. C. A. Stevens. Professor Tanner's work, entitled *Successful Emigration to Canada*, is a valuable contribution to the literature of the year.

PAMPHLETS, &c.—An unusually large number of pamphlets, of a miscellaneous character, were issued during the year. Among some of these may be mentioned a *Speech by the Hon. Edward Blaks, M.P., on the Orange Incorporation Bill*. This speech, a very able effort, was delivered in the House of Commons. *Ordinances of the North-West Territories* was issued under the authority of His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, and published by Mr. Nicholas Flood Davis. Another pamphlet of interest is *Encyclique Human Genus de Sainteté Leon XIII., et Mandements de N.N., S.S. Les Evêques de Montreal, Rimouski et Trois-Rivières*. "Vindex" published a *Criticism of Mr. Le 'neur's Defence of Modern Thought*. In this pamphlet there is some keen, and much vigorous writing. The *Hudson Bay Route*, from the pen of Mr. E. P. Leacock, M.P.P., is able, and interesting. Rev. James Roy, LL.D., of Cobourg, Ontario, gives a most scholarly and interesting treatise on *Law in Language*. Mr. C. N. Bell's valuable pamphlet, *Our Northern Waters*, has been referred to elsewhere. *A Guide Book of the Dominion of Canada*, published by the Government of Canada, contains a vast deal of readable information, intelligently presented, for intending settlers. Sir Charles Tupper's *Annual Statement respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway* is likewise published. Other publications embrace Prof. J. H. Panton's able and valuable contribution, entitled *Gleanings from Outcrops of Silurian Strata in the Red River Valley*, also previously mentioned and *An account of the working and results of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Experimental Farms. The position of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada*, a speech made by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, and delivered in the House of Commons on the resolutions, providing for subsidies to local railways, is one of Mr. Chapleau's ablest efforts. M. A. Bechard's *Galerie Nationale* series, contains among others, a biography of the Hon. Joseph G. Blanchet, now Collector of Customs at Quebec; Mr. Béchard also produced a life of the Hon. A. N. Morin, which was dedicated to Mr. Morin's old student, Sir Hector Langevin. He is about to produce a life of Sir Hector Langevin himself to appear during the coming year. *Land Transfer Reform*, the title of a clever address by Mr. J. H. Mason, of Toronto and the Hon. A. G. Archibald's *Address* delivered at the opening of the law school in connection with Dalhousie College, as might be expected, were learned and interesting. *Deuxième Rapport de la Société d'Industrie Lactière de la Province de Quebec* for 1883; *Information regarding the climate and soil of Prince Edward Island*; *The Fathers of Upper Canada*, a centennial sermon by the Rev. Dr. MacNab, Rector of Bowmanville, Ontario, a very able discourse; *Gymnastics of the*

Brain, by Dr. J. A. Grant, Ottawa, the title of an exceedingly learned paper read before the Canada Medical Association; *Standing Orders of the Infantry School Corps*; Mr. S. E. Dawson's *Guide to the City of Montreal*, valuable and well-written; *The Provinces and the States*, a clever little brochure by Mr. Watson Griffin, of Toronto; *A Handbook for the Dominion of Canada*, also from the pen of Mr. S. E. Dawson; *Source du Mal*, a political pamphlet which attracted much notice in the Province of Quebec; Mr. R. W. Phipp's *Forestry Report* for the year, a blue-book brimful of important information gathered by the observant eyes, and through the practical experience of the author, besides giving a vast mass of other facts, gathered from the best sources on the subject of forest preservation, tree planting, the relation of forests to temperature, &c.; *A Descriptive Sketch of the Physical Geography and Geology of the Dominion of Canada*, by Dr. Selwyn and Dr. G. M. Dawson, and *Loyalty*, an address delivered to the Toronto Young Men's Liberal Club, by Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., an able and searching discourse, are among the pamphlets which have come under our observation.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The *Canadian Manufacturer*, Toronto, published a complete Report, in pamphlet form, of the proceedings at the Liberal Conservative Convention held at Toronto, and of the Banquet given in the same city, to Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. Among the burlesques of the year may be noted a pamphlet on the Boundary question, purporting to be a *Report of a select committee of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, upon the Boundaries of the adjoining Province of Ontario*. Printed before presentation from a manuscript copy, without permission of the Legislature. *Winnepegosis: Knisteneaux Printing Company*. *Chroniques Canadiennes*, by Arthur Buies, are reports or humorous accounts of passing local events, written in the happiest vein of the witty and accomplished author. Mr. P. A. J. Voyer, of the *Concorde*, is preparing a popular history of Three Rivers. The *New Handbook of British Columbia* is the title of a work, issued under the direction of the Government of that Province. *Une Question de Veracité*, two brochures, dealing with correspondence between Sir Hector L. Langevin, Mr. George Stephen, and M. Sénécal. *Petit Code Militaire* is the title of a valuable little work, both French and English, from the pen of Lt.-Col. Taschereau, and designed for the students in Military College. The indefatigable essayist and newspaper contributor, Mr. Edward Jack, C.E., of New Brunswick, while in England and Scotland the past year, representing the New Brunswick Government there in a forestry exhibit, contributed several articles to the English press on Canadian forestry and other matters. Several valuable papers from the same pen have appeared during the year in leading Canadian journals. Mr. Jack is at present engaged in making translations from the archives of Paris, of a number of interesting events in our early history not dealt with by our historians. Mr. G. Mercer Adam, during the year, issued the prospectus of an important historical work, which aimed at being a complete Canadian library. It would be a great pity if this project were to fail. The pen of Miss Adam, daughter of the last named gentleman, has been seen through the year in the *Canada Educational Monthly*, and in translations for the *Toronto Week*. Miss Adam is a young lady of much culture, and she promises well to tread in the footsteps of her accomplished father. The Marquis of Lorne has been awarded the silver medal of the Society of Arts for his paper, *Canada and its Products*, referred to elsewhere in this A. R. The *Princeton Review* for July published a clever and interesting article, by Mr. E. A. Meredith, of Toronto, the subject being, *National Language and National Character*. *Perseverance Wins: Career of a Travelling Correspondent*, is the title of a story by Stephen Cureton, Toronto. The writer in the work relates his experience in England, Australia, and Canada. *The Mother of Chemistry* is the

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title of the inaugural address of Prof. Goodwin, of Queen's University. The paper was a masterly one. In *The Stereometrical*, M. Charles Baillaigé, of Québec, gives his new system of measuring. A number of *Harper's Young People* contains some clever sketches from the talented pencil of Miss Minnie Bell. The fair young artist is a daughter of Mr. Andrew Bell, C.E., of St. Andrew's, P. Q. During the year Mr. J. E. Collins became a contributor to *St. Nicholas* and *Wide Awake*. A lengthy article of his, entitled *Canada Since Confederation*, will appear in Frank Leslie's *Popular Monthly*. For a story of his, *The Story of a Greenland Girl*, he obtained as a prize a gold watch. *The Canadian Parliamentary Companion*, with the publication of the edition for 1883, passed into the hands of Mr. J. A. Gemmill, barrister, of Ottawa, who is now the editor and proprietor. The *Companion* was founded in 1862, by the proprietor of this ANNUAL, and was published by him until the year 1876, when it became the property of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P. Mr. Gemmill possesses literary skill and sound judgment, and is in every way qualified for his position in connection with the work.

SCIENCE.

The most notable events of 1884 in connection with the progress of Science in Canada during the year were the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science in Montreal, and the Government scientific expedition to Hudson's Bay and Straits.

The British Association Meeting.—Some of the circumstances which led to the meeting of the British Association in Canada are mentioned in a previous number of the A. R. The suggestion appears to have originated with Captain Bedford Pim, and to have been ably seconded by Dr. Lewis, the Bishop of Ontario. Much credit is also due to the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Alexander Campbell, and the members of the Cabinet for the interest they took in the matter, and the substantial encouragement which they offered to induce the Association to select Canada for the meeting of 1884. After Montreal had been decided upon as the place of meeting, local committees were formed, which worked assiduously to make the meeting a success, and the citizens offered much generous hospitality to the visitors. The Montreal meeting, which took place from the 27th August till the 3rd September, was under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, and was the fifty-fourth meeting of the Association. It was divided into the following sections, most of which met in the McGill College buildings, which were the headquarters. (A.) Mathematical and Physical Science, President, Prof. Sir Wm. Thomson—(B.) Chemical Science, Professor Sir H. E. Roscoe—(C.) Geology, President, Mr. W. T. Blandford—(D.) Biology, President, Professor H. N. Moseley—(E.) Geography, President, General Sir J. H. Lefroy—(F.) Economic Science and Statistics, President, Sir R. Temple—(G.) Mechanical Science, President, Sir F. J. Bramwell—(H.) Anthropology, President, Dr. E. B. Tylor.

A large number of useful and valuable papers was read and discussed. Want of space prevents us from giving more than a list of those which,

from the author or the subject, are of most interest in Canada. [These are as follows : E. Gilpin, *Results of Past Experience in Gold Mining in Nova Scotia*. do., *A Comparison of the Distinctive Features of the Nova Scotia Coal Field*. H. A. Budden, *On the Coals of Canada*. Rev. Dr. Honeyman, *On the Geology of Halifax Harbour, N.S.* J. H. Panton, *Gleanings from Outcrops of Silurian Strata in Red River Valley, Manitoba*. G. C. Brown, *The Apatite Deposits of the Province of Quebec*. Frank Adams, *On the Occurrence of the Norwegian "Apatite bringer" in Canada, with a few notes on the Microscopic Characters of some Laurentian Amphibolites*. Prof. L. W. Bailey, *On the Acadian Basin in American Geology*. Prof. E. W. Claypole, *Pennsylvania before and after the Elevation of the Appalachian Mountains*. Dev. Dr. Honeyman, *On a Fish supposed to be of Deep Sea Origin*. Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, *On the Concordance of the Mollusca inhabiting both sides of the North Atlantic*. Mr. Thos. D. Tims, *Dominion Savings Banks*. Mr. W. A. Douglas, *Loans and Savings Companies*. Mr. J. Lowe, *Population, Immigration, and Pauperism in the Dominion of Canada*. Mr Vernon Smith, *The Canadian Pacific Railway*. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, *The Range of the Eskimo in Space and Time*. Major J. W. Powell, *Remarks on the Classification of North American Languages*. Prof. J. S. Newberry, *Phases of the Evolution of the North American Continent*. Mr T. C. Chamberlin, *The Present Status of Quaternary Investigation in the United States*. Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, *On a Theory of Ice-Action in the Formation of Lake basins, and in the Distribution of Boulders in Northern Latitudes*. Report of the Committee for observing the Migration of Birds. Prof. Asa Gray, *Remarks on the Characteristic Features of North American Vegetation*. Prof. O. C. Marsh, *On the Classification and Affinities of Dinosaurian Reptiles*. Mr John McLennan, *Canadian Finance*. Prof. J. P. Sheldon, *British and Canadian Agriculture*. Prof. W. Brown, *Canadian Agriculture*. General W. Laurie, *Agriculture of Nova Scotia*. Mr John Carnegie, *Agriculture of Ontario*. Mr. Sydney Fisher, *Agricultural Resources of Quebec*. Mr. W. H. Merritt, *On the Occurrence and Locations of the Economic Minerals of Canada*. Mr. Ralph Richardson, *Points of Dissimilarity and Resemblance between Acadian and Scottish Glacial Beds*. Prof. A. Johnson, *On the importance of Tidal Observations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the adjacent Atlantic Coast*. Prof. C. Carpmael, *On a new form of Induction Inclinator*. Mr G. H. Henshaw, *On the formation of "Frasil" Ice*. Mr. H. S. Poole, *Note on the Internal Temperature of the Earth at Woolville, N. S.* Dr T. Sterry Hunt, *On the Chemistry of the Natural Silicates*. Professors Goodwin and Marshall, *On the Physical Constants of Solutions*. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, *The Eozoic Rocks of North America*. Prof. J. F. Blake, *First Impressions of some Pre-Cambrian Rocks of Canada*. Dr. J. B. Hurlbert, *Comparison of the Climates of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres*. do., *Some Peculiar Storms on the North American Continent*. Mr. E. T. Fletcher

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The Crown Lands Surveys of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Trelawney Saunders, *Dominion Surveys.* Mr. R. C. Adams, *Phosphates of Canada* Mr. L. Z. Joncas, *Fisheries.* Mr J. P. Hughes, *Forestry.* Mr. A. T. Drummond, *Distribution of Canadian Trees.* Dr. R. Bell, *The Forests of Canada.* Mrs. E. A. Smith, *Remarks on the Customs and Language of the Iroquois.* Dr Daniel Wilson, *The Huron Iroquois, a Typical Race of American Aborigines.* Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder, *Anthropological Discoveries in Canada.* Sir John Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, *On some Points in the Composition of Soils, with results illustrating the Sources of Fertility of Manitoba Prairie Soils.* Dr. G. P. Girdwood and Mr. J. M. Bemrose, *Preliminary Note on a Blue-colouring matter found in certain Wood undergoing Decomposition in the Forest.* Prof. G. K. Gilbert, *Plan for the Subject—Bibliography of North American Geology.* Prof. O. C. Marsh, *American Jurassic Mammals.* Sir Wm. Dawson, *On the more ancient Land Floras of the Old and New Worlds.* Mr. J. S. Gardner, *On the Relative Ages of the American and English Cretaceous and Eocene Series.* Mr. A. H. Mackay, *A Preliminary Examination of the Silicious Organic Remains in the Lacustrine Deposits of the Province of Nova Scotia.* Mr G. F. Matthew, *The Geological Age of Acadian Fauna.* Mr. P. Hallett, *Notes on Niagara Falls.* Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, *On Sensory Nerve sacs in the Skin of *Aminrus*, a Siluroid Fish.* Do., *On the Function of the Air-bladder in *Aminrus* and its relationship to the Auditory Organ.* Prof. A. S. Bickmore, *On the Jessop Collection to Illustrate the Forestry of the United States in the New York Natural History Museum.* Mr. A. H. Mackay, *on the Diatomaceous Remains in the Lake-Deposits of Nova Scotia.* Dr. W. H. Hingston, *Climate of Canada, and its Relations to Life and Health.* Lieut. P. H. Ray, *Arctic Experiences at Point Barrow.* Rev. Abbé Laflamme, *Notes sur quelque Grand Bassins Hydrographique du Dominion Oriental.* Mr. Lindsay Russell, *The Dominion Land Surveys in the North-West.* Mr. R. G. Haliburton, *A Search for lost Colonies of Northmen and Portuguese in British North America.* Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, *The Former connection between North America and the Eastern Side of the Atlantic.* Dr. Daniel Wilson, *On a Skull from the Löss of Pošbaba, near Prague, and a Skull found in Alluvium at Kankakee, Illinois, along with a Tooth of the Mastodon.* Lieut. P. H. Ray, *Habits and Customs of the Ince of the Western Shore and Point Barrow.* Prof. G. Lawson, *On Food Plants used by the Indians.* Mr R. G. Haliburton, *On the Blackfeet Indians.* Prof. J. D. Dana, *On the Southward Ending of a great Synclinal in the Taconic Range.* Mr. Howard Saunders, *On the Geographical Distribution of the Laridae (Gulls and Terns) with Special Reference to Canadian Species.* Prof. Brown, *On the Application of Scientific and Practical Arboriculture to Canada.* Mrs. A. W. Buckland, *Facts Suggestive of Pre-Historic Intercourse Between East and West.*

Excursions were provided for members of the Association to the following points: Quebec, Ottawa, Lachine, and the Rapids, St. Hilaire, Lake

Memphremagog, Au Sable Chasm, Rocky Mountains, and Toronto. These were largely taken advantage of, and much enjoyed, especially by the members from abroad. Most of these excursions were free, and the liberality of the railway companies, and of the Government in having provided reduced ocean fares, was highly appreciated. The opportunity which the event afforded for so many distinguished men to visit and examine the country will no doubt be productive of much advantage to Canada. The meeting was considered one of the most successful in the history of the Association.

The Hudson's Bay Expedition.—The principal object which the Government had in view in sending out the Hudson's Bay Expedition was to gain further information as to the navigability of Hudson's Strait; and, secondly, to add to our knowledge of the meteorology, hydrography, geography, geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and of the resources of the Bay and Strait. The plan adopted was to send a steamship, from which observations could be made during the season, and which was to carry out six parties of three men each, who were to be left for a year at as many observatory stations which were to be built on the shores of the Strait—one at each side of the eastern entrance, one at each side in the central part, and one at each side of the western entrance. In order to carry out this plan, the s.s. *Neptune*, of St. John's, Newfoundland, was chartered and placed in command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., while Dr. R. Bell, of the Geological Survey, was instructed to accompany the expedition as Scientist and Medical Officer. The *Neptune* took out lumber for the construction of the station-houses, each of which took from three to five days to build. Each station was provided with coal, provisions, and other necessaries, for about fifteen months. Suitable places for anchoring the ship and landing the materials and supplies were found at all the proposed points, except on the north side of the eastern entrance. The party intended for this station (No. 1) was afterwards landed at Nachoak Inlet, on the Labrador coast, about 100 miles south of the Strait. Station No. 2 was established at Cape Chidleigh, on the south side of the eastern entrance. No. 3, near North Bluff on the north side, about the centre of the Strait. No. 4, near Cape Prince of Wales, opposite the last. No. 5, on the south end of Nottingham Island, and No. 6, on the west end of Digges Island, on the south side of the western entrance. The party left at each station, consisted of one officer and two men; except at No. 4, where two officers were placed in order to make magnetic observations in addition to the meteorological, which were to be recorded at all the stations. All the parties were instructed to keep a record of the condition of the Strait, as far as they could observe it during the winter, also of all seasonal or periodic events, and to note their observations on natural history, &c. Besides establishing the above-mentioned stations, the expedition visited Mansfield, Southampton, and Marble Islands, also Churchill Harbour, and York Factory.

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The collections brought back by Dr. Bell, embrace specimens of rocks, minerals, plants (250 species), mammals, birds, fishes, and marine invertebrates, the latter having been dredged in the Strait. Dr Bell's report on the expedition is published with that of Lieut. Gordon, in the *Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for 1884*, and also in the *Report of Progress of the Geological Survey* for the same year. The latter volume contains the lists of his collections in zoology and botany, which were unfortunately omitted from the former. Dr. Bell took upwards of sixty interesting and instructive photographs, with a view to assist in elucidating the results of the Expedition, but only two of the series have been utilized to illustrate his report. Lieut. Gordon's interesting report contains a map showing the routes followed by the Expedition, in going out and returning home.

The Geological Survey.—The field work of the survey was carried on in most of the provinces of the Dominion in addition to that performed in Hudson's Bay and Strait, and in the North-West Territories. Mr. Hugh Fletcher, B.A., was occupied in the counties of Guysboro' and Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and was assisted by Mr. E. R. Faribault, C.E., and Mr. John McMillan. The rocks of part of the region examined consist of the whin-slate and granites of the gold-bearing series. The area occupied by their formation is generally rocky and barren, and studded with small lakes. It comprises the gold-mining districts of Sherbrooke, Fifteen-mile Stream, Wine Harbour, and Cochin's Hill. On the Gulf side of the region referred to, the land is fertile, and the country well settled. The rocks are here of Carboniferous, Devonian, and Pre-Cambrian age. Gypsum, limestone and clays are found in the first, ores of iron and copper in the second, while in the third set of rocks only copper has yet been found. Mr. R. W. Ells also worked in Nova Scotia, his field having been in the counties of Cumberland and Colchester. He made an examination into the structure of the Cobequid Mountains, with special reference to the deposits of iron-ore along their northern flank. These were traced for upwards of forty miles. Mr. Ells was assisted by Messrs. Giroux and Barlow, who did a good deal of topographical surveying in the country to the north. Mr. Ells also spent some time towards the close of the season in New Brunswick examining the copper deposits of eastern Westmoreland. Most of the geological work of the season in New Brunswick was performed by Professor Bailey, with Mr. W. McInnes and Mr. J. W. Bailey, as assistants, and by Mr. Robert Chalmers, with various temporary assistants. Professor Bailey's work consisted of a study of the contact lines of the different formations, and of the movements and alterations to which these formations have been subjected. He also made collections of fossils. Mr. Chalmers' work consisted of a continuation of his studies of the surface geology, and required him to visit a considerable number of localities in all parts of the province. He is preparing a report on the whole subject, which covers his observations of previous seasons.

In the province of Quebec, the Rev. Professor Laflamme made some very interesting explorations in the Lake St. John and Saguenay region. He determined the limits of the Cambrian formations on the south-east side of Lake St. John. In addition to the Cambrian areas of this lake and of Ste. Anne, Professor Laflamme has found another outlier in the parishes of St. Alphonse and St. Alexis, which, however, is often covered by a considerable thickness of clay. He mentions that the Utica shales of Traverse Island in Lake St. John having become ignited by a fire made on the shore, burned for 18 months, neither rain nor snow being sufficient to extinguish the fire, which was only stopped by an extraordinary rise of the lake, which caused the water to overflow this low flat island. The post-tertiary clays and sand were found to extend a long way up the Ashnapmouchon River, and to afford a great extent of arable land in that direction. Mr. Frank Adams spent four months in examining the country to the north of Lake St. John and the discharge of the Saguenay River. He traced the anorthosite rocks of Lake St. John to a distance of one hundred miles northward, and thinks they may continue on in a north-easterly direction, and join the similar rocks which have long been known to occur on the Moisie River. Anorthosite rocks, possibly connected with these, were found during the season by Mr A. P. Low, on the Bersimis River. Mr. Adams also examined the iron-ore deposits about the discharge of the Saguenay. Arrangements were made by the Geological Survey and the Crown Lands Department of Quebec for a joint expedition to Lake Mistassini, in order to continue the work of Messrs Richardson and McOuatt of 1870 and '71. Mr. John Bignell, P.L.S., was selected to take charge of the party; and Mr. A. P. Low, of the Geological Survey, was appointed as geologist and second officer in charge. The expedition proceeded by way of the Bersimis River, and a chain of lakes and rivers leading across to Lake Mistassini. It was intended that the party should spend the winter surveying this large lake, and to finish the work and return by the Rupert River, and thence southward from the head of James Bay next autumn. For the purpose of carrying out this plan, a supply of provisions was sent up by canoes from Lake St. John, under the charge of Mr. F. H. Bignell, a son of the commander of the surveying expedition. A great interest has been awakened in regard to Lake Mistassini, and it is said that a party of private explorers will visit it during the ensuing summer. In the province of Ontario, Mr. E. Coste and Mr. A. S. Cochrane, were engaged in the counties of Hastings and Peterboro' in continuation of the work of the late Mr. H. G. Vennor. They re-examined the iron-ore deposits of the townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Tudor, and Wollaston, and the gold-bearing rocks of Marmora. The northern boundary and the outliers of the Cambrian rocks between the townships of Hungerford and Smith were traced in greater detail than heretofore. Most of the topographical work, including surveys of lakes, rivers, and roads was performed by Mr. Cochrane. Mr. E. D. Ingall proceeded

to Lake Superior to report on the mining developments of that region. He coasted round the north shore, from Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie, and then returned to Port Arthur again, from which he made trips to the recently opened mining district at Kaministiquia on the C. P. R., and the mineral discoveries in the vicinity of the Rabbit Mountain Mine and Whitefish Lake. Mr. A. C. Lawson and Mr. J. W. Tyrrell continued the geological and topographical survey of Lake of the Woods in which they had been assisting Dr. Bell the previous year. They completed the work as far as the northern part of the lake is concerned, with the exception of Whitefish Bay, and also made some excursions into the country to the eastward. The richer gold-bearing veins appear to be confined to the diorites, which are again in the vicinity of the granitic areas. The Pine Portage and Keewatin gold mines were in operation during the summer. In the North-West Territories, Dr. Dawson and Messrs J. B. Tyrrell and R. G. McComell, with their assistants, were engaged in the region in the vicinity of the Bow and Belly Rivers, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, east of the Rocky Mountains. They have been able to extend our knowledge of the coal-bearing rocks of that region. Deposits of copper-ore have been found by explorers at a number of localities in this district, but their extent has not yet been proved. Fossils were collected from the Lower Cambrian rocks of the mountains, and about sixty photographs were taken. In British Columbia the geological exploration was continued by Mr. Amos Bowman, who worked in the vicinity of the lower portion of the Fraser River, and in the southern interior of the province, with a view to the completion of a map of that section on which he had been engaged during the previous year. In the laboratory of the survey, Mr. Hoffmann completed and reported on the analyses of thirty-seven samples of lignites and coals from the North-West Territories. These show a proportion of ash varying from 2.12 to 21.67 per cent., and of water varying from 0.71 to 21.87 per cent. Mr. Hoffmann's results will be published in the Report of Progress for the year, and will no doubt form a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of this subject. A considerable amount of miscellaneous work was also done in the laboratory, in which Mr Frank Adams still acts as assistant chemist. The museum of the survey continues to be improved through the labours of Messrs Weston, Willimott, Broadbent, Brumell, and Herring. Mr. Willimott also devoted some time during the summer to collecting minerals and information regarding certain mines. In the biological department, the first part of the third volume of "*Paleozoic Fossils*" was published by Mr. Whiteaves, and considerable progress made in the preparation of the second part. Mr. Whiteaves has also been studying various collections of fossils which had been stored in the museum, or brought in during the summer. He has been assisted in these labours by Mr H. M. Ami. The zoological and archaeological collections have also occupied a portion of Mr. Whiteaves' time. Professor Macoun, botanist to the sur-

vey, has issued the second part of the Catalogue of Canadian Plants on the Gamopetalae, besides naming the new collections made during the year, and attending to the mounting of others, in which he has been assisted by his son, Mr. James Macoun. The mapping of the topographical work of the survey has been carried on under the skilful supervision of Mr. Scott Barlow, who has produced a number of well executed sheets. These have been or are being engraved by the Burland Lithographic Company of Montreal.

GEOLOGY.—Apart from the labours of the Dominion Geological Survey, the more important contributions to this department of science for the year, are the results of Dr. T. Starry Hunt's researches embodied in the two papers read before the Royal Society of Canada; and Dr. Bell's observations on the geology of the Hudson's Bay regions, on the expedition sent out by the Department of Marine to enquire into the navigability of Hudson's Straits. Sir Wm. Dawson read a paper on the geology of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway before the Geographical Society of London, and also contributed a paper to the Edinburgh Geological Society on "Canadian and Scottish Geology." M. A. N. Montpetit published a pamphlet on the asbestos deposits of Canada. "*Elevations in the Dominion of Canada*," is an extremely useful compilation for the use of Canadian Geologists, published by Prof. J. W. Spencer, Ph. D., as a bulletin of the United States Geological Survey.

GEOGRAPHY.—By far the greater portion of the new geographical or topographical work that has been done throughout the Dominion, has, as usual, been carried on in connection with the Geological Survey of the country. The various fields in which these surveys have been prosecuted, and the officers in charge of them, are referred to under the resumé of the work of the Geological Survey. Considerable attention has been directed to the exploration of the large sheet of water known as Lake Mistassini, referred to elsewhere in this article, which lies in the heart of the North-East Territory, about due North of the city of Montreal. A general interest began to be manifested in this lake, and many exaggerated notions were prevalent for a time as to its probable extent. Thanks, however, to the exertions and enthusiasm of the Quebec Geographical Society, under the presidency of Col. Rhodes, and to the active co-operation of the Geological Survey, an expedition was organized for the exploration of the Lake. To this the Quebec Government contributed \$1,500, and the Geological Survey, the \$6,500 needed to make up the \$8,000, the figure which it was estimated the expedition would cost for two seasons. Mr. Bignell was placed in charge, and Mr. Low, the representative of the Geological Survey, second in command. Supplies were sent in advance, and the exploratory party itself left Quebec late in the season, reaching Lake Mistassini about Christmas, 1884. Important additions were made to our geographical knowledge of Hudson's Bay and Straits, which are referred to elsewhere in this section. The department of Marine and Fisheries inaugurated, during the year, a survey of Georgian Bay, with the object of making an accurate nautical chart of those waters. The work is under the charge of Commander Boulton, R. N., assisted by Mr. W. S. Stewart. The survey will probably take five or more years for completion, but each season's work will be published as soon as finished, so that the navigation of the Bay may be rendered as safe as the progress of the investigation of its bathymetrical features will allow. The first chapter of the "*Georgian Bay Pilot*" is published in pamphlet form, as the result of the first season's labours, and will be of great value to mariners on the Upper Lakes. In the North-West Territories, Mr. Otto J. Klotz, D.L.S., acting under instructions from the Department of the Interior, made a micrometer survey of the Saskatchewan River, from the Forks to Lake

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Winnipeg, and of the Nelson River, from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Ogilvie made similar surveys of the Peace River, and part of the Athabasca River. The reports of Messrs. Klotz and Ogilvie, on the geographical features of the regions traversed by them, are given in the annual report of the Department of the Interior.

ZOOLOGY.—The record of zoological work done in 1884, though not extensive, showed that some very creditable contributions have been made to this department of science in Canada throughout the year. The more important of these were comprised in the proceedings of the British Association during its session in Montreal. The results of such scientific investigations as were first given to the public at the Montreal meeting of the British Association, cannot perhaps be altogether claimed as Canadian, though a fair share was contributed by Canadian scientists, but as the meeting was held under Canadian auspices, and enjoyed the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the whole country, it becomes necessary to take cognizance of the work done there, and record it as, to a large extent at least, Canadian. The papers read on Zoological subjects in section D, comprised "Geographical distribution of the macrurous crustacea," by C. Spence Bate; "The geographical and bathymetrical distribution of the crinoidea," by P. Herbert Carpenter; "On the origin of fresh water faunas," by W. J. Sollas; "On a fish supposed to be of deep sea origin," by D. H. Honeyman; "Observations on the trappings of a young fish the *Utrechtina Vulgaris*," by Prof. Moseley; "On Concordance of the Mollusca inhabiting both sides of the North Atlantic," by Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys; Report of the Committee on the Naples Zoological Station; Report of the Committee on Record of Zoological Literature; Report of the Committee on Bibliography of certain groups of Invertebrata; Report of the Committee for observing the migration of Birds; "On the rudimentary wind limb of the Day Whale, *Megaptua longimana*," by Prof. J. Struthers; "On the mutual relation of the recent groups of Eclionoderms," by Prof. A. M. Marshall; "On the Fostal Membranes of the Marsupials;" by W. H. Caldwell; "On some peculiarities in the geographical distribution and habits of certain mammals inhabiting continental and oceanic islands," by Dr. G. E. Dobson; "On the geographical distribution of the Laridæ (Gulls and Terns), with special reference to Canadian species," by Howard Saunders; "some observations on the direct descendants of 300 Primigenius in Great Britain," by G. P. Hughes; "On sensory nerve sacs in the skin of amiums, a silmoid fish," by Prof. R. R. Wright; "On the function of the air bladder in amiums, and its relationship to the auditory organ," by Prof. R. R. Wright; "On the development of Polyzoa," by S. F. Harmer; "On anatomical variations," by Prof. Shepherd; "On the eyes and other sense organs in the shells of chidonidae," by Prof. Moseley; "On the structure and arrangement of the feathers in the Dodo," by Prof. Moseley; "The presence in the enteropneusta of a structure comparable with the notochord of the chordata," by Wm. Bateson; "A contribution to our knowledge of the Phytoph," by Prof. P. McMurrich. At the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Zoological subjects received but little attention, the only paper that could be classed under this head being that of Mr. W. Saunders, "Notes on the occurrence of certain butterflies in Canada." The collection of facts bearing upon the Zoology of the Ottawa district has been actively prosecuted by the Ottawa Field Naturalist Club during the year, and several interesting reports and papers both on local and general Zoological topics were presented before the society. For the purposes of reference the following may be mentioned:—"List of Ottawa Coleoptera with an introduction," by W. H. Harrington; "Suctoria," by J. B. Tyrrell; "The Deer of the Ottawa valley," by W. P. Lett; with reports of the Conchological, Entomo-

logical, Ornithological and Zoological branches of the club. The club has published a neat little volume (Vol. II., No. 1), of its transactions for the year, in which these and other scientific papers may be found. The studies on the common cat fish (*Aminus Catus*), referred to in the last ANNUAL REGISTER as being in progress on the Biological laboratory of University College, Toronto, have resulted in a monograph on that interesting species which forms a valuable contribution to Biological science. The monograph is published as Fasciculus No. 3 of the proceedings of the Canadian Institute, Vol. II., being a series of papers, in which "The skin and cutaneous sense organs of *Aminus*," and "The nervous system and sense organs of *Aminus*," are dealt with by Prof. R. Ramsay Wright; "The Osteology of *Aminus*," and "The Myology of *Aminus*," by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich; "The Alimentary Canal, Liver, Pancreas and Air Bladder of *Aminus*," by A. B. Macallum, B.A.; and the "Blood-Vascular System, ducts glands and urogenital system of *Aminus*," by J. McKenzie, B.A. In Bulletin No. III. of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, Mr. Chamberlain gives a list of the mammals of that Province, which may be considered the best and most complete list of the kind to date. Under the auspices of the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg, some good Zoological work is occasionally done. In 1884, the most interesting contribution in this direction was a paper on the "Prairie Chicken. A description of the Bird and its Habits. Hints on rearing and domestication," by Ernest E. T. Seton, Esq. In the proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science, the only paper of Zoological interest is "Notes on Nova Scotia Fresh Water Sponges," by A. H. McKay, B.A., B.Sc. In June 1884, Mr. James Fletcher was appointed entomologist to the Department of Agriculture. His work consists in the investigation of the ravages committed by insects among farm and garden crops and on fruit and forest trees. The report issued for the first year is of a preliminary character, sketching out the plan of future work, and giving brief notes on certain insects destructive to wheat, hay, clover, peas, root crops and trees. In the spring of the year, the Department of Marine and Fisheries issued instructions to its lighthouse and lightship-keepers to make such observations as were within their power, on the migration of birds, for the information of the American Ornithological Society. The Canadian Entomological Society continued in active work throughout the year, and many interesting contributions to Entomological Science were presented at its meetings and in its publications. The Montreal branch of the Society also gave good proof of its utility to science. Among miscellaneous contributions may be noticed a valuable paper on the "Otter and its Habits," by W. P. Lett, read before the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, and an article on "Winter Birds of Ottawa," by Mr. W. L. Scott, published in *The Auk*. The Agassiz Association of Montreal, held regular meetings throughout the year, and in its transactions Zoological subjects received a fair share of attention. The Zoological work comprised in the last annual report of progress of the Geological and Natural History survey for 1882-3-4, consists of a "List of Lepidoptera collected in the North-West Territories," by Dr. R. Bell, identified by Mr. H. H. Lyman of Montreal; four appendices to Dr. Bell's report on "Labrador Coast, Hudson's Strait and Bay," being lists and notes on the mammals and birds of the vicinity of Hudson's Bay and Labrador; list of Crustacea from Fort Burwell, collected by Dr. Bell and identified by Prof. S. J. Smith; list of Marine invertebrates from Hudson's Straits, collected by Dr. Bell and identified by J. F. Whiteaves; list of Lepidoptera collected by Dr. Bell in Hudson's Straits and identified by H. H. Lyman; list of Coleoptera collected by J. R. Spencer at Fort Churchill, identified by J. B. Smith; note on the Zoology of New Brunswick, by R. Chalmers.

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MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.—The International Meridian Conference, convened in Washington, upon the invitation of the Government of the United States, was composed of representatives from twenty-five nations. The Conference commenced its labours on the 1st of November, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed, through one hundred and eighty degrees eastward and westward; and upon the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient of a universal day which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian, and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to twenty-four. Canadians should feel an especial interest in this new departure, inasmuch as it is due in a great measure to the exertions of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., who for many years devoted his attention to the subject, and who was largely instrumental in bringing about the establishment of a prime meridian and the adoption of standard time. A report of the results of the Conference, at which Mr. Fleming represented Canada, has been published. Two valuable contributions to mathematical science have been made by the original researches of Profs. Young and Loudon, of the University of Toronto. Prof. Young's discovery lies in the domain of pure mathematics, and consists in (1) having devised a criterion, by the application of which the operator can tell whether a given quintic equation is or is not solvable (2), in having devised a method, independent of sextics altogether, by means of which solvable quintics can be readily solved. To accomplish these results, Profs. Cayley, of Cambridge, Sylvester, of Oxford, and the greatest Algebraists of Europe and America, have hitherto failed. About the same time the same results were arrived at quite independently, and in another way by Mr. J. C. Gleshan, of Ottawa, so that Canada has the honour of having this year given to science twice over results the attainment of which have baffled the mathematicians of the world. Prof. Loudon's discovery is that of a method of greatly simplifying the theory of thick lenses in higher optical investigations, and extending its application for practical purposes. At the meeting of the British Association in Montreal, many valuable contributions to this department of science were made. A discussion took place in the mathematical and physical section as to the importance of instituting a regular system of observation of the tides in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast, in connection with the system which has for many years been carried on by the Association, and a committee was appointed for the promotion of this object, consisting of the following members:—Prof. Cherriman, superintendent of insurance, Ottawa; Profs. Johnson and Bovey, McGill College, Montreal; Prof. MaGregor, Dalhousie College, Halifax; and Mr. Carpmael, supdt. of the Meteorological Service, Toronto. During the year Prof. Graham Bell and Mr. Black, a manager in the service of the Gt. North-West Telegraph Co. of Can., have been experimenting upon electrical contrivances for signalling, through the medium of the water they float on, between ships at a distance in a fog. Mr. Black's system, if made successful, would be automatic, and would be of the highest value to navigation as a preventive of disaster by collision. Three applications of this principle are provided for: First—Signalling from vessel to vessel, or from shore to vessels, when sufficiently near. Second—Signals by a fall in the temperature of the water, indicating the probable presence of an iceberg. Third—Signals by a rise of temperature of the water, indicating a change of some kind, as running into shallow water. Another Scientific Society has been added to the number already in existence in Montreal, the new one being an Astronomical Society. The officers are—President, Mr. W. H. Smith, Montreal; Vice-President, Mr. H. D. Somerville, Huntingdon, Quebec; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. Ross Brown, Montreal.

In the University of Toronto a new degree of C.E. has been established by the Senate for the engineering department of the college.

ARCHAEOLOGY.—Little has to be recorded for the year 1884, in the progress of Canadian Archaeological research. Mr. Hirschfelder's collection of Indian relics was purchased by the Government for the Museum of the Geological and Natural History Survey, for \$4,000. Mr. Hirschfelder continues indefatigable in his labours as a collector of these interesting memorials of the ancient Indian races. Mr. G. F. Matthew, of New Brunswick, has an interesting account of "Discoveries at a Village of the Stone Age at Bocabec," in bulletin III. of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick's publications. A mound of prehistoric age on the Rainy River, was opened during the year by Prof. Bryce and Mr. David Young, for the Scientific and Historical Society of Winnipeg, and the relics secured and placed in the Museum of the Society. Mr. A. C. Lawson, of the Geological Survey, also explored two mounds at the confluence of the Little American and Rainy Rivers, and secured a number of stone, bone and copper implements, and some pottery, together with a well-preserved skull for the Museum at Ottawa. Many valuable papers were read in the Anthropological Section of the British Association, at its meeting in Montreal, in which American ethnological questions received a large share of attention. One of the features of the meeting was the effort put forth to call attention to, and excite an interest in investigation of the large and scarcely yet touched field of Canadian ethnology.

FORESTRY.—The two chief events of the year, of interest to Canadian Forestry, were the American Forestry Congress held at Washington in May, and the International Forestry Exhibition opened at Edinburgh in July. At the former there were present, as delegates from Canada, Dr. Henry Howard, of Montreal, Mr. J. H. Morgan, of Amherstburg, and Mr. Phipps, of Toronto. Many interesting papers were read during the session of the Congress, on the value and management of Government timber lands, the preservation and renewal of forests, and other allied topics, and in these and in the discussions upon them, the Canadian delegates took an active part. At the International Forestry Exhibition, Canada was very poorly represented. The chief Canadian features of the Exhibition are such as received the following awards at the hands of the International Jury:—To the Government of New Brunswick and Land Lumber Company, for the collection of specimens of woods, a silver medal, and special commendation; to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the "Manitoba Farm," with tools, implements, &c., a silver medal and commendation; to Mr. T. G. Loggie, for his map of the Province of New Brunswick, a bronze medal; and to Dr. Robert Bell, of Ottawa, for a map showing limits of forest trees in Canada, a diploma. Commendation was also awarded to the Quaco Wood Manufacturing Company, of New Brunswick, for ship-blocks; and to Miss E. M. Jack, of Quebec, for hand-painted flowers of forest trees. Mr. Phipps, forest conservator for the Ontario Government, continues actively engaged in investigating and putting into effect the best means to secure the preservation of the Provincial forests, and has issued a second valuable report on this subject. The Dominion Govt. have also shown their interest in the subject of Forestry by appointing Mr. J. H. Morgan a Commissioner to examine into and make a preliminary report upon the protection of the forests of the Dominion. A Blue-book, embodying much valuable information on the subject of Forestry, was published by order of the English House of Commons. Exhaustive reports from Messrs. Phipps and A. J. Russell relating to Canadian Forests, are contained in this publication.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—The chief facts to be noticed in connection with respect to the scientific work carried on under the Government supervision, for the

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control of the evil of the adulteration of food, are the appointment of Mr. H. Sugden Evans, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., as chief Analyst for Canada, in compliance with the "Act respecting the adulteration of food and drugs," and the passage of a set of regulations, by Order in Council, for carrying the provisions of the Act into effect. The following statement is a summary of the whole number of samples analyzed by the Dominion Analysts:—

	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.
Bread and breadstuffs.....	64	7	..
Butter	136	50	2
Canned fruit and vegetables.....	75	17	6
Coffee.....	50	77	1
Condiments and spices.....	33	112	6
Cream of Tartar.....	29	50	..
Drugs	121	62	18
Liqueurs, cordials, etc.	101	9	3
Milk.....	129	45	8
Potted meats and fish.....	88	16	2
Sweets.....	72	8	..
Teas.....	57	32	1
Infant's food, etc	28	..	..
Total.....	988	485	47

From the above table it will be seen that, out of 1,520 samples analyzed, 31 per cent. were adulterated, and 47, or about 3 per cent., were returned as doubtful.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—During the year 1884, the land line along the North shore of the River St. Lawrence, in connection with the Gulf of St. Lawrence Telegraph Service, has been extended 125 miles north-east from River Pentecost, and is now within fifty or sixty miles of Point aux Esquimaux, east of Mingan, whence connection will be established with Blanc Sablon, near the entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, by submarine cables, looped in at the various fishing centres *en route*. A land line and submarine cable connection, in all forty-seven miles in extent, has also been established between Grosse Isle Quarantine Station and Quebec, by way of Orleans Island and Ange Gardien. Land line connection has also been made between Chatham and Point Escouminac Lighthouse, New Brunswick, a distance of forty-two miles. This line has been constructed with cedar poles (six inches in diameter at the small end), well sunk into the ground; the wire, No. 6 gauge, with a breaking strain of 1,850 lbs., and an electrical resistance of eight ohms only, the tie wire being of No. 9 gauge, and the insulators of hard porcelain, designed by Mr. Gisborne, being exceptionally strong. The total cost of the line, including five sets of first-class telegraph apparatus, averaged \$110 per mile. This line traverses an unusually exposed section of country, and has been erected in the manner stated with a view to minimise outlay for maintenance. In the North-West Provinces, a new line has been erected between Edmonton and St. Albert, a distance of nine miles, and the old route line between Battleford and Edmonton (256 miles) has been kept in such effective repair that the revenue has quadrupled in amount that of the previous year. In British Columbia, the revenue has increased from \$25,093 during 1882-83, to \$27,461 for the following year, and in future the line will probably be entirely self-maintaining. A new line between New Westminster and Port Moody, 7½ miles, has been erected; also a submarine cable laid between Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and Dungeness, Washington Territory, a distance of seventeen miles, thus providing an alternative cable route, and a much

shorter connection, between Victoria and San Francisco. As an instance of the rigid system of economy observed in the management of this service, it is satisfactory to note that, despite the increase of office work consequent upon the rapid extension of the Government lines, and increased number of offices during the past year, the Superintendent, Mr. Gisborne, has, with his assistant, Mr. D. H. Keeley, been able to transact, without any increase of staff, all of the business of the executive office, the correspondence of which has increased from 484 letters and documents during 1880, to 4,030 during 1884. In connection with the telegraph service, the Department of Public Works has issued sheets 2, 3, and 4, being the Ontario, North-West, and British Columbia sections respectively, which complete the valuable telegraph maps of Canada prepared by Mr. Gisborne. Every telegraph station throughout the Dominion, and the exact positions of all the trans-Atlantic and other submarine cables landed upon or laid along the Atlantic coasts of Newfoundland and North America are clearly depicted. Tables of distances, &c., add to the value of these maps, and numerous letters of thanks from foreign Governments, Boards of Trade, and Scientific Societies, attest to the appreciation of the work by the public.

Meteorological.—The following is a Summary of the Meteorological Register for 1884 at Toronto Observatory:—Temperature—The mean for the month of January was 16°04', or 6°71' below the average; for February, 23°18', or 0°30' above the average; for March, 28°, or 1°08' below the average; for April, 40°93', or 0°13' above the average; for May, 51°24', or 0°75' below the average; for June, 65°05', or 3°15' above the average; for July, 64°28', or 3°37' below the average; for August, 65°55', or 0°91' below the average; for September, 62°18', or 3°71' above the average; for October, 49°97', or 2°68' above the average; for November, 34°15', or 1°85' below the average; and for December, 25°86', or 0°02' below the average. The maximum and minimum temperature of each month was:—January, 40°1'—13°1' below zero; February, 43°4'—7°2' below zero; March, 49°3'—7° below zero; April, 67°8'—25°1'; May, 75°7'—28°; June, 84°3'—42°9'; July, 85,6°—45°1'; August, 89,6°—44°1'; September, 85°2'—34,9°; October, 81°5'—24°3'; November, 54°1'—10,7°; December, 50,6°—13°3' below zero. The following gives at a glance some interesting information:—

	1884.	Average of 44 years.
Mean temperature of the year	43°79	44°18
Warmest month	August.	July.
Mean temperature of the warmest month	65°55	67°65
Coldest month	January.	January.
Mean temperature of the coldest month	16°04	22°75
Difference between the temperature of the warmest and the coldest month	49°51	44°89
Mean of the deviations of monthly means from their respective averages of 44 years, signs of deviation being disregarded	2°09	°53
Month of greatest deviation without regard to sign	January.	January.
Corresponding magnitude of deviation	6°71	3°87
Warmest day	August 19.	.....
Mean temperature of the warmest day	76°78	77°64
Coldest day	December 19.
Mean temperature of the coldest day	—7°68	—1°78

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	1884.	Average of 44 years.
Date of highest temperature.....	August 19.
Highest temperature	89°6	90°8
Date of the lowest temperature.....	December 6.	.....
Lowest temperature.....	-13°3	-12°0
Range of the year.....	102°9	102°9

BAROMETER.

	1884.	Average of 43 years.
Mean pressure of the year	29°6273	29°6172
Month of the highest mean pressure.....	October.	September.
Highest monthly mean pressure	29°7106	29°6626
Month of the lowest mean pressure.....	May.	June.
Lowest monthly mean pressure.	29°5367	29°5673
Date of the highest pressure in the year.....	January 27.	.....
Highest pressure.....	30°312	30°361
Date of the lowest pressure in the year.....	December 6.	.....
Lowest pressure	28°807	28°726
Range of the year	1°605	1°635

The mean humidity of the year was '76, the average of 43 years being '77. January was the month of greatest humidity, and April the least. The least mean monthly humidity was '63, the average of 43 years being '71. The most cloudy month was February, and the least cloudy month August. The greatest monthly mean of cloudiness was '86, and the least '42. The resultant direction of the wind during the year was north 50° west, the average of 35 years being north 62° west. The mean velocity without regard to direction was 10·29 miles per hour, the average of 35 years being 7·64 miles. The month of the greatest mean velocity was January, and that of the least mean velocity June. The greatest mean velocity occurred on February 20th, when it reached 50 miles an hour, the average of 35 years being 41·6 miles.

RAINFALL.	1884.	Average of 44 years.
Total depth of rain in inches.....	20·532	27°869
Number of days on which rain fell ..	123	111
Month of greatest rainfall	September.	September.
Greatest depth in one month.....	3·190	3·364
Greatest number of rainy days occurred during {	May.	October.
	September.	
Greatest number rainy days in one month.....	16	13
Day on which greatest amount of rain fell.....	December 6.	.....
Greatest rainfall in one day.....	1°100	1°936
SNOW.	1884.	Average of 41 years.
Total depth in the year in inches.....	80·2	69°6
Number of days on which snow fell	69	64·1

SNOW.	1884.	Average of 41 years-
Month in which the greatest depth of snow fell.	January.	February.
Greatest depth of snow, in one month	31'4	17'2
Month in which the days of snow were most frequent	January.	December.
Greatest number of days of snow in one month..	19	14'1
Day on which the greatest amount of snow fell..	January 8.	....
Greatest fall of snow in one day.....	4'1	9'3

The extremes were 122'9 inches in 1874, and only 37'3 in 1877, and again 87 inches in 1859, and 33 in 1848. In March, 1870, the snowfall for that month amounted to over five feet.

ART.

The records of the year in the direction of Art are full of promise, and to some extent of realization also. Even with the finest of material close to hand, the Art Rome cannot be built in a day, and before the stately structures of the future can be reared there is the long, slow, unseen work of foundation to be performed. This work those who hold the purse strings, and are in a position to plan and design, are now carrying out steadily and well. The two leading provinces are engaged in an amiable rivalry, and though their efforts so far have not entailed any lavish expenditure of public funds, or awakened any great enthusiasm, yet there is movement, and that in the right direction. Drawing is being taught soundly and carefully in our public schools. The established institutions which so far have struggled unhelped through the precarious period of experiment are receiving some modicum of support. There is a definite scheme of Art education laid down and in tolerable working order, and the following pages will show, though by no means fully, that Art is now growing to be a living factor in the existence of our people, as it long has been in that of the older communities of the world. So far, there does not appear to be a single instance of recognition on the part of municipal authorities of the importance of the subject, but even this may yet come for Canada, and the Art School be yet regarded by our local rulers as a power working for the general good, and not much less effective than the gaol or the reformatory. Art and crime are antagonistic: Art and commercial prosperity, to say nothing of refinement and general advance, go hand in hand. The lessons long ago learnt in England, France, and the Netherlands, lessons gathered from far-off peoples and far-off ages, with whom beauty has been universal, and every peasant an artist, may some day come to penetrate even the solidity of aldermanic comprehension here in Canada. When that day arrives there will be the throb of a new and glorious life for the land. Our cities will then vie with each other for the possession, for the public good, of storehouses of beautiful things which will tend to take us further and further from the days of backwoods and the settler's axe, and will give our children opportunities, denied to ourselves, of growing up to the level of the world outside us. Meanwhile, the results of the hard, patient work of years in the best studios of the old world are beginning to be apparent in the small but valuable group of young Canadians who have gone to the fountain heads of Art life in Europe. The crudities and insipidities of the amateur are being gradually replaced by good, strong, and sentient work, and a body is gathering in our midst which knows something of the difference between good and bad, and to which we shall before long look for training in criticism, and for the shaming of the ninety and nine self-satisfied, heaven-

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born geniuses whose palette and pencil have so far needed neither education nor repentance. In our Provincial Governments we appear now to have those who will well and wisely administer public moneys for the advancement of industrial Art. In our "Royal Canadian Academy of Arts," we should find a capable body, willing to watch wisely and well over the interests of the higher branches of Art, and judicious enough so to employ public funds entrusted to it for that purpose, as to produce the most wide-spread good in the culture of these branches. This was the intent of its noble founder, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be allowed to mar its possibilities of usefulness in this direction.

THE DOMINION.

Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.—This institution, the heritage of the Marquis de Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, is intended to occupy a position in Canada equivalent to that of the Royal Academy in England. It was founded in 1880, by special charter of the Dominion Parliament, and its objects, as laid down in its constitution and laws, are as follows :—

"The objects sought to be attained by the Canadian Academy are hereby declared to be : the encouragement of design as applied to painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving and the industrial Arts, and the promotion and support of education leading to beautiful and excellent work in manufactures, to be attained by :

"FIRST. The institution of a National Gallery at the Seat of Government.

"SECOND. The holding of Exhibitions in the principal cities of the Dominion.

"THIRD. The establishment of Schools of Art and Design."

Under its constitution its members consist of "Academicians," not more than forty in number, and "Associates," the number of whom is to be indefinite, but with a minimum of twenty honorary foreign academicians, the number not fixed, honorary retired academicians, and honorary members, unlimited in number. Artists by profession, painters, sculptors, architects, engravers or designers of ornament for decorative or industrial purposes, are eligible for election as academicians. The annual meeting was held in the rooms of the Art Association, on the 16th of April, 1884. It was there stated that exhibitions had been held in Montreal, and in the Owen's Art Gallery, St. John, N.B.; that the intention had been to hold an exhibition also in Quebec, but that the time had been considered unpropitious. It was stated also that the council had made a grant of money to the local committee of academicians in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, "to be expended in facilitating study in drawing and painting from the living model." The council in this report submitted, as a part of their report, the proceedings of the annual evening assembly, held the previous day, at which His Excellency the Governor-General had presided, his speech, together with the remarks of the officers of the academy, giving a clear exposition of the work which the body is endeavouring to accomplish. In view of the importance of the objects of the institution, the speeches of the President and of His Excellency are here given. The President, Mr. L. R. O'Brien, said :—

"*May it please Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen*—In presenting the Report of the Council of the Academy for the past year, I will ask Your Excellency to allow me to make a short statement in order to complete the narrative up to the present time.

"The Report states that it was deemed advisable to ask the Government to grant to the Academy an annual sum of \$5,000, in order to enable it to carry out more fully those projects for the advancement of Art in Canada which the consti-

tution imposes upon its members, but for which their resources are altogether inadequate.

"The petition of the Academy was presented and very heartily supported by those friends of Art who have also sustained its cause by becoming Honorary Members of this Society; and we are glad to learn that your Excellency's Government has so far acceded to our request as to place half the amount asked for, namely \$2,500, in the estimates for this year.

"This sum, added to the annual subscriptions of the Members and Honorary Members, the former amounting this year to \$410, and the latter to not quite \$400, though not sufficient for any great work, will enable us, after defraying expenses of administration, to make some small progress in what we desire to do.

"May I briefly indicate the direction it is proposed that our work should take.

"The pre-requisite for all successful Art-work is the personal intercourse and association of those engaged and interested in it. All great and enduring Art movements have been progressive and cumulative, each individual artist adding his quota of suggestion or accomplishment to what has been done or is doing around him; his thought and imagination, to be fruitful, must be the thought of the time in which he lives, stimulated and fed by the heritage of the past.

"Meetings for the interchange and dissemination of ideas, and exhibitions for the display, comparison and sale of the artists' works, are thus obvious and important means of encouraging the growth of Art: and no expense or effort should be spared in adding to their interest and ensuring a large attendance. The geographical conditions of Canada, and the long distances to be travelled, add much to the cost and difficulty of holding these meetings, and render it impossible that any one place should be available for all. In order to have a good attendance, it will doubtless be expedient to hold our annual meetings alternately in the largest centres of population; but it may be practicable also to have exhibitions during the year, in other cities of importance, from which the stimulating influence of Art may radiate through the surrounding country.

"Schools for the higher education of artists and designers, and for the cultivation of a Canadian Art, such as we may hope for, indigenous to the country, are also essential to our advancement, and come within the province of the Academy.

"Buildings suitable for exhibitions are required. Montreal alone, of all the cities in Canada, has as yet, an Art Gallery worthy of the name.

"To carry out this programme, modest as it is, and embracing nothing but the barest essentials, would require far more than our present revenue; and it is upon the strongest grounds of public interest that we appeal for support to the liberality of individuals, and to the wisdom of the Government.

"It is pleasant to turn from these dry considerations of business to instances of the generous feeling induced by the kindly brotherhood of Art. At the inception of our Society, our illustrious confreres of the Royal Academy, Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Millais, were kind enough to give us the benefit of their advice and suggestions. Since then, they have contributed pictures to our infant National Gallery; that of Mr. Millais being a portrait of our founder, the Marquis of Lorne. In addition to this, I have now a letter from Lord Lorne, informing me that another Royal Academician, Mr. Watts, distinguished for the poetic grace of his conceptions, has promised to paint a picture for us.

"In conclusion, on behalf of the Royal Canadian Academy, I have to thank Your Excellency for accepting the office of Patron of our Society, for the interest you have displayed in its affairs, and for the assistance you have given to its efforts.

"All the Members and Honorary Members join with me in the expression of our pleasure at Your Excellency's presence with us this evening; and in the assurance

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that you will, if possible, do us the honour of presiding at our ensuing Annual Meetings during your term of office."

His Excellency, receiving the Report, replied :

"*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I understand that it is usual for the Patron of the Royal Canadian Academy to address a few observations to the ladies and gentlemen who assemble on the opening night of your annual exhibition. I avail myself most gladly of the opportunity thus afforded me for expressing the pleasure which it gives me to find myself officially connected with your association. [Applause.] I should be glad to extend to it any recognition which it is in my power to give, if for no other reason, on account of the earnestness with which it was recommended to me by my friend and predecessor, Lord Lorne, whose name will, I think, always be gratefully remembered in connection with the advancement of the fine arts in this country. [Loud applause.] Judging from the records of the Academy, it appears to me that you can scarcely overestimate the extent of your obligation to Lord Lorne and to his illustrious consort, who was herself perfectly qualified to take a distinguished place in the confraternity of the brush. Both to Her Royal Highness and to Lord Lorne, the foundation of the Academy and its subsequent encouragement was a labour of love, and indeed, to use Lord Lorne's own words upon the last occasion on which he addressed you, we may, I think, say of him and the Princess, that what they did for us, they did with their whole hearts. [Loud applause.]

"I cannot refer to the Princess without expressing my conviction that during the last few days, the sympathy of all with whom she came in contact here, has been with her in the sorrow which has overtaken the Royal House.

"Irrespective, however, of my promise to Lord Lorne, I can say in all sincerity, that my own personal inclinations lead me to take an interest in the work upon which you are engaged. I have lived all my life amongst objects of art and with persons who appreciated them. I have watched with pleasure and attention the progress which art culture has made within the last few years in the old country, and I am one of those who believe that the fine arts are something more than mere ornamental excrescences and appendages of our national life—that their cultivation is essential to it, and that their absence would leave it one-sided and incomplete. [Applause.]

"In this room it is unnecessary for me to insist upon this view of the case. If I had to argue the point, I should probably be disposed to say something of this kind :—You have here in Canada a population of 5,000,000 of human beings. You have a territory of 3½ millions of square miles. Your commercial navy is one of the largest in the world. Your pioneers are reclaiming the face of the earth in your remotest districts. New industries are springing up in your cities. Your railways are joining ocean to ocean. In the veins of your people runs the blood of races which in the old world have been famous for culture of every kind. Can you, being who you are, afford, without discredit, to do nothing for that branch of culture which, above all others, is an indication of refinement and thoughtfulness, and which no civilized community, from those of Egypt and Assyria downwards, has ever ventured to neglect. [Renewed applause.]

"It was, I presume, with some such feelings as these that the founders of the Royal Canadian Academy addressed themselves to their task. That task was, in some respects, undoubtedly an uphill one. The extent of the disadvantages under which they laboured can, I think, scarcely be better illustrated than by contrasting the conditions under which their work was begun with the conditions under which an institution of this kind might be founded, let us say, in one of the large

centres of population in the United Kingdom. An art association founded in a large English city would be within a few hours' reach of some of the noblest public galleries and private collections in the world. It would, in all probability, be affiliated to or assisted by the great educational institution of South Kensington, which has done so much for the promotion of art culture at home. Its members and students would every year have opportunities of visiting the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy in London, at which all the best contemporary work is open to public inspection. Besides this, the annual exhibition of the works of old masters, which Sir Frederick Leighton has been so successful in instituting, would be accessible to them, to say nothing of a whole host of minor exhibitions, each having its own attraction and educational value. The young painter, who thought of adopting art as his profession in life, would have the encouragement of knowing that every picture possessing real merit or promise would find an owner without difficulty at a remunerative price. All these favourable conditions are either absent or but partially present here. The public galleries, the private collections, the advanced schools of art, the works of the old masters, the competing purchasers are not to be found, and except where a few scattered local associations exist, due to the energy of a limited number of friends of art in your large cities, associations to which the utmost credit is due for what they have done, we may, I think, almost say that you started in a field which was entirely unoccupied.

"These, then, are some of the difficulties which you have set yourselves to overcome. Your efforts have been directed in the first place to bringing together those who are the friends of the fine arts. Something will be gained if we can establish, as it were, a rallying point round which our scattered troops may gather and take heart for the struggle upon which they are engaged.

"Your first object may therefore, I think, be described as the organization of the forces which are ready to array themselves on the side of art.

"Your second object is the establishment of exhibitions and collections of artistic work, so that those who are engaged upon it may have an opportunity of comparing the results of their labours with a view to wholesome criticism, friendly emulation, and the establishment of public reputation. [Hear, hear, and applause.]

"And, Sir, when we speak of collections we should, I think, not forget the obligation which the public is under to those artists who have been good enough to present their diploma pictures to the nation as a nucleus for a national collection.

"In both of these directions a wide field is open to you. It may be impossible to create artistic feeling where it is absent, but you can awaken it where it is dormant—you can guide it into the proper channels and stimulate it by encouragement of artistic rivalry, and by the information of public opinion upon artistic matters. [Applause.]

"Your third object is the promotion of the study of art. We are, I think, apt to forget, and I have sometimes noticed this forgetfulness even in those who are the most enthusiastic, how much hard toil and patient labour are necessary for the thorough mastering of the painter's or draftsman's art. If a lawyer, or a doctor, or an engineer requires a laborious preparation for his profession, the young man who intends to be an artist must surely persuade himself that something more is necessary for him than to produce a few pretty sketches, to wear a slouch hat, and to avoid the hair cutter. [Laughter and applause.]

"With regard to the study of art your position is, I think, pretty clearly defined. You have, in the first place, expressed your determination from the first to keep clear of anything which might have the appearance of interference with local efforts in the same direction; and in this respect you regard the local art associations, such

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as those at the Capital, at Toronto, and in this city, not as being in any sense rivals of the academy, but as valued allies and coadjutors. [Hear, hear.]

"In the next place you have no desire to trench upon the ground already occupied by the public at schools in the several provinces. These have their work to do in teaching the rudiments of art work, which I think you will agree with me, should to some extent at all events form an essential part of our course of public education. Your function is that of doing something in aid of the more advanced study of art; and I am inclined to think that you will not rest until you are able to give our Canadian artists something like sound education without sending them out of the country to obtain it. [Loud applause.]

"These, then, ladies and gentlemen, have been the objects which you have had in view—the creation of a public interest in art, the collection and exhibition of works of art, and the promotion of art study. The statement which has just been submitted by the President, I think, justifies the conclusion that a fair measure of success has, considering the short time which you have been at work, attended your efforts. [Hear, hear.] In some respects, no doubt, you have been unable to carry out the original intention of your founders. You have, for example, as yet been able to do but little in the direction of art education. Classes and scholarships and professors all mean a liberal expenditure, and you have been obliged to restrict yourselves within the limits prescribed by a very moderate income, and which I regret to say shows signs of dwindling rather than of assuming more respectable proportions. The same cause has rendered it impossible for you to give effect to your original policy of holding these annual exhibitions in succession in the different large cities of the Dominion. Suitable galleries with the means of lighting and heating them cannot, except where private liberality has come to the rescue, as it has so conspicuously in Montreal, be obtained without incurring serious expense, and our exhibitions have consequently to take place where the local circumstances are favourable rather than with regard to the rotation laid down in your original scheme. 'Our poverty but not our will has consented' to the departures from it. Our revenues are modest and the support accorded to us by our friends is not always as constant as it might be. It is a little difficult to create local interest in an institution which claims as its distinctive characteristic that it is national and not local.

"But, sir, we are not going to be deterred by these obstacles. I shall be much disappointed if, as time goes on, we do not obtain an accession of wealth sufficient to enable us to do more in these directions. A great English historian, in treating of the progress of art in the last century, dwells upon the stunting effect which government patronage is apt to produce on the fine arts. If that is the case, the Royal Canadian Academy ought certainly to have flourished like a green bay tree. [Laughter.] Well, I think I may say that we shall raise no objection if an attempt is made to stunt our growth by a little assistance from the public chest. It gives me great pleasure to know that the federal government has this year consented, for the first time, to place a sum of money at our disposal for the purposes of the academy, and I am quite sure that we all of us value the concession not only on account of the assistance which this subvention will afford us, but because we recognize it as a proof that those who are entrusted with the management of public affairs appreciate the efforts we are making in the cause of art. [Applause.]

"There is one thing, at any rate, as to which I think we have all of us made up our minds, which is, that as each of the great nations of Europe, and I am glad to say the kindred nation on the other side of our frontier, have schools of their own, so we in Canada intend to have a Canadian school of painting. [Applause.] What

will be its characteristics? They must, of course, be a matter of conjecture; but we may, I think, prophesy something with regard to them. It should, in the first place, have a distinct individuality of its own, for it will have grown up at too great a distance from the European schools to be immediately influenced by them. It will, I should hope, be pretty strong in portraiture. A disposition is already observable on the part of your people to secure portraits which shall be a record of the men who have in public life done good work for the Dominion. [Applause.] I am glad to know, for instance, that the faces and figures of the fathers of Confederation are to be preserved to us on a Canadian canvas. [Loud applause.] Again, it will be strange if, in a country where nature has done so much, we did not excel in landscapes, and I should expect your Canadian artists to devote more of their attention to these two branches than, for instance, to painting of battle pieces, with which I hope we shall have very little to do, or to the resuscitation of historical or classical scenes. [Hear, hear.] Besides this there should be an immense opening for architectural and decorative art in a country of which the population is expanding so rapidly, in which old cities are developing so quickly and new ones springing up on every side. [Applause.]

"One characteristic I hope the Canadian school will certainly have. It is a characteristic which I think belongs to our best modern English artists. I mean honesty and truthfulness and absence of conventionality in their work. [Applause.] This is, I think, one of the best features of modern English art. Whether you take the painters of portraits or of landscapes, of animals or of scenes taken from antiquity, you will, I think, find an amount of conscientious handling and fidelity to nature for which you would have sought in vain half a century ago. Our landscape painters, for instance, have studied amongst the woods and fields and rivers. When they paint a tree, it represents something more than a mass of foliage of some vague description. When they paint a rock we are left in no doubt whether it is granite or *papier mache*. When there is an animal in the foreground there is no uncertainty, as Ruskin once said, whether it is a pony or a pig. (Laughter and applause.) These men when they handle nature, do so reverently and faithfully, there is not only force, but there is precision in their work, and just as you may search in vain in the writings of Virgil, or Shakespeare, or Tennyson for a single passage in which Nature is carelessly or inaccurately treated; so in the paintings of these artists you will search in vain for perfunctory or generalized treatment of the scenes or objects which they have endeavoured to reproduce upon their canvas. [Applause.]

"The province of a painter, whether he paints a human face or a landscape, is to detect in Nature beauties which may perhaps be invisible or dimly seen by those whose senses are less educated, and whose perception is less keen than his own, but which he is bound, unless he would be numbered amongst the false prophets, to reveal and interpret with absolute truth and fidelity. That is, I hope, the object which your Canadian artists will set before themselves, and which the Royal Canadian Academy will to the utmost of its ability endeavour to promote.

"Of this you may be assured, that time is on your side, and that no proverb is truer than that which says that all things come to those who know how to wait. The seed which you are sowing will be fruitful in due season; and when its produce arrives at maturity, those who reap the harvest will be grateful to the small knot of men who cleared the ground in the confidence that their labour would not be in vain. [Loud applause.]"

But few sales of pictures were effected through the exhibition in Montreal. His Excellency the Governor-General was the purchaser of Mr. P. G. Wickson's

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Dawn of Genius for the sum of \$200. Among the other pictures sold were the following:—*Canadian Fiddler*, by R. Harris, price \$200. *An Old Homestead*, by H. Sandham, \$100. *Weary, Friendless, and Forsaken*, by Mrs. Schreiber, \$35. *On the Western Plains*, by H. Sandham, \$60. *All, All are Gone*, by R. Harris, \$175. *An Ideal Head*, by Mrs. Schreiber, \$35. *Winter Toil*, by George Harvey, \$75. *At it Again*, by R. Harris, \$65. *A Land of Streams*, by M. Matthews, \$30. *Off Gaspé*, by W. R. Creswell, \$20.

At the annual meeting on the 16th of April, 1884, the following were elected Associates:—Messrs. J. W. L. Forster, and Wm. Cruickshank, painters; John T. Willing and John Ellis, designers, of Toronto; and Mr. George Durand, architect, of London, Ontario.

The following is the list of Academicians and Associates, with the officers and Council, for 1884-5; the Patron being His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne:

OFFICERS.—*President*, L. R. O'Brien, Toronto; *Vice President*, N. Bourassa, Montreal; *Treasurer*, Jas. Smith, Toronto; *Secretary*, M. Matthews, Toronto. COUNCIL FOR 1884-5.—J. C. Forbes, Toronto; Thomas Fuller, Ottawa; H. Perre, Toronto; Forshaw Day, Kingston; John W. H. Watts, Ottawa; H. R. Watson, Doon; T. S. Scott, Ottawa; Jas. Smith, Toronto; W. G. Storm, Toronto; W. N. Creswell, Seaforth; J. W. Hopkins, Montreal; Henry Langley, Toronto. HONORARY RETIRED ACADEMICIANS.—Mons. Plamondon, Quebec; J. G. Howard, Toronto. ACADEMICIANS.—N. Bourassa, Montreal; W. N. Creswell, Seaforth; Forshaw Day, Kingston; Allan Edson, Montreal; D. Fowler, Amherst Island; T. Fuller, Ottawa; J. A. Fraser, Toronto; J. C. Forbes, Toronto; James Griffiths, London; R. Harris, Montreal; E. Hamel, Quebec; J. W. Hopkins, Montreal; O. R. Jacobi, Dakotah, U.S.; Henry Langley, Toronto; M. Matthews, Toronto; T. M. Martin, Toronto; L. R. O'Brien, Toronto; H. Perre, Toronto; William Raphael, Montreal; Mrs. Schreiber, Toronto; T. S. Scott, Ottawa; Jas. Smith, Toronto; W. G. Storm, Toronto; F. C. Van Luppen, Montreal; J. W. H. Watts, Ottawa; H. R. Watson, Doon. HONORARY NON-RESIDENT ACADEMICIANS.—C. S. Millard, Cheltenham, England; G. S. White, Charterhouse, London, England; C. J. Way, Lausanne, Switzerland; Hy. Sandham, Boston, U.S. ASSOCIATES.—Armstrong, Wm., Toronto; Baigent, R., Toronto; Bird, H., Montreal; Brymner, Wm., Ottawa; Cox, A., Toronto; Crocker, J. S., Toronto; Cruickshank, Wm., Toronto; Dunbar, F., Toronto; Forster, J. W. L., Toronto; Gagen, R. F., Toronto; Hannaford, M., Toronto; Harvey, Geo., Halifax; Hebert, L. P., Montreal; Jones, Miss F. M., Halifax; Martin, Hy., Hamilton; Miles, J. C., St. John, N.B.; Patterson, A. D., Toronto; Peel, Paul, London, Ont.; Revell, Wm., Toronto; Rolph, J. T., Toronto; Ruel, W. H., Wootton, Eng.; Richards, Miss F. E., Ottawa; Shrapnel, E. S., Whitby; Smith, F. M. Bell, St. Thomas; Shuttleworth, E. B., Toronto; Weston, Jas., Montreal; Whale, Robt., Brantford, Ont.; Woodcock, P. F., Brockville, Ont. ASSOCIATE DESIGNERS.—Jno. Ellis, Toronto; E. E. Tache, Quebec; A. F. Howard, Toronto; Robt. McCausland, Toronto; J. T. Willing, Toronto. ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS.—Balfour James, Hamilton; Baillarge, Chevalier Ch., Quebec; Busch, H. E., Halifax; Burke, E., Toronto; Chesterton, W., Ottawa; Connolly, Jos., Toronto; Darling, Frank, Toronto; Dick, D. B., Toronto; Dewar, Andrew, Halifax; Dünlop, A. F., Montreal; Durand, Geo., London, Ont.; Fairweather, G. E., St. John, N.B.; Gage, R., Kingston; Gemmell, John, Toronto; Gordon, H., Toronto; Harris, W. C., Winnipeg; McNicol, F., Winnipeg; MacKean, J. T. C., St. John, N.B.; Mulligan, C. W., Hamilton; Nelson, Jas., Montreal; Paull, A. E., Toronto; Steele, A. D., Montreal; Stirling, D., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Strickland, W. R., Toronto; Thomas, W. T., Montreal; Windeyer, R. C., Toronto.

The National Gallery.—Thanks to the continuous kindness and remembrance of its founders, the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, the national gallery has received further accessions of value and interest. Notably, a life-size half-length portrait in oils of the Marquis, executed by Millais, R.A., which not only faithfully recalls the features of the late Governor-General, but which is a good specimen of the unelaborated work of the great master of modern portrait painting.* The Princess has presented a collection of the highest value to this country, from an educational point of view, apart from its intrinsic merit: namely, a number of specimens of work of pupils of the South Kensington Museum, showing by progressive stages up to the work of portrait-painting in oils, the whole system of that great art centre. Beyond this, the gallery has received but few contributions, nor has any effort yet been made to establish by purchase a collection, such as the growing art needs of the people require.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The last report of the Minister of Education, for the Province of Ontario, published in 1885, gives statistics brought down to the end of the year 1883 only, and compared with those of the year 1882. Gathered from this report, the following will show the number of pupils learning drawing in the Public and in the Roman Catholic separate schools of the Province for the years named:

Nature of School.	Total Number of Children attending School.		Total Number of Children learning Drawing.		Increase in 1883.
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	
Public—					
Counties	358,697	.....	145,266	.....	.....
Cities	52,304	.....	44,066	.....	.....
Towns	53,368	.....	32,763	.....	.....
Total.....	464,369	471,512	222,095	176,434	45,661
Roman Catholic:					
Separate—					
Counties	7,372	.....	1,588	.....	.....
Cities	11,898	.....	6,731	.....	.....
Towns	6,907	.....	1,859	.....	.....
Total.....	26,177	26,148	10,178	7,548	2,630
Grand Total.....	490,546	497,660	232,273	183,982	48,291

* "His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council has been pleased to accept of the portrait of the Marquis of Lorne, which the artist, Mr. J. Everett Millais, R.A., lately forwarded through the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, for presentation to the National Gallery of the Dominion. In a dispatch to Sir Charles Tupper, dated Saturday, Mr. Chapleau authorizes the High Commissioner to convey to Mr. Millais the thanks of the Canadian Government for his valuable and most acceptable gift, requesting him, at the same time, to assure the great painter that his work, which is one of great excellence, whether considered simply as a work of art or as a successful effort at portraiture, will long be preserved by the Government and people of this country in grateful remembrance of Lord Lorne's many and important services in behalf of Canada, rendered both during the period of his Governor-Generalship and since His Lordship's return to England."—*Ottawa Citizen*, 19th January, 1885.

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From the above table it will be observed that while the year 1883 showed a falling off of no less than 7,143 in the number of children in the Public Schools,* there was an increase of 45,661 in the number of pupils learning drawing in these schools, while the Roman Catholic schools showed an increase of 2,630 pupils in this branch, making a total increase of 48,291 in the Province of Ontario. The Report of the Minister of Education gives as a calculation, based on the Census of 1881, a total of 150,000 persons employed in industrial work in the Province of Ontario, to whom a knowledge of either drawing, colour, or modelling and designing would be of practical value.

Ontario School of Art.—From 1881 to April, 1884, the management of this school was in the hands, jointly, of representatives of the Ontario Society of Artists, and of the Education Department. At the latter date, however, the Society resigned its connection with the School, which is now under the sole direction of the Government. In accordance with the more far-seeing and generous policy adopted of late by the Provincial Government to the cause of art, that Government, in 1881, assumed the responsibility of the entire management of the Ontario School of Art, which thereupon became a Government institution, and has formed a nucleus of a system of art education in the Province, the department of which has required and has received a commendable degree of interest and support. In May, 1884, a circular was issued to the head masters of High Schools, principals of Model Schools, and teachers of Public Schools, informing them that free industrial drawing classes would be conducted during the then ensuing summer holidays at the Ontario School of Art, comprising lessons in drawing, practical geometry, linear perspective, model drawing, and blackboard drawing from memory. It was further stated that teachers obtaining proficiency certificates would be enabled to take positions as instructors of drawing classes, which it was proposed to establish in connection with the Provincial Mechanics' Institutes. 127 male and female teachers availed themselves of the opportunity. As the result of an examination, held in August, 1884, and of a subsequent one in October following, 83 teachers obtained certificates in freehand drawing, 65 in model drawing, 103 in practical geometry, 85 in perspective, and 78 in blackboard memory drawing. Altogether 66 full certificates were awarded to teachers, enabling them to teach industrial drawing in Public Schools and Mechanics' Institutes. The fifth session commenced on the 13th of October, 1884, Mr. W. Cruickshanks, A.R.C.A., being the Principal, and Mr. A. Dickson Patterson, A.R.C., teacher of painting in oil and water colours, and at the date of the Minister's report there were 154 students in attendance, of whom 29 were engaged in mechanical work. There were only two applicants for instruction in wood engraving and carving, and these classes were, consequently, not conducted. Over 20 students attended the painting classes. In accordance with an accepted scheme of the Minister of Education, the following institutions have now entered into affiliation with the Ontario School of Art, being placed on an equality with that institution so far as examinations, certificates, and awards are concerned. The same course of study is adopted, and the same examination papers are used in all, namely, the Western School of Art, London; the Art Association of Ottawa, Ottawa; Alma College, St. Thomas; Albert College, Belleville; Wykham Hall, Toronto; and the various Mechanics' Institutes of the Province.

The Ontario Society of Artists.—This important institution was established in 1872, and its work, which has comprised the founding and maintenance of a school

* The Minister's Report shows that there was a decrease of 5,026 in the numbers of the school population (that is children between the ages of five and sixteen, the total being 478,791), and that decrease has been going on for some years.

of Art in Toronto, now taken over by the Ontario Government, has been of the highest value to the cause of art in this country. Beyond the somewhat scanty information to be derived from the report made to the Government, by the Society, and printed in the annual report of the Minister of Education, no details as to its working are at hand from which any adequate and reliable statement can be compiled. Its year appears to have ended on the 1st of May, 1884, and its work included the maintenance of an excellent life class, and the holding of an exhibition in conjunction with that of the Royal Canadian Academy in Toronto. The society, further, again managed the Art Department of the Industrial Exhibition, held auctions of the pictures of its members, and conducted an art union, besides supplying the teaching staff of the art school. Its receipts, comprising the balance brought forward from the previous year, and a grant of \$500 from the Government, were \$1,654.55, and its expenditure, \$1,083.03, leaving a balance at credit of \$571.52. The society also controls a Provident Fund, the precise nature of which is not indicated. The balance brought forward with interest amounted to \$792.74, expenditure of the year nil. The President is the Hon. G. W. Allan; Vice-President, Mr. William Revell; Secretary, Mr. Jardine in place of Mr. George Hallen, resigned.

The Western Ontario School of Art and Design, London.—The report of this institution for the year ended on the 31st of December, 1884, shows that the school opened for its first term, three months, in January, 1884. There were 76 pupils for the evening classes, and 47 for the afternoon. The second, or summer term, commenced in April, with 80 pupils for the evening, and 36 for the afternoon classes. Before the winter term, the school had become affiliated with the Ontario School of Art. This term opened on the 13th of October, and 90 pupils attended the evening classes, 39 the afternoon; the subjects chiefly taken up in the afternoon being, painting in oil and water colours, and modelling in clay. The receipts of the institution, which comprised its usual grant from the Ontario Government of \$1,000, were \$2,974.33, and its expenditure \$2,308.04, leaving a balance in hand of \$666.29. The affairs of the Association are managed by a Board of Directors, Mr. Charles Chapman, being the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Art Association of Ottawa.—This Association was established in 1879, and received incorporation in 1883. Its affairs are managed by a Board of fifteen—the following being the officers for the year 1884-85, dating from the annual meeting, held on the 28th of May, 1884. President, Lieut.-Col. Allan Gilmour; 1st Vice-President, Lt.-Col. B. Chamberlin, C.M.G.; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Hamnett Hill; Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Harper; Secretary, Mr. F. A. Dixon. His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, is Patron. The annual report showed a membership of 106, and a list of students numbering 114 individuals, of whom 53 were in the classes of freehand and design, etc. The Association owns large and convenient school premises. In 1884, it became affiliated with the Ontario School of Art, receiving from the Provincial Government, a subsidy of \$300, for the year 1884-85. Prior to this it had no subsidy, and its report shows, for the year 1883-4, a total of receipts, on school maintenance account, amounting to \$1,152.39, the expenditure on this account being \$1,327.08. The building account is kept separate. The school session, six months, for the year 1883-4, closed on the 7th of May, 1884, that for the year 1884-5, opened on the 1st of October, 1884. The Head Master is Mr. Charles Moss, a pupil of the leading Paris studios and an exhibitor in the Salon. The assistants, two, are certificated by the South Kensington School of Art. An exhibition of the pupils' work was held in May 1884, valuable prizes being distributed. The work comprises the ordinary branches of Industrial art training, conforming to the Gov-

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ernment requirements, and also the higher branches of oil and water colours, and drawing from the antique, maintaining also, as a strong feature, a class for study from the nude figure, thus affording exceptional advantages to those studying to become artists.

Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario.—The 16th annual meeting of the above association, was held in Toronto, on the 17th of September, 1884. The President Mr. Otto Klotz, in the chair, the institutes were represented by 70 delegates. Dr. S. P. May, the Government Superintendent, represented the Honourable the Minister of Education. From the report of 1883-4 read, it appears that out of a total number of 139 Institutes in the Province, 14 conduct evening classes for mechanical and free-hand drawing. The aggregate of their pupils was 302. The demand for qualified teachers of drawing, was greater than the supply. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Otto Klotz, of Preston; Vice-President, Rev. Father Harris, of Newmarket; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. William Edwards, of Toronto; four other gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee.

The Brantford Amateur Art Association.—This Association is one of the developments of the year, having been established in the fall of 1884. It comprises about 50 members, who meet monthly, discuss matters of interest, and criticise original sketches, the subjects of which have been previously set. The association has in prospect the formation and conduct of an art school.

Kingston Art School.—During the past winter there has been very successfully started, an art school in Kingston. The opening of the school took place on the 13th of December, 1884. The number of students has been 44 in the drawing, and 24 in the painting class, Mrs. Carter, of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, being engaged as teacher. The system followed is that of the Ontario School of Art, with which the institution is seeking affiliation. It is at present supported by voluntary contributions and its pupils' fees, but looks forward to a subsidy from the Ontario Government next year. The affairs of the society are managed by a committee consisting of four ladies and ten gentlemen. The Secretary is Miss B. Dickson.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The official art training in this Province is carried out under the governance of the Council of Arts and Manufactures. It is to be regretted that no more recent information is obtainable as to the conduct of the schools under its charge than that conveyed in the general report of the Department of Agriculture, dated the 24th of March, 1884, wherein will be found the report of the Council for the year ending the 8th of May, 1883. The Council is composed of 20 members including the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, the Provincial Secretary, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The office of the council is in Montreal. The annual meeting took place at Quebec, on the 8th of May, 1883, and from the financial statement submitted, it appears that the Government grant was \$10,000, and with the balance accrued from the previous year, the amount at disposal amounted to \$18,071.29, the expenditure was \$6,572.91, leaving a balance of \$11,498.38 available. From this, at the next quarterly meeting of the council, art schools at the following places were subsidized, namely:—Montreal, \$1,300; Quebec, \$800; Lévis, \$300; New Liverpool, \$250; Sillery, \$200; Three Rivers, \$250; Sherbrooke, \$300; Huntingdon, \$150; Granby, \$150; St. Hyacinthe, \$250; St. John's, \$150; St. Jerome, \$150; Sorel, \$250; the total amount being \$4,700. Intimation was given that the vote of the Legislature to the Council for the current year (1883-84) was \$3,000. The director of free evening drawing schools, under the control of the Council, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, presented his report for the year ended the 8th of

May, 1883. This report showed that schools had been in operation at the twelve places above named, and that the chief difficulty to be contended with, was the insufficient supply of qualified teachers, a difficulty which could only be met by affording to normal schools a regular course of drawing and such other instruction as would enable teachers to obtain teaching certificates, under which they could instruct in this branch. Of the individual schools above mentioned, the director found that the interest shown, and the success realised were by no means general, some of the schools, including Quebec, showing considerable falling off. On the other hand, warm local co-operation, both on the part of individuals and municipalities, is recorded, and on the whole the results of the year are not unsatisfactory. The largest and most important of these schools is that of Montreal, where the classes were for the first time held in the new and commodious premises, St. Gabriel Street, opposite the Champ de Mars. These are entirely free, and are in operation every evening except Saturday. They opened for the season on the 30th of October, 1884, with a staff of ten teachers; and comprised freehand, advanced, model and object drawing, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, modelling, wood carving, lithography, wood engraving, and practical chemistry. The aggregate attendance at the several classes in the schools controlled by the Council for the season of 1882-83, was as follows:—Montreal, 271; Quebec, 62; Levis, 50; New Liverpool, 66; Three Rivers, 31; Sherbrooke, 30; Granby, 55; St. Jerome, 38; Huntingdon, 27; Sillery, 30; Sorel, 19; St. John's, 55. It should, however, be observed that the tabulated statement furnished by the Director, from which the above is taken, does not show whether the above figures represent the actual number of individuals taught, it being possible, and indeed probable, that each took up more than one subject. At the annual meeting of the Council, held on the 8th of May, 1883, the officers of the previous year were re-elected, namely, President, Mr. C. W. Carrier; Vice-President, Mr. H. Bulmer; Secretary and Director of Schools, Mr. S. C. Stevenson. In addition to the above-named distinctively Art Schools, the Public Schools of the Province afford instruction in drawing to their pupils, and it is understood that the Provincial Government have in view a well-considered scheme for affording art education on a large and comprehensive scale, to be brought into practice at an early date.

Art Association of Montreal.—This association is the outcome of a bequest made by the late Benaiah Gibb, who left a collection of pictures and funds for the erection of an Art Gallery, the site of which being also provided. This gallery was formally opened on the 26th of May, 1879, by the Marquis of Lorne. The management rests in the hands of certain officers and a council of twelve, His Excellency, the Marquis of Lansdowne, being patron. The annual meeting was held on the 18th of December, 1884, and a report was presented, from which the following facts are gathered:—Two exhibitions were held, the first being the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, in which was merged the usual spring exhibition. This was opened on the 15th of April, the Governor-General being present. The collection comprised 94 oil and 83 water-colour paintings, and 15 architectural drawings. 2,091 visits were made by members, and 530 by non-members. The experiment of opening the rooms at night failed to attract. On the 12th of May the work of the pupils of the art classes during the session, consisting of 250 drawings, was placed on view. The art classes in connection with the institution have been continued and developed, Mr. Robert Harris, R.C.A., being art director. A class for study from the living model has been commenced. The number of pupils is not given. The school session of 1883-4 ended in May, 1884, and the session of 1884-5 extended from the 2nd of October, 1884, to the 10th of

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December, and from the 9th of January, 1885, to the 30th of April. A series of lectures was delivered, including one by the President, the Hon. Robert Mackay, and one by Mr. Harris. The association maintains a reading-room for art periodicals, and is forming an art library. The effort to carry out a scheme for an art union proved unsuccessful, and has been abandoned. The financial statement is less satisfactory than could be desired, the ordinary income not having, for the past three or four years, sufficed to meet the ordinary expenditure, and it is proposed to form a sustentation fund, towards which \$1,000 has been conditionally promised. The membership of the association for the past four years is as follows:—1881, 374; 1882, 454; 1883, 441; 1884, 445. The number of visits paid to the gallery for the same period—1881, 10,998; 1882, 19,339; 1883, 15,719; 1884, 16,948. The ordinary receipts for maintenance amounted to \$3,018.03, and the ordinary expenditure to \$3,014.74. Including its receipts from all sources, viz., picture sales, art classes, art union, the total receipts of the year including a balance of \$33.32 in hand at this announcement, were \$6,771.05, and the total expenditure, including the features above named, \$6,498.18, leaving a balance available of \$272.87. The value of the assets of the association, including site, building, furniture, and works of art, is set down at \$72,505.79. The following were the officers re-elected at the annual meeting of the 18th December, 1884:—President, Hon. Robt. Mackay; Vice-President, Rev. Canon Norman, D.C.L.; Treasurer, Mr. R. W. Shepherd; Secretary, Mr. S. English.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Owens' Art Gallery.—By an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed on the 1st of April, 1884, several unworkable bequests of the late John Owens, who died in 1867, were combined and placed in the hands of trustees, for the purpose of establishing a gallery and school of Art. A certain church building comprised in this property was remodelled to this end, and in July, 1884, the trustees were enabled to place it at the disposal of the Royal Canadian Academy, in order to the holding of their exhibition, in August of that year. The institution thereafter acquired a number of pictures, and on the 29th of November, the gallery was opened for one week, with a collection of fifty-five paintings, its own property. This collection was again exhibited on the 25th of December, remaining open for one week, and by the 3rd of April seventeen additional paintings had been acquired, while on the 8th a further collection of twenty-six works, by Mr. John Hammond, the Educational Superintendent of the Institution, consisting of paintings in oil and water-colour, and etchings, loaned by their respective owners, was placed on view. The school-room is now furnished with a number of casts, and will shortly be available for the purposes of study. The officers of the institution are as follows:—Trustees, Messrs. Robert Reed, Thomas Jordan, George B. Hegan, John T. Reed, Francis Jordan, John Hegan, Andrew D. Robertson, Robert R. Duncan, John Owens Hinmsworth; the President is Mr. Robert Reed; the Secretary, Mr. John T. Reed; and the Educational Superintendent, Mr. John Hammond.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The proposed scheme for an Art School in Winnipeg of which mention was made last year has so far lain in abeyance pending the completion of arrangements for art education understood to be in contemplation by the Provincial Government.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Brant Memorial Association, established for the purpose of erecting a monument in memory of the Indian Chief, Brant (Thayendenegea), Chief of the Six

Nations, in Victoria Park, Brantford, had a number of competitive designs to deal with, amongst which was one of considerable merit, furnished by Mr. L. P. Hebert, of Montreal. They, however, finally selected Mr. Percy Wood, of London, England, as the artist, and the clay model at the close of the year was practically completed. The height of the work will be about twenty-eight feet, the statue itself being eight feet six inches, while life-size groups representing the Six Nations surround the base.

The statue of Sir George Etienne Cartier, to be erected in the Parliament grounds at Ottawa, has been successfully cast in bronze, in the foundry of Messrs. Canteloup, of Montreal. It stands nine feet six inches high, and is said to be a work of art highly creditable to the designer and artist, Mr. L. P. Hebert.

The bronze statue of the late Hon. George Brown, designed and executed by Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., of London, England, arrived, and was duly placed on its granite pedestal, in the Queen's Park, Toronto, early in the fall. As already stated elsewhere in this A. R., the statue was unveiled by the Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, M.P., who delivered a brief address. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. A. R. Boswell, Mayor of Toronto, Hon. G. W. Allan, and others.

The Mohawk Indians are erecting, on their reserve at Deseronto, a monument in memory of Chief John Deserontyon, who landed with the band 100 years ago.

Mr. F. Dunbar, sculptor, has added to the number of his works of the same character, a bust of the Hon. Oliver Mowat.

Miss Fanny Sutherland, an artist, formerly a resident in Toronto, has established a reputation as a painter of certain of the grand old historic mansions of England, some of her works being hung "on the line" of the exhibitions of the Royal Academy.

A Canadian artist, Mr. Percy F. Woodcock, of Brockville, who had the honour of admittance for two of his pictures to the Paris *Salon* last year, exhibited them in August at Scott's Gallery, Montreal; both were scenes of country life, one being called "The Abandoned Nest," and the other "Returning from the Well." Mr. Woodcock produced for the *Salon* this year a picture, the inspiration for which was derived from the Montreal military cemetery.

A medal, competed for by seventy artists at the *Concours* at Paris, at the beginning of the year, was awarded to Miss Ida-Joy, of Tilsonburg.

Mr. Wyatt Eaton exhibited a portrait at the last Paris *Salon*, which received commendation at the hands of the *Magazine of Art*.

A stained glass memorial window, executed by Mr. W. R. Spence, of Montreal, has been sent to England to be put up at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, England.

A picture of large size, representing the baptism of Jesus by St. John the Baptist, has been painted by Mr. Rho, a Canadian artist studying in Rome, and will be placed over the entrance to the Grotto in which tradition has it that the Saint was born, as a "gift of the French Canadians to their patron saint," a motto to that effect being placed on the frame.

The success of the exhibition of Canadian and American scenery last year, in London, England, brought about a similar collection this year, and though through misconception pictures appear to have been erroneously credited to members of the Royal Canadian Academy, particularly in the case of its President, the whole exhibition was creditable to this country, and highly interesting to Londoners.

The Hon. D. A. Smith, of Montreal, bought last spring, for \$2,500, a fine painting from the brush of Mr. J. A. Aitken, representing the Falls of Niagara, taken from the extreme edge of the American side. The picture was on view in Montreal for some time subsequent to the sale.

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The big historical picture representing the promoters of Confederation, and intended for the Parliament Building, Ottawa, for which a special vote was granted, has been completed, and is hung in the main hall of the building. The artist was Mr. R. Harris, of Prince Edward Island. The picture shows the sitting of the Conference at Quebec, the River St. Lawrence being seen in the distance through the windows of the room. There are about thirty-four portraits, Sir John A. Macdonald occupying the centre, and the remainder of the delegates being grouped about the table at which he is standing.

Mr. Arcand, of Montreal, has painted a large picture, exhibited there in September last, representing in one comprehensive tableau the various scenes in the history of this country of most interest to the French Canadian.

The last number, No. 36, of "Picturesque Canada," was issued by the publishers, "The Art Publishing Company of Toronto," early in the fall. The successful completion of this important undertaking involving, it is said, an expenditure of over \$100,000 for sketching and engraving alone, is an event in the art life of Canada. The artistic part has been directed by Mr. Lucius O'Brien, the literary portion being edited by Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston.

The production of distinctively Canadian Christmas cards received considerable impetus this year, and those published by Mr. Henderson, of Montreal, comprising various series representing winter sports and Canadian scenery, were found of general acceptance.

OBITUARY FOR 1884.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER CAULFIELD, Commr. of Fisheries for B.C. B. in Calcutta, E.I., 10 March, 1814; d. at Victoria, B.C., 9 May. Was for many years, up to 1858, in the service of the H.B. Co. When quite young crossed the Am. continent, *via* Yellowhead Pass, from York Factory on Hudson Bay to Port Simpson. In 1858 he became the Collector of Customs of B.C. and Postmaster of Victoria, being the first to hold those offices. He was subsequently apptd. Commr. for the settlement of the Indian Land question.

"In the demise of Mr. A. the Province has sustained a serious loss. His death is little short of a calamity. He was a deep and clear thinker, a great logician, a profound scholar and a writer of some of the best descriptive pamphlets and essays on the province that have appeared. Had he remained in England he would have risen to eminence among the learned men of the age. He was foremost in anything that had for its object the advancement of the province. He was an enthusiastic agriculturist, and President of the first agricultural society formed on the island."—*Victoria Colonist*.

ANDERSON, EDMUND, Collector of Customs at Amherstburg, Ont. (1851), d. there, 8 July, aged 62. Deceased was a native of Sutherlandshire, Scot., being a s. of the late Dr. T. W. Anderson, of Golspie. He entered the public service in 1845. His brother, the late Dr. W. J. Anderson, of Quebec, was the author of a *Life of the Duke of Kent*.

ANDREWS, HENRY OGDEN, Q.C. (1867), d. at Leamington, Eng., 25 March. Deceased was called to the Bar of L.C., 1830.

ARCHIBALD, SIR EDWARD MORTIMER, C.B. (1865), K.C.M.G. (1883), B. at Truro, N.S., 10 May, 1810; d. at Bristol, Eng., 8 Feb.

He studied law under his father, an eminent Colonial jurist, and entered the British service as Registrar of the Supreme Ct. of Newfoundland when only 22 years of age. Subsequently he became Registrar to the Legislature, Attorney-General, Advocate-General, and Judge of the Supreme Ct. In 1855 he retired. On leaving Newfoundland he was presented with several addresses by public bodies, and received a silver tea and coffee service from the members of the St. John's Library and Mechanics' Institute. In 1857 circumstances led to the retirement of Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York, and Mr. A. was appointed to succeed him. The office was entirely unsolicited by him, and many of the duties required by it were of the most important and delicate nature; but how well and ably it was filled by him was soon apparent to all. The following tribute, paid him by a well-known speaker at a dinner given in New York in his honour in 1883, fitly expresses the position which the British Consul won for himself there:—"For a great many years Sir Edward has combined in this city the loyal, faithful, efficient and distinguished service of his own country with such cordial good-will and justice to ours that he has made us all his friends. It is in the way of my business to hear whatever evil is said of men. Yet in all my life in this city, amid plenty of abuse of British requirements, British red-tape, British ways and Englishmen, I never heard a word save of kindness and affectionate respect for the British Consul-General." During his term of office as representative of the Queen's Govt. in New York, Sir Edward had to exercise important diplomatic and social functions. Testimony to his ability has been borne by such Ministers at Washington as Lord Lyons and Sir Edward Thornton, and such Viceroy's of Can. as Viscount Monck and Earl Dufferin. At the close of the war of secession Sir Edward was made a C.B., and when he attained his 70th year, in 1880, Lord Salisbury made an exception in his favour, allowing him to retain his office instead of retiring upon the customary pension. He twice entertained British princes (the Prince of Wales in 1860 and the Duke of Connaught 10

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years later). His official reminiscences included the American war and the Fenian raids, when the marks and addresses of all the packages of arms shipped from New York were telegraphed to Ottawa regularly before the parcel, had been fairly got on the drays to be taken to the depot; such extradition cases as those of Müller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, and Macdonald the Bank of England forger; and such incidents as the payment of the Geneva award, when he carried \$15,000,000 checks in his pockets to Washington, and the British Govt. came near being declared a defaulter through the breaking down of the train. In 1883, on retiring from office, he was created a K.C.M.G., and awarded a handsome pension. By the British residents of New York Sir Edward was much beloved. He entered into all their doings with the utmost willingness, and manifested on every occasion a marked and lively interest in their welfare. He was a mem. of the St. George's Society, and an honorary mem. of the St. Andrew's Society and the Caledonian Club. To the latter institution he was always particularly kind, helping its library by donations of money, and frequent gifts of valuable books, and at the annual games he was always a welcome and interested guest. On his retirement Sir Edward was presented with an address on vellum, with the signatures of 800 native and British residents of New York attached. It was a document of which any public man might be proud. Soon after entering into private life Sir Edward went to Great Britain, intending to remain about a year, when his return to New York was hopefully anticipated. The sad intelligence of his death gave rise to many expressions of the deepest regret, and drew forth many eulogies of the influence he exerted for good in his station. Probably the finest of the eulogies was that spoken by the Rev. B. F. De Costa in the Church of St. John, New York. He said that in all his dealings Sir Edward had maintained a reputation so spotless that not a breath had ever tarnished it, though in his position he was exposed to the malice of many jarring factions. His singular devotion to duty, his constant aim to strengthen the fraternal bonds between the two great countries, his comprehension of the brotherhood of men, made him a conspicuously fit subject for eulogy. That faith that God hath made of one blood all the people of the earth no one defended or illustrated more strenuously than he. His memory will not be forgotten, nor his beneficent and salutary influence upon British and American affairs. As he was

a true patriot and a genuine philanthropist so was he a sincere and humble Christian, and an earnest believer in the truths of Christianity.—*Scottish American*.

BAIN, MRS. JEAN, relict of the late Mr. Walter Bain, and mother of Thomas Bain, Esq., M.P., d. at Strabane, Ont., 23 Augt., aged 71. The deceased lady was a native of Stirling, Scot., and came to Can. in 1837.

BALDWIN, MISS AUGUSTA, d. at St. John's, P.Q., 9 May, aged 63. She was a well-known author of verse in the Canadian periodical press, and, in 1859, published a volume of poems. She was a dau. of the first Anglican Rector of St. John's.

BARKER, EDWARD JOHN, M.D., Registrar of the City of Kingston, Ont. (1871). B. in Islington, London, Eng., 31 Dec., 1799; d. at Pittsburgh, Ont., 27 April. Early in life he removed to Malta, whence he started out as doctor's assistant in a British sloop-of-war, resigning to study medicine and walk the hospitals in London. He graduated from the London College of Medicine and practised for 10 years in East Smithfield. In 1832 he emigrated to Kingston, and in addition to a local practice for a while edited the *Spectator*, winning a name very speedily through a vigorous, trenchant style. In 1834 he was encouraged to launch the *British Whig* upon his own account as a Liberal organ, but in 1837-8 his strong old country sentiment drove him to lose sympathy with the Reform movement of the period, and ally himself with the body representing Downing-st. rule. He became personally attached to Mr. (now Sir) John A. Macdonald, and for 30 years gave him a strong support in his journal. During this period he passed through more vicissitudes than fall to the lot of the ordinary toilers of the press, but an indomitable perseverance and freedom of criticism were sustained through it all. He was keen in attack without sinking to the level of abusiveness; had a great art of condensation and forcible expression as well as a wealth of

satire. In 1849, he established the *Whig* as a daily paper, it being the first daily established in the two Provinces. In 1849 he issued *Barker's Canadian Magazine*, which, however, had not a long existence. Deceased was one of the founders of the Canadian Press Assn.

BAUDRY, REV. ISIDORE, (R.C.) B. at Lugon, Vendee, France, 17 March, 1813; d. in Montreal, 17 Apl. Ordained a priest in 1837, he subsequently joined the Jesuit order, and came to Can. in 1849. He was stationed for many years at Quebec, and afterwards at Montreal, and was an eloquent and devoted missionary.

BELANGER REV. PIERRE (R.C.), *Curé* of Rigaud, P.Q., d. there 10 Apl., aged 60.

BELLEAU, MARIE REMO JOSEPHTE, LADY, wife of the Hon. Sir Narcisse Fortnat Belleau, K.C.M.G., formerly Prime Minister of Canada, and subsequently for some years Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. B. 1811; d. in Quebec, 11 Dec. The deceased lady was the daughter of M. Louis Gauvreau, at one time representative of the County of Quebec in the L. C. Assembly, by Marie Josephite Vanfelson, sister of Mr. Justice Vanfelson, and was united in marriage to Sir N. F. (then Mr.) Belleau, in 1835. She was a lady of much amiability of character.

BERESFORD, MRS MATILDA, relict of Capt. Henry Clement de la Poer Beresford, 3rd West India Regt., and younger dau. of Hon. Sir F. Hincks, C.B., K.C. M.G., d. in Montreal 1 Jan., aged 45.

BERTHELOT, JULES RANDOLPHE, Prothonotary of the Dist. of Terrebonne, P.Q. (1861). B. 1822; d. at Ste. Scholastique, P.Q., 2 Dec. He was an advocate by profession.

BETHUNE, JAMES, LL.B. (1861). Q.C. (1880). B. in Glengarry, Ont., 7 July, 1840; d. at his residence, "Stormont Lodge," Toronto, 18 Dec. Mr. B., who was descended from a family of loyalists, was ed. at Queen's college and Toronto University. He was called to the Bar of

Ont., in 1862, and to that of Quebec in 1869. He was created a Q.C. by the Ont. Govt. in 1876, and by the Dominion Govt. (Sir J. A. Macdonald) in 1880. From 1865 to 1870, when he retired to go into practice, he held the office of County Crown Atty. for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. For some years he was a law partner of the Hon. Ed. Blake, and subsequently of the present Judge Osler and Mr. Chas. Moss, Q.C. While in the pursuit of his profession he was one of the lecturers before the Law Society. Mr. B. was an unsuccessful candidate for the Ont. Assembly in 1871, and for the House of Commons in 1882. He sat for Stormont in the Assembly from 1872 until 1879, when he retired. Mr. B. was a Reformer in politics, but was never extreme in his views, although in 1872 he introduced a measure in favour of compulsory voting.

"A man of sterling integrity, high principle and unblemished reputation."—*Toronto Mail*.

"His success in his profession has from the first been very marked. His judgment was sound, his capacity for grasping clearly and quickly the salient points of any case remarkable. He would hardly be called eloquent, but was able above most to put his points with singular force and transparent clearness, while his unquestioned and unquestionable honesty and uprightness gave additional weight to the arguments he employed, and to the conclusions he had reached."—*Toronto Globe*.

"He was taken away in the prime of life, just as he had won for himself a name which will not soon be forgotten, whether we look upon him as a lawyer of talent and learning, as an honest politician, as a warm-hearted, genial friend, or a citizen of high honour and stainless reputation. He was a man of great simplicity of character; in his home-life loving and gentle. An earnest worker in the church to which he belonged, he carried his Christianity into his every-day life. He will be missed by all who knew him."—*Canada Law Journal*.

BETTS, REV. J. E. (Methodist), d. at Richmond Hill, Ont., 9 May, aged 60.

BIENVENU, JOSEPH NAPOLEON, Journalist. B. in Montreal, 22 Apl., 1849; d. there 8 May. He pursued his studies at the

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Jesuit's College of his native city, and on leaving that institution devoted himself to law and journalism. While only 19 years of age he became asst. editor of *Le Pays*, and from that passed to the *National* as editor-in-chief, and subsequently filled a similar relation to the *Patrie*, all Liberal organs. He was called to the Bar in 1870, and, in 1876, was elected Presdt. of the Club National. Mr. B. was a man of high attainments, and a graceful and polished writer, with a thorough knowledge of his profession. A monument is about to be erected to his memory by his political friends.

BLINKHORN, MRS. ANN, a native of Huntingdonshire, Eng., d. at Victoria, B.C., 29 Augt., aged 80. Mrs. B., with her husband, since deceased, went to Victoria about 50 years ago as the first white settlers on Vancouver Island, independent of the H. B. Co.'s servants.

BOURINOT, HON. JOHN, Senator (1867). B. at Grouville, Island of Jersey, 15 March, 1814; d. in Ottawa, 21 Jan. Mr. B., who was a Conservative in politics, represented Cape Breton in the N.S. Assembly from 1859 until the Union of the B.N.A. Colonies—a movement which received his support—in 1867. He held for a number of years, under both the Empire and Republic, the important position of Vice-Consul of France at the port of Sydney, Cape Breton, the chief port of call for the navy of France cruising on the coast of North America. In that position he was the recipient of many distinguished marks of approbation from the Government of France for prompt and efficient services.

"In Parliament, and in all departments of public life, as well as in the highest social circles, he won hosts of friends and admirers, who will deeply deplore his loss."—*Montreal Herald*.

BOWELL, MRS. HARRIET LOUISA, wife of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, M.P., Minister of Customs, to whom she was united in marriage, Dec., 1847; d. at Los Angeles, California, whither she had been taken for the benefit of her health, 2 Apl, aged 56. Mrs. B. who was the eld. dau.

of the late Jacob G. Moore, Esq., of Belleville, Ont., was a lady of an exceedingly kind and gentle disposition, much given to charitable and religious works, and warmly devoted to her husband and children. Here remains were brought to Belleville for interment.

BROUILLET, REV. JEAN BAPTISTE ABRAHAM (E.C.). B. at St. Jean Baptiste, near Montreal, 1812; d. at Washington, D.C., where he represented the R.C. Bishops of the West in certain matters in which Church and State were interested principally respecting Indian affairs, 5 Feb. Ordained priest in 1837, he proceeded to Walla Walla, in Oregon, where he was apptd. Vicar-Genl. of the Diocese, and served a lengthened and most useful career. He was the author of many *brochures* in defence of his own and his Bishop's course in that country. In Washington he founded a political association called the *Bureau des Missions Catholiques chez les Sauvages*.

BUDD, CHARLES, M.P.P. for Township of Digby in N.S. Assembly (1829-51). B. of Loyalist stock, 1 Apl, 1795; d. at Digby, N.S., 24 Apl. A Conservative in politics, Mr. B. supported the late Hon. J. W. Johnston, and took part in the exciting agitation in N.S. for Responsible Govt.

BURKHOLDER, REV. ISAAC (Methodist), d. in Toronto, 28 Dec., aged 89.

BURPEE, JOHN P. C., retired merchant, d. at Boston, Mass., 14 Jan., the result of a railway accident, aged about 45. He was associated in business for many years with his brother, the Hon. Isaac Burpee, M.P. of St. John, N.B., and was a most estimable and popular man.

CALVIN, DILENO DEXTER, M.P.P. for Frontenac in Ont. Assembly (1868-74 and 1877-83). B. at Clarendon, Rutland, Vt., 16 May, 1798; d. at Garden Island, Ont., 18 May. He was the s. of Sandford J. Calvin, a lawyer by profession, who d. when his son was very young. In 1818, Mr. C. went to Rodman, N.Y., where he hired 3 years. He then removed to Orleans, cleared a farm near

La Fargeville and afterwards purchased 400 acres of land there, and with the aid of a neighbour made square timber, rafted it at Spicer's Bay, and in the summer of 1825 took it to Quebec, clearing \$610 by the operation. He continued to get out timber and raft it to Quebec until 1844, when he purchased a portion of his future home, Garden Island, and upon it established a branch of his business. In addition to his rafting and forwarding business Mr. C. established a ship-yard in which many fine vessels, steamers and barges, were built. For 20 years he held a contract with the Can. Govt. for towing vessels and barges between Kingston and Montreal, the Govt. fixing the tariff and giving a specified bonus. Mr. C. was for years the owner of Garden Island, which became an incorporated village having all the rights and privileges of a municipality. Its library is a valuable institution, and would be a credit to many a city or town. Notwithstanding his large business Mr. C. was deeply interested in public affairs. In 1845, soon after he became naturalized in Can., he was apptd. a magistrate. He was from the first Reeve of Garden Island, and as such occupied a seat in the County Council. In due course he was elected to the wardenship and discharged its duties satisfactorily. In 1863, he was nominated by the Conservative party for the representation of the County of Frontenac in the Ont. Assembly, and from that time until the general election of 1882, excepting during a brief period, he discharged the duties of the position. He was a strong advocate of a Protective tariff years before the policy was adopted. His career as a legislator was remarkable for three things:—(1) his opposition to the licensing of the timber limits; (2) opposition to the system by which the clergy were entitled to the revenue of one-seventh of the land; (3) opposition to exemptions from taxation. About 1869, the condition of navigation became serious, and the Govt. decided to appoint an advisory commission. Mr.

