# ILLUSTRATED ATLAS

OF THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING

# MAPS OF ALL THE PROVINCES

## THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SURVEYS AND PLANS, BY PERMISSION OF THE GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

## TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY, &c.

ALSO, MAPS OF

**Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, United States, Oceanica, The World, &c., &c.,**

AND LOCAL MAPS, PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF


D. MACDONALD, C.E.,

LATE OF THE ROYAL TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

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# DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT of the Dominion of Canada are more exactly shown in the maps of this atlas,—the *projections* for which were laid down by the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and the details furnished by the *latest surveys* of the Dominion and Provincial Governments,—and a clearer idea given of the value and extent of its vast territory than it has heretofore been possible to obtain through *private* and *less* comprehensive surveys.

From the southern frontier-line which separates them from the United States, to their ice-bound extension towards the Arctic Pole, then stretching from ocean to ocean, and measuring an air-line of 3000 miles from the outer limit of the Island of Newfoundland, washed by the Atlantic, to the outer limit of Vancouver's Island in the Pacific, the magnitude of the North American possessions of Great Britain, embracing more than half of the continent within their limits, is hardly realized by its own residents, and still less by even the most interested of our brethren in the mother country.

The line of demarcation between the territory of the United States and the territory of the Dominion of Canada starts on the east from the mouth of the River Ste. Croix, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a point where a land-mark, called the "Monument," is erected; following the waters of that river, it crosses a portion of the valley of the St. John, till it reaches that noble stream, the middle course of which it then follows to the mouth of the St. François River; thence it is continued by a broken line till, in the Province of Quebec, it reaches the 45th parallel of N. latitude, which it follows to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. From St. Regis the boundary-line between the two countries is the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake Ste. Claire, River Ste. Claire, and Lakes Huron and Superior. From the head of Lake Superior, the frontier-line follows the water-courses to Lac-des-Bois, and then the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. North of the frontier-line thus traced, the whole of the continent of America is Canadian soil, with the exception of the territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

At the eastern frontier above briefly described, lie, surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Island of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, which are in the Dominion, together with the Province of Newfoundland, which, although at present a distinct government, will no doubt soon follow the example of its neighbours and come under the banner of confederation; and as a counterpart, at the west lie, surrounded by the waters of the Pacific, Vancouver's and other islands included in the Dominion Province of British Columbia.

It is true, a considerable portion of this enormous extent of country is not capable of sustaining a large population; but the portion that is available for agricultural and industrial purposes is of immense extent, and sufficient to afford to the emigrating population of Europe ample room and abundant inducement for generations to come.

All the British North American countries, with the exception of the Province of Newfoundland, are now integral parts of the confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is nearly equal to the whole of Europe. It comprises the following Provinces and Territories: Ontario, 121,260 sq. m.; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,670; New Brunswick, 27,037; Prince Edward Island, 2131; British Columbia, 233,000; Manitoba, 16,000; Hudson Bay and North-west Territories, 2,206,725, exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Ocean. These being added, the total area is nearly 3,500,000 square miles. Of this amount more than half is the property of the General Government, acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company.

The prairie and timbered lands adapted for agriculture, and suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 586,225 square miles; and a further belt of land, comprising 928,000 square miles, is sufficiently timbered, and is applicable for the growth of grasses and hardy grains. In short, there are about 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land fit for cultivation, outside the limits of the organized Provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

The northern extremity of the chief wheat zone, commencing in the east at the parallel of 50°, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth, is deflected a little to the south, when it reaches as far W. as James's Bay; it then takes a general N. W. course till it strikes the parallel of 60° at its intersection with the meridian of 101°; from which point to the Pacific it has the form of a bow slightly bent northward, both ends of which rest on the parallel of 60°. The northern limit of grains and grasses, crossing James's Bay in lat. 52°, takes a N. W. course till it attains to nearly 70°, at the meridian of 132°. The wheat zone covers 1,300,000 sq. miles, that of the grasses and coarser grains 2,300,000 sq. miles, and of maize, 500,000 sq. miles.

Besides its agricultural lands, Canada possesses the wealth of immense forests, of the best fishing grounds of the world, and mineral deposits where gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals abound, together with coal, in bountiful profusion.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas, and oats to the acre than any part of the United States (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years). The most northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

Orchards everywhere thrive, and the Canadian apple is the standard of excellence; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England, and all thrive to a remarkable degree; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised in the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

### CLIMATE.

Canada has not the same varieties of climate that some countries of much smaller extent enjoy; but the distribution of large bodies of fresh water saves it from the evils of aridity and sterility, and it is among the most invigorating and healthful belonging to the regions where grains and grasses grow, particularly favourable for the emigrant from Great Britain, or the north and north-west of Europe, and pre-eminently adapted to the production and continuance of a vigorous and healthy race of people.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth; producing, moreover, an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark, for instance, the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the climate of Canada is more favourable for both the agriculturist and the horticulturist than that of England, with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

### INLAND WATERS.

The St. Lawrence and the connecting lakes above are estimated to contain 12,000 cubic miles of water. Besides these, there are thousands of lakes in Canada further north, some very large, and others of which the size is only very imperfectly known.

The River St. Lawrence, which brings down the waters of six lakes (for to the five on the frontier Nipigon in the north must be added), is the greatest natural entrance and outlet of the country. This river is navigable for sea-going vessels as far as Montreal, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Above Montreal several extensive rapids occur. They can be descended by the largest steamers which navigate Lake Ontario; but as no force of steam is sufficient for their ascent, it has been necessary to construct canals, near the sides of the river, to overcome them. These canals, with that intended to overcome the falls of Niagara—the Welland—have been constructed at a cost to the Province of $15,000,000, the whole of them having been directly built as government works. By the aid of these canals, and that constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, vessels may descend from the head of the latter lake into the ocean; and as a matter of fact, several vessels have gone from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Liverpool. The Saskatchewan, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains and empties into Hudson Bay, through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, is about 1800 m. long; but from the interruptions to navigation near its mouth, and the high latitude in which it lies, it is only the upper section, or Saskatchewan proper, that is valuable for navigation. The Mackenzie, which has a course over 10° of latitude, connects with the Arctic Ocean. The St. John in New Brunswick, the Fraser in British Columbia, the Ottawa and the Saguenay, are great highways and feeders to the commerce of the country; and the numberless tributaries to the larger streams, and the innumerable lakes, testify to the abundant manner in which the lands of the Dominion of Canada are watered.

### POPULATION.

In 1861, the population of the Provinces now forming the Dominion was 3,207,636; and by the census of 1871 it was 3,672,325, exclusive of Indians in the North-west and Hudson Bay territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,576; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; British Columbia, 50,000; Manitoba, 13,600; and Prince Edward Island, 94,021, and North-west Territory, not included in organized Provinces, 28,700. At the same ratio of increase, which, however, has been exceeded by reason of increased immigration, the present population of the Dominion now would be 4,000,000. In Manitoba the increase by immi-

gration has been over 100 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Dominion now contains over 4,000,000 of people. The percentage of increase in the principal cities of the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has been—

| | Per ct. |
|---|---|
| Charlottetown, P. E. I. | 31.3 |
| Fredericton, N. B. | 34.3 |
| Halifax, N. S. | 18.3 |
| Hamilton, Ont. | 30.1 |
| St. John, N. B. | 30.6 |
| *Kingston, Ont. (decrease) | 4.7 |
| London, Ont. | 9.9 |
| Montreal, Que. | 18.7 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 27.1 |
| *Quebec, Que. (decrease) | 5 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 25.1 |
| Three Rivers, Que. | 24.9 |

The nationalities comprised were 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,369 English, 540,046 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,035 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,703 Welsh, and the rest of various origin.

There were in 1871, in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, 1,402,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 Episcopalians, 490,093 Methodists, 417,348 Canada Presbyterians, 197,259 Church of Scotland Presbyterians, 225,745 Baptists, and numerous other denominations in smaller numbers.

About 500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Canada, one-tenth being daily; one-half that number tri-weekly; one-half of the latter number semi-weekly; 350 weekly, 50 monthly, a few quarterly and annually.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution for the government of the Dominion is embodied in an imperial act, known as "The British North-American Act, 1867;" it received the royal assent on March 29 in that year. The passage of this act took place at the express desire of the Provinces interested.

The immediate reason for a change was that the old union between Upper and Lower Canada had become unsatisfactory. Based as this union was upon an equality of suffrages without regard to relative population, the increasing preponderance of Upper Canada, carrying with it no corresponding increase of political power, made itself felt in discontent with the existing political conditions. When it became manifest that Lower Canada would not consent to an increase of the representatives of Upper Canada, under the then existing legislative union, **the upper Province sought a remedy in a change of the relations of the Provinces to one another and to those adjoining, but not united to them. The initiative was taken in 1864, by the parliament of Canada, a secret committee of the legislative assembly being appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Provinces,** and devise a remedy for the evils complained of. The proceedings of that committee have never been divulged.

Scarcely had it concluded its labours when the two political parties, hitherto separated by an antagonism which every year tended to make more acrimonious, united with the avowed object of bringing about a federal union of the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the latter of which, in the colonial system, is not considered part of British America. Delegates were appointed by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to arrange a basis of federal union. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland refused to co-operate; and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, not sanctioning the action of their government, displayed a strong opposition.

When the basis of union had been agreed upon at the Quebec conference of delegates, it was submitted to the several legislatures for ratification. In Upper Canada there was no opposition; in Lower Canada opposition was confined to the usual political minority, relatively very small; in New Brunswick confederation, after a struggle, commanded a large majority; in Nova Scotia the consent of the legislature was not obtained. Delegates were now appointed by the governments of the several Provinces, to carry this basis of union to England and get it embodied in an act of the imperial parliament. That parliament would probably have refused to do violence to the wishes of any Province; but it was induced to believe that the question of confederation had not been an issue at the previous general election in Nova Scotia. To the united Provinces the name of the "Dominion of Canada" was given. At the start the confederation included four Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have since been brought in, and the whole of the Hudson Bay territory purchased and annexed. The executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen of England; and the Governor-General, the only officer in the Dominion who receives his appointment from the British government, carries on the government in her name. With the sole exception of the pardoning power, the authority of the governor is exercised under the advice of a privy council, appointed and removable by himself, with the approbation and assent of the House of Commons. The command of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, is vested in the Queen. Ottawa is the seat of the federal government. The legislative power is exercised by two houses of parliament, styled the Senate and the House of Commons, in connection with the Governor-General, whose assent to all acts of parliament is given in the name of the Queen. The Senate is not a representative body, in the sense of being periodically elected. Its members are nominally appointed by the Crown; in fact, by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the privy council. Under the legislative union of the Canadas, the legislative council, which then formed the second chamber, had for some years been elected by the people. This practice had not prevailed in New Brunswick; and the Quebec conference decided upon going back to the principle of Crown nomination. Ontario has 24 senators, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba 2. The whole number cannot exceed 78. A senator must be 30 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, possessed of freehold property to the value of $4,000, and an equal amount in personal property, and a resident of the Province for which he is appointed. In the case of Quebec, senators are appointed to represent particular districts; and they must either be residents of those districts or have a property qualification therein. The appointments are for life, but a seat would be vacated by bankruptcy or loss of the required property qualification, transfer of allegiance to another country, treason, felony, or any infamous crime. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, of whom 88 are for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 6 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, and 4 for Manitoba. There is no fixed date for the annual meeting of parliament; that body is summoned, as in England, by the executive, at convenient times for the dispatch of business. The electoral divisions of Quebec (late Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, remained the same as before the confederation was formed; those of Ontario (late Upper Canada) were somewhat altered. Except for Quebec, which is always to continue to have the fixed number of 65 representatives, there is to be a re-adjustment of the representation after every decennial census, according to the changed proportions of the population; but no Province is to have the number of its representatives reduced unless the decrease of population, as compared with the population of the whole of Canada, reaches 20 per cent.

All appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House of Commons; and no money vote can be proposed unless it be recommended to the house by message from the Governor-General. There are certain measures of an unusual or extraordinary kind to which the Governor-General may refuse the royal assent, and which he may reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure; and the royal veto may be exercised at any time within two years. Besides the federal government, there is a local government in each Province. The lieutenant-governors of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office during pleasure, but are removable only for cause within five years, which is practically the term of their incumbency. They are advised by executive officers, most of whom act as heads of departments, who are responsible to the people's representatives. These governments are not uniform in structure, one of them, that of Ontario, having but one chamber. In the distribution of the powers between the general and the local legislatures, the Crown lands remained under the control of the governments of the Provinces in which they are respectively situated. To the charge of the general parliament were assigned public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval, and defence; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces; currency, coinage, and legal tender; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians, and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law (from which the constitution of the courts is strangely excepted, and the anomaly is seen of local legislatures constituting or altering the constitution of courts to which the general government appoints the judges); the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; and all subjects not expressly assigned to the local legislatures. The residuum of power therefore rests with the general legislature, not the provincial. The parliament of Canada has to enact uniform laws relative to property and civil rights in the several Provinces, and the procedure of any courts therein; but such laws can not go into effect until re-enacted by the provincial legislatures. The powers confided to the local legislatures are uniform. They include the right to amend the local constitutions, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor; direct taxation to raise a revenue for provincial purposes; to borrow money on the credit of the Province; the establishment of the tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of the public lands and timber; public and reformatory prisons; local hospitals, asylums, and charities, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions, shop, saloon, auction, and other licenses; local works, exclusive of lines of ocean and other ships, railways, canals, and telegraphs which extend beyond the limits of the Province, or, being situated wholly within one Province, have been legally declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of more than one Province; the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; the solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; the administration of justice; the enforcing of laws, by punishment, fine, or penalty, having relation to any of the subjects of which the provincial legislature has cognizance; and, generally, all matters of a local or private nature. Previous to the establishment of confederation, separate Roman Catholic schools had been established in Ontario, and dissentient or Protestant schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public-school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by a constitutional prohibition to legislate on the subject. With regard to agriculture and immigration, the general and local legislatures have concurrent jurisdiction. The only judges appointed by the local governments are those of the probate courts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The judges of the courts of Quebec, where there is a million of French-speaking people, must be selected from the bar of that Province. The judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on address of both houses of parliament. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the courts, except the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are fixed by the parliament of Canada. Parliament has recently established a general court of appeal, of which the powers are similar to the supreme court of the United States. Previously the Dominion government had to pronounce on the constitutionality of acts of the provincial legislatures, before exercising the authority to disallow them. The Dominion assumed the debts of the several Provinces

* **The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.**

to the amount of $62,500,000; and the residue of the debt of Canada above that amount, not less than $10,500,000, was assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in proportions to be determined by arbitration. Nova Scotia became liable for whatever amount its debt was in excess of $4,000,000, and New Brunswick for whatever sum its debt might exceed $7,000,000. The Dominion government undertook the purchase and completion of the P. E. I. Railway, and in British Columbia the construction of the Pacific Railway to connect it with the Eastern Provinces. The Dominion obtained the customs and excise revenues, and agreed to pay each Province an annual subsidy of 80 cents per head of the population, besides a fixed yearly sum for the support of its government; Ontario, $80,000; Quebec, $70,000; Nova Scotia, $60,000; New Brunswick, $50,000. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba have since had similar grants upon admission to the confederation.

This subsidy, and the lands, minerals and forests constitute the actual sources of the provincial revenues; but to them they can, if necessary, add the resort to direct taxation. To Nova Scotia an additional amount has since been granted.

New Brunswick was entitled to receive, in addition to the above amount $63,000 a year for ten years. To the existing Dominion debt is to be added the further cost for the intercolonial Railway connecting Halifax and Quebec, sections of which were built many years ago, and the remainder of which is since completed; and the Pacific Railway, the construction of which was one of the conditions of the accession of British Columbia to the union.

In the division of assets, the Dominion took the canals, harbors, lighthouses, public vessels, river and lake improvements, debts due by railway companies (few of them of any value), military roads, custom houses and public buildings, except those required for the provincial government, armories, drill-sheds, munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public uses.

### MILITIA.

The militia of the Dominion is in a state of efficiency very creditable to its organizers.

The number of active volunteer militia enrolled in the Dominion is about 44,000.

Of this number upwards of 20,000 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 12 days' continuous drill. The reserve militia now numbers about 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise is provided for, and the batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of field-guns as those lately issued to the horse artillery of the regular army. The cavalry are armed with Snider carbines in addition to their swords. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as the regular army. The active force is organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries into brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion, as above stated. The Major-General reports that in some of the rural battalions of the active militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the backwoodsmen of Canada.

The command of the Canadian militia must, according to the statute, be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the imperial forces, and was, in 1880, conferred on Major-General Luard, in succession to Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, who had recently resigned and returned to Great Britain.

### IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND REVENUE.

Since the visitation of the "panic" in 1875, the amount of both imports and exports has been constantly diminishing, with some slight fluctuations, as will be seen from the figures we give below, which show a comparative statement of imports for five years since that time, and of imports, exports and customs duties for the last four. It will be noticed that the imports declined during the first year of the "panic" to the extent of $29,859,937.

| Year. | Exports. | Imports. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1875..... | ..... | $123,070,283 | ..... |
| 1876..... | $80,966,435 | 93,210,346 | $12,833,114 48 |
| 1877..... | 75,875,393 | 99,327,992 | 12,548,451 09 |
| 1878..... | 79,323,667 | 93,081,787 | 12,795,693 17 |
| 1879..... | 71,491,255 | 81,964,427 | 12,939,540 66 |

In the last mentioned year $80,341,608 of the total imports were entered for "home consumption" and of this amount $55,267,393 only were dutiable goods, against $24,911,596 on the "free list, notwithstanding the general extension of the customs system under the operation of the "National Policy," which, as will be seen from the above figures, has resulted in the steady increase of the customs revenue each year, in an inverse proportion to the steadily decreasing list of imports.

The great importance of our American trade can be imagined when we quote from the report of the Minister of Customs, that of the total imports for the last mentioned year, $43,626,027 came from the United States, the next country on the list being Great Britain, which sent in $30,943,703, while France, which was third, sent $1,532,191.

The comparative quantities of imported and exported goods, by Provinces, for the last above-mentioned year, is shown by the following statement:

| Provinces. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| Ontario..... | $34,105,826 | $23,854,459 |
| Quebec..... | 30,924,842 | 29,740,512 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 7,062,614 | 7,364,324 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5 296,454 | 5,371,471 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 835,569 | 1,831,389 |
| Manitoba..... | 1,140,871 | 512,899 |
| N. W. Territories..... | 157,462 | 60,139 |
| British Columbia..... | 2,440,789 | 2,755,972 |

The difference in exports in favor of Quebec as against Ontario, and the *smallness* of the difference of imports into Ontario as against Quebec, are both more apparent than real, as Montreal, being the great depôt and entrepôt for both branches of commerce, a vast amount of Ontario's imports and exports alike are officially credited to that city, and come under the official returns for the Province of Quebec.

The above returns of customs duties collected indicate in each case a trifle more than one-half of the total revenue of the Dominion, the balance being made up from various sources, including the public lands, post-office, government railways, canal tolls, leased property, &c., &c., besides excise receipts, which form the most important item next to customs.

Considering the stagnation of the lumber trade since 1874, the returns go to show that other sources of production continue in an active and healthy condition, and that the substantial progression of trade through the country yearly continued up to that year.

The great increase of Canadian trade will appear more striking if we take two decennial periods and note the steady augmentation.

From $29,703,497 in 1850, the total trade of Canada, then comprising only Ontario and Quebec, had increased in 1859 to $58,299,142; and from $68,955,093 in 1860, to $94,791,860 in 1866-7.

Since the confederation of the Provinces, the total trade of the Dominion is set down as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867-68..... | $129,553,194 |
| 1868-69..... | 130,889,000 |
| 1869-70..... | 148,387,827 |
| 1870-71..... | 170,266,589 |
| 1871-72..... | 190,348,779 |
| 1872-73..... | 217,197,096 |
| 1873-74..... | 217,255,772 |
| 1874-75..... | 197,505,636 |
| 1875-76..... | 175,699,653 |
| 1876-77..... | 172,175,876 |
| 1877-78..... | 172,405,454 |
| 1878-79..... | 153,455,682 |

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the twenty-four years previous to 1874; and although the universally prevailing commercial depression has laid its hand heavily upon Canada since that time, the trade indications are again promising, and every circumstance points to a season of returning and continued prosperity for the Dominion.

### MARINE MATTERS.

Ship-building is one of the most important industries of Canada, many vessels being built in favorable seasons for sale abroad, as well as those for home use.

The steady, progressive growth of this interest under the first twelve years of confederation may be seen at a glance in the following table. The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered each year since confederation is as follows:

| YEARS. | BUILT. | | REGISTERED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1868..... | 855 | 87,230 | ..... | ..... |
| 1869..... | 836 | 96,439 | ..... | ..... |
| 1870..... | 859 | 93,166 | ..... | ..... |
| 1871..... | 889 | 106,301 | ..... | ..... |
| 1872..... | 444 | 114,995 | ..... | ..... |
| 1873..... | 481 | 135,168 | 6,783 | 1,079,718 |
| 1874..... | 499 | 160,756 | 6,930 | 1,158,363 |
| 1875..... | 480 | 151,912 | 6,952 | 1,205,565 |
| 1876..... | 440 | 130,901 | 7,192 | 1,260,893 |
| 1877..... | 462 | 126,918 | 7,362 | 1,310,468 |
| 1878..... | 340 | 101,506 | 7,469 | 1,333,015 |
| 1879..... | 265 | 74,297 | 7,471 | 1,332,094 |

Taken by Provinces, the number and tonnage of vessels registered the last-named year were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia..... | 2,975 | vessels of | 552,159 tons. |
| New Brunswick..... | 1,135 | " | 340,491 " |
| Quebec..... | 1,075 | " | 246,025 " |
| Ontario..... | 1,066 | " | 136,987 " |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 298 | " | 49,807 " |
| British Columbia..... | 60 | " | 4,701 " |
| Manitoba..... | 22 | " | 1,924 " |
| Total..... | 7,471 | " | 1,332,094 " |

The above figures show that the shipping and ship-building interests of the Dominion are of the most important character; also, that the year 1879 was the *first* in which there has been a decrease in the tonnage of registered shipping. Compared with other maritime countries, however, Canada is still forging ahead, and continually drawing nearer the first place. We extract the following statistics from the *Repertoire General* for 1879-80, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of sea-going tonnage, and steamers of 100 tons burthen and over, belonging to all maritime states in the world, which have a total tonnage exceeding half a million of tons:

| Country | No. Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Net Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain and Colonies (except Canada)..... | 2,658 | 11,770 | 6,807,639 |
| United States..... | 519 | 5,915 | 2,471,243 |
| Norway..... | 135 | 4,178 | 1,426,074 |
| Canada..... | 884 | 6,587 | 1,332,094 |
| Germany..... | 244 | 3,159 | 1,112,510 |
| Italy..... | 101 | 2,956 | 992,946 |
| France..... | 292 | 2,914 | 806,478 |
| Russia..... | 156 | 1,852 | 503,034 |

These figures show Canada to be the *fourth* maritime nation in the world, a position which she will certainly exchange with Norway for third place in the list in the near future.

### THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Lighthouse* system upon the sea coasts and inland waters of the Dominion is very extensive, and constantly extending under the energetic administration of the Department of Marine. The lighthouses are classed in six general divisions. The first, known as the Ontario Division, embraces the lights and lightships extending between Montreal and the boundary-line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as those on the Upper Lakes, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward.

The next division, called the Quebec Division, comprises the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the Gulf, the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, and three lights maintained by the Dominion on the north-west coast of Newfoundland—a very extensive district, and requiring a considerable staff as well as steam vessels for its inspection and management.

The other four divisions are named respectively the "New Brunswick," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island" and "British Columbia," the name being in each case synonymous with the position and extent of the several divisions.

The two last-named have undergone very many changes since the admission of the respective Provinces to the Dominion, and are now in a condition which compares favorably with the older divisions.

The most important of all is the Nova Scotia Division, which embraces within its limits 118 lights, 10 steam fog-whistles, 1 light-ship, 3 signal-gun stations, 3 automatic signal buoys, 7 large iron bell buoys, 6 stationary beacons, and 285 iron and wooden can-buoys and spar-buoys, besides 3 humane establishments for the relief of distressed seamen, 7 life-boat stations and 4 signal stations. The number of lighthouse keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, and persons in charge of life-boats, humane establishments and signal stations in this Division, is 183.

Below is the number of stations, &c., &c., in the whole Dominion for each year of the twelve succeeding Confederation:

| | Light Stations. | Lights Shown. | Fog Whistles. | Automatic Fog Horns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | 198 | 227 | 2 | .. |
| 1869 | 210 | 253 | 2 | .. |
| 1870 | 240 | 278 | 4 | .. |
| 1871 | 264 | 297 | 8 | .. |
| 1872 | 280 | 314 | 13 | .. |
| 1873 | 316 | 368 | 17 | .. |
| 1874 | 342 | 384 | 18 | .. |
| 1875 | 377 | 441 | 22 | .. |
| 1876 | 417 | 488 | 24 | .. |
| 1877 | 436 | 509 | 25 | 2 |
| 1878 | 427 | 508 | 25 | 4 |
| 1879 | 443 | 542 | 22 | 6 |

## FISHERIES.

The fisheries of British America are of vast value, and are in a most flourishing condition under the fostering care of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The latest official statistics show steady increase in the number of vessels and men employed. Last year about 1,500 decked vessels, besides open boats, were engaged in fishing within these Provinces, employing some 63,400 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds 300,000 souls.

The condition of the fisheries yearly improves, and their produce annually increases in quantity and value. The whole value of fish products for the past season exceeded $13,500,000. This sum exhibits the value of fish products in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the above-mentioned value, it is computed that American fishermen have also caught on the coast of Canada between six and eight millions of dollars' worth of merchantable fish. The whole value of the yield from these fisheries last year, therefore, exceeds twenty millions of dollars.

These figures show that the fisheries of Canada, as a resource of trade and a source of food, are of very great value to the Canadian people, and also to the citizens of the United States; and if any further proof were required of this latter fact, it is to be found in the result of the recent international arbitration known as the "Fishery Award," whereby the Canadian Government were awarded the sum of $5,500,000 as compensation for the use of their fisheries by the Americans since the operation of the "Treaty of Washington."

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is $300,000. Of this only $100,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very much extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the cultivation of oysters. For delicacy of flavor and nutritive properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest United States oyster. They might be raised in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the fish which employ the bulk of the trade are salmon, codfish, herring, mackerel, and lobsters. In Ontario the white-fish and salmon trout are the principal sources of supply.

The estuary, river, and inland fisheries, continue to improve under the protective system. In both the salt and fresh-water fishings, a point of productiveness is being gained, when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men and craft now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used, and profitable means of disposing of the fish have been secured. Instead of being salted and cured as formerly, salmon and white-fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighboring States. 500,000 fresh salmon are now caught annually in these Provinces, equal to 8,000,000 lbs of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is now used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

There are seven establishments where artificial fish culture is carried on in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the number of fry distributed during the spring of the year 1878 amounted to over thirty-five millions, and is continually being increased.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are noted in the article on that Province.

## BANKING.

The following statement shows the paid-up capital and deposits of the chartered banks for twelve years succeeding Confederation (as reported in the official statement to the Dominion Finance Department):

| Years. | Paid-up Capital. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|
| 1868—June 30 | $25,529,048 | $30,168,536 |
| 1869— " | 29,651,674 | 36,071,492 |
| 1870— " | 31,450,567 | 50,229,785 |
| 1871— " | 36,415,219 | 55,763,096 |
| 1872— " | 45,184,009 | 64,729,489 |
| 1873— " | 55,102,959 | 68,677,117 |
| 1874— " | 60,463,445 | 78,510,367 |
| 1875— " | 63,867,668 | 75,658,891 |
| 1876—Dec. 31 | 67,199,652 | 74,394,055 |
| 1877— " | 63,656,876 | 71,350,280 |
| 1878— " | 64,257,041 | 72,040,819 |
| 1879— " | 66,159,427 | 71,068,502 |

But the deposits in the chartered banks do not by any means represent the whole of the deposits of the people. The deposits in government and post office, and other savings banks, and building societies, amount to considerably over fourteen millions of dollars, and there are two or three chartered banks in the Maritime Provinces whose figures are not included in the foregoing—they not being by their charters obliged to render returns, have not done so.

## CANALS OF THE DOMINION.

The canals of the Dominion overcome the difficulties of St. Lawrence navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2384 miles, of which 71¾ are artificial or canal navigation.

Another canal system overcomes the difficulties of the Ottawa, between Montreal and the city of Ottawa; and a further system opens navigation between Ottawa and Kingston.

A still further system connects Lake Champlain with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In Nova Scotia the St. Peter's Canal crosses an isthmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton with the Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic.

The Caughnawauga Canal is proposed to be constructed to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and its completion is expected to be of great benefit to the inland transportation trade of Canada and the trade of Montreal.

### BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet; but on the water-shed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sandstone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet. The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water-supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the fresh-water lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is $5,000,000.

## POST OFFICE.

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.

In 1873 the money order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of postal cards with the United States took place at the same period, while for some years the free delivery of letters in large cities and towns has been inaugurated with success, and the Canadian postal system is fast approaching an equality with that of the most advanced in other countries. At the beginning of the year 1875 extra postage to and from the United States was abolished, and a letter or postal card now goes between any part of Canada and the United States at the home rates of three cents and one cent, an immense concession on both sides to the public when the enormous correspondence between the two countries is considered.

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable; but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the new Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days.

The most perfect arrangements exist for paper, book, parcel, and sample posts within the Dominion, and with the United States and other countries, and the money order system is being rapidly extended to meet the growing wants of the country. A comparison of the number of post offices in the Dominion at fixed dates is interesting as showing the growth of towns as well as population. In 1868 there were 3638; in 1870, 3820; in 1872, 3943; in October, 1874, 4062; and at the present time there are very nearly 6,000.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Post Office Department some years since introduced Savings Banks in connection with various offices, which are very popular with, and extensively taken advantage of by the masses.

### THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several provincial governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are held by the Dominion Government, and are surveyed according to the following system:

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square by north and south and east and west lines, the outlines of each block being marked off in the survey monuments every mile and half mile.

These square blocks, which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require into 4 townships of 6 miles square each; these into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square or 160 acres each.

The lands in such block are then ready for settlement.

#### LAND REGULATIONS.

The Dominion lands in the North-west may be obtained either free by actual settlers, on certain conditions of residence, or simply purchased at the rate of from $1 to $5 per acre, according to its location and (in Manitoba and the North-west) proximity to the Canada Pacific Railway.

*Free Grants.*—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject either by birth or naturalization, may make an application to the Land Officer to be entered for a free grant of one quarter section of 160 acres, or for any less quantity, for a homestead, and then by a continuous residence thereon for three years, and not having alienated the same, or any part thereof, he will be entitled to a Crown deed; upon receiving which the land becomes his absolute property in fee simple.

*Purchase of Lands.*—Any person can buy vacant lands open for settlement from the Dominion Government in Manitoba or the North-west Territory, by paying therefor in cash as above. But no sale of more than a single section of 640 acres will be made to one person.

*Pre-emption Rights.*—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who may build a dwelling upon, and inhabit and improve any quarter section (160 acres) of land, or any smaller quantity, will have the right of pre-emption thereto; he may have his application entered with the Land Officer, and may at any time obtain a patent by paying from $1 to $2.50 an acre, being the price fixed by government for the pre-emption of such land.

But the claimant, before entering his application, must make an affidavit before the Land Officer that he has not previously exercised his right of pre-emption; and he must further furnish, by his own affidavit, together with the testimony of two credible witnesses, proof to the Land Officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of pre-emption right prior to the issuing of the patent will be recognized by the government.

A settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor.

*Reservations.*—The following lands are reserved from the operation of the regulations above stated:

1. The lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for schools.
3. Woodlands set apart for supplying settlers with timber.

The above is a bare outline of what the Dominion land regulations generally embrace; but as they have been altered somewhat from time to time, we have simply included general principles, avoiding details.

The Mennonites of Russia have flocked by hundreds of families into Manitoba the past year; and if our own people desire to leave the older Provinces, they have a great North-west of their own to move to—not a parched desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and many others comprised in the great American Desert, where for hundreds of miles no vegetation for the sustenance of man can exist (see Bell's New Tracks in America), but millions of square miles of the most fertile lands, abundantly watered by streams, rivers, and lakes—and whose mineral resources are literally inexhaustible, immense beds of coal being found on the wide plains, and gold, silver, iron, etc., among the Rocky Mountains. The climate also is found not to be surpassed in salubrity anywhere in America. Already access to these Provinces and Territories is easily attained, and before many years a continuous track of railway will stretch across the whole continent, from the Atlantic seaport of Halifax to the Pacific port of Victoria—through the entire breadth of the Dominion—a line of railway which will be unrivalled, whether for its great extent, its completeness in every part, or the magnificent results which will flow from it when completed.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The history of Canada previous to 1867 is a history of separate Provinces, often told heretofore, and not applicable to a work like this. The history of the *Dominion* begins in 1867, with the Act of Confederation which we have briefly sketched, and beyond that we have space only for useful and necessary statistics; but we cannot close this chapter without some brief remarks to those who may look it over in other countries than Canada, perhaps seeking information as emigrants.

There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labour of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected, and obeyed.

Immigration has attracted much attention during the last few years, and from year to year the Dominion Parliament voted very large sums for the encouragement of the movement, besides which extensive grants have been made by the various separate Provinces. The rapid progress of the country caused great demands for labour. The Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister charged with immigration, says in his report of 1872:

"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour market."

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion, and are still more applicable to the present time; but, beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and other public works in progress; and the status observed by Hon. Mr. Pope, as existing in 1872, has since then continued, if not actually increased.

The unoccupied lands of Canada can, too, absorb millions of agricultural settlers. In fact, the rapid growth and increase of wealth in Canada is quite apparent to any person who resides there even for a limited time, and during the last few years there has been an unprecedented demand for all kinds of labour, more especially agriculturists.

Small farmers, with some capital, can readily find land to clear in any part of Canada; or farms to purchase, in part or entirely cleared. But persons of that class who come here will act wisely if they put their money in the bank immediately after landing, and go to work and learn the nature of the land and the ways of the country before locating or making a purchase.

Passing over the very large number of immigrants who availed themselves of the nearer route through Canada to the Western States, than via New York, the numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada since Confederation are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | 14,666 |
| 1868 | 12,765 |
| 1869 | 18,630 |
| 1870 | 24,706 |
| 1871 | 27,773 |
| 1872 | 36,578 |
| 1873 | 50,050 |
| 1874 | 39,373 |
| 1875 | 27,382 |
| 1876 | 25,633 |
| 1877 | 27,082 |
| 1878 | 29,807 |
| 1879 | 40,492 |

Besides these, an unusually large number of Canadians have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for 1876 was upwards of 12,000, and statistics since published show that this class of immigration and repatriation has been steadily going on, at least in so far as regards the former residents of Quebec and Ontario, the movement not being so marked in respect to the Maritime Provinces; but as very many of those who have removed from this portion of the Dominion have gone to the Canadian North-west, the general effect on the country will be a gain rather than a loss, on account of the greater facilities there offered.

It may be remarked, with reference to these figures, that the settlement of the great North-west of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is being checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the 100th degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

*The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are—*

Persons with capital, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected, notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian canal system.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen, and female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry, and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forests, and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion, but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labour.

Skilled farm-hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging; labourers, from 5s. to 6s. a day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6s. to 10s. a day; female servants, from 10s. to £2 a month.

It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in.

The following are average prices: 4lb. loaf of white bread, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; salt butter, 9*d.* to 13*d.* per lb.; meat, 3½*d.*, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; cheese, 4½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; potatoes, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.; tea, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; eggs, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½*d.* to 3*d.*; beer, 2*d.* to 5*d.* per quart; tobacco, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year.

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security.

Money deposited in the post-office savings banks (government security) draws 4 per cent. interest,

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security.

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over-supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended emigrants seeking employment in them might encounter painful disappointments.

The fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which, it is expected, will be increased to a very large extent in the immediate future.

Contrast the recent surveys and reports of *our* great North-west with those relating to the unsettled lands of our republican neighbours, and we must inevitably conclude that the time has come for Canada to offer to the emigrants from the Old World those prairie homes which the United States no longer can supply.

Very thorough explorations by General Hazen, of the United States Army, whose report lately issued, leave no doubt that the interior of the Continent, not only in the vicinity of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway, but along all the proposed transcontinental lines in United States territory, is, to all intents and purposes, one vast desert, of no value for any use or purpose under the sun.

"The great middle region" has been opened up with a definiteness and with results that are a surprise and a disappointment to the American nation. According to General Hazen, whose opportunities for informing himself could not be surpassed, Arizona is so desolate that a large portion of it is destitute even of game. The eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska is valuable, the western half worthless. Not more than a fifteenth or a thirtieth of Colorado is arable. The Mormons, having settled on all the available land in Utah, are now obliged to find new land in adjoining territories for new arrivals of immigrants. On the northern line of California there are 200,000 square miles of lava-bed, not yet covered with mould and vegetation. Nearly all the agricultural portion of Nevada is in use, yet it has only 40,000 people; and in the territory of New Mexico, the land fit for cultivation is found only in the narrow valleys along the margin of streams. Water is wanted everywhere; and the winter storms, say along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, are described as terrific, and calculated to destroy all animal life not protected.

General Hazen estimates that, from the 100th meridian to the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1200 miles, not one acre in one hundred is of use for agricultural purposes; that the limits of settlement in the West have almost been reached, and that the phenomenon of the sudden upspringing of new and populous States will no more be seen in the neighbouring republic.

While we in Canada have every reason to wish our republican neighbours well, we have, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing that the dreary wastes of their interior regions, as described by General Hazen, do not extend into Dominion territory.

In *our* great North-west there are the soil, the climate, the combination of wood and prairie, the rivers and valleys, which are so attractive to a European population, particularly from northern latitudes. The Canada Pacific Railway and Canadian ocean steamers will, ere many years, place our North-west within three weeks' travel from Germany, Scandinavia, or Britain, and here the millions of Europeans who are yet to leave their country will find such homes as they might look for in vain in any other part of the world; and the unveiling of the Great American Desert will doubtless aid in attracting fresh attention to a country the very opposite of that so graphically described in the report above referred to.

The agent-general of the Dominion, resident in London, has general supervision over all emigration agents, who are established by the general or local governments in most foreign ports, to assist intending emigrants; and the system of giving assisted passages, by means of passenger warrants, has, doubtless, important influence in increasing the number of settlers to Canada. Under these warrants approved immigrants could obtain passages in 1872 for £4 5*s.* sterling per steamship, instead of £6 6*s.*, the conference rate; and in 1873 for £4 15*s.* In 1873, moreover, special warrants were granted by the government of Canada, under which the families of agricultural labourers and domestic female servants could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5*s.* sterling per adult. The usual reductions were made for children in both these classes of warrants.

Of late years the majority of the immigrants have been of English or Scandinavian birth, and to these classes especially no country offers such inducements of congenial climate and society, and such familiar elements of industry and wealth as Canada. Although, there have lately been signs of general unwillingness to promote any emigration from the United Kingdom, yet we think Englishmen are promoting the true interests of the mother country by encouraging and assisting emigration to Canada, for, as it appears from the returns published by the Registrar-General that the increase of population in Great Britain is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over both the deaths and the outflow from emigration, it may be concluded that emigration is necessary to prevent the overstocking of the labour market. It is certainly also building up a great and prosperous nation in Canada, which, in its turn, promotes prosperity in Great Britain by becoming a customer.

No more loyal or warmly attached colony exists for Great Britain than Canada, and no more certain way exists of perpetuating such feelings than for England heartily to assist in peopling it with Englishmen.

## ONTARIO.

The *Province of Ontario* is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec; on the south by the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes which form the source of that great river; and on the west and north by an undetermined line which is to separate it from the Province of Manitoba and the vast North-west. It covers an area of about 80,000,000 acres of land, the greatest part of which is fertile soil, and the worst of which abounds in forests and mineral products. On its southern and western boundaries it has the five great lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Superior, and Huron, and Georgian Bay, of which the total length is 1085 miles, and area 80,000 square miles. A main water-shed separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa.

The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world.

The population, by the census of 1870, was 1,620,850, and at the present date is estimated at fully 1,900,000, which is the largest of all the Provinces. It has doubled its population within the last 20 years.

The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed, and the Province is everywhere intersected by railways. In mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) Ontario probably equals any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc., etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds twenty-two bushels to the acre, and, where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not a very uncommon yield; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop; but the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated Genesee Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed the "Factory System"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from $200 to $325 per ton of 2000 lbs. net, and seed from $2 to $2.50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean, scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar-beet can also be profitably raised.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada and the North

American continent, in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred societies, organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly $70,000. This large sum is given to the different societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure-bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

Taking as a basis of calculation the official returns of each country, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer from the comparison; on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is very favourable. It showed that the cash value of her farms, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States, in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being $186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and $150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being $0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and $0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she produces more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That, excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being $38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was $34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 32 milch-cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States in proportion to population. That she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in ten years she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States the increase was only 46½ per cent. And that she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while the United States increased their production only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves.

### MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble (pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont), and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland, almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, county of Lambton, in 1860, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the county of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district.

The production at present is about 438,200 barrels yearly. Large refineries have been erected at London and elsewhere, and the trade is assuming proportions of magnitude both for home and export use.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat-beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by several companies.

### MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam-power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

### RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852 there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment there are not less than 5,000 miles in operation, and, as may be seen by reference to the maps where their proposed routes are laid down, many new roads are projected or being already constructed or extended

As to ordinary roads—in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads.

### EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It now forms one of the chief departments of the administration, and is under special charge of the Minister of Education. The schools are supported by a direct tax on property, supplemented by the Legislature, and education is not only free but compulsory. Townships are generally divided into "sections," with a board of three trustees for each. This board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire Province, but no inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters, and send an elaborate report to the Minister of Education of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the government. There are nearly 5,000 public schools, of which nearly 200 are Roman Catholic separate schools, with 490,537 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support exceeds $3,000,000 yearly.

The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and each year shows a greater increase in educational statistics.

The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa have been the means of training an immense number of teachers for the profession. Over 8,000 have passed through the former and about 300 through the latter, which has only been a few years in operation. There are about twenty Universities and Colleges in the Province, of which three are Roman Catholic, and exactly one hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The total number of educational establishments (private and public) exceeds 5,500; the attendance thereat aggregates 520,000; and the yearly expenditure (public) in connection therewith is over $4,250,000.

### GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of eighty-eight members, elected every four years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. The courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, each presided over by a chief-justice and two assistants, and a Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and four other judges, who hold court four times a year. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a county judge. The judges of the Superior Courts (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

### TAXATION.

In Ontario there is no taxation answering to the State taxation in the United States, the provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion taxes which the Dominion hands over to each Province.

### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. The best locations in a new country are usually taken up first; but there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements.

Thus there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what are called the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

There is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-

shed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable.

The price of such government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is ten pence per acre, but that is a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is from 2s to 15s. per acre.

### FREE GRANT LANDS.

The free grant lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the provincial government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, containing over 3,000,000 acres, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant district. This offer is made by the government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate.

The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the older settled townships, farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved.

Cleared and improved farms, including the farm-buildings, can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

There are several large and influential land and building companies in Ontario.

### THE CANADA COMPANY.

The most extensive and influential of these corporations was a large land company of English capitalists who, having the great support which £289,737 sterling ($1,410,000) of paid up capital can give, entered into a contract with the Earl of Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby they were to obtain all the public lands of the then Province of Upper Canada, which were surveyed subsequent to March 1st, 1824, and known respectively as Clergy Reserves and Crown Reserves, each of which (by the provisions of 31st Geo. I., cap. xxxi.) comprised one-seventh of the total quantity so surveyed. This agreement, which was entered into November 26th, 1824, stipulated that the price to be paid for 829,430 acres of Crown Reserves, and the same quantity of Clergy Reserves, was to be 3s 6d. stg per acre, one-third in improvements on the land, and the other two-thirds in cash payments extended over sixteen years of time. "The Clergy" (then the magnates of the Anglican Church) opposed this grant so violently that the home government were induced to enter into a new arrangement with the Canada Company, whereby the latter, in the place of receiving the 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, obtained a block of land described as follows in the official despatch of Earl Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and dated 24th May, 1826:—

"In lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres of Clergy "Reserves, His Majesty's Government will grant and con- "vey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145 - "150 5s. cy.) a block of land containing one million acres "in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the "London and Western Districts." This agreement was subsequently so far modified as to include 1,100,000 acres at the same price, and did not interfere with the original grant of "Crown Reserves," which, on survey, were found to contain 1,384,413 acres instead of 829,430, making a total of two and a half millions of acres in all, which this powerful Company became possessed of. Most of this was in the best parts of the Province. That which was granted *en bloc* comprised probably the most fertile section of equal area in America, and included the present Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray and East and West Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Blanchard, Downie, Easthope North and South, Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert and Logan, in the County of Perth; Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucksmith and Usburne, in the County of Huron; and Bosanquet in the County of Lambton. These townships were all named after prominent stockholders or directors of the Canada Company.

This Company laid out several towns which have since risen to commanding importance, including Galt named after the manager and chief commissioner in Canada, father of Sir Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt, Guelph, Stratford and Goderich. As a financial enterprise it proved a great success, the profits exceeding the original investment many times over; and as an incentive to settlement it was equally advantageous to the Province, thousands of Old Country immigrants being induced to come in and settle on their lands, which have since developed into one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections of the whole Dominion.

The Company's head office is in Toronto, and they still own about 295,000 acres of land—chiefly, however, of the "Crown Reserve" grant, and scattered all over those parts of the Province which have been settled since 1828.

### THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

Bought so recently as 1865 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterborough County), and Longford (in Victoria County). These townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the company $31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, etc., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre; the amount paid by the company to government being $181,062. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within eighteen years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase-money is to be refunded to the company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to government inspection. Besides these expenses, the company has paid nearly $10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, etc., and also considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, etc. In all, besides payments to government, over $100,000 have been expended to date.

Some twenty-five miles of new road have been constructed, and twenty-five miles of the old government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The company has shared the expense of many of these improvements with municipalities interested.

It should be mentioned that the Company sold the Township of Longford entire to John Thompson, of the celebrated "Longford Mills," and now retain the other nine townships, which form a square. As long ago as 1868 a charter was obtained for building a railway into this territory, but through some "hitch" of a political nature the scheme failed to secure the government aid which was looked for, and was temporarily abandoned. The charter remained in force however, and in 1874 the company (known as the Victoria Railway Company) having obtained the promise of $55,000 by way of bonus from the District, or Provisional County of Haliburton, the Government were prevailed upon to grant the very liberal sum of $12,000 per mile to the enterprise, as a "Colonization Road." The Canada Land and Emigration Co. also extended liberal encouragement, and the result was the completion of the road from Lindsay to Haliburton during the year 1878. The people of Peterboro' town and county Haliburton originally belonged to that county opposed the building of this railway with might and main; and it was not until the people of the north withdrew from the south, and formed themselves into the Provisional County of Haliburton, that they succeeded in their efforts to extend sufficient encouragement to the railway to ensure its completion. The length of this road from Lindsay to Haliburton is 56 miles. The Land Company gave them a bonus of $3,000 per mile for that portion north of Kinmount.

The scheme of free grants which the Ontario Government introduced in their wild lands of the Muskoka District, immediately adjacent to Haliburton, for many years seriously impeded the settlement of the lands of the Canada Land and Emigration Company. Now, however, that a railway has been built into the heart of the territory, and the enterprise and liberality of the company have supplied it with a system of highways, people desiring homes are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to pay something for the advantages they offer than to get land free, but without facilities of this description, and under the stimulus of this last impression, the settlement of their territory has lately received an impetus which promises at no distant day to make Haliburton a populous and wealthy county.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native-born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens, farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants, are making that Province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage-money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The legislature, moreover, votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the Province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1841 the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce counted only 5000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216—being nearly thirty fold within thirty years; a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

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### TORONTO.

TORONTO, the seat of the provincial government, with a population in 1871 of 56,092, is now estimated at upwards of 90,000. Its port, opening on Lake Ontario, is the principal inland port of the Dominion.

Toronto Bay, which was until recently formed by a low narrow peninsula running from the east of the mouth

of the Don River, and extending crescent-like for a distance of over six miles into and along the lake, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles wide along the whole city front. The entrance was formerly at the south-western quarter, but the action of wind and wave has formed a second "gap" to the south-east, and the former peninsula is now an island. The harbor, however, is the best on the lakes.

Six lines of railways run through the city—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Toronto and Nipissing, Toronto Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley.

The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

The public buildings of the city are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Many of the stores, especially the wholesale stores, and private dwellings, are quite palatial in their outward aspect and interior structure. It is the seat of Law and the headquarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings are Osgoode Hall, a fine classic structure, containing all the Superior Law Courts of the Province; the Parliament buildings, of plain exterior, but now being replaced by a structure more in keeping with the growing requirements of the Province; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, a princely mansion; the Normal School buildings, of Italian design, containing offices and depositaries of the Council of Public Instruction; two model schools; one model grammar school and educational museum. There are several handsome common and grammar schools. In connection with higher education there is the University of Toronto, one of the finest buildings on the continent of America, and reckoned second to none on this side the Atlantic as a seat of learning. It is of Norman architecture in its principal features, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for its main entrance. It is beautifully situated at the western side of the Queen's Park, a noble public park for the recreation of the citizens, whose spacious avenues are ornamented with rows of stately trees. In the centre of the Park is a finely modelled and well executed bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, England, and a short distance from this there is a monument erected in honour of those Toronto Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian miscreants (1866). Trinity College is another educational institution in connection with the Episcopalian Church; and there is also Knox College, for the theological training of students in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Upper Canada College is an extensive range of buildings, and has a high repute as a grammar school and boarding school for boys. There are two schools of medicine in Toronto, each having an efficient staff of professors. There is also an ably conducted veterinary college.

Toronto possesses a large number of exceptionally fine Hotels, the Rossin, Queen's, Walker, Windsor and American being a credit to any city. The first-named is an immense structure, and, as a hotel, has no equal in the Dominion, with the single exception of the Windsor of Montreal.

The city also has the two finest opera houses in the Dominion, besides one theatre, and a number of magnificent music halls.

The public institutions are numerous, and many of the buildings appropriated for their purposes have striking features of architectural beauty. Amongst these may be enumerated the lunatic asylum; the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions; the Boys' Home; the Girls' Home; the House of Providence; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the custom-house; the Government School of Technology; the new post-office, a fine specimen of the Italian order of architecture.

The manufacturing interests of Toronto are varied. There are several extensive iron foundries and engineering establishments, railway car-building shops, rolling mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, carriage factories, tanneries, soap-works, cabinet factories, one of which is the largest in the Dominion, car-wheel works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing houses, sewing-machine, sash and door, and boot and shoe factories on a large scale. Its wholesale trade is very extensive and rapidly increasing.

Some twenty chartered banks have agencies in the city, nearly one-half of which have also their head offices here, besides a very large number of mortgage, loan and insurance companies, and private brokers who do a general banking business. Of over a half hundred churches, the seven finest are the St. James' (Episcopal) and St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals, the Metropolitan (Meth.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street (Baptist), Bond Street (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pres.) Churches—all magnificent structures. The spire of St. James' is the highest on the American continent, and its tower clock is the finest in the world, with the single exception of the Strasbourg cathedral clock.

The assessed value of real estate—about $38,000,000 in 1874—had increased by 1880 to $52,533,270.

## OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, at the outlet of the Rideau, and on the Canada Central, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa railways. It is one of the most flourishing cities in Ontario, being the *entrepôt* of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston. The locks here are eight in number, and are very massive.

The town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, R.E. It was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa in 1854, and selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of Canada in 1858. Its population in 1871 was 21,545, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,000.

The chief attraction in Ottawa is the government buildings, which occupy an elevated piece of ground, about twenty-five acres in extent and 150 feet above the river, known by the name of "Barrack Hill." The view from this natural terrace is superb. The great river with its moving rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes rolls swiftly on through splendid hill-ranges towards the south. In the distance the fine suspension-bridge which spans the majestic river just above the Chaudière Falls attracts the eye, even though it be tempted to rest upon the wild beauty of the cascade sweeping by craggy rocks between abrupt islands, and plunging into the basin below, where part of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far beyond the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rushing down the rapids Des Chênes; and in the remote background rise towering hills and mountains, often brilliant with purple and gold when the sun dips from view and gilds their lovely summits with his parting beams.

The government buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in September, 1860, are constructed of a light-coloured sandstone found in the township of Nepean, in the valley of the Ottawa. The walls and arches are relieved with cut-stone dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and with red sandstone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are covered with purple and green slates, and the pinnacles ornamented with wrought-iron castings. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic, and the south front of the quadrangle is formed by the Parliament building, 500 feet in length. The two departmental buildings are 375 feet long. The rear is open, and will be railed off with a suitable ornamental screen. The committee-rooms occupy the front of the building. The library, a beautiful detached circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The dimensions of these halls are the same as those of the House of Lords, namely, 80 feet by 45; they are situated on the ground-floor and lighted from above. The library is constructed after the plan of the new library of the British Museum, and will hold 300,000 volumes. The two departmental buildings contain over 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion, and are so constructed as to be capable of extension at any future time without injuring the general architectural effect. The buildings cover nearly four acres, and cost over $4,000,000.

Ottawa contains seventeen churches and many charitable and educational institutions, large mills and manufactories, and seven banks. The Governor-General's residence is "Rideau Hall," a handsome stone structure, with thirty-five acres of well laid-out grounds, and beautiful avenues of shade-trees. It is situated in the suburb of New Edinburgh, connected with Ottawa by a street railway. Hull, also connected with Ottawa by bridges, but situated on the other side of the river, in the Province of Quebec, is a thriving town full of mills and manufactories.

## HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the south-western curve of Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It occupies a delightful position on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the base of a mountain, and has superior facilities for becoming a large manufacturing city, being accessible from all points by railway and lake navigation, and being situated in the very centre of the finest grain-producing country in the Dominion. The Great Western Railway and its branches, passing through the most fertile and populous portions of Ontario, has done much to advance the prosperity of Hamilton. Here are located the chief offices, workshops, rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc., connected with the company, in which hundreds of men find employment. The Great Western forms part of the great central route running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising the Hudson River, Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central railroads, passing daily through Hamilton, and connecting at every important point with all other railway and steam navigation. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Erie, lately amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-western Railway (projected to connect with the Northern Pacific), further tend to increase the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city, and add still more to its general prosperity. In addition to the extensive works of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton boasts of other large manufactories which will bear favourable comparison with any in the Dominion.

There are several large sewing-machine manufactories here, the largest of which, the "Wanzer," has a world-wide reputation, and does an enormous business. Its wholesale houses rank with those of Montreal and Toronto, and its merchants are noted for their enterprise and liberality. It is the head-office of the Bank of Hamilton, and several banks have branches here, and these buildings, as well as the public buildings, churches, and many of the stores, are handsome and costly structures. The city is well lighted with gas, has an excellent system of drainage, and possesses magnificent water-works, the supply to the reservoir of which is brought from Lake Ontario, a distance of nine miles.

Five miles from Hamilton, connected by rail, and by the Desjardins Canal, is Dundas, a thriving manufacturing place, having the advantage of a stream which rushes with great impetuosity through its centre, working on its way numerous mills. The well-known machinery and agricultural works of McKecknie & Bertram and Forsyth & Co. are situated here. Population of Hamilton, 42,000.

KINGSTON, at one time capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the great Cataraqui Creek, are united with the mighty channel which conveys and empties their waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fort in the Dominion of Canada. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbour and town.

It has recently been selected for the site of the new military college of the Dominion.

Kingston possesses good wharves, and is in every respect well adapted for the large grain shipping trade carried on here. It has also the best facilities for building ships and steamboats. Locomotives, cars, steam engines, agricultural implements, stoves of every description, pianos and melodeons are manufactured in Kingston. There are several large foundries, tanneries, breweries etc.

Adjacent to the city is Portsmouth, a flourishing village, where the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum are located. Kingston possesses two colleges—Queen's and Regiopolis—and has several handsome public buildings such as the court-house, custom-house, city hall, banks, post-office, hospital, and churches. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbour. A railway has lately been constructed from Kingston to Pembroke, distant 120 miles. The Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, has made it a place of considerable commercial importance. Population, about 16,000.

London, the westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid and prosperous growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Bond, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges, etc.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large trade in wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine-shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city.

London contains seven branch banks, a number of fine hotels, a host of stores, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, nine schools, a convent, four colleges, and nineteen churches (including Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals). St. Paul's Church (Church of England) is one of the few in Canada possessing a peal of bells.

On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 1863, Hellmuth College, established 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, established 1869. These are all fine brick structures, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best professors are attached to each, and the highest branches of education are taught. To the energy and zeal of the Bishop, Dr Hellmuth, is this section of the Dominion due for the successful establishment of the two excellent institutions bearing his name. Four railway companies run their lines through the city, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, the London and Port Stanley, and recently the London, Huron and Bruce, now a very important line. The depot of the Great Western is a large fine brick building. This company have also extensive workshops here.

During the summer months large numbers of invalids and health-seekers visit London to enjoy the benefit of its white sulphur springs (famed for their medicinal qualities).

Population in 1852, 6,034; 1861, 11,555; 1871, 15,826; and at present, including suburbs, about 30,000.

St. Catharines is celebrated for its mineral springs, and for its excellent hotels. For this reason it is called the Saratoga of British America. The value of the waters as a remedial agent was first brought to the notice of the public by Col. Stephenson, who likewise erected the Stephenson House, a delightful hotel, large enough to accommodate 400 visitors. The spring first discovered, the water of which is used both externally and internally, supplies, on an average, 130,000 gallons per day. Of this amount a large quantity, partially evaporated, is sent throughout the country in its concentrated form, and although saline in its nature is, nevertheless, unfit for the manufacture of salt. A second boring in this vicinity has resulted in the discovery of another well, the properties of which are similar to those of the one first discovered.

The Welland House and these two others are equal to any in the Province, and are fitted up with a chaste elegance adapted to the taste of the most fastidious. The Great Western and the Welland railways have stations here. Manufacturing of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a large extent, and it contains seven churches, four banks, several assurance and insurance companies, a commercial college, collegiate institute, convent, general hospital, and five or six large flouring mills. St. Catharines is incorporated as a city, and its present population approaches 15,000.

Guelph is the capital of the county of Wellington, on the River Speed, and on the G. T. and W. G. & B. railways, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of seven denominations, four branch banks, several assurance and insurance agencies, a library and reading room, several newspaper offices, two telegraph offices, several hotels, and about a hundred stores. The Speed here falls about thirty feet, furnishing abundant water-power to about three or four large flouring mills, two saw mills, two planing mills, and two woollen factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, several large breweries, three sewing-machine and two melodeon establishments.

This town is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It has a large retail country trade, and exports considerable quantities of wheat and flour. No place in Canada presents more excellent manufacturing facilities. Here are several beds of whitish, sub-crystalline, dark brown and black dolomite, which is an excellent building stone. Valuable quarries are worked near the town. Some of the beds are burned for lime. Here is the northern terminus of the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, and the southern terminus of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce. This is also one of the chief stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph may be taken as a shining example of a prosperous and rapidly-growing Canadian town. Its population in 1851 was only 1800; in 1861, 5070; in 1871, 6878; incorporated as a city in 1879, with a population at that time of 10,000.

Brantford.—An incorporated city in the township of Brantford, county of Brant, admirably situated on a high ridge skirting the north bank of Grand River. It is the chief town of the county, and derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian chief. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R. A branch of the G. W. R. connects the town with the main line at Harrisburg, and with the "Air Line" at Tilsonburg, forming a direct through line from St. Thomas to Toronto. Brantford has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and several assurance and insurance companies, and contains churches of ten denominations, about eighty stores, a handsome stone court-house, a widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings erected by the Grand Trunk are on a very extensive scale, occupying eleven acres. They consist of a repair-shop, engine-house, and round-house, built of white brick. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japanned ware, sashes and blinds, engines and mill machinery, agricultural implements, and stoneware produced nowhere else in the Province. In the Brantford engine works about 125 men are employed in the manufacturing of engines and mill machinery. The Victoria foundry employs over 100 men. The stoves, farming implements, etc., turned out of this establishment are in great favour in Ontario. Population, nearly 12,000.

Belleville, an incorporated city at the mouth of the River Moira, on the Bay of Quinté, the southern terminus of the Grand Junction and North Hastings Railways, and one of the chief depôts on the whole line of the Grand Trunk, is the seat of Albert University, and a very important lumber, milling, manufacturing, railway and commercial centre, with a population exceeding 12,000.

Stratford and Peterboro' each contain over 10,000; and Brockville, Chatham, St Thomas and Windsor each between 8,000 and 10,000; while among the towns containing between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants are Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Petrolea, Port Hope, Sarnia, St. Marys, Whitby and Woodstock.

## QUEBEC.

The *Province of Quebec* covers that vast extent of territory which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point where the 45th parallel of N. latitude strikes the course of the gigantic river of the same name, occupying both sides of its valley for a distance of 950 miles; is bounded on the south by the Baie des Chaleurs, the Province of New Brunswick, and the United States, and on the north by an undetermined line, embracing within its limits the extensive watersheds of a number of rivers, amongst which the most remarkable are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa—the latter being the dividing line between this Province and the Province of Ontario along the greatest part of its course. The area of the Province of Quebec may be set down at about 129,000,000 acres of land of all descriptions.

The Province of Quebec had in 1871 a population of 1,191,570 inhabitants; at present estimated at about 1,500,000, the great majority of whom cultivate the soil. The magnificent fishing grounds of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence engage the labour of a great portion of the inhabitants of the lower part of the Province; while the immense forests of the interior, and the mines distributed from one end of the country to the other, afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labour, and capital.

The historical city of Quebec, containing over 60,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Government, and the most important port of export of the Dominion; while Montreal, with a population now estimated at 200,000, is the commercial metropolis, and the principal port of entry of British North America.

The Province of Quebec is chiefly peopled by the descendants of the early French colonists, who are for the most part settled in the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence; but in the Eastern Townships, and in the towns and cities, there is a large English-speaking population. The French still preserve with rare fidelity the language, customs, laws, and religion of their former mother-country; thrifty, clean and frugal, light-hearted and cheerful, there is not a more happy or contented population on the face of the earth.

The people of the Eastern Townships are industrious and enterprising. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire loyalists, and numbers are from New England, who have crossed over the line. Some of the neatest homesteads and finest farms in Canada are to be found in these townships; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised there.

The soil in many parts of Quebec is exceedingly fertile, and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection.

The winters are cold, and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. The atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating, and the cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. The snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In the newer parts of the country, before the regular summer roads are made, the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Ploughing generally commences in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has, is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague, those scourges of the South-western States, are unknown here, every climatic influence being healthy and pure.

The great river St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the north-west the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long, and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan, and the Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The Province of Quebec is richly endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron, and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, etc., also occur in various sections. At the present time there are over 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of, and over 100,000,000 unsurveyed.

### LANDS.

Lands purchased from the government are required to be paid for in the following manner: One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low that is, from 20 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (10*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* sterling), that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form, for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and opening roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on or occupy the same at least two years, and to clear and have under crop within four years ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over eighteen years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown lands agent, and if at the end of four years he has cleared twelve acres and built a house, he may take out letters patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is much higher in latitude than Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec, and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. There are about 610,000 acres in this district surveyed and divided into farm lots for sale to settlers at 20 cts. (10*d.* stg.) per acre. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots 180,000 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a larger tract of land about seventy-five miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne—a distance of thirty-six miles apart—have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.

In the Ottawa valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,035,931, offered for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province.

Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they bring a high price.

In the Eastern Townships the government owns 453,935 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 40 cts. to 60 cts. (1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* stg.) per acre. Settlement in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich, and the farmers, generally speaking, prosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.

Below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tracts of land favourable for settlement. The government have 1,706,000 acres, divided into farm lots, for sale at 30 cts. (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened through the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.

The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapediac valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapediac road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area of 8613 miles of superficies, bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea-weeds and fish are used for manure by the farmer. The government offers for sale 741,000 acres of land in Gaspé at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The greater portion of the Province is covered by forests consisting chiefly of white and red pine. Large quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black-walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, fir, etc.

The lumber regions of Canada must, under judicious management, long remain a fruitful source of revenue to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The augmenting and progressive demand in Great Britain and the United States, the West Indies, and South America, for rough and manufactured timber has given an enormous value within the last decade to timber limits; and, as a natural result, explorations have been pushed far into the interior, and regions long neglected have acquired a commercial value. Timber limits vary in size according to the standing of the lessees, many of the large lumbering establishments holding hundreds of square miles. The governments of Ontario and Quebec never relinquish their proprietary rights; they invariably retain the *fonds* or proprietary right, merely leasing the usufruct. Formerly the leases were of short duration and at very moderate rates; but experience taught the Crown land departments that, under long leases, the limit-holders would have a direct pecuniary interest in protecting the forests from disastrous fires, and judiciously selecting their annual cuttings, so as to permit the growth of the young timber.

The following limits yet await purchasers:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| St. Maurice territory, limits yet vacant ..... | 6,378 |
| Gatineau " " " ..... | 1,190 |
| Upper Ottawa " " " ..... | 9,433 |
| Other sections of the Province, including Labrador and Gaspe ..... | 89,069 |
| Total miles awaiting purchasers ..... | 106,070 |

Being equivalent to 68,259,794 acres of unsurveyed lands.

The timber limits of Gaspé only acquired a commercial value within the last few years; but now they are attracting attention, and beginning to bring in a revenue.

Under the existing system of granting licenses, the leases continue in force for twenty-one years, with the right of renewal at such bonus as the commissioners may stipulate when the lease expires. Thirty years since, two dollars per square mile was regarded as a high rate to pay for a timber limit, but the rates have advanced so rapidly, consequent on the United States' demand for lumber, that thirty and thirty-five dollars were freely paid in 1872 per square mile, for twelve hundred miles. The thirty dollars is a prime or bonus for a twenty-one years' lease, but there are annual charges attaching to each mile of limit worked, called ground rent and stumpage, amounting to some four dollars per square mile per annum.

### GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of seven members, a Legislative Council of twenty-four members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of sixty-five members. The judicial department comprises a Court of Queen's Bench, with a chief-justice and four assistants; a Superior Court, with chief-justice and twenty-six assistants; a Court of Vice-Admiralty; Courts of Quarter Sessions; and courts for the summary trial of small causes.

Public instruction is under the control and direction of the Provincial Secretary, who is also called the Minister of Public Instruction, and who is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, fourteen of whom are Roman Catholics and seven Protestants. Primary education is so far compulsory that every citizen is bound to contribute a moderate tax assessed on his property. In municipalities where there are different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. The schools of the minority are called dissentient schools whose trustees are invested with the same authority as the commissioners of schools of the majority. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are separate boards of commissioners for the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. Teachers are trained in normal schools, supported at the expense of the Province. There are in the Province nearly 4,000 elementary schools, about 250 model schools, and over 150 agricultural, commercial and special schools, besides some 20 classical colleges and seminaries. The Protestant Universities are McGill, of Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded by the Quebec Seminary in 1852.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, considerably over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants being of that religious persuasion.

There are about 1,750 miles of railway in operation in the Province, of which the North Shore line from Quebec City to Ottawa is owned and run by the Provincial Government. The extent of this road now in operation is 300 miles (with some short branches); and the Dominion Government own and operate the same extent of road within its limits—that portion of the Intercolonial from Point Levis to the New Brunswick frontier.

The Province of Quebec takes an active and liberal part in encouraging immigration. Agents are established abroad and at home, and at a late session of the legislature laws were passed for the encouragement of colonization railways, granting, on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose, and also an act for the encouragement and formation of colonization societies.

These societies may also act as immigration societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands; to attract emigrants from other countries, and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated.

2. To open, with the permission of the government, and to aid the government and municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto.

3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the commissioner of Crown lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them.

4. To provide settlers with seed-grain, provisions, and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land.

5. To aid the department of agriculture and the department of Crown lands in the diffusion of knowledge and information calculated to extend colonization.

6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The department of agriculture and colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every reason to hope that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

The five principal cities of the Province are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotten and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by abundant water-power are excellent.

## MONTREAL.

Montreal, the commercial capital of Canada, and the most populous city in British North America, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation, and at the foot of the great chain of river, lake, and canal navigation which extends westward to Chicago and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America, and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, thirty miles in length by ten miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated near the junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and 300 miles from salt water), Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 4000 tons burden.

The quays are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

From whichever side approached, Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mont Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand and stately edifices, and many elegant public and other buildings of cut stone, adorned with glittering roofs and domes, tall spires and lofty towers, present to the view of the beholder a vast, picturesque, and grand panorama. The city is the chief seat of manufacturing operations in the Dominion, and it has many extensive and costly establishments, the productions of which will compare favorably with those of other countries.

There are 81 cathedrals, churches and synagogues; 9 fire stations, 25 banks, over 70 assurance, insurance and loan associations; 44 homes, dispensaries and asylums, for infants, aged, reformed criminals, abandoned females, deaf, dumb, etc., etc.; 2 general, 1 foundling, 1 lying-in and 1 women's hospital; 33 newspapers and periodicals—7 of which are daily; 13 building societies, and a very large number of literary, scientific and national societies. Education is represented by a very large number of common schools—the *Asile de la Providence* (with 8 infant schools under it), 3 commercial academies, 7 R. C. convents, academies and seminaries; McGill University, Bishop's College, and Victoria University, Medical Colleges (affiliated)—College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, College of Pharmacy, Methodist and Presbyterian Theological Colleges, St. Mary's and Montreal R. C. Colleges, and the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences and Industries.

Montreal is the chief depôt of the G. T. Railway. The head offices and chief works are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western part of the city. The Victoria Bridge here spans the River St. Lawrence. The first stone of this great masterpiece of Stephenson was laid July 20th, 1854, and the first train crossed over it December 19th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in length—twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, sixty feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly $7,000,000. Its construction gave the Grand Trunk Railway a continuous and unbroken line of communication from Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Huron and Detroit, and Montreal unrivalled facilities and advantages for commerce, whether foreign or domestic, making it the great central depot for the traffic of Canada and the Western States. The cars of the Grand Trunk Railway—the longest line owned by one company and under one management in the world, and the building of which has placed Canada in the proud and prosperous position she occupies to-day—run daily east and west, making close connections in Ontario with the Great Western, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora, Midland, Northern, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perry railroads, also with the Canada Air-Line and Southern; and in the Province of Quebec with the Vermont Central, Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, South-eastern Counties Junction, and Massawippi Valley railways; and with the following lines, besides several others already completed, or in partial operation: Kennebec, North Shore, Canada Central, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska counties, Gosford, St. Francis and Megantic International, and the great Intercolonial. The two latter roads give Montreal direct rail communication with St. John and Halifax, and largely increase its trade with the Maritime Provinces. The New Brunswick Railway, now extended from Woodstock to Edmonton, N. B., will also connect with the Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup. In the Eastern States the Grand Trunk connects with several lines branching off from its principal stations, and at Portland with the Allan line of steamers in winter, and with steamers for St. John and Halifax the year round. The Vermont Central and Montreal and Province Line railways, and their connections, also afford direct communication with New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the United States. The Canada Central and North Shore railways (the former road is now being rapidly proceeded with) will prove of incalculable benefit to Montreal, by largely increasing its trade with the many prosperous sections of country through which they will pass, and causing the rapid extension of its limits eastward as well as westward.

There are several lines of European steamers running to Montreal during the season of navigation, the principal of which, the Allan line of splendid, powerful, fast screw steamers, performing regular mail service, ply weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and between Liverpool and Portland in winter. During season of navigation daily lines of steamers, propellers and other vessels, run between Montreal and Quebec, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Rochester, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, and many other lake and river ports, eastward as well as westward.

The city is well governed by a corporation composed of a mayor, nine aldermen, and eighteen councillors, has a fine police force, an efficient fire brigade, and the best fire-alarm telegraph system in the world. It is the principal port of entry in the Dominion, and is rapidly increasing in population and extending its city limits.

The commercial progress of Montreal is best shown by comparison. In 1863, 504 vessels arrived of 209,224 tons; in 1872, 872 vessels of 696,795 tons. In 1854 the imports were $18,729,612, and in 1874, $44,320,646, or nearly 250 % of an increase in twenty years.

The population in 1851 was 37,715; 1861, 90 323; 1871, 107,225; and now it is estimated at 175,000, with suburbs containing 25,000 more.

## QUEBEC.

Quebec, the stronghold of military power in British North America, and capital of the Province, is situated on a rock-bound promontory formed by the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles below the city of Montreal. It is very strongly fortified, completely commanding the navigation, and by military authorities is declared impregnable.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of forty acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow; in few instances are they well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foy road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. There are also other interesting objects throughout the city—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its many fine old paintings; the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other churches; the Esplanade, Houses of Parliament, hospital, new gaol; "Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor; Morrin College; the Laval University, erected at a cost of nearly

half a million dollars; the beautiful new custom-house at Point à Carey, etc., etc. The Montmorenci Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Dominion.

The educational institutions comprise three Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641; several nunneries; Morrin College, with ten professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools.

Quebec ranks third as a seaport town, or first after Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. She carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below, but her principal business is ship-building and the lumber trade. She annually launches a large number of vessels, rigged and equipped, and of varying tonnage (from 1000 to 2000 tons and more), and exports millions of feet of timber, besides other produce of the country. The building of the Gosford Railway, together with the recent construction of the North Shore and Levis and Kennebec railways, will prove of incalculable benefit to Quebec, and add much to her commercial prosperity. The North Shore Railway now gives her direct communication with the places lying westward between her and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as she also has with the south by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Levis and Kennebec Railway, with the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. Quebec is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A continuous stream of water can be thrown, by its own pressure, over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible, with the assistance of a good fire brigade and an excellent fire alarm telegraph system, recently introduced, the recurrence of any of those serious conflagrations which have acted so injuriously on Quebec's prosperity. Opposite the city are two very important and flourishing towns—Levis and South Quebec. With these there is constant communication by steam ferries. The depot of the Grand Trunk Railway is situated in the latter town. From thence trains proceed to all points west, and eastward to the railway system of the Maritime Provinces.

There are two weekly lines of steamers for the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. From April to November, the Richelieu Company's palace steamers ply daily between Quebec and Montreal, and during the hot months the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers make four trips a week to the Saguenay and fashionable watering places. Population, over 70,000.

THREE RIVERS, the third city in the Province, and capital of the district of Three Rivers, is most pleasantly situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, which is included within its limits, together with the several islands there lying. It is equi-distant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the government, in 1853, gave additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about $200,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than $1,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply of lumber furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 200,000 miles. Messrs. Geo. Baptist, Son & Co., and Messrs. Ross, Ritchie & Co. have very extensive steam mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice. The former firm also have mills of very large capacity some miles up the river. There are numerous other mills in the city and vicinity, this being the chief depôt of the St. Maurice Valley and the great shipping point of lumber to the Quebec, English, West Indian, United States and South American markets. The largest glove, mitt and mocassin factory in the Dominion is situated here; also several extensive iron works, including the Radnor and St. Maurice l'Islet; besides a car-wheel factory of very large capacity; while the public improvements of the city embrace a magnificeat water-works system on the Holly principle.

The causes that have hitherto militated against the development of the numerous resources of the district,—namely, the lack of railway communication, and the extent of impracticable navigation of the St. Maurice in rear of the city,—have been greatly removed by the building of a first-class branch of the Grand Trunk Railway connecting Three Rivers with Arthabaska; thus opening a direct communication with five New England States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers being the nearest and cheapest market whence they could obtain it. The North Shore Railway also adds very materially to its commercial and manufacturing facilities. Three Rivers has a population of over 12,000.

SHERBROOKE, the principal town in the Eastern Townships, is situated on the River St. Francis, on both banks of the River Magog, and on the Grand Trunk and Massawippi Valley Railways, and at the western terminus of the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway. It is chiefly famous for its water-power, which for extent and availableness is scarcely equalled in any other town in Canada. It contains the head offices of the Eastern Townships Bank, two branch banks, the chief office in Canada of the British America Land Company, several assurance and insurance agencies, churches of five or six denominations, and manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, etc.; also saw-mills, breweries, etc. Population, 8,000.

ST. HYACINTHE.—A city on the Yamaska River, seigniory and county of St. Hyacinthe, *chef-lieu* of the district of St. Hyacinthe, which comprises the county of St. Hyacinthe and the counties of Bagot and Rouville. St. Hyacinthe is one of the most flourishing places in the Province of Quebec. The local business is considerable, and the markets are second only to those of Montreal as regards the variety, quality, and value of the articles brought in. It possesses many public establishments of great importance. The college is a fine cut-stone building, over 700 feet long, and is surmounted by a cupola, from the top of which there is an extensive view. This institution possesses an excellent library, physical and astronomical apparatus, chemical laboratory, etc. The grounds around the college are very fine. The head-office of the St. Hycinthe Bank is here, and extensive manufactories of various kinds. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the city, and places it at two hours' distance from Montreal, seven hours from Quebec, fourteen hours from Portland. Population, 5,000.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK is bounded on the north-west by the Province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; north by the Baie Chaleurs; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the west by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers; extending from latitude 45° 5′ to 48° 40′ north, longitude 63° 50′ to 68° west; greatest length from north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; area, 27,322 square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than eleven miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of the Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait abound in fine ship-harbours (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about twelve miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the Province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St John, 500 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of 1000 tons to Fredericton, ninety miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend sixty-five miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, seventy-five miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract seventy or eighty feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, forty miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about eighteen miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and seven miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels twenty-five miles from the Gulf, and for schooners twenty miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for sixty miles, it is navigable for tow-boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country.

The Petitcodiac, the Richibucto, and the Restigouche are all noble rivers, navigable for from fifteen to twenty-five miles above their mouths for large vessels, and draining over 8000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country.

Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven ninety miles in length and twelve to fifteen in breadth, with many excellent harbours. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation.

The climate of this Province is exceedingly healthy. Disease, peculiar to the country, is unknown. Its beautiful scenery, sometimes wild and picturesque, with its hills and mountains; its beautiful rivers, brooks, and lakes abounding in fish; its sunny dales and wooded valleys, have their attractions.

The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from fifteen to twenty miles inland.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and ship-building. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this Province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries.

The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocagne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.

Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the Province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The statistics of these two industries are given among the "Dominion Statistics."

Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, and the coal is worth for gas making $14 to $17 per ton at the shipping port.

Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the Province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, etc. The value of imports into the Province has exceeded $10,500,000 in a single year—the exports aggregating two-thirds of that amount. The imports at the Port of St. John alone have aggregated between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 in a single season, while the exports from the same port during the same time exceeded $4,000,000.

There are six railways in the Province, three of which —the Albert, the Intercolonial, and the New Brunswick roads—have been only recently completed, the last in 1877. The Intercolonial, in this Province, runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac. The head offices are at Moncton. The St. John and Maine Railway (late European and North American) runs from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch Railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and at Vanceboro' with the rail system of the United States. This road forms a connection with the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway recently built from Sherbrooke, eastward. By this connection the all-rail route between Montreal and St. John has been reduced to 430 miles. (By the Intercolonial the distance is 701 miles.) The New Brunswick and Canada Railway proceeds from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, with branches to St. Stephen and Houlton, Maine. This line connects at Woodstock with the N. B. R'y. running from Fredericton, whence it is to be extended to Riviere du Loup. It also has a branch up the Aroostook into Maine. Two other roads are in progress—the Grand Southern skirting the Bay of Fundy from St. John to St. Stephen, and the Kent Northern connecting Richibucto with the Intercolonial.

The growth of the Province has been steady and large. In 1851, the population was 193,800; in 1871, 285,777; an increase of nearly fifty per cent.; and now it is fairly estimated considerably over 300,000.

The school system of New Brunswick is non-sectarian and *free to all*. The Province annually grants about $170,000, and with a rate on property supports *free* normal, superior and common schools in abundance. There is also a University of New Brunswick and several colleges.

No Province in the Dominion has made more generous provision for the immigrant than New Brunswick. Under the land system of this Province, as established by the Act of 1872, Crown lands suitable for settlement and cultivation are set apart, and public roads made through the same.

These lands are granted to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres. The terms of settlement are that a settler build a house, not less in dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and shall clear and cultivate not less than three acres within one year, and further clear and cultivate not less than ten acres in all within three years, and reside actually and continuously on such land for three years, necessary absence excepted.

By the Act of 1808, a grant of one hundred acres of land could be *purchased* for $20 cash, or $30 in three annual instalments, all to be expended in making roads through the settlement; but the new Act is in still better terms. Several hundred thousand acres were, however, applied for and settled under the old Act, and under the new one large tracts are settled by immigrants, chiefly English and Scotch.

The affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of eighteen members appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one representatives, elected every four years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and four puisne judges having law and equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the Province.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part of Nova Scotia until in 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Province by a special constitutional charter. When the United States had gained their independence, a considerable number of exiled loyalists, about five thousand persons, emigrated in 1783 to New Brunswick, where they were supplied with land, provisions, tools and clothing by the British government. These loyalists may be looked upon as the founders of New Brunswick, and their descendants now form a considerable part of the population.

It is urged and believed that this Province is peculiarly congenial to English, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants; the climate is no more severe in winter than theirs, and the soil is better. But more, the love of order and good government inherent in them makes, in consequence, the laws and political institutions of this country suit them better than those of a republic.

The Maritime Provinces afford a fine field to anglers. In no part of the world, excepting, perhaps, the Seignory of Mingan, in the Province of Quebec, are there finer rivers for trout or salmon than those of New Brunswick.

On the whole, to the laboring man who loves a life of industry, of liberty, independence, and rough plenty; where the tax-gatherer's visits are, like angels', few and far between; where he can worship God as he pleases and where the means are not wanting; where there is no established Church, but all thrive side by side on equal terms, and all respectably supported by willing contributions; where the schools are free alike to all; where to him the words "starvation and want" convey no dread, —this Province offers a most desirable home.

The chief cities and towns of New Brunswick are St. John, with Portland and Carleton as its suburbs, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatham, Woodstock, Sackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

## ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, the commercial metropolis of the Province, and fourth largest city in the Dominion, is situated at the mouth of the noble River St. John, 500 miles from its source, parish and county of St. John. It occupies a very commanding position, and when approached from the Bay of Fundy presents an imposing appearance. The whole of the elevated portion of the city consists of solid rock, which for the purpose of forming tolerable streets has had to be cut down at an incredible expense.

St. John is the *entrepôt* of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. Its admirable situation at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in North America, with a harbor open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive manufacturing and manufacturing interests, insures the certainty of its becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

In 1873 (by the official report published) the imports were $8,118,758, and the exports $4,107,550; and the government statistics for 1874 (the most prosperous in its commercial history) showed an unparalleled increase—the customs duties for that year exceeding those of 1873 by nearly 25 per cent.

The position of its harbor, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice—the only harbor in America, north of Cape Hatteras, which *always* preserves this immunity—owing to the tide falls of the Bay of Fundy, which vary between twenty-one and twenty-five feet, gives it great advantages over all other ports in the Dominion, and tends largely to its commercial importance. Its facilities for ship-building are very extensive. A large trade is carried on in this important branch; also in its principal article of export—lumber. The latter includes the shipment of deals to England, pine timber to the United States, and shooks to the West Indies. Numerous mills and manufactories surround the harbor, which is almost at all times covered with shipping.

The entrance of the River St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge, 90 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. At low water, the waters of the river are about twelve feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are five feet higher than those of the river; hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than four feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the fall. The depth of the fall is about 17 feet. Spanning the rocky gorge about 100 feet above low water, is a magnificent suspension bridge 640 feet in length, 182 feet shorter than the bridge at Niagara. A fine view of portions of the city and surrounding district is to be had from the bridge, as also of the rushing waters immediately beneath it, which at times present a splendid scene.

St. John has the largest and finest rolling and iron-mills—the Coldbrook Iron-works and Rolling-mills—in the Dominion, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc. Its most important branch of industry, however, is ship-building.

The streets of St. John are wide and chiefly laid out at right angles. King and Prince William Streets are the principal thoroughfares. On the western side of the harbor is Carleton, a thickly settled district and part of the city; and joined to the city, but not incorporated thereto, is the populous suburb of Portland. The city is lighted with gas, and has an excellent fire brigade and unsurpassed water supply. There are six banks in the city: Bank of Montreal, Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and a savings bank.

St. John boasts of numerous handsome public buildings, stores and private residences. Among the former may be noticed the churches, especially the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, banks, Dominion building,

court house, gaol, city hospital, marine hospital, lunatic asylum, and post office.

St. John, in point of registered shipping, stands first in rank of all cities in the Dominion of Canada, and fourth in rank of *all in the British Empire*, a fact worth boasting of, and which elicited much discussion when, a few years since, the figures were first compared and published by John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, in his since celebrated lecture, "They that go down to the sea."

On December 31st, 1873, the tonnage of St. John was 806 vessels, measuring 247,228 tons, and on December 31st, 1874, 808 vessels, measuring 263,410 tons. In the whole British Empire, the list stood thus (this being the latest date for which comparative statistics are at hand):

| | |
|---|---|
| Liverpool | 1,411,232 tons. |
| London | 1,096,937 " |
| Glasgow | 444,581 " |
| *St. John* | 263,410 " |

Ranking her the *fourth* port of the Empire, Sunderland being the only other place registering over 200,000 tons.

This tonnage represents a capital of more than $12,000,000, or about $200 for every inhabitant, great and small, in the city and county of St. John!

As an evidence of its lumber export trade, we may mention that one man alone (Alex. Gibson, of Nashwaak), in 1875, shipped to Great Britain and continental and African ports 136,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 212 vessels, of a capacity of 170,000 tons, while for the four seasons last past the totals foot up to over 430,000,000 of feet. His operations in the woods during the winter season employ over 1,200 horses and 3,000 men.

With respect to the *size* of the vessels composing this grand fleet, we may mention that St. John has eight times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Halifax, and more full-rigged ships, both in tonnage and number, than the whole Province of Nova Scotia. St. John has five times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Quebec, and four times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. St. John has three times as many barques as the port of Quebec, and nearly three times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. While St. John, therefore, stands far ahead of all other Canadian ports in point of tonnage, its superiority over them all becomes greater the more it is examined, for the bulk of the tonnage of St. John is of the large and expensive class of vessels engaged in foreign voyages: 90 ships, 127 barques and barquentines, 73 brigs and brigantines, and over 100 schooners, belong to this class, and there are no finer vessels afloat on the sea, built of wood, copper and iron, than the larger craft that hail from the port of St. John. In this respect, St. John is the first port in America, as it is the fourth in the whole British Empire. We have yet to learn the name of any other port on this continent that has as large a fleet of clipper ships and barques on the sea as St. John. This is certainly something for Canada to be proud of.

The railway system of New Brunswick centres here, and, looking at the many natural advantages which St. John possesses, especially its free open harbor at all seasons of the year, and its unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing purposes, it bids fair to become, since completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, which connects it with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the chief seaport city in the Dominion.

The population of St. John, including Carleton and Portland, in 1871 (latest official census), was 41,325.

This is St. John previous to 20th June, 1877. On that day one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred visited this fair city, and swept away the great business centre, including all the public buildings and the most costly edifices. An area of 200 acres, or two-fifths of the entire city, was swept clear; 1,612 houses were destroyed, 13,000 people rendered homeless, and $27,000,000 worth of property consumed in the short space of nine hours. Since then, however, the city has been very rapidly rebuilt, its people exhibiting an amount of energy and enterprise under the sorest of trials, which has commended them to the admiration of the whole world; and with the unveiling of the country at large from the late universal commercial depression, St. John will undoubtedly assert her old-time supremacy.

## FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, a small but beautiful city in the county of York, is the capital of the Province, and is pleasantly situated on a level plain, on the left bank of the River St. John, eighty-four miles from the Bay of Fundy. The city is well and regularly laid out; its streets are wide and airy, crossing each other at right angles. Queen is the chief business street, and on it are situated most of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels, etc. At the east end were the Province buildings, where the Provincial Legislature held its sittings; the Supreme Court also met there. These having been recently burnt, new ones are about to be erected by the Provincial Legislature. At the west end stands the Government house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample accommodation as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. On the north side of Queen street are the court-house and city hall, two large brick buildings, and the barracks, a stone structure, capable of accommodating a regiment of infantry. On York street is situated the depot of the Fredericton Railway, and the skating rink, and on Westmoreland street is the Exhibition building, a handsome wooden structure, covering nearly an acre of ground. In rear of the city, on a hill, stands the University, a large, substantial, stone building. It is well endowed, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of learning is in high standing in the Province. There are eight churches in the city—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. It was built after designs by the late Mr. Wills, and is an exact model of his last work, Christ Church Cathedral at Montreal. The see house of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtained from the University building of the river and adjacent country. The St. John River is navigable from St. John to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and during high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls.

Fredericton is becoming a considerable port, over 10,000 tons of shipping now annually entering and clearing for foreign ports. It is almost certain that its shipping trade with foreign countries must continue to increase, as it is favorably situated for certain classes of vessels; but it needs better wharf accommodation and some improvements in the bed of the St. John River above Oromocto, where the shoals are troublesome in summer.

Opposite the city is the pretty town of Gibson, the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, now completed to Edmondton, and in contemplation to Rivière du Loup. Lower down is the River Nashwaak, a few miles up which is the extensive lumbering establishment of Alexander Gibson, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising merchants in the Dominion, and the "lumber king" of New Brunswick. Fredericton is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and the New Brunswick railways. The former connects with the St. John and Maine (formerly E. and N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Junction, and the latter is in course of construction to Rivière du Loup.

Population in 1871, 6,006; now, about 8,000.

St. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the parish of the same name, county of Charlotte, pleasantly situated on the banks of the River St. Croix. It is a port of entry, and the south-western terminus of the St. Stephen branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. A covered bridge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a beautiful town in the State of Maine, from whence it is supplied with gas. The prospects of the town are highly encouraging. Merchants here have stores also in Calais, where they do an extensive business. Heavy lumbering operations are carried on in both towns. There are five churches in St. Stephen, several schools, and a number of handsome residences.

Population in 1871, 6,515; 1880 (estimated), 8,000.

CHATHAM.—A beautiful town on the right bank of the Miramichi River, county of Northumberland. It is the largest and one of the most thriving towns on the north shore. Millions of feet of lumber and large quantities of fish, especially salmon, are annually exported from here. Chatham is a port of entry, is lit with gas, has a number of steam mills and foundries, and possesses several handsome buildings, a Roman Catholic cathedral, hospital and college, four churches, etc. Six miles above the town is Newcastle, the shire town of the county, and a principal station of the Intercolonial Railway. A branch railway has been built between the two towns. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company call here weekly.

Population, 1871, 4,202; 1880 (estimated), 5,500.

ST. ANDREW'S.—A prettily situated town at the mouth of the St Croix River. It is the shire town of the county, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and from the healthfulness of its situation and the beauty of its scenery, offers many attractions to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The prospects of the town were at one time highly encouraging, the harbor being almost always covered with shipping, and a very large trade done; but of late years it has lost considerable by the withdrawal of the Reciprocity treaty and the energy of its rival St. Stephen. The continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the first line built in the Province, and the head-offices of which are located here, to Rivère du Loup, would be of great benefit to this town, and make it one of the principal ports in the Maritime Provinces.

Population, 2,961.

WOODSTOCK.—An incorporated town in the parish of Woodstock, county of Carleton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful River St. John, in the centre of a fertile and thriving agricultural district. It is the shire town of the county, and the northern terminus of the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It has now direct communication by two different lines of railway—one recently completed—with Fredericton and St. John. Considerable lumbering operations are yearly carried on in Woodstock, and an iron mine discovered a few years ago has been worked most successfully. Population, 1871, 3,963; 1880 (estimated), 5,000.

NEWCASTLE.—A prettily situated town on the left bank of the Miramichi River, thirty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county, and one of the most important places on the North shore. A large amount of ship-building, facilities for which are unsurpassed, is carried on here, and a very extensive trade done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi, which is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class, and for miles further up for smaller craft, is noted for its rich fisheries. Large quantities of salmon, herring, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters, and exported from here and Chatham. A good business is also done in oysters, and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations of the Intercolonial Railway; is a port of entry; is well lighted with gas; and during navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call here regularly.

Population, 1871, 3,584; 1880 (estimated), 4,500.

SACKVILLE.—A rising village in the parish of the same name, county of Westmoreland. It is pleasantly situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, possesses a good harbor and excellent facilities for ship-building, a number of pretty buildings, eight churches, two hotels, a steam tannery, several mills, and a foundry turning out 3000 stoves per annum. The Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies are situated here. These are under the control of a board of trustees and governors appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of eastern British America, but are conducted on entirely non-sectarian

principles. The male academy was founded by Mr. Charles F. Allison, of Sackville, who has also aided in the subsequently erected institutions by generous gifts and devises. Sackville will be the outlet of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Population, 1871, 3,766; 1880 (estimated), 5,200.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia (originally Acadia) lies between 43° 25′ and 47° N. latitude, and between 59° 40′ and 66° 25′ W. longitude. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. E. S., and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only eleven miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles; equal to 13,382,003 acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for five to ten miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,100 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. The traveller through these will see thriving villages, well-stocked farms, and all the evidences of plenty, as well as some charming instances of refined taste and culture.

The streams, too, with which the Province is beautifully watered, abound with brook trout, which is found in every lake and stream, and in some instances salmon too, of excellent quality.

The whole sea-coast abounds with fish of various descriptions, as well within the Bay of Fundy as the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gut of Canso; the principal fisheries being those for cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and herrings, and are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants as well for home use as for exportation.

The climate of Nova Scotia is both healthful and agreeable, as the robust looks, stalwart frames, and large families of its inhabitants abundantly testify. Its fitness for agriculture may be judged of by its staple products, which are precisely those of the British Isles, with the addition of Indian corn.

No country in the world produces better crops of potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and large quantities of the former as well as beef and other products are annually exported to the United States.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for fifty miles.

The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from six to eight degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful.

Fogs are frequent in summer on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but extend a short distance only into the interior, and where the air in summer is much warmer than on the coast.

Fever and ague, those curses of some of the South-western States, are unknown, and there is no peculiar disease, epidemic or otherwise, that can claim Nova Scotia as its home.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen of sufficient depth for merchantmen between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the south-west coast and on the north side of the Province. The island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles.

The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas, rather than lakes. The Great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about fifty miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia, fifteen flow into Northumberland Strait, four into St. George's Bay, seventeen into the Atlantic, and twenty-four into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit La Have, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from two to twenty miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of grey, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting on the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Coal is elsewhere found, more abundantly in Pictou County and on the island of Cape Breton. New and valuable mines have also been recently opened at Spring Hill, and a railway built to connect the mines with the Intercolonial Railway, and with Parrsboro.

The gold yield of Nova Scotia, from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872 was about £948,000 stg., and has steadily increased since that time.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited; although with her immense advantages of coal and position, she must in time become the leading manufacturing Province of North America.

Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds are manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, carriages, and some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will very largely increase. The imports within the last decade have on some occasions exceeded, and in others very nearly approached $12,000,000; the exports averaging, during the same period, two-thirds of that sum. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no port of its coast of 1000 miles, where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc. The value of fish caught last year amounted to $5,000,000; number of men employed in the fisheries, over 18,000.

Ship-building is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were registered in the ports of Nova Scotia 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of very nearly half a million of tons, being over two-fifths in number and tonnage of the total registry of the Dominion, and placing Nova Scotia at the head of all the Provinces in this respect.