C. was included in the commission, his colleagues being Sir Hugh Allan, Col. C. S. Gzowski, Hon. P. Garneau (Mayor of Quebec), Hon. S. L. Shannon, of Halifax, and Mr. A. Jardine, of St. John, N.B. In the winter of 1871-2 the Commissioners recommended, (1) the construction of a new canal across a glade of land in Nova Scotia, connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy; (2), the deepening of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. Mr. C. was strongly opposed to a large expenditure of money on the St. Lawrence canals with a view to making them navigable to ocean vessels, for the reason that such vessels were not at all suitable for lake navigation, and because grain can be taken to Montreal by barges much cheaper than by any other way. Mr. C. was a member of the Baptist Ch. from 1843, and attended service regularly in Kingston up to a short time before his death. He was a strict temperance man for over 50 years, and would not allow liquor on the Island. Men like Mr. C. are hard to replace, and they are always missed by those among whom they have lived and laboured. The removal of Garden Island would not be more remarkable than the absence of the man who made it what it is—a hive of industry and yet a peaceful abode, a spot where distinctions between rich and poor are unknown, and where there is as near an approach to equality as can be looked for amid the complex civilization of the nineteenth century.

CAMERON, WILLIAM, journalist. B. in Markham, Ont., 1845; d. in London, Ont., 18 Jan. Mr. C., a younger bro. of Mr. Jno. Cameron, of the *Toronto Globe*, was connected with the *London Advertiser*, of which he was one of the founders, for a period of 20 years. At the time of his decease he was Genl. Manager of the *Advertiser*, as well as one of its proprietors. He began his life as a journalist at the bottom of the ladder, working his way up gradually by his own abilities.

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his equals, much less his superiors in quickness, inventiveness, and perception of the elements which underlie the business success of a public journal. His abilities, like his sense of humour, were none the less genuine because concealed under a gentle, sometimes even a partially reserved manner. A kinder-hearted man, or one so unselfish, almost to a fault, is seldom met. It is not known that he had a personal enemy. He wore the white flower of a blameless life."—*London Advertiser*.

CARROLL, REV. JOHN, D.D. (Methodist), b. on an island in the Bay of Fundy, 1809; d. in Toronto, 13 Dec. Came when a child with his parents to Toronto, and, in 1818, attended the first Sunday-school held in "Little York." Began the work of Methodism in 1829, and laboured at various places throughout Ontario. In 1869 he became genl. agent of the Sabbath School Union; and, in 1870, was superannuated. Dr. C. was the author of many works relating to Methodism, amongst which are *The Stripling Preacher* (1852); *The Besieger's Prayer* (1855); *Past and Present, or a description of persons and events connected with Canadian Methodism for the last forty years* (1860); *Case and his Contemporaries, &c.* At the time of his death he had in M.S. a history of his life.

"He was, no doubt, a man of far more than ordinary ability; but the real secret of his power, and of the eminence to which he attained, lay in the fact that he lived a thoroughly consecrated life."—*Can. Methodist Magazine*.

CARVILLE, GEORGE, a wealthy iron merchant, d. in St. John, N.B., 24 July, aged 70.

CAZEAU, REV. FRANÇOIS DE SALES (R.C.). B. at St. Pierre de la Rivière du Sud, P.Q., 29 July, 1843; d. in Montreal, 3 Feb. Ed. at Ste. Anne's, he was ordained priest in 1866, and left immediately for Oregon and the Rocky Mountains, where he laboured as a missionary under the late Archbishop Blanchet. Joining the Society of Jesus, he returned to Quebec and completed his novitiate at Sault au Recollet. In 1870, he was sent to New York, where he became Sub-Prefect of St. François Xavier College, and in the

following year was apptd. Prefect of Studies and Discipline. From 1874 to 1877 he was in France completing his theological studies. In the latter year he returned to Montreal, and was named Prefect of St. Mary's College of that city, and three months later Rector of the College. In 1883 he took charge of the erection of the Ch. of the Immaculate Conception in Montreal.

CHEVIGNY, REV. MARIE EDMOND JOSEPH (R.C.), *Curé* of St. Augustin, Two Mountains, P.Q., d. there, 8 Augt.

CHISHOLM, REV. WM. (R.C.), d. at Antigonish, N.S., 17 Feb., aged 54.

CLAY, REV. EDWIN, M.D. (1855), Dominion Immigration Agent at Halifax, N.S. (1870). B. in Lincolnshire, Eng., 1822; d. in Halifax, 14 March. He came to P.E.I. with his father, who was an army surgeon. When a lad he received a charge of buck-shot in the knee, at the hands of an acquaintance—said to have been accidental. The effect of this was to maim him for life. He studied divinity and medicine simultaneously, and in 1853 was ordained to the Baptist Ministry, graduating 2 years later M.D. from the University of New York. For sometime Dr. C. was pastor to a Baptist Ch. in N. Y., and filled a similar relation at Carleton, N.B., but his voice failing, he retired from the active ministry, and confined himself to medicine, removing some years afterwards to Pugwash, N.S., where he m. a dau. of the late Hon. H. G. Pineo, M.L.C. In 1872-3 he was sent to Eng. as special agent of the Dept. of Agriculture, spending 6 months there lecturing on behalf of Can. as a field for immigration. Dr. C. was formerly Grand Master of the Orangemen of N.S.

COLEMAN, CHAS. LESTER, Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney for Hastings, Ont. (1863); d. at Belleville, Ont., 23 April, aged 63. He was called to the Ont. Bar, 1845.

CONNOLLY, MICHAEL, retired merchant, b. in Co. Wexford, Irel., 1794; d. in the City of Quebec, where he had resided for 66 years, 7 Dec. Mr. C. was, for many

years, engaged in the flour trade in which he amassed a handsome competency. He sat, for a period, in the City Council of Quebec.

CORSE, NORTON B., retired merchant. B. near Brattleford, Vt., U.S., 1808; d. in Montreal, 14 Sept. Mr. C. came to Montreal in early youth, and was for 67 years a resident of that city. He sat for some years in the City Council, was one of the founders of the Mechanics' Institute, and at his death, was Governor of the Out-door Bd. of Relief.

COUTTS, REV. DAVID, a retired minister of the Presbyterian Ch., d. at Brampton, Ont., 6 March, aged 82.

CRAIG, ANDRE BONIFACE, M.D. (1845), M.P.P. for Verchères in Quebec Assembly (1867-71). B. at St. Antoine, Rivière Chambly, P.Q., 20 Sept., 1824; d. in Montreal, 12 Nov. Dr. C. practised his profession successively at Ste Elizabeth, St. Antoine, Contrecoeur, and in Montreal, in which latter city he held a chair in the School of Medicine.

CREASOR, DAVID ANDERSON, barrister of Ont. (1860). B. in Vespra, Simcoe, Ont., 11 Sept., 1838; d. at Owen Sound, Ont., of which town he was mayor for the third term, 29 Dec. He was a student of the well-known law firm of Wilson, Patterson & Beaty, Toronto.

"A skilful, painstaking and upright lawyer."—*Owen Sound Times*.

CURRIER, JOSEPH MERRILL, Postmaster of Ottawa (1882). B. in North Troy, Vt., 1820; d. in New York (on his return from the West Indies), 22 Apl. Removing to Can. at the age of 17, he was employed in his cousin's lumber mill at Templeton, P.Q., and was afterwards in charge of Mr. Bigelow's extensive saw-mills at Buckingham, P.Q., and of McKay & McKinnon's lumber mills at New Edinburgh, Ont. In 1853, commenced business on his own account, and speedily acquired wealth and position. He entered the Ottawa City Council, and in 1863, was returned to represent the city in the Can. Parl., a position he retained up to and after Confederation

until his retirement in 1882. The deceased gentleman, who was a man of great energy and public spirit, was a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald in politics. He was a man of the most kindly disposition, and universally esteemed and beloved.

DAVISON, REV. JOHN (Primitive Methodist). B. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., 23 Nov., 1799; d. in Toronto, 1 March. After labouring in the ministry in Eng. he came to Can. in 1847, where he spent the remainder of his life. He took up his residence in Toronto in 1857. He founded the *Evangelist*, which gave place to the *Christian Journal*, of which paper he was the first editor, and it continued under his editorial management for eight years. He was also the author of "*The Life of the Rev. William Clowes*." Mr. D. became Presdt. of the Conference and a mem. of the Senate of the Toronto University.

"He was a man of much force of character and broad general culture."—*Christian Guardian*.

DAY, HON. CHARLES DEWEY, LL.D. (1865), D.C.L. (1865). President and Chancellor of McGill University (1857). B. at Bennington, Vt., about 1806; d. in Eng. 31 Jan. He was the s. of the late Ithamer H. Day, Esq., and accompanied his father to Montreal in 1812. Called to the Bar of L.C. in 1827, he was created a Q.C. in 1837, and in the following year was apptd. Depty. Judge Advocate-Genl. at the Courts-Martial held in Montreal for the trial of the insurgents under arrest. In 1839 he was apptd. Solicitor-Genl. and called to the Special Council, and from 1841 up to his elevation to the Bench in 1842, he held the same office with a seat in the Executive Council. Judge D. retired from the Bench in 1862. He subsequently rendered useful services to the State (1) as a Commr. for the Codification of the Civil Law of Quebec; (2), as a Commr. representing Quebec on the Arbitration Commission apptd. after Confederation; (3), as Chairman of the Royal Comn. to investigate charges-

brought against the Govt. of the day (1873) in connection with the granting of a charter to a Company to build the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"But, sir, there is another reason which makes me doubtful whether the time of my visit has been well chosen. Your minds must just now be occupied otherwise than by the kindly thoughts to which you have given expression in your address. Within the last few days the news has reached us of the death of one who has been not only a consistent friend of the university and a member of its governing body for the last thirty-two years, but who held at the time of his death the high office of President of the Royal Society for the Advancement of Learning and of Chancellor of the University. A public life of usefulness extending over more than a half century, public services diverse in character, but all rendered cheerfully and with conspicuous ability, will have earned for Judge Day a place among the public men whom Canada will remember most gratefully. (Hear, hear.) In this University he leaves an irreparable void and an enduring memory. *Reply of His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne to Address of Welcome from McGill University, Jan., 1884.*

DE BLOIS, REV. STEPHEN W. (Baptist), d. at Wolfville, N. S., 6 Feb. He was b. in Halifax, N. S., 1828, and was a Governor of Acadia College, and Secy. to the Governors, filling the latter position for more than a quarter of a century.

DICKIE, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C. of N. S. (1861). B. at Cornwallis, N. S., 25 Jan, 1880; d. at Canning, N. S., 22 Apl. Mr. D., who was a Liberal in politics, was first apptd. to the L. C. in 1861, but resigned in 1866; he was re-appointed to the same body in 1871. He m. in 1826, Miss Sarah Tupper. She d. 2 Jan., 1884.

DE GUISE, CHARLES, M.D. (1851). B. Kamouraska, P. Q., 28 Sept., 1827; d. in the city of Quebec, 4 Feb.; Dr. de G. practised his profession in Quebec, but in 1858, removed to Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, where he remained until 1870. In 1874, he was apptd. Medical Inspector for the Port of Quebec. But it is as a writer of fiction that Dr. De G. will be mainly remembered. He was for many years a

prolific contributor to various journals, the *National*, the *Revue Canadienne*, *L'Opinion Publique*, *l'Album de la Minerve*, *le Défricheur*, being among the number. Among his published works are: *L'homme mort; une nuit dans une sucrerie; le cap au diable; Hélika ou les Souvenirs; d'un maître d'école*. At the time of his death, he was engaged upon *Le Brailard de la Madeleine*.

DELEAGE, REV. FRANÇOIS REGIS (R.C.), one of the oldest and best known of the missionaries of the Ottawa Valley, d. in Ottawa, Ont, 1 Aug., aged 63. He was a native of France, and was the first priest ordained by the late Bishop Guigues. He was the founder of the village of Maniwaki.

DEMERS, REV. FRANÇOIS XAVIER (R.C.), *Curé* of Ste. Anne des Plaines, P. Q.; d. there 16 July.

DENNISTOUN, ROBERT HAMILTON, barrister of Ont. (1874), d. at Kansas City, Mo., U. S., on his return from Southern California, 2 June. The deceased gentleman, so prematurely cut off, was the second s. of Judge Dennistoun of Peterborough, Ont., and was b. in that town 5 March, 1849. He was a man of talent, and in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

DESNOYERS, REV. JEAN C. A. (R.C.), *Curé* of St. Pie, P. Q., d. 28 July. He was a native of St. Jean Baptiste, b. 30 May, 1833, and was ordained priest in 1855.

DESROCHERS, REV. BENJAMIN (R.C.), d. at his native place, Ste. Croix, P. Q., 18 Feb. Mr. D. had been successively vicar of Nicolet (1829-1833), *curé* of St. Urbain, des Eboulements, Chateau Richer, and Ste. Anne de Beaupré (1843-49), when he retired to Ste. Croix.

DIAMOND, JOHN SEGUR, M. D. (1868); b. at Oakville, Ont., Dec., 1836; d. in Toronto, 21 Oct. Dr. D., who introduced Turkish baths in Toronto, was Surgeon to the Toronto Field Battery, and Medical Examiner for the Ancient Order of Foresters.

DINNING, HENRY, a ship-builder; d. in Quebec, 15 Feb., aged 54. Mr. D. came to Can. in early life. He sat for some years in the Quebec City Council.

DOHERTY, MRS. ELIZABETH O'HALLORAN, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Marcus Doherty, of the Superior Court of Quebec, d. in Montreal, 15 Nov.

DOHERTY, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY JOSEPH, commanding the 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt. of Infantry Volunteer Militia (1879), d. at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., the result of an accident, 12 Oct., aged 39. The deceased officer, who had lived in St. Hyacinthe, where he was a mem. of the City Council, for many years, was an enthusiastic Volunteer, and had been twice on duty at the frontier, at the time of the Fenian raids. His remains were buried in Montreal with military honors.

DOSTALER, HON. PIERRE EUSTACHE, M.L.C., of Quebec (1867). B. 16 May, 1809; d. at Berthier, *en haut*, P. Q., 14 Jan. Deceased, who was a farmer, represented Berthier in the Can. Assembly, in the Conservative interest, from 1854 to 1867, and from 1861 to 1863.

DUFFUS, JAMES BAIN, senior partner in the extensive wholesale dry goods firm of Duffus & Co, Halifax, N.S., d. there 10 Feb., aged 52.

DUTEAU, DE GRANPRE, COMTE, for many years Asst. Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Montreal, d. there, 20 Jan., aged 72.

DUTTON, JOSEPH E., Commander of the Allan Line steamship "*Sardinian*." B. in Liverpool, Eng., 1828; d. in Montreal, 6 July. When a boy ran away to sea, and from the humble calling of a cabin-boy worked his way up to mate and then to master. About 30 years ago he entered the service of the Allan Company as a mate on one of their clipper ships; he subsequently was apptd. to the same position on one of their steamships, and 5 years after entering the Company's service he was rated as Captain of the steamship "*St. Andrew*." His course was then upward and onward, and at his death he was the Commodore of the fleet.

"He was an ideal Captain, well educated, kind, a rigid disciplinarian, a born leader of men, and strongly religious. His death, which was very sudden, from Bright's disease, will be felt as a personal loss by thousands of Canadians whose lives have at different times depended upon his skill."—*Toronto Globe*.

"He was recognized as an exceptionally clever navigator and seaman, and proof of his abilities is the fact that no vessel under his command ever suffered a serious mishap. Perhaps Capt Dutton was best known for his evangelical and philanthropical work. He was an eloquent speaker and an earnest student of the Bible and religious works."—*Montreal Star*.

EBBS, REV. EDWARD (Congregational), d. in Toronto 24 June, aged 64. He was one of the oldest Congregational ministers in Canada, and had been superannuated in 1882.

ENGLAND, GEN. POOLE VALLANCEY, an English soldier. B. in Kingston, Ont., 1787; d. at Dover, Eng., 6 Nov. Educated at Kingston under the late Dr. Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto, the deceased officer, at the age of 17, entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and in May, 1805, received a commission as 2nd Lieut. in the Royal Artillery. In 1817 he attained the rank of Captain; in 1843, that of Lieut.-Col.; in 1858, that of Maj.-Genl.; and in 1873, that of Genl. He was also a Col.-Commandant in the Royal Artillery. His war services are stated by Hart as follows:—

"He served on the expedition to the Weser in 1805-6; to the Cape of Good Hope and South America in 1806-7; campaign of 1813, in the Peninsula, including the battle of Vittoria and siege of San Sebastian, for which he has received the silver war medal, with two clasps."

EVANS, SAMUEL R., hardware merchant, d. in Montreal, 17 Aug., aged 59. Mr. E. had long been engaged in business. He was formerly an active volunteer, and organized the first company formed of the Montreal Garrison Artillery.

EVANS, REV. WM. BERTHOME, B. A. (1858), Rector of Woodhouse and Port Dover, and Rural Dean of the County of Norfolk, Ont. B. at Woodhouse, 1834; d.

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there, 6 Dec. Ordained deacon 1859, and priest in 1861, he was for some years the pioneer missionary of the C. of E., in the County of Grey, Ont., and was subsequently Curate at St. Paul's, Woodstock, and Rector of Mitchell. He was a most zealous clergyman.

FARRISS, JOHN, M.P. for Queen's, N.B., in House of Commons (1869-78). B. in Waterborough, N.B., 9 Jan., 1811; d. at Cambridge, N.B., in Nov. Mr. F., who was a Liberal in politics, and a lumber merchant, represented Queen's in the N.B. Assembly from 1854 to 1865, and from 1866 until the Union.

FERGUSON JAMES, Registrar for East and North Middlesex, Ont., (1858). B. at Knockcaughy, Cavan, Irel., 1810; d. at his residence, "The Beeches," near London, Ont., 24 Nov. He was a s. of Mr. Henry Ferguson, formerly a Capt. in the Irish Militia Dragoons, and grand s. of Captain Richard Ferguson, of the King's Black Horse, now the 7th Dragoon Guards. He accompanied his father to Can. in 1824. The latter purchased a large tract of land in London Township, and here Mr. Jas. F. began life as a farmer. Sometime after, he and his bro. Henry, as contractors, built many of the public roads in Western Ont. They also built and carried on a Woollen Mill in London Township; and in 1852, Mr. F., in partnership with the late Sheriff Munro (whom see), and others, undertook several large contracts on the Great Western Railway. In 1854, he unsuccessfully contested West Middlesex in the Conservative interest for the Can. Assembly. Mr. F., who was a gentleman of high intelligence and held in much esteem, was considered one of the best political speakers of his day. He m., in 1835, Maria, dau. of the late Mr. Chas. Sefton, and grand-dau. of Mr. and the Hon. Anne Colewright. One of his daughters is m. to his nephew, the Hon. Justice Ferguson of Toronto, and another to Lieut.-Col. Burnett-Hitchcock, lately serving on the staff in Egypt.

FILIATRAULT, CHAS. M., M.D., Prof.

of Medical Jurisprudence and Senile Diseases in the Montreal branch of the Laval University, d. in Montreal, 5 Feby., aged 38.

FORNERET, CAPT. CUTHBERT AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, a retired officer of the British army. B. in Eng., 1794; d. in Montreal, 19 May. Capt. F. came of an essentially military race, his ancestors for centuries back having been soldiers. His father, Maj. Forneret, 60th Rifles, was an intimate friend of the Duke of Kent. Capt. F. studied at the old College of Marlow, and also at Sandhurst, and in due course was commissioned to his father's regt. He served in all the principal actions in the Peninsula previous to Waterloo, including the battles of Orthes, Toulouse, Neville, Nive, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and was in the memorable retreat from Corunna, for which he held the Peninsula medal, with many clasps. He was placed on half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.

"When Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught) was in Montreal, hearing of the services of this gallant old hero, he asked to have him presented to him."—*Montreal Star*.

FRASER, HON. JAMES, M.L.C. of N.S. (1867). B. in Boleskine, Inverness-shire, Scot., 7 Apl., 1802; d. at New Glasgow, N.S., where he had resided since 1825, 8 May. He accompanied his parents to N.S. in 1804, but passed his early subsequent years in N.B. with an elder bro. From 1825 to 1871 he carried on a large and successful business at New Glasgow, latterly in partnership with his sons. In 1868, he was elected Chief of the Clan Fraser for B.N.A. Mr. F. was a Conservative in his political predilections.

FRASER REV. THOMAS, a retired clergyman of the Presb. Ch. B. in Johnstone, Scot., 1791; d. in Montreal, 15 July. Mr. F. was ordained in 1819 in connection with the Relief Ch., and was for some time minister at Dalkeith. In 1827 he came to Can., and became pastor of a congregation in connection with the Ch. of Scotland at Niagara. He remained there a short time, and then connected

himself with the Dutch Reformed Ch. in the U.S., returning to Can., and becoming minister of the Scotch Ch. in Lanark, Ont., in 1844. In 1861 he retired on his commutation allowance from the active duties of the ministry, and took up his residence in Montreal. His intellect remained unclouded to the last, and he took a deep interest in ecclesiastical matters. In 1867 he published a volume of sermons affectionately commended to "humble-minded Christians in plain congregations," which proved very acceptable to a considerable section of the public. It may be interesting to state that when Mr. F. first settled at Niagara there was no synod or general assembly in Can. The first synod was constituted at Kingston in 1831, when eleven ministers and two elders were present. Mr. F. was the father of the Rev. Joshua Fraser well known in Canadian literary circles as the author of *Three Months Among the Moose and Shanty, Forest and River Life*.

FULLER, THE RIGHT REVD. THOS. BROCK, D.C.L., D.D., Lord Bishop of Niagara (1875). B. in Kingston, Ont., 16 July, 1810; d. at his residence, "Bishophurst," Hamilton, Ont., 16 Dec. He was the only s. of Major Thos. R. Fuller, of H. M's. 41st Regt. of Foot, by Miss England, a cousin of the late Genl. Sir Richard England, K.C.B. He was also a lineal descendant, on the paternal side, of Dr. Thos. Fuller, the celebrated English divine of the 17th century. He had the misfortune to be deprived of both his parents while very young, and was adopted by his aunt, Mrs. Leeming, of Chippewa. Ed. at the Grammar Schs. of Hamilton and York, and at Chambly Theological Seminary, he was ordained deacon in 1833, and priest in 1835. He commenced his parish labours as curate in Montreal in 1834, during the terrible ravages of cholera in that city, and was unceasingly employed in visiting the sick, consoling the dying, and burying the dead, until the plague was stayed. In 1835 he was for a short time Curate of

Adolphustown. From there he was sent to Chatham for missionary duty in Lambton and Kent. There, with his characteristic zeal and energy, he established and officiated in several stations at widely separated points which have since grown into vigorous and self-supporting parishes. At that time there were but 40 Ch. of Eng. clergymen in U. C., they were widely scattered and had but little opportunity of intercourse and conference with each other; they were without combination or affiliation among themselves, and had small support and encouragement from the people. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was compelled at this critical period, in consequence of a stoppage of the usual grant of the Imperial Parliament, to make a reduction in the stipends of its missionaries in Can. There were few candidates for orders, and inadequate means existed of Canadian education for the ministry. At this juncture, in June, 1836, the young missionary published a thoughtful pamphlet entitled, "*The State and Prospects of the Church in Canada*," which was remarkable for its foresight as well as for its broad and comprehensive grasp of the pressing questions which it discussed. Read by the lights of to-day, it is a series of fulfilled prophecies, warning the Ch. that the State support of the Canadian Episcopate might at any moment be swept away, that the colleges which were looked to as the training school for clerical candidates might meet the same fate, and that the endowments of the Ch. might be secularized. These forecasts proved well founded. On the death of Bishop Stewart the stipend of £3,000 a year, granted by the Imperial Government as a salary for a Canadian Bishop, was wholly withdrawn, the clergy reserves were secularized in 1854, provision through a commutation fund being made for its beneficiaries during their lives, and King's College ceased to be a Ch. of England institution in 1849; Mr. Fuller's remedy for the troubles, he

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thought, threatening and rapidly approaching, was the establishment of Diocesan Synods on which the Laity should be fully represented. He pointed out the marvellous growth of the American Church, and urged that Canada should copy from it the adoption of canons suitable for the state of the country, and binding upon all; and the active assistance of their laity. The conventions of that Church, he urged, provided for by their constitution have been the instruments, under God, by which its wonderful growth has been effected. These were the ideas the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan took up and still further developed, and the first fruits of his agitation of the subject was the founding of the Church Society, in 1842, which was a great step in preparing the Ch. to cope with her difficulties, caused by the alienation of her property some years later; but he never rested until, in 1853, he presided over the first Colonial Synod of the English Ch. ever held; but, as the late Rev. Saltern Givens stated, in a letter in 1877:—"Bishop Fuller has the honour of having first suggested synodical action. Great must have been his satisfaction in witnessing its adoption, and the benefits it has conferred upon the Colonial Church." Yes, the grain of mustard seed planted by him in 1836 has grown and developed and spread, so that the system of synods then suggested was adopted in Can., in Australia, in Africa, and all the other English colonies. In 1840, Mr. F. was apptd. Rector of Thorold, where he remained until 1861, in which year he became Rector of St. George's Ch., Toronto.

In 1869 he was apptd. Archdeacon of Niagara by Bishop Strachan, as a mark of appreciation of his zeal, energy, and manifold labours on behalf of the Ch., his jurisdiction extending over the old Niagara District and the Toronto Diocese west of the city; and when the new Diocese of Niagara was set apart, he was elected its first Bishop on the 17th March,

1875, by more than two-thirds of the clergy and nineteen-twentieths of the lay vote. His consecration took place at Hamilton on the 1st of May following the anniversary of his wedding day, and the birthday of his excellent wife. Amid the toils of his busy life he published for the instruction of the laity several excellent tracts on Christian doctrine and practice, remarkable for their plain and direct teaching, which, addressing itself to the young and uneducated, in simple, earnest language, has given them an enduring value, and a popularity which they still retain over numberless publications on kindred subjects. He was one of the most efficient and zealous promoters of Trinity College, an active and assiduous member of its council, and a liberal contributor to its funds. His unvarying support was manifested but a few days before his death by a generous subscription to its Endowment Fund.

Bishop F. m. in 1835, Cynthia, eld. dau. of the late Col. Saml. Street, of Niagara Falls, and sister of the late T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.

"As a Churchman he was moderate in his sentiments, sound and consistent in his allegiance to the Prayer Book, and free from all trace of party spirit. His various tracts, charges, sermons, etc., that have been published, are replete with the same judicious, practical views that characterized his life."—*Dominion Churchman*.

"The lesson of the life just ended is full of example worthy of emulation. It has been a life of unceasing work, a constant striving for noble ends and high attainments. Cast in hard lines and in unlovable places, he never murmured, but strove earnestly ever for the right, making his life pure and good and holy."—*Hamilton Spectator*.

GAUVREAU, LOUIS P., N.P. (1849). d. at Rimouski, of which town he was Mayor, 3 Apl. He held for many years the offices of Collector of Customs and Coroner.

GAUVREAU, PIERRE, C.E., for many years Managing Engineer of the Department of Public Works of Quebec, d. in Quebec, 16 May, aged 71. He had been

employed on the public works of Can. previous to Confederation.

GINGRAS, JULES FABIAN, Asst. French Translator to House of Commons, Can. (1862), d. in Ottawa, 6 Feb., aged 55. Mr. G. was the author of one or two brochures relating to the French language.

GINTY, JOHN, Contractor. B. at Oldcastle, Westmeath, Irel., 1821; d. in New York, 11 Sept. Mr. G. accompanied his father to Can. in 1827. The family settled on a farm in the County of Simcoe, and there Mr. G. remained until the project for the construction of the Northern Railway was brought forward, when he undertook a contract for a portion of the road. In 1856 he took up his residence in Toronto, and became a partner of his cousin, Mr. Alex. Manning, now Mayor of that city. This partnership subsisted up to 1873, when it was dissolved. The firm undertook contracts for the construction of many leading and important works, both in Canada and the U. S., and not only acquitted themselves with credit, but succeeded in securing profits. Mr. G. was subsequently a mem. of another firm which constructed section "A" of the Can. Pacific Railway, between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. This was, we believe, his last public work. Mr. G. was an earnest Conservative in politics, and laboured strenuously to advance the interests of his political friends. Personally, he was much liked, the result, no doubt, of his warm-hearted and affectionate disposition. He was a man of the most unbending principles of honour and probity. He had sat, we believe, in the City Council of Toronto, but was never anxious for personal advancement or preferment. His name, nevertheless, had been mentioned in connection with a seat in the Senate, and there is no doubt, had it pleased Sir John Macdonald to elevate him to that Chamber, he would have done honour to the nomination. At the time of his death he was a Director of the newly-established Cen-

tral Bank. His remains were taken to Tecumseh for interment.

"Mr. Ginty glides quietly through life and exercises considerable influence in a noiseless way, keeping meanwhile his own counsel with considerable success. Deeper than he seems, over the surface of his character might be written Denham's lines—

'Search not to find what lies too deeply hid,
Nor to know things where knowledge is forbid.'
—*Davin's Irishman in Canada.*

GIRROIR, REV. HUBERT (R.C.). B. at Tracadie, N.S., 1826; d. at St. Paul de Havre-Boucher, P.Q., 25 Jan. Ordained priest, 1853, he was stationed successively at Lévis, Arichat, West Arichat, Cheticamp, and St. Paul.

GOUIN, REV. PIERRE TREFFLE, *Curé* of La Baie du Febvre, P.Q., where he d. 13 July, aged 50. The deceased gentleman, a native of Three Rivers, was educated at Nicolet, and greatly distinguished himself in his studies. He was duly ordained to the priesthood of the Ch. of Rome, and was successively *Curé* at l'Avenir, St. Stanislas, and La Baie, in all of which places he was as much respected for his great mental gifts as he was beloved for his warm personal qualities.

GUEST, THOMAS B., M.P.P. for South Perth in the Ont. Assembly (1871-75). B. in Irel., 1816; d. at his residence, Pembroke Place, St. Mary's, Ont., 1 March. Mr. G., who was a Conservative in politics, came to this country when young, and was for some years subsequently engaged in lumbering on the Ottawa. He accumulated wealth and moved west, settling at St. Mary's, of which place, in 1855, he became Reeve, and in 1864, Mayor. He was also elected to the Wardenship of Perth on two occasions.

GURNEY, EDWARD, head of the extensive stove manufacturing firm of E. & C. Gurney. B. in Steuben, Oneida Co., N.Y., 1817; d. at Hamilton, Ont., 21 Nov. Mr. G. moved to Utica, N.Y., when a lad, and from there to Hamilton, in 1842. He was accompanied by his

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bro. One year after they reached Hamilton they commenced the manufacture of stoves, etc., in a small way. Both brothers were keen, shrewd business men. Possessed of indomitable pluck, perseverance, and untiring energy, they rapidly pushed their way along. From their humble beginning they built up probably the largest stove manufacturing business in Can. As the country grew so their business increased. They started branches in Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg, all under the firm name of E. & C. Gurney & Co. Mr. Edward G. was the senior partner in the business. He was also senior partner in the Gurney Manufacturing Company, Dundas, and Gurney & Ware's Scale Works, in Hamilton. Besides these, he was interested in innumerable insurance, banking, loan and other companies. His life was essentially a business life, it knew no such word as rest. It was restless, tireless, pushing even to the last, when nature gave way and he could no longer attend to and conduct the vast business enterprises with which he was connected. Although of strong political feelings, and ever taking a deep interest in municipal and national matters, Mr. G. never sought municipal or parliamentary honours. He had too much business to attend to. But so great was he esteemed and respected by his fellow townsmen, that there is no doubt he could have had both had he cared for them. He always held that a policy of protection was the best for Canada's interests, and would serve to develop her as a country, and increase her wealth and importance more than would anything else. He had learned his ideas on protection from Horace Greeley, and was in favour of it from the time he first came to Can., long before the National Policy was introduced. It is needless to say he was one of the first and most ardent supporters of that policy, and by every means in his power helped to further its interests. Mr. G.'s nature was strong and deep, and capable of great feeling. It has been said of him that in whatever he did he was always sincere. He was never known to forget a friend in distress. His charity was great. It was quiet and unostentatious, but he gave with a liberal hand and told no one of his good deeds. He not only won universal esteem and regard, but by those who worked for him he was beloved. To them he was ever kind, and many an eye brimmed over with tears when the news of his death was told. He was a self-made man. He cut out his own career and cut it boldly and well. It was with a master

hand that he overcame the countless difficulties of life and rose to a position of eminence. But he never grew proud. His mind was too broad. His heart was filled with the divine spirit of Christian charity, and to him a man was a man, no matter whether rich or poor. He judged by deeds. Shortly before his death he requested that he should be buried by his men, and named those whom he wished to act as pall-bearers. They were the foremen of the different departments, men who had been with him for years and had grown grey in his service. Even at the last he turned to these men with whom he had been so long associated, and showed how much esteem and regard he felt for them.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

HALLIBURTON, JOHN CROKE, Clerk of the Legislative Council of N.S. (1838), d. at Halifax, N.S., 7 Nov., aged 78. He was the eld. and only surviving s. of the late Sir Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of N.S., was called to the Bar of that Province in 1829, and in the following year entered the public service as Deputy Clerk of the Leg. Council. While a young man he challenged the late Hon. Joseph Howe to a duel, for some remarks made by the latter reflecting on the character of his father. The duel took place in the then Tower woods, Halifax, but neither party was injured.

"A more upright, courteous and kindly-hearted man never breathed the breath of life."—*Montreal Gazette*.

HANDYSIDE, LIEUT.-COL. N. J., late in command of the "Victoria Rifles" of Montreal, with which corps he had been on active service on the frontier during the Fenian raids, d. in Montreal 22 Sept.

"One in every sense the model of an officer and a gentleman."—*Montreal Gazette*.

HARPER, LOUIS GEORGE, Dist. Magistrate for Gaspé (1876). B. at Cap Santé, P.Q., of Scottish and French descent, 28 Feb., 1830; d. at Percé, P.Q., 16 Apl. Educated at Nicolet, Mr. H. was called to the Bar, 1855, and practised his profession in Quebec up to 1858, in which year he was apptd. Prothonotary of the Superior Ct., Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Circuit Ct., and Registrar at Gaspé. These positions

he continued to fill up to 1874, when he resigned in order to contest the County, in the Conservative interest, for the House of Commons. He was elected, and continued to hold the seat up to 1876, when he retired to accept the Dist. Magistrateship. He was Mayor of Percé for some years. Mr. H. was a man highly esteemed both for his public character and his private worth.

HARRIS, CAPT. JAS. BEVERIDGE, late Capt. in H. M.'s 24th Regt. (1828), d. at his residence, "Benares," Credit, Ont., 5 Sept., aged 88.

HARRIS, REV. SAMUEL (C. of E.). B. in Suffolk, Eng., 1799; d. at Simcoe, Ont., 2 Nov. Came to Can. 1839, and became a Congregational minister, labouring at Simcoe. Subsequently joined the Ch. of Eng., and was ordained by the late Bishop Cronyn. He officiated for many years in the parishes of Waterford, Delhi, and Lymedoch, Ont.

HARRIS, THOMAS, High Sheriff of Vancouver Island, B.C. (1876). B. in Hertfordshire, Eng., 1816; d. in Victoria, B.C., 4 Dec. He went to California in 1853, and to B.C. in 1858. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislature of Vancouver Island, and in the following year was elected first Mayor of Victoria, a position he retained for three successive terms.

HECTOR, GEO. FORBES, R.N., d. in Toronto, 1 June, aged 34. Mr. H. served in the Royal Navy as a midshipman for some years, and was afterwards Lieut. in the Dominion Marine service. At the time of his death he was in the Meteorological service. He held the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, as a reward for bravery in saving life. Mr. H. was a s. of Mr. John Hector, Q.C., of Toronto.

HELLMUTH, MRS., wife of the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, late Bishop of Huron, d. at Birkenhead, Eng., 21 May. The deceased lady was a dau. of the late Genl. Thos. Evans, C.B.

HOLDEN, THOS., Police Magistrate at Belleville, Ont., d. there, 28 June, aged

44. Mr. H. was called to the Ont. Bar, 1863.

HOOPER, ANGUS CAMERON, a mem. of the well-known firm of Wm. Dow & Co., Brewers, of Montreal, d. in that city, 4 Dec., aged 58. Mr. H., who was a native of Sussex, Eng., came to Can. about 30 years ago in the service of the Bank of B.N.A., of which institution he eventually became Manager in Montreal. As a proof of his popularity among the Bank's customers he was, on his retirement, presented by them with a valuable service of plate. Deceased, who was one of the auditors of the Grand Trunk Railway, a director of several English Insurance Companies, and a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, was recognized among the leading commercial men of Montreal as a man of sterling integrity and sound common sense.

HOPKINS, ABRAHAM, A. B., M. B., M.R.C.S. (Irel.), d. at Cookshire, P.Q., 28 Augt. B. at Shillelagh, Wicklow, Irel., 27 July, 1827. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin.

HOUE, FREDERIC, M.P. for Maskinongé in the House of Commons (1878-84). B. at Rivière-du-Loup, *en haut*, P.Q., 23 Sept., 1847; d. there, 15 Nov. Educated at Nicolet, he entered the profession of journalism by founding, in 1857, at St. Alban's, Vt., a paper called *L'Avenir National*, of which he became the editor. Subsequently, in 1870 or '71, he was associated with M. Ferdinand Gagnon in publishing *Le Foyer Canadien*, at Worcester, Mass. Returning to Can. in 1874, he became editor of *Le Nouveau Monde*, of Montreal, of which he succeeded to sole proprietorship in 1878, making it a daily journal, and reducing its price to one cent. The *Monde* speedily increased in circulation, and being independent in politics, and fearless in the expression of its opinions, wielded no inconsiderable influence among the people of his race. Mr. H. retired from its control in 1882, owing to a disagreement with his Bishop over the Laval University matter. (See A. R., 1882, p. 175). In addition to other pub-

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HOWE, LL.D. (J. Sidney), having fi-ter in th-came to Cayuga- in 1853, the Tor-remained-proceeds-the Head-lege, Pa-

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HUBER, Joint Pre-treal (18-Chambly, Montreal, in 1836, h-the insurg-sent with-Benoit, ar-arrested sequently-years parc-On two oc-candidate

lic positions, Mr. H. was Presdt. of the Club Cartier of Montreal (a Conservative organization), and Lieut.-Col. commanding the 86th "Three Rivers" Batt. of Infantry (Volunteer Militia). He was buried with military honours; and it has been announced that his political friends will erect a suitable monument over his remains.

"He was a man of marked independence of character, of frankness, of honour, of indomitable spirit and energy; and no man who has seen him here for these many years past but must have been touched with that exhibition of spirit and energy which he made when he struggled against weakness and disease, in the discharge of his duties in Parliament."—*Hon. Ed. Blake: Speech on the Address, 1885.*

HOWE, MICHAEL CALLANAN, M.A., LL.D. (1859). B. in Tipperary, Irel.; d. at Sidney, New South Wales, 3 Augt. After having filled the position of Classical Master in the Royal Belfast Institution, he came to Can., 1851, became Master of the Cayuga Sch., then of the Galt Sch., and in 1853, succeeded to the Rectorship of the Toronto Grammar Sch., where he remained until 1866, in which year he proceeded to Australia, and there filled the Head Mastership of Newington College, Parramatta.

HOWIE, REV. JAMES (Presb.). B. in Kilmarnock, Scot., 1814; d. at Comber, Ont., of which he was pastor, in Nov. He came to Can. in 1864 as a minister in the Congregational body, and was in charge of Zion Ch., Guelph, Ont.

HUBERT, RENE AUGUSTE RICHARD, Joint Prothonotary of the Dist. of Montreal (1866). B. at St. Denis, River Chambly, P.Q., 5 June, 1811; d. in Montreal, 16 June. Called to the Bar in 1836, he in the following year joined the insurgents in Lower Can., was present with them at St. Eustace and St. Benoit, and remained in arms until his arrest and imprisonment, in 1838. Subsequently he was released, and for many years practised his profession in Montreal. On two occasions he was an unsuccessful candidate for parliamentary honours.

Mr. H. was ed. at St. Hyacinthe, and was related to the late Sir G. E. Cartier.

INGLIS, REV. WALTER (Presb.). B. in Scot., 1815; d. at Ayr, Ont., 18 Oct. Educated for the ministry at Edinburgh University and Glasgow, he was ordained in 1842, and in the same year proceeded to South Africa, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. After a good number of vicissitudes Mr. I. was settled beyond the Vaal River, among the Bechuanas, having the celebrated Dr. Livingstone as one of his nearest neighbours. The troubles with the Boers were still in progress, and in one of those unaccountable freaks by which the British policy in South Africa has once and again been characterized, the independence of the Orange Sovereignty and the Transvaal Republic was recognised, while the natives were practically handed over, with scarcely the shadow of reserve, to the tender mercies of the Boers. In a very short time the result of this policy became clearly manifest. The Boers had always been inveterate slave-makers and slave-holders just as they are to this day. Released at last, as they thought, from all fear of British interference they, with greater boldness than ever, set about the congenial work of shooting the adult natives, seizing their lands, and enslaving their children. For his opposition to this sort of work, all the world knows how Dr. Livingstone's house was wrecked, his library burnt, and his philosophical apparatus broken and destroyed by the reckless Boers. The other missionaries who were still on the ground when Dr. Livingstone was away on his earlier exploring journeys fared little better. Messrs. Inglis and Edwards joined in a very mild and most temperately-worded remonstrance to the Volksraad against the whole system of child slavery as then carried on. For this seemingly very innocent if not absolutely praiseworthy proceeding they were tried for high treason against the Boer Republic, and in due time, without much regard to either law or reason, were

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found guilty and sentenced to be expelled the country. Had they not been British subjects it is in the last degree likely that they would have been shot. As it was they were marched under a strong burgher guard to the frontiers and charged never to show face within the bounds of the Republic again. Their houses which they had built with their own money were confiscated without compensation, and they were given to understand that they might be very thankful that they had got off with their lives. After some time spent in Cape Colony, Mr. I. returned to Britain, and not long thereafter severed his connection with the London Missionary Society. In 1855 he came out to this country as a Missionary from the United Presbyterian, Ch. of Scotland. From that time till his death he laboured faithfully and earnestly with unwearied singleness and simplicity of aim for the advancement of the cause of Christ in Ontario. He was a bro. of the Rev. Wm. Inglis, of the Toronto *Globe* staff.

INNES, MRS. ELSPET FORDYCE, relict of the late Mr. Alex. Innes, and mother of James Innes, Esq., M.P., and editor and proprietor of the Guelph *Mercury*, d. at Guelph, Ont., 26 Nov., aged 82. The deceased lady was a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scot.

JACK, HENRY, Insurance Agent, d. in St. John, N.B., 28 Oct. For many years he was Accountant in St. John for the Bank of B.N.A.

JENNINGS, EDWARD, M.D. (1843), d. in Halifax, N.S., where he had long practised his profession, 15 Nov. He was a graduate of the College of P. and Surgeons of N.Y.

JODOIN, JEAN BAPTISTE, M.P. for Chambly in the House of Commons (1874-75), d. in Montreal, 14 Jan., aged 75. A Liberal in politics, he was unseated and disqualified in Augt., 1875.

JONES, HORATIO NELSON, for many years Secy. to the Bd. of Harbour Comms. of Quebec, d. in that city 28 Augt., aged 79.

JONES, RALPH, formerly a prominent contractor, d. in Ottawa, 9 March, aged 66. He was the eld. s. of the late Alpheus Jones, Esq., of Prescott, Ont., and a nephew of the late Hon. Justice Jones, of Toronto. In early life Mr. J. gave practical illustration of his warm interest in navigation projects on the upper St. Lawrence. He subsequently became a railway contractor, and as such constructed some portions of the Grand Trunk Railway, as well as some sections of lines in the U.S. His greatest undertaking was, however, the Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, East and West Blocks, built by him previous to Confederation, in partnership with Mr. E. Haycock. Latterly Mr. J. held for some years the office of Secy. to the Bd. of Intercolonial Railway Comms., and he was also employed as an assistant to the late Mr. Frank Shanly, C.E., while the latter was adjusting certain claims brought against the Govt. in connection with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. J. was a man of high principle and much esteemed by all who knew him.

JOUBERT, AMBROSE, late Chief of Police of Montreal, d. there in Nov., aged 84. Deceased had served as a "patriot" in 1837, and was among those banished to Bermuda.

KEARNS, REV. RICHARD (R.C.), Presdt. of St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S. (1877). B. in Tipperary, Irel., 18 Feb., 1847; d. in Halifax, 27 May. Educated under the Jesuit Fathers in Montreal, he was duly ordained to the priesthood, and had charge of Tusket Wedge, and subsequently of Yarmouth, N.S.

KEEFE, RALPH WINNINGTON, Barrister of Ont. (1877). B. in Montreal, 30 Oct., 1856; d. at Colorado Springs, U.S., 31 Oct. He was the 2nd s. of T. C. Keefer, Esq., C.M.G., of Ottawa, by Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Thos. McKay, of Rideau Hall, Ottawa. He passed his final examination for Barrister before attaining his majority, and was obliged to wait until he became of

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age before he could be sworn in as Barrister. Immediately thereafter he accompanied his father, who had been appointed Chief Commissioner for Canada to the Paris Exhibition of 1878, as his Private Secretary. On his return he commenced the practice of his profession at Toronto, and soon after became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Delamere, Black & Reesor, of that city. In 1880, Mr. K. married Grace, eldest dau. of E. O. Bickford, Esq., of Grove Vale, Toronto. In 1881 his health failing, he went to Nassau (Bahamas) for the winter. In 1882 he went to Colorado, and thence to Southern California for the winter, and the following summer moved north into the Sierra Nevada mountains at Lake Tahoe, on the boundary between California and Nevada. From thence he removed to Carson, the capital of Nevada, and returned in Oct., 1884, to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he was suddenly cut off by hemorrhage of the lungs, on 31 Oct., at the age of 28 years, leaving his widow with three children.

KEMP, REV. ALEX. FERRIE, M.A. (1863), LL.D. (1871). B. in Greenock, Scot., 22 June, 1822; d. in Hamilton, Ont., 3 May. Dr. K. received his academic and theological education at the Univ. of Edinburgh and the Presb. College, Lon., Eng. He was ordained to the Presb. ministry, 1850, and was sent to Bermuda as Chaplain to the 26th Cameronians, then stationed there. In 1855, he was called to the St. Gabriel St. Ch., Montreal, where he ministered with marked ability and energy until his translation to Windsor, Ont., 1867. His subsequent appointments were as follows:—Prof of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic, Olivet College, Michigan; Prof. in Knox College, Galesburg; Principal Young Ladies' College Brantford, Ont., 1874; do., do., do., Ottawa, 1878. Dr. K. was joint editor, with Rev. Donald Fraser, of the *Canadian Presbyterian*, an unofficial organ of the Presb. Ch., for two years; he edited a Digest of the Minutes of the Synod of the Presb. Ch. in Can. (1861),

and was an associate editor of the *Presbyterian Year Book* (1883). In addition, he contributed several valuable scientific papers to the *Can. Naturalist*. A monument has been erected to his memory in Burlington Cemetery, Hamilton, by a number of the pupils of the Brantford and Ottawa Ladies' Colleges.

KERR, JAMES J., Inspector of Customs for N.S. (1874). B. at Amherst, N.S., 11 Jan., 1831; d. in Halifax, N.S., 9 Jan. He studied law with his uncle, Mr. D. S. Kerr, Q.C., of Fredericton, N.B., and was called to the Bar, 1853. He held for a period the Shrievalty of Cumberland, N.S., and was subsequently apptd. Collector of Customs at Amherst, in the same Province. He m. in 1857, Annie, dau. of Mr. Sheriff Chandler, of N.S.

KING, THOMAS DAVIES, *litterateur*. B. in Bristol Eng., 1819; d. in Montreal, 8 Nov. Mr. K. came to Montreal in 1858, and was employed for some years as a Meteorologist by the Grand Trunk Railway. It has been stated that he made a series of valuable experiments on the Victoria Bridge during its construction with the instruments invented and manufactured by himself. He subsequently devoted himself principally to literature and art, and established a weekly paper called the *Spectator*. He was an enthusiastic student of Shakespeare, and an ardent collector of all works relating to the Immortal Bard. His collection, after his death, was purchased by the Hon. D. A. Smith and Mr. W. C. McDonald, and presented to McGill University, for which institution Mr. K., in 1864, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, had succeeded in securing the endowment of a "Shakespeare Gold Medal" for an Honour Course, to comprise and include the works of Shakespeare and the literature of Eng. from his time to the time of Addison. Mr. K. was a mem. of the old Literary Society in Cathcart St., Montreal, and he was one of the founders of the more recent

Shakespeare Club of that city, Mr. J. S. Lee having founded the first. Among Mr. K.'s publications was a work containing photographic copies of well-known paintings and engravings with descriptive letter-press; a small volume entitled *Bacon vs. Shakespeare*; and a pamphlet, printed for private circulation, putting the question, *Shall we open Shakespeare's Grave? No.*

"The father of Shakespearean study in Montreal."—*Montreal Shakespeare Club.*

KINGSMILL, GEORGE RODEN, journalist. B. in Toronto, 1811; d. in Ottawa, 24 Dec. Educated at U.C. College, Mr. K. early adopted the profession of journalism. Removing to Chicago, he was on the staff of the *Post* of that city at the time of the first Fenian invasion of Can., in 1866, and at his own expense raised a *corps* of resident Canadians, which he brought to Toronto for the defence of Can. Of this *corps* he remained in command until its subsequent disbandment. Mr. K. remained in Can. and succeeded the late Danl. Morrison, as editor of the short-lived *Toronto Telegraph*. On the establishment of the *Mail*, in 1872, he became night editor, a position he relinquished to proceed to Eng. as a Govt. Immigration Agent. At the time of his death he was on the editorial staff of the *Ottawa Sun*. Mr. K. was a well-read man, and a writer of taste and discrimination. He was the author of a popular patriotic song which had been set to music.

"Was possessed of manliness, independence, and fine social qualities."—*Hamilton Spectator.*

LAFONTAINE HON. FRANÇOIS XAVIER AIME, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Ct. of P.Q. (1859-76). B. at Three Rivers, P.Q., 7 Oct., 1810; d. at his residence, "Fontain Val," Aylmer, P.Q., 7 July. Educated at Nicolet, Mr. L. was called to the Bar of L.C. in 1838. He filled for many years previous to his elevation to the Bench, the offices of Crown Lands Agent, and Prothonotary and Clk. of the Crown, for the Dist. of Ottawa. Judge L. retired on a pension in 1876.

LAGACE, REV. PIERRE (R.C.), Principal of Laval Normal School, Quebec. B. at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q., 17 Oct., 1830; d. in the city of Quebec, 6 Dec. Educated at Ste. Anne, Mr. L. was ordained priest in 1844. He held a professorship at Ste. Anne's College up to 1862, in which year he was apptd. Superior of that institution. In 1863 he was named Vicaire of Notre Dame de Quebec; in 1865, *Curé* of Ste. Claire; in 1866, again Vicaire of Notre Dame; and in 1871, he recd. the appt. which he held until his decease, Principal of Laval Normal School. The Abbé L., who was a man of high scholastic abilities, was the author of *Les Chants d'église harmonisés*, a work which he published in 1859.

LANCASTER, JOSEPH J., M.D. (1846). B. at Norwich, Ont., 25 May, 1813; d. in London, Ont., where he had long practised his profession, 19 Augt. He pursued his medical studies in New York, and was the first to introduce the homeopathic system into Ont. The Cleveland Homeopathic College conferred upon him an honorary degree for valuable services rendered the profession.

LANDRY, JEAN ETIENNE, M.D. (1840), Prof. of Surgery in Laval University (1854). B. at Carleton, Bonaventure, P.Q., 25 Dec., 1815; d. in the city of Quebec, 17 June. This eminent surgeon was the grands. of one of the exiles from Acadia. He was ed. at Ste. Anne, an institution founded by a maternal uncle, Rev. C. F. Painchaud. After being admitted to his profession he practised for some years at Point Levis, and subsequently for three years held the position of house surgeon to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec. Resigning this appt., he went into general practice in Quebec, in which he remained until 1864. In that year he took charge of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, of which he had become a proprietor, and this position he continued to hold until his decease. On his appt., in 1854, to a chair in Laval, Dr. L. was sent to Europe for the purpose of perfecting certain branches of knowledge

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in the medical schools, and also to purchase a library and certain apparatus for a museum, surgical instruments, &c., a mission in which he was entirely successful. Dr. L., who had earned much distinction in his profession, held the appt. of surgeon to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, the Ursulines' and the Good Shepherds' Convents, and was also visiting physician and surgeon to the Jesuits' establishment, and to the Marine Hospital, resigning the last-named in 1880. At one period he had the honour of being called upon to serve as asst. surgeon to two of H. M.'s regiments of the line, the 24th and 11th Regts. of Foot. He was a corresponding mem. of the Anthropological Society of Paris, an hon. mem. of the Emulation Society of Louvain, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, and Knight Commander of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre. Philippe, his 2nd surviving s., a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, and of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, has sat for Montmagny in the House of Commons since 1878. The late doctor was one of the benefactors of the *Hospital du Sacre Cœur*, to which he gave over \$12,000. He also bequeathed sums of money to the Grey Nuns and the Good Shepherds. His property at Carleton, P.Q., he left to the Bishop of Rimouski.

LAUDER, ABRAM WM., M.P.P. in the Ont. Assembly (1867-84). B. at Bewcastle, Cumberland, Eng., 1834; d. at his residence "Ardnacloch," Toronto, 20 Feb. The deceased, who was one of the leaders of the Conservative party in the Ont. Assembly, first sat for South, and subsequently for East Grey. He was called to the Bar of Ont., 1864. Mr. L. was a most devoted mem. of the Methodist Ch., and in 1868 assumed the responsibility of buying the land on which the Metropolitan Ch. in Toronto is built. He was a mem. of the Senate of Victoria University. His s., W. Waugh Lauder, is well known as an accomplished pianist.

"A man beloved by his family, his church, and his country."—*Rev. Hugh Johnston*.

LAVELL CHAS. HENRY, M. D. (1873), M.R.C.P. & S., Kingston (1874). B. at Peterboro', Ont., 6 Aug., 1834; d. in Kingston, Ont. 27 Feb. This most promising physician graduated in Medicine in 1873, but being under age, was not laureated until the following year. He devoted himself to the special study and practice of diseases of the eye and ear. In 1881, he was apptd. Prof. of Practical Anatomy and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery in the Royal College of P. and S. of Kingston. He was the eld. s. of Dr. M. Lavell, the present Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary.

LEES, JAMES EDWARD, B.A. (1877), barrister of Ont., d. in Toronto, 4 Nov., aged 30.

"A distinguished graduate of the University of Toronto, and a well-read lawyer of sound legal principles and great promise."—*Toronto Globe*.

LEFEBVRE, JOSEPH, Registrar of Shefford, P. Q. (1878), b. at Laprairie, P.Q., 9 Nov., 1833; d. at Waterloo, P. Q., 14 May. He was a Notary by profession, and for some years filled the position of Deputy Registrar of Bromes, and Clk. of the Court at that village.

LESLIE, WM., late Warden of the County of Wellington, Ont. (1884-85), d. at Puslinch, Ont., 2 Dec., aged 67.

LEVESQUE, REV. DEMETRIUS (R. C.). B. at Riviere Ouelle, P. Q., 1846; d. there, 21 July. The deceased clergyman, who was regarded as one of the most brilliant and profound of his order in Montreal, was educated at St. Anne and at Montreal College. After spending two years at the Sulpicians' novitiate of Isy in France, he returned to Can. to labour in the Ministry. He filled for two years the Professorship of Philosophy in Montreal College, when he was called to the Cathedral of Notre Dame of that city, and there achieved great distinction as a preacher. He d., suddenly, from an attack of typhoid fever.

"His name was quite familiar to the whole population, and his brilliant ser-

mons on many occasions will long be remembered."—*Montreal Star*.

LIDSTONE, JAMES SPENCER, a former resident of Ottawa, d. in London, Eng., in Nov. He published for some years a periodical, partly in prose and partly in verse, called "*The Londoniad*."

LINDSAY, ERROL BOYD, Registrar and Treasurer of the Trinity House of Quebec from 1832 to 1871, when he retired on a pension. B. in the city of Quebec, 17 June, 1798; d. there, 14 June. Mr. L., who was a Notary by profession, was a son of Wm. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the Leg. Assembly of L. C.

LINDSAY, MATTHEW, formerly of the firm of Logan, Lindsay & Co., St. John, N.B.; d. there in March. Deceased, who was a native of Fifeshire, Scot., and highly esteemed for his good qualities, had been engaged in business in St. John for over a quarter of a century.

LOCKE, THOMAS, M.P.P. for Stanstead in the Quebec Assembly (1867-75). B. in Barnston, P.Q., 16 June, 1824; d. there, 27 Jan. His parents came from New Hampshire in the early part of the century. Mr. L. was at one time Mayor of Barnston. He was a Conservative.

LONGLEY, AVARD, M.P. for Annapolis, in the House of Commons (1878-82). B. at Paradise, Annapolis, N.S., 22 Feb., 1823; d. there, 22 Feb. His paternal ancestors came from Massachusetts, his maternal from Germany. Mr. L., who was a prominent mem. of the Baptist Ch. and Association, was also a Governor of Acadia College. He took a warm interest in the advancement of Temperance, and at one time held the position of Grand Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of N.S. He was Presdt. of the N.S. Fruit Growers' Assn., of which body he was one of the founders. From 1859 to 1867 he held a seat in the N.S. Assembly, during several years of which time he held the office of Chief Commr. of the N. S. Railway. Mr. L. took an active part in forwarding and was an advocate of the Union of the Provinces. He also sup-

ported the school bill, extension of the railway system, important amendments to and improvements in the License law and other measures.

"A man with more than ordinary ability and information; deeply concerned in the welfare of the Province and Dominion; closely identified with all political questions since the time when the late Judge Johnstone was the leader of the party with which he identified himself; for many years a representative of Annapolis, first in the Local and afterwards in the Dominion Legislature. . . . We are proud to be able to say, but with no reference whatever to any political parties, we believe A. Longley's enemies, if he had such, cannot point to any public act of his that was unworthy of an honourable politician or of a professed follower of Christ."—*Resolutions adopted by N.S. Baptist Convention*.

LORANGER, REV. CLEMENT ALFRED (R.C.), Curé of St. Joseph de Lanoraie, P.Q., d. there, 15 Jan. He was b. at Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 26 March, 1826. Ordained priest in 1851, he was successively stationed at St. Hughes, Berthier, Ste. Julienne and Ste. Marthe. Mr. L. was a bro. of the Hon. Messrs. T. J. J. and L. O. Loranger.

LOUIS, JOSEPH, an extensive leather manufacturer, who settled in Quebec in 1814, and d. there 2 June. Deceased was a native of Portugal. By his will he bequeathed \$3,000 to the trustees of the Methodist Ch., Quebec (of which he was a mem.), for a manse for the minister; \$2,000 to the Sabbath-school of the same Ch.; \$2,000 to the Rev. C. J. Borland; \$1,000 to the Rev. C. J. Elliott, and \$4,000 to the Y.M.C.A.

LOWENBERG, LEOPOLD, capitalist. B. in Potsdam, Prussia, 1818; d. in Victoria, B.C., where he had resided since 1858, 22 Dec. He was long a leading operator in real estate in California, and subsequently in B.C.

LYNCH, ROBT. BLOSS, one of the Fenian prisoners taken at Fort Erie, Ont., in June 1866, and who was tried for his offence and sentenced to a life imprisonment at Kingston, but was subsequently released, d. at Washington, D.C.

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12 Jan. He was of Irish birth, and at one time City Clerk of Milwaukee.

MACDONALD, HON. DANIEL, late a M.L.C., of P.E.I., d. at New Perth Mills, P.E.I., in March.

MACGEORGE, THE VERY REV. ROBT. JACKSON, Dean of Argyll and the Isles, Scot., B. near Glasgow, Scot., about 1811; d. at Orcadia, Rothesay, Scot., 14 May. After passing thro' the usual curriculum of Glasgow Univ., he completed his education at Edinburgh. Ill-health obliging him to travel, he went on a voyage to the East Indies, and after spending some months in Bombay, visited the Gulf of Persia. On his return he published an account of his pilgrimage in the *Scottish Literary Gazette*. He was also a contributor to *Fraser* and the *Scottish Monthly Magazine*. In 1830, he wrote two dramatic pieces which were performed at the Glasgow Theatre. Not long after this he became the subject of deep religious impressions, and this resulted in his forming a desire to enter the ministry. He was ordained a deacon in the Scottish Episcopal Ch. in 1835, and priest in 1840. In the following year he came to Can., and became incumbent of Christ Ch., Streetsville, Ont., where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Scot. Although his duties at Streetsville were heavy and widespread, he found time to edit the *Streetsville Review*, which in his hands became one of the most popular and entertaining of the weekly press of Can. In choosing the style of his articles, his object was to attack and expose popular abuses and follies by good natured sarcasm and ridicule. The pointed and pithy sayings of "Solomon of Streetsville," the pseudonym by which Mr. M. was known in his quality as editor of the *Review*, were more generally and frequently quoted than those of any other journalist who has lived in this country. For several years Mr. M. was also editor of the *Church* newspaper, the organ of the Episcopal Ch. in Can. He also edited the *Canadian Christian*, and he

published two volumes, viz.:—*The Canadian Christian Offering* (1848); and *Tales, Sketches and Lyrics* (1857). He was also editor of *The Anglo-American Magazine*, a well known and highly creditable periodical, to which he contributed the *Chronicles of Dreepdail*, the *Pursers' Cabin*, and the larger portion of *The Editor's Shanty*. On Mr. M.'s return to Scot., he was apptd. Incumbent of Oban. Here he was the means of having erected a fine structure, St. John's Ch., and a parsonage. He was promoted to be Dean of Argyll and the Isles, and he was also apptd. an hon. Canon of Cumbrae Cathedral. Owing to failing health he retired from the incumbency of Oban in 1880.

MACPHERSON, DUNCAN BARCLAY, merchant, d. in Montreal, 14 Nov., aged 46. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Lyman Sons & Co, but for 10 years had carried on business for himself. Mr. M. was personally much esteemed.

MACPHE, DUGALD, late Manager of the Montreal and Chicago Forwarding Co.; d. in Montreal, 18 Aug., aged 54. He was well and favourably known among business men.

MAGRATH, CHARLES, D.C.L., Barrister (1852), b. at Bagnetstown, Carlow, Irel., 1809; d. in Toronto, 25 May. Deceased came to Can. with his father, the late Rev. Jas. Magrath, in 1827, and settled at Erindale, near Port Credit, Ont. He served on the Niagara frontier in 1837. He was for some years Bursar of the University of Trinity College, and also Vice Prest. of the Western Assurance Co.

MAILLEY, REV. JULES, (R.C.), *Curé* of Berthier *en haut*, P. Q.; d. at Paris, France, 30 Aug.

MALO, REV. LOUIS STANISLAS (R.C.), d. at Becancour, P. Q. (of which place he was *Curé* for more than a quarter of a century), 11 Dec., aged 83. In the early years of his priesthood, was a Missionary to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

MANN, REV. ALEX., D.D. (1876). B. in Aberdeen, Scot., 1798, d. at Paken-

ham, Ont., where he had been the pastor (Presb.), for a lengthened period, 15 Sept. He was ordained in 1840.

MARLER, GEORGE L., for many years accountant of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, d. in Montreal, of which city he was a native, 12 Sept., aged 70. He took a deep interest in Natural History, and was Secy. of the Natural History Society, Vice-Presdt. of the Horticultural Society, and a mem. of the Forestry Assn.

MARROTT, FREDERICK, journalist. B. at Enfield, Eng., 16 July, 1805; d. at San Francisco, in Dec. In 1856 he founded the *News Letter* in B.C., and in 1858, the *Vancouver Gazette*, the former of which, we believe, is still in existence.⁴

MARTINEAU, REV. ALEXIS JESSE (R.C.). B. at L'Assomption, P.Q., 1 June, 1816; d. in Montreal, 18 Oct. Ordained in 1843, he was successively Vicar at Rigaud, *Curé* at Ste. Martine and St. Urbain, and Chaplain of the Convent at Longueuil, and of the Convent du Bon Pasteur, Montreal.

MASON, HERBERT D., a successful young business man, d. in Toronto, of which city he was a native, 28 Dec., aged 29. Mr. M. was ed. at Upper Can. College, and the Collegiate Institute at Galt. After leaving Galt he returned to Toronto and entered the firm of Messrs. Smith & Keighley. After several years he entered the firm of Sloan, Jardine, & Mason, taking over the business of P. G. Close & Co. The business of the former firm was carried on successfully from the time it was started, and Mr. M.'s career in connection with it was also very successful and full of promise. He was looked upon as an enterprising and capable business man, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire commercial community. He was the eid. s. of Mr. J. Herbert Mason, Mang. Dir. of the Can. Permt. Loan and Savings Co. His premature death was owing to an attack of typhoid fever.

MASSEY, CHARLES ALBERT, Vice-Presdt. and Mangr. of the Massey Man-

ufacturing Co., Toronto. B. near Cobourg, Ont., 20 Sept., 1848; d. in Toronto, 12 Feb. He entered the Massey Agricultural Implement Works as an apprentice, and by dint of close application and study, acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and its details. He rose steadily until the entire management fell into his hands, and he became Vice-Presdt. and Mangr., positions he held until his death. In 1879 the works were removed from Newcastle to Toronto, where, under Mr. M.'s careful and skilful management, they continued to expand until the present proportions and distinction of being in the foremost rank in the Dominion were attained.* As an employer of labour, Mr. M. was a model. He ever took a warm interest in the welfare of his workmen, as evidenced by the thoughtful consideration which prompted the erection of a large hall and library room in connection with the works, exclusively for the use of the employés. The close application and personal supervision which he devoted to the business enterprise of which he stood at the head left him but little time to devote to public affairs, which fact influenced him in declining shortly before his death the nomination offered him to be a candidate for the Dominion Parlt. for West Toronto.

"If it be true—and who can doubt it—that 'to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die,' then Chas. A. Massey is not dead, for his was a blameless, loving, useful life. To carry out more fully the purposes and aims of his life, a Memorial Hall has been erected and inscribed to his name."—*Toronto Globe*.

MCCAMMON, JAMES, M. D. (1863), M. R. C. S. Eng. (1872); Mayor of Kingston, Ont. (1884). B. in Kingston, Ont., 1833; d. there 20 Nov. In his early years Dr. McC. taught school. Subsequently, having decided on entering the medical profession, he studied to that end at Queen's University, and was

* The building and plant of the works in Toronto now occupy over six acres, and the former have flooring capacity to the extent of four and a half acres.

duly admitted to practice. He settled at Newburg, Ont., where he remained in the pursuit of his profession for 12 years. In 1875, he paid a visit to Europe, and "walked" the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris. On his return he removed to Kingston, where he remained until his death. For some years he had filled the Chair of Clinical Surgery, in the Royal College of P. & Surgeons in that city. He also held high rank in the Orange Order; and, as a Conservative, had, in 1875, unsuccessfully contested Kingston for the Ont. Assembly.

MCCULLOCH DAVID, Collector of Customs at Hamilton, Ont. (1882). B. at Barrhead, near Glasgow, Scot., 21 May, 1835; d. in Hamilton, Ont., 25 Oct. Coming to Can. with his father in 1842, Mr. McC's early years were spent in the upholstering department of the Great Western Railway at Hamilton, where he became foreman. But he aspired to higher things, and began to write for the press. He was for some years the principal writer for the *Workingman's Journal*, in which he advocated the principle of protection to Native Industries. He subsequently became a leader writer on the *Daily Spectator*, and, in 1870, was admitted into the proprietorship of that journal, and maintained that connection together with the chief political editorship up to the time of his appt. to the Collectorship of Customs. In addition, Mr. McC. found time to contribute on subjects of political economy and government to the *North American* and other *Reviews*.

"We may almost say that advocacy of protective legislation for Canada was his life work. He was not the first, but we are far within the truth in saying that he was the ablest and most constant advocate for protection." — *Hamilton Spectator*.

"Mr. McCulloch was a true and sincere protectionist from conviction; and much of the force of his arguments on this question was due to this very cause." — *Toronto World*.

MCGAUBRAN, JOHN W., M.P.P. for Montreal West in the Quebec Assembly

(1873-78), d. in Montreal, 20 July. He was a native of Glengarry, Ont., had served as an Alderman of Montreal, and was for many years a leading lumber operator. In politics, a Conservative.

MCINTOSH, ALEXANDER, late of Invercoe House, Argyleshire, Scot., d. at the Priory Farm, St. Andrews, P.Q., where he had long resided, on the 27 Nov. He was descended from an old Scottish family.

MCKENZIE, REV. DONALD (Presbn). Pastor Emeritus of Ingersoll Ch., Ont., d. at Ingersoll, Ont., 8 Apl., aged 86.

MCPHERSON, REV. THOS., M.A. (Presb. retired) d. at Lancaster, Ont., 14 May, aged 81.

MERRY, JOHN WESLEY, M.A. (1870). B. in Township of Magog, P.Q., 1843; d. at Sherbrooke, P.Q., where he had for some years successfully followed the practice of the law, 5 Apl. He was called to the Bar, 1870, and was a graduate of McGill.

MILLER, JOHN CLASSON, M.P.P. for Muskoka and Parry Sound in Ont. Assembly (1875-82). B. in Yonge, Leeds, Ont., 16 Dec., 1836; d. at Colton, Southern California, 2 Apl. The deceased gentleman held for some years the office of Supdt. of Woods and Forests in Ont., but resigned in 1871, owing to partial blindness, and devoted himself to lumbering and milling in Parry Sound. Mr. M. was a Liberal in politics. His remains were brought to Parry Sound for interment.

MORSE, SILAS HIBBERT, for 40 years Deputy Prothonotary for Cumberland, N.S., d. at Port Phillip, N.S., 8 Feb., aged 97. The deceased gentleman, a prominent and influential mem. of the Conservative party, was a bro. of the late Hon. J. S. Morse and father of Lady Tupper.

MORTON, EDWARD, M.D. (1839), d. in Toronto, 24 Sept., aged 78. He had practised for many years in East Gwillimbury, Ont.

MUIRHEAD, Hon. WM., Senator (1873). B. in Pictou, N.S., 4 Apl., 1819; d. at

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Chatham, N.B. where he had long been engaged in lumbering, shipbuilding and mill-owning, 29 Dec. He sat in the Legislative Council of N.B., from 1868 until his elevation to the Senate. Mr. M. was a Conservative in politics and a supporter of Sir John Macdonald. He was a most estimable gentleman.

MUNRO, COLIN, Sheriff of the County of Elgin, Ont. (1853). B. in Argyleshire, Scot., 1817; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., 1 Feb. Had resided in Can. since 1837. He was a man of an enterprising and progressive spirit, and was one of the early promoters of the Canada Southern Railway. He was also one of the founders of Alma College.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, F.G.S., Q.M.G. (1877); Director of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland (1865). B. at Crieff, Perth, Scot., 2 June, 1811; d. there, 18 Dec. His early years were spent in the Royal Navy. He was present at Navarino and saw much other active service. Resigning, he came to Can. in 1837, and served as a volunteer during the Rebellion. He subsequently returned to Eng. and worked as an amateur under Sir H. de la Beche at that time Director of the British Geological Survey. In 1842-3 when the Can. Geographical Survey was fully determined upon, Mr. M. was selected by Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. E. Logan as his assistant and served in that capacity upon the survey up to the time of his removal to Newfoundland in 1865.

"In many respects Mr. M. might be described as the re-discoverer of Newfoundland. Till his survey was made we could not affirm with any certainty that the Island possessed any considerable agricultural, lumbering, and mineral resources. As this survey made progress, year after year, I can remember with what incredulous smiles his reports were received. Many openly scoffed at his statements, and hinted broadly that he was exaggerating and misleading. So prejudiced were a certain section who were interested only in the fisheries, and bound up in the 'traditions of the fathers,' that they refused to believe that the Island possessed any

agricultural capabilities or mineral treasures, and that it should ever be used for any other purpose than a fishing station. As years rolled on Mr. M. was able to show that in the valleys of the Exploits, the Gander and the Gambo, and around St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands there were three millions of acres of fertile land, admirably adapted for settlement, much of it being covered with splendid forests of pine, spruce and birch. He also showed that there are 5,000 square miles of mineral lands and large beds of gypsum, marble and coal. In addition, his reports showed that there were two millions of acres well adapted for grazing and stock raising. Thus the resources of the country were no longer mere matters of rumor or conjecture, but certainties. Ground was furnished for the investment of capital in industrial enterprises of all kinds, and the opening up and development of the resources of the Island took a new departure. The introduction of the railway system followed. Mining enterprises received a new impetus. If the future of the country is now bright with hope we owe it largely to those who introduced and sustained the geological survey and to the able and energetic director of that survey."—*Rev. Moses Harvey in Montreal Gazette.*

NELLES, THE VENERABLE ABRAHAM, Archdeacon of Brant (1878). B. at Grimsby, Ont., 25 Dec., 1805; d. at Brantford, Ont., 20 Dec. He was a s. of Lt.-Col. Robt. Nelles, a U. E. Loyalist, who sat for a period in the U. C. Assembly. The future Archdeacon was educated under the late Dr. Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto, was ordained priest in 1830, by the late Bishop Stewart, of Quebec. At the age of 23 he was put in charge of the Six Nation Indians, on the Grand River, and for 56 years continued an uninterrupted ministry to the same people. He settled on the Reserve of these Indians long before the land on which the City of Brantford now stands was surrendered by the Six Nations. The Church of which he was the incumbent so long is, we believe, the oldest Episcopal Ch. in Can., having been built in 1782. Within the precincts of its churchyard lie the remains of the great Indian warrior and chief, Joseph Brant. Mr. N. was made a canon and

rural dean of Brant in 1868, and archdeacon in 1878.

NELSON, GEORGE W., M.D. (1880). B. in Montreal, 15 Nov., 1861; d., of consumption, at Santa Barbara, California, 3 Oct. He came of a family of doctors, he being the ninth in direct descent. He was the 2nd s. of the late Dr. Horace Nelson, and grands. of the celebrated Dr. Wolfred Nelson, both of Montreal. With his brothers, he was a student of the medical faculty of Bishop's College, Montreal, graduating in 1879, with honours in his primary and final years, taking the final prize. Still being a minor he had to wait nearly a year for his diploma, when he became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Que. While waiting for his degree he practised as assistant to Dr. J. H. Coston, at Mount Forest, Ont. Later, he established a successful practice at Marbleton, P.Q. The drudgery of the life told severely on his health, and the hereditary enemy of his family, for many generations, consumption, marked him out as a victim. He left for California in 1882, spent a year there, and in Dec., 1883, proceeded to Panama with his bro., Dr. Wolfred Nelson. Later, he was offered a surgeon's appt. with the Canal Co. While in their vast hospitals at Panama he did valuable work, and amassed rich clinical notes on tropical diseases which, we understand, will be published. He devoted special attention to tropical fevers, and it is stated was the first physician to make thermometric observations in connection with fevers. Again in failing health, he proceeded to California in April, '84, visited Arizona, and returned to Santa Barbara, where his career closed as above stated.

"He was much loved and respected."
—*Panama Star and Herald*.

NORRIS, REV. JAMES, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Orange Lodge of B. A., d. at Omeme, Ont., 13 Jan, aged 86.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, stockbroker. B. at Nenagh, Tipperary, Irel., about 1827; d. in Montreal, 19 Oct. Mr. O'B., who had

long been resident in Montreal, was a gentleman widely known throughout Can., and universally esteemed. In his early days he had been associated with the late Mr. J. H. Daley in the hotel business; subsequently he was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. as general ticket agent. At the time of his decease, and for some time before, he was a mem. of the firm of O'Brien & Meredith, stockbrokers.

O'LOUGHLIN, REV. ANTHONY J. (C. of E.), Incumbent of North Gower, Ont., d. there, 17 Sept., aged 68. He was the author of *Man, a Material, Mental, and Spiritual Being*, a lecture (1860).

O'NEIL, COLONEL JOHN G., who commanded the Fenian expeditions against Can., in the years 1866, 1870, and again in 1871, d. at El Pasco, Texas, U.S., 30 Oct. O'N. had served in the U.S. regular forces, which he entered as a private in 1857.

O'REILLY, THE VERY REV. JOHN (R.C.), Dean. B. in North Drumloimin, Cavan, Irel., 5 March, 1818; d. at Dundas, Ont., of which place he had been pastor since Jan., 1847, 14 Nov. The late Dean came to Can. in 1841, and studied for the priesthood at Chambly College and the Grand Seminary of Montreal. He was ordained at Toronto, in 1846, the year of the great Emigrant fever, and up to the time of his appt. to Dundas laboured in Toronto and Hamilton. His mission included Ancaster, Flamboro' West, Oakville, Trafalgar, Port Credit, Streetsville, Georgetown, and Acton. He had scarcely been installed in his mission when he was, on 28 June, suddenly summoned to Toronto to attend the hospitals. At that time the only priests in Toronto were Vicar-General Hays (who was dying), Father Proulx, attending outside missions, and Father Kirwan. The latter had taken the fever in the discharge of his duty, and Father O'R. took his place. Besides the general hospital, 18 temporary ones were erected, containing in all 900 patients, most of whom were Irish Catho-

lic emigrants. Among these Father O'R. moved like a ministering angel, administering sacraments to about 40 patients every day. The average daily deaths he reckoned about 15. One day he assisted at the burial of 27. At last, worn out and exhausted, he fell himself a victim to the malady. His heroic Bishop (Mgr. Power) at once volunteered to take his place, and proceeded to the hospital to engage in the holy work. After 9 days the venerable prelate took the fever and died in less than two weeks, a martyr of charity. In the meantime Father O'R. was for weeks unconscious, but rallied sufficiently to be taken to Niagara, where he was soon restored to health, returning to take possession of his parish in the following Nov. Dean O'R., who was affectionately beloved by his parishioners, and held in high esteem by those of other beliefs, left three lasting monuments behind him in Dundas, in the Separate School, the stone Presbytery, and St. Augustine's Church, the latter a splendid structure, all of which owe their existence to his priestly zeal. At his request his remains were interred in St. Augustine's Church.

"His life was full of good works and charity."—*Bishop Carbery.*

PACAUD, PHILIPPE NAPOLEON, N.P. (1833), d. at St. Norbert, P.Q., 27 July, aged 74. Mr. P. served in the "patriot" ranks in 1837, and, with others guilty of a like offence, suffered imprisonment for it. He was the father of M. Ernest Pacaud, editor of *L'Electeur*.

PANET, HON. LOUIS, N. P. (1819), M. L. C. of Quebec (1867). B. in the city of Quebec, March, 1794; d. there, 15 May. He belonged to a family famous in Canadian history, his father having been the Hon. J. A. Panet, Speaker of the old L. C. Assembly. The deceased, who was a Conservative in politics, entered the Leg. Council of Canada in 1852, where he sat until the union of the B.N.A. Provinces in 1867, when he was called to the Leg. Council of Quebec. He also occupied a seat in the

Senate from 1871 until 1874, when he retired in favour of his nephew.

PAUL, REV. JAS. T. (Presb). B. at Cupar-Fife, Scot., 1810; d. at Bolsover, Ont., 8 March. He was ordained in 1850.

PEEBLES, PHILIP, Manager of the Quebec Gas Works, which he had constructed, for nearly 40 years, d. in Quebec, 16 Oct., aged 83. Mr. P., who was a native of Pittenweem, Scot., had constructed the Gas Works at Halifax, N.S. By his will he donated \$2,000 to Morrin College towards the support of a chair of Theology.

PILKEY, PETER T., B.A., d. at Breslau, Germany, 21 Jan. Mr. P. graduated at Victoria College, Cobourg, May, 1882, taking two gold medals, one being in mathematics and the other the Prince of Wales' medal. He also was the winner of the Wilson Memorial Prize in astronomy. In Oct., 1882, he went to Breslau University to complete the Ph. D. course in mathematics and astronomy. On Jan. 6th, 1884, he was stricken down; a complication of severe diseases resulting in pneumonia removing him on the date above given. His remains were brought to Can. and interred at his native place, Uxbridge, Ont.

POZER, HON. CHRISTIAN HENRY, Senator (1876). B. at St. George, d'Aubert Gallion, P.Q., 26 Dec., 1835; d. there 18 July. Mr. P., who was of German descent, a Protestant, and an advocate by profession (1860), sat for Beauce in House of Commons from 1867 until his elevation to the Senate. He also represented the same seat in the Quebec Assembly for some years. He was a Liberal in politics, and held in high estimation by both his political and personal friends.

PROULX, HON. JEAN BAPTISTE GEORGE, M.L.C. of Quebec (1867). B. at Nicolet, P.Q., 23 Apl., 1809; d. there, 27 Jan. Mr. P., who was a Liberal in politics, was elected to the old Legislative Council of Can. in 1860, and occupied a seat in that body up to Confederation.

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PRYOR, WILLIAM, head of the West India firm of Wm. Pryor & Co., of Halifax, N.S., where he d. 8 June, aged 84. Mr. P. was a mem. of the commission that 30 years ago inaugurated the first railway in N.S., and was author of probably the first pamphlet urging the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

READ, LT.-COL. JOHN CHAS. EDWARD CREWE—Brigade Major 8th Dist., V.M. (1882). B. in Cheshire, Eng., 26 July, 1823; d. in St. John, N.B., 5 Apl. He was the 3rd s. of John Offley Crewe-Read, Esq., of Llandinam Hall, Co. Montgomery, by his wife Charlotte, dau. of Sir Willoughby Lake, K.C.B. Educated at Sandhurst, the deceased officer was commissioned, in 1841, to the 52nd Light Infantry, with which he saw service in various parts of the world. Coming to N.S., he m., in 1851, Henrietta, dau. of Hon. P. H. Clarke, M.L.C. of Cape Breton, and shortly afterwards bought a farm and retired from the service. Subsequently he was apptd. Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia of N.S., in Cape Breton, and upon Confederation taking place, was apptd. Brigade Major there of the Militia of Can. He retired from this position in 1876, but was re-appointed to it in 1882. Col. R. held high rank in the Masonic body, and was at one time Dist. Depty. Grand Master in N.S.

"He was a faithful and efficient officer, respected and admired by all with whom he had to do."—*St. John Telegraph*.

REDDY, JOHN, M.D. (1848). L.R.C.S. Irel. (1847). B. at Athlone, Irel. 31 March, 1822; d. in Dublin, Irel., while on a visit, 23 Jan. Dr. R. was originally intended for the army medical service, and was actually gazetted as asst. surgeon to a regiment, when circumstances led him to abandon the career opened to him. He came to Can. in 1851, and was apptd. House Surgeon to the Montreal Genl. Hospital, where he remained for 3 years, at the end of which time he entered on private prac-

tice in Montreal. For 30 years he continued in active practice without taking any rest. Dr. R. held many positions of high trust and honour. He was an attending physician to the Montreal Genl. Hospital, surgeon to the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and representative Fellow in Medicine on the Corporation of McGill University, from which institution he recd. the hon. degree of M.D., 1856.

"His was a quiet, unostentatious, busy, blameless life."—*Can. Med. and Surgical Journal*.

REDPATH, JOHN JAMES, late Major in the "Victoria Rifles of Montreal" (Volunteer Militia), with which corps he served on active service on the Western frontier, after the Am. War, 1864-65, d. in Montreal, 4 June, aged 50. He was the s. of the late John Redpath, Esq., founder of Redpath's Sugar Refinery, and was educated at the High School, Montreal. He was an enthusiastic lover of sports, both of forest and field, and was one of the early members of the Montreal Fish and Game Club. He entered the Victoria Rifles as 2nd Lieut., 1862, but resigned in 1865. In 1871, he re-entered the regt. as Capt., became Brevet Major, 1876, and Major in 1879. He retired, retaining rank, 1880. He m. Miss Ada Mills, the dau. of a former Mayor of Montreal. Major R. was a brave and accomplished officer.

REGOURD, REV. LOUIS (R.C.). B. at Viviers, Ardeches, France, 1807; d. in Montreal, 23 Apl. Ordained priest in 1831, he entered the Order of Sulpicians, and in 1850, came to Can., taking up his residence in Montreal. In 1858, he founded the *Echo du Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial*, a monthly periodical of considerable merit, and edited it for many years.

RENAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE, merchant of Quebec; d. in that city, 1 March, aged 68. The deceased gentleman had been associated in business with his brother, the late Hon. Louis Renaud of Montreal.

At the time of his death, and previously, he was head of the firm of Renaud & Co., china, glass and earthenware, and of the firm of J. B. Renaud & Co., flour, grain and provision merchants, both of Quebec.

RICE, REV. SAMUEL DWIGHT, D.D., (1867), Senior Genl. Supdt. of the Methodist Ch. of Can. B. in Houlton, Maine, U.S., 11 Sept., 1815; d. in Toronto, 15 Dec. In 1819, his parents removed to N.B., and he was sent to Bowdoin College, Mass., but while there his health broke down, compelling him to return to his home at Woodstock, N.B., where he spent two years in commercial pursuits. In 1837, he was received as a probationer in the Wesleyan Methodist Ch., and laboured 3 years in the lumbering region of Miramichi. The latter part of 1840 was spent at Sydney, C.B. During the next 6 years he was stationed in St. John, N.B., where, in connection with his friend, Rev. Dr. Pickard, he took a very active part in organising the Methodist College at Sackville, N.B. In 1847 he was transferred to the Can. Conference, now Ont., where he filled various important appointments, among which were those of treasurer and moral governor of Victoria College, Cobourg. He next inaugurated the movement for establishing a female college. This was a new idea in that day, and like all new ideas had to stem the tide of popular prejudice. But Dr. R. having once put his hand to the plough, was not made of that material which looks back, and hence he had the honour of having established the first female college in Can. The Doctor's idea has been largely followed, and to-day all the leading denominations have established ladies' colleges in several of the provinces of the Dom. The Ladies' College at Hamilton owes its prosperity to the unvaried fidelity with which he devoted to it the ripe energies of sixteen years of his life. The early years of the college were years of hard struggling. The times were bad, and an interest in higher female education had to be created in the country.

But costly as the effort was, both in toil and money, it has been abundantly repaid for, more than any other agency, it has contributed to give female education its present proud position in Can. Since 1863, the college has sent forth more than 200 graduates, who have completed the full courses of study, and several hundred more, who, for a shorter period, have enjoyed its literary advantages. A few years ago Dr. R. returned to active ministerial work, and after spending 2 years at St. Mary's, Ont., where he built a church, he went to Winnipeg, and for 3 years he was known as one of the foremost men of Manitoba. He was almost ubiquitous, and not merely laboured indefatigably in the city, but rambled in various directions where he thought his labours were required. Dr. R. was a man whom the Ch. was delighted to honour. In 1864, he was county delegate to the Old Can. Conference, when he was in reality the acting presdt. of the conference. In 1873 and 1874 he was again in the presidential chair, when the conference was divided into three annual conferences, and the union was effected which formed the Methodist Ch. of Can. In 1878, he was vice-presdt. of the Genl. Conference, and in 1882 was presdt., when arrangements were made for the union of the various branches of Methodism in Can. into one Ch. There was no office in the gift of the Ch., with the exception of Presdt. of the University, Book Steward, Editor and Missionary Secy., that he had not filled. Some pleasing lines in memory of Dr. R. and Dr. Carroll have been written by Mr. Jno. Macdonald, of Oaklands, Toronto.

"There was nothing higher for him than Heaven."—*Can. Methodist Magazine*.
 "No man in the whole Methodist connexion commanded more fully the respect and love of all its members than did Dr. Rice."—*Toronto Globe*.

RIDOUT, JOSEPH D., a retired merchant; b. in Bristol, Eng., 9 June, 1809; d. in Toronto, 4 June. He settled in Toronto in 1830, and, two years afterwards, entered into partnership with his

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brother Geo. Percival (afterwards M.P. for Toronto), and the Messrs. Tarratt of Wolverhampton, Eng., as hardware merchants, in which business he continued up to his retirement in 1876. He had filled various positions of trust and responsibility, among others the Presidency of the St. George's Society of Toronto (for 4 terms); Grandmaster of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity; Presdt. of the Mechanics' Institute; a Major in the Militia, with which he served on active service during the Rebellion of 1837; Presdt. of the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society, which he helped to found in 1842, and which under the old short term of such Institutions was successfully wound up in 1851, and from which sprung the Can. Permt. Loan and Savings' Society, now the largest and wealthiest institution of its kind in the Dominion. Of the latter Society he was also Presdt. from its organization in 1855 up to 1884, when he resigned owing to ill-health. Only a week before his death he was presented with a handsome solid silver centre-piece by that company, in acknowledgment of his services to it.

"One of Toronto's most respected citizens."—*Toronto Globe*.

RIORDAN, JOHN, a paper manufacturer. B. in the city of Limerick, Irel., 1834; d. at St. Leonards-on-sea, Eng., 20 Sept. He left home when quite young for the U.S., but subsequently removed to Can. where he began the manufacture of paper in a small way on the Welland Canal. His venture was a successful one, and ere many years his expanding business and the careful attention he devoted to it bore the desired result. He became a man of wealth and position. Mr. R. acquired an extensive interest in the *Toronto Mail* newspaper, the leading organ of the Conservative party in Ontario, in 1878, and at his death was Presdt. of the Printing and Publishing Co. bearing its name. His remains were brought to Toronto for interment.

"A representative Canadian in every sense of the word."—*Toronto Globe*.

ROBB, SAM'L., Registrar of South Perth, Ont. (1871); d. at Stratford, Ont., 25 Jan.

ROBERTSON, CHARLES, for many years Manager of the Freehold Loan Co. of Toronto; d. there 15 Feb., aged 72.

ROE, ALEXANDER HALL, M.P.P. for Lennox in the Ont. Assembly (1882-84). B. 1840; d. at Napanee, Ont., 12 July. He was a s. of the late Mr. A. D. Roe, of Westbrook, Leeds, Ont., a native of Irel. Early in life he served as a clerk in the Brockville Post Office. He was subsequently proprietor of the Forest Lumber Mills, and engaged largely in lumbering operations. He finally opened an office as a Conveyancer. Mr. R. held a seat in the County Council for several years. He was a Conservative of a very pronounced type, and warmly devoted to his leader, Sir John A. Macdonald.

ROLLS, CHARLES, M.D. (1834). B. at Weymouth, Eng., 1809; d. in Toronto, 26 June. The deceased successfully practised his profession in Toronto and other places for many years.

ROSE, JAMES, late a member of the firm of Morland, Watson & Co., iron masters and proprietors of the Montreal Iron Works; d. in Montreal 25 Apl., aged 48. He was a bro. of Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G., formerly of Can.

"An industrious and shrewd business man."—*Montreal Star*.

ROSS, REV. WILLIAM, Presb. Minister of Lake Megantic, P.Q. B. at Kilmuir-Easter, Ross-shire, Scot., 1823; d. at Lake Megantic, 24 July. Mr. R., who was a man of high scholastic attainments, was ed. at Edinburgh Univ. and the Free Ch. College there, and was ordained in 1860. He laboured for some years in P.E.I., and subsequently in Glengarry, Ont.

ROSS, REV. W. W. (Methodist), d. at Ingersoll, Ont., where he had been stationed for 2 years, 28 March, aged 47.

RYE FRANCIS, Barrister of Ont. (1876). B. at Chelsea, Eng., 1848; d. at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 21 Dec. Mr. R. came to Can. in 1873, with his sister, the philanthropic Miss Rye of "Niagara Home," and became a frequent contributor both in prose and verse, to the *Canadian Monthly*. An interesting sketch of this gentleman appears in *The Week*, 22 Jan. 1881.

RYERSON, MRS. MARY, relict of the late Rev. A. E. Ryerson., D.D., LL.D. (see A.R. 1882, p. 357), d. in Toronto, 20 Jan., aged 75. The deceased lady, who was the second wife of Dr. Ryerson, was the eld. dau. of the late Jas. R. Armstrong, Esq., of Toronto, and was married in Nov. 1833.

SICARD DE CARUFEL, REV. JOSEPH THEOPHILE (R.C.), *Curé* of Ste. Anne de la Perade, P. Q., and titular canon of the Cathedral, Three Rivers, P. Q. d. 26 Dec.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, Insurance Agent. B. at Strabane, Tyrone, Irel.; d. in Montreal, 28 Sept. Had resided in Montreal for 30 years, and was well and favourably known as an active and energetic business man of sound integrity and good judgment. He held for some years the Presidency of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

SKEAD, HON. JAMES, Senator, (1867). B. near Moresby Hall, Cumberland, Eng., 31 Jan., 1816; d. in Ottawa, 5 July. Mr. S., who was a man of much enterprise and public spirit, came to Can. early in life, and settled on the Rideau, where he engaged in the lumbering business, and soon established himself among the foremost of Ottawa's business men. He took at all times a practical interest in public affairs, and was Presdt. of many of the local institutions, including the City of Ottawa Agricultural Soc., the Liberal Conservative Assn., the St. George's Society, and the Ottawa Board of Trade. He was also at one time Presdt. of the Agricultural and Arts Assn. of Ontario (and succeeded in

bringing the Annual Provl. Exhibition of the Assn. to Ottawa), and Presdt. of the Dominion Board of Trade. He sat for Rideau division in the Leg. Council of Can. from 1862 until the Union, when he was called by the Queen to the Senate of the Dominion. An enthusiastic and life-long Conservative, he was in 1874 elected chairman of the Liberal Conservative Assn., which in Sept. of that year assembled in Toronto.

"He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and of sound judgment."—*Mon- great Gazette*.

SMITH, EDWARD, a wealthy citizen of Halifax, N.S.; d. there 11 Nov., aged 61. Mr S. was a dir. of the Union Bank, the Acadia Fire Insurance Co., the Acadia Powder Co., the Halifax Gas Co., and of other bodies.

SMITH, LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE, shipping master of Montreal. B. 1815; d. in Montreal, 4 Oct. Coming to this country when a boy, he subsequently became a clerk to a forwarder, and was afterwards engaged in that business on his own account. He saw service as a volunteer during 1837, and, in 1862, was promoted to the rank of a Lt.-Colonel.

SMYTH, ROBT. CHAS., Q.C. (1883). B. in Brantford, Ont., 1844; d. there, 9 Nov. Called to the Bar of Ont., in 1866, Mr. S.'s rise as a professional man was rapid. As a *nisi prius* advocate, we are informed, he became specially distinguished, and he was exceptionally successful. A Liberal Conservative in politics, he was one of the best platform speakers in the Province, and was so highly regarded by his party, that he was selected by them to fill the Presidency of the Brant Conservative Assn. He m. a dau. of Lt.-Col. Gilkison.

SPEDON, ANDREW LEARMONT, author and journalist. B. in Edinburgh, Scot., 21 August, 1831; d. at Paget, Bermuda, West Indies, 26 Sept. While yet a child emigrated with his parents to Can. He followed school-teaching for some years in Chateauguay, P. Q., and wrote books. *The Woodland Warbler* (1857); *Tales of*

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the Canadian Forest (1860); *Rambles Among the Blue Noses* (1862), and *Sketches of a Tour from Canada to Paris by way of the British Isles*, were among his publications. In 1872 he started the *Ormstown New Dominion* newspaper which he continued to publish until his removal, owing to failing health, to the West Indies. In Bermuda he established the *New Era*, a paper still, we believe, in existence.

SPRAGGE, HON. JOHN GODFREY, Chief Justice of Ontario and Presdt. of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ont. (1881). B. at New Cross, Surrey, Eng., 16 Sept., 1806; d. in Toronto, 20 Apl. The deceased Chief Justice was the eld. s. of the late Mr. Joseph Spragge, who, emigrating with his family to Toronto (then York) opened the Central School, of which he became Head Master. Mr. S. was educated under his father and also under the late Dr. Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto. He was called to the Bar in 1828, was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of U. C., and, in 1850, became Treasurer of that body, a position of great importance in the legal profession. In 1836, he was apptd. Surrogate Judge of the Home Dist; in 1837, Master in Chancery; in 1844, Registrar of the Ct. of Chancery; in 1851, Vice Chancellor of U. C., and, in 1869, he succeeded the late Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet as Chancellor. Mr. S. was the author of a pamphlet, published in 1847, on the subject of the Courts of Law of Upper Can. As a judicial officer he continued to be a student of the law, and the great success he achieved is due entirely to the careful and painstaking way he conformed to the requirements of his office. In 1881, he was elevated to the highest position on the bench in Ontario, vacated by the much lamented death of Chief Justice Moss. Almost until the day of his death he continued to perform the duties of that important office, always displaying an almost unerring judgment. Mr. S. m. Catherine Rosamond, dau. of Dr. Alex. Thom, Staff Surgeon and Medical

Supdt. of Military Settlements on the Rideau. This lady survived her husband only a few days, dying at Toronto on the 24th of April, 1884.

"The judgments delivered by him, and which are recorded in the reports, will be an enduring monument to his name, though found side by side with the decisions of other judges of the greatest eminence."—*Resolution passed by the Law Society of Ontario.*

"By the death of this eminent Judge the Church in Canada loses one of its most high-minded, most devoted members. His wisdom, his calm, well-balanced judgment, his Christian gentleness of spirit, his zeal, tempered by prudence, were ever freely given to the Church he loved and served so well."—*Dominion Churchman.*

STANSFELD, JAMES, M. D., Surgeon Major of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars (1868), d. at St. Ambroise, P. Q., 27 July. The deceased officer was accorded the honours of a military funeral.

STEPHEN, ALEXANDER, founder of the house of A. Stephen & Son, furniture manufacturers, Halifax, N.S., d. there, 12 March, aged 70. Mr. S. was a native of Rothes, Morayshire, Scot., and settled in Halifax in 1834. In 1867, he was elected President of the North British Society.

STEVENSON, HON. JOHN, late Speaker of the Ont. Assembly (1867-71), in which body he represented Lennox (1867-71). B. in New Jersey, U. S., 1812; d. at Napanee, Ont., 1 April. He was descended from a Quaker family that emigrated to Am. during the time of Wm. Penn. He had filled the office of Warden of Lennox and Addington.

STEWART, DONALD McLEAN, late Crown Timber Agent at Quebec, d. there, 1 Nov., aged 72.

STEWART, REV. MURDOCH (Presb.). B. at Contin, Ross-shire, Scot., 1810; d. at Pictou, N. S., 30 July. He graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1839, and came to Cape Breton in 1843.

STRATFORD WILLIAM H., for many years a successful business man at Brantford, Ont.; d. there, 26 Dec. He

was born at Sheerness, Eng., 12 Sept., 1808, and was a s. of Dr. Jno. Stratford, who came to Can. in 1833. The deceased was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin, and was a pupil at the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He came to Can. 1831. One of his sons has presented a hospital to the City of Brantford.

ST. OURS, MADAME HERMINE, relict of the Hon. Roch de St. Ours, M.L.C. of L. Can., and subsequently Sheriff of Montreal, d. at the Manor House, St. Ours, P. Q., 11 Nov. The deceased lady represented in her person and by marriage two of the oldest and most distinguished families of the Province of Quebec—the St. Ours and the Duchesnays. Left a widow at 29, she devoted the remainder of her life to the education of her children, and to works of religion and charity.

"She was a noble woman and a true Christian."—*Montreal Gazette*.

STUART, HON. GEO. OKILL, Q.C. (1854), Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec (1873). B. at York (now Toronto), 12 Oct., 1807; d. at Quebec, 5 Mch. 1884. S. was one of a family, many of the members of which have distinguished themselves in Can., and have left names which will not soon be forgotten. He was the s. of the late Dr. Stuart, for many years Archdeacon of Kingston, and grands. of the Rev. John Stuart, a clergyman of the Ch. of Eng., who at the close of the revolutionary war, left the U.S. to settle in Can. His mother was a dau. of Genl. Brooks, of Medford, for several years Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. S., who was ed. partly in Kingston and partly in Quebec, ultimately determined upon establishing himself in Quebec, and embracing the legal profession. He pursued his legal studies with his father's bro., Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Stuart; and was called to the L. C. Bar, 1830. In 1834 he entered into partnership with his uncle, then at the head of his profession, and this partnership lasted until Sir Jas. was made Chief Justice of L. C. in 1838.

From 1846 to 1850, Mr. S. filled the position of Mayor of Quebec, and during his term of office, while promoting many necessary improvements, was mainly instrumental in introducing the supply of pure water from Lake St. Charles, which has proved so beneficial to the health and comfort of the city. On his retirement from the Mayoralty in 1850, he was presented by the citizens with a valuable piece of plate, in appreciation of his services. Two years after his retirement from the Mayoralty, Mr. S. was nominated as a candidate to represent Quebec, then the seat of Government, in Parlt., in opposition to the administration of Sir Francis Hincks. He was returned by a considerable majority, sat during that Parlt., and concurred in the vote of want of confidence, which occasioned a dissolution. At the general election which followed, he was defeated, but was again returned after a sharp contest in 1857, and sat for Quebec during the balance of the term. In 1854, Mr. S. was made a Q.C., and appointed an *interim* Judge of the Superior Ct. during the session of the special Ct. assembled under the Seigniorial Act of 1854. While in Parlt., Mr. S. earnestly advocated the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and introduced and carried through the North Shore Railway Act of 1853, to secure, if possible, railway communication from the far west to Quebec in summer, and to a British Atlantic port in winter. Although his efforts at the time failed, he lived to see his views to some extent carried out. On retiring from Parlt., in 1858, Mr. S. determined to abandon political life, preferring the pursuit of his profession, to which he was strongly attached, and in which he was eminently successful, and though frequently urged to come forward again, he adhered to this resolution. Shortly after Mr. S.'s call to the Bar, he published a volume of useful and interesting cases, determined in the L. C. Cts.; and subsequently in 1858 and 1875, two volumes of Admiralty Reports, involving questions of Maritime Law, of

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frequent occurrence in the trade and navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, which have proved of great value to the profession, and are frequently cited as authority in the English and U.S. Cts. In 1873, Mr. S. was apptd. by the Imperial Govt., at the instance of Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, Judge of the Admiralty Ct. at Quebec, in succession to Mr. Black, C.B., who had presided in it for nearly 40 years; and this office he held till his death. During the 10 years of Mr. S.'s presidency, it is safe to say that the decisions of the Ct. sustained its former high reputation, and that the respect and confidence felt by the public in it continued unabated. To the conduct of its business, Mr. S. brought a thorough knowledge of law, sound judgment, unwearied patience, courtesy and attention to those who practised before him, and a keen sense of the responsibility of his office. Mr. S. m. Margaret Black Stacey, niece of the late Hon. Hy. Black, C.B., who survives him.

"Mr. Stuart's long and useful life was one of hard work, faithfully, uprightly and ably performed. What he had to do, at the Bar, in the Council, in Parlt., or on the Bench, he did with all his might, and if in addition to this energy, we take into account his excellent ability, clear judgment and inflexible integrity, his honourable and successful career is not surprising. His memory will long be cherished by those whose privilege it was to know him intimately, and to find out for themselves what simple tastes and what a warm, affectionate and generous nature were partly concealed under a somewhat formal and reserved manner."
—*Quebec Chronicle*.

SUTHERLAND, HON. ALEX. MACBETH, Provincial Secretary of Manitoba. B. in Winnipeg, 31 Dec., 1849; d. there, 7 March. He was the third s. of the Hon. John Sutherland, Senator; completed his education at Toronto University, where he graduated as B.A., 1877; was called to the Bar; entered the Man. Assembly, 1878; became Attorney-Genl. in Mr. Norquay's Administration, 1882; and Provl. Secretary in 1883. A Conservative in politics, he early displayed

a taste for public life and gave evidence of the possession of talents of the highest order. He died from an attack of typhoid fever, and was accorded the honour of a public funeral by the Province.

SWEET, REV. EDMUND E. (Methodist), d. at Brantford, Ont., 27 Sept., aged 73.

TALBOT, REV. GUILLAUME (R.C.), b. at St. Thomas, P. Q., 27 March, 1823; d. at the Trappist Monastery, Tracadie, N.S., 30 July. Educated in Quebec, Mr. T. was, in 1846, called to the Bar of Quebec, and for many years successfully practised his profession in the city of Quebec and in the Distrs. of Arthabaska and Montmagny. For some years he was a mem. of the Bd. of Examiners for the Bar of Quebec. In 1873, owing to ill health, he removed to Rimouski, and, in 1877, having long harboured a desire for the sacred ministry, he was ordained as a priest. He laboured at West Arichat, N.S., and in 1882 joined the order of the Trappists. Mr. T. was a man of warm and generous impulses, and will long be affectionately remembered by his former conferees at the Bar.

TASSIE, BENJAMIN, Manager of the Bank of Montreal at Cornwall, Ont., d. there 25 Nov., aged 40. He was previously Manager of the same Bank at Sarnia, Ont. Mr. T. was the 2nd s. of Mr. Jas. Tassie, Golden Hill, Nelson.

TERROUX, CHAS. A., N.P., Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Ct. at Montreal, d. there, 14 Oct., aged 75. Deceased was a native of London, Eng.

TODD, ALPHEUS, C.M.G. (1881); LL.D. (1881); Librarian of the Parliament of Can. (1870). B. in London, Eng., 30 July, 1821; d. in Ottawa, 22 Jan. Dr. T. was a s. of the late Henry Cooke Todd, Esq., mention of whom is made at some length in Thompson's *Reminiscences*, lately published. The family came to Can. in 1833, and young T. was early employed on the staff of the House of Assembly of U.C. In 1836, he was promoted to be an Assistant in the Library of the House, and a year later published

his first effort, an engraved plan of the City of Toronto, with letter-press references to public buildings, &c. In 1839, he laid the foundation of his after studies and researches, by publishing *The Practice and Privileges of the Two Houses of Parliament*. On the union of the two Provinces of Can. taking place, in 1841, he was apptd. Asst. Librarian to the Legislative Assembly of Can., and in 1854, on the retirement of Dr. Winder, he succeeded him in the Principal Librarianship. After the Provinces became confederated, in 1870, Mr. T. was apptd. Librarian to the Parliament of the Dominion, an office he retained up to and at the time of his sudden decease. Mr. T.'s other publications were: *Brief Suggestions in regard to the Formation of Local Governments for Upper and Lower Canada, in connection with a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces* (1866); *A Constitutional Governor* (written at the time—1879—of the Letellier dismissal); and his two great works *On Parliamentary Government in England; its Origin, Development, and Practical Operation* (2 vols. 1867); and *Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies* (1880), which works won for him great distinction as a constitutional authority, not only in his own country, but in the United States, and in England and her Colonies. In recognition of his literary services, both the University of Queen's College, Kingston, and of McGill College, Montreal, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and Her Majesty, at the same time, was pleased to create him a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His sudden decease caused a most painful sensation, not only in the Canadian Capital, but throughout the whole Dominion. We believe it is in contemplation to publish a volume of his sermons delivered as a mem. of the Catholic Apostolic Ch.

"Dr. Todd was recognized as an eminent authority on Constitutional Law."—*London Times*.

"As a public librarian, few men have served their country longer or more faithfully than Dr. Todd."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"It is not too much to say that Todd has done for the British Constitution what Blackstone has done for the Common Law."—*Philadelphia American*.

"He gained the regard and esteem of every man with whom he was brought into close relations, and was as universally respected for his character as he was admired for his knowledge and ability."—*Montreal Herald*.

"He leaves behind him a name worthy of all remembrance and praise, and remembrance and praise will be his from every one who is remarkable for public or private worth, for learning or literary tastes, in all Canada."—*Toronto Mail*.

"It is a remarkable circumstance that we should be indebted to a resident in a distant colony, the librarian of the Canadian House of Parliament, for one of the most useful and complete books which has ever appeared on the practical operation of the British Constitution."—*Edinburgh Review*.

"His great constitutional knowledge, and general erudition made him a most reliable counsellor to all those who had occasion to consult him, whilst his courteous manners and kindly disposition enhanced the value of his intellectual endowments."—*Report to Parlt. of Joint Committee of both Houses*.

"Dr. Todd was above all things a deeply religious man, one who set God far far before everything else on earth. No one could know him at all without seeing that there was something markedly not of this earth in his character, and no one could know him as I did without seeing that the spiritual element,—*spiritual-mindedness*—was the prevailing element to which all other things were in subjection. * * * What a pity it is that this side of his character has not been brought out for an example, now that he is gone."—*Rev. Dr. Roe, Vice Principal of Lennoxville: Letter to the Editor of the Annual Register*.

TOWNSHEND, MRS. LAURA, wife of Hon. C. J. Townshend, Q.C., M.P., to whom she was united in marriage, 1877, d. at Amherst, N.S., 17 March. The deceased lady was a dau. of J. D. Kinnear, Esq.

VENNOR, HENRY GEORGE, F. G. S. (1870). B. in Montreal, 1841; d. at his residence, "The Towers," in that city, 8 June. His father, an Englishman, was

a mem. of the firm of Budden & Venor, hardware merchants, having establishments in Quebec and Liverpool. During his boyhood Henry V. manifested a strong bias towards research in natural science. While still at the High School he formed a collection, preserved in spirits, of the snakes and other reptiles of Can., for which he received honourable mention at a Provl. Exhibition. This collection is now in McGill University, at which seat of learning Mr. V. followed a course of zoology, geology, and mineralogy, under Principal Dawson. For 5 years he served an apprenticeship to mercantile life, in the old-established firm of Frothingham & Workman, but abandoned it for the Geological Survey, on the staff of which he was apptd. in 1865, and on which he remained up to 1880, when, owing to the removal of the Survey to Ottawa, he resigned. Throughout his long service on the Survey Mr. V. spent more time, it is believed, in travelling over the wilds and remote parts of Can., in canoe and on foot, than any other man in the Dominion. His first year's researches for Sir W. Logan were on the Manitoulin Islands, Lake Huron. The next season he was placed on the permanent staff of the survey, and began work in a section of country north of Belleville. In this year, 1866, he discovered gold in Madoc Township, and had panned out several hundred dollars' worth of precious metal, before his "find" was made known. His special field in the survey was the Laurentian Mountains, or great Laurentian system of rocks, which he mapped out over a considerable area. Mr. V.'s revised classification of the old Laurentian rocks of Can. provoked interesting discussions among the geologists of both hemispheres, and augmented his reputation as a scientific observer. In 1872, he directed attention to the abundant phosphate resources of the county of Ottawa, the position of which he was the first to determine, since when the mines have been worked at a large profit. Geologists

everywhere recognized the ability of this feat as the general public its value in commerce. His field of investigation was changed towards the close of 1875 to the other side of the Ottawa River, which he crossed in the neighbourhood of Arnprior, and his next 5 years were spent in the vast and almost unknown region lying between the Ottawa, Gatineau and Lièvres rivers. The reports on the survey are distinguished not more by the large amount of the new and valuable information contained in them, than by the originality of their author's opinions, which are sometimes at variance with those held by many geologists of the old school, views formed by an acquaintance with books alone; whereas Mr. V.'s were the result of out-door investigations supplementing a comprehensive and accurate acquaintance with the best works on the science, and conversations with eminent men having the same kind of experience as his own. Mr. V.'s celebrity as a prognosticator of the weather dates from the fall of 1875, when, in a communication published in the *Montreal Witness*, he predicted a green Christmas and muddy New Year in Can. His prediction proved correct, and he found himself famous before he was prepared for it. Not until 1877 was the first of the "*Venor Almanacs*" published. Weather predictions in this and succeeding issues met with such success that the copyright of the work rapidly increased in value. Mr. V.'s plan was to dispose of his almanac yearly to a publisher at a fair price, and devote his efforts to the issue of his *Monthly Bulletin*, a paper which he called his own organ, and in which he fearlessly advanced his views on the weather question. He did not pretend that all his prognostications would be realized, but believed that he had found a clue whereby predictions of coming seasons would be reduced to a science, and that only a more general observation would be required to complete it. He maintained that approaching weather might be foretold by such simple points

or features as the dryness or humidity of previous seasons, extremes of heat or cold, general direction of winds, earliness or lateness of spring or autumn, conditions of midsummer, first appearance and degree of intensity of frost, the numerousness or rarity of thunder-storms, and years of unusual meteoric displays. He had spent much labour during many years in investigating the state of the weather and weather forecasts, and their relation to astronomy, while out of doors, where, he maintained, the best acquaintance with the subjects could be made. Before his first almanac was published, he had lived 78 months, that is the half of the first 13 years of his life on the Survey, in the field, exposed to all weathers, constantly anxious about and ever vigilant of the changes of the weather, in order that he might plan for each day's work. Mr. V.'s system was based on his practical acquaintance with meteorological conditions. It was regarded with increasing favour both in the United States and in Can. His almanac, which is still published, is so well known that to state it gives monthly forecasts of the weather which, as a rule, prove absolutely or approximately correct, is unnecessary. Original articles on meteorological and kindred subjects complete a work which is the medium of communicating useful information in a simple and comprehensive manner. Until recent years geology and ornithology were Mr. V.'s favourite studies. The value of his geological researches has been indicated in some measure. He began to collect birds in 1860. In 1865, he made a collection on Lake Huron, which was afterwards presented to Queen's College, Kingston. His collection of *Raptors* (birds of prey) is one of the most complete on the American continent, each bird being represented in all its stages of plumage. "*Our Birds of Prey*," a valuable work, was published in 1875. This product of Mr. V.'s pen is to be found in all the great libraries of the United States, Can., and Europe. Its author was

engaged at the time of his death in preparing another ornithological work for publication.

VON KOERBER, MADAME ELISE, wife of the late Baron W. von Koerber, for many years a draughtsman in the Crown Lands Dept. of Can., d. suddenly in London, Eng., in Apl., aged 46. The deceased lady was employed for some years in promoting emigration of a special class from the Continent of Europe to Can.

"It was through her exertions and in consequence of her wide information and experience that the Society for the Protection of Female Immigrants was established in Montreal."—*Belleville Intelligence*.

WALKER, MAJ.-GENL. FITZ WILLIAM, late Lt.-Colonel commanding the Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., d. at Chambly Canton, P. Q., where he had long resided, 24 March, aged 69. Genl. W. entered the army in 1830, as an ensign in the 15th Regt., and attained his Maj.-Generalship in 1868. He m., in 1844, Miss Eliza Yule, of Chambly (she d. 1882, see A. R. for that year, p. 363).

WALKER, REV. GEORGE, for 30 years Pastor of the Presb. Ch. of New Glasgow, N.S., d. there 1 Feb., aged 79. He was ordained in 1838.

WALSH, FRANCIS L., Registrar of the Co. of Norfolk, Ont. (1818), d. at Simcoe, Ont., 14 Oct., aged 95. Mr. W. had represented Norfolk in the old U. C. Assembly, and was the father of Aquila Walsh, Esq., ex-M.P., Dominion Lands Commr. at Winnipeg.

WHITE, HELEN RUTH, wife of Mr. Robert S. (of the *Montreal Gazette*), d. in Montreal, 24 Nov., aged 23. The deceased lady was a dau. of Mr. Geo. Macdougall, of Montreal, and had been married not quite two years.

WILSON, ANDREW, for many years publisher and prop. of the *Ottawa Daily News*, d. in Ottawa in July, aged 73. He was a native of Glasgow, Scot.

WORTS, JAMES GOODERHAM, Secy. of the Gooderham & Worts Distilling Co.,

and a Dir. of the London and Ont. Investment Co., d. at his residence, "Lindenwold," Toronto, 9 Dec., aged 31.

YARWOOD, C. ST. GEORGE, late Collector of Customs at Chippewa, d. at

Belleville, Ont., 30 July, aged 63. He was an Englishman by birth and had previously served in the Inside Civil Service.

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PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE—1884.

IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Downing St., Feb. 1.—To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: Lieut.-Col. Francis Walter de Winton, R.A., C.M.G.. Military Secretary to the late Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

War Office, Pall Mall, 26th Feb.—*The South Staffordshire Regt.*—Lieut. Harry C. Freer has been seconded for service with the Militia of the Dominion of Canada; (dated 1st Dec., 1883). Lieut. James W. Seers do do do. Lieut. Leonard George Russell, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., commanding the Troops in the Dominion of Canada (dated 27th May, 1883).

Lieut. Col. and Colonel Frederick Dobson Middleton, C.B., halfpay, to have the local and temporary rank of Major General, whilst in command of the Militia in the Dominion of Canada (dated 1st July, 1884).

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Downing St., July 28.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order, viz.:

David Lewis Macpherson, Esq., Minister of the Interior in the Dominion of Canada.

The Welsh Regiment.—Capt. A. B. Gzowski to be Major (dated 18th Feb., 1884).

The Northamptonshire Regiment.—Gentleman Cadet William Osborne Smith, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut. (dated 10th Sept., 1884).

Whitehall, Sept. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto John William Dawson, Esq., LL.D., C.M.G., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada.

Royal Artillery.—Gentleman Cadet William Anthony Foster Von Iffland, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenant (dated 26th June).

Staff.—Major and Colonel Charles Walker Robinson, the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), to be an Asst.-Adjutant and Quartermaster General (dated 20th Sept).

Royal Engineers.—Gentleman Cadet Herbert Clement Carey, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenant (dated 26th June).

India Office, 21st Oct.—The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:

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Colonel C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, to be an Asst.-Adjutant General, Bombay Establishment (dated 25th August).

Whitehall Nov. 10.—The Most Noble the Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada; Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada; and Henry Coppinger Beeton, Esq. (Agent General for British Columbia), are associated with certain others whose names are given as members of a Royal Commission for the holding of an Exhibition of the Products, Manufactures, and Arts of the Colonial and Indian Dominions to be held in London, Eng., in 1886.

War Office, Nov. 21.—The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First-Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:

The Right Honourable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Gentleman Cadet Kenneth Boswell Cameron, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenant (dated 22nd November).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Lieut. Henry Ellison Wise has been seconded for service on the staff of the Major General commanding the Militia in the Dominion of Canada (dated 16th Oct).

The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette*, of the 18th July:

Downing Street, July 17, 1884.—*Dominion of Canada.*—The Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada to be "the High Commissioner for Canada," under the provisions of the Act 43 Vic., chap. 11, intituled "An Act for the Appointment of a Resident Representative Agent for Canada in the United Kingdom."

Foreign Consuls approved by the Queen.

Mr. Allen Francis, Consul for the United States of America at Port Stanley and St. Thomas (dated 21 July); Mr. W. Winfield Bonnyn, Vice-Consul at Halifax, N.S., for the Republic of Chili (27 Augt); Mr. Fred. F. Farmer, Consul at Three Rivers, Quebec, for the United States of America (22 Dec.).

DOMINION APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 4.—Lt. and Major J. E. M. Taschereau, from "B." Battery, Regt. of Canadian Artillery,—Brigade Major of 7th and 8th Brigade Divisions, Quebec, with Head Quarters at Quebec, *vice* Lt.-Col. d'Orsonnens transferred to the Infantry School Corps, appt. to date from 21 Dec., 1883; Major George E. A. Hughes from 65th Batt.,—Brigade Major of 4th, 5th and 6th Brigade Divisions, Quebec, with Head Quarters at Montreal, *vice* Lt.-Col. Lamontagne promoted Deputy Adjt.-General, Military Dist. No. 4, appt. to date from 21 Dec., 1883.

Jan. 7.—Geo. E. Rioux, Sherbrooke, P.Q., Dist. Magistrate,—a Commr. to

act judicially in extradition matters in P.Q.

Jan. 8.—Albt. Drouillard, Windsor, Ont.,—a Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M.'s Customs.

Jan. 12.—Donald McMillan, M.D., Alexandria, Ont., and George C. McKindsey, Milton, Ont., and James G. Ross, Quebec,—summoned to the Senate, the latter for the Electoral Division of "Les Laurentides," *vice* Hon. D. E. Price deceased; Alex. Lacoste, Montreal, P. Q.,—summoned to the Senate for the Electoral Division of "De Lorimer," *vice* Hon. J. O. Bureau, deceased.

Jan. 26.—Hon. J. A. Mousseau,—a

Judge of the Superior Ct. of P.Q., *vice* Hon. Richard Alleyne, deceased.

Feb. 9.—Hayter Reed, M.E.C. for the N.W.T.—Administrator of the Govt. of N.W.T. during absence on leave of His Honor Edgar Dewdney, Lieut-Gov. of N.W.T.; Juchereau de St. Denis LeMoine,—Sergt.-at-arms of the Hon. the Senate of Canada; certain gentlemen are apptd. Comms. under the "Liquor License Act of 1883," in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and P.E.I.

Feb. 14.—Benj. W. Ross, Cockburn Island, Algoma, Ont.,—an outport Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Feb. 15.—A. Bolduc,—an Asst. Inspector for the Ottawa Postal Dist.

March 5.—Hon. Sir W. J. Ritchie, Kt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Ct. of Can.,—Deputy of the Governor-General.

March 10.—Chas. Boivin, St. John, P.Q.,—a Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M.'s Customs.

March 14.—Moses McGowan, St. Stephen, N.B.,—a Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

March 18.—Russell Stephenson,—an Extra A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada, from 23 Oct., 1883.

Apr. 12.—Raymond Bruyere, Ottawa, Ont.,—a Commr. under the Act 32-33 Vic., cap. 24 (1869), as amended by the Act 33 Vic., cap. 28 (1870), for the purposes thereof.

Apr. 15.—Thos. Peck, Galt, Ont.,—a Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Apr. 18.—Lewis Hill, J.P., Falmouth, N.S.,—a Commr. of Police within Ont.; Major and Bt. Lt.-Col. Jno. Robt. Murray, from 60th Batt.,—Supdt. of Stores and Paymaster Military Dist. No. 9, *vice* Maj. Geo. Guy, resigned, from 1 Feb., 1884, with head quarters at Halifax, N.S.; Major and Bt. Lt.-Col. Melville de Blois Dawson, from 7th Batt.,—Supdt. of Stores and Paymaster Military Dist. No. 1, *vice* Hon. Maj. Wm. Starr, deceased, from 12 Feb., 1884, with head quarters at London, Ont.

Apr. 22.—Walter Walker, Victoria, B.C.,—a Measuring Surveyor of Shipping.

Apr. 25.—Peter McLean.—Harbour Master for Port or Dist. between McKay's Point and Grand Narrows, N.S.; Alex. J. McNeill,—Harbour Master for Port or Dist. between McKay's Point and Washabuck River, N.S.; Eli Harrison, Junr., Barrister, Victoria, B.C.,—a Judge of the County Court of Cariboo, B.C.

Apr. 29.—Ronald McDonald—Shipping Master for Port of Sydney, N.S., *vice* Ingraham deceased.

Apr. 30.—Frost Wood Gray, Quebec— a Preventive Officer in H.M.'s Customs; Sedley Blanchard, Frederick McKenzie, and Joseph Benjamin McArthur, Barristers, all of Winnipeg—respectively H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law.

May 2.—Raymond Bruyère, Ottawa, Ont.—a Commissioner of Police within the Province of Ontario.

May 6.—Henry A. Grantham, Yarmouth; Brenton Halliburton Eaton, Halifax; Edwin D. King, do.; Harris H. Bligh, Antigonish; John P. Chipman, Kentville; Benjamin G. Gray, Halifax, Barristers—respectively H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice Queen's Bench, High Ct. of Justice for Ont.— Chief Justice of the Ct. of Appeal for Ont., with title of Chief Justice of Ont., *vice* Spragge, deceased; Hon. Adam Wilson, Chief Justice Common Pleas Division of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont.—Presdt. of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont., with title of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, *vice* Hagarty; Lt.-Col. Acheson Gosford Irvine, Regina, N.W. T., Commr. of North-West Mounted Police; W. M. Herchmer, Fort Calgary, N. W.T. Supdt. of North-West Mounted Police, & Saml. B. Steele, Fort Calgary, N.W.T., Inspector in the North-West Mounted Police—Comms. under the Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 24 (1869), as amended by the Act 33 Vic., chap. 28 (1870), and

for the purposes thereof; John Sabiston, jr., Nanaimo, B.C.—Port Warden for the Port of Nanaimo and Departure Bay, B.C.; Francis Marmeau, Arichat, N.S.—Harbour Master for Arichat, including West Arichat, N.S., *vice* Bellefontaine, deceased; Capt. John Wren, St. Andrews, N.B.—Harbour Master for St. Andrews, *vice* Balson, deceased; Clarence M. Church, Ottawa, Ont., M.D.—Examiner in and for the City of Ottawa, under Act to amend Civil Service Acts of 1882 and 1883.

May 8.—E. Douglas Rigby, Little Glace Bay, N.S.—Harbour Master for Little Glace Bay, N.S., *vice* Mitchell; Hugh McKay, Murray River, P.E.I.—Harbour Master for Murray River, P.E.I., *vice* Lowe, resigned; Capt. John McInnes—Harbour Master for West Bay, N.S.; Joseph Mathieu, Sorel, P.Q.—Collector in H.M.'s Customs; Martin L. Oliver, Digby, N.S.—Measuring Surveyor of Shipping, *vice* Viets, resigned.

May 9.—Albert Clements Killam, Winnipeg, Man.,—one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the law for Manitoba; Wm. Plunkett, Toronto, Ont.,—a Landing Waiver and Searcher in H.M.'s Customs.

May 12.—Wm. F. Davidson, Port Arthur, Ont.,—Harbor Master for Port Arthur, Ont.

May 13.—Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, one of the Justices of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont.,—Presdt. of the Common Pleas Division of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont., with title of Chief Justice of Common Pleas, *vice* Wilson; Jno. Mooney, P.escott, Ont.,—a Sub-Collector in H.M.'s Customs at the out Port of Maitland, Ont.

May 14.—Miles A. Dunn, Magaree, N.S.,—out Port Collector in H.M.'s Customs.

May 15.—Peter Grant, New Westminster, B. C.,—Landing Waiver and Searcher in H.M.'s Customs; Wm. Pearce, Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies,—Supdt. of Mines in Manitoba and the N.W.T.; Henry Hall Smith,

Barrister,—Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies for Manitoba and the N.W.T., and a mem. of the Dominion Lands Bd.

May 16.—Lt.-Col. Acheson Gosford Irvine, Regina, N.W.T., W. M. Herchmer, Calgary, N.W.T., and S. B. Steele, do.,—Commrs. under the act for the better preservation of peace in the vicinity of Public Works,—respectively Commrs. of Police within the Province of B.C.; Lt.-Col. George J. Maunsell, Commandant of the School of Infantry, Fredericton, N.B.,—Deputy-Adjt.-Genl. of Military District No. 8, *vice* Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor, to date from 1st May, 1884; Capt. R. J. McDonell, Supdt. of Stores and Paymaster of Military Dist. No. 11, —Honorary rank of Major.

May 19.—George Archibald Montgomery, Barrister,—Registrar of City of Regina and the Dist. of Touchwood, Regina and Souris, in the N. W. T., *vice* Jukes resigned.

May 23.—F. X. Valade, Ottawa, Ont., M.D.,—Public Analyst for the City of Ottawa; Capt. Phillip Irving, Cape Traverse, P.E.I.,—Harbor Master for Cape Traverse; Wm. McDonald, Cape Breton, N.S.,—summoned to the Senate *vice* Bourinot, deceased.

May 24.—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B.,—High Commr. for Canada in the United Kingdom; Wm. Grant, Mabou, N.S.,—a Preventive Officer in H.M.'s Customs.

May 26.—Adolphus S. Lent, Tusket, N.S.,—a Preventive Officer in H.M.'s Customs.

May 29.—Capt. Edward Gagnon,—a mem. of the Pilotage Authority for Dist. of Arichat, N.S., *vice* La Vache, deceased.

May 30.—Capt. and Bt.-Lt.-Col. Jas. F. Turnbull, from "B." Troop of the "Queen's Own Canadian Hussars,"—Commandant, and Lt. Edward Hampden Turner Heward, from the Governor-General's Body Guard for Ont., Lieut. of the Cavalry School Corps, appts. to date from 21 Dec., 1883.

June 2.—Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, Regina, N.W.T., Wm. M. Herchmer, Fort

Calgary, N.W.T., and S. B. Steele, do.,—Commrs. under the Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 24 (1869), as amended by the Act 33 Vic., chap. 28 (1870), and for the purposes thereof; Conrad Marks, Ship Harbor, Halifax, N.S.,—Harbor Master for Ship Harbor, N.S.; Jacob Carvell Gough, Port Arthur,—a Commr. under Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 24 (1869), as amended by the Act 33 Vic., chap. 28 (1870), and for the purposes thereof, *vice* Bruyère.

June 4.—Douglas B. Woodworth, Kentville, N.S.—One of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the law.

June 5.—Martin Campbell Upper, Cayuga, Ont.—Judge of the County Ct. of Haldimand, Ont., *vice* Stevenson resigned; also a Local Judge of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont.

June 7.—Robert Smith, Stratford, Ont.—Deputy Judge of the County Ct. of Perth, Ont.

June 10.—James Robert Haun, Port Colborne, Ont.—a Preventive Officer in H.M.'s Customs.

June 12.—John C. McCarthy, Sea Cow Pond—Receiver of Wreck for Dist. established in Prince County, P.E.I.; Thos. A. McLean, Toronto, Ont.—Registrar of the Registration Dist. of Calgary, N. W. T.

June 14.—Aquila Walsh and Henry Hall Smith—Jointly Commrs. under the Act 38 Vic., chap. 53 and Act of 1878 (41 Vic., chap. 14) amending the same, and the Manitoba Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba, *vice* Aquila Walsh and Wm. Pearce.

June 17.—Asa Cronk, Wallaceburg, Ont.—An Out Port Collector in H.M.'s Customs; Wm. A. Franklin, Victoria, B.C.—Landing Waiter and Searcher in H.M.'s Customs.

June 21.—John McLean, Deputy Judge of the County Ct. of Elgin, Ont., during illness of Judge Hughes; Walter Young, Lingan, N.S.—Out Port Collector in H.M.'s Customs; Silas Wm.

Spillette, St. Catharines, Ont.—Out Port Collector in H.M.'s Customs; Walter Dobson, Dorchester, N.B.—Collector in H.M.'s Customs.

June 24.—Alexander Boudreau, Dorchester, N.B.—Out Port Collector in H.M.'s Customs.

June 25.—York Barrington, South Bar, N.S.—Harbour Master for Victoria Pier on the Harbour of Sydney.

June 27.—Robert Smith, Stratford, Ont.—A Puisné Judge of the Ct. of Queen's Bench for Manitoba; Capt. Edward Dawson, Hantsport, N.S.—Harbour-Master for Hantsport; Lt. F. L. Lessard from No. 1 Coy. 65th Batt. to the Cavalry School Corps.

June 30.—Chas. Fields, Tidnish, N.S.—Harbor-Master for Tidnish, *vice* Brundige resigned; John Tilton, Ottawa, Ont.—Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

July 4.—Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Ottawa, Ont., and the Hon. John Hamilton Gray, Judge of the Supreme Ct. of the Province of B.C.—Commrs. to enquire into and report upon the subject of Chinese Immigration into Canada; Nicholas Flood Davin, Regina, N. W. T.—Barrister, Secy. to said Commrs.

July 7.—Michael Sullivan, Kingston, Ont., M.D.—Examiner in and for the City of Kingston, under the Civil Service Acts; Chas. J. Samson, Quebec, M.D.,—do. for the City of Quebec, do. do.

July 8.—Harry Abbott, C.E.,—a Commr. under the Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 24, as amended by the Act 33 Vic., chap. 28, and for the purposes thereof; Harding E. Graves,—Harbour Master for Harvey, N.B., *vice* McAlmon.

July 10.—Chas. Todd, Yale, B.C.,—a Commr. under Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 24, as amended by the Act 33 Vic., chap. 28, and for the purposes thereof, *vice* A. C. Elliott, resigned.

July 12.—H. G. Perchard, St. John's, P.Q.,—a Collector in H. M.'s Customs for St. John's, P.Q.

July 15.—John T. Johnson, Niagara

Falls, Ont.,—a Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

July 18.—Hon. Andrew Archibald Macdonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I.,—Lt.-Governor of the Province of P.E.I., on and after 1 Aug., *vice* Haviland; Major-Genl. Frederick Dobson Middleton, C.B. of H.M.'s Regular Army,—apptd. to the Military Command of the Militia of the Dominion, with the rank of Maj.-Genl. in the Militia (from 12 July).

July 21.—Frederick de St. Croix Brecken,—Postmaster of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Assistant Post Office Inspector for P.E.I., *vice* Macdonald resigned.

July 25.—Chas. Banting, Guelph, Ont.,—Clerk, Landing Waiter, and Searcher in H. M.'s Customs.

July 28.—George Gott, Malden, Ont.,—a Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

July 31.—Asher Farrow, Ripley, Ont.,—a Collector in H. M.'s Customs.

Augt. 7.—Henry B. Beard, Woodstock, Ont.,—Deputy Judge of the County Ct. of Oxford, Ont., during the absence on leave of Judge Macqueen.

Augt. 9.—Wm. M. Thompson, Penetanguishene, Ont.,—a Collector in H. M.'s Customs; Ansel Robbins, Yarmouth, N.S.,—a Landing Waiter in H. M.'s Customs; Alex. McIsaac, Antigonish Harbour, N.S.,—a Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

Augt. 13.—Dennis Brassard, Windsor, Ont.,—a Clerk and Landing Waiter in H. M.'s Customs.

Augt. 15.—Edward Larkins, Prince Town, P.E.I.,—Harbour Master for Malpeque, P.E.I. *vice* McGougan, resigned.

Augt. 26.—John R. Davies, Pictou, N.S.,—a Mem. of the Pilotage Authority for the Dist. of Pictou, N.S., *vice* Noonan, resigned.

Augt. 29.—George Burke, Lower L'Ardoise, N.S.,—Harbour Master for Upper and Lower L'Ardoise; Alex. Dick,—Harbour Master for St. George, N.B., *vice* J. Dick.

Sept. 3.—Stephen McEachern, Fair-

field, P.E.I.,—a Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

Sept. 8.—Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, Regina, N.W.T., W. M. Herchmer, Calgary, N.W.T., and S. B. Steele, do.—Comms. under the Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 24 (1869), as amended by the Act 33 Vic., chap. 28 (1870), and for the purposes thereof.

Sept. 9.—John G. Connolly, Fredericton, N.B.—a Preventive Officer in H.M.'s Customs; James Alcock, Point Edward, Ont.—a Preventive Officer in H.M.'s Customs.

Sept. 11.—Hon. John O'Connor, Ottawa, Ont.—a Judge of the Supreme Ct. of Judicature for Ontario; Hon. John O'Connor—a Justice of the High Ct. of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont., *vice* Cameron, apptd. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of said High Ct. of Justice; Chas. Todd, Yale, B.C.—a Commr. under the Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 24 (1869), as amended by the Act 33 Vic., chap. 28 (1870), and for the purposes thereof; Chas. Todd, Yale, B.C.—a Commr. of Police within British Columbia.

Sept. 18.—Peter Conroy, Charlottetown, P.E.I., M.D.—an Examiner in and for the City of Charlottetown under the Civil Service Acts; Joseph B. Matthews, Victoria, B.C., M.D.—do. do. for the City of Victoria, B.C.; Wm. Canniff, Toronto, Ont., M.D.—do. do. the City of Toronto, Ont.

Sept. 26.—Alfred Codd, Winnipeg, M.D.—do. do. for the City of Winnipeg; James S. M. B. Niven, London, Ont., M.D.—do. do. for the City of London, Ont.

Sept. 29.—Capt. Joseph Ritcey, Ritcey's Cove, N.S.—Harbour Master for Ritcey's Cove.

Oct. 3.—Hon. George Irvine, Quebec, Q.C.—Judge of the Vice Admiralty Ct. of the City of Quebec, *vice* Stuart, deceased, to date from 7th June; Capt. Edward Nash, Royal Artillery—Professor of Military History, Administra-

tion and Law, R.M. College, Kingston, to date from 14th Augt.; Capt. and Brevet-Major Fredk. Chas. Denison, C.C.—Govr.-General's Body Guard for Ont. having charge of the Canadian Voyageurs proceeding to Egypt is granted as a special case the rank of Lt.-Col. in the Militia from 9th Sept.

Oct. 4.—Hon. L. F. R. Masson, Terrebonne, P.Q.—Lt. Governor of the Province of Quebec, from 7th Nov. next, *vice* Robitaille, whose term of office has expired.

Oct. 6.—Hon. Thomas McCord, one of the Justices of the Superior Ct. for Quebec—Deputy Judge of the Vice Admiralty Ct. for Lower Canada, otherwise Quebec.

Oct. 9.—Manuel Payne, Port Stanley, Ont.—an Out Port Collector in H.M.'s Customs; Nehemiah McGray, Cape Sable Island, N.S.—Receiver of Wreck for Shelburne, N.S., *vice* Robertson, deceased; John Finlay, Vernon River Bridge—Harbour Master for Vernon River, P.E.I., *vice* Furness, resigned; Thos. Donovan—Harbour Master for South Bay, Ingonish, N.S.

Oct. 11.—Joseph Bolduc, St. Victor de Tring.—Summoned to the Senate for electoral division of "Lauzon," P. Q. *vice* Pozer, deceased; Louis Duhamel, Hull, P. Q., M. D.—Examiner in and for the City of Hull, under the Civil Service Acts.

Oct. 13.—Duncan J. Campbell, Halifax, N. S., M. D.—do. do. City of Halifax, N. S.

Oct. 14.—Frank Moberley, Port Arthur, C. E.,—A Commr. under the Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 24 (1869) as amended by the Act 33 Vic., chap. 28 (1870), and for the purposes thereof, *vice* Gough.

Oct. 16.—Edwy Allan Morden, Picton, Ont.,—Deputy Registrar of the Maritime Ct. of Ontario, *vice* Morden, deceased.

Oct. 17.—P. Robertson Inches, St. John, N. B., M. D.—Examiner in and for the City of St. John, N. B., under the Civil Service Acts; John H. McCollum Toronto, Ont., M. D.—do. do.

City of Toronto, Ont.; Joseph Melchior Eberts, Chatham, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter in H. M.'s Customs; Lt. and Capt. John A. Forbes, placed on the strength of "B." Battery.

Oct. 20.—Peter J. Fougere,—A Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

Oct. 21.—Jas. P. Flynn, Jas. Brown and Chas. Jas. McKenzie, all of Niagara Falls, Ont.,—Landing Waiters and Clerks in H. M.'s Customs; John Macpherson Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie,—One of H. M.'s Counsel, learned in the law; John Macpherson Hamilton, Dist. Judge for Provisional Judicial Dist. of Thunder Bay.

Oct. 22.—Bedford H. Smith,—A Collector in H.M.'s Customs.

Oct. 24.—Edward Quennell, Nanaimo, B. C.,—Port Warden for Nanaimo and Departure Bay, B. C.; Edward Quennell, Nanaimo, B. C.,—Harbour Master for Nanaimo and Departure Bay, B. C., *vice* Sabiston, junr., resigned.

Oct. 30.—Robert Keightley, London, Ont.,—A Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs.

Oct. 31.—John A. Crysler, Fort Erie, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Clerk in H.M.'s Customs.

Nov. 2.—John S. Ewart; Saml. Clarke Biggs; Hector M. Howell; and Jas. A. M. Aikins, all of Winnipeg, Man.,—respectively H. M.'s Counsel learned in the law.

Nov. 4.—John Macpherson Hamilton,—Dist. Judge of Thunder Bay, Ont.,—A Local Judge for the High Ct. of Justice for Ont.; Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., High Commr. for Can. in London,—Hon. Commr. for the Dom. of Canada at the International Exhibition to be held at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1885; Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, Kt., Chief Justice of the Ct. of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, and the other mems. of the Superior Judiciary of Quebec,—each and every one of them Commrs., or Commr. *per Dedimus Potestatem* to administer oaths of office.

Nov. 12.—Wm. C. Smith and E. L. Vail, junr., of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia—respectively Comms. to administer oaths, and take and receive affidavits, declarations, and affirmations, in the Colony of Victoria to be used in the Supreme Ct., and in the Exchequer Ct. of Canada.

Nov. 18.—Angus McDonald, Pictou,

N.S.—A Preventive Officer in H.M.'s Customs.

Nov. 29.—Wm. J. Crowhurst—A Landing Waiter in H.M.'s Customs.

Dec. 4.—Henry B. Beard, Woodstock, Ont.—A Deputy Judge of the County Ct. of Oxford, Ont.; J. A. Martin, Rimouski, P. Q.—A Collector in H.M.'s Customs; Chas. E. Kerr—Sub-Collector in H.M.'s Customs.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 5.—John Orr, jr., New Lowell—B'ff. 7th D.C. of Simcoe, *vice* J. Orr, sr., resigned.

Jan. 19.—John C. Iler, Colchester—Sheriff for Essex, *vice* McEwan; Alex. Dick, Brampton—Registrar of Deeds for Peel, *vice* D. F. Campbell, deceased; Bernard Morrow, Peterborough—Registrar of Deeds for Peterborough, *vice* F. W. Haultain deceased; Wm. Dunn, Prescott—Police Magistrate for Town of Prescott; John Maxwell, L'Orignal—Clk. of the Peace and Co. Atty. for Prescott and Russell, *vice* E. T. Dartnell, resigned; Robert Laidlaw, Detroit, U.S.—A Commr. for taking affidavits.

Jan. 25.—Alex. G. Duncan—Agent for the Location and Sale of Lands under the "Free Grants and Homesteads' Act" in St Joseph Island, Algoma.

Jan. 26. Peter McLean, Brooke—B'ff. of 9th D. C. of Lambton, *vice* Cahill resigned.

Feb. 2.—David D. Hay, Listowel,—Registrar of Deeds for North Perth, *vice* S. Robb, deceased; John Chapple, Dresden,—Police Magistrate for Dresden; Wm. Charlton, Weston, M. D.,—An Associate Coroner for York; George Pearce, Colchester, South,—B'ff. 4th D. C. of Essex, *vice* Manning, deceased; Dugald McKay, Oro,—B'ff. 10th D. C. Simcoe, *vice* Ormsby, deceased; certain gentlemen are apptd. Comms. under "Liquor License Act, 1876."

Feb. 9.—Wm. A. Weir, Montreal,—A

Commr. for taking affidavits; H. H. Bolton, Albion,—Clerk of 4th D. C., Peel, *vice* Warbrick, resigned.

Feb. 16.—James Smart, Brockville,—Sheriff for Leeds and Grenville, *vice* Patrick, deceased; Dugald Brown, St. Thomas,—Sheriff for Elgin, *vice* Munro, deceased; H. J. Scripture, Brighton,—Bailiff 8th D. C. Northumberland and Durham, *vice* Pake, resigned; George C. McKay, Embro,—Bailiff 3rd D. C. Oxford, *vice* McDonald, resigned; certain gentlemen are apptd. Comms. under the "Liquor License Act, 1876."

Feb. 23.—Wm. C. De Long, Roblin's Mills,—Clk. of 4th D.C. Prince Edward, *vice* Roblin, resigned; John R. Malcolm, Scotland Village,—Clk. 5th D.C. Brant, *vice* Malcolm, resigned; Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg,—Clk. 10th D. C. Leeds and Grenville, *vice* Keeler, deceased.

March 1.—Isaac Oscar Proctor, Brighton,—Sheriff for Northumberland and Durham, *vice* H. W. Burk, resigned; Daniel L. Bongard,—Inspector of Licenses for Prince Edward, *vice* Blakeley, resigned.

March 8.—Archd. M. McKinnon, Guelph,—Local Master for Wellington of Supreme Ct. of Judicature for Ontario, *vice* J. W. Hall, deceased; Geo. K. Matheson, Mitchell,—Clk. of 2nd D.C., Perth, *vice* T. Matheson, deceased.

March 15.—Joseph H. Flagg, Mitchell,—Police Magistrate for Mitchell; David

Small, Arthur,—B'ff. of 8th D. C., Wellington, *vice* J. Hay, resigned.

March 22.—John Winchester, Toronto,—an Official Referee under the "Ontario Judicature Act, 1881"; William Garvey, Morrisburg,—Clk. of 5th D. C., Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, *vice* J. W. Loucks, resigned; Levi S. Kennedy, Blenheim,—B'ff. of 2nd D. C., Oxford, *vice* S. D. Brown, resigned.

March 27.—Bartholomew J. Gilligan, Mattawan,—Agent for the location and sale of Lands, under the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act," in Townships of Mattawan, Papineau, Calvin, Bonfield, and Ferris, in Dist. of Nipissing.

March 29.—Peter H. Ball, Merriton,—Police Magistrate for Village of Merriton; Walter Rimer, Bryson, P. Q.,—a Commr. for taking Affidavits.

Apr. 5.—Alex. Reid, Fort Francis,—Clk. of 4th D. C. of Dist. of Thunder Bay, *vice* F. Fowler; Wm. Lindsay, Fort Francis,—B'ff. of do. do., *vice* R. Scott.

Apr. 12.—Archd. M. McKinnon, Guelph,—Deputy Registrar of the Chancery Division of the High Ct. of Justice for Wellington; Colborne Wright, Amherstburg,—B'ff. of 2nd D. C., Essex, *vice* Wm. Sparks, resigned.

Apr. 26.—Wm. Durie Lyon, Rat Portage,—a Commr. of Police for "the Canada Pacific Magisterial Dist."; Alex. E. McDonald, Cornwall,—Clk. of Co. Ct. of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, and Local Registrar for said Counties of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont., *vice* Rodk. McDonald, resigned; John R. Miller,—an Inspector of Licenses for East Huron, *vice* D. C. Scott, deceased.

May 3.—Francis P. Haines, Dundas—B'ff. of 6th D. C. of Wentworth, *vice* J. McConachie, resigned.

May 10.—Jas. Philip Gildersleeve, Kingston—Registrar of Deeds for the City of Kingston, *vice* E. J. Barker, deceased; David Rose, M. D., Waterford—an Associate Coroner for Norfolk; Lucius Adams, Drayton—Clk. 12th D. C. Wellington, *vice* S. W. Fawcett, re-

signed; Clarence D. Helmer, Russell—B'ff. of 6th D. C. Prescott and Russell, *vice* L. Goulest, resigned; Lewis Algeo, Bradford—B'ff. of 2nd D. C. Simcoe, *vice* Wm. Young, resigned.

May 17.—Geo. E. Henderson, Belleville—Co. Atty. and Clk. of the Peace for Hastings, *vice* C. L. Coleman, deceased; Geo. Colquhoun, Iroquois, M. D.—an Associate Coroner for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

May 24.—Hon. William Proudfoot, Alex. Scott, and Edmund J. Senkler—Commrs. under an "Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters" to enquire into and investigate the charges of bribery and conspiracy set forth in a statement made to the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. the Attorney-General on 17th March, 1884, and into all matters relating thereto.

May 31.—Wm. Prust, Haliburton—Clk. of 2nd D. C. of Haliburton, *vice* C. A. Wastell, resigned; John Stothart, Haliburton—B'ff. of 2nd D. C. of Haliburton, *vice* W. Prust, resigned.

June 7.—John A. Zimmerman, Ernestown—Clk. 6th D. C. Lennox and Addington, *vice* H. Pultz, resigned.

June 14.—Wm. A. Collins, Winnipeg—a Commr. for taking affidavits.

June 20.—Jeremiah Danl. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls—Agent for sale of Crown Lands to settlers in part of Dist. of Nipissing.

July 5.—Magnus Cormack, Cardinal—Police Magistrate for Cardinal; David Buchan, L'Orignal—Clk. of 1st D. C. Prescott and Russell, *vice* R. Hall, resigned; Malcolm Thompson, Brant—B'ff. 1st D. C. Bruce, *vice* E. A. Healy, resigned; Nathaniel Jerome, Clarke—B'ff. 2nd D. C. Northumberland and Durham, *vice* J. M. Jackson, resigned; Robt. Miller, Sarnia—B'ff. 1st D. C. Lambton, *vice* Danl. Adams, resigned; Jas. Carson, Bentinck—B'ff. 2nd D. C. Grey, *vice* Thos. Meredith.

July 12.—Thos. P. Wadsworth,—a Commr. for taking affidavits in Manitoba and the N. W. T.; Thos. S. Hunt,—

do. do. in the State of Pennsylvania; Edward L. Lewis,—do do in England; John B. Bellamy, Augusta,—Clk. 11th D.C., Leeds and Grenville, *vice* B. Colborn; A. B. Randall, Tyendinaga,—Clk. 3rd D.C. Hastings, *vice* H. Holden, resigned.

July 19.—J. J. B. Flint, Belleville,—Police Magistrate for Belleville, *vice* Thos. Holden, deceased.

July 26.—John B. Dale, Thorold,—Bff. 5th D.C., Welland, *vice* John Heenan, resigned.

Augt. 30.—Harry D. Helmcken, Victoria, B.C.,—a Commr. for taking affidavits in B.C.; Richd. Tuson Heneker and Jas. Bourne, Montreal, P.Q.,—do. do. in the Province of Quebec; Robt. Murray, Embro,—Clk. 3rd D.C., Oxford, *vice* D. Matheson, deceased; Peter Stewart, Cambridge,—Clk. 11th D.C., Prescott and Russell, *vice* J. S. Castleman, resigned; Harry Jennings, Penetanguishene,—Clk. 9th D.C., Simcoe, *vice* D. R. McKay, resigned; Alvis Masters, Sandwich,—B'ff. 1st D.C., Essex, *vice* T. A. McKee, resigned; Wm. Mann, Comber,—B'ff. 6th D.C., Essex, *vice* Alex. Besson, resigned.

Sept. 13.—A. G. M. Spragge, Holt City, N.W.T.,—a Commr. for taking affidavits in B.C.; H. Gallagher, Grattan,—B'ff. 6th D. C. Renfrew, *vice* Michael M. J. Kearney.

Sept. 20.—Geo. Gordon, Trenton,—Police Magistrate for Trenton; R. L. Bobier, Euphemia,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Lambton, *vice* J. B. McDonald, resigned.

Oct. 4.—Augustine James Donly, Simcoe,—Registrar of Deeds, Norfolk, *vice* F. L. Walsh, deceased.

Oct. 14.—John Whelan, Brudenell,—Agent for location and sale of lands under "Free Grants and Homesteads Act," in Townships of Brudenell, Griffith, Lyndoch, Matawatchan, Radcliffe, Raglan, Sebastopol and Sherwood, in the Co. of Renfrew, *vice* John Mahon.

Oct. 18.—Chas. Kreissman, Port Arthur,—Registrar of the Surrogate Ct. for the Dist. of Thunder Bay, and Local Re-

gistrar for the said Dist. of the High Ct. of Justice for Ontario; Wm. Alex. McLaren, Edinburgh,—a Commr. for taking affidavits in Scotland; Frank Inksater, Paris,—Clk. 2nd D.C., Brant, *vice* G. E. Allworth, resigned.

Oct. 25.—Albert R. Lewis, Port Arthur.—Crown Atty. and Clk. of the Peace for District of Thunder Bay; Rbt. Miller, St. Thomas,—A Local Master of Supreme Ct. of Judicature for Ont. at St. Thomas; Chas. Kreissman, Port Arthur,—Clk. of Dist. Ct. of Dist. of Thunder Bay; Elijah W. Secord, Springer,—Clk. 1st D. C. of Nipissing; Hezekiah Kinch, Springer,—Bff. 1st D. C. of Nipissing; Fredk. Kleist,—Inspector of Licenses for South Bruce, *vice* Kroetch, resigned.

Nov. 5.—Archibald Blue, Toronto,—Asst. Commr. of Agriculture, *vice* Geo. Buckland.

Nov. 8.—John Jas. Kehoe, Sault Ste. Marie,—Crown Atty. for the Dist. of Algoma; Alex. Thos. Hanvey,—A Commr. for taking Affidavits for the State of Dakota, U.S.A.

Nov. 14.—David McLaws, St. Thomas,—Local Registrar of High Ct. of Justice for Elgin; Wm. Munro, Matilda,—B'ff. 6th D. C. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, *vice* W. L. Redmond, resigned.

Nov. 22.—Chas. Lindsay, North Gower,—Clk. 5th D. C. Carleton, *vice* W. S. Beaman, removed from office; J. R. Reece, Chaffey,—Clk. 3rd D. C. of Dist. of Muskoka, *vice* B. Phillips, removed from office; D.K. Campbell, Elden,—B'ff. 1st D.C. Victoria, *vice* B. B. Seaman, resigned; Wm. Munro, Matilda,—B'ff. 6th D. C. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, *vice* W. L. Redmond, resigned; Docitte Laverne, Cumberland,—B'ff. 5th D.C. Prescott and Russell, *vice* Thos. McMILLAN, resigned; Joseph Mallough, Ashfield,—B'ff. 6th D. C. Huron, *vice* Rbt. Hagen, resigned.

Nov. 28.—W. A. Shireff, Fitzroy,—B'ff. 4th D. C. of Carleton, *vice* R. T. Smith.

Dec. 13.—Jno. M. Hamilton, Port Arthur,—Local Master Supreme Ct. of Judicature for Thunder Bay; Jas. Sharpe, Armour,—Clk. 4th D. C. Parry Sound, *vice* Alex. McKenzie, resigned; J. D. Cockburn, Springer,—Clk. 1st D. C. Nipissing, *vice* E. W. Secord, resigned;

Matthew Simpson, Armour,—B'f. 4th D. C. Parry Sound, *vice* J. Boys, resigned.

Dec. 20.—Wm. D. Lyon, Rat Portage,—Police Magistrate for Rat Portage; John Farquharson, Teeswater,—B'f. 2nd D. C. Bruce, *vice* John McHardy, resigned.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 9.—Hon. Edmund Jas. Flynn,—a Mem. of the Executive Council, and Commr. of Railroads.

Feb. 28.—Chas. M. Thomas, Dr. Jno. W. McDuffee, Rev. Mr. Pêrusse, and Jas. Tuzo,—Mems. of the Bd. of Examiners, Dept. of Public Instruction.

March 26.—Rev. Robt. Acton, and Rev. Thos. B. Connelly,—Mems. Bd. of Protestant School Examiners.

Apr. 4.—John Greenfield, London, Eng.,—a Commr. under Art 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure of L.C.

Apr. 25.—Dr. F. X. Laterrière, and Dr. Henri Simard,—Coroners.

July 7.—Rev. D.H. MacVicar, LL.D.,—Mem. of the Bd. of Protestant School Comms.

July 14.—John Sleep Honey, and Pierre S. Gendron,—Joint Prothonotary of the Superior Ct., and Clk. of the Circuit Ct. for the Dist. of Montreal.

July 19.—Edward Murphy,—a Catholic School Commr.; Barnabé Parent, and Chas. Rhéaume,—Syndics of the Quebec North Shore Turnpike Commission; Edward P. Davis, Pall Mall, London, Eng., and Aimé Beanbien, Manitoba,—Comms. to receive Affidavits.

July 23.—Octave Marchand,—Appraiser.

Aug. 25.—Pierre Casimir Duranceau,—Prothonotary of the Superior Ct., Clk. of the Circuit Ct., Clk. of the Peace and of the Sessions of the Peace and of the Crown in the District of Beauharnois;

Arthur Rousseau,—Clerk of the Circuit Ct. of the District of Nicolet.

Sept. 3.—John J. O'Meara, Pembroke, Ont.—Commr. to receive affidavits; Pierre C. Ducharme, Edouard Marchand, Joseph A. Archambault, Joseph de la Broquerie Taché, Edmond E. Madore, Joseph Alfred Fournier, John Massie, junr., and Solyme A. Brodeur—Sub-Inspectors of Anatomy.

Sept. 30.—Pierre Paul de Creity—Sub Inspector of Anatomy in the Dist. of Richelieu.

Nov. 5.—Auguste Antoine Adam, Ottawa,—a Commr. under Art. 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Nov. 10.—Hiram Sewell Foster—Registrar of Broms; Gustave Grenier—Deputy Clerk of the Executive Council.

Nov. 20.—Rev. David Lindsay and George Lyman Masten,—Mem's of the Protestant Section of the Council of Public Instruction.

Nov. 25.—S. Laterrière, Charles Clément and Henri Simard—Coroners; Thos. Hy. Ramsden, Huddersfield, England—A Commr. for taking aff'dts.

Dec. 2.—Edward Standish Baker—Clk. of the Circuit Ct., Compton.

Dec. 15.—Charles De Montigny—Prothonotary of the Superior Ct., Clk. of the Circuit Ct., Clk. of the Crown and Clk. of the Peace in the Dist. of Terrebonne; Alphonse Pierre Garon—Dist. Magistrate for the Dist. of Rimouski.

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NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 6.—Genl. J. W. Laurie, Oakland; Col. W. E. Starratt, Paradise; C. E. Brown, Yarmouth; J. Longworth, Truro; D. Matheson, Pictou; John McKeen, Mabou,—to constitute the Central Bd. of Agriculture; Thos. Farrell, Liverpool,—Prothonotary and Clk. of the Crown, and Clk. of the Co. Ct. of Queen's.

Feb. 20.—W. H. Wyld, Port Mulgrave,—A Coroner for Guysborough.

Feb. 24.—Edmund Bent, Bridgetown,—Registrar of Deeds for Annapolis, *vice* J. McCormack.

March 5.—J. Avarl Morse, Bridgetown,—Sheriff of Annapolis, *vice* Bonnett, resigned.

March 18.—Burton Jost,—Judge of Probate, Dist. of Guysborough, *vice* E. Carritt, resigned; Lewis E. Hart, Guysborough,—Prothonotary and Clk. of the Peace, Guysborough.

March 26.—John Cameron, M. D., Port Hood, and A. K. McLean, Mulgrave,—Coroners for Inverness; C. E. Chisholm, Judique,—Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands.

Apr. 9.—Isaac Vincent Dexter, Brooklyn; Monson Hoyt Goudge, Windsor,—Members of the Legislative Council.

Apr. 10.—Alexander McKay, North Sydney,—A member of the Legislative Council.

Apr. 16.—Fredk. W. Ruggles, Barton, Regr. of Probate, Digby.

Apr. 21.—Saml. C. Fatt, Montreal,—Commr. for taking affidavits; Anthony D. Patten, M. D.,—A Coroner for Shelburne.

May 3.—O'Hara Baynes, N.P., Montreal,—Commr. for taking affidavits.

May 16.—Archd. McLellan,—Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands for Inverness,

June 4.—John C. Griffin, Montreal, and Thos. J. Hunt, Philadelphia,—Commrs. for taking affidavits; John Dally, Digby,—A Coroner for Digby.

July 6.—Jas. G. Foster and John T. Ross, Barristers,—Commrs. for arranging, preparing for the press and indexing 5th Series of the Revised Statutes; Wm. McKerron,—A mem. of Bd. of Public Charities, *vice* Dr. J. Somers.

July 18.—A. F. Haliburton, Baddeck,—Reg. of Probate for Victoria, *vice* A. Cameron, resigned.

July 28.—Hon. Wm. S. Fielding,—Presdt. of the Ex. Council and Prov. Secy; Hon. C. E. Church,—Commr. of Public Works and Mines; Jas. W. Longley,—A mem. of the Ex. Council.

Aug. 28.—G. W. Bell, M.D., Mill Village,—A Coroner for Queen's.

Sept. 9.—John B. McLeod, Pictou, Barrister—a Master in the Supreme Ct.

Sept. 19.—A. C. Angus, M.D., Oxford—a Coroner.

Sept. 24.—Wm. Sutherland, Guysborough—Regr. of Deeds for Guysborough, *vice* W. Moir, deceased; D. D. W. Harrington, M.D., Halifax—a Coroner.

Oct. 1.—Edward Evans, Montreal—a Commr for taking Affidavits.

Nov. 8.—Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G.—a Governor of Dalhousie College, *vice* Rev. Dr. Grant, resigned.

Nov. 19.—F. A. Lawrence, Truro, and Jas. Jack, Halifax—Official Referees under the Nova Scotia Judicature Act, 1884.

Nov. 24.—Hon. Isidore Le Blanc, Arichat, C.B.—a Mem. of the Central Bd. of Agriculture.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 18.—Edgar N. Clements, Yarmouth, N. S.—Commr. for taking Aff'dts.; Geo. E. Coulthard, M.D.—Coroner for York; Jas. Hamilton—Deputy Registrar of Deeds for York; J. D. Ross, M.D.—Coroner for Westmoreland.

Apr. 3.—To be Sheriffs for the under-mentioned Counties:—City and Coy. of St. John, James A. Harding; Albert, Asael Wells; Carleton, F. R. Jenkins Dibblee; Charlotte, Robert A. Stuart; Gloucester, Laman R. Doucet; Kent, Antoine Girouard; King's, Samuel N. Freeze; Madawaska, Francis J. Rice; Northumberland, John Shirreff; Queen's, Walter S. Butler; Restigouche, William H. Phillips; Sunbury, Charles H. Clowes; Victoria, James Tibbits, junr.; Westmoreland, Robert A. Chapman; York, Alexander A. Sterling; Charles H. Smith, Halifax, N.S.—a Commr. for taking Aff'dts; J. Newton Smith—Coroner for King's; James Power—Coroner for Sunbury; T. Medley Wetmore—Clk. of the Circuits for Queen's; Albert Palmer, M.P.P.—a Coroner for Queen's; Ira Cornwall, junr.—Agent General for the Province of New Brunswick in Great Britain, resident at Liverpool, Eng.

May 7.—J. Henry Phair—Fishery Commr.; Alex. Gillespie, Sydney, New South Wales—a Commr. for taking aff'dts.; O'Hara Baynes, Saml. C. Fatt, Montreal—Commrs. do. do.; R. Barry Smith—Clk. of the Circuits, Westmoreland, vice J. B. Peck, resigned; Amos A. Bourgeois—a Coroner for Westmorland; Wallace G. King, M.D.—a Coroner for Kent.

July 9.—Thos. J. Hunt, Philadelphia and Warwick, W. Street, New York—Commrs. for taking aff'dts.; Frank J.

Blair, M.D., and Wm. M'K Deinstadt, M.D.—Coroners for Charlotte; Louis N. Allain—a Coroner for Northumberland; Rankin D. Brooks and Saml. Watts—Coroners for York; Geo. W. M'Inerney—Deputy Clk. of the Co. Ct. for Kent.

Augt. 5.—Barry R. Plant—Clk. of the County Ct. and Clk. of the Peace for Madawaska, vice A. R. Balloch, retired.

Sept. 3.—John C. Meahan—a Coroner for Gloucester.

Sept. 6.—Jacob Wortman—Stipendiary and Police Magistrate for Westmorland, with civil jurisdiction within the Parish of Moncton; Alex. G. Williston—a Coroner for Northumberland.

Sept. 24.—Thos. Herrett—Stipendiary and Police Magistrate for Westmorland, with civil jurisdiction within the Parish of Salisbury.

Oct. 17.—Joseph R. Maltby, Brandon, Man.—a Commr. for taking aff'dts.

Nov. 26.—Hon. David M'Lellan—Presdt. of the Bd. of Agriculture; Josiah J. Anderson, Jas. E. Fairweather, John A. Campbell, George L. Colwell, Fredk. W. Brown, and D. T. Johnstone—Mems. of the Bd. of Agriculture; George E. Coulthard, M.D.—a Member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, vice A. B. Atherton, M.D., resigned; Chas. Ford, London, Eng.—a Commr. for taking aff'dts.; Joseph Howe Dickson—a Commr. for taking aff'dts.; Edward Perley Williston—do. do.

Dec. 9.—Joshua Knight—a Coroner for St John.

Dec. 30.—George C. Hunt and Chas. K. Short—Examiners under the new Brunswick Pharmacy Act of 1884.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 1—Patrick Lawlor, Winnipeg—Gaoler for Eastern JI. Dist.

Feb. 19.—J. H. J. Frigon, Montreal—A Commr. for taking affidavits.

Feb. 26.—Andrew Alexander, Rat Portage—Deputy Registrar for Varennes; Ernest Wilbert Sexsmith, of Emerson—Depty. Clk. of the Co. Ct. of Manchester; Archd M. Livingstone—Dist. Veterinarian for Souris River and Turtle Mountain.

March 12.—Lieut. Walter T. Kirby, 1st Batt. G. G. Foot Guards—A. D. C. and Private Secy to His Honour the Lt. Governor (appt. to date from 6th Dec., 1882); Frederic Edouard Gauthier and Llewelyn Mostyn Lewis—Extra A. D. C. to His Honour the Lt. Governor.

March 20—Acton Burrows, Winnipeg—Clk. *pro tem* of the Ex. Council *vice* Jno. MacBeth, resigned; the following gentlemen to be Mem's of the Bd. of Agriculture for the Electoral Divisions set opposite their respective names; *Baie St. Paul*—John G. Fairbanks, Marquette, *vice* E. L. Fairbanks; *Birtle*—Emerson Bligh, Fort Ellice, *vice* Lawrence Herchmer; *Laverandrye*—Théophile Paré, Ste. Anne; *St. Boniface*—Victor Mager, St. Boniface, *vice* Rev. A. A. Cherrier; *Rockwood*—Saml. Lawrence Bedson, Stony Mountain; *Winnipeg North*—Wm. Clarke, Winnipeg, *vice* W. Bathgate.

March 25—His Honour the Bishop of Rupert's Land—Chancellor of the University of Manitoba—(re-appointed)—appt. to date from 24th Aug., 1883.

April 14—Frank Norman, Winnipeg—Assistant Police Magistrate.

April 30.—David Henry Wilson, Nelson—A mem. of the Executive Council, and Provl. Secy.; Jas. W. Brereton, Rat Portage—Commr. of Police in virtue of Act 47 Vic., cap. 2; Charles Constantine—Chairman of the Bd of License Comms.; Walter R. Nursey, Winni-

peg, and Roger Marion of St. Boniface—Mem's of Bd of License Comms.

May 3—Chas. A. Sadleir, Winnipeg—Clk. of the Ex. Council, *vice* John McBeth, resigned; Jas. Hill Rowan, Winnipeg—Assessment Commr. for Eastern JI. Dist.; Joseph S. Armitage, Minnedosa—Assessment Commr. for Western JI. Dist.; Peter St. Clair McGregor, Portage la Prairie—Assessment Commr. for Central JI. Dist.; Joseph C. Auger, St. Boniface—Dist. Auditor for the Eastern JI. Dist.; Thos. L. Morton, Gladstone—Dist. Auditor for the Central JI. Dist.; Ezekiel Evans, Brandon—Dist. Auditor for the Western JI. Dist.

May 23—Avila Desautels, Ste. Anne—Clk. of the Co. Ct. of Lorette; Pierre Curtay, Ste. Anne—B'ff. of the Co. Ct. of Lorette.

June 1—John A. W. Innes—Clk. on the Equity side of the Court of Queen's Bench, *vice* John H. Inkster.

June 5—Jas. A. Creighton, Rat Portage—License Inspector for the Province and for the Canadian Pacific Magisterial Dist.; W. R. Black, Portage la Prairie—Fire Commissioner; George Riddle, M.D., Crystal City—A Coroner; Gidéon Bourdeau, St. Boniface—Queen's Printer, *vice* R. M. Howard, resigned; Jas. Munroe, Springfield—License Inspector for Lisgar, *vice* Geo. Ross, resigned.

June 9—W. J. Souch and W. T. Adamson, of Portage la Prairie—Auditors for the Counties of the Central JI. Dist.; P. W. Rolston, Beulah, M. D. and Robert Wilson, Nelson, M.D.—Coroners; Acton Burrows, Winnipeg—Deputy of the Lieut. Governor for signing Marriage Licenses.

June 25.—Wm. Alex. Dunbar, Winnipeg,—District Veterinarian for Portage la Prairie.

July 2.—J. P. Robertson, Winnipeg,

—Librarian of the Legislature of Manitoba; Henry James Brandon, — Dist. Auditor for the Western JI. Dist., *vice* Ezekiel Evans, resigned; George Winters, Brandon,—Special Auditor for the Western JI. Dist., *vice* Ezekiel Evans, resigned; O'Hara Baynes and R. T. Heneker, of Montreal and Thos. S. Hunt, of Philadelphia, U. S. A.,—Comms. for taking affidavits.

July. 12.—Judge Wm. D. Ardagh, Winnipeg, and E. P. Leacock, Kildonan, —Comms. under Act 46, 47 Vic., chap. 80, sec. 60.

Aug. 4.—Saml. C. Fatt, Montreal, —Commr. for taking affidavits.

Aug. 13.—George Richard Locker, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking affidavits.

Sept. 16.—G. M. Carpenter, Birtle, —B'f. of the Co. of Birtle, *vice* L. K. Carpenter, resigned.

Sept. 22.—Alfred S. Washburn, Winnipeg,—Deputy Treasurer of the Province, *vice* Alexander Begg, resigned; Rev. J. Théophile Lavoie, Rev. A. A. Cherrier, and T. A. Bernier,—Mems. of the

Catholic Bd. of Education, *vice* the Mems. whose term of office expires 2 Oct., 1884.

Sept. 30.—Chas. A. Durand,—Special Examiner of the Ct. of Queen's Bench for the Western JI. Dist.

Oct. 2.—The following gentlemen,—Mems. of the Protestant Section of the Bd. of Education:—W. F. Luxton, Winnipeg, *vice* W. N. Kennedy; Rev. Thos. Hart, Winnipeg (re-appointed); Rev. Canon O'Meara, Winnipeg (re-appointed); Rev. E. A. Stafford, Winnipeg (re-appointed); Rev. D. M. Gordon, Winnipeg, *vice* Rev. Jas. Robertson, and Otto Schultz, of Gretna, *vice* Wm. Hespeler.

Oct. 18.—John P. McDougall, St. François Xavier,—B'f. of the Co. Ct. of Marquette; Wm. N. Ingersoll, Shoal Lake,—A Conveyancer for the Province.

Nov. 5.—Wm. Theodore Ballanden Kennedy, Winnipeg,—Registrar for Dennis, *vice* Thos. Norquay, resigned; Wm. R. Black, of Portage la Prairie,—Registrar for Norfolk, *vice* D. McGillivray, resigned.

P. E. ISLAND PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 1.—To be High Sheriffs for the year:—Queens, Henry Longworth; Kings, James Macdonald; Prince, Wm. G. Strong.

June 20.—Hon. Mr. Justice Hensley and others,—Comms. for managing the General Exhibition of Agriculture and Local Industry for the Province, to be held in Charlottetown during the ensuing Autumn: The Hon. Daniel Gordon and others,—Comms. for managing the Exhibition of Agriculture and Local In-

dustry for King's County; W.G. Strong and others,—Comms. for managing the Exhibition of Agriculture and Local Industry for Prince County.

Aug. 1.—Francis J. Conroy,—Private Secretary to Lieut.-Governor.

Oct. 1.—Lt.-Col. Russell G. Freeland,—Provincial A.D.C.

Oct. 25.—John Bell, of Charlottetown Royalty (West),—Supervisor for Road Dist. No. 12 Queen's County, *vice* Francis Dogherly, resigned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 3.—Hon. Wm. Smith,—Presdt. of Ex. Council during absence of Hon. M. W. T. Drake.

Feb. 29.—Edwin Alfred Leigh, Marshal Bray, Eustace A. Jenns, George W.

Chadsey, Walter Dewdney, Fredk. Hussey, Fredk. Sones and Geo. C. Tunstall,—Registrars of the following Co. Cts. respectively, viz., Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Centreville, Yale, Lytton,

Clinton and Kamloops; Jas. Lindsay, —Registrar of the Co. Ct. of Queenelle-mouth and Soda Creek; Henry J. Hantz, J. P.,—A Coroner.

March 7.—Charles Warwick,—Govt. Agt., Asst. Commr. of Lands and Works, &c., and Mining Recorder, under the "Mineral Act, 1884," for the Dist. of New Westminster.

March 13.—W. J. Graham, Winnipeg, —Agent for B.C. in the Prov. of Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

March 26.—Stephen D. Pope, B.A., —Supdt. of Education, *vice* C. C. McKenzie, M.A.; George Faulkner,—Agt. for B. C. at Toronto, Ont.

April 5.—Wm. Jas. Armstrong,—Sheriff for the City of New Westminster.

April 10.—Stephen Bedgrave,—Sheriff, Assessor and Collector under Assessment Acts, Collector of Revenue and Constable, all for the Dist. of Kootenay; Arthur Wellesley Vowell.—Asst. Commr. of Lands and Works, &c., Dist. Registrar, Collector of Voters, Returning Officer and Coroner, all for the Dist. of Kootenay, *vice* E. Kelly; and Gold Commr. and Stipendiary Magistrate for the Dist. of Kootenay.

April 21.—Wm. Livingstone,—Sheriff Clinton JI. District, *vice* G. C. Tunstall; W. H. Vanetta.—Immigration Agent for the Municipality of Langley.

May 1.—Henry B. Roycraft,—Supdt. of Police and a Coroner for the Province, *vice* Chas. Todd, resigned; A. Read Bliss—Melter and Assayer at Barkerville, Cariboo, *vice* A. J. Mout, resigned.

May 8.—Eli Harrison—Justice of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrate for the Province; Bion B. Smith—Immigration Agent for the Municipality of Surrey; Jas. L. Crimp,—temporarily, Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate and Asst. Commr. of Lands and Works at Cassiar, &c., *vice* A. W. Vowell

May 13.—Harry Booth—Sheriff for the District of Nanaimo, *vice* M. Bray.

May 23.—Henry Kipp—Immigration Agent for the Municipality of Chilliwack; John Spratt—Asst. Government Agent, New Westminster, *vice* S. Macjure, resigned.

June 5.—Hector McKenzie Stramberg, B.A., and Frederick G. Walker, B.A.—Examiners to act with the Supt. of Education at the examination of Public School Teachers.

June 18.—S. A. Rowbotham, Winnipeg—Agent for B.C. in Manitoba and the N. W. Territories, *vice* W. J. Graham, resigned.

July 2.—Richd. W. Armstrong—Deputy Registrar, Dist. of New Westminster.

August 5.—Henry Fry, J.P.—Registrar of the Co. Ct. of Victoria, holden at Cowichan.

August 8.—Casper Phair—Assessor and Collector and Sheriff for the Clinton JI. Dist., *vice* W. Livingstone.

August 12.—Frederick Hussey—Govt. Agent at Yale, &c., and Collector of Revenue for the Hope & Yale Polling Divisions, *vice* W. Dewdney.

Sept. 16.—Noah Shakespeare, M.P.; J.P.—a selector of Jurors for the Victoria Dist., *vice* A. C. Anderson, deceased; Hon. Wm. Smithe—to execute Money Warrants during absence of Lieut.-Governor.

Oct. 6.—George Wise—a Coroner for Hope and Yale.

Oct. 28.—Hon. Alex. E. B. Davie, Q.C., Henry M. Ball and Andrew C. Elliott—Commrs. to enquire into and report upon certain disturbances and breaches of the peace which have occurred at Metlakahla and elsewhere on the North-West coast of the Province.

Nov. 1.—Walter Dewdney, J.P.—Govt. Agent, Registrar under the Marriage Acts, Mining Recorder, Assessor, &c., for the Osoyoos (Land) Division, *vice* T. McK. Lambly, resigned.

Dec. 3.—Jas. E. McMillan—Sheriff for Vancouver Island, *vice* Thos. Harris, deceased; Rodk. Finlayson Tolmie—a Notary Public for the Province.

Dec. 9.—Hon. Wm. Smithe—Presdt. Drake, Q.C., resigned; George T. Orton of the Ex. Council, *vice* Hon. M. W. T. M.D.—a Coroner for the Province.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Justices of the Peace.—Matthias Holtby, Long Lake; Chs. Marshallsay, Whitewood; Neil F. M. Scobie, Pincher Creek; John Garnett, Old Man's River; John Turner, Edmonton; Geo. A. Simpson, Edmonton; Jacob W. Hosteller, Laramie; Wm. McArthur, Laramie; Samuel Cruthers, Fort Qu'Appelle; Richard S. Garratt, Pheasant Plains; George Ness, Batoche; Joseph Nolin, Carlton; Wm. F. Meyers, Carrot River; James Muirhead, Fort Macleod; Robert L. Alexander, Moose Jaw; Richard F. Holterman, Pheasant Forks; Thos. S. Burns, Calgary; Archibald Dewar, Silver City; Peter Ballendyne, Battleford; James Clinkskill, Battleford; Benjamin Fisher, Lansdowne; Christian Troyer, Alameda; Louis Couture, Touchwood Hills; Hugh C. Gilmour, Moose Jaw; John O'Flynn, Moose Jaw; Leslie Gordon, Qu'Appelle Station; Major Chs. E. Phipps, Summerbury; John Mann, Wolf Creek; Levi Thomson, do.; Thos. Lyle Bray, do.; James Biden, do.; Edward Carss, Carsdale; Anthony Neville, Regina; Matthew Henderson, Wascana; Edwin F. T. Brokowski, Moosomin; Samuel Whitlock, Glen Adelaide; William W. Watson, Dalesboro'; Jacob W. Brookfield, Pasqua; Thos. D. Watson, Moose Jaw; Andrew Spence, Red Deer Hill, Prince Albert; Geo. R. Davis, Fort Macleod; Lt.-Col. Francis A. Hutchins, Fort Macleod; James Sharp, Yorkton; Wm. Pocklington, Fort Macleod; Thos. A. McLoan, Calgary; James Ansdell Macrae, Carlton; Alexander Aitkinson, Green Valley; James Hayes Dickie, Carlyle; Roderick Ross, Ile-a-la-Crosse; John W. Powers, Saskatoon; John F. Clark, South Saskatchewan; John J.

McHugh, Carlyle; John M. Campbell, Medicine Hat; John Burn Doig, Longlakton; William John French, York Colony; John C. McArthur, Welwyn; Henry Fisher, Regina; John Buchanan, Whitewood; Robert Russell Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle; Wm. Anderton, Medicine Hat; Wm. T. Finlay, Medicine Hat; George Murdoch, Calgary; Albert E. Boake, Wallace.

Notaries Public.—Capt. John Cotton, Fort Macleod; Herbert Norman Morphy, Moose Jaw; Colin Nicol Campbell, Calgary; H. Campbell Oswald, Calgary; Oliver Neff, Moosomin; James G. Fitzgerald, Calgary; Capt. Wm. D. Antrobus, Calgary; Frederick Marigold, Battleford; Paul Kingston, Silver City; John Malony, Fort Qu'Appelle; James P. Mitchell, Medicine Hat; George Louis Lecomte, Silver City; Wm. J. Scott, Battleford; Hugh A. J. Macdougall, Fort Qu'Appelle; Alexander L. Lunan, Regina; Edwin F. T. Brokowski, Moosomin; Frederick Wm. A. G. Haultain, Fort Macleod; Daniel Maloney, St. Albert; G. T. Marsh, Regina; Stephen Brewster, Prince Albert.

Coroners.—Lt.-Col. Wm. M. Herchmer, Calgary; Capt. John Cotton, Fort Macleod; Robert B. Cotton, M.D., Regina; Henry Dodd, M.D., Broadview; Supt. J. M. McIlree, Maple Creek; John E. Ross, Moose Jaw; Patrick G. Laurie, Battleford; Hillyard Mitchell, Duck Lake; Hugh A. G. Macdougall, Fort Qu'Appelle; Wm. Anderson, Edmonton; Louis Couture, Touchwood Hills; Samuel Macdonald, Indian Head; P. Arthur Shee, M.D., Medicine Hat.

Commissioners for taking Affidavits outside the North-West Territories.—Samuel C. Fatt, Montreal; Wm. Pugsley (jur.)

St. John, N.B.; Acton Burrows, Louis Wm. Coultlee, Eugene D. Carey, Frederick Wm. Heubach, Winnipeg, Man.; Henry J. Morgan, Ottawa, Ont.

Issuers of Marriage Licenses.—Dr. Henry Dodd, Broadview; Capt. John Cotton, Fort Macleod; Hugh Hassard, West End, Moose Mt.; Rev. Chas. Simpson Willis, Pheasant Forks; Joseph C. Irvine, Regina; William Johnson, Moosomin; Rev. John A. Mackay, The Pas; Samuel Macdonald, Indian Head; Rev. W. Halstead, Saskatoon; Wm. Fred Meyers, Carrot River; Rev. Wm. S. Moore, Yorkton.

Game Guardians.—Hon. Walter A. H. a Court, Moose Jaw; Wm. Napier, Prince Albert; Thomas T. Brown, John Cooke, Richard F. Holterman, Henry Wheeldon, Thomas Pallister, Isaac Johnes, Wm. J. C. Hortwell, Pheasant Plains; Charles Marshallsay, White-wood; Major-Gen. T. B. Strange, Na-

maka; John Barter, Sheep Creek; James Kid Oswald, Calgary; David McDougall, Morleyville; Joseph Bannerman, Red Deer Crossing; Fred S. Stimson, High River; C. W. Frend, Grenfell; J. G. Brown, Kootenai Lakes; W. S. Lea, Fort Macleod; Louis Couture, Touchwood Hills; Henry Parker, Peter Ballendyne, Adelard P. Forget, J. E. Stewart, George M. Harpur, Robert Wyld, L. Taylor, Battleford; Wm. S. Urton, Moose Jaw; Charles Benjafield, Long Lake; Matthew Holtby, Loon Creek; Linton Purdy, Regina; Oliver T. Stone, Long Lake.

Issuers of Billiard Licenses.—Capt. John Cotton, Fort Macleod; Insp. Arthur H. Griesbach, Fort Saskatchewan; Samuel Macdonald, Indian Head; A. E. Forget, Regina.

Veterinary Surgeons.—John Y. Ormsby, of Regina, for the Provisional District of Assiniboia.

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Agricultural Products exported, Value of Canadian :—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain	\$ 9,474,740	\$3,990,127
United States	11,989,280	7,503,111
Other Countries	1,354,499	904,605
	\$22,818,519	\$12,397,843

Animals and their Products, Exports of :—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain	\$13,158,194	\$16,054,004
United States	6,567,588	6,367,702
Other Countries	558,561	524,402
	\$20,284,343	\$22,946,108

Banks of the Dominion, Savings :—

	1883.	1884.
Deposits	\$13,893,656	\$13,249,071
Interest allowed	912,693	1,054,139
	\$14,806,349	\$14,303,210
Withdrawals	10,355,903	11,304,781
	\$ 4,450,446	\$ 2,998,429
Increase of Deposits over withdrawals.	\$ 26,219,107	\$ 29,217,537
Balances on 1st July	26,219,107	29,217,537

Banks, Post Office Savings :—

	1883.	1884.
Number of Deposits	109,489	109,388
Amount of Deposits	\$6,826,266	\$6,441,439
Number of Open Accounts	61,063	66,682
Balance due to Depositors	\$11,976,237	\$13,245,552
Number of P. O. Savings Banks	330	343
Cost of maintaining Post Office do	\$31,180	\$34,169
Interest allowed to Depositors	\$407,305	\$477,487

Breadstuffs, viz., Grain and Products of Grain :—

		1883.		1884.	
		Imported. Bush.	Exported. Bush.	Imported. Bush.	Exported. Bush.
Barley	Bush.	16,465	8,817,216	28,093	7,780,262
Beans	"	23,732	142,429	15,496	55,924
Buckwheat	"	80	106,018	68	90,576
Indian Corn	"	2,425,668	819,605	5,996,412	3,806,474
Oats	"	222,685	1,024,053	242,615	1,431,744
Peas	"	2,353	2,330,287	1,695	2,255,591
Rye	"	45,377	1,093,112	30,459	902,484
Wheat	"	4,954,174	10,733,535	3,604,442	3,021,188
Total Grain	"	7,690,534	25,075,255	9,919,280	19,344,243
		Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.
Indian Meal		652,725	1,395	646,195	1,835
Oatmeal		5,911	335,080	7,125	303,280
Rye, Flour & Meal		1,835	22,165	1,715	61,670
Wheat Flour		1,507,275	2,631,700	2,826,385	1,422,520
Total Products of Grain		2,167,746	2,990,340	3,481,420	1,789,305
Total Grain and Products of	}	9,858,280	28,065,595	13,401,700	21,133,548
Excess of Exports over Imports	}		18,207,315		7,732,848

Entered for Consumption.

		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	1,892,829	\$1,272,345	2,678,859	\$1,636,694.
Flour and Meal	Brls.	396,448	1,793,715	661,600	2,819,300.
All other Breadstuffs	.....		426,600		393,610.
Total	.....		3,492,660.		4,849,604.

Duty Collected.

	1883.	1884.
Grain of all kinds	\$153,257	\$227,742.
Flour and Meal	185,821.	318,651.
All other Breadstuffs	152,230.	121,687.
	491,308.	668,080.

Memo :—The trade in grain during the year has been unfavourable, prices in Great Britain being much below paying rates. The highest and lowest rates in Chicago were : No. 2 Spring wheat—Highest, February 13, 96c. cash per bushel, Lowest, Oct. 18, 72½c. cash per bush. No. 2 mixed corn—Highest, September 30, 87c. cash per bush. Lowest, December 1, 34½c. cash per bushel.

BANKS, ANNUAL MEETINGS, NAMES OF OFFICERS.

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF BANK.	HEAD OFFICE.
June 17, '85.	Bank of Toronto	Toronto
July 14, '85.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	do.
May 27, '85.	Dominion Bank	do.
June 16, '85.	Ontario Bank	do.
July 8, '85.	Standard Bank	do.
June 16, '85.	Federal Bank	do.
July 2, '85.	Imperial Bank of Canada	do.
June 16, '85.	Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Dec. 10, '84.	Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa
April 8, '85.	Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa
July 22, '84.	Bank of London in Canada	London
June 12, '85.	Central Bank of Canada	Toronto
June 1, '85.	Bank of Montreal	Montreal
June 9, '85.	Bank of B. N. America	do.
March 3, '85.	Banque du Peuple	do.
June 17, '85.	Banque Jacques-Cartier	do.
June 17, '85.	Banque Ville-Marie	do.
Jan. 15, '85.	Banque d'Hochelega	do.
Sept. 30, '84.	Molson's Bank	do.
June 18, '85.	Merchant's Bank of Canada	do.
May 12, '85.	Banque Nationale	Quebec
June 1, '85.	Quebec Bank	do.
July 6, '85.	Union Bank of Lower Canada	do.
Jan. 15, '85.	Banque de St. Jean	St. Johns
Feb. 16, '85.	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe
June 3, '85.	Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke
Feb. 18, '85.	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax
March 4, '85.	Merchant's Bank	do.
Feb. 17, '85.	People's Bank	do.
	Union Bank	do.
Jan. 31, '85.	Halifax Banking Company	do.
Jan. 14, '85.	Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth
Jan. '85.	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do.
Jan. 28, '85.	Pictou Bank	Pictou
Jan. 31, '85.	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor, N.S.
May 4, '85.	Bank of New Brunswick	St. John
June 5 '85.	Maritime Bank	do.
	People's Bank	Fredericton
	St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen
March 3, '85.	Bank of British Columbia	London, E.

VALUE OF STOCK, AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

OFFICERS.

OFFICE.	PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.	Value of Stock, pr. ct. Dec. 1884.	DIVIDEND DECLARED. RATE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
	Geo. Gooderham, Presdt.	175	8 per cent.
	Hon. W. McMaster, Pres.	117	8 "
	Jas. Austin, Presdt.	186	10 "
	Sir Wm. P. Howland, K.C. M.G., Presdt.	105½	6 "
	W. F. Cowan, Presdt.	109½	7 "
	S. Nordheimer, Presdt.	48½	6 "
	H. S. Howland, Presdt.	134	8 "
	John Stuart, Presdt.	114	8 "
	James MacLaren, Presdt.	7	7 "
	John Cowan, Presdt.	7	7 "
	Henry Taylor, Presdt.	7	7 "
	David Blain, LL.D., Pres.	6	6 "
	C. F. Smithers, Presdt.	187½	10 per cent. and bonus.
	R. R. Grindley, Gen. Man.	112	6 "
	Jacques Grenier, Presdt.	44	Nil.
	A. Desjardins, M.P., Presdt.	65	6 "
	W. Weir, Presdt.	75	7 "
	F. X. St. Charles, Presdt.	65	6 "
	Thos. Workman, Presdt.	109	8 "
	And. Allan, Presdt.	108½	7 "
	Hon. I. Thibaudeau, Pres.	63	Nil.
	Hon. Jas. G. Ross, Presdt.	98	6 "
	And. Thomson, Presdt.	66½	2 "
	Louis Molleur, Presdt.	6	6 "
	G. C. Dessaules, Presdt.	6	6 "
	R. W. Heneker, D.C.L., Presdt.	108	7 "
	John S. Maclean, Presdt.	129½	7 "
	Thos. E. Kenny, Presdt.	105	7 "
	R. W. Fraser, Presdt.	102½	5 "
	J. F. Stairs, M.P., Pres.	103½	6 "
	Robie Uniacke, Presdt.	101	6 "
	Hon. L. E. Baker, M.L.C., Presdt.	120½	6 "
	A. C. Robbins, Presdt.	83	6 "
	Jeffrey McCall, Presdt.	100	6½ "
	G. P. Payzant, Presdt.	127	8 "
	Hon. J. D. Lewin, Presdt.	121½	8 "
	Thos. Maclellan, Presdt.	110	6 "
	Hon. A. F. Randolph, M.L.C.	5	5 "
	F. H. Todd, Presdt.	5	5 "
	Robt. Gillespie, Chairman.	6	6 "

BANKS.

Banks acting under charter, month

Name of Bank.	CAPITAL.			Notes in Circulation
	Capital Authorized	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	
ONTARIO.				
Bank of Toronto.....	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,211,306
Canadian Bank of Commerce....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,130,893
Dominion Bank	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,271,889
Ontario Bank	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,210,150
Standard Bank	2,000,000	803,700	803,700	717,051
Federal Bank	3,000,000	2,966,800	2,966,800	536,401
Imperial Bank of Canada	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,070,558
Bank of Hamilton.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	988,770	912,794
Bank of Ottawa	1,000,000	1,000,000	999,580	637,985
Western Bank of Canada.....	1,000,000	500,000	227,444	208,000
Bank of London in Canada.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	188,950	172,395
Central Bank of Canada.....	1,000,000	500,000	242,660	240,390
Total, Ontario.....	22,500,000	20,270,500	18,917,904	\$ 11,319,812
QUEBEC.				
Bank of Montreal	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 12,000,000	6,506,476
Bank of B. N. America.....	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	892,589
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	259,569
Banque Jacques-Cartier	500,000	500,000	500,000	261,366
Banque Ville-Marie	500,000	500,000	464,300	326,956
Banque d'Hochelega	1,000,000	710,100	710,100	422,028
Molson's Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,937,436
Merchants' Bank of Canada	6,000,000	5,798,268	5,724,593	3,396,336
Bank Nationale	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	699,437
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	621,324
Union Bank of Lower Canada...	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	553,192
Banque de St. Jean	1,000,000	540,000	226,420	158,701
Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	1,000,000	504,600	263,190	149,569
Eastern Townships' Bank.....	1,500,000	1,479,600	1,449,367	707,232
Total Quebec.....	\$ 38,966,666	\$ 36,999,234	\$ 36,304,636	\$ 16,892,211
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,114,300	\$ 1,114,300	967,254
Merchants' Bank	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	781,641
People's Bank	800,000	600,000	600,000	203,214
Union Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	127,312
Halifax Banking Co.....	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	382,798
Bank of Yarmouth	400,000	400,000	390,870	75,659
Exchange Bank of Canada	280,000	280,000	245,910	37,420
Pictou Bank	500,000	500,000	250,000	193,615
Commercial Bank of Windsor...	500,000	500,000	260,000	70,155
Total Nova Scotia..	7,230,000	5,894,300	4,861,080	\$ 2,839,068

BANKS.

ending 31st Dec., 1884, Statement of.

LIABILITIES.					
Dom. Gov't. Deposits including Securities for execution of Contracts, &c.	Prov'l Gov't Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Other Liabilities including Loans from & amounts due to other Banks and Agencies.	Total Liabilities.	Total Assets.
\$ 33,702	\$	\$ 4,208,371	\$ 198,847	\$ 5,652,226	\$ 8,992,626
59,044	81,963	10,732,581	95,092	14,099,573	22,792,956
116,209	43,461	5,067,246	5,356	6,504,161	9,108,465
20,825	68,278	3,790,897	164,687	5,254,637	7,320,455
21,436	135,914	2,177,664	5,702	3,057,767	4,114,074
6,167	54,852	2,061,685	359,665	3,018,770	7,444,526
353,387	11,367	3,605,436	9,060	5,049,808	7,311,783
21,708	.....	1,700,912	13,351	2,648,765	3,966,675
18,612	2,899	1,467,846	3,669	2,131,011	3,353,163
.....	.....	370,834	.....	578,834	827,588
.....	.....	352,264	6,309	530,968	775,067
.....	.....	736,986	5,492	982,868	1,231,102
\$ 651,090	\$ 398,734	\$ 36,272,522	\$ 867,230	\$ 49,509,388	\$ 77,238,480
1,421,366	1,296,722	16,257,441	684,126	26,166,131	44,781,709
413,769	.....	5,153,474	34,941	6,494,773	9,124,946
4,186	100,000	1,296,124	5,465	1,665,344	3,301,787
58,583	200,000	567,319	7,236	1,094,604	1,745,717
30,691	34,041	372,341	4,530	768,559	1,256,954
43,388	5,252	442,859	29,042	942,569	1,715,367
169,640	2,027	4,457,011	155,382	6,721,496	9,499,317
1,419,955	4,496	8,243,984	422,901	13,487,672	20,957,895
19,315	10,390	1,675,879	39,724	2,444,745	4,574,422
47,189	4,110	4,313,217	14,718	5,000,558	7,942,455
154,725	346,805	1,302,605	434,998	2,792,325	4,867,143
5,343	.....	176,601	75	340,720	604,229
635	.....	463,604	.....	613,808	951,639
34,766	116,024	1,922,334	15,799	2,796,155	4,713,502
\$ 3,823,551	\$ 2,119,867	\$ 46,644,793	\$ 1,848,937	\$ 71,329,359	\$ 116,037,142
186,930	793	2,767,558	139,840	4,062,375	5,517,756
299,450	17,502	1,980,873	42,019	3,121,485	4,355,549
13,780	17,073	480,146	9,509	723,722	1,443,872
12,518	.....	495,862	94,602	730,294	1,355,054
42,608	.....	944,034	81,011	1,451,351	1,988,945
23,669	.....	282,891	27,754	409,973	839,491
.....	.....	68,741	1,340	107,501	400,425
1,565	.....	596,590	239	792,009	1,042,765
32,707	.....	185,492	5,889	294,243	664,072
\$ 613,227	\$ 35,368	\$ 7,803,087	\$ 402,203	\$ 11,692,953	\$ 17,607,929

BANKS.

ending 31st Dec., 1884, Statement of.

LIABILITIES.					Total Assets.
Dom. Gov't Deposits, including Securities for execution of Contracts, &c.	Prov'l Gov't Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Other Liabilities including Loans from & amounts due to other Banks and agencies.	Total Liabilities.	
123,766	39,641	1,083,682	66,308	1,687,941	3,088,994
90,548	.....	334,264	20,106	786,568	1,185,349
28,558	.....	171,523	.....	468,728	629,618
\$ 242,872	\$ 39,641	\$ 1,589,469	\$ 86,414	\$ 2,843,237	\$ 4,903,961
651,090	398,734	36,272,522	867,230	49,509,388	77,238,480
3,823,551	2,119,867	46,644,793	1,848,937	71,329,359	116,037,142
613,227	35,368	7,803,087	402,203	11,692,953	17,607,929
242,872	39,641	1,589,469	86,414	2,843,237	4,903,961
\$ 5,330,740	\$ 2,593,610	\$ 92,309,871	\$ 3,204,784	\$ 135,374,937	\$ 215,787,512
\$ 8,021,379	\$ 3,176,330	\$ 96,609,746	\$ 4,415,834	\$ 145,812,744	\$ 228,193,650

COMPANIES.

value of stock, dividends declared, &c.

OFFICERS.	Stock Dec., 1884.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED.		REMARKS.
E. Rawlings, Man. Dir.	118½	6	per cent. per annum	
Chas. Garth, Vice-president	.....	8	" "	Capital paid up, \$578,313.
S. P. Wood, Secy	92	8	" "	Capital, \$500,000.
R. H. Tomlinson, Man.	100	6	" "	
	101	6	" "	
D. McGee, Secy	116	8	" "	Capital, \$663,990.
R. Hills, "	420	15	" "	
J. J. Young, Sec. - Treas.	125	10	" "	
J. H. Mason, M. Dir.	207	13	" "	Capital paid up, \$2,200,000.
W. P. Page, Secy	.....		
Chas. Drinkwater, Secy	46½	5	" "	
G. E. Hart, Gen. Man.	.....	6	" "	
J. K. Macdonald, M. Dir.	230			
J. Turnbull, Man. Dir.	.....		
J. R. Cowans, " "	.....		
T. Fenn, Secy	115	10	" "	Capital paid, \$800,000.

PUBLIC

Annual meetings, names of officers,

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE.	PRINCIPAL.
22 Feb., '84	Dominion Salvage & Wrecking..	Montreal . . .	F.R. Batterbury, Presd.
— Feb., '85	Dominion Savings & Investment	London	Wm. Duffield, Presdt.
12 Feb., '85	Dominion Telegraph	Toronto	Thos. Swi nyard, "
	Equitable Life Assurance	Montreal	Henry B. Hyde, "
— Jun., '84	Freehold Loan & Savings.	Toronto	Hon. W. McMaster, "
19 Mar., '84	Frontenac Loan & Investment.	Kingston	J. A. Henderson, D.C. L., Q.C., Presdt.
27 Apl., '85	Grand Trunk Railway.	London, E . . .	Sir Henry Tyler, Presdt
5 Feb., '84	Great Eastern "		Hon. Jas. Armstrong, C.M.G.
31 Jan., '85	Guarantee Co. of N. A	Montreal	Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M. G.
2 Mar., '85	Hamilton Provdt. & Loan Scty.	Hamilton	G. H. Gillespie
15 Feb., '84	Hudon Cotton Mills	Hochelaga	V. Hudon
1 July, '84	Hudson's Bay	London, E.	E. Colville, Governor. . .
Feb., 1885	Huron & Erie Loan & Savings.	London	
Feb., 1885	Imperial Loan & Investment.	Toronto	Sir Alex. Campbell, K. C.M.G., P. esdt.
5 Mar., '84	Intercolonial Coal Mining.	Montreal	
18 Feb., '85	Landed Banking & Loan.	Hamilton	Matthew Leggatt, Pres.
8 Dec., '84	Life Association of Canada.	"	Hon James Turner . . .
6 Mar., '84	Lindsay Paper Mill.		
8 Oct., '84	London & Canadian Loan & Agey.	London	Sir W. P. Howland, K. C. M. G., Presdt.
31 Mar., '85	Manitoba Mortgage & Inv. Co..	London, E . . .	Sir E. W. Stafford "
4 Nov., '84	Montreal City Passenger Railway	Montreal	W.H. Hingston, M.D., President
	Montreal Investment	"	W. Reid, President.
30 Jan., '84	Montreal Rolling Mills	"	C. S. Watson "
5 Mar., '84	Montreal Loan & Mortgage.	"	M. H. Gault, M.P. "
10 Jan., '84	Montreal Telegraph	"	Andrew Allan "
5 Mar., '84	Montreal Warehousing.	"	G. H. Hanna, Man. & Secretary
19 Jan., '85	North American Life Assurance	Toronto	Hon. A. Mackenzie, President
21 Apl., '85	Northern Railway	"	Hon. F. Smith, Presdt.
5 Feb., '84	Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery	Halifax	
6 Apl., '85	North British Can. Investment	Glasgow, S . . .	Marquis of Tweeddale, Chairman
17, Feb. '85.	Ontario Investment Association.	London	Chas. Murray, Presdt.
19, Jan. '85.	Ontario Loan and Debenture		J. Jeffery "
8, Apr. '85.	Ontario Mutual Life Assurance.	Waterloo, O.	J. E. Bowman "
17, Feb. '85.	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation.	Montreal	L. A. Senecal, Presdt.
27, Jan. '85.	Royal Canadian Insurance	"	Andrew Robertson "
6, Apr. '85.	Scottish Ont. & Manitoba Land.	Glasgow, S . . .	Robt. Young, Chairman
28, Mar. '85.	Sun Assurance	Montreal.	Thos. Workman, Pres.
11, May '85	Toronto General Trusts Co.	Toronto.	Hon. E. Blake, QC, MP.
	Trust & Loan of Canada	London, Eng	
27, Feb. '85.	Western Assurance	Toronto	A. M. Smith,
27, Feb. '85.	Western Canada Loan & Saving.	"	Hon. G. W. Allan, DCL.

COMPANIES—Continued.

value of stock, dividends declared, &c.

OFFICERS.	Stock Dec., 1884.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED.	REMARKS.
F. W. Henshaw, Sec.- Treas.			
F. B. Leys, Man.	116½	8 per cent per annum	Capital, \$1,000,000.
F. Roper, Secy.	106	6 " " "	Capital stock, \$1,000,000.
R. W. Gale, Man.			
S. E. Wood, Man.	161½	10 " " "	Capital paid up, \$839,680.
Thos. Briggs, Man. . .	6½	" " "	
J. Hickson, Man. Dir.		4 p. c. Gtd. Stock, 1½ p. c. Prof. S.	Receipts Expenditure £3,430,216. £2,506,679.
Jno. Rankin, Vice-prt.			
E. Rawlings, M. Dir.	100	6 per cent. per annum.	
H. D. Cameron, Trea.	125	8 " " "	
T. B. Ross, Secy.	65½	10 " " "	
W. Armit " " " " " "	7½	" " "	
R. W. Smylie, Man. . .	157	10 " " "	
E. K. Kertland, Man.	109½	7 " " "	
W. J. Nelson, Secy. . .	29	4 " " "	
Saml. Slater, Treas. . .		6 " " "	
Jno. Cameron, Man. . .			
E. C. Pease, Secy.			
J. G. Macdonald, Man.	136	10 " " "	Capital, \$4,000,000.
Arthur Fell, Man.		8 " " "	
E. Lusher, Secy.	120	8 " " "	
J. Ostell, Vice-presdt.	70	" " "	
W. McMaster, Secy. . .		8 " " "	
W. L. Maltby, Man. . .	110	7 " " "	Stock paid up \$879,147.
D. R. Ross, Secy.	113	8 " " "	Cap. and surplus, \$2,151,823.
Wm. McCabe, Man. Dir.		8 " " "	
W. Townshend, Secy.	65	5 " " "	Cap., \$350,000.
Henry Taylor, Man. . .	114	8 per cent. per annum.	Cap. and Reserve, \$1,134,715
W. F. Bullen, Man. . .	125	8 " " "	Cap. paid up, \$1,200,000.
W. H. Riddell, Secy. . .			Assets, \$652,661.
J. N. Beaudry, Secy. . .	58	6 " " "	Cap., \$1,565,000.
A. Gagnon, Secy.	52	\$1 per share.	Cap., \$343,255.
R. Macaulay, Man. . .	200	10 per cent. per annum.	
J. W. Langmuir, Man.	8	" " "	
R. Stephenson, Comr.	6	" " "	
J. J. Kenny, M. Dir.	88	10 " " "	Cap., \$400,000. Res., \$620,000
W. S. Lee, Man.	180	10 " " "	Cap. and Reserve, \$1,200,000

STOCKS, BANK, TELEGRAPH, AND INSURANCE.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales were made during each month of the past year. The figures include sales made in Montreal of Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Ontario, Merchants', Commerce, Montreal Telegraph, and Dominion Telegraph.

1884.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Ontario.		Merchants'.		Commerce.		Dominion.		Hamilton.		Standard.		Imperial.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January.....	179	175½	169½	165	103½	99½	109½	10.	120½	117	191	188	112½	110	108½	130½	120	
February.....	192½	179½	182½	168	101½	99	117	108	123½	118	196	189	115	114	110	138	127	
March.....	195½	186½	187	181	105½	102	116	112½	127½	122	190½	193½	117	115	114	140	134	
April.....	191½	180	182½	185	106	102	115	109½	127	130	900	*193	125	116	114½	138½	138	
May.....	191½	*180	132½	*170½	106	*101½	111	*107	123	*117	193	189	125	116	114½	138	136	
June.....	192	178	173½	164½	105½	101	108½	109	122½	*107	191	183½	119	115	114½	136	*125½	
July.....	189½	177	171	159	104	102½	108½	108½	117	107	189	187	115	114	108	136	122	
August.....	194	188	180	172	112	106½	114½	108½	124	117	....	....	118	114	110	125	124
September.....	191½	184	179	171	112½	106	114	108	123	115	190	190	117	115	113	....	....
October.....	192	185½	177	171	110	106	112½	109	119	115	190	*184½	118	117	113	111	128½	
November.....	190	*184	173½	*168½	108	104½	110½	*108	120	112	184½	184	118	112	111½	112	129	
December.....	188½	186	176	172	107	104	110	108	121½	*114	186½	185	118	114½	111	....	....

* Ex-dividend.

STOCKS, BANKS, TELEGRAPH AND INSURANCE.—Continued.

R	1884.	Federal.	Molson's.	Montreal Market.			British America.	Western Assurance.	Montreal Telegraph.	Dominion Telegraph.	Consum. Gas.
				Canada Pacific.	St. P. & Manitoba.						
	January.....	127½	115 110	58 54	.....	112½ 112½	114 109	119 117½	.....	.....	148 145½
	February.....	140½	118 112½	56½ 53½	.....	111 108	111 108	123½ 118	88	86	149½ 148
	March.....	140 137	120½ 115	55 53	97 96½	119 110	130 109	126½ 117½	87	87	153½ 150
	April.....	138 131½	116½ 112	53 46	98 96½	119 115	129½ 113	118½ 113½	88	86½	153½ 152½
	May.....	130½ *129½	112 108	48 43½	.....	115 115	111½	116 108	87	87	152½ 152
	June.....	123 67	111½ 108	44½ 42	86 80	.....	118 115½	113½ 109	80	80	152½ 152½
	July.....	72½ 32½	110 104	46½ 41	89 81	94 88½	114 103½	113½ 116	.....	.....	150 149
	August.....	60 46½	114½ 110	44 44	.....	98 98	110½ 106	117½ 111	.....	.....	149½ 149
	September.....	60 50½	115 114	44 44	97 90	110 100	107½ 107	115 *108½	.....	.....	150 148
	October.....	53 49	109 107	44 44	.....	.....	107½ 106½	111½ 109½	78	78	148 145
	November.....	49½ 42	110 107½	45½ 45½	.....	96 90	106½ 100	113½ 110	77	76	150½ 146
	December.....	50 47½	109½ 108	45½ 45½	.....	90½ 74½	101½ *69½	116½ 112½	77	77	151 150½

*Ex-Dividend.

STOCKS AND BONDS, 1884.

BANKS.	Highest Price sold at during year. Transactions of less than 25 shares not included.	Lowest Price sold at during year. Transactions of less than 25 shares not included.	CAPITAL PAID UP.	REST.	SHARES AMOUNT.	DIVIDENDS PAID DURING YEAR.	TOTAL.
Montreal.....	195 ¹ / ₂ 31st March.....	175 ¹ / ₂ 2nd January.....	\$12,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$200 5 p.c. 2nd June and 5 p.c. 1st Dec	10 p. c.	
Ontario.....	112 26th August.....	99 ¹ / ₂ 4th January.....	1,500,000	425,000	100 3 p.c. 2nd June and 3 p.c. 1st Dec	6 "	
Peoples.....	65 21st February.....	39 24th Sept.....	1,600,000	Nil	50 2 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 3rd March and (nil) Sept..	2 ¹ / ₂ "	
Molson's.....	120 5th March.....	103 28th July.....	2,000,000	600,000	50 4 p.c. 1st April and 4 p.c. 1st Oct.	8 "	
Toronto.....	187 5th March.....	160 30th June.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	100 4 p.c. and 2 p.c. bonus 2nd June and 4 p.c. 1st December.....	10 "	
Jacques-Cartier.....	90 26th February.....	72 19th December.....	500,000	140,000	25 2 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd June & 2 p.c. 2nd Dec	5 ¹ / ₂ "	
Merchants'.....	117 26th February.....	102 26th June.....	5,724,559	1,250,000	100 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd June & 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 1st Dec	7 "	
Eastern Townships.....	15 at 114 ¹ / ₂ 21st Feb.	101 ¹ / ₂ 4th July.....	1,449,366	375,000	100 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd Jan. & 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd July	7 "	
National.....	No transactions.....	No transactions.....	2,000,000	Nil	50 2 p.c. 1st May and (nil) Nov.....	2 "	
Union.....	70 12th March.....	58 1st October.....	2,000,000	Nil	100 2 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd Jan. & 2 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd July	5 "	
Commerce.....	127 ¹ / ₂ 5th March.....	107 ¹ / ₂ 30th June.....	6,000,000	2,000,000	50 4 p.c. 2nd Jan. and 4 p.c. 2nd July	8 "	
Federal.....	140 5th March.....	40 28th July.....	2,000,000	1,500,000	100 4 p.c. 1st June and (nil) Dec.....	4 "	
Hochelaga.....	70 28th October.....	40 28th July.....	710,100	50,000	100 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd Jan. & 3 p.c. 2nd July	6 "	
Ville-Marie.....	1 at 85 ¹ / ₂ 13th Aug.	20 at 65 10th April	464,300	20,000	100 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd June & 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 1st Dec	7 "	
Dominion.....	15 at 190 ¹ / ₂ 3rd Oct.	5 at 187 10th Aug.	1,500,000	930,000	50 5 p.c. 1st May and 5 p.c. 1st Nov	10 "	
Hamilton.....	22 at 110 ¹ / ₂ 9th Jan	22 at 110 ¹ / ₂ 9th Jan.	1,988,770	250,000	100 4 p.c. 2nd June & 4 p.c. 1st Dec.....	8 "	
Imperial.....	No transactions.....	No transactions.....	1,500,000	680,000	100 4 p.c. 2nd Jan. and 3 p.c. July.....	8 "	
Standard.....	No transactions.....	No transactions.....	803,700	183,000	100 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd Jan. and 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. July	7 "	
Quebec.....	108 10th January.....	2 at 107 25th Feb.	2,500,000	323,000	100 3 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 2nd June & 3 p.c. 1st Dec	6 ¹ / ₂ "	
British.....	No transactions.....	No transactions.....	4,866,666	981,129	£50 3 p.c. 4th Jan. & 3 p.c. 4th July..	6 "	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Montreal Telegraph.....	126 ¹ / ₂ 5th March.....	108 ¹ / ₂ 30th June.....	2,000,000	.....	40 2 p.c. 2nd Jan., April, July & Oct.	8 "
Dominion Telegraph.....	3 at 87 22nd Feb.....	4 at 85 15th March	1,000,000	.....	50 1 ¹ / ₂ p.c. 15th Jan., April, July & Oct.	6 "
Montreal Gas Co.....	136 ¹ / ₂ 14th March.....	173 30th June.....	1,860,000	.....	40 6 p.c. 15th April & 6 p.c. 15th Oct	12 "
Richelieu & Ontario Naviga ⁿ on.....	65 ¹ / ₂ 31st March.....	49 26th June.....	1,589,000	.....	100 3 p.c. 19th Feb. & 3 p.c. 15th Sept	6 "

Montreal City Pass 126¹/₂ 4th July..... *110 21st October
 Canadian Ry. Co. 126¹/₂ 4th July..... 600,000

Navigation	65½ 31st March	49 26th June	1,589,000	100½ p.c. 19th Feb. & 3 p.c. 12th Sept 0 "
Montreal City Passenger	126 4th July	*110 21st October	600,000	50½ p.c. 6th May & 3½ p.c. Nov. ... 7 "
Canadian Pacific Railway	58 18th January	40 27th June	65,000,000	100½ p.c. 18th Feb. and 1½ 18th Aug 5 "
St. Paul, Minneapolis	and M. Railway	* 77 22nd October	20,000,000	100 2 p.c. 1st Feb., May, Aug., 1½ Nov 7½ "
Canada Cotton	15 at 55 2nd Mar	20 27th October	697,500	100 (Nil) February and (nil) August .. nil.
Dundas "	60 11th January	20 15th November	500,000	100 (Nil) March and (nil) September .. nil.
Montreal "	10 at 52½ 4th March	30 18th November	794,000	100 (Nil) Jan., April, July, October .. nil.
Hudson "	61 26th February	55 2nd May	800,000	100 (Nil) January and (nil) July
Stornont "	45 29th February	45 29th February	500,000	100 (Nil) January and (nil) July
Coaticook "	No transactions	No transactions	500,000	100 (Nil) January and (nil) July
Canada Paper	"	"	500,000	100 5 p.c. 25th Jan. & 5 p.c. 24th July 10 p.c.
Montreal Loan & Mort	20 at 55 28th Feb	49 1st February	500,000	25 (Nil) 15th Mar. & 3 p.c. 15th Sept 3 "
Montreal Investment &	72½ 17th April	+ 5 at 55 29th Oct	250,000	45 10 p.c. 1st Sept. (in liquidation) .. 10 "
Building	20 at 55 24th Jan	50 9th January	343,000	100 (Nil) February
Royal Canadian Insur.	65 2nd January	38-6 21st July	£1,500,000	65 (Nil) July
Canadian North-West	40 6th March	25 24th July	500,000	100½ p.c. (Stock) 16th October
Land Co.	No transactions	No transactions	219,700	10 " p.c. 15th October
do. (preferred)	110½ 15th February	12 at 103 12th Aug	1,000,000	100½ p.c. 15th Jan. and 3½ 15th July 7 "
Bell Telephone	*91½ 12th March	80 25th November	300,000	50 3 p.c. January and 3 p.c. July 6 "
Guarantee of N. A.	75 4th June	50 9th December	1,400,000	100 2½ p.c. 28th May
Canada Shipping				

* Ex 10 p.c. distribution of Capital.

†

20 p.c. paid Stock.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Mts.	Per Cent. Prices Dec. 31.	Cash Value per Share.
British North America.....	\$243	\$ 4,866,666	\$ 4,866,666	984,129	3	112	\$272 16
Can. Bank of Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	4	117	58 50
Central Bank.....	100	1,000,000	225,000				
Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	40	500,000	260,000	73,000	4	127	60 80
Dominion Bank.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	930,000	5	112	56 00
Du Puy.....	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	240,000	2 1/2	113 1/2	21 87 1/2
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,446,142	375,000	3 1/2	108 1/2	51 00
Eschance Bank, Yarmouth.....	70	280,000	245,715	30,000	3	83	57 10
Federal Bank.....	100	2,960,800	2,932,680	1,500,000	4	47 1/2	47 50
Halifax Banking Co.....	20	500,000	500,000	50,000	3	101 1/2	20 20
Hamilton.....	100	1,000,000	984,770	250,000	3 1/2	114	114 00
Hochelaga.....	100	705,970	710,100	50,000	3	65	65 00
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	680,000	4	133 1/2	133 50
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	140,000	3 1/2	65	16 25
London.....	100	1,000,000	185,000	50,000	3 1/2		
Maritime.....	100	321,900	321,900	40,000	3	110	110 00
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	50	5,700,000	5,700,000	1,250,000	3 1/2	108 1/2	108 00
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	180,000	3 1/2	105	94 50
Molson's Bank.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	4	109	54 00
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	187 1/2	374 00
Nationale.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	30,000	5	63	31 50
New Brunswick.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	4	121 1/2	121 50
Nova Scotia.....	100	1,114,300	1,114,300	470,000	4	129 1/2	129 50
Ontario Bank.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	425,000	3 1/2	105 1/2	105 50
Ottawa.....	100	1,000,000	999,580	110,000	3 1/2		
People's Bank of Halifax.....	20	600,000	600,000	70,000	3	102 1/2	20 50
People's Bank of N.B.....	50	150,000	150,000				
Pictou Bank.....	50	500,000	249,960	70,000	3	100	50 00
Quebec Bank.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	3 1/2	96 1/2	96 75
St. Stephen's Bank.....	100	200,000	200,000	50,000	4		
Standard.....	50	803,700	783,005	183,000	3 1/2	109 1/2	54 50

BANKS.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

	\$100	\$	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 805,700	\$ 2,000,000	1,100,000	4	174½	\$174 25
Toronto	100	750,000	1,100,000	185,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	4	174½	\$174 25
Union Bank (Halifax)	50	1,000,000	500,000	805,700	2,000,000	80,000	3	103½	52 75
Union Bank of L. C.	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	783,005	2,000,000	30,000	2½	66½	66 75
Ville Marie	100	400,000	464,300	20,000	500,000	20,000	3½	75	75 00
Yarmouth	100	600,000	388,200	20,000	500,000	20,000	3	120½	120 50
Agric. Sav. and Loan Co.	50	600,000	578,313	67,000	67,000	67,000	4	118½	59 25
Braut. Loan and Sav. Co.	50	130,000	121,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	3½	100	50 00
Brit. Can. Loan and Inv. Co.	100	1,350,000	297,066	27,000	27,000	27,000	3	100	100 00
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co.	25	450,000	181,313	127,000	127,000	68,000	3½	101	25 25
Building and Loan Assoc.	100	750,000	747,574	697,900	697,900	125,000	0	30	30 00
Canada Cotton Co.	50	1,500,000	663,990	2,200,000	2,200,000	1,100,000	4	119	37 50
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	3,000,000	650,410	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	6½	200	160 00
Can. FERM. Loan and Sav.	50	700,000	668,840	1,493,000	1,493,000	1,493,000	4	115½	160 00
Can. Sav. and Loan Co.	50	1,000,000	868,840	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4	115½	57 75
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	868,840	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3	106½	53 00
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	1,000,000	868,840	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3	106½	53 00
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	500,000	500,000	75,887	75,887	75,887	4	110	110 00
Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co.	50	1,037,250	611,430	961,500	961,500	961,500	4	114	57 00
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.	100	1,000,400	650,080	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	4	161	161 00
Hamilton Prov. and Sav. Co.	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	3½	125	125 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co.	100	1,000,000	820,000	1,000,150	1,000,150	330,000	5	65½	65½ 00
Hudson Cotton Co.	100	1,000,000	820,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	4	154	157 xd
Huron and Erie Loan Soc.	50	350,000	320,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	3½	108½	108 75
Huron and Lambton Loan Co.	100	620,850	620,000	310,704	310,704	20,000	3	136	68 00
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	50	700,000	560,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	5	116	58 00
Landed Banking and Loan	50	4,000,000	464,519	45,000	45,000	45,000	4	113	113 00
Land & Can. Loan and Ag.	100	650,700	400,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3½	110 xd	110 00
London Loan Co.	100	2,000,000	1,000,000	518,900	518,900	2,000,000	5	113	44 80
London and Ont. Inv. Co.	100	2,000,000	1,876,732	1,876,732	1,876,732	1,876,732	6	180½	72 10
Manitoba Inv. Assoc.	100	2,000,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	4	119	59 50
Manitoba Loan Co.	40	600,000	794,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	47½	47 50
Montreal City Gas Co.	50	600,000	300,000	832,812	832,812	106,000	3½	70	35 00
Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co.	100	300,000	300,000	380,000	380,000	20,000	3½	50	25 00
Montreal Cotton Co.	50	300,000	300,000	380,000	380,000	20,000	3½	104	104 00
Montreal Building Assoc.	50	1,000,000	832,812	380,000	380,000	20,000	3½	55	25 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.	100	1,460,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	2½	55	55 00
National Investment Co.	100	1,460,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	2½	55	55 00
N. S. Sugar Refinery	100	1,350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	2½	55	55 00

Standard 50 | 805,700 | 783,005 | 185,000 | 3½ | 109 110 | 23 25

STOCKS AND BONDS.—Continued.