There are 318 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and Springhill branch, 4 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is building. The Parrsboro road is also being constructed. Louisburg is one of the finest harbors in the island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and nine assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents and six colleges—namely: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R.C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R. C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the Province—the Archdiocese of Halifax and the Diocese of Arichat; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia contains all the elements of wealth and future greatness, and is the nearest Province of the Dominion to the motherland; in other respects she also comes nearer than any of the other Provinces: in soil, in climate, and mineral productions; in her situation, nearly surrounded by water; in her laws and institutions; and in the character, energy, and impulses of the people. She is also one of the oldest of the colonies; her population is dense. As such she offers excellent opportunities to immigrants of a class that have a limited capital to employ in agriculture, and who would prefer farming lands of their own in preference to those of other people, and paying as much in rent in a single year as would buy the fee simple of an estate there. For this class of people Nova Scotia offers better opportunities than any of the western countries.

The chief cities and towns are Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, C. B.; Pictou, Windsor, New Glasgow, Truro.

### HALIFAX.

Halifax, the chief commercial city and political capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board. The scheme for the establishment of the town is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who used as an argument for the formation of the settlement, the growing encroachments of the French upon the territory of Acadia. A plan submitted to the government in 1748 being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, received the royal assent, and the sum of £40,000 sterling being voted by Parliament in furtherance of the under-

taking a fleet of thirteen transports accompanied by the sloop-of-war *Sphynx* set sail for Chebucto in the early part of May, 1749, arriving on the 14th day of July following. The colony consisted of 2,376 souls under the control of Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., with the title of Captain-General and Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the day of arrival, but previous to debarkation, civil government was organized on board the *Beaufort* by the election of and swearing in of the following Councillors: Col. Paul Mascarine, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Gordon, Benj. Greene, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson; and the balance of the day was spent in festivities and rejoicing. The table around which this Council sat is still preserved in the City Council Chamber. The city was laid out as at present by Messrs. Bruce and Morris, Government Engineers, the same year.

Palisades and blockhouses were at once built, and the French and Indian residents of the locality came in and tendered their allegiance to the Governor. Dartmouth, the chief suburb, was settled next year (1750) by 350 immigrants per ship *Alderly*; and during the fall and winter of 1751-2, 1,958 German immigrants arrived in the colony, 1,500 of whom, however, embarked in June, 1763, to Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg.

The great importance attributed to Halifax by the home authorities may be judged from the fact that during the first seven years of its existence the Government had expended over £360,000 stg. in its settlement. Its importance as a military and naval station were early recognized, and the fleet and troops sent out under Howe and Linden for the capture of Louisburg, made this place their rendezvous: while it was again the resort of the army and navy under Wolfe in 1759; and in 1763 quite a large force was again assembled here, ever since which time it has been a military and naval station of lesser or greater importance, but generally the chief, and at present the *only* one of the Imperial Government, in that portion of British North America now included in the Dominion.

It is protected by a large number of very strong fortifications, and has a noble harbor, which has been pronounced by the very highest authorities as "one of the best in the world." It is easy of access for ships of every class, is capacious enough to afford anchorage for all the navies of Europe, and is so situated as to afford protection from every wind. It runs over fifteen miles inland, and after passing the city, and narrowing considerably about three quarters of a mile above the city, suddenly expands into Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of nine square miles, completely shut in from the sea and affording good anchorage throughout, with from four to thirty fathoms of water.

At the north end of the city is a large dockyard for the accommodation of British ships of war. It covers fourteen acres, and is one of the finest dockyards in the British Colonies.

Though Halifax proper is not a manufacturing city, Dartmouth, its chief suburb, contains over half a dozen large iron foundries and machine shops, in some of which steam engines and the heaviest description of machinery are constructed. Richmond, another suburb, contains railway machine shops, several tobacco factories, piano factories, cabinet factories, fuse and powder mills, and several large nail factories, while both places contain a large number of establishments representing varied industries, including the manufacture of agricultural implements cordage, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, all descriptions of wooden ware, soap and candles, leather, paper, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries.

The religious and educational institutions are in every way worthy of the place. There are twenty-six churches (including Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals), one university, one non-sectarian and three theological (Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic) colleges, two commercial colleges, one convent, a grammar school, a large number of public schools, some of which are elegantly built structures, seven asylums and hospitals, and a number of national and benevolent societies. There are seven chartered banks, three savings banks, a number of private bankers, several building societies and insurance associations, fifteen newspapers and periodicals, three public halls, over twenty hotels, and a vast number of mercantile establishments, many of which compare favorably with anything in their line on the American continent.

Halifax is the nearest Canadian city to Europe and the markets of the Old World; is the "winter port" of the Dominion; is the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial, and of a railway system having connections with all chief points in Canada and the United States; and has extensive steam communication by sea with all leading ports of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain and Continental Europe. The population of the city proper in 1871 was 29,582; at the present time, with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

WINDSOR.—A large and flourishing town situated on the river Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of gypsum or plaster of Paris, existing in beds and in veins, are quarried in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in the United States for Agricultural purposes. Windsor possesses one of the best educational institutions in the Province, King's College, founded in 1787, and chartered by His Majesty George III., in 1802. It is the western terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Trains run daily in connection with the steamers from Annapolis to St. John, New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

YARMOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing town on the Atlantic and south-western coast. It is the second town in importance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in population, but in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. A large ship-building and fishing trade is carried on, and it is the second port in the whole Dominion in its registered tonnage, ranking between St John and Halifax, with 422 vessels, of 124,741 tons, showing an *average* tonnage per vessel more than twice as great as Halifax, owing to the greater number of ships and large sea-going vessels.

It is increasing in ship-building importance yearly, and its general commercial importance will be largely increased on the completion of the railway to Annapolis, giving it direct land communication with Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and the United States. The town possesses several handsome buildings, churches, educational institutions, three banks, etc. Population, 5,335.

PICTOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, the third in importance in the Province, on the north side of Pictou harbor. It stands upon a steep hill-side, making a good appearance from the water, and is surrounded by fine scenery. The principal trade is in coal, the produce of the Albion mines being conveyed and largely exported from here. The harbor is safe and commodious. Ship-building is carried on. There are several steam saw and grist mills, two steam carding mills, two tobacco factories, an iron foundry, and several tanneries. Logan's tannery, distant three miles, is one of the largest in the Dominion. Splendid freestone quarries are worked near the town. Pictou has many fine public buildings, churches, schools, court-houses, a county academy, masonic and other halls. Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamers ply between here and Charlottetown. Gulf steamers run weekly from Pictou to Quebec, calling at intermediate ports. A steamship line runs direct hence to Montreal fortnightly. A steam ferry plies constantly between Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and important town, pleasantly situated on the south-west arm of the harbor. This was the seat of government when Cape Breton was a separate colony. The principal trade is in coal. The important mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Lingan, Glace Bay, and Port Calodonia are within a few hours' drive by stage. A railway, twelve miles long, to the International Co.'s mines at Bridgeport, has been put in operation at a cost of $800,000. The terminus is on the eastern side of the harbor, within two and three-quarter miles by land from the town. It is proposed by an English company to construct another line to connect with the other mining localities on the coast. Cattle and butter are largely exported to Halifax, Newfoundland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre. There are six churches here of different denominations, besides several fine buildings. The court-house is considered one of the best in the Province. Pop. 2,900.

TRURO.—A wealthy and flourishing town, two miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on a handsome and picturesque site. Its first inhabitants were Acadians; after them it was settled by Irish and Scotch. The country contains rich iron mines. A large market is held here regularly. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming. Fishing and ship-building are also carried on. The provincial normal school is located here. An extensive boot and shoe factory employs a large number of men. The Intercolonial Railway forms a junction here with the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,999.

NEW GLASGOW.—A flourishing and picturesque town on the East River, township of Egerton, county of Pictou. It contains two foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, and steam bakery. The Albion, Acadia, International and Nova Scotia coal mines are in the immediate vicinity. Ship-building is carried on. Several of the largest ships hailing from Nova Scotia were constructed here. It is a station of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 2,400.

There are a number of other flourishing towns throughout the Province, the chief of which are Amherst, with a population of 3,696; Antigonish, 3,319; Dartmouth, 4,358; Liverpool, 3,104; Lunenburg, 3,129; Shelburne, 2,789; and St. Andrews, 2,297. All the above figures (Nova Scotia) are taken from the census reports of 1871. In a number of instances the population has very materially increased since then; while in others it has remained stationary or nearly so, though on the whole the improvement has been of a satisfactory nature.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7′ N. latitude, and 62° and 64° 27′ W. longitude. It is washed by the Gulf on the north, and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the east, and Nova Scotia on the south. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, thirty-four miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The largest bays are those of Richmond on the north-west, Egmont on the south-west, Hillsborough on the south, and Cardigan on the east. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the west, Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the east.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial

and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious.

The scenery is charming, small game, wild fowl, and fish abundant, and the island should become popular as a Canadian summer resort.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats; all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with considerable enterprise, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and importance.

More than in name Prince Edward Island is a "Maritime Province," there having been over 25,000 tons of new shipping built in single years in her ports, since her admission to the Confederation.

As may be imagined, the fisheries interests command a very large share of attention, not only from the inhabitants but from the outside world.

The imports consist almost entirely of manufactured articles of various kinds, and the exports of fish, grain and potatoes. The former last year came within a trifle of $2,000,000. The exports generally exceed the imports by several hundred thousand dollars, and it may be remarked that this is the only Province in the Dominion to which this statement applies.

The products of the fisheries fluctuate very much, varying all the way from one-quarter of a million to nearly a million dollars yearly.

The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each:

| Counties. | Capital. |
|---|---|
| Queen's | Charlottetown |
| King's | Georgetown. |
| Prince | Summerside. |

These counties are divided into sixty-seven townships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 400 district schools, 17 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and 3 colleges—Prince of Wales Protestant, St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic) and the Wesleyan College. It is the law of the island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one diocese, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, eleven miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the island was commenced. This railway was opened in 1874, and is 201 miles in length, viz: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 143 miles; western extension, from Cascumpeque to Tignish, 18 miles; eastern branch, from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway now extends nearly the whole length of the island, from Tignish on the north, to Georgetown and Souris on the east, connecting also with Summerside (Bedeque Harbor) and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about three and a-half hours' run by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about sixty miles or five hours' run by steamer from Pictou the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries. Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the fall generally for two or three weeks after the other ports are closed by ice. The construction of the railway now enables shippers in all parts of the island to take advantage of this important addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N.B., in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf ports to the north, and Halifax and Boston to the south. The Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round—an undertaking which the Dominion Government have, by the terms of union, bound themselves to inaugurate.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the Island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 80,921 since it became a British possession (1758); and it is now estimated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is prettily situated on gently rising ground, looking toward the south, parish of Charlotte, county of Queen's. It is on the north side of the East River, near its junction with the North and West Rivers. The town is lighted by gas and is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles and several of them are 100 feet wide. The harbor is safe and commodious. The colonial building is the most handsome edifice in the place. It is built of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over $85,000. The other principal buildings are the new post-office, courthouse, market, athenæum, public hall, exchange, drill-shed, Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges; normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, gaol, government house.

There are also four banks, a savings bank, a woollen factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, etc.

The merchants are enterprising and wealthy, and a very large export trade is done here with Great Britain and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to the trade of Charlottetown by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Population over 12,000.

SUMMERSIDE, the second town of importance on the island, is situated on Bedeque Bay, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-west of Charlottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shediac. It has an excellent harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains churches of seven denominations, three banks, a public hall, market, convent, schools, and several mills and factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large extent, and eggs, potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication, in summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedeque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island of about 200 acres, on which has been erected a fine hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests, and which is a favorite summer resort. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. The Prince Edward Island Railway has a first-class station, engine-house, and car-sheds in the town. Population nearly 5,000.

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly rising towns with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

# MANITOBA.

The whole of the vast territory hitherto held by the Hudson Bay Company, under Royal Charter issued in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., and transferred to the Imperial Government on the 1st day of December, 1869 (the company receiving an indemnity from the Canadian Government of £300,000 sterling), was by order of H. M. the Queen in Council, dated 23rd day of June, 1870, admitted into the union or Dominion of Canada.

The portion of the territory hitherto known as the Selkirk or Red River Settlement has been erected into a Province, to be called the Province of Manitoba.

It is bounded on the south by the United States, and on the north, east, and west by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30' north latitude, and from 96° to 99° west longitude, and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the Province, is a contraction made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manitoubau*. *Manitou* signifies *supernatural, divine, spirit*, and *bau* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in this lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and they called the lake *Manitou-bau*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the Province is prairie land, diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich black mould, resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasturage ranges, as long as unploughed. The authority of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway surveys exists for the statement that a large part of this Province is excelled by no portion of America as a cereal producing country, and for the generally exceeding beauty of the newly-surveyed districts.

Though the winter is cold, it is mitigated by a clear dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The Province is provided with a liberal homestead law, which exempts (with stock, implements, &c.) 100 acres of land. Every male adult is entitled to 160 of "homestead" land free (except such as are included in the various reserves); and a further 160 acres of "pre-emption" land at prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.50 per acre, according to the "belt" in which it is situated, these "belts" running parallel to the Pacific Railway, and prices varying according to their respective distance therefrom. Two sections in each township, or one eighteenth part of the whole, is reserved for school purposes.

The great problem of a future fuel supply which stared the country in the face as soon as the timber limits along the river "bottoms" should become exhausted, has been satisfactorily solved by the recent discoveries of coal on both the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Indications give promise of an inexhaustible supply, and actual experiment has demonstrated its superior quality.

The chief rivers of the Province are the Red River and Assiniboine. The former takes its rise in Otter Tail and Traverse Lakes, Minnesota, running northward a distance of over 700 miles and emptying into Lake Winnipeg 105 miles from the U.S. boundary; but on account of the crookedness of the stream, its length in Canadian territory exceeds 200 miles. The Assiniboine takes its

rise some 400 miles west-by-north of Winnipeg (where it forms a confluence with the Red River), but on account of its winding course it is over 600 miles in length. It flows for the first 400 miles of its course in a generally south-east-by-eastern direction, receiving in that distance five important tributaries from the north side, each from 50 to 150 miles in length. At the "elbow," 220 miles (by river) from its mouth, it receives its chief tributary, the Qu'Appelle, from the right bank, and flows thence almost due east till it mingles its waters with those of the Red River at Fort Garry.

Manitoba is very rapidly assuming the status of one of the most important Provinces in the Dominion Every part of the Province possesses a volume of interest: but the chief of all centres in Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, and the commercial, as well as the political capital. This was one of the earliest points of settlement of the Lord Selkirk colony in the very first years of the present century. On account of its favorable geographical position it was early made the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, and such it still remains. The whole trade of the place was almost exclusively confined to the Hudson Bay Company's business until a few years previous to the transfer of the Company's territory to the Dominion in 1870; and even at that date it was a place of no importance, having but a single street, with no buildings of any size or value, and a general trade which amounted to little or nothing. Within a single decade it has become a handsome, well-built city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, lined with brick and stone buildings which would do no discredit to any city of the Continent. In regard to its commercial attributes, Winnipeg is on all hands admitted as the briskest city in the Dominion, more business being transacted there, in proportion to its population, than in any other.

The chief historical incidents in connection with Winnipeg, since its original settlement, were the "Red River Rebellion" in 1870, the principal features of which (including the Presidency of Riel, the imprisonment of Canadians, the execution of Scott, the capture of Fort Garry by the military expedition under the then Col. Woolsley, and the flight of the insurgent chiefs) are still fresh in the minds of all Canadians; the incorporation of the place as a city, in 1873; the building of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway; and the final decision of the Dominion Government to build the main line of the Pacific through and directly westward from the city, crossing the Red River by a magnificent iron bridge.

The city has several very fine hotels, one of which cost over $100,000 to build. The Christian denominations all have churches, some of them very imposing structures. There are three theological colleges, "Manitoba" (Presbyterian), "St. Boniface" (Roman Catholic), and "St. Johns" (Episcopalian). There is an excellent Fire Department, with several steam fire-engines; national, benevolent, and society organizations of every description, including several Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges; three daily and several weekly newspapers; and a number of literary and scientific societies. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Canadian North-West, and its warehouses are filled with the products of every clime; while among its merchants are some of the most successful traders of this generation.

Besides the "Government House" and public offices of the Province, Winnipeg contains a number of edifices owned by the Dominion Government; including the Post-Office and Government Savings Bank, the Pacific Railway Offices; the Custom House, and the Dominion Land Office. The City Hall and Central School are very fine buildings, while the prospective public improvements include a North-Western University, Gas Works, and a water supply on the most approved modern principles.

Although Winnipeg is by far the most important and populous city in the whole North-West, yet Manitoba contains a large number of prosperous and rapidly-growing towns in almost every portion, especially those bordering the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Among the chief of these are:

BAIE ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 miles above Winnipeg, containing churches, schools, several stores, &c., &c., and a population of 1,200.

BLUMENORT, a Mennonite village in section 35, Township 7, Range 6 East, contains steam grist and saw mills, church, school and custom house.

EMERSON, a newly incorporated city on the east bank of the Red River, just north of the U. S. boundary, is the southern terminus of the Pembina Branch. It already contains a population exceeding 2,000, and is growing very fast. It is a port of entry, and contains Custom House and Dominion Lands Office. All the attributes of the most prosperous eastern railway towns are to be found here, including the very best ecclesiastical and educational institutions, mail, telegraph and express facilities, and a daily and several weekly newspapers.

GLADSTONE, in Township 14, Range 11 West, on White Mud River, contains grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, churches, schools, &c., and a population of about 600.

HEADINGLEY, one of the most flourishing settlements on the Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg, contains several churches, school, mills, hotels, stores, &c., &c. Population, 1,200.

KILDONAN, the oldest of Lord Selkirk's settlements (named from the native parish of its first settlers), a flourishing town on the right bank of the Red River, five miles below Winnipeg, with a population of 700 or over, and very many of the attributes of our older eastern towns, including religious and educational institutions, literary, scientific, national and other societies, as found in the best towns of Ontario.

MORRIS, a town on the Red River, 24 miles north of the U. S. boundary: although only laid out in 1877, this town's present population already approaches 1,000, with five or six churches, schools, mills, factories, warehouses, hotels, etc., etc.

POPLAR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the junction of the Portage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 miles west of Winnipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of a population, and all the attributes of prosperous villages generally of similar size.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of Marquette West, is the most important point in western Manitoba. It has a population of nearly 1,500 and has daily stage connection with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastward. It has five or six churches, schools, mills, hotels, etc., etc., and every characteristic of the prosperous place which it is.

RAPID CITY, on the Little Saskatchewan, though only settled the present season, promises to be a very flourishing town, and ere long a railroad centre of considerable importance, being the contemplated junction of several proposed railway lines to the west, north-west and south-west.

SELKIRK, named from the nobleman who formed the Red River Colony, is 24 miles down the river from Winnipeg, which place it seriously threatened to supplant as the chief commercial metropolis, until the final decision of the general government gave the latter city the main line of the Pacific Railway. Selkirk is the terminus of what is now a branch of the Pacific, being originally designed as the main line and built thus far. It contains a population of several thousand has newspapers, schools, churches, mills, factories, etc., etc., in profusion, and two daily boats to and from Winnipeg during the season of navigation.

STONEWALL, 26 miles west of Selkirk, and 6 miles north of the Provincial Penitentiary, though only settled in 1877, is already a thriving and promising town, containing flour and grist mills several churches, schools, stores and factories.

ST. ANDREWS, in the parish of the same name, is on the Red River, 16 miles below Winnipeg. It is one of the earliest Scotch settlements, and is the county seat of Lisgar County. It has a population of nearly 2,000, and is well supplied with all the facilities of modern civilization, including churches, schools, mills, shops, factories, stores and hotels.

ST. BONIFACE, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine, opposite Winnipeg, is one of the most important points in the Province, now containing a population approaching 2,000, which is being constantly and rapidly augmented. It was for a time the terminus of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral at this place, which is the Metropolitan See of the North-West. It has a college, ladies' academy, large hospital and an orphan asylum, some very handsome buildings—public and private, a number of mills, several good hotels, and a French newspaper, *Le Metis*. It will undoubtedly soon become a part of Winnipeg, to which city it already virtually belongs.

There are several quite populous parishes along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, in each of which there are towns of more or less importance, generally of the same name, including, St. Clements, 22 miles distant from Winnipeg; St. Charles, 9 miles; St. Francois Xavier, 25 miles; St. James, 3 miles; St. Johns, just north of the city; St. Norbert, at the mouth of the La Salle, on the Red River, and St. Paul's, north of Kildonan. St. Norbert Village is the county seat of Provencher, and is a very prosperous and rapidly growing town.

WEST LYNNE (Pembina), on the west side of Red River, adjacent to the United States boundary, was at one time a place of much greater importance than at present, being the outport of customs for the entire North-West, but since the completion of the railway to Emerson it has temporarily declined. The river, however, is being bridged, and the recent erection of important buildings, warehouses, &c., by the Hudson Bay Company and others, promise it a new lease of life.

There are many other places of great promise which are filling up as fast as a continuous living stream from the East can fill them, and which before another year will eclipse the present status of many of those already described, therefore we can scarcely form an estimate of what the next decade will do for a Province already embracing so many flourishing and rapidly growing settlements, and which but ten years ago (1870, when the transfer was effected from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada) contained the insignificant population of 11,953, and this, too, including the whole North-West, whose present population aside from that of Manitoba, is now variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into thirty-three districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council, and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far

north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to Lakes Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the Province of British Columbia.

The North-West Territories now have a separate Lieutenant-Governor, the capital being at Battleford, and the government of the Territories is of a quasi-military character, chiefly under the jurisdiction—subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor—of the North-West Mounted Police. During the incumbency of the Mackenzie Administration, a portion of what is generally known as the "North-West" between Ontario and Manitoba was set off as the new Province of Keewatin; but the arbitration then pending between the Ontario and Dominion Governments subsequently resulted in the greater part of the territory in question being awarded to Ontario, a decision which of course put an end to the scheme of a new Province.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibbi, East Main and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapuscaw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country, skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal-measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,350 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of [illegible] square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegosis, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibbi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide. Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The numerous and recent surveys for the Pacific Railway have confirmed all that has ever been written of the vast extent of the agricultural capabilities of the North-west Territories, or at least 600,000 to 700,000 square miles of them. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, eighty miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, namely, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River Pass to latitude 60° N. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains there is an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan is partially wooded, and abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 50,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than in Ontario, and in [illegible] all traces of [illegible] are removed from the influence of the great [illegible]

mences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is 5° of latitude farther to the south.

Snow is never excessive in depth; while in the richest tracts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the winter.

Travellers describe this region as magnificent, with the surface of the ground covered with flowers, such as roses, hyacinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, half hidden in the luxuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bordered by rich prairies and splendid woods. A splendid stream, Rainy River, 100 miles long, empties Lac la Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, and must one day be the highway of a great settlement, with towns on its borders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars and pines vary the scene, and their intervales are enlivened with vast herds of elk and buffaloes.

About 130 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal-bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay; the interposing layer being often dark from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory was turned over to the Dominion in 1870, there was absolutely no population in that part of it now known as the North-West Territories, except some roving bands of Indians, and the few white hunters, trappers and traders, scattered sparsely from the American and Old Province boundaries to Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Ten years later we find, in addition to a populous and already wealthy province (Manitoba previously described), an agricultural population settled along the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers and their tributaries, which some authorities already estimate as high as 100,000 souls, a number which is so rapidly increasing as to promise ere long to outstrip even the heretofore unprecedented growth of Manitoba.

Among the very many points of interest and importance which this territory already contains, we may mention the following:

BATTLEFORD, the capital and chief station of the North-West Mounted Police, is situated on Battle River, at its confluence with the Saskatchewan. The site of the town is a plateau 200 feet above the water of the river, which is navigable to this point, to and from which Hudson Bay Company's steamers regularly ply. Government House, here situated, together with the government offices, including those of the Registrar and Stipendiary Magistrate, form an imposing appearance. The town is well laid out, and contains numerous buildings of more than ordinary pretensions. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school, stores and mills, and a population already in excess of 500. It is even now a place of considerable commercial importance, and from its geographical position, its surroundings and its political ascendancy combined, promises to become the leading city of the North-West. It has telegraphic communication with the outside world, and the first established newspaper in the Territories, the *Battleford Herald*, is among its institutions. Altogether, it is a place of very great and peculiar interest, as well as of leading importance.

CARLETON HOUSE, or FORT CARLETON, is a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the North Saskatchewan, 520 miles west of Winnipeg. The village itself is a smart one of several hundred people, containing churches, stores, schools, &c., while the "settlement" contains already nearly 2,000 of a population.

DUCK LAKE, 12 miles south-east of Carleton House, is becoming quite a centre of trade, and contains stores, churches, schools, &c. One school is under charge of the Grey Nuns.

EDMONTON, in lat. 53° 45' N., lon. 113° 20' W., a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, consisted formerly of a fortification of red earth, enclosed by abattis, surrounded by trenches, and entered by battlemented gateways. It is now a flourishing village of from 300 to 500 population, a North-West Mounted Police station, Hudson Bay Company's post, and contains post office, four churches, several hotels, school, two grist mills, saw mill, lath and shingle mill, a number of mechanics' shops, and a good supply of mercantile establishments. It is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 880 miles north-west from Winnipeg, and immense supplies of the best coal exist in its immediate neighborhood.

FORT ELLICE is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and now quite a considerable settlement at the junction of the Qu'Appelle with the Assiniboine, 220 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a Mounted Police station, and a place of rapidly growing size and importance.

FORT MCLEOD, a post established by the North-West Mounted Police authorities, and named after Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the force, is about 850 miles almost direct west of Winnipeg, on the South Saskatchewan. It has lately become the centre of quite a prosperous and rapidly growing settlement, which promises to be one of the most important points in the North-West.

FORT PELLY, on the Assiniboine, 110 miles north of its junction with the Qu'Appelle, and 330 miles north-west of Winnipeg, is also a Mounted Police station, and the centre of a rapidly growing agricultural population.

FORT PITT, also on the North Saskatchewan, is 687 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions to the Cree Indians. The village contains a church, excellent school, store, etc.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, a French Canadian settlement near Edmonton, contains a population of between 200 and 300, and has a post office, a number of churches, several stores, etc. The best of coal is obtained in the neighborhood, and in inexhaustible quantities.

FORT VERMILION is a H. B. Co.'s trading post and growing village on the Peace River, over 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Cereals and roots grow in this locality to the greatest possible perfection, and the promises of a rapid development of the adjacent territory are extremely encouraging.

Great anticipations are everywhere indulged in with regard to the glorious future of the North-West, and the unprecedented advance which it has already made, together with its ever-accelerating development, would seem to indicate that the most brilliant hopes are in no wise overdrawn.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded on the north by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; south by the United States; and west by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte Sound. Length, 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles; area, including Vancouver and other islands, [illegible] square miles.

Vancouver Island extends from lat. 48° 19' to 50° 53' N., a distance of 278 miles, along the southern portion of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia, 20 miles in width. The north entrance to the

gulf is Johnston's Strait, and the south entrance is the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which separates the south shore of the island from the territory of the United States. Queen Charlotte Islands, lying between lat. 52° and 54° N., and long. 131° 25′ and 134 W., are separated from the north portion of the coast by Queen Charlotte Sound.

The seaboard of British Columbia extends from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to Alaska. These points are distant, on an air-line, some five hundred and fifty miles, but the coast is deeply indented by great arms of the sea at many intermediate places, so that the actual coast-line is very irregular, and will probably measure several thousand miles.

The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake, and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region at the head-waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored (owing to their inaccessibility to general travel), gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser River, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagon, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire Province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the Province, however, is its coal-fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island.

The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch-grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. On the coast the winter is more humid than cold. The lakes are never wholly frozen, and travel is never impeded by the snow, except in the mountain passes.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 200,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building-stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly. There is abundant grass for cattle, and sheep-raising has been introduced with success.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade exceeds $250,000. Ship-building also promises to assume large proportions.

The chief river is the great Fraser River, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley of from fifty to sixty miles in length. The total length of the Fraser River is about 700 miles. The Thompson River surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia, another noble stream, enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles in British territory. Its total length is about 1,200 miles. Means of communication are very good.

Steamers ascend the Fraser River over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and to over 450 miles beyond this there is an excellent gravelled road, constructed by the government.

British Columbia consists of two perfectly distinct parts, the mainland above described and Vancouver Island. This island is the largest in the Pacific, being 278 miles long and forty to fifty wide. It is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, which are about sixteen miles in width, and by the Gulf of Georgia, which varies from thirty miles in width to a narrowness that is bridgeable, viz., at Valde's Island.

The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. The harbors are numerous and excellent, and Esquimault Harbor is the naval station of the imperial government and the site of an extensive graving dock.

Burrard Inlet is the largest and finest harbor on the mainland, and also the Pacific Railway terminus.

The public affairs of British Columbia are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five representatives elected every four years. Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and two assistants. Education is free, and schools non-sectarian.

There is regular steam communication from Victoria to Portland and San Francisco; while telegraph lines extend from Victoria via Saänich to Swinomish, U. S., thence via Matsqui, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Quesnel to Barkerville, Cariboo, a total distance of 632 miles.

There is also a branch line from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet *via* New Westminster, in addition to a right of way over the line belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises five submarine cables. This line of telegraph, which by the Act completing the union of Columbia with Canada became the property of the Dominion, is 632 miles long, and is being extended across the entire continent.

The construction of the Canada Pacific Railway cannot fail to develop the untold resources of this Province, and add greatly to the wealth and general prosperity of the Dominion.

Though British Columbia possesses considerable tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral land, amply sufficient to produce all the food her own population is ever likely to require, yet it is not probable that she will ever hold a prominent position as an exporting agricultural country. Her chief resources are her forests, her fisheries, and her mines, and these are capable of almost unlimited development. Her gold-fields, her silver-veins, and her coal-mines are yet in their infancy; her timber trade is in a similar condition, and her fisheries, which may fairly be expected to rival those of the Atlantic Provinces, have scarcely yet extended beyond the supply of local demands.

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who has visited the country, that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the Alpine Province of the great Dominion, only to be realized, however, when the iron road shall have brought her into closer communion with her elder sisters in the east.

The distance from Montreal to Victoria is over 3,600 miles, which can now be accomplished in eleven or twelve days by the San Francisco route; but by the future Canada Pacific Railway the distance will be reduced to less than 2,800 miles. The most direct route to British Columbia from England is by way of Quebec and San Francisco, the Allan line of steamers furnishing passage-tickets through from Liverpool. On arriving in Quebec, passengers proceed through to Chicago by rail, and thence by the Pacific Railway to San Francisco, whence steamers ply regularly to Victoria and New Westminster.

This colony was first established in 1858, and has since made remarkable progress. The total population is about 60,000, of whom 15,000 are whites.

VICTORIA, the capital of British Columbia, is situated near the south-east extremity of Vancouver Island, where the adjoining Strait of Fuca is 17 miles in breadth, 143 miles from Olympia (Puget's Sound), 320 miles from Portland (Oregon), and (by C. P. R.) about 2,800 miles from Montreal.

The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. To the south is a wide stretch of sea, closed in by the magnificent range of the Olympian Mountains. These mountains, the lower portion of which is shaded with a soft velvety mist, and the tops covered with snow strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, form the most prominent feature in the landscape. To the eastward is Mount Baker, which, at a distance of nearly 100 miles, rears its snowy peak far away into the clouds. To the westward is a long, wide stretch of sea, bounded on one side by the Olympian range, and on the other by the rocks and mountains of Vancouver, jutting out here and there into the Strait; while to the northward are ranges of hills and mountains, prominent among which, and within five or six miles of the town, are the peaks of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Mountain. From these heights the most beautiful panoramic views of the southern end of the island, the surrounding ocean, the Olympian range, and the coast range on the mainland far westward may be obtained.

The country in the neighborhood of Victoria is remarkably picturesque. Natural parks—in which there are numbers of fine old oaks and a profusion of ferns and wild roses—little inlets, bays, and beaches, jutting rocks, and the fine scenery of the background, combine to render it one of the most lovely spots on earth. This, together with its magnificent climate, which is beautifully clear, cool and fresh during the whole summer season, and very mild in winter, must in the future render it a place of great resort.

Three miles from Victoria is the harbor of Esquimault, one of the finest on the Pacific coast. There is here a naval station, at which there are generally two or three ships of war. A graving dock was recently built, capable of admitting ships of the largest size. An excellent macadamized road connects the two harbors.

The city boasts of some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the Strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden.

Though Victoria can boast of no architectural pretensions, there are many neat and substantially constructed buildings; among them may be mentioned the Provincial offices on James' Bay; the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; Christ Church cathedral; the iron church of St. John, a donation to the Episcopalian congregation of the Province from the Baroness Coutts; the Angela College for young ladies, from the same excellent lady; the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School; the Masonic building; the Mechanics' Institute; Bank of British North America; hotels, hospital, and theatre. A post-office and a custom-house were lately built by the Dominion Government.

The city is supplied with gas and water-works. There are several breweries, distilleries, foundries and factories, one ship-yard, etc. Wages are high for all laborers and mechanics, who are always in demand. The population is about 6,000. The amount of business transacted in Victoria is far beyond what would be expected from a town of such a limited number of inhabitants.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the former capital of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria. The town boasts of a very handsome Episcopal church (of stone) and the only peal of bells on the coast, presented some years ago by Miss Burdett Coutts, now Baroness in her own right. There are also very neat churches in connection with the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. Population, over 3,000. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

BURRARD INLET, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, is only a few miles from New Westminster.

# NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° 38′ and 51° 40′ north, and long. 52° 35′ and 59° 35′ west. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well-sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet), and the latter rarely expanding into plains.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long; in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. Sixty-seven ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which contains an area of about fifty square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about thirty square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of sixty-four square miles. The Gander Pond is from seventy to eighty square miles.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island; and the La Manche Mine (lead), on the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. In May and beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met with in great variety; berry-bearing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the island, agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of an excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. No lands are let for lumbering purposes—the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone; but the probability is that this will at once be changed, so as to open up the country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog; famous the world ever. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish, there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish.

The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland are of very great importance. Over 200 vessels have been annually employed in this industry, having an aggregate of nearly 40,000 tons burthen, and a complement of between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island are fish, fish oil, seal oil and skins, and the imports consist of breadstuffs, fruits and textile fabrics. Over $7,000,000 of these articles have been imported within a single year, while the exports during the same time have exceeded $6,000,000.

The government of Newfoundland pays $120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan line, to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight, and several for coast and local service.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-one representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and two assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned.

There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; one for the Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. It is, however, proposed to build a railway through the island, and the surveys, which were some time ago authorized by the government and legislature, have been so far carried out as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme and the immense resources of the country it will open up. The last official census (1874) gave the island a population of 170,000.

ST. JOHN'S, the commmercial emporium and seat of government of Newfoundland, is situated about three miles from Cape Spear, the most easterly land on the American side of the Atlantic. The harbor, though rather small, is thoroughly safe in all weather; vessels may ride out any gale when once inside the heads. On the south point of the narrows is erected the harbor light, burning at an elevation of 114 feet. The rocks on which this beacon is erected are the termination of a high range of hills running east and west, which constitute the south side of the harbor. At the foot of these hills are situated most of the vats used in the manufacture of the seal oil, and most of the mercantile houses have wharves and premises on that side, for the transhipment of articles of export. There is also situated the dry dock, capable of raising vessels of about 600 tons burthen. A causeway and bridge connects the south and north sides. On the north side the hills, which are so abrupt at the narrows, fall away in a series of gentle undulations sloping towards the harbor. On this slope the town is built, the site being everything that could be wished. The principal thoroughfare is called Water Street, running nearly parallel with the harbor, but rather irregular. This street is about one and a half miles long, well built on both sides with stone or brick, but not showing much appreciation of street architecture. In the busy seasons it is crowded till late in the night by thousands who come from the out-ports to buy and sell. The amount of business done in these short periods is almost incredible for the size of the town, amounting to perhaps four or five millions of dollars in three or four weeks.

The manufacturers are few but important, there being very large biscuit manufactories, foundries, breweries, rope factories, and oil refineries.

St. John's boasts of several handsome public buildings. The Church of England Cathedral (early English), by Gilbert Scott, is a very beautiful edifice, and cost about $120,000. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and adjacent buildings form a very conspicuous and imposing group, built on high ground, erected at a cost of about $800,000. There are also the Government house (costing $240,000), Colonial building, court-house, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, hospital, poor-house, and banks. The lunatic asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds, about three miles out of the town.

The population of the city is about 30,000.

# GEOLOGY OF THE DOMINION.

THE following article makes no attempt at the dignity of a *comprehensive essay* upon so interesting and extensive a subject as the Geology of the Dominion.

The Department of the Interior has kindly furnished for this Atlas a special transfer of the great geological map of Canada, prepared under the direction of Sir William Logan, F.R.S., in 1869, and also the corrections and additional maps since that date.

To give as briefly as possible such data as shall lead to some understanding of this map, and of the general geological formations and mineral resources of Canada, is all that this article attempts.

To this end we shall confine ourselves mainly to the *economic geology* of the Dominion, describing as nearly as possible, by Provinces, the character and location of such minerals, ores, and earths as are of use in commerce, and might be sought after by business men, for whom this Atlas is chiefly intended.

For this purpose, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer the complete records and reports of progress in his department up to the present time. From them most of the information given below is derived, and to them (in published volumes) the reader is referred for more scientifically geological or particular information.

Valuable information has also been obtained from Dr. Dawson's Acadian Geology and reports on Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Alexander Murray's reports of the geological surveys of Newfoundland.

With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Quebec, extending from the line of New York to Gaspé and joining the Lower or Maritime Provinces, the whole of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montreal the base of the hills is thirty miles to the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand Islands, and entering New York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of highlands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the south-west extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake and Lake Superior, and runs north-westward into Manitoba and the North-west Territory. This great northern hill-region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies a very large portion of the whole of the Dominion northward of the limits just assigned. Over a large portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscaming, is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, is very level. The same is true of the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre Dame range of hills, passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern extension bounding the Lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This level country to the south of the Laurentides is occupied both east and west of Montreal by the same rock formations, and constitutes the Champaign region of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated trap hills near Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges further westward.

On the southern, as on the northern, side of the valley of the Lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec, where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more south-western direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the south-east, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its north eastern portion the name of the Shickshock Mountains is often given.

This Notre-Dame range, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, which forms the belt whose course has just been described, has an average breadth of thirty to forty miles.

To the south and east of it the land is undulating, extending through the Maritime Provinces. This may be called the Eastern District.

The region occupied by the Laurentian series is exclusively composed of crystalline rocks, for the most part silicious or granite-like in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss, and other related rocks, broken up into ridges and mountain-peaks.

The general level of this region is about 1500 feet above the sea, sometimes attaining an altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet, and running down to a much lower level than the average in the narrow belt crossing the country east of Kingston.

The softer rocks of this region are of crystalline limestone or marble, giving rise to numerous valleys of fertile soil. The hill-sides, covered with vegetable mould sustaining a growth of small trees, are soon laid bare if fire passes over them and destroys the growth, but in the valleys and lower parts of this region deep soil and heavy timber abound. This region also contains inexhaustible mines of rich iron ores, copper, lead, marble, and other minerals.

The Champaign region of these Provinces is divided into two parts by the narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, which runs from the Ottawa River to the Adirondack Mountains of New York. East of this division it includes all the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on the north and the Notre-Dame hills to the south-east. Westward, it embraces the whole country south of the Laurentian region, including the south-western peninsula of Ontario, lying between the great lakes. This is a region of vast plains, or very trifling elevations, underlaid by beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks of sandstone, limestone, and shale. These again are overlaid in the greater portion of the region by beds of clay, occasionally intermixed with, or overlaid by, sand and gravel, and often covered by a considerable thickness of vegetable mould.

In the eastern portion of this region, between Ottawa and Quebec, the lands are nearly all marine clays covered by sandy deposits, and forming a light, warm soil; or a heavy blue clay giving a strong and rich soil for cereal crops. Peat abounds through this region, and also mineral springs. Its mineral resources are chiefly confined to stones suitable for building, paving, lime, cement, and glass.

The south-western part of the Champaign region, commencing near Kingston, and including all the southern portion of Ontario, is the most fertile and productive part of Canada. Like the plains further eastward, its soils consist chiefly of strong clays, overlaid here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natural state nearly the whole of this region supported a fine growth of timber, in great part of broad leaved species, but presented, however, various local peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River from Galt to Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of oaks, free from underwood, and known as oak openings. These are said to have been pasture-grounds of the Indians, brought to this condition and kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burning of the grass. The object of this was to attract the deer who came to feed upon the herbage. The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam, very uniform in character, and generally underlaid by coarse gravel. The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with oak, elm, black-walnut, and white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-maple.

The mineral products of this region are chiefly building-stone, lime, cement, gypsum, and petroleum.

The hills of the Eastern Division on the south side of the St. Lawrence are crystalline rocks, but of a softer nature than on the north shore, and yielding, by their wearing down, a more abundant soil. The range of elevation is from 700 to occasionally 4000 feet above the sea, extending on the south east side, through a succession of valleys, to the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence through the Lower Provinces.

The geological formations of the Lower Provinces are, so far as recent surveys establish, of the same series as of Upper Canada, the Laurentian system being ascribed here also to the older formations, and rocks corresponding to the Huronian and Silurian series being the main formations underlying the carboniferous and superficial areas.

The soil is of a sandy and loamy character. The minerals of the Eastern District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and, in the Lower Provinces, coal also.

The following are the names of the principal geological formations of Canada, in descending order:

| | |
|---|---|
| X. Superficial. | V. Devonian. |
| IX. Tertiary. | IV. Upper Silurian. |
| VIII. Cretaceous | III. Middle Silurian. |
| VII. Permian. | II. Lower Silurian. |
| VI. Carboniferous. | I. Eozoic. |

These again are subdivided into various local series or groups, of which it is only necessary to mention here that the Laurentian and Huronian systems above referred to are the divisions into which the Eozoic rocks of Canada have been classed. To these rocks no local names have yet been applied elsewhere in America, but as they are here more extensively exposed than anywhere else on the continent, it would be inconvenient to describe the geology of Canada without giving the names used here, and which are now recognized abroad.

The limestones and sandstones of the older formations are to be found sufficiently distributed through most parts of Canada for all useful purposes, but the great eastern coal-field of North America is confined to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a narrow margin on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs being its limit in a westerly direction.

No coal exists in workable veins in Central Canada, but in the North-west Territories and in the Province of British Columbia it underlies large areas.

Passing by any enumeration of the less valuable or less abundant minerals which are to be found in the different rock formations of Canada, we will now speak in detail only of those which are susceptible of *economic* application. We follow the classification adopted in the official reports.

## I. METALS AND THEIR ORES.

*Iron.*—Much has been written about the iron ores of Canada, but the information is to be found scattered through the geological reports of many years, and in scattered reports and papers given at various times to the public.

In 1874, Mr. B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, brought together concisely, in his report to the director, all the more important facts of previous reports, supplementing them with the results of his own recent observations, and to his report we are indebted for very much of the information we now give.

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographical and geological. From Vancouver Island on the west to Cape Breton on the east they occur at varied intervals; little, however being known of their extent or importance, except in the Provinces on the eastern side of the continent.

From the Laurentian days down to the present moment, processes of concentration, both chemical and mechanical, have been in operation, often resulting in the formation of beds and veins of ore. The processes have doubtless, to a certain extent, differed in kind, and have operated under more or less favourable conditions, and the ores, subsequently to their deposition, have frequently been subjected to agencies depriving them of their original characters, so that it is not surprising to find them differing widely in chemical composition and physical characters. They may, however, be classified as follows:

I. ANHYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.
2. Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties.
3. Titanic Iron Ore.

II. HYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Limonite or Brown Hematite.
2. Bog Ore.

III. CARBONATES.

1. Spathic Ore.
2. Clay Iron-stone.

The sulphuret of iron, which is not used as an ore, but is valuable for other purposes, will be noticed in the second class.

*Magnetic* iron ore is probably the most abundant throughout Canada. This ore has a specific gravity of a little over five times that of water, is iron-black in color, hard, brittle, and of metallic lustre. When pure, it consists of 72.4 parts of iron and 27.6 parts of oxygen, but it often contains foreign matters, either mechanically mingled or chemically combined, which reduce more or less the percentage of the ore. It is found mostly in crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

The most important deposits of this ore occur in rocks of Laurentian and Huronian age, but it is also found in rocks which have been

referred to the Lower and Upper Silurian, as well as in the Devonian and the Trias. The iron sands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, moreover, give us examples of deposits of more recent date, and form one of the best possible illustrations of the great concentrating processes carried on by Nature.

Magnetic ores abundantly occur throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby, known as the Chaffey Mine, has been worked for many years. It forms a bed 300 feet thick in gneiss rock, and has been traced for a long distance. The Mathews Mine in the same township is a continuation of this bed, and is mined with equal success. A very fine and valuable ore, free from any trace of pyrites and with very little sulphur, exists as a large deposit at North Crosby, on the land of the Hon. George W. Allan, of Toronto. The ore is a fine crystalline magnetite, and seems worthy of most careful examination. On the fourteenth lot of South Sherbrooke a bed of twelve feet occurs, which has been used to advantage in Col. Gzowski's iron-works at Toronto. Another deposit, with a thickness of sixty feet, is said to exist at Myer's Lake in the same township, and specimens of ore from this locality assay 63 per cent. of metallic iron, equal to 87 per cent. of magnetic oxide.

The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore, which have yielded excellent iron. The ore is black, fine-grained, and very pure. Blast-furnaces were erected many years since at the village of Marmora, and the biggest production of iron in Canada now comes from the Blairton mines, the "Big Ore Bed," as it is called, in the township of Belmont. This bed has usually been called 100 feet thick, but it is more properly a succession of beds, interstratified with layers of slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike and back from Crow Lake, into which it runs obliquely, of about *five hundred feet*.

This section was at one time nearly abandoned, as being far removed from any shipping-point, but the building of the Coburg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway has put renewed life into its mining enterprises.

The Seymour ore-bed of Madoc, the Howse Mine, and other locations in Bedford, the Foley Mine in Bathurst, the Fournier and other mines in South Sherbrooke, are all important deposits, and in some other parts of the Province others are to be found, although we have enumerated above most of those which are of real economic importance.

In Quebec, through the townships of Sutton, Bolton, and Leeds (Megantic), and at Inverness, Grenville, and Wentworth, are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore.

At Hull, on the Ottawa River, is a valuable deposit, worked for some years and yielding 69.65 per cent. of metallic iron.

At Bristol, in Pontiac County, valuable deposits were discovered over a large area, in 1873.

In the seigniory of St. Francis, Beauce, a bed of granular iron ore about two-thirds magnetite, with a vein forty-five feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

In New Brunswick, magnetic ores are frequently met with, but no well-denned beds have been developed. The localities in which the indications are the most abundant are in the parish of Springfield, in the Nerepis Valley, in Petersville in King's County, near Dolin's Lake and Lepreau in St. John County, and at Deer Island in Passamaquoddy Bay.

In the Upper Silurian slates and quartzites of Nova Scotia magnetite occurs in veins associated with specular or micaceous ores at Londonderry, and also near the East River, Pictou County. Near Truro, a bed six feet thick is said to exist, and the fossiliferous hematites of the Devonian slates on the south side of Annapolis Valley have in many cases been more or less completely altered to magnetite, a metamorphism, according to Dr. Dawson, which has taken place chiefly at Moose River, to the south of the great mass of granite in Annapolis County. A short time since, a massive, fine-grained magnetic, resembling some of the Laurentian ores, was discovered near the Nictaux River.

Valuable beds of magnetic ore occur on Texada Island, British Columbia, and they are said to exist at other points in that Province, though not yet opened for mining.

Many of the old crystalline rocks contain disseminated grains and crystals of magnetite and ilmenite, which, on the disintegration of the rocks, are gathered together and form deposits of what is known as "iron sand." This iron sand is always more or less mixed with siliceous sand, so that artificial processes of concentration have generally to be employed before it can be utilized for the manufacture of iron.

They exist in enormous quantities on the Lower St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Moisie River, where bloomary furnaces have been erected by Mr. Molson, of Montreal, and these sands contain 52 per cent. of magnetic grains. Other deposits in the same region, and assaying from 55 to 34.3 per cent. magnetic grains, are found at Tadousac, Mingan, Bersimis, Pentecost, Natasquan, Kagashka, Batiscan, and St. Margaret River, in localities favourable for shipment.

In Ontario they are also met with in workable quantities near Sarnia, and on the north shore of Lake Erie.

*Hematite* iron ores include several varieties of iron ore, consisting mainly of anhydrous peroxide of iron, the varieties depending upon texture rather than chemical composition. Specular and micaceous iron ore are terms applied to crystalline varieties with metallic lustre; earthy varieties are known as red ochre, while intermediate between the highly crystalline and the ochreous ores comes red hematite. The latter term is sometimes used by iron smelters in the same general sense that hematite alone is, to indicate any ore consisting essentially of anhydrous peroxide of iron. As a rule, hematite is freer from impurities than magnetite; it is not so easily reduced as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and is liable to produce grey rather than white iron, a fact of importance in connection with the manufacture of Bessemer pig.

Geologically our hematites have a wide range in time. They are found in the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Trias formations.

Hematite occurs in both beds and veins, the beds generally, though not always, being the more important deposits. Like magnetite, it is not found solely in any one kind of rock, but often in rocks of most diverse characters.

An important deposit in Ontario exists in the township of McNab. The bed is thirty feet in thickness, and an analysis of an average specimen gave 55.8 per cent. of pure iron.

Large amounts of red hematite are met with at Iron Island, in Lake Nipissing. In Madoc, and at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, large deposits are unworked. The Dalhousie Iron Mine, in the township of that name, produces a valuable compact red hematite, and is extensively worked. Ores have lately been discovered at Lake Nipigon.

The ores from this Province are largely exported to the United States for smelting, it being found more profitable than erecting furnaces near the mines, which are distant from cheap fuel.

In Quebec, in the township of Sutton, several veins of hematite ore assay from 42 to 52 per cent. of pure iron; also in Brome, Inverness, and other townships. But one of the most valuable deposits is the Haycock mine near Hull, opposite Ottawa, which is a specular ore assaying from 64 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

Rising in the geological scale to the Upper Silurian, we find some exceedingly important deposits of hematite; but this, so far as known, only in the Province of Nova Scotia. As specular, or rather micaceous, iron ore, it is found in veins in the Cobequid Hills of Londonderry, and near the East River of Pictou County, that of the latter region being regarded by Dr. Dawson as the equivalent of the Londonderry ore. Earthy red ore in veins also occurs in large quantity near Londonderry, while beds of siliceous red hematite of enormous extent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently associated with limonite; they often contain a considerable proportion of water themselves, and may then be regarded as mixtures of hematite and limonite. The same is probably true of the red ores in many other localities.

According to Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slates of Nictaux River, Nova Scotia, contain a bed of highly fossiliferous red hematite, having a thickness of from 3½ to 4 feet.

In Cape Breton deposits of hematite are said to occur in rocks of Carboniferous age, but little is yet known of them. The Whykokomagh mines in Cape Breton produce a micaceous iron slightly magnetite, but still classed as a hematite ore.

Near Merigomish there is a large deposit of considerable value, and Dr. Hunt in his reports speaks highly of it for making steel.

In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found at Jacksonville, near Woodstock, and the iron produced is remarkable for its great hardness and strength. When converted into wrought iron, it is on the authority of Sir William Fairbairn pronounced to be specially suited for the plating of iron-clad war vessels and similar purposes. It is also admirably adapted for steel. Furnaces were erected at Woodstock, but are not now running. Similar ores are found in great abundance near the River Beccaguimic, and also, though probably not so abundantly, on the St. John, from Flanigan's Hill to the East Glassville settlement. In the eastern part of St. John County there are deposits of hematite ore in the Quaco Hills, and at West Beach and Black River; one of these beds is said to be twenty feet thick. A large bed of hematite is also said to exist near Coot Hill on one of the upper branches of the Nerepis.

Hematite ores are reported as found in some parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but no particulars can be yet given.

*Titanic iron ore* is found chiefly in rocks of Laurentian age. Some of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Quebec contain from twenty to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, where furnaces for smelting have been erected. It occurs in rock mainly made up of triclinic feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property of Joseph Barsalou, Esq., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and also at Bay of Seven Islands.

*Limonite and Bog Ore.*—Limonite, which in some of its forms is often called brown hematite, consists essentially of peroxide of iron combined with water, the theoretical proportions being 85.6 of the former to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to include bog ores, which, however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be described as limonite usually occur in veins, being the result of the alteration, generally *in situ*, of other ores of iron or of such minerals as ankerite; if they contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as known, in very small quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, appear generally to contain a considerable quantity of organic matter, and occur, moreover, as patches or beds in lowgrounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the townships of Charlottesville, Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, where the beds are from four to eight feet thick and contain about 52 per cent. of iron. Ores of more or less purity are found also at Bastard, Stanbridge, Farnham, St. Valier, St. Angelique, and St. Lizabeth.

In the seigniories of Green Island, Villeray, Cacouna, and Rivière du Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bearing tract measures twenty-five miles east and west by six miles north and south over this region.

The large St. Maurice forges or blast-furnaces, near Three Rivers, produce many tons daily of iron which is much esteemed for car-wheels and like purposes, and are, or have been, supplied by the bog-iron ore beds of St. Maurice, Champlain, and other seigniories. Forges also exist at Batiscan River, called the Radnor Forges, and are supplied with ore from this and the adjoining seigniory of Champlain. Messrs. Latue & Co., the proprietors, sent a pair of car-wheels from these forges to the International Exhibition, which were said to have run 150,000 miles. Here, also, is a large rolling mill.

In Nova Scotia, limonite of the brown hematite variety is found very pure near the East River, in Pictou County, and the Londonderry deposits in Colchester County are among the largest and most extensively worked in the Dominion. Here are the Acadia Iron works with large furnaces. The ore is of the best quality, and the average yield from smelting is over fifty per cent.

At Brookfield, near the line of the railway between Halifax and Truro, large masses of limonite are said to occur scattered over the surface.

Bog-iron ores are found in New Brunswick along the northern side of the Granite Hills, in Queen's and Charlotte counties.

Limonite is said to occur at some localities in British Columbia, but they have yet to be examined.

*Spathic iron ore*, composed of crystalline carbonate of iron, is the least important of all the iron ores of the Dominion, only one deposit being known which gives any prospect of being of economic value.

The deposit alluded to occurs near Sutherland's River, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. It appears to be a bed, the rocks above and below being sandstones of the millstone grit formation. It is highly crystalline, and of a grey or brownish grey colour. Though perhaps not rich enough to be smelted as an ore, it would be an exceedingly valuable flux.

*Clay iron-stone* is a compact, earthy ore, varying in colour from light brown or grey to black, the different shades often depending upon the presence of organic or coaly matter, or upon the peroxidation of the iron when the ore has been exposed to atmospheric action. It consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and other impurities, and though not rich in iron has been the chief source of that metal in England.

In Canada, it is found in rocks of various ages.

In Nova Scotia, they occur in the Carboniferous shales of the Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland coal fields, though very little is really known of the thickness or quality of the deposits.

Clay iron-stones also occur in the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick, but whether they are widely distributed or not, is not reported. Gesner's report, in 1840, says the quantity on Salmon River is very considerable.

In British Columbia, the coal-bearing rocks of Cretaceous age in Vancouver Island often contain iron-stones, though little is yet known as to the quantity. At the Bayne's Sound mines the nodules are of large size, some of them being flat or lenticular, and others round; the former vary in length from six inches to four or five feet, and in thickness from six to eighteen inches; and the latter are often as much as eighteen inches in diameter. Mr. Richardson thinks that at this locality sufficient could be obtained for the supply of a blast furnace. East of the Rocky Mountains Cretaceous iron-stones again occur, but little can be said as to the quantity until further explorations have been made.

Those of Tertiary age occur in the lignite-bearing strata west of Red River, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, where they have been observed by Hector, Professor Bell, Mr. G. M. Dawson, and others. The recently published report of the last-named gentleman speaks of them as abundant, and in close proximity to the coals of the same region, and says that "should these ores ever come to be worked, limestone for use as a flux could be obtained in considerable quantities from the boulders of Silurian age which strew the plains in many places."

Clay iron-ores from Edmonton were assayed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, and gave an average of 34.08 per cent. of metallic iron. They seem to be rich and valuable ores, and are all carbonates, with an external coating of hematite.

We must refer the reader who may be interested, to the report of Mr. Harrington in the Geological Reports for 1873–74, for a very valuable chapter upon the cost of production of iron ores in Canada, wages, transportation, cost of mining, etc.

We have shown that Canada possesses inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of the Dominion a great source of national wealth.

*Lead.*—The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena. Galena almost always holds small portions of silver, and in some cases the amount of this metal is sufficient to render it valuable as a silver ore.

Well-defined veins of galena are met with in many localities traversing the rocks of the Laurentian series; and in some cases they pass upwards through the overlying Potsdam and Calciferous formations, showing them to be younger than the latter.

In Ontario, several veins of galena occur in the townships of Bedford, Lansdowne, Stonington, Peterboro', and Ramsay, and in several localities the mines are worked. On Lake Superior several veins occur, some of which are, as at Black River, extremely rich in silver.

At Thunder Bay, and the Nipigon region to the north-west of Lake Superior, very numerous and valuable veins of ore are found, and several mines opened and worked profitably.

On the seigniory of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, at North Petite Nation River, a lode of six or eight inches exists; and at Upton, Acton, and Dutton, all in the Province of Quebec, veins of some magnitude occur

At Little Gaspé Cove, also, mines have been opened, from which specimens of sixty per cent. ore have been obtained.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, galena occurs at a number of points, but nowhere in quantities of any importance so far as developed.

*Copper.*—This metal occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper, and of the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused through the Laurentian series. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years, often with great profit, as at the Wellington, Bruce, and Wallace mines. At Echo Lake, Root River, and the region about Lake Maskanongi and the Mississagui River, many valuable indications of copper exist. On Lake Superior the native copper, which is so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, also exists in large quantities over the north or Canadian shore. Many locations have been surveyed and taken up, and it can scarcely be doubted but that in time a mining region will be developed, second only to that in Northern Michigan.

In Quebec, the rocks of the so-called Quebec group, which are an equivalent to the copper-bearing strata of Lake Superior, contain numerous deposits of copper ores.

At Upton, Wickham, and Acton, the veins are many, but for the most part in irregular and interstratified masses. At Acton, about 3000 tons of very rich copper were extracted, when the vein became exhausted; but millions of dollars have been invested through this region in veins giving similar promise, chiefly by United States capitalists.

At Harvey's Hill, in Leeds, an extensive mine is worked by the English and Canadian Copper Company; and on the St. Francis River, and at Halifax, Sutton, St. Margaret, Ascot, Bolton, Ham, and other places through the Eastern Townships, copper exists and is in many cases mined. As this large industry becomes developed, the question will arise as to the most accessible point of transportation to cheap fuel for smelting, and although the poorer ores may be reduced near the mines, the richer will still be carried to the vicinity of coal. It may therefore be anticipated that those from Eastern Canada will eventually find their way to the coal-mines of the Lower Provinces.

In the North-west, large deposits of copper are said to exist beyond Lake Nipigon, and traces are also found in British Columbia, on the mainland.

In the Lower Provinces, the veins of ore on the right bank of the St. John River, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, have attracted much attention. At Adams Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, and many points in Charlotte, St. John, Albert, King's, and Westmoreland counties, deposits more or less valuable exist, and are in some instances profitably worked. Copper is also said to exist in Nova Scotia, near Polson's Lake, and elsewhere, but is not yet developed by working.

*Nickel* is found sparingly diffused through the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group. At two or three points only have ores been found yielding any considerable percentage of nickel, but its high price will allow very poor ores to be wrought to advantage; and these deposits may be worth careful examination. At the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and at Michipicoton Island, near Lake Superior, are the two best deposits yet known. Deposits are found also at Orford and the Eastern Townships.

*Silver.*—Native silver occurs in large quantities at several points on Lake Superior, and the copper ores of the Province of Quebec also contain small portions of silver. Some of the galena ores also contain silver in quantities worth extracting, as at St. Francis, Beauce, Vaudreuil, and Moulton Hill, in Quebec, where the assays were from thirty-seven to sixty-five ounces to the ton, and at Meredith's location on Lake Superior, where the assay yielded thirty ounces to the ton. With the present improved processes, so small a quantity as four ounces may profitably be extracted from a ton of lead.

At Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, silver in a native state has recently been discovered in many localities, such as Silver Islet, Prince's location, the Thunder Bay mine, Silver Lake, Pie Island, and McKellar's Island; and several mines produce large results.

Silver mines have also been opened in British Columbia, near Hope, on the Fraser River; a yellowish decomposed vein-stone, brought by Mr. Richardson from this place, was assayed, and gave at the rate of 271.48 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs. From the general geological features observed in portions of Central British Columbia, there is every reason to anticipate that a rich silver-bearing region exists there, which only requires for its speedy development the introduction of the capital, enterprise, and skill which are certain to follow the opening up of direct communication with the East, but for the present want of which the silver veins, as well as many of the other great natural resources of this portion of the Dominion, remain unproductive and neglected.

*Gold* exists over a large extent of the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and has attracted labour and capital for its development. It was first noticed in the sands of the Chaudière Valley in 1835, by General Baddeley, R.E.; but the examinations of the last few years only have resulted in its being worked. The source of the gold seems to be the crystalline schists of the Notre-Dame range, and the drift is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence. From Melbourne to Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River, and on Lake St. Francis; on the Chaudière and its tributaries, from St. Mary to the frontier of Maine, and at the Rivière du Loup, gold is to be found; and mining has been carried on at Chaudière and Rivière du Loup with considerable results from the alluvial washings only. Latterly machinery has been erected at Chaudière to assist in developing the rock ores.

In Ontario, at Madoc and Marmora, several discoveries have been made of gold, partly in quartz veins and partly in decomposed rock, and several mines have been opened and worked with success in both townships. They are usually known as the Marmora Gold Mines.

The geological conditions in North-western New Brunswick being analogous to those of auriferous countries generally, and especially of Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia, it has always been stated as a gold-bearing region, and the explorations so far undertaken, both for alluvial deposits and gold-bearing rocks, have been moderately encouraging. On the Tobique and its tributaries, mining leases have been taken up.

In Nova Scotia, gold-mining has been extensively followed, with varying results, for years. In 1870, the Nova Scotia gold-fields were visited in person by Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn the director of the geological surveys of Canada; and, as Mr. Selwyn had been, before coming to Canada in 1869, for sixteen years director of the geological surveys of the Province of Victoria in Australia, he was peculiarly fitted to investigate these fields and their workings. His report in full, in the volume of Geological Surveys for 1870-71, should be read and heeded by every one proposing to venture on gold-mining in Nova Scotia.

The comparisons drawn *geologically* between Nova Scotia and Victoria are favourable, but he shows conclusively that, to produce analogous results, more economic and skilled labour, and more careful investigation before the expenditure of capital, must be substituted for the present wasteful customs. Mines in Victoria are worked to pay ten per cent. dividends on a less yield of gold per ton than the amount wasted in the *tailings* of some of the Nova Scotia mines; and in Australia the same number of stamps do from fifty to a hundred per cent. more work per day than in Nova Scotia.

The gold in Nova Scotia occurs principally in quartz veins in stratified slaty and quartzose rocks along the Atlantic coast, covering an area of probably 3500 square miles. The mines worked are mainly in the districts of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbour, Waverley, Montague, Tangier, Oldham, Renfrew, Caribou, Uniacke, and Gay's River. In 1873, there were fifty-three mines open, mostly in small areas, and worked upon the tribute system. Only one or two are alluvial mines.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Caribou, and the new gold mines of the district of Ominica, in the north of Columbia, appear to extend over a very large tract of country.

On Vancouver Island very valuable stream washings have been wrought for a long time. On the mainland the gold of the Fraser and North Thompson rivers seems to be derived from the "terrace deposits" which border these rivers, and affords a fine field for hydraulic mining.

In many localities quartz veins intersperse the slaty rocks, and it seems to be established that from the United States frontier to the fifty-third degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere.

The yield is gradually increasing, that for 1874 being in the neighbourhood of a million and a half of dollars, and an increase of over four hundred thousand dollars beyond that of last season.

Gold is also distributed at some points on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been met with in the branches of the Saskatchewan, from Edmonton to the forks. Mr. Selwyn says that it is, no doubt, "washed out of the drift, and as there is little probability of its having come from the unaltered strata underlying the plains, it is to be inferred that it has been derived from the crystalline rocks to the north-eastward probably somewhere between the Methy Portage and Athabasca Lake. These rocks lie at a distance of only about 250 miles from Edmonton in that direction."

*Antimony* is found in workable veins at Prince William, near the Woodstock road, in New Brunswick. The ore is sulphuret of antimony, occurring both in pure masses and more or less mixed with gangue. No other workable deposit is known, we believe.

## II. MINERALS USED IN CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

*Iron Pyrites* is of three species, but only one—the common cubic pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron—is of any economic importance. This is used chiefly for making sulphuric acid and copperas. Considerable deposits occur at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, Ontario; also at Garthby and Ascot, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In New Brunswick it is abundant in the strata of the St. John group in Queen's County.

*Chromium*, or chromic iron ore, is chiefly used as an ingredient in the production of bichromate of potash, used in dyeing and calico-printing. It is met with in considerable quantities in Quebec, in the townships of Ham, Bolton, Melbourne, and at Gaspé, but is not yet used commercially, although it could be to advantage.

*Manganese*, used in the manufacture of chlorine, is to be found on Lake Superior. In Quebec at Stanstead, Bolton, and St. Mary's, and in New Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it is mined to a considerable extent. It is also found in Hants County and elsewhere through Nova Scotia.

*Titanium*, or *titanic iron ore*, is used for the production of titanic acid for the manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of other applications in the arts.

The largest body of this ore known in Canada is at Bay St. Paul, in Quebec. It is, however, often found through the Laurentian series. This ore has been more particularly referred to in the classification of iron ores.

*Molybdenum*, a rare metal, exists in nature for the most part as a sulphuret, and is used for dyeing silk, cotton, and linen, and for other purposes. It is found in some quantities on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Harvey Hill, near Leeds. It is also met with on Lake Superior. It is a mineral, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a leaden-grey colour, and is often mistaken for plumbago, from which it is, however, distinguished by its much greater weight.

*Magnesia* and its salts are extensively used in pharmacy. It is obtained from serpentine or hydrous silicate, from magnesian limestone or dolomite, and from the native carbonate. The latter is much better fitted for the preparation of magnesian salts than either serpentine or dolomite. It is a rare rock in most parts of the world, and it is therefore not improbable that the large quantities of it to be found in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, particularly near Bolton, may one day become an article of export.

## III. MINERALS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

*Phosphate of Lime*, or apatite, is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and of phosphorus, and in the composition of certain porcelains; but its largest application is as a fertilizer, after being manufactured into the superphosphate of lime.

This substance is found in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and in Ontario, along the Ottawa, and the line of the Rideau Canal, near Perth, it extends over an area of many square miles.

Its production has been for some years now successfully attempted at the large deposits in North Burgess, South Crosby, and Elmsley, and Bedford, Stonington, and Loughborough, where there are a very great number of locations worked, and a large amount of phosphate is exported.

Latterly very valuable deposits of apatite have been discovered and opened for mining on the north side of the Ottawa, in Buckingham, Templeton, and Portland townships.

*Gypsum* is found in great abundance in Ontario; the outcrop extends from the Niagara River to Lake Huron for a hundred and fifty miles; but the mines now worked are comprised in about thirty-five miles along the Grand River, in Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. A very large amount is annually raised and used as a fertilizer, or ground for cement and stucco.

In Quebec, the supplies come mainly from the Magdalen Islands. Extensive and practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum are found in New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, at Hillsborough, Sussex, and other points. There are important works near Hillsborough, in Albert County, for the manufacture of plaster from the gypsum which abounds in that neighbourhood. There are extensive beds also worked in Nova Scotia, at Windsor, Cheverie, Parrsborough, Black River, and elsewhere, and a very large product is exported thence to the United States, or sent to local markets.

*Marl*, or carbonate of lime, is found in marshes and shallow lakes, where it is formed by the waters of springs highly charged with lime, which is held in solution as bicarbonate, and deposited when the waters come to the air.

When calcined, marl yields a nearly pure and white lime for mortar and other uses. It is often overlaid with deposits of black mould or peat, and is used as a valuable manure for sandy soils.

It is found in many localities in Canada; in Ontario, deposits of it are abundant in the counties of Bruce and Grey; also at Kingston, Loughborough Lake, Elmsley, McNab, and along the Ottawa. In Quebec, it exists at Argenteuil, St. Armand, the island of Montreal, Gaspé, and the island of Anticosti. Workable deposits of it are not found in the Lower Provinces.

*Salt* was discovered in 1866, near the town of Goderich, Ontario. The brine here obtained is one of the purest and most concentrated known for the manufacture of salt. The borings go down through the limestones of the Onondaga and Guelph formations, and two or three hundred feet of red and blue shales, which carry rock salt as their base. The area is extensive, extending from Clinton, through Goderich, to Kincardine, a distance of over forty miles long by seven or eight wide. The manufacture has become important in its dimensions, the position of Goderich on the lake, and at the terminus of a railway, offering great advantages.

Salt springs exist, and no doubt salt deposits, in Manitoba and the whole country north of the Saskatchewan River. They are found at Black Sturgeon River and Lake Manitoba; and on Salt River, an affluent of Slave River in the North-west, Sir John Richardson, in 1820, reports seeing copious springs issue from the base of a long ridge some hundreds of feet high, and, spreading their water over a clayey plain, deposit much pure common salt.

In Nova Scotia, the salt springs of Cape Breton appear to issue from rocks lying towards the base of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and are situated on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake. Here several saline springs of more or less strength occur in close proximity over an area of about twelve acres of flat marshy land. Much hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in the water-courses, the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen pervades the atmosphere in the vicinity, and the vegetation is destroyed around all the springs. The strongest spring discharges from 100 to 200 gallons per minute. It is stated that, by evaporating in two com-

mon iron pots, each containing about three gallons, from two to three bushels of salt were made per day, and it had been proposed many years ago to establish works for the manufacture of salt at this place, but the enterprise has not been carried out. At Springhill, Cumberland County, a company is working the salt wells to a large extent.

### IV. MINERALS USED AS PIGMENTS.

Under this head come the minerals used as paints. The marls just alluded to are sometimes used in this way for whitewashing, or mixed with cheap colours.

*Iron Ochres*, similar in composition to limonite or bog-ore, but being soft and pulverulent, instead of forming solid masses, are extensively used as cheap paints. The colour of these ochres is generally a shade of yellow or reddish brown, but sometimes purplish or blackish hues are met with.

These ochres are extensively manufactured in Canada, and are found most abundantly in Quebec, at St. Anne's, Cap de la Madeleine, and Durham. In Ontario, at Owen Sound and Nassagaweya, these ochres are found in large quantities, and at one or two places in the Lower Provinces, in a smaller degree.

*Sulphate of Baryte* is also used as a paint, or for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, by reason of its greater weight. It is largely used in the composition of cheap white paints. It is also used as a surface gloss for paper-hangings. It is found in Ontario, in Lansdowne and Burges townships, and from Pigeon River to Fort William, on Lake Superior; and at Gaspé, in Quebec. A beautiful vein of this mineral occurs in the township of Hull, in this Province, varying from two to three feet thick, on a property owned by Hon. Peter Mitchell and F. P. French, of Ottawa. It is of an opaque white colour, and nearly pure.

### V. COMBUSTIBLE AND CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

In the Central Provinces of Canada, *coal* cannot be counted among the economic minerals; but in both the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces it is found in quantities to make it of the first importance.

In Nova Scotia, coal-mining assumes large proportions. The principal localities of the coal-fields are in Cape Breton, and in Pictou and Cumberland counties, though veins have been traced, and in some instances opened, in Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Hants, and Guysborough counties.

We cannot attempt any strictly geological description of these fields, but refer the reader to the extensive reports of the Geological Surveys, or the valuable work on "*Acadian Geology*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal. From his widely extended examinations of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson has subdivided the system into five subordinate formations in descending order:

"1. *The Upper Coal formation*, containing coal-formation plants, but not productive coals.

"2. *The Middle Coal formation*, or coal formation proper, containing the productive coal-beds.

"3. *The Millstone-grit Series*, represented in Nova Scotia by red and grey sandstones, shales and conglomerates, with a few fossil plants and thin coal-seams, not productive.

"4. *The Carboniferous Limestone*, with the associated sandstones, marls, gypsums, etc., and holding marine fossils recognized by all palæontologists who have examined them as Carboniferous.

"5. *The Lower Coal measures*, holding some, but not all, of the fossils of the Middle Coal formation, and thin coals, not productive, but differing both in flora and fauna from the Upper Devonian, which they overlie unconformably."

These overlie generally a series of metamorphic rocks, consisting of quartzites, felsites, altered slates, and conglomerates, which are probably of Devonian and Silurian age.

The productive coal-measures of Pictou County consist of seams of good bituminous coal, interspersed with black carbonaceous shale, and in some parts with sandstones and fire clay. The coal-seams vary in thickness from two or three to thirty six feet.

The coal fields are divided into mining areas, which are leased by the Province under the authority of a Commissioner of Mines. In the Pictou district, the principal mines are:

The Albion Mines, worked by the Halifax Company (limited), having an area of four square miles, with a number of collieries in active operation. The greatest depth reached in the borings is about 900 feet. A railway, six miles long, with numerous branches and sidings, connects the mines with the loading ground. The loading-wharf is at Pictou Harbour, extending 400 feet into 22 feet of water. The output of these mines is about 150,000 tons per annum.

The Acadia Coal Company hold, under three leases, an area of six square miles. On one area is a peculiar oil-coal, containing from 65 to 120 gallons crude oil to the ton, and valuable for gas-making and distillation. The company also possess a railway of three and a half miles to the Intercolonial junction, and a shipping-wharf, with 26 feet of water, at Pictou Harbour. Their output is from 120,000 to 140,000 tons per annum.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, of Montreal, have an area of three square miles. Their principal colliery, the Drummond, was the scene of an explosion a few years since, which seriously retarded their outputs, but they have facilities for shipping of 200,000 tons per annum, with extensive shafting on Middle River.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area of four square miles, and a shipping-wharf at Middle River. Their capacity is upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has an area of three square miles, and a capacity not yet fully developed, but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, coveting an area of several square miles, are under lease, but not worked at present.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house-coals, have, by recent experiments, been proved of sound fitness for steam-coals and gas-making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more important and extensive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or Sydney coal-field is the most important on the island, comprising an area of over 200 square miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and with the whole coast deeply indented with bays or harbours, not only those of Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to be the most important in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to the numerous steamers navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical examination of this coal area in 1873, and detailed measurements of the exposures at various points, gives it as his opinion that the whole region occupied by the productive coal-measures in the eastern coal-field of Cape Breton is probably underlaid by only one set of seams, the continuity of which, however, is interrupted by bays or inlets.

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable seams is from forty to fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. All the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and much of the coal will be available, with due caution and care, in the submarine, as well as in the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous variety, much of it applicable for the manufacture of gas, and comparable, for steam purposes, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is characterized by a greater proportion of combustible matter and less ash; but, on the other hand, it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the Sydney Mines are not only the first established, but by far the most extensive and important. In 1827, these mines came under the exclusive control of the General Mining Association, a London company, who now hold under lease in the district more than 30,000 acres, which are, for the most part, underlaid by large workable seams of coal. From 1827 to the present time, this company have worked their mines regularly and systematically, and in the most skilful and economical manner. Mining operations have been confined to three seams at these mines, of which the principal is the Sydney main seam, about six feet in thickness. An estimate has put the available coal of this seam alone at over 38,000,000 tons. Four miles of railway connect the mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney. The capacity of this mine with the present works is from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum, which may be more than doubled by additional works.

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the General Mining Association, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is underlaid its entire length by several important seams of coal. It is a specially good *gas*-coal, and largely exported for that purpose. The capable production of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum, though not so much, by half, is produced.

The Victoria Mine coal, for house and steam purposes, is among the best in the district. The area is four miles, and the annual average production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, and Little Glace Bay mines are situated a few miles from Sydney Harbour, and are connected with it by a line of railway, and have respectively four, two, and three mile areas. Their average capacity is somewhere about 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, it is not fully worked up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New York and Boston.

The Gowrie and Block-House mines, on Cow Bay, are of importance, the latter being regarded, from the size and quality of the coal seam and its advantageous situation for shipments, as, next to the Sydney Mine, one of the most important and productive in Cape Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine are equal to 1000 tons per day, and 600 tons per day *have* been, in some seasons, delivered from the mine. The coal is extensively exported as a steam and gas coal of superior quality.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company," an association of English capitalists recently formed, has amalgamated under one management with the railway, the mining areas of Lorway, Emery, Reserve, Haven, Lake Balmoral, and Schooner Pond.

The railway, eighteen miles in length, from Sydney Harbour to Schooner Pond passes through, or connects by short branches with, all these mines. The road is a three foot gauge, substantially built, and ballasted with rubble and *slack* coal, and equipped with Fairlie engines and a sufficient number of English four-ton coal-wagons, and is being extended to the port of Louisburg, which will add materially to the value of this coal-field, by furnishing an outlet the whole year round from what must one day be one of the most important coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened in 1873. The property comprises three square miles, a small proportion of which is sea area, but easily accessible from the land. It is situated on the northern side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'Or Lake, a very extensive and deep arm of the sea stretching far into the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-western extremity of the Sydney coal-field, and about thirteen miles distant, on the course of the beds, from the Sydney Mines. Most of the coal-seams of the Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the whole of this distance, and although at the Great Bras d'Or Entrance their direct cutting is seen to have been interrupted, and their course deflected, considerably to the west, it is nevertheless believed on good ground that some of the most important seams of the district underlie the New Campbellton property in a basin-shape, with their outcrops comprised entirely within the area.

Three seams of coal, aggregating twelve feet, are included within a thickness of 110 feet on this property, and considerable coal has been obtained since their opening. Supposing these three seams to maintain their thickness, and to be unaffected by faults, they will underlie, at a moderate and easily workable depth, an area of 1000 acres, and contain 18,000,000 tons of coal, exclusively of the vertical portions of the seams, which may be estimated to contain 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons additional. It is proper to mention, however, that the six-foot seam, where cut and partially worked at the tunnel, is irregular in thickness, and may not prove to be workable throughout its whole extent; but, on the other hand, there are evidences of the existence of other seams lying both above and below those specified. The coal from these mines is shipped from Kelly Cove, a capacious and sheltered harbour three miles from the ocean and close by the mines, with which it is connected by a railway one and a quarter miles long.

The mines of Cumberland County have only lately assumed importance, but recent surveys are proving the coal-fields underlying this region to be very extensive.

The workable seams of coal are numerous, running from two to thirteen feet, with an average dip of thirty degrees. The report of the late Mr. Edward Hartley on the Springhill coal-field, which comprises the most important section of this county, speaks highly of its character and value, as follows:

"An examination of the external character of this coal shows it to be a bituminous coal of a moderately compact texture, and not inclined to fall to pieces or *slack*. Its colour is a bright, brownish black, brilliant except on the faces of the *partings*, which show a few patches of mineral charcoal. But a small proportion of the sample shows a shaly lamination, or tendency to break with the planes of deposition.

"The analyses show this coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, or *fat* caking coals, in character very similar to those of the north of England, known as North Country or Newcastle-Hartley coals.

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, in common with the Newcastle coals which it resembles, an admirable gas-coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals; therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

"The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron-smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in contents of ash and sulphur will compare favourably with that from any coal of the Provinces, the latter being a most important point to consider in its value for iron-smelting."

The Joggins Mine, with an area of two square miles, is situated on the coast at the entrance to Cumberland Basin, and is the oldest in this region, with good shipping facilities, and works capable of an output of about 50,000 tons, but not working up to quite half that amount.

The Scotia Mine has an area of four square miles, but is only lightly worked as yet.

The Springhill coal-field is situated about twenty miles south-east of the Joggins shore. The Springhill Mining Company's area of three square miles has attracted much attention, as being the most important mine yet opened in the recently surveyed district. The great eleven-feet vein in this area has been traced and proved, and a rapid development of the mines of the district is probable.

The Springhill Company have opened their workings successfully. Two slopes have been commenced fifty chains apart. The west one has been driven about 420 feet, and the requisite pumping and winding machinery erected. The engine is a single sixteen inch cylinder with a four feet six-inch stroke, geared three to one, and driving a nine-feet drum. Engines of a heavier class and more permanent character are in course of erection at the east slope, where in future the principal output is expected to be made.

A good deal of coal is being marketed by means of the Springhill branch, four miles in length, of the Intercolonial Railway; but when the completion of the Springhill and Parrsboro' Railway opens communication with a good port of shipment, it will enable them to ship to the New England markets, and compete with the Cape Breton coals for gas-making purposes.

The capable production of this mine depends on the extent of the works erected. The seams of coal are abundant to supply exhaustless quantities.

The Springhill and Parrsboro' Mining and Railway Company, who are building the road before alluded to, and the General Mining Association, and others, have large areas in this field awaiting development.

Borings and surveys made in 1874, by Mr. Scott Barlow, have shown the existence of many valuable seams from six to thirteen feet in these properties, which will no doubt be soon actively mined.

The mines of the remaining counties of Nova Scotia require no special notice.

The total output of all the mines is from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons per annum. Those of Inverness County are of extent and value, with a bituminous coal of excellent quality, but hitherto their development has been retarded by the want of a port of shipment, a fault which is likely soon to be remedied by the construction of a railway connecting the coal-mines of Broad Cove, Mabou, and other parts of the county with a shipping-port on the Strait of Canso, and the railway system of Nova Scotia.

The great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex stur-

ated near the boundary-line between the counties of York and Charlotte, embracing fully one third of the area of the Province.

Much of it is yet unexplored in detail, but a survey was begun, in 1873, of the counties of Queen and Sunbury, and part of York, which it is intended to extend over the whole area. The coal formation of New Brunswick is divided by the reports into three series, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous formations, with a base of conglomerate rocks.

The limestones which are so common in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia here appear to be generally wanting, but the red conglomerates and sandstones which accompany these limestones are universally distributed, making a close lithological resemblance to the underlying series of the Pictou coal-measures. No extensive mining operations have yet been carried on in the district under survey, though several small mines are opened, and coal to a considerable amount is taken out at points near Grand Lake and on the Newcastle River. In this area the coal-croppings are numerous, and the country is everywhere occupied by the strata of the Middle Carboniferous formation (productive coal measures).

On the Salmon River, coal was mined nearly two centuries ago by the French; and on the North Branch several good indications are seen, and on Coal Creek mines have been worked to some extent.

West of the St. John River, coal-seams are exposed at various points on the Nerepis River.

A valuable seam has lately been opened, called the Clones Coal-seam, near the source of the Nerepis, and with easy communications to a market. On the Otnabog and Mercereau brooks, in the same locality, outcrops of coal exist.

The total area of this district over which workable seams of coal may be looked for, is over 1900 square miles, and we cannot do better than quote from the report of the surveys of 1872-73 a few words on this point, to show (as a curiosity of figures to the uninitiated) the calculations of the possible enormous quantity of coal beneath:

"We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various out-crops of coal met with over this area, and at widely separated points (such as Clones, the Washademoak, Otnabog, Little River, Nashwaak River, etc.), belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favour such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighbourhood of the last-named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the areas of the Newcastle, Salmon River, and Coal Creek coal-fields are about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal-seam, and 70.4 lbs. as the weight of a cubic foot of coal (the specific gravity being 1.27), and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,045,147 tons.

"It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal-fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal-seam on Little River in Sunbury County, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, renders this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the productive measures, and more particularly where the Newer coal formation exists, is underlaid by the same seam. Supposing this to be the case, and deducting one-third for the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 3,510,430,357 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio."

It is to be regretted that the report of the surveys of this region made by Professors Bailey and Matthews during 1874, could not also be obtained in time for this article, as being likely to show more particular developments.

There exists also in Hillsboro' County, New Brunswick, a famous mine of coal called the Albert Mine, which produces coal largely impregnated with oil, and of extraordinary gas-producing qualities. It has long been disputed whether this was a bed or a true vein, but the late Mr. Hartley, of the Geological Survey, confirms by his report the view taken by Dr. Dawson and others, that it is indisputably a vein. When the discussion first arose, the mine was only 300 feet deep, and worked 300 feet on the strike; now it is 1300 feet deep, and worked over half a mile on the strike. This coal, called Albertite, is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton, while of gas the yield is 14,500 feet, of superior illuminating power.

Coal has been found, and is supposed to exist in large quantities in the North-west Territories, but as yet of the actual extent little is really known. In 1873, Mr. Selwyn conducted an exploration from Fort Garry in Manitoba to the Rocky Mountain House, returning by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg, and Mr. Robert Bell made a survey between Red River and the South Saskatchewan, and between Red River and Lake Superior.

From these reports we gather all that is yet known of these coal-deposits, which are likely, at no distant day, to be of great value in assisting in the settlement and development of the North-west, and in serving perhaps as sources of a fuel supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote the finding "on the North Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Rocky Mountain House, of a number of flat-lying workable seams of good coal; one of them measuring, in two exposures upwards of four miles apart, from eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and very favourably situated for working." Also farther down the stream, "at about a mile and a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on the left bank, a seam of excellent coal crops out, said to be from two to three feet thick. A considerable quantity of coal has been raised from it for use in the forge at the fort, for which purpose it is found to answer well. It is a hard, bright, jet-like coal, and does not split up on exposure like that from most of the other beds in the vicinity. The analyses of seams which crop in the banks of the river, between Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show that the lignite coals of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superior to those met with farther to the south, along the boundary-line, and in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The latter appear to be all of Tertiary age; whether the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, or Cretaceous, is at present uncertain." He also says, "There can be no question that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the Athabasca River and on the south by the Red Deer River, there exists a vast coal-field covering an area of not less than 25,000 square miles; and beneath a large portion of this area we may expect to find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, and often, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very favourably situated for working by levels from the surface.

"These coals may all be classed as brown coals, although in physical character they mostly resemble bituminous coals of the true Carboniferous. Regarded as brown coals, they may all be considered the best of their kind.

"As a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purposes, including cooking as well as warming, the coal in general answers very well. It kindles and burns freely, making a bright fire with a yellow blaze and comparatively little smoke."

Comparing recent investigations with the report of the late Professor James T. Hodge on the coal-mines of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, which are now being largely worked, there appears every reason to believe that those seams undoubtedly belong to what may be regarded as only the southern prolongation of one vast and wide spread coal-bearing formation, extending, with but few interruptions and with wonderful uniformity of character, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean for thousands of miles along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Between the Red River and South Saskatchewan, lignites were found at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not of as good a character as the brown coals above mentioned. Similar coals were also found in the Souris Valley.

We have only now to notice the extensive coal-fields of British Columbia.

The coal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island may be divided into two subordinate troughs, the north-western being described as the Comox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal-field. The coal is of a true bituminous character, the veins or seams running through strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous shale. The Comox area, on the north-western end of the island, extends from Brown's River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the north-west, to Sable River on the south-east, on which the Baynes Sound Coal-mine is situated, and it also includes Denman and Hornby islands. The Union and Beaufort mines in this area are raising large quantities of coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine operations are also carried on extensively. The seams of coal vary from nine inches to ten feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at Nanaimo are on a six-foot seam, and they work other seams also at Newcastle Island. These mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum with the present facilities. The Nanaimo area includes a number of islands, on some of which mines have been opened.

Coal has also been found on the mainland near Chilliwack River, but nothing is known of its thickness or extent.

In Queen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthracite*, occurring in strata with black argillaceous shale and grey trap or sandstone, with nodules of ironstone interstratified with the shale. The Queen Charlotte Coal-Mining Company have for some time undertaken to mine this coal for export, but with only partial success. This may be improved by more careful management and surveys.

The coal trade of this Province is yet in its infancy, and with more thorough surveys and improved mining it must soon develop into an industry of the first importance. The output of the mines of the Province for 1874 was less than 100,000 tons, but with the advantages of position, and the markets of California and the Lower Pacific coast open to supply, there should be a large increase in production before long.

*Bituminous shales* exist in large masses at Collingwood in Ontario, where works were erected for their distillation, and they produced oil in quantities equal to about three per cent. of the rock. At Bosanquet they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or about ten gallons to the ton. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said to be rich in oil.

New Brunswick possesses some very rich bituminous shales, the Blackband, in Albert County, yielding sixty three gallons of crude oil to the ton. Others on the Memramcook yield thirty-seven gallons. The Blackband shales are also capable of yielding 7500 cubic feet of gas per ton, or about one-half the quantity afforded by the mineral Albertite. There are rich beds of these shales in King's, Albert, and Westmoreland counties.

*Petroleum* occurs in the limestones of both the Trenton group of the Lower Silurian series, and the Carniferous formation of the Devonian series, and it is from the latter that the oil-springs of Ontario take their source.

At Enniskillen, Bothwell, Petrolia, and other towns of Western Ontario, immense numbers of wells have been sunk, and the capital employed in the production and refining of petroleum is over $15,000,000, with an annual yield which has risen to 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, and twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of refined petroleum. Petroleum is also found largely diffused through Gaspé in Quebec, but little has been done in its development comparatively, although a few hundred thousand gallons are yearly produced. In Manitoba and the North-west, from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan Valley, and to the north of it, lies a great belt of palæozoic rocks with an average width of sixty to seventy miles, and extending in British territory from the forty-ninth parallel to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Almost the only reliable information relating to this region north of the Saskatchewan is to be found in the narratives of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Richardson, published respectively in 1801 and 1851, and who observed "bituminous fountains"; but Mr. Selwyn, in his late report, says: "In the comparatively few localities where the rocks composing it have been examined they appear to be characterized, like the formations of the same age in Western Canada, by deposits of salt and petroleum, giving rise to copious springs of these valuable materials. And there seems but little doubt that Canada has here a salt and oil bearing region surpassing in extent and productive capacity any hitherto developed on the American continent."

*Peat* exists in great deposits in Quebec, in the plains along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is of a gradual vegetable growth often resting on a layer of shell marl. The largest deposits occur near Chambly, St. Sulpice, Longueuil, and Ile Verte. On the island of Anticosti there is a deposit of excellent quality of over a hundred and sixty square miles, and from three to ten feet thick. Some of the peat-bogs are being worked to advantage of late years by large companies formed in Montreal.

In Ontario, large deposits are found at Nepean, Gloucester, Westmeath, and other points.

Extensive deposits of peat presenting the same features as those of Quebec occur in New Brunswick, in St. John County, on the Mispec Barrens, along the coast near Musquash Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the line of railway near St. Stephen's.

## VI. REFRACTORY MINERALS.

Those minerals which are used in the construction of furnaces, or generally for withstanding heat, are technically called *refractory substances*. First in order comes

*Plumbago*, or graphite, commonly known as black-lead, which receives several applications in the arts. The finer varieties, used for pencils, command a very high price; the inferior qualities are used for preventing friction in machinery, and for stove-polish. The most important use, however, is for the manufacture of crucibles and melting-pots, and for small furnaces for assayers and chemists.

The plumbago of Canada is a pure crystalline plumbago, and is found principally in the Eastern Townships, and at Grenville and Buckingham, where valuable mines are worked. It is also found at Burgess and North Elmsley, in Ontario, and near Kingston. At a few points in New Brunswick this mineral is found in available quantities. The largest deposit is in the vicinity of St. John, near Portland, on the Straight Shore, where for many years the mines have yielded largely a plumbago well suited for foundry facings and stove-polish. In the vicinity of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, plumbago is also found and exported.

*Mica* occurs in the limestones and altered rocks of the Eastern Townships at Grenville, where mines are opened. At North Burgess in Ontario, also, a valuable mica-mine is worked, where plates of unusually large size have been obtained. The value of mica depends upon the size, transparency, and perfection of the plates. It is frequently found in large masses, which may be separated into thin, transparent plates. Mica in this form, as is well known, receives various applications in the arts, being employed for the fronts of stoves, for lanterns, and for the chimneys of lamps. As it is not liable to be broken by concussion, it is also used instead of glass in the windows of ships of war; and it has received several other applications of less importance.

*Soapstone*, or steatite, is used for an infinite variety of purposes such as small furnaces, stove-linings, culinary vessels, water-pipes, cistern-linings, and, when heated and made harder and polished, it is used for gas-burners, buttons, etc.

In Quebec, a workable bed exists at Potton, in the Missisquoi Valley, and, no doubt, in other parts of the same magnesian band. A variety called pyrallolite is found at Grenville and on the Saguenay. Another variety, less refractory and less unctuous than true steatite, but applicable to many of the same uses, is potstone. At Bolton and Broughton, beds of this pure, compact chlorite are met with, having a breadth of twenty feet, from which large blocks and plates may be cut by a common mill-saw.

*Soapstone*, and sand suitable for constructing furnaces and smelting metals, are to be found in many parts of Canada. In the nearly

pure siliceous sandstone at Grès Rapids, on the St. Maurice, blocks of large size are found, and used in the iron furnaces of that vicinity. Moulders' sand is also found here, and at Laval, near Quebec. At Pittsburg, in Ontario, large quantities of stone for iron workers is quarried, and at Perth, Brockville, and Owen Sound, moulders' sand exists in large quantities. It is also found at Windsor, and other points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

### VII. MATERIALS FOR BRICKS, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Under this head may be noticed the clays for the manufacture of common bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware. No clays fit for the finer kinds of pottery have as yet been found in the country.

Clays suited for the manufacture of bricks are found in a vast number of places throughout the Province. In Ontario, the clays are divided into two classes. The older and underlying deposit is comparatively free from oxide of iron, and yields white bricks, which generally, however, have a somewhat yellowish tinge. The white-brick clay is unconformably overlaid by another deposit, which gives red bricks. These white bricks, which are more esteemed than the red, are made in a great many localities, from the shore of Lake Huron as far eastward as Brockville. The average number of bricks made annually in Toronto is from fifteen to twenty millions, of which from seven to ten millions are white bricks.

In Quebec, the two kinds of clay which are distinguished in the West are no longer met with; but an extensive deposit of marine clay extends throughout the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and furnishes everywhere material for bricks. The two principal manufacturers at Montreal produce each about ten millions of bricks annually. Some beds of these clays are employed for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, which is manufactured at many places in either Province. Drain tiles for agricultural purposes are also made at several places.

The white siliceous sandstone of the Potsdam formation affords, in many places, a material sufficiently pure for the manufacture of glass.

The specimens of this stone from Vaudreuil have attracted the attention of English glass manufacturers, who import a similar material from the United States, and who have made inquiries as to the price at which the sandstone could be furnished in England. A successful glass factory has since been established at Vaudreuil.

Good marine clays, furnishing material for bricks, are to be found at very many places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that they may be considered as generally obtainable for local use.

Fire-clay is met with beneath the coal-seams in the Newcastle district of New Brunswick, and has been shipped to some extent to St. John, but less attention has been devoted to it than its value and accessibility deserve.

Good red-brick clays exist at Fort Garry in Manitoba, and will be of considerable value to that Province, if care is taken in the proper mixture of suitable sand, and in burning.

Brick-clays exist near Victoria in British Columbia, and at many other parts of the coast, as at Comox Harbour and elsewhere.

### VIII. CEMENTS AND MORTARS.

Under this head come the ordinary limestones and those suitable for making water-lime.

The Lower Silurian limestones of the Chazy formation and of the Trenton group afford, throughout their distribution, abundant material for the manufacture of lime, and they are extensively burned in many parts of the Dominion. From their general purity, and from their freedom from iron and magnesia, they yield a white lime well adapted for making fine mortar, for whitening walls, for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of coal-gas.

The Middle and Upper Silurian limestones of Ontario are generally magnesian, and have the composition of dolomite. When burned, they yield a meagre or magnesian lime, which is for the most part very free from impurities. These magnesian limes yield very strong mortar, but are considered to be less proper for agricultural purposes than those which contain no magnesia.

The limestones of the Laurentian series are very important, both from their extent and from the fact that wherever they occur the same region presents fertile valleys fit for cultivation.

*Hydraulic cements* are artificially made by mingling chalk or other carbonate of lime with a proper quantity of clay, and calcining the mixture. Where, however, natural admixtures of clay and carbonate of lime can be obtained in abundance, it is more advantageous to employ them than to resort to artificial preparations. When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it yields a lime possessing hydraulic properties, which increase with the proportion of clay; and when this amounts to one-third of the lime, the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Magnesian limes yield hydraulic cements equally good with those of pure lime.

Argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements, are known in many parts of Canada. Valuable quarries are found at Gaspé, at Quebec City, and other points in that Province, and at Napean, Kingston, Thorold (an exceptionally good cement), Oneida, Brantford, and on Lake Huron in the Province of Ontario. Limestones, both of the ordinary and magnesian sorts, and of every shade from pure white to one which, from disseminated graphite, is nearly black, form thick deposits at the narrows of the St. John River in New Brunswick, and many large quarries are worked. Through the whole coastal group very pure white carbonates of lime are found in Charlotte and King's counties, the Nerepis River, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are also found at Woodstock, Canterbury, and the north-western counties.

In Nova Scotia also, good limestones are found in Cumberland County, and near Windsor and Halifax, and at Big Bras d'Or and other parts of Cape Breton. In Manitoba and the North-west they abound near many of the lakes and rivers.

Limestones are abundant in British Columbia, both in Vancouver Island and the mainland, in those parts which have come under survey. They are of both grey and white descriptions, and afford an excellent building-lime.

### IX. GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS.

These consist of millstones employed for grinding grain, and, secondly, of stones used for grinding, sharpening, cutting, and polishing metals and stones. Besides these, mention may be made of garnet rock, sometimes used as a substitute for emery, and which occurs in Canada at Bay St. Paul and St. Jerome, in Quebec.

The French buhrstone, which is preferred to all other materials for the construction of mills for grinding grain, is a peculiar chert-like siliceous rock, having a porous or cellular texture, which renders its surface especially adapted for the purpose.

In the Laurentian series in Canada, however, a cellular chert of this kind occurs in large veins, apparently of aqueous origin, cutting the intrusive syenite of Grenville. The chert, which much resembles the French buhrstone in its character, has been pronounced to be equally well fitted for the manufacture of millstones. The portions at the surface are, however, injured by the weather: and the difficulties of quarrying the material from a vein in the hard syenite are such that it would probably prove more expensive than the imported buhrstone.

In various parts of the country, millstones, inferior to the French stones, but answering a very good purpose, are made from different hard siliceous rocks. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, on the Saguenay, at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points in Quebec, millstones of a good quality have been made from the quartzose conglomerates or granitoid gneiss rocks.

At Cayuga in Ontario good millstones are manufactured, and some points on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar character.

For *grindstones and whetstones*, a sandstone well adapted is found in Ontario at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; and in Quebec, at Whetstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetstone Island in Lake Memphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and Oxford.

In New Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality for making millstones or grindstones may be obtained in the Lower Carboniferous or millstone-grit series of rocks, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Quarries have been opened at Shepody Bay and neighbouring points.

In Nova Scotia the quarries of Minudie yield excellent grindstones and scythe-stones, which are largely manufactured for export.

### X. BUILDING STONES.

Of these Canada possesses an abundance, both for common and decorative architecture.

Granite, syenite, and gneiss may be considered together, inasmuch as they pass into one another.

In Quebec, one of the most beautiful granites is to be found in the township of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an area of about six square miles. This granite is a rather fine grained and uniform mixture of white orthoclase and white quartz, with a sparing amount of black mica, giving a light grey colour to the mass. The rock is free from iron pyrites, and appears to be but little affected by the weather. It is capable of being easily split by wedges into blocks of almost any required size. This stone appears to compare favourably with the best granites of Great Britain and of New England. Although granite is more expensive to quarry and to dress than limestone, its superior beauty and durability cause it to be preferred for structures destined to be of a lasting nature; and the facilities now offered by railways enable these beautiful granites of the eastern region to find their way into all the Canadian markets.

Granite similar to the above is found at Barnston and Barford, and in many localities around the St. Francis and Megantic rivers.

Among the intrusive rocks of the Laurentian series, is a reddish syenite having an area of about thirty-six miles among the Laurentian rocks in the townships of Grenville, Chatham, and Wentworth. It is composed chiefly of a deep flesh red orthoclase feldspar, and a greenish-black cleavable hornblende.

A very fine variety of syenite is obtained from Barrow Island in the St. Lawrence near Gananoque; and it is said to be common in numerous small islands from this nearly to Brockville. It differs from the last in containing but a small proportion of greenish hornblende. The quartz, which is more abundant than in the Grenville syenite, is somewhat bluish and opalescent; and this, with the rarity of the hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter red colour, which is very agreeable to the eye, and resembles that of the red Aberdeen granite.

The gneiss of the Laurentian series is in many localities well fitted for building purposes; but it occurs in districts removed from the towns, and has received but few applications.

*Sandstones* capable of being employed for building purposes abound in Lake Superior and through the Huronian series. At Lyn near Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, from which sandstone was procured for the new houses of Parliament in Ottawa, as also from similar quarries at Nepean. A belt of sandstone strata, from two to ten feet thick in its different beds, and known as the Grey-band, extends from Queenston to Collingwood, and from this sandstone University College in Toronto was built.

In the Province of Quebec, at Gaspé, on Anticosti Island, and at Vaudreuil, quarries of fine sandstone are to be found in abundance.

In New Brunswick, many excellent granites are obtained from those of the Laurentian system. At Eagle's Cliff, and at St. George in Charlotte County, in the Nerepis Valley, and on the St. Croix River, quarries producing excellent stone for architectural purposes exist. Sandstones of various textures and colours are abundant through the southern counties. The best is an olive-grey freestone in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Red freestones are found at Lepreau, and grey sandstones of a harder character in the county of St. John. Sandstones of fine building quality are found in Nova Scotia at Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

The good grey *limestones* suitable for building are of frequent occurrence. The principal points worked for supply in Quebec are at Grenville Grand Isle, Caughnawaga, and Pointe Claire. Large quarries are open near Montreal, derived from the grey beds of the Trenton formation. The band has a thickness of from eight to twelve feet, made up of beds of from three to eighteen inches. From these are derived the stones used in the best buildings of Montreal. Farther down the St. Lawrence, these limestones are to be found at very many points, and also at Murray Bay, the Saguenay, and Anticosti.

In Ontario, these limestones are to be found at Niagara and Guelph,—where the quarries are exceptionally good,—at Owen Sound, Brantford, and, in the eastern part of the Province, at Brockville, Bowmanville, Kingston, and Cornwall.

In North-western Ontario and Manitoba, supplies of good building limestones and sandstones are to be found on Lake Nipigon, the Black Sturgeon River, and elsewhere. The limestones of the parish of Portland and the narrows of the St. John in New Brunswick, already mentioned for lime and cements, will undoubtedly yield good material for building purposes.

In the valley of the Nerepis and the north-western counties, excellent building limestones are found, and in Nova Scotia they are also sufficiently abundant over most localities heretofore noticed.

In British Columbia, very beautiful crystalline limestones for building purposes, furnishing blocks of great size, are found at Mount Mark above Horne Lake, and at Texada Island.

At Yale, on the Fraser River, a very fine, greyish white building granite is observed, and limestone suitable for building is found both here and on the Thompson River. At Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, most valuable grey sandstone quarries are worked for export to San Francisco and to Victoria.

*Marbles.*—The name of marble is applied to those varieties of limestone which, from their fineness of texture and colour, and from their susceptibility of polish, are proper for decorative architecture, or for sculpture. Marbles may consist either of pure or of magnesian carbonate of lime. The presence of foreign minerals generally renders a limestone unfit for use as a marble; but serpentine, which does not differ much from carbonate of lime in hardness, is often intermingled with it, and gives rise to some fine varieties of marble. This mineral may greatly predominate over the limestone, or even exclude it altogether; thus giving rise to serpentine rock, or ophiolite, which through these admixtures passes into the marbles proper. As all of these have about the same hardness, and are employed for similar uses, they are not unfrequently confounded under the technical name of marble. The great variety of Canadian marbles, and the beauty of many of them, has attracted particular attention abroad; and the collection of Canadian marbles was especially commended in the Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1862. A fine collection is now exhibited at the Geological Museum in Montreal.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series yield in many cases a strong white marble, which, although not generally fine enough for statuary, is well fitted for purposes of decoration. Among the localities on the Ottawa may be mentioned the Calumet Falls, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; which last has been employed for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Portions of the Portage du Fort marble are of a tolerably fine grain, pure white in colour, and of a quality well fitted for all purposes but that of statuary. Near Beverley, in the township of Bastard, beds of this limestone are wrought as a marble for tombstones. It is strongly coherent, but greyish white in colour, and contains small spangles of mica and of graphite.

Many fine varieties of serpentine marbles are found in Quebec through the Eastern Townships, and at Melbourne, Orford, and St. Joseph, at St. Lin, St. Dominique, St. Armand, and Dudswell. These marbles are of infinite variety of shade and colour, pure white, dove grey, red, brown, black, or of variegated tints, and they take a fine polish.

In Ontario at Cornwall, Barrie, and Arnprior are fine marbles of similar character. Marbles of crystalline texture admixed with bands of yellowish green and dark green serpentine are found in New Brunswick on the St. John River, but blocks large enough for ornamental purposes are difficult to obtain. For this reason the beds at Long Island on the west side of the river, opened some years since by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, have been abandoned, although the product obtained in small blocks was of considerable beauty.

In British Columbia, many of the white limestones on the mainland are of the fineness of texture and the hardness of marble; and in Vancouver Island, at Horne Lake, the limestone rocks produce a great variety of excellent ornamental marbles, suitable for almost all purposes. They are all more or less crystalline, and of white, whitish, dove-grey, and bluish colours; but none of the beds, so far

as observed, are sufficiently white and fine-grained to afford statuary marble. As a material for building purposes it could not be surpassed, as regards durability and the size of the blocks which could be obtained. Some of the beds present faces of from thirty to fifty feet in breadth, without, so far as could be seen, a single flaw or crack. The Qualicum River, which discharges Horne Lake, would afford any amount of water-power for driving all the machinery required for cutting, dressing, and polishing the marble. The limestone cliffs are from a mile and a half to three miles from the outlet of the lake.

*Flagstones* are to be obtained from many of the stratified rocks already mentioned as building-stones or marbles, the thinner beds being well fitted for floors, hearths, walks, and crossings.

Among the crystalline rocks of the Eastern Townships, the mica slates of Sutton Mountain will doubtless afford, in some parts, good flagstones.

The higher rocks on the west side of Memphremagog Lake, at Potton Ferry, and on the east side for some miles above the outlet, afford beds of a greyish-brown, somewhat calcareous sandstone, which splits readily into slabs, some of them as thin as two inches. These may be obtained of almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The slabs are very regular in thickness, but their surfaces are somewhat rough, and would require a little dressing. Great quantities of these stones might be easily obtained along the lake-shore.

On both sides of the Rivière du Loup for some miles above its junction with the Chaudière, beds of fine-grained, dark bluish-grey sandstones are met with, some of which divide with the bedding into layers sufficiently thin for roofing-slates, while others would yield excellent flagstones, which may be obtained five or six feet long, by two or three feet wide, and not more than an inch in thickness. Similar flagstones and slates are met with at many other points in Quebec.

In Ontario, the Hudson River group furnishes thin-bedded sandstones fitted for flagging, which are exposed on the banks of the rivers falling into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Toronto, and in other parts of its distribution farther west. The grey band of the Clinton formation affords along its outcrop thin beds of sandstones, which are well fitted for flagging, and are extensively used for that purpose in Toronto and in Hamilton.

In New Brunswick, material suitable for flagging is found in the sandstones of the St. John group, and in some of the northern counties.

In Nova Scotia they are procured from the thinner beds of the sandstones mentioned for building purposes, in Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

Flagstones for both the domestic and San Francisco markets are obtained at Newcastle Island in British Columbia, in any quantity and of very large size.

*Roofing-slates.*—Extensive quarries of slates for the roofing of houses, and of a quality in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates, have within the last few years been opened in Quebec on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Walton in the township of Melbourne, and good quarries are also found on the St. Francis River, and at Rivière du Loup.

In Ontario, good roofing-slates have been obtained on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the east shore of Lake Nipigon.

In New Brunswick, the only slates suitable for roofing are the pale-grey micaceous argillites of Charlotte and Queen's counties.

A band of slate well adapted for this purpose runs through Charlotte County eastward, and is well exposed at Basswood Ridge, Oak Hill, Jerusalem Settlement, and Hampstead on the St. John River.

In Nova Scotia, a band of good slate occurs near Weymouth.

## XI. MATERIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Under this title may be considered certain porphyries, and other feldspathic and siliceous rocks, which are capable of being employed for vases, tables, inlaid work, and for various articles of ornament. The hardness of these materials, and the consequent cost of cutting and polishing them, prevents their employment to any great extent, and causes the preference to be given, in many cases, to marbles and to serpentine. The latter, from its softness, and from the ease with which it is cut and turned in a lathe with the aid of ordinary tools, is much employed in various countries for ornamental purposes. Some of the varieties of serpentine which are found at Melbourne, and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships, are apparently well fitted for such uses. The recent application of a variety of diamond to the turning of stones in a lathe has, however, greatly facilitated the working of these harder materials, which are now fashioned into shape at much less expense than formerly. Few countries afford more beautiful or more numerous varieties of hard rocks of this kind than Canada: among these are the porphyries, the labradorite, and other opalescent feldspars.

The agates which are common in the amygdaloidal rocks of Lake Superior, and are abundant in the form of pebbles along the shores of Thunder Bay, and of Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands, admit of being cut for ornaments. They are often of considerable size, and exhibit a fine variety of colours. The agates which are found in the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation are scattered abundantly along the coast where this rock prevails, and are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles. They are of small size, but are often of fine colours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, however, are very common in many countries, and, unless of considerable size and perfection, they have but little value.

*Gems.*—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems. The zircons or hyacinths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville are occasionally transparent, and have a fine colour; and the presence of small portions of red and blue varieties of corundum in these same limestones in Burgess may also be noticed. This mineral constitutes the gems known as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of remark that the sapphire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in similar crystalline limestones. The transparent green garnet of Orford, which owes its colour to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met with only in small crystals; but if found of large size, it would constitute a gem as beautiful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in some parts on the coast of Lake Superior; but the specimens hitherto brought from that region have seldom been sufficiently fine in colour for the jeweller's use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, which are sometimes cut and polished for ornaments, are nothing more than rock crystal.

Beautiful varieties of porphyry are found in Quebec at Grenville and Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent labrador-feldspar, so called from the region where it was first noticed, is found on Lake Huron, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

*Jasper.*—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of Sherbrooke, and is traced for a considerable distance, having in some parts a breadth of six feet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes small grains of red hematite, and occasionally passes into a jaspery iron ore. In the parts exposed, this jasper does not appear to be sufficiently compact to be wrought for ornamental purposes. A small bed of jasper occurs imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle. Its colours are dark green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrated by small veins of white chalcedony. This jasper is compact and uniform in its texture, and receives a good polish. In some parts, the reddish-brown base is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The jasper conglomerate of the Huronian series is fine in texture, and often brilliant in colour, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and receives a polish which makes it well fitted for ornamental purposes. Great beds of this jasper conglomerate are met with on the north shore of Lake Huron, where rounded masses of it, often of large size, are also found. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in New Brunswick at Washademoak Lake near Taft's Cove.

In New Brunswick, some of the granites, marbles, and serpentines mentioned for architectural uses may also be employed for decorative purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the range of intrusive granites extending from Digdequash River through the Nerepis Hills to the St. John River in Queen's County, and about Lake Utopia and the Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic granites will compare, in depth and richness of colour, with the highly esteemed red granite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of uniform texture and beauty of colour are frequently seen in the south-western counties. Beds of a valuable character are seen about the Chimook Lakes on the St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash and Magaguadavic, and also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin Creek in Queen's County.

## XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

A very fine-grained and compact limestone is required for the purposes of lithography, and beds having these characters are found in the Birdseye and Black River formation, at the base of the Trenton group throughout a considerable part of its distribution, from Hungerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in Ontario. In the township of Marmora, there is a section of about twenty feet of light grey limestone, which is compact, with a conchoidal fracture, and holds no organic remains. Some of the beds contain numerous small lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are marked with crystallites. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is extremely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic stone of excellent quality. It has been repeatedly tried by lithographers, both in Canada and England, with most satisfactory results. It is probable that equally good material for the purpose may be found in other parts of this band, which may be traced for about a hundred miles.

Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, well fitted for lithographic purposes, have lately been found among the dolomites of the Onondaga formation in the township of Brant.

The stone from this formation, being magnesian, is attacked by acids more gently and with less effervescence than ordinary limestone. This peculiarity in the action of acids, which are employed in the lithographic process, is said to be an advantage.

## XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS.

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada abound in mineral springs, a great number of which have been submitted to chemical analysis, and may for convenience be arranged in six classes, according to their chemical composition. In the first three classes, chlorides predominate; in the fourth, carbonates; and in the fifth and sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The waters of the first, second, and sixth classes are neutral; those of the third and fourth are alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.

Nowhere else has such a complete systematic examination of the waters of a region, and of a great geological series, been made as in Canada, and the extended series of analyses given in the volumes of the Geology of Canada obtain an additional importance from the fact that the waters are derived from palæozoic strata, which prepares us to find certain points of difference between these waters and those of other countries, for the most part belonging to more recent geological formations.

The brine-springs of the first class are altogether unlike those of England, Germany, and the State of New York. In all of these, common salt greatly predominates, and the earthy chlorides form but a very small portion of the solid contents; while in the waters of the first class in Canada, these chlorides constitute more than one half of the saline ingredients. The brine-springs of other regions are supposed to arise from the solution of rock salts, which occur in beds, or in crystals disseminated through the strata, as in the saliferous marls of the Onondaga formation. In the process of crystallization the common salt separates from the earthy chlorides, and hence the brine-springs of New York, which have their source in this formation, are solutions of chloride of sodium, with but very little impurity. The brine-springs of the Lower Silurian limestones of Canada, on the contrary, may be supposed to represent the composition of the ancient ocean in which these early strata were deposited. The action of the carbonate of soda from feldspathic rocks, through long ages, has since decomposed the greater part of the chloride of calcium of the ocean, replacing it by chloride of sodium, and forming the carbonate of lime of which vast limestone formations have been built up. The mineral waters of the second class, which are distinguished by containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia, and but very little carbonate of lime, seem, from numerous analyses, to be very rare in Germany. Though the number of springs submitted to examination has been very large, they form but a small portion of those which are known to exist through the country, and we can but briefly enumerate the most important.

The first class includes saline waters containing chloride of sodium, with large portions of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, sometimes with sulphates. The carbonates of lime and magnesia are either present only in very small quantities, or are altogether wanting. These waters are generally very bitter to the taste, and always contain portions of bromides and iodides.

The waters of the first class are characterized by the presence of great quantities of chlorides of magnesium and calcium; amounting, in several cases, to more than one-half the solid contents of the water. This composition is altogether unlike that of any waters hitherto studied. The water of the Dead Sea offers some resemblance to these curious brine-springs, in its large amount of chloride of magnesium; but it differs in containing a much smaller proportion of chloride of calcium, and a larger quantity of chloride of potassium; resembling in this respect the bittern of sea-water, in which, from the separation of the chloride of sodium, the potash has accumulated. The occasionally large proportion of iodine in these brine-springs is especially worthy of notice.

Among the most notable springs of this class are those of St. Catharine's, Ont. A well was sunk here some years since in the hope of obtaining brine for the manufacture of salt. The brine is so much charged with lime and magnesia salts as to be unfit for this purpose, but it has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of many diseases. It is used at the well both internally and externally, and is also evaporated to small volume and sent over the country in a concentrated form. A second well was opened afterwards, of a water similar to the other, but somewhat less strong. Large sanitary establishments have been opened at these wells.

An attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt from a well of the first class in the village of Ancaster, Ont., but, from the large amount of earthy chlorides, the purification was found to be difficult. At Hallowell and Whitby, in Ontario, and at St. Benoit and Bay St. Paul, in Quebec, springs exist of very bitter and saline properties, but with varying proportions of bromine and iodine.

The second class includes a large number of saline waters, which differ from the first in containing, besides the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, considerable portions of bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter carbonate generally predominating. Small quantities of oxide of iron, and of baryta and strontia, are frequently present. These waters generally contain much smaller proportions of earthy chlorides than the first class, and are therefore less bitter, and more pleasant to the taste.

The springs of Plantagenet, in Ontario, and St. Léon and Ste. Geneviève, in Quebec, are notable examples of this class. The waters of the former are largely sent over the country, and are highly esteemed as medicinal waters. There are here several springs of nearly similar analysis.

The spring at St. Léon contains sufficient carbonate of iron to give it a chalybeate taste, and those of Ste. Geneviève are remarkable for the large proportion of iodides which they contain.

At Caledonia Springs, Ont., one of the four waters which have made this place noted for medicinal resort is of this class.

The Lanoraie spring (Quebec) is remarkable for the considerable proportion of salts of baryta and strontia which the water contains.

At Assumption, Baie du Febvre, Berthier, St. Eustache, and Sabrevoise, in Quebec, and at Kingston, Ancaster, and Gloucester, in Ontario, springs of this class have been examined; those of Kingston partaking also largely of the characteristics of waters of the first class.

The third class includes those saline waters which contain, besides chloride of sodium, a portion of carbonate of soda, with bicarbonates of lime and magnesia. Small amounts of baryta, strontia, and of boracic and phosphoric acids, are often present in these waters, and bromides and iodides are very rarely wanting.

At Caledonia Springs, a watering-place of some note in Ontario, the three springs, known as the Gas Spring, the Saline Spring, and the White Sulphur Spring, are of this class. Varennes, a watering-place eighteen miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, possesses

two similar springs, which are largely resorted to. Baie du Febvre, Ste. Martine, Beloeil, Chambly, and the Providence Spring of Ste. Hyacinthe, are examples of this class in Quebec; and Fitzroy, Hawkesbury, Henryville, and Rawdon, in Ontario.

The waters of the fourth class differ from the last in containing but a small proportion of chloride of sodium, while the carbonate of soda predominates. These waters generally contain a much smaller amount of solid matters than those of the previous classes, and have not a very marked taste until evaporated to a small volume, when they are found to be strongly alkaline.

A remarkable spring of this class occurs near Chambly, where the water overflows in a small stream from a well eight or ten feet deep. The water is slightly thermal and carbonate of soda forms more than one-half of the solid contents of the water, which also affords evidences of bromine, iodine, strontia, and baryta.

The spring at St. Ours is remarkable for the large proportion of 26 per cent. of the solid matter being potash salts.

The other chief examples in this Province (Quebec) are at the St. John suburb of the city of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Joly, and Nicolet, and an example also is found at Scarborough, in York County, Ontario.

The fifth class includes acid waters, which are remarkable for containing a large proportion of free sulphuric acid, with sulphates of lime, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. These springs, which are few in number, and characterized by their acid styptic taste, generally contain some sulphuretted hydrogen.

The principal ones examined were those of Niagara and Tuscarora in Ontario. The former is a spring of acid water, in a basin about thirty inches deep and three or four feet in diameter, and is in a yellow clay which, at a depth of three or four feet, is underlaid by the red and green sandstone of the Medina formation. The water of the basin is slightly yellowish, turbid, and very styptic and acid, and is in constant ebullition from the escape of inflammable gas, and has a decided taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains sulphuric but no hydrochloric acid, and portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, protoxide of iron, and alkalies, besides an organic matter which causes the residue of the evaporated water to blacken when heated. The specific gravity of this water is 1002.10, and in round numbers the water may be said to contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000.

About a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, is a similar spring, which has been described by Dr. Mack, of St. Catharines. The water is very sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shows it to be similar in composition to the water described above, but somewhat stronger. This spring rises from the Onondaga formation, but another similar water, said to be near St. David's, rises like that of Niagara, from the Medina formation.

What is known as the Sour Spring of Tuscarora, is upon the Indian Reserve, about nine miles south of Brantford. The water is kept in constant agitation by a discharge of inflammable gas. It is slightly turbid and brownish, and has a styptic, acid, and sulphurous taste. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is also evident from the odour, and from the ready blackening of bright silver when immersed in the water.

The specific gravity of the water is 1008.55. It contains no trace of chlorides, but gives by analysis as follows, for 1000 parts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sulphate of potash | 0.008 |
| " soda | 0.092 |
| " lime | 7.752 |
| " magnesia | 1.534 |
| " protoxide of iron | 3.638 |
| " alumina | 4.081 |
| Phosphoric acid | traces |
| Hydrated sulphuric acid ($SO_3HO$) | 4.250 |
| | 21.015 |

In the sixth class may be included some neutral saline waters, in which the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and the alkalies predominate, chlorides being present only in small amounts. To this class belongs a mineral water from Hamilton, remarkable for the very large proportion of sulphate of magnesia which it contains; and another at Charlotteville, which is noticeable from the great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains, amounting to nearly 12 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of water. It is limpid and sparkling, and pungent to the taste from this cause.

A copious spring of mineral water, belonging to the sixth class, occurs in the township of Brant. It is described as filling a basin of eighty-eight by forty-five feet, having a depth of about forty feet, and situated upon a mound composed of calcareous tufa. From the clear blue colour of the water in the basin, it has received the name of the Blue Spring. The flow from the spring is constant and copious, and the water is sulphurous to the taste and smell.

There are some brine springs belonging to the first class in New Brunswick, at Sussex and Salt Springs, and salt has been to a limited extent manufactured at the former place. In Nova Scotia there are some few springs of medicinal reputation.

The Bras d'Or saline water of Cape Breton has a well-grounded reputation for effecting cures in various maladies. It belongs to the first class, and is remarkable for the unusually small quantities of sulphates and carbonates, and the unusually large quantity of chloride of calcium.

The Wilmot Spring in Annapolis County has a reputation in cutaneous diseases, but no correct analysis of it has been obtained. It is no doubt highly charged with mineral substances.

The Spa Spring, at Windsor, is a chalybeate water, and belongs to the sixth class. It has a considerable local reputation.

There are brine springs at River Philip and Renfrew of some value. No doubt in a systematic survey of the waters of the Lower Provinces many valuable mineral springs yet unknown might be brought to light.

For economic uses, the saline springs of the first class are too much charged with earthy chlorides to be suited to the manufacture of common salt; while those of the second class contain too small a proportion of salt to be employed with advantage. It is not impossible that the large amount of alkaline carbonates in some of the springs of the fourth class might be made economically available, provided that the waters were concentrated, during the heats of summer, by solar evaporation. The supplies of dilute sulphuric acid furnished by th waters of the fifth class might also be found of value, in their vicinity, for manufacturing purposes.

In a medicinal point of view, the mineral waters of Canada are already known to a considerable extent; but they are generally employed without much reference to the great variations in their composition. Among saline waters, those containing considerable quantities of earthy chlorides must evidently possess medicinal properties very different from those in which large amounts of carbonate of soda are present. The salts of iodine, which are rarely absent, and are found in such unusually large quantities in the saline waters of Ste. Geneviève, and the salts of baryta and strontia which occur in those of St. Léon, Lanoraie, Varennes, and many other springs, are also especially worthy of consideration in a therapeutic point of view.

Few of these springs are very copious, and the water in their basins is consequently subject to more or less modification from atmospheric influences, and, so far as they have yet been examined, none offer any considerable elevation of temperature above the mean of the region in which they occur. There are, however, some instances where this is exceeded sufficiently to cause them to be regarded as slightly thermal.

It is proper to remark that the examinations of this subject were mostly undertaken previous to 1867, and in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only. In 1867, brine-springs of great extent were discovered in Ontario, at Goderich and Clinton, the source of which, however, is believed to be in formations of later date than those of the first class here mentioned. These being of real economic importance, have been noticed by themselves under the head of "salt," in the division of "minerals of agricultural use," and in the same connection have also been noticed the brine springs of Manitoba and British Columbia, and those of the Maritime Provinces, leaving this article chiefly to the consideration of such waters as are of medicinal value, or have not yet been applied to economic uses.

For the information about the medicinal springs of Nova Scotia, which we mention, we are indebted to a pamphlet published by Professor How, of Dalhousie College.

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The geology of these two Provinces is considered separately, as a matter of convenience. The authorities from which the information above given is derived are chiefly the records of the geological surveys of Canada down to the summer of 1874, and the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson. With the exception of a chapter in the latter, these relate solely to the Provinces of the mainland, as Prince Edward Island has not yet received the attention of the Dominion geologists since its admission into the Confederation in 1873. We extract the facts given below regarding this island, exclusively from the "Report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of P. E. Island, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D." 1871.

The geological formations represented in Prince Edward Island are, in ascending order, or proceeding from the oldest to the newest:

1. Beds of brown, grey, and red sandstone and shale, with layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. These may be considered as of Newer Carboniferous age, and are similar in mineral character and fossils to beds occurring on the opposite coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there overlying the productive coal-measures. These beds occur principally in the peninsula between Orwell Bay and Pownal Bay, in Governors Island in Hillsborough Bay, and on the coast between the West and North Capes.

2. A series of bright red sandstones, usually with calcareous cement, alternating with beds of red and mottled clay and soft red shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and layers of concretionary limestones and conglomerate. They resemble in mineral character, and the few fossils which they afford, the Trias or new red sandstone of Nova Scotia and of Connecticut. In Prince Edward Island, this formation may be divided into two members, the lower of which (representing, perhaps, the Bunter Sandstein of Europe) is characterized by the prevalence of hard concretionary calcareous sandstones and obscure fossil plants, while the upper (representing, perhaps, the Keuper of Europe) has softer and more regularly bedded sandstones and clays. One or other of these constitutes the superficial rock over the greater part of the island, the beds undulating in very gentle synclinal and anticlinal curves. They are probably unconformable to the beds of the formation first mentioned, but these are so slightly inclined that this is not very perceptible. This formation has afforded the remains of the remarkable Triassic reptile, *Bathygnathus borealis*.

3. Drift deposits, which overlie the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the island. These are of three kinds: 1. Boulder clay, consisting of hard, unstratified clay or loam, filled with stones, which are mostly those of the formations above mentioned, though sometimes of kinds not occurring in the island. They are often rounded, and are also scratched and polished by the action of ice. 2. Stratified sand and gravel, in some places containing seashells of species now living, and occasional boulders. This deposit is of comparatively rare occurrence. 3. Loose boulders lying on the surface, and which are sometimes of rocks occurring in situ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or on the coast of Labrador.

4. Modern deposits. The most remarkable of these are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the "mussel mud," or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays.

The Upper Carboniferous series is composed mainly of fossiliferous limestones and sandstones, interstratified with grey and red clays and shale.

The most abundant fossils are trunks of coniferous trees. These are usually silicified or converted into quartz by the infiltration of silica. Some are, however, infiltrated with the red oxide of iron, and others with carbonate of lime, and in some beds they have been flattened and converted into anthracite coal.

The silicified trunks are mostly in the brown sandstone; but, in certain grey beds, trees of apparently the same species have been converted into coaly matter; and it is the occurrence of these carbonized trees which has given rise to the belief that coal-beds exist in the places where they are found.

The carbonized trunks are imbedded in clay, which has, probably by resisting the entrance of water, prevented them from being penetrated by silica or other mineral matters. It is obvious that these carbonized trees are of no value as a source of coal, though they aid in proving that the beds in which they occur belong to the upper part of the Carboniferous system.

The beds of the Triassic system are chiefly soft red sandstone, associated with red and mottled clays, and hard calcareous sandstones and conglomerates, the latter sometimes passing into thin bands of coarse arenaceous limestone, which in some places is a dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Many good building-stones are found in the exposures of this series, which occupies the larger part of the island.

The consideration of the drift deposits is a matter more for scientific consideration than of practical importance. The leading facts in connection with them may be briefly stated.

The lower part of these deposits is a boulder clay, often of considerable thickness, and containing great numbers of rounded fragments of Triassic sandstone, grooved in the manner now known to result from the action of ice.

This boulder clay is very generally distributed over the surface of the island, forming the subsoil; but, as the boulders themselves are soft and easily disintegrated, and the intervening material is a fertile clay or loam, this deposit is in no way injurious to the fertility of the country.

In some parts of the island, especially in the west, are beds of stratified sand and gravel, with occasional boulders, resting on the boulder clay. These beds manifestly indicate the action of the sea, and in some of them shells of a modern marine species have been found.

Lastly, there are scattered over the soil, though usually not in great numbers, loose stones or boulders, many of which are of the native rocks of the island, but many also have been derived from other sources.

In the later portion of the boulder or glacial period, Prince Edward Island would seem to have been a meeting-place of ice-laden currents, carrying boulders from both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is deduced, from the appearance of these "travelled boulders," that in the "glacial period" Prince Edward Island was submerged, and ground over by icebergs carrying stones, which in the later portion of this period were deposited over its surface. The stratified sands and gravel were formed when the land was emerging from the waters.

Of the modern deposits, peat is the most important. Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the island, but are usually of small extent and depth. A remarkable exception to this occurs in the great turbary known as the Black Bank, on the south side of Cascumpeque Bay, and in some other bogs in Richmond Bay and its vicinity. These are the most important on the island, and were especially examined by Mr. Harrington.

The deposit at Lennox Island in Richmond Bay occurs on the north east shore, and must once have been of far greater extent than it now is.

The peat is almost entirely the result of the accumulation of a species of *Sphagnum*, or "peat-moss," which has the property of decaying below and giving forth new vegetation above. Most of it belongs to the class called by Karmarsch "turfy peat" (Rasentorf), that is to say, it consists of masses which are but slightly decomposed, has a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and is soft, spongy, and elastic; but the lower portion of the bed is what is known as "fibrous peat," which is characterized by its brown or black colour, by a much greater density than the turfy, by its small degree of elasticity, and by the fact that the fibres, although distinguishable by the eye, are much more readily broken up than turfy peat.

The bank is constantly being washed away by the waves, and at high tide the water comes within three feet of the top. But there is still a surface of about 250,000 square yards with a depth of seven

feet, and, allowing it to lose four-fifths by breaking up and drying, this would yield about 20,000 tons of dry fuel.

The peat at Squirrel Creek, near the property of Hon. W. H. Pope, is "riper" than the last described, but still it belongs to the two classes of "turfy" and "fibrous" peat.

It is said to have an area of 800 acres, but the area of workable peat is probably not more than 500 acres. Assuming this as the area, and taking the average depth at 9 feet, we get 7,260,000 cubic yards as the contents; or, deducting four-fifths for loss in drying, 1,452,000 cubic yards, or (taking the sp. gr. at 0.40) about 500,000 tons of air-dried peat.

The Black Bank deposit at Cascumpeque is situated on the southern side of Holland or Cascumpeque Bay, its eastern limit being over a mile from what is known as "Cascumpeque Narrows." This is the most extensive deposit seen, and the peat is also of the best quality. Owing to its very black colour, it has received the name of Black Bank or "Black Point." At the water's edge it is quite perpendicular, and is constantly being undermined and washed away. The height of this bank at the extremity of the point is twelve feet or a little over, and yet, during storms, the waves come dashing in over the sand-bank opposite, and reach its very top. On going inward from the shore, it rises toward the centre seven or eight feet higher, being, like the last described, a "highmoor" (Hochmoor). The average thickness was estimated at fifteen feet, and the sphagnum is still growing over a large part of the bog. The area was estimated at nearly three million square yards (2,816,000), which would make the cubical contents amount to 14,080,000 cubic yards.

The peat is much denser and of a darker colour than that either at Squirrel Creek or Lennox Island, the lower half being very dark brown, or quite black, and much of it having nearly lost its fibrous structure; in this it approaches the character of what is known in Germany as "earthy peat."

Assuming it to lose three-fourths of its bulk in drying, this bog would afford 3,520,000 cubic yards of dry peat; or, taking the sp. gr. at 0.60, 1,777,248 tons.

Directly west of Black Bank there is said to be a second deposit exceeding it in magnitude, and still another on Grover Island; but these have not been examined particularly.

The common American oyster, *Ostrea Virginiana* and *var. Borealis*, occurs abundantly on the coast, and large accumulations of its shells with those of the mussel, *Mytilus edulis*, have been formed in some of the bays and river estuaries. I was informed by Mr. W. H. Pope, who has given much attention to this subject, that some of these beds are fifteen feet or more in thickness. They consist of dead shells, and in many places no living shells occur, even at the surface, the animals having been killed by the gradual approach of the beds to the surface of the water, exposing them to the action of the frost and ice and to invasion of sandy sediment. These beds of dead oyster and mussel shells, with the mud filling the interstices, constitute one of the most valuable deposits on the island. Under the name of "mussel-mud," this material is taken up in great quantity by ingenious dredging machines, worked from rafts in summer or from the ice in winter, and is applied as a manure to the soil, with the most excellent effects. It supplies lime and organic matter, besides small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

Sand-hills derived from the waste of the red sandstones are extensively developed along the north-west shore, and are liable to frequent changes unless held together by the roots of the coarse grasses growing over them.

Shore ridges, or "shooting-dykes," as they are called, from the use made of them by sportsmen, are regular banks of earth or soil fringing the creeks, and have the appearance of artificial earth-works, for which, indeed, they have sometimes been taken. They are often six feet high, and ten feet wide at the base. They are probably of the same nature as the lake ridges of Nova Scotia, and are produced by the expansion and drifting of the ice formed in the creeks in winter.

With regard to the relation of the Carboniferous rocks of Prince Edward Island to the coal-fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the investigations of Dr. Dawson lead to the general practical conclusions:

1. That Carboniferous rocks, similar to those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, probably underlie the whole of Prince Edward Island.

2. That, in certain places, the upper member of the Carboniferous series appears at the surface in a nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition.

3. That boring operations prosecuted at these places would, undoubtedly, reach the Upper, and possibly the Middle, coal-measures, and the beds of coal which they may contain.

4. That the productive value of such coals must be uncertain previous to such actual trial.

5. That the depth of the seams would probably be too great for profitable mining in the present state of the coal trade.

Should any borings in the Upper coal-measures of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick take place, the information could readily be applied to Prince Edward Island. On the other hand, the successful penetration of the newer coal formation in Prince Edward Island, in search of coal, would at once develop the regions of the mainland now untried. In any case, deep boring in the newer coal formation, either in northern New Brunswick or in Prince Edward Island, could scarcely fail to develop facts of scientific interest.

On the whole, it may be concluded that the probabilities are decidedly against the discovery of any large bed of coal at such a depth as to enable it to be immediately available.

The economic geology and minerals of the island may be briefly stated:

*Peat.*—In European countries, and more recently in Canada and the United States, peat has commanded much attention as a cheap and convenient fuel. In its natural state, or merely air-dried, it has been much employed for local consumption, though of very inferior heating-power to coal; but, when pulped or compressed and thoroughly dried, it has been found capable of competing with coal and wood on equal terms, both for steam production and domestic use. Charred peat has also become an important article of consumption as a substitute for wood charcoal and coke. The importance of this subject may be inferred from the following calculations by Dr. Harrington as to the quantity of peat in the three great turbaries noticed under a previous heading:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lennox Island Bog | 20,200 tons, value, at $4 | $80,800 |
| Squirrel Creek " | 500,000 " " " | 2,000,000 |
| Black Bank " | 1,777,248 " " " | 7,108,992 |
| Total | 2,297,448 tons, value, at $4 | $9,189,792 |

The question of fuel is likely, from the rapid disappearance of the forests, to be a matter of extreme importance in Prince Edward Island. The cheapness of coal in Nova Scotia, along with the easy transport by water to most parts of the island, and the convenient inland transportation which is afforded by the railway now completed, must prevent any serious difficulty; but it is worthy of consideration whether measures should not be taken for the utilization of the large deposits of peat existing in the Province, and shown as above to be of such immense value.

*Building-Stone.*—The ordinary red sandstone of the island, where thick-bedded and uniform in hardness, affords a good building-stone, easily cut, and becoming harder on exposure. Stone of this kind is obtainable in nearly all parts of the eastern and middle sections of the island, and in some parts of the western section. Quarries capable of furnishing valuable supplies to Charlottetown exist on the Bannockburn road about four miles from the railway.

The brown sandstones of Gallas Point and Campbellton are of somewhat harder texture, and a good building-stone.

*Brick-Clay, etc.*—Excellent deposits of this material abound on the island. They are of three kinds: 1. The beds of red clay interstratified in the Triassic formation. These are very pure and free from stones, but require to be quarried and exposed to the action of the frost, and mixed with sand. 2. Post-pliocene clays belonging to the boulder formation. These are often stony, but otherwise good material. 3. Modern alluvial clays which have accumulated in the lower levels from the waste of the higher grounds. The last are those chiefly worked at present, but the others will eventually be more largely used. We may add here, that should the process now extensively used in the United States and Great Britain for the manufacture of artificial stone from sand come into use in the island, the immense supplies of fine and uniform sand contained in the sand-hills of the north shore will afford an inexhaustible supply of the best possible material.

*Limestone.*—This occurs both in the Upper Carboniferous and the Trias, but not in thick beds, or of pure quality. The best limestone found is that at Miminigash and its vicinity. It is in large concretions of hard, earthy limestone, in a bed of marly sandstone, about three feet thick. Similar beds, but apparently of less importance, occur at Gallas Point and Governor's Island.

In the Trias, thin bands of concretionary limestone and conglomerate limestone occur in several places, more especially in the vicinity of Richmond and Bedeque bays, at Indian River, and at Kildare. These beds are all of coarse quality, and some of them are Dolomitic, or contain carbonate of magnesia. They are used for agricultural purposes, and, where so situated as to be easily quarried, may afford a cheaper lime for this purpose than that which is imported. At Freetown, near Bedeque Bay, this limestone is burned on a somewhat large scale.

*Metallic Ores* are not found anywhere in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance. The principal are:

*Red Hematite.*—An excellent ore of iron, in concretions at Gallas Point and elsewhere. At Gallas Point, sufficient quantities may be picked up on the beach to afford a small additional supply to an iron furnace, but not to warrant any independent enterprise.

*Grey Sulphide of Copper.*—In concretions in a sandstone at Governor's Island, associated with green carbonate of copper. This is a rich and valuable ore; but, so far as at present known, the quantity to be obtained is inconsiderable.

*Bog Manganese Ore and Bog Iron Ore.*—In concretions in many swamps in different parts of the island, but not in quantity to render it of any importance.

*Soils.*—The great wealth of Prince Edward Island consists in its fertile soil, and the preservation of this in a productive state is an object of imperative importance. The ordinary soil of the island is a bright red loam, passing into a stiff clay on the one hand, and sandy loam on the other. Naturally it contains all the mineral requisites for cultivated crops, while its abounding in peroxide of iron enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and also to retain well their ammoniacal products.

The chief natural manures afforded by the island, and which may be used, in addition to the farm manures, to increase the fertility of the soil, or restore it when exhausted, are:

1. The mussel mud, or oyster-shell mud of the bays. Experience has proved this to be of the greatest value.

2. Peat and marsh mud and swamp-soil. These afford organic matters to the run-out soil at a very cheap rate.

3. Sea-weed, which can be obtained in large quantities on many parts of the shores, and is of great manurial value, whether fresh or composted.

4. Fish offal. The heads and bones of cod are more especially of much practical importance, and should be more carefully preserved than at present.

5. Limestone. The brown earthy limestones of the island are of much value in affording a supply of this material, as well as small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following remarks on the geology of Newfoundland are from the reports of Alexander Murray, Esq., F.G.S., director of the geological survey of that island.

Although much of the country is still insufficiently explored, enough is known to class the rock formation of the island generally into three series, in ascending order, thus:

1. Laurentian Series.
2. Intermediate Series—Hutonian or Cambrian.
3. Lower Silurian Series—Potsdam, Upper and Lower.

The Laurentian system is extensively displayed in Newfoundland, and has materially contributed to produce the remarkable geographical and topographical features of the island.

Coming to the surface in a succession of parallel anticlinals, all tending about N.N.E. and S.S.W., at intervals more or less widely apart, gneissic rocks form the principal ranges of hills and mountains from one side of the island to the other. Great masses of granite or syenite are intruded through these rocks at various parts, one conspicuous instance of which occurs at Indian Brook, a little westward of Kelligrews, near the head of the bay, where a beautiful and endurable quality of building-stone can be easily procured.

Evidences of the crystalline limestones which belong to this system occur in the valley of the Codroy River, and on the southern side of St. George's Bay, fragments of white crystalline limestone spotted with graphite being frequently seen in the former, while at the latter magnetic iron was found associated with labradorite.

The Intermediate system, supposed to be the equivalent of the Cambrian of England, and the Huronian of Canada, intersects the country in all directions, and has been especially examined from St. John's to Conception Bay, and from Topsail Head across Bell Isle to Harbour Grace. It is composed of dark-grey and red sandstones, with slate conglomerates and bands of quartzites, diorites, and jasper.

The Lower Silurian rocks of the third series underlying the island are of coarse conglomerates and limestones of Potsdam age, and coloured slates and sandstones, interstratified with dark argillaceous shales. The formation of this series over the peninsula of Avalon bears generally the description of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, and recent examinations and comparisons of their structure and the fossils contained in them undoubtedly tend to show that the equivalents of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia have a wide spread in this Province, and the mineral condition at various parts of their distribution is such as to favour the existence of the precious metal; but even were this practically proven, it does not follow that the metal could be found in remunerative quantities.

Intrusive rocks sometimes intersect these stratified formations, and their mineral character is various, but mainly consisting of great masses of trap, or of greenstone, or feldspar porphyry.

The glacial boulders before alluded to in Prince Edward Island are also found in Newfoundland, and probably will bear a similar explanation.

The soil of the island is usually good, the valleys being level or gently undulating, and the surface soil of a sandy loam underlaid by a drift of clay or gravel and a subsoil of tenacious blue or drab clay, which is sometimes slightly calcareous.

The contemporaneity of the Carboniferous rocks of Newfoundland with those of the mainland is manifested by the same want of conformity with the older and supporting formations, and the almost exact resemblance which obtains in mineral, lithological, and fossil characters throughout the stratigraphical sequence, from the base upwards; but the accumulation in the island would appear to be in considerably less volume than on the mainland; and, so far as researches will permit the expression of opinion, it seems that it is in the upper members that the Newfoundland series is principally wanting.

By a glance at the Geological Map of Canada it will immediately be observed that a vast area of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is spread over by members of this series; and further, that the geographical position, where similar measures have been recognized in Newfoundland, is suggestive of the latter being the prolongation of a great elliptical-shaped trough, extending from the former, the centre of which is concealed beneath the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It may also be perceived that while in New Brunswick the formation extends in a uniform unbroken sheet over the surface, it becomes broken and patched in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The symmetry of the ellipse, moreover, will be seen to be broken near its centre at the Magdalen Islands, where a part of the lower members of the system come to the surface, indicating the axis of an anticlinal fold, bearing in the direction of St. George's Bay. Proceeding from the westward, this fold would thus appear to be the first of a series of disturbances which increase in frequency further east, and which are intensely developed in Newfoundland.

The principal seat of the explorations of the coal-field of Newfoundland has been near George's Bay, where Mr. Murray has made special surveys. At the Middle Barachois Brook, at Robinson's Creek, and other points, outcrops of coal occur, exhibiting seams of considerable size.

At Grand Pond also, a seventeen-inch seam has been recently discovered, and it is by no means improbable that further developments of workable seams may be made by boring. Although the natural

outcrops are few, and the areas of the strictly productive measures limited, yet there seems every reason to suppose that more careful examination, accompanied by proper borings, might develop enough in this area to justify the opening of mines.

Coal is also reported to exist at Coal River, where an outcrop of nearly three feet has been seen.

Besides coal, the economic minerals of Newfoundland may be stated to comprise:

*Salt*, of which numerous indications exist through the Carboniferous region, although none of the springs are yet utilized as a source for manufacturing.

*Gypsum*.—This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the Carboniferous country than in any part of the North American continent of the same extent. Enormous developments of it occur at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barachois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay brooks, while more isolated masses are found at Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook, and Port-au-Port Bays on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbours, Codroy and Sandy Point being the only safe places to embark cargo; but its value for agricultural purposes cannot be overestimated.

*Copper*.—The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the Intermediate series.

There are several places in Conception, Placentia, and St. Mary's bays where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting veins; but although such indications are numerous, and the ore of a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather to occur in isolated masses, and nothing but special survey would justify the large outlay requisite for the development of a mine. The presence of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Intermediate system as to constitute a characteristic.