NAME.	Par Value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Per Cent. Prices Dec. 31.	Cash Value per Share.
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.....	.....	\$ 308,000	\$ 84,735	90,000	4	.....	.....
Ont. Inv. Assoc.....	\$50	2,600,000	1,871,859	500,000	4	120	60 00
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	236,069	4	125	62 50
People's Loan and Deb. Co.....	50	500,800	487,048	42,000	3½	100	30 00
Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co.....	50	500,000	346,213	.....	3	69	34 50
Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co.....	100	1,619,000	1,619,000	.....	3	57½ 58¼	57 75
Royal Loan and Sav. Co.....	50	1,400,000	299,603	24,000	4	126	63 00
Starr Mfg Co., Halifax.....	100	200,000	200,000	.....	4	103	103 00
St Paul, M. & M. Ry.....	100	.....	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....
Toronto City Gas Co.....	50	800,000	800,000	.....	2½	134 xd	67 00
Union Loan and Sav. Co.....	50	600,000	575,000	160,000	4	133	66 50
Western Can. Loan and Sav.....	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	.....	4	178	89 00

STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CANADIAN.—*Montreal Quotations, Dec. 24, 1884.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year	Share par value	Amount paid per share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British America Fire & Marine.....	10,000	5-6 mos.	\$ 50	\$50	91
Canada Life.....	2,500	7½-6 mos.	400	50	420
Citizens', Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't.....	11,880		85	7½	
Confederation Life.....	5,000	5-6 mos.	100	10	230
Queen City Fire.....	2,000		50	10	
Western Assurance.....	20,000	6-6 mos.	40	20	87½ 88
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000		50	20	50 52
Accident Ins. Co. of North America	2,500	6	100	20	
Guarantee Co. of North America ..	13,000	6	50	10	95 100

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF LOAN COMPANY STOCK FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

	Yr. 1884.		Yr. 1883.		Yr. 1882.		Yr. 1881.	
	Hs't.	Lo's't.	Hs't.	Lo's't.	Hs't.	Lo's't.	Hs't.	Lo's't.
Canada Permanent	217½	208	236	220	240½	209	212	195
Freehold.....	166½	163	172	162½	183	170	168½	157
Western Canada	189	180	195	190	211	183	182	163
Union	133	125	135	133	134	129½	153	129½
Can. Land Credit Co.....	124	115	123½	119	137	119	141	135
Building & Loan.....	107	99	105	100½	109½	100½	107	97
Imperial Savings.....	111	107½	111	105	114	109½	120	114
Farmers' Loan	124	110½	131	120	130	124	132½	123
London & Canadian.....	146	129	145	133	149	125	157	140
Dominion Savings.....	115½	114	118	114	120½	119	123½	117½
Ontario Loan	125½	124	124½	122½	132½	125	136	128½
Hamilton Provident.....	126	118	125½	124	135	135	135	122
National Investment	107½	103½	107	101½	113	107	113	103½
Huron & Erie.....	161½	157	163	156	162	153	164	155
People's	107½	102	106	104½	113	108½	114½	110
London Loan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	110½	116	114
Manitoba .....	.....	.....	123	119	129	116	125	115
Brant Loan .....	.....	.....	109	109	108½	102	103½	101½
Real Estate	75	68	98	90	104	94	107	102
Land. & Ont. Invest.....	113	113	118	116	117½	114	120	116
Land Security Co.....	143	136	145	136	146	136	140	133
English Loan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	104
British Canadian.....	103	102	106½	103	107	103	105	103
Ontario Investment.....	.....	.....	130	124	135	130	127	127

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS, INCLUDING SALES IN MONTREAL.

	1884.		1883.		1882.		1881.	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal.....	195½	175½	208½	170½	215	195½	215½	170
Toronto.....	187	159	196½	159	195	165½	173½	141
Ontario.....	112½	99	117½	93	129½	109	103½	55
Merchants'.....	117	102	128	103	135½	118½	129½	116
Commerce.....	127½	107	137½	117	151	129½	156	132
Dominion.....	200	184	204	186	215½	191	193½	147
Hamilton.....	125	112	120	110	130	116	121	118
Standard.....	116	108	118	109	120	110	120	102½
Federal.....	140½	133½	165	119½	173	145½	161	137
Imperial.....	140	122	146½	130	146½	132½	141½	118
Molsons.....	120½	104	138	109	132	119½	120	104
Consolidated.....								
Mont. Tel.....	125½	103	125½	115	135	112	134½	114½
Dom. Tel.....	88	76	90	80	95	93	100	83

Grain and Roots—Province of Ontario :

Compared with the harvest of 1883, the aggregate and average yield of cereals is as follows :—

	Aggregate.		Average.	
	1884. bush.	1883. bush.	1884. bush.	1883. bush.
Fall Wheat.....	20,722,288.	11,656,957.	24 0.	10.6.
Spring Wheat.....	14,609,661.	9,726,063.	20.2.	16.6.
Barley.....	19,119,041.	18,414,337.	27.3.	24.3.
Oats.....	57,835,025.	54,573,609.	38.9.	38.5.
Rye.....	1,648,259.	3,012,240.	15.0.	16.0.
Peas.....	13,691,600.	10,600,000.	24.0.	.....
Beans.....	592,044.	.....	23.8.	.....
Corn.....	12,935,889.	.....	74.0.	.....

Roots :—

	Aggregate.		Average.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Potatoes, bus.....	27,546,261	16,400,782.	163.2.	98.
Mangolds, bus.....	8,655,184.	6,252,015.	471.9.	363.
Carrots, bus.....	4,197,200.	3,984,436.	382.0.	354.
Turnips, bus.....	44,406,363.	29,879,354.	426.2.	304.

The clover midge has been very destructive in all fields from which a first crop of clover was taken, but where fields were pastured until the beginning or middle of June the seed was unharmed.

Fruit trees are in a healthy condition, and have made a good growth of new wood, but with the exception of apples the crop of the season has been less than an average. Apples are plentiful and of good quality.

The area of fall wheat sown this year appears to be somewhat less than last year, but the land at seed time was in a much better state of tilth, and the young wheat has made a vigorous growth.

<i>Butter</i> :—	Quantity.		Value.	
	lbs.	1883.	lbs.	1884.
Total Imports.....	496,118.	\$ 99,200.	581,586.	\$ 111,867.
Total Exports.....	8,162,729.	\$1,714,381.	8,473,976.	\$1,674,763.

Canals, Total Traffic on, &c, for Fiscal Years :—

	1883.		1884.	
	Tons of Freight.....	2,696,513.		2,628,237.
No. of Passengers.....	101,998.		81,955.	
Tonnage of Vessels.....	4,062,762.		3,813,980.	
Gross Revenue.....	\$ 343,252.		\$ 356,443.	
Expenditure.....	\$ 487,205.		\$ 535,182.	

Cattle :—

	Imports, Free and Dutiable.		Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1883.....	20,978.	733,714.	67,060.	3,995,090.
1884.....	12,109.	698,557.	90,664.	5,912,890.

Census :—See also A. R. for 1883.

The population of the Dominion in 1881 was 4,324,810.—Males 2,188,779—Females 2,136,031. The number married was 1,380,081; widowed 160,188; children and unmarried, 2,784,541.

The number of persons to a square mile was..... 1

Average number of persons to a family..... 5.3

Number of acres to a person..... 513.5

The number of persons living aged from 20 years and upwards was 2,137,448; from 30 years, 1,376,468; from 40 years, 887,335; from 50 years, 524,843; from 60 years, 273,629; from 70 years, 107,673; from 80 years, 27,052, and from 90 years and upwards, 2,999, of whom 1,416 were males and 1,583 females.

The number of persons going to school was 788,577; the number of deaf and dumb was 5,396; blind, 3,017; unsound mind, 9,889.

The ratios of occupations of each class to 1,000 of the aggregate of all, were, Agricultural, 47.6; Commercial, 7.4; Domestic, 53.8; Industrial, 206.6; Professional, 38.1; Classified, 147.6.

Total number of churches, 8652, being an average of 1 to every 500 of the population; number of Hospitals 83, inmates 5,118; Orphanages, 46, inmates 2,770; Lunatic Asylums 13, inmates 4,655; other Asylums 85, inmates 4,431; Universities and Colleges 85, inmates 5,943; Penitentiaries and Gaols 114, inmates 3,393.

The number of owners of land was 588,973; number of acres owned, 67,645,162; number of houses owned, 712,440; warehouses, factories, shops, &c., 110,170; barns and stables, 860,985; steam vessels owned, 721; sea-going vessels, 3,909; barges, &c., 1,782; total, 6,412, with a tonnage of 1,156,941 tons.

Cheese :—

	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
1883.....	5,400,566 lbs. \$586,944	63,340,938 lbs \$7,025,035
1884.....	6,094,336 lbs. 579,082	75,835,557 lbs. 7,823,620

Civil Government, Expenditure of:—

	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Salaries.	Contingencies.
1883.....	\$798,840	\$189,881	1884....	\$881,310 \$203,108
	\$986,721.			\$1,084,418.

Coal, Imported and Entered for Consumption:—

	1883.		1884.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Anthracite.....	754,891	\$3,344,936	868,000	\$3,831,283
Bituminous.....	911,629	2,996,198	1,118,615	3,613,470
All other.....	8,154	10,082	12,782	14,600
Total.....	1,674,674	\$6,351,216	1,999,397	\$7,459,353

Exported

	1883.		1884.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Great Britain....	5,190	\$ 15,419	22,358	\$ 65,597
United States....	339,976	896,059	386,092	1,075,150
West Indies.....	23,568	45,291	17,475	35,574
Other Countries...	99,756	238,638	78,612	182,028
Total.....	468,490	\$1,195,407	504,537	\$1,358,349

Coal Oil and Petroleum, Refined, &c.:—

	Entered for Consumption.		Exported.	
	Gals.	Value.	Gals.	Value.
1882.....	3,007,702	\$398,631	7,415	\$ 944
1883.....	3,086,316	385,546	3,106	593
1884.....	3,160,282	380,082	329,643	7,738

Companies Incorporated under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877" during 1884.

Jan. 14.—*The Hamilton Vinegar Works Co. (Ltd.)* Capital, \$50,000 in 5,000 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture and sale of vinegar, methylated spirits and the distillation of high wines. *Corporate members*, B. E. Charlton, manufacturer, John Stuart, wholesale grocer, Wm. Marshall, manufacturer, J. B. Browne, manufacturer, all of Hamilton, and Jas. Sutherland, M.P., manufacturer, of Woodstock, Ont. Jan. 21.—*The Snow Drift Baking Powder and Grocer's Company (Ltd.)* Capital, \$15,000 in 150 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture and sale of baking powder, mustards and spices, and dealing in grocers' sundries. *Corporate members*, Jackson Forde, merchant, Richard Forde, manufacturer Edwin L. Forde, grocer, John Underhill, commercial traveller, all of Brantford, and Hy. Marshall, commercial traveller, of London, Ont. Feb. 5.—*The British American Rancho Company*, Capital \$200,000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each, for the breeding, rearing, shipping, trading, and dealing in horses, mules, sheep, cattle, and swine, and acquiring and holding property required therefor. *Corporate Members*, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Senator, Compton; Hugh Mackay, merchant; W. V. Lawrence, manufacturer; Wm. Cassils, gentleman; Wm. Cassils, do. (in trust); Wm. Ewing, seedsman, and Chas. Cassils, manufacturer.

all of Montreal. "*The George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company of Canada.*" Capital \$150,000, in 6,000 shares of \$25 each, for the manufacture, selling, and dealing in mill and other machinery and supplies, and for acquiring and working patents connected therewith. *Corporate members*, O. A. Howland, barrister, Toronto; Jas. Corcoran, Stratford; Geo. T. Smith, Milford Harmon, Geo. Bennett, Alonzo Bennett, manufacturers, Harriet Bennett, widow, and Chas. Bennett, manufacturer, all of Jackson, Michigan, U.S. "*The Canada Rope Serving Machine Co. (Ltd.)*" Capital \$18,000 in 3,600 shares of \$5 each, for manufacturing, operating, selling, leasing, &c., of "Nute's Rope Serving Machine," and to acquire property and building for purposes thereof. Mar. 18.—"*The Alberta Lumbering Co. (Ltd.)*" Capital \$500,000 in 5,000 shares of \$100 each, for the purchasing, leasing, building, working, mortgaging, &c., of lands, timber limits, saw and other mills, steam and other vessels, wharves, dams, piers, &c.; the manufacture of wood wares, machinery, &c. *Corporate members*, Geo. W. Hamilton, broker; D. K. McLaren, manufacturer; Alex. McFee, merchant, all of Montreal; K. N. McFee, barrister, and John S. MacEwen, contractor, of Winnipeg. "*The Dominion Coal, Coke, and Transportation Co. (Ltd.)*" Capital \$500,000, in 25,000 shares of \$20 each, for carrying on the business of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, iron masters, miners, engineers, &c., to mine, work, raise, buy, sell, and deal in coal, coke, iron, &c., and for other purposes. *Corporate members*, John L. Lewis, merchant, Montreal, James M. Walsh, contractor, and A. R. Lewis, gentleman, of Prince Arthur's Landing, and Frederick Alfred Bell, miner and shipper, and G. H. Lewis, do., of Buffalo, N.Y., and A. G. Yates, gentleman, of Rochester, N.Y. Mch. 20.—"*The National Electro and Stereotype Co.*" Capital \$10,000 in 100 shares of \$100 each for the printing, binding publishing, selling &c. of books, general stereotype and electrotype manufacture, newspapers, magazines, &c., and other purposes. *Corporate members*, A. W. Croil, publisher, J. A. Taylor, bookkeeper, A. M. Irving, cashier, R. Wilkinson, stationer, and W. G. Gibson, printer, all of Toronto, Ont. Mch. 24.—"*The Moosomin Farming and Trading Co. (Ltd.)*" Capital \$100,000 in 1000 shares of \$100 each, for the buying, selling, improving, building on, leasing, &c. of certain lands in N.W. Territories, also to carry on a milling and mercantile business at Moosomin. *Corporate members*, John R. Neff, trader, and J. G. Champion, gentm. of Moosomin, N.W.T., Alex. McRoberts, manufacturer, St. George, Ont., John Notman, clerk, and Robt. Jaffray, gentm., of Toronto, Ont. Apl. 3.—"*The Woodward Underground Telegraph and Telephone Company of Canada.*" Capital \$200,000 in 4,000 shares of \$50 each, for the constructing and operating telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires, &c., over and under ground, also to purchase Woodworks (No. 12544), and any other patents relating to or conducive to the above objects. *Corporate members*, A. T. Woodward, inventor, of New York, U.S., Duncan Macdonald, contractor, Richard McKeown, do., James O'Brien, merchant, and J. S. Hall, jr., advocate, all of Montreal, P.Q. "*The North American Agricultural Implement and General Manufacturing Co. of London, Canada (Lmtd.)*" Capital \$1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture, dealing and trading in agricultural implements, steam engines, machines, &c., and carrying on a general foundry business. *Corporate members*, Benj. Cronyn, barrister, Saml. Crawford, manufacturer, Wm. Woodruff, M.D., John Labatt, brewer, all of London, Ont., H. S. Westbrook, agent, and F. A. Fairchild, agent, of Winnipeg, Man., Chas. Deere and Morris Rosenfield, manufacturers, of Moline, U.S. Apl. 14.—"*The Pigeon River Log Driving Association and Improvement Co.*" Capital \$40,000 in 400 shares of \$100 each, to build dams, cribs, piers, booms, chutes, slides, and make other improve-

ments on Pigeon River and its tributaries, &c. *Corporate members*, R. G. Peters, manufacturer, of Manistee, F. S. Kirkland, attorney, E. J. Tolford and Chas. L. Hubbard, lumbermen, all of Neillsville, U.S.A., Alexr. Cameron and Thos. Caswell, barristers, both of Toronto, and Wm. H. Furlong, P. L. surveyor, of Port Arthur, Ont. April 30.—“*Dominion Button Hole Co. (Ltd.)*,” *Capital* \$50,000 in 500 shares of \$100 each for the manufacture and sale of Button-Hole attachments, and for other purposes: *Corporate members*, Andrew Allen, shipper; Hon. John Hamilton, Senator; Hugh McLennan, merchant; H. Montague Allan, shipper; Alex. Mitchell, merchant; Jackson Rae, banker; Geo. T. Slater, merchant; Dugald Graham, manufacturer; and S. Archibald, advocate, all of Montreal, P. Q. *The Mount “Royal Ranche Co. (Ltd.)*,” *Capital* \$50,000 in 1,000 shares of \$50 each, for the breeding, rearing, dealing, trading, &c., in sheep, swine, mules, horses and cattle, and acquiring and holding property required therefor; *Corporate members*, Wm. T. Benson, manufacturer, of Cardinal; Alfred Patrick, C.M.G., of Ottawa, Ont.; A. P. Patrick, rancher; E. A. Baynes, rancher; Robt. Walsh, rancher; and Alma E. Baynes, all of Calgary, N.W.T. May 15.—“*The George Bishop Engraving and Printing Co. (Ltd.)*,” *Capital*, \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, for the acquiring and carrying on in all its branches the business of engraving, lithographing, electrotyping, printing and publishing. *Corporate members*, Geo. Bishop, engraver; J. W. Verner, do.; Geo. T. Bishop, typographer; Thos. A. Trenholme, gentleman; Wm. Robertson, agent; Edwin Talbot, artist; P. S. Murphy, gentleman; Fred B. Matthews, do.; and Wm. Hanson, agent, all of Montreal, P. Q. June 2.—“*The North-West Gold Mining Co. (Ltd.)*,” *Capital* \$50,000 in 10,000 shares of \$5 each, for the prospecting and developing mining locations, mining for gold on the bars of Saskatchewan and other rivers in the N. W. Territories, &c. *Corporate members*, A. G. B. Bannatyne, gent. and Ledley Blanchard, barrister, of Winnipeg; David Blain and D. M. McDonald, barristers and Wm. Kersteman, gent., all of Toronto, Ont. July 4.—“*The Lièvres River Land and Phosphate Co. (Ltd.)*,” *Capital* \$75,000 in 750 shares of \$100 each for the mining, extracting, working, selling and shipping phosphates and other minerals, &c. *Corporate members*, W. R. Elmenhorst, merchant; J. H. R. Molson, merchant; R. C. Adams, merchant; J. P. Cleghorn, merchant; Wm. J. Costigan, merchant; [all of Montreal, P. Q. July 4.—“*The Thousand Island and Montreal Steamboat Co.*” *Capital* \$100,000 in 1000 shares of \$100 each, for the building, purchasing, chartering and operating of steamboats and other vessels for navigation of River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c. *Corporate members*, Chas. Fisher, trader, C. H. Chandler, agent, Arch. O. Weaver, gentleman, all of Montreal, P. Q. Richard Alexander, tourist and manager, of New York, U. S., and Allan R. Oughtred, advocate, of Montreal. July 29.—“*The Owen Sound Dredging, Towing and Wrecking Co. (Ltd.)*” *Capital* \$40,000 in 400 shares of \$100 each, to build, construct, purchase, hold, own, lease, charter, &c., steamboats, vessels, tugs, dredges, scows, &c., and to carry on a general dredging towing, wrecking and salvage company. *Corporate members*, James Canan, contractor, Port Colborne, D. A. Cresor, barrister, S. J. Parker, druggist, H. LePan, merchant, Edward Todd, agent, Robert Reed, contractor, J. W. Redfern, merchant, Duncan Morrison, barrister, J. McLaughlan, manufacturer, all of Owen Sound, J. C. Flower, gentleman, Derby, Ont. August 9.—“*The Dominion Telephone Co. (Ltd.)*” *Capital* \$200,000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each, to manufacture, operate, sell, let, &c., every description of electrical apparatus, instruments, &c., of telephone or telegraph, or for electrical lighting, &c. &c. *Corporate members*, John McDougall, iron founder, R. A. Dickson, agent, both of Montreal; J. J. Webster, gentleman, Magog, and C. C. Colby and E. R. Johnson, advocates,

Stanstead Plains. "The Sussex Land and Stock Co. (Ltd.)" Capital \$20,000 in 200 shares of \$100 each, to purchase, lease or otherwise require land at Sussex, Grand Forks of the Qu'Appelle River, N.W.T., and elsewhere, and to farm, cultivate, sell, &c., the same, &c. *Corporate members*, Robert Doull, gent., Pictou, N.S., O. T. Stone, gent., and R. Pugsley, barrister, both of Regina, N. W. T., George T. Marsh, agent, Winnipeg, and Wm. Pugsley, Jr., barrister, Rothesay, N.B. "The Canadian Parcels and Valuables Transmission Co. (Ltd.)" Capital, \$50,000 in 1,000 shares of \$50 each, for the forwarding and transmitting of parcels of value, valuable securities, and moneys by express, mail or otherwise. *Corporate members*, D. McArthur, banker, C. S. Drummond, financial agent, Thomas Renwick, banker, A. W. Austin, gent., and Geo. W. Girdlestone, gen. ins. agt., all of Winnipeg, Man. Sept. 15.—"The Vickers' Express Co. (Ltd.)" Capital, \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, for the transport, carriage, conveyance of money, securities, goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, to contract with British and foreign express companies, and other parties, railway, steamboat companies, stage or wagon proprietors, for the above objects, &c., *Corporate members*, J. J. Vickers, express proprietors, Catherine M. Vickers, John A. D. Vickers, express superintendent, W. W. Vickers, student, and W. F. Murray, merchant, all of Toronto, and Charles Macdonnell, Merchant, of Collingwood. Sept. 26.—"The Railway Safety Appliance Co. of Canada, (Ltd.)" Capital \$25,000 in 500 shares of \$50 each, to acquire, purchase, lease, &c., patents of inventions and rights, machines, &c., in use or requirements of a Railway or Railway Companies, and for other purposes. *Corporate members*, J. W. Mills, merchant, Chas. E. Sanderson, merchant, L. A. Payette, clerk, Jas. Williamson, contractor, Jno. Taylor, merchant, Robt. Reid, do., H. R. Ives, do., J. T. Molson, all of Montreal, and J. T. Lewis, barrister, R. J. Devlin, merchant, W. A. Allan, do., A. F. McIntyre, barrister, and A. P. Sherwood, all of Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 3.—"The Toronto Lead and Colour Company, Capital \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture and sale of white lead, paints, colours, kalsomine, varnishes, oils, &c., &c. *Corporate members*, Sanderson Percy, merchant, P. J. McNally, do., Edwd. Fielding, coml. traveller, Andrew Darling, merchant, C. N. Halderby, book-keeper, all of Toronto, Ont. Nov. 15.—"The Holmes Electric Protection Co for Canada, (Ltd.)" Capital, \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, for the operation of Electric Alarm Systems for the protection of banks, stores, offices, &c., and for other purposes. *Corporate members*, Edwin Holmes electrician, H. C. Roome, do., both of New York, U.S., W. E. Boyd, gent., Wm. J. Turpin, broker, and F. A. Ritchie, accountant, all of Montreal, P. Q. Dec. 10.—"The English and Canadian Wire Fastening Co. of Montreal, Canada, (Ltd.)" Capital \$300,000, in 600 shares of \$500 each, for the manufacturing of continuous Wire Nailing Machines, &c. *Corporate members*, M. C. Mullarky, manufacturer, Jas. Legget, manufacturer, N. T. Keegan, book-keeper, M. D. Barr, manufacturer, all of Montreal, and Louis Côté, manufacturer, St. Hyacinthe, and E. Lewis, manufacturer, of Columbus, U. S. *Supplementary Letters Patent*.—Jan. 10.—"A. Harris, Son & Co. (Ltd.)" for increasing Capital Stock from \$250,000 to \$750,000 Feb. 5.—"The Farm and Dairy Utensil Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.)" for increasing Capital Stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000; "Globe Cattle Co. (Ltd.)" for increasing Capital Stock from \$200,000 to \$500,000, May 26.—"The Rainy Lake Lumber Co.," for increasing Capital Stock from \$350,000 to \$650,000. Sept. 11.—"The Provident and Commercial Lard Co. (Ltd.)" for decreasing Capital Stock to \$77,825. Sept. 13.—"The North-West Cattle Co. (Ltd.)" for increasing Capital Stock from \$150,000 to \$300,000. Nov. 3.—"The Alberta Lumber Co. (Ltd.)" for increasing Capital Stock from \$500,000 to \$1,500,

000. Nov. 13.—“*The Temperance Colonization Society*,” for subdividing Capital Stock of 20,000 shares of \$100 each into 50,000 shares of \$40 each. Nov. 21.—“*Nova Scotia Steel Co. (Ltd)*,” sub-dividing Capital Stock of 160 shares of \$1,000 each, into 1,600 shares of \$100 each, and for increasing Capital from \$160,000 to \$250,000. *The Black Diamond Steamship Co. of Montreal (Ltd)*,” for increasing Capital Stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Consolidated Fund, Dominion.—

	Receipts.	Payments.
1883	\$35,794,650	\$28,730,157
1884	31,861,962	31,107,706
From 1 July to 31 Jan., '83	18,846,525	18,007,328
“ “ “ '84	18,465,929	19,513,639

Copyrights.—Number of copyrights registered in 1884, 281; certificates of copyrights, 129; trade marks registered, 196; industrial designs registered, 68; trade marks registered, 14; Fees received, \$6,273.

Cotton, Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Great Britain.....	\$8,695,412	\$7,862,202	\$5,959,803
United States.....	2,303,300	2,040,850	1,494,117
Other Countries.....	126,526	140,980	85,209
Total.....	\$11,125,238	\$10,044,032	\$7,539,129

Cotton Wool, Imports of.—

	Quantity.	Value.
1882	18,127,322	\$2,286,534
1883	27,451,349	2,912,772
1884	19,203,569	2,130,351

Criminals.—Total number in Canadian Penitentiaries; admitted up to 30 June, 1884, 346; discharged, died, etc., 416; leaving 1,072 in Penitentiaries on 30 June, 1884, being a decrease of 70 as compared with 1883. The convicts were confined as follows:—Kingston, 474; St. Vincent de Paul, 265; Dorchester, 138; Manitoba, 97; B. Columbia, 93. Of those condemned during 1883-4, 326 were males and 20 females. Excluding Manitoba Penitentiary, from which complete tables of criminal statistics are not published, the birthplaces of convicts admitted during the year were as follows:—Canada, 193; U. States, 33; England, 29; Ireland, 21; Scotland, 10; China, 7; Germany, 2; other countries, 12. Of the convicts received into Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul 100 could not read, 24 could read only, and 151 could read and write; 147 were returned as temperate, 73 as intemperate.

Culling Timber—

	1883.	1884.
Receipts	\$40,163	\$56,229
Expenditure	\$37,063	\$54,886

Customs Duties Collected—

	1883.	1884.
Ontario	\$7,664,527	\$6,979,026
Quebec	9,250,350	8,134,640
N. Scotia.....	1,833,641	1,907,286
N. Brunswick.....	1,514,897	1,354,886
Manitoba.....	1,764,806	664,038
B. Columbia.....	908,963	884,076

<i>Customs Duties Collected—Continued.</i>		1883.	1884.
P. E. Island		166,988	170,863
N. W. Territories		68,137	70,148
Total		\$23,172,309	\$20,164,963

Customs Duties Percentage of—

Percentage of duty on total value of goods imported, 1883, \$17.52; 1884, \$17.32. Percentage of duty on total value of goods entered for consumption, 1883, \$18.82; 1884, \$18.64. Amount of customs duties paid per capita, 1883, \$5.26; 1884, \$4.53. Percentage of expenses of collection of customs revenue, 1883, 03.26; 1884, 03.96.

Customs Expenditure in 1883, \$757,246; in 1884, \$798,837.

Debt of Canada, National:—

		Amount per Capita.	Av. rate of Interest Per Cent.
1878	\$174,957,269	\$42 56	04.65
1879	179,483,871	42 90	04.52
1880	194,634,441	45 75	04.50
1881	199,861,538	46 22	04.47
1882	205,365,252	46 54	04.42
1883	202,159,104	45 89	04.16
1884	242,482,416	.....	04.06
1st Feb., 1885	255,966,417	.....	.....

Dominion Lands—

	1883.	1884.
Surveyed for Settlement, acres	27,000,000	6,400,000 acres.
Homestead Entries "	970,719	533,280 "
Pre-emptions "	659,120	364,060 "
Sales "	202,143	213,172 "
Receipts	\$925,962	\$788,136

Excise—(see Inland Revenue).

Exports and Imports, &c.:—

Countries.	1884.	
	Imptd. and Entered for Consumption.	Exported.
Great Britain	\$43,418,015	\$43,736,227
United States	50,492,826	38,840,540
France	1,769,849	390,955
Germany	1,975,771	195,575
Spain	504,477	144,092
Portugal	67,983	172,252
Italy	75,348	247,151
Holland	318,477	15,500
Belgium	459,150	267,378
Newfoundland	780,670	1,920,450
West Indies	3,606,917	3,119,569
South America	1,478,988	1,277,383
China and Japan	1,909,562	60,979
Australia	2,098	502,181
Switzerland	242,380	.....
Other Countries	1,078,133	496,264
Total	\$108,180,644	\$91,406,496

BY PROVINCES.

	1883.		1884.	
	Imports for Consumption,	Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports.
Ontario	\$14,452,804	\$32,890,019	\$40,332,245	\$26,891,017
Quebec	47,754,996	42,642,986	43,026,172	42,029,878
N. Scotia	9,042,017	9,820,332	9,183,346	9,599,356
N. Brunswick	7,265,238	7,520,107	6,513,924	7,753,072
Manitoba	9,312,053	510,469	3,768,851	722,730
B. Columbia	3,866,856	3,385,342	4,040,335	3,100,404
P. E. Island	717,429	1,318,549	829,032	1,310,039
N. W. Territories	725,026	.....	486,739	.....
Total	\$123,137,019	\$98,085,804	\$108,180,644	\$91,406,496

	1883.	1884.
Total Exports	\$ 98,085,804	\$ 91,406,496
“ Imports	132,254,022	116,397,043
“ Aggt. Trade	\$230,339,826	\$207,803,539

Exports in detail —

	EXPORTS.	
	1883.	1884.
Produce of the Mine	\$ 3,106,830	\$ 3,442,491
“ Fisheries	8,856,926	8,609,341
“ Forest	26,648,441	27,296,083
Animals and their Produce	21,165,418	24,152,184
Agricultural Products	29,515,033	18,156,060
Manufactures	4,114,424	4,177,146
Miscellaneous	630,468	687,880
Coin and Bullion	631,600	2,184,292
Est'd am't short returned	3,416,724	2,701,019
Totals	\$98,085,804	\$91,406,496
For the 6 months ending 31st Dec, '84	\$58,597,275	\$57,901,325

Failures for the Year.—Number in each Province, with amount of liabilities: Ontario, 608, \$9,602,392; Quebec, 401, \$4,766,180; New Brunswick, 73, \$1,570,337; Nova Scotia, 140, \$2,068,860; Newfoundland, 19, \$251,536; P. E. Island, 7, \$146,000; Manitoba, 79, \$786,001. Totals, 1,327, \$19,191,306.

The total number of failures is somewhat less than occurred in 1883, but the amount of liabilities has considerably increased, the comparison with preceding years standing:

	Number.	Liabilities.
1884	1,327	\$19,191,306
1883	1,384	15,949,361
1882	787	8,587,657
1881	635	5,751,207
1880	907	7,988,077
1879	1,902	29,347,937
1878	1,697	23,908,677

A still more interesting comparison is that of the failures by Provinces which in the past two years were as follows :

	Number—	
	1883.	1884.
Ontario.....	567	608
Quebec.....	438	401
New Brunswick.....	48	73
Nova Scotia.....	89	140
Prince Edward Island.....	5	7
Newfoundland.....	5	19
Manitoba.....	232	79

LIABILITIES.

Ontario.....	\$4,700,000	\$9,602,392
Quebec.....	6,400,000	4,766,180
New Brunswick.....	747,000	1,570,337
Nova Scotia.....	1,068,000	2,068,860
Prince Edward Island.....	40,000	146,000
Newfoundland.....	48,000	251,536
Manitoba.....	2,869,000	786,001
Total.....	\$15,949,361	\$19,191,306

Fish, Canadian Produce Exported—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain.....	\$2,337,072	\$1,621,816
United States.....	3,186,218	3,594,216
West Indies.....	2,372,696	2,454,449
Other Countries.....	913,132	917,173
Total.....	\$8,809,118	\$8,591,654

Fish, and Products of Fish—

	1883.	1884.
Total Imports.....	\$1,629,724	\$1,574,068
“ Exports.....	8,856,926	8,609,341

Fish fry distributed from fish-breeding establishments—

	1883.	1884.
Salmon.....	5,631,600	7,243,000
Salmon Trout.....	3,000,000	5,250,000
Speckled Trout.....	103,000	50,000
Pickarel.....	37,150,000	10,000,000
White Fish.....	37,000,000	30,500,000
Black Bass.....		100,000
Total.....	83,784,000	53,143,000

Fisheries of the Dominion, Product of the,—

	1883.	1884.
Nova Scotia.....	\$7,621,500	\$8,736,264
New Brunswick.....	3,185,675	3,730,453
Quebec.....	2,350,000	1,800,000
P. E. Island.....	1,258,500	1,086,004
B. Columbia.....	2,000,000	1,500,000
Ontario.....	800,000	1,000,000
Total.....	17,215,675	17,852,721

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The total expenditure for the Fisheries Service was for 1883, \$168,977, and for 1884, \$236,700.

Fishing Bounty claims paid.—Number of claims paid during 1883, was 13,081; amount of bounties paid, \$130,227.35.

Forest (See Lumber and Timber).

<i>Furs entered for Consumption—manufactures of,</i>		
	1883.	1884.
Great Britain.....	\$398,443	\$330,493
United States.....	161,361	202,912
Other Countries.....	156,761	124,123
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$716,565	\$657,528

Geological Survey and Observatories, expenditure in 1883, \$112,236; in 1884, \$115,930.

<i>Glass and manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—</i>		
	1883.	1884.
Great Britain.....	\$281,156	\$237,035
United States.....	540,497	442,902
Other Countries.....	355,259	316,546
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,176,912	\$996,483

<i>Gutta Percha and I. Rubber entered for Consumption—Manufactures of,</i>		
	1883.	1884.
From Great Britain.....	\$235,384	\$240,519
" United States.....	420,378	448,719
" Other Countries.....	19,686	14,353
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$675,448	\$703,591

<i>Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, Entered for Consumption—</i>		
	1883.	1884.
From Great Britain.....	\$ 698,328	\$ 510,029
" United States.....	644,025	570,113
" Other Countries.....	22,205	17,610
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,364,558	\$1,097,752

<i>Immigration—</i>		
	1883.	1884.
Total number of settlers in Canada.....	133,624	103,824
Total amt. of money and effects brought by immigrants..	\$2,784,881	\$4,814,872
Total cost of immigration, including all establishments..	\$420,762	\$431,498
Per capita cost of settlers.....	\$3.15	\$4.15
" " " not including arrivals reported through Customs.....	\$4.26	\$6.28

<i>Imports Entered for Consumption—</i>		
	Value.	Duty.
Six months ending 31 Dec., '83.....	\$58,617,979	\$10,975,281.31
" " " " '84.....	54,598,912	10,170,128.27

Indians, Resident and Nomadic in the Dominion.—Ontario, 16,892; Quebec, 12,023; N. Scotia, 2,197; N. Brunswick, 1,524; P. E. Island, 292; Manitoba and N. W. T., 33,959; Peace River District, 2,038; Athabaska District, 8,000; McKenzie District, 7,000; Eastern Rupert's Land, 4,016; Labrador, 1,000; Arctic Coast, 4,000; B. Columbia, 39,011.—Total, 131,952. Resident on reserves, 88,897; children attending school, 4,306; quantity of land cultivated, 80,725 acres; approximate quantity of Indian lands remaining unsold, 473,910 acres; Indian grants in 1883, \$1,106,961; in 1884, \$1,116,157.

Inland Revenue—

	1883.	1884.
Excise.....	\$6,282,796	\$5,545,391
Public Works.....	510,969	516,349
Culling Timber.....	49,560	43,609
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps }	34,934	35,401
	\$6,878,259	\$6,141,750

Details of Excise Revenue—

	1883.	1884.
Spirits.....	\$3,902,866	\$3,610,496
Malt Liquor.....	6,150	6,558
Malt.....	405,023	413,056
Tobacco.....	1,886,302	1,436,304
Petroleum.....	25,216	26,566
Manufactures in Bond.....	36,715	39,457
Seizures.....	5,241	2,183
Other Receipts.....	15,282	10,771
	\$6,282,796	\$5,545,391

Insurance, Fire -

There were 6 Canadian, 19 British and 4 U. S. Companies doing business in Canada during 1884.

	1883.	1884.
Net cash received from premiums..\$	4,624,741	\$ 4,993,457
Gross amount of Policies.....	513,580,302	512,106,018
Net amount at Risk.....	572,264,041	605,507,789
Net amount of Losses.....	3,057,467	3,165,762
Net amount paid for Losses.....	2,920,228	3,235,323

There were 3 Canadian and 2 U. States Companies doing Inland Marine Insurance business during 1884. The gross amount of their Policies was \$14,233,963, and the net amount of losses paid during the year, \$80,521.

Insurance, Life -

Of the Companies doing business in Canada, 9 are Canadian, 18 British and 11 U. States, 7 of the British and 4 of the U. States Companies have ceased doing new business in Canada.

Abstract of Life Insurance in Canada for 1884.

	Canada.	British,	U. States.
No. of Policies in force.....	42,008	12,300	27,138
Net amount in force.....	\$66,544,708	\$24,552,787	\$44,616,596
No. of Policies become claims	315	175	406
Net amount of Policies become claims..... }	\$ 463,470	427,428	\$639,766
Claims paid.....	464,629	418,329	635,408

Iron and Steel and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—

	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
1882	\$4,748,813	\$12,301,974	\$17,050,787
1883	3,699,695	13,714,636	17,414,331
1884	3,642,184	10,303,962	13,946,146

BY COUNTRIES.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Great Britain	\$10,270,420	\$9,972,411	\$7,937,023
United States	6,461,143	7,157,777	5,683,291
Other Countries	319,224	284,143	325,832
Total.	\$17,050,787	\$17,414,331	\$13,946,146

Iron Ore, Exported—

	Quantity.	Value.
1882.....	Tons 43,835	\$135,463
1883.....	" 44,944	138,775
1884.....	" 25,308	66,549

Iron, Pig, Entered for Consumption—

	Quantity.	Value.
1882.....	Tons 63,431	\$1,023,012
1883.....	" 77,493	1,144,749
1884.....	" 52,184	720,310

Jewellery, Entered for Consumption—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain	\$296,025	\$229,494
United States.....	344,094	309,629
Other Countries	22,084	15,488

Justice, Administration of—

	\$662,203	\$554,611
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Expenditure in 1883, \$615,588 ; in 1884 \$615,045.

(See *Criminals*).

Lands, Dominion. (See Dominion Lands.)

Legislation. Expenditure in 1883, \$740,768 ; in 1884, \$662,767.

Leather and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain.....	\$728,618	\$537,010
United States.....	826,648	616,864
Other Countries	477,082	295,843
	\$2,032,348	\$1,449,717

Libraries in Canada, Principal Public.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	NO. OF VOLUMES.	LIBRARIAN.
Antigonish	Coll. of St. Francois Xavier	2,311	Rev. Dr. McNeil.
Belleville	Albert College	1,600	Mr. President Jacques.
Cobourg	Victoria College	6,200	Prof. A. J. Bell, B.A.
Fredericton	Legislative Library	10,800	H. G. C. Wetmore.
"	N. B. University		F. P. Rivet.
Guelph	Free Public Library	3,776	W. Tytler, Secy.
"	Ont. Ag. College	4,486	Jas. Mills, Principal.
Halifax	Legislative Library	24,333†	F. Blake Crofton.
"	Presbyterian College	9,000	
"	Dalhousie College		Rev. Prof. Forrest.
Kingston	Queen's University	14,300	Rev. Geo. Bell, LL.D.
"	Royal Military College	1,358	Maj. S. C. McGill.
L'Assomption	L'Assomption College	5,100	Rev. F. H. E. Evenment.
Lennoxville	Bishop's College	7,500	Rev. Prof. Scarth, M.A.
London	Western University	4,200	Rev. F. W. Kerr, M.A.
Montreal	Advocate's Library	11,150	Auguste Delisle.
"	Congregational College of B. N. A.	3,500	E. M. Hill.
"	Fraser Institute	5,000	Jno. Lecch.
"	Jacques Cartier Normal School	8,950	M. Thos. Brennan.
"	McGill College	24,322	Rev. Dr. Cornish, Hon. Lib.
"	Mechanic's Institute	10,000	Henry Mott.
"	Montreal College	30,000	Rev. P. Deguire, Direc.
"	Presbyterian College	6,700	Rev. W. J. Dey, M. A.
"	Wesleyan Theo. College	1,250	Rev. W. J. Shaw, M.A., LL.B.
"	Y. M. C. A.	2,500	
Nicolet	Nicolet College	16,000	Rev. J. A. W. Douville.
Ottawa	Geological Survey	5,500*	J. Thorburn, LL.D.
"	National Library	111,200	A. D. de Celles Acting.
"	Supreme Court (Law)	6,152	D. W. Ternent, clerk in charge.
Pictou, N. S.	Pictou Academy	900	A. H. McKay, Principal.
Port Hope	Trinity College School	900	Rev. Dr. Fethune, Prin.
Quebec	Advocate's Library	5,459	Adolphe Marticotte.
"	Educational Department	8,000	Paul de Cazes.
"	Laval University	80,000	Rev. J. E. Marcoux.
"	Legislative Library	‡	L. P. LeMay.
"	Literary and Hist Society	15,000	W. C. Wurtele.
Rimouski	College of Rimouski	‡	
Sackville	Mount Allison College	3,200	Prof. S. W. Hunton, M. A.
Ste Anne de la Poca- tiere	College of Ste. Anne	14,000	Rev. Chas. Trudelle.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe College	14,000	Rev. J. S. Raymond.
Three Rivers	Séminaire des Trois Ri- vères	5,800	
Toronto	Baptist College	4,300	Rev. A. H. Newman, M. A.
"	Canadian Institute	5,000	James Bain, jr.
"	Educational Department	20,300†	
"	Free Public Library	34,854	James Bain.
"	Legislative Library	25,000	Wm. Houston, M.A.
"	Osgoode Hall (Law)	17,000	J. H. Esten, Secy. Law Society.
"	Trinity College	6,400	Rev. G. A. Schneider, M. A.

† Including pamphlets. *Not including pamphlets. ‡ Recently destroyed by fire

Libraries in Canada, Principal Public—Continued.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	NO. OF VOLUMES.	LIBRARIAN.
Toronto	University of Toronto..	26,100	W. H. Vander Smissen
"	Wycliffe College	2,100	Rev. G. M. Wrong....
"	Knox College		
Windsor, N. S.	King's College	7,700	G. T. Kennedy, A. M.
Winnipeg	Legislative Library.....	5,000	J. P. Robertson.
"	Manitoba College	4,250	
"	St. John's College		
Wolfville	Acadia College	3,700	Rev. T. A. Higgins, A. M.
Woodstock, Ont.	*Woodstock College	4,030	D. K. Clark.

* Not including pamphlets.

Light Houses, &c.—

Light Stations. Light Houses. Fog Whistles. Automatic Fog Horns.

1883	484	578	23	9
1884	507	597	23	10

Light House and Coast Service—

Expenditure in 1883, \$491,546; in 1884, \$520,524.

Longevity, Deaths from—

DATE OF DEATH.	NAME.	PLACE OF DEATH.	AGE.	NATIVITY.
Jan. 23.	Miss Agatha Mathurin..	Montreal.....	102	Quebec.
" ..	Mrs. McInnes.....	Point Edward, C.B.	105	
Feb. 6.	Mrs. Angélique Comeau.	Cape Bald, N.S....	105	
" 16.	Joseph Stanzell.....	Goulburn, Ont.	105	Germany.
" 28.	Mrs. Robinson (coloured).	Windsor, Ont.	113	Virginia, U.S.
Mar. 7.	Mrs. Margaret Mackenzie	Marble Mountain,		
		C.B.....	102	Virginia, U.S.
" 17.	Henry Brown (coloured).	Niagara, Ont.	121	"
" ..	Joseph Pin dit Busson..	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	99 & 5	Quebec.
			mths.	
Apl. 2.	Mary Higgins Smith....	Montreal.....	103	Cavan, Irl.
" 11.	Mrs. Martin.....	Murray Harbour,		
		P.E.I.	106	
" 29.	Archd. McLaren.....	Breadalbane, Ont..	102	
May 5.	Louis Loger dit Dusable.	Quebec	94	Manitoba.
June 5.	François Cadieux	St. Bruno, P. Q. ...	100	Quebec.
July 4.	Thos. McCreight.....	Turnberry, Ont.	104	
" 30.	Miss M. White.....		95	
Aug. 10.	Jas. Rundle	Darlington, Ont. ...	96	England
" 18.	Mrs. M. J. Mailloux ...	Montreal	101	St. Matthias, P.Q.
" 23.	Mrs. Elizabeth Dumbrille	Toronto	99	England.
Sept. 24.	Pierre Maille	St. Elizabeth, P.Q.	106	Quebec.
Nov. 8.	John Pringle	Whitby, Ont.	98	Berwickshire, Scot
" 12.	Mrs. Peter Wardlaw	Etobicoke, Ont.	101	Lanarkshire.
" 13.	Robt. Cummings	Trenholmlville, P.Q.	96 & 3	
			mths.	
" 15.	Mrs. P. Lahey	Sydenham, Ont.	100	
" 18.	M. Guennette	St. Henri de Levis,	99	Quebec.
		P. Q.		
" ..	Mrs. H. Greenslade	Montreal	102	England.
" 21.	Mrs. Margt. Munro	Scotsburn, N.S.	106	Sutherlandshire,
Nov. 29.	John Joudro (or Gen-			Scotland.
	dreau).....	Arkansas, Wis.	121	Quebec.
Dec. ..	T. Major	St. Martin	104	Quebec.
" ..	Mrs. Macmahon	N. Marysburg, O. ...	103	P. E. I.
" 26.	M. Beaudry	St. Sauveur, P. Q. ...	107	Quebec.
" 30.	Mrs. Alice Berry	Montreal.....	96	Wexford, Irel.

Lumber and Timber, Exports of—

	DEALS.			
	1883.		1884.	
	Std. Hd.	Value.	Std. Hd.	Value.
Great Britain.....	231,717	\$7,355,144	254,824	\$7,610,781
United States.....	2,398	148,637	2,128	66,653
W. I. & S. America....	7,610	457,058	4,932	301,144
Other Countries.....	24,343	695,702	24,330	616,456
	266,068	\$8,656,541	286,214	\$8,595,628

	LOGS.			
	1883.		1884.	
	M. ft.	Value.	M. ft.	Value.
United States.....	43,812	\$259,784	45,717	\$228,579
Other Countries.....	372	2,768	252	1,291
	44,184	262,552	45,969	229,870

	PLANKS, BOARDS, AND JOISTS.			
	1883.		1884.	
	M. ft.	Value.	M. ft.	Value.
Great Britain.....	11,657	\$ 140,269	24,484	\$297,786
United States.....	537,517	6,861,052	557,266	7,056,508
W. I. & S. America....	47,380	590,372	52,436	632,593
Other Countries.....	35,594	430,402	36,515	453,107
	632,148	\$8,022,095	670,701	\$8,439,994

	SQUARE TIMBER.			
	1883.		1884.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Great Britain.....	343,205	\$4,669,763	391,820	\$4,954,346
United States.....	6,650	35,061	3,458	25,517
Other Countries.....	1,258	12,532	1,723	19,694
	351,113	\$4,717,356	397,001	\$4,999,557

Memo.—The following is a list of the principal shippers of timber and lumber from Quebec to the European markets, together with the value of their respective exports during the season of 1884: R. R. Dobell & Co., \$2,625,000; J. Burstall & Co., \$914,464; W. & J. Sharples, \$621,978; Smith, Wade & Co., \$473,520; Bryant, Powis & Bryant, \$306,165; McArthur Bros., \$289,673; Ross & Co. \$125,000; Wilson & Co., \$72,810; Henry Fry & Co., \$63,422; J. Lyon & Son. \$60,140; Price Brothers & Co., \$40,000; D. D. Calvin & Co., \$25,400; sundry, \$75,000; making a total of \$5,692,578. These shipments only embrace the exports from Quebec, on which harbour dues have been paid. Some small quantities have been loaded at Cap Rouge and adjacent loading berths, but they have been insignificant.

The following is a statement of the lumber cut between Grenville and Ottawa for the season: Hamilton Bros., Hawkesbury, 35,000,000 feet; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, 40,000,000 feet; J. McLaren & Co., Buckingham, 17,000,000 feet;

Ross Bros., Buckingham, 15,000,000 feet; Hillman's Mill, Rockcliffe, 3,500,000 feet; Gilmour & Co., Gatinau, 40,000,000 feet; J. McLaren & Co., Ottawa, 25,000,000 feet; W. McClymont & Co., New Edinburgh, 22,000,000 feet; Bronson & Weston, Ottawa, 60,000,000 feet; Perley & Pattee, Ottawa, 50,000,000 feet; Sherman, Lord & Hurdman, Hull, 40,000,000 feet; J. R. Booth, Ottawa, 60,000,000 feet; estate of Levi Young, 18,000,000 feet; E. B. Eddy, Hull and Nepean, 70,000,000 feet. Total, 495,500,000 feet.

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

Total Value of Canadian Exported—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain.....	\$13,027,337	\$13,742,663
United States	9,916,040	9,883,749
Other Countries.....	2,427,349	2,184,745
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$25,370,726	\$25,811,157

Manufactured Articles, the produce of Canada, Exported—

	1883.	1884.
To Great Britain	\$1,211,189	\$1,443,630
United States	1,603,274	1,265,652
Other Countries	688,757	868,253
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,503,220	\$3,577,535

Malt and Malt Liquor—

	1883.	1884.
In Warehouse 1st July.....	Lbs. 18,232,496	Lbs. 15,841,489
Manufactured during the year	" 85,516,222	" 55,447,616
Taken for consumption.....	" 39,587,285	" 40,533,102
Exported	" 46,882,486	" 4,961,383
Otherwise accounted for	" 1,437,458	" 373,904
In Warehouse 30th June.....	" 15,841,489	" 25,420,716
Revenue accrued, including License Fees	\$411,173	\$419,614

Malt—

	Imported for Consumption.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1883..... Bush.	15,979	\$15,099	1,329,958	\$1,136,700
1884..... " "	24,982	20,098	235,959	178,330

Manufacturing Industries:—

From a Report presented to Parliament on the 11th February, 1885, we extract the following Comparative Statements of the principal Factories in Ontario and Quebec.

	Same Factories		New Factories
	1878.	in 1884.	1884.
No. of Factories.....	467	467	258
No. of Hands.....	27,869	42,080	13,453
Yearly Wages	\$ 8,174,900	\$12,870,900	\$ 4,040,900
Value of Product.....	34,131,100	53,554,500	23,712,600
Capital Invested	26,160,500	36,647,400	11,777,700

Manufacturing Industries—Continued.

Provinces of N. Brunswick, N. Scotia and P. E. Island—		
	1878.	1884.
No. of Factories	1,901	2,570
No. of Hands	18,059	26,275
Yearly Wages	\$ 6,624,474	\$ 8,850,770
Value of Product.....	17,712,582	27,880,286
Capital Invested	13,069,731	21,010,033

Mayors elected in 1884:—

Almonte, Ont., Bennet Rosamond; *Amherstburg, Ont.*, S. McGee; *Arthabaspville, P. Q.*; Bazille Thérout; *Barrie, Ont.*, H. Sewrey; *Beauharnois, P. Q.*, L. R. Baker; *Belleville, Ont.*, James W. Dunnett; *Berlin, Ont.*, A. Millar; *Berthier (en haut), P. Q.*, Louis Tranchemontagne; *Bothwell, Ont.*, Thomas Dillon; *Bowmanville, Ont.*, R. R. Loscombe; *Brampton, Ont.*, M. M. Elliott; *Brandon, Man.*, Thos. M. Daly, jr.; *Brantford, Ont.*, W. J. Scarfe; *Brockville, Ont.*, Robert Bowie; *Brougham, Ont.*, Adam McDowell; *Buckingham, P. Q.*; *Calgary, N.W.T.*, George Murdoch; *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, D. R. M. Hooper; *Chatham, Ont.*, S. Hadley; *Clinton, Ont.*, D. A. Forrester; *Cobourg, Ont.*, Lt-Col. J. Vance Graveley; *Collingwood, Ont.*, John Hogg; *Cornwall, Ont.*, J. T. Kirkpatrick; *Dresden, Ont.*, J. W. Sharpe; *Deeronto, Ont.*, W. R. Aylesworth; *Dundas, Ont.*, R. McKechnie; *Durham, Ont.*, David Jackson, Jr.; *Drummondville, P. Q.*, Wm. J. Watts, M.P.P.; *Emerson, Man.*, F. E. Burnham; *Fredericton, N. B.*, Geo. E. Fenety; *Galt, Ont.*, Richd Jaffrey; *Goderich, Ont.*, Horace Horton; *Guelph, Ont.*, Caleb Chase; *Halifax, N.S.*, J. C. Mackintosh; *Hamilton, Ont.*, J. J. Mason; *Harriston, Ont.*, J. F. Wilson; *Hull, P. Q.*, E. B. Eddy; *Ingersoll, Ont.*, James Noxon; *Joliette, P. Q.*, Kamouraska, P. Q., Alexis Dessaint; *Kincardine, Ont.*, R. Baird; *Kingston, Ont.*, Jas. McCammon, M.D. (d. 29 Nov.); *Lachute, P. Q.*, P. S. Dunbar; *Levis, P. Q.*, Hon. Geo. Couture, M.L.C.; *Lindsay, Ont.*, Jno. W. Wallace; *Listowel, Ont.*, J. A. Hoeking; *Longueuil, P. Q.*, Bruno Normandin; *London, Ont.*, Chas. S. Hyman; *London East, Ont.*, Chas. Tilley; *Meaford, Ont.*, Chas. Watt; *Milton, Ont.*, Geo. Smith; *Minnedosa, Man.*, John Crerar; *Mitchell, Ont.*, J. W. Cull; *Moncton, N.B.*; *Montmagny, P. Q.*, F. X. Gendreau; *Montreal, P. Q.*, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, M.L.C.; *Mount Forest, Ont.*, J. A. Halsted; *Morris, Man.*, C. Orton; *Nanaimo, B. C.*, Mark Bate; *Napanee, Ont.*, Wilder Joy; *Nelson, Man.*, Thos. Duncan; *New Carlisle, P. Q.*, Jas. Day; *New Westminster, B.C.*, Robt. Dickinson; *Niagara, Ont.*, H. A. Garratt; *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, John Waugh; *Oakville, Ont.*, George Andrews; *Orangeville, Ont.*, Joseph Pattullo; *Orillia, Ont.*, Geo. J. Booth; *Oshawa, Ont.*, Francis Rae, M.D.; *Ottawa, Ont.*, Chas. T. Bate; *Owen Sound, Ont.*, David A. Creasor, (d. 29 Dec.); *Palmerston, Ont.*, John Standish, M.D.; *Paris, Ont.*, Charles Whitlaw; *Pembroke, Ont.*, Walter Beatty; *Perth, Ont.*, Arthur J. Matheson; *Petrolia, Ont.*, W. H. Hammond; *Peterborough, Ont.*, Geo. A. Cox; *Pictou, Ont.*, Edwards Merrill; *Pictou, N. S.*, Cornelius Dwyer; *Penetanguishene, Ont.*, D. J. Keating; *Portage La Prairie, Man.*, Edward McDonald; *Port Hope, Ont.*, Adolph Von Hugel; *Portland, N. B.*, Shadrach Holly; *Prescott, Ont.*, S. I. Boyd; *Quebec, P. Q.*, Hon. F. C. S. Langelier, Q.C.; *Rapid City, Man.*, S. A. Cornell, M.D.; *Richmond, P. Q.*, Thos. Hart; *Ridgetown, Ont.*, John Moody; *Sarnia, Ont.*, M. Fleming; *Seaforth, Ont.*, M. N. McLean; *Selkirk, East, Man.*, Jas. A. Pelkey; *Sherbrooke, P. Q.*, Alex. G. Lomas; *Simcoe, Ont.*, Wm. Wallace; *Smith's Falls, Ont.*, Wm. H. Frost; *Sorel, P. Q.*, A. Germain; *Stratford, Ont.*, Wm. Gordon; *Strathroy, Ont.*, Jas. H. English; *St. Catharines, Ont.*, R. H. Smith; *St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.*, Louis Côté; *St. John, N.B.*

James M. Grant; *St. John's, P. Q.*, E. Z. Paradis; *St. Mary's, Ont.*, H. Fred Sharp; *St. Thomas, Ont.*, E. Horton; *Terrebonne, P. Q.*, J. S. Archambault, M. D.; *Thorold, Ont.*, John McDonagh; *Three Rivers, P. Q.*, S. Dumoulin; *Tilsenburgh, Ont.*, Lachlin R. Sinclair, M. D.; *Toronto, Ont.*, Arthur R. Boswell; *Trenton, Ont.*, Jas. Richardson; *Truro, N. S.*, Cyrus Eaton; *Victoria, B. C.*, Joseph W. Carey; *Walkerton, Ont.*, A. B. Klein; *Waterloo, Ont.*, Geo. Moore; *Waterloo, P. Q.*, E. Slack; *Welland, Ont.*, F. Swayzie; *Whitby, Ont.*, D. Bogart, M. D.; *Windsor, Ont.*, Francis Cleary; *Wingham, Ont.*, H. W. C. Meyer; *Winnipeg, Man.*, Alex. Logan; *Woodstock, N. B.*, Randolph K. Jones; *Woodstock, Ont.*, Warren Totten.

Militia.—Established strength for 1884-5, 36,466; authorized for drill, 18,826; performed drill in camp and at head-quarters 17,203; did not perform drill though authorized, 1,738. The Expenditure in 1883, \$734,354; in 1884, \$989,498.

Minc, Produce of the Canadian Exported—

	1883.	1884.
To Great Britain	\$ 443,831	\$ 519,672
" United States	2,198,014	2,505,501
" Other Countries	329,041	221,919
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,970,880	\$3,247,092

Molasses, Entered for Consumption—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain	gals 70	365
United States	" 483,699	382,187
West Indies	" 3,189,543	3,266,867
Other Countries	" 339,953	11,946
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,968,265	3,661,365

Nationalities of the people of the Dominion (See A. R. 1883).

North-West Territory—

Total Expenditure on account of to 1884, \$50,927,699; total receipts on account of to 1884, \$11,214,666.

Occupations of the People (See A.R. 1883.)—

Paper, and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain	\$535,879	\$373,438
United States	677,199	583,171
Other Countries	74,722	58,385
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,287,800	\$1,014,994

Patents of Invention—

The number of applications for patents in 1884 was 2,681; no. of patents granted, 2,456; certificates, 167; caveats filed, 238; transfers of patents registered, 1,172; fees received, \$69,531 against \$73,023 in 1883. Residences of the patentees—Canada, 607; England, 94; U. States, 1,714; France, 9; Germany, 11; other countries, 21.

Phosphates—

	EXPORTED.			
	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gt. Britain.....	Tons, 12,263	\$255,816	21,328	\$451,092
U. States.....	" 220	2,400	32	250
Germany.....	" 1,995	44,500	—	—
Spain.....	" —	—	111	1,980
	14,478	\$302,716	21,471	\$453,322

Prof. Dawkins states the percentage that Canadian phosphates yields out of a mean of analyses is 87.52 of tribasic phosphate of lime.

Penitentiaries (see Criminals)—

Expenditure in 1883, \$286,425; in 1884, \$296,996.

Police—

	Harbour.	Dominion.	Mounted N.W.T.
Expenditure in 1883.....	\$38,318	\$18,490	\$477,825
" " 1884.....	41,981	20,124	485,983

Postal Service :—

	1883.	1884.
No. of Post offices.....	6,395	6,837
No. of miles of mail route.....	44,643	47,131
No. of miles travelled by mail.....	19,465,121	20,886,316
No. of letters by post.....	62,800,000	66,100,000
No. of Postal cards.....	12,940,000	13,580,000
No. of registered letters posted.....	2,650,000	3,000,000
Amount of Postal revenue.....	\$ 2,264,284	\$ 2,330,741
Amount of expenditure.....	2,687,395	2,931,388
Amount of money order issues.....	9,490,900	10,067,835
Amount at deposit on 30th June, in Post Office Savings Banks.....	11,976,237	13,245,552

Public Works.—Amounts expended in each Province on construction and improvements. (See A. R., 1883).

Public Works, including Railways :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1883.....	\$3,101,138	\$5,124,676
1884.....	3,055,792	6,415,733

Parliament Buildings.—Amount expended on up to 30th June, 1884, \$1,895,977; and on Departmental Buildings, \$2,424,679, making a total expenditure of \$4,320,656.

Railways, Government—

Total earnings of Intercolonial in 1884 was \$2,353,647; total expenditure of Intercolonial in 1884 was \$2,344,579; total earnings of P. E. I. Railway in 1884 was \$144,504; total expenditure of P. E. I. Railway in 1884 was \$236,428; total mileage of Government Railways in operation, 1,158 miles.

Railways in the Dominion of Canada.—

	1883.	1884.
Mileage of road.....	8,805	9,575
Train mileage (miles run).....	30,072,910	29,758,676

Railways in the Dominion of Canada—Continued.

	1883.	1884.
Number of passengers carried	9,579,948	9,982,358
Tons of freight.....	13,266,255	13,712,269
Earnings	\$ 33,244,585	\$33,421,705
Earnings per mile under traffic.....	\$ 3,773	\$ 3,488
Net profits	\$ 8,542,918	\$ 7,826,872
Operating expenses	\$ 24,691,667	\$ 25,595,342
Total nominal capital	\$500,735,635	\$557,615,069
Miles laid with iron rails.....	1,726	1,601
" " steel "	7,341	8,348
Engines owned	1,358	1,455
" hired	25	26
Accidents—killed.....	169	227
" injured	550	796

Ranches.—There are 41 Companies engaged in cattle-ranching in the North-West holding under lease 2,782,690 acres of land, on which are placed about 60,000 cattle, and large numbers of horses and sheep.

Religions of the People of Dominion (see A. R., 1883).

"Scott" Act (see Temperance Act, Canada).

Sheep—

	Imported. (Dutiable & Free).		Exported. (Home & Foreign).	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1883	15,953	\$64,886	308,662	\$1,392,279
1884	19,246	60,584	304,474	1,546,150

Shipping—

Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards—

	1883.		1884.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamships	5,169	4,232,475	5,512	4,635,468
Sailing vessels.....	16,339	3,740,302	16,831	3,848,833
	21,508	7,972,777	22,343	8,484,301

Inland Navigation between United States and Canada—

	1883.		1884.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	16,102	3,469,962	16,457	3,533,194
Sailing vessels	17,220	2,327,996	16,356	2,341,531
	33,322	5,797,958	32,813	5,874,725

Total Shipping (exclusive of Coasting Vessels), Entered Inwards and Outwards—

	1883.		1884.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	21,271	7,702,437	21,969	8,168,662
Sailing Vessels.....	33,559	6,068,298	33,187	6,190,364
	54,830	13,770,735	55,156	14,359,026

Shipping—Continued.

Nationalities—

British	3,403	3,001,071	3,227	3,257,219
Canadian	31,332	5,836,858	31,260	5,939,731
Foreign	20,095	4,932,806	20,569	5,162,076
	54,830	13,770,735	55,156	14,359,026

Coasting Vessels Arrived and Departed—

	1883.		1884.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers and Sailing Vessels.....	75,160	15,683,566	79,370	15,473,707

Vessels Built—

	1883.		1884.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers.....	44	6,629	53	5,078
Sailing Vessels	322	66,947	305	65,209
	366	73,576	358	70,287

Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1883	7,374	1,267,394
1884.....	7,254	1,253,747

Wrecks and casualties to British, Canadian and Foreign sea-going Vessels reported as having occurred in Canadian waters, and to Canadian Vessels in waters other than those of Canada—

	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Damage.
1883.....	366	158,826	259	\$2,029,752
1884.....	199	83,410	209	2,396,753

Steamboat Inspection—

	1883.	1884.
Receipts	12,577	15,372
Expenditure	16,209	21,893
Number of Steamboats in the Dominion, 891 ; gross Tonnage, 150,111.		

Silk and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—

	1883.	1884.
Gt. Britain.....	\$2,618,428	\$2,026,456
U. States.....	96,648	92,678
Other Countries.....	200,962	91,450
	\$2,916,038	\$2,210,584

Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government, 1884.—Ontario, \$1,196,573 ; Quebec, \$959,253 ; N. Scotia, \$392,957 ; N. Brunswick, 454,971 ; Manitoba, \$227,153 ; B. Columbia, \$207,996 ; P. E. Island, \$164,511. Total, \$3,603,714.

Spirits, Canadian :—

	1883.	1884.
	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.
In Warehouse, 1st July	1,642,577	1,841,123
Manufactured during the year.....	4,281,208	4,207,576

Spirits, Canadian- Continued.

	1883.		1884.	
	Pf. Galls.		Pf. Galls.	
Taken for Consumption.....	3,848,787		3,608,021	
Exported.....	12,322		5,197	
Used in Bonded Factories.....	215,145		232,958	
Otherwise accounted for.....	6,408		1,489	
In Warehouse, 30th June.....	1,841,123		2,201,034	
Revenue accrued, including License Fees....	\$3,902,867		\$3,610,496	

Spirits and Fermented Liquors and Wines of all kinds, Imported and Entered for Consumption—

	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
1883.....	2,013,972 gals.	\$1,961,199	\$1,940,431
1884.....	1,914,333 "	1,756,079	1,763,590

Sugar of all kinds Entered for Consumption—

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Great Britain.....	5,481,423 lbs.	\$ 208,686	10,080,393 lbs..	\$ 368,755
United States.....	4,215,188 "	161,241	8,238,328 "	280,021
W. Indies and Guiana.	92,237,979 "	3,212,638	75,995,777 "	2,542,443
Brazil and S. America.	37,156,214 "	1,080,613	39,860,809 "	1,124,909
Other Countries.....	13,638,765 "	428,352	39,567,170 "	1,193,301
Total.....	152,729,569 "	\$5,091,530	173,742,477 "	\$5,509,429

Superannuation Fund (Civil Service).—

	1883.	1884.
Total Receipts.....	\$ 46,372	\$ 51,882
Total Expenditure.....	186,237	192,693

Teas of all kinds entered for Consumption—

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	8,132,444	1,696,330	8,023,587	1,693,837
United States.....	3,492,576	630,388	1,465,850	275,196
China and Japan..	6,290,803	1,239,852	6,575,994	1,212,926
Other Countries..	1,686	2,382	850	237
Total.....	17,917,509	\$3,568,952	16,066,281	\$3,182,196

Telegraphs. (See A. R. for 1883.)

"Temperance Act, 1878," popularly known as "The Scott Act," since the passing of the Act.* Elections held under "The Canada"

DATE OF ELECTION.	NAME OF COUNTY OR CITY.	Last Census, Population.	Vote at the last Election for the Federal Parliament.	Aggregate number of Voters on the Roll at the time of the submission of the Act.	Votes for the Petition.	Votes against the Petition.
QUEBEC.						
5th Mch., 1885	Drummond, P. Q..	.....	.....	.....	1,190	170
9th Ap'l, 1885	Chicoutimi, P. Q..	32,409	2,430	3,443	1,157	529
11th Sept. 1879	Megantic, P. Q.	19,056	2,289	3,401	372	841
21st June, 1880	Stanstead, P. Q.	15,556	2,321	3,267	760	941
9th Oct., 1884	Stanstead, 2nd E't'n	15,556	2,321	2,116	1,620	1,132
15th Jan., 1885	Brome, P. Q.	15,827	2,639	3,431	1,224	739
17th, July 1884	Arthabaska, P. Q. ...	A 37,360	4,232	.....	1,479	235
26th Nov. 1884	Compton, P. Q.	19,581	2,435	4,265	1,132	1,620
15th May, 1879	Missisquoi, P. Q.	17,784	2,699	4,063	1,181	718
19th Mch, 1885	Missisquoi, P. Q. B	17,784	1,181	3,604	1,142	1,167
ONTARIO.						
23rd Ap'l, 1879	York, Ont.	C 63,467	10,042	12,967	3,783	1,934
24th Ap'l, 1879	Lanark, Ont.	37,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
		N. R'g.,	2,695	6,936	2,433	2,027
		S. R'g.,	.....	.....	.....	.....
		ac'l'n,	.....	.....	.....	.....
29th May, 1879	Lambton, Ont. -1.	D 42,616	6,268	7,695	2,567	2,352
29th Nov., 1881	Lambton, Ont. -2.	42,616	6,268	9,993	2,857	2,962
19th Mch, 1885	Lambton, Ont. -3.	42,616	6,268	10,500	4,465	1,546
13th Ap'l, 1881	Hamilton, Ont.	35,961	9,618	7,593	1,661	2,811
19th Ap'l, 1881	Halton, Ont.	21,919	3,561	4,664	1,483	1,402
9th Sep., 1884	Halton, for repeal E	21,919	3,561	6,049	1,767	1,947
22nd Ap'l, 1881	Wentworth, Ont. ...	31,537	5,045	6,896	1,611	2,209
10th Nov., 1881	Welland, Ont.	26,152	3,798	7,064	1,610	2,378
20th Mch. 1884	Oxford, Ont.	49,168	6,397	11,327	4,073	3,298
9th Oct., 1884	Simcoes, Ont.	48,841	8,956	13,915	5,712	4,529
16th Oct., 1885	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont. F	66,017	9,313	13,057	4,590	2,884
23rd Oct. 1884	Peel, Ont.	16,387	2,817	6,059	1,805	1,999
30th Oct., 1884	Bruce, Ont.	65,188	7,941	12,160	4,501	3,189
30th Oct., 1884	Dufferin, Ont. ....	.....	.....	4,098	1,904	1,109
30th Oct., 1884	Huron, Ont.	66,504	9,290	13,810	5,957	4,304
30th Oct., 1884	Prince Edward, Ont	21,034	3,899	5,144	1,528	1,653
11th Nov. 1884	Norfolk, Ont.	39,952	6,596	7,005	2,781	1,694
7th Nov., 1884	Renfrew, Ont.	40,125	3,751	5,676	1,748	1,018
11th Dec. 1884	Brantford, Ont.	12,789	1,458	2,434	646	812
18th Dec. 1884	Leeds & Grenville, Ont.	G34,639	5,519	13,443	5,058	4,384
11th Dec. 1884	Brant, Ont.	25,338	3,086	8,063	1,690	1,088
15th Jan. 1885	Lennox & Addington, Ont.	39,784	5,595	5,989	2,047	2,011
29th Jan. 1885	Carleton, Ont.	18,777	2,431	7,513	2,440	1,747
22nd Jan. 1885	Guelph, Ont.	9,890	1,155	1,550	694	526
18th June 1885	Middlesex, Ont. ...	84,754	12,514	17,012	5,745	2,370
26th Feb. 1885	Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	75,549	12,235	16,934	6,050	3,863

* Prepared by Mr. E. G. Pulford, of the Department of State, Ottawa; A including Drummond; B for Repeal—Act sustained; C By-law repealed; D voided, as the day of polling was coincident with that for a member of Parliament; E Act sustained; F includes Cornwall; G includes Leeds; H included in Elgin; I, J, K, and L, Act sustained.

Temperance Act 1878—Continued.

DATE OF ELECTION.	NAME OF COUNTY OR CITY.	Last Census Population.	Vote at the last Election for the Federal Parliament.	Aggregate number of Voters on the Roll at the time of the submission of the Act.	Votes for the Petition.	Votes against the Petition.
ONTARIO.						
2nd Ap'l. 1885	Wellington, Ont...	68,350	6,571	11,920	4,516	3,086
15th Jan. 1885	Kent, Ont.	29,194	4,289	.....	4,368	1,975
21st May, 1885	{ Frontenac	14,993	acc. ....	.....	1,334	693
25th May, 1885	{ Kingston	14,091	1,686	1,686	785	842
15th Jan. 1885	Lanark, Ont.	37,800	7,938	4,784	2,433	2,027
19th Mch. 1885	{ Elgin, Ont.	49,288	7,773	3,355	.....	.....
19th Mch. 1885	{ St. Thomas, On H	.....	.....	.....	754	743
18th June 1885	Perth, Ont.	48,146	7,229	12,029	3,368	3,536
2nd July, 1885	Hastings, Ont.	55,192	7,582	.....	2,369	2,376
16th July 1885	Haldimand, Ont. ...	17,060	2,854	.....	1,755	2,963
16th July 1885	Ontario, Ont.	61,714	9,277	No Returns	.....	.....
18th June 1885	Lincoln, Ont.	13,669	2,240	.....	2,060	1,490
NEW BRUNSWICK						
28th Dec., 1878	York, N. B.	30,397	3,801	3,483	1,229	214
30th Oct., 1884	York, N. B.—2. ....	.....	.....	.....	1,178	655
31st Oct., 1878	Fredericton, N. B. ....	.....	.....	788	403	203
26th Oct., 1882	Fredericton, N. B. I	.....	.....	788	252	293
24th Ap'l. 1879	Carleton, N. B.	23,365	3,465	3,913	1,215	69
14th May, 1879	Charlotte, N. B. ...	26,087	2,802	4,220	807	149
24th Ap'l, 1879	Albert, N. B.	12,329	1,507	2,300	718	114
26th June, 1879	King's, N. B.	25,617	3,001	4,499	798	245
3rd July, 1879	Queen's, N. B.	14,017	1,970	2,579	315	181
11th Sep. 1879	Westmorland, NB	37,719	4,808	5,754	1,082	299
14th Aug. 1884	Westmorland, NB	37,719	.....	.....	1,774	1,701
2nd Sep., 1880	Northumberland, N. B.	25,109	Accl'n.	3,321	875	673
23rd Feb., 1882	St. John, N. B.	26,127	2,439	3,062	1,076	1,074
17th Feb., 1881	Sunbury, N. B.	6,651	1,155	1,369	176	41
NOVA SCOTIA.						
8th Nov., 1880	Dixby, N. S.	19,881	1,994	2,802	944	42
3rd Jan., 1881	Queen's, N. S.	10,577	1,252	1,574	763	85
17th Mar., 1881	Shelburne, N. S. ...	14,910	1,689	2,266	807	154
13th May, 1881	Colchester, N. S. ...	26,720	3,339	4,147	1,418	184
19th Ap'l, 1881	Annapolis, N. S. ...	20,598	2,705	3,205	1,111	114
14th Ap'l, 1881	King's, N. S.	23,409	3,064	3,431	1,478	108
15th Sep., 1881	Hants, N. S.	23,359	2,728	3,642	1,082	92
9th Nov., 1881	Pictou, N. S.	35,535	10,107	5,780	1,555	453
11th Aug., 1881	Cape Breton, N. S. .	31,258	5,605	3,656	739	216
26th Jan., 1882	Inverness, N. S. ...	25,651	2,974	3,546	960	106
25th Oct., 1883	Cumberland, N. S. ...	27,368	Accl'n.	4,653	1,560	262
6th Mch., 1884	Yarmouth, N. S. ...	21,284	2,107	3,361	1,287	96
25th June, 1885	Guysborough, N. S	17,808	1,446	.....	463	31
P. E. ISLAND.						
28th Dec., 1878	Prince, P. E. I.	34,347	9,025	5,434	1,762	271
7th Feb., 1884	" " for repeal K	.....	.....	5,000	1,075	2,939
24th Ap'l, 1879	Charlottetown, P. E. I. ....	.....	.....	1,829	837	253
16th Oct., 1884	Charlottetown, for repeal L	.....	.....	1,900	715	755
29th May, 1879	Kings P. E. I.	26,435	7,921	5,673	1,076	59
23rd Sep., 1880	Queen's, P. E. I. .	Not giv.	12,165	6,351	1,317	99
MANITOBA.						
7th April, 1881	Lisgar, Man.	5,786	1,480	2,163	247	127
29th Sep., 1880	Marquette, Man. .	19,440	1,900	4,660	612	195

Tobacco Manufactured in Bond (not including Cigars) —

	1883.	1884.
In Warehouse 1st July.....	2,717,386 lbs.	1,863,862 lbs.
Manufactured during the year.....	8,574,394	10,940,469
Taken for consumption.....	8,965,001	10,072,681
Exported.....	453,471	418,574
Otherwise accounted for.....	10,416	74,272
Remaining in Warehouse 1st July... ..	1,862,892	2,237,834

Trade of the Dominion, Aggregate—

	1883.	1884.
Great Britain.....	\$99,197,682	\$87,154,242
U. States.....	97,701,056	89,333,366
France.....	2,934,210	2,160,804
Germany.....	1,942,851	2,171,346
West Indies.....	7,494,291	6,726,486
South America.....	2,954,628	2,766,371
Newfoundland.....	2,953,273	2,701,120
China and Japan.....	1,750,642	1,970,541
Other Countries.....	4,294,190	4,612,864
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$221,222,823	\$199,587,140

Trade, Balance of—

	Excess of Imports —	
	Over Exports of Canadian Produce.	Over Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce.
1883.....	\$43,919,991	34,168,218
1884.....	34,379,653	24,990,547

Weights and Measures—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1883.....	\$28,601	\$73,777
1884.....	31,387	83,523

Wool—

	Imported.		Exported	
1883.....	lbs., 9,821,106	\$2,061,138	lbs., 1,375,572	\$280,530
1884.....	" 6,189,096	1,174,472	" 1,539,422	316,552

Woolen Manufactures, Entered for Consumption—

	1883.	1884.
Gt. Britain.....	\$9,695,914	\$3,066,335
U. States.....	165,340	128,153
Other Countries.....	244,307	213,376
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$10,105,561	\$8,407,864

return.
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CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Gazette, 16th July, 1885.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Dates.	Per Cent.	Present Quotation.	Date of Redemption.
Brandon	£30,821	June 30 Dec. 31	6	— —	Dec. 31, 1902
British Columbia ..	100,000	April 1 Oct. 1	6	111 113	Ap ril 1, 1894
D to, 1877	150,000	Jan. 1 July 1	6	121 123	July 1, 1907
Canada, 1860	5,457,600	Jan. 1 July 1	4	— —	Jan. 1, 1910
Ditto, 1868	5,000	April 1 Oct. 1	4	112 114	Oct. 1, 1903
Ditto, 1868-85 ..	6,600,000	April 1 Oct. 1	4	112 116	—
Ditto, 1874-79 ..	12,000,000	May 1 Nov 1	4	101 103	—
Ditto, 1884	5,000,000	June 1 Dec. 1	3½	91½ 92½	—
Ditto, 1885	4,000,000	J an. 1 July 1	4	— —	—
Compton, 1873	40 000	Jan. 1 July 1	6	— —	July 1, 1896
Hamilton	—	April 1 Oct. 1	—	— —	—
London, 1873	31,000	May 7 Nov. 7	6	— —	Nov. 7, 1893
Ditto, 1875	99 800	June 31 Dec. 31	5	108 110	Aug. 31, 1893
Ditto, 1877	45,100	Jan. 1 July 1	6	— —	July 1, 1896
Ditto, 1879	60 788	April 1 Oct. 1	6	113 115	April 10, 1898
D to, 1883	35 958	Jan. 2 July 2	5	— —	July 2, 1913
Montreal, 1873	392,600	M y 1 Nov. 1	5	108 110	—
Ditto, 1874	607,500	May 1 Nov. 1	5	105 110	—
Ditto, 1879	184,500	May 1 Nov. 1	5	108 110	—
New Brunswick ..	846,900	Jan. 1 July 1	6	102 106	1886-91
Nova Scotia	225,000	Jan. 1 July 1	6	101 103	Nov. 1, 1886
Ottawa, June, 1874 ..	82,730	May 1 Nov. 1	6	112 114	Nov. 1, 1893
Ditto, Oct., 1878 ..	120 000	May 1 Nov. 1	6	116 118	Oct. 1, 1914
Ditto, Mar., 1885 ..	92,400	April 1 Oct. 1	6	114 116	June 1, 1895
Ditto, Oct., 1875 ..	62 000	June 1 Dec. 1	6	106 108	Jan. 1, 1892
Quebec City, 1872 ..	100,000	Jan. 1 July 1	6	106 108	July 1, 1893
Ditto, 1873	115 000	Jan. 1 July 1	6	110 118	July 1, 1905
Ditto, 1875	220,000	Jan. 1 July 1	6	116 118	Jan. 1, 1910
Ditto, 1878	102,739	Jan. 1 July 1	6	— —	—
Ditto, 1880	89,750	Jan. 1 July 1	6	— —	—
Ditto, 1883	45,200	Jan. 1 July 1	5	— —	—
Quebec Prov., 1874 ..	76,400	May 1 Nov. 1	5	106 108	May 1, 1904
Ditto, 1876	860,000	May 1 Nov. 1	5	106 108	May 1, 1906
Ditto, 1879	\$3,000,000	May 1 Nov. 1	5	— —	1908
Ditto, 1880	842,200	Jan. 1 July 1	4½	100 102	—
Ditto, 1883	\$3,500,000	Jan. 1 July 1	5	106 108	1912
St. Catharines	90,900	June 30 Dec. 31	6	— —	—
Toronto	218,300	April 1 Oct. 1	6	109 111	—
Ditto, 1874, 1876 ..	410 800	April 1 Oct. 1	6	113 120	—
Ditto, 1876, 1877 ..	160,800	Jan. 1 July 1	6	114 116	—
Ditto, 1880	136,700	J an. 1 July 1	5	169 111	1919
Ditto, 1882-4	112,459	Jan. 1 July 1	4	98 100	—
Winnipeg, 1875	51,800	M y 1 Nov. 1	6	109 111	Nov. 10, 1894
Ditto, 1883	226,500	June 30 Dec. 31	6	111 113	Dec. 31, 1907
Ditto, 1884	138,000	April 30 Oct. 31	5	106 108	April 30, 1914

NOTES.

British Columbia, 1865.—This issue is secured on the Dominion.

Canada, 1886.—This issue is to be paid off at any time between 1910 and 1935.

Canada, 1868, 5 per cents.—Known as the Intercolonial Railway loan.

Canada, 1868-78.—This issue is guaranteed by the British government. £1,500,000 (Intercolonial Railway bonds) is to be paid off October 1, 1903; £1,500,000 (Intercolonial Railway bonds), April 1, 1908; £1,500,000, October 1, 1910; £1,700,000, October 1, 1913, and the remaining £300,000 (Bupert's Land Bonds), April 1, 1904.

Canada, 1874-9.—They are to be paid off—£4,000,000, May 1, 1904; £1,000,000, November 1, 1905; £2,500,000, November 1, 1906; and £4,500,000, November 1, 1908.

Canada, 1884.—This loan is to be repaid at any time between 1909 and 1934.

Montreal.—All three loans are being repaid by annual drawings from an accumulative sinking fund of 1½ per cent per annum for each loan, the drawings for the 1873 loan taking place April 1, and for the 1874 and 1879 loans in October.

New Brunswick.—This loan is a charge upon the Dominion.

Nova Scotia.—The debentures are a charge upon the Dominion.

Ottawa, June, 1873.—The bonds are to be repaid by May 1, 1903, drawings to the amount of £20,000 to take place at the end of each term of 10, 15, 20, and 25 years, and £22,720 at the end of 30 years. The first drawing took place in October, 1882.

Quebec Province, 1874.—The original amount was £800,000, and bonds to the amount of £32,000 have been bought from the sinking fund when the price was par or under.

Quebec Province, 1879.—Though a dollar loan payments are made in sterling in London by the Bank of Montreal.

Quebec Province, 1880.—The original amount was £578,600, drawings taking place June 1 and December 1, on a scale which is to repay the loan within 39 years.

Quebec Province, 1883.—Of the amount given above £500,000 was placed here, the balance having been taken in Canada. The bonds are redeemable on or after July 1, 1912, on one year's notice being given.

St. Catharine City.—Of the principal, £41,000 is due September 1, 1896; £30,000 December 31, 1896; £15,400 April 22, 1896; and £4,500 June 30, 1898.

Toronto 6 per cents. (£21,300).—These bonds mature at various dates up to 1906.

Toronto, 1874-6.—These bonds are to be paid off—£102,700 October 1, 1897; £123,300 April 1, 1904; and £184,990 April 1, 1906.

Toronto, 1876-7.—These bonds are to be paid off—£110,000 June 1, 1896, and £50,350 in 1897.

Toronto, 1882-3.—These bonds are to be paid off—£63,291, July 1, 1923; £36,698, July 1, 1923; and £13,000 January 1, 1924.

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JOURNAL OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

1884.

JANUARY.

2.—The most terrible railway accident which has ever occurred in Canada takes place near Toronto. The suburban train of the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk R.R., consisting of a dummy engine and 2 cars, in which are 43 employes of the Toronto Bolt Works, leaves the Union Station at 7 a.m. for the works of the company at the Humber, and when about 150 yards west of High Park station is run into by a freight train; 23 persons are killed outright, and 19 wounded, of whom 8 subsequently die. The names of the killed are, John Rowlett, Jas. White, Jas. Keefer, Chas. Spohn, John McDonald, Joseph McDonald, Chas. McDonald, Chas. Thomas, John Kernighan, John Lynch, H. D. Kerman, Fred Boothroyd, Hugh Cunningham, Wm. Turriff, Geo. Prescott, Alex. Crothers, Eddie Robinson, T. Payne, Geo. Aggett, John Aggett, Thos. Burns, Richard Mulligan, Saml. Bailey, J. Abbey, Jas. Kelly, Alex. Munro, Matthew Walker, Patk. Norton, Chas. Stanley, John McKenzie, and Jas. Seale. The sufferers are subsequently indemnified by the Railway.

5.—*Le Canadien* Snow Shoe Club of Montreal visits Ottawa, and gives a very successful concert in the Opera House. They are received by the Local Clubs. In the forenoon they are entertained at luncheon at the Russell, by Sir Hector Langevin, and in the afternoon present an address to Lord Lansdowne.

6.—The Powell Music Hall Block, five stores and three dwellings, in Phelpstown, Ont., are destroyed by fire. Loss \$38,000. Insurance \$19,300.

7.—A number of fires, supposed to be incendiary, occur in Montreal. The most disastrous are, the rag factory of Messrs.

R. L. Newell & Co., loss \$9,000, and the cigar factory of S. Davis & Son, which is entirely destroyed. Loss \$75,000, covered by insurance.

8.—At the meeting of the City Council, Toronto, the Mayor reads a letter from the Royal Humane Society of England, forwarding the following awards: W. D. Andrews, bronze clasp and certificate; W. Ward, silver clasp and certificate; J. D. Payley, bronze medal and certificate. These rewards are granted for gallant conduct in going to the rescue of Mr. D. Schlokow, in Toronto Bay, on July 27th last. A bronze medal and certificate were also forwarded to be presented to Mr. J. L. Rawbone, for gallantly jumping off the pier and saving E. Smith from drowning.

9.—Mr. Justice Proudfoot delivers judgment in the case of *Dorland vs. Jones*, which is of great interest to the Society of Friends. His Lordship's judgment is an exhaustive commentary upon the tenets of the new party among the Quakers, who, following the Discipline of 1880, are in favour of a paid clergy and of several innovations in worship not authorized by the Discipline of 1859, to which the other party in the Society of Friends adheres. The contest is over the meeting-house at Westlake, Co. of Prince Edward, from which the plaintiffs, representing the new party, have been excluded by the defendants. The judgment is in favour of the defendants, holding that the plaintiffs are not orthodox members of the Quakers' Society, and are therefore not entitled to the meeting-house in question, which was deeded in 1881 to trustees of the Westlake monthly meeting of Friends. These two parties exist in nearly every Quakers' meeting in Ontario, and the judgment is there-

fore of great importance to the whole Society. Mr. Bethune, Q.C., and Mr. Clute, of Belleville, for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jas. MacLennan, Q.C., Mr. Arnoldi, and Mr. Alcorn, of Picton, for the defendants.

10.—A complimentary dinner is given in the City Club, Montreal, to Rev. A. J. Bray, on his departure for Eng. About 100 guests are present, Mr. Thos. Cramp presiding.

—Mr. Thos. Robertson, M. P. for Shelburne, N.S., is married in Montreal to Josephine Hume, dau. of Mr. James G. Allan, of Lockport, U.S.

—Mr. Thos. Chapais, son of Senator Chapais, of Kamouraska, and private secretary to His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, is wedded at the Basilica, Quebec, to Hectorine, eld. dau. of Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., Minister of Public Works. His Lordship, Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, assisted by his brother, the Vicar-General, both uncles of the bride, officiate. Sir Hector accompanies his dau. to the altar, and the groom is supported by his brother, Mr. J. C. Chapais, in the absence of his father, owing to serious illness. The wedding gifts are numerous and costly, and are sent from all parts of the Dominion.

—At the Wentworth Assizes at Hamilton, Ont., Robt. Edgar is found guilty of manslaughter for having caused the death of his wife, Margaret, on 6th Dec., and sentenced to 5 years in the Penitentiary.

11.—The handsome residence of Mr. Hartland MacDougall, Montreal, is badly damaged by fire and water. Loss about \$10,000. Insurance \$17,000.

14.—In the Assize Court at Toronto, the libel suit of the Citizens' Insurance Co. vs. Campbell, of *The Insurance Budget*, is decided in favour of the plaintiff, with nominal damages of \$1.

18.—The steam grist mill of Tomlinson Bros., Lucknow, Ont., is completely gutted by fire. Loss about \$10,000. Insurance \$2,800.

—The s. s. *City of Columbus* from Boston, Mass., for Savannah, Ga., runs ashore on Devil's Bridge, near New Bedford, Mass., and becomes a total wreck, 97 lives are lost, including the following Canadians, G. C. Willet of Canning, N. S.; Charles Griffin, of Upper Dyke Village, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Bellyea, and 2 children; Mrs. Atkinson and 2 grandchildren, of Woodstock, N.B. Only 29 are saved.

19.—John Rothwell, a miner at Capelton, P. Q., dies under such suspicious circumstances that an inquest is held and a verdict returned that he was poisoned. An analysis of the stomach made by Dr. A. Vallee, Toxicologist of Laval University, Quebec, discloses the fact that the man had been poisoned with Paris Green. The woman with whom he boarded, Mrs. Melissa Ward is suspected of the crime. Her husband, Wellington Ward, who is working in N. J., as soon as he hears of the trouble she is in returns home, arriving there on 28th of January. He takes supper and immediately after vomits, and on the following morning is very ill, gradually sinking until the fourteenth day when he dies. An inquest is held and a verdict returned that he died of some irritant poison administered by his wife. Mrs. Ward is held in Sherbrooke jail for trial on both charges. Her trial on the charge of poisoning her husband commences at Sherbrooke on 3rd Oct., and continues until the 7th when a verdict of "Not Guilty" is returned. The plea set up by the defence is that although the man died from the effects of poison, he had taken the poison into his system before he reached home, as [it was shown that he had been ill before leaving N. J., and that on his way home he ate some baked beans at Bellow's Falls, immediately after which he was taken sick. It was also claimed that there was no motive for the crime; although it was shown that she had forged Ward's name in his bank book and drawn out \$300 which he had left deposited to his credit. Her

trial for the murder of Rothwell is postponed until March, 1885, on account of the absence of an important witness.

20.—At the Church of the Gesu, Montreal, Mgr. Smeulders, Apostolic Delegate, is presented with an address by the Papal Zouaves. The address is read by M. Gustave Drolet, Presdt. of L'Union Allet.

— Erskine Church, Toronto, is completely gutted by fire. Loss \$30,000, insurance \$20,000.

21.—The London (Ont.) *Free Press* contains an account of a wonderful boy named Geo. Thurlow, 8 years old, who weighs 110 pounds, sports a moustache and side whiskers, and although not much over the average height of a boy of 8, is so well developed about the shoulders, chest, and back, that he can easily lift a man weighing 200 pounds.

22.—At the annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., the presdt., is presented by the officials of the company with an oil painting of himself and a congratulatory address.

— The St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Montreal, is partially destroyed by fire, and a large quantity of stock destroyed. Loss about \$200,000. Insurance \$167,000. The cigar box factory of S. Davis & Son adjoining is gutted. Loss \$6,000, covered by insurance.

— Cornwall, Ont., is visited by a destructive fire which sweeps away the Commercial Hotel, A. B. McDonald, proprietor: the stores of Kirkpatrick Bros., D. McRae, N. Turner & Son, and others. Loss \$86,000; insurance \$32,000.

— A terrible explosion occurs at the Fayes & McLennan contract, near Michipicoten, on the Canadian Pacific Railway East, by which S. H. Fay, J. B. Fay, J. E. McGillivray, J. A. McDougall, and Magnus McClure are killed. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the thawing of dynamite near a stove in an adjoining office.

23.—The office of the Hamilton *Spec*

talor is gutted by fire, and several stores in the same building damaged by fire and water. Loss about \$45,000. Insurance \$25,000.

24.—In the 10 mile International Amateur skating race in Washington Park, N. Y., R. A. Elliott of Montreal, comes in second in a field of 18, the winner being the celebrated Norwegian skater Azel Paulsen.

26.—A complimentary banquet is tendered at Port Perry, Ont., to Mr. Thos. Paxton, ex-M.P.P. for North Ontario, on the occasion of his appointment to the Shrievalty of the County. About 150 guests are present, the chair being occupied by Dr. Sangster. During the evening Mr. Paxton is presented with an address and a cheque for \$500, the offering of his former constituents.

— At the Toronto Assizes the Grand Jury, in making their presentment, refer to the agitation for the abolition of the Grand Jury system, and suggest the appointment of an officer similar to the Procurator-fiscal in Scotland to supersede the Grand Jury.

27.—Johnson's Fluid Beef factory, Montreal, is burnt. Loss \$15,000. Insurance \$5,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

29.—At Paris, Ont., the clergy of the R. C. diocese of Hamilton are entertained at a banquet by the Rev. P. J. Dowling, Administrator of the diocese. The Bishop of London presides. After the banquet the clergy present the Administrator with an address, congratulating him on the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties, with a purse of \$500. In his reply, Mr. Dowling states that he will apply the \$500 in aid of the building fund of his parochial church.

31.—Two of the largest elevators in Toronto, owned by Mr. Jas. Adamson and Messrs. Chapman & Son, are burnt, together with about 175,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. Loss \$250,000, mostly covered by insurance.

31.—Messrs. Brosseau & Morin's, sash, door, and blind factory, St. John's, P.Q., is totally destroyed, together with a large quantity of sawn and dressed Lumber. Loss about \$20,000. Insurance only \$2,000.

FEBRUARY.

1.—In the Superior Court, Montreal, when the case of Archambault vs. The Gt. North-Western Telegraph Co. is called the record cannot be found, and the Prothonotary being unable to produce it is fined by Judge Papineau \$50 or six months' imprisonment.

2.—Mr. J. W. Dunscomb, late Collector of Customs at Quebec, is presented by a number of leading merchants and citizens with an address and a purse of \$1,000. The address is read by Hon. J. G. Ross, Senator.

— Mr. R. D. McGibbon, on the occasion of his marriage, is presented by the Britannia Foot Ball Club, of Montreal, of which he is President, with an address and an elegant silver service. The address is read by Mr. S. Blacklock, Captain of the Club.

4.—The second Winter Carnival at Montreal is opened and lasts a week, proving immensely successful, the attendance being much larger than the previous year, and the attractions more numerous and varied. Their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne are present in Montreal during the week.

7.—An inquest is held on the body of Susan Gibbs, murdered on 21 Dec., 1883. [See A. R. 1883, p. 190], after several adjournments, it is finally concluded and the jury bring in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some party or parties unknown.

8.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Susan Gibbs, murdered at Lambton Mills, on 21st Dec., [See A. R. 1883, p. 190] return a verdict that she was murdered by a party or parties unknown, and they find it impossible to convict any per-

son, on account of difficulty in obtaining straightforward and reliable evidence.

— James R. Adams, of Dorchester, N. B., is murdered by Jesse Williams, a negro cook, at Calgary, N. W. Adams was a carpenter and Williams came into his shop and had a dispute about some money, finally attacking Adams and almost severing his head from his body with a razor. Williams is arrested by the mounted police, tried at Calgary on 22nd Feb., before Col. McLeod, Stipendiary Magistrate, and sentenced to be hanged on 29th March, on which day the sentence is carried out. At the trial Mr. H. Bleeker appears for the Crown, and Mr. Lougheed for the prisoner.

11.—The extensive soap works of Morrison, Taylor & Co., Toronto, are burnt to the ground. Loss about \$70,000; insurance \$36,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

13.—In the Ct. of Common Pleas, judgment is given refusing to set aside the verdict of \$1,000 damages awarded against the Hamilton *Spectator* for libel at the suit of Mr. Falmer, of Hamilton.

14. Mr. F. Broughton, formerly manager of the Great Western Railway, is appointed assistant to Presdt. Jewett, of the Chicago and Atlantic Railway, with headquarters at Chicago.

— The extensive soap factory of Morrison & Taylor, Toronto, is almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$60,000; insurance \$40,000.

15.—The new Episcopal Ch. of All Saints, in Winnipeg, is opened by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, assisted by a number of clergymen.

— Hon. J. G. Ross is presented with an address by the electors of Les Laurentides for which Division he has just been called to the Senate.

18.—An explosion of gunpowder takes place in the fourth storey of Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs' hardware store, London Ont., blowing out the front of the building, and instantly killing Donald Smith, Frank Shaw and Percy Ince, the only other persons on the flat at the time, are

so severely injured that they both subsequently die. Frank Shaw makes a deposition before the Coroner's Jury in which he says that, when he went to the upper flat with Ince, the latter took some powder out of an open keg, placed it on a little sample board which he held in his hand, and began turning it over with what looked like a match, remarking what good quality it was. Suddenly there was an explosion. Shaw declares that neither of the three were smoking.

—The main building of the Oshawa Stove Co's works, in which is located the office, wareroom, mounting and nickelpating departments, is destroyed by fire; loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$32,000.

19.—Hon. Justice Mathieu, in the Superior Court, Montreal, gives judgment in the case of J. A. Boyce vs. the Phoenix Insurance Co., which is of interest to all holders of life insurance policies. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows:—Wm. A. Charlebois insured his life with the Co. some years ago for \$3,000. The policy was subsequently transferred to the plaintiff Boyce. One of the conditions mentioned in the proposal for insurance and in the policy was to the effect that if the insured should become so addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as to materially impair his health the policy would become null and void. After Mr. Charlebois' death the defendants refused to pay the claim filed with them on the ground that the deceased had forfeited his rights to the amount of his insurance by his intemperate habits. Hence the action. The Court held that it had been proved by Mr. Charlebois' medical attendant and by his widow that after taking out the policy on his life he had become addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor to such an extent as to impair the insurance on his life; that according to the terms of the contract it was not necessary that the use of liquors should be proved to be the immediate cause of his death; and that consequently judgment must go in favour of the Co.

20.—Rev. Dr. Cook, who has been

pastor of St. Andrews Ch., Quebec, for nearly half a century, is presented with an address and \$1,500 by the congregation on his retiring from the pastorate. The congregation also pass a resolution that he shall occupy the manse for the remainder of his life.

—A fire in Charlottetown, P. E. I., destroys nearly the whole south side of Queen's Square, including the Post Office, Custom House and Savings Bank, the *Patriot* printing office, Newsom's furniture store, the Cameron block, &c. Loss about \$250,000; insurance \$100,900.

—The Masonic Temple, the *Times* printing office, and other buildings in Liverpool, N. S., are burnt. Loss \$25,000. Insurance \$6,000.

21.—During a heavy wind storm at Walkerton, Ont., a curious accident occurs. A young man named David Best, 30 years of age, is loading peas in the barn when the door is suddenly blown too with such violence that, striking him on the head, it kills him instantly.

—The pattern shops and library of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles, Montreal, are burnt. Loss about \$20,000, covered by insurance. An immense number of valuable patterns are destroyed.

—The house of Mr. Burns, at Bridgewater, N. S., is burned to the ground, and Mr. Burns and an adopted daughter, aged 14, perish in the flames. Mrs. Burns and her daughter escape by jumping from an upper window.

22.—The house of Mr. Burns, at Centreville, N. B., is burnt. Mrs. Burns escapes, but Mr. Burns and an adopted daughter, 14 years old, perish in the flames.

23.—The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"The preliminary proceedings for the canonization of Sister Youville, founder of the Grey Nunnery in this city, have been opened at the Bishop's Palace. Mgr. Fabre is the presiding judge, and the following gentlemen have been appointed by the Holy See to carry on the proceedings:—Grand Vicar Maréchal,

and Rev. Messrs. Z. Racicot, O. Harel, T. Harel and A. Le Vallois."

25.—Mr. Erastus Wiman, who took a very active part in promoting the success of the Montreal Winter Carnival, is presented by the Executive Committee of the Carnival with an address and a beautiful combination picture of the Carnival, handsomely framed. Mr. Richard White makes the presentation.

27.—A fire occurs in the residence of Mr. Charles Caron, on the third flat of a building in Three Rivers, P. Q., and two children, aged 4 and 2 years, are burnt to death. The mother locked the children in and went out. She had gone but a short distance when the cry of fire is raised and turning back she finds that it is her own house. She tries to rescue the children but faints on the stairway and the children are suffocated before help can reach them. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the children playing with matches.

29.—A violent snow storm prevails over Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, blocking all the railways and greatly impeding trade. The storm is one of the heaviest ever known.

MARCH.

1.—On the death of Isabella McWeany, an eccentric elderly woman who had lived in Essex Centre, Ont., alone for 30 years, it is found that she had over \$15,000 hidden, in bills and silver, in her bed, bureau, drawers, &c., and sewed under her dresses.

2.—The officers of the 5th and 6th Military Dists. having invited Maj.-Genl. Luard to a public dinner prior to his departure for Eng., he expresses his regret that he cannot accept, as, in his opinion, such a dinner could not but represent "a collective expression of the opinion of the officers under my command," which collective opinion officers are by the Queen's regulations forbidden to express.

3rd.—The libel suit of Lareau vs. *La Minerve*, of Montreal, from the judg-

ment of which [see A. R. 1883. p. 165], appeal had been taken, is settled by the paper publishing an apology and paying \$600 for damages, interest and costs.

—At a meeting of the Toronto City Council, Mayor Boswell presents Capt. Andrews, Capt. Ward and Mr. Petrie, each with a powerful marine glass, given by the Dominion Govt. in recognition of their bravery in rescuing life in Toronto Bay last fall during a severe storm.

4.—The furniture shop and tub factory of Long and Bailey, Sherbrooke, P. Q., is burnt. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$4,400.

—One of the buildings of the Oxford Woollen Mnf. Co., at Oxford, N. S., is burnt, together with the adjoining grist mill of Mr. W. W. Thompson. Loss \$10,000; insurance, 3,000.

5.—Mr. Justice Torrance of Montreal, decides that a priest is not obliged to disclose what passes in the confessional.

—The boiler in the flour mill of N. Reynolds & Co., Stayner, Ont., explodes, totally destroying the boiler-house, and badly damaging the main building. Jno. Reynolds, son of the proprietor is killed, and William Patton, fireman, and Jos. Knox, under miller, so badly injured, that the former dies in a few days. Loss about \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

—The Toronto *Globe* in celebration of its 40th birthday reproduces portions of the matter which appeared in the first issue on 5th March, 1844. The *Globe* was started as a four page weekly, six columns to a page.

—Intelligence is received that the medal competed for by seventy artists at the *Concours*, held at M. Julian's, Paris, France, has been awarded to Miss Ida Joy, of Tilsonburg, for the superiority of her work.

—Timothy Depew, a sailor residing at Blenheim, Ont., is arrested while attending a revival meeting in the Baptist Ch., charged with the murder of Wm. McGregor, an engineer on the G.W.Ry., on the 29th Augt., 1881. McGregor was

found on the track of the Northern & N. W. Ry., and his death was apparently accidental. No inquest was held. Detective Wynne, however, who was a great friend of McGregor's, heard that he had been seen in the company of two sailors on the night of his death, and noticing that McGregor's watch was missing when the body was found, had his suspicions aroused. After a while McGregor's watch is found in a pawnshop in Buffalo, N.Y., and enough circumstantial evidence obtained against Depew to warrant his arrest. He is tried at the May Assizes in Hamilton, but the jury fails to agree.

—This being the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of Toronto as a city the church bells are rung from 11 to 12; at noon a salute is fired by the Toronto Field Battery, and at 3 o'clock the Free Library is formally opened by the Lieut. Governor in the presence of over 2,000 ladies and gentlemen. Addresses are delivered by Presdt. Wilson, Dr. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Dr. Withrow, and Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education. In the evening the Mayor holds a reception in the City Hall, at which about 1,500 ladies and gentlemen are present, amongst them Mr. John Harper, one of the two surviving members of the first Council. The semi-centennial celebration committee present the Mayor with an illuminated address, commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the city, the Mayor making a suitable reply. Two important points showing the rapid growth of the city may be mentioned. In 1834 the city assessment was \$934,000; in 1884, \$65,222,950. In 1834 the population was 9,200; in 1884 about 95,000.

7.—The "Belvedere Infants' Home," Halifax, N.S., is partly destroyed by fire. This was probably the oldest house in Halifax. Its frame was originally erected on the site of the provincial building in 1755, and was the residence of several successive governors till 1813, when, in order to make room for the

Provincial Parliament House, it was removed to Tower Road. The *Halifax Herald* says of it: "The engraving of the town made about 1777, exhibits this building as of two stories, slightly elevated on a green bank with an open space in front, and sentry-boxes at the corners. It was in this building that Governors Lawrence, Wilmot and Parr died. The meetings of His Majesty's Council were held there from 1755, or thereabouts, until 1813. Governor Wentworth there entertained Prince Edward, the Queen's father, 1800 and 1801, and Prince William Henry, King William IV., a few years before, and during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe of France, found an asylum with Governor Wentworth for a short time on his way to or from the United States. In repairing this building it is to be hoped that as much as possible of the old building will be preserved."

8.—A heavy snowstorm occurs in Ontario and Quebec, lasting 2 days and causing great delay to trains.

—At the regular meeting of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, Mr. Presdt. Buchan in the chair, Mr. Wm. Houston, M.A., reads a very interesting paper on "Spelling Reform."

—A fire at Ridgetown, Ont. destroys the stores of C. E. Dougbin, Laing & Ruth, and others. Loss \$8,700; insurance \$3,800.

9.—Rev. P. L. Cross, Rector of St. Luke's (Anglican) Ch., Montreal, severs his connection with the Ch. because he has ceased to believe in the doctrine of eternal punishment.

10.—Mr. J. C. Bonner, Bandmaster of the Gov.-Gen's Foot Guards, Ottawa, receives from H.R.H. Princess Louise a valuable parcel of music for the use of the band, "and as a little remembrance from H.R.H. of the benefits derived from the services of the band."

—Wallace Ross beats J. Bubeare in a single scull race on the Thames Cham-

pion Course for £400 a side. Time 26.20. Ross gives Bubear 10 seconds start.

11.—Information is received at St. John, N.B. of the loss of the barque *Ada Barton*, from St. John for Glasgow. Nine lives are lost.

12.—In the Recorder's Court, Montreal, the Recorder (Mr. De Montigny), refuses to accept the testimony on oath of a man named Charette, who was proved by several witnesses to be notoriously profane, on the ground that neither he (the Recorder), nor any other magistrate could accept contradictory evidence from a witness who was proved to have been a persistent blasphemer.

—The Marquis of Lorne presides at a crowded meeting which is held at Willis' Rooms, London, Eng., in connection with missionary work among the Ontario and Ojibway Indians.

—In the Circuit Ct. at St. John, N.B., before Mr. Chief Justice Allen, E. W. Marshall is sentenced to 7 years in the Penitentiary for shooting his wife with intent to kill

—Thos. Goddard, a wealthy farmer of Sutton, P.Q., is found dead in a field near St. Cesaire, P.Q., with his head split open. He had been robbed of \$600 and killed. There is no clue to the murderer.

13.—Wm. R. Robertson, a half-breed, is hanged in the jail yard, New Westminster, B.C., for the murder of Robert Bailey, in March, 1883. [See A.R. 1883, p. 186.]

—Messrs. Charles Cornell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, launch from Scotstown shipbuilding yard, the magnificent steamer *Vancouver*, 5,300 tons, for the Dominion S.S. Co. The dimensions of the vessel are, length between perpendiculars, 430 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet 6 inches. She is magnificently fitted up, with all the latest improvements; is lighted by electricity throughout; and has accommodation for 160 saloon passengers, 30 second cabin, 88 intermediate, and 1,200 steerage. The vessel makes her first

trip to Montreal in May, and on 28th of that month the managers of the Dominion S.S. Co. entertain a number of leading merchants at luncheon on board of her, Mr. Thomas Cramp, of the firm of David Torrance & Co., Agents for the Company, occupying the chair.

14.—Mr. A. Broder, M.P.P., on returning to Toronto, from his wedding trip, is presented by the members of the Legislative Opposition, with a handsome tea and coffee service, and with a kettle, butter dish, epérgne and call-bell, for Mrs. Broder.

—In the Cathedral at Fredericton, N.B., Hon. Mr. Justice Fraser, of the N.B. Supreme Ct., is married to Janie Maria, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Justice Fisher. The ceremony is performed by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of Canada.