In Notre-Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, veins of copper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove there are mines which have been worked for several years, and are said to be the richest and most productive copper mines in the world. Operations have been carried on at the mines with the most gratifying success. The ore has been found in beds of from three to four feet thick, but not in a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper have already been extracted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea in Wales for smelting. A vein of nickel of some value is also worked here by the same company.

*Lead*.—There are various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's, and Conception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Port-au-Port, where galena ores exist in quantities. A mine has been opened near the latter place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, but the most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the La Manche Mine. This mine has been open since 1857, and several thousand tons of lead have been raised. It has changed hands many times, and its fortunes seem to have languished more through want of unison, or lack of capital among its proprietors, than from any diminution of ore. At present we believe it has passed into the hands of a new company, who propose to try its capacity more vigorously.

Chromic iron ore, manganese, and other economic metallic ores are found, but not in quantities or locations to make them available.

*Building-stones* are abundant, and the sandstones on St. George's Bay, the Peninsula of Avalon, and Notre-Dame Bay, and the limestones of the latter place, are available for building, as also the granites of Black River and Conception Bay.

Roofing slates of first quality occur at Smith's Sound and other places. Grindstones and whetstones are found at Grand Pond, and on Trinity Bay is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the Aspidilla slates, where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

*Limestone* for burning are found abundantly, and need not be specially designated, and red and yellow ochre, peat and shell marls exist on many parts of the coast.

Mr. Murray speaks at length in his reports of the new agricultural regions opened up by recent surveys, and the valuable timber lands, but these have been alluded to in their proper place, in the topographical notice of the Province.

# CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

**Icelanders** discover America.....1001
**First Greenland** Bishop visits settlement at Vineland.....1121
**Ship from Greenland** goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence) **and returns** by Iceland.....1349
**Columbus** discovers America.....1492
**John Cabot** discovers Labrador and **Newfoundland**.....1497
**Gaspar Corteral** enters the Gulf of **St. Lawrence**.....1500
**French** fishermen visit the bank of **Newfoundland**.....1504
**Sebastian Cabot** enters Hudson's **Bay**.....1517
**Verazzano** explores the American **Coast**.....1525
**Jacques Cartier** enters the Bay of **Chaleurs**, 9th of July.....1534
**Cartier** discovers the River St. Law**rence**, and reaches Hochelaga.....1535
**First** unsuccessful attempt to Col**onize** Canada.....1541
**Settlers** left on Sable Island by **Marquis de la Roche**.....1598
**Champlain** first visits Canada.....1603
**Settlement** formed at Annapolis **(Port Royal)**.....1605
**First settlement** at Quebec.....1608
**First Jesuit** Missionaries come to **Acadia**.....1611
**Settlement** at Port Royal taken by **the English**.....1613
**Recollet Fathers** come to Quebec; **Champlain** visits Lake Ontario, **and ascends** the Ottawa to Lake **Nipissing**.....1615
**Canada invaded** by the Iroquois.....1617
**Foundation** of the Recollet Convent **at Quebec** and of the Castle of St. **Louis**.....1620
**Nova Scotia** granted to Sir W. Alex**ander** by James I.; First Code of **Laws** promulgated at Quebec.....1621
**Nova Scotia** first settled by English.....1624
**Jesuit Fathers** arrive at Quebec.....1625
**Death** of the first colonist, Louis **Hébert**.....1626
**Canada granted** to "Company of **One Hundred Associates"**; Feu**dal System** established.....1627
**Quebec taken** by the English.....1629
**Canada and Acadia restored** to **France**; First School opened at **Quebec**.....1632
**Champlain returns** to Canada.....1633
**Death of Champlain**.....1635
**Sillery founded**, Jesuit's College, **Hôtel Dieu**.....1637
**Earthquakes**; Ursuline Convent at **Quebec founded**.....1639
**Incursions of Iroquois**.....1640
**Montreal** first settled and fort built **at Sorel**.....1642
**Battle with Iroquois** at Montreal.....1644
**Lake St. John** discovered.....1647
**Hurons** destroyed by Iroquois.....1649
**Expedition** to Hudson's Bay.....1651
**Acadia taken** by English.....1654
**Seminary** of Montreal founded.....1657
**M. de Laval**, first Bishop, arrives; **Two fur** traders visit the Sioux.....1659
**Lake Superior** visited.....1660
**Violent Earthquake**; "Associated **Company"** dissolved; Royal Go**vernment** established; **First Courts of Law**; Seminary at Que**bec founded**.....1663
**Seigniories granted**.....1664
**Carignan Regiment** sent to settle in **Canada**; Fort of Chambly built.....1665
**Expedition** against the Iroquois.....
**Church** at Quebec consecrated.....1666
**Acadia** restored to France; Trade **opened** with West Indies.....1667
**Hudson's Bay Company** formed in **England**.....1668
**Mission** opened at Michilimack nac.....1669
**Small-pox** devastates Indians.....1670
**Expedition** to Hudson's Bay; Coun**try around Lake Huron** taken **possession** of by Perrot.....1671
**Fort at Kingston built**; Church **built of stone** at Montreal.....1672
**Mississippi discovered**.....1673
Lachine founded; Iroquois estab**lished** at Caughnawaga.....1674
Market opened at Quebec.....1676
Fort Niagara founded by La Salle and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan.....1679
La Salle reaches mouth of Missis**sippi**.....1682
War with Iroquois; Fatal Epide**mic throughout Canada**.....1686
Massacre at Lachine; War declar**ed** between England and France.....1689
Acadia taken by New Englanders **and Canada invaded**.....1690
Iberville takes English forts at **Hudson's Bay**.....1694
Iroquois territory invaded and Aca**dia and Newfoundland taken** by **French**.....1696
Peace concluded.....1697
Louisiana colonized.....1699
Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of **Detroit founded**.....1701
War declared; New England inva**ded**.....1703
Canadians granted leave to manu**facture**.....1704
Cape Breton colonized.....1708
Canada invaded by English.....1709
Acadia taken by English.....1710
Canada again invaded.....1711
Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded **to England**; Newfoundland and **Hudson's Bay restored**; Stages **established between Quebec and Montreal**.....1713
Ships built at Quebec.....1715
First Government founded by En**glish in Nova Scotia**.....1719
Fort of Louisbourg built.....1720
First post established.....1721
Division of settled country into pa**rishes**.....1722
Census taken.....1723
English build fort at Oswego.....1724
War with Western Savages.....1727
Famine in Canada.....1730
Crown Point built.....1731
Forts built on Lake of the Woods, **Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatche**wan, and Assiniboine.....1732 to 1738
First Forge at St. Maurice.....1739
Territory between Mississippi and **Rocky Mountains explored**.....1742
War between England and France; **Louisburg taken by New Eng**land.....1745
New England Colonies attacked by **French**.....1746
Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Louis**bourg restored to France**; Hali**fax founded by English**; Forts **built at Green Bay and Toronto** by French; Militia Rolls drawn **up for Canada**; Courts of Justice **erected**; Nova Scotia; Acadians **leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward Island**.....1747
Unsuccessful attempt to settle li**mits of colonies**.....1750
Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities **are renewed**.....1754
Acadians are expatriated; Brad**dock defeated by French, and Os**kaw by English; Ticonderoga **built by French and Fort William Henry and Edward by English**.....1755
Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken **by the French**; Famine and **small-pox in Canada**.....1756
Fort William Henry taken by **French**; General failure of har**vest in Canada**.....1757
First meeting of Legislature at Ha**lifax**; Louisbourg and Prince **Edward Island and Forts Du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English**.....1758
Crown Point and Ticonderoga sur**rendered**. Niagara taken by Sir **W. Johnson**. Quebec by Gen. **Wolfe**.....1759
**Canada surrendered to British**.....1760
First English Settlement in New **Brunswick**.....1762
Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton an**nexed to Nova Scotia**.....1763
Courts established in Canada; La**brador and Prince Edward** separated from it; First newspaper **published at Quebec**.....1764
Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of **Pontiac**.....1765
First vessel built at St. John, N. B.....1770
Chapter of Quebec becomes ex**tinct**; Jesuits are abolished.....1773
Constitution of 1774 granted by Que**bec Act**. Council formed; North **west coast explored by Cook and Vancouver**.....1774
Revolt of English colonies; Inva**sion of Canada**; Martial Law pro**claimed**; Montreal taken, and **Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec**.....1775
Canada evacuated by Americans; **Declaration of Independence**.....1776
Meeting of Council and passing of **ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice**.....1777
Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Lo**alists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick**; N. W. Company **formed**; Kingston founded.....1783
Cape Breton separated from Nova **Scotia**.....1784
New Brunswick separated from **Nova Scotia**; Habeas Corpus **Law introduced into Canada**; **First school opened in Ontario**; **City of St. John established by Royal Charter**.....1785
Ontario divided into five districts, **and English Law introduced**; **King's College, Nova Scotia founded**.....1788
Canadian Act passed; Provinces **Ontario and Quebec divided**.....1791
1st Parliament of Lower Canada **meets**.....1792
1st Parliament of Upper Canada; **2d session Lower Canada**; Pub**accounts** do. first published; **First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario**; Horse ferry on Niagara **River**; First Protestant Bishop **of Quebec**.....1793
First road opened in Upper Cana**da**; Toronto founded.....1794
Road Bill passed L. Canada Legis**lature**; Canadian volunteers em**bodied**; Fort Niagara ceded to **U. S.**.....1796
First stages established in Upper **Canada**.....1798
Education Act passed in Upper Ca**nada**.....1799
Great fire in Montreal.....1803
Locks made at Coteau, Cascades, **and Long Sault**.....1804
First ship built in Montreal; First **French newspaper published**.....1806
Grammar schools established in **Upper Canada**.....1807
First steamer on St. Lawrence.....1809
*Le Canadien* suppressed.....1810
Judges excluded from Parliament.....1811
War with United States; Battle of **Queenstown**.....1812
Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm; **Fort Niagara**; Hamilton founded.....1813
Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lun**dy's Lane, Plattsburg**; Treaty of **peace signed**.....1814
First steamboat on Lake Ontario; **Common schools established in U. Canada**.....1816
Banks opened at Quebec and Mon**treal**.....1817
Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal In**stitution established**; L. C. Ha**lifax and St. John made free ports**.....1818
First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Bre**ton annexed to Nova Scotia**.....1819
Lachine Canal commenced; Union **of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Com**panies.....1821
Union of Provinces proposed.....1822
Lower Canada Legislature vote mo**ney for encouragement of Agri**culture.....1825
Fabrique Act passed.....1824
Death of Bishop Mountain, and of **R. C. Bishop**; Great fire on the **Miramichi, N. B.**.....1825
Steamers on Lake St. Louis and **Lake St. Francis**; Latest navi**gation open at Quebec on record**.....1826
Rideau Canal begun; McGill Col**lege founded**; King's College, **Toronto, founded**; Clergy Re**serves agitation**.....1827
Saguenay District explored; Peti**tions from Lower Canada sent to England**; Earliest known open**ing of navigation at Quebec**; Pic**ton and Sydney made free ports**.....1828
Upper Canada College opened; **Welland Canal begun**.....1829
Canada divided into counties; Lon**gest season of navigation on St. Lawrence**.....1830
Steamer between Quebec and Hali**fax**; Chambly Canal begun.....1831
Cholera.....1832
Quebec and Montreal incorporated; **Castle of St. Louis burned**.....1833
Passing of the 92 Resolutions by **L. C. Assembly**; Second year of **Cholera**.....1834
General agitation throughout the **Canadas**.....1836
Ascension of Her Majesty; Break**ing out Canadian Rebellion**; Fire **at St. John N. B.**; First railway **L. C.**.....1837
Suspension of L. C. Constitution; **General amnesty**; Second insur**rection**.....1838
Special Council assembled at Mon**treal**; Boundary difficulties **New Brunswick**; First horse **railway, Upper Canada**.....1839
Union of Provinces.....1840
First Parliament of Canada meets **at Kingston**; Municipal and Edu**cation laws passed**; First screw **steamer on Lakes**.....1841
"Ashburton Treaty"; First rail**way commenced in Nova Scotia**.....1842
Boundary Survey; King's College, **Toronto, opened**; Cornwall and **Chambly canals opened**; Seat of **Government removed to Montreal**.....1843
Dr. Ryerson appointed Superinten**dent of Education, U. C.**; First **Convocation of Toronto Univer**sity; First railway commenced **in New Brunswick**.....1844
Rebellion losses commission; Great **fires at Quebec**; Welland Canal **opened**.....1845
Lake Superior mines explored; **School Bill passed for Upper Ca**nada.....1846
Ship fever; First telegraph, Cana**da**; Normal School established **at Toronto**; Grand Trunk Rail**way commenced**.....1847
Navigation laws repealed; First te**legraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick**.....1848
Rebellion Losses Bill; Burning of **Parliament House**; Riots at To**ronto and other places**; Bean**harnois Canal opened**.....1849
Parliament meets at Toronto; Cler**gy Reserves agitation**.....1850
Gold discovered at British Colum**bia, and coal at Nanaimo**; Van**couver's Island**.....1850
"Separate School" system in On**tario**; Great fire in Montreal; **Change in postal system**.....1851
Parliament meets at Quebec; Tri**nity College, Toronto, and La**val University, Quebec, opened.1852
First locomotive railway in Onta**rio**, Great Western Railway com**menced**; First screw steamer **from Liverpool to St. Lawrence**.1854
Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy Re**serves question settled**.....1854
Reciprocity Treaty; Paris Interna**tional Exhibition**; First vessel **from Chicago, through St. Law**rence to Liverpool.....1855
Allan Steamship Line established; **Education Bill passed**; Victoria **Bridge begun**.....1856
Normal Schools in Quebec; First **Petroleum works, Ontario**; Gold **discovered, Nova Scotia**.....1857
Decimal system adopted; Ottawa **named capital**; Atlantic Cable **laid**; Delegates sent to England **about "confederation"**; First **railway completed in Nova Sco**tia; Great Western Railway **completed**.....1858
Prince of Wales visits Canada; **Victoria Bridge opened**; First **railway opened in New Brunswick**; Grand Trunk Railway **completed**.....1860
Secession of Southern States; **Troops sent to Canada**; First **street railways, Montreal and To**ronto.....1861
International Exhibition, London; **War in United States**; Confe**rence at Charlottetown concern**ing Confederation.....1862
Illegal recruiting in Canada for U. S. **Army**.....1863
Quebec Conference.....1864
Confederation passes Canadian Par**liament**; close of War of Seces**sion**; Reciprocity Treaty expires.1865
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick **accept Confederation**; Last ses**sion of Canadian Parliament**; At**lantic Cable laid**.....1866
First Fenian Raid; British North **American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May**.....1867
Dominion inaugurated, 1st of July; **First meeting of Dominion Parlia**ment, 6th Nov.....1867
Assassination of Mr. McGee; Dis**covery of silver mines at Thun**der Bay, Lake Superior; Sir **John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor General**.....1868
Second session Dominion Parlia**ment**; Intercolonial Railway **commenced**; Prince Arthur comes **to Canada**.....1869
Second Fenian Raid; N. W. Terri**tory and Manitoba come into Do**minion; Insurrection at Red Ri**ver**.....1870
British Columbia enters Dominion; **Pacific Railway Survey undertak**en; Washington Treaty; Cen**sus of Dominion taken**.....1871
Washington Treaty accepted by Do**minion Parliament**; Dissolution **1st Dominion Parliament**; Lord **Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar**.....1872
Pacific Railway charter granted; **General agitation respecting charges of political corruption on the part of the administration with respect to granting this charter**; Prince Edward Island **enters the Confederation**; Dis**solution of Parliament**; Sir John **Macdonald's administration over**thrown through the Pacific **Railway investigation**; A Libe**ral administration succeeds, un**der the Premiership of Hon. **Alexander Mackenzie**.....1873
New Pacific Railway Bill passed, **and the surveys published**; Louis **Riel elected member of Parlia**ment from Manitoba, but he is **outlawed for participation in the Northwest rebellion of 1870**; **Lord Dufferin, Governor General, makes a popular summer pro**gress through the upper Pro**vinces**.....1874

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1875.

**Great fire** in Winnipeg; Letellier's sentence commuted by the Gov. General; avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost; passage of the New Brunswick School Laws by the House of Commons; N. W. Territories organized; passage of Canadian Copyright Bill; serious religious riots in Toronto; organization of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final resort of Canadian litigation.

1876.

**First** locomotive for the Canada Pacific arrives at Ft. William; St. Hyacinthe, Que., destroyed by fire; Canada takes over 300 prizes at the Centennial; determined strike along the whole Grand Trunk, impeding the traffic of the whole country; the military called out, and one of the rioters killed at Belleville by the Queen's Own; widespread labor troubles throughout the country.

1877.

Unprecedented snow blockades throughout the Dominion; anti-Orange riots in Montreal and Charlottetown; Hackett killed at Montreal; fishery award of $5,500,000 rendered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; **great fire** in St. John, New Brunswick.

1878.

Independence of Parliament Act passed; N. B. Legislature dissolved by reason of refusal to vote supplies; grand review of Canadian volunteers at Montreal, May 24th; Canada awarded 225 prizes at the Paris Exposition; complete rout of the Liberal party at the September elections on the "National Policy" issue of Sir John Macdonald; Marq. of Lorne succeeds Lord Dufferin.

1879.

Adoption of a protective tariff by the Government; Letellier, at Quebec, dismissed by Dominion Government; Mowat Government sustained at Ontario June elections; culmination of discussion in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces; Government select the "Winnipeg" route for the Canada Pacific, and locate the western end *on* the Fraser River, B.C.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## REGARDING

The Royal Family, the Dominion Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislatures, Stamp Duties, Postal Rates, &c., &c.

### THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandria of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and had issue five daughters and one son; second son killed by accident, May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augustus Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married recently to Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

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

PRIVY COUNCIL.

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

*Officers.*—William A. Himsworth, Clerk of the Privy Council; Jos. O. Côté, Assistant do.

### SENATE OF CANADA.

Hon. DAVID L. MACPHERSON, *Speaker* (Toronto).
ROBERT LEMOINE, *Clerk of the Parliaments.*

| SENATORS. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|
| Hon. John Hamilton | Kingston. |
| " Walter H. Dickson | Niagara. |
| " Alexander Campbell | Toronto. |
| " David Christie | Paris. |
| " James Cox Aikins | Toronto. |
| " David Reesor | Yorkville. |
| " Elijah Leonard | London. |
| " William McMaster | Toronto. |
| " John Simpson | Bowmanville. |
| " James Skead | Ottawa. |
| " Billa Flint | Belleville. |
| " George W. Allan | Toronto. |
| " Jacques O. Bureau | Montreal. |
| " John Hamilton | Hawkesbury. |
| Hon. Charles Cormier | Plessisville. |
| " David E. Price | Quebec. |
| " L. Duranceau | Longueuil. |
| " J. F. Armand | Rivière des Prairies. |
| " William H. Chaffers | St. Cesaire. |
| " Jean B. Guévremont | Sorel. |
| " James Ferrier | Montreal. |
| " Thomas Ryan | Montreal. |
| " T. D. Archibald | Sydney, N. S. |
| " John B. Dickey | Amherst, N. S. |
| " [illegible] | Sydney, N. S. |
| " William Miller | Arichat, C. B. |
| " A. E. Botsford | Sackville, N. B. |
| " William H. Odell | Fredericton. |
| " David Wark | Fredericton. |
| " John Ferguson | Bathurst. |
| " A. R. McClelan | Hopewell, N. B. |
| " J. C. Chapais | St. Denis, Kamouraska. |
| " James R. Benson | St. Catharines. |
| " John Glasier | Sunbury, N. B. |
| " James Dever | St. John, N. B. |
| " A. W. McLelan | Londonderry, N. S. |
| " A. Macfarlane | Wallace, N. S. |
| " Frank Smith | Toronto. |
| " Robert Read | Belleville. |
| " M. A. Girard | St. Boniface, Manitoba. |
| " J. Sutherland | Kildonan, Manitoba. |
| " Hugh Nelson | Barkerville, B. C. |
| " C. F. Cornwall | Ashcroft, B. C. |
| " W. J. Macdonald | Victoria, B. C. |
| " H. A. N. Kaulbach | Lunenburg, N. S. |
| " M. H. Cochrane | Compton. |
| " William Muirhead | Chatham, N. B. |
| " Alexander Vidal | Sarnia. |
| " Eugene Chinic | Quebec. |
| " George Alexander | Woodstock, Ont. |
| " J. H. Bellerose | St. Vincent de Paul. |
| " D. Montgomery | Park Corner, P. E. I. |
| " R. P. Haythorne | Charlottetown, P. E. I. |
| " Geo. W. Howlan | Alberton, P. E. I. |
| " F. X. A. Trudel | Montreal. |
| " R. W. Scott | Ottawa. |
| " E. G. Penny | Montreal. |
| " Pierre Baillargeon | Quebec. |
| " A. H. Paquet | St. Cuthbert |
| " Hector Fabre | Quebec. |
| " G. G. Stevens | Waterloo, Q. |
| " C. H. Fozer | St. George, Beauce Co., Que. |
| " J. D. Lewin | St. John, N. B. |
| " Adam Hope | Hamilton. |
| " L. G. Power | Halifax. |
| " R. P. Grant | Pictou, N. S. |
| " C. A. P. Pelletier | Quebec. |
| " Jos. Rosaire Thibaudeau | Montreal. |
| " Wm. H. Brouse | Prescott. |
| " C. E. B. de Boucherville | Boucherville, Que. |
| " Harcourt B. Bull | Hamilton. |
| " William J. Almon | Halifax. |
| " J. S. Carvell | Charlottetown. |
| " T. N. Gibbs | Oshawa. |
| " John Boyd | St. John, N. B. |
| " Jos. Northwood, Sr | Chatham, Ont. |

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA.—Robt. LeMoine, Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant; Fennings Taylor, Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Master in Chancery; R. E. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. JOSEPH GODERIC BLANCHET, Speaker. ALFRED PATRICK, Esq., Clerk of the House.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | MEMBERS. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Addington* | John McRory | Loughborough, O. |
| *Albert* | Alexander Rogers | Hopewell Hill, NB |
| *Algoma District* | Simon J. Dawson | Toronto. |
| *Annapolis* | Avard Longley | Paradise, N. S. |
| *Antigonish* | Angus McIsaac | Antigonish, N. S. |
| *Argenteuil* | Hon. J. J. C. Abbott | Montreal |
| *Bagot* | Joseph A. Mousseau | Montreal. |
| *Beauce* | Joseph Bolduc | St. Vic de Tring, Q |
| *Beauharnois* | J. G. H. Bergeron | Montreal. |
| *Bellechasse* | Achille La Rue | Quebec. |
| *Berthier* | E. O. Cathbert | Berthier en haut. |
| *Bonaventure* | P. C. Beauchesne | Carleton, Q. |
| *Bothwell* | Hon. David Mills | Palmyra, O |
| *Brant, N. R.* | Gavin Fleming | Glen Morris, O. |
| *Brant, S. R.* | Wm. Paterson | Brantford, O. |
| *Brockville* | Wm. Fitzsimmons | Brockville, O. |
| *Bruce* | Edmund L. Chandler | Brome, Q. |
| *Bruce, N. R.* | John Gilles | Paisley, O. |
| *Bruce, S. R.* | Alexander Shaw | Walkerton, O. |
| *Cape Breton* | Wm. McDonald | La Glace Bay, N. S. |
| | Wm. McKay McLeod | Sydney, C. B., N. S. |
| *Cardwell* | Thomas White | Montreal. |
| *Carleton, N. B.* | George H. Connell | Woodstock, N. B. |
| *Carleton, O.* | John Rochester | Ottawa. |
| *Cariboo* | J. S. Thompson | Barkerville, B. C. |
| *Chambly* | Pierre H. Benoit | St. Hubert, Q. |
| *Champlain* | Hippolyte Montplaisir | Cote la Magdeleine. |
| *Charlevoix* | Joseph S. Perrault | Malbaie. |
| *Charlotte* | Arthur H. Gillmor | St. George, N. B. |
| *Chateauguay* | Edward Holton | Montreal. |
| *Chicoutimi and Saguenay* | Ernest Cimon | Chicoutimi, Q. |
| *Colchester* | Thomas McKay | Truro, N. S. |
| *Compton* | Hon. John H. Pope | Ottawa. |
| *Cornwall* | Duncan Bergin | Cornwall, O |
| *Cumberland* | Hon. Sir C. Tupper, C.B. | Ottawa. |
| *Digby* | John C. Wade | Digby, N. S. |
| *Dorchester* | F. F. Rouleau | Quebec. |
| *Drummond & Arthabaska* | D. Olivier Bourbeau | Victoriaville, Q. |
| *Dundas* | John S. Ross | Iroquois, O. |
| *Durham, E. R.* | Arthur T. H. Williams | Port Hope. |
| *Durham, W. R.* | Hon. E. Blake | Toronto. |
| *Essex, E. R.* | Thomas Atkell | St. Thomas, O. |
| *Essex, W. R.* | George E. Casey | Fingal, O. |
| *Evangeline* | James C. Patterson | Windsor, O. |
| *Frontenac* | George A. Kirkpatrick | Kingston. |
| *Gaspé* | Hon. Pierre Fortin | Quebec. |
| *Glengarry* | John M. Lennan | Lancaster, O. |
| *Gloucester* | Hon. T. W. Anglin | St. John, N. B. |
| *Grenville, S. R.* | John Philip Wiser | Prescott, O. |
| *Grey, E. R.* | Thomas S. Sproule | Markdale, O. |
| *Grey, N. R.* | Samuel J. Lane | Owen Sound, O. |
| *Grey, S. R.* | George Jackson | Durham, O. |
| *Guysborough* | Alfred Ogden | Cape Canso, N. S. |
| *Haldimand* | David Thompson | Deans, O. |
| *Halifax* | Matthew H. Richey | Halifax, N. S. |
| | Malachy B. Daly | Halifax, N. S. |
| *Halton* | Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B. | Toronto. |
| *Hamilton, City* | Francis E. Kilvert | Hamilton. |
| | Thomas Robertson | Hamilton. |
| *Hants* | W. Henry Allison | Newport, N. S. |
| *Hastings, E. R.* | John White | Roslin, O. |
| *Hastings, N. R.* | Hon. Mackenzie Bowell | Ottawa. |
| *Hastings, W. R.* | James Brown | Belleville. |
| *Hochelaga* | Alphonse Desjardins | Montreal. |
| *Huntingdon* | Julius Scriver | Hemmingford, Q. |
| *Huron, C. R.* | Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright | Kingston. |
| *Huron, N. R.* | Thomas Farrow | Bluevale, O. |
| *Huron, S. R.* | Malcolm C. Cameron | Goderich, O. |
| *Iberville* | Francois Richard | Mt. Johnston, Q. |
| *Inverness* | Samuel McDonnell | Port Hood, N. S. |
| *Jacques Cartier* | Desire Girouard | Montreal. |
| *Joliette* | Hon. L. F. G. Baby | Ottawa. |
| *Kamouraska* | Joseph Dumont | St. André, Q. |
| *Kent, N. B.* | Gilbert A. Girouard | Buctouche, N. B. |
| *Kent, Ont.* | Rufus Stephenson | Chatham, O. |
| *Kings, N. B.* | James Domville | St. John, N. B. |
| *Kings, N. S.* | Frederick W. Borden | Canning, N. S. |
| *Kings, P. E. I.* | A. G. Macdonald | Montague Bridge. |
| | E. B. Muttart | Souris, P. E. I. |
| *Kingston* | Alexander Gunn | Kingston. |
| *Lambton* | Hon. Alex. Mackenzie | Toronto. |
| *Lanark, N. R.* | D. G. McDonell | Almonte, O. |
| *Lanark, S. R.* | John G. Haggart | Perth, O. |
| *Laprairie* | Alfred Pinsonneault | St. J. le Mineur. |
| *L'Assomption* | Hilaire Hurteau | St. Lin, Q. |
| *Laval* | Joseph A. Ouimet | Montreal. |
| *Leeds & Grenville, N. R.* | Charles F. Ferguson | Kemptville, O. |
| *Leeds, S. R.* | David Ford Jones | Gananoque, O. |
| *Lennox* | Edmund Hooper | Napanee, O. |
| *Levis* | Hon. Jos. G. Blanchet | Levis, Q. |
| *Lincoln* | John C. Rykert | St. Catharines. |
| *Lisgar* | John C. Schultz | Winnipeg. |
| *L'Islet* | Philippe B. Casgrain | Quebec. |
| *London, City* | Hon. John Carling | London. |
| *Lotbinière* | Come L. Rinfret | Ste. Croix, Q. |
| *Lunenburg* | C. E. Kaulbach | Lunenburg, N. S. |
| *Marquette* | Joseph Ryan | Portage la Prairie. |
| *Maskinongé* | Frederick Houde | Montreal. |
| *Megantic* | L. E. Olivier | St. Ferdinand, Q. |

| CONSTITUENCIES. | NAMES. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Middlesex, E. R.* | Duncan Macmillan | London. |
| *Middlesex, N. R.* | Timothy Coughlin | Ilderton, O. |
| *Middlesex, W. R.* | George Wm. Ross | Strathroy, O. |
| *Missisquoi* | Hon. George B. Baker | Sweetsburg, Q. |
| *Monck* | Lachlin McCallum | Streetsville, O. |
| *Montcalm* | Farmer Dugas | Montcalm, Q. |
| *Montmagny* | A. C. P. R. Landry | St. Pierre, Q. |
| *Montmorenci* | Hon. A. R. Angers | Quebec. |
| *Montreal, Centre* | M. P. Ryan | Montreal. |
| *Montreal, East* | C. J. Coursol | Montreal. |
| *Montreal, West* | M. H. Gault | Montreal. |
| *Muskoka* | A. P. Cockburn | Gravenhurst, O. |
| *Napierville* | S. Coupal *dit* La Reine | Napierville, Q. |
| *New Westminster* | T. R. McInnes | New Westm'r, B.C |
| *Niagara* | J. B. Plumb | Niagara. |
| *Nicolet* | F. X. O. Methot | St. Pierre les, B.Q. |
| *Norfolk, N. R.* | John Charlton | Lynedoch, O. |
| *Norfolk, S. R.* | Wm. Wallace | Simcoe, O. |
| *Northumberland N. E.* | J. B. Snowball | Chatham, N. B. |
| *Northum'd, O., E. R.* | Joseph Keeler | Colborne, O. |
| *Northum'd, O., W. R.* | Hon. Jas. Cockburn | Ottawa. |
| *Ontario, N. R.* | George Wheler | Uxbridge, O. |
| *Ontario, S. R.* | F. W. Glen | Oshawa, O. |
| *Ottawa, City* | J. M. Currier<br>Joseph Tassé | Ottawa.<br>Ottawa. |
| *Ottawa, County* | Alonzo Wright | Ironside, Hull, Q. |
| *Oxford, N. R.* | Thomas Oliver | Woodstock, O. |
| *Oxford, S. R.* | James A. Skinner | Woodstock, O. |
| *Peel* | Wm. Elliott | Brampton O. |
| *Perth, N. R.* | S. R. Hossack | Stratford, O. |
| *Perth, S. R.* | James Trow | Stratford, O. |
| *Peterboro', E. R.* | John Burnham | Ashburnham, O. |
| *Peterboro', W. R.* | George Hilliard | Peterboro', O. |
| *Pictou* | Hon. Jas. McDonald<br>Robert Doull | Ottawa.<br>Pictou, N. S. |
| *Pontiac* | John Poupore | Chichester, Q. |
| *Portneuf* | R. P. Vallée | Quebec. |
| *Prescott* | Felix Routhier | Vankleek Hill, O. |
| *Prince, P. E. I* | Edward Hackett<br>James Yeo | Tignish, P. E. I.<br>Port Hill, P. E. I. |
| *Prince Edward* | James S. McCuaig | Picton, O. |
| *Provencher* | Hon. Joseph Royal | Winnipeg, M. |
| *Quebec, Centre* | Jacques Malouin | Quebec. |
| *Quebec, East* | Hon. Wilfrid Laurier | Arthabaskaville. |
| *Quebec, West* | Hon. T. McGreevy | Quebec. |
| *Quebec County* | P. A. Caron | Quebec. |
| *Queens, N. B.* | George G. King | Chipman, N. B. |
| *Queens, N. S.* | S. T. R. Bill | Liverpool, N. S. |
| *Queens, P. E. I.* | Hon. J. C. Pope<br>F. De St. C. Brecken | Ottawa.<br>Charlottetown. |
| *Renfrew, N. R.* | Peter White, jun | Pembroke, O. |
| *Renfrew, S. R.* | Wm. Bannerman | Renfrew, O. |
| *Restigouche* | George Haddow | Dalhousie, N. B. |
| *Richelieu* | L. H. Massue | St. A. de Verennes |
| *Richmond, N. S.* | Edmund P. Flynn | Arichat, N. S. |
| *Richmond & Wolfe, Q.* | Wm. B. Ives | Sherbrooke, Q. |
| *Rimouski* | J. B. R. Fiset | Rimouski, Q. |
| *Rouville* | George A. Gigault | St. Cesaire, Q. |
| *Russell* | Hon. John O'Connor | Ottawa. |
| *St. Hyacinthe* | Louis Tellier | St. Hyacinthe, Q. |
| *St. John, N. B., City* | Hon. Isaac Burpee<br>C. W. Weldon | St. John, N. B.<br>St. John, N. B. |
| *St. John, N. B., City and County* | Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, C.B. | Ottawa. |
| *St. Johns, Q.* | François Bourassa | Belle Alodie, Q. |
| *St. Maurice* | L. L. L. Desaulniers | Montreal. |
| *Selkirk* | Hon. D. A. Smith | Montreal. |
| *Shefford* | Hon. L. S. Huntington | Waterloo, Q. |
| *Shelburne* | Thomas Robertson | Barrington, N. S. |
| *Sherbrooke* | Edward T. Brooks | Sherbrooke, Q. |
| *Simcoe, N. R.* | D. McCarthy | Barrie, O. |
| *Simcoe, S. R.* | Wm. C. Little | Allandale, O. |
| *Soulanges* | Jacques P. Lantier | St. Polycarpe, Q. |
| *Stanstead* | Charles C. Colby | Stanstead, Q. |
| *Stormont* | Oscar Fulton | Avonmore, O. |
| *Sunbury* | Charles Burpee | Sheffield, N. B. |
| *Temiscouata* | P. E. Grandbois | Riviere du Loup (en bas) Q. |
| *Terrebonne* | Hon. L. F. R. Masson | Ottawa. |
| *Three Rivers* | Hon. H. Langevin, C.B. | Ottawa. |
| *Toronto, Centre* | Robert Hay | Toronto. |
| *Toronto, East* | Samuel Platt, sen | Toronto. |
| *Toronto, West* | Hon. J. B. Robinson | Toronto. |
| *Two Mountains* | J. B. Daoust | St. Eustache. |
| *Vancouver Island* | Arthur Bunster | Victoria, B. C. |
| *Vaudreuil* | J. B. Mongenais | Rigaud, Q. |
| *Verchères* | Hon. F. Geoffrion | Verchères, Q. |
| *Victoria, B. C.* | Sir J. A. Macdonald<br>A. De Cosmos | Ottawa.<br>Victoria, B. C. |
| *Victoria, N. B.* | John Costigan | Grand Falls, N. B. |
| *Victoria, N. S.* | Duncan McDonald | English Town, N. S. |
| *Victoria, O., N. R.* | Hector Cameron | Toronto. |
| *Victoria, O., S. R.* | Arthur McQuade | Omemee, O. |
| *Waterloo, N. R.* | Hugo Kranz | Berlin, O. |
| *Waterloo, S. R.* | Samuel Merner | New Hamburg, O. |
| *Welland* | C. W. Bunting | Toronto. |
| *Wellington, C. R.* | George T. Orton | Fergus, O. |
| *Wellington, N. R.* | G. A. Drew | Elora, O. |
| *Wellington, S. R.* | Donald Guthrie | Guelph. |
| *Wentworth, N. R.* | Thomas Bain | Strabane, O. |
| *Wentworth, S. R.* | Joseph Rymal | Barton, O. |
| *Westmoreland* | Hon. Sir A. J. Smith | Dorchester, N. B. |
| *Yale* | F. J. Barnard | Victoria, B. C. |
| *Yamaska* | Fabian Vanasse | Montreal. |
| *Yarmouth* | Frank Killam | Yarmouth, N. S. |
| *York, N. B.* | John Pickard | Fredericton, N. B. |
| *York, O., E. R.* | A. Boultbee | Toronto. |
| *York, O., N. R.* | Frederick W. Strange | Toronto. |
| *York, O., W. R.* | N. C. Wallace | Woodbridge, O. |

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE.—Alfred Patrick, Clerk of the House; Henry Hartney, Deputy to the Clerk of the House and Accountant; John G. Bourinot, Principal Clerk Assistant.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Toronto. Capt. Forsyth Grant, *Private Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

J. G. Scott, Q.C., *Clerk of Executive Council.* J. Lonsdale Capreol, *Assistant Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Speaker.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | NAME. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Addington* | H. M. Deroche | Napanee. |
| *Algoma* | Robert Adam Lyon | Michael's Bay. |
| *Brant, N. R.* | James Young | Galt. |
| *Brant, S. R.* | Hon. A. S. Hardy | Toronto. |
| *Brockville* | Hon. C. F. Fraser | Brockville. |
| *Bruce, N. R.* | D. Sinclair | Paisley. |
| *Bruce, S. R.* | Hon. R. M. Wells | Toronto. |
| *Cardwell* | Charles Robinson | Claude. |
| *Carleton* | G. W. Monk | South March. |
| *Cornwall* | William Mack | Cornwall. |
| *Dufferin* | William Jelly | Shelburne. |
| *Dundas* | Andrew Broder | West Winchester. |
| *Durham, E. R.* | John Rosevear | Port Hope. |
| *Durham, W. R.* | Jas. W. McLaughlin | Bowmanville. |
| *Elgin, E. R.* | T. Macintyre Nairn | Aylmer, West. |
| *Elgin, W. R.* | John Cascaden | Iona. |
| *Essex, N. R.* | Solomon White | Windsor. |
| *Essex, S. R.* | Lewis Wigle | Leamington. |
| *Frontenac* | D. D. Calvin | Kingston. |
| *Glengarry* | Donald Macmaster | Williamstown. |
| *Grenville, S. R.* | Frederick J. French | Prescott. |
| *Grey, N. R.* | D. Creighton | Owen Sound. |
| *Grey, E. R.* | A. W. Lauder | Toronto. |
| *Grey, S. R.* | J. H. Hunter | Durham. |
| *Haldimand* | Jacob Baxter | Cayuga. |
| *Halton* | David Robertson | Milton. |
| *Hamilton* | John M. Gibson | Hamilton. |
| *Hastings, W. R.* | Alex. Robertson | Belleville. |
| *Hastings, E. R.* | N. S. Appleby | Shannonville. |
| *Hastings, N. R.* | G. H. Boulter | Stirling. |
| *Huron, E. R.* | T. Gibson | Wroxeter. |
| *Huron, S. R.* | Archibald Bishop | Hay. |
| *Huron, W. R.* | A. McLagan Ross | Goderich. |
| *Kent, E. R.* | D. McCraney | Bothwell. |
| *Kent, W. R.* | Edward Robinson | Chatham. |
| *Kingston* | James H. Metcalfe | Kingston. |
| *Lambton, E. R.* | Peter Graham | Warwick. |
| *Lambton, W. R.* | Hon. T. B. Pardee | Toronto. |
| *Lanark, N. R.* | Wm. C. Caldwell | Lanark. |
| *Lanark, S. R.* | William Lees | Fallbrook. |
| *Leeds, N. R.* | H. Merrick | Merrickville. |
| *Leeds, S. R.* | Wm. Richardson | Seeley's Bay. |
| *Lennox* | George D. Hawley | Bath. |
| *Lincoln* | Sylvester Neelon | St. Catharines. |
| *London* | W. R. Meredith | London. |
| *Middlesex, E. R.* | R. Tooley | Belmont. |
| *Middlesex, N. R.* | John Waters | Springbank. |
| *Middlesex, W. R.* | J. Watterworth | Wardsville. |
| *Monck* | Richard Harcourt | Welland. |
| *Muskoka* | John C. Miller | Toronto. |
| *Norfolk, S. R.* | William Morgan | Port Rowan. |
| *Norfolk, N. R.* | John B. Freeman | Simcoe. |
| *Northumberland, E.* | Jas. M. Ferris | Campbellford. |
| *Northumberland, W.* | John C. Field | Cobourg. |
| *Ontario, N. R.* | Thos. Paxton | Port Perry. |
| *Ontario, S. R.* | John Dryden | Brooklin. |
| *Ottawa* | Patrick Baskerville | Ottawa. |
| *Oxford, N. R.* | Hon. Oliver Mowat | Toronto. |
| *Oxford, S. R.* | Hon. Adam Crooks | Toronto. |
| *Peel* | K. Chisholm | Brampton. |
| *Perth, N. R.* | D. D. Hay | Listowel. |
| *Perth, S. R.* | Thos. Ballantyne | Stratford. |
| *Peterboro', E. R.* | Thomas Blezard | Peterboro'. |
| *Peterboro', W. R.* | W. H. Scott | Peterboro'. |
| *Prescott* | William Harkin | Vankleek Hill. |
| *Prince Edward* | G. Striker | Picton. |
| *Renfrew, S. R.* | James Bonfield | Eganville. |
| *Renfrew, N. R.* | Thomas Murray | Pembroke. |
| *Russell* | A. J. Baker | Metcalfe. |
| *Simcoe, E. R.* | Herman H. Cook | Toronto. |
| *Simcoe, S. R.* | Wm. J. Parkhill | Randwich. |
| *Simcoe, W. R.* | Thos. Long | Collingwood. |
| *Stormont* | Joseph Kerr | Farran's Point. |
| *Toronto, East* | Hon. Alex. Morris | Toronto. |
| *Toronto, West* | Robert Bell | Toronto. |
| *Victoria, N. R.* | Samuel S. Peck | Minden. |
| *Victoria, S. R.* | Hon. S. C. Wood | Toronto. |
| *Waterloo, N. R.* | M. Springer | Waterloo. |
| *Waterloo, S. R.* | James Livingston | Baden. |
| *Welland* | Daniel Near | Humberstone. |
| *Wellington, N. R.* | Robert McKim | Parker. |
| *Wellington, C. R.* | C. Clarke | Elora. |
| *Wellington, S. R.* | James Laidlaw | Guelph. |
| *Wentworth, N. R.* | J. McMahon | Dundas. |
| *Wentworth, S. R.* | F. M. Carpenter | Stoney Creek. |
| *York, E. R.* | G. W. Badgerow | Toronto. |
| *York, W. R.* | Peter Patterson | Patterson. |
| *York, N. R.* | J. H. Widdifield | Newmarket. |

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Charles T. Gillmor, Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant at Arms.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille; Capt. Henry Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

OFFICERS.—F. Fortier, Clerk Executive Council; G. Grenier, Deputy Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, Speaker.

| DIVISION. | NAME. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Alma* | Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry | Montreal. |
| *Bedford* | " Thomas Wood | Dunham Flats. |
| *Chaouinigane* | " John Jones Ross | Ste. An. de la Per. |
| *De Lanaudiere* | " Pierre E. Dostaler | Berthier. |
| *De la Durantaye* | " Edouard Remillard | Quebec. |
| *De la Valliere* | " Jean Bte. G. Proulx | Nicolet. |
| *De Lorimier* | " J. G. Laviolette | Napierville |
| *De Salaberry* | " H. Starnes | Montreal. |
| *Grandville* | " Elizee Dionne | Ste. An. de la Poc. |
| *Gulf* | " Thomas Savage | Cape Cove. |
| *Inkerman* | " George Bryson | Mansfield. |
| *Kennebec* | " Joseph Gaudet | Gentilly. |
| *La Salle* | " Louis Panet | Quebec. |
| *Laurentides* | " Jean Elie Gingras | Quebec. |
| *Lauzon* | " A. R. C. de Lery | Quebec |
| *Mille Isles* | " Felix H. Lemaire | St. Benoit. |
| *Repentigny* | " Louis Archambeault | L'Assomption. |
| *Repnd* | " E. Prudhomme | Parish Montreal. |
| *Rougemont* | " P. B. de LaBruere | St. Hyacinthe. |
| *Sorel* | " P. E. Roy | St. Pie. |
| *Studwona* | " John Hearn | Quebec. |
| *Victoria* | " James Ferrier | Montreal. |
| *Wellington* | " W. H. Webb | Melbourne. |

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—G. B. de Boucherville, Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant; S. S. Hatt, Gentleman Usher Black Rod; T. E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Speaker.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | NAME. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Argenteuil* | Robert J. Meikle | Lachute. |
| *Bagot* | Narcisse Blais | St. Liboire. |
| *Beauce* | Joseph Poirier | St. Joseph. |
| *Beauharnois* | Célestin Bergerin | St. Timothée. |
| *Bellechasse* | P. Boutin | St. Raphael. |
| *Berthier* | Joseph Robillard | Lanoraie. |
| *Bonaventure* | J. L. Tarte | Quebec. |
| *Brome* | W. W. Lynch | Knowlton. |
| *Chambly* | R. Prefontaine | Montreal. |
| *Champlain* | D. N. St. Cyr | St. Anne de la Pe- |
| *Charlevoix* | O. Gauthier | St. Urbain. [rade. |
| *Chateauguay* | Edouard Laberge | Ste Philomène. |
| *Chicout. and Saguenay* | W. E. Price | Saguenay. |
| *Compton* | W. Sawyer | Sawyerville. |
| *Deux-Montagnes* | Charles L. Champagne | St. Eustache. |
| *Dorchester* | N. Audet | St. Anselme. |
| *Drum. & Arthabaska* | W. J. Watts | Drummondville. |
| *Gaspé* | Hon. Edmond J. Flynn | Quebec. |
| *Hochelaga* | Hon. Louis Beaubien | Montreal. |
| *Huntingdon* | Dr. A. Cameron | Huntingdon. |
| *Iberville* | Louis Molleur | St. Jean. |
| *Jacques Cartier* | N. M. LeCavalier | St. Laurent, [lois. |
| *Joliette* | V. P. Lavallée | St. Felix de Va- |
| *Kamouraska* | Charles Ant. Er. Gagnon | Riviere Ouelle. |
| *Laprairie* | L. B. A. Charlebois | Laprairie. |
| *L'Assomption* | Onulphe Pelletier | L'Epiphanie. |
| *Laval* | L. O. Loranger | Montreal. |
| *Lévis* | Hon. E. T. Paquet | St. Nicholas. |
| *L'Islet* | J. Bte. Dupuis | St. Roch des Aul- |
| *Lotbinière* | Hon. H. G. Joly | Quebec. [nets. |
| *Maskinongé* | Edouard Caron | Riv. du Loup. |
| *Megantic* | Hon. George Irvine | Quebec. |
| *Missisquoi* | Ernest Racicot | Sweetsburg. |
| *Montcalm* | Octave Magnan | St Alexis. |
| *Montmagny* | L. N. Fortin | Cap St. Ignace. |
| *Montmorency* | Charles Langelier | Quebec. |
| *Montreal, Centre* | H. A. Nelson | Montreal. |
| *Montreal, East* | L. O. Taillon | Montreal. |
| *Montreal, West* | James McShane | Montreal. |
| *Napierville* | L. D. Lafontaine | St. Edouard. |
| *Nicolet* | C. E. Houde | St. Célestin. |
| *Ottawa (County)* | L. Duhamel | Wright Township |
| *Pontiac* | Hon. L. R. Church | Aylmer. |
| *Portneuf* | Hon. Frs. Langelier | Quebec. |
| *Quebec, Centre* | R. Rinfret | Quebec. |
| *Quebec, East* | Joseph Shehyn | Quebec. |
| *Quebec, West* | A. H. Murphy | Quebec. |
| *Quebec (County)* | Hon. D. A. Ross | Quebec. |
| *Richmond and Wolfe* | Jacques Picard | Wotton |
| *Richelieu* | Michael Mathieu | Sorel. |
| *Rimouski* | | |
| *Rouville* | F. G. Bouthillier | Montreal. |
| *St. Hyacinthe* | Hon. H. Mercier | St. Hyacinthe. |
| *St. John's* | Hon. F. G. Marchand | St. Jean de Iber- |
| *St. Maurice* | F. S. L. Desaulniers | Yamachiche [ville |
| *Shefford* | J. Lafontaine | Roxton Falls. |
| *Sherbrooke* | Hon. J. G. Robertson | Sherbrooke. |
| *Soulanges* | William Duckett | Coteau Landing. |
| *Stanstead* | Henry Lovell | Coaticook. |
| *Temiscouata* | G. H. Deschênes | St. Epiphanie |
| *Terrebonne* | Hon. J. A. Chapleau | Montreal. |

| CONSTITUENCIES. | NAME. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Three Rivers* | Hon. A. Turcotte (Speaker | Three Rivers. |
| *Vaudreuil* | Emery Lalonde | Ste. Marthe. |
| *Verchères* | Achille Larose | Verchères. |
| *Yamaska* | J. C. S. Wurtele | Montreal. |

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Louis Deforme, Clerk of the House; Etienne Simard, Assistant Clerk; J. D. L. May, Librarian; Gédéon LaRocque, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Honourable Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C. Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Captain Alf. F. Street; Private Secretary, Henry Wilmot, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *President* | Hon. Robert Young. |
| *Attorney-General* | " J. J. Fraser, Q.C. |
| *Provincial Secretary* | " W. Wedderburn, Q.C. |
| *Chief Commis. Roads* | " P. A. Landry. |
| *Surveyor-General* | " M. Adams. |
| *Solicitor-General* | " J. H. Crawford. |
| *Member of Council* | " Wm. E. Perley. |
| " " | " D. L. Hannington. |

F. A. H. STRATON, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. A. McL. SEELY, President.

| COUNTIES. | NAME. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Albert* | Hon. J. Lewis | Hillsboro' |
| *Carleton* | " James Ryan | Elgin. |
| *Carleton* | " Wm. Lindsay | Woodstock. |
| *Charlotte* | " F. Hibbard | St. George. |
| *Gloucester* | " R. Young | Caraquette. |
| *Kent* | " O. McInerney | Richibucto. |
| *King's* | " John Flewwelling | Hampton. |
| *Northumberland* | " W. M. Kelly | Chatham. |
| *Queen's* | " Alex. McLeod | Coverdale. |
| *Restigouche* | " W. Hamilton | Dalhousie. |
| *St John* | " Robert Robinson | Canterbury. |
| *St. John (City)* | " T. R. Jones | St. John. |
| *Sunbury* | " A. Harrison | Margerville. |
| *Victoria* | " B. Beveridge | Tobique. |
| *Westmoreland* | " D. Hannington | Shediac. |
| *York* | " John A. Beckwith | Fredericton. |

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—George Botsford, Clerk; J. H. Phair, Assistant Clerk; R. R. Jouett, Usher of Black Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. B. R. STEVENSON, Speaker.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | NAME. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Albert* | Dr. Lewis | Hillsborough. |
| " | G. S. Turner | Harvey. |
| *Carleton* | G. W. White | Centreville. |
| " | J. S. Leighton | Centreville. |
| *Charlotte* | Hon. B. R. Stevenson | St. Andrews. |
| " | George F. Hill | St. Stephen. |
| " | J. E. Lynot | St. George. |
| " | Thomas Botterell | St. David's |
| *Gloucester* | F. McManus | Caraquette. |
| " | Patrick Ryan | Caraquette |
| *Kent* | C. J. Sayre | Richibucto |
| " | U. Johnson | St. Marys. |
| *King's* | Dr. E. A. Vail | Sussex. |
| " | F. E. Morton | Sussex. |
| " | Hon. J. V. Crawford | St. John. |
| *Madawaska* | L. Thériault | St. Leonards. |
| *Northumberland* | Hon. W. Adams | Newcastle. |
| " | A. A. Davidson | Newcastle. |
| " | T. F. Gillespie | Chatham. |
| " | E. Hutchinson | Douglastown. |
| *Queen's* | Francis Wood | Welsford. |
| " | Walter S. Butler | Sypher's Cove. |
| *Restigouche* | Cunard Barberie | Campbellton. |
| " | Thomas Kenney | Dalhousie. |
| *St. John* | D. McLellan | Portland. |
| " | William Elder | St. John. |
| " | J. J. Ritchie | St. John. |
| " | Edward Willis | St. John. |
| *St. John (City)* | Robert Marshall | St. John. |
| " | Hon. W. Wedderburn | St. John. |
| *Sunbury* | Hon. W. E. Perley | Blissville |
| " | J. S. Covert | Margerville. |
| *Victoria* | W. B. Beveridge | Tobique. |
| *Westmoreland* | A. E. Killam | Salisbury. |
| " | Hon. P. A. Landry | Dorchester. |
| " | Hon. D. L. Hannington | Dorchester. |
| " | Jos. L. Black | Sackville |
| *York* | A. G. Blair | Fredericton. |
| " | Hon. J. J. Fraser, Q.C. | Fredericton. |
| " | F. P. Thompson | Fredericton. |
| " | George Colter | Douglas. |

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—G. J. Bliss, Clerk; J. Richards, Clerk Assistant; H. Beckwith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Hon. Adams George Archibald. Lieut. John Hoskins, R. N., Private Secretary; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clarke, N. S. M. and Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Stewart, 1st Brig. Mil. Artillery, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Provincial Secretary* | Hon. Simon H. Holmes. |
| *Attorney-General* | " John S. D. Thompson |
| *Commissioner of Works and Mines* | " Samuel Creelman. |
| *Member of Council* | Hon. Nathaniel W. White. |
| " " | " Wm. B. Troop. |
| " " | " C. J. Townshend. |
| " " | " James S. McDonald. |
| " " | " H. F. McDougall. |

RETIRED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL retaining their rank and precedence, by special permission of Her Majesty.—Hon. Sir Wm. Young, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., Hon. William A. Henry, Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Samuel L. Shannon, Hon. Alexander McFarlane, Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. ROBERT BOAK, President.

| NAME. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|
| Hon. Robt. M. Cutler | *Guysborough.* |
| " Wm. C. Whitman | *Annapolis.* |
| " John McKinnon | *Antigonish.* |
| " Samuel Creelman | *Stewiacke.* |
| " D. McN. Parker | *Halifax.* |
| " James Fraser | *Pictou.* |
| " Hugh Cameron | *Malone.* |
| " Charles Dickie | *Cornwallis.* |
| " Robert Boak, Jun | *Halifax.* |
| " E. R. Oakes | *Digby.* |
| " A. McN. Cleman | *Maitland.* |
| " James Butler | *Halifax.* |
| " Charles Bourneuf | *Arichat.* |
| " C. M. Francheville | *Clyde River.* |
| " John B. Dickie | *Truro.* |
| " David McCuish | *Baddeck* |
| " H. Black | *Cumberland.* |
| " J. S. McDonald | *Halifax.* |
| " Loran E. Baker | *Yarmouth.* |
| " Thos. E. Morrison | *Londonderry.* |

OFFICERS.—John G. Haliburton, Clerk; Robert Thomas, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. E. T. MOSELEY, Speaker.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | NAME. |
|---|---|
| *Annapolis* | Hon. Wm. B. Troop. |
| " | Caleb W. Shafner. |
| *Antigonish* | Hon. John S. D. Thompson. |
| " | Angus McGillivray. |
| *Cape Breton* | Hon. E. Tilton Moseley. |
| " | Hector F. McDougall. |
| *Colchester* | Wm. A. Patterson. |
| " | Wm. Blair. |
| *Cumberland* | Hon. C. J. Townshend. |
| " | Edward Vickery. |
| *Digby* | Benjamin Vanblaricom. |
| " | Henry M. Robicheau. |
| *Guysborough* | James W. Hadley. |
| " | Alex. N. McDonald. |
| *Halifax* | J. F. Stairs. |
| " | Wm. D. Harrington. |
| " | John Pugh. |
| *Hants* | Nathaniel Spence. |
| " | Thomas B. Smith. |
| *Inverness* | Duncan J. Campbell. |
| " | Alexander Campbell. |
| *King's* | Wm. C. Bell. |
| " | Hon. James S. McDonald. |
| *Lunenburgh* | Charles A. Smith. |
| " | Edward James. |
| *Pictou* | Hon. Simon H. Holmes. |
| " | Alexander McKay. |
| " | Adam C. Bell. |
| *Queen's* | L. S. Ford. |
| " | James C. Battling. |
| *Richmond* | Isedore LeBlanc. |
| " | Alexander McCuish. |
| *Shelburne* | Hon. N. W. White. |
| " | Nehemiah McGray. |
| *Victoria* | Wm. F. McCurdy. |
| " | John Morrison. |
| *Yarmouth* | Albert Gayton. |
| " | Joseph R. Kenney. |

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Clerk, H. C. D. Twining; Assistant Clerk, J. S. McKinnon; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. A. Pyke.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. T. Heath Haviland; Eustace Haviland, Private Secretary; Lt.-Col James Peake and Lt.-Col. Robinson Hodgson, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Attorney-General* | Hon. W. W. Sullivan. |
| *Minister of Public Works* | " Donald Ferguson. |
| *Provincial Secretary and Treasurer* | " Neil McLeod. |
| *Member of Council* | " Samuel Prowse. |
| " " | " John Yeo. |
| " " | " Joseph Wightman. |
| " " | " Wm. Campbell. |
| " " | " J. O. Arsnault. |
| " " | " Peter Gavin. |

W. C. DES BRISAY, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN BALDERSTON, President.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Queen's Co. | *Charlottetown and Royalty* | Hon. Thomas W. Dodd. |
| | *1st District* | Hon. A. B. McKenzie. |
| | " | " John Balderston. |
| | *2nd District* | " L. McMillan. |
| | " | " R. Munn. |
| King's Co. | *1st District* | Hon. L. Rickham. |
| | " | " Simon Bulger. |
| | *2nd District* | " Josep.. Wightman. |
| | " | " Thomas Anneat. |
| Prince Co. | *1st District* | " Richard B. Reid. |
| | " | " Benjamin Rogers. |
| | *2nd District* | " Alexander Laird. |
| | " | " Stewart Burns. |

OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—John Ball, Clerk; John G. Saringeor, Usher of Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. JOHN A. MCDONALD, Speaker.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Queen's Co. | *Charlottetown and Royalty* | Hon. Neil McLeod. |
| | " | " G. W. DeBlois. |
| | *1st District* | Donald Cameron. |
| | " | Wm. Campbell. |
| | *2nd District* | Donald MacKay. |
| | " | Donald Farquharson. |
| | *3rd District* | Robert Shaw. |
| | " | D. A. Macdonald. |
| | *4th District* | Duncan Crawford. |
| | " | James Nicholson. |
| Prince Co. | *1st District* | Hon. Peter Gavin. |
| | " | F. S. Perry. |
| | *2nd District* | Hon. John Yeo. |
| | " | James W. Richard. |
| | *3rd District* | Hon J. O. Arsnault. |
| | " | John A. McDonald. |
| | *4th District* | A. E. C. Holland. |
| | " | G. W. Bentley. |
| | *5th District* | Hon. John Lefurgey. |
| | " | Angus McMillan. |
| King's Co. | *Georgetown and Royalty* | Hon. Daniel Gordon. |
| | " | " A. J. Macdonald. |
| | *1st District* | John C. Underhay. |
| | " | Lauchlan Macdonald. |
| | *2nd District* | Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan. |
| | " | Wm. Hooper. |
| | *3rd District* | J. E. Macdonald. |
| | " | Donald Ferguson. |
| | *4th District* | Hon. Samuel Prowse. |
| | " | William A. Poole. |

Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. A. N. Richards; Capt. Geo. Wm. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Attorney-General and Chief Commis. Land and Works* | Hon. G. A Walkem. |
| *Minister of Finance and Agriculture* | " Robt. Beaven. |
| *Pro. Sec. and Minister of Mines* | " T. B. Humphreys. |

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. F. W. WILLIAMS, Speaker; JOHN ROWLAND HETT, Clerk.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Cariboo* | Hon. G. A. Walkem | Victoria. |
| " | Geo. Cowan | Barkerville. |
| " | Geo. Ferguson | Cariboo. |
| *Comox* | Hon. John Ash, M.D. | Victoria. |
| *Cowichan* | Wm. Smythe | Cowichan. |
| " | E. Pimbury | Nanaimo. |
| *Esquimault* | Hon. F. W. Williams | Esquimault. |
| " | J. Helgesen | Metchosin. |
| *Kootenay* | C. Gallagher | Wild Horse Creek |
| " | W. Galbraith | Wild Horse Creek |
| *Lillooet* | W. M. Brown | 15 Mile House. |
| " | W. Saul | 70 Mile House. |
| *Nanaimo* | Jas. A. Abrams | Nanaimo. |
| *N. Westminster City* | E. Brown | N. Westminster. |
| *N. Westminster Dis.* | D. McGillivray | Sumas. |
| " " | W. J. Harris | Katsey. |
| *Victoria City* | Hon. R. Beaven | Victoria. |
| " " | W. Wilson | Victoria. |
| " " | J. S. Drummond | Victoria. |
| " " | J. W. Williams | Victoria. |
| *Victoria Dis.* | Hon. T. B. Humphreys | Victoria. |
| " " | W. McIlmoyle | North Saanich. |
| *Yale* | J. A. Mara | Kamloops. |
| " | F. G. Vernon | Kamloops. |
| " | Preston Bennett | Kamloops. |

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon; Private Secretary, J. E. Cauchon, Jun.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Premier and Treasurer* | Hon. J. Norquay. |
| *Attorney-General* | " D. M. Walker. |
| *Minister of Public Works* | " C. P. Brown. |
| *Provincial Secretary* | " M. A. Girard. |
| *Minister of Agriculture* | " M. Goulet |

Rice M. Howard, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. GILBERT MCMICKEN, Speaker; THOMAS SPENCE, Clerk.

| CONSTITUENCY. | NAME. |
|---|---|
| *Assiniboia* | Alex. Murray. |
| *Baie St. Paul* | Senator Girard. |
| *Burnside* | John Smith. |
| *Cartier* | Hon. G. McMicken |
| *Dufferin, N.* | Andrew Laughlin. |
| *Dufferin, S.* | Wm. Winram. |
| *Emerson* | W. H. Nash. |

| CONSTITUENCIES. | NAME. |
|---|---|
| *Gladstone* | Hon. C. P. Brown. |
| *High Bluff* | J. A. K. Drummond. |
| *Kildonan* | A. M. Sutherland. |
| *La Vérandrye* | Hon. M. Goulet. |
| *Mountain* | Thos. Greenway. |
| *Morris* | Joseph Taillefer. |
| *Portage La Prairie* | Dr. Cowan. |
| *Rockwood* | J. S. Aikins. |
| *Springfield* | A. W. Ross. |
| *St. Agathe* | Alex. Kittson. |
| *St. Andrew's* | Hon. John Norquay. |
| *St. Boniface* | A. A. C. La Rivière. |
| *St. Clements* | E. H. G. G. Hay. |
| *St. Francois Xavier* | Patrice Bréland. |
| *Westbourne* | Hon. D. M. Walker. |
| *Winnipeg* | Capt. Thos. Scott. |
| *Woodlands* | Wesley E. Lipsett. |

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

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

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

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—ST. JOHN'S.

**Governor**, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Capt. **Sir John Glover**, R. N.; Private Secretary, H. H. Morgan; **Colonial Aide-de-Camp**, Alex. Murray.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Attorney-General* | Hon. W. V. Whiteway. |
| *Surveyor-General* | " W. J. S. Donelley. |
| *Colonial Secretary* | " E. D. Shea. |
| *Receiver-General* | " J. J. Rogerson. |
| *Mem. of Council* | " John Rorke. |
| " " | " Jas. S. Winder. |

Clerk of the Council—Hon. E. D. Shea.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Robert Alexander. | Hon. Chas. R. Ayer. |
| " James Fox. | " Aug. W. Harvey. |
| " Robt. Kent. | " Edward Morris. |
| " Stephen Randall. | " Edward D. Shea. |
| " Thos. Talbot. | " Peter G. Tessier. |
| " Robt. Thornburn. | " John H. Warren. |
| " Edward White. | " John Winter. |

**Clerk**—Hugh F. Carter. Solicitor—Thos. J. Kough.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly - Speaker.

| CONSTITUENCY. | NAME. |
|---|---|
| *Conception Bay* | Hon. Ambrose Shea. |
| " | Charles Dawe. |
| " | Nathan Norman. |
| " | Hon. John Rorke. |
| " | A. Penny. |
| " | Joseph J. Little, Q.C. |
| " | Patrick Nowlan. |
| *St. John's East* | Robt. J. Kent. |
| " | Robt. J. Parson. |
| " | M. J. O'Meara. |
| *St. John's West* | Louis Tessier. |
| " | J. McLaughlan. |
| " | Patrick J. Scott. |
| *Trinity Bay* | Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway. |
| " | John Rendell. |
| " | James H. Watson. |
| *Placentia and St. Mary's* | Hon. W. J. S. Donelley. |
| " | James Collins. |
| " | Michael E. Dwyer. |
| *Twillingsgate and Fogo* | Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly. |
| " | S. B. Carter. |
| " | R. P. Rice. |
| *Bonavista Bay* | George Skelton. |
| " | Francis Winter. |
| " | James Saint. |
| *Burin* | Hon. J. J. Rogerson. |
| " | James S. Winter. |
| *Ferryland* | Joseph Greene. |
| " | James G. Conroy. |
| *Burgeo and La Poile* | Alex. M. McKay. |
| *Fortune Bay* | James O. Fraser. |

Clerk of Assembly—John Stewart.

## STAMP DUTIES.

**Upon all notes, drafts, bills of exchange, &c, for amounts of $25 and over, made, drawn or accepted in Canada, the following scale of stamp duties shall be levied:**

**For $25**, one cent.

**For amounts over $25 and up to $50**, two cents.

**For amounts over $50 and up to $100**, three cents.

**For amounts exceeding $100**, three cents for each $100, and three **cents additional for each additional $100 or fraction thereof.**

**When drafts or bills of exchange are executed in duplicate, two cents on each part for the first $100, and the same for any additional fraction thereof; and if made in more than two parts, one cent each part for each $100 or fraction thereof.**

**Any interest made payable at maturity shall be counted as part of the whole.**

The following are also liable to duty as above:

(1) Any bill, draft, order or instrument, for the payment of money by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment is required to be made to bearer or order; (2) letters of credit; (3) any receipt entitling party receiving it to receive a like sum from a third party.

The following instruments are free from stamp duties: notes, drafts, and all instruments under $25; bills of exchange drawn by H. M. Commissariat or other officers on H. M. Imperial or Provincial service, or any acceptance, endorsement, &c., by such officer on a bill of exchange drawn out of Canada, or any draft of or on any bank payable to the order of any such officer in his official capacity —or any note payable on demand to bearer—or any cheque, if the same be payable on demand—or any P. O. order—or any municipal debenture or coupon thereof—or any instrument executed by a notary in his official capacity.

Duties must be paid by affixing adhesive stamps, or by using stamped paper of the denomination required, in either which case the stamp is to be cancelled by writing thereon the signature or initials of the maker, drawer or witness attesting the signature of the maker or endorser of the instrument; or, the person affixing or witness attesting shall write or stamp thereon *the date*.

If this latter be neglected or omitted, any person stamping or writing a false date is liable to a fine of $100.

In case of promissory notes made or drawn in Canada, the method shall be by *adhesive stamps*, and *not* stamped paper.

If not stamped at time of drawing it may be done subsequently; the holder attaching *double* the amount of stamps required originally (with date of such being so attached), even if during time suit is in progress: provided that at the time it came into his hands he had no knowledge of any defects in the same, and that he proceeded to remedy such defects as soon as they came to his knowledge, even if such holder shall have acquired such knowledge only during proceedings in court.

The penalty for not affixing proper stamps to notes, &c., is $100, and any person who makes, draws, accepts, endorses, signs, or in any way becomes a party to such instrument, is liable to the same. They may, however, avoid such liability by *double* stamping the same, as above; this double stamping to remove any probable invalidity by reason of proper duty not having been paid at all, or not paid by the proper party, or at the proper time, or of any formality as to date or erasure of the stamps affixed having been omitted, or a wrong date placed thereon, &c.

After, however, any note or instrument requiring to be stamped has been settled or paid, no penalty shall be enforced by reason of any irregularity in stamping, unless it be shown that the party from whom a penalty is demanded was aware, before or at the date of maturity of such note or instrument, of such defect or irregularity, without remedying the same as above.

Notes or bills, &c., found amongst the securities of a deceased person, unstamped, insufficiently stamped, &c., become valid on affixing thereto (and properly cancelling "double" stamps. Any irregularity as to stamping, &c., does not prevent any note or instrument from being admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings.

The Minister of Inland Revenue appoints agents—generally postmasters and post-stamp agents—to sell bill stamps, the same as postage stamps; and any one who forges, counterfeits or imitates, or procures to be forged, counterfeited or imitated any such stamp or stamped paper, or knowingly uses, offers, sells or exposes such for sale, or shall in any way aid or abet such forgery, counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a felony, on conviction of which he shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Any banker or broker making, drawing, issuing, negotiating, presenting, receiving, or in any way holding any note or instrument not duly stamped, and who does not immediately affix and cancel the stamps called for by the Act in that behalf, not only becomes liable to a penalty of $500, but is by such neglect or proceeding debarred from recovering the same in any suit at law; and any person wilfully affixing to any note or instrument any cancelled stamp, or one which has been previously affixed to any other note or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of $500.

## POSTAL INFORMATION.

LETTER RATES, ETC.

*Canada.*—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Dominion including Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island), 3 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof; if unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate of postage, and insufficiently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination, and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, are charged 1 cent each, and must be prepaid; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

*Newfoundland.*—Postage on letters 5 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof. Newspapers (*see* "Transient Newspapers"). Post cards, 2 cents each. Prepayment necessary.

*United States.*—The rate on letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

*United Kingdom.*—Postage on letters 5 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, whether by Canadian or New York steamers. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

*Post Cards.*—From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, (including Newfoundland), 2 cents each.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration (see Registration Stamp) in addition to the postage, is as follows, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| On letters to any other place in Canada or British North America | 2 cents. |
| On letters for the United States, or United Kingdom | 5 " |
| On parcels, patterns or samples (Canada only) | 5 " |
| On book packets and newspapers to United Kingdom | 5 " |

Registration and foreign postage rates must in all cases be prepaid *in full* by stamps. Letters to other points within the Dominion weighing over ½ oz. and being insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination, and double the amount of the deficiency charged on delivery.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the above denominations, which may be obtained at any stamp agency.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a registered letter can be traced where an unregistered letter can not, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

BOOK POST.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass or in frames containing glass; any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters; and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign. No package must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor must the size exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*, and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure. For the sake of security they may be tied with a string; any Postmaster may cut this and examine the packet; but if nothing "contraband" be found therein, he must re-tie and forward it.

The rate on Book Packets between any two places in Canada, and to Newfoundland and the United States, is 1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by stamps.

PARCEL POST.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 6 cents for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, with 5 cents additional if registered. No letter must be enclosed; if any discovered, the amount paid will be forfeited, and the parcel charged at unpaid letter rates. No parcel must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, and must be prepaid by stamps.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba *via* the United States, which exceeds in weight the limits of 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Eye glasses and spectacles may be sent by mail when properly put up and prepaid by Parcel Post.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada upon prepayment of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

Under this head is comprised pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, maps, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass, sheet music, printed or written, deeds, insurance policies, &c.

This matter must be done up in covers, open at both ends or sides, or in such a manner as to be easily inspected by the Post Office authorities, and must contain no letter or other communication to serve the purpose of a letter.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

*Transient Newspapers*—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada—must be prepaid if less than 1 oz., ½ cent; if over 1 oz., 1 cent for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British Newspapers* which have been received through the mails by Canadian booksellers or news agents, and by them distributed to regular subscribers by mail; such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails. Transient newspapers to the United Kingdom, 2 cents per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all periodicals, other than newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, is 1 cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contains one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate.

Transient periodical matter posted in Canada must, in all cases, be prepaid by postage stamps.

Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian packet, on *prepayment by postage stamp of 2 cents each number.*

No package of periodicals can be sent through the post if it exceeds 5 lbs. in weight.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Patterns and samples of merchandise and goods for sale, not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz., under the following regulations:

If such rate be not fully prepaid by the stamps affixed, the packet to be rated with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages of samples and patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered on affixing thereto a registered letter stamp of the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or samples must be sent in cover open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or in bags entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the *outside* the address of the sender, in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the samples enclosed; *inside*, there must be no inclosure but the samples or patterns themselves. The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices, may be marked on the articles themselves, instead of on the outside of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, of any article sent by one private individual to

another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandize, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandize, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and must be prepaid by postage stamps at the following rates:—2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES.

| COUNTRIES. | Letters. | Newspapers. |
|---|---|---|
| | Per ½ oz | Each |
| African West Coast | 10 cts | 4 cts |
| Australia, S. & W. | 15 " | 4 " |
| Austria | 5 " | 2 " |
| Belgium | 5 " | 2 " |
| Brazil | 10 " | 4 " |
| Buenos Ayres | 10 " | 4 " |
| Cape of Good Hope | 15 " | 4 " |
| Ceylon | 10 " | 4 " |
| China, including Hong Kong | 10 " | 4 " |
| Cuba | 5 " | 2 " |
| Egypt | 5 " | 2 " |
| Fiji Islands | 7 " | 4 " |
| France | 5 " | 2 " |
| Germany | 5 " | 2 " |
| Gibraltar | 5 " | 2 " |
| Heligoland | 5 " | 2 " |
| India | 10 " | 4 " |
| Italy | 5 " | 2 " |
| Japan | 10 " | 4 " |
| Madeira | 5 " | 2 " |
| Mauritius | 10 " | 4 " |
| Mexico | 10 " | 4 " |
| Monte Video | 27 " | 4 " |
| New South Wales | 15 " | 4 " |
| New Zealand | 15 " | 4 " |
| Portugal | 5 " | 2 " |
| Queensland | 15 " | 4 " |
| Russia | 5 " | 2 " |
| Sandwich Islands | 8 " | 4 " |
| St. Pierre et Miquelon | 5 " | 2 " |
| Sierra Leone | 10 " | 4 " |
| Spain | 5 " | 2 " |
| Sweden | 5 " | 2 " |
| Switzerland | 5 " | 2 " |
| Tasmania | 15 " | 4 " |
| Turkey | 5 " | 2 " |

WEST INDIES—VIA NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

*Via* New York for Costa Rica, Curacoa, Nicaragua, Panama, and Dutch West Indies, Letters 10 cents per ½ oz.; *via* New York for Bahamas, Hayti and San Domingo, Letters 7 cents per ½ oz.; *via* New York for Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica, Letters 5 cents per ½ oz., Newspapers, 2 cents each. West Indies, except where otherwise stated:—postage on Letters *via* New York, 15 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each. Postage on Letters *via* Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable letters.
Transmit money by Money Orders.
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.
Preserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.
Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.
In addressing letters, add the name of the *County* and *Province* in which the office addressed is located.
Place stamps on the right hand upper corner of the address side.
Put your own name and full address in or on letter, to insure return if it cannot be delivered.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling; and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On Orders up to £2 sterling | | | | $0 | 25 |
| " | over 2 and up to £5 | | | 0 | 50 |
| " | " 5 | " | 7 | 0 | 75 |
| " | " 7 | " | 10 | 1 | 00 |

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Offices of Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to $100, and for as many Orders of $100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.:

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On Orders up to | $1 | | | 2 | cents. |
| Over $1 and up to | 10 | | | 5 | " |
| " 10 | " | 20 | | 10 | " |
| " 20 | " | 30 | | 20 | " |
| " 30 | " | 40 | | 30 | " |
| " 40 | " | 60 | | 40 | " |
| " 60 | " | 80 | | 50 | " |
| " 80 | " | 100 | | 60 | " |

MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, draw also upon the Money Order Offices in Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £20 sterling. The terms are:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Orders up to £5 | | | | $0 | 25 |
| " | over 5 and up to £10 | | | 0 | 50 |
| " | " 10 | " | 15 | 0 | 75 |
| " | " 15 | " | 20 | 1 | 00 |

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with lists of all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending remitters may desire.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders on the United States are drawn in Canada currency, and may be for any sum not exceeding $40. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for $40 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is:—

For any sum not exceeding $20 ..... 25 cents.
Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $40 ... 50 "

Money Orders issued in Canada on the United States, are converted into and payable at their value in United States currency.

Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency, and converted into and payable at their value in Canada currency.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec (also at Winnipeg, Man.), are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster-General.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

Deposits for children under 10 years of age may be made—

Firstly—By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient for him.

Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster-General's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster-General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster-General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster-General, who will send him by return of mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

# READY REFERENCE TABLE,

CONTAINING THE

**POST** OFFICES OF THE DOMINION, SHOWING THE MONEY ORDER AND SAVINGS BANK OFFICES, AND THE PROVINCE, COUNTY AND RIDING IN WHICH LOCATED.

The Offices printed in Italics are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked * are Savings Bank Offices. The letters "M. O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Money Order." The capital letters on the right of the Electoral District column indicate the several Provinces of the Dominion.

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DIS. RICT AND PROVINCE. | NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. | NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. | NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. | NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. | NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. | NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. | NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Abbott's Corners** | Missisquoi | Q | Argyle | Victoria, N B | C | Banks | | Grey, E R | O | Bolton | | Middlesex, E R | O | Bord a Plouffe | Laval | Q | *Denbigh | Ottawa | O |
| **Abbotsford** | Rouville | Q | Argyle | Carleton | N B | Bannockburn | | Hastings, N R | O | Belvers Cove | | Queens | N S | Bourdeaux | Richelieu | Q | Brantford | Bellechasse | Q |
| **Aberarder** | Lambton | O | Argyle Shore | Yarmouth | N S | Barachois | | Westmoreland | N B | Bonaventure | | Cape Breton | N S | Bornholm | Perth, S R | O | Brooklyn | Argenteuil | Q |
| **Aberarder** | Bruce | O | Arisaig | Yarmouth | N S | Barry | | Richmond | C | Bonaventure | | York, E R | O | Bornish | Middlesex, N R | O | Bucklaid | Kings | N S |
| **Aberarder** | Bruce, N R | O | Arnaud | Richmond | N S | Barrys | | Victoria, S R | O | Bonfield | | Halton | O | Bosanquet | Shefford | C | Buckland | Kent | N B |
| **Aberfeldy** | Lambton | O | Arnaud | Antigonishe | N S | Barrysville | | Muskoka | | Bonnington | | Oxford, N R | O | Bosworth | Stanstead | Q | Bulmer | Restigouche, N R | |
| **Aberfoyle** | Wellington, S R | O | Arnprior | Wellington, S R | O | Bass Lake | | Muskoka | | Boscobel | | Peterboro', W R | O | Boston | Norfolk, N R | O | Bulls Creek | Kings | P E I |
| **Abingdon** | Monck | O | Arnold | Lambton | O | Barkaby | | Muskoka | | Bothwell | | Quebec | | Boston Mills | Peel | O | Bulls Corners | Westmorland, N B | |
| **Abrams Village** | Prince | P E I | Arthur | Bruce, N R | O | Barnaby River | | Northumberl'd | N B | Bowerville | | Grey, N R | O | Botany | Bothwell | O | Bulmer | Compton | Q |
| **Aboujagnis Road** | Westmoreland | N B | Ascot | Compton | Q | Barnesville | | Kings | N B | Boyle | | Waterloo, N R | O | Bothwell | Bothwell | O | Bunessan | Carleton | N B |
| **Acacia** | Norfolk, N R | O | Ashton | Cardwell | O | Barnesville | | Kings | N B | Bracebridge | | Stormont | O | Bougie | Beauharnois | C | Burbidge | Cape Scott | Westmoreland |
| **Acadia** | Kent | N B | Ashtonhill | York, E R | O | Barnett | | Victoria, C B | O | Brant Mill Station | | Westmoreland | N B | Bothwell | Kings | P E I | Burnsonn | Grey, S R | O |
| **Acadia Mines** | Colchester | N S | Ashwanipi | Kings | P E I | Barney's River | | Pictou | N S | Brantford | | Westmoreland | N B | Boucherville | Chambly | Q | Burnt Church | Cape Traverse | Prince |
| **Acadie Siding** | Kent | N B | Aspdin | Hochelaga | Q | Barnston | | Stanstead | Q | Brantford Portage | | Westmoreland | N B | Bouctouche | Westmoreland | N B | Burnt Hill | Cape Wolf | Prince |
| **Acton** | Halton | O | Aspwall | Temiscouata | Q | Barrett | | Miscouche | | Brechin | | Montmagny | Q | Boucherville | Chambly | Q | Burritt's Rapids | Cape Magdeleine | Champlain |
| **Acton Vale** | Bagot | Q | Assiginack | Grey, S R | O | Barrhead | | Albert | N B | Bridgeport | | Argenteuil | Q | Boulevard | Ottawa | O | Burgessville | Cape Rouge | Quebec |
| **Adamsville** | Brome | Q | Astorville | Renfrew, S R | O | Barrie | | Simcoe, N R | O | Brigham | | Berthier | | Bourg Marie | Berthier | N | Burgoyne | Cape Rouge | Quebec |
| **Adare** | Middlesex, N R | O | Athabaska Station | Athabaska | Q | Barriefield | | Frontenac | O | Brighton | | Bruce, S R | O | Bourg Louis | Montcalm | Q | Burgoyne | Cape St. Ignace | Montmagny |
| **Adderley** | Megantic | Q | Athelstan | Huntingdon | Q | Barrington | | Hantsport | N S | Brigus | | Kings | N S | Bourgeois | Kent | N B | Burk's Falls | Cape St. Michel | Quebec |
| **Addington Forks** | Antigonishe | N S | Athens | Leeds, S R | O | Barrington | | Shelburne | N S | Brisbane | | Durham, E R | O | Bourlamaque | B. Lands | | Burleigh Falls | Capelton | Compton |
| **Addison** | Brockville | O | Athol | Prince, P E I | | Barrington | | Antigonishe | N S | Britannia | | York, N R | O | Bourlamaque | B. Lands | | Burnbrae | Capleton | Compton |
| **Adelaide** | Middlesex, S R | O | Atholville | Gloucester | N B | Barrington Passage | | Shelburne | N S | Britannia Mines | | Northumb., W R | O | Bowdoin Creek | | | Burnstown | Caplan | Bonaventure |
| **Admaston** | Renfrew, S R | O | Attwood | Victoria | N S | Barrs Bay | | Richmond | N S | Britannia Road | | Northumb., E R | O | Bowerville | | | Burnt Church | Caraquet | Gloucester |
| **Admiral Rock** | Hants | N S | Aubrey Junction | Victoria | N B | Barrysville | | Westmorland | N B | Britannia Village | | Westmoreland | N B | Bowes | | | Burnt Hill | Cardiff | Haliburton |
| **Adolphustown** | Lennox | O | Aubrey | Victoria, N R | O | Bar Settlement | | Hants | N S | Broadalbin | | Renfrew, S R | O | Bowesville | | | Burnt Island | Cardigan | Queens |
| **Advocate Harbour** | Cumberland | N S | Auburn | Athabaska | Q | Barriog | | Northumberl'd | N B | Broadbent | | Victoria | N S | Bowling Green | | | Burnt Island | Cardigan | Queens |
| **Afton** | Antigonishe | N S | Auchinleck | Athabaska | Q | Battalogie Bridge | | Northumberl'd | N B | Big Bank | | Victoria | N S | Bowmanville | | | Burnt Mountain | Cardwell | Peel |
| **Agincourt** | York, E R | O | *Arthur* | Wellington, N R | O | Bartlett Mills | | Charlotte | N B | Big Brass d'Or | | Victoria | N S | *Bowmanville* | | | Burnt River | Carey | Lincoln |
| **Agnes** | Bruce | Q | Arthurette | Victoria | N B | Barrysville | | Westmorth, S R | O | Big Brook | | Inverness | N S | Bowood | | | Burnt Church | Carillon | Argenteuil |
| **Ahmic Lake** | Muskoka | O | Arundel | Argenteuil | Q | Basin River Inlet | | Richmond | N S | Big Cove | | Queen's | N B | Box Grove | | | Burnt Church | Carleton | N West Territories |
| **Ailes Craig** | Middlesex, N R | O | Asa | Middlesex, E R | O | Bassin du Lievre | | Ottawa | Q | Big Harbour | | Victoria | N S | *Boyleston* | | | Burnt Church | Carleton Station | Northumberl'd |
| **Aird** | Missisquoi | Q | Ascot Corner | Sherbrooke | C | Bass River | | Colchester | N S | Big Intervale Mar. | | Victoria | N S | Boyne | | | Burnt Hill | Carleton | Muskoka |
| **Airlie** | Simcoe, S R | O | Ashburn | Ontario, S R | O | Bass River | | Kent | N B | Big Island | | Hilton | N S | Boynton | | | Burnt Island | Carleton | Bonaventure |
| **Ahrrty, W O** | Queens | N B | Ashcroft | Yale | B C | Bastard Ridge | | Charlotte | N B | Big Lorrens | | Cape Breton | N S | *Bracebridge* | | | Burnt Island | Carleton | St John |
| **Albany** | Prince | P E I | Ashdirt | Renfrew, S R | O | Batchelor | | Cape Breton | N S | Big Marsh | | Kings | N S | Bracebridge | | | Burnt Mountain | Carleton | N West Territories |
| **Albert** | Hastings, E R | O | Ashdale | Antigonishe | N S | *Bath* | | Lennox | O | Big Pond | | Cape Breton | N S | Brackett Point | | | Burnt River | Carlow | Huron, C R |
| **Albert Bridge** | Cape Breton | N S | Ashdown | Muskoka | | *Bath* | | Carleton | N B | Big Pond | | Shelburne | N S | Brackley Point Rd | | | Burnt River | Carlsruhe | Waterloo |
| **Albert Mines** | Albert | N B | Ashgrove | Halton | O | *Bathurst* | | Gloucester | N B | Big Tracadie | | Antigonishe | N S | *Brantford* | | | Burnt Town | Carlsruhe | Bruce, S R |
| **Alberton** | Wentworth, S R | O | Ashland | Carleton | N B | *Bayard Village* | | Gloucester | N B | Billings Bridge | | Russell | O | Bradshaw | | | Burritt's Rapids | Carlton | Yarmouth |
| **Alberton** | Prince | P E I | Ashley | Grey, N R | O | *Bayfield* | | Champlain | Q | Bill Town | | King's | N S | Brae | | | Burton | Carlton | York, W R |
| **Albion** | Cardwell | O | Ashton | Carleton | O | Bayham Bridge | | Champlain | Q | Binbrook | | Westworth, S R | O | Braemar | | | Burtonville | Carlton | Westworth, S R |
| **Albury** | Prince Edward | O | Askilton | Inverness | N S | Bayard | | Simcoe, N R | O | Bingham Road | | Richmond | | Braeside | | | Burwash | Carlton | Huron, C R |
| **Alberni** | Elgin, W R | O | Askin | Middlesex, E R | O | Battersea | | Frontenac | O | Birkenham | | Wellington, S R | O | Brae Station | | | Bury | Carmanvan | Peterboro', E R |
| **Alder River** | Guysborough | N S | Aspdin | Muskoka | | Battleford | | N. W. Territories | | Birkenhead | | Compton | Q | Brainley | | | Bury | Carp Brook | Victoria |
| **Aldershot** | Wentworth, N R | O | Asp Bay | Victoria | N S | Battle Harbour | | Kings | N S | Birkhall | | Logan | | Brampton | | | Burying Inlet | Carleton | Carleton |
| **Aldouane** | Kent | N B | Assiniboine | Marquette | M | Bay du Vin | | Northumberl'd | N B | Birtchtown | | Shelburne | N S | Branchton | | | Burwash Landing | Carleton | Queen's |
| **Alexander** | Inverness | N S | Astor Station | Nicolet | Q | Bay du Vin Mills | | Northumberl'd | N B | Birtton | | York | N B | Brandy Creek | | | Bush | Carleton Corner | Richmond |
| **Alexander's Point** | Gloucester | N B | Atha | Ontario, S R | O | *Bayfield* | | Huron, S R | O | Birkhall | | Lambton | O | *Brantford* | | | Bush Head | Carleton Marsh | Cape Breton |
| **Alexandria** | Caribou | B C | Athelstan | Huntingdon | Q | Bayfield | | Westmoreland | N B | Birmingham | | Frontenac | O | Brandalbane | | | Bushfield | Carlisle | Peel |
| **Alexandria** | Glengarry | O | Atherley | Ontario, S R | O | Bayfield | | Antigonishe | N S | Birnam | | Lambton | O | Broadalbane | | | Bushville | Carlisle | Wentworth, S R |
| **Alexandria** | Maquette | M | Athelstan | Norfolk, N R | O | Bay Fortune | | Kings | P E I | Birr | | Middlesex, E R | O | Brechin | | | Bustard | Carlisle | York, W R |
| **Alfred** | Prescott | O | Athol | Cardwell | O | Baxham | | Elgin, E R | O | Bittle | | N. W. Territory | | Brentwood | | | Buxton | Carlow | Peterboro', E R |
| **Algonquin** | Grenville, S R | O | Athol | Glengarry | O | Bayside | | Charlotte | N B | Black Bay | | Grenville, N R | O | Brechin | | | Byng | Carlsruhe | Huron, C R |
| **Allanburg** | Welland | O | Athol | Cumberland | N S | Bay St. Lawrence | | Lincoln | N S | Bishop's Mills | | Wolfe | Q | Brewer's Mills | | | Byng Inlet | Carlsruhe | Muskoka |
| **Allandale** | Simcoe, S R | O | Attercliffe | Monck | O | Bayswater | | Muskoka | | Bishop's Crossing | | Wolfe | Q | Brewer's Mills | | | Byron | Carlton | Carleton |
| **Allan Park** | Grey, S R | O | Attercliffe Station | Monck | O | Bayswater | | Kings | N B | Bishopton | | Brome | Q | Brewster | | | Cabotville | Carlton | Queen's |
| **Allan's Corners** | Chateauguay | Q | Aubert Gallion | Bruce | O | Bay View | | St John | N B | Black Bank | | Simcoe, S R | O | Brewster's Mills | | | Cache Bay | Carlton | Nipissing |
| **Allan's Mills** | Lanark, S R | O | Aubrey | Chateauguay | Q | Bayview | | Queens | P E I | Black Brook | | North'mb'rl'd | N B | Bridgedale | | | Cadmus | Carlton Corner | Richmond |
| **Allanford** | Bruce, N R | O | Auburn | Huron, N R | O | Bayview | | Grey, E R | O | Black Brook | | Cape Breton | N S | Bridge End | | | Cadogan | Carlton Marsh | Cape Breton |
| **Allansville** | Muskoka | O | Audley | Ontario, S R | O | *Bayswater* | | Renfrew, N R | O | Blackburn | | Russell | O | Bridgenorth | | | Caer | Carmanville | Peel |
| **Allenwood** | Simcoe, N R | O | Aughrim | Lambton | O | Beach Point | | Kings | P E I | Black Cape | | Bonaventure | Q | Bridgeport | | | Caerleon | Carnarvon | Bonaventure |
| **Allenville** | Prince Edward | O | Augustine Cove | Prince | P E I | Beaconsfield | | Oxford, S R | O | Black Creek | | Welland | O | Bridgeport | | | Caistor | Carnduff | Assiniboia |
| **Alliston** | Simcoe, S R | O | Auld's Cove | Guysborough | N S | Beach Hill | | Albert | N B | Black's Corners | | Wellington, N R | O | *Bridgetown* | | | Caledon | Carnduff | Assiniboia |
| **Alma** | Peel | O | Aultsville | Stormont | O | Beach Meadows | | Queen's | N B | Black Heath | | Wentworth, S R | O | Bridgeville | | | Caledon East | Carnwell | Caledon |
| **Alnwick** | Northumb'l'd | O | Aurora | York, N R | O | *Beachville* | | Oxford, S R | O | Black Land | | Restigouche | N B | Bridgewater | | | Caledonia | Cashmere | Middlesex |
| **Alma** | Wellington, C R | O | Avening | Simcoe, N R | O | *Beaconsfield* | | Guysborough | N S | Black Point | | Restigouche | N B | *Bridgewater* | | | Caledonia Corner | Cashtown | Simcoe |
| **Alma** | Albert | N B | Avington | Bonaventure | Q | Bear Brook | | Russell | O | Black Point | | Halifax | N S | Brigden | | | Caledonia Mills | Castleton | Northumb'l'd |
| **Alma** | Pictou | N S | Avoca | Argenteuil | Q | Bear Island | | York | N S | Black River | | Northumb'l'd | N B | Briggs Corner | | | Caledonia Mines | Cape Breton | N S |
| **Alma** | Prince | P E I | Avon | Middlesex, E R | O | Bear Point | | Shelburne | N S | Black River | | St John | N B | *Brighton* | | | Caledonia, St. Mary's | Guysboro' | N S |
| **Almira** | York, E R | O | Avonbank | Perth, S R | O | *Bear R. (Wside)* | | Digby | N S | Black River | | Antigonishe | N S | *Bright* | | | Caledonia Settlem't | Albert | N B |
| **Almonte** | Lanark, N R | O | Avondale | Carleton | N B | Bear River | | Kings | P E I | Black River Bridge | | Prince Edward | O | *Brighton* | | | Caledonia Springs | Prescott | O |
| **Alport** | Muskoka | O | Avondale | Pictou | N S | Beaton's Mills | | Queens | P E I | Black River Bridge | | North'mb'rl'd | N B | Brightside | | | Calf Mountain | Marquette | M |
| **Alsace** | Muskoka | O | Avonmore | Stormont | O | Beattie | | Muskoka | | Black Rock | | Cumberland | N S | Brinkworth | | | Calhoun | Westmorland | N B |
| **Alsfeldt** | Grey, S R | O | Avonport | Kings | N S | *Beauharnois* | | Beauharnois | | Black Rock | | Gloucester | N B | Brinsley | | | Calton | Middlesex, N R | O |
| **Althorpe** | Lanark, S R | O | Avonport Station | Kings | N S | *Beauce* | | Beauce | | Black Rock | | Northumb'l'd | N B | Brist'n's Corners | | | Calumet Island | Pontiac | Q |
| **Alton** | Cardwell | O | Avonton | Perth, S R | O | Beaulieu | | Montmorency | Q | Blair | | Wellington, S R | O | Bristol | | | Camborne | Northumb., W R | O |
| **Altona** | Ontario, S R | O | Ayer's Flat | Stanstead | Q | Beaumont | | Bellechasse | Q | Blair Athol | | Restigouche | N B | Bristol | | | Cambria | Victoria, N R | |
| **Alvanley** | Grey, N R | O | Aylesford | King's | N S | Beaupert | | Quebec | C | Blairton | | Peterboro', E R | O | Bristol | | | Cambridge | Carlisle Gut | |
| **Alvinston** | Lambton | O | Aylmer (East) | Ottawa | Q | Beaver | | Prescott | O | Blake | | Huron, S R | O | Bristol Corners | | | Cambridge | Carlow | Cape Breton |
| **Amherath station** | W. Bington, N R | O | Aylmer (West) | Elgin, E R | O | Beauvage | | Lotbinière | Q | Lake | | N. W. Territories | | Britannia | | | Cambridge | Carlsruhe | Cape Breton |
| **Amherbor** | Huron, N R | O | Aylwin | Ottawa | Q | Beaver Bank | | Halifax | N S | Blakeney | | Lanark, N R | O | Britannia Mills | | | Cambridge Station | Carnduff | Assiniboia |
| **Amherdale** | Bruce, S R | O | Ayr | Waterloo, S R | O | Beaver Brook | | Albert | N B | Bancheal Road | | Pictou | N S | Brittonville | | | Camden, East | Carnwell | Caledon |
| **Amherst** | Cumberland | N S | Ayton | Grey, S R | O | Beaver Cove | | Cape Breton | N S | Blanche | | Ottawa | Q | Broad Cove Chapel | | | Cameron | Carnwell | Cashmere |
| **Amherstburgh** | Essex | O | Babington | Queen's | N B | Beaver Harbour | | Charlotte | N B | Blandford | | Arthabaska | Q | Broad Cove Lamer | | | Cameronian | Carnwell | Caledonia |
| **Amherst Point** | Cumberland | N S | Baby's Point | Bothwell | O | Beaver River | | Digby | N S | Blandford | | Lunenburg | N S | Broad Cove Marsh | | | Cameronian | Carnwell | Caledonia |
| **Amiens** | Middlesex, N R | O | Back Bay | Charlotte | N B | Beaver River Corner | | Digby | N S | Blandyne | | Grey, E R | O | Broadlands | | | Camlachie | Carnwell | Caledonia |
| **Amigari** | W Hand | O | Back Lands | Antigonishe | N S | *Beaverton* | | Ontario, N R | O | Blaynet Ridge | | York | N B | Broadlands | | | Campbellford | Northumb. E R | |
| **Amqui** | Rimouski | Q | Back Meadows | Pictou | N S | Beauceville | | Megantic | O | Blessington | | Hastings, E R | O | Brockton | | | Campbell's Cross | Peel | O |
| **Ancaster** | Wentworth, S R | O | *Baldock* | Victoria | N S | Beauharnois | | Beauharnois | | Blind River | | Algoma | O | *Brockville* | | | Campbell Settlem't | Kings | N S |
| **Ancienne Lorette** | Quebec | C | Baldock Bay | Victoria | N S | Beauport | | Quebec | C | Blissfield | | North'mb'rl'd | N B | Brockville | | | Campbell Settlem't | York | N B |
| **Ane Lorette (sub)** | Quebec | C | Baldock Bridge | Victoria | N S | *Bedford* | | Missisquoi | O | Blissville | | Sunbury | N B | Brome | | | Campbellton | Elgin, W R | O |
| **Anderson** | Perth, S R | O | *Baldoon* | Waterloo, S R | O | Beech Ridge | | Argenteuil | Q | Block House | | Lunenburg | N S | Brompton | | | *Campbellville* | Halton | O |
| **Anderson** | Westmoreland | N B | Baldwin | Victoria, N R | O | Beechwood | | Huron, C R | O | Bloomfield | | Prince Edward | O | Brompton Falls | | | Campbellville | Cedar | Q |
| **Anderson's Corners** | Huntingdon | Q | Baldwin's | Victoria | N S | Beechwood | | Prescott | O | Bloomfield | | Prince | P E I | Bronson | | | Campbellville | Cedar Dale | Ontario, S R |
| **Andover** | Victoria | N B | Balfour | Cape Breton | N S | Beehive | | Simcoe, S R | O | Bloomfield | | Carleton | N B | Bronte | | | Campbellville | Cedar Grove | York, E R |
| **Ange Gardien** | Montmorency | | Balgonie | Assiniboia | | Belfast | | Halifax | N S | Bloomfield | | King's | N B | Brookbury | | | Campbellville | Cedar Hill | York, N R |
| **Angelier** | Renville | | Balgowan | Victoria | N S | Belford Basin | | Halifax | N S | Bloomfield | | Compton | | Brookdale | | | Campbellville | Cedar Hill | Lanark, N R |
| **Angers** | Ottawa | | Balinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Belford Mills | | Frontenac | | Bloomfield Ridge | | York | N B | Brookfield | | | Canaan | Cedar Hill | Lanark, N R |
| **Angus** | Simcoe, S R | O | Balinahinch | Northumb'l'd | N B | Belgeddon | | Muskoka | | Bloomingdal | | Waterloo, N R | O | Brookfield | | | Canaan | Cedar Lake | Digby |
| **Annagance** | Kings | N B | Balinahinch | Gloucester | N B | Belgrave | | Simcoe, S R | O | Bloomington | | York, N R | O | Brookfield Station | | | Canaan Rapids | Cedars | Soulanges |
| **Annan** | Grey, N R | O | Ballantrae | Lennox | O | Belhaven | | York, N R | O | Blueberry | | Queen's | N S | Brookland | | | Canaan Station | Cedarville | Grey, E R |
| **Annapolis** | Annapolis | N S | Ballantyne's Station | Frontenac | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Blue Mountain | | Pictou | N S | *Brooklin* | | | Canada Creek | Westmoreland | N B |
| **Anneville** | Queens | N B | Ballard | Victoria | N B | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Blue Rocks | | Inverness | N S | Brooklyn | | | Canard River | Kings | N S |
| **Annoeuin** | Algoma | | Ballechin | Argenteuil | Q | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | *Bluevale* | | Huron, N R | O | Brooklyn | | | Canard | Kings | N S |
| **Anson & Hls** | Simcoe, N R | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | *Blythe* | | Huron, N R | O | Brooklyn | | | Canboro' | Canard River | Essex |
| **Antigonishe** | Antigonishe | N S | Ballinahinch | Northumb'l'd | N B | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Boardman | | Marquette | M | Brooksdale | | | Canfield | Monck | O |
| **Antig. Harbour** | Antigonishe | N S | Ballinahinch | Northumb'l'd | N B | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | *Bobcaygeon* | | Victoria, S R | O | Brooksdale | | | Canning | Central Glenelg | Glengarry |
| **Antig. Harb. South** | Antigonishe | N S | Ballinahinch | Northumb'l'd | N B | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bobcaygeon | | Victoria, S R | O | Brooksdale | | | Canning | Central Hastings | Hastings |
| **Antoinette** | Argenteuil | Q | Ballinahinch | Northumb'l'd | N B | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bogart | | Hastings, E R | O | Brooksville | | | Cannington | Central Kingsclear | York |
| **Antrim** | Carleton | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bagner | | Grey, N R | O | *Broughton* | | | Cannington Manor | Central Norton | Kings |
| **Antrim** | Halifax | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bostown | | North'mb'rl'd | N B | Broughton | | | Cannonville | Central Onslow | Cumberland |
| **Apohaqui** | King's | N B | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bostwick Barachois | | Cape Breton | N S | Brownsville | | | Canso | Central Onslow | Cumberland |
| **Appin** | Middlesex, W R | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bostwick Chapel | | Cape Breton | N S | Browns Brook | | | Canterbury | Central Onslow | Cumberland |
| **Appleby** | Halton | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bottingdale | | Lanark, S R | O | Brownsdale | | | Canterbury | Centre Augusta | Grenville, S R |
| **Appledale** | Kent | N B | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowdoin | | Victoria, N R | O | Brownsville | | | Canterbury Station | Centre Village | Westmoreland |
| **Apple Grove** | Stanstead | Q | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowerville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Canton | Centreville | Carleton |
| **Apple River** | Cumberland | N S | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowes | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Kings |
| **Appleton** | Lanark, N R | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |
| **Apsley** | Peterborough E R | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |
| **Apto** | Simcoe, N R | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |
| **Arcadia** | Yarmouth | N S | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |
| **Archib ld** | Marquette | M | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |
| **Archib ld Sett** | Restigouche | N B | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |
| **Arden** | Addington | | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |
| **Ardoch** | Addington | | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |
| **Ardtrea** | Simcoe, N R | O | Ballinafad | Wellington, S R | O | Bellamy | | Kings | N B | Bowesville | | Victoria, S R | O | Brownsville | | | Cantonville | Centreville | Digby |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Charlesbourg | Quebec ... Q |
| Charleston | Leeds, S R ... O |
| Charleston | Carleton ... N B |
| Charleville | Oneville, S R ... O |
| Charlotte Cove | Guysborough ... N S |
| Charlottetown | Queen's ... P E I |
| Charlottetown | Queen's ... P E I |
| Charlottville | Compton ... Q |
| Chatham | Argenteuil ... Q |
| Chatham | Chateauguay ... Q |
| Chateauguay | Chateauguay ... Q |
| Chateauguay Basin | Chateauguay ... Q |
| Chateauguay Basin | Montmorency ... Q |
| Chatham | Kent ... O |
| Chatham | Northumberland N B |
| Chatham | Yamaska ... Q |
| Chatsworth | Grey, N R ... O |
| Chatterton | Grey ... O |
| Chatterton Mills | Lewis ... Q |
| Chatterton Station | Lewis ... Q |
| Cheapside | Haldimand ... O |
| Chebogue Point | Yarmouth ... N S |
| Chelsea | Compton ... Q |
| Chelsea | Yarmouth ... N S |
| Chelsea | Northumberland N B |
| Chemong | Ottawa ... O |
| Chemong | Lennox ... O |
| Chemong | Lunenburg ... N S |
| Chemong | Peel ... O |
| Chemong | Vancouver ... B C |
| Chemong Lake | Tumiscouata ... Q |
| Chepstow | Kings ... P E I |
| Chepstow | Bruce, S R ... O |
| Cherry Grove | Kings ... P E I |
| Cherry Grove | Middlesex, E R ... O |
| Cherry River | Shelburne ... N S |
| Cherry Vale | Queen's ... N B |
| Cherry Valley | Prince Edward ... O |
| Cherry Valley | Queen's ... P E I |
| Cherrywood | Ontario, S R ... O |
| Chesley | Bruce, N R ... O |
| Chesley's Corners | Lunenburg ... N S |
| Chester | Arthabaska ... Q |
| Chester | Lunenburg ... N S |
| Chester | Carleton ... N B |
| Chester Basin | Lunenburg ... N S |
| Chesterfield | Oxford, N R ... O |
| Chester Grant | Lunenburg ... N S |
| Chesterville | Dundas ... O |
| Chesterville | Essex ... O |
| Chetwynd | Inverness ... N S |
| Chevalier | Essex ... O |
| Cheverie | Hants ... N S |
| Cheviot | Bruce, S R ... O |
| Chichester | Pontiac ... Q |
| Chicoutimi | Chicoutimi ... Q |
| Chilliwack | N Westminster B C |
| Chimney Corner | Inverness ... N S |
| Chipman | Queen's ... N B |
| Chipman's Brook | King's ... N S |
| Chipman's Corners | King's ... N S |
| *Chippawa | Welland ... O |
| Chippawa Hill | Bruce, N R ... O |
| Chlenhurst | Huron, C R ... O |
| Chisholm | Prince Edward ... O |
| Chleryderames | Gaspé ... Q |
| Christina | Middlesex, W R ... O |
| Christie's Corners | Grenville, N R ... O |
| Christmas Island | Cape Breton ... N S |
| Churchill | Simcoe, S R ... O |
| Church Hill | Albert ... N B |
| Church Point | Northumberl'd N B |
| Churchstreet | King's ... N S |
| Churchville | Peel ... O |
| Churchville | Pictou ... N S |
| Chute a Blondeau | Prescott ... O |
| Chute's Cove | Annapolis ... N S |
| Cinchan | Bothwell ... O |
| Clairvaux (sub) | Charlevoix ... Q |
| Clam Harbour | Halifax ... N S |
| Clanbrassil | Haldimand ... O |
| Clandeboye | Carleton ... O |
| Clandeboye | Lisgar ... M |
| Clapham | Megantic ... Q |
| Claremont | Ontario, S R ... O |
| Claremont | Cumberland ... N S |
| Clarence | Russell ... O |
| Clarence Creek | Russell ... O |
| Clarenceville | Missisquoi ... Q |
| Clarendon Front | Pontiac ... Q |
| Clarendon | Charlotte ... N B |
| Clarina | Shefford ... Q |
| Clarke | Durham, W R ... O |
| Clarke's Harbour | Shelburne ... N S |
| *Clarksburg | Grey, E R ... O |
| Clarkson | Peel ... O |
| Claude | Peel ... O |
| Clavering | Grey, N R ... O |
| Clayton | Lanark, S R ... O |
| Clear Creek | Norfolk, S R ... O |
| Clear Spring | King's ... P E I |
| Clear Springs | Provencher ... M |
| *Clegerelle | Bothwell ... O |
| Clementsport | Annapolis ... N S |
| Clementsvale | Annapolis ... N S |
| Clermont | Prince ... P E I |
| *Clifford | Wellington, N R ... O |
| Clifton | Welland ... O |
| Clifton | Gloucester ... N B |
| Clifton | King's ... N S |
| Clifton | Colchester ... N S |
| Clifton House (sub) | Welland ... O |
| Clinch's Mills | St. John ... N B |
| Clinton | Caribou ... B C |
| *Clinton | Huron, S R ... O |
| Clones | Queen's ... N B |
| Clontarf | Renfrew, S R ... O |
| Close Mills | Lennox ... O |
| Clover Hill | Simcoe, S R ... O |
| Cloyne | Addington ... O |
| Clyde | Wentworth, N S ... O |
| Clyde River | Shelburne ... N S |
| Clydesdale | Peterboro', E R ... O |
| Coal Station | Queen's ... P E I |
| Coal Branch | Kent ... N B |
| Coal Branch Station | Kent ... N B |
| Coal Creek | Queen's ... N B |
| Coal Mines | Queen's ... N B |
| Coates' Mills | Kent ... N B |
| *Obatswick | Stanstead ... Q |
| Cobden | Renfrew, N R ... O |
| *Coburg | Northumb, W R ... O |
| Cochrane | Kent ... N B |
| Cocagne River | Kent ... N B |
| Cockburn | Queen's ... N B |
| Cockrum | Wellington, S R ... O |
| Cocksburg | Renfrew, N R ... O |
| Cocoagan River | Hants ... N S |
| Cod Harbour | Inverness ... N S |
| Codrington | Northumb, E R ... O |
| Cold Springs | Northumb, W R ... O |
| Coldstream | Middlesex, N R ... O |
| Coldstream | Carleton ... N B |
| Cold Stream | Colchester ... N S |
| *Colchester | Simcoe, N R ... O |
| Colebrook | Addington ... O |
| Cole Harbour | Guysboro ... N S |
| Coleman | York, E R ... O |
| Colebrook | Lisgar ... M |
| Colebrooke | Peel ... O |
| Coles Corners | Lanark ... O |
| Coles Island | Queen's ... N B |
| Colinet | Gray, E R ... O |
| Colinville | Lanark ... O |
| Colpoy | Simcoe, S R ... O |
| Colwell | Pontiac ... Q |
| Colling | King's ... N B |
| *Colpoy Bay | Simcoe, N R ... O |
| Colpoy's Bay | Bruce, N R ... O |
| Colton | Ontario, S R ... O |
| Colwill | Simcoe, S R ... O |
| Comber | Essex ... O |
| Comeauville | Richibucto ... N B |
| Comins Mills | Victoria ... N B |
| Commercial Road | Queen's ... P E I |
| Commercial Road | Queen's ... P E I |
| Commercial Road | Queen's ... P E I