16.—Wm. O'Callaghan and Matt. Kennedy, who are confined in Sandwich, Ont., gaol, awaiting trial for burglary at the Harrow Post Office on 27th Jan., make their escape, after killing the gaoler, George Leech, and seriously wounding the turnkey, John Davis. It appears that O'Callaghan's friends managed to get a revolver smuggled in to him. On Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, as Turnkey Davis opens O'Callaghan's cell the latter knocks him down and seizing the keys, liberates Kennedy. Gaoler Leech who is in the corridor, fires two shots at O'Callaghan, who in return shoots Leech dead. In the meanwhile Kennedy has got out of his cell, and seizing a bottle which is standing on the stove strikes Davis on the head with it, nearly killing him. O'Callaghan and Kennedy then make good their escape. Kennedy is recaptured shortly after while trying to cross on the ferry-boat from Walkerville to Detroit. O'Callaghan is not caught. Several persons are detained on suspicion but they turn out not to be O'Callaghan, and at the close of the year he is still at large.

18.—A somewhat curious libel suit is tried at the Perth (Ont.), Assizes, before

Mr. Justice Rose. The plaintiff Susan Horner, employed in a tailoring establishment, had her photograph taken on the Queen's Birthday, by J. F. Bradley, of Perth. When the photos were printed Miss Horner declined taking them, saying they were not good, and refused to pay for them. Bradley to punish her adorned one of her photos with a moustache and put a cigar in its mouth; a second he decorated with a large red pair of specs; and in a third he caused a blotched appearance to the face. He procured or wrote some doggerel verses, and put the photographs and the rhymes in a frame, and hung them outside the door of his studio. Bradley also printed some cards containing two of Miss Horner's photographs. To one of those he added a cigar, a moustache, and a flushed face. The other he left plain in order to make sure of the likeness being recognized as it was suggested. He gave the card to a young man, telling him he might show it to a few, but was not to let it out of his possession. This was produced in Court. Shortly after all this the plaintiff paid Bradley's bill, not being aware of what he had been doing. The affair caused a great deal of talk in Perth and caused the young girl much annoyance. The jury bring in a verdict for \$200 damages and costs.

19.—The 13th anniversary of the Episcopal consecration of His Grace Archbishop Taschereau is celebrated in the Basilica, Quebec, a large number of the clergy of the diocese participating in the ceremony.

20.—An interesting case is decided by Judge Caron, in Quebec, by which the legality of the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, "according to the custom of her country," is established. As the case is a peculiar one, we copy the following synopsis of it from the *Montreal Witness*:

"Alex. Fraser was a captain in the 78th Highlanders at the taking of Quebec, and after the war he acquired a fortune by fur-trading in the North-West.

While there, about 1788, he allied himself, 'according to the custom of the country,' with an Indian woman named Angélique Meadows, daughter of a chief. There was no civil or religious ceremony, and no registration. The couple had 5 children—of whom one was murdered in the capital of France, another died at sea while returning from Eng., and the youngest, a girl, died young in the River Ouelle Convent. Capt. Fraser (afterwards Colonel in the Militia) returned to Quebec in 1801, and there he had his children baptized at the Scottish Church. In the registry of baptism these children are inscribed as born of Alex. Fraser and Angélique Meadows, with the exact date of each birth; the signatures of the father and of three friends follow. At the same time the family settled at Rivière du Loup, where the Indian wife lived till her death in 1834. The old fur-trader used to say that she had saved his life, and he would never cease to treat her as—what she was—his wife. His relations, the Messrs. McLaughlin, also recognized her as one of the family. In 1833, Mr. Fraser made a will disposing of certain parts of his property, including the seigniories of Temiscouata and Madawaska, but naming no legatee for the remainder. Two years after this he sold the above two seigniories, and part of the price was invested in his name. In 1837 he died, leaving two children—Angélique and Marguerite Fraser—by the Indian woman, and several younger children, among whom was the present Wm. Fraser, by a white woman. In 1871, Mr. Wm. Fraser took action against Mr. J. B. Pouliot, curator of the estate, to get an account of the money received for the sale of the Temiscouata and Madawaska seigniories. The case was delayed by the burning of the records in the Quebec Court House in 1873, and by other causes. In 1880, on an interlocutory judgment, Mr. Pouliot rendered an account, and deposited in court about \$30,000 in cash and \$40,000 in securities. Mr. Thos. Jones, N.P., here stepped in and claimed half of these sums to be divided between him and his brother and sister, now living—Mr. Wolfred Jones, of Montreal, and a nun at Quebec. These are the children of Marguerite Fraser, by her marriage with Mr. Thos. Jones, N.P., of Rivière du Loup. They claimed their right to half the property held by their grandmother's lawful husband during the community of goods. Judge Caron has now decided that their claim to half the property is good, and that the Indian marriage of Mr. Fraser was legal. The case will now be taken to the Court of Appeal. This

judgment directly affects the \$90,000 deposited in Court, but it also decides the right of Messrs. Jones to one-half of the seigniory of Rivière du Loup and the *six mille acres* which were granted to the gallant captain, and which formed part of the property held by him and his wife in common."

—Lt.-Col. F. DeWinton, who was Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne while the latter was Governor-General of Canada, is appointed by the King of the Belgians Governor of the International Mission on the Congo River.

23.—The cigar factory of Messrs. De Sola Bros & Ascher, Montreal, is damaged by fire to the extent of \$20,000, covered by insurance.

23.—The Toronto *Globe* publishes a story told by Dr. M. J. Clark, of Erie, Penn., *apropos* of the death in that city of Mr. Richard Carr, a Canadian octogenarian who had lived in Erie for many years, which is illustrative of the ease with which men were sentenced to death in Canada half a century ago. It appears that when Dr. Clark was a child he lived in Vittoria, Norfolk, Ont.; Carr also lived there, and he and a man named Smith were accused of stealing an ox, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Dr. Clark's uncle, Rev. John Ryerson, (a brother of the late Rev. Dr. E. Ryerson), was greatly interested in the fate of the two men, and persuaded his friend, Dr. Rolph, to go to Toronto and endeavour to get a pardon from the Governor, Sir John Colborne. Dr. Rolph was longer on his journey than had been expected, and the men were led out for execution and placed on the gallows. Rev. Mr. Ryerson attended the men, and, kneeling down on the scaffold actually "prayed against time" until the arrival of Dr. Rolph with a reprieve. Mr. Ryerson prayed for more than two hours, making, what Dr. Clark declared "the longest prayer on record."

24.—Mr. S. S. Peck, Stipendiary Magistrate of Haliburton, Ont., is presented by a number of his friends with a

handsome phaeton and a set of harness, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the County.

26.—Dr. Chas. F. Casgrain, of Windsor, Ont., has conferred on him by His Holiness the Pope, the dignity of Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, in recognition of marked services rendered the Ch. of Rome for upwards of 30 years.

— Mr. D. H. Rintoul, Secy. of the Fish and Game Protection Club, Montreal, is entertained at supper by the Club, and presented with a double barrelled sporting gun.

— The Reformers of West Wellington entertain their local member, Mr. R. McKim, at a banquet in the Commercial Hotel, Drayton, on his return from attending to his legislative duties in Toronto. About 300 guests are present.

— Mr. W. D. Balfour, M.P.P. for South Essex, is met at Essex Centre on his return from Toronto, by a deputation from Amherstburg, and escorted to that town where he meets with a cordial reception.

— In the Supreme Ct. of Nova Scotia, sitting in Halifax, his Honor Justice Thompson presiding, Robert Stather is tried for embezzlement from the Dominion Audit Office. (See A. R. 1883, p. 182). There are 5 indictments and 20 counts. The first charge is for making fraudulent entries, on which count he is found "Guilty" and sentenced to 4 years in the Penitentiary.

— The libel suit of the Canada Shipping Co. (Beaver Line) against Mr. C. W. Mitchell, proprietor of the Ottawa *Free Press*, is tried in the Superior Ct., Montreal, before Hon. Justice Papineau. The alleged libel consisted in the publication in the *Free Press* of an article headed "Ill-treating immigrants. Cases of typhoid fever in the city contracted on board a filthy ship." The article gave an account of an interview with an immigrant named B. Girling, who was in the Protestant hospital, suffering from typhoid fever, which he said he contracted on the voyage out with his family on the

steamer *Lake Nepigon*, of the Beaver Line. Girling described the vessel as being in a filthy condition, having taken home a load of cattle, and not having been properly cleaned. He also complained of the food, accommodation, and attendance. The article was used by rival steamship companies to deter immigrants from taking the Beaver Line, and the Company sued Mr. Mitchell in order to disprove the statements. The trial lasts 5 days. A great number of depositions are read, and a number of witnesses, most of them passengers on the vessel, examined. A verdict is rendered in favour of the defendant. A new trial is, on 9th July, granted by the Court of Review, consisting of Judges Rainville, Papineau and Jette, on the ground that the questions which had been submitted to the jury were ambiguous and of such a nature that in rendering their verdict the jury had contradicted themselves, but, up to the close of the year no action had been taken by the Co. to have a day fixed for the hearing.

27.—Dr. Dowling, M.P.P., is entertained at a public dinner on his return to Kenfrew, Ont., from Toronto.

—The Toronto Bench Show is opened in the Pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens and lasts 4 days, proving very successful as far as the number and quality of the dogs are concerned, but the attendance is not as large as was anticipated. The entries number over 350.

28.—Deep regret is felt throughout Canada at the announcement of the sudden death of Prince Leopold, who made himself very popular during his visit to Canada in 1880 [See A. R. 1880-81.] Flags are hung at half-mast; all the daily papers contain obituary notices, while many of them appear in mourning.

29.—John A. Wismer, headmaster of Parkdale, Ont. Public School, is fined by Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, \$5 and costs for excessively whip-

ping C. S. Street, a lad about 8 years' old.

30.—The new St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Ch., Montreal, is consecrated by Bishop Bond. The Ch. is a very handsome one and cost \$35,000.

—The extensive premises of Winans & Co., dealers in wool and cotton warp, Toronto, are completely gutted by fire. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$69,400. The cause of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

—Messrs. Hill & Murray's wood pulp mill at Niagara Falls, Ont., is burnt. Loss about \$50,000; fully insured.

APRIL.

1.—A re-union of British veterans residing in Montreal and vicinity is held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. During the evening an address, accompanied by an elegant gold scarf-pin, is presented by an ex-soldier of the 78th Highlanders to Lt.-Col. Jas. Reid, who served as an officer in the regt. at Waterloo, and retired from the service in 1834. Col. Reid has resided in the Co. of Huntingdon for many years, and commanded the reserve militia in that dist. until 1882. Although over 90 years of age he retains all his faculties perfectly, and at the re-union dances the Highland Fling. He was the father of the late Dr. K. Reid [See A. R. 1882, p. 356.]

—Rachel Stevens, 70 years of age, and who has been an inmate of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, for 28 years, is beaten to death with a bucket by Valeria McKinley, 32, a fellow-inmate of the Asylum. The two women occupied the same room and neither was considered dangerous or had shown any violent symptoms. McKinley dies a few days afterwards.

—Three men are killed and four injured on the contract of D. D. McDonald on the Can. Pacific Railway, about 165 miles from Port Arthur, by the premature explosion of a blast. The names of the killed are:—Frank Bisailon, A. Taloner, James Gilbery.

—The grain warehouse of Messrs. Pipwell, Lowry & Cook, at Beeton, Ont., is burnt. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$8,500.

—The grist mills at Latta's Mills, near Belleville, Ont., owned by Messrs. Wallbridge and occupied by G. L. Grass, is burnt. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$4,000.

—Two lamp-lighters in Montreal, Adolphe Tessier and Tancred Miron, brothers-in-law, have a quarrel and fight, in which Miron knocks Tessier down, his head striking a doorstep and inflicting a wound from which he dies in an hour. Miron is tried for murder at the June sitting of the Ct. of Queen's Bench, Montreal, before Sir A. A. Dorion, is found guilty of common assault and is sentenced to one year in gaol.

3.—At St. John, N. B., Mayor Jones, on behalf of the Dominion Govt., presents Gardiner F. Gould, late mate of the schooner *Belleatta*, with a silver watch for bravery in saving the life of Henry Berck, who had fallen overboard at sea.

—At the Brantford Assizes, before Judge Armour, the libel suit of J. B. Mackenzie against the Brantford *Telegram* is tried. The alleged libel consists of the publication in the *Telegram* of a synopsis of speeches made by J. Weyms, Police Magistrate of Brantford, and A. G. Smyth, a chief of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, at a Baptist picnic on the Indian reserve, last July, in which Mr. Mackenzie is severely criticized, especially with regard to a letter published by him in the *Toronto Mail*, reflecting on the moral character of the Indians. The jury return a verdict for the defendants with costs.

—His Lordship Bishop Carbery, the newly consecrated Bishop of Hamilton, Ont. [see A. R. 1883, p. 186] arrives at Hamilton and is warmly welcomed by the clergy and laity of his diocese. A procession is formed at the depot and proceeds to the cathedral, where his Lordship is installed by Archbishop Lynch and Bishop Walsh, of London, Ont. Addresses of welcome are pre-

sented by the clergy and laity, to which his Lordship makes suitable replies.

—The heading works and sash and door factory of Ludlam & Jones, Comber, Ont., are completely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000. No insurance.

—John and George Stephenson are hanged at Regina, N.W.T., for the murder of John McCarthy on 14th June last, [see A. R. 1883, p. 181]. They make a full confession of their crime.

—The iron str. *Daniel Steinman*, 1330 tons, from Antwerp for Halifax, N. S. and New York, runs ashore on the "Broad Beaver" rock at Sambro, off the mouth of Halifax Harbor, N.S., and becomes a total wreck. The sea is very heavy and the vessel sinks quickly, so that out of 98 passengers and 35 crew only the capt., 5 sailors and 3 passengers are saved. The passengers are nearly all Germans, mostly bound to New York. Capt. Scott, R.N., holds an enquiry at Halifax, N.S., and blames the captain for want of caution in attempting to enter Halifax on a dark, foggy and rainy night, without a pilot, and when he had made no observation during the day and was very uncertain as to the position of the steamer. The few persons who are saved are rescued by the light-keeper and 3 artillery men from Sambro Island, who see the survivors hanging to the rigging of the ship, and, at great risk to themselves, reach them in a boat.

4.—A Grand Trunk Express train runs off the track about 3 miles from Wales, Ont. The engineer, Thos. Donohue, is instantly killed, and the fireman, Chas. King, so seriously injured that he subsequently dies. Several of the passengers are slightly hurt.

7. Rev. J.S. Black, who for 10 years has been pastor of Erskine Ch., Montreal, is presented with an address and a cheque for \$2,000 on the occasion of his severing his connection with the Ch. to accept a call to New York. The presentation is made by Mr. Andrew Robertson. A deputation of the ladies of the Ch. wait on

Mrs. Black and present her with a purse of \$350.

9.—Mr. C. W. Bunting, ex-M.P., of the *Toronto Mail*, is entertained at dinner in the Senate restaurant, Ottawa, by a number of his political friends and former colleagues in the Commons. Senator Plumb presides.

10.—At the Victoria, B. C., Assizes, Sir M. B. Begbie presiding, Edward Lemon is found guilty of murdering an Indian named Johnny Clarke at Cowichan, on 1st March. An appeal for Executive clemency is made, but Lord Lansdowne declines to interfere, and Lemon is hanged on 31st May.

—The elevator, filled with grain, owned by Messrs. Pillsburg & Halbert, at Long Prairie, Man., is burnt. Loss \$15,000. This is said to have been the largest grain elevator in Manitoba.

11.—A fight takes place at St. Thomas, Ont., between 2 gangs of Irish and Italian labourers, during which Antonio Maletta is struck by a stone and dies from his injuries. An inquest is held and the jury return the following verdict:—"We find that Antonio Maletta was killed by a stone thrown by one of the rioters now in custody, who give their names as Thos. Calligan, Thos. Fahey, Jas. Curley, Ed. McFadden, Pat. Flanigan, Michael Hannigan, Andrew O'Brien, Thos. Baker, Thos. Flanigan, Martin Joyce, and Patrick White, all of whom were acting in consort and accessory to the murder aforesaid." The trials take place on 21st and 22nd May, at St. Thomas. And O'Brien is found "Guilty" of manslaughter and sentenced to 2 years in the Penitentiary; Thos. Flanigan, Michael Hannigan, and Thos. Fahey are acquitted, and all the others found "Guilty" of riot, and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. Mr. Colin Macdougall conducts the prosecution.

14.—Hon. Senator Bellerose is entertained at a complimentary dinner at Bertrand's Hotel, St. Vincent de Paul, P. Q. About 150 guests are present. Dr. Gaboury, M.P.P., occupies the chair.

—Mr. Michael Kavanagh, for many years keeper of the restaurant in the House of Commons, Ottawa, is thrown from a waggon while returning from market, and so seriously injured that he lies in a few hours.

16.—Mr. Hamilton Lewis, son of His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, is accidentally drowned in the Ottawa river.

—In the Ct. of Queen's Bench, Quebec, Hon. Justices Monk and Tessier presiding, Louis Sougraine, an Indian, is tried for the murder of his wife in June, 1883, and proven "Not Guilty." Mr. H. C. Pelletier, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Jas. Dunbar, Q.C., for the prisoner.

17.—Mr. Campbell Sweeney, who has been manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Montreal since its establishment in 1877, is presented with an address and a purse of \$3,500 on the occasion of his leaving Winnipeg to become manager at Halifax. The presentation is made by Mr. Thos. Howard.

18.—The steamer *Europe*, owned by Messrs. Graham Bros., which is wintering in the old canal at St. Catharines, Ont., takes fire and is entirely destroyed. Loss \$16,000; insurance \$10,000.

—The steamers *State of Florida*, of the State Line, from New York for Glasgow, collides with the barque *Ponera*, of Chatham, N.B., from Liverpool for Miramichi, and both vessels sink almost immediately. Out of 167 persons on the steamer, only 44 are saved; and out of a crew of 15 on the barque only Capt. Heyburn and 2 sailors escape. Mr. James D. Bennett, of London, Ont., is the only first class passenger saved, and Jane McFarlane, stewardess, the only female. Amongst those lost are the following Canadians:—Geo. Eddington, Listowel, Ont.; Walter King and Angus Bethune, Toronto; and Wm. Gilchrist, Guelph, Ont. The steamer sinks so suddenly that only 3 of the boats are launched. The survivors are 35 hours in the boats without either food or water before they are rescued by the Norwegian

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barque *Theresa*, of Christiana, bound for Quebec. Twenty-four of them are subsequently transferred to the barque *Louisa* and from her taken on board of the steamer *Titania*, of the Donaldson Line, from Glasgow for Quebec, where she arrives on 7th May. The *Theresa* arrives at Quebec on 11th May.

19.—Mr. Andrew Drummond, who for many years has been manager of the Ottawa Branch of the Bank of Montreal, is presented by a large number of his friends with an address and a magnificent Nuremberg easel lined with silver, on the occasion of his retirement from that position.

—Mr. Hooper, of Kingston, Ont., receives from the Imperial Govt. the appointment to examine and report upon the value of Cinchona bark (from which quinine is made), in the Madras Presidency, India. Mr. Hooper is selected out of 200 applicants as the best analytical chemist.

21.—The Bagot County Court House at St. Liboire, P. Q., is burnt. Loss \$2,500; partly insured.

—A fire breaks out in the Canada House, Fenelon Falls, Ont., and destroys the whole block, 17 houses, bounded by Bond and Francis Sts. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$15,000.

—The general store of Mr. Andrew Bowness, Kensington, P. E. I., is burnt. Loss \$12,000; insurance, \$6,600.

23.—A number of the friends of Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., for Montreal Centre, meet at his residence and present Mrs. Curran with a very valuable silver service and dinner set, as a "token of the high esteem which they entertain for her and her respected husband." The presentation is made by Mr. Ed. Murphy.

—The beautiful building known as the Loretto Convent, at Lindsay, Ont., is gutted by fire, with the exception of the south wing. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$25,000. Most of the furniture, books, &c. is saved: Origin of fire unknown.

25.—At the Essex Assizes held at Windsor, Ont., before Mr. Justice Bur-

ton, Luke Phipps is placed on trial for the murder of his wife on the ferry boat, *Hope*, on the 10th Aug. last. (See A. R. 1883, p. 176). The evidence goes to show that the murder was premeditated, and that it was committed in Canadian waters. The jury, after half an hour's consideration, return a verdict of "Guilty," and Phipps is sentenced to be hanged on 17th June, on which day the sentence is carried out. Mr. J. F. Lister, M.P., appears for the Crown at the trial, and Mr. S. White, M.P.P., for the prisoner, he being assigned that duty by the Court, as Phipps had no counsel.

26.—A public dinner is given by his friends, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, to Mr. J. J. McLaren, advocate, on the occasion of his leaving that city to take up his residence in Toronto. Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., occupies the chair.

—The foundry and machine shop of Isaac Best, Mount Pleasant, Ont., is burnt. Loss \$10,000, no insurance.

—Mrs. Ann McCabe, wife of George McCabe, dies in Westminster, county of Middlesex, Ont., under circumstances which lead to a suspicion of poisoning. An inquest is held, strychnine is found in the stomach, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against McCabe, in whose favour his wife had made a will; and who was tried some years ago at Woodstock, on a charge of poisoning a former wife who had also made a will in his favor. McCabe is placed on trial on 31st Oct., at the Middlesex Assizes, held in London, before Chief Justice Wilson, and, after 2 days' trial, is found "Not Guilty." The defence set up is that Mrs. McCabe committed suicide. His Lordship in discharging the prisoner says:—"the Jury have acquitted you of the charge. Now that the trial is over I am allowed to say that this is not the first time you have stood before me upon a charge of murdering your wife after she had made a will in your favour. I have only to say that you had better take care that no other wife goes after another will made in your favour, for

you may not happen to escape. You are discharged." Mr. Colin Macdougall, Q.C., appears for the Crown, and Messrs. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., and E. Meredith for the prisoner.

27.—The ferry boat which crosses the Nicolet River at St. Albert, Arthabaska, P. Q., founders in the middle of the river, and Louis Demers, his wife and 4 children are drowned.

—The large four storey tobacco factory of Messrs. A. & W. Smith, Halifax, is totally destroyed by fire, with its contents; and a large warehouse in the rear gutted. Loss \$35,000; insurance \$10,000.

—A yacht from Midland, Ont., for Present Island, with 12 persons on board, is upset about midway between Flat Point and "Wait a Bit" Point during a squall, and Chas. Hastings, Wm. Cann and Frank Pease are drowned. The others are rescued by Richard Smith in a skiff, and W. H. Davis and Joe Stewart in a yacht.

—The extensive tannery owned by Messrs. A. Davis & Son, Kingston, Ont., is completely destroyed by fire. Loss about \$35,000; insurance \$20,000.

28.—A fire breaks out in the Western Hotel, Thetford, Ont., kept by Joseph Albridge, and a high wind blowing, spreads with such rapidity that the whole block, nine buildings, is destroyed in less than two hours. Loss \$11,000; insurance \$1,400.

—The Norwegian barque *Venus*, from London for Montreal, while off the banks of Newfoundland, collides with and sinks the French fishing schooner, *Paquebot*, 12 of whose crew are lost. The other 7 are saved by hanging on to chains of the barque until taken on board.

29.—At a meeting of the City Council, St. John, N. B., the Mayor presents Captain Kilgallen of the ship *Eurydice* with a silver medal, donated by the British Board of Trade for his gallant conduct in attempting the rescue of the crew of the schooner *Little Racer*, of Pad-

stow, England, on a recent voyage from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool.

30.—Messrs. Muirhead & Gray's oatmeal mill at London, Ont., is partially destroyed by fire. Loss on stock and building about \$10,000, fully covered by insurance.

—A great sensation is caused in Toronto by the discovery of two dynamite cartridges outside the Parliament building. They are found by a son of the caretaker. The attachment is found at some distance from the cartridge, and from this and other circumstances it is thought that the placing of the cartridges was intended as a practical joke, the perpetrators of which are not discovered.

—The ship *Atlantique* of Drammer, Norway, bound for Quebec, is wrecked during a north-east storm, 5 miles east of Wolfe Island station, Magdalen Islands, and breaks up almost immediately. Out of a crew of 20, only the second mate is saved.

MAY.

1.—Francis Lewis, 70 years of age, is arrested in Peterboro', Ont., by Supdt. Sherwood, of the Dominion Police, on a charge of having forged a bond of the old Province of Canada of the issue of 1865 for £1,000, and of having issued the same. It appears that the bond was put up in Oct., 1882, by Lewis as margin on some stock speculation with a Toronto broker named Kerr. The speculation not proving successful the bond became forfeited, and the first coupon which fell due, that of 1st July, 1884, was presented at the office of Messrs Baring Bros., London, and paid. It was afterwards discovered that the bond was numbered 01237, whereas the highest number of that issue was 01100. Subsequently the bond was presented to Baring Bros. for payment, but was stopped as being a forgery. The Dominion Govt. was communicated with, and Supdt. Sherwood after some difficulty, traced the bond to Lewis. Lewis was for many years employed in the Receiver

General's office of Can., and had charge of unsigned and unissued bonds. He bore a most excellent character, and was superannuated in 1879, when he went to Peterboro' to live. Mr Lewis is taken to Toronto, brought before Police Magistrate Denison, and remanded until 8th inst., bail being accepted. Mr. Lewis strenuously denies the charge made against him, and states that while he had been the owner of a £1,000 bond of the old Province of Canada which he had hypothecated, it was not the bond claimed to be a forgery, as his bond had an endorsement on it which the forged bond had not. On the case being called in the Police Court on the 8th, the accused does not appear, and his counsel, Dr. McMichael, Q.C., cannot account for his absence; his bail is therefore ordered to be escheated, unless he can be found. Later in the day the proprietor of the Walker House, where Lewis was staying, finding that he had not been seen since the previous night and that his door was locked on the inside, orders it to be broken open, and Lewis is found reclining in a chair dead. He had apparently been dead many hours, as his bed had not been slept in nor the gas lighted. An inquest is held, when medical evidence is given to show that the deceased had for several years suffered from paralysis. A post mortem examination is not considered necessary, and the jury returns a verdict of death from natural causes.

3.—Adolphe Lecavalier, 16, dies in Montreal from the effects of the excessive use of chewing tobacco.

—The china factory of Messrs Blackburn & Rowstone, St. Johns, P.Q., is totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$20,000; insurance, \$12,800.

4.—A fire breaks out in the stable of the Royal Hotel, Shelburne, Ont., and destroys the whole of the valuable premises known as the Royal Block. Loss \$33,000; insurance \$15,500.

—The steamer *Argyle*, loses her wheel and rudder, during a storm on Lake

Superior, and is driven into Michipicoten Bay, where, to save her being dashed upon the rocks, the captain scuttles her. The crew get safely ashore. The steamer is valued at \$50,000.

5.—The last rail on the Ontario and Quebec Railway is laid a few yards from the Petit Rouge river, 2 miles east of Agincourt, Ont., thus giving a second through line of railway between the west and the seaboard.

6.—The saw mills of King Bros., at Lyster, P. Q., are totally destroyed by fire. Partially insured.

—The Dominion Govt. having agreed to expend \$150,000 on a breakwater at Port Asthur, Ont., provided the town contributed \$25,000, a public meeting is called and the money subscribed and deposited in the Ontario Bank in less than an hour.

—At the Assizes held at Picton, Ont. Joseph Tompsett, George Lowder and David Lowder are placed on trial before Judge Patterson for the murder of Peter Lazier in the house of Gilbert Jones, in the township of Hallowell, on the night of 21st Dec. last. [See A. R. 1881, p. 190] Mr. Clute appears for the Crown, and Messrs. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Geo. D. Dickson, Q.C., of Belleville, for the defence. The trial lasts 4 days and the evidence, although wholly circumstantial, is strongly against Tompsett and Geo. Lowder. At the close of the case for the Crown a verdict of "Not Guilty" is returned against David Lowder, his Lordship holding that there was no evidence against him. The jury, after an hour and a half's deliberation, bring in a verdict of "Guilty" against Tompsett and George Lowder, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. They are then sentenced to be hanged on 10th June, on which day the sentence is carried into execution.

7.—At a meeting of the Liberal Conservative Assn., of South Simcoe, held at Bradford, Ont., Lt.-Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P. for the riding, is presented with an address and a handsome gold watch and chain; and Mrs. Tyrwhitt is made

the recipient of an elegant silver service suitably inscribed.

— In the Supreme Court, Halifax, N.S., Judge Thompson sentences James Holmes and William Bracken, the dynamiters, to six months' imprisonment. [See A. R. 1883, p. 88].

— The paint factory of Mr. H. G. Peuchen, Toronto, is gutted by fire. Loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$10,000.

8.—A grand banquet is given in the Russell House, Ottawa, in honor of Sir Chas. Tupper, on the occasion of his leaving Ottawa to proceed to England to resume the position of High Commissioner for Canada. Mr. D. O'Connor, Presdt, of the Liberal Conservative Assn. of Ottawa, occupies the chair, having on his right, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Mr. Carling, Hon. Mr. McLelan, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Hon. Mr. Norquay, Mr. Alonzo Wright; and on his left, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. Mr. Pope, Hon. Mr. Caron and Hon. Mr. Costigan. The vice-chairs are occupied by Messrs. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., Joseph Tasse, M.P., and P. Baskerville, M.P.P. About 300 guests are present, including many members of Parliament. An address from the Liberal Conservative Assn., of Ottawa, is read by the Chairman, and another from the cattle exporters of Montreal by Mr. C. M. Acer, specially thanking Sir Charles for the vigorous action taken by him last year, and which had greatly benefited the cattle trade. [See A. R. 1883, p. 93]. The usual toasts are proposed and responded to by Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. A. P. Caron, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Alonzo Wright, Senator Ogilvie, and Messrs. Mackintosh, White (Cardwell), and others.

9.—At the Middlesex Assizes before Mr. Justice Burton, Albert E. Wrightman and Jas. Graham, are tried for the murder of Grant Silcox, at Middlemiss, Ont., on 28th Dec. last. [See A. R. 1883,

p. 191]. Messrs. Colin McDougall and McKillop appears for the Crown, and Messrs W. R. Meredith, Q.C., E. Meredith and T. W. Crothers, for the prisoners. The evidence is wholly circumstantial, the only witness of the murder being a 12 year old son of Silcox's, who cannot identify the two men who robbed and killed his father because they wore black masks; but he feels sure that the voice of the one who spoke to his father sounded like the voice of Wrightman, whom he knew very well. The trial lasts 4 days, on the third of which Graham is discharged, as no evidence against him had been produced. On the fourth day, the jury, after two hours' deliberation, bring in a verdict of "Not guilty," in the case against Middlemiss. Immediately after his discharge Wrightman is re-arrested on a charge of robbery. He is tried at the Court of Quarter Sessions on 14th June before Judge Hughes, found guilty and sentenced to 8 years in the Penitentiary.

10.—In the competition for the all-round Athletic Championship of America held in New York, under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club, W. R. Thompson, of Montreal, takes first place, scoring 19 points out of a possible 27. M. W. Ford, of New York, being second with 13. There are nine events and Thompson is first in four, second in four and third in one.

11.—Dr. Landry Quebec, receives at the hands of Count Premio-Réal the diploma of Chevalier of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre; and Hon. George Couture, M. L. C., is invested with the same Order by Rev. Father Gauvreau, representing His Excellency the Patriarch of Jerusalem.

12.—In a quarrel at Gatineau Point, P. Q., between Thomas Osborne and his son-in-law Frank French, the latter is shot and killed. Osborne is arrested and tried for murder at the Ottawa County Assizes held at Aylmer, on 19th Dec., before Judge McDougall, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 14 years

imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Mr. J. R. Fleming, Q. C., of Ottawa, appears for the Crown, and Mr. T. P. Foran, of Aylmer, for the prisoner.

14.—The corner-stone of the new Queen St. Methodist Ch., Kingston, Ont., is laid. The cost of the building is about \$12,000.

15.—At Kankakee, Ill., Mr. Mederic Catudal, M. P. for Napierville, is married to Marie Louise, daughter of Mr. L. E. Paquin.

17.—At the Middlesex Assizes at London, Ont., in the libel suit of Rev. Father Connolly against Wallace Graham of the Parkhill *Gazette*, a verdict is given for the defendant. The alleged libel consisted of Graham publishing a paragraph stating that a Dr. McIlhargey, who had died from an overdose of morphine, had taken it himself in consequence of Father Connolly threatening to excommunicate him if he married his Protestant sweetheart. This Father Connolly denied *in toto*, and claimed \$2,000 damages. Defendant put in the plea that it was a street rumor and he published it as such, not having time to verify it.

18.—The house of Geo. Peters, at Sharbot Lake, Ont., is burnt, and he, his youngest daughter, aged 8, and Miss Bridgen, a visitor, perish in the flames. The fire is caused by Peters dropping a lighted coal oil lamp.

19.—Chief Justice Wilson, the newly appointed head of Queen's Bench Division of the High Ct. of Justice for Ont., takes his seat for the first time, and is congratulated by Mr. H. C. R. Becher, Q. C., on behalf of the Bar, on his promotion. Chief Justice Cameron, of the Common Pleas Division of the Ct., also takes his seat for the first time, and is congratulated by Mr. Becher, Q. C., on behalf of the Bar.

—Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Ross, G. G. F. G., pays his first official visit to the "C" School of Infantry, commanded by Col. Otter, in the Old Fort, Toronto.

20.—On the meeting of the Court of

Appeal for Ont., the new Chief Justice of Ont., and Presdt. of the Court of Appeal, Hon. J. H. Hagarty takes his seat for the first time. Mr. Jas. Maclellan, Q. C., as senior member of the Bar, proffers the sincere congratulations of his confreres to His Lordship on his promotion, assuring him that his appointment was one which met with universal approbation, and was regarded as the fitting crown of a long career of eminence at the Bar, and as a Judge.

21.—Joseph Atkinson, Secy.-Treas. of the Western Ont. Commercial Travellers' Assn., absconds from London, Ont., with \$3,197 of the funds of the Assn. He had been speculating in land in Winnipeg during the "boom," and used the funds to cover his losses.

22.—Sir Charles Tupper is entertained at a banquet at Amherst, N.S., by his constituents of Cumberland, about 300 of whom are present. Sir Charles reviews at length his political career, and denies having any aspirations for a seat in the Imperial Parliament, saying that should his health improve sufficiently to permit him to again enter politics, he would be glad to return to Canada and to "faithful Cumberland."

22.—In the single scull race on the Nepean River, Australia, between Edward Hanlan and E. C. Laycock, for \$5,000 and the Championship of the world, 5 miles straight away, the former wins as he pleases in 22 m., 45 sec.

23.—Rev. Benj. Sickles, a superannuated Indian clergyman living on the Oneida Reserve, while visiting London, Ont., calls at the store of Mr. Alex. Johnston, a friend of his, and while going to the tap to get a drink of water accidentally falls down the cellar stairs and fractures his skull, dying shortly after.

24.—At the Jockey Club races at Woodbine Park, Toronto, the Queen's Plate for Ontario is won by John Halligan's b.g. "*Williams*." Distance 1½ miles; time 2.50 3-5.

—The corner stone of the Presbyterian Ch. at Keene, Peterboro' County, Ont. is laid with Masonic ceremonies by M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, G.M.

—A fire breaks out in the sub-base-ment of the *Mail* building, Toronto, and runs up the elevator to the upper storey which is completely gutted, and the mansard roof and tower almost entirely destroyed. The upper storey is occupied by the Bell Telephone Co., and there are six young ladies at work whose escape is cut off by the fire rushing up the elevator around which are the only stairs by which they can descend. With great presence of mind they get out of a window and stand on a ledge, eighty feet from the ground, until rescued by some men who manage to get a ladder up to them from an adjoining roof. All the wires of the Telephone Co. are destroyed, and many instruments injured. The principal loss is on the building, which is damaged to the extent of about \$20,000. There are a number of offices in the building, all of which are more or less damaged by water and smoke. Total loss about \$35,000, which is covered by insurance.

—The sixty-fifth birthday of the Queen is observed as a holiday, but not quite so generally as is usual in Canada, owing to a misunderstanding as to the proper day to be observed, as explained elsewhere. In Montreal there is no special celebration, the great feature, a promenade concert and fireworks display on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds, having to be postponed on account of the rain falling in the evening. At Hamilton there is a grand demonstration at Dundurn Park, under the auspices of St. George's Society, which is attended by the Grenadiers of Toronto, some 400 strong, and by the 13th Batt. of Hamilton. A tug-of-war between these two battalions results in favour of the latter. In the evening the two bands give a concert which is very largely attended.

26.—Two drowning accidents occur in the Grand River at Galt, Ont., by the

first of which Mary Morton, aged 12, is drowned; and by the last Almer David son, 20, and Minnie Paltridge, 17, who are floating above the dam, are carried through a broken sluice gate and lost in the rapids below.

26.—A brutal fight, the outcome of an old feud between the families, occurs near Blyth, Ont., the parties being 2 farmers named Wm. Maines and Jas. Beamish, and their sons; the result being that Maines is so badly beaten that he dies in a short time. Jas. Beamish and his sons, Hy, and Thos., are arrested and committed for trial on a charge of murder. The trial takes place at Goderich, before Chf. Justice Wilson, on 25th Sept., and lasts 3 days, resulting in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the 3 Beamishes. The father, Jas. Beamish, and his son Henry are sentenced to 20 years each in the Penitentiary, and Thos., the younger son, to 5 years. Mr. W. Lount, Q.C., of Barrie, represents the Crown, and Mr. E. B. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto, and Mr. Garrow, of Goderich, appear for the prisoners.

27.—Hon. Geo. Irvine, on the occasion of his elevation to the Bench, is entertained at luncheon at the Garrison Club, Quebec, by the English members of both sides of the Provincial Legislature. Hon. Mr. Wurtele presides.

—A remarkable case comes to light in Montreal, being that of a lunatic named Patrick Keenan, who has been confined in a back yard on St. Hypolite Street for 30 years.

—Prof. Wm. Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural college, purchases in Eng., on behalf of the Ontario Govt., a large number of choice cattle and sheep, to be placed on the farm. The collection consists of 33 cattle and about 60 sheep, the total cost of which is about \$50,000. The breeds of cattle represented are the Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, polled Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Ayrshire, Jersey, and Guernsey; and of sheep, Southdown, Cotswold, Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford Down, Lincoln, Borde

Leicester, Cheviot and blackfaced; and the collection altogether is considered one of the best and most comprehensive of the kind that has ever left England.

—About 4 o'clock in the morning, while Joseph Leak is going to his work he sees a man, who is afterwards identified as a laborer, named Saml. Curr, lying in a pool of blood on the sidewalk between Nos. 104 and 106 Edward St., Toronto. Suspicion is directed to the keeper of a house of ill-fame, at No. 118 Edward St., named Hattie Jaffray, to whose door marks of blood are traced. She and a man named John Falvey are arrested and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" found against them by the Coronor's Jury. They are tried at the Summer Assizes, on 27th June, before Chief Justice Cameron, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" returned. Mr. E. Irving, Q. C., appears for the Crown, and Messrs. T. E. Galbraith and McCullough for the prisoners.

30.—H. M. ship *Canada*, with Prince George of Wales on board, arrives at Halifax.

—A row occurs between Edward Steele and Jesse Higgins, in the house of the former, situate in the township of Rama, about 12 miles from Orillia, Ont., which results in Steele ejecting Higgins and kicking him so brutally that he dies from the injuries. The trouble arises from Higgins being too intimate with Steele's wife. Steele is arrested, and tried at the June session of the County Ct. at Whitby, before Judge Dartnell. There is no direct evidence of the killing, and it comes out in the course of the trial that before dying Higgins said he had got what he deserved, and hoped his slayer would not be punished. The jury, after being out two hours, bring in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

31.—The most destructive fire for many years in Morrisburgh, Ont., breaks out in Lyle's Block, which is entirely destroyed, together with Robert Lyle's house and other buildings. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$12,500.

—Messrs. A. W. Corbett & Sons' establishment at Annapolis, N. S., is

completely destroyed by fire, together with the dwelling occupied by Mr. Corbett. Loss \$45,000; insurance \$24,800.

—John C. Eno, Ex-Presdt. of the Second National Bank, New York, and who had embezzled about \$3,000,000 of the funds of that institution, is arrested on board the str. *Vancouver*, at Quebec, just as she is on the point of sailing, by Chief Constable Bissonnette and Detective Fahey, of Montreal, on a warrant issued by Police Magistrate Desnoyers, at the instance of Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q. C., Crown Prosecutor, on the affidavit of Detective Fahey, charging Eno with having brought stolen property into Canada, the desire being that he may be held for extradition to the United States. Immediately on his arrest his counsel, Mr. J. Dunbar, Q. C., of Quebec, obtains from Judge Caron a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Eno is not removed to Montreal but is detained at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, under surveillance of the authorities. The case is argued before Judge Tessier and Eno released on the ground of irregularities in the warrant issued in Montreal. He is immediately re-arrested on a fresh warrant and remanded by Police Magistrate Chauveau. The array of legal talent is very large Messrs. C. Pelletier and G. Amyot appearing for the Crown; Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q. C., and Mr. C. Fitzpatrick for the private prosecution, and Messrs. J. Dunbar, Q. C., J. J. Curran, Q. C., Hon. George Irvine, Q. C., and Mr. Tessier for the defence. Another writ of *habeas corpus* is applied for and, on 10th inst., Judge Tessier again orders Eno's release on the ground that the warrant was issued for the same offence for which he had already been released by writ of *habeas corpus*. Immediately on his release Eno is again arrested by High Constable Bissonnette on a warrant issued by Judge Monk of Montreal, for forgery in the second and third degree, according to the United States law, in anticipation of extradition. Another writ of *habeas corpus* is obtained and the case comes up before Judge Caron,

who rejects the application of counsel to transfer Eno to Montreal for trial, and orders the proceedings to go on in the Quebec district. The private prosecution then press the case for extradition; and a number of witnesses are examined with a view to establish the commission by Eno of an offence for which he could be extradited. The case lasts several days, the defence contends that the falsification of accounts and the embezzlement of money do not constitute forgery under either English or Canadian law, although it was called forgery by the State of New York, and that as he had not committed forgery under either English or Canadian law, Eno could not be extradited under the Ashburton Treaty. Judgment is finally given by Judge Caron, on 12th July, to the effect that the indictment by the grand jury of New York was not sufficient, as it was foreign, and the facts had been proved without reference to the laws of Canada. He further held that the indictment, even if accepted, did not cover forgery as understood under the treaty, for they charged forgery in the second and third degrees, which were not known in our laws. The evidence moreover did not go to prove that such an offence had been committed as constitutes forgery under Canadian or English authorities. He found nothing in the case to justify his committing the accused under the extradition treaty. He therefore maintained the writ of *habeas corpus*, and ordered that the prisoner be set at liberty. Eno is then released and takes up his residence in Quebec.

JUNE.

2.—Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. D. L. Macpherson arrive in England by the Allan mail steamer *Parisian*.

—A grand "Kermesse" is opened in Place d'Arms square, Montreal, in large tents which have been specially erected for the occasion, and lasts two weeks. The Presdt. of the "Kermesse" is Ma-

dame J. R. Thibaudeau, and she is assisted by about 150 other ladies, all of whom wear fancy costumes. The fair is for the benefit of the Notre Dame Hospital and is highly successful, the proceeds being over \$15,000. The formal opening is made by Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, who delivers an able and witty address. The amount cleared is applied towards the purchase of the site for the proposed Hospital. At the conclusion of the "Kermesse," Madame Thibaudeau is presented with an address and a splendid jewel humming bird which had been one of the attractions of the fair. The presentation is made by Miss Geoffrion, daughter of the *Bâtonnier* of the Montreal Bar, and acknowledged by Senator Thibaudeau.

—The extensive grist mill of J. N. Stark at Paisley, Ont., together with 10,000 bushels of grain, is burnt. Loss \$20,000, partly insured. Fire supposed to be incendiary.

3.—Hon. Donald A. Smith is elected Presdt. of the Manitoba South-Western Railway Company.

—At Bishop's Chapel, Halifax, Mr. A. E. Jones, son of Hon. A. G. Jones, is married to Catherine Alice, dau. of Major Nagle, Town Major. After the ceremony the guests are entertained at breakfast at the residence of the bride's father. Amongst those present are H.R.H. Prince George of Wales; Lord Alex. Russell, Commander of H.M. Forces in B. N. A.; Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, and Lieut. Gov. Richey.

—H. E. the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General, proceeds to the Legislative Council, Quebec, and is there presented with a joint address of welcome passed by both Houses. The address is read in French by the Speaker of the Legislative Council and in English by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. His Excellency replies in both languages.

—Mrs. Jane M. Frankish, of Parkdale, Ont., is poisoned through an error made by Geo. Cliff, a boy employed in

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W. Gaynor's drug store, who sells Mrs. F. a package of jasmine in mistake for rue. Cliff is committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. He is tried at the Toronto Assizes, on 28th Oct., before Judge O'Connor, and acquitted.

—The ferry boat *Prince Edward* is burnt at her wharf, about 1 mile out of Belleville, Ont.; loss about \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000.

—Chief Isaac Davis, of the Mohawk Indians, of Onondago, Ont., visits Buffalo, N. Y., in connection with the claim made by the Mohawk Indians against the State of New York, and produces the original silver medal presented in 1792, by George Washington, to the Cayuga Chief "Fish Carrier." The claim arises in this way: On July 27th, 1795, a treaty was made between the Cayuga Indians and the State of New York, by which the former gave up all the land owned by them in the State, except 2 very small parcels, in consideration of the sum of \$38,334, which was to remain at perpetual interest, the tribe to be paid \$2,300 on the 1st June each year as long as the tribe exists. Prior to this sale a portion of the Cayugas had removed to Canada, and they were made parties to the treaty. After the signing of the treaty nearly the whole tribe, including Chief "Fish Carrier" removed to Canada. The annuity was paid for 14 years, but in 1810 some State officials repudiated the treaty, on the plea that the Cayugas had removed to Canada, and no payment has been made since. The case is argued before the Court of Claims, and also before the Bd. of Land Comms, and judgment given adversely to the Indian claim. Chief Davis announces his intention of appealing to the Supreme Court.

4.—Mr. Jas. Stewart, Managing Director of the Montreal *Herald*, on the occasion of his severing his connection with that journal, is presented by the employees of that establishment with an oil painting of himself. Mr. Stewart has been connected with the *Herald* for up-

wards of 30 years, commencing at the foot and gradually working his way to the top of the ladder.

—Messrs. Lavolette & Co.'s foundry and machine shop at St. Jerome, P. Q., are totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$3,000.

—The oatmeal mill owned by the Galt Milling Company, Galt, Ont., is completely gutted. Loss about \$11,000, covered by insurance.

5.—M. DeMontigny, Recorder at Montreal, who was the first French Canadian to volunteer for the Papal Zouaves, is created a Chevalier of the Order of Pius IX.

—In the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, held at Antigonish, Francis Bowie, father of the boy who killed Randall McDonald on 31 July last—[See A. R. 1883, p. 174]—is tried for being a principal in the second degree. The jury return a verdict of "Guilty."

—Calixta Reid, 19; Jos. Castonier, 15; and Octave Hope, 18, are drowned in Wm. Long's mill-pond, Key Brook, Brompton, P. Q.

—Messrs. Ewing & Co's spice and coffee mills, Montreal, are gutted by fire. Loss about \$50,000, covered by insurance.

6.—The Central Ontario Railway is formally opened by running a special excursion train from Trenton to the Co-Hill Iron Mines. The railway runs from Trenton, where the Company has built a large dock, along the Trent Valley to Chisholm's Rapids, where it crosses the river, and trends towards the great iron ore deposits in the Laurentian Mountains in North Hastings, which it is intended to develop. The railway is most substantially built, laid with steel rails, and the bridges are of steel.

—The house of Mr. Alex. Carroll, South March, about 20 miles from Ottawa, is struck by lightning and set on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity and four children are burnt to death.

7.—McKay's flour mill at Prince Albert, N. W. T., is burnt. Loss about

\$20,000. This was the only mill in a large district.

9.—Mr. Thos. White, M.P. for Cardwell, addresses his constituents at Bolton Village on the political questions of the day. His speech is, in a great measure, a reply to the recent address of Sir Richard Cartwright, at Toronto, and he touches upon nearly all the subjects referred to by that gentleman, especially the question of the Independence of Can., which Mr. White does not approve of.

10.—Sir Chas. Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley attend the dinner given by Mr. W. J. Schenck to the American Lacrosse team in London, Eng. In proposing the health of the American Minister to England, Hon. J. R. Lowell, Sir Chas. Tupper said that after visiting Washington and seeing the Senators and Representatives, he was convinced that the relations between America and Can. were never more friendly than at present.

—The Lacrosse Hotel, Winnipeg, Man., is burnt, together with several adjoining buildings. Loss \$35,000; insurance \$16,500.

—Jas. Armitage is fatally shot in North Onslow, P.Q., about 8 miles from Quio, by a neighbour named Thos. Wolsely, with whom he had a quarrel about a pump. Wolsely is arrested and tried for murder at the Aylmer Assizes on 22 Dec., before Judge McDougall. The trial lasts 3 days, and results in an acquittal.

—Hon. J. Wurtele, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, is presented, by a number of his friends, with a handsome oil painting of himself.

11.—The first wedding takes place in the new St. Stephen's Ch., Montreal, the contracting parties being Mr. G. M. Crooks, of Grenville, P.Q., and Miss E. M. Gosling, of Montreal, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans officiating. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Archdeacon said that another pleasing duty devolved upon him—to present to the newly-married couple a Bible and Prayer Book, and that a pleasing coincidence lay in the fact that the

bridegroom, Mr. Crooks, was a grandson of the gentleman who was chiefly instrumental in the erection of old St. Stephen's Ch., being the donor of the site upon which it was erected. A similar presentation was made to the first couple married in the basement of the new church.

—At the Criminal Assizes at Digby, N.S., before Judge Smith, Elsie Williams, *alias* Ruddock (coloured), is found guilty of manslaughter for killing Wm. Kent (coloured), on the night of 16th Feb., and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—David Hamilton is shot dead in a house of ill-fame in Orillia by Peter Cosse, who calls himself "Doctor Cosse," and claims to be a private detective, and is attempting to arrest Hamilton on a charge of burglary. Hamilton refuses to submit to arrest without Cosse shows his warrant, which the latter refuses to do (he has no warrant), and produces a revolver, and, either by design or accident, a shot is fired which takes effect in Hamilton's head, killing him instantly. The coroner's jury returns a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Cosse, and he is committed for trial. At the Simcoe Assizes held at Barrie, on 30 Sept., before Judge Armour, the grand jury returns a true bill; but when the case is called for trial on 2 Oct. Mr. N. Murphy, counsel for Cosse, asks for a postponement until next Assizes, on the ground of the absence of important witnesses. Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., who appears for the Crown, opposes the motion, but the application is granted by the Judge.

—Mrs. Barney McCadden, 60, while returning home from the residence of her son at Chesterville, Stormont Co., Ont., is killed with an axe by a young farmer named Thos. Aggat, at whose door she knocked and who mistook her for a ghost. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" is returned by the coroner's jury, and Aggat is tried at the Cornwall Assizes on 29 Sept., Chief Justice

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Cameron presiding. Mr. B. B. Britton, Q.C., appears for the Crown, and Mr. Jas. Bethune, Q.C., and Mr. D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., for the defence. The plea set up by the defence is that Aggat being highly superstitious really thought it was a ghost he saw, and not a human being, and that he could not have been actuated by malice as he had no acquaintance whatever with the woman he killed. The jury, after a short deliberation, returns a verdict of manslaughter, and Aggat is sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary.

12.—A grand complimentary banquet is tendered at Richmond Station, P.Q., by the electors of the united counties of Richmond and Wolfe, to their representative in the House of Commons, Mr. W. B. Ives. The banquet is held in the Grand Trunk dining hall, and over 300 guests are present. The chair is occupied by Mr. C. C. Colby, M.P. for Stanstead, and amongst those present are Sir H. L. Langevin, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Mr. R. N. Hall, M.P., Hon. Senator Ogilvie, and others.

—At the Quebec Jockey Club race meeting at Blue Bonnets, near Montreal, the Queen's Plate for the Province of Quebec is won by Mr. Hugh Paton's ch. m., "*Will-you-do-it*," in 3 min. Distance, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The weather is bad and track very muddy.

13.—Mr. Fred Colson, city editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, on the occasion of his approaching marriage, is presented by a number of his friends with a handsomely illuminated address, and a purse of \$400.

—The Ch. of Eng. Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, and the General Assembly of the Presb. Ch. in Can., being both in session in Toronto, fraternal visits of deputations from each body are exchanged and kindly resolutions towards each other passed. A conference is also held between the 2 bodies on the subject of religious instruction in the Public Schools. Each body also passes a resolution congratulating the various

bodies of Methodists on having perfected a Union, and committees are appointed to present these resolutions at the first General Conference of the United Methodist Ch., to be held in Toronto on 19 June and following days.

14.—The 5th Royal Scots, of Montreal, 340 strong, under command of Lt.-Col. Campbell, pay a visit to Toronto, where they are hospitably received by the local *corps*. In the afternoon they attend the Highland games on the Lacrosse grounds, and in the evening, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Neil Warner, they give a representation of "*Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow*," in the Grand Opera House. On Sunday they attend service at St. Andrew's Ch., and on Monday visit Niagara Falls.

15.—The brig *G. P. Sherwood*, of St. John, N.B., owned by Mr. R. A. Chapman, founders at sea during a very heavy storm, while on her way from Philadelphia to Halifax, N.S., with a load of coal. Capt. R. D. Taylor, his wife, his brother, and 6 of the crew go down with the vessel. Dawson Steeves, first officer, is the only survivor, and he is for 30 hours exposed in an open boat without food or water before being rescued by Capt. Pina, of the Spanish barque *Raphael Pomar*.

16.—The centennial of the settlement of Adolphustown, Ont., by the United Empire Loyalists, is celebrated at that place by a grand picnic in which thousands of the residents of the surrounding country, as well as many from a distance participate. During the afternoon, addresses are delivered by Dr. Canniff, of Toronto, and Sir R. J. Cartwright. On the following day the celebration is continued and the corner stone of a memorial church laid by Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, who delivers an address.

—The ceremony of blessing the new church erected by the Sisters of the Congregation, on the grounds of the Convent of Monklands, near Montreal, is performed by Mgr. Fabre, R.C. Bishop of Montreal, assisted by Rev. Father Colin,

Superior of the Seminary, and Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial of the Oblat Order. The church (which forms only part of the buildings in course of construction) with the eastern and western wings of the convent will cost about \$500,000.

—At Midland, Ont., Mr. Richard Smith is presented with a silver watch and chain, Mr. W. H. Davis with a gold medal, and Messrs. L. Terryberry and Joseph Stewart with silver medals for their bravery in rescuing 10 out of the 12 men in the boating accident on the Georgian Bay on the 27th of April last. The presentation was made on behalf of the rescued by the Rev. Dr. James, Presbyterian minister.

17.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Parliament Buildings, Quebec, is performed by Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille, assisted by the local Ministry, Mayor Langelier and the City Council.

—Hon. Edward Blake delivers an address at Bowmanville, to an immense assemblage of the electors of West Durham, in which he reviews current political topics. Addresses are also delivered by Hon. T. B. Pardee, Hon. T. W. Anglin, and Mr. W. Paterson, M.P.

—The first of the Annual Militia Camps is formed on the farm of Hon. John Carling, London, Ont., under command of Lt.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G., 1,482 men of all arms being present. Camps are also formed at the following places: Toronto, 21 June; Kingston, Trenton, Brockville, Shediac, N.B., 24 June; St. Johns, P.Q., Laprairie, P.Q., 26 June; Levis, P.Q., 1 July; Hunter's River, P.E.I., 7 July; Winnipeg, Man., 22 July; Victoria, B.C., 23 July; Aldershot, N.S., 9 Sept.

18.—The island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is sold by licitation at the Court House, at Murray Bay, P.Q. and adjudged to Mr. F. A. Stockwell, for \$101,000.

—Mr. Narcisse Dionne, of St. Giles, P.Q., presents \$10,000 in City of Quebec bonds, to the Ch. and Curé of his parish;

and Hon. George Couture, of Levis, gives \$7,000 to the Sisters of Charity and other institutions.

—A construction train on the C.P. Ry. is thrown off the track near Nicomen Slough, between Yale and Port Moody, B.C., by striking a cow, and O. W. Wingard and S. Parker are killed, and 2 others injured.

19.—The large steam sawmill of the Midland and North Shore Lumber Co., at Parry Sound, Ont., is totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$33,000. The lumber is saved.

20.—A large meeting of the Reformers of Brome Co., P. Q., is held at Knowlton, and addresses delivered by Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. W. Laurier, and others.

—Brother Morency, a promising young member of the Order of Oblat Fathers, is accidentally drowned at the head of the Lachine Rapids, while inspecting the new bathing house for the accommodation of the inmates of the Novitiate in that vicinity.

—Mr. W. B. Hunter, of New York, kills 243 ducks in 8 hours at Long Point, Ont., which is the biggest "bag" ever made in Canada within the same number of hours, and is believed to be the best on record.

21.—Mr. Justice Ferguson, in open Court in Toronto, formally strikes off the roll of solicitors the name of L. U. C. Titus, of Brighton, Ont., for unprofessional conduct [see A. R. 1883, p. 164].

—The Queen's Hotel, Port Arthur, Ont., is destroyed by fire, and William Macpherson, a commercial traveller from Winnipeg, burnt to death. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$14,000.

22.—A very disastrous fire occurs in the large wholesale house of Skelton Bros., Montreal, manufacturers and dealers in men's furnishings, causing a loss of about \$75,000, covered by insurance. During the fire part of the wall of the building falls on the hotel adjoining, almost demolishing it and burying five men in the ruins, one of whom, Napoleon Bellemare, a shoemaker, is killed.

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—A collision occurs on the Welland branch of the Grand Trunk Ry., between a regular freight train bound east and a special freight train bound west. Brake-man Walls and fireman Tremillion, of the eastern bound train are killed, and Taylor, the engineer slightly injured.

—Two freight trains on the Welland Railway collide near Welland, Ont., and fireman Tremillion and brakeman Wall are killed.

23.—The anniversary of the settlement of Halifax, N. S., is celebrated as a general holiday. In the morning there are several cricket and baseball matches, in the afternoon the summer race meeting is held on the Halifax Riding grounds, and in the evening a grand concert is given.

24.—Toronto is treated to the novel sensation of a shower of frogs. After a very heavy rain Sumach Street and a space of about 1 mile from Eastern Ave. to Gerard Street is found covered with small frogs which descended with the rain.

—Hon. C.E.Church, Provincial Secretary for Nova Scotia, is married in Grafton Street Methodist Church, Halifax, to Miss Henrietta Pugsley.

—At Lambeth Parish Ch., London, Eng., by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Adelbert Anson, M. A., late Rector of Woolwich, is consecrated Bishop of Assiniboia, N. W. T. The Archbishop is assisted by the Bishops of London, Rochester, St. Albans and other English and Colonial Bishops, amongst the latter being the Bishop of Saskatchewan, who preaches. After the ceremony the Holy Communion is administered to upwards of 1,200 persons. The new Bishop leaves England shortly after his ordination for his see and arrives in Regina on 25th July, where he is received by the clergy of the diocese, a special service held in St. Paul's Church, and an address of welcome read to him by the Rev. Mr. Sargeant. An address on behalf of the congregation is also presented by Mr. W. C. Hamilton,

Churchwarden. This latter address is very beautifully engrossed by Mr. T. C. Johnstone, Barrister.

—The feast of St. Jean Baptiste is celebrated in Montreal on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in Can. This being the 50th Anniversary of the formation of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, great preparations were made for the fitting celebration of the event. The celebration lasts from Tuesday 24th to Saturday 28th, and is attended by many thousand French Canadians from all parts of Can. and the U.S. The proceedings were to have opened on Tuesday, with the celebration of Grand Mass in the open air on the Exhibition Grounds at 8 a.m. by Mgr. Fabre ; but it rains so heavily at that hour that the celebration is postponed until 11, and even then is partly spoiled by the rain. In the evening the first Assembly of the National Congress takes place in the Academic Hall of St. Joseph's College, the inaugural address being delivered by Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau. On Wednesday there is a grand procession of all the St. Jean Baptiste Societies in Can. and the U. S., with a number of allegorical cars, and a grand cavalcade of Knights in the costume of the time of the 7th Crusade, headed by King Louis. This is the grand feature of the celebration. Between 7,000 and 8,000 persons take part in the procession, which is over a mile in length ; and there are in it 24 bands, and 16 allegorical cars. In the afternoon the corner-stone of a National building is formally laid and blessed by Mgr. Fabre. On Thursday the second meeting of the National Congress takes place, there is a procession of steamboats on the river, and in the evening a grand National banquet is held at the Windsor Hotel, at which there are about 500 guests. On Friday and Saturday there are further meetings of the National Congress, and a number of sports and games.

26.—Newmarket, Ont., celebrates its semi-centennial. During the day the

corner stone of the Episcopal Ch. is laid by Miss Mulock.

— Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont., says that the amount of "Peter's Pence" presented by his diocese to His Holiness the Pope [42,197 Italian lire] is unprecedented in Canada.

27.—John Corbett, mate, and 2 Norwegian sailors of the schooner *Fanny Flint*, of Lubre, Me., are drowned at Hillsboro', N.B., by the upsetting of a boat.

28.—In a match between the Toronto Lacrosse Club (champions) and the Shamrocks, of Montreal, played on the Toronto Lacrosse Grounds for the championship, the former win 3 games out of 4, retaining their title.

— The day is "officially" celebrated as the Queen's Birthday in accordance with the Royal Proclamation, but there is very little done in the way of a public observance of the day.

— A fire breaks out in E. Dunford's tailor shop, Brussels, Ont., and spreads to the Central Hotel, Tecumseh House and other buildings. Loss \$21,500. Insurance \$12,500. The heaviest losers are F. Fry, \$9,000, insured for \$4,900, and Geo. Barker, \$3,000, insured for \$2,200.

—The Canadian Team for Wimbledon sails from Quebec by Allan's *Parisian*, Lt.-Col. W. White, 43rd Batt., in command, with Capt. Chas. Bossé, 65th Batt., as Adjutant. The team consists of Lieut. Forrest, 80th R. R.; Gnr. Wilson, 1st H. G. A.; S. Sgt. Margets, 13th Batt.; S. Sgt. Russell, 45th Batt.; S. Sgt. Newby, G.G.F.G.; Pte. Mitchell, 13th Batt.; Lieut. Perkins, 71st Batt.; Capt. Hood, 5th Batt.; Pte. Riddle, 6th Batt.; S. Sgt. Lewis, Q. O. R.; Pte. Armstrong, G.G.F.G.; Pte. Pink, 43rd Batt.; Lieut. Adams, H. G. A.; Sgt. Goodwin, 13th Batt.; C. Sgt. Fader, 66th Batt.; Lieut. Fitch, 78th Batt.; Sgt. Langstroth, 8th Cav.; C. Sgt. Blackburn, 78th Batt.; Capt. Garrison, 1st H. G. A.; S. Sgt. Ross, 1st P. W. R. The team does not take as many money prizes as in some previous years, only

winning 20, of an aggregate value of £142.9.0, but is successful in winning the Kolopore Cups (for the fourth time since 1872), and Lieut. Fitch, 78th Batt., wins third prize in the Prince of Wales' Match. The contest for the Kolopore Cups takes place on the 23rd July, and is won by the Canadians, by a score of 665, to 660 by the British, and 576 by the Indian team. Pte. J. A. Armstrong makes the highest individual score in the match. The Canada Club again offers a cup, which is won by Pte. D. Mitchell, 13th Batt. During the matches the Canadian camp is visited by H.R.H. Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, Earl Fortescue, Major-General Luard, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir S. L. Tilley, &c., &c., and the team is inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

29.—The store of Livingstone, Johnston & Co., wholesale clothiers, Toronto, is badly damaged by fire and water. Loss about \$10,000; insurance \$5,000.

30.—A terrible explosion of gas occurs in shaft No. 3, South Wellington colliery, near Nanaimo, B. C., by which 23 men are killed and 9 injured. The explosion occurs about 7 a.m., before the men had fairly got to work, and only about 40 were in the mine at the time of the accident. The names of the killed are John Eno, Michael Wilson, Benj. Jose, Jas. Donahue, John Gill, John Winters, John Frear, Danl. Evans, Chris. Hoskins, John Jones, Martin Lowrie, John Lowrie, Barney McInnes, Jas. Coundley, Thos. Pettigrew, Hy. Arnold, Mileto Dominic, Reani Dominic, Rerlotti Vitorio, Rossette Virginio, Rossette Roberto, Truffo Pietro, Belloni Lazzaro.

—A very sad drowning accident occurs at Sault-aux-Recollet, near Montreal. Mr. W. Goyer, a young merchant aged 22, and who was to have been married on the following morning, goes for a swim in the river with some companions, and caught by the current is taken down the rapids and drowned. The wedding breakfast was prepared and many friends

of the bride and bridegroom arrive from Montreal to attend the ceremony.

—The grand Semi-Centennial Celebration in honour of Toronto having completed 50 years of corporate existence, commences and continues through the week, the demonstration being the most successful of the kind ever held in Canada. Monday is the "Municipal and Historical Day," the main feature of which is a grand procession, the first division of which consists of the Police Force, Mayor and Corporation, and Ex-Mayors and ex-members of the Corporation, School Board, &c.; second division consists of the Fire Brigade, including the old Fire Brigade and the Volunteer Brigade. This is a very handsome display. The third division comprises the Chairman and Executive of the Board, and the Semi-Centennial Committee, and the fourth division, the York Pioneers. The *tableaux vivants* in this division are much admired. They represent pages from Toronto's history, which could not but excite mingled feelings of admiration and interest. At night the firemen have a torchlight procession through the principal streets, and in the pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens there is a fancy dress ball. Tuesday (Dominion Day) is the "Military Day," the principal feature of which is the grand Review, in the Queen's Park, of almost 4,000 troops of all arms, which is the largest military muster held in Toronto since the departure of the regular forces. The troops taking part in the Review, are: CAVALRY, Governor-General's Body Guard, Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, commanding, 116 men; ARTILLERY, Toronto Field Battery, Major Gray commanding, 75 men, 4 guns, and 29 horses; Hamilton Field Battery, Major Von Wagner in command, 70 men, 4 guns, and 29 horses; Welland Field Battery, Major King in command, 61 men, 4 guns, and 26 horses. FUSILIER BRIGADE, "C." Company Infantry School, Lt.-Col. Otter commanding, 90 men; Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, Lt.-Col.

Ross commanding, 230 men; 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, Col. Gardiner in command, — men; 7th Fusiliers, London, Major Williams in command, 340 men; 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, Lt.-Col. Grasett in command, — men. INFANTRY BRIGADE, 12th Batt. York Rangers, Lt.-Col. Wyndham in command, 340 men; 13th Batt., Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Gibson in command, 300 men; 34th Batt., Ontario, Lt.-Col. O'Donovan in command, 320 men; 36th Batt., Peel, Lt.-Col. Tyrwhitt in command, 175 men; 77th Batt., Wentworth, Lt.-Col. Brown in command, 264 men. RIFLE BRIGADE, 2nd Queen's Own, Toronto, Lt.-Col. Miller in command, 460 men; 14th Princess of Wales' Rifles, Kingston, Lt.-Col. Kerr in command, 288 men. Total of all arms, 3,864. Another leading event of the day, is the second Annual Meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, at which Mr. H. S. Tibbs, of Montreal, is elected President for 1884. After the meeting there is a grand parade of about 400 bicycles to the Toronto Athletic grounds, where a number of races are run. The leading events are the one and five mile races for the championship of Canada. C. F. Lavender, of Toronto, wins the one-mile race by a yard from W. G. Ross, of Montreal, in 3 mins. 10 secs, there being four other starters. The five-mile race is won by W. G. Ross, of Montreal, by nearly a quarter of a mile, in 17 mins. 14 secs., nearly a minute faster than the previous best Canadian record. Wednesday is "Trades and Industrial Day," the great feature being a procession illustrative of the industries of Toronto. The procession is nearly two miles in length, and takes over an hour to pass one given point. The rear is brought up by 300 newly painted coal carts. The musical feature of the evening is the production of the "Creation" by the Choral Society, in the Horticultural Gardens Pavilion. The performance is a great success, surpassing all former efforts of the Society. Thurs-

day is "The United Empire Loyalist's Day." An immense meeting is held in the morning in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, Dr. Canniff presiding, at which a number of patriotic songs are sung, and addresses delivered by the chairman, Hon. G. W. Allan, Chief Green of the Six Nations Indians, and Lt.-Col. Denison. In the afternoon there is a lacrosse match, and other athletic sports. In the evening there is a mimic naval engagement on the bay, which is highly successful. The oratorio of the "Redemption" is given by the Philharmonic Society in magnificent style. Friday is the "Benevolent Societies Day," but owing to rain, the parade is postponed until Saturday the last day, when it is incorporated with the school children's parade. A drill competition on the Exhibition Grounds takes place in the afternoon, between uniformed encampments of Oddfellows, and is greatly enjoyed by the spectators. Rochester, N.Y., wins the first prize, \$300; London, Ont., the second, \$200; and Hamilton, the third, \$150. The school children's parade in the afternoon is acknowledged to be the best feature of the celebration week. There are about six thousand girls and boys in line, all neatly and tastefully dressed. After the parade they march to the Lacrosse Grounds, Wellesley street, where a drill competition between the senior boys of Dufferin, Ryerson and Wellesley schools attract an immense audience. The prize is a banner presented by the Mayor, which is won by the Wellesley school. The celebration is brought to a close by a concert by about 600 school children, at which a number of good songs are excellently sung, among them the following, written for the occasion by Mr. J. D. Edgar:

THIS CANADA OF OURS.

Let other tongues in older lands,
Loud vaunt their claims to glory,
And chaunt in triumph of the past,
Content to live in story.
Though boasting no baronial halls,
Nor ivy-crested towers
What past can match thy glorious youth,
Fair Canada of ours.

We love those far off ocean isles,
Where Britain's Monarch reigns,
We'll ne'er forget the good old blood
That courses thro' our veins;
Proud Scotia's fame, old Erin's name,
And haughty Albion's powers,
Reflect their matchless lustre on
This Canada of ours.

May our Dominion flourish, then,
A goodly land and free,
Where Celt and Saxon hand in hand
Hold sway from sea to sea,
Strong arms shall guard our cherished home
When darkest danger lowers,
And with our life blood we'll defend
This Canada of ours.

JULY.

1.—Dominion Day is almost universally celebrated as a holiday. In all the leading cities there is a great display of bunting, the usual firing of salutes, and in many of them popular entertainments, while in others the day is devoted to short excursions into the country by boat or rail. At Montreal there is no special celebration in the city, but it is estimated that fully 30,000 persons take advantage of the holiday to spend a day in the country and participate in either the Oddfellows' Excursion to Highgate Springs, the St. Stephen's Ch. Assn. excursion to Mount Victoria, the St. Patrick Society's pic-nic on the Exhibition Grounds, the St. Jude's Ch. Assn. excursion to Beauharnois, the St. Bartholomew's Ch. pic-nic at Howick, or the St. Vincent de Paul Society's pic-nic at Ile Gros Bois. At Ottawa there is a grand civic demonstration which attracts large numbers of visitors. Amongst the principal events of the day are a lacrosse match between the Metropolitans, of Ottawa, and the Montreal Club, easily won by the latter; a mile race between John Raine, champion of Can., and Chas. Price, champion of America, which is won by Raine in 4.50 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a 4 mile race between the same parties, also won by Raine in 21.28; a baseball match between the Ottawa Club and the Pastimes, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; and in the evening a mimic attack from the Ottawa river on Nepean Point. At Prescott there is a grand firemen's tournament in which the brigades from neigh-

houring places take part; a lacrosse match between the Prescott club and the St. Regis Indians, won by the latter, and other sports. At Toronto there is a grand military review (see 30th June). At St. John, N.B., business is generally suspended and the Centennial of Freemasonry celebrated by a procession through the principal streets, and a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute. There is also a regatta in Courtney Bay, and baseball and football matches on Barracks Square. In the evening a grand Masonic Fair is held. At Moncton, N.B., there is a very large and successful gathering of Temperance Societies from all parts of the Province. At Quebec there is no special demonstration, but a good many excursions leave the city. At Strathroy, Ont., there is a monster farmers' picnic under the auspices of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society. Hon. John Carling, Postmaster-General, presides, and practical addresses on agriculture are delivered by the chairman, Hon. G. W. Ross, Prof. Mills, of the Agricultural College, and Mr. D. M. Cameron, M.P. for West Middlesex. At Kingston, Ont., there are yacht, bicycle and other races, and the blowing up of a ship in the bay. At Hamilton the celebration is the most successful one for many years. The Irish Protestant Benevolent Assn.'s picnic at Dundurn Park is a great success. It is attended by Companies "B" and "C" of the 74th Regt. N.G.S.N.Y., and the Guards of Erie, Pa. It is estimated that fully 20,000 persons visit the Park. At Brantford, Ont., the sports of the North American United Caledonian Assn. are the chief attraction.

— Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., is presented at his residence at Dorval with a heavily mounted and embossed gold-headed cane by the electors of the frontier parishes of Jacques Cartier county. The presentation is made by Dr. Pare, of Lachine. Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q.C., on behalf of the electors, pre-

sents Madame Girouard with a handsome diamond ring.

— The corner stone of Erskine (Presbyterian) Ch., Hamilton, Ont., is laid by Mrs. James, wife of Rev. Dr. James.

2.—A number of members and adherents of Carlton Street Methodist Ch., Toronto, present their retiring pastor, Rev. J. C. Antliff, with a valuable gold watch as a souvenir of the high esteem he is held in by the Church, of which he has been pastor for 6 years. The presentation is made by Mr. Thos. Thompson.

— A fire breaks out in McKay Bros., furniture factory, Arkona, Ont., and spreads with great rapidity, destroying 10 buildings before its progress is stayed. Loss \$37,500, insurance \$15,000. Amongst the heaviest losers are W. Vahey, \$13,000, insurance \$2,600; McKay Bros. \$4,000, insurance \$2,000; B. Learn \$5,000, insurance \$3,100.

3.—In the Police Court, Montreal, Mr. Joseph Tasse, M. P., Managing Director of *La Minerve*, is committed for trial for criminal libel against Hon. Mr. Mercier. The libel is contained in certain articles in *La Minerve* of the 16th June, in which Mr. Mercier's character is assailed. The trial does not take place until the Spring Assizes in 1885.

4.—A most disastrous fire breaks out in Port Perry, Ont., and before its progress is arrested the whole business portion of the town is swept away, involving a loss of \$344,470, with an insurance of only \$153,800. Altogether 97 business firms and individuals suffer by the fire. Amongst the heaviest losers are: A. Ross & Son \$22,000, insurance \$16,000; Lang & Meharry \$16,000, insurance \$9,000, T. S. Corrigan \$20,000, insurance \$3,500, T. C. Forman & Son \$17,000, insurance \$6,500, J. W. Davis & Son \$25,000, insurance \$6,000, Johnson & Hobbs \$10,000, insurance \$4,000, J. H. Brown \$18,000, insurance \$11,000, Davenport & Jones \$30,000, insurance \$16,000; J. W. Isaacs & Co.,

\$10,000, insurance \$4,000; T. Bedford, \$11,000, insurance \$6,000; W. Brock, \$12,000, insurance \$8,500.

—The centennial anniversary of the first service in a Protestant Ch., at Sorel, is celebrated at that place. Rev. Canon Anderson preaches the anniversary sermon and reviews the history of the Ch., the services rendered by his predecessor, and his own connection with it since 1836. After the service a luncheon, prepared by the ladies of the congregation, is partaken of in Lincoln College, ex-Chief Justice Armstrong, C.M.G., presiding.

—A fire breaks out in the village of Lachine, near Montreal, and spreads with such rapidity that 35 houses are burnt, and 60 families rendered homeless before it is checked. Loss about \$50,000, insurance about \$12,000.

—Three Rivers, P.Q., celebrates the 250th anniversary of its foundation by three civic holidays, during which a grand picnic is held, and a variety of sports and games indulged in. The city is splendidly illuminated, numerous arches are built, and the principal streets are lined with evergreens and flags. During the celebration, the foundation stone of a statue to Laviolette, the founder of the city, is laid on the "Plateau" by Bishop Lefleche, with appropriate ceremonies.

—Thos. McCreight, sr., dies at his residence, in Turnberry, Ont., at the advanced age of 104 years. His two sons, John and Thomas, start for Wingham to make arrangements for the funeral, but the horses run away, and both the occupants of the buggy are thrown out. John, who is 70 years of age, is thrown against a stick of wood and so severely injured that he dies next day. Thomas is seriously, but not fatally, hurt.

—Two young lads, one a son of Mr. Thos. Bowns, the other a son of Mr. Severance, are drowned in the Massawippi River at Lennoxville, P.Q.

—The boiler in J. Roger's sawmill,

Tara, Ont., explodes, instantly killing Wm. Walker, the engineer, and seriously injuring D. Bennett and another workman. The building is completely wrecked, not a stick or board being left standing.

5.—The corner-stone of a monument to mark the site of Fort Rouille (the old French Fort at Toronto) is laid by Lieut.-Gov. Robinson. An historical address is delivered by Rev. Dr. Scadding, and a few remarks made by the Lieut.-Gov. after which Mr. W. B. McMurrich hands the foundation of the structure over to the city, on behalf of which it is accepted by Mayor Boswell.

6.—Mr. Jas. A. Grahame, who has been for 42 years in the service of the Hudson Bay Co.—for the last 11 of which he has been Chief Commr. and stationed at Winnipeg—resigns his position, with the intention of spending the remainder of his days in B. C. He is succeeded in the Chief Commissionership by Mr. Joseph Wrigley, formerly Presdt. of the Chamber of Commerce at Huddersfield, Eng.

—The principal newspaper and job printing offices in Toronto having given notice of their intention to reduce wages 10 per cent., the Typographical Union orders the men to strike, and the result is that no compositors at all appear at the *Mail* office and only a few non-union men at the *Globe*. The *World* and *News* agree to continue to pay old wages. The *Mail* is only able to get out a half-sized paper for several days, and the *Globe*, although better off than the *Mail* on account of having some non-union hands, presents a sorry appearance for some time. Both papers eventually secure staffs of non-union men, and resume their old appearance.

—John Callahan is killed on College St., Montreal, by Bernard McDonald. An inquest is opened by Coroner Jones, and it is shown that deceased, who was very drunk, insulted and assaulted McDonald—who was quite sober—several times before the latter struck in self de-

fence and knocked Callahan down. The jury returns a verdict of "Excusable Homicide."

7. It having been proposed to give a public dinner to Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., that gentleman writes to the Committee having charge of the affair stating that the great calamity which had befallen Lachine had cast such a gloom over the county that he thought it would be best to postpone the dinner for a year, and to turn over any subscriptions which had been received for the dinner to the committee for the relief of sufferers by the fire. The dinner committee accept the suggestion, and transmit the funds on hand to the *Curé* of Lachine.

—Stephen Whittaker's building, King St., St. John, N.B., is completely wrecked by fire, and the adjoining building, belonging to J. E. Whittaker, damaged. Loss about \$40,000; insurance, \$30,000.

8.—A young man named John Smith, who has shot a deer at Shallow Lake, near Boulter, Ont., is engaged in making a raft on which to bring his game home, when George Adams, who has been hunting in the neighbourhood, seeing Smith's black cap through the bushes, and mistaking it for the head of a bear fires, killing him instantly. As there is no doubt as to the accidental nature of the occurrence an inquest is not deemed necessary.

9.—The Secy. of State, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, receives from the Secy. of State for India a very handsome present for the library of Parliament, consisting of 74 volumes of valuable works on India. He also receives from the Secretary of State for the Colonies two copies of ten volumes each of "Scientific Results of the Cruise of H.M.S. *Challenger*, 1873 to 1876," under command of Sir George Nares. The books are intended as a gift from Her Majesty's Govt., one copy to McGill College and one to Toronto University.

—During a row amongst a lot of boys

on Lakeview Avenue, Toronto, Charles Martin is so badly injured that he subsequently dies. A verdict of manslaughter is returned by the Coroner's Jury against Chas. Thompson and Percy Read, who are tried at the Criminal Assizes on 15th Nov., before Mr. Justice O'Connor and acquitted.

—The Toronto Lacrosse Club defeats the American Lacrosse team (which has just returned from a very successful tour in Great Britain, where they took 10 games out of eleven) by 3 games to 1, at Staten Island, N.Y.; and on the following day beats the same team 6 games to 1.

10.—A very sad drowning accident occurs at Valois, a watering place on Lake St. Louis, about 14 miles above Montreal. Miss Ross, dau. of Mr. P. S. Ross, Accountant, Montreal, and a friend of hers, Miss Barry, of Glasgow, Scot., take a small boat and pull out about 300 yards into the lake, where they anchor the boat and jump into the water for a swim. Both are experts in the water, but Miss Barry is seized with cramp, and in trying to save her friend, Miss Ross is overcome and both are drowned.

12.—The extensive grist and saw mills of Messrs. M. F. Beach & Co., West Winchester, Ont., are entirely destroyed by fire, together with Jas. Alexander's store and dwelling, Chambers' carriage shop and several smaller dwellings. Total loss about \$90,000. No insurance. A joint stock company is subsequently formed to rebuild the mills.

14.—The French National Benevolent Society of Montreal, celebrates the Anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille by a picnic and games at St. Helen's Island. In the evening a banquet is held in the Society's Hall, the Honorary Presdt., Mr. C. O. Perrault, occupying the chair.

—The iron str. *Warwick*, 2,536 tons, of Bristol, G. B., from Newport for Quebec, with a cargo of railroad iron, goes ashore during a fog near Fox River,

Gulf St. Lawrence. Captain and crew saved. The cargo is thrown overboard and the vessel proceeds to Quebec for repairs. An investigation is held by Mr. J. U. Gregory, Agent of the Dept. of Marine, on 11th Sept., and the decision arrived at is that the casualty was due to the unusual deviation of the compasses, caused, no doubt, by the nature of the cargo.

15.—The grist and saw mills of Jas. Ainslie & Co., at Cottam, Ont., are burned, together with a large quantity of lumber and the residence of Robt. Hill. Loss about \$12,000; insurance \$3,000.

16.—A fire breaks out in a stable in the rear of Thos. Hall's grocery, Toronto, and while the firemen are at work the roof suddenly falls in, burying 5 of them, Thomson, Graham, Smith, Arldagh and Albert Gilbert, in the ruins. Gilbert is instantly killed and the others injured, but not seriously.

17.—The most destructive fire which has ever visited Alliston, Ont., breaks out in the large foundry of Messrs. Knight & Wilson, which is completely destroyed, and spreads to the brick block opposite, gutting 8 buildings, including the office of the Alliston *Herald*. Loss nearly \$100,000; insurance about \$25,000.

18.—Mrs. Roszel, wife of a policeman in St. Catharines, Ont., while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, takes her three young children to the canal, throws them in and jumps in herself. The children are saved, but she is drowned.

19.—The Montreal Lacrosse Club defeats the Toronto Club on the grounds of the latter in Toronto, in a match for the Championship of the World, taking the 2nd, 3rd and 5th games in 15½, 49 and 1 min. respectively. The Torontos win the 1st and 4th games in ½ and 16½ minutes. This is the first time the Montreal Club has won the Championship in 8 years.

—His Excellency, the Gov.-Genl., ac-

companied by Hon. Mr. Anson, A.D.C., arrives at New Carlisle, P. Q., on a visit to Lient.-Governor Robitaille. During the day the party drive to Paspebiac, where the large fishing establishments of Messrs. Chas. Robin & Co. and Le Boutillier Bros. are inspected.

—The saw mills of Messrs. Thompson & Baker, at Gravenhurst, Ont., are burnt, together with nearly one million feet of lumber. Loss about \$20,000, covered by insurance.

20.—The str. *Vicksburg*, from Quebec for Leith, is wrecked off the Skerries in the Pentland Frith on the N. E. coast of Scotland, and 9 persons perish.

21.—A fire occurs in the cellar of Wm. Jefferies' hat store, Toronto, and cuts off the escape of the family, who live in the upper part of the building. Jefferies, his wife and 5 children are rescued by the firemen, but the sister-in-law of Mr. Jefferies, Mrs. Jane Jefferies, is suffocated by smoke. Loss by fire \$3,000; insurance \$1,000.

22.—A statement having been made in the Montreal *Witness* that the bell in the Anglican Ch. at Sorel, P. Q., was the oldest church bell in the Dominion, Mr. E. H. Owen writes from Lunenburg, N.S., claiming the honour for the bell in the Lutheran Ch. in that place, which was rung for the first time on 11th Aug., 1776.

24.—Judgment is given at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, by Hon. Justice Rose, in the case of Bella Nunn, of the Salvation Army, who was convicted before the Police Magistrate in London, for creating a nuisance by beating a drum in the streets. The Judge quashes the conviction and orders the discharge of the prisoner.

25.—Two double houses on Princess Street, Kingston, Ont., belonging to Dr. Brown and occupied by Lambert and Walsh, tailors; A. Simmons, bookseller, and William Spence, grocer, are burnt. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$10,000.

26.—John Collings, a navy working on Mr. Reid's contract on the Canadian

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Pacific Railway at Jackfish Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is murdered and robbed of about \$500 by a fellow navy, named John Ryan. Collings and Ryan leave camp together, and on the latter's return he says that Collings had got tired of the job and taken the boat for Toronto. His story is believed and nothing more thought of the matter. A few days after Ryan leaves the camp and goes to Toronto, where he cashes a cheque for \$42 in favour of Ryan, forging the dead man's name. Some six weeks after Ryan has left, some of the navvies while blackberrying, discover the body of a man in an advanced stage of decomposition, with the head horribly crushed, and near it a heavy shoemaker's hammer which is recognized as belonging to Ryan. The body is identified by the clothing as that of Collings; Ryan is tracked to Toronto, but there trace of him is lost.

—The Montreal Golf Club is notified by the Governor-General's secy., that in compliance with a request contained in a letter dated 26th May, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to the club the privilege of using the prefix "Royal" to the name of the club.

27.—The steamer *Alberta*, of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, comes into collision with the steamer *J. M. Osborne*, of Cleveland, Ohio, off Whitefish Point, Lake Huron, and the latter is almost immediately sunk and 8 of her crew lost. Geo. Cook, of Toronto, a passenger on the *Alberta*, is also drowned while trying to save the passengers on the *Osborne*. There was a dense fog on; both steamers were blowing their whistles, but could not see each other. The *Alberta* is seriously damaged and has to put back to Sault Ste. Marie. The *Osborne* was loaded with 1,100 tons of pig iron. Loss \$65,000.

28.—The corner-stone of the new Examining Warehouse at Quebec is laid by Sir H. L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, who delivers an eloquent address on the occasion. The members of the

Harbor Commission are present, as well as a large number of citizens. After the ceremony the company is entertained at luncheon by the contractor, Mr. Denis O'Brien.

30.—The str. *Amsterdam*, 3,000 tons, from Rotterdam for New York, is stranded during a dense fog on the east end of Sable Island, and becomes a total wreck. Loss on vessel \$200,000; on cargo about \$240,000. She has a crew of 48 and 212 passengers, all of whom reach Sable Island in safety except 2 passengers and one of the crew, who are drowned in the surf. The passengers and crew are taken from Sable Island to Halifax by Govt. str. *Newfield*, on 5th August. Complaints are made by the passengers of ill-treatment by the staff of the life saving establishment on Sable Island, and an investigation is held by the Dept. of Marine, and three of the staff suspended.

AUGUST.

1.—The Honolulu *Daily Bulletin* announces that Mr. Daniel Logan, a native of Nova Scotia, has assumed the editorship of the paper. Mr. Logan was for several years connected with the Montreal *Daily Witness*.

—Three children, the eldest of whom is 9 years old, of Mr. Jas. Burgess, foreman of the Chicago Granite Works, Grindstone Island, near Kingston, Ont., are crushed to death by the falling of an embankment.

2.—The Lacrosse match for the Championship, between the Montreal (champions) and Shamrock Clubs, played on the Montreal Club grounds, Montreal, is won by the Shamrocks in 3 straight games in 1 min., 15 secs.; 16½ min., and 7½ min. It is estimated that nearly 8,000 persons witness the game. A protest is entered by the Montreal Club against Patrick Green, one of the Shamrock men, which is referred to the Council of the Lacrosse Ass'n and decided against the Montreal Club, so that the Shamrocks again become entitled to the Championship.

— Captain P. A. Scott, in accordance with instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, having communicated to General Lord Alex. Russell the desire of the Department that thanks should be extended to the bombardiers of the Royal Artillery stationed at Sambro Island, for their courageous services in assisting in the rescue of Capt. Shoonhaven and the German passengers of the *Daniel Steinmann* at the wreck of that steamship, Lord Russell has the contents of Captain Scott's letter read to the various companies on parade, so that the official recognition of the men's brave action may be exhibited to the entire garrison.

—The Intermediate Lacrosse championship is won from the Young Shamrocks, of Montreal, by the Ontarios, of Toronto.

3.—The new R. C. Ch. at Regina, N.W.T., is consecrated by His Grace Archbishop Taché.

4.—The str. *Inverall*, 841 tons, of Liverpool, G.B., while on her way from Montreal to Pictou, N.S., in ballast, goes ashore on the east point of Pictou Island, during thick and foggy weather and becomes a total wreck; crew saved. An investigation is held by Capt. Scott, R.N., and the master of the steamer blamed for want of caution in trying to go on in such thick weather in a locality with which he was unacquainted, and without a pilot.

5.—The third Annual Convention of French Canadians in the U.S. is opened in Albany, N.Y., and lasts 3 days. Senator Trudel, Messrs. L. O. David, C. Thibault and E. Lareau are present as a deputation from Montreal. During the convention a number of the delegates are received by Governor Cleveland in the Executive Chamber.

6.—Rev. T. D. Ethier, Vicar of St. Bridget's (R.C.) Ch., Montreal, is accidentally drowned while bathing at Valleyfield, P.Q., where he is paying a visit.

—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secy. of State

and Chairman of the Chinese Commission arrives in Victoria, B.C., accompanied by Hon. L. R. Church, Q.C., and Mr. N. F. Davin, Secy. to the Commission.

—In the Police Court, Montreal, before Police Magistrate Desnoyers, the case of Lewis vs. J. Gebhardt for perjury is being tried. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in an affidavit made by Gebhardt, on which Lewis had been *expiated* some time previously. Mr. Henry J. Kavanagh, counsel for Gebhardt, is placed in the witness box to prove the signature of Gebhardt to the affidavit. This he refuses to do, or in fact to make any statements in regard to the case, on the ground that any information he was possessed of either as to the signature or the case in general, he had derived in his capacity of attorney for Mr. Gebhardt. He therefore thought he was privileged, as by the civil code he was not bound to divulge any such information. Mr. Matthew Hutchinson, for the prosecution, contends that the information sought is not of a privileged or confidential nature, and the Magistrate, taking the same view, orders Mr. Kavanagh to answer. This he positively refuses to do; and is committed for contempt of court until such time as he shall answer. The case attracts considerable attention, it being the first instance of a member of the bar being committed for contempt of court since Hon. Mr. Justice Mackay committed the late Mr. Bernard Devlin, during the contestation of his election in Montreal Centre by Mr. M. P. Ryan. A writ of *habeas corpus* is at once applied for by Messrs. J. N. Greenshields and Edmund Guerin, on behalf Mr. Kavanagh, before Hon. Mr. Justice Cross in Chambers. On the 8th inst., Judge Cross gives his decision, holding that the information sought by this question was not of a privileged or confidential nature, and that he must maintain the commitment of the police magistrate. In doing so, however, he would

say that there was no doubt that Mr. Kavanagh had acted in the best faith, that he had not only done what he considered was his duty to a client, but had at the greatest personal inconvenience raised a new point of great interest to the Bar, for which its members must be indebted to him. Mr. Kavanagh at once goes before the Police Magistrate and declares himself ready to answer the question; and on its being asked he replies that he has no recollection of having seen the accused subscribe the name of John Gebhardt to the affidavit. Mr. Kavanagh is a son of Mr. H. Kavanagh, Inspector of Customs, Ottawa.

—Wm. C. Campbell, of Toronto, is shot dead at Point Rock, Tex., by a herdsman named McAllister, with whom he had a dispute about payment of extra wages.

7.—Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley are presented to Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne Castle by the Princess Louise.

11.—In the Recorder's Court, Montreal, Henry Turner and James Macfarlane, who are followers of Lord Adelbert Cecil, are charged with creating a disturbance by singing in Dominion Square. The evidence goes to show that a religious service was being held in the open air, and that the proceedings were perfectly quiet and orderly. Mr. St. Pierre, for the defence, urges that there is no law in the land which forbids the people to gather together and worship God in their own manner. The proceedings were orderly, and it could not be pretended that Lord Adelbert Cecil and those with him were vagrants. The great object of these people was to try and diminish the number of parties who came up before the courts, and his honour ought to thank them for it. There was no law in the land against the right of public meeting; he asked his honour if to worship God was an offence against the state? The Deputy Recorder said it would be hard for him to decide that Lord Adelbert and his

band were vagrants, but still they had no right to sing in the streets or the public highway. He dismissed the case, as it was the first offence, but warned them that if it was repeated they would be punished.

—After several unavoidable postponements on account of a sink-hole at Kaladear, which gives a great deal of trouble, the Ontario and Quebec division of the Canadian Pacific Railway is formally opened for passenger traffic between Toronto and Montreal.

12.—A Liberal demonstration and banquet takes place at Rougemont, P. Q., in honour of Hon. Mr. Mercier, Leader of the Quebec Opposition. Addresses are delivered by the Hons. Messrs. Mercier, Laurier, Langelier, and Messrs. Robideaux and G. W. Stephens.

—Mr. Andrew Robertson, Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, on behalf of the Dominion Govt., presents Capt. Luckhurst and some of the crew of the Temperley Line s. s. *Scotland* with testimonials in recognition of their gallantry in effecting the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the brigantine *Minnie Louise* on the 18th November, 1883. The testimonials are as follows; Capt. Luckhurst, binocular glass, suitably engraved; Mr. Henry James, chief officer, gold watch; Mr. John O'Toole, third officer, silver watch; Duncan Cameron, ship's carpenter, and H. C. Chumeng, boatswain, \$12 each; John Kroon, W. Philpott, and W. Curry, \$10 each. The certificates in each case show that the testimonials are given: "In recognition of humane and gallant exertions in rescuing the shipwrecked."

—The annual meeting of the American Canoe Assn. is held at Grindstone Island, N. Y., and lasts three days. Out of 18 events, 12 first prizes are won by Canadians in addition to which the two average prizes offered for the canoes making the best all-round records of the meeting are taken by Canadians. Of the 8 paddling races 7 are taken by Canada,

Mr. F. Johnston, of Toronto, winning 5.

13.—At the National Amateur Assn. Regatta at Walkin's Glen, N.Y., the senior single scull race is won by Joseph Laing, of Montreal, in 9 min. 28½ sec.; the double sculls by C. Enright, and W. O'Connor, of Toronto, in 9 min. 7½ sec.; and the four oar race by the Argonaut Club, of Toronto, in 8 min. 22¾ sec., being 10 sec. faster than the best recorded time in still water. The four consists of R. McKay, bow; O. Morphy, 2; A. J. Thompson, 3; J. W. Hogg, stroke.

14.—A 2 days celebration of the centenary of the landing of the United Empire Loyalists on the Niagara Frontier, is commenced at Niagara, the first capital of the old Province of Upper Canada. A grand picnic is held in the grove, and addresses delivered by Lt.-Gov. Robinson, Bishop Fuller, Senator Plumb, Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, Mr. William Kerby and Chief Green, of the Six Nation Indians. One of the features of the day is the appearance of a number of the veterans of 1812, amongst them Chief John Smoke Johnson, 93 years of age. The second day is devoted to sports and games.

—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Mr. J. H. Fairbanks, M.P., and a party of friends arrive at Port Arthur *en route* for a trip over the Canadian Pacific to the end of the track. Mr. Mackenzie receives an enthusiastic reception from the citizens of Port Arthur and Fort William. The party is tendered a reception at Calgary and other places; and a public meeting is addressed in Winnipeg. Both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Fairbanks express themselves highly pleased with the country.

—The publishers of the Hamilton *Spectator* enter a suit against the publishers of the Hamilton *Times* for \$1,000 damages for libel for insinuating that the insurance companies were swindled in connection with the *Spectator* fire.

15.—Mr. Hy. Elliott's grist mill at Osaca, Ont., is burnt. Loss about \$10,000, partly insured. The fire is supposed

to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

16.—In the single scull race on the Paramatta River, Sydney, N. S. W., between Wm. Beach and Edward Hanlan for \$5,000 and the Championship of the World, 3 m. 33 yds, straightaway, the former wins in 20 m. 28 sec., thus taking the championship from Hanlan who has held it since 1876 when he won it at the Philadelphia Centennial.

—Sir D. L. and Lady Macpherson, and Hon. D. A. Smith, are passengers by the Allan s. s. *Circassian* from Liverpool for Quebec.

17.—Hon. F. L. R. Masson, Seigneur of Terrebonne, celebrates his 50th birthday by a grand festival in his beautiful manor-house at Terrebonne. A very large number of friends and relations are present.

18.—Sir H. L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, leaves Ottawa for a trip through Manitoba and the North-West, going by way of Lake Superior and Canadian Pacific Railway. At Owen Sound and Port Arthur he is heartily welcomed, and inspects the public works in progress at those places. On 23rd he reaches Winnipeg, and is most enthusiastically received. A reception committee, of which Hon. J. Royal is chairman, meets him and escorts him to Government House, where he is the guest of Lieut.-Governor Aikins. In the evening a grand public reception is tendered him in the Drill Hall, which is beautifully decorated and illuminated, and filled with a very large and enthusiastic audience, amongst whom are Hon. J. Royal, chairman, Hon. John Norquay, Hon. C. P. Brown, Hon. M. A. Girard, Hon. G. McMicken, Mayor Logan, of Winnipeg, Mayor Bernier, of St. Boniface, Messrs. Thos. Scott, M.P., J. J. Curran, M.P., J. E. Cyr, M.P.P., A. L. Prudhomme, M.P.P., W. Wagner, M.P.P., A. Rowe and others. An address of welcome is read by Hon. J. Royal, on behalf of the reception committee, to which Sir Hector

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makes an eloquent reply, in the course of which he refers in the following terms to the question of Canadian Independence which is attracting some attention on account of the recent speech of Sir Richard Cartwright at Toronto [See Political History of 1884]:

"We are a great nation—great by our size, great by our wealth, great by our aspirations, and our future. There are a few who say if we had independence we would be better. Independence would mean weakness. We are now strong because we have back of us the prestige of the Queen of England. We have to support, govern and shield us that glorious flag of England, therefore let us not think of independence. We have independence enough; we are as free as the British subjects in the three kingdoms; we govern ourselves; we have a right to tax ourselves as we think proper; and the right to tax other nations—even the right to tax the British people on the goods which they sent to us. Have we not all the rights that a nation should have? Was it answered 'Yes, but we are not independent.' Independence means an army, a navy, ambassadors and consuls all through the world, and occasionally war, which would cause us to be taxed. In these days we have no wars of our own, they are the wars of the empire. Have we been taxed for these? No, we support the Mother Country and uphold her flag as we should do; but we have not been taxed to support her wars. If a Canadian were insulted or maltreated at the other end of the globe, the army, the navy and the flag of England would be there to protect him. That was the independence he liked, and he was sure it was what all present desired. When he spoke in this way he knew he was speaking the sentiments of his countrymen in the Province of Quebec, and also of those who do not belong to the French race, but are side by side with them in the Province of Quebec and other provinces. He knew he was speaking the sentiments of the people of Canada."

On Sunday he attends Church at St. Boniface, where he is the guest of Archbishop Tache, and is presented with an address by Mayor Bernier. He subsequently visits the Red River district, the Mennonite settlement, Emerson (where he is presented with an address by Mayor Nash), Stonewall (where he receives an

address from the people of Rockwood), Stoney Mountain Penitentiary and Selkirk (where he lays the corner-stone of the new Asylum in course of erection by the Provincial Government), and inspects the dredging plant at work at the mouth of the Red River. On 27 Aug. a State dinner is given in his honour by Lieut.-Governor Aikins. On 28th he leaves Winnipeg for the West and proceeds to the end of the track of the C. P. R., returning to Winnipeg on 9th Sept. Everywhere along the line he is most enthusiastically received and addresses are presented to him, and banquets tendered him at Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Medicine Hat, Calgary and other places. He also visits the Bell Farm and the Saskatchewan Coal Mines; and on his return to Winnipeg he goes over the Manitoba and Northwestern Ry. as far as Minnedosa, where he is presented with an address. On 10th Sept. he is entertained at a grand banquet in Winnipeg, and leaves for home on the following day, arriving in Ottawa on 15th Sept.

—S. S. & Fuller Co.'s woolen mill at Stratford, Ont., is burnt, together with a large quantity of stock. Loss about \$12,000; insurance \$5,000.

19.—Hon. A. P. Caron, invites about 50 guests, including about 20 members of Parliament, to a picnic at Riviere du Loup, P.Q., at which the question of the short-line railway to connect the C.P.R. with the Atlantic seaboard is discussed, most of the members favouring the Canadian route, in preference to the line through the State of Maine.

—Everett's Hotel and several other buildings in Brockville, Ont., are burnt. Loss 20,600; insurance about \$15,000.

20.—John Glover's boot and shoe store, and three other buildings in Alvinston, Ont., are burnt. Loss \$15,000, partly insured.

—Telesphore Lemay's bakery, and other buildings at Lake Megantic, P.Q., are burnt. Loss about \$10,000; insurance about \$5,000.

Rev. John Boyd, Presbyterian Minis-

ter at Bass River, N. B., is accidentally killed by his horse taking fright and backing over a bridge.

— Major Wilson, of "A" Battery, Quebec, receives a commission in the Imperial army, to take part in the relief of General Gordon.

21.—A farmer named Leblanc, living near Shrewsbury, P. Q., on leaving home for his work, tells his wife to send his daughter, about 12 years of age, with his dinner at noon. As the child had not come to him by 3 o'clock, he starts for home. On his way, he sees a large bear eating something. He shoots the bear, and is horrified to discover that it is his own daughter the beast is devouring. The remains of the child are mangled almost beyond recognition, but in one hand is still the tin containing her father's dinner.

22.—A spark from a threshing machine owned by Gardiner & Stevens, sets fire to H. B. Kennedy's barn, London Township, and the building (which is one of the finest in the county), is destroyed, together with 1,000 bushels of wheat, 400 of barley, 25 tons of hay and two horses. Loss about \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

— Mr. W. K. Atkinson, who for 15 years has been connected with the *London Advertiser*, and who is leaving that journal to engage in business in Eau Claire, Wis., is tendered a farewell supper and presented with a purse of \$200 by his fellow employees.

— Mr. Thos. S. Judah, a prominent citizen of Montreal, is arrested at the instance of Mr. G. B. Burland, on a charge of obtaining \$25,000 under false pretences. Bail is accepted, and, after several days' examination, Mr. Judah is committed for trial. The alleged false pretence is the statement of Mr. Judah that he owned certain property, on which Mr. Burland loaned him \$25,000, taking a mortgage for the same; and in which property it appears that a daughter of Mr. Judah's has an interest, under the law of inheritance of the Province of

Quebec, as the heir of her mother. Mr. Judah contends that there was no fraud or intention of fraud, and that the property is worth much more than the amount loaned. The case comes on for trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, on 27th September, before Hon. Judge Monk, and lasts three days, the jury failing to agree. Messrs. C. P. Davidson, Q. C., and J. A. Oumiet, Q. C., represent the crown; and Messrs. Joseph Doutre, Q. C., and D. Macmaster, Q. C., M. P., appears for the defendant.

23.— Hon. D. A. Smith, imports from England a Highland bull and 6 heifers for his farm at Silver Heights, Manitoba. The object is to test by actual experience whether this breed of cattle can be advantageously crossed with those already in the Dominion. The bull took a first prize in the Highland Agricultural Show at Edinburgh, and as this exhibition was the Society's centennial an exceptionally fine collection of cattle from all parts of the country was got together, and the distinction won was thus of more than ordinary value.

23.— Lord Melgund, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General, in compliance with instructions received by His Excellency from the Imperial Govt., advertises for 600 boatmen to take part in the expedition up the Nile for the relief of Genl. Gordon. This action of the Imperial authorities is taken at the request of Lord Wolsley, in recognition of the superior qualities of Canadian boatmen for difficult work in rapid waters, as evidenced by them during the Red River expedition in 1870, when he was in command. Mr. J. T. Lambert, of Ottawa, is entrusted with the duty of securing the men, and numbers are engaged in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Three Rivers and Caughnawaga. The steamer *Ocean King* is chartered to carry the *voyageurs* to Alexandria, Egypt, and leaves Montreal on 14th September for Quebec, where the last of the contingent is taken on board. Here His Excellency

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the Governor-General, accompanied by Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, visits the ship and makes a short address to the men. He spoke of the dangers of the Nile, but remarked that he did not think they were any more dangerous than our Canadian rapids. In reference to Gordon, he remarked that he was a man of sterling worth, whose name was a household word wherever the British flag waves, and he felt proud to see that Canada was so fully represented in such an expedition as this. He stated that Gen. Wolseley, who had previously been among our boatmen when on the Red River expedition, knew what excellent qualities our men were possessed of, and it was partly through this that they had so earnestly been asked to accompany the expedition, and it was something of which they should be proud. He paid special tribute to the Indians, and spoke at some length upon their natural qualities which fitted them so much for the present undertaking. The *Ocean King* leaves Quebec on the 15th, proceeding to Sydney, N. S., where she coals and sails on 19th for Alexandria, touching at Gibraltar. On their arrival the men are sent to the front to work the boats up the Nile, at which they are engaged at the close of the year. The contingent which consists of nearly 400 men is commanded by Col. F. C. Denison.

24.—The lumber mill of Messrs. McBurney & Co., Gravenhurst, Ont., is burnt, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss about \$50,000. Insurance, \$35,000.

25.—R. Kinghan's hardware store and J. Griffin's shoe shop and factory, Peterboro', Ont. are burnt. Loss about \$15,000, insurance about \$12,000. The fire is the work of an incendiary.

—Wm. Norris, headmaster of Markdale, Ont., public school, shoots Miss Ford, one of the lady teachers, because she refuses to marry him, and then commits suicide. Miss Ford receives one shot in the face and two in the head, but recovers.

—The *American Dairyman* contains a beautiful engraving of a cup presented to Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, of Oaklands, Hamilton, by his fellow-breeders of Jerseys. The occasion of the presentation was the obtaining by Mr. Fuller at the *Mary* sales in New York of the highest average price ever obtained in any country by any Jersey breeder. The average for five of Mr. Fuller's herd was \$3,350 per head. The cup presented is a perfect triumph of the silversmith's art.

—Messrs. J. R. Sutherland & Co.'s saw mill, at St. Boniface, Man., is burnt. Loss about \$20,000, covered by insurance.

—The prizes won at the annual Rifle matches of the 10th Royal Grenadiers are presented in the Drill Hall, Toronto, by Mrs. Dawson. Mr. Barlow Cumberland, then presents to Lieut.-Col. Grasset the challenge cup which he had promised to give to the regiment last spring in memory of his father, the late Colonel Cumberland, the first commanding officer of the regiment.

26.—This being the actual date of the 25th anniversary of the appt. of Archbishop Lynch, to the diocese of Toronto, the occasion is celebrated by special service in St. Michael's Cathedral. Another celebration takes place in December.

27.—The handsome residence of Mr. Ferrie, Hamilton, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss about \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000.

—The flour and feed stores and stables of Mr. T. W. Todd, and three other buildings at Parkdale, Ont., are burnt. Loss \$10,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

28.—The saw mills and machinery, together with a quantity of lumber, owned by J. C. Bedard, Melbourne, P. Q., are burnt. Loss \$15,000. Insurance \$5,000.

30.—The repairs to the historical old fort at Chambly, which has been in progress for some time, being completed, the event is celebrated by a grand festival. Addresses are delivered by Mr. J. O.

Dion; Dr. Martel, M.P.P.; Mr. Benoit, M.P., and others. Thanks are tendered to Sir H. L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, for the kind interest evinced and material assistance given by him towards the restoration of the old fort.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Mr. John Charlton, M.P., addresses a large meeting in the Masonic Hall, Tilsonburg, Ont. He subsequently visits other parts of the riding and addresses his constituents on the political topics of the day.

--Thos. Hartnell's general store, Odd-fellows' Hall and 3 other buildings are burnt in Stayner, Ont. Loss about \$10,000; insurance \$5,300.

--The annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Assn. commence at the Rideau Range, Ottawa, and continue until the 6th, when the principal prizes are distributed by Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia. Twenty team and 631 individual prizes are offered, the money value being \$5,189. The number of entries is larger than at any previous meeting, and the shooting exceedingly good. By the liberality of Hon. Mr. Caron, a new challenge cup, named the "Caron Cup," is added to the prize list. It is won by the Queen's Own, of Toronto. In the Macdougall match, Sergt. O'Shaughnessy, of the Fredericton School of Instruction, makes the highest possible score, 25, at both 400 and 600 yards.

2.—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and Sir R. J. Cartwright, who have been on a trip through Manitoba and the North-West, as far as the end of the track of the C.P.R., addresses a meeting in the Opera House, Winnipeg, when Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is presented with an address on behalf of the Liberals of the Province.

3.—Lady Macdonald, who is visiting the Maritime Provinces, meets with a most enthusiastic reception. At Parrsboro', N. S., she is driven to the residence of the Managing Director of the Spring Hill Mines, Mr. R. G. Leckie, escorted by a band of music and a torchlight

procession. Mr. Leckie returns thanks on Lady Macdonald's behalf, who also speaks as follows.—"I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. Such an unexpected welcome from you is very flattering to me indeed, and I shall tell Sir John how much I am indebted to you. I have been greatly pleased with my visit. When I went down into the mines the other day I was asked if I was not afraid. My reply was: Why should I fear to go where so many of you spend 8 hours at least every day of your lives? I hope to come again and see you. I again thank you for your generous reception."

—Ald. Wm. Gray, of Chatham, Ont., while trying to get off a train in motion at Kingston, is caught by the wheels, run over and killed. He was 65 years of age and had been Mayor of Chatham.

—At St. Basil's (R.C.) Ch., Toronto, by Rev. Father Brennan, assisted by Vicar-Genl. Vincent, Marcella Clara, dau. of Hon. Frank Smith, Senator, is married to Mr. J. Bruce Macdonald, of Toronto.

4.—In the Circuit Ct. at Bathurst, N.B., Philias Laitaigne, who is on trial for the murder of his cousin, is adjudged insane. Mistaking the sentence for that of death, he seizes a heavy water-pitcher and, exclaiming in French, "If I'm going to hang, you'll die first," throws it at Atty.-Genl. Blair, stunning him for a moment, but not seriously injuring him. Laitaigne is sent to a lunatic asylum.

5.—Hon. W. McDougall, who is visiting Manitoba and the North-West, is presented in Winnipeg with an address and a very handsome solid silver service as a souvenir of his visit. The wine stand bears the following inscription:—"To the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B. This is presented at Victoria Hall, in the city of Winnipeg, by a few of those who have admired his independence as a politician and ability as a statesman, and who offer it as a tribute to his unwavering devotion to the national interests of Canada, his native country." The address is signed

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by Messrs. D. McArthur, Sedley Blanchard, George Brown, J. B. McArthur, Alex. Logan, and others.

—Great excitement is caused in the little village of Topping, in the township of Ellice, Ont., at the discovery in the ashes of a log fire of some human remains, which are supposed to be those of John Beller, a German Mennonite farmer, who has been missing for some days. Beller, his wife, and a younger brother lived together on Beller's farm. Beller and his wife did not get along well together and had frequent quarrels. The wife is suspected of being too intimate with the younger brother. On Monday, 1st Sept., John Beller is seen alive for the last time. His wife and his younger brother both say that about half-past nine he went out of the house and never returned. They did not mention his absence to any one until Thursday, when John's parents and elder brother, who lived near, were told, and a search for John was commenced, which resulted in the finding of some bones amongst the ashes of a log fire which Beller had started on Monday. An inquest is held and lasts until the 15th., when the following verdict is returned:—"That certain bones were found in a log pile in Ellice on the 15th of September, 1884, and have been proved to be human bones, but there is no evidence to show whose bones they were. The jury, however, are of opinion that foul play has been used, but that there is not sufficient evidence to commit any person or persons."

—The Dominion and Provincial Exhibition for the Province of Quebec opens in Montreal, and remains open until the 13th. \$25,000 in prizes is offered, and the entries are very numerous, and the Exhibition highly successful. The formal opening takes place on the 9th by His Excellency the Governor-General, in the presence of over 20,000 persons. The aggregate attendance is over 52,000, and the receipts for admission nearly \$13,000.

8.—The annual competitions of the Dominion Artillery Assn. commence at

the Island of Orleans, below Quebec, and continue during the week. Additional interest is given to the competition by the presence, for the first time, in Canada, of a detachment of English Volunteers, who return the visit paid on 2 occasions by Canadian Artillerymen to Shoeburyness. The English team consists of 2 detachments, under command of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ray, 3rd Middlesex. First detachment: Sergt. Smyth, Sergt. Bastow, Sergt. Berry, Corpl. Gregory, 4th Durham; Sergt. Grieves, Corpl. Fields, Bombr. Headley, Gunr. Spence, Gunr. Wright, 2nd Durham; B.S.M. Watson, 2nd Northumberland; Gunr. Adams, 1st Sussex. Second detachment: Q.M.S. Gerard, 3rd Middlesex; B.S.M. Taylor, Sergt. Greenwood, 4th W. York; B.S.M. Hodgson, Sergt. Clark, Bombr. Pusey, 2nd Middlesex; Corpl. Broomfield, 1st Kent; Corpl. Pratt, Gunr. Rea, Gunr. Robinson, Gunr. Shepherdson, 2nd E. York. The prizes won by the English teams in the firing competitions are as follows: First Detachment: 3rd prize 64 pr. comp., \$25. Second Detachment: Queen's prize, gold cup, badges and \$100; Montreal Challenge Cup; 1st prize 40 pr. comp. 9 silver cups, badge for No. 1 and \$50; 2nd prize 64 pr. comp. \$50. The 1st prize in the 64 pr. comp. is taken by No. 3 Battery, Halifax Bgde., winning the Quebec Merchants' Challenge Cup and \$75. In the shifting competitions the "A" shift is won by the P.E.I. Bge., time 5 min. 52 sec., total points 198; the English team takes 4th place, time 6 min. 3 sec., total points 195. The "B" or "Go as you please" shift is won by No. 3 Battery, Halifax Bgde., time 9 min. 24 sec.; the English team takes 6th place, time 11 min. 10 sec. The prizes are presented on 13th Sept. on the Esplanade, Quebec, by Lady Lansdowne. The English team visits Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston and Niagara Falls, and is everywhere hospitably entertained. On the 18th they participate in the Field Gun competition at Woodbine Park, Toronto, but are unsuccess

ful. In the firing competition between Canadian Field Artillery and the English team, the former made 177 points and the latter 136. In dismounting the time of the Canadian team was 2 min. 17½ sec.; of the English 3 min 3 sec.

10.—A row-boat, containing 5 young men, students at the Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, Ont., is run down and sunk in the Welland Canal by the steamer *Lindy*, and Pete Lamphier, of Toronto; Jas. Milne, of Agincourt; Harry McIntyre, of Leamington; and T. W. T. Kennedy, of Thorndale, are drowned. The accident is caused by the young men trying to pull across the bows of the steamer, and misjudging the distance.

—A magnificent banquet is given by the Conservatives of Winnipeg, in the Grand Union Hotel, in honour of Sir H. L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. A. W. McLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Hon. J. Koyal, M.P., presides, and amongst those present are Hon. Premier Norquay and Hon. Messrs Brown, La Riviere, Wilson and Miller, Senator Girard, Capt. Scott, M.P., Mayor Logan, Mayor Bernier, Mayor Daly (Brandon), Mayor Crawford (Birtle), Alderman Ham, &c. In reply to the toast of the evening, Sir Hector makes an eloquent and vigorous speech, in which he dwells upon the vast resources of the North-West, and the pleasure which it had given him to see so many evidences of material prosperity amongst the settlers, the great majority of whom he had found happy, prosperous, and contented, although a few of them exercised the Englishman's traditional right to grumble. He touched upon the advantages which had accrued to the Dominion from Confederation, and on the importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a greater factor in binding the provinces together from ocean to ocean. Hon. Mr. McLelan made a lengthy and eloquent speech, referring to the progress of the C. P. R. and the country in general. During the

course of his remarks he referred to Canada's independence, which, he said, meant annexation to the United States. He felt that Canada was not in a position to sever the ties that had bound her and England together so long.

—The 6th Annual Exhibition of the Industrial Exhibition Assn., of Toronto, is opened, and remains open until 20th inst., the attendance being very large, and the fair highly successful. The Exhibition is formally opened by His Honour Lieut.-Governor Robinson. The receipts from all sources were \$47,005, and expenses \$58,540, in which is included \$2,452 for property purchased, \$8,154 for new buildings and extensions, and \$8,720 for additions and repairs to city buildings. The following statement shows receipts and expenditure of the Association since its formation:

RECEIPTS.

	Admission Fees.	Entrance Fees.	Other Receipts.	Total.
1879.....	\$26,960	\$3,103	\$24,029	\$54,092
1880.....	24,800	5,042	4,944	34,886
1881.....	22,992	3,530	5,890	32,412
1882.....	28,632	3,495	5,318	37,445
1883.....	33,485	3,811	7,436	44,742
1884.....	36,449	2,958	7,598	47,045

EXPENDITURE.

	Expense Account.	Buildings, Property and Repairs.	Prizes Paid.	Total.
1879.....	\$9,199	\$30,672	\$17,407	\$57,278
1880.....	9,182	11,611	22,455	43,248
1881.....	6,601	5,226	23,674	37,501
1882.....	8,672	1,930	22,369	32,971
1883.....	14,907	5,270	24,067	44,244
1884.....	14,966	19,326	24,249	58,541

11.—An Indian Industrial Exhibition, which it is intended to make annual, is opened at Caughnawaga Village, P.Q.

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The exhibition is highly successful, the exhibits showing that the Indians have made wonderful strides in agriculture and industrial pursuits.

— Lord Lansdowne gives his first ball in the Citadel, Quebec, which is a very brilliant success, and is attended by the officers of the British Artillery team, officers of H. M. S. *Garnet*, the officers of the various Canadian Artillery teams, and a large number of the leading citizens of Quebec.

12.—A fire breaks out in J. W. Slaven's butcher shop, Midland, Ont., and spreads to adjoining buildings, destroying the whole block. Loss about \$30,000. Insurance \$15,000.

13.—Four young men at Ormstown, P. Q., named Berthiaume, Travers, Lavery, and McCracken, who have been on a drunken spree, attempt to force an entrance into Louis Rouleau's house. Rouleau and his son Narcisse resist, and several pistol shots are fired, one of which strikes Rouleau in the head, killing him instantly. An inquest is held, and a verdict returned that Rouleau was shot accidentally by his son while the latter was defending his father's property.

— The question of establishing a Free Library in Montreal having been mooted in the press, subscriptions are invited, and Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the *Star*, generously offers to subscribe \$5,000 towards the project, \$2,000 to be paid down, and \$1,000 per annum guaranteed for 3 years.

— Mr. T. D. Millar, of Ingersoll, Ont., takes the first prize for cheese at the Amsterdam, Holland, Exhibition.

14.—Knox Ch. [Presb.], London, Ont., is formally opened and dedicated. Addresses are delivered by Rev. Prof. McLaren, of Toronto, and Rev. J. A. Murray, of London. The building will seat 500 and cost \$12,000.

— An exceedingly cold wave passes over the Maritime Provinces, and there are considerable snow falls in several parts of Nova Scotia and New Brun-

wick. At Moncton, N. B., the fall is nearly five inches.

15.—The St. Joseph Hospital Institute at Longue Pointe, near Montreal, is opened by Bishop Fabre with imposing religious ceremonies. The building is erected by the Brothers of Charity for the novitiate, and as a place of residence for aged and blind men. It is of brick, 4 storeys high and contains 150 rooms.

16.—In the International cricket match at Philadelphia, between Canadian and United States elevens, the former win by 100 runs, the score standing 330 to 230. The teams are as follows: Canada, F. Harley, Guelph; W. W. Vickers, Toronto; G. W. Jones, St. John; W. Gillespie, Hamilton; Dr. E. R. Ogden, Toronto; J. Pinkney, Montreal; A. C. Allan, Toronto; J. C. Badgeley, Montreal; M. Boyd, Toronto; D. O. R. Jones, Toronto; C. C. Luard, Kingston; R. B. Ferrie, Hamilton. United States, H. Brown, Pittsburgh; J. R. Moore, Staten Island; S. Law, Merion; F. Brewster, Young America; B. Stoever, Belmont; W. C. Morgan, Germantown; H. Macnutt, Young America; W. W. Noble, Young America; F. Ralston, Germantown; S. Bixby, Boston; S. Welsh, Germantown; D. S. Newhall, Young America.

— The Govt. Drill Shed, at Lindsay, Ont., occupied by Mr. R. Sylvester as an agricultural store room, is burnt. Loss about \$10,000, partially covered by insurance.

— Dr. Grandbois, M.P. for Temiscouata, P. Q., is married in Quebec to the daughter of the late Geo. Pelletier, Esq.

— Hon. Donald A. Smith presents the Trustees of the estate of the late Donald Ross with \$20,000 to aid them in carrying out the intentions of the late Mr. Ross, who bequeathed a large property in real estate for founding a ladies' High School, which was distinguished by the designation of "The Trafalgar Institute."

— Hon. Mr. Mowat returns to Toronto, after his visit to Eng., in connection with the submission of the joint case agreed on

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between Ontario and Manitoba, as to the boundaries of the two provinces, to the decision of the Privy Council [See Political History]. His return is made the occasion of a grand demonstration in his honour, which is participated in by representatives of Reform organizations from all parts of the Province. The train bearing Mr. Mowat and party leaves Niagara Falls at 7.30 for Hamilton, where there is a demonstration in honour of the Premier, and where he is met by a delegation of the Toronto Reception Committee, headed by Ald. Hallam. The train reaches Toronto about 11 a.m., and after a short delay a procession is formed, and proceeds to the Queen's Park by way of York, King, Yonge, and Grosvenor streets, which are densely packed with spectators. The procession contains upwards of 5,000 persons, and there are about 20 bands of music, and numerous banners, mottoes, flags, &c. The procession is closed with a mounted escort of 50 young men, preceding carriages in which are Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. A. Mackenzie, Capt. McMaster, and Mr. Douglas, President of Oxford Reform Assn., Hon. Ed. Blake, Hon. L. S. Huntington, Sir Rd. Cartwright, and Hon. T. B. Pardee, and other prominent Reformers. On arriving at the Park the meeting is organized by Hon. A. Mackenzie being called to the chair. Capt. McMaster, Presdt. of the Provincial Reform Assn., presents an address from the Assn., and Mr. McPherson presents an address from the young men of Ontario. Addresses are also presented from the Reform Assns. of the following places:—West Algoma, North Brant, South Brant, Cardwell, London, North Ontario, South Ontario, North Grey, South Grey, East Huron, South Huron, West Huron, East Durham, West Durham, Prince Edward, East Northumberland, West Northumberland, West Elgin, North Lanark, East Middlesex, Ottawa, Kent, South Waterloo, East York, Peel, Haldimand, East Lambton, West Lambton, Algoma, and Stormont. Mr. Mowat

makes an eloquent reply, in which he reviews at length the whole boundary question, contending that it would have been settled years ago but for the continued opposition of the Dominion Govt. Brief addresses are delivered by Hon. E. Blake and Mr. Jos. Rymal, ex-M.P. In the evening a grand banquet is given in the Granite Rink, which is handsomely decorated, and is crowded to its utmost capacity. Hon. E. Blake presides, having on his right Hon. Mr. Mowat, and on his left Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the Quebec Opposition; and all the members of the local Ministry, and a large number of prominent Reformers, are present. Addresses are delivered by the Chairman, Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. R. W. Scott, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Mr. J. Charlton, M.P.; Hon. L. S. Huntington, Hon. H. Mercier, Mr. James McShane, M.P.P.; Hon. T. B. Pardee, Hon. C. F. Fraser, and others.

— A quarrel and fight takes place in McRobert's hotel, Nilestown, Ont., between Henry Lausette, Edward Noulty, and 2 half brothers, named Rufus Eldridge and Lorenzo Stevens. The parties are put out of the hotel, and the fight is resumed in the street, knives being freely used. Eldridge is stabbed near the heart, and dies in a few moments. Noulty and Stevens are also severely wounded. An inquest is held, and a verdict of murder returned against Lausette, and of being accessory against Noulty. A charge of stabbing with intent is also made against Stevens. The cases come up for trial at the Middlesex assizes on 14 Nov. Lausette is found "Guilty" of manslaughter, and sentenced to 4 years in the Penitentiary. The trial of Noulty is postponed until next assizes, he being admitted to bail and "No bill" is returned against Stevens.

17.—The whole of the Arcade and Enterprise block, at Penetanguishene, Ont., is burnt. Loss about \$30,000; insurance \$15,000.

18.—P. Madden's planing mill, and

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Andrew Tait's lumber mill at Orillia, Ont., are burnt. Loss about \$10,000.

19.—Bishop Larocque, of St. Hyacinthe, addresses a letter to all the journals in his diocese on the publication of sensational matter of an immoral tendency, urging that the editors should exercise greater care in excluding from the columns of their papers reports which tend to injure the morals of the people.

— J. McGregor & Son's boiler works and the Essex Flour Mills, owned by David Johnson & Co., Windsor, Ont., are totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$30,000; insurance \$13,000.

20.—One of the most destructive fires which ever occurred in the neighbourhood breaks out in London East, Ont., and before it is got under control 3 large buildings covering some 5 or 6 acres and forming part of the Great Western Car shops are totally destroyed, involving a loss of nearly \$200,000, and throwing about 300 men out of employment.

— In the Supreme Ct., P.E.I., Judge Peters gives judgment in the case of the Dominion Govt. against the Bank of P.E.I. in liquidation. The Dominion Govt. sought to recover the whole amount of their deposit in the bank on the ground that the Govt.'s claim must take the precedence of that of every other creditor. Judge Peters decides against the Govt., which he holds must rank as an ordinary creditor.

22.—The Jacques Cartier Union Railway is opened for traffic by the running of a car from St. Laurent to Lachine Bank to connect with the local train.

— Hon. Justice O'Connor takes his seat at the Civil Assizes, Toronto, for the first time. There is no formal address of congratulation from the Bar, but most of the members present congratulate his Lordship in the Judge's room.

— The Canada piano factory, St. Jean Baptiste Village, near Montreal, is burnt. Loss about \$10,000; insurance \$4,000.

22.—The combined Dominion and 39th Provincial Exhibition, under the aus-

pices of the Agriculture and Arts Assn. of Ontario, is opened at Ottawa, and remains open until 27th. The weather is unfavourable on the second day, when the formal opening by Sir John A. Macdonald takes place, but on the other days it is fair, and the attendance is larger than at any previous exhibition held in Ottawa. The entries are also more numerous, and exhibitors generally are well pleased, as the sales made are exceptionally large. Amount offered in prizes, \$23,000. On the third day the fair is visited by Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and His Excellency makes a very felicitous speech. The total receipts at the gate are nearly \$7,000.

23.—The corner-stone of the new Public Building at Sorel, P.Q., is laid by Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., Minister of Public Works, in the presence of a large assembly. An address of welcome is presented to the Minister by Mayor Germain, and appropriately replied to. During the afternoon Sir Hector visits the breakwater at Ste. Ann's, where he is presented with another address. In the evening a grand banquet is given in honour of the Minister at Piche's Hotel, which is attended by members of both political parties, and at which Sir Hector delivers an eloquent address. Among the other speakers are Senator Guevremont, Mr. L. H. Massue, Hon. J. A. Dorion and Speaker Wurtele. After the banquet the town is illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and a pyrotechnic display and torchlight procession take place through the streets.

— The 13th Annual Western Fair is opened at London, Ont., and remains open until the 26th. The prizes offered amount to \$17,000, or \$2,000 more than last year. The entries are 1,500 more than last year, and the gate receipts, \$12,524, or \$2,079 more than last year.

24.—The judges of the prize farm competition arranged by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ont. hand in their report. They report favourably upon the condition of the farms visited, and

the evidences of progress in husbandry which they witnessed. The report contains a number of seasonable and valuable hints to agriculturists. The awards are as follows: gold medal, Mr. John Campbell, 3 miles from Woodville; silver medals, Mr. Chas. D. Moore, 4 miles from Peterboro', and Sylvester C. Isaacs, Haldimand Township, Northumberland Co.; bronze medals, Wm. Noble, Chestnut Lawn, 2 miles from Port Hope; Mr. John Sharp, 10 miles from Napanee, and Mr. John Wilmot, 5 miles from Kingston.

—The steamer *Saguenay* belonging to the St. Lawrence Navigation Co. of Quebec, and commanded by Capt. Lecours, while on her trip from the Saguenay to Quebec with a large number of passengers, including many members of the British Assn., is burnt to the water's edge at the pier at Murray Bay. The passengers and crew all land safely, but many of the former lose all their luggage, and some of them escape with only their night clothes on, the fire occurring near midnight, when most of the passengers were in bed. The vessel is insured for \$40,000.

—A large portion of the village of St. Aime, Richelieu Co., P.Q., is swept away by fire. Loss about \$12,000; no insurance.

25.—The corner-stone of the new hospital at Belleville, Ont., is laid by Mrs. Nathan Jones. Mayor Dunnet presides.

—J. R. Sutherland & Co.'s saw mill at St. Boniface, Man., is burnt, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss about \$20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

26.—Rev. Gavin Lang, late pastor of St. Andrew's (Presb.) Ch., Montreal, who is visiting Montreal with the British Assn., is tendered a most kind and cordial reception in the hall of the Ch. by his old congregation. During the evening he presents Rev. J. Edgar Hill, the present pastor, with a very handsome pulpit Bible, which he had been reques-

ed by Mrs. John McDougall to purchase for him in Scotland, and present on behalf of her eldest son, Edgar.

The new Roman Catholic Ch. in St. Matthew's Ward, Toronto, is consecrated by Archbishop Lynch.

27.—An action is instituted in the Superior Ct., Montreal, by Mr. J. A. Dixon, of the firm of Dixon, Sons & Elaine, against the *Toronto Mail* for \$50,000 damages for libel in having in its correspondence, from Montreal, accused Mr. Dixon of having absconded, leaving a number of creditors, of having stolen money from his wife, of being a fugitive from justice, and being ruined by drink and bad company.

—The match between the Toronto and Shamrock Lacrosse Clubs on the ground of the latter, Montreal, for the championship, results in a draw, the weather being so unfavourable that the game cannot be concluded. The Shamrocks retain the championship.

—The single scull race between Jake Gaudaur and George Hosmer at Creve Coeur Lake, St. Louis, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles for \$500 a side, is won by Gaudaur in 20 min. 50 sec.

—Hon. E. Blake, Q.C., M.P., addresses a political meeting in the Town Hall, Cornwall, and is presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor of the town, and also by the Reform Assn. of Stormont and Cornwall.

28.—The corner-stone of the new R. C. Ch. of St. Joseph at Leslieville, Ont., is laid by Archbishop Lynch.

29.—In the single scull race at Point of Pines between J. Teemer and Wallace Ross, the former wins by half a length.

—In the Assize Court, Toronto, before Mr. Justice O'Connor and a jury, the libel suits of Stillwell *vs.* Rennie and Stillwell *vs.* Bourke are decided, the jury awarding \$500 damages in the former case, and \$250 in the latter. These cases arose out of charges made in the *Port Arthur Herald* during the time of the election in 1883.

—The village of Lachine, near Mon-

treal, is again visited by a disastrous fire, which destroys 23 houses, rendering over 50 families homeless. Loss about \$30,000, partially insured.

—At the Cornwall Assizes, before Chief Justice Cameron, Peter Marrant, Sr., and Peter Marrant, Jr., are tried on a charge of murdering an old woman, named Marrant, in the township of Mountain, on 13 Sept., and acquitted.

30.—A fire breaks out in Louiseville, P.Q., about 50 miles from Montreal, which threatens to destroy the whole village. A change of wind, however, saves a portion of it. The R. C. Ch., and some 20 buildings, are burnt. Loss about \$25,000; very little insurance.

—Hon. E. Blake visits the county of Glengarry, Ont., and addresses a Liberal meeting at Alexandria. Speeches are also made by Hon. C. F. Fraser and Hon. A. M. Ross.

—The Hamilton Central Fair, which is held under the auspices of the Hamilton Agricultural Assn., and the Agricultural Assns. of North and South Wentworth, is opened in Hamilton, and remains open until the 4th Oct. The weather during the first 3 days is very unfavourable, but in spite of this the attendance is the largest ever known, the gate receipts being \$6,161.25, and the fair is financially, as well as in other respects, a success. The fruit display is exceptionally fine, and the exhibits generally are exceedingly good.

OCTOBER.

1.—Hon. Edward Blake delivers an address on the political questions of the day, before a large assemblage, at the South Grenville fair, held at Prescott, Ont.

—The District Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions are opened in the towns of Dartmouth, Annapolis, and New Glasgow, N.S. At all three there is a good display in every class. The opening address at Dartmouth fair is delivered by Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, and that at Annapolis by Lieut.

Governor Richey. At New Glasgow the formal opening to the public is announced by Major-General Laurie.

—Mr. Edward Farrer, editor of the *Winnipeg Sun*, on the occasion of his leaving that paper to accept an editorial position on the *Toronto Mail*, is presented by the employees of the C. P. Ry. at Winnipeg with an address, and a purse of \$500. The address is read by Mr. J. H. McTavish.

2.—A somewhat singular and amusing case is tried before Recorder De Montigny, Montreal, George Bricault, a young man of about 20, being charged with obstructing passengers on St. Gabriel street, and insulting Allan Hamilton, by using the words "there goes the dude." His Honor dismisses the case as it is not proved that there was any obstruction, and the prosecutor cannot swear positively that Bricault used the offensive words, there being three young men together at the time. Much amusement is caused in Court by the efforts of various witnesses to define what a "dude" is, all of them agreeing, however, that the expression was not intended to be complimentary.

—The 50th anniversary of the founding of Orillia, Ont., is celebrated with a grand procession, and a general illumination at night. The procession is headed by the surviving Indians, in costume, of those who were resident when the town was first settled in 1834.

—J. C. Boyd, John Gillies and Jonathan Gillis, are drowned by the upsetting of a sail-boat in a squall near Point Claire, Boularderie, N.S.

3.—The balcony on the eastern side of the main building, on the North Lanark Agricultural Society's grounds at Almonte, Ont., falls while the hall is crowded with visitors, and a number are injured, some seriously, but none fatally.

4.—A Liberal demonstration in honour of Hon. Mr. Mercier, takes place at St. Martine, P.Q., at which addresses are delivered by Hon. Mr. Mercier, Hon. E. Blake, Hon. O. Mowat and others. In

the evening a banquet is given in the Agricultural Hall, at which there are about 500 guests. Mr. Julien Herbert, presides, and in the course of the evening presents Mr. Mercier with a cheque for \$1,000 subscribed by the Liberals of the county.

6.—The Windsor Hotel, Kingston, Ont., is burnt, together with the stores forming part of it. Loss about \$40,000; insurance, \$17,300. The heaviest losers are B. M. Britton, on building, \$20,000, insured for \$10,000, and M. O'Brien, proprietor of the hotel, \$12,000, insured for \$6,000. The fire is caused by an explosion of gas. As it occurs when all the inmates of the hotel, except the night-watchman, are in bed, there are many narrow escapes, and the guests lose all their effects, many of them escaping only in their night clothes.

—The Roussy Memorial Ch. at Grande Ligne, P.Q., is dedicated. The building will seat about 300, cost \$6,000 which is all paid.

—Sir John A. Macdonald leaves Ottawa for New York, on his way to England for the benefit of his health.

—An informal banquet is tendered to Hon. E. Blake and Hon. O. Mowat, in the Windsor Hotel, by a number of their Reform friends in Montreal. Mr. J. K. Ward occupies the chair.

—7.—Sir H. L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, lays the corner-stone of the new Public Building at Barrie, Ont.

8.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secy. of State, receives from the Queen several copies of Her Majesty's work, "*More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands from 1862 to 1882*," each of which bears Her Majesty's autograph signature. The volumes are forwarded for presentation to the principal libraries and universities of Canada, including McGill, Laval, Toronto, Lennoxville, Queens, Trinity College, Victoria, the Library of Parliament and Osgoode Hall. In forwarding each volume to its destination Mr. Morgan, acting Under Secy. of State, is instructed to state that "it

is the Queen's desire that the books may be placed in the library of your institution as an evidence of Her Majesty's interest in it, and of her belief that the record will not fail to be appreciated by her subjects in Canada."

—Mr. Wm. Watts' planing mill at Brantford, Ont., is burnt. Loss about \$16,000; insurance \$3,000.

9.—The Strachan Memorial Ch. at Cornwall, Ont., erected in 1868, to perpetuate the memory of Bishop Strachan, who was the first Episcopalian minister in Cornwall, is consecrated by Dr. Lewis, Bishop of Ontario. The sentence of consecration is, at the request of His Lordship, read by Lieut.-Governor Robinson. The consecration sermon is preached by Bishop Lewis, and the offertory amount, to \$900. In the afternoon the Bishops the Lt.-Governor and others are entertained at a banquet in the Music Hall.

—A complimentary dinner is given in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, to Prof. Wm. Osler, M.D., of McGill College, on the occasion of his leaving Montreal to accept a chair in the Univ. of Pennsylvania. Dr. R. P. Howard, Dean of the Faculty of McGill College, presides, and about 50 guests are present, amongst whom are nearly all the leading medical men in Montreal.

—Three out of twelve of the buildings used by the Hamilton Powder Co. in the manufacture of explosives, at Cumminsville, Ont., are blown up, and Wm. Murray, Henry Tibbles, Geo. Matthews, Wm. Hetherington and Danl. Dougherty are killed, and Albt. Culp badly injured. There are 3 successive explosions in the "cracker" house, "glaze" house, and "press" house, 2 of which are so distinctly felt in Hamilton, 16 miles distant, that the greatest alarm is caused, the impression being that they were earthquake shocks. About 300 kegs of powder are in the buildings at the time of the explosion. The inquest is held and a verdict returned to the effect that the Co. was to blame, as the machinery was not in proper order, and they were

manufacturing at too great a rate of speed consistent with safety.

10.—The Board of Trade of London, Eng., awards a binocular glass to Capt. C. W. Grant, of the ship *Northern Chief*, of Yarmouth, N.S., for services to the shipwrecked crew of the *Alfred*, of Swansea.

11.—Mr. Henry Irving, the celebrated English actor, who is fulfilling an engagement in Toronto, is entertained by the Toronto Press Club.

— Jas. Cleary and wife and Jas. Hone and wife are drowned in Halifax harbour by the capsizing of their boat during a squall.

— Great excitement is caused in Quebec by 2 dynamite explosions which occur in the new Parliament buildings in course of construction, doing considerable damage, but, fortunately, not causing any loss of life. Various theories to account for the outrage are started, it being attributed to discontented workmen engaged in the building, to O'Donovan Rossa and his dynamite gang, and to other causes. The Govt. offers a reward of \$4,000, but it leads to nothing, as the authors of the outrage are not discovered.

12.—Mr. Stanislas Chevalier, of St-Joachim, P. Q., goes to Ch. leaving his 4 children, the eldest of whom is only 10 years old, alone in the house. To amuse themselves the children get their father's powder horn and place it in the stove, where it explodes and three of the children are killed.

— A fire breaks out in the Franklin House stables, Summerside, P. E. I. and spreads very rapidly, consuming the whole block of buildings, including the office of the *Summerside Journal*. Loss about \$30,000, partially insured.

13.—The Kinburn, Ont., cheese factory is burnt. Loss about \$10,000, partially insured. The fire is the work of an incendiary, who is arrested.

— H. H. Fraser, keeper, and Fredk. Williams, asst. keeper, of the Sand Heads' Lighthouse, at the mouth of the Fraser River, B. C., are drowned while

trying to reach the mainland during a squall.

— Mrs. Marie Boutet is placed on trial at Quebec, before Judge Ramsay, for the murder of Mrs. Celina Guay, at Baie St. Paul, P. Q. The trial lasted 3 days and resulted in a verdict of "Guilty." Mrs. Boutet is sentenced to be hanged on 20th Nov., but is reprieved the night before the day of execution; and her sentence is finally commuted for imprisonment for life.

14.—The 2nd Annual Congress of the Ch. of England, in Can. opens for a 3 days' session in St. James' School House, Toronto, Bishop Sweatman presiding and Rev. Dr. Mockridge being Secy. The 1st Congress was held in Hamilton [See A. R. 1883, p. 169]. The object of the Congress is to bring the members of the Ch. together with a view to free discussion upon matters of importance to all. Similar meetings have been held in Eng. and the U.S. with marked success and with marked benefit to the Ch. In this Congress no question is brought to the vote, papers are limited to 20 minutes, and speeches upon the subjects discussed in the papers to 10 minutes' length. The papers read and discussed are "The Adaptation of the Cathedral System to the Needs of the Church in Canada," by the Bishop of Toronto and Rural Dean Bland, of Ingersoll, Bishop Potter, of N. Y., making a few remarks on the subject; "The Increase of Clerical Income, bearing upon, 1. working clergy, 2. superannuation," by Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, discussed by Mr. Gideon Elliott, of Guelph, Rev. J. W. Burke, of Belleville, Rev. E. P. Crawford, of Brockville, Rev. Dr. Carry, Rev. W. S. Darling, Hon. G. W. Allan, Rev. Septimus Jones, and Mr. Charles Jenkins, of Petrolia; "The duty of the Canadian Church towards her Dominion and Foreign Missionary Society," by Rev. W. Shortt, of Walkerton, discussed by Rev. W. F. Campbell, Secy. of the Genl. Board of Missions, Mr. Thos. White, M. P., Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Mont-

real, Rev. Canon O'Hara, Rev. Dr. Carry, Rev. W. W. Bates, of Thornhill, Rev. John Langtry, Rev. C. E. Mockridge, Rev. Provost Boddy, and the chairman; "The Church and Modern Thought," discussed by Rev. Dean Carmichael, Rev. G. J. Low, of Brockville, Rev. Prof. Clark, of Trinity College, Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, and Bishop Potter, of New York; "The Religious Character of the Public School System of Ontario," Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, B.A., Guelph, Ont., Rev. Canon Hill, M.A., Strathroy, Ont., Rev. J. Langtry, M. A., Toronto, Rev. O. F. Ford, Woodbridge, Rev. Chas. Jenkins, Petrolia; "The Proper Observance of the Lord's Day, 1. in the family, 2. in the community," Rev. Canon Curran, M.A., Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Carry, Port Perry, Judge McDonald, Brockville, Mr. W. J. McClure, Toronto, Rev. J. W. Burk, Archdeacon Dixon, Rev. J. Davidson, Uxbridge, Bishop McLaren, Chicago, Hon. G. W. Allan, Toronto; "The Best Means of Retaining our Sunday Scholars until and after Confirmation," Rev. Canon Norman, D.C.L., Montreal, Rev. J. D. Cayley, M.A., Toronto, Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, Toronto, Rev. Jeffray Hall, Rural Dean Nesbitt, Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, Rev. Septimus Jones, Rev. Dr. Carry, Mr. Thos. White, M. P.; "The Need of a Wider Use of the Diaconate and of Lay Help in the Church," Rev. Dr. Mockridge, Hamilton; Rev. J. Pearson, Mr. W. H. Howland, Toronto, Bishop of Ontario, Ottawa; "The Church of England Temperance Society," Rev. E. P. Crawford, M.A. Brockville, Dr. E. Snelling, Toronto, Mr. G. B. Kirkpatrick, Dean Carmichael, Mr. Thos. White, M.P., Rev. Dr. Carry; "The Agencies best Adapted to Attach the People to the Church," Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, Toronto, Mr. Chas. Jenkins, Mr. Petrolia, Mr. W. J. McClure, Rev. John Langtry, Rev. Dr. Carry, Rural Dean Nesbitt.

15.—Considerable feeling is aroused in Ontario and Quebec, especially in the

City of Montreal, by the publication of a report by Dr. D. Hack Tuke, an eminent English medical expert and author on insanity, who attended the meeting of the British Assn. in Montreal, on the condition of Beauport and Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylums, which he visited during his stay in Can. In his report he very strongly condemns the system, and speaks of the asylums as "living graves."

17.—Archd. Stewart, keeper of the Lady Bank Hotel at Porter's Lake, near Halifax, N.S., is poisoned by eating wild parsnip root, which he mistakes for sarsaparilla, and dies in 2 hours. A boy named Murphy, who is with him, is also poisoned, but recovers.

—The Belgian Consul, at Halifax, receives from his Govt. 5 gold medals to be presented to Messrs. Stewart Gilkie and Alex. Stewart, of Sambre lighthouse, and 3 artillerymen named James Collins, Frederick Keyworth, and Richard Redding, for their bravery in rescuing, at the peril of their own lives, the captain and passengers of the *Daniel Steinmann*. (See ante).

18.—Chas. Blanchet and his wife, Marie Charlotte Champut, who were born in the same year (1794), died on the same day, and had been married 69 years, are buried together in the parish of St. Madeline, P.Q. They leave living 5 sons—one of whom, Mr. Gideon Blanchet, is Mayor of Ste. Madeline—39 grandchildren, and 90 great grandchildren.

—In the Ch. of Eng. Cathedral, Winnipeg, by the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Metropolitan), assisted by the Bishops of Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and a large number of the clergy, the Rev. Richard Young is consecrated Bishop of Athabasca. This is the first consecration of a Bishop in Winnipeg.

19.—The Dist. Court House at Bridgetown, N.S., is destroyed by fire, together with Craig's foundry and P. C. Mills' canning factory, containing a large amount of goods ready for shipment. Loss about \$13,500; insurance \$3,500.

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20.—Work is commenced on the new R. C. Ch. at the corner of East and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, adjoining the residence of Archbishop Lynch. It is a memorial ch. to commemorate the 25th year of His Grace's archiepiscopacy. The edifice will be in the Italian style of architecture, after the model of St. Marie del Popolo at Rome, designed by Michael Angelo, and similar also to the Notre Dame de Lourdes at Montreal, a style quite unlike any ch. in Ont.

— A fire breaks out in Jas. Hartney's brick block, Arnprior, Ont., and spreads to Campbell's hotel and other buildings. Loss about \$60,000, partly insured. The principal sufferers are Jas. Hartney, \$38,000; Mrs. J. Campbell, \$12,000; Stirling & Moore, \$5,000.

— A bush fire which has been raging in the neighbourhood of Chorydorme, a small settlement on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, between Matane and Gaspé, P.Q., sweeps down upon the village, destroying over 20 houses, and rendering nearly the whole of the population homeless and destitute. Assistance has to be sent from Quebec to provide against starvation.

— Wilfred Kenwick, 18, leaves his home in Toronto about 5 o'clock in the morning to go rabbit-shooting, and in about an hour after is found lying dead in the Queen's Park with a gunshot wound behind the ear, his gun by his side, and his watch gone. There is suspicion of foul play, but no evidence of how the tragedy occurred. An inquest is held and an open verdict returned that Kenwick had been found dead, and there was no evidence to show how he came to his death.

21.—The 19th Annual Provl. Convention of the Sabbath School Assn. of Can. is opened in the 1st Presbyterian Ch., Brockville, the Presdt., Mr. D. C. McHenry, M.A., in the chair. Addresses are delivered by the Presdt., Rev. John McKidlican, Mr. J. M. Gill, of Brockville (Presdt. elect), Rev. Geo. Burnfield, B.A., of Brockville, Mr. D. McLean, of

Toronto, Rev. Principal Grant, Rev. S. B. Barntz, of Des Moines, Iowa, Rev. Dr. Meredith, of Boston, and others. The following officers are elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. M. Gill, Brockville; minute secretaries, Revs. Messrs. Fishborne and Card, and Mr. J. M. Clarke; general secretary, Rev. M. C. Ewen, Toronto; treasurer, Mr. W. B. McMurrich, Toronto; Business Committee—Rev. T. G. Williams, chairman, Revs. Drs. Jardine and Omara, Judge Macdonald, Mr. D. McLean, Toronto, Mr. Sing, Meaford.

— A fire breaks out in Foster's bakery, Frankford, Ont., and spreads rapidly, destroying the greater part of the business portion of the village. Loss about \$20,000, partly insured.

22.—Mr. Thibaudeau's extensive saw mills at Bulstrode, Arthabaska Co., P.Q., are burnt. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$4,000.

23.—The first sod of the Memorial Ch. to be erected at Penetanguishene, Ont., in honour of Brebeuf, the Huron Missionary, is turned by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto.

24.—The Six Nations Indians celebrate the Centennial of their settlement on their reserve near Brantford, Ont., by holding an Agricultural show, which lasts 4 days, and is highly creditable to the Indians. During the exhibition there is a large meeting in the Council House, at which addresses are delivered by Senator Plumb and Mr. W. Paterson, M.P., both of whom highly commend the marvellous advance made by the Indians in Agriculture and in the arts of peace; and express the hope and belief that it would not be long ere the tribes would be given complete enfranchisement, and be permitted to send representatives to the Legislative halls of the country.

— The Dept. of Marine and Fisheries forwards to the widow of Capt. Ezra C. Reid, late master of the barque *Brazil*, of Yarmouth, N.S., a gold watch, presented by the Govt. of the United States in recognition of the services ren-

dered by Capt. Reid to the American schooner *Nellie Bell*.

25.—An explosion of gas, caused by a defective meter, occurs in the basement of Mr. J. R. Hutchins' house, Montreal, which blows out the side of the house and so severely injures Mary Lynn, a servant girl, that she subsequently dies. An inquest is held and a verdict returned that the accident was due to the negligence of the Gas Co.'s plumber, Thos. Brennan, who is arrested and committed for trial at next Assizes on a charge of manslaughter.

— Benjamin Trefry, of East River, Yarmouth, N.S., disappears and suspicion points to Absalom Hurlburt, a neighbour, who had quarrelled with Trefry and threatened to kill him. Hurlburt is arrested but released, there being no evidence against him. After his release he confesses that he killed Trefry and threw his body into Wilson's Lake. He is re-arrested and held for trial.

26.—John Cameron, a teamster for Ogilvie Bros., Winnipeg, is shot dead in the house of David Welch, with whom he has a quarrel. Welch and his wife are committed for trial. The cases come before the Court of Queen's Bench on 11th Nov., when Welch is tried for manslaughter and acquitted. No bill is returned against his wife, Rosie Welch.

27.—The Emperor of Germany awards a gold chronometer watch to Chas. W. Murphy, late mate of the Yarmouth N.S. barque *Belle Moodie*, and £5 to each of three seaman of the same vessel, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the German ship *Der Kleine Heinrich* in Oct., 1882.

— At the Criminal Assizes at Antigonish, N. S., before Judge Rigby, Francis Bowie is found "Guilty" of being accessory to the murder of Randall McDonald, on 31 July, 1883 [See A. R., p. 174], and sentenced to be hanged on 8th Jan. The sentence is subsequently commuted for imprisonment for life.

28.—The libel suit of the Canada Shipping Co. against the Toronto *Mail* Printing and Publishing Co. is tried in Montreal, before His Honour Judge Johnson and a special jury, and results in a verdict of \$100 and costs against the *Mail*. The libel consisted in republishing the article from the Ottawa *Free Press* with reference to the s.s. *Lake Nepigon*, for which suit was brought against that paper by the Co. [See this A. R.]

29.—A terrible accident occurs at the west ore mine, in connection with the works of the Canada Steel Co., Londonderry, N.S., by which 3 men are instantly killed, and 3 so badly injured that they subsequently die. Six men are going down the shaft when the gearing breaks and they are precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 220 feet. R. H. Perry, Thos. Vipond and Nathaniel Rushton, are picked up dead; and Oliver Rushton, Danl. Chisholm and John McInnes so severely injured that they do not recover.

— At the London Assizes, before Chief Justice Cameron, George Dingman, a druggist's clerk at Mount Brydges, is charged with having caused the death of a child named Clarissa Baxter, on 22 August, 1883. It appears that Dingman was a clerk in Mead's drug store, and that Baxter asked him for five cents worth of santonine, a worm medicine, and Dingman gave him strychnine, which was administered to two of Baxter's children, and they both died. Dingman is found "Guilty" of manslaughter and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

30.—A. Yarwood, teller, and W. W. Scott, bookkeeper, in the Merchants' Bank, Belleville, Ont., skip over to the United States after having embezzled some \$10,000 of the Bank's funds. Amongst other things Scott stole an express package containing \$4,000. The Bank is secured by the bonds of the Guarantee Co.

—In the Superior Court, at Montreal,

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Hon. Judge Sicotte condemns Mr. L. A. Senecal to pay 4 penalties, of \$200 each, for giving sums of money to Messrs. Cornellier, Huot, and Hurteau, to be used for corrupt purposes in the last Local election in the County of Vercheres, P. Q.

31.—A great deal of excitement is caused in Winnipeg, by the publication in the *Times* of a sensational report of a flogging which took place in Manitoba gaol, in which it is represented that the prisoner was almost whipped to death. A prisoner named McCormack had attempted to make his escape and been caught. As there had been frequent attempts to escape, some of them successful, it was decided to make an example of McCormack, and he was sentenced to receive twenty-four lashes, twelve of which were inflicted in the presence of the prisoners in the gaol and the gaol officials, Atty.-Genl. Miller and some others. Reporters were excluded, but that only enabled the *Times* reporter to give full play to his imagination, and he gave a detailed account of the flogging, entering into minute details in the most blood-curdling manner, and recording the heart-rending cries and exclamations of the "victim" with painful elaboration. Popular feeling was terribly excited, and directed itself mainly against Mr. Miller. A mass meeting of about 4,000 persons is held and Mr. Miller burnt in effigy. Threats of breaking open the gaol were made, and the whole militia force called out, and for 2 days Winnipeg was almost in a state of riot. The excitement, however, dies out without any violence being committed, and shortly after Mr. Miller retires from the Local Ministry.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Mr. Geo. Dew, of Toronto, agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, is presented with a handsome gold-headed ebony cane by the Canadian Press Assn. in recognition of his services during the

trip of the Assn. to Yellowstone Park.

4.—The new Govt. Steamer, *Lansdowne*, built to replace the *Princess Louise* [See A. R. for 1883, p. 188], is successfully launched at Maccan, N. B. She is built by Mr. J. O'Brien, of that place, and is intended to take supplies to the lighthouses on the Atlantic coast, Bay of Fundy and Sable Island.

—Mr. Kernan, of Guelph, Ont., is murdered in an election row in Chicago, just after the close of the polls in the Presidential election.

—C. J. Rogers, one of the guards in the British Columbia Penitentiary at New Westminster, shoots and kills another guard named Wm. Sterry. It appears that Sterry, who was a native of Birmingham, Eng., accused Rogers, who had been a member of the London, Eng., police force, of stealing, and the men had frequent quarrels. Both men lodged in the guards' house, a short distance from the Penitentiary, and on rising in the morning, about half-past six, Rogers goes into the room where Sterry is dressing and fires 4 shots at him. Rogers gives himself up to the police. An inquest is held and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Rogers. On application of counsel a change of *venue* is made and the case comes up for trial at the Victoria Assizes, on 25th Nov., before Mr. Justice Crease, when Rogers is found "Guilty," and sentenced to be hanged on 18th Jan.

5.—A "Parliamentary Debating Society," generally called "The Mock Parliament," is formed at Montreal, and the following officers elected:—Presdt., Mr. T. B. Hawson; Vice-Presdt., Mr. Globensky; Secy., Mr. T. H. Russell; Treas., Mr. Robt. McLachlan; Speaker, Mr. M. Hutchison; Clerk, Mr. W. A. Weir; Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Jas. Darling; Council, Messrs. Judge, Richard, McDonald, Duhamel, Lighthall and Lajoie. The Society has a number of very successful meetings during the winter, at which many of the leading questions of the day are discussed.

—A very severe storm and unusually high spring tides in the St. Lawrence, cause great damage at Father Point, Riviere du Loup, Rimouski, Quebec and other places. At Quebec the waves reach 8 to 9 feet above the wharves, and the greater part of Lower Town is flooded, the damage being estimated at over \$200,000. All down the Gulf of the St. Lawrence great damage is done. The storm is generally regarded as the most severe in 50 years.

—The schooner *Vigilant*, from Bathurst, N. B., for Boston, Mass., with lath, is wrecked on Tabusintac Beach, N. B., and Daniel Kennedy, J. Chase and a colored man, name unknown, are drowned.

—D. D. McTaggart, of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Assn., wins the cross country championship in New York, against 16 competitors. He covers the distance, 5½ miles, over a very difficult country in 29 min. 53 sec.

—The schooner *La Victorie*, of Quebec, founders off Isle aux Coudres lighthouse, river St. Lawrence, and the entire crew of 7 persons are drowned.

—At the Fall Assizes at Owen Sound, Ont., Cook Teets is found guilty of murdering his wife, Rosannah Leppard, in the township of Artemesia, on 1st Nov., 1883 [See A. R. for 1883, p. 185], and sentenced to be hanged on 5th Dec., on which day the sentence is carried out.

6.—The corner-stone of St. James' Ch., Victoria, B. C., is laid by Mrs. C. F. Cornwall, wife of the Lieut. Governor, in the presence of the Anglican Bishop of British Columbia and a large assemblage.

—The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Ch. at Coaticook, P. Q., is laid by Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, assisted by some 30 priests. His Lordship also blesses the newly erected convent, in which some 150 guests subsequently sit down to dinner.

7th. — Mr. Alex. Begg, Immigration Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway

Co. in London, Eng., is elected a Fellow of the Statistical Society.

8.—At the Cobourg Assizes, Hon. Justice Galt sentences Wm. Keating, Narcisse Fauchier, Alex. Armour and Philip Hearn, all of whom are about 20 years of age, to 10 years imprisonment each in the Penitentiary, for a criminal outrage committed on Mrs. Annie Davey, at Campbellford, Ont., on 3rd Oct. His Lordship declares this to be the most severe sentence he had ever passed in his life, with one exception, when a man was convicted of manslaughter whom he believed guilty of murder.

—The corner-stone of the new Episcopal Ch. at St. Lambert, P. Q., is laid by Bishop Bond, assisted by several of his clergy.

10.—The 17th anniversary of the consecration of Dr. Walsh, R. C. Bishop of London, Ont., is celebrated by a banquet, at which are present:—Archbishop Lynch and Bishops Jamot, Carbery, and O'Mahoney, and a large number of the priesthood.

11.—In the libel suit of F. Fortier, ex-clerk of the Ex. Council, Quebec, vs. *Le Quotidien*, of Levis, a verdict of \$120 is given for plaintiff. The libel consisted in a statement that Fortier was not a man to be believed on oath.

12.—The members and adherents of St. Paul's Episcopal Ch., London, Ont., having recently succeeded in paying off the debt on the building, the edifice is formally consecrated by Bishop Baldwin.

—St. Paul's (Episcopal) Ch., London, Ont., is consecrated by Bishop Baldwin, assisted by Rev. Canon Innes, Rector of the Church, Rev. W. B. Curran, Rev. W. Davis and Rev. Canon Hill. The sermon is preached by Ven. Archdeacon Sandys, of Chatham, Ont.

—T. Horne, R. Rattray, W. Hamilton and W. Watt, of Wolfe Island, near Kingston, Ont., while returning from Cape Vincent in a skiff are upset in a gale and drowned.

14.—T. (Episcopal) is laid with Bro. J. P. G. M., 15.—D. N. S., a 1 and the Johnston fax; Lew lane, of P his son J Quebec; .

—A con Leeds, P. the county newly-elected House of ssembly, I Mr. John presides at

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16.—A h ly built in Insane Asy worship by Huron.

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14.—The corner stone of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Ch. at North Augusta, Ont., is laid with Masonic honours by M. W. Bro. J. A. Henderson, D.C.L., Q.C., P. G.M., acting Grand Master.

15.—During a gale in Pictou Harbour, N. S., a boat containing 11 men is upset, and the following are drowned:—Chas. Johnstone and Wesley Verge, of Halifax; Lewis Lawrence and Hugh McFarlane, of Pictou Island; Geo. Mectan and his son Hy. Mectan, Fred. Doran, of Quebec; Arthur Browne, of Liverpool.

—A complimentary dinner is given at Leeds, P.Q., by the Liberal electors of the county of Megantic in honor of their newly-elected representatives in the House of Commons and Quebec Assembly, Hon. F. Langelier, Q.C., and Mr. John Whyte, M.P.P. Mr. McLean presides and about 40 guests are present.

—The libel suit of Mr. Joseph Tasse, M.P., *versus* "The Montreal Herald Printing and Publishing Co." is tried in the Superior Ct., Montreal, before Judge Loranger. The libel consists in the publication in the *Herald* of 5th March of a despatch from Ottawa in which it is charged that Mr. Tasse is interested in the contract with Mr. A. Gelinat for translating the debates of the House. The action is for \$20,000. Verdict \$100 and costs. Hon. Mr. Lacoste, Q.C., appears for plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. Laflamme, Q.C., for defendants.

16.—A handsome stone chapel, recently built in connection with the London Insane Asylum, is opened for public worship by Dr. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron.

—A grand ball is given in the Skating Rink by the citizens of Victoria, B.C., in honour of Vice-Admiral Lyons, at which a large number of the *elite* of the city are present.

—Quite a scandal is caused in the village of Thornhill, Ont., by the forcible ejection from the R. C. Church by the Parish Priest, Rev. John Egan, of Duncan McCaigue, road inspector, aged 70. It appears that there was some difference

between the pastor and McCaigue about the latter's pew in the church, and when he and his daughter enter the church they find a board nailed across the pew door. This the daughter pulls off and they both enter the pew. Shortly after Father Egan comes to the pew and orders McCaigue out, and, on his refusing to go, pulls him out, holds him by the arm and forces him down the aisle and pushes him out of the door. McCaigue (who is a very slight old man) falls and breaks his thigh. On hearing of the affair Archbishop Lynch writes to Mr. McCaigue expressing the "most sincere grief at the treatment" he had received at the hands of his pastor; and stating that he has "forbidden the priest to celebrate mass until he has made condign penance for the violence and anger he has exhibited in the sacred edifice before mass; and until he has made all the satisfaction in his power to you and to the Church that he has scandalized." His Grace further says, "No priest has any right, without authorization from his ecclesiastical superiors, to nail up pews in his church to prevent people from entering them, much less can he forcibly eject any proper person who conducts himself well in the church." Father Egan is arrested on a charge of assaulting John McCaigue, with intent to do bodily harm, and brought before Messrs. Thos. Uttley, J.P., G. M. Wingfield, J.P., and John Ferrier, J.P., by whom he is committed for trial, bail being accepted. At the General Sessions at Toronto, on 4th Dec., he is arraigned before Judge Boyd, when an order is granted on application of defendant's counsel, Mr. N. G. Bigelow, traversing the case to the High Ct. of Justice, bail being accepted.

17.—At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, the name of Mr. L. U. C. Titus, of Brighton, Ont., is struck from the roll of solicitors for misappropriating a client's funds. [See A. R. 1883, p. 164.]

—While 3 fishermen are tending their nets near Port Elgin, Ont., their boat is upset by a heavy swell on the lake, and Albin Shoemaker and Robert Strong are

drowned. Shoemaker's wife watches the accident from the pier at Port Elgin, but is unable to render any assistance.

—J. Tisdale runs 75 yds. in $7\frac{1}{2}$ secs. in Toronto. This is the fastest time ever made in Canada.

19.—The libel suit of Mr. L. A. Senecal *versus* the Toronto *Mail* is tried before Mr. Justice Johnson in the Superior Ct., Montreal, and the plaintiff non-suited, the action having been taken against "The *Mail* Printing and Publishing Co.," instead of "The *Mail* Printing Co." Notice is given of intention to enter a new suit for \$250,000 damages against "The *Mail* Printing Co." Hon. Mr. Lacoste, Q.C., Hon. L. R. Charch, Q.C., and Mr. F. X. Archambault, Q.C., appear for plaintiff; and Mr. D. Macmaster, Q.C., C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., and M. Hutchinson for defendants.—[See A. R. 1883, p. 189.]

—Joseph Leduc Fauteux, an escaped convict from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, is shot dead in a house of ill-fame in Montreal by Detective Naegle while Fauteux has Detective Lapointe down on the floor and is trying to kill him. Fauteux had escaped from the Penitentiary some days before, after seriously wounding one of the guards; and Lapointe and Naegle, knowing that he was secreted in a house of ill-fame on Mignonne Street determined to arrest him. They search the house and find a man lying in bed in a dark room upstairs, but are not sure that it is Fauteux. They go downstairs to get a light, and while they are in the front room with the keeper of the house Fauteux comes down and drawing a "bull-dog" revolver shoots Lapointe in the face. The officer closes with him and they have a desperate struggle, which ends in Fauteux getting Lapointe down and just as he is about to shoot him, Naegle, who had run out of the room to summon assistance, returns and fires at Fauteux, striking him in the head and killing him instantly. Naegle surrenders himself to the police. An inquest is held and

a verdict returned that Fauteux was shot by Naegle in the discharge of his duties as a police officer, and that he was perfectly justified in doing so.

—Two men named Ryan and Walters leave Victoria, B.C., in a sloop with 19 Chinamen whom they intend to smuggle into Washington Territory. The sloop capsizes in a squall and all are drowned.

20.—A case similar to the "Bean" case [See A. R. 1883, p. 189] is decided by Mr. Justice Rose on an appeal from a decision by Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto. Philip Jamieson, a clothier, places a jar containing buttons of various sizes and shapes in his show window, and advertises that every person who buys \$5 worth of clothing from him shall be entitled to a guess at the number of buttons in the jar, and the person who guesses the right number shall receive a Shetland pony and chaise. He is prosecuted under the Lottery Act and fined \$20 and costs by the Police Magistrate. This judgment Judge Rose quashes on the ground that the number could be arrived at by calculation, and was not, therefore, a mere matter of chance such as the throwing of dice, turning a wheel, or playing cards.

—The Professors of Laval University pay an official visit to Lieut.-Gov. Masson. Rev. Mr. Baudet, Vice-Rector of the University, acts as spokesman, and congratulates His Honour upon his appointment.

—Messrs R. Lanigan, on behalf of the Methodists, James Wilson, Sr., on behalf of the Episcopalians, and Mr. Robt. McIntyre on behalf of the Presbyterians, of Calumet, P.Q., publish a card of thanks expressing their gratitude to Mr. J. K. Ward, of Montreal, for the munificent gift of a church and grounds at that place.

21.—In the Chancery Division of the High Ct. of Justice, sitting at Sandwich, Ont., Judge Proudfoot decides an interesting will case, involving property in Essex Centre and Amherstburgh worth about \$75,000. George Wilson, who had lived in Amherstburgh for 20 years, died in 1883 at the age of 60, and having no

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relatives except a cousin, a Mrs. McLean, who was his housekeeper, made a will leaving his fortune to Geo. P. Thomas, of Amherstburgh, who was employed by deceased. Shortly after Wilson's death a claimant to the estate appears in the person of an alleged brother, who contests the will on the ground that Wilson was insane when he made it, and claims the property as next of kin. It comes out in evidence that the alleged brother, Robt. Wilson, was hunted up by a man named Robbins, who was to receive half the property if the suit was successful, and identified by Mrs. McLean, the housekeeper, who was to have one quarter of the property as her share. Medical testimony shows that Wilson was perfectly sane at the time he made the will—a year before he died—and at the time of his death; and several witnesses who knew Wilson well swear that he never mentioned having any brother. Judge Proudfoot dismisses the case with costs.

22.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the chancel of Christ's Ch., Brampton, Ont., is performed by Dr. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto. After the ceremony, addresses are delivered by the Bishop and Mr. Thos. White, M. P.

—Mr. Edward Bourke, 73, who has for 6 years been Treas. of the Co. of Renfrew, Ont., commits suicide by hanging, at Pembroke. Deceased had been suffering from melancholia for some time.

24.—Mr. Cyrille Duquette, Quebec, manufactures a splendid mace of gilt bronze for the Legislative Council, after a design by Mr. E. E. Tache, Asst. Commr. of Crown Lands, to replace the one destroyed during the Parliament House fire two years ago.

—The City Council of Brantford, Ont., pays a visit to the hospital being built by Mr. John H. Stratford, and which is intended as a free gift to the city [See A. R. 1883, p. 187]. The structure is an imposing one, standing on an elevation overlooking the city and the valley of the Grand River.

The material is white and red brick. The centre is 100 feet by 44 feet, three storeys high, with wings 40 by 40 feet, two storeys. The wood-work is white maple and ash. In every respect the best sanitary principles have been adopted. There is room for 44 beds, no ward containing more than six. Mr. Stratford expends \$20,000, and the \$5,000, cost of the equipment, was raised by Mrs. A. S. Hardy, Mrs. Stratford, and Mrs. Cockburn.

25.—The statue of the late Hon. George Brown is unveiled in the Queen's Park, Toronto, by the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. Although the weather is very unfavourable there is a large attendance. Mr. J. D. Edgar, Secy. of the Memorial Committee, apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Mr. J. Macdonald; and hoped that when the 4,267 subscribers to the memorial fund had seen the statue they would be pleased with it. In conclusion he said:—"In the name of the committee I now surrender the statue to the public and to Canada." Hon. Alex. Mackenzie then took the string which held the covering of the statue together and pulled it. As the curtain fell away the bronze figure was exposed to view, and the involuntary exclamation that rose to every lip was the best possible testimony to the skill of the sculptor. Mr. Brown is represented as in the act of delivering a speech, the right hand grasping a roll of papers, the left slightly raised as if in the act of gesticulating, the body leaning slightly forward. The statue is slightly larger than life size, and is an admirable piece of work. It stands on a granite pedestal, some ten feet in height, and as the whole occupies a rising piece of ground, the monument is conspicuous from every part of the park. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, who spoke in a very weak voice, that could scarcely be heard outside the first row of spectators said:—"I feel deeply at being called upon to perform the last act in memory of one who was my brother and friend. Thirty-three

years ago this month I assisted at the first election of Hon. George Brown. I was associated with him during all the succeeding years of his eventful life, and I can truly say that his example was one that should be a guide to Canadians of the present day. As others are to speak, I will not attempt to deliver an address." The snow which had been falling all the morning still continuing, an adjournment is made to the hall of Toronto University, where a meeting is organized, Mr. J. D. Edgar in the chair, and addresses delivered by Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. G. W. Allan and Mayor Boswell. In connection with the statue it may be mentioned that the work being executed in England was liable to duty, which would have amounted to about \$1,000, but an Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Government admitting the statue duty free.

29.—In the libel suit brought by Mr. Ernest Desrosiers, advocate, against the *Montreal Gazette*, Mr. Justice Taschereau gives judgment against the defendants, awarding Mr. Desrosiers \$20 damages. It appears that some time previously Desrosiers had a row in the Canada Hotel with an insurance agent about a lady, and the insurance agent gave Desrosiers a thrashing. Desrosiers had the insurance agent arrested for assault, he pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5 and costs by the Recorder. The *Gazette* published the case, without mentioning any names, and Mr. Desrosiers entered a suit for libel.

30.—St. George's Ch. [Anglican], Winnipeg, is dedicated by the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Metropolitan), assisted by Canon O'Meara.

—Amongst the pupils admitted to the Military School at St. Cyr, France, are three descendants of old French Canadian families, M. Pierre, L. M. de Boucherville, and M. Marie E. V. de Monviel.

DECEMBER.

1.—The City of Quebec is illuminated in honour of the return of Archbishop

Taschereau, who has been on a visit to Rome. A most enthusiastic welcome home is extended to His Grace.

—The graduating classes in medicine of '85, '86, and '87 of McGill University, present to their late Prof., Dr. Wm. Osler, now of Pennsylvania University, a chronograph in a handsome gold hunting case, as a token of their regard for him.

—In the Superior Court, Montreal, Mr. Justice Mathieu gives judgment in the important suits brought by the Dominion and Quebec Governments against the liquidators of the Exchange Bank, for the recovery of the public deposits lodged in the institution before its failure, and the payment of which the Governments claim as a preference over the other creditors. The court holds that the only preference under the Banking Act is to the bill-holders, and decides that the Governments must be treated as any other depositors by getting their share of the assets.

—M. R. Baird, a commercial traveller, is shot dead by some unknown person, near Golden City, B. C., and his body robbed of \$4,500. No clue to the murderer.

2.—In the Ct. of Queen's Bench at Montreal, Hon. Justice Monk presiding, Mr. Alex. Buntin, a wealthy and prominent citizen, and ex-director of the defunct Exchange Bank, is found guilty of having, while a director of the Bank, exercised an undue preference in favour of himself, and sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment. At the time of the failure of the Exchange Bank, Mr. B., who was a director, had a large balance to his credit, against which he drew the sum of \$8,000 after the Bank had suspended, and thus obtained an undue preference over other creditors. Mr. B., when informed by his solicitor that the act was an illegal one, at once returned the money with interest; but one of the creditors of the Bank thought proper to take action against him. The penalty for the offence is imprisonment for any term not exceeding 2 years. In passing

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sentence, Judge Monk addressing Mr. Buntin, said, "There are many circumstances attending your case which incline the Court to exercise the utmost leniency compatible with a reasonable application and a rather mild vindication of the law. Had it been in my power to impose only a fine, possibly I might have considered myself justified in doing so. It may, perhaps, be thought that your case is one of considerable hardship, but even so, the sentence of the law is inevitable; and, on the other hand, it will probably occur to you that you acted with great rashness and want of reflection in doing what you did. I do not deem it necessary to add another word, except to say that after a careful consideration of all the incidents of your particular case as disclosed by the evidence, the Court would rather err on the side of clemency than on that of harshness. Your sentence is that you be imprisoned in the common gaol of this district for a period of ten days."

—Hon. T.W. Anglin lectures on "The Services Rendered by the Irish race to Civilization," in Nordheimer's Hall, Montreal, under the auspices of the different Irish Catholic Benevolent and Literary Assns. of the city. Rev. Father Lonergan presides.

—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the St. Paul's Young Men's Assn., Montreal, Dr. W. George Beers, Prest., in the chair, Mr. Wm. Small delivers a lecture on "The Quebec Act."

—The organization of the Canadian-American Society, of Chicago, Ill., is completed, and the following officers elected; Presdt., E. L. Chamberlain, B.A.; 1st v.-presdt., Dr. Burwash; 2nd v.-presdt., Dr. Sovereign; treasurer, Dr. Burlingham; secy., A. G. Murray; asst.-secretary., J. M. Reid; financial secy., G. F. Francis.

4.—The new iron steamer *Lake Superior* of the Canada Shipping Co. (Beaver Line) is launched from the shipyard of Messrs J. & G. Thomson, Glasgow. The vessel is 410 feet long by 44 feet beam,

and 33 feet deep. Gross tonnage about 5,000 tons.

5.—The steamship *Newcastle City* leaves Halifax, N.S., for London with a cargo of 15,000 barrels of apples from Annapolis County. This is the largest single shipment of apples ever made from Halifax.

8.—Ex-Ald. Hugh O'Brien, a native of St. John, N. B., is the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty of Boston, Mass., and is elected by a majority of 3,111.

9.—Mr. John Hague, of Toronto, is elected a Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, Eng.

—The Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway is formally opened for traffic from Aylmer, P.Q., to the Quyon, a distance of 30 miles, by running a passenger train on which are a number of guests. On returning to Aylmer the party is entertained at luncheon by Mr. C. N. Armstrong, the contractor.

—At the Assize Court, Victoria, B.C., Judge Crease presiding, Aht Ah, a Skeena Indian, is found guilty of murdering Chas. Yeomans, on 6th June. Mr. Drake, Q.C., appears for the prisoner and Atty.-Genl. Davis for the Crown. The deceased had been on a canoe expedition with the prisoner's son and the latter was drowned. The murder was committed in cold blood as an act of vengeance. Yeomans was standing at the door of his store when Aht Ah approached him with his arms folded and when quite close suddenly drew a knife and stabbed Yeomans in the neck, killing him almost instantly.

10.—Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, Q.C., son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, is married at Ottawa to the only daughter of the Hon. A. W. McLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The ceremony is performed by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of London, Ont., assisted by Rev. Mr. Herridge, of Ottawa.

11.—The silver jubilee of Archbishop Lynch is celebrated in Toronto with great *eclat*, a very large number of pre-

lates from the United States and Canada participating. Pontifical high mass is sung in the morning in Saint Michael's Cathedral by the Archbishop, the sermon being preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. After mass deputations from the various parishes of the diocese present addresses and testimonials to the Archbishop. In the evening a grand banquet is given in the Rossin House by his Grace the Archbishop, in honour of the visiting clergy and laity, at which about 250 guests are present. On the right of His Grace are Lieut.-Governor Robinson, Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, Atty.-Gen. Mowat, Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, Chief Justice Wilson, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; and on the left Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, Mayor Boswell, Bishop Goesbriand, of Burlington, Vt., Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., Col. Clarke, Speaker of the Ontario House of Assembly.

—Nathan S. Reid, the head of a swindling concern known as the "Royal New Brunswick Lottery," and carried on at St. Stephen's, N.B., is arrested at the instance of the Dominion authorities on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The swindle has been in existence for some years, and consisted in using the Post Office as the means of distributing enormous quantities of circulars purporting to give particulars of a grand lottery in which immense money prizes were to be given. These circulars were distributed in the United States, and the foolish people who bought tickets were simply fleeced of their money. It is said that no drawings in the so-called lottery ever took place and no prizes were ever paid. Although it had been known to the authorities for some time that a swindle was being perpetrated the Government experienced great difficulty in stopping it, owing to the adroit manner in which Reid and his associates used the Post Office at St. Stephen's, in Canada, and the Post Office at Calais, in the United States (just opposite St. Ste-

phen's), in such a manner as to keep just outside of the law of either country.

13.—About 3 o'clock A.M. an aerolite, which is subsequently dug up and found to measure a foot in diameter, falls on the farm of C. Francois, at Chateau Richer, P.Q. The fall is accompanied by a sound resembling a clap of thunder and a bright light which illumines the surrounding country for a considerable distance.

15.—At the Christmas sale of cattle at Liverpool, Eng., 30 head of Canadian cattle realize the average price of £30 per head, and are generally admitted to be the finest on the market, surpassing any of the British cattle offered.

—The Barsalou bridge, in course of erection at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., is blown over, while some 20 men are working on it. Three are killed and nearly all the others are injured, some severely.

—Six wooden buildings and contents are burnt in Woodstock, N. B. Owing to the engine of the Water Works not working the fire spreads very rapidly. Loss about \$50,000, partly covered by insurance.

—Mr. A. J. Magurn enters a suit for libel, \$5,000 damages, against the *Daily Ontario*, of Belleville, Ont. Mr. Magurn has been promoting the formation of a company for the establishment of a new paper, and he was, he claims, attacked with malicious and false statements by the *Ontario*.

16.—A fine seam of anthracite coal is discovered at Crowfoot Crossing, N.W. T., 800 miles west of Winnipeg, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

18.—The opening of the new railway from St. Jerome to New Glasgow, P. Q., which will form a part of the projected Great Northern Railway from Quebec, is celebrated by a banquet at New Glasgow, at which about 50 guests are present. The chair is occupied by the Mayor of the village, Mr. Furse.

—The coldest wave experienced in 3 years passes over Can. and portions of the United States, lasting from 1 a.m.

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on the 18th to 1 p.m. on the 21st, during which time the highest reading of the thermometer at Montreal is 2° above zero, and the lowest 23° below zero. At Mattawa the mercury falls to 40° below zero, and at Pembroke and other places to 35° below zero. In the vicinity of Utica, N.Y., the range is from 23 to 38° below, at Troy, N.Y., 30° below, and in New York city, 1 to 3° below.

19.—The Massey Memorial Hall, in connection with the works of the Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, is formally opened. The Hall, together with the library, reading-room, and lecture room for the use of the workingmen, is the result of a plan conceived by the late Charles A. Massey, and this fact is commemorated by the following inscription on the wall behind the platform:—"Massey Memorial Hall—Dedicated to the memory of Charles A. Massey, Dec. 19, 1884. 'To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.'" Mr. A. H. Massey, Presdt. of the Company, acts as Chairman, and amongst those present are Sir Leonard Tilley, Rev. Dr. Withrow, Mayor Boswell, John Hallam, J. J. Withrow, John Cowan, Oshawa, H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., and Dr. Ogden.

—The brigantine *A. S. H.*, of St. Malo, France, owned by Messrs. Omeys & Co., of St. Pierre, Miquelon, and bound from that place to Boston with a load of fish, is driven ashore on Sable Island during a heavy gale, and becomes a total wreck, all the crew except the first mate being lost. The solitary survivor undergoes great suffering, the thermometer being 12° below zero, and

he having to make his way for 6 miles to the lighthouse through a blinding storm. The last half mile he crawls on his hands and knees.

20.—A fire breaks out in the extensive mills of the Dominion Paper Co., at Kingsey Falls, P.Q., and almost entirely destroys the whole of the pulp department. Loss, about \$50,000; fully covered by insurance.

23.—The City and District Savings Bank of Montreal, makes its annual distribution of \$10,800 amongst the city charities.

25.—Mr. Edward Murphy, 1st Vice-Presdt. of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, Montreal, is presented by the Society with an address and an oil painting of himself, handsomely framed. Mr. Murphy has been connected with the society since its formation in Feb., 1841.

29.—The Kingston and Pembroke Railway is opened from Kingston to Renfrew, the present terminus of the road, a distance of 104 miles.

31.—The board, lodging, and clothing of 4 paupers in King's County, N.B., is sold at public auction by the Overseers of the Poor, at Sussex, N. B. This fashion of "farming out" the poor used to be very common in N. B. some years ago, but now nearly all the counties have almshouses, and King's is one of the few places where the old custom still prevails. A good deal of publicity is given to this sale by the press throughout the Dominion, and the system generally condemned.

APPENDIX No. 1.

I.—Statement of By-Elections to the House of Commons during 1884.
The names of the unsuccessful Candidates are given in Italics.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Vote ^s polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
29 Jan.	Kent, Ont.	c. Henry Smyth..... <i>l. James Samson, M.D.</i>	2,548 2,266	Unseating of sitting mem. (H. Smyth).
" "	York, N.B.	c. Thomas Temple..... <i>l. G. F. Gregory</i>	2,012 1,834	Death of sitting mem. (Jno. Pickard)
16 Apl.	Nicolet	c. Athanase Gaudet..... <i>l. D. E. Archambault</i>	1,535 1,136	Resignation of sitting mem. (F. X. O. Methot).
26 June.	Cumberland	c. Chas. J. Townsend, Q.C.	acc.	Appt. of sitting mem. (Sir Chas. Tupper) to be High Commr. for Can. in London.
3 July.	Cape Breton	c. Hector F. McDougall. <i>l. Newton L. MacKay, Q.C.</i>	1,395 1,245	Appt. of sitting mem. (Wm. McDonald) to the Senate.
10 July.	Megantic	<i>l. Hon. F. C. S. Langelier, LL.D., Q.C.</i> c. Joseph E. Turgeon.....	1,259 1,222	Unseating of sitting mem. (L. J. Côté <i>alias</i> Fréchette).
19 Aug.	Queens, P.E.I.	c. John T. Jenkins, M.D. <i>l. Wm. Welsh</i>	3,428 3,388	Appt. of sitting mem. (Mr. F. de St. C. Brecken) to the Postmastership of Charlottetown.
22 Aug.	West Ontario	<i>l. Jas. David Edgar</i>	acc.	Resignation of sitting mem. (Geo. Wheler).
31 Oct.	Beauce	c. Thos. Linière Tasche- reau..... <i>l. J. Poirier</i>	1,649 1,336	Appt. of sitting mem. (Joseph Bolduc) to the Senate.
22 Dec.	Maskinongé	c. Alexis L. Desaulniers. <i>l. C. J. Coulombe, M.D.</i> ..	607 370	Death of sitting mem. (Lt.-Col. F. Houde).

II.—Statement of Provincial By-Elections during 1884.

ONTARIO.

18 Jan.	South Renfrew	<i>l. J. F. Dowling, M.D.</i> c. Patrick Devine.....	1,033 687	Unseating of sitting mem. (Dr. Dowling).
5 March	South Oxford	<i>l. Geo. A. Cook</i> <i>l. Jas. Noxon</i>	1,963 1,862	Seat declared to be vacant owing to insanity of sitting mem. (Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C.).
14 Mch.	East Grey	c. Neil McColman..... c. Mr. My'ca.....	1,540 925	Death of sitting mem. (A. W. Lauder).
23 July.	Muskoka & Parry Sound	<i>l. Jacob Wm. Dill</i> c. Gilbert McEachren.....	1,988 1,861	Unseating of sitting mem. (Mr. F. G. Fauquier).
28 Augt.	Lennox	<i>l. G. D. Hawley</i> c. Geo. T. Blackstock....	1,444 1,402	Death of sitting mem. (Mr. A. H. Roe).

QUEBEC.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
9 Feb....	Montreal, East	c. Hon. L. O. Taillon, Q.C.	acc.	Acceptance of office as Atty.-Genl. by sitting mem. (Mr. Taillon).
" "	Sherbrooke	c. Hon. J. G. Robertson	"	Do. do. do. as Provl. Treasurer by sitting mem. (Mr. Robertson).
27 Mch.	Chateauguay	l. J. E. Robidoux, B.C.L. c. F. A. Quinn	854 703	Death of the sitting mem. (Dr. E. Laberge).
" "	Jacques Cartier	l. Arthur Boyer c. A. Prevost l. J. A. DeCarries J. B. Lecour	539 372 322 287	Appt. of sitting mem. (Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Q.C.) to the Bench.
" "	Three Rivers	i.c. H. R. A. Tarcotte c. Sève Dumoulin	509 325	Unseating of sitting mem. (S. Dumoulin).
" "	Two Mountains	i.c. Benj. Beauchamp l. Emery Ferry	905 747	Unseating of sitting mem. (B. Beauchamp).
2 April.	Gaspé	c. Hon. F. J. Flynn l. John Slous	1,216 228	Acceptance of office of sitting mem. (Mr. Flynn).
19 June.	Vaudreuil	c. Alfred Lapointe	acc.	Unseating of sitting mem. (E. Lalonde).
July ...	Laval	c. P. F. LeBlanc l. Amedée Gaboury	666 554	Unseating of sitting mem. (A. Gaboury).
29 Oct...	Megantic	l. John Whyte c. Wm. L. Hume, M.D.	1,249 1,226	Appt. of sitting mem. (Hon. G. Irvine, Q.C.) to the Bench.

NOVA SCOTIA.

2 July..	Cumberland	l. Thos. R. Black	acc.	Election of one of the sitting mems. (C. J. Townshend) to House of Commons.
20 Aug.	Halifax	l. Hon. Wm. S. Fielding c. John Y. Payzant	2,625 2,447	Acceptance of office by sitting mem. (Hon. W. S. Fielding).

NEW BRUNSWICK.

28 June.	Victoria	c. Geo. T. Baird l. J. E. Porter		Resignation of sitting mem. (R. W. L. Tibbitts).
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MANITOBA.

D. TE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Jan. . . .	La Verandrye	c. Louis A. Prud'homme l. J. Owens	309 148	Unseating of sitting mem. (W. Goulet). Death of sitting mem. (Hon. A. M. Sutherland).
8 April.	Kildonan	c. John Macbeth l. J. Thompson	109 60	
13 May.	North Dufferin	c. Hon. D. H. Wilson, M.D.	acc.	Acceptance of office by sitting mem. (Dr. D. H. Wilson).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

April . . .	New Westminster (City)	l. Jas. Cunningham c. W. N. Bole H. V. Edmunds		Resignation of sitting mem. (Hon. W. J. Armstrong).
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

20 Feb.	Queens (4th Dist.)	c. Alex. Martin l. D. M. McMillan	728 466	Death of sitting mem. (A. D. McMillan).
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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

28 June.	Calgary	Jas. D. Geddes J. K. Oswald	100 88	Elections to Executive Council of N.W. Territories under 38 Vic., cap. 9, s. 13.
" "	Moose Mountain	J. G. Turriff Frank Taylor	98 53	

APPENDIX No. 2.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- ABBOTT, HON. J. J. C., b. St. Andrew's, P.Q., 12 Mch., 1821; advocate, 1847; Q.C., 1862; D.C.L., 1867; entd. Parl., 1857; Sol. Genl. L. C., 1862; solicitor and standing counsel to Can. Pacific Railway Co., 1880; is Dean of Faculty of Law, McGill Univ.
- ADAM, G. M., b. 1839; founded *Canada Bookseller*, 1869; *Canadian Monthly*, 1872; *Canada Ed. Monthly*, 1879; author of *The Canadian North-West: its History and its Troubles*, 1885.
- AIKINS, HON. JAS. COX, b. in Peel, Ont., 30 March, 1823; entd. Parl., 1854; M. L. C., 1862; Senator, 1867; P. C., 1869; Lt.-Gov. Manitoba, 1882.
- ALBANI-GYE, MAD. [MARIE LOUISE EMMA CECILE LAJEUNESSE], b. Chambly, P.Q., 27 Sept., 1847; made her *début* as a vocalist, Messina, 1870; Florence, London, Paris, 1872; American tour, 1883.
- ALLAN, ANDREW, b. Saultcoats, Scot., 1 Dec., 1822; came to Can., 1839; became a mem. of the firm of Edmondson, Allan & Co., 1846; is now head of the firm of H. & A. Allan, owners of the well known line of ocean steamers bearing their name.
- ALLAN, HON. GEO. WM., b. Toronto, 9 Jan., 1822; barrister, 1846; Mayor of Toronto, 1855; M.L.C., 1858; Chief Comm. Canada Co., 1865; Senator, 1867; D.C.L., 1877; Chancellor Univ. Trinity College, 1877.
- ALLEN, A. A., b. Fort Covington, N.Y., 14 Jan., 1830; joined Ontario Bank, 1 July, 1867; Managr. at Port Perry, 1877; do. Toronto, 1882; Cashier Central Bank of Canada, 1884.
- ALLEN, HON. J. C., b. Kingsclear, N.B., 1 Oct., 1817; barrister, 1840; declined Q.C., 1860; entd. Parl., 1856; Sol. Genl., 1856; Speaker, 1862; Atty.-Genl., 1865; Puisne Judge, 1865; Chief Justice of N.B., 1875; LL.D., 1882.
- ALLEY, GEO., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 22 Jan., 1844; barrister, 1865; County Judge, Queen's, P.E.I., 1874.
- ALLEYN, HON. CHAS., b. MYRUS WOOD, Cork, Irel., Sept., 1817; advocate, 1840; Mayor of Quebec, 1854; entd. Parl., 1854; Q.C., 1857; M.E.C., 1857; Sheriff of Quebec, 1866.
- ALLISON, D., b. Newport, N.S., 3 July, 1836; B.A., 1859; M.A., 1862; Presdt. Mt. Allison College, 1869; LL.D., 1873; Chief Supt. of Education, N.S., 1877.
- ALMON, HON. W. J., b. Halifax, N.S., 27 Jan., 1816; B.A., 1834; M.D., 1838; entd. Parl., 1872; Senator, 1879; a Governor of King's College, Windsor, N.S.
- AMTOT, G., b. St. Gervais, P.Q., 10 Dec., 1843; advocate, 1867; entd. Parl., 1881; ed. *Courrier du Canada*; Lt.-Col. 9th Batt. V.M., 1880; took part in N. W. campaign, 1885.
- ANGERS, HON. A. R., b. Quebec, 1838; advocate, 1860; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1874; M.E.C., 1874; Commons, 1880; Q.C., 1880; Puisne Judge, S.C., P.Q., 1880.
- ANGLIN, HON. T. W., b. Clonakilty, Cork, Irel., 31 Augt., 1822; entd. St. John, (N.B.) *Freeman*, 1849; entd. Parl., 1860; M.E.C., 1865; Speaker of the Commons, 1874; editor Toronto *Tribune*, 1883.
- ANGUS, R. E., b. Bathgate, Scot.; joined Bank of Montreal, 1852; Genl. Manager, 1870; dir. Can. Pacific Railway, 1881.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- ANAND, HON. W. W. b. Halifax, N. S., 1908; journalist; entd. Parlt., 1887; M.E.C., 1859; Premier of N.S., 1867; M.L.C., 1867; Dom. C. Agent in Eng., 1875; retired, 1878.
- ANSON, HON. AND RT. REVD. ADELBERT J. B., b. in Eng., 1840; B.A., 1862; M.A., 1867; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.); rector of Wootwich, Eng., 1875; Bishop of Assiniboia, N.W.T. (now Qu'Appelle), 1884.
- ASCHBAULT, J. L., b. Verannes, P.Q., 19 June, 1849; advocate, 1871; B.C.L., 1871; Presid. Cartier Club, 1876; author of *Jacques Cartier, a drama*, and various other works.
- ASCHBAULT, HON. L., b. Longue Pointe, P.Q., 1817; N.P., 1836; entd. Parlt., 1837; M.E.C., 1867.
- ASCHBOLD, HON. SIR A. G., b. Truro, N. S., 18 May, 1814; barrister, 1838; entd. Parlt., 1851; Q. C., 1856; Sel. Genl. N. S., 1856; Atty.-Genl., 1860; P. C., 1867; Lt.-Gov. Manitoba, 1870; of N. S., 1873; Judge in Equity, 1873; D. C.L., 1883; K. C. M. G., 1888.
- ARDAUGH, A. A., b. Waterford, Ire., 18 Sept., 1835; barrister, 1861; Junior Judge, Simcoe, Ont., 1872.
- ARDAUGH, W. D., b. Tipperary, Ire., 1828; barrister, 1856; joint ed. *Canada Law Journal*, 1857; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; Deputy Atty.-Genl. of Man., 1882; Co. Ct. Judge, Eastern Judicial Dist., Man., 1888.
- ARMOUR, HON. J. D., b. Otonabee, Ont., 4 May, 1830; B.A., 1850; barrister, 1853; Co. Atty., N. & D., 1858; Clk. of the Peace, 1861; Q. C., 1867; Puisne Judge Queen's Bench, Ont., 1877.
- ARMSTRONG, HON. J. S., b. Berthier, P.Q., 27 April, 1821; advocate, 1844; author of *A Treatise on the Law of Marriages in Lower Canada* (1837); Chief Justice of St. Lucia, W. I., 1871; Codifier of the Laws of St. Lucia, 1879; C. M. G., 1879; Chief Justice of Tobago, W. I., 1880; retired, 1881; Presid. Montreal and Sorel Railway, 1883; of Gr. Eastern Railway, 1884.
- AUBIN, N., b. Paris, France, 1812; edited *La Patrie*, Quebec, 1837; imprisoned, 1838; founded *Le Courier*, 1845; *Le Tribune*, 1862; Gas Inspector, Montreal, 1878; Swiss Consul at Montreal.
- AUSTRI, REV. BEN. FISH, b. Brighton, Ont., 21 Sept., 1850; entd. Meth. Ep. Ch., 1870; B.A., 1877; served at Ottawa and Prescott; M. A.; B. D., 1881; Principal Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., 1881; was editor *Temperance Union*, and the *Methodist Episcopical Pulpit* (1880); author of *Popular Sins*, a volume of sermons (1879), and the *Gospel to the Poor, versus Few Rings* (1884).
- AUSTIN, HON. H. W., b. Iffracombe, Eng., 1825; called to bar, L. C., 1848; Joint Fire Comm., 1878; Chief Justice Bahama Islands, 1880.
- BABY, HON. L. F., GÉO., b. Montreal, 26th Aug., 1834; advocate, 1857; entd. Parlt., 1874; Q. C., 1873; P. C., 1878; Puisne Judge Queen's Bench, P. Q., 1880; is Presid. Numismatic and Antiquarian Soc. of Montreal.
- BADGLEY, HON. WM. b. Montreal, 1801; advocate, 1823; delegate to Eng. from Constitutional Assn., 1837; Circuit Judge, 1844; M. E. C. and Atty.-Genl. L. C., 1847; entd. Parlt., 1847; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., P. Q., 1855; L.L.D., 1855; D. C. L., 1855; Prof. of Criminal Law Laval Univ., 1855; Puisne Judge Queen's Bench, 1873; retired, 1877.
- BAILEY, L. W., b. West Point, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1839; Asst. to Prof. of Chemistry, Harvard College; Prof. of Chemistry and Natural science, Univ. of N. B., 1861; M. A.; Ph. D., 1873; author of various scientific reports.
- BAILLIAGE, CHAS. F., b. in Quebec, Sept., 1827; architect, engineer and surveyor, 1848; Vice-Presid. Assn. of Architects and Civil Engineers of Can., 1861; author of a treatise on geometry and trigonometry (1866); city engineer, Quebec, 1867; chairman Bd. of Examiners of Land Surveyors, P. Q., 1875; Presid. of Bd. of Land Surveyors and Engineers, P. Q., 1882; is an hon. mem. of the Soc. for the Generalization of Education in France, and a chevalier of the order of St. Sauveur de Monte Réale, Italy.
- BAILLIAGE, GEO. F., b. Quebec, 16 Oct., 1824; entd. public service, 1844; J. L. S., 1847; Deputy. Min. of Public Works, 1879.

BAKER, HON. L. E., b. Yarmouth, N. S., 13 May, 1831; founded Free Museum and Public Library, Yarmouth, 1872; M. L. C. of N. S., 1878; is Presid. of the Western Counties Railway Co., and of the Bank of Yarmouth.

BALDWIN, RICH. REVD. M. S., b. Toronto, 21 June, 1821; ordained, 1861; M. A., 1862; Rector of Montreal, 1873; D. D., 1882; Bishop of Huron, 1883.

H. BAKER, JAS. b. Annapolis, N. S.

- BAKER, HON. L. E., b. Yarmouth, N.S., 13 May 1831; founded Free Museum and Public Library, Yarmouth, 1872; M.L.C. of N.S., 1873; is Presdt. of the Western Counties Railway Co., and of the Bank of Yarmouth.
- BALDWIN, RICH^d. REVD. M. S., b. Toronto, 21 June, 1821; ordained, 1801; M.A., 1862; Rector of Montreal, 1872; D.D., 1882; Bishop of Huron, 1883.
- BARRER, JAS., b. Antrim, Irel., 1811; established Toronto Woolen Mills, 1853; Georgetown Paper Mills, 1854.
- BARBER, W. J., b. Antrim, Irel., 1809; established Toronto Woollen Mills, 1853; entered Ont. legislature, 1867.
- BARTHE, J. G., b. at sea, 1818; journalist, 1839; entd. Parlt., 1841; author of *Le Congrès national de France* (1855).
- BAXTER, GEO., b. Killaloe, Clare, Irel., 14 March 1832; barrister, 1853; Co. Ct. Judge, Wellington, Ont., 1882.
- BEATON, ALEX. H., b. Pickering, Ont., 20 April, 1838; M.D., 1864; Med. Supdt., Ont. Assn., 1875; Mayor of Toronto, 1870-71; entd. Parlt., 1880; Presdt. North-West Central Railway Co., 1884; author of *Paris; the Power Union and Francophonie* (1885).
- BEATY, JAMES, JR., b. Trafalgar, Ont., 10 Nov., 1831; barrister, 1855; O.C., 1872; D.C.L., 1875; Mayor of Toronto, 1870-71; entd. Parlt., 1880; Presdt. North-West Central Railway Co., 1884; author of *Paris; the Power Union and Francophonie* (1885).
- BEAUDRY, HON. LOUIS, b. L.C., 27 July, 1857; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1867; Parlt., 1874; Speaker of Ont. Assembly, 1876.
- BEAUGRAND, HONORÉ, b. Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q., 27 March, 1809; M.L.C., 1867; was Member of M. Council for 12 years.
- BEAUFRE, HON. LOUIS, b. Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q., 27 March, 1809; journalist, 1869; founded *la Patrie*, the organ of the French Liberal party in Montreal, 1819; appld. *officier d'Académie* by the French Govt., 1883; Mayor of Montreal, 1885; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France, 1885.
- BEAUFRE, HON. ROBT., b. Leigh, Staffordshire, Eng., 28 Jan., 1836; entd. Legislature, B.C., 1871; M.E.C., 1872; Premier, 1882.
- BREES, W. G., b. Montreal, 1844; founded *Canadian Journal, Dental Sciences*, Montreal, 1868; author of *Lacrosse, the National Game of Canada* (1860); and many other contributions to the press respecting Canadian Sports and Pastimes; Capt. of Lacrosse teams to United Kingdom, 1865 and 1883.
- BREGE, ALEX., b. Quebec, 19 July, 1840; author of *Dot it Down; The Creation of Manitoba, etc.*; Genl. Emigration Agent, C. P. Railway, in London; F.R.G.S., 1885; F.S.S., 1885.
- BROBIE, SIR M. B., b. Eng., 1810; B.A., 1841; called to Eng. bar, 1844; Judge B.C. and Judge Vice-Admiralty Ct., 1858; Knighted, 1875.
- BELANGER, HON. L., b. St. Vincent de Paul, P. Q., 28 April, 1825; advocate, 1852; Poineau Judge Superior Ct., P. Q., 1873.
- BELL, HON. A. C., b. Picton, N.S., Nov., 1847; entd. legislature, N.S., 1878; M.E.C., 1882; declined the local opposition, 1882.
- BELL, JNO., b. Strabhan, Irel., 10 June, 1823; barrister, 1851; solicitor G. T. Railway, 1852; Q.C., 1866.
- BELL, ROBT., b. Tp. of Toronto, Ont., June, 1841; P. L. S., 1859; C. E., 1861; Geological Survey, 1867; Prof. Chemistry and Natural Sciences, Queen's Univ., 1873; M.D., 1873; L.L.D., 1883; expedition to Hudson's Bay, 1884-85; author of various scientific reports and papers.
- BELLEAU, SIR N. F., b. Quebec, 20 Oct., 1808; advocate, 1832; Mayor of Quebec, 1850; M.L.C., 1852; Q.C., 1854; M.E.C., 1857; Knighted, 1860; Premier, 1865; Senator, 1867; Lieut. Gov. of Quebec, 1867; Knight Com. Royal Order of *Isabel la Católica*, 1872; K.C.M.G., 1879; Administrator of Quebec, 1885.
- BELLEHOSE, HON. J. H., b. Three Rivers, P.Q., 1829; entd. Parlt., 1863; declined seat in Cabinet, 1873; Senator, 1875.
- BENNETT, REV. JAS., b. Lisbaun, Irel., 17 Feb., 1817; licensed (Presbyterian Ch.), 1841; D.D., 1877; has had charge for many years at St. John, N. B., and has written largely.
- BESSON, T. M., b. Port Hope, Ont., 25 Nov., 1833; barrister, 1859; Q.C., 1880; Deputy Judge, N. and Durham, Ont., 1882; Junior, do., do., 1882.

- BORSFORD, HOS. BRUSS, b. Sookville, N.B., 26 Nov., 1813; barrister, 1838; entd. Parlt., 1851; M.E.C. (N. B.) 1865; Speaker, 1867; Judge County Ct., N. B., 1870.
- BOURBOIS, HOS. J. B., b. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., 19 May, 1835; advocate, 1863; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., P. Q., 1876.
- BOWELL, HOS. M., b. Rickinghall, Eng., 27 Dec., 1823; entd. Parlt., 1867; Grand Master Orange Order, 1870; P. C., 1878.
- BOYD, HOS. J. A., b. Toronto, Ont., 25 April, 1837; barrister, 1863; author of *A Summary of Can. History* (1860); M.A., 1861; Master in Chancery, 1870; Q. C., 1880; Chancellor of Ont., 1881.
- BOYD, HOS. JOHN, b. M. Aungmye, Irel., 1825; founder firm of Daniel & Boyd, 1836; a Senator, 1879.
- BOYD, JOHN, b. ent. Eng., 28 Nov., 1819; barrister, 1851; Junior Judge, York, Ont., 1859; Senior Judge, 1883.
- BRECKEN, H. N., F. DE ST. C., b. Charlottetown, P. E. I., 9 Dec., 1828; barrister, 1852; entd. legislature, 1863; Atty.-Gen., 1859; Q. C., 1872; entd. Parlt., 1873; postmaster, at Charlottetown, 1884.
- BRITTON, B. M., b. Gannanoque, Ont., 3 Sept., 1833; M.A., 1836; barrister, 1859; Mayor of Kingston, 1876; Q. C., 1880.
- BRODIE, J. H., b. Couper Angus, Scot., 1816; joined Commercial Bank of Scot., which he left to join Chartered Bank of India, in which he remained for some years in London, N. B., 1844; Royal Canadian Bank, 1871; Cashier St. Lawrence (now Standard) Bank, 1875.
- BROWN, HOS. C. P., b. Southampton, N. B., 1817; 1848; entd. Man. legislature, 1874; M. E. C., 1878.
- BROWN, JAC. GIBSON, b. Altona, Scot., 16 Nov., 1827; editor Toronto *Globe*, 1852; retired, 1882; Recr. Surrogate Ct., York, Ont., 1883.
- BROWN, HOS. P. T., b. St. John's, N. B., 1817; 1848; entd. Parlt., 1852; M.A., 1859; entd. Parlt., 1872; Q. C., 1875; *Batonnier* of the Bar, 1875; Y.L.N., 1880; Puisne Judge, C. C. (P. Q.), 1882; D.C.L., 1883.
- BRUCE, REV. G., b. Mount Pleasant, Ont., 22 April, 1844; M.A., 1869; ordained (Presbyterian), 1871; chosen by Can. Genl. Assembly to found Manitoba College, 1871; one of the founders of Manit ba Univ., 1877; author of *Manitoba* (1881); Presdt., Manitoba Historical Society, 1884; J.L.D., 1884; Moderator 1st Presb. Synod of Manitoba, 1884.
- BUCHANAN, HOS. G. V. W., b. Montreal, 20 Oct., 1825; advocate, 1846; Crown Prosecutor, Bedford, 1862; Q. C., 1873; Commr. for Consol.-dating General Statutes of Quebec, 1877; Puisne Judge S. C. (P. Q.), 1881.
- BUCHANAN, W. J., b. Montreal, 1828; entd. Commercial Bank of Can., 1847; joined Bank of Montreal, 1853; Agent, Woodstock, Ont., 1858; Manager at Brantford, Cobourg, Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal, in rotation; Asst. Genl. Manager, 1879; Genl. Manager, 1881.
- BUCKLE, R. M., b. Methwold, Norfolk, Eng., 18 March, 1837; M.D., 1862; Med. Supt. Insane Asylum, Hamilton, Ont., 1876; do., do., London, Ont., 1877; author *Man's Moral Nature*, (1879); *Wall, Whitman* (1883).
- BUES, ASTRUC, b. Côte des Neiges, P. Q., 24 Jan., 1840; B.L. (Paris), 1860; journalist, 1863; advocate, 1867; has published *Chroniques* (1875, 1877); *Le Saguenay et la Vallée du Sac St. Jean* (1880); and *La Lanterne* (1884).
- BURRING, C. W., b. Amnigan, Limerick, Irel., Sept., 1837; West India merchant; proprietor Toronto *Daily Mail*, 1878; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- BURRICK, GEO. W., b. Canning, N. S., 6 Feb., 1847; B.A., 1867; A.M., 1869; barrister, 1872; Deputy. Minr. Justice, 1882; a Commr. to Consolidate the Statutes of Can., 1883; Q. C., 1885; Crown Prosecutor at 3rd trial, 1885.
- BURGESS, ALEX. M., b. Stratford, Scot., 21 Oct., 1859; journalist; Official Reporter House of Commons, 1875; entd. Civil Service, 1876; Deputy. Minr. of Interior, 1883.
- BURN, GEORGE, b. Thurso, Scot., 10 Apl., 1817; entd. Royal Bank of Scot., May, 1852; Royal Can. Bank, Aug., 1866, served in other Can. Banks; appld. cashier, Bank of Ottawa, Jan., 1880.
- BURNHAM, Z., b. Tp. of Hamilton, Ont., 21 March, 1819; barrister, 1845; Junior Judge, York, Ont., and Peel, 1882; Judge, Co. Ont., 1883.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- BURNS, REV. R. F., b. Paisley, Scot., 23 Dec., 1826; licensed (Presbyterian), 1847; D.D., 1866, author of *Life and Times of Rev. Dr. Burns* (1872); and other works.
- BURROWS, ACTON, b. Eosbury, Herefordshire, Eng., 1833; came to Can., 1873; Manager Standard Printing Co., Elora, Ont., 1873; journalist, 1875; Deputy Minr. of Agriculture, Man., 1882; Genl. Manr. Times Printing Co., Winnipeg, 1885.
- BURTON, HON. G. W., b. Sandwich, Eng., 21 July, 1818; barrister, 1842; Q.C., 1863; Judge Ct. of Appeals, Ont., 1874.
- BUTLER, LE-COL. W. T., b. Tipperary, Ire., 1838; enl'd. army, 1858; led River Expedition, 1870; special Mission to Saskatchewan country, 1870; author of *Great Lone Land* (1872); *Wild North Land* (1873); C.E., 1874; Lieut.-Col., 1883.
- CAMERON, HECTOR, b. Montreal, 3 June, 1822; barrister, 1854; M.A., 1860; Q. C. 1872; enl'd. Parlt., 1873.
- CAMERON, HON. M. C., b. Dundas, Ont., 2 Oct., 1822; barrister, 1849; Q. C. 1863; enl'd. Parlt., 1861; Ont. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., (Ont.), 1867; leader of opposition, 1872; Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench, 1878; Chief Justice, Common Pleas, 1884.
- CAMERON, MALCOLM C., b. Perth, Ont., 12 April, 1831; barrister, 1850; Q. C. (Ont.), 1876; enl'd. Parlt., 1867.
- CAMERON, RT. REV. J., b. South River, Antigonish, N.S., 16 Feb., 1827; ordained, 1853; Ph. D., D.D. (Rome) 1853; Prof. of St. F. Xavier's College, 1854; Presid. of College; V. G., 1863; Coadjutor Bishop of Arichat, N.S., 1870; Bishop, 1877.
- CAMERON, JNO., b. Tp. Markham, Ont., 22 Jan., 1843; established *Daily Advertiser*, London, Ont., 1863; author of *Letters from Europe*; ed. and gen. manager, Toronto *Daily Globe*, 1882.
- CAMERON, SIR RICHD. E. W., b. Glengarry, Ont., 1826; went to N. Y., 1832; became head of firm of R. W. Cameron & Co., there; sent first ship ever sent from Am. continent to Australia for trade; Commr. for Australia at Am. Centennial Exhn, 1876; Commr. for Can. at Australian Exhns., 1879 and 1880-81; kni. hood, 1883.
- CAMPBELL, SIR ALEX., b. Yorkshire, Eng., 1822; barrister, 1845; Q. C., 1865; M.L.C., 1858; Speaker, 1862; ent. Govt. 1864; Senate, 1867; P.C., 1867; K.C.M.G., 1873; chairman of Com. u. for revising and consolidating the Statutes of Can., 1883.
- CAMPBELL, REV. JOHN, b. Edinburgh, Scot., 1810; M.A., 1865; founded Y.M.C.A., Toronto; prof. of Church History and Apologetics, Presb. College, Montreal, 1873; Order of Merit (1st class) of Roumania, 1882; author of many contributions to scientific literature.
- CANNIFF, WM., b. near Belleville, Ont., 1830; M.D., 1854; author of *A Manual of the Principles of Surgery* (1866); Dean of the Medical Faculty, Victoria Univ.; author of the *History of the Settlement of Upper Canada* (1869); Presid. of Can. Med. Assn.
- CARBERRY, RT. REV. J. J., b. Mullingar, Westmeath, Ire., 30 April, 1825; ordained priest, 1841; Prior of the Dominican Order at Limerick for 12 years; afterwards Provincial of the Order in Ire., and subsequently ass't. of the General at Rome; D.D.; R.C. Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., 1883.
- CARLING, HON. JOHN, b. Co. Middlesex, Ont., 23 Jan., 1828; enl'd. Parlt., 1857; M.E.C. (Can.), 1862; (Ont.), 1867; P. C., 1882.
- CARMAN, REV. ALB., b. Tp. Matilda, Ont., 27 June, 1833; prof. of Mathematics, Belleville Seminary, 1857; Principal, 1858; Elder Meth. Ep. Ch., 1863; M.A., 1869; Presid. of Albert College and Chancellor Albert Univ., 1866; D.D., 1874; Bishop of Meth. Ep. Ch., 1874.
- CARMAN, R. B., b. Iroquois, Ont., 23 Oct., 1843; barrister, 1873; Deputy Judge, S. D., and Glengarry, Ont., 1873; Junior do. do., 1883.
- CARON, HON. J. P. R., b. Quebec, 1843; advocate, 1865; B.C.L., 1865; enl'd. Parlt., 1873; Q. C., 1875; P. C., 1880.
- CARON, HON. L. E., b. L'Islet, P. Q., 10 N. v., 1828; advocate, 1855; enl'd. Parlt., 1857; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., P. Q., 1874.
- CARRY, REV. JNO., b. Ire., 1824; ordained (Ch. of Eng.), 1850; B.D., 1853; has served in Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto; author of a volume of sermons (1860), and of various sermons and pamphlets since published; D.D., 1883; now rector Fort Perry, Ont.

CARTWRIGHT, SIR R. J., b. 4 Dec., 1835; enl'd. Parlt., 1863; P. C., 1873; K.C.M.G., 1879.

CASALE, HON. L. E. N., b. St. Thomas, P. Q., 10 July, 1823; advocate, 1847; enl'd. Parlt., 1854; prof. of Commercial and Maritime Law, Laval University, 1858; J.L.D., 1865; Q. C., 1867; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., 1870.

- CARR, REV. JNO., D. THEO., 1824; ordained (Ch. of Eng.), 1830; B.D., 1855; has served in Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto; author of a volume of sermons (1860), and of various sermons and pamphlets since published; D.D., 1883; now rector Fort Ferry, Ont.
- CARTWRIGHT, SIR R. J., b. 4 Dec., 1835; entd. Parlt., 1863; P.C., 1873; K.C.M.G., 1879.
- CASABIT, HON. L. E. N., b. St. Thomas, P. Q., 10 July, 1829; advocate, 1847; entd. Parlt., 1854; prof. of Commercial and Maritime Law, Laval University, 1858; LL.D., 1865; Q.C., 1867; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., 1870.
- CASGRAIN, REV. H. R., b. Riviere Ouella, P. Q., 1831; author of *Légendes Canadiennes* (1861); *Histoire de la Mère Marie de l'Incarnation* (1864); *Vie des Saints* (1867) and other works; D.D., 1877.
- CASGRAIN, P. B., b. Québec, 1827; advocate, 1840; entd. Parlt., 1872; author of *The Life of Hon. Leclerc de St. Just*, 1885.
- CAVEY, REV. W. M., b. Kirkcubbin, Scot., 26 Dec., 1830; licensed (Presb., 1852; Prof. of Exegetical Theology and Biblical Criticism, Knox College, Toronto, 1860; Principal in do., 1870; Moderator Can. Presb. Ch., 1873; D.D., 1875; Presd. Ontario Teachers' Assn., 1877.
- CATLET, HON. WM., b. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 26 May, 1807; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1834; to the Ontario Bar, 1838; M.E.C., 1845; entd. Parlt., 1846; retired, 1841; has since been Provl. Auditor, Ont., and Reqr. Surrogate Ct.
- CHADWICK, C. Parlt., 1846; entd. Parlt., 1841; b. in St. Peterburg, Russia, 26 May, 1807; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1834; to the Ontario Bar, 1838; M.E.C., 1845; entd. Parlt., 1846; retired, 1841; has since been Provl. Auditor, Ont., and Reqr. Surrogate Ct.
- CHAMON, HON. H. W. Aveser, Ont., 18 Nov., 1842; barrister, 1864; Junior Judge, C. Ct., Wellington, Ont., 1873.
- CHAPMAN, HON. J. C., b. Vercobres, P. Q., 29 March, 1833; advocate, 1856; Puisne Judge, Superior Ct., P. Q., 1873.
- CHAPMAN, HON. J. C., b. Riviere Ouella, P. Q., 21 Dec., 1813; entd. Parlt., 1851; entd. Govt., 1864; P.C., 1867; Senator, 1868.
- CHAPMAN, THOS., b. St. Denis de la Boutellerie, P. Q., 23 Mch., 1838; LLL., 1879; advocate, 1879; chief ed. of *Le Courrier du Canada*, 1884.
- CHAPMAN, HON. J. A., b. Ste. Therese de Blainville, 9 Nov., 1840; advocate, 1861; entd. Que. legislature, 1867; Q.C., 1873; M.E.C., 1873; LL.D., 1878; Premier of Quebec, 1879; Prof. of criminal law, Laval University, 1880; Commandeur of St. Gregory, 1881; Commander of the Legion of Honour of France, 1882; entd. Dominion Parlt., 1882; P.C., 1882; chairman of Commission on Chinese Immigration, and Mission to California and B.C., 1884.
- CHAUVEAU, HON. J. O., b. Québec, 30 May, 1820; advocate, 1841; entd. Parlt., 1844; Sol. Gen., 1851; Q.C., 1853; M.E.C., 1855; Suplt. of Education, P. Q., 1855; LL.J. (McGill), 1867; D.C.L., 1862; D.L., 1867; Premier of Quebec, 1867; Speaker of the Senate, 1873; Sheriff of Montreal, 1877; LL.D. (Laval), 1878; Prof. of Roman Law, Laval, 1880; author of *Charles Guérin* (1854); *L'Instruction Publique au Canada* (1876).
- CHURCH, HON. C. E., b. Hancock Island, N.S., 1835; entd. Parlt., 1872; entd. N.S. legislature, 1882; M.E.C., 1882.
- CIMON, HON. M. H. E., b. Murray Bay P. Q., 30 March, 1848; advocate, 1871; LL.D., 1871; Crown Prosecutor, 1873; entd. Parlt., 1874; Q.C., 1882; Puisne Judge, S. C. (P. Q.), 1882.
- CLARK, DANIEL, b. Graydon, Scot., 29 Augt., 1835; M.D., 1838; author of *Pen Photographs* (1873); *Joseph Garth, a Novel*; Supdt. Provl. Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, 1875; Presd. Medical Council, Ont., 1876.
- CLARK, G. McK., b. Northumberland, Ont., 14 April, 1828; barrister, 1850; Junior Judge, Co. Ct., N. and D., 1857; Senior Judge, 1882; Commr. Can. Pacific Railway enquiry, 1880; for settlement of Intercolonial Railway claims, 1883.
- CLARK, HON. CHAS., b. Lincoln, Eng., 28 Nov., 1826; journalist, 1848; entd. Ont. legislature, 1871; Speaker, 1880-1884.
- CLARK, HON. J. J., b. Donegal, Ire., 7 July 1833; advocate, 1855; Q.C., 1867; acting Recorder of Montreal, 1868; entd. legislature, Man., 1870; Premier of Man., 1870; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1872.
- CLEMENTS, E. F., b. Yarmouth, N.S., 9 June, 1847; gent. agent Clements steamship line, 1868; manager, 1879; gent. mangr. N.S. Steamship Co., 1881; Vice-Consul for Hawaii, 1884.
- CLEARY, RT. REV. J. V., b. Dungarvan, Waterford, Ire., 8 Sept., 1828; ordained priest, 1851; D.D.; Presd. St. John's College, Waterford, Ire.; R.C. Bishop of Kingston, Ont. (1880).