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Grey, S R. | O |
| Cumberland | N S |
| Hants | N S |
| York | N B |
| Antigonishe | N S |
| Antigonishe | N S |
| King's | N S |
| Renfrew, S R | O |
| Addington | O |
| St. John | N B |
| Northumb. | N B |
| Hants | N S |
| Westmoreland | N B |
| Grey, E R | O |
| Leeds, S R | O |
| Brant, S R | O |
| Queen's | N B |
| Huron, C R | O |
| Addington | O |
| King's | N S |
| Perth S R | O |
| Queen's | N S |
| Addington | O |
| Cumberland | N S |
| Victoria, N B | O |
| Hastings, N R | O |
| Carleton | N B |
| York | N B |
| Megantic | Q |
| Kent | O |
| Kent | O |
| Northumb'd, W R, | O |
| Missisquoi | Q |
| Peterboro', E R, | O |
| Cumberland | N S |
| Albert | N B |
| Durham, W R | O |
| Stanstead | Q |
| Peterboro', E R | O |
| Peterboro', E R | O |
| Digby | N S |
| Prescott | O |
| Simcoe, N R | O |
| Waterloo, N R | O |
| Lennox | N B |
| Russell | O |
| Oxford, S R | O |
| Huron, S R | O |
| Lennox | N B |
| Durham, W R | O |
| Wentworth, N R, | O |
| Inverness | N S |
| Waterloo, S R | O |
| Grey, S R | O |
| Queen's | P E I |
| N. W. Territories. | |
| Carleton | O |
| York, E R | O |
| Selkirk | M |
| Victoria | N S |
| Ingram River | Halifax | N S |
| Cumberland | N S |
| Lake Guysborough | N S |
| Antigonishe | N S |
| Colchester | N S |
| Restigouche | N B |
| Cumberland | N S |
| Cumberland | N S |
| Lambton | O |
| Antigonishe | N S |
| Grey, E R | O |
| Lunenburg | N S |
| Albert | N B |
| Yarmouth | N S |
| Grenville, N R | O |
| Quebec | Q |
| Waterloo, N R | O |
| Huntingdon | Q |
| Lunenburg | N S |
| Dorchester | Q |
| Huntingdon | Q |
| Essex | O |
| Queen's | N B |
| Huron, C R | O |
| Middlesex, W R, | O |
| Gaspé | Q |
| Portneuf | Q |
| Digby | N S |
| Guysboro' | N S |
| Elgin, E R | O |
| Cape Breton | N S |
| Kent | O |
| Wellington, S R | O |
| Ottawa | Q |
| Kent | O |
| Megantic | Q |
| Cumberland | N S |
| Shelburne | N S |
| Simcoe, N R | O |
| Norfolk, N R | O |
| Guysboro' | N S |
| Lewis | Q |
| Halifax | N S |
| Renfrew, N R | O |
| Muskoka | O |
| Guysboro' | N S |
| Colchester | N S |
| Peterboro', E R | O |
| Westmoreland | N B |
| Cardwell | O |
| Antigonish | N S |
| Peterboro' | O |
| King's | N B |
| Dundas | O |
| Hastings, E R | O |
| Pontiac | Q |
| Hamilton | O |
| Prince | P E I |
| Perth, N R | O |
| King's | N S |
| Simcoe, N R | O |
| Perth, N R | O |
| Queen's | N S |
| Grey, S R | O |
| Durham, W R | O |
| Queen's | N S |
| King's | N B |
| York | O |
| Peel | O |
| Wentworth | O |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Holderville | King's | N B |
| *Holland Landing* | York, N R | O |
| *Holles* | Wellington, N R | O |
| Holly | Simcoe, S R | O |
| Holly Park | York, N R | O |
| Holmes' Mills | Queen's | P E I |
| Holmesville | Carleton | N B |
| Holmesville | Huron, S R | O |
| Holstein | Grey, S R | O |
| Holt | York, N R | O |
| Holyrood | Bruce, S R | O |
| Homer | Lincoln | O |
| Honeywood | Simcoe, S R | O |
| Hoodstown | Muskoka | O |
| Hope | Yale | B C |
| Hope Bay | Bruce, N R | O |
| Hopefield | Renfrew, S R | O |
| Hope River | Queen's | P E I |
| Hopetown | Lanark, N R | O |
| Hopetown | Beauharnois | Q |
| Hopeville | Grey, E R | O |
| Hopewell | Albert | N B |
| Hopewell Hill | Albert | N B |
| Hopper | Albert | N B |
| Hornby | Halton | O |
| Horning's Mills | Grey, E R | O |
| Hornsey | Cumberland | N S |
| Horse Shoe Bridge | Peterboro', E R, | O |
| Horton Landing | King's | N S |
| Hotspur | Peterboro, E R, | O |
| Houghton | Norfolk, S R | O |
| House Harbour | Gaspé | Q |
| Housey's Rapids | Muskoka | O |
| Howe Island | Frontenac | O |
| Howick | Chateauguay | Q |
| Hoyt Station | Sunbury | N B |
| Hubbard's Cove | Halifax | N S |
| Hudson | Vaudreuil | Q |
| *Hull* | Ottawa | Q |
| Humber | York, W R | O |
| Humberstone | Welland | O |
| Hunter's Home | Queen's | N B |
| Hunter's Mountain | Victoria | N S |
| Hunter's River | Queen's | P E I |
| Hunterstown | Maskinongé | Q |
| *Huntingdon* | Huntingdon | Q |
| Huntingville | Sherbrooke | Q |
| Hunter | Carleton | O |
| Hunt's Point | Queen's | N B |
| *Huntsville* | Muskoka | O |
| Hurdman's Bridge | Russell | O |
| Hurdville | Muskoka | O |
| Husavick | East Lake | K |
| Huston | Wellington, N R, | O |
| Hutton | Selkirk | M |
| Hutton ville | Peel | O |
| Hylda | Hastings, N R | O |
| Hyde Park Corner | Middlesex, E R | O |
| Ida | Durham, E R | O |
| Ida | Queen's | N B |
| Ilderton | Middlesex, E R, | O |
| Ilfracombe | Muskoka | O |
| Indian Brook | Victoria | N S |
| Indian Harbour | Halifax | N S |
| Indian Island | Charlotte | N B |
| Indian Mountain | Westmoreland | N B |
| Indian Point | Lunenburg | N S |
| Indian River | Peterboro', E R, | O |
| Indian River | Prince | P E I |
| *Indian Town* | St. John | N B |
| *Ingersoll* | Oxford, S R | O |
| Inglisville | Annapolis | N S |
| Ingoldsby | Peterboro', E R, | O |
| Ingonish | Victoria | N S |
| Ingram River | Halifax | N S |
| Inistioge | Grey, E R | O |
| Inkerman | Dundas | O |
| Innerkip | Oxford, N R | O |
| Innisfil | Simcoe, S R | O |
| Innisville | Lanark, S R | O |
| International Bridge | Welland | O |
| Intervale | Westmoreland | N B |
| Inverary | Frontenac | O |
| Inverhaugh | Wellington, C R | O |
| Inverhuron | Bruce, N R | O |
| *Invermay* | Bruce, N R | O |
| *Inverness* | Megantic | Q |
| Inverness * | Prince | P E I |
| Inwood | Lambton | O |
| Iona | Elgin, W R | O |
| Iona Station | Elgin, W R | O |
| Ireton | Dundas | O |
| Irish Cove | Cape Breton | N S |
| Irishtown | Westmoreland | N B |
| Iron Hill | Brome | Q |
| Ironside | Ottawa | O |
| *Iroquois* | Dundas | O |
| Irvin | Megantic | Q |
| Irving Settlement | Albert | N B |
| *Isaac's Harbour* | Guysboro' | N S |
| Isaac's Har. (E Side) | Guysboro' | N S |
| Island Brook | Compton | Q |
| Islay | Victoria, N B | O |
| Isle aux Coudres | Charlevoix | Q |
| Isle aux Grues | Montmagny | Q |
| Isle Bizard | Jacques Cartier | Q |
| Isle Dupas | Berthier | O |
| Isle Perrot | Vaudreuil | Q |
| Isle Perrot, nord | Vaudreuil | Q |
| Isle Verte | Temiscouata | Q |
| Islington | York, W R | O |
| Ivan | Middlesex, N R | O |
| Ivanhoe | Hastings, N R | O |
| Ivy | Simcoe, S R | O |
| Jackson | Cumberland | N S |
| Jackson | Grey, N R | O |
| Jackson Road | Kin's | N S |
| Jacksontown | Carleton | N B |
| *Jacksonville* | Carleton | N B |
| Jacksonville | Cape Breton | N S |
| Jaffa | Elgin, E R | O |
| James River | Antigonishe | N S |
| Jamestown | Huron, C R | O |
| Janetville | Durham, E R | O |
| Janeville | Gloucester | N B |
| Jarratt's Corners | Simcoe, N R | O |
| *Jarvis* | Haldimand | O |
| Jasper | Grenville, N R | O |
| Jeffry | King's | N B |
| Jemseg | Queen's | N B |
| Jenkins | Queen's | N B |
| Jersey, R Chaudière, | Beauce | Q |
| Jerseyville | Wentworth, S R, | O |
| John Station | Beauce | Q |
| Jock Vale | Carleton | O |
| Jogin Bridge | Digby | N S |
| Jogin Mines | Cumberland | N S |
| Johnson | Grey, N R | O |
| Johnson's Mills | Huron, S R | O |
| Johnson's Mills | Westmoreland | N B |
| Johnston's River | Queen's | P E I |
| Johnston | Queen's | N B |
| Johnville | Compton | Q |
| Johnville | Carleton | N B |
| Johnville | Westmoreland | N B |
| Joliette | Joliette | Q |
| Jones Falls | Leeds, S R | O |
| Jonquieres | Chicoutimi | Q |
| *Jordan* | Lincoln | O |
| Jordan Bay | Shelburne | N S |
| Jordan Station | Lincoln | O |
| Jovet | Ottawa | O |
| Judd haven | Muskoka | O |
| Judique | Inverness | N S |
| Jura | Lambton | O |
| Juvenile Settlement | Sunbury | N B |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Kagawong | Algoma | O |
| Kaladar | Addington | O |
| Kamloops | Yale | B C |
| Kamouraska | Kamouraska | Q |
| Kars | Carleton | O |
| Kars | King's | N B |
| Katevale | Stanstead | Q |
| Katrine | Muskoka | O |
| Kazubazua | Ottawa | Q |
| Kay Settlement | Westmoreland | N B |
| Kearney | Muskoka | O |
| Keady | Grey, N R | O |
| Kearney | Muskoka | O |
| Keate | Westmoreland | N B |
| Keatsville | Muskoka | O |
| Keenansville | Cardwell | O |
| *Keene* | Peterboro', E R | O |
| Keith | Compton | Q |
| Kelly's Cross | Queen's | P E I |
| Kelly's Cove | Yarmouth | N S |
| Kelso | Huntingdon | Q |
| Kelvin | Norfolk, N R | O |
| Kemble | Grey, N R | O |
| Kempt | Queen's | N S |
| Kempt Head | Victoria | N S |
| Kempt Road | Richmond | N S |
| Kempt Shore | Hants | N S |
| Kempt Town | Colchester | N S |
| *Kemptville* | Grenville, N R | O |
| Kemptville | Yarmouth | N S |
| Kendal | Durham, W R | O |
| Kennaway | Peterboro', N R | O |
| Kennebec Line | Beauce | Q |
| Kenilworth | Wellington, N R | O |
| Kenmore | Russell | O |
| *Kennetcook* | Hants | N S |
| Kennedy's Cove | Cape Breton | N S |
| Kenora | Bruce, N R | O |
| Kenora | Carleton | O |
| Kent Bridge | Kent | O |
| *Kentville* | King's | N S |
| Keohan | King's | N B |
| Keppoch | Antigonishe | N S |
| Kerrwood | Middlesex, N R, | O |
| Kerry | Albert | N B |
| Kerry | Prescott | O |
| Kertch | Lambton | O |
| Keswick | York, N R | O |
| Keswick Ridge | York | N B |
| Ketch Harbour | Halifax | N S |
| *Ketchby* | York, N R | O |
| Kewstoke | Inverness | N S |
| Key | Middlesex, N R | O |
| Key | Huron, S R | O |
| Kilbride | Halton | O |
| Kilburn's Landing | Victoria | N B |
| Kildare | Joliette | Q |
| Kildare | Prince | P E I |
| Kildonan | Selkirk | M |
| Kilkenny Lake | Cape Breton | N S |
| Killaloe | Renfrew, N R | O |
| Killarney | Algoma | O |
| Killean | Wellington, S R, | O |
| Killerby | Elgin, E R | O |
| Killyleagh | Simcoe, S R | O |
| Kilmanagh | Peel | O |
| Kilmarnock | Grenville, N R | O |
| Kilmartin | Middlesex, W R | O |
| Kilmaurs | Carleton | O |
| Kilsyth | Grey, N R | O |
| Kimball | Lambton | O |
| Kimberley | Grey, E R | O |
| Kinburn | Carleton | O |
| *Kincardine* | Bruce, S R | O |
| Kincardine | Victoria | N B |
| *King* | York, N R | O |
| King Creek | York, N R | O |
| Kinglake | Norfolk, S R | O |
| Kingsbridge | Huron, N R | O |
| *Kingsbury* | Richmond | Q |
| Kingsbury | Lunenburg | N S |
| *Kingsclear* | York | N B |
| Kingsey | Drummond | Q |
| Kingsey Falls | Drummond | Q |
| Kingsford | Hastings, E R | O |
| Kingsley | York | N B |
| Kingsmere | Ottawa | Q |
| Kingsmill | Elgin, E R | O |
| *Kingsport* | King's | N S |
| *Kingston* | Kingston | O |
| *Kingston* | King's | N B |
| *Kingston* | Kent | N B |
| Kingston Mills | Frontenac | O |
| *Kingston Station* | King's | N S |
| Kingston Village | King's | N S |
| *Kingsville* | Essex | O |
| Kinkora | Perth, N R | O |
| Kinloss | Bruce, S R | O |
| Kinlough | Bruce, S R | O |
| *Kinmount* | Victoria, N R | O |
| Kinnaird | Lambton | O |
| Kinnear's Mills | Megantic | Q |
| Kinross | Queen's | P E I |
| Kinsale | Ontario, S R | O |
| Kinsman's Corners | King's | N S |
| Kintail | Huron, N R | O |
| Kintore | Oxford, N R | O |
| Kintore | Victoria | N B |
| *Kippen* | Huron, C R | O |
| Kippewa | Pontiac | Q |
| Kirby | Durham, W R | O |
| *Kirkfield* | Victoria, N R | O |
| Kirkhill | Glengarry | O |
| Kirkhill | Cumberland | N S |
| Kirkland | Carleton | N B |
| Kirk's Ferry | Ottawa | Q |
| Kirkton | Huron, S R | O |
| Kirkwall | Wentworth, N R | O |
| *Kleinburg* | York, W R | O |
| Klock's Mills | Dist. of Nipissing | O |
| Knapdale | Middlesex, W R, | O |
| Knatchbull | Halton | O |
| Knowlesville | Carleton | N B |
| *Knowlton* | Brome | Q |
| Knowlton Landing | Brome | Q |
| Knowlton | Carleton | N B |
| Knowlton | Picton | N S |
| Knowlton | Cumberland | N S |
| Kobler | Haldimand | O |
| *Komoka* | Middlesex, N R | O |
| Kootenay (sub) | Yale | B C |
| Korah | Algoma | O |
| Kossuth | Waterloo, S R | O |
| *Kouchibouguac* | Kent | N B |
| La Baie | Yamaska | Q |
| Laberge | Chateauguay | Q |
| Labarre | Chicoutimi | Q |
| La Beauce | Beauce | Q |
| L'Acadie | St. John's | Q |
| Lachenaie | L'Assomption | Q |
| *Lachine* | Jacques Cartier | Q |
| Lachine Rapids | Jacques Cartier | Q |
| La Conception | Ottawa | Q |
| Lac La Hache | Cariboo | B C |
| Lacoste | Argenteuil | Q |
| Lac Masson | Terrebonne | Q |
| Lac Noir | L'Islet | Q |
| *Lacolle* | St. John's | Q |
| Ladner's Landing | N Westminster, | B C |
| La Fayette | Bellechasse | Q |
| Lafontaine | Simcoe, N R | O |
| Laggan | Glengarry | O |
| La Guerre | Huntingdon | Q |
| La Have Cross Roads | Lunenburg | N S |
| Lake Ainslie (w. s.) | Inverness | N S |
| Lake Ainslie (e. s.) | Inverness | N S |
| Lake Ainslie (s. s.) | Inverness | N S |
| Lake Aylmer | Wolfe | Q |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Lake Beauport | Quebec | Q |
| Lake Doré | Renfrew, N R | O |
| Lake Egmont | Halifax | N S |
| Lake Etchemin | Dorchester | Q |
| Lakefield | Argenteuil | Q |
| Lakefield | King's | N B |
| *Lakefield* | Peterboro', E R | O |
| Lake George | York | N B |
| Lake George | King's | N S |
| Lake George | Yarmouth | N S |
| Lakehurst | Peterboro', E R | O |
| Lakelands | Cumberland | N S |
| Lake Law | Inverness | N S |
| Lakelet | Huron, N R | O |
| Lake Opinicon | Frontenac | O |
| Lake Paul | King's | N S |
| Lake Road | Albert | N B |
| Lake Road | Cumberland | N S |
| Lakeside | Oxford, N R | O |
| Lakeside | Marquette | M |
| Lake Tallowah | Dist. of Nipissing | O |
| L'Amable | Hastings, N R | O |
| L'Amarreux | York, E R | O |
| Lamartine | L'Islet | Q |
| Lambeth | Middlesex, E R | O |
| Lambton | Beauce | Q |
| Landreville | Beauharnois | Q |
| Lands End | King's | N B |
| Land Villa | Montmagny | Q |
| Lanes | Huron, N R | O |
| Lang | Peterboro', E R | O |
| Langevin | Dorchester | Q |
| Langford | Brant, N R | O |
| Langille's | Lunenburg | N S |
| Langley | N. Westm'ster, | B C |
| Langside | Bruce, S R | O |
| Langstaff | York, S R | O |
| Langton | Norfolk, S R | O |
| Lanoraie | Berthier | O |
| *Lansdowne* | Leeds, S R | O |
| L'Anse à Gilles | Montmagny | Q |
| L'Anse au Foin | Chicoutimi | Q |
| L'Anse aux Gascons | Bonaventure | Q |
| Lansing | York, E R | O |
| L'Anse St. Jean | Chicoutimi | Q |
| Lantz | Lunenburg | N S |
| La Patrie | Compton | Q |
| LaP. R.St.Franç. sud | Charlevoix | Q |
| La Pigeonnière | Napierville | Q |
| La Plaine | Terrebonne | Q |
| *La Prairie* | Laprairie | Q |
| La Présentation | St. Hyacinthe | Q |
| L'Ardoise | Richmond | N S |
| Largie | Elgin, W R | O |
| Larochelle | Megantic | Q |
| Larry's River | Guysboro' | N S |
| Laskay | York, N R | O |
| L'Assomption | L'Assomption | Q |
| La Salette | Norfolk, N R | O |
| Laterrière | Chicoutimi | Q |
| Latimer | Frontenac | O |
| Latona | Grey, S R | O |
| Lattie's Brook | Hants | N S |
| Laurel | Wellington, N R | O |
| Launching Place | King's | P E I |
| *Laurier* | Mégantic | Q |
| Laval | Montmorency | Q |
| Lavaltrie | Berthier | O |
| Lavant | Lanark, N R | O |
| Lavender | Simcoe, S R | O |
| L'Avenir | Drummond | Q |
| Lawfield | Queen's | N B |
| Lawrence Station | Charlotte | N B |
| Lawrence Station | Elgin, W R | O |
| *Lawrencetown* | Annapolis | N S |
| Lawrencetown | Halifax | N S |
| *Lawrenceville* | Shefford | Q |
| Lawson | Queen's | N B |
| Layton | Ontario, N R | O |
| Leadbury | Hastings, E R | O |
| *Leamington* | Essex | O |
| Learned Plain | Compton | Q |
| Leaskdale | Ontario, N R | O |
| Lebanon | Wellington, N R | O |
| Le Breton Flats | Carleton | O |
| Leclercville | Lotbinière | Q |
| Ledge | Charlotte | N B |
| *Leeds* | Megantic | Q |
| Leeds Village | Megantic | Q |
| Lefalvre | Prescott | O |
| *Lefroy* | Simcoe, S R | O |
| Leicester | Cumberland | N S |
| Leinster | Lennox | N B |
| Leitches Creek | Cape Breton | N S |
| Leith | Grey, N R | O |
| Lemesurier | Megantic | Q |
| Lemieux | Prescott | O |
| Lemonville | York, N R | O |
| Lennox | Simcoe, S R | O |
| Lennox Ferry | Richmond | N S |
| *Lennoxville* | Sherbrooke | Q |
| L'Epiphanie | L'Assomption | Q |
| *Lepreaux* | Charlotte | N B |
| Lequille | Annapolis | N S |
| Les Eboulemens | Charlevoix | Q |
| Les Ecureuils | Portneuf | Q |
| Les Escoumains | Saguenay | Q |
| Leskard | Durham, W R | O |
| Leslie | York, E R | O |
| Les Pet.Bergerons | Saguenay | Q |
| Lethbridge | Muskoka | O |
| L'Etete | Charlotte | N B |
| Letterkenny | Renfrew, S R | O |
| *Levis* | Lévis | Q |
| Lewis Bay | Cape Breton | N S |
| Lewis Head | Shelburne | N S |
| Lewis Mountain | Westmoreland | N B |
| Lewisville | Westmoreland | N B |
| Libbytown | Stanstead | Q |
| Lieur | Middlesex, N R | O |
| Lifford | Durham, E R | O |
| Lilly Lake | King's | N B |
| Lillooet | Cariboo | B C |
| Limehouse | Halton | O |
| Lime Lake | Hastings, E R | O |
| Lime Ridge | Wolf | O |
| Lime Rock | Picton | N S |
| Lincoln | Sunbury | N B |
| Linda | Compton | Q |
| Linden Valley | Victoria, S R | O |
| *Lindsay* | Victoria, S R | O |
| Lindsay | Carleton | N B |
| Lineboro' | Stanstead | Q |
| *Lingan* | Cape Breton | N S |
| Linière | Beauce | Q |
| Linton | York, N R | O |
| Linton's | Sunbury | N B |
| Linwood | Waterloo, N R | O |
| Lion's Head | Bruce, N R | O |
| Lisbon | Perth, N R | O |
| Lisburn | Bruce, S R | O |
| Liscombe | Guysboro' | N S |
| Liscomb Mills | Guysboro' | N S |
| Lisgar Station | Drummond | Q |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Lisle | Simcoe, S R | O |
| L'Islet | L'Islet | Q |
| Lismore | Pictou | N S |
| *Listowel* | Perth, N R | O |
| Little Bass River | Colchester | N S |
| Little Branch | Northumb'd | N B |
| *Little Bras D'Or* | Cape Breton | N S |
| *Little Britain* | Victoria, S R | O |
| Little Current | Algoma | O |
| *Little Glace Bay* | Cape Breton | N S |
| Little Harbour | Lunenburg | N S |
| Little Harbour | King's | P E I |
| Little Harbour | Pictou | N S |
| Little Judique | Inverness | N S |
| Little Lepreaux | Charlotte | N B |
| Little Lorraine | Cape Breton | N S |
| Little Narrows | Victoria | N S |
| Little Rideau | Prescott | O |
| Little Ridge | Albert | N B |
| River (Cornwall) | Albert | N B |
| Little River (Elgin) | Albert | N B |
| Little River | Sunbury | N B |
| Little River | Cumberland | N S |
| Little River | Digby | N S |
| Little Sands | King's | P E I |
| Little Shemogue | Westmoreland | N B |
| Lit. Shippigan, W | Gloucester | N B |
| Little Tignish | Prince | P E I |
| Little Tracadie | Antigonishe | N S |
| Littlewood | Shelburne | N S |
| Little York | Queen's | P E I |
| *Liverpool* | Queen's | N S |
| Liverpool Market | Ontario, S R | O |
| Livingston's Cove | Antigonishe | N S |
| *Lloydtown* | York, N R | O |
| Lochaber | Antigonishe | N S |
| Lochaber Bay | Ottawa | Q |
| Lochalsh | Huron, N R | O |
| Lochartville | King's | N S |
| Loch Garry | Glengarry | O |
| Lochiel | Glengarry | O |
| Lochinvar | Glengarry | O |
| Loch Lomond | St. John | N B |
| Loch Lomond | Richmond | N S |
| Lochside | Richmond | N S |
| Loch Winnoch | Renfrew, S R | O |
| *Lockeport* | Shelburne | N S |
| Lockton | Cardwell | O |
| Lockville | Dundas | O |
| Lodi | Stormont | O |
| Logansville | Picton | N S |
| Logierait | Lambton | O |
| Lombardy | Leeds, N R | O |
| Lonsdesboro'ch | Huron, C R | O |
| *London* | London | O |
| *London, East* | Middlesex, E R | O |
| Londonderry | N. S's | N S |
| Londonderry Stat'n | Colchester | N S |
| Long Creek | Queen's | P E I |
| Long Creek | Queen's | N B |
| Longford Mills | Ontario, N R | O |
| Long Island | Digby | N S |
| Long Island | King's | N S |
| Long Lake | Addington | O |
| Long Point | Hochelaga | Q |
| Long Point | Inverness | N S |
| Long Point | King's | N B |
| Long Reach | King's | N B |
| Long Settlement | Carleton | N B |
| *Longueuil* | Chambly | Q |
| *Longwood* | Middlesex, W R | O |
| Longwood Station | Middlesex, W R | O |
| Lonsdale | Hastings, E R | O |
| Lord's Cove | Charlotte | N B |
| Loretto | Quebec | Q |
| Loretto | Cardwell | O |
| Lorette | Selkirk | M |
| *L'Orignal* | Prescott | O |
| Lorne | Bruce, S R | O |
| Lorne | Richmond | Q |
| Lorne | Marquette | M |
| Lorne | Pictou | N S |
| Lorneville | Victoria, N R | O |
| Lorraine | Cardwell | O |
| Lorway Mines | Cape Breton | N S |
| Lost River | Argenteuil | Q |
| *Lotbinière* | Lotbinière | Q |
| Lot 1 | Prince | P E I |
| " 4 | Prince | P E I |
| " 6 | Prince | P E I |
| " 8 | Prince | P E I |
| " 10 | Prince | P E I |
| " 11 | Prince | P E I |
| " 12 | Prince | P E I |
| " 14 | Prince | P E I |
| " 16 | Prince | P E I |
| " 30 | Queen's | P E I |
| " 35 | Queen's | P E I |
| " 45 | King's | P E I |
| " 56 | King's | P E I |
| " 67 | Queen's | P E I |
| Lotus | Durham, E R | O |
| Louise | Argenteuil | Q |
| Lovering | Simcoe, N R | O |
| *Loughborough* | Cape Breton | N S |
| Louisburg | Cape Breton | N S |
| Louisville | Kent | O |
| Lourdes | Russell | O |
| Lovat | Bruce, S R | O |
| Low | Ottawa | Q |
| Lowbanks | Monck | O |
| Lower Argyle | Yarmouth | N S |
| Lower Barney's Riv. | Pictou | N S |
| Lower Brighton | Carleton | N B |
| Lower Caledonia | Guysborough | N S |
| Lower Canard | King's | N S |
| Lower Canterbury | York | N B |
| Lower Cape | Albert | N B |
| Lower Cove | Cumberland | N S |
| Lower Coverdale | Albert | N B |
| Lower East Pubnico | Yarmouth | N S |
| Lower Economy | Colchester | N S |
| Lower Five Islands | Colchester | N S |
| Lower Fort Garry | Lisgar | M |
| Lower Freetown | Prince | P E I |
| L. French Vil. | York | N B |
| Lower Gagetown | Queen's | N B |
| Lower Granville | Annapolis | N S |
| Lower Hayneville | York | N B |
| Lower Ireland | Megantic | Q |
| Lower La Have | Lunenburg | N S |
| Lower Macan | Cumberland | N S |
| Lower Montague | King's | P E I |
| Lower Newcastle | North'mb'rl'd. | N B |
| Lower Pereaux | King's | N S |
| Lower Pockmouche | Gloucester | N B |
| Lower Poquiock | York | N B |
| Lower Prospect | Halifax | N S |
| Lower Queensbury | York | N B |
| L. River Inhabitants | Richmond | N S |
| Lower Selmah | Hants | N S |
| L. Set. Mid. River | Victoria | N S |
| L. Sec. S g th River. | Antigonishe | N S |
| L. Ship Harbour | Halifax | N S |
| L. Southampton | York | N B |
| *Lower Stewiacke* | Colchester | N S |
| L. Turtle Creek | Albert | N B |
| Lower Wakefield | Carleton | N B |
| Lower Wentworth | Cumberland | N S |
| L. West Pubnico | Yarmouth | N S |
| L. Wood Harbour | Shelburne | N S |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Lower Woodstock | Carleton | N B |
| Low Point | Inverness | N S |
| Lowville | Halton | O |
| Lozier Settlement | Gloucester | N B |
| *Lucan* | Middlesex, N R | O |
| Lucerne | Ottawa | Q |
| *Lucknow* | Bruce, S R | O |
| Ludlow | Northumb | N B |
| Lumley | Huron, S R | O |
| Lunenburg | Stormont | O |
| *Lunenburg* | Lunenburg | N S |
| Lurgan | Bruce, S R | O |
| Lutes Mountain | Westmoreland | N B |
| Luther | Wellington, N R | O |
| Lutrin's Point | Lunenburg | N S |
| Luton | Elgin, E R | O |
| Luttrell | Essex | O |
| *Lyn* | Brockville | O |
| *Lynden* | Wentworth, N R | O |
| Lyndhurst | Leeds, S R | O |
| *Lyndoch* | Norfolk, S R | O |
| Lynn | Colchester | N S |
| Lynnfield | Charlotte | N B |
| Lynn Valley | Norfolk, N R | O |
| Lynnville | Norfolk, N R | O |
| Lyon | Elgin, E R | O |
| Lyons | Megantic | Q |
| Lyster | Megantic | Q |
| Lyster Station | Megantic | Q |
| Lythelton | Northumberland | N B |
| Lyton | Yale | B C |
| McAdam Junction | York | N B |
| McAdam's Lake | Cape Breton | N S |
| McAlpine | Queen's | N B |
| McArras Brook | Antigonishe | N S |
| McAulay's | Victoria | N S |
| McCrimmon | Glengarry | O |
| McDonald's Corner | Queen's | N B |
| McDonald's Corners | Lanark, N R | O |
| McDonald's Point | Queen's | N B |
| McDougall Sett. | Westmoreland | N B |
| *McGillivray* | Middlesex, N R | O |
| McGinley | Westmoreld | N B |
| McIntosh | Essex | O |
| McIntosh Mills | Leeds, S R | O |
| McIver | Bruce, N R | O |
| McIntyre | Grey, E R | O |
| McKay's Point | Victoria | N S |
| *McKellar* | Muskoka | O |
| McKenzie's Corner | Carleton | N B |
| McKinnon's Harbor | Victoria | N S |
| McLaughlan | Northumberld | N B |
| McLaughlin Road | Nipissing | O |
| McLellan's Mount'n | Pictou | N S |
| McLellan's Brook | Pictou | N S |
| McLeods | Cape Breton | N S |
| McLeod's Mills | Kent | N B |
| McMartin's Point | Pontiac | Q |
| McNamee | Northumb | N B |
| McPherson's Ferry | Richmond | N S |
| Maberly | Lanark, S R | O |
| *Mabou* | Inverness | N S |
| Mabou Coal Mines | Inverness | N S |
| Mabou Harbour | Inverness | N S |
| Macbeth | Prescott | O |
| *Macan* | Cumberland | N S |
| MacDougall | Prince | P E I |
| Mace's Bay | Charlotte | N B |
| Macmillan | Rimouski | Q |
| *Mamramkook* | Westmoreland | N B |
| Mactaquack | York | N B |
| Macton | Wellington, C R | O |
| Macville | Cardwell | O |
| Maddington | Arthabaska | O |
| Maddock | Prince | P E I |
| *Madoc* | Hastings, N R | O |
| Magaguadavic | York | N B |
| Magdalen Islands | Gaspé | Q |
| Magenta | Renfrew | O |
| *Magnetawan* | Muskoka | O |
| *Magog* | Stanstead | Q |
| Magog's Point | Stanstead | Q |
| Magpie | Saguenay | Q |
| Magundy | York | N B |
| *Mahone Bay* | Lunenburg | N S |
| Maidstone | Essex | O |
| Mainadieu | Cape Breton | N S |
| Maitland | Grenville, S R | O |
| *Maitland* | Hants | N S |
| Maitland | Annapolis | N S |
| Maitland | Yarmouth | N S |
| Malagash | Cumberland | N S |
| Malagash Point | Cumberland | N S |
| Malagawatch | Inverness | N S |
| Malakoff | Carleton | O |
| Malcolm | Bruce, S R | O |
| Malignant Cove | Antigonishe | N S |
| Mallorytown | Leeds, S R | O |
| Malmaison | Missisquoi | Q |
| Malone | Hastings, N R | O |
| Malton | Peel | O |
| Malta | Muskoka | O |
| Malvern | York, E R | O |
| Mamdamin | Lambton | O |
| *Manilla* | Victoria, S R | O |
| Manilla Station | Victoria, S R | O |
| Manitou | Ottawa | Q |
| *Manitou Swamp* | Algoma | O |
| Maniwaki | Ottawa | Q |
| Manners Sutton | York | N B |
| Mannheim | Waterloo, S R | O |
| Manswood | Halton | O |
| Mansfield | Simcoe, S R | O |
| Mansfield | Cumberland | N S |
| *Mansonville-Potton* | Brome | Q |
| Mansonville Station | Brome | Q |
| *Maple* | York, W R | O