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- COCHRANE, REV. WM., b. Paisley, Scot., 9 Feb., 1822; R.A., 1857; Licensed (Presb.), 1859; M.A., 1864; Presid. Young Ladies' College, Bradford, Ont. (1874); D.D., 1875; Moderator, 1882.
- COCHRANE, HON. M. H., b. Compton, P.Q., 11 Nov., 1824; Senator, 1872; famed as an importer and breeder of improved cattle stock.
- COCKERIN, G. R. R., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 15 Feb., 1834; Rector Model Grammar Sch., Toronto, 1858; Principal Upper Canada College, 1861; retired.
- COFFIN, HON. THOS., b. Barrington, N.S., 1817; entd. Parl., 1851; P.C., 1873.
- COLBY, C. C., b. Derby, Vt., 10 Dec., 1827; advocate, 1855; entd. Parl., 1867.
- COLLINS, J. E., b. Placentia, Nfld., 22 Oct., 1855; came to Can. 1875; ed. *Star* newspaper, Fredericton, N.B., and afterwards at Chatham, N.E.; subsequently on staff of Toronto *Globe*; author of *Life and Times of the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.R.* (1883); *Canada under the Administration of Lord Lorne* (1884); *Life of Louis Riel* (1885).
- COOK, REV. J.S.O., b. Sanguhar, Scot., 13 April, 1805; ordained, 1835; D.D., 1838; Moderator Presb. Synod, 1838, 1844; Principal Queen's College, Kingston, 1857; Principal Morrin College, Quebec, 1861; Moderator Gen. Assembly Presb. Ch. of Can., 1875; LL.D., 1'80.
- CORDNER, REV. J., b. Co. Down, Irel., July, 1816; Minr. Unitarian Congregation, Montreal, 1843; retired after more than 30 years service; founded *Bible Christian*, a monthly publication, 1844; do. *Liberal Christian*, do. do., 1854; author of "Twenty-five Sermons," a Memorial volume, and many tracts, sermons and pamphlets.
- CORNWALL, HON. C. F., b. Eng., 1836; called to Eng. bar, 1862; Senator, 1871; Lieut.-Gov. of British Columbia, 1881.
- COSTIGAN, HON. JO. T., b. St. Nicholas, P.Q., 1 Feb., 1835; entd. Parl., 1861; P.C., 1882.
- COUSSEAU, HON. M. J. C., b. Amherstburg, Ont., 3 Oct., 1819; advocate, 1841; Judge of Sessions of the Peace, 1870; Knight Order of Chas. III. of Spain, 1872; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1878.
- CRAWLEY, REV. E. A., b. Ipswich, Eng., 20 Jan., 1799; M.A., 1823; barrister, 1822; ordained Baptist Ch.; Prof. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Acadia College, N.S., 1840; Presid. of do., 1847; D.D.; Prof. of New Testament Exegesis and Principal Theological Faculty, Acadia College, 1878.
- CREASE, HON. H. P. P., b. Eng., 1825; called to Eng. bar, 1849; Atty.-Genl., B.C., 1861; Judge Supreme Ct., B.C., 1870.
- CREIGHTON, D., b. Glasgow, Scot., 1 Apl., 1843; journalist, 1864; entd. Ont. legislature, 1875.
- CRCKET, WM., b. Breckin, Scot., 1832; Principal Presbyterian Academy, Chatham, N.B., 1861; A.M., 1865; Principal Normal School, N.B., 1870; Suptd. of Education, N.E., 1883.
- CROOKS, HON. A., b. West Flamboro', Ont., 11 Dec., 1827; barrister, 1851; B.C.L., 1851; M.A., 1853; Q.C., 1863; LL.D., 1863; entd. Ont. legislature, 1871; M.E.C., 1871.
- CROSBY, P. A., b. Montreal, 23 Feb., 1842; asst. ed. Montreal *Transcript* and *Daily News*; editor Lovell's *Gazette* of B.N.A., 1873; Migr. Dom. Type Founding Co., 1879.
- CROSS, HON. ALEX., b. Lanarkshire, Scot., 22 Mch., 1821; advocate, 1843; Q.C., 1864; Puisne Judge Queen's Bench, P.Q., 1877.
- CROO, REV. J.A.N.O., b. Puy-en-Velay (Haute-Loire), 6 June, 1821; came to Can., 1846; author of *Études Philologiques sur quelques langues saurones de la l'Amérique* (1866); *Troquois Lezicon* (1881); and other learned works.
- CUBAN, J. J., b. Montreal, 22 Feb., 1842; B.C.L., 1862; advocate, 1863; LL.D., 1881; Q.C., 1882; entd. Parl., 1882.
- DALY, M. B., b. Québec, 6 Feb., 1839; barrister, 1864; entd. Parl., 1882; appld. Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, 1885; is Presid. of the Genl. Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Halifax, N.S.

DANIELL, JAS., b. Carrickmacross, Monaghan, Irel., 23 Nov., 1822; barrister, 1846; Commr. re University College, Toronto, 1855; Judge County Ct. P. and Russell, Ont., 1863.

DANSEREAU, C. A., b. Contrecoeur, P.Q., 1844; B.C.L., 1865; advocate, 1879; editor of *La Minerne*; Joint Clk. of the Crown, Mon.
1860.

- DAILY, M. B., b. Quebec, 6 Feb., 1836; barrister, 1864; entd. Parl., 1882; apptd. Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, 1885; is Presid. of the Genl. Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Halifax, N.S.
- DAMIELL, JAS., b. Carrickmacross, Monaghan, Irel., 23 Nov., 1822; barrister, 1846; Commr. re University College, Toronto, 1855; Judge County Ct. P. and Russell, Ont., 1863.
- DANSEREAU, C. A., b. Contrecoeur, P. Q., 1844; E.C.L., 1865; advocate, 1879; editor of *La Minerve*; Joint Clk. of the Crown, Montreal, 1880.
- DARTNELL, G. H. F., b. Limerick, Irel., 14 Feb., 1834; barrister, 1861; Junior Judge County Ct., Ont., 1873.
- DAVID, L. O., b. Saill-aux-Récollet, P. Q.; advocate, 1864; one of the founders of *Le Colonisateur* newspaper, and of *L'Opinion Publique*, of which latter he became editor; founded *Le Bien Public* (1874); author of *Biographies et Portraits* (1876).
- DAVIE, Hon. A. E. B., b. Somerseshire, Eng., Nov., 1846; barrister, 1873; entd. B.C. legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1877; Q.C., 1883.
- DAVIES, Hon. L. H., b. Charlottetown, P. E.I., 4 May, 1845; barrister, 1866; entd. P.E.I. legislature, 1872; Sol.-Genl., 1869; Premier, 1876; Q.C., 1880; entd. Parl., 1882.
- DAVIS, N. F., b. Ballyscallan, Limerick, Irel., 13 Jan. 1843; Barrister of Inner Temple, 1868; a contributor to leading Eng. Reviews; was correspondent for *London Standard* during Franco-German War; came to Can., 1872; has been editor of both *Toronto Globe* and *Mail*; Secy. to Royal Comm. re Can. Pacific Railway, 1880; and to Comm. of Inquiry into Chinese Immigration, 1884; author of *The Irishman in Canada* (1877); and other works; established *Regina Leader* (1882).
- DAVIS, J. F., b. Cork, Irel., 1827; barrister, 1852; Commr. Prohibitory Laws, U.S., 1875; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876; Co. Atty., Lambton, 1858; Junior Judge, Middlesex, 1876.
- DAWSON, Rev. A. McD., b. Redhaven, Scotland, 30 July, 1810; ordained priest, 1835; author of *Pius IX. and his Time* (1880); and other works.
- DAWSON, SIR JNO. WM., b. Pietou, N.S., 13 Oct., 1820; Supdt. of Education, N.S., 1850; Principal and Prof. of Natural History, McGill College, 1855; F.G.S., 1856; M.A., 1856; LL.D., 1857; F.R.S., 1862; awarded Lyell medal of London Geological Society for original geological researches, 1881; C.M.G., 1882; knighted, 1884; author of *Acanthian Geology* (1855); *The Origin of the World* (1879); *Fossil Men* (1880); *The Chain of Life* (1881), &c.
- DAWSON, S. E., b. N.S.; mem. Ed. of Arts and Manufactures, P. Q., 1880; a delegate to Washington on the subject of International Copyright, 1881; author of *Handbook of Montreal* (1882); *Copyright in Books* (1882); *Study on Tennyson's Poem—The Princess* (1882).
- DAWSON, S. J., b. Redhaven, Scot., about 1820; entd. public service as Supt. of Public Works, 1851; entd. Ont. legislature, 1875; entd. Parl., 1878.
- DAWSON, WM. MCD., b. Redhaven, Scot., 1822; Supdt. of Woods and Forests, Can., for some years; entd. Can. legislature, 1857; retired, 1863.
- DEACON, JNO., b. near Perth, Ont., 1 Jan., 1823; barrister, 1849; Co. Judge, Renfrew, Ont., 1866.
- DEAN, W. W., b. London, Ont., 25 Oct., 1830; barrister, 1859; Co. Judge, Victoria, Ont., 1874.
- DE BOUCHERVILLE, Hon. C. E. B., b. Boucherville, P. Q., 1820; M.D.; entd. Parl., 1861; M. L. C. (Que.), 1867; M.E.C. (do), 1867; Premier, 1874; Senator, 1879.
- DE GELLES, A. D., b. St. Laurent, P. Q., near Montreal, 15 Augt. 1842; editor *Le Journal de Québec*, 1867; *La Miroir*, 1872; *L'Opinion Publique*, 1881; Asst. Librarian to Parl., 1880; Civil Service Examiner, 1882; acting Librarian, 1884; joint Librarian, 1885.
- DE COSMOS, Hon. AMOR, b. Windsor, N. S.; founded *British Colonist* newspaper, Victoria, B.C., 1858; do. *Daily Standard*, do., 1870; entd. Parl., 1860; Premier of B. C., 1872; Special Agent to Can. and Eng. for B. C., 1873, 1881.
- DENTON, G. T., b. Toronto, Ont., 31 Augt., 1839; barrister, 1861; LL.B., 1861; Lieut.-Col. commanding Cavalry, Toronto, 1866; Police Magistrate, Toronto, 1877; author of *History of Modern Cavalry* (1877), for which he obtained a prize of 5,000 roubles from Russia, and other works; took part in North-West campaign, 1866.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- DEANSTROUT, R., b. Dumbartonshire, Scot., 1815; barrister, 1849; Q. C., 1867; Judge Co. Ct., Peterb'g, Ont., 1868.
 DEAT, J. C. b. Kendall, Eng., 8 Nov., 1841; attorney, 1865; has been on staff of London (Eng.), *Daily Telegraph* and Toronto *Globe*; ed. *Canada's Political Gallery* (1888); author of *Canada since the Union of 1841*, and other works.
 DES BRAY, M. B., b. Chester, N. S., 19 March, 1828; barrister, 1851; entd. N. S. legislature, 1867; Speaker, 1875; Co. Ct. Judge, N. S., 1876.
 DESJARDINS, T. C. A., b. Terrebonne, P. Q., 6 May, 1841; advocate, 1863; journalist, 1868; Knight of Order Pius IX., 1872; entd. Parl., 1874.
 DEWOLFE, HON. E. Percit, Beauport, Quebec, 1879.
 DEWOLFE, HON. E. Devonshire, Eng., 1835; C. E.; entd. B. C. legislature, 1868; entd. Parl., 1872; Indian Commr. N. W. T., 1879; Lieut.-Gov., 1881.
 DONOHY, HON. MARCUS, b. Duggiven, Irel., 1830; advocate, 1848; Q. C., 1872; Puisne Judge, Superior Ct., P. Q., 1873.
 DOWELL, JAS., b. 29 Nov., 1842; entd. Parl., 1872; President, Maritime Bank, 1873; retired, 1881.
 DORON, SIR AS. P. Q., b. St. Anne's, P. Q., 17 Jan., 1818; a vocate, 1842; entd. Parl. (where he became leader of the liberal party from P. Q.); 1854; M. E. C., 1858; Q. C., 1863; *Editor General* of the *Star*; P. C., 1873; Chief Justice of Quebec, 1874; Advocate-Gen., b. Gt. Ct. of Q., 1876; Knighted, 1877; L.L.D., 1880.
 D'ORSIGNES, Lieut.-Col. L. G. GUYON, b. L'Assomption, P. Q., 1842; entd. Volunteer Militia Service, 1859; advocate, 1867; Brig. de Mors., 1868; Lieut.-Col., 1869; author of a pamphlet on Military Organization, 1874; Commandant School of Inf., 1875; Major, P. Q., 1881.
 D'ORSIGNES, T. E. D'OR, b. St. Roch de l'Achigan, P. Q., 30 Oct., 1818; M. D.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Victoria College, Co., Ont.; Member of the Order of St. Gregory.
 DOYLE, R. L., b. T. P. Masilda, Ont., 9 Dec., 1846; barrister, 1865; Mayor of Goderich; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Huron, Ont., 1883.
 DRAW, GEO. A., b. Glengarry, Ont., 21 Feb., 1839; barrister, 1854; entd. Parl., 1867; Q. C., 1872; Co. Ct. Judge, Wellington, Ont., 1882.
 DONOLAS, REV. GEO. b. Ashkirk Roxburghshire, Scot., Oct., 1825; came to Can., 1832; ordained (Meth.), 1850; Missionary to Bermuda, 1859; returned to Can., 1853; and settled in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton; Principal Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal; L.L.D., 1869; famed for his eloquence.
 DOUTAR, JOSEPH, b. Beauchemin, P. Q., 11 March, 1825; advocate, 1847; one of the founders of *Le Pays* newspaper; Presid. Institut Canadien, Montreal, 1882; Q. C., 1863; author of *Le Finis de 1812* (1844); *Les Conventions de 1850* (1850); and other works.
 DUBUC, HON. J. b. St. Martin's, P. Q., 26 Dec., 1840; B. C. L., 1869; advocate, 1869; M. E. C. (N. W. T.), 1872; entd. legislature, Man., 1870; M. E. C. (Man.), 1874; Sr. Adv., 1875; Commons, 1878; Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench, Man., 1873.
 DUFFREN, EARL OF, b. Ffrench, Irel., 21 Jan., 1826; Governor-Gen. of Can., 1872 to 1878; K. C. B., 1862; K. P., 1863; G. C. M. G., 1876; L.L.D., 1878; D. C. L., 1879; G. C. B., 1886; Ambassador to St. Petersburg, 1879; to the Ottoman Porte, 1881; Gov.-Gen. of India, 1884.
 DUGAS, C. A., b. St. Remi, P. Q., 11 Feb., 1845; advocate, 1868; Judge and Presid. of Ct. of Sessions, Montreal, 1873.
 DUNHAM, FR. REV. J. T., b. Comarcour, P. Q., 6 Nov., 1811; ordained priest, 1833; R. C. Bishop of Ottawa, 1874; D. D., Count of the Holy Roman Empire, 1880.

DUNCAN, D. H., b. Brechin, Scot., 6 Jan., 1813; joined Royal Bank of Scot., 1860; London and County Bank, 1863; Bank E.N.A. in Can., 1869; acct. Merchants' Bank of Halifax, N.S., 1872; cashier, 1882.
 UYDE, COL. JOHN, b. in Eng., 1796; came to Can., 1813; served with the Can. Volunteers during war of 1812 and 1813; entd. Parliament of

- DUNSTON, D. H., b. Brechin Scot., 6 Jan., 1843; joined Royal Bank of Scot., 1860; London and County Bank, 1863; Bank E.N.A. in Can. 1869; acct. Merchants' Bank of Halifax, N.S., 1872; cashier, 1882.
- DYDE, Col. JAMES, b. Eng., 1796; came to Can., 1813; served with the Can. Volunteers during war of 1812 and during the rebellion of 1837-8; raised Light Infantry regiment of militia during "Minor" difficulty, 1841; was first Lt.-Col. of 1st Prince of Wales Rifles and, became Commandant of the Active Brigade, Montreal; C.M.G., 1870; hon. A.D.C. to the Queen, 1873.
- DYMOND, A. H., b. Cornwall, Eng., 21 A.V., 1827; gen. manager of *Toronto Star* newspaper, London, Eng., 1857; editorial staff Toronto *Globe*, 1859; entd. Parl., 1864; Principal Institution, Bradford, Ont., 1881.
- ЕДОНАР, J. D., b. Eastern Townships; P.Q., 10 Aug., 1841; barrister, 1864; entd. 1871. 1872; mission to B.C., 1873; author of National song "This Canada of Ours" (1st prize) Montreal, (1874), and of various pamphlets on public questions; Presid. Ont. Pacific Junction Railway, 1879.
- ELLIOTT, Rev. JAMES, b. Kingscourt, Cavan, Irel., 12 Oct., 1819; Ordained (Methodist), 1841; Chairman Can. Conference, 1865; D.D., 1877.
- ELLIS, V. b. Halifax, N.S., 1835; journalist, Postmaster St. John, N.B., 1870; entd. legislatures, N.B., 1882.
- FABE, Rt. Rev. F. C., b. Montreal, 28 Feb., 1827; ordained priest, 1850; Canon; Coadj. Bishop of Montreal, 1873; Bishop, 1877.
- FABE, Hon. L. K. H., b. Montreal, 4 Aug., 1834; has edited *Ordre* (Montreal), and *Le Libérateur*, Quebec; founded *L'Économiste*, do., 1867; *Sourcil*, Montreal, 1875; *Union-Gén.* for Quebec in France, 1881; founded *Le Paris-Canada*, 1884.
- FAREBER, EDWARD, b. near Castellan, Mecklenburg, 1810; entd. *St. Michaels' and Jesus Coll.*, Rome; came to Can., 1870; ed. *Daily Telegraph* (Tor.), 1870; *Toronto Mail*, 1874; *N. Y. W.*, 1882; *Windsor Times and Star*, *Toronto Mail*, 1884.
- FAUCHER, DE ST. MAURICE N. H. E., Q. P., b. A., 1822; served in Imp. Army in Mexico, 1864; Commr. to Geographical Exposition, Venice, 1881; Knight of Gasaloupe, 18 A.V., 1844; served in Imp. Army in Mexico, 1864; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1881; editor *Le Journal de Québec*, 1883; joined ed. staff of *Le Canadien* (1883-1813; Q.C., 1880; Vice-Chancellor, Ont., 1881.
- FERRIER, Hon. JAMES, b. near London, Ont. about 1841; barrister, 1843; Q.C., 1880; Vice-Chancellor, Ont., 1881.
- 1867; M.L.C. (Que.), 1867; Chancellor McGill Univ., 1884.
- FIELDING, Hon. Wm. S., b. Halifax, N.S., 24 Nov., 1848; journalist; entd. N.S. legislature, 1882; M.E.C., 1882; Premier, 1884.
- FLEMING, SANDFORD, b. Kirkcaldy, Scot., 7 J. Nov., 1827; C.E. Engineer-in-Chief Northern Railway, Can.; delegate to England from Red River, 1863; Chief Engineer Inver, J. A., 1867; C.E. Engineer-in-Chief Northern Railway, 1871; retired 1880; C.M.G., 1877; LL.D. (Que.), 1879; Chief Engineer of Queen's University, 1889; delegate to International Congress, Venice, 1881; presented with Freedom of Kirkcaldy, 1882; LL.D. (St. Andrews), 1884; dir. of Hudson's Bay Co.; delegate of Gt. Britain at Washington Conference for Prime Meridian, 1884; director, Can. Pacific Railway, 1885; author of *The Intercolonial, an Historical Sketch* (1876); *England and America* (1884), and other works.
- FLINN, HON. E. J., b. Prem. P.Q., 16 Nov., 1847; advocate, 1873; Prof. Roman Law, Laval Univ., 1874; LL.D., 1873; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1876; M.E.C., 1879-84.
- FORTIN, Hon. P., b. Vercheres, P.Q., Dec., 1823; M.D., 1845; entd. public service, 1847; Stipendiary Mgte. for Protection of Fisheries, 1852; entd. Parl., 1867; M.E.C., 1873; Speaker assembly, 1873; Speaker, 1877; entd. 1878.
- FOSTER, G., Hon. E., Kings C., N.B., 3 Sept., 1827; B.A., 1868; Principal teacher, High School, Fredericton, 1872; Prof. of Classics and History, Univ. of N.B.; entd. Parl., 1882; has held high rank in the Temperance body.
- FOURNESS, HON. J., St. Fungion, P.Q., 1824; advocate, 1846; journals, 1856; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parl., 1870; *Edinburgher* *Journal* of the Quebec Bar; P.C., 1873; Puisne Judge of Supreme Court of Can., 1875.
- FRAZEE, E. B., b. near Belleville, Ont., 6 Feb., 1841; B.A., 1863; barrister, 1863; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Hastings, 1881.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- FRASER, HON. C. F., b. Brockville, Ont., 1838; barrister, 1865; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1872; M.E.C., 1873; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876.
 FRASER, HON. J., b. Beaubien's Island, N.B., 1 Aug., 1829; barrister, 1852; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1868; M.L.C. (N.B.), 1870; M.E.C., 1871; Premier of N.B., 1878; Puisse Judge Supreme Ct., N.B., 1883.
 FRECHETTE, L. H., b. Lévis, P.Q., 16 Nov., 1839; advocate, 1864; founded *Le Journal de Lévis*, 1865; entd. Parl., 1874; author of *Mes Lottres*, poetry (1865); *Les Vair d'un Exilé*, poetry (1867); *Les Lettres à Basile*, prose (1872); *Papineau*, drama (1880); *L'Exilé*, drama (1880); *Les Fiancés Bénédicts*, poems (1879); and *Les Oiseaux de Neige*, sonnets (1879)^a, for which latter he was crowned by the French Academy, 1880; LL.D., 1881; chief editor *La Patrie*, Montreal, 1881.
 FULLER, THOS., b. Bath, Eng., 1825; architect; designed plans for Parl. Buildings, Ottawa, 1859; and for Capitol at Albany, N.Y., 1867; chief architect Dept. of Public Works, Can., 1881.
 GALT, SIR A. T., b. Chelms, Eng., 6 Sept., 1817; entd. Parl., 1849; M.E.C., 1858; P.C., 1867; D.C.L., 1867; K.C.M.G., 1869; Fisheries Comm., Halifax, 1877; G.C.M.G., 1878; High Commr. for Can. in London, 1880; retired, 1883; LL.D., (Edin.), 1883.
 GALT, HON. THOS., b. London, Eng., 12 Aug., 1815; Q.C., 1838; Puisse Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1869.
 GARAND, UBALDE, b. St. Louis de Gonzague, P.Q., 5 April, 1856; entd. mercantile life, 1870; asst. accountant La Banque Ville Marie, 1874; cashier, 1881.
 GARNEAU, HON. P., b. Cap. Sainté, P.Q., 8 May, 1823; Mayor of Quebec, 1870; entd. Que. legislature 1873; M.E.C., 1874.
 GEIKIE, W. B., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 8 May, 1836; M.D., 1852; Prof. in Med. Dept., Victoria Coll., 1856; L.R.C.S. (Ed.), 1867; F.R.C.S. (Ed.), 1867; L.R.C.S. (Lon.), 1867; Prof. of Med. and Clinical Medicine, Trinity College, Toronto, 1871; Dean of the Faculty, Trinity Medical School, 1878.
 GEOFFRION, C. A., b. Varennes, P.Q., Nov., 1843; B.C.L., 1866; Q.C., 1879; *Minister of the Bar*, Montreal, 1883.
 GEOFFRION, HON. F., b. Varennes, P.Q., 4 Oct., 1832; N.P., 1853; entd. Parl., 1863; P.C., 1874.
 GERIN, HON. ELZEAR, b. Yamachiche, P.Q., 14 Nov., 1843; joint ed. *Le Journal de Québec*, 1865; ed. *Le Canada*, 1866; and a writer for *Le Journal de Paris*; advocate, 1873; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1871; M.L.C., 1882.
 GILL, HON. C. L., b. Pierreville, P.Q., 1845; LL.B., 1867; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1871; Commons, 1874; Puisse Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1879.
 GIRARD, HON. M. A., b. Varennes, P.Q., 25 April, 1822; N.P.; entd. Man. legislature, 1870; Senator, 1871; M.E.C., Man., 1870; Premier, 1873.
 GIROUARD, P., b. St. Timothé, P.Q., 7 July, 1836; advocate, 1860; D.C.L., 1874; Q.C., 1876; entd. Parl., 1878.
 GISSONNE, F. N., b. Derbyshire, Eng., 8 Mich., 1823; C.E. and electrician; originator of trans-Atlantic submarine cable connections; Govt. Supt. of Telegraphs, N.S., 1849; do. do. Telegraph and Signal Service of Can., 1873.
 GLASS, DAVID, b. Westminster, Ont., 20 July, 1829; barrister, 1864; Q.C., 1866; entd. Parl., 1872; retired, 1874.
 GORDON, LIEUT. A. R., b. Aberdeen, Scot., 13 Feb., 1851; entd. K.N., 1863; was specially promoted for meritorious examination, 1871, and retired from the service with rank of lieutenant, Oct., 1873; deputy. Supt. Can. Meteorological Service, 1880; commanded expedition to Hudson's Bay, 1884 and 1888.
 GORDON, REV. D. M., b. Fricton, N.S., 30 Jan., 1845; M.A., 1863; B.D., 1866; ordained (Presb.), 1866; delegate from Can. to Genl. Assembly of Ch. of Scot., 1870; author of *Mountain and Prairie* (1880).
- GOWAN, HON. J. B., b. Wexford, Ire., 22 Dec., 1817; advocate, 1839; Dist. Judge, 1843; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1859, 1874; Chairman Bd. of Public Instruction; Royal Commr. Can. Pacific Railway, 1873; retired from the Bench, 1883; LL.D., 1884; Senator, 1880.
- GRAHAM, HUGH, b. Athelstan, P.Q., 18 July, 1848; founded the *Montreal Star* newspaper, 1869.
- GRANDIN, REV. VITTORE, b. St. Pierre la Cour (France), b. 6 Oct., 1800.

- GOWAN, HOS. J. R., b. Wexford, Ire., 22 Dec., 1817; advocate, 1839; Dist. Judge, 1843; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1859, 1874; Chairman Bd. of Public Instruction; Royal Commr. Can. Pacific Railway, 1873; retired from the Bench, 1883; LL.D., 1884; Senator, 1885.
- GRAHAM, HUGH, b. Athelstan, P.Q., 18 July, 1848; founded the Montreal Star newspaper, 1869.
- GRANDIN, RT. REV. VITAL J., b. St. Pierre la Cour (Laval), France, 8 Feb., 1829; titular bishop of Satala, 1857; Co-adjutor bishop of St. Boniface, 1859; first bishop of St. Albert, N.W.T., 1871.
- GRANT, VERY REV. G. M., b. Stellarton, N.S., 22 Dec., 1835; ordained (Presb.), 1860; M.A., 1861; Moderator Presbyterian Synod; Principal Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., 1877; D.D., 1878; author of *Ocean to Ocean* (1873), and other works.
- GRANT, JAS. A., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., 8 Aug., 1830; of Can. Med. Assn., 1872; F.R.C.P. (Lond.), being the first created in Can., 1882.
- GRAVEL RT. REV. E., b. St. Antoine, P.Q., 1837; vicar of Sorel; parish priest St. Hysacinthe; Bishop of Nicolet, 1885.
- GRAY, HOS. J. H., b. St. George's, Bermuda, W.I., 1814; barrister, 1837; Q.C., 1853; D.C.L., 1866; entd. Parlt., 1850; M.E.C., 1851; Premier of N.B., 1856; Umpire between Gt. Britain and U.S., under Treaty of Washington, 1857; H.M.'s Commr. Tenant Right question, P.E.I., 1860; Arbitrator for Dominion under 142nd sec., B.N.A. Act, 1867; author of *Confederation* (a history), 1871; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., B.C., 1872; mem. Chinese Immigration Commission, 1884.
- GRAY, HOS. J. H., b. P. E. Island, 1817; served in 13th Hussars and 7th Dragoon Guards in India and Cafraria (mentioned in general orders for gallantry in the field and medal); retired, 1862; Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, P.E.I.; Premier of P.E.I., 1864; Presdt. Confederation Conference, Charlottetown, 1864; C.M.G., 1870.
- GREENWAY, THOS., b. Cornwall, Eng., 1838; entd. Parlt., 1875; entd. Man. I legislatures, where he is Leader of the Opposition, 1879.
- GRIFFIN, W. M. H., b. London, Eng., 7 Aug., 1812; entd. Imperial public service, 1831; Secy. P. O. Dept., 1851; Depty. P. M. Genl., 1857.
- GRISDALE, VERY REV. b. Bolton, Eng., 1845; ordained priest, 1872; Master St. John's College, Agra, India, 1870; asst. min. Old Ch. of Calcutta, 1871; Prof. of Systematic Theology, St. John's College, and Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Man., 1874; B.D., 1875; Dean of Rupert's Land, and Prof. of Pastoral Theology, St. John's College, 1882.
- GWINNE, HOS. J. W., b. Castletown, Ire., 30 Mch., 1814; barrister, 1837; Q.C., 1850; Puisne Judge Common Pleas, Ont., 1850; Supreme Ct. of Can., 1879.
- GZOWSKI, COL. C. S., b. St. Petersburg, Russia, 5 Mch., 1813; entd. the Russian army, 1830; took part in the Polish Insurrection, 1830-33; advocate, Penn., U.S., 1837; entd. public service, Can., 1841; Chief Engineer St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, 1849; railway contractor, 1853; Presdt. Dom. Rifle Assn., 1869; A.D.C. to the Queen, 1879.
- HAGARTT, HOS. J. H., b. Dublin, Ire., 17 Dec., 1816; barrister, 1840; Q.C., 1850; D.C.L., 1855; Puisne Judge Common Pleas, Ont., 1856; do. Queen's Bench, 1862; Chief Justice, Common Pleas, 1868; do. Queen's Bench, 1878; do. of Ont., 1884.
- HAGUE, GEO., b. Rotherham, Eng., 1825; entd. service Sheffield Banking Co.; came to Can. as financial manager of a firm of railway contractors, 1854; accountant Bank of Toronto, 1856; cashier, 1863; genl. mangr. Merchants Bank, Can., 1877; chairman Congregational College of B.N.A., 1882; has been a prominent contributor to the press on subject of Banking and Finance, and was instrumental, in 1871, in preserving the right of issue to the banks.
- HALBURTON, R. G., b. Nova Scotia, 1833; M.A., 1852; D.C.L., 1877; Q.C., 1880; author of *New Materials for the History of Man;* and other works.
- HALL, R. N., b. Laprairie, P.Q., 26 July, 1836; *Bâtonnier* of Quebec Bar, 1878; Q.C., '80; LL.D., 1880; entd. Parlt., 1882.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- HAMILTON, RIGHT REV. CHAS. b. Hawkesbury, Ont., 6 Jan. 1834; M.A. (Univ. Coll., Oxford, Eng.); ordained priest, 1858; incumbent of St. Matthew's, Quebec; Prolocutor of Lower House, Provl. Synod of Ch. of Eng. of Can., 1882; elected Lord Bishop of Niagara, 1885; d. D., 1885.
- HAMILTON, HON. JOHN, b. Quebec, 1827; M.L.C., 1860; Senator, 1867; Presdt. Merchants' Bank of Can., 1878; retired, 1882.
- HASTINGS, HON. D. L., b. Shediac, N.B., 27 June, 1835; entd. N.B. legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1881; Premier, 1882.
- HASLAN, EDWARD, b. Toronto, 1856; Champion Sculler of the World, 1883-85.
- HANNA, JAS., b. Richibucto, N.B., 1842; barrister, N.B., 1867; official Reporter to Supreme Ct. of N.B., 1867; retired, 1873; joined newspaper press, 1862; and is now asst. ed. Montreal Herald; author of *The Captivity of John Gyles* (1875); *History of Acadia* (1878); *History of Queen's Rangers* (1883), and other works.
- HARDY, HON. A. S., b. Mount Pleasant, Ont., 14 Dec., 1837; barrister, 1865; entd. Ont. legislature, 1873; Q.C., (Ont.), 1876; M.E.C., 1877.
- HARRIS, ROBT., b. Carnarvon, Wales; came to P.E.I., 1856; elected to R.C.A., 1879; has exhibited in Paris Salon and Royal Academy of Eng.; commissioned by Can. Govt. to paint picture commemorative of Confederation, 1883.
- HARRISON, ELI, b. ; barrister, B.C., 1875; Deputy. Regr.-Genl. of Titles, B.C., 1875; Law Clk. to B.C. Assembly, 1876; Clk. of B.C. Assembly, 1878; Deputy, Atty.-Genl., 1878; Stipendiary Magistrate for B.C., 1884; Co. Ct. Judge, Lillooet and Cariboo, 1884.
- HARWOOD, LIEUT.-COL., A.C. DEL., b. Montreal, 23 April, 1825; entd. Parlt., 1863; Dept.-Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, 1868.
- HAVILAND, HON. T. H., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 13 Nov., 1822; barrister, 1845; entd. P.E.I. legislature, 1846; Q.C., 1865; M.E.C., 1859; Speaker, 1863; Senator, 1873; Lieut.-Gov. P.E.I., 1873; retired, 1884.
- HELLMUTH, RT. REV. I., b. near Warsaw, Poland, 14 Dec. 1817; joined Ch. of England, 1841; ordained priest, 1846; Prof. Bishop's Coll., Lennoxville, P.Q.; D.D., 1854; Archdeacon of Huron; Principal and Prof. of Divinity, Huron Theological Coll., 1862; founded Hellmuth Coll., 1865; Hellmuth Ladies' Coll., 1869; Bishop of Norfolk, 1871; D.C.L., 1871; Bishop of Huron, 1871; resigned, 1883; founded Western University, 1881; Asst. Bishop of Ripon, Eng., 1883.
- HENDERSON, JAS. A., b. Stoke, Plymouth, Eng. Feb., 1821; served as an officer of Militia during 1837, and was present at the affair of the Windmill, Prescott; barrister, 1842; Master in Chancery, 1851; Chancellor of the Ang. Diocese of Ontario, 1862; D.C.L., 1862; Q.C., 1872; Grand Master of the Freemasons, 1879; Sub. Prior of the Great Priory of Can. of K. T.'s, 1882.
- HENDERSON, REV. WM., b. Londonderry, Irel., 22 May, 1834; B.A., 1854; M.A., 1857; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1858; came to Ont., 1862; Principal Montreal Diocesan Theological Coll., 1877.
- HENBY, HON. W. A., b. Halifax, N.S., 30 Dec., 1816; barrister, 1841; entd. Parlt., 1841; Q.C., 1849; Mayor of Halifax; M.E.C., 1849; Pusine Judge Supreme Ct., 1875.
- HENSLEY, HON. J., b. Tottenham, Eng., 12 June, 1824; barrister, 1847; Sol. Genl. P.E.I., 1851; M.L.C., and M.E.C., 1853; Q.C., 1857; Asst. Judge Supreme Ct., P.E.I., 1869.
- HERCHMER, LT.-COL. WM. M., b. Shipton-on-Cherwell, Eng., 13 Dec. 1844; entd. V.M. service, 1866; Lieut.-Col., 14th Batt. V.M., 1874; commanded company in Ont. Batt., Red River expedition, 1870; barrister, 1871; Supdt. N.W. Mounted Police, 1876.
- HERWET, COL. E. S., b. 25 Sept. 1835; Lieut. R. E., 1854; served in Can. during "Trent" affair, 1860; Major, 1872; Commandant R.M.C., Kingston, 1875; Lt.-Col., 1877; Col., 1881; C.M.G., 1883.

HICKSON, JOSEPH, b. Otterburn, Eng., 1830; entd. service North Eastern Railway, Eng.; Asst. to Genl. Mnggr. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, 1851; Chief Accountant, Grand Trunk Railway, 1861; Secy. Treasurer, 1862; Lieut.-Col. 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, 1867; Genl. Manager, 1874; Presdt. International Bridge Co.; presented with service of mate from *Abraham Lincoln*, 1883.

- 1874; commanded company in Ont. Batt., Red River expedition, 1870; barrister, 1871; Supdt. N. W. Mounted Police, 1876; HEWETT, Col. E. S., b. 25 Sept. 1835; Lieut. R. F., 1854; served in Can. during "Trent" affair, 1860; Major, 1872; Commandant R. M. C., Kingston, 1873; Lt.-Col., 1877; Col., 1881; C.M.G., 1888.
- HICKSON, JOSEPH, b. Otterburn, Eng., 1830; entd. service North Eastern Railway, Eng.; Asst. to Genl. Manr; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, 1851; Chief Accountant, Grand Trunk Railway, 1861; Secy. Treasurer, 1862; Lieut.-Col. 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, 1867; Genl. Manager, 1874; Presdt. International Bridge Co.; presented with service of plate from directors, in acknowledgment of his services, 1883.
- HILL, Rev. Geo. W., b. Halifax, N. S., 9 Nov., 1824; B.A., 1847; ordained priest, 1848; M.A., 1853; Prof. Pastoral Theology, King's College, N.S., 1854; Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, 1865; Chaplain to the Leg. Council, 1865; Chancellor Univ. of Halifax, 1876; author *Memoir of Sir B. Halliburton* (1864), and other publications; D.C.L., 1877.
- HILL, Rev. J. ENGAR, b. Glasgow, Scot., 18 Oct., 1842; M.A., 1868; B.D., 1872; licensed (Presb.), 1873; presented by the Queen, minr. Burnt Island, Fife, and there ordained, 1873; minr. St. Paul's, Dundee, 1877; St. Andrew's, Montreal, 1882.
- HILL, Hon. P. C., b. Halifax, N.S., 13 Aug., 1813; barrister, 1844; B.C.L., 1855; D.C.L., 1858; entd. N.S. legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1897; Premier of N.S., 1875-78.
- HILLS, Rr. Rev. Geo., b. Egthorne, Eng., 1816; M.A.; B.D.; ordained priest, 1840; Curate of North Shields; Lecturer and Curate of Leeds Parish Ch.; Incumbent of Great Yarmouth; Hon. Canon Norwich Cathedral, 1850; Bishop of British Columbia, 1859; D.D., 1859.
- HINKS, SIR F., b. in Cork, Irel., 14 Dec., 1807; journalist, 1839; entd. Parlt., 1841; M.E.C., 1842; Premier, 1851; Governor of Barbadoes and Windward Islands, 1855; of R. Guiana, 1862; C.B., 1862; K.C.M.G., 1869; P.C., 1869; Boundary Commr., 1878; author of *Reminiscences of his Public Life* (1884).
- HIND, H. Y., b. Nottingham, Eng., June, 1823; Mathematical Master Provl. Normal Sch., Toronto, 1847; Prof. of Chemistry and Geology Trinity Coll., do., 1851; M.A., 1853; Geologist and Naturalist Red River Exploring Expedition, 1857; in charge Assiniboite and Saskatchewan do., 1858; F.R.G.S., 1860; in charge Expedition to Labrador, 1861; Director Geological Survey of N.B., 1864, and afterwards Prof. Chemistry and Natural History, King's College, N.S.
- HIRSCHFELDER, C. A., b. Toronto, 10 Nov., 1859; has made a special study of Ethnology, confining his examinations to Can., his main collection, which is the most complete representative collection in Can. Archaeology in the world, is now in the Dominion Museum, Ottawa; American Vice-Consul, Toronto, 1882.
- HODGINS, THOS., b. Dublin, Irel., 6 Oct., 1828; barrister, 1858; LL.B., 1858; M.A., 1860; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; Q.C., 1873; Master-in-Ordinary of the Supreme Ct., Ont., 1883.
- HODGSON, E. J., b. Charlottetown, P. E. I., 31 July, 1840; barrister, 1861; Q.C., 1879; one of the leaders of the bar of P.E.I.
- HOLLIES, HOS. S. H., b. East River, Pictou, N.S., 1830; barrister, 1865; journalist; entd. N.S. legislature, 1871; Premier of N.S., 1878; Prothonotary Halifax, 1882.
- HORBES, Rr. Rev. J., b. Exeter, Eng., 1828; ordained priest, 1852; Missionary at Moose Factory and adjacent Territory; first Bishop of Mooseonee, N.W.T., 1873; D.D., 1873.
- HOUSTON, W. M., b. Lanark, Ont., 9 Sept., 1844; B.A., 1872; associate ed. Toronto Globe, 1873; Provl. Librarian, Ont., 1883.
- HOWARD, Hy., b. Nemauch, Irel., 1 Dec., 1815; M.D., 1838; Med. Supdt. Provl. Lunatic Asylum, St. Johns, P.Q., 1861; Visiting Physician Longue Pointe Asylum, 1875; author of *The Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Eye* (1850); *The Philosophy of Insanity, Crime and Responsibility* (1882).
- HOWARD, R. P., b. Montreal, 12 Jan., 1823; M.D., 1848; L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1849; Presdt. College of Phys. and Surgeons, Quebec; of Can. Med. Assn.; Dean of Medical Faculty McGill Univ., 1882.
- HOWLAS, HOS. G. W., b. Waterford, Irel., 19 May, 1835; entd. P.E.I. legislature, 1862; M.E.C., 1866; Senator, 1873.

- was priv. in several institutions; Presid. Albert Col. and Univ., Bellevue, Ont., 1875; D.D., 1875; Ph. D., 1875.
 JEFFERS, REV. W., b. Cork, Ire., 22 June, 1814; licensed (Meth. Ch.), 1837; ed. *Christian Guardian* 9 years; D.D., 1864; Presdt. Meth. Conference.
- JETTE, HON. L. A., b. L'Assomption, P.Q., 5 Jan., 1836; advocate, 1857; journalist, 1862; entd. Parl., 1872; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1874; LL.D., 1878; Prof. of Civil Law Laval Univ., 1880.
- JOHNSON, HON. F. G., b. Bedfordshire, Eng., 1 Jan., 1817; advocate, 1839; Q.C., 1847, 1853; Recorder of Rupert's Land, 1854; Judge Superior Ct. P.Q., 1865.
- JOHNSON, JAS., b. Ire., 1817; entd. public service, N.B., 1857; Auditor Gen., 1866; Asst. Commr. of Customs, 1867; Commr., 1875.
- JOLY, HON. H. G., b. France, 5 Dec., 1829; advocate, 1855; entd. Parl., 1851; Premier of Quebec, 1878; leader of the opposition Quebec Assembly, 1867, 1879.
- JONGAS, L. Z., b. Grand River, P.Q., 26 July, 1846; Sheriff of Gaspé, P.Q., 1876; Joint Commr. to International Fisheries Exhn., London, Eng., 1883.
- JONES, HON. A. G., b. Weymouth, N.S., Sept., 1824; entd. Parl., 1867; P.C., 1878.
- JONES, HON. T. R., b. St. John, N.B., 12 Sept., 1825; Presdt. St. John Bd. of Trade, M.L.C., 1869; M.E.C., 1871.
- JONES, S. J., b. Stoney Creek, Ont., 21 Dec., 1821; barrister, 1846; Co. Ct. Judge, Brant, Ont., 1853.
- KAULBACH, HON. H. A. N., b. Lunenburg, N.S., 1830; LL.B.; barrister, 1856; entd. Parl., 1863; Senator, 1872; Q.C., 1873.
- KEEFER, T. C., b. Thorold, Ont., 4 Nov., 1821; Engineer on Erie Canal, 1838; Asst. Engineer, Welland Canal, 1841; Chief Engineer, Ottawa River Works, 1845; author *Philosophy of Railways*, 1849; winner of prize for best essay on Influence of Canals of Can. on her Agriculture, 1850; Chief Engineer, Kingston and Toronto Railway, 1851; surveyed route for and designed bridge across St. Lawrence at Montreal, 1851; Chief Engineer Montreal Water Works, 1852; Engineer Montreal Harbour Commn., 1853; Chief Engineer Hamilton Water Works, 1857; do. Hamilton and Port Dover Railway, do.; do. Ottawa Water Works, 1872; Chief Commr. Paris Exhn., 1877; C.M.C., 1878; Officer Legion of Honour, France, do.
- KEEFER, SAM'L., b. Thorold, Ont., 22 Jan., 1811; commenced engineering career, 1827, upon the first construction of the Welland Canal; Secy. Bd. Works, 1839; Chief Engineer to do., 1841; in charge Welland Canal to complete enlargement, 1866; Engineer G. T. Railway, 1853; Inspector of Railways, 1857; Deputy, Commr. of Public Works, 1859; retired, 1864; designed Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, 1869, for which he received the gold medal of the Paris Expn. of 1878; Secy. Canal Commn., 1870; surveyed new route for Bas de Verte Canal, 1872; Royal Commr., Can. Pacific Railway enquiry, 1880.
- KELLY, THOS., b. Queen's Co., P.E.I., 1833; barrister, 1865; Railway Commr., 1871; entd. legislature, P.E.I., 1872; Recorder of Summerside, 1877; Co. Ct. Judge (Prince), 1879.
- KENNY, SIR E., b. Kerry, Ire., 1800; Mayor of Halifax; M.L.C. (N.S.), 1841; Presdt., 1856; Senator, 1867; P.C., 1867; Administrator of the Govt., N.S., 1870; Knighted, 1870.
- KERB, W. H., b. 19 Nov., 1826; advocate, 1847; Q.C., 1873; D.C.L., 1873; *Bâtonnier Général* of Bar of Quebec, 1877; Prof. International Law, McGill College.
- KILLAM, HON. A. C., b. Yarmouth, N.S., 18 Sept., 1849; B.A., 1872; barrister, 1876; Q.C., 1883; Puisne Judge Ct. Q. B., Man., 1884.
- KILLAM, A. E., b. Sackville, N.B., 25 Aug., 1834; entd. N.B. legislature, 1878; is Presdt. and Manager Albert Railway.
- KING, HON. GEO. E., b. St. John, N.B., 8 Oct., 1839; barrister, 1865; entd. N.B. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1869; Premier, 1870; Q.C., 1873; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct. N.B., 1880.
- KINGSTON, RR. REV. H. T., b. Eng.; B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861; deacon, 1869; priest, 1860; senior asst. curate, St. Andrews, Wells St., London, Eng., 1869; vicar Great Easter, Essex, 1878; bishop coadjutor of Fredericton, N.B., 1880; D.D., 1881.
- KINGSMILL, J. J., b. Quebec, 21 May, 1829; barrister, 1852; M.A., 1856; D.C.L., 1863; Co. Atty., Wellington, Ont., 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, Bruce, Ont., 1866.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- KIRKPATRICK, HON. G. A. b. Kingston, Ont., 13 Sept., 1841; LL.B. 1863; barrister, 1865; entd. Parl., 1870; Q.C., 1880; Speaker of the Commons, 1885; LL.D., 1884 (Presd. Town, Rifle Assn., 1884).
- LACOSSE, HON. ALEX. b. Boucherville, P.Q. 12 July, 1847; advocate, 1863; LL.D., 1878; *Bibliothèque* Montreal bar, 1879; Q.C., 1880; Prof. Civil Law Laval Univ., 1880; M.L.C. (P.Q.), 1882; Senator, 1884.
- LACOURSE, A. b. Berthier, P.Q., 1850; barrister, 1856; Clk. of the Peace and Co. Atty., Victoria, Ont., 1863; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Waterloo, Ont., 1873.
- LAFLAMME, HON. T. A. R. b. Montreal, 15 May, 1827; advocate, 1849; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parl., 1872; D.C.L., 1873; P.C., 1876.
- LAFLECHE, Rt. Rev. b. Ste. Anne de la Pérade, P.Q., Sept., 1818; ordained priest, 1844; Missionary to Red River, 1844; Prof. at Nicolet, 1850; Vicar Genl. of Three Rivers, 1859; Bishop of Antillon in *partibus infidelium*, 1866; Bishop of Three Rivers, 1870; author of *Quelques Considérations sur la Société Civile en la Religion, et la morale et politique d'aujourd'hui*.
- LAIRD, HON. DAVID b. New Glasgow, P.E.I., 1833; journalist; entd. Parl., 1871; M.E.C., 1872; P.C., 1873; Lt.-Gov. N.W.T., 1876.
- LANDRY, A. C. P. R. b. Quebec, 15 July, 1846; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1875; Commons, 1876; Chancery of St. Gregory, 1883.
- LANDRY, HON. P. A. b. Dorchester, N.B., 1846; barrister, 1870; entd. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1881; Commons, 1883; declined a Judgeship, 1886.
- LANGRÈRE, HON. F. C. S. b. Ste. Rosalie, P.Q., 24 Dec., 1838; advocate, 1861; Prof. Roman Law at Laval, 1863; of Civil Law and Political Economy; LL.D., 1878; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1873; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1880; Mayor of Quebec, 1882; entd. Parl., 1884.
- LANGVIN, E. J. b. Quebec, 1833; N.P., 1858; Clk. of the Crown in Chancery, 1865; Dep. Regr. Genl., 1868; Under Secy. of State, 1873; entd. the Senate, 1883.
- LANGVIN, VERY REV. E. C. H. b. Quebec, 30 Aug. 1824; ordained priest, 1847; Vicar Genl. of Quebec, 1867; of Rimouski, same year; author of a life of Bishop Laval (1874), and of *Notes Historiques sur le chapitre de la Cathédrale de Québec* (1874).
- LANGVIN, SIR H. L. b. Quebec, 25 Aug., 1826; journalist, 1847; advocate, 1850; Mayor of Quebec, 1858 (and in that capacity reed. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to Can., 1860); entd. Parl., 1867; Q.C., 1864; M.E.C., 1864; P.C., 1867; C.B., 1867; K. C. St. Gregory the Great, 1870; Mission to B.C., 1871; Leader Conservatives L.C., 1873; Mission to London, Eng., re Letellier matter, 1879; K.C.M.G., 1881; LL.D., 1882.
- LANGVIN, RT. REV. JEAN P. F. b. Quebec, 22 Sept., 1821; ordained priest, 1844; Prof. of Mathematics, Quebec Seminary; Principal Laval Normal School, 1858; First Bishop of Rimouski, 1867; founded the College of Rimouski, 1870; *L'Hospice des Sœurs de la Charité*, 1872; *les Sœurs des Petites Ecoles*, 1874; erected a Chapter in his Cathedral, 1874; is the author of several learned works.
- LANGMAN, G. T. b. St. Charles, P.Q., 10 Dec., 1846; long connected with the newspaper press of Can.; until lately on the ed. staff of the *New York World*.
- LANSLOWNE, MARQUIS OF, b. 14 Jan., 1845; Commr of Exchequer, &c., 1868; Under Secy. of State for War, 1872; Under Secy. for India, 1880; Gov. Genl. of Canada, 18 Aug., 1883; G.C.M.G., 1884; M. A., 1884; LL.D., 1884.
- LAREAU, E. b. St. Gregoire, P.Q., 1848; B.C.L., 1864; editor of *Le Pays* (1870); of *Le National*, 1872; author of *Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne*, 1874; *Histoire du Droit Canadien* (with Mr. G. Doutré) (1878); *Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires* (1878), and other works. Is Prof. of Civil Law in McGill.

LA RIVIERE, HON. A. A. C. b. Montreal, P.Q., 24 July, 1842; Presdkt. Bd. of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec, 1870; do. of Joint Comte. to organize Genl. Exhibition in Quebec, 1871; entd. public service in Man., 1871; founded St. Jean Baptiste Society of Man., 1874; Presdkt., 1875; founded *La Société de Colonisation de Manitoba*, 1874; Presdkt., 1874; Catholic Suppl. of Education, 1878; entd. Man. Assn., 1878; M. D. C. 1887.

- LA RIVIERE, HON. A. A. C. b. Montreal, P.Q., 24 July, 1842; Presdt. Bd. of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec, 1870; do. of Joint Comte. to organize Genl. Exhibition in Quebec, 1871; entd. public service in Man., 1871; founded St. Jean Baptiste Society of Man., 1874; Presdt. 1875; founded *La Société de Colonisation de Manitoba*, 1874; Presdt., 1874; Catholic Supdt. of Education, Man., 1878; entd. Man. Assembly, 1878; M.E.C., 1881.
- LASH, Z. A. b. Newfoundland, Sept., 1846; Deputy. Minr. of Justice, 1876; retired, 1882; Q.C., 1879.
- LAUDER, THE VENERABLE J. S. b. Moate, Westmeath, Irel., 1829; came to Can., 1849; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1854; rector Christ Ch., Ottawa, 1857; Archdeacon of Ottawa, 1874; D.C.L., 1877; Chaplain to the Senate, 1883.
- LAURIE, MAJ.-GENL. J. W. b. 1835; entd. army as ensign 2nd (Queen's), 1853; Lieut. Col., 1860; Col., 1862; (Ma.)-Genl., 1882; served during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny; Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, N.S., 1860; Deputy. Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, Canada, at a later date; Grand Master of the Freemasons of N.S., 1884; D.C.L., 1884; took part in N.W. campaign, 1885.
- LAURIE, HON. W. b. St. Lin, P.Q., 20 Nov., 1841; advocate, 1865; journalist; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1871; Commons, 1874; P. C., 1877; Q. C., 1880.
- LAVELL, MICHAEL, b. Quebec, 29 Dec., 1825; M.D., 1853; Prof. Obstet. Queen's Univ., 1860; F.R.C.S. (K.), 1866; Prof. Obstet., R.C.P. and S., Kingston, 1866; Surgeon Kingston Penit., 1872; Presdt. Ont. Medical Council, 1874; Presdt. Woman's Medical College, Kingston, 1883; Warden Kingston Penit., 1885.
- LAZIER, T. A. b. Co. Prince Edward, Ont., 20 July, 1826; barrister, 1854; Junior Judge, Hastings, Ont., 1873; Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1881.
- LEACH, THE VENERABLE W. T. b. Berwick-on-Tweed, March, 1805; M. A., 1827; ordained (Presb.), 1831; pastor of St. Andrew's, Toronto, and one of the founders of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., 1834; ordained (Ch. of Eng.), 1841; incumbent of St. George's, Montreal, for nearly 20 years; rector of Lachine; D.C.L. (McGill), 1849; D.C.L. (Lennox), 1867; L.L.D. (McGill), 1857; Canon Ch. Ch. Cath., Montreal, 1854; Archdeacon of Montreal, 1865; has been for many years Vice-Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Emeritus Prof. in the Faculty of Arts of McGill University.
- LEMAY, L. P. b. Lotbinière, P.Q., 1837; author of *Essais Poétiques* (1869), and other works; Librarian to Quebec legislature, 1867.
- LESURE, W. D. b. Quebec, 19 Feb., 1840; B. A., 1863; entd. public service, 1855; Asst. Secy. P.O. Dept., 1880; is the author of many critical essays, and frequently contributes to the principal Eng. and Amn. Reviews.
- LEWIS, RT. REV. J. T. b. Garryloynne Castle, Irel., 20 June, 1825; M. A., 1846, and gold medalist; ordained priest in 1849; curate of Newton-Butler, 1849; came to Can., 1850; Rector of Brockville, 1850; L.L.D., 1856; D.C.L., 1857, 1858; first Bishop of Ontario, 1861; is the author of many able and learned essays and sermons.
- LIGHT, ALEX. L. b. Durham, Eng., 17 April, 1822; came to Can., 1831; entered public service of Can. as asst. engineer, 1846; Chief Engineer St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway, 1851; do. do. Govt. Railway, N.S. & N.B., and as such built European & North American Railway; accompanied Imperial troops to Can. as Engineer, 1861; M.I.C.E., 1868; Engineer Santos & Sao Paulo Railway, Brazil, 1863; Dist. Engineer Intercolonial Railway, 1869; Govt. Engineer of Railways for Quebec, 1874.
- LINDSEY, CHAS. b. Lincolnshire, Eng., 1820; sub. ed. *Toronto Examiner*, 1846; chief ed. *Toronto Daily Leader*, 1852; Registrar of Toronto, 1867; author of the *Life and Times of W. L. Mackenzie* (1862).
- LINSLEY, D. C. b. Middlebury, Vt., 17 April, 1827; Genl. Maugr. Can. Atlantic Railway, 1882.
- LIUZARS, D. H. b. Renfrewshire, Scot., 11 Feb., 1822; barrister, 1853; Co. Atty., Perth, Ont., 1858; Co. Ct. Judge do., 1864.
- LOBLEY, REV. J. A. b. Liverpool, Eng., 10 Feb., 1840; B. A., 1863; ordained priest, 1864; Vicar of All Saints, Hamer, Lancashire, 1867; Matildon Prize Unit, of Cambridge, 1870; nominated by Archbishop of Canterbury to Bishopric of Victoria, Hong Kong, 1872—declined; Principal Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 1873—resigned, 1877; Principal Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., 1877—retired, 1885; D.C.L., 1878; elected to Provostship Trinity College, Toronto, 1880—declined.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- LOBRANGER, HON. L. O., b. Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 10 April, 1837; advocate, 1838; Q.C., 1880; entd. legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1879; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., P.Q. 1882.
- LOBRANGER, HON. T. J., b. Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 2 Feb., 1823; advocate, 1844; Q.C., 1854; entd. Parlt., 1854; M.E.C., 1857; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1856, 1880; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1863; retired, 1879; LL.D., 1878; Prof. de Droit Administratif in Laval University, 1880.
- LORET, MARQUIS OF, b. London, Eng., 6 Aug., 1845; entd. Parlt., 1868; K.T., 1871; Gov.-Gen. of Can., 1878; G.C.M.G. 1878; LL.D., 1879.
- LORENAIS, RR. REV. N. Z., b. St. Martin, P. Q., 13 June, 1842; B. S. 1864; Prof. Ste. Thérèse, 1864; ordained priest, 1867; V. G., Montreal, 1850; Bishop of Cythere and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, P. Q., 1882.
- LOUDON, J., b. Toronto, 1841; Mathematical Tutor, Univ. Col., Toronto, 1863; M.A., 1864; Dean of Residence, 1865; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1875.
- LOW, REV. GEO. J., b. Calcutta, India, 1836; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1865; served in Diocese of Huron for some years; Rector of St. Peter's, Brockville, Ont., 1884; author of *What shall the End be? the Corporate Unity of the Church*, and other essays.
- LOWE, JNO., b. 20 Feb., 1824; journalist, 1848; entd. public service, 1870; Secy. Dept. of Agriculture, 1871.
- LYNCH, MOST REV. J. J., b. Monaghan, Irel., 6 Feb., 1816; ordained priest, 1843; Missionary to Texas, 1846; Superior St. Mary's Academy, Missouri, 1848; Missionary to Western States, 1854; founded S-ministry of Our Lady, Niagara, 1857; Bishop of Echenas in *parish infidelium* and Coadjutor to Bishop of Toronto, 1859; R.C. Bishop of Toronto, 1830; Prelate Asst. of the Pontifical Throne, 1862; Archbishop of Ontario, 1870.
- LYNCH, HON. W. W., b. Bedford, P.Q., 30 Sept., 1845; advocate 1868; B.C.L., 1868; journalist; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1871; M.E.C., 1879; Q.C., 1880.
- LYNCH, HON. J. E., b. St. George, N.B., 25 June, 1839; entd. N.B. legislature, 1878; Speaker, 1883.
- LYON, ROBT., b. Richmond, Ont., 6 July, 1829; barrister, 1853; Mayor of Ottawa, 1867; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Carleton, Ont., 1873.
- MACCABE, J. A., b. Cavan, Irel., Jan., 1843; Head Master National School, Irel.; Head Master Diocesan Seminary, Belfast; English Mastership, N.S., Normal School, Truro, 1869; Principal Ottawa Normal School, 1875; M.A., 1877; author of a text book on English Grammar.
- MACCORM, EVAN, b. Kenmare, Scot., 21 Sept., 1808; author of *Poems and Songs in Gaelic*, and other works.
- MACDONALD, HON. ANDREW A., b. Threese Rivers, P.E.I., 14 Feb., 1829; U.S. Consular agent, 1848; merchant, 1851; entd. P.E.I. Assembly, 1854; M.L.C., 1863; delegate to Charlottetown and Quebec Union Conferences, 1864; M.E.C. 1867; Postmaster Genl., P.E.I., 1873; Postmaster of Charlottetown and P.O. Inspector for P.E.I., 1873; Lieut.-Governor of P.E.I., 1884.
- MACDONALD, HON. D. A., b. St. Raphael's, Ont., 17 Feb., 1817; entd. Parlt., 1837; P.C., 1873; Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario, 1875.
- MACDONALD, RR. HON. SIR JOHN A., b. Glasgow, Scot., 11 Jan., 1815; barrister, 1836; entd. Parlt., 1844; Q.C., 1846; M.E.C., 1847; Premier, 1857, 1867; mem. Joint High Comiss. for settlement of Alaska (Oxon), 1865; Chairman London Colonial Conference, 1866-67; P.C.; 1867; K.C.B., 1867; mem. Joint High Comiss. for settlement of Alaska (Spainish), 1872; D.C.L. (Trinity), 1874; mem. of Most Hon. Privy Council, 1879; G.C.B., 1884; Presdt. of *Asociación la Católica* (Spanish), 1874; mem. of Most Hon. Privy Council, 1879; G.C.B., 1884; Presdt. Liberal Conservative Union of Ont., 1884.

MACDONALD, HON. W. J., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., 1832; entd. B.C. legislature, 1859; Senator, 1871.

MACDONALD, JNO., b. Perth, Scot., Dec., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1861; Presdt. Y.M.C.A., Toronto, and head of the extensive wholesale firm of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto.

MACDONNELL, Rev. D. W., b. ...

- 1867; K. C. B., 1867; mem. Joint High Commission for settlement of Alabama Claims, 1871; Knight Grand Cross of Royal Order of *Tanishida* in *Canada* (Spanish), 1872; D. C. L. (Trinity), 1874; mem. of Most Hon. Privy Council, 1879; G. C. B., 1884; Presid. Liberal Conservative Union of Ont., 1884.
- MACDONALD, HOK, W. J., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., 1832; entd. B.C. legislature, 1859; Senator, 1871.
- MACDONALD, JNO., b. Perth, Scot., Dec., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1861; Presid. Y.M.C.A., Toronto, and head of the extensive wholesale firm of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto.
- MACDONNELL, REV. DAVID J., b. Bathurst, N.B., Jan., 1843; B. A., 1858; B. D. (Edin.), 1865; ordained (Presb.), 1866. Has served at Peterboro', Ont., and at old and new St. Andrew's, Toronto. His doubts on the subject of eternal punishment formed, some years ago, the subject of an able discussion.
- MACDONNELL, SAM'L., b. St. Andrews, N.S., April, 1834; barrister, 1862; entd. Parlt., 1863; Q. C., 1867.
- MACFARLANE, HON. ALEX., b. Waltham, N.S., June, 1817; barrister, 1844; entd. Parlt., 1856; M. E. C. (N.S.), 1865; Q. C., 1867; Senator, 1870.
- MACKEY, HON. ROBT., b. Montreal, 1816; lawyer, 1837; Const. for consolidating the Statutes, 1856; *Bibliothecaire* of Montreal Bar; Q. C., 1867; Puisne Judge S. C. (P. Q.), 1868; d. Quebec, P. Q., 1868.
- MACKEZIE, HON. ALEX., b. near Dunkeld, Scot., 28 Jan., 1822; journalist; 1833; Parlt., 1861; leader of Ont. Opposition in Commons, 1867; M. E. C. (Ont.), 1871; P. C. and Prime Minister of Dominion, 1873; Presid. North American Ins. Co.; author of *Life and Speeches of Hon. Geo. Brown* (1882).
- MACKINTOSH, C. H., b. London, Ont., 1843; has been connected with Can. newspaper press since 1862; founded Parkhill *Gazette*, 1871; since 1873 has been editor and prop. Ottawa *Daily Citizen*; entd. Parlt., 1882; Presid. Galtion Valley Railway, 1884.
- MACMURRAY, MOST REV. R., b. Aberdeen, Scot., 1832; B. A., 1851; M. A., 1855; ordained priest, 1856; Vicar of Meddingley, 1856; Dean of Sydney College, Cambridge, 1858; University Examiner, 1860; 61; Ross, 1861; University Preacher, 1865; Bishop of Rupert's Land, 1865; D. D., 1865; Metropolitan, 1874; Chancellor of Univ. of Manitoba, 1881.
- MACLEAN, JNO., b. Glasgow, Scot., 10 April, 1825; author of *Protection or Free Trade* (1867); establ. the *People's Journal* (1869); ed. *Canadian Manufacturer* (1881); one of the editors of the Toronto *World*, 1884.
- MACLENNAN, JAS., b. Lancaster, Ont., 17 Feb., 1838; B. A., 1849; barrister, 1857; Q. C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1874.
- MACLEOD, LA. COL. J. F., b. 1836; B. A., 1854; barrister, 1860; Brigade Major of Militia, Red River Expeditionary Force, 1870; C. M. G., 1870; entd. N. W. M. Police, 1873; Asst. Commr., 1874; Commr., 1877; Stipendiary Magistrate, 1886, N. W. T., 1880.
- MACMASTER, DONALD, b. Glengarry, Ont., 3 Sept., 1846; barrister, 1871; entd. Ont. legislature, 1873; Commons, 1882; Q. C., 1882.
- MACMURRAY, HON. WM., b. Tyrone, Ireld., 24 Dec., 1811; extensive wholesale merchant, 1844; M. L. C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Chairman Can. Board G. W. Railway; Presid. Canadian Bank of Commerce.
- MAGNAB, REV. ALEX., b. Belleville, Ont., 26 Jan., 1812; Presid. of Victoria College, Cobourg, 1844; Suplt. of Education, U. C., 1844; D. D.; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1850; Rector of Darlington, 1852; one of the founders of the Royal Colonial Institute, Eng., 1868; recipient, 1868, by order, *officiarius*, of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, of the Waterloo Medal, belonging to his uncle, Capt. Alex. Macnam, 30th Regt. (staff officer), who fell at Waterloo, also of the same gallant officer's prize money, as an exceptional case, by warrant of Imperial Authorities.
- MAGCOW, JOHN, b. Co. Down, Ireld., 17 April, 1832; M. A., 1868; held master, public schools, Belleville, Ont.; Prof. Botany and Geology, Albert Univ., 1874; F. L. S.; Botanist Geological Survey, 1881; author of *Manitoba and the Great North West* (1882).
- MAGPHERSON, HON. SIR D. L., b. Castle Leithers, Scot., 12 Sept., 1818; M. L. C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Arbitrator for Ont. under B. N. A. Act, 1868; Speaker of the Senate and P. C., 1880; K. C. M. G., 1884.
- MAGPHERSON, HENRY, b. Pictou, Ont., 17 Augt., 1832; B. A., 1851; barrister, 1855; Co. Ct. Judge, Gray, Ont., 1865.
- MAGRAE, REV. D., b. Pictou, N.S., 26 Nov., 1833; M. A., 1851; ordained (Presb.), 1856; served in N.S. and Newfoundland; Minister St. Stephen's Ch., St. John, N.B., 1874; Moderator, 1880; D. D., 1881.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- MacVICAR, Rev. D. H., b. near Campbellton, Argyleshire, Scot., 29 Nov., 1831; licensed (Presb.), 1859; served at Toronto, Guelph, and Montreal, 1861; Prof. of Divinity, Presb. College, Montreal, 1868; LL.D., 1870; Chairman Bd. Prot. School Commrs., 1879; author of various educational and other works.
- MAIR, CHAS., b. Leamark, Ont., 21 Sept., 1840; author of *Dromaland* and other poems (1868).
- MARCHANT, Hon. F. G., b. St. John's, P.Q., 9 Augt., 1822; N.P., 1853; founded *Le Franco Canadien*, 1869; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1867; M.E.C., 1878; is the author of several dramatic pieces.
- MARRETTE, J. BERT, b. Monmagoy, P.Q., 25 Oct., 1844; author of *Charles and Eva*, a novel (1868); *Francois de Bicarrille*, do. (1870); *L'Ingenieur Biont*, an historical novel (1872); *Le Cherotier de Morand*, do. (1873); *Les Fantômes du Bel*, do. (1873); *Les Marchands de la Nouvelle France* (1878) and other works.
- MARSDEN, Wm., b. Bolton, Eng., 19 Feb., 1807; M.D.; Presd. Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, L.C.; Presd. Can. Med. Assn.; M.A., 1868; has contributed largely to the medical press.
- MASSON, Hon. L. F. R., b. Terrebonne, P.Q., 7 Nov., 1833; entd. Parl., 1867; P.C., 1878; Senator, 1882; M.L.C. (P.Q.), 1884; declined forming an Administration, 1884; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec, 1884.
- MATHIEU, Hon. M., b. Ste. Foy, P.Q., 20 Dec., 1838; advocate, 1865; N.P.; Sheriff of Richelieu, 1866; Q.C., 1880; entd. Parl., 1872; Puisne Judge S. C. (P.Q.), 1881.
- MCCARTHY, DALTON, b. near Dublin, Ire., 10 Oct., 1836; barrister, 1859; Q.C., 1879; entd. Parl., 1876; Presd. Can. branch Imperial Federation League, 1880; occupies a distinguished position in the Bar.
- MCCARTHY, T. A., b. Oakley Park, near Dublin, Ire., 3 May, 1841; Mayor of Orangetown, 1874; Co. Ct. Judge, Dufferin, Ont., 1882.
- MCCORD, Hon. THOS., b. Montreal, 17 Oct., 1828; advocate, 1850; Secy. Codification Comm., 1882; Law Clerk Que. Assembly, 1867; Puisne Judge S. C. P.Q., 1872; author of work on Civil Code, 1867.
- MCCHRELA, Hon. W., b. Burritt's Rapids, Ont., 10 Nov., 1810; barrister, 1850; Mayor of Chatham, Ont., 1859; M.L.C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Dist. Judge Algoma, Ont., 1870.
- MCCHREIGHT, Hon. J. F., b. in Ire.; barrister, 1862; entd. B.C. legislature, 1871; Premier B.C., 1871; Q.C., 1873; Puisne Judge S.C. (B.C.), 1880.
- MCDONALD, Hon. JAS., b. East River, Pictou, N.S., 1 July, 1828; barrister, 1851; entd. Parl., 1859; Chief Railway Commr., 1863; M.E.C. (N.S.), 1864; West Indian Trade Commr., 1865; Q.C., 1873; Chief Justice N.S., 1881.
- MCDONALD, Hon. HUGH, b. Antigonish, N.S., 1827; barrister, 1865; entd. Parl., 1869; Q.C., 1872; P.C., 1873; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., N.S., 1873.
- MCDONALD, HERBT. S., b. Gananoque, Ont., 23 Feb., 1842; M.A., 1861; barrister, 1863; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Leeds and Grenville, Ont., 1873; Senior, do., do., 1878.
- MCDONOGALL, J. L., b. Renfrew, Ont., 6 Nov., 1838; B.A., 1859; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; Commons, 1869; Auditor-Genl., 1878; M.A., 1882.
- MCDONOGALL, J. E., b. Toronto, 25 March, 1846; barrister, 1870; Lecturer to the Law Society; Q.C., 1883; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, York, Ont., 1883.
- MCDONOGALL, Hon. Wm., b. Toronto, 25 Jan., 1822; founded *Canadian Agriculturalist*, 1848; do. *North American*, 1850; entd. Parl., 1858; barrister, 1862; M.E.C., 1862; P.C., 1867; C.E., 1867; Provisional Lieut.-Gov. of Rupert's Land, 1869; Q.C., 1881.
- MCDONOGALL, Hon. Wm., b. Scot., 1831; advocate, 1854; entd. Parl., 1868; Q.C., 1873; Puisne Judge S.C., P.Q., 1880.
- MCGILLIVRAY, Hon. ANGUS, b. Bailey's Brook, N.S., 1842; barrister, 1874; entd. N.S. Legislature, Speaker, 1883.
- MCGREY, Hon. THOS., b. city of Quebec, 27 July, 1827; alderman Quebec, 1868; contractor for Parl. Buildings, Ottawa, 1859; M.P., 1867; M.L.C., 1867.

- Ont., 1883.
 McDougall, Hon. W. M., b. Toronto, 25 Jan., 1822; founded *Canadian Agriculturist*, 1848; do. *North American*, 1850; entd. Parlt., 1858; barrister, 1862; M.E.C., 1863; P.C., 1867; C.E., 1867; Provisional Lieut.-Gov. of Rupert's Land, 1869; Q.C., 1881.
- McDUGALL, HON. W. M., b. Scot., 1831; advocate, 1854; entd. Parlt., 1865; Q.C., 1873; Puisne Judge S.C., P.Q., 1880.
 MCGILLIVRAY, HON. ARGUS, b. Bailey's Brook, N.S., 1842; barrister, 1874; entd. N.S. Legislature, Speaker, 1883.
 MCGREY, HON. THOS., b. city of Quebec, 27 July, 1827; alderman Quebec, 1858; contractor for Parlt. Buildings, Ottawa, 1859; M.P., 1867; M.L.C., 1867.
 MCINTYRE, RT. REV. P., b. Cable Head, P.E.I., 29 June, 1818; ordained priest, 1843; R.C. Bishop of Charlottetown, 1860.
 MCKNIGHT, REV. ALEX., b. Dalmeillington, Ayrshire, Scot., about 1823; licensed (Presb.), 1850; Hebrew Teacher, Free College, Halifax, N.S., 1855; Prof. Systematic Theology, do., 1871; D.D., 1877; Principal Presb. Coll., Halifax, 1878; Moderator Genl. Assembly Presb. Ch. of Can., 1885.
 MCLACHLAN, ALEX., b. Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scot., 1820; came to Can., 1840; author of *Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect* (1856); *Lyrics* (1858); *The Emigrant*, and other Poems (1861); *Poems and Songs* (1874); lectured on Can. in Gt. Britain, 1863, 1874.
 MCLAREN, REV. W. M., b. Turbolton, Ont.; ordained (Presb.), 1853; Minister at Amherstburg, 1853; Boston, Mass., 1857; Belleville, Ont., 1859; Ottawa, 1870; Prof. Presbyterian College, Montreal, 1872; Prof. of Systematic Theology, Knox College, Toronto, 1873; D.D., 1883; Moderator Genl. Assembly of the Presb. Ch. of Can., 1884.
 McLEAN, RT. REV. JOHN, b. Portsay, Scot., 17 Nov., 1828; M.A., 1851; ordained priest, 1858; Curate St. Paul's, London, Ont., 1858; Archdeacon of Assiniboia, Rector of the Cathedral and Warden and Divinity Prof. St. John's College, Rupert's Land, 1866; D.C.L. (Trinity and Divinity Prof.), 1871; D.D., 1871; first Bishop of Saskatchewan, 1874; founded Emmanuel College, in which he is Warden and Divinity Prof., 1880.
 McLELAN, HON. A. W., b. Londonderry, Irel., Dec., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1858; Senator, 1869; I.R. Commr., 1869; P.C., 1881.
 McLELLAN, HON. DAVID, b. Portland, N.B., 20 Jan., 1839; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1878; M.E.C., 1883.
 McLENNAN, JOHN, b. Williamstown, Ont., 1821; was Presdt. of Montreal Bd. of Trade, and Vice-presdt. Merchants' Bank; entd. Parlt., 1878; retired, 1882.
 McLEOD, MALCOLM, b. Green Lake, N.W.T., 21 Oct., 1821; advocate, 1845; Dist. Magistrate, Ottawa, P.Q., 1874; retired, 1876; author of *Poace River* (1872), and many other valuable contributions to Can. Geographical and historical literature.
 McMURRAY, THE VENERABLE W. M., b. Seago, near Portadown, Irel., 19 Sept., 1810; came to Can., 1811; Missionary to Indians at Saunt Ste. Marie, 1832; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1833; Rector of Ancaster, 1840; D.D., 1853; D.C.L., 1857; Rural Dean of Lincoln and Wellaud, 1867; Archdeacon of Niagara, 1875.
 McTAVISH, J. H., b. Grafton, Ont., 11 June, 1837; Officer Hudson's Bay Co., 1856; entd. Man. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1874; Chief Land Commr., C.P. Railway Co., 1881.
 MEDLEY, MOST REVD. JOHN, b. London, Eng., 1804; B.A., 1826; ordained priest, 1829; first Bishop of Fredericton, 1845; D.D., 1864; Metropolitan of Can., 1879; author of a *Translation of the Book of Job*; *The Episcopal form of Church Government*; *The Reformation*, and other works.
 MERICER, HON. HORSB, b. St. Athanasie, P.Q., 15 Oct., 1840; journalist, 1862; advocate, 1867; entd. Parlt., 1872; M.E.C. (P.Q.), 1879; Leader of the Opposition in Que. Assembly, 1883; *Bidmonster* of the Bar of Montreal, 1885.
 MEREDITH, E. A., b. Irel., 1817; M.A.; LL.D., 1857; barrister, 1844; Principal McGill College, 1846; Asst. Provl. Sec., U.C., 1847; Under Secy. of State, 1867; Deputy Min. of the Interior, 1873; retired, 1878.
 MEREDITH, HON. W. M. C., b. Dublin, Irel., 23 May, 1812; advocate, 1836; Q.C., 1844; Puisne Judge, S. C., P. Q., 1852; do. Queen's Bench, 1859; D.C.L. (Lennoxville), 1854; (McGill), 1855; Chancellor of Lennoxville Univ., 1865; Chief Justice, S.C.P.Q., 1866; retired, 1884; LL.D. (Laval), 1880.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- MEREDITH, WM. KALPH, b. Middlesex, Ont., 31 March, 1840; barrister, 1861; LL.B., 1872; entd. Ont. legislature, 1872; Q. C., 1880; leader of Opposition in Ont. Assembly, 1870; V. Presid. Lib. Conservative Union of Ontario, 1884.
- MERRITT, FROD. R., b. 17 Oct. 1824; Presid. Niagara Dist. Bank; Chairman Can. Bd. Welland Railway; entd. Parlt., 1868; retired, 1874; is Manag. Dir. Welland Railway and Vice-Presid. Imperial Bank.
- MIRAL, EDWARD, b. Eng., 1838; civil public service, 1870; Asst. Commr. of Inland Revenue, 1873; Commr., 1883.
- MIDDLETON, MAJ.-GEN. FREDK., b. Belfast, Irel., 4 Nov., 1825; entd. army, 1842; Capt., 1852; Major, 1858; Lieut.-Col., 1869; Commandant and Secy. Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1874; Col., 1873; C.B., 1881; Maj.-Genl., 1884; in command of Militia of Can., 1884; has seen much active service; served in New Zealand war, 1846-7; (mentioned in despatch and medal), as a volunteer during Santhal rebellion in India (thanked by Govt. of India), and in Indian Mutiny campaign, 1857-8; (five times mentioned in despatches, and medal with clasps).
- MILLER, HON. J. A., b. Gt. Ont., 29 July, 1839; J. C. L., 1873; Q. C., 1881; Puisne Judge Queen's Bench, Man., 1880; resigned, 1883; M. E. C., (Man.), 1883; resigned, 1884; Regr. Genl. of Titles of Manitoba, 1885.
- MILLER, THOS., b. Nelson, Ont., 15 Sept., 1830; attorney, 1854; Clk. of the Peace, Waterloo, Ont., 1856; Co. Atty., 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, Halton, Ont., 1867.
- MILLER, HON. WM., b. Antigonish, N.S., 12 Feb., 1835; barrister, 1860; entd. Parlt., 1863; Senator, 1867; Q. C., 1872; Speaker, 1883.
- MILLER, WM., b. Niagara, Ont., 30 Oct., 1810; barrister, 1830; Co. Ct. Judge, Waterloo, Ont., 1838.
- MILLS, HON. DAVID, b. Kent, Ont., 18 March, 1831; barrister, 1858; entd. Parlt., 1867; P. C., 1876; journalist, 1882.
- MILLS, JAS., b. David, b. Kent, Ont., 1840; M. A., 1868; head master Stantead Academy, P. Q., 1868; classical master Cobourg Coll. Institute, 1869; head master Brantford High School, 1873; Presid. Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., 1873.
- MIRRELL, HON. PIERRE, b. Newcast., N.B., 1824; J. C. L., 1848; entd. Parlt., 1858; M.L.C. (N.B.), 1860; M.E.C., 1858; P. C., 1867; Senator, 1867; Commis., 1872; P. C. of Montreal Publishing Co., Montreal, 1885.
- MOSCO, VISCOUNT, b. Hampshire, Eng., 10 Oct., 1819; Gov. Genl. of Can., from 1861 to 1868.
- MONK, HON. S. C., b. Halifax, N.S., 29 July, 1813; advocate, 1837; Q. C., 1834; Asst. Judge S. C., P. Q., 1855; Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench, P. Q., 1868; J. D., 1878.
- MOREAU, JR. REV. U. Z., b. Beccour, P. Q., 1 April, 1824; ordained priest, 1846; V. G. St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., 1868; Administrator; Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, 1876.
- MORRIS, HON. ALVA, b. Perth, Ont., 17 March, 1826; entd. Parlt., 1861; barrister, 1851; D. C. L., 1863; P. C., 1869; Chief Justice of Manitoba, 1872; b. Perth, Ont., 1872; entd. Ont. legislature, 1873; Q. C., 1881.
- MORRISON, HON. J. C., b. Irel., 26 Aug., 1816; barrister, 1839; entd. Parlt., 1846; Q. C., 1853; Sol.-Genl., U. C., 1853, 1860; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, 1856; M. E. C., 1856; Registrar of Toronto, 1869; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1862; do. Queen's Bench, 1865; do. Ct. of Appeals, 1877; Chancellor Ontario, 1883.
- MORSE WM. A. D., b. Amherst, N. S., 1 Jan., 1837; barrister, 1859; Q. C. (N.S.), 1876; Co. Ct. Judge, N.S., 1876.
- MOSS, CHAS., b. Cobourg, Ont., 8 March, 1840; barrister, 1869; Q. C., 1881.
- MOUSSEAU, HON. J. A., b. Quebec, July, 1838; advocate, 1860; journalist, 1862; Q. C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1874; P. C., 1880; Premier of Quebec, 1882; Puisne Judge Superior Ct., P. Q., 1888.
- MOWAT, HON. OLIVER, b. Kingston, Ont., 22 July, 1820; barrister, 1842; Q. C., 1856; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, 1856; entd. Parlt., 1867; M. E. C., 1858; Vice-Chancellor of Ont., 1864; Premier of Ont., 1872; LL.D., 1872; has been Presd. of the Can. Institute, Toronto, and of the Evangelical Alliance of Ont.
- MOYLAN, JAS. G., b. Kildare, Irel., 11 Jan., 1826; journalist, 1852; Immigration Commr. to Irel., 1873; J. C. of D. of Ontario, 1878; Inspector of Ab. 1878.

- MOWAT, HON. OLIVER, b. Kingston, Ont., 22 July, 1830; barrister, 1842; Q.C., 1856; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, 1856; entd. Parlt., 1857; M.E.C., 1858; Vice-Chancellor of Ont., 1864; Premier of Ont., 1872; LL.D., 1872; has been Presdt. of the Can. Institute, Toronto, and of the Evangelical Alliance of Ont.
- MOYLAN, JAS. G., b. Kildare, Irel., 11 Jan., 1826; journalist, 1862; Immigration Commr. to Irel., 1873; dir. of Penitentiaries, 1872; Inspector of do., 1875.
- MOYSE, C. E., b. Torquay, Eng., 1822; B. A., 1874; headmaster St. Mary's Coll., Peckham, London; Prof. of Eng. Literature McGill Univ., 1879; author of *The Drama of Shakespeare*, and *Poetry as a Fine Art*.
- MUIB, REV. JOHN, b. Glasgow, Scot., 5 May, 1820; came to Can., 1846; for many years connected with the Can. newspaper press; LL.B., 1863; M.C.P. & S. of Ont., 1869; M. D., 1879; Vice-presdt. Ont. Med. Council, 1873; ordained Priest (Ep.-Ch.), 1877; Min. of Grace Ch., Carthage, N.Y., 1878; Rector of Zion parish, Terrepoint Manor, N.Y., 1876.
- MULOCK, WM., b. Bond Head, Ont., 19 Jan., 1843; barrister, 1868; Vice-Chancellor Toronto Univ., 1881; entd. Parlt., 1882; Presdt. Farmers' and Savings Society, 1882.
- MURDO, GEO., b. Nova Scotia; went to N. Y. about 1822; founded *Westside Companion*, 1867; *Serious Library* (reprints), 1877; *Monthly Fashion Bazar*, 1879; *Die Deutsche Journal*, 1881; has edited the following chairs in Dalhousie College and University, viz.:—George Munro, chair of Physics (1879); History and Political Economy (1881) of English Language and Literature (1882); of Constitutional and International Law (1883); and of Metaphysics (1884). He also created the Law School in 1883. Since 1880, he has provided the University with Exhibitions and Prizes.
- MURPHY, EDWARD, b. Carlow, Irel., 26 July, 1818; came to Can., 1824; is a Harbour Commr., Montreal, School Commr., a mem. of the Wholesale Hardware firm of Frothingham & Workman, and Presdt. of the City and Dist. Savings Bank; apptd. Chevalier of Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Spirit, 1882.
- MURRAY, A. S., b. Yarmouth, N.S., 1823; teller and accountant Bank of N. S.; cashier Exchange Bank of N. S., 1869.
- MURRAY, REV. J. C., b. Scot.; LL.D.; Prof. of Logic and John Frothingham Prof. of Mental Moral Philosophy, McGill Univ.
- NELLES, REV. S. S., b. Monnt Pleasant, Ont., 17 Oct., 1823; B. A., 1846; entd. Methodist Ministry, 1847; served at For. Hope, Toronto and London; Presdt. Victoria College, Cobourg, 1850; Presdt. Teachers' Assn. of Ont.; D.D., 1860; LL.D., 1873; author of a text book on Logic.
- NORMAN, REV. R. W., b. Southborough, Kent, Eng., 24 April, 1829; M. A. (Oxon.), 1851; ordained priest, 1852; headmaster Radley Coll.; came to Can., 1866; D.C.L., 1878; is Rector St. Matthias' Ch., Montreal; Hon. Canon Christ Ch. Cathedral; chairman of Mont. Prot. Sch. Bd.; Vice-Chancellor of Lennoxville; Vice-Presdt. Art Assn.; and a member of the Corporation of McGill; author of two volumes of sermons and pamphlets on various subjects.
- NEWCOMB, SIMON, b. Wallace, N.S., 12 March, 1835; Prof. of Mathematics, U.S. Navy, 1861; Associate Royal Astronomical Society, 1872; and recd. its gold medal, 1874; corresponding mem. Institut de France, 1874; LL.D., 1874; Ph.D., 1875; Supdt. of *Nautical Almanac*, Washington; author of *Popular Astronomy* (1878); and her work on *the Moon*.
- NORRIS, HON. JOHN, b. Red River, 8 May, 1841; entd. M. B. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1871; Premier of Manitoba, 1878.
- O'BRIEN, MOSE, REV. C., b. New Glasgow, P.E.I., 1843; D.D. (Honore); author of *Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated* (1876); *After Weary Years*, a novel (1885); Archbishop of Halifax, 1882.
- O'BRIEN, L. R., b. Co. Simcoe, Ont.; C.E.; Vice-Presdt. Ont. Society of Artists, 1873; Presdt. Royal Canadian Academy, 1879; has achieved a good position as a painter from nature in oils and water colour.
- O'CONNOR, HON. JOHN, b. Boston, Mass., Jan., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1863; P.C., 1872; Q.C., 1873; Commr. for consolidating Dom. Laws, 1883; M.A., 1884; Puisne Judge Queen's Bench, Ont., 1884.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- O'DONOHUE, HON. JOHN, b. Tuam, Irel., 1824; barrister, 1869; Presid. Catholic League, Ont., 1871; Co. Atty. York, Ont., 1872; entd. Parl., 1874; Q.C., 1880; Senator, 1882.
- OGDEN, UZZIEL, b. Tp. of Toronto, 6 March, 1828; M.D., 1855; Prof. of Midwifery, &c., Toronto School of Medicine; founded, with others, *Can. Journal of Medical Science*.
- Ogilvie, HON. A. W., b. St. Michel, P.Q., 7 May, 1829; founded firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co., millers, Montreal, 1844; retired, 1874; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1867; Senator, 1881.
- O'REILLY, MILES, b. near Niagara Falls, Ont., 18 May, 1806; barrister, 1830; defended rebels at Hamilton, 1837; Judge Dist. Ct. of Gore, 1837; resigned, 1853; Q.C., 1856; Master in Chancery, 1871.
- ORTON, G. T., b. Guelph, Ont., 1837; M.D., 1869; M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1861; entd. Parl., 1874; took part in N.Y. campaign, 1885.
- OSLER, BRITTON BATH, b. Tecumseth, Ont., 19 June, 1839; LL.B., 1862; barrister, 1862; Clk. of the Peace and Co. Crown Atty., Wentworth, 1874; Q.C., 1880; removed to Toronto, 1882; retained with Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., and Messrs. Burbridge, Casgrain and Scott, to represent the Crown at trial of Riel, 1885.
- OSLER, HON. FEATHERSTON, b. Newmarket, Ont., 4 Jan., 1838; barrister, 1860; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1879; promoted to Ct. of Appeal, 1884.
- OSLER, WM., b. Tecumseth, Ont., 1849; M.D., 1872; Prof. of Physiology and Pathology, McGill Univ., 1874; F.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1883; Galstonian Prof. for year at same institution, 1884; Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Univ. of Pennsylvania, U.S., 1884; is the author of numerous papers on medical and biological subjects.
- OTTIER, Lt.-Col. WM. DILLON, b. in Eng. about 1844; joined Can. Volunteer Militia force, 1862; Lieut.-Col. Queen's Own, 1875; commanded Wimbledon team, 1883; commandant 4th School of Infantry, Toronto, 1884; author of the *Guide, a Manual for the Canadian Militia* (2nd ed., 1885); commande 1^{re} brigade during the N.W. campaign, 1885.
- OUTMET, HON. G., b. Ste. Rose, P.Q., 3 June, 1823; advocate, 1844; entd. Parl., 1858; Q.C., 1867; M.E.C. (P.Q.), 1867; *Bâtonnier Général* of the Bar of Quebec; Premier of Quebec, 1873; Supdt. of Public Instruction, P.Q., 1876; D.C.L., 1877; *Académie Palms* of France, 1878.
- OUTMET, J. A., b. Ste. Rose, P.Q., 20 May, 1848; LL.B., 1869; advocate, 1870; entd. Parl., 1873; Lieut.-Col. 65th Batt., 1880; Q.C., 1880; took part in the N.W. Campaign, 1885.
- PACAUD, ERNEST, b. Three Rivers, P.Q., 25 Augt., 1850; advocate, 1872; founded *Journal d'Arthabaska*, 1877; prothonotary and Clk. of the Crown, Three Rivers, 1878; editor *La Concorde*, 1880; of *L'Electeur*, organ of the Liberal party, 1880.
- PAGE, JNO. b. Scot., 1815; entd. service Can. Govt., 1842; Chief Engineer Dept. of Public Works, 1863.
- PALMER, HON. A. L., b. Sackville, N.B., 28 Aug., 1820; barrister, 1846; Q.C., 1867; entd. Parl., 1872; Judge in Equity Supreme Ct., N.B., 1879.
- PALMER, HON. F., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1809; barrister, 1831; entd. Parl., 1839; M.E.C., 1842; Q.C., 1857; Co. Ct. Judge, 1873; Chief Justice of P.E.I., 1874.
- PANET, HON. C. E., b. Quebec, 17 Nov., 1880; Senator, 1874; Deputy Minr. Militia, 1875.
- PAPINEAU, HON. A., b. P.Q.; advocate, 1831; a Puisne Judge S.C., P. Q., 1876.
- PAQUET, HON. A. H., b. St. Cuthbert, P.Q., 27 Sept., 1830; M.D.; entd. Parl., 1863; Senator, 1875; a mem. Med. Faculty, Victoria College.

PARKER, HON. T. B., b. Grenville, Ont., 11 Dec., 1830; barrister, 1861; Co. Atty. Lambton, Ont., 1863; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1872.

PARKER, HON. D. M., b. Windsor, N.S., 28 April, 1822; M.D., 1845; L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1845; A. M., 1862; M.L.C. (N.S.), 1867; D.C.C., 1869.

- PAFNEAU, HON. A., b. P.Q.; advocate, 1851; a Puisne Judge S.C., P. Q., 1876.
- PAQUET, HON. A. H., b. St. Cuthbert, P.Q., 27 Sept., 1839; M.D.; entd. Parlt., 1863; Senator, 1875; a mem. Med. Faculty, Victoria College.
- PARDER, HON. T. B., b. Grenville, Ont., 11 Dec., 1830; barrister, 1861; Co. Atty. Lambton, Ont., 1863; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1872.
- PARKER, HON. D. M., b. Windsor, N.S., 28 April, 1822; M.D., 1845; L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1846; A. M., 1862; M.L.C. (N.S.), 1867; D.C.L., 1882.
- PASSMORE, SAML. F., b. Brantford, Ont., 1856; B.A., 1881; M.A., 1884; classical ass. Brantford Coll. Institute, 1879; classical Master Orangeville High School, 1881; head master High School, Port Dover, 1882; principal St. Francis College, Richmond, P.Q., 1883.
- PATERSON, W.M., b. Hamilton, Ont., 19 Sept., 1839; Mayor of Brantford, 1872; entd. Parlt., 1872.
- PATERSON, HON. C. S., b. London, Eng., 1825; barrister, 1851; Q.C., 1872; Commr. for revising the statutes of Ont., 1874; Justice Ct. of Appeal, Ont., 1874; Commr. for arranging uniform conditions of Fire Insurance, 1875.
- PATTERSON, REV. GEO., b. Picton, N.S., 30 April, 1824; founded *Eastern Chronicle*, 1843, of which he became editor; ordained (Fresh, b. 1849; edited *Missionary Register*, 1850; *Christian Instructor*, 1855; *Missionary Record*, 1861; D.D.; author of a *History of the County of Pictou* (1877); *The Doctrine of the Trinity Underlying the Revelation of Redemption*, &c.
- PATTERSON, J. C., b. Armagh, Irel., 1839; Mayor of Windsor, Ont.; entd. Ont. legislature, 1875; entd. Parlt., 1882.
- PATTERSON, T. C., b. Patney, Wilts, Eng., 5 Oct., 1836; E.A., 1858; barrister, 1863; Commr. Paris Expan., 1867; Asst. Prvt. Secy., Ont., 1867; manager and chief ed. *Toronto Mail* newspaper, 1872; postmaster of Toronto, 1879.
- PATTON, HON. JAS., b. Prescott, Ont., 10 June, 1824; barrister, 1845; LL.B., 1847; founded *Barrie Herald*, 1852; do *Upper Canada Law Journal*, 1855; M.L.C., 1856; LL.D., 1858; Vice-Chancellor Toronto Univ., 1860; chairman Toronto Univ. Commission, 1861; Q.C., 1862; Sol.-Genl., E.C., 1862; genl. mangr. English and Scottish Invest. Co. of Can., 1878; Collector of Customs, Toronto, 1881.
- PELLETIER, HON. CHAS. A. P., b. Riviere Ouelle, P. Q., 22 Jan. 1837; barrister, 1860; B.C.L., 1858; entd. Parlt. 1869; P.C., 1877; Senator, 1877; Presdt. Can. Comm. Paris Expan., 1878; C. M. G., 1878.
- PELLEY, H. F., b. St. John, N.B., 1831; entd. service of N.B., as an engineer, 1848; construction G. T. Railway, 1854; resident engineer construction E. & N. A. Railway, N.B., 1856; Provl. Engineer, N.S., 1865; asst. for contractors construction Underground Railway, London, 1865; engr. Dept. Public Works, Can., 1872; Chief Engineer, do., 1879.
- PETERS, HON. J. H., b. St. John, N.B., 9 Jan., 1812; barrister, 1837; M.L.C. (P.E.I.); Sol.-Genl., 1838; Asst. Judge, S.C., P.E.I., 1848.
- PINKHAM, VERY REV. W. C., b. St. John's, Nfld., 1844; ordained priest, 1869; Chief Supdt. of Protestant Schools, Man., 1871; resigned, 1883; B.D., 1879; Archdeacon of Manitoba, 1881.
- PIPES, HON. WM. T., b. Amherst, N.S., 15 April, 1850; barrister, 1875; entd. N.S. legislature, 1889; Premier of N.S., 1882; retired, 1884.
- PIRIE, A. F., b. Guelph, Ont., 1849; editor of the *Toronto Sun*, 1874; asst. ed. *Toronto Telegram*, 1876; editor, 1878.
- PLAMONDON, HON. M. A., b. Quebec, 16 Oct., 1823; journalist, 1842; advocate, 1846; founded *L'Institut Canadien*, Quebec, 1848; *Le National* newspaper, 1855; Puisne Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1874.
- PLEMB, HON. J. B., b. East Haven, Conn., 1816; entd. Parlt., 1874; Senator, 1883.
- POISSON, HON. J. A., b. Gentilly, P. Q., 14 Mch., 1849; advocate, 1873; Registrar of Arthabaska, P. Q., 1873; author of *Chants Canadiens* (1884), and of many other meritorious contributions to French Canadian poetical literature.
- POLETTE, HON. A., b. Pointe aux Trembles, P. Q., 25 Aug., 1807; advocate, 1828; entd. Parlt., 1848; Q.C., 1854; Commr. for consolidating the laws, 1856; Puisne Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1860; retired, 1880; Royal Commr. C. Pacific R. railway enquiry, 1873.
- POPE, HON. J. H., b. Compton, P. Q., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1857; P.C., 1871.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- POTTINGER, D., b. Picton, N.S., 7 Oct., 1848; entd. service N.S. Railway, 1863; cashier, 1871; station master Intercolonial Railway, Halifax, 1874; general storekeeper, 1874; chief supt., 1879.
- POTTS, Rev. J.S.O., b. Fermagh, Irel., 1838; ordained (Methodist), 1861; D.D., 1878; has served at London, Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto, and is widely celebrated for his eloquence.
- POWELL, GRANT, b. Toronto, Sept., 1819; entd. public service, 1839; Under Secy of State, 1883.
- POWELL, COL. WALKER, b. Norfolk, Ont., 20 May, 1828; entd. Parl., 1857; Deputy. Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, U.C., 1862; do. do. for Dominion, 1868; Adjt.-Genl., 1875.
- PUNINGLE, J. F., b. Valenciennes, France, 27 June, 1816; barrister, 1838; Clk. of the Peace and Co. Atty., S., D., and Glengarry, Ont., 1858; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1866; Senior Judge, do., 1878.
- PROUDFOOT, Hon. W.M., b. Perthshire, Scot., 9 Nov., 1823; barrister, 1849; Master and Deputy. Regr. of Chancery, Hamilton, Ont., 1851; Q.C., 1872; Vice-Chancellor of Ont., 1874; Presid. Ont. Bribery and Conspiracy Com., 1884.
- PROVANCHER, Rev. L., b. Beauceau, P.Q., 1820; withdrew from ministry owing to ill health, 1859; author of *Le Vengeur Canadien* (1862); the *Fleur Canadienne* (do.), and other works on natural history and botany; founded *Le Naturaliste Canadien* (1868); Des.S., 1880.
- PROVENCHER, J. A. N., b. La Baie du Fehvre, P.Q., 6 Jan., 1843; founded *La Sentinelle* (1862); advocate, 1864; chief editor *La Minerne*, 1866; mem. provisional Council, N.W.T., 1869; Indian Commr., do., 1870; chief editor, *La Presse*, 1884.
- RACINE, Rt. Rev. A., b. St. Ambroise, P.Q., 26 Jan., 1822; ordained priest, 1844; first R.C. Bishop of Sherbrooke, P.Q., 1874.
- RACINE, Rt. Rev. D., b. St. Ambroise, P.Q., 24 Jan., 1828; ordained priest, 1853; Vicar-Genl. of Quebec, 1871; first R.C. Bishop of Chicoutimi, P.Q., 1878.
- RAINVILLE, Hon. H. F., b. P.Q.; LL.B., 1861; advocate, 1862; Puisne Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1876.
- RAMSAY, Hon. T. K., b. Ayr, Scot., 2 Sept., 1826; M.A., 1855; Secy. Com. for codifying the laws, 1859; Q.C., 1867; founded *Lawer Canada Jurist*; author of various law works; Asst. Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1870; D.C.L., 1872; Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench, 1873.
- RASD, T. H., b. Cornwallis, N.S., 1835; A.M., 1863; Prof. English and Classics, Provl. Normal Sch., Truro, N.S., 1860; Chief Supt. of Education, N.S., 1864; entd. Journal of Education, N.S., 1865; Chief Supt. of Education, N.B., 1871; D.C.L., 1874; Prof. of Didactics, Acadia College, N.S., 1883; of Christian Ethics and Mental Science, McMaster College, Toronto, 1885.
- RASKIN, ARTHUR MCKEE, b. Sandwiche, Ont., 6 Feb., 1844; made his professional debut as an actor, Rochester, N.Y., 1861; returned to stage, 1863; one of his original characters is *Rip Van Winkle*.
- READE, J. H., b. Ballyshannon, Donegal, Irel., 1838; came to Can., 1856; entd. *Montreal Literary Mag.*, same year; author of *The Propriety of Merit and other poems* (1870); has been for many years one of the editors of the *Montreal Gazette*, and both as poet and journalist enjoys a wide popularity.
- REDDIS, D. O'M., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1830; barrister, 1852; Sol-Genl., P.E.I., 1852; Atty.-Genl., 1867; Co. Ct. Judge, 1873.
- REID, Rev. W.M., b. Aberdeenshire, Scot., 1816; M.A., 1833; licensed (Presb.), 1839; ordained, 1840; editor *Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record*; Moderator, 1851, 1873, 1879; D.D., 1876.
- RICHARDS, Hon. A. N., b. Brockville, Ont., 8 Dec., 1822; barrister, 1848; entd. Parl., 1863; M.E.C., 1863; Q.C., 1863; Provisional Atty.-Genl., N.W.T., 1869; Lieut.-Gov. of B.C., 1875.
- RICHARDS, Hon. S., b. Brockville, Ont., 1820; barrister, 1844; Q.C., 1858; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1867; Treasurer Law Society, Ont., 1877.

RICHARDS, SIR W. B., b. Brockville, Ont., 2 May, 1815; barrister, 1837; entd. Parl., 1848; Q.C., 1850; M.E.C., 1851; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1853; Chief Justice of do., 1863; Chief Justice of Ont., 1868; Arbitrator for Ont. North-Western boundary, 1874; Chief Justice Supreme Ct. of Can., 1879; Deputy to the Gov.-Genl. of Can., 1876, 1878; Knighted, 1877.

RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col. HUGH, b. London, Eng., 1826; Co. Atty., Oxford, Ont., 1857; Chief Justice of do., 1877.

- RICHARDS, SIR W. B., b. Brockville, Ont., 1820; barrister, 1844; Q. C., 1838; endt. Ont. legislature, 1867; M. E. C., 1867; Treasurer Law Society, Ont., 1877.
- RICHARDS, SIR W. B., b. Brockville, Ont., 2 May, 1815; barrister, 1837; endt. Parlt., 1848; Q. C., 1850; M. E. C., 1851; Puisne Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1853; Chief Justice of do., 1863; Chief Justice of Ont., 1868; Arbitrator for Ont. North-Western boundary, 1874; Chief Justice Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875; Deputy to the Gov.-Genl. of Can., 1876, 1878; Knighted, 1877.
- RICHARDSON, LT.-COL. HUGH, b. London, Eng., 1826; Capt., Atty., Oxford, Ont., 1857; Chief Clerk Dept. of Justice, 1872; Stenographic Magistrate, N.W.T., 1876; presided at trial of Riel for high treason, 1885.
- RICHLEY, W. H., b. Windsor, N.S., 10 June, 1828; barrister, 1850; Mayor of Halifax, 1864; Q. C., 1873; endt. Parlt., 1878; Lieut.-Gov. of N.S., 1883; D.C.L.D., 1884.
- RIDLEY, RT. REV. W. M., a missionary in India, 1866; Chaplain Eng. Ch., Dresden, 1869; Bishop of Caledonia, B. C., 1879.
- RIEL, LOUIS, b. St. Boniface, Man., 23 Oct., 1844; Presid. of Provisional Govt. and leader of insurrection at Red River, 1869; returned to Parlt., 1873; expelled, 1874; leader in N. W. revolt, 1884; taken prisoner at Batoche, 1885; sentenced to death at Regina, 1885.
- RICEY, HON. S. G., b. Sydney, N. S., Sept., 1842; barrister, 1864; Q. C., 1873; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., N. S., 1881.
- RITCHIE, SIR W. J., b. Annapolis Royal, N. S., 26 Oct., 1813; barrister, 1838; endt. Parliament, 1846; M. E. C., 1854; Q. C., 1854; Puisne Judge S. C. (N. E.), 1855; Chief Justice of N. E., 1865; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875; Chief Justice of Can., 1879; Deputy Governor, 1879; Knighted, 1881.
- RITCHIE, HON. J. W., b. Annapolis Royal, N. S., 26 March, 1808; barrister, 1832; M. L. C. (N. S.), 1864; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, N. S.; M. E. C., 1864; Senator, 1867; Judge Supreme Ct., N. S., 1870; Judge in Equity, 1873; retired, 1883.
- ROBERTS, C. G., b. Douglas, N. B., 10 Jan., 1860; B. A., 1879; headmaster Grammar and High School, Chatham, N. B., 1879; Principal York St. School, Fredericton, N. B., 1881; author of *Oregon*, and other Poems (1880); editor *Toronto Week* (1884); retired.
- ROBERTSON, ANDREW, b. Paisley, Scot., 18 June, 1827; came to Can., 1853; and is senior partner in the extensive wholesale firm of Robertson, Linton & Co., Montreal; is Presdnt. Montreal Gen. Hospital of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., and of the Bell Telephone Co.; chairman Bd. of Harbour Commrs., Montreal; and Hon. Corresponding Secy. of the Royal Colonial Institute. Has been Resdnt. Montreal Bd. of Trade and of the Dominion Bd. of Trade.
- ROBERTSON, HON. G. B., Stuarthfield, Scot., 1 Jan. 1820; Mayor of Sherbrooke; endt. legislature, P. Q., 1867; M. E. C., 1869.
- ROBERTSON, JOHN ROSS, Toronto, 28 Dec., 1841; founded *Upper Can. College Times*, 1857; *Young Canada*, a monthly, 1859; publisher of the *Granadier*, 1862-64; founded *Toronto Daily Telegraph*, 1866; London (Eng.) correspondent *Toronto Globe*, 1871; founded *Toronto Daily Telegram*, 1876.
- ROBERTSON, THOMAS, Ancaster, Ont., 25 Jan., 1827; barrister, 1864; Q. C., 1873; endt. Parlt., 1878.
- ROBINSON, HON. J. B., Toronto, 21 Feb., 1821; barrister, 1844; Mayor of Toronto, 1856; endt. Parlt., 1857; M. E. C., 1862; Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario, 1860.
- ROBINSON, CH. S. J., b. Dublin, Irel., 1816; barrister, 1842; Co. Ct. Judge, Lambton, Ont., 1855.
- ROBINSON, C. E., b. Thorah, Ont., 1837; editor *Beaverton Post*, 1857; founded *Canada Presbyterian*, 1871, of which he is the editor.
- ROBINSON, LT.-COL. C. W., b. Toronto, 1836; endt. Rifle Brigade, 1857; and served in the Indian Mutiny, and during Ashantee war and Zulu campaign; Lieut.-Col., 1860; Capt., 1870; Lieut.-Col., 1879; is now Deputy Asst. Adjt.-Genl. at Aldershot.
- ROBINSON, CHRISTOPHER, b. Toronto, 1828; B. A. (Jameson Medalist), 1846; barrister, 1850; M. A., 1853; Q. C., 1863; was for many years editor in chief of the Ont. Law Reports—resigned, 1885; is one of the leaders of the Ont. Bar, and has been retained in many leading and important cases; retained with Mr. B. E. Osler, Q. C., and others to represent the Crown at trial of Riel, 1885.
- ROBTHAILE, HON. P., b. Varennes, P. Q., 29 Jan., 1834; M. D., 1853; endt. Parlt., 1861; P. C., 1873; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec, 1879; retired, 1884; Senator, 1886.
- ROBSON, HON. JACOB, b. Perth, Ont., 14 March, 1824; a journalist; endt. legislature, B. C., 1866; M. E. C., 1883.

- ROYAL, HON. JOSEPH, b. Repentigny, P. Q., 7 May, 1837; editor *La Minerve*, 1857; founded *L'Ordre*, 1859; one of the founders of *La Revue Canadienne*, 1864; advocate, 1864; founded *Le Nouveau Monde*, 1867; *Le Méridien*, 1871; entd. Man. Legislature, 1870; Speaker, 1871; Supdt. of Education, Man., 1871; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1873; LL.D.; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes of Man., 1877; Vice Chancellor Manitoba University, 1877; Commons, 1879.
- RYAN, CARROLL, b. Toronto, 3 Feb., 1839; served in the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean War; editor *Volunteer Review*, Ottawa, for some years; founded *Ottawa Mail*, 1870; Ottawa Sun, 1884; author of *Oscar and other Poems* (1857); *Songs of a Wanderer* (1867); *The North West Territories of Canada* (1875); the latter prepared by order of the Can. Govt.
- RYAN, JOSEPH O., b. Dunnville, Ont., 18 Dec., 1841; barrister, 1869; ed. *British American*, Kingston, Ont.; entd. Parl., 1874; Co. Ct. Judge, Man., 1882.
- RYCKMAN, REV. E. E., b. Flamboro' West, Ont., 22 March, 1839; licensed (Meth.), 1857; Principal Dundas Wesleyan Institute; D.D., 1879.
- RYKERT, J. C., b. St. Catharines, Ont., 10 March, 1829; barrister, 1854; entd. Parl., 1860; Presdt. Ag. and Arts Assn. of Ont., 1865, 1880; has been Warden of Lincoln 5 times; Q.C., 1881.
- St. JOHS, F. E., MOLYNEUX, b. Newcastle, Eng., 28 Nov., 1838; Lieut. Royal Marine 14th Infantry, 1855; and served under Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee on the China expedition of 1856-58, including the blockade of the Canton river; the landing before, storm and capture of the city; came to Can., 1858; accompanied Wolsey's Red River expedition as expeditionary surgeon, Toronto, Ontario, 1866, 1870; became clk. of the Manitoba Assembly, 1871; and was afterwards Asst. Indian Commr. and Sheriff of the N.W.T.; Indian Commr., 1878. Returning to Eng. he became Emigration Agent and London Secy. for Can. Pacific Railway; author of *a Sea of Mountians*, an account of Lord Dufferin's tour in B.C.
- SANGSTER, CHAS., b. Kingston, Ont., 16 July, 1822; editor *St. Lawrence and the Saguenay and other Poems* (1865); *Hesperus and other Poems and Lyrics* (1869).
- SCADDING, REV. HV., b. Devonshire, Eng., 1813; B.A., 1837; M.A., 1840; ordained priest, 1838; Classical Master U.C. Coll., 1838; Rector Ch. of Holy Trinity, Toronto, 1847; resigned, 1875; D.D., 1892, 1897; author of *Sketches of the Sea—The Interpreter* (1864); *Truth's Resurrections* (1865); *Christian Pentecost* (1865); *Toronto of Old* (1873); *Prototypography* (1877); *Memories of the Four Decades of York, Upper Canada* (in the Semi-Centennial Memorial Volume of Toronto), 1884; has been Presdt. Canadian Institute.
- SCHREIBER, C., b. Colchester, Eng., 14 Dec., 1831; C.E.; entd. Govt. service, 1868; Chief Engineer Govt. P. ways in operation, 1873; Chief Engineer Can. Pacific Railway, 1880.
- SCHULTZ, HON. J. C., b. Amherstburg, Ont., 1 Jan., 1840; M.D., 1860; leader of Can. party during Red River Rebellion, 1869; entd. Parl., 1871; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1872; Senator, 1882.
- SCHURMAN, J. G., b. Freetown, P. E. I., 22 May, 1854; Gilchrist scholar for Dominion, 1875; B.A. in London University, winning the University Scholarship in Philosophy, 1877; M.A., 1878; Hume Scholar in Political Economy, Unit. Coll., London, 1877-80; D. Sc. (Edin.), 1878; Hibbert Travelling Fellow in Germany, 1878-80; Prof. Logic and Political Economy, Acadia Coll., N.S., 1880; Examiner in Philosophy and Pol. Economy, Toronto Univ., 1881; Prof. of Metaphysics, Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, 1882; author of *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution* (1882).
- SCOTT, A. F., b. Chinguacousy, Ont., 1 July, 1828; barrister, 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, Peel, Ont., 1866; Master in Chancery, 1869.
- SCOTT, Lt.-Col. THOS., b. Lanark, Ont., 1841; journalist, 1861; has been for many years in Volunteer Militia service, commanded a company of Ont. Rifles in the Red River Expeditionary Force under Col. (now Lord) Wolsey, 1870; and commanded scout expedition sent to Red River, 1871; Mayor of Winnipeg, 1877; entd. Parl., 1880; commanded 91st Batt. during N.W. campaign, 1885.

* Explanation: An adverse decision having been officially given against Mr. Roy's views of the comprehensiveness of the "Legal Standards" of Methodist Theology, he resigned his position as a Methodist minister; and having been unexpectedly supported by the majority of the congregation, he formed them into a Congregational Church, in accordance with the Statutes of the Province of Quebec.

- Land Co., and a Dir. of many other important organizations. 1846; Warden, N. & Durham, 1858; entd. Parlt., 1854; M.E.C., 1858; SMITH, HON. SIDNEY, b. Port Hope, Ont., 16 Oct., 1823; barrister, 1846; Inspector of Registry Offices, Ont., 1866. M.L.C., 1861; Q.C., 1862; Inspector of Registry Offices, Ont., 1866.
- SMITH, LT.-COL. WM. O., b. May, 1833; served with 39th Regt. during Crimean campaign, 1855-6; raised Victoria Rifle, Montreal, during Trent affair, 1861, and was its first Lt.-Col.; commanded on Western frontier, 1863, and on Southern frontier, 1866-71, including Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870; Asst. and D. Adjt.-Genl., Montreal, 1866; personally commanded and repulsed O'Neill's Peaches Hill, 1870; C.M.G., 1870; D. Adjt.-Genl., N.W.T., 1871; retired, 1881; commanded Winnipeg Light Infantry during N.W. campaign, 1885.
- SMITH, WALTER H., b. Canonbury, London, Eng., 12 Sept., 1822; came to Can., 1874; journalist, 1874; Astronomical ed. *Venno's Weather Bulletin*, 1882; associate editor *Venno's Almanac*, 1884, of which he became the publisher, 1883; 1st Presdt. Astro-Meteorological Assn., Oct., 1884.
- SMITHS, HON. WM., b. Northumberland, Eng., 30 June, 1842; entd. B. C. legislature, 1871; M.E.C., 1878; Premier of B.C., 1883.
- SMITHERS, C. F., b. London, Eng., 25 Nov., 1822; came to Can., 1847; and was for 11 years in service of the Bank of B.N.A.; joined Bank of Montreal, 1858; Genl. Manager, 1879; President, 1881.
- SOMERSET, J. B., b. Westmeath, Ire., 1843; Inspector of Schools, Lincoln, Ont.; do. Winnipeg, 1882; Prov. Supdt. of Education, Man., 1883.
- SPRY, DANL., b. Burritt's Rapids, Ont., 29 Nov., 1835; entd. public service, 1854; Post Office Inspector, East Toronto, 1876; transferred to Barrie, 1879; Grand Master of the Free Masons of Can., 1882; he also holds other high and important offices in the Masonic body.
- STEADMAN, HON. JAS., b. Moncton, N.B., 1818; barrister, 1846; entd. Parlt., 1854; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1860; Q.C., 1867; Co. Ct. Judge, 1869.
- STEPHEN, GEO., b. Dufftown, Banff, Scot., 1830; came to Can., 1850; and became mem. of wholesale dry goods firm of Wm. Stephen & Co., Montreal; Presdt. Bank of Montreal, 1876; of Can. Pacific Railway, 1881.
- STEVENS, J. G., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 22 Feb., 1829; barrister, 1847; entd. Parlt., 1861; Q.C., 1866; Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867.
- STEVENSON, A. A., b. Riccarton, Scot., Jan. 29, 1829; entd. Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, 1853; Capt., 1856; Lieut.-Col., 1867; Grand Master of the Freemasons of Can., 1868; has also been head of the Knights Templar; and Presdt. of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec.
- STEVENSON, HON. B. R., b. St. Andrews, N.B., 10 April, 1835; barrister, 1860; entd. N.B. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1871; Speaker of Assembly, 1879; Q.C., 1881.
- STEVENSON, J. G., b. Niagara, Ont., 1 June, 1818; barrister, 1840; Clk. of the Peace, Haldimand, Ont., 1850; Co. Ct. Judge, 1859; retired, 1884.
- STEWART, GEO., JR., b. city of New York, 26 Nov., 1848; founded *Stewart's Quarterly Magazine*, St. John, N.B., 1867; journalist, 1876; chief editor *Rose-Balford's Canadian Monthly*; editor *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, 1879; Presdt. of the Literary and Historical Soc. Quebec, 1885; author of *Story of the Great Fire in St. John, N.B., 1877*; *Canada under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin*, (1878); *Emerson the Thinker* (1879); *Alcott the Concord Mystic* (1880); *Frontenac* (1882); *Thoreau the Hermit of Walden* (1882).
- STRANGE, MAJ.-GEN. T. B., b. Merut, East Indies, 15 Sept., 1831; entd. R.A. as 2nd Lieut., 1851; retired with rank of Maj.-Genl., 1881; served during the Indian Mutiny and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow; Commandant School of Gunnery, Quebec, 1871; Inspector of Artillery for Demm., 1872; retired, 1882; Commandant School of Gunnery, Quebec, 1885.
- STRATHY, H. S., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 29 Jan., 1832; entd. the service of the Gore Bank, Ont., 1850; Mangr. Can. Bank of Commerce, London, Ont., 1867; cashier, 1869; first Cashier Federal Bank of Can., 1874; Gen. Manager, 1883; Cashier Traders Bank, 1883.
- STRONG, HON. S. H., b. Dorsetshire, Eng., 1825; barrister, 1849; Commr. for Consolidating the Laws, 1856; Q.C., 1863; Vice-Chancellor, Ont., 1869; Justice of Appeal, 1874; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- STUART, HON. ANDREW, b. Quebec, 1813; advocate, 1834; Q.C., 1854; Asst. Judge, S. C. (P.Q.), 1859; Puisne Judge do., 1869; Chief Justice, 1885.
- STUART, JNO., b. Keith, Banffshire, Scot., 24 June, 1830; came to Can., 1848; entd. Parlt., 1874; a Director of the Can. Life Ass. Co. of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and Hamilton and Lake Erie Railways; Presdt. of the Hamilton and North Western Railway; Presdt. of the Bank of Hamilton, 1881.
- SULLIVAN, RT. REV. ED., b. Irel.; ordained priest, 1857; Asst. Minr., St. George's, Montreal; Rector Trinity Ch., Chicago; Rector of Montreal; D.C.L., 1880-82; Bishop of Algoma, 1882; elected Bishop of Huron, but declined, 1883; D.D., 1882.
- SULLIVAN, HON. MICHAEL, b. Killarney, Irel., 13 Feb., 1838; M.D., 1838; Prof. of Anatomy, Royal College of Phys. and Surge., Kingston, Ont.; of Surgery and Histology, 1866; Presdt. Can. Med. Assn., 1883; Senator, 1886; Purveyor Genl. to Forces, N.W. Campaign, 1888.
- SULLIVAN, HON. W. W., b. New London, P. E. I., 6 Dec., 1843; barrister, 1867; entd. Parlt., 1873; M.E.C. (P.E.I.), 1873; Q.C., 1876; Premier of P. E. I., 1879.
- SULTE, BENJ., b. Three Rivers, P. Q., 17 Sept., 1841; editor of *Le Canada*, 1866; author of *Les Laurentiennes* (1870); *Histoire de la Ville des Trois Rivières* (1870); *Mélanges et Histoire de Littérature* (1876); *Chansons Nouvelles* (1880); *Histoire des Canadiens Français* (1881.)
- SUTHERLAND, REV. ALEX., b. Tp. of Guelph, Ont., 17 Sept., 1833; licensed (Meth.), 1859; Secy. Treas. Meth. Missionary Society, 1874; Secy. to Conference, 1878; D.D., 1879; author of *A Summer in Prairie Land*, (1882.)
- SWEATHAN, RT. REV. A., b. London, Eng., 19 Nov., 1834; B.A., 1859; ordained priest, 1860; founded Islington Youths' Institute, 1860; M.A., 1862; Head Master Hellmuth College, London, Ont., 1865; Bishop of Toronto, 1873, D.D.; 1882.
- SWEENEY, RT. REV. J., 3rd R. C. Bishop of St. John N. B., 1860.
- TABARET, VERY REV. J. H., b. L'Isles, France, 10 April, 1828; Principal Ottawa College, 1853; Vicar Genl. of Ottawa, 1862; D.D., 1873.
- TACHE, MOST REV. A. A., b. Rivière du Loup, en bas, P. Q., 23 July, 1823; entd. the Novitiate of the Oblats, 1844; left for North Western Missions, 1845; ordained priest, 1845; Missionary to Indian tribes in the interior, 1846; Bishop of Arath and Coadjutor to Bishop of St. Boniface, 1850; Bishop of St. Boniface, 1853; delegate from the Govt. of Can. to Fort Garry, 1869; Archbishop of St. Boniface, 1871; author of several works on the North-West.
- TACHE, JOS. CHAS., b. Kamouraska, P. Q., 24 Dec., 1820; M.D.; entd. Parlt., 1847; Commr. Paris Exhibition, 1855; Legion of Honour of France, 1856; ed. *Le Courrier du Canada*, 1857; Prof. of Physiology at Laval, 1860; Inspector of Prisons, 1863; Depty. Minr. of Agriculture, 1864; Commr. Paris Exhibition, 1867; D.L., 1868; author of many important works.
- TAILLON, HON. L. O., b. Terrebonne, P. Q., 26 Sept., 1849; advocate, 1865; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1875; Speaker, 1881; Q.C., 1882; M.E.C., 1883.
- TANGUAY, REV. C., b. Quebec, 1819; ordained priest, 1843; since 1865 has been attached to the Dept. of Agriculture; author of *Repertoire Général des Clergé Canadiens* (1866); *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes* (1871); D.L., 1883.
- TARDYVAL, J. P., b. Covington, Ky., U.S., 2 Sept., 1851; came to Can., 1868; asst. editor *Le Canadien*, 1874; founded *La Vérité* of which he is the editor; author of several literary productions.
- TASCHEREAU, MOST REV. E. A., b. Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P. Q., 17 Feb., 1820; ordained priest, 1842; Prof. Quebec Seminary, 1842; one of the founders of Laval University, 1852; D.C.L., 1856; Superior of the Quebec Seminary and *ex officio* Rector of Laval University, 1860; Vicar-General, 1862; Archbishop of Quebec, 1871.

TASCHEREAU, HON. H. ELZEAR, b. Ste. Marie de la Beauce (P. Q.), 7 Oct., 1836; advocate, 1857; entd. Parlt., 1861; Q.C., 1867; Puisne Judge, S. C. (P. Q.), 1871; author of the *Criminal Law*, *etc.*, 1874-75; Puisne Judge, Supreme Ct. of Can., 1878.

TASCHEREAU, HON. H. THOS., b. Quebec, 6 Oct., 1841; B.L., 1861; B.C.L.L., 1862; advocate, 1863; edited *Les Débats* (1862); *La Tribune* (1863); entd. Parlt., 1872; Puisne Judge, S. C. (P. Q.), 1878.

TASCHEREAU, HON. J. B. V. O., b. L'Isles, France, 1818; entd. Parlt., 1847; M.E.C. (P. E. I.), 1847.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- TUPPER, SIR CHAS., b. Amherst, N.S., 2 July, 1821; M.D.; M.B.C.S. (Edin.); entd. Parlt., 1855; M.E.C., 1857; A.M., 1862; Premier of N.S., 1864; C.E., 1867; Presdt. Can. Med. Assn., 1867; P.C., 1870; K.C.M.G., 1879; D.C.L., 1882; High Commr. for Can. in London, 1882.
- URE, REV. ROBT., b. Larnarkshire, Scot., Jan., 1823; ordained (Presb.), 1850; D. D., 1876; lectured for 2 years on Apologetics at Knox College, and on Homiletics at Queen's College.
- USSHER, BISHOP, B. B., b. Dublin, Irel., 6 Augt., 1845; came to Can., 1875; has served as Rector of Christ Ch., Toronto, and St. Bartholomew's, Montreal; Bishop Reformed Episcopal Ch. in Can. and Newfoundland, 1882.
- VAIL, HON. E. A., b. Sussex Vale, N.E., 19 August, 1831; M.D.; entd. N.E. legislature, 1837; Speaker, 1865; M.E.C., 1883.
- VAIL, HON. W. M. B., b. Sussex Vale, N.E., 1823; entd. N.S. legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1867; Commos., 1874; P.C., 1874.
- VALLÉE, R. P. J., b. St. Thomas, P.Q., 28 May, 1848; editor *Le Courrier du Canada*; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- VAN HORNE, W. M. C., b. Willi Co., Illinois, Feb., 1843; commenced railway career as telegraph operator Illinois Central R.R., 1856; Michigan Central R.R., Joliet division, in various capacities, 1858 to 1864; Chicago and Alton R.R., do. do., 1864 to 1872; Genl. Suptd. St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railway, July, 1872 to July, 1874; Genl. Manager Southern Minnesota Railway, Oct., 1874 to Oct., 1877; Presdt. of do., 1877 to Dec., 1879; Genl. Suptd. Chicago and Alton R. R., Oct., 1878 to Dec., 1879; Genl. Suptd. Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, R. R., Jan., 1880 to Jan., 1882; Genl. Manager Can. Pacific Railway, Jan., 1882; Vice-Presdt. of do., 1884.
- VANKOUGHNET, LAWRENCE, b. in Ont., 7 Oct., 1836; entd. public service, 1861; Deputy Suptd.-Genl. of Indian Affairs, 1880.
- VIDAL, HON. ALEX., b. Berkshire, Eng., 4 August, 1819; P.L.S.; Senator, 1873; Chairman Dom. Prohibitory Convention, 1875; Presdt. Dom. Temperance Alliance.
- WAINWRIGHT, WM., b. Manchester, Eng., 30 April, 1840; entd. service of Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway; came to Can., in service of Grand Trunk Railway, 1862; Asst. Manager, 1881; Genl. Manager North Shore Railway, 1883.
- WALKER, HON. G. A., b. Newry, Irel., 14 Nov., 1834; barrister, 1858; M.L. (B.C.), 1864; Q.C., 1873; F.R.G.S., 1874; Premier of B.C., 1874, 1878; Puisne Judge Supreme Ct., B. C., 1882.
- WALKER, D. M., b. Woodhouse, Ont., 1835; barrister, 1861; accompanied Red River expeditionary force, 1870; entd. Man. Legislature, 1878; M.E.C., 1878; Co. Ct. Judge, 1882.
- WALLACE, JAS. M., b. Kirkintilloch, Scot., 5 Feb., 1837; M. D., 1859; Med. Supt. Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, Ont., 1876; do. Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont., 1877.
- WALLACE, WM., b. Ayrshire, Scot., 4 Feb., 1820; founded *British Canadian* (Simcoe) newspaper, 1861; returned to Parlt., 1872; retired, 1882; Mayor of Simcoe, 1884.
- WALLBRIDGE, HON. LEWIS, b. Belleville, Ont., 27 Nov., 1816; barrister, 1839; Q.C., 1856; entd. Parlt., 1857; M.E.C., 1863; Speaker of the Can. Assembly, 1863; Chief Justice of Manitoba, 1882.
- WALSH, RT. REV. JOHN, b. Mooncoin, Kilkenny, Irel., 24 May, 1830; came to Can., 1852; ordained Priest, 1854; served at Brooks, St. Mary's, and St. Paul's, Toronto; Rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, 1859; Vicar-Genl., 1862; R. C. Bishop of Sandwich, 1867; removed See from Sandwich to London, Ont., 1868; authorized to assume title of Bishop of London, 1869.
- WATTERS, HON. CHAS., b. St. John, N.B., Nov., 1818; barrister, 1847; entd. Parlt., 1855; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1855; Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867; Judge Ct. of Vice-Admiralty, N.B., 1876.

WEATHERS, HON. R. L., b. N.S.; B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861; barrister, 1863; author of *Diary of a New Empire* (1864); Q.C. (N.S.), 1876; Puisne Judge (S.C.), N.S., 1878; D.C.L., 1883.

WELDON, HON. WESLEY, b. Richmond, N.B., 27 Feb., 1830; M.A., 1851; barrister, 1852; Q. C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1878; D.C.L., 1884.

- 1867; removed See from Sandwich to London, Ont., 1868; authorized to assume title of Bishop of London, 1869.
- WATKINS, HON. CHAS., b. St. John, N.B., Nov., 1818; barrister, 1847; entd. Parl., 1855; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1855; Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867; Judge Ct. of Vice-Admiralty, N.B., 1876.
- WEATHERIE, HON. R. L., b. N.S., R.A., 1858; M.A., 1861; barrister, 1863; author of *Days of a New Empire* (1864); Q.C. (N.S.), 1876; Puisne Judge (S.C.), N.S., 1878; D.C.L., 1883.
- WELDON, CHAS. WESLEY, b. Richibucto, N.E., 27 Feb., 1830; M.A., 1851; barrister, 1852; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1878; D.C.L., 1884.
- WELMORE, HON. A. R., b. Frederickton, N.B., 19 Aug., 1820; barrister, 1843; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parl., 1865; Premier of N.B., 1867; Puisne Judge (S.C.), N.B., 1870.
- WHITE, HON. THOS., b. Montreal, 1830; founded Peterborough Review, 1853; acquired Hamilton Spectator, 1865; and, in 1870, the Montreal Gazette, of all of which he has been the Chief Editor; entd. Parl., 1878; was a prominent member during its existence of the Dominion Bd. of Trade; P.C., 1885.
- WHITE, PETER, b. Pembroke, Ont., 30 Aug., 1838; ent. Parl., 1874.
- WICKSTEED, G. W., b. Liverpool, Eng., 21 Dec., 1799; came to Can., 1821; entd. Public Service, 1828; advocate, 1832; Law Clerk Can. Assembly, 1841; Commr. for Revising the Statutes, 1841; Q.C., 1854; Commr. for Consolidating the Statutes, 1856; Law Clerk, House of Commons, 1867; author of a volume of poems, 1878.
- WILD, REV. JOSEPH, b. Summit, Littleborough, Lancashire, Eng., 16 Nov., 1834; came to Am., 1855; joined Meth. Ep. Ch. in Can.; M.A.; D.D.; Prof. Allert Univ.; Pastor Union Congregational Ch., Brooklyn, N.Y., 1872; do. Bond St. Congregational Ch., Toronto, 1881; author of *The Lost Ten Tribes and 1882* (1879); *How and When the World will end* (1881).
- WILKES, REV. H., b. Birmingham, Eng., 21 June, 1805; came to Can., 1820; M.A., 1833; Pastor Albany St. Cong. Ch., Edinburgh, Scot., 1833; Minister 1st Cong. Ch., Montreal, 1836 to 1871; D.D., 1850; L.L.D., 1870; Principal Cong. College of B.N.A., 1870 to 1882; now Prof. of Theology therein.
- WILKIE, D. R., b. Quebec, 17 Dec., 1846; entd. service Quebec Bank, 1862; Manager St. Catharines, Ont., branch, 1867; do. Toronto branch, 1872; first Cashier, Imperial Bank, 1875.
- WILLIAMS, RT. REV. J. W., b. Overton, Hants, Eng., 1825; B.A., 1851; ordained Priest, 1856; Rector Grammar School, Lennoxville, P.Q., 1857; Prof. Classics, Bishop's College, do. 1857; Bishop of Quebec, 1863; D.D., 1863.
- WILLIAMS, REV. JOHN A., b. Wales, 1817; came to Can., 1833; ordained (Meth.), 1850; Presid. London Conference, 1874; joint representative to Genl. Conference of Meth. Episcopal Ch. of U.S., 1876; D.D., 1878; Presid. United Genl. Conference for the unification of Methodism in Can., 1883; joint representative at Centennial Conference of Am. Methodism, 1884; Genl. Suplt. of the Meth. Ch. in Can., 1885.
- WILLIAMSON, REV. JAS., b. Edinburgh, Scot., about 1824; ordained (Presb.), 1845; M.A.; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., 1842; L.L.D., 1855; Vice Principal of Queen's College; Prof. of Astronomy, do.; for many years Dir. of the Kingston Observatory; author of the *Island Seas of North America* (1854), and has published abstracts of meteorological results at Kingston, 1867; read.
- WILLISTON, HON. E., b. Glenelg, N.S., 18 Oct., 1813; barrister, 1838; entd. Parl., 1855; Q.C., 1866; Sol. Genl. N.B., 1866; Co. Ct. Judge, 1867; read.
- WILMOT, W. H., b. Kingston, Ont., 3 Nov., 1838; barrister, 1861; Co. Crown Atty. and Clk. of the Peace, L. and Addington, Ont., 1864; Co. Ct. Judge, do. 1869.
- WILSON, HON. R. D., b. Fredericton, N.B., 16 Oct., 1809; entd. Parl., 1846; Mayor of St. John, 1849; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1851; Senator, 1867; Speaker, 1878; P.C., 1879; Lt. Gov. of N.B., 1880.
- WILSON, HON. ADAM, b. Edinburgh, Scot., 22 Sept., 1814; barrister, 1839; Q.C., 1850; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1856; Mayor of Toronto, 1859; entd. Parl., 1860; author of *A Sketch of the Office of Constable* (1861) M.E.C., 1862; Puisne Judge Queen's Bench, 1863; do. Common Pleas, 1863; do. Queen's Bench, 1868; Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1878; do. Queen's Bench, 1884.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- WILSON, DANIEL, b. Edinburgh, Scot., 1816; Prof. of History and English Literature, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1853; Presdt., 1880; author of *Memoirs of Edinburgh in the Olden Time* (1847), and other works; LL.D.
- WIMAN, EMERATUS, b. Co. York, Ont., 1834; commercial editor Toronto *Globe*, 1854-57; entd. service R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency, 1856, of which he ultimately became a partner; Presdt. Gt. N. W. Telegraph Co., 1881; Presdt. of the Canadian Club, N. Y., 1885, and is Presdt. of several Am. companies.
- WITHEROW, REV. W. H., b. Toronto, 6 Augt., 1839; B.A., 1863; M.A., 1864; entd. Methodist ministry and has been stationed in Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto and Niagara; editor *Can. Methodist Magazine*, 1874; author of the *Citocombs of Rome; a Popular History of Canada; Great Preachers, Ancient and Modern; A Canadian in Europe*, &c.; LL.D., 1882.
- WOOD, JNO. F., b. Elizabethtown, Ont., 12 Oct., 1850; barrister, 1876; entd. Parl., 1882.
- WOOD, JOSIAH, b. Sackville, N. B., 18 April, 1843; B.A., 1863; M.A., 1866; entd. Parl., 1882.
- WOOD, HOS. S. C., b. Bath, Ont., 27 Dec., 1830; entd. Ont. legislature, 1871; M.E.C., 1875; retired, 1883.
- WOODWORTH, D. E., b. Canning, N.S., 1 June, 1841; LL.B.; barrister, 1865; entd. N.S. legislature, 1871; Commons, 1882; Q.C., 1884.
- WORKMAN, THOS. b. near Belfast, Ire., 17 June, 1813; senior partner Fotheringham & Workman, wholesale hardware merchants, Montreal; entd. Parl., 1867; is Presdt. Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of Molsoms Bank.
- WRIGHT, ALONZO, b. Hull, P.Q., 26 Feb., 1825; entd. Parl., 1862.
- WURFEL, HOS. J. S. C., b. Quebec, 27 Jan., 1828; last Canadian Seigneur to render homage, 3 Feb., 1854; Prof. Commercial Law, McGill Univ., 1869; B.C.L., 1870; Q.C., 1873; entd. P.Q. legislature, 1875; Officer Public Instruction, France, 1880; M.E.C., 1882; D.C.L. and Emeritus Prof., 1882; Officer Legion of Honour, France, 1882; Speaker P.Q. Assembly, 1884.
- WYLER, DAVID, b. Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scot., 23 March, 1811; came to Can., 1845; assumed management Brockville Recorder, 1849; author of *Waifs from the Thousand Islands* (1807).
- YARBER, GEO. WHEATLEY, b. Kingston, Ont., 28 March, 1836; entd. service Bank of Montreal, Jan., 1856, and held prominent positions in that institution in Montreal, New York, London, Eng., Toronto, etc.; Genl. Manager Federal Bank of Can., June, 1884.
- YOUNG, HOS. CHAS., b. Glasgow, Scot., April, 1812; barrister, 1838; entd. Parl., 1840; M.L.C., 1840; Q.C., 1847; M.E.C. (P.E.I.), 1851; Speaker, L.C., 1853; Administrator of the Govt., 1859; LL.D.; Judge of Probate, 1852; Judge of Bankruptcy, 1868.
- YOUNG, REV. GEO., b. Co. Prince Edward, Ont., 1822; ordained (Meth.), 1842; went to Winnipeg, 1868; Supdt. of Missions, N. W. T., 1882; Presdt. of Man. Conference, 1882.
- YOUNG, GEO. PAXTON, b. Berwick-on-Tweed, 28 Nov., 1818; A.M.; ordained (Free Ch.), came to Can., 1848; pastor Knox Ch., Hamilton, Ont., 1848; Prof. of Mental and Moral Philology, Knox College, 1851—resigned, together with his position in the Ministry, 1861; Inspector of Grammar Schools, U.C., 1865; Prof. Metaphysics and Ethics, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1871; author of *Miscellaneous Discourses and Expositions of Scripture* (1854); *The Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion* (1862); LL.D., 1882.
- YOUNG, HOS. JAS., b. Galt, Ont., 24 May, 1835; journalist, 1853; entd. Parl., 1867; M.E.C., Ont., 1882; author of various essays.
- YOUNG, SIR WM., b. Falkirk, Scot., 29 July, 1799; barrister, 1826; entd. Parl., 1832; Q.C., 1843; delegate to Eng. from N.S. Parl., 1839; Speaker, 1843; M.E.C., 1843; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, 1850; Premier, 1854; Chief Justice of N.S., 1860; retired, 1881; LL.D., 1881; Knighted, 1868.

List of
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under
The
Gene

It. Col.
" Captain
Surgeon
Rev. A.
S. J. RA
G. P. L.

1. Angu
2. Beau
3. Beau
4. Beau
5. Bruce
6. Cano
7. Capit
8. Capit
9. Delis
10. Dail
11. Deer
12. Deer
13. Deer
14. Deer
15. Elliot
16. Green
17. Hill
18. Hill
19. Hill
20. Hops
21. Jacol
22. Jaun
23. Jacol
24. Jacol
25. Jacks
26. Jacks
27. Jacob
28. Jacob

APPENDIX No. 3.

List of officers and men composing contingent of Canadian *Voyageurs* who accompanied Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon, under the command of General Lord Wolesley, G.C.B.

Those marked with an * re-hired, and accompanied the column under General Earle, and those with a † died during the expedition.

OFFICERS.

Lt. Col. F. C. DENISON,* Gov.-Genl.'s Body Guard, Commanding Officer, Toronto.
 " W. N. KENNEDY,* 90th Battalion, Paymaster, etc., Winnipeg.
 Captain T. AUMOND, Gov.-Genl.'s Foot Guards, Staff Officer, Ottawa.
 " A. McRAE, 7th Fusiliers, " London, Ont.
 Surgeon-Major NEILSON, " " B " Battery, Medical Officer, Kingston.
 Rev. A. BOUCHARD, Chaplain, Quebec.
 S. J. REMINGTON,* Quartermaster, Three Rivers, P.Q.
 G. P. LABATT, Hospital Sergeant, Kingston, Ont.

VOYAGEURS.

Caughnavaga Division.

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| <p>1. Angus, Solomon.</p> <p>2. Beaubien, Ignace.</p> <p>3. Beauvais, Joseph.</p> <p>4. Beauvais, Francois.</p> <p>5. Bruce, Jno.*</p> <p>6. Canoe, Peter.</p> <p>7. Capitaine, Louis.*</p> <p>8. Capitaine, Peter.</p> <p>9. Delisle, Frs* (Foreman).</p> <p>10. Daillebout, Angus.</p> <p>11. Deer, Jno.</p> <p>12. Deer, Mitchel.</p> <p>13. Deer, James.</p> <p>14. Deerhouse, Tom.</p> <p>15. Elliott, John.</p> <p>16. Green, Alex.</p> <p>17. Hill, Matthias.</p> <p>18. Hill, Angus.</p> <p>19. Hill, Jos.</p> <p>20. Hops, Jno.</p> <p>21. Jacobs, Louis.</p> <p>22. Jaunery, Peter.</p> <p>23. Jacob, Jno.</p> <p>24. Jacob, Mitchel.</p> <p>25. Jackson, Louis, (Foreman.)</p> <p>26. Jacks, Matthew.</p> <p>27. Jacob, Thomas.</p> <p>28. Jacob, Joseph.</p> | <p>29. Katinonti, Phillip.*</p> <p>30. Kanento, Ignace.</p> <p>31. Lyon, Martin.*</p> <p>32. Leclair, Peter.</p> <p>33. Lalache, Chas.</p> <p>34. Lazaré, Jos.</p> <p>35. Leblanc, Jas.</p> <p>36. Montour, Jacques.</p> <p>37. Martin, Mitchel.</p> <p>38. Mailloux, Thos.</p> <p>39. Mailloux, Ignace.</p> <p>40. Monique, Joachim.</p> <p>41. Morris, Jno.†</p> <p>42. Martin, John.</p> <p>43. Monique, Frs.</p> <p>44. Montour, Bapt.</p> <p>45. Onansanarenwenti, Jno.</p> <p>46. Onansauran, Peter.</p> <p>47. Sam, Peter.</p> <p>48. Sokokenminkas, F.</p> <p>49. Smith, Lawrence.</p> <p>50. Thomas, Joseph.</p> <p>51. Thorakavon, Jas.</p> <p>52. Talbot, Louis.</p> <p>53. Three Rivers, Ignace.</p> <p>54. Wengo, Jas.</p> <p>55. Williams, Chas.</p> <p>56. Zacharie, Frs.</p> |
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Winnipeg Division.

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| 1. Akers, Charles.* | 44. Moore, J. R. | 16. Gru |
| 2. Armstrong, A. M.† | 45. Mackeand, M.* (Foreman.) | 17. Go |
| 3. Atkinson, J. H.* | 46. McDonald, W. A. | 18. Go |
| | 47. McCallum, Neil.* | 19. Gu |
| 4. Blanchard, Chas.* | 48. McLellan, D. J.* (Foreman.) | 20. Gr |
| 5. Braithwaite, C. P.* | 49. McLean, D. B.†* | 21. Ga |
| 6. Bell, B. T. A. | 50. McDonald, A. | 22. Gr |
| 7. Bouchette, G. A. | 51. McDonald, Jno. | |
| 8. Baldwin, M. C. | 52. McKay, Edouard.* | 23. He |
| | 53. McGinnis, J. J. | 24. Ha |
| 9. Collins, F.* | 54. McCullough, S.* | |
| 10. Chapman, H. | 55. McCaig, J. C. W.* | 25. La |
| 11. Clarke, Lawrence. | 56. McBurney, Jas.* | 26. La |
| 12. Connolly, Albert. | 57. McDonald, Wm. | 27. La |
| 13. Cochrane, Alex. | 58. McDonald, Donald, (No. 1.) | 28. La |
| 14. Cochrane, Adam. | 59. McLean, A. T. | 29. Lar |
| 15. Carley, D. M. | 60. McDonald, Donald,* (No. 2). | |
| 16. Condon, Edward.* | | |
| | 61. Nourse, W. G. H.* | 1. Ay |
| 17. Daly, C. F.* | | 2. Ay |
| 18. Daniels, James.* | 62. Oswald, Campbell.* | 3. Al |
| 19. Delong, J. R.* | | |
| 20. Dunsford, H. A. H.* | 63. Pratt, R. H. M. | 4. Bi |
| 21. Deschamps, Frank. | 64. Pratt, John. | 5. Ba |
| 22. Drennan, John.* | 65. Pratt, Thos. | 6. Br |
| 23. Doyle, John.* | 66. Page, C. W. H.* | 7. Be |
| | 67. Pierce, Thomas. | 8. Bu |
| 24. Evans, Isaac.* | 68. Prince, William, (Foreman.) | 9. Bi |
| | 69. Pappin, Isaac.* | 10. Ba |
| 25. Fletcher, Geo.† | | 11. Bo |
| 26. Fredrickson, M.* | 70. Ritchie, Frank.* | 12. Bo |
| | 71. Rutledge, J. T.* | 13. Be |
| 27. Galliher, W. A. | | 14. Bel |
| 28. Gervais, Gus.* | 72. Shaw, Chas.* | 15. Bo |
| | 73. Smith, L. | 16. Ca |
| 29. Haight, E. B. | 74. Stevens, John. | 17. Co |
| 30. Henderson, Henry. | 75. Sherrard, E. | 18. Ca |
| 31. Hope, W. J. | 76. Settee, Geo. | 19. Ch |
| 32. Hardisty, Richard. | 77. Southern, W.* | 20. Cla |
| 33. Hodgson, H. | 78. Snyder, W. H. | 21. Cr |
| 34. Henderson, R.† | 79. Smith, J. R. | 22. Col |
| | 80. Scott, Alex.* | 23. Cle |
| 35. Jones, J. M. | 81. Smith, J. F. | 24. Chu |
| 36. Johnston, Jerry. | | 25. Cr |
| 37. Johnston, Geo. | 82. Taylor, Jno.* | 26. Co |
| | 83. Thompson, A. | 27. Co |
| 38. Kennedy, Cap. J. C.* (Foreman.) | 84. Turnbull, John. | 28. Chu |
| 39. Kennedy, Alex. | | 29. Co |
| 40. Kirton, Chas. | 85. Wilson, H. G.* | 30. Co |
| | 86. White, E. B.* | 31. Co |
| 41. Leonard, Patrick.* † | 87. Watson, H. J.* | 32. Che |
| | 88. Winters, W. J.* | 33. Chi |
| 42. Mark, H. C. | 89. Windham, Jno. | 34. Cor |
| 43. Morrison, Alex. (Foreman.) | 90. Wooton, H. J. | 35. Clo |
| | | 36. Che |

Three Rivers Division.

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| 1. Allard, Thos. | 8. Chretien, Xav. | 37. Dic |
| 2. Ayotte, André. | 9. Cassic, Hubt. | 38. Dav |
| 3. Ayotte, Geo. | 10. Clouthier, Tor.* | 39. Dea |
| 4. Ayotte, Edwd. | | 40. Den |
| | 11. Decoteau, Alex. | 41. Del |
| 5. Bellemare, Pierre. | 12. Decoteau, Louis. | 42. Dav |
| 6. Bowen, David. | 13. Deslauriers, Jo. | 43. D'A |
| | 14. Duguay, L. H. | 44. Dar |
| 7. Charette, Danl. | 15. Delauriers, Alf. | |

Three Rivers Division—Continued.

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| 16. Grandmaison, P. | 30. Legoff, Benj. |
| 17. Godin, Moise. | 31. Michelin, Chas. |
| 18. Godwin, J. H.* | 32. Mercier, Jos. |
| 19. Guilmette, Ant. | 33. Michaud, Tel. |
| 20. Grondin, Cyr. | 34. Nicholas, George. |
| 21. Gagnon, Laut. | 35. Nadeau, J. A. |
| 22. Grandmaison, Jno. | 36. Poussiere, Aug. |
| 23. Hewetibise, Jos. | 37. Perron, Frs. |
| 24. Hamel, Etienne. | 38. Rancour, Ovide. |
| 25. Lapolice, Alph. | 39. Thomasset, Elie. |
| 26. Landry, B. | 40. Thomasset, Stanis. |
| 27. Lamoutagne, Hy. | |
| 28. Larive, Bas. | |
| 29. Larose, Eug. | |

Ottawa Division.

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| 1. Ayotte, Alfd. | 45. Deault, Cas. |
| 2. Ayotte, Jos. | 46. Douglass, Wm.* (Foreman.) |
| 3. Albert, Jno. | 47. Dumoulin, Alex. |
| 4. Bijeau, Sol.† | 48. Dwyre, J. M. |
| 5. Baines, Chs.* | 49. Dolan, Thos. |
| 6. Brennan, M.† | 50. Doyle, Wm.† |
| 7. Berlinguet, R. | 51. Dewar, Dan. |
| 8. Buisson, Ed. | 52. Davidson, M. |
| 9. Bignell, Jos. | 53. Dupont, Eust. |
| 10. Basile, Pet.* | 54. Edge, Jas. |
| 11. Bowidnot, P. | 55. Elliott, J. S.* |
| 12. Booth, R. C.* | 56. Earl, Jno. |
| 13. Belanger, Pros. | 57. Houbert, Pet. |
| 14. Belanger, Thos. | 58. Farquharson, D. |
| 15. Bouregard, Geo. | 59. Finch, Geo.* |
| 16. Campbell, And.* (Foreman.) | 60. Fullgraph, G. |
| 17. Cousineau, S.* | 61. Flanigan, Jno. |
| 18. Carbray, T. | 62. Gagnier, Max. |
| 19. Chenier, Nap. | 63. Gardner, Her. |
| 20. Clarke, Jas. | 64. Gale, W. L. |
| 21. Craig, Jas. | 65. Graham, Jas.,* (Foreman.) |
| 22. Colligan, Thos. | 66. Gravel, Jerry. |
| 23. Clemow, Thos.* | 67. Grande, Herbt. |
| 24. Charbonneau, Gilb. | 68. Goyette, H. A. |
| 25. Cram, Wm. | 69. Golden, Robt. |
| 26. Cowan, Alex. | 70. Goth, B. |
| 27. Cocche, Hy. | 71. Goudie, Chas. |
| 28. Chattelin, Leon.† | 72. Gilpin, R. D.* |
| 29. Conroy, Pat. | 73. Guertin, Jos. |
| 30. Costello, Thomas. | 74. Harris, Chas. |
| 31. Conroy, Jno. | 75. Hughes, T. W. |
| 32. Chester, A. L. | 76. Henderson, W. |
| 33. Childress, Hy.* | 77. Hubert, Alex. |
| 34. Commandon, P. | 78. Hay, Wm.* |
| 35. Clouthier, Alex. | 79. Harkett, Geo. |
| 36. Chester, Lester. | 80. Hudson, Wm.* |
| 37. Dick, Alex. | 81. Julien, Theos. |
| 38. Davian, J. B. | 82. Kennedy, Mich. |
| 39. Deault, H. X. | 83. Letts, Robt. |
| 40. Denis, Jos. | 84. Loughrey, H. |
| 41. Delorge, Geo. | |
| 42. Davis, T. E. | |
| 43. D'Arpentigny, D. | |
| 44. Daneau, Adel. | |

Ottawa Division—Continued.

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| 85. Lamb, Jas. | 132. McLeod, Ken. |
| 86. Laroque, Hab. | 133. Newaus, Aug.* |
| 87. Leveille, Dam. | 134. O'Connor, J. A. |
| 88. Larocque, Jos. | 135. O'Rourke, Wm.† |
| 89. Lariviere, Xav. | 136. O'Brien, John.* |
| 90. Latour, Jos.* | 137. Orrey, Lewis. |
| 91. Lewis Wm.* | 138. O'Hara, Robt. |
| 92. Leo, Thos.* | 139. Olsen, J. B.* |
| 93. Lambert, R. A.* | 140. O'Farrell, L. P. |
| 94. Legault, Olio. | 141. Pilon, Leon.† |
| 95. Lachaud, David.* | 142. Proudfoot, Thos.* |
| 96. Lackey, T. H.* | 143. Paré, Pet. |
| 97. Lascelles, Wm. | 144. Perchard, Fred. |
| 98. Larkin, Hy. | 145. Partridge, Chas.* |
| 99. Lefebvre, Nap. | 146. Proulx, Bapt. |
| 100. Martin, Jas. | 147. Riopel, Nels. |
| 101. Millaire, Nap. | 148. Ranger, Ovila. |
| 102. Martin, G. H. | 149. Rossignol, Eus. |
| 103. Mailloux, Max. | 150. Riley, Jas. |
| 104. Moore, J. L. | 151. Rathier, E. M. |
| 105. Milks, Ant. | 152. Robinson, R. |
| 106. Mills, Thos. | 153. Savage, Benj. |
| 107. Mark, J. W. | 154. Somerville, Thos. |
| 108. Monette, Fred. | 155. Simpson, R.* |
| 109. Millar, Fred. | 156. Sullivan, Jno. |
| 110. Morrison, W. | 157. Syvertson, S.* |
| 111. Maloney, Thos. | 158. Stow, C. A.* |
| 112. Mahan, Chas.* | 159. Taylor, Geo. |
| 113. Mathieu, Alf. | 160. Turgeon, Geo. |
| 114. Morency, Alf. | 161. Toupin, Jos. |
| 115. McCole, Jas.* | 162. Tremblay, Alf. |
| 116. McRae, Murd. | 163. Taylor, J. A. |
| 117. McCuaig, Dunc.* | 164. Taylor, Hy. |
| 118. McDonald, Dunc. | 165. Wood, Alf. |
| 119. McLauren, Alex.* (Foreman.) | 166. Wilson, Pet.* |
| 120. McLean, D. J. | 167. Ward, Fred. |
| 121. McCallum, Alex. | 168. Wilson, Jos. |
| 122. McCullough, Wm.* | 169. Wright, Jno. |
| 123. McQuarry, Arch. | 170. Zacharie, Leon. |
| 124. McKay, Harry.* | |
| 125. McDonald, Alex. | |
| 126. McMillan, Jas.* | |
| 127. McCall, W. C.* | |
| 128. McKelvie, Alex. | |
| 129. McRae, Wm.* | |
| 130. McNair, Wm. | |
| 131. McCallum, W. | |

Peterboro' Division.

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| 1. Anderson, W. H. | 9. Mattheson, M. |
| 2. Bradshaw, Albt. | 10. Mowry, J. M. |
| 3. Blade, Syd.* | 11. Phalen, Pet. |
| 4. Faulkner, Jno.† | 12. Ross, Alex. |
| 5. Gorman, Jno. | 13. Sherlock, J. A.*† |
| 6. Hansen, Thos. | 14. Walsh, Jno. |
| 7. Harris, Wm. | 15. White, Jno. |
| 8. Lowry, W. H. | |

Sherbrooke Division.

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| 1. Harris, Herbt. | 4. Martin, James. |
| 2. Henry, Jno. | 5. Thompson, J. A. |
| 3. Hayemal, Ernt. | |

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APPENDIX No 4.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE AT THE TORONTO CLUB, 10TH JANUARY, 1884.

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOUR HONOUR, AND GENTLEMEN,—I trust that amid the excitement and emotions of this brilliant entertainment I shall at least preserve enough of mental equilibrium to perform the first duty which devolves upon me, that of thanking you in Her Majesty's name for the honour which you have conferred upon her representative. (Applause.) Canadian loyalty, sir, is proverbial, not only here, but on the other side of the Atlantic, and I may say without indiscretion that no one is better aware of its intensity than the Queen herself. (Great applause.) The foundations upon which that loyalty is based are not far to seek. Whether we have regard to the prosperity of the Empire during her long reign, to the strictness with which she has observed the limits of constitutional government, to the blamelessness and simplicity of her private life, to the closeness of her sympathy with all classes of her subjects, the Queen of the British Empire has won for herself a hold upon the affections and respect of her people stronger and deeper than any living Sovereign. (Tremendous applause.) I shall never forget even for a moment that any marks of respect or goodwill which may be bestowed upon me during my progress through this country are destined for her, and not for the person who happens for the time being to have the honour of representing her. I must, however, be pardoned if upon the present occasion I permit myself to detect in your reception of me, something of personal kindness and courtesy towards myself. (Loud applause.) As I look down these tables my mind travels back insensibly to the last occasion upon which I found myself at such a gathering as this. It was upon an evening ever memorable to me, when a number of my best and oldest friends at home met together to bid me farewell and to wish me success. May I venture to conclude from your treatment of me that it will be my own fault if I do not make some new friends in this country, and that some, at all events, of those with whom I am likely to be brought into contact here wish me to feel that they are ready to regard me as something more than a "foreign Governor-General." (Laughter and cheers.) Whether I am right or wrong I can assure you, that you could not have extended your hospitality to me in a more agreeable form. The admission of a stranger within the sacred precincts of a club is always flattering to him. When that club is the reflection not of a party, or a profession, but of all that is distinguished and attractive in the society of a city like Toronto—a city in which industrial enterprise, science, art, culture of all kinds are as strongly represented as they are here, then, sir, the compliment acquires in the eyes of him on whom it is bestowed an altogether exceptional value and significance. (Great applause.) A "clubbable man" was an expression consecrated by the highest authority on the English language as implying almost all that can be said in favour of one of our fellow creatures. I can assure you that by treating me as a clubbable man you have paid me a compliment which I thoroughly appreciate. (Applause.) And, sir, I am encouraged in the hope I have expressed by my knowledge of the cordial relations which existed between the people of the Dominion in general and

both my predecessors in the office which I have the honour to hold. (Great applause.) Both of them are men whom I have known almost from childhood, and who are still my intimate friends. I can assure you that if your recollection of them is a kindly and agreeable one their recollection of you is not less affectionate or warm-hearted. (Cheers.) Lord Dufferin has maintained as our representative at the Court of St. Petersburg during a period of much international anxiety, amidst the quicksands of Egyptian politics, and the sinuosities of Turkish intrigue, the reputation for tact and temper and personal popularity which he established in the Dominion. (Great applause.) But I do not think he has ever forgotten his first love, of which he still speaks and writes with the enthusiasm of a lover. (Renewed applause.) It was only the other day that I received from him a letter in which he desired me to remember him to all his Canadian friends, a task which, judging from the number of them, I think I should be unwise to attempt in detail. (Laughter.) Of Lord Lorne and of the illustrious and accomplished lady—(cheers)—whose memory will always be associated with his—it would be almost an impertinence for me to speak here. His farewell words are still fresh in your memories, and you have within the last few days had an ample opportunity of discovering that the interest which he took in the affairs of the Dominion did not cease with the termination of his official career. (Great cheering.) If I might be permitted to say one word of Lord Lorne it would be this, that the qualities which above all others distinguished him were the earnestness with which he threw himself into his work here and the thoroughness of his sympathy with every movement calculated to promote the material welfare or the moral advancement of the people of this country. (Applause.) He was—I think the expression is one which he used of himself—if possible “more of a Canadian than the Canadians themselves.” (Laughter.) Sir, there is I believe only one individual in Canada who has any just cause for complaint of Lord Lorne, and that individual is Lord Lorne’s successor. “O that mine adversary had written a book,” is a wish with which we are all of us familiar. (Laughter.) I suppose that if the fact of one’s adversary having written a book is a subject for congratulation it would follow that the fact of one’s friend having written a book should produce feelings of a very different kind. (Renewed laughter.) I am, however, quite sure that the fact of one’s friend having written a book is a reason for the deepest lamentation when the friend happens to be one’s predecessor in office, and when the book happens to contain and to preserve before the eyes of the public as the private property of the author all the good things that can possibly be said in reply to loyal congratulations, hospitable toasts, and addresses from learned and unlearned bodies. (Great laughter.) Perhaps the present occasion may be a fitting one to record a solemn resolve which, in the interests of the long line of viceroys who will I hope succeed me here, I have determined to make—a resolve that nothing will induce me to rescue from oblivion any of the sentiments to which I may be rash enough to give utterance during my stay here, so that my successor may be able to address his audiences without the fear which will pursue me during my term of office, that what I may wish to say is already printed and published with all the stops and all the nominative cases and verbs in the right places. (Renewed laughter.) If, therefore, during my stay here I say nothing worth remembering or recording, you will, I hope, understand that the tameness and insipidity of my utterances are to be explained by the fact that I have determined to place myself beyond the reach of the seductions of the whole race of publishers. (Laughter.) This determination, sir, necessarily curtails somewhat the limits of what I have to say this evening; and there is another consideration which operates

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in the same direction. As far as I have been able to observe the most effective speeches which have been delivered upon occasions of this kind have been disquisitions either upon the public affairs of your country, or upon the notable aspects of its political system, or upon the marvels of its natural beauties and its material resources. If I am silent as to these tempting themes, I hope that my silence will not be attributed to incredulity or indifference. It is one of the misfortunes of a Governor-General that his connection with the Dominion usually comes to a termination just as he is beginning to understand something about the country, its institutions, and its capabilities. Even, however, assuming that he may speak as to these before reaching his fifth year of office, I think it is evident that decency requires him not to attempt to impart information to others within three months of his arrival in the country, and while he is or ought to be still engaged in acquiring that information for himself. (Laughter.) How long his period of studentship ought to last is a question for consideration. (Renewed laughter.) I must confess that Lord Lorne's admirable speeches, recently delivered in the United Kingdom, have led me to ask myself this question. Might it not be worth while to inaugurate a new arrangement, under which the Governor-General's term of office should consist of a five years period of study and silence in Canada, followed by a period of five years of Canadian eloquence in the Old Country? (Loud laughter.) Beyond the distracting influences of civic welcomes, and of those hospitalities which surround him at every step, and which must of necessity disturb the balance of his judgment while he is in this country. (Laughter and applause.) But, gentlemen, though I have seen little or nothing of your country since my arrival, I have had an opportunity within the last few hours of contemplating one of its great natural wonders. I mention it because I feel that I owe Niagara some kind of apology. (Laughter.) I had been cautioned by numerous friends that I was likely to be disappointed in what I should see there, and I started on my journey with the anticipation that I should probably feel with regard to Niagara very much as Dr. Johnson did with regard to the Pantheon. I daresay you recollect his observation: "Sir, there is not half a guinea's worth of pleasure in seeing it, but half a guinea's worth of inferiority to other people in not having seen it." (Laughter.) Now, I do not know what in the case of Niagara would be the equivalent of Dr. Johnson's half guinea. The financial arrangements which prevail in connection with it are too intricate—(great laughter)—to enable me to make the calculation upon the spur of the moment. One would almost think Niagara was one of those native industries which required the fostering hand of a strong protective tariff—(roars of laughter)—in order to protect it against foreign competitors, so solid is the financial rampart by which it has been fenced in on every side. (Renewed laughter.) But I may say at once that whether we attempt to express the pleasure of those who have seen Niagara, or the inferiority of those who have not in terms of money the sum must be a very large one indeed. (Laughter.) There seems to me, moreover, to be this peculiar attraction about it, that you see there side by side at their very best the noblest illustrations of the manner in which nature on the one hand and man on the other conduct their operations. (Hear, hear.) I scarcely know which is the more wonderful, the sight of the resistless volume of water which rolls ceaselessly over the falls, or that of those wonderful structures by which human enterprise and ingenuity have bridged the chasm below. (Applause.) I cannot leave Niagara without expressing a thought which has, I know, occurred to almost all who have seen it. The thought, I mean, that this great wonder which Nature has placed in your midst might, with advantage, be stripped of some of its undignified and unlovely surroundings, so that the noble picture which is presented to the eye

might have a frame more worthy of itself and of the great nations which are its proprietors (Loud applause.) One of these, I am given to understand is about to make a determined effort towards the improvement of its own side of the falls, and I cannot help having a suspicion that the other is not likely to remain long behind. (Great cheering.) Sir, there is one observation upon which I think, I may venture without laying myself open to the charge of talking about subjects which I have not yet had an opportunity of considering. I think, I may congratulate myself on having acceded to office at a moment when there is absolutely no cloud on the political horizon to darken the relations subsisting between the Dominion and the Old Country. (Hear, hear.) Before I left England I had some conversation with a high official at the Colonial office, and I remember saying to him that I should like to take an early opportunity of calling at the office and reading any papers bearing upon the most ticklish questions outstanding between Downing street and the Dominion. I am glad to say that my curiosity was never gratified, for the high official was obliged to admit that if there is a pigeon-hole to which ticklish questions relating to the Dominion are usually relegated, it was at the time of our conversation, as I believe it is now, absolutely empty. (Laughter and applause.) The fact is, sir, that there never was a time when we in England and you in Canada understood each other so well. (Cheers.) We understand each other because we know each other a great deal better than we did. The time is not far distant when even those who were aware that your great lakes did not contain salt water—(great laughter)—a phenomenon which I have always understood one of my predecessors had not realized until he arrived here—(renewed laughter)—had no conception of the fact that beyond the older provinces there lay territories almost boundless in their extent and fertility, watered by one of the largest river systems in the world, and only requiring to be rendered accessible in order to become the prosperous home of millions of human beings. (Hear, hear.) All that is changed now, and there is probably not a village school boy in England who could not tell you something to the point about your North-Western Territories. Many circumstances have contributed to bring about this alteration. Personal intercourse between the old country and the new is becoming yearly more frequent. The year which has just expired was remarkable beyond any of its predecessors for the number of distinguished Canadians who visited the United Kingdom, and for the number of well-known Englishmen who crossed over to this country. The former were, no doubt, to some extent, attracted by that admirable exhibition of fishing appliances and products in which, by common consent, the Dominion bore a part more remarkable and honourable to itself than any of the competing countries. (Applause.) The attention which has recently been directed to the subject of emigration and to the position of the working classes at home has operated in the same direction, not sir, that we have any idea, as some people appear to suppose, of ridding ourselves of our social failures and quartering them upon you—(laughter)—but because we believe that the narrow limits of our own islands are too circumscribed for the rapidly increasing population by which they are inhabited, and because we desire that those who leave our shores should leave them for a country where the British flag will still wave above their heads, and in which their industry and enterprise shall contribute to the strength and prosperity of the British Empire. (Loud applause.) The rapid development of your railway system which I trust I may be permitted to see completed from ocean to ocean before I leave Canada, has in like manner attracted the attention and the admiration of all who are interested in the success of industrial enterprise. I have been cherishing for some time past the hope that I may be the first Governor-General to cross the Rocky Mountains on

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Canadian metals. (Applause.) But, sir, all these have I believe had little effect upon the minds of those who from the other side of the ocean are studying the progress of the Dominion compared with the spectacle afforded by what I might describe as the national expansion which it has undergone since the time when the confederation of its provinces was accomplished. (Hear, hear.) Interesting and respected Canada has always been in the eyes of the Mother Country, but she never stood so high in her estimation or in that of the civilized world as when she gathered into one nation her scattered provinces, and constructed out of them the great Dominion which now extends from the eastern to the western ocean. At this moment, sir, another great group of English colonies is approaching, not, I fear, under such favourable conditions, the task which you have already accomplished. We can wish for the Australian colonies no success greater than will be theirs if they are able to effect their purpose as successfully and as peacefully as you were able to effect yours. (Cheers.) I come here, sir, as the representative of a Government which has regarded this enormous advance without jealousy or apprehension, which has encouraged and cheered you in your progress, believing that in the loyal and friendly co-operation of the Mother Country, and not in vexatious interference with your domestic concerns, or in the restriction of your national growth, lay the secret of that mutual regard and confidence, which we desired to establish and maintain. That is the policy by which I believe the Government of England will continue to be guided in its relations with the Dominion, that is the policy which as far as his opportunities will permit, the Queen's representative is here to carry out. (Loud applause). At this hour I shall not attempt a discussion as to the nature of his duties, or the limits within which his activity should be confined. A fair Canadian remarked to me the other day that Canada was much ill-used on account of the smallness of the space accorded to Canadian intelligence in the English newspapers. I ventured to observe in reply that the fact was a re-assuring one, and to be explained by the smooth course of events in the Dominion—a smooth course which deprived them of that exciting character which has so much fascination for readers of the public prints. (Hear, hear.) I am not sure that the same does not hold good of the person who occupies my official position, and that that Governor-General does not succeed best who during his term of office gets through his business with a minimum amount of fuss, excitement, and public notoriety. With regard to the Dominion, there are, I think, two questions which are being asked by those who, whether in this or the Old Country, are watching the rapidity of your national growth. They ask in the first place whether there will arise concurrently with it, whether there has already risen, a patriotic spirit strong enough to bind together this vast continent from ocean to ocean, strong enough not only to inspire men's tongues with patriotic utterances and their minds with vague aspirations after national greatness, but strong enough to extinguish local jealousies, to efface the rivalries of race, of party, and of creed—strong enough to secure the subordination of sectional interests whenever the sacrifice is demanded in the interest of the nation—strong enough to enable your people to bear prosperity without intoxication, and adversity with dignity and patience. That is the first question. (Great applause). The second question is whether, if such a spirit arises, or has arisen, it is compatible with the position which Canada occupies as a portion of the British Empire in so far as that position falls short of national independence. With regard to the first of these questions I would, as a new comer, speak with the utmost diffidence. I may, however, mention two circumstances of which we are all of us aware and which are beyond dispute. A few weeks before my arrival a long standing difference affecting the Province of British Columbia, a

question full of difficulty and embarrassment which, in its day, had given rise to feelings of much bitterness and exasperation, and which at one moment threatened to imperil the very basis of Confederation, was satisfactorily adjusted, I believe, with the approval of all concerned. (Applause). A few weeks after my arrival another question not less difficult, and not less full of anxiety and complication, a question affecting the boundaries of this province, was, if not settled, at all events placed in such a position that its settlement by the highest tribunal in the Empire is a mere question of time, and that in the interim matters remain in a position honourable and equitable to both sides. (Loud applause). In these cases more is at issue than the ownership of a few thousand acres or the receipt of a few millions of dollars of revenue. More is at issue than a personal or political triumph. What is at stake is the national reputation for sagacity, temper, and practical statesmanship. That, gentlemen, is a reputation which I believe stands distinctly higher since the adjustment of the two matters to which I have referred. (Loud cheers). If I had to express a wish for the future of the Dominion it would be that wherever difficulties of this kind occur—and recur they must—they may be disposed of in a manner which will add to that reputation, and which will give increasing stability to your councils, and increasing credit to your statesmanship. (Hear, hear). With regard to the second question it would be useless to indulge in curious speculations as to the remote future, but it is my impression, confirmed by the Downing street episode which I mentioned just now, that as far as the prospect which is within the range of our political vision is concerned there never was a moment when on both sides of the Atlantic a more trustful or more cordial spirit prevailed, or when there was less strain upon the tie which unites the Mother Country and the Dominion. (Loud cheers). I trust that this condition of things may continue during my term of office and long after. Governor-Generals come and go, to be remembered or forgotten as the case may be, but this great country must remain, never standing still, always presenting some new problem to those entrusted with its public affairs—(applause)—always increasing in wealth, in population, and in power. I trust that as its national life advances, not only the abundance of its material prosperity, but also the wisdom and liberality of its political institutions and the dignity of its public life may advance also. (Renewed applause.) As for its relations with the Old Country, whatever may be their ultimate development in some future which we cannot yet foresee, let us remember that they rest upon something stronger than the arrangements of statesmen, or the obligations of the statute book—a common language, a common literature, a common love of freedom, a common abhorrence of needless change, a mutual feeling of respect—all these are bonds which nothing but wanton carelessness or culpable perversity can relax. (Loud cheers.) In this connection, Sir, I have observed that similes are in great request. One of the most classical of these is that made use of by a great French statesman who once said that colonies were like fruit which generally fell off from the parent tree as soon as it ripened. I confess that the simile is not one which much commends itself to me, and I protest against its application in the case of Canada, if for no other reason than because we know that in such a case, unless it happened to be snapped up by some hungry passer-by, the fruit would perish while the tree would live on and flourish. (Great laughter.) If we are to make a comparison I think I can suggest a better one. I have seen in our English forests a stately elm still vigorous and majestic, pushing out towards every point of the compass huge limbs, some of which promise to vie in strength and size with the parent stem. Of these some have from their very weight touched the earth and taken root there, shoot-

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ing downward into the soil and upward toward the sky, and drawing sap and vigour, partly from the parent stock, partly from the earth beneath, until at last the old tree has become the centre of a sturdy group, of which each member helps to shelter and to support the rest. (Loud cheers.) That, gentlemen, until you can give me a better one, will be the simile which will remain present to my mind when I think of these matters. I leave it in your friendly hands, and I end as I began by thanking you once more for the public loyalty and personal kindness which have distinguished your reception of me in Toronto. (Tremendous and long continued applause.)

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,
AT THE ST. JAMES'S CLUB, MONTREAL, 16TH APRIL, 1884.

Sir Alexander Galt, in proposing the health of the Governor-General, said: He was sure that every member of the St. James's Club felt himself under a personal obligation to the Governor-General for honouring the Club with his presence to-night. The Club, he said, represented the commerce of the country—its active, intelligent commercial life—and His Excellency, in accepting the invitation, showed the interest he took in the great and growing interests of the country. The Dominion had been happy in the noblemen who had represented Her Majesty, especially so in the late Governor-General, Lord Lorne, and in Lord Dufferin, and he was glad to know that the past history of the Marquis of Lansdowne afforded an assurance that the good services rendered by his predecessors would be at least equalled and probably excelled by the good work he would do. The Governor-General represented not merely the head of the Executive in this country—he represented the connection between this country and the empire at large. He is the medium of communication between the Dominion and the old country—it is through him that the wishes of the Canadian people are communicated to their friends on the other side of the Atlantic. The position was, he thought, one in which it was just possible friction might arise, and it was, therefore, necessary to have a gentleman of diplomatic experience who would avoid acerbities in that connection. His Excellency's past history was the best guarantee that nothing of an untoward character would arise while he was Governor-General, and in every other respect the speaker was sure he would find every assistance and support in the power of the Canadian people to give. (Applause.)

His Excellency said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. MACKENZIE, AND GENTLEMEN,—I cannot thank you sufficiently for the manner in which you have received this toast. Among the thoughts which your kind reception suggests to my mind that which seems to find its way most naturally to my lips is that I am delighted to find myself once again in the city of Montreal. I do not think, sir, that any of your citizens have an idea of the pleasure with which we look back to our visit and the cordiality of all those, both high and low, with whom we came in contact during the festivities of your Winter Carnival. (Loud applause.) And, sir, having, so to speak, on that occasion been made free of the city in the larger sense of the word, I can assure you that I appreciate sincerely the compliment which you have paid me, in asking me to meet you within the precincts of this admirable Club. (Applause.) Gentlemen, you have drunk my health as the representative of our beloved and respected Sovereign, whom you honour as the head of the mighty empire of which Canada is proud to be

a member, as a Sovereign who has strictly respected the limits of the constitution, as a ruler who has never been unmindful of the welfare of her subjects, and as a woman whose life has illustrated all that is tenderest and noblest in a woman's nature. (Cheers.) It is in the latter connection, probably, that we most of us think of the Queen at the present time, and I am using no idle phrase when I say that the addresses of sympathy which the Parliaments of the Provinces and the Dominion have lately voted, represent no mere official condolence but the genuine regret and affection of the whole of Her Majesty's subjects in British North America. The son whom Her Majesty has lost was one who will leave a void not only in the ranks of the Royal Family. It was my good fortune on several occasions to meet the Duke of Albany in public life. It was impossible to do so or to hear him speak without being impressed by his earnestness, his thoughtfulness and his power, which was altogether exceptional, of clothing his thoughts in appropriate and felicitous language. In this country he was well and favourably known, and he will not be the less kindly remembered in Canada because we are aware, and it would be affectation to ignore it, that the interest which he took in our affairs led him to wish that his own fortunes might be very closely connected with those of the Dominion. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, with regard to myself, I have no hesitation in saying—and I speak with some little experience of official life—that in many respects the office which I have the honour to hold is a most enviable one, and that the person who has the good fortune to be appointed to it may well be congratulated. He is to a certain extent differently situated from other officials; these as a rule are criticised more fiercely as officials than while they remain in private life. Far from securing them immunity from harsh judgment, their promotion usually exposes them to somewhat severe treatment both from friend and foe. Now, while the Governor-General does not escape criticism altogether, he has at any rate this advantage, that, as the representative of the Crown, he is secure of an amount of respect and forbearance to which his own merits would not entitle him. He enjoys an advantage of which I believe an exact counterpart is only to be discovered in the history of mediæval courts. In some of these, when the king happened to succeed to the throne early in life, there was, during the education of the youthful sovereign, attached to his person a youth known as the king's whipping boy, who suffered vicariously whenever his royal master's studies were not satisfactorily accomplished. [Laughter.] The Governor-General is fortunate in being somewhat similarly provided, and I observe with relief, that when things go wrong, when a fault of social strategy is committed, a wholesome usage, which I trust will long be respected, ascribes the fault to the A. D. C. in waiting, and not to his chief. [Loud laughter.] Another advantage—one of which I hope to avail myself extensively—which the Governor-General enjoys, is that of seeing your country under the most favourable conditions, of visiting its different Provinces, and studying its institutions. That is, however, an advantage which is comparatively insignificant by the side of another, which is peculiarly his. I mean the privilege of meeting, on intimate terms, with persons representing different localities, different interests, different political parties within the Dominion. In this respect, his opportunities are unique. He lives in the midst of a society where political feelings run high, where the gusts of party passion blow fiercely, and where at times the public and private relations of individuals become somewhat strained; but in the very centre of the cyclone there should be found at Government House as it were a patch of smooth water, in which the tempest tossed barks can ride easily, and make fair weather of it for a while. [Applause.] I am perhaps prejudiced, but that seems to me to be one reason at all events why, if you are to have an

official head of your Canadian community, it is desirable, certainly for his sake, perhaps also for yours, that he should be absolutely dissociated from the strife and rivalry of party politics. [Hear, hear]. These are all reasons for which it appears to me that the Governor-General is a person to be a good deal envied, and I think that having all these advantages, he should be the last to complain, if, from time to time, there should be discovered among the quiet surroundings of Rideau Hall, some social or political mare's nest of colossal proportions (great laughter), and if not only his own conduct is sometimes closely scrutinized, but even that of the policeman who guards the frowning portal of Government House, and who, if I am to believe what I read, has been since my arrival in the country "doubled" once a week with such regularity that that long suffering individual must by this time have assumed the proportions of a small but most respectable army. (Roars of laughter.) He may even bear with equanimity one of the greatest misfortunes that can befall an individual, that of having, after a delightful entertainment such as this, to inflict upon his hosts an after-dinner speech. I shall certainly not weary you with a long one to-night. Perhaps I cannot make a better use of the few minutes of your time which I intend to appropriate than in endeavoring to say something in reply to a question which has several times been asked me since my arrival in the Dominion. I mean the question: What do you think of our country? (Great laughter.) It is a question which I like to be asked, because it assumes that I am not an indifferent spectator, and that the person who asks it cares for my opinion. I need not say that all that I can attempt to do this evening is to give you some very superficial impressions upon one or two points only. Impressions which subsequent experience may lead me to modify hereafter. I think the first thing that strikes me with regard to your new country here is that in many respects it is very like our old one at home. There are differences just as there are differences between different parts of the United Kingdom, or even between different parts of England itself, but I find that it requires a considerable effort to remember that we are so many thousand miles apart. Your habits, your manner of looking at things, your public and private life, your ideas are generally very much the same as ours. An English gentleman would, I think, find himself at home amongst Canadians, just as a Canadian gentleman would find himself at home amongst Englishmen. (Applause.) It is rather in respect of details than of principles that there are differences. Some of these may be in favour of the old country—some may not. If I dwell on one or two of those which appear to me to be in favour of the new country, I hope I shall not be suspected of a desire to ingratiate myself with you by an indiscriminate praise of everything Canadian. You would be the first to find me out if I did, and in order to guard against misapprehension I may as well confess to an incorrigible superstition which I entertain, the superstition that England with all her faults is the best country in the world. (Applause.) I am not sure that if you could pry into the recesses of my heart you would not find that I carried that superstition even to the point of believing that my own county was the best county in England, that my own parish was the best parish in the county, and that the end of it in which I happen to live is for a number of reasons preferable to the other. (Applause and laughter.) Without further preface I will mention quite briefly one or two points in regard to which I think you are on the whole better off than we are. In the first place I should say, that what I would call the fabric of society is, in some respects, more solid in Canada than it is in England. Wealth is far more evenly distributed with you than with us, the extremes of riches and poverty, of prosperity and misery are far less marked. The contrast between the luxurious life of the few and the hard and monotonous lot of

the many is less conspicuous—neither in the country nor in the towns have you the same opulence at one end of the scale, and the same indigence at the other as we have. I hope, by the way, that when I say this I shall not be understood as vouching for the accuracy of many of the sensational statements upon this subject which have lately been circulated. I have seen accounts of some of the worst slums in our large cities, described in the most highly coloured language, which have been put forward as representing the usual condition of the working classes in England. I have seen equally marvellous statements with regard to the luxury and extravagance of the upper classes, as to which I can only say that if one-half of what is contained in them were true the upper classes of England would soon become as extinct as the dodo (laughter), destroyed by the inordinate number of "square meals" which they are described as consuming during the course of the 24 hours. But putting these exaggerations on one side it is no doubt the case that the extremes of wealth and poverty are not so far apart here as they are at home. This is partly due to the fact that on the one hand there has been no time in your country, which is a comparatively young one, for a large accumulation of wealth in the hands of any one class of the community, and on the other hand to the fact that owing to the rapid development of the resources of the soil, the demand for labour has not yet been overtaken by the supply. An able-bodied man, place him where you will, has no difficulty in earning wages which shall keep him beyond the reach of want. You have no poor law in this country—that one fact speaks volumes, for it means that you have none of the chronic evils, none of the hereditary dependence which habitual pauperism has engendered in some districts at home. In regard to the diffusion of one particular sort of property you are singularly fortunate as compared with us. I mean property in land. At home a number of causes have conspired to keep landed property in the hands of the few—the laws regulating the settlement and devolution of land, the political influence attaching to its ownership, the custom of primogeniture, the enormous difficulties and expense which attend its transfer—difficulties which, I hope, your Legislature will keep you clear of here,—the game laws which led many to retain large tracts in their own hands for sporting purposes—all these have led to the concentration of this particular kind of property, already limited by the circumscribed area of our islands, in the hands of a comparatively small section of the community. None of these causes have operated here. Nature has given you abundant elbow-room—man has done nothing to restrict your use of it. What has been the result? It is to be found in the fact, that while, as I said just now, there is at home a great accumulation of land in the hands of a few persons, here, almost as a universal rule, your land is owned by those who cultivate it. I used the expression just now "the fabric of society." I cannot conceive a more solid basis upon which to lay its foundations, particularly in a society which must for some time be primarily an agricultural one, than this stratum of half a million of sturdy yeomen, for I believe that is about their number, each holding a permanent stake in the soil of the country. (Loud applause.) Now, gentlemen, what is the consequence of this state of things, of this general diffusion of wealth and comfort, of this absence of extremes of riches and poverty, of the presence throughout your rural districts of this great body of substantial freeholders? It is this, that the struggle which all over Europe is beginning to force itself to the front, the struggle of class against class, the struggle between those who have and those who have not, does not threaten you here, and that you are able to travel along the path of progress confidently and without fear, to address yourselves without let or hindrance to the development of your country and to spare yourselves the necessity of attempting that most hopeless of all the tasks

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which legislation can take in hand, the task of making men thrifty, wealthy and wise by Act of Parliament, and of redressing by artificial means inequalities which artificial laws have to a great extent been instrumental in building up. (Applause.) There is another particular in regard to which I am bound to say that you excel us. You have here what we have not, a complete and well ordered system of local government. Nothing could, unless I am mistaken, be much simpler or better than the system under which your rural affairs are transacted. From township to county, from county to province, from province to capital, the chain of localised responsibility is continuous and unbroken. I have been surprised to find how many of your public men have served an apprenticeship in the local politics of their own district. Could you have any better preparation for public life than this, any training more likely to make a man steady and cautious and business-like, any opening better for one who wishes to devote his energies to the public service? It used to be said that every soldier carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. You may almost say here that every Deputy Reeve carries a Minister's portfolio in his breast pocket. (Applause). It is quite impossible to overrate the importance of the early habitation to public business which your people thus acquire. We at home, I am sorry to admit it, are still in a state of utter confusion in this respect—confusion as to the areas of local government; confusion as to the bodies by which these areas are governed. Responsibility for local affairs is sub-divided and frittered away among a host of insignificant local authorities; there is little or no inducement to the best men to devote themselves to local business. The consequence follows that amongst our people there is an absence of that familiarity with the transaction of public business, which is the best political education for those who by their votes control the policy of a great nation. (Cheers). Let me give you an illustration of my meaning. We are discussing in England a franchise bill which will add two millions to the numbers of those already entitled to votes. Can any reasonable man doubt that these persons, who will henceforth be called upon to take a part in shaping the national policy of the country, would approach the new duties which will be entrusted to them with a better prospect of performing them wisely, temperately, and with a sense of responsibility, if for the past ten years they had been accustomed to vote at local elections, to discuss and take part in the politics of their own union or their own country in the same manner as your people here. (Hear, hear). I will mention one more point in regard to which I think you have managed your affairs better than we have managed ours. You have got what we have not, a complete system of public education covering the whole ground which it is necessary to cover, and satisfactory as regards the relation of its different parts. Your public primary schools, your high schools and collegiate institutes, your colleges and universities stand to each other in an intelligible relation—there is no gap in the succession which leads from the bottom to the top of the scale. Your education though thorough is so far from costly that an intelligent lad, whether he desires to acquire simply a liberal culture or whether he wishes to prepare for one of the professions, has nothing to stop him. At home we have done a great deal lately in this direction. The old universities are awakening to a sense of the obligations which belong to them—primary education has become virtually universal. But our intermediate schools are still lamentably weak, we have not only to construct, but to undo much that has been done amiss. You have had a start and a clear course, and have taken advantage of them, so that whether we look to old Canada or to the far North-West we find that whatever else is overlooked the education of those who are growing up to be your citizens is not lost sight of. Here then, gentlemen, in the even distribution of wealth, and particularly

of landed property, and in the general diffusion of comfort, in your system of local government, and in your arrangements for public education you have those buttresses likely to give strength and solidity to that of which I have spoken as the fabric of society in Canada, and to render her people prosperous, contented, intelligent, and well qualified to look after their own business. (Applause). And now, sir, having partially answered the question which I suppose myself to have been asked, I will, if you will permit me, say half a dozen words upon another matter. We have been speaking of the social fabric of the Dominion. There is, however, another fabric which we must not lose sight of—one for the strengthening and consolidation of which all good Canadians are ready to put forth whatever of energy and ability and patriotism they possess—that is the fabric which we should, I suppose, speak, as the political or national fabric of Canada. Perhaps I shall seem to you more courageous than discreet if I tread for an instant on ground which is scarcely so firm as that over which I have travelled till now. Well, sir, I suppose as Englishmen, we would not be so sanguine as to say that we have no weak points in our national system at home, and I am bound to say with regard to Canada that he would be a bold man who would maintain that there was no possibility of weak points being disclosed by experience in the national system here. It would indeed be strange if it were otherwise. There are several considerations to which, unless we wish to be fatuous, we cannot shut our eyes. In the first place, we have to bear in mind that the foundations of our national system here were laid only seventeen years ago, and that we have been adding to and altering the structure ever since. The mortar, so to speak, has scarcely had time to harden, and the strength of the building to stand the autumn gales, and the frosts of winter has scarcely had a fair trial yet. Another consideration of which we cannot lose sight is this: that the builders set themselves a problem in national architecture greater than any that has yet been solved by mortal statesmen, that of creating out of diverse elements, scattered over the face of this immense continent, a nation fit to take its place among the great ones of the earth. If we want to realize the task which we have set ourselves we have only to look at the map of the Dominion and to consider the distances with which we have to deal, and the extent of the territory over which our five millions of inhabitants are scattered. Lay your rule upon the scale and see how far it is westward from Ottawa to Winnipeg, and again from Winnipeg to Victoria, or eastward from Ottawa to Halifax or Prince Edward Island; look at the physical barriers which we have to overcome—mountain ranges loftier and wider than any in the world—lakes and wildernesses vast enough to separate empires! Will the heart at the national capital be strong enough to pump a stream of national life into the extremities on either ocean? Will the collective aspirations of your people be strong enough not only to overcome these physical difficulties, but to efface differences of race, differences of creed, differences of material interests more formidable perhaps than mountain chains and inhospitable deserts. If we wish to gauge the magnitude of the problem let us ask ourselves what are the influences which in history have given solidity and unity to the nations of the world. They are, I think, three—geographical propinquity of the parts, the fear of foreign invasion, and identity of interest. Well, gentlemen, as to geographical propinquity, I am afraid we must admit that, in spite of all that railways and telegraphs can do for us, we can never, geographically speaking, hope to be a compact nation. Then, sir, there is the fear of invasion. What invasion have we to fear? Our kinsmen on the other side of the line hold relations with us which will, I trust, never be less friendly than they are to-day. If a difficulty arises between us it is promptly and cordially adjusted. An occasional suggestion from within or from

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without in favour of a voluntary alteration of our nationality seems to fall so flatly that we cannot depend upon these as a means of keeping our national enthusiasm at boiling point. But, gentlemen, I am forgetting we are threatened with an invasion, and that the invaders have been kind enough to give us ample notice of their intentions, of the plan of their campaign, of the numbers in which they will enter our territory, and the names of their commanders, who appear to be almost as numerous as the rank and file. (Great laughter.) Let us not judge these self-declared foes too hastily. Their demonstration is, perhaps, after all, not without its usefulness. I am convinced that if a passing breeze of impatience should flutter in the North-West, if the great Province of Manitoba experiences a little perhaps not unnatural anxiety to emerge post haste from her minority, in which I believe no one desires to retain her an hour longer than is necessary, no surer means of counteracting that passing disaffection could be found than the threat of disloyal interference from without; an interference which I have no doubt whatever her sturdy settlers would be the first to resent and resist. (Loud cheers.) Well, gentlemen, if we are not to count on geographical proximity or on the fear of invasion to counteract any centrifugal tendencies which may manifest themselves, can we count upon identity of interests? I trust that we can, but even here we must admit that only experience can solve the problem and that it is necessary to look cautiously ahead. The wise relegation to the different provinces of the widest measure of independence with regard to the management of their local affairs will, I should hope, go far to remove any causes of apprehension from this source. He would, however, be a courageous prophet who would predict that occasions would never rise when there might be a divergence of local and federal interests. A great English novelist once complained of the custom of never prolonging the story of a three volume novel beyond the marriage of the hero and heroine, and he published a most humorous prolongation of one of Walter Scott's most famous novels, introducing his readers to Ivanhoe and Rowena as a married couple, no longer surrounded by the glamour of romance but face to face with the humdrum of domestic existence. The story went on to show that Ivanhoe as a husband was not conspicuous for domestic virtues (laughter), and that Rowena as a wife parted company with those amiable qualities which had rendered her so loveable as a maiden. (Renewed laughter.) I am not sure at what moment it will become possible to describe the Dominion as emerging from the honeymoon of federation, but when it does the trial to which it will be exposed will not be diminished by the fact that in this case Ivanhoe will have half a dozen Rowenas to reckon with. (Loud laughter.) It is quite impossible to say what may not happen if fifty years hence one of them should insist on "bossing" the whole establishment (roars of laughter); if another should carry on a flirtation with a cousin across the road; if a third should be always asking for more pin money; and a fourth should openly allege incompatibility of temper and threaten proceedings in the Divorce Court. (Laughter.) Whether these things will happen or not must depend upon the temper and wisdom and patience of the people of this country. I say the people of this country (applause) because it seems to me that it is rather upon them than upon their rulers that the future depends, rather upon the different members of the federal body than upon the central power which invests them. Will the dominating sentiment hereafter be national or local, Canadian or provincial? That is the question which will have to be answered by the thrifty farmers of this province, by the dwellers in the rich slopes of Ontario, by the hardy fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, by the inhabitants of our great Pacific province and by the sturdy pioneers of the North-West. (Applause.) Against any centri-

fugal force which may come into play each and all of these have something to oppose—the determination of your people to be something more than a fortuitous aggregate of provinces without national life, or national statesmanship, or national policy, or national culture, or national precautions for defence. (Loud applause.) The determination that the British Empire shall have in North America not a mere collection of outlying settlements, but a great colonial power resembling the mother country in its love of free institutions, a source of strength rather than of weakness to the Empire. (Great applause.) That is the determination which brought you to federation seventeen years ago, which has led you to submit to sacrifices of local convenience, to undertake national works greater than have been undertaken by any young community in the history of the world, that is the determination which lies on the threshold of your national life. May you have wisdom and strength to adhere to it, and if difficulties and dangers should ever beset your path may you feel that your common allegiance to the old country, which has always regarded a strong and united Canada as the brightest ornament to the Empire, is a source of strength and solidity to yourselves. (Great applause.)

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Acer, C. M.
Acourt, H.
Acton, Rev.
Adam, A.
Adam, G. J.
Adam, Miss
Adams, Fr.
Adams, Ge.
Adams, Gu.
Adams, H.
Adams, J. I.
Adams, L.
Adams, Lie.
Adams, R.
Adamson, J.
Adamson, V.
Addison, J.
Aggatt, Tho.
Aggett, Geo.
Aggett, Jno.
Aikins, J. A.
Aikins, Lieu.

Ainslie & Co.
Airth, Dr. G.
Aitken, J. A.
Aitkinson, A.
Akers, Chas.
Albani-Gye, A.
Albert, Jno.
Albridge, Jos.
Alcock, Jas.
Alcorn, Mr.
Alexander, J.
Alexander, J.
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Alexander, F.
Alexander, F.
Algeo, L.
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Allain, L. N.
Allan, A. C.
Allan, G. W.

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CORRIGENDA.

At the 36th line of page 134 for "4th October" read "7th November."
 One or two repetitions have accidentally crept into the "REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES," but these will be easily detected by the intelligent reader.

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ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW.

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"One work, however, which is properly to be classed among periodical publications—THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER—is specially deserving of mention. It was projected about five years ago by Mr. Morgan, whose labours in other fields have already been referred to. Three volumes of this exceedingly valuable compend have already appeared, and it is gratifying to know that the editor has met with sufficient encouragement to justify the hope that its publication will be continuous and permanent."—*J. C. Dent*:—"History of Canada since the Union."

"Mr. Morgan has the singularly happy faculty of getting within a comparatively succinct review the drift and vitals of all political questions in the year, and this is supplemented by a record of such important social, and other occurrences as stand out conspicuously. It is with pleasure the writer notes that the Government last year came forward with a small grant to aid Mr. Morgan in this work, which is of the greatest importance to all public men, besides being a store-house of invaluable material to the future historian."—*J. E. Collins*: "Canada under the administration of Lord Lorne."

"More general contributions to history are the works of the Abbé Faillon, of Mr. Parkham, of Dr. Scadding, of the Abbé Lavardiere, of Mr. J. M. Le-

Moine, of Abbé Casgr of Mr. Gec largely to t historical ta been accomj of the grati passes, inde some of Mr. them in vait last issue of columns, wii tory of all ti source to wh pointed, for

Moine, of Judge Haliburton, of Mr. Fennings Taylor, of Dr. Miles, of the Abbé Casgrain, of Col. Gray, of Mr. Louis Turcotte, of Mr. Chas. Lindsey, of Mr. George Stewart, and of Mr. H. J. Morgan. We might add very largely to this list, which serves rather to show the variety of ways in which historical talent may be advantageously occupied than to sum up what has been accomplished. Of all these writers there is none who is more deserving of the gratitude of his fellow-citizens than the last mentioned. Hardly a day passes, indeed, in which we, as journalists, do not refer for information to some of Mr. Morgan's various stores of information, and rarely do we refer to them in vain. His latest enterprise, the DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER, the last issue of which we had the pleasure not long since of reviewing in these columns, will prove of exceeding value to the future historian. It is a repository of all that is really important in the history of the year, and is the only source to which we can go with the confidence that we shall not be disappointed, for political or general information.—*Montreal Gazette*.

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By order,

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1884.

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ROYAL
MILITARY COLLEGE.



The Royal Military College is established at Kingston, in the Province of Ontario. It affords a high class education to Cadets who join for a course of four years study and training, and it offers superior instructional advantages to such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Active Militia as may desire to avail themselves of them under the following

REGULATIONS.

(a) Officers who have obtained Short Course Certificates and who are desirous of obtaining Long Course Certificates, are required to undergo the necessary instruction and qualifying examination at Royal Military College in Elementary Military Engineering—Strategy—Tactics—Military Administration—and Military Surveying and Reconnaissance within five years of their having obtained a Short Course Certificate.

While going through the course at Royal Military College, Officers will be attached to the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, for Quarters, Messing, and Discipline.

(b) The Course of Instruction at Royal Military College for Long Course Officers will commence about 10th March of each year and continue for about three months.

Application to attend the course will be made through the Commandant Royal Military College to Adjutant General not less than one month before the commencement of the Course.

(c) The several courses will consist (including examination) of the following attendances :—

Elementary Military Surveying.

2 attendances per week each of 4 hours for 7 weeks.
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Elementary Strategy, Tactics and Military Administration.

3 attendances per week each of 2 hours for 12 weeks.

Elementary Military Engineering.

3 attendances per week each of 3 hours for 12 weeks.

Elementary Reconnaissance.

2 attendances per week each of 7 hours for 3 weeks.

(d) The proportion of marks necessary to be obtained in order to qualify in the several subjects shall be *one-half*.

(e) Officers who may obtain a proportion of *three-fourths* marks in any subject shall be entitled to the distinction of "*Special Mention*" in that subject.

(f) In order to be *eligible for examination* in any subject an officer must have been present throughout the whole of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the number of attendances assigned to that subject.

(g) Officers who fail to qualify in any subject at the *first* examination, may (on recommendation of Commandant Royal Military College) in order to have a second opportunity of passing, attend Royal Military College at any future Regular Course of that subject (provided that there are other officers attending the Course) but they cannot be permitted to record "*Special Mention*" on the result of their second examination.

(h) The period assigned to Long Course Officers for special courses at Royal Military College being *primarily* for instruction in, and private study of, the subject directed to be taught at the Institution, officers will not *while attending the College Course* be required to perform at Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, either orderly or court martial duties; and drills and military exercises shall be restricted to such hours as shall not interfere with their Courses at the College.

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(i) During the period of their instruction at Royal Military College, officers shall not be granted leave of absence by the Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery except on approval of Commandant Royal Military College, and for clearly exceptional and pressingly urgent cases only.

ENGINEERS.

Military Instruction of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers of Militia Engineers.

Long and Short Course Engineer Certificates, (special for that arm), will be granted to Militia Engineers qualified to receive them under the same general regulations as for other branches of the service, i. e. :-

For Officers (according to merit) Grade A, 1st or 2nd Class.

For Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers (according to merit) Grade B, 1st or 2nd Class.

Short Course of Instruction for Engineer Militia.

The Short Course of Instruction for Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Engineers will cover a period of 75 actual drill days, i. e. :- Sundays and days of joining and leaving, exclusive.

The Infantry Instruction, including examination, will occupy 30 drill days.

The Engineer Instruction, 45 drill days.

In accordance with paragraph 525, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883, Engineers will, for the present, be attached to the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, for Quarters, Rations, Pay and Discipline; and for Instruction in Infantry Drill, Musketry, Regimental Duty and Interior Economy.

They will receive Instruction in Military Engineering at the Royal Military College.

The Course will commence annually on 1st day of February.

In order that all may be present at the commencement of these Courses, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men will be required to Report on the preceding day.

Should the 1st of February fall on Sunday, the course will commence one day later.

The names of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men desiring to attend these Courses, will be forwarded to the Commandants of Royal School of Artillery and Royal Military College, not less than 14 days prior to the day on which the Course commences.

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Engineers will be relieved from all other military duty on the days assigned for instruction in Military Engineering at the Royal Military College, and all applications for leave on such days must be approved by the Commandant of that Institution.

Long Course of Instruction for Engineer Militia. For Engineer Officers.

To possess the qualifications directed in paragraphs 553 and 556 of Regulations and Orders for Militia, 1883, for all arms.

The Short Course Certificates referred to in 553 [4] must be Short Course Engineer Certificate Grade A, and the Course of *Military Engineer* at Royal Military College, referred to in paragraph 556, shall be of more advanced character than that required for other branches of the service.

The Course must be taken during some period assigned for instruction of Long Course Officers at Royal Military College, i. e. between 10 March to 10th June.

For Engineer Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

To possess a Short Course Engineer Certificate Grade B, and to undergo a further course of 45 days instruction in Military Engineering at Royal Military College.

This additional course must be taken during some period of instruction in Military Engineering at Royal Military College, i. e. between 1st Feb. and 30th April.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, COLONEL,

OTTAWA, Oct., 1884.

Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

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The Lower St. Lawrence and the Saguenay Rivers, the White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga, are all points to which passengers are ticketed by this line.

Excursion tickets are also issued, either all rail or in connection with steamboat lines, to places West, such as Lake Superior and Lake Huron Ports, Niagara Falls, Kingston and the Thousand Islands, etc.

Tickets and further information as to G. T. R. routes can be had at the ticket offices of the G. T. R. and connecting lines.

W. EDGAR, **L. J. SEARGEANT,** **JOSEPH HICKSON,**
Gen. Pass. Agent. Traffic Manager. General Manager.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, May, 1885.

The following are among the amendments made to the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," at the session of Parliament of 1884.

To Clause 33 is added the following sub-clause :—

" 6. In addition to the cases hereinbefore mentioned, any person claiming a patent for a homestead, or for a homestead and a pre-emption, shall be entitled thereto, upon proving that he has erected upon his homestead a habitable house and has *bona fide* resided therein for not less than three months next prior to the date of his application for his patent ; that for the period between the time within which, by clause thirty-one of this Act, it is provided that a homesteader shall perfect his entry, and the commencement of his said three months residence upon his homestead, he has been *bona fide* resident within a radius of two miles from his homestead quarter-section ; that within the first year after the date of his homestead entry he had broken and prepared for crop not less than ten acres of his homestead quarter section ; that within the second year he had cropped the said ten acres, and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional—making not less than twenty-five acres ; and that within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he had cropped the said twenty-five acres, and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional, making in all not less than twenty-five acres of the said homestead cropped, and fifteen acres additional thereof broken and prepared for crop, within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry ; and the residence described in this sub-clause shall be sufficiently fulfilled if the applicant has not been absent from his residence for more than six months in any one year."

Sub-clause 4 of clause 33 is replaced by the following :—

" 4. Proof of the residence, erection of a habitable house and cultivation required by this clause shall be made by the claimant by affidavit, and shall be corroborated by the evidence on oath of two disinterested witnesses, resident in the vicinity of the land affected by their

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evidence, and accepted as sufficient by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands or the Land Board; such affidavit shall be sworn, and such testimony given before the Local Agent, or some other person named for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior."

Clause 39 is repealed and the following substituted :—

"39. The privilege of pre-emption in connection with a homestead entry shall be discontinued from and after the first day of January, A. D., 1887."

To Clause 69 is added the following clause :—

"69 a. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, for the preservation of forest trees on the crests and slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and for the proper maintenance throughout the year of the volume of water in the rivers and streams which have their sources in such mountains, and traverse the North-West Territories, reserve from sale, lease or license, such portions of the land in the North-West Territories, or adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, as to him appears expedient so to reserve, and may define the limits or boundaries of such reserves, and may set aside and appropriate such lands for a forest park, or forest parks, as he deems expedient, and may appoint officers for the preservation of such reserves and forest parks. Statements showing such reserves and appropriations with the necessary maps shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of the Session next after such reserve or appropriations have been made.

Whoever wilfully cuts down, breaks, barks, roots up, removes or destroys, or causes to be cut down, broken, barked, rooted up, removed or destroyed—any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood or timber, growing in and upon any such reserve or forest park, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than ten dollars, to be recovered, with costs of prosecution, in a summary manner, before a Stipendiary Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, or any two Justices of the Peace, under the provisions of the Act passed in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chaptered thirty-one, and intituled "*An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders*," and in default of immediate payment of the said penalty, and of the costs of prosecution, the offender may be imprisoned for any period of time not exceeding three months.

The Governor in Council is authorized, in aid of the construction of a railway from some point on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Hudson's Bay, to make a free grant of not more than six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of railway within Manitoba, and not more than twelve thousand eight hundred acres for each mile in the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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INLAND REVENUE, CANADA.

STANDARDS BRANCH.

Regulations established by Order in Council, 27th June, 1884.

The following balances are to be admitted to verification :-

- A. BALANCES HAVING EQUAL ARMS, AND ON WHICH THE LOAD IS SUSPENDED BELOW THE FULCRUMS.
- B. BALANCES COMMONLY KNOWN AS STEELYARDS, OR ROMAN BALANCES, HAVING UNEQUAL ARMS.
- C. WEIGH BRIDGES.
- D. BALANCES WITH EQUAL ARMS, AND ON WHICH THE LOAD IS PLACED ABOVE THE FULCRUMS.
- DD. HYDROSTATIC BALANCES FOR WEIGHING COAL.

A. Balances with equal arms are only to be admitted to verification when :-

1. The beam shows no material difference as regards the form or magnitude of the two arms.
2. It is provided with a tongue pointing upwards or downwards from its centre, at right angles with a line joining the extreme bearings, or with some equivalent arrangement for indicating the position of the equilibrium.
3. It is in equilibrium when a line joining the extreme bearings is perfectly horizontal, and returns to that position after being put into vibration.
4. Its arms are equal within the specified limit of error.
5. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to be turned decidedly and promptly by the addition or withdrawal of so much of the load as represents the error tolerated by regulations in a commercial weight representing the load.
6. No balance balls or detached parts, other than the pans and the connections necessary for attaching them to the beam are used for adjusting the balance.
7. The balance, as a whole, is of sufficient strength, and on a sufficiently stable base, to secure it against change of form or position under the maximum load it is to carry.
8. The beam will carry its maximum load without deflection.
9. The maximum load, for the weighing of which it is to be used, is distinctly engraved or marked on the beam.
10. The knife edges are permanently fixed to the beam.

B. Balances commonly known as *Steelyards*, or Roman Balances, having unequal arms, are only to be admitted to verification when :-

1. There is sufficient room for oscillation, and the knife edges on which the beam oscillates are sufficiently fine to permit it to move freely.
2. The beam is sufficiently strong to carry its load without deflection.
3. The bottom of the notches by which the divisions of the long arm of the lever are indicated, and from which the weight is suspended, are in close approximation to a right line drawn through the knife edges forming the points of suspension, and when such straight line passes near to and a little above the centre of gravity of the whole apparatus.
4. The divisions on the long arm of the lever are equal among themselves.

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5. The weight used with the lever—if it is changeable or can be readily detached therefrom—is some multiple or sub-multiple of the pound avoirdupois, and has distinctly marked on its true weight.

9. The maximum weight intended to be weighed on it is either distinctly marked on the beam or indicated by its construction.

C. Weigh Bridges, Hay Scales and Platform Scales will only be admitted to verification when:—

1. The foundation or supporting base is sufficiently firm, and capable of carrying without change of level, or of form or other disturbance, the maximum load for which it is to be used.

2. If moveable from place to place, some satisfactory arrangement, such as a level or plummet, is provided and permanently attached, for indicating whether the machine is perfectly level.

3. The platform is so arranged that any obstruction to its free movement can be easily detected.

4. All the beams, levers and other parts are of sufficient strength to carry the maximum load to which they will be respectively subjected without deflection.

5. The knife edges are firmly and permanently fixed in the levers, have sufficient room to permit free oscillation, and are sufficiently firm.

6. The knife edges and fulcrums of each set of levers are in the same plane.

7. The oscillations are sufficiently evident.

8. The weights used with the instrument are equal to the avoirdupois pound, or to multiples or authorized sub-multiples of the avoirdupois pound, or special weights for the barrel of flour or for the bushel of wheat, their actual weight and the weight or special quantity they are intended to indicate on the scale, being plainly marked thereon.

9. The weights used as above are a decimal sub-multiple as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$ or a binary sub-multiple as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc., of the load indicated by them.

10. There are no moveable balls or detached parts for the adjustment of the balance accessible, or so placed that they can be used for fraudulent weighing.

11. The apparatus indicates the same weight, whether the load is placed in the centre of the platform, on one side of it, or at either corner.

12. The maximum load which the apparatus is intended to weigh is conspicuously marked on some essential part of it.

PLATFORM SCALES, WEIGH BRIDGES AND BALANCES WITH UNEQUAL ARMS.

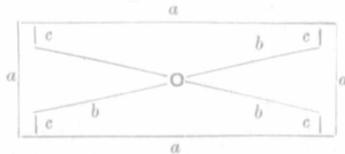
13. All these weighing machines will be rejected:

1st. When, with a full load and truly balanced, the movement of the lever weight one "notch" or division on the graduated lever, in either direction, does not cause the lever to turn decidedly in accordance with such movement.

2nd. When, with a full load, or with any less load, and with the balance in equilibrium, the addition or removal of one two thousandth part of the load, to or from the load, does not turn the lever decidedly in accordance with such addition or removal.

3rd. When the maker's name, shop number and capacity are not legibly engraved or stamped on them. And when the knife edges are not made of properly tempered steel, and the bearings of the same material or of chilled or case-hardened malleable iron. [This clause applies as well to balances with equal arms.]

4th. When unprovided with *check-rods* to hold the bearing in place.



a a a—the frame in which the bearings *b b b b* are placed; *c c c* are the check-rods which keep the bearings in their place.

D. Balances with equal arms, and on which the load is carried above the fulcrums, will only be admitted to verification when :

1. There is no material difference as to the magnitude or arrangement of the two arms.
2. Its arms are of equal length within a limit of error equivalent to that tolerated in commercial weights.
3. There are no balance balls, loose counterpoises or detached parts other than the pans necessary for carrying the load weighed, and the weights used for weighing it.
4. Its parallel rods, guides, levers and pivots, by which the adjustment of the scale is effected, are so constructed that they cannot be put out of adjustment without the use of violence, which may be readily detected on inspection.
5. The knife edges or fulcrums of each set of levers or guide rods are in the same plane.
6. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to turn decidedly and promptly by the addition and withdrawal of so much of the load as is equivalent to the error tolerated in commercial weights.
7. When there is a tongue or pointer, or some equivalent arrangement for showing when the balance is in equilibrium.

No balances other than such as will come within the conditions under one or other of the heads, A, B, C, D, or DD, are to be verified or stamped.

O. C., August 14th, 1879.

DD. Weighing machines known as "Hydrostatic Balances," being such as are commonly used for determining the weight of coals delivered at the pit mouth, may be verified for use for such purposes, and also for weighing coals as delivered from vessels and barges, provided they give true indications within one two-hundredth part of the load.

O. C., May 23d, 1882.

E. Verification and Stamping of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines on the premises of the manufacturer, and their removal therefrom.

1. The article shall bear the name of the maker and a consecutive "Shop number" or other marks whereby it may be designated for identification, with the certificate of verification.
2. The verification and stamping may take place before the articles are packed or removed, and at that state of completion at which they are finally adjusted by the manufacturer, or at such future time as may be convenient.
3. For the first verification and stamping of weights, measures and weighing machines at the place where they are manufactured, the fees may be paid at once, or payment may be postponed for such period not exceeding three months, as the Minister of Inland Revenue may authorize, sufficient security being taken for the payment thereof at the time stated in the Departmental Regulations under which the delay is granted.

F. WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND WEIGHING MACHINES imported into Canada, are to be dealt with as follows:

1. The Collector of Customs at the ports where such articles are imported will notify the nearest Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures of the entry for consumption of any weights, measures, or weighing machines at his port, which notice will state the number and description of such articles as are invoiced, and the names and residences of the parties to whom they are delivered.
2. So long as such articles remain in the original packages they may be removed from the Custom House or from a Customs Warehouse to the premises of the importer without inspection.

G. Nothing in these supplementary regulations, nor in any previous regulations, is to be construed as preventing the importation, manufacture or removal of and setting up, before they are verified, of dormant scales, or weigh-bridges of any description, coming within the requirements of the law, but which cannot be used nor properly verified until they are placed on a fixed foundation. But it shall be the invariable duty of the manufacturer or importer of such weighing machines to duly notify the Inspector of Weights and Measures, nearest to his place of business, of the

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J. Salt cart dimensions, in Weights and M

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shipment and destination of each of such articles; and said manufacturer or importer shall be held responsible for its verification before being used for trade purposes.

Any trader not being a manufacturer of, or dealer in, such weighing machines, who imports such articles for his own use, shall be considered an importer, and therefore subject to the above regulation.

H. 1. IRON WEIGHTS OF THE DENOMINATION OF HALF A POUND OR UNDER may be admitted to verification, provided they are of such substance that a soft metal plug on which the stamp may be impressed, can be securely fixed therein, and when such soft metal plug is so fixed in them by the parties who present them for verification.

But,
2. When any iron weight is presented for verification or when any such weight is found in use from which a soft metal plug has been lost, it shall not be adjusted or re-stamped until the hole in which the plug was inserted has, in the presence of the Inspector, been enlarged at the bottom, so that the expansion of the lead used for adjusting it will prevent its subsequently falling out.

O. C., 6th January, 1880.

I. Grain testers shall only be admitted to verification when:

1. The cup or vessel for containing the grain is cylindrical, the diameter being approximately equal to its depth, and its capacity some authorized sub-multiple of the gallon, not less than one quart.

2. There is marked on the cup in clearly legible characters its true capacity in standard measure.

3. The counterpoise is arranged so that it can be sealed or stamped in such manner as will prevent its being tampered with or removed from the instrument to which it belongs without destroying or breaking the seal or stamp.

O. C., 6th December, 1881.

4. It gives true indications of weight according to the purport of the figures and divisions marked on the beam.

O. C., 3rd May, 1882.

5. The knife edges and other working parts are in conformity with section B of the Order in Council of the 14th of August, 1879.

6. It is accompanied by a hopper or apparatus for automatically filling the weighing cup, identical as to form and dimensions, with the one deposited in the Standards Department at Ottawa, of which a sketch drawing with figured dimensions and instructions for use, will be given to each Inspector of Weights and Measures.

7. The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping each grain tester shall be one dollar.

O. C., 6th December, 1881.

J. Salt carts, each to contain four Imperial bushels, constructed, as to form and dimensions, in accordance with plan or drawing of the same to be attached to Weights and Measures' Regulations, shall be admitted to verification.

2. Salt carts made in any other form or according to other dimensions than the foregoing will not be admitted to verification, and consequently their use for trade purposes will be held to be illegal.

3. The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping each salt-cart shall be one dollar.

EDWARD MIALL,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

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REGULATIONS made under the authority of the "Naturalization Act, Canada, 1881," approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 19th day of December, 1883.

1. The time within which an alien's three years' residence or service must be had before taking the oaths or affirmations of residence and allegiance, and procuring the same to be filed of record as provided in the tenth section of the said Act is limited to five years immediately preceding the taking of such oaths or affirmations.

2. In the North-West Territories and in the District of Keewatin, the certificate mentioned in the twelfth section of the said Act shall be presented to one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the North-West Territories, who shall take such measures to satisfy himself that the facts stated in the certificate are true, as shall in each case appear to him to be necessary; and when satisfied that the facts stated in the certificate are true, he shall grant to the alien a certificate of naturalization authenticated under his hand and seal.

Each Stipendiary Magistrate shall keep a record of the certificates presented to and filed with him; also a record of all certificates of naturalization granted by him, of which he is hereby authorized at any time to give a certified copy.

3. The forms of declarations of alienage made in pursuance of the said Act shall be respectively as follows:

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA, 1881.

Declaration of Alienage by a Naturalized British Subject.

I, A. B., of _____, having been naturalized as a British subject on the _____ of _____, 18____, do hereby, under the provisions of the Order of the Governor-General in Council of the _____, and of the treaty between Great Britain and C. D., renounce my naturalization as a British subject, and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a subject [or citizen] of C. D.

Made and subscribed this _____ day of _____, 18____, before me,
(Signed) _____ E. F.
Justice of the Peace,
[or other official title].

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA, 1881.

Declaration of Alienage by a Person born within British Dominions, but also a Subject or Citizen of a Foreign State by the law thereof.

I, A. B., of _____, being held by the common law of Great Britain to be a natural born subject of Her Britannic Majesty by reason of my having been born within Her Majesty's dominions, and being also held by the law of C. D., to have been at my birth, and to be still, a subject [or citizen] of C. D., hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject, and

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declare that it is my desire to be considered and treated as a subject [or citizen] of C. D.

Made and subscribed this (Signed) A. B.
 day of 18, before me,
 (Signed) E. F.,
 Justice of the Peace
 [or other official title].

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA, 1881.

Declaration of Alienage by a Person who is by origin a British Subject.

I, A. B., of _____, having been born out of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions of a father being a British subject, do hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject.

Made and subscribed this (Signed) A. B.
 day of 18, before me
 (Signed) G. H.,
 Justice of the Peace,
 [or other official title.]

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA, 1881.

Declaration of British Nationality.

I, A. B., of _____, being a natural-born subject of Her Britannic Majesty, and having voluntarily become naturalized as a subject [or citizen] of C. D., on the _____ of 18, do hereby renounce such naturalization, and declare that it is my desire to be considered and treated as a British subject.

Made and subscribed this (Signed) A. B.
 day of 18, before me,
 (Signed) E. F.
 Justice of the Peace
 [or other official title].

NOTE.—The Act under which this declaration is made provides that the declarant "shall not within the limits of the Foreign State in which he was naturalized be deemed within Canada to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of the State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

4. Every declaration, whether of alienage or British nationality, made in pursuance of the said Act, shall be deposited and registered in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada :

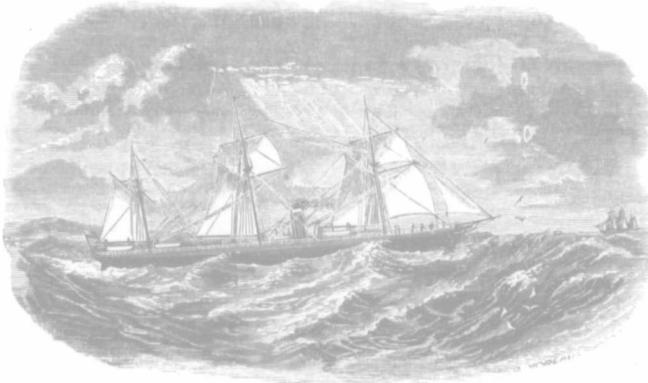
The Secretary of State of Canada, the Under Secretary of State, or the Deputy Registrar-General of Canada may give certified copies of any such declaration for the purposes mentioned in the said Act.

5. With the consent of the Treasury Board, the following provision is made in regard to the imposition and application of fees :—

Matter in which fee may be taken.	Amount of fee.	How to be applied.
For taking a declaration, whether of alienage or British nationality.....	§ cts. 0 40	To the Justice or other official taking declaration.
For administering the oath of allegiance..	0 40	To the Justice, Commissioner, Notary, Stipendiary or other Magistrate administering the oath.
For registration of declaration, with or without the oath of allegiance.....	1 00	Consolidated Revenue of Canada.
For certified copy of declaration, with or without an oath.....	1 00	Consolidated Revenue of Canada.

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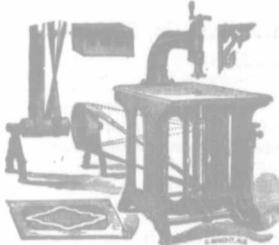
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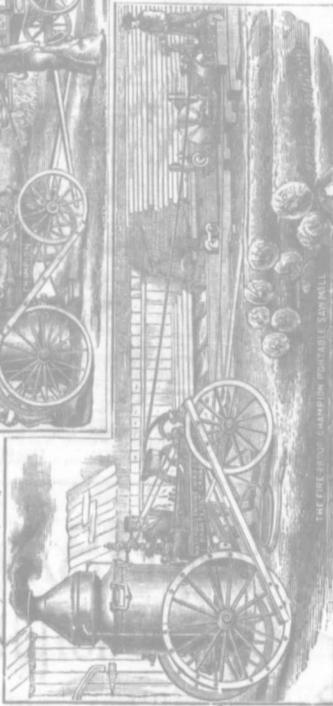
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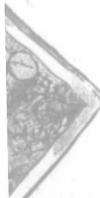
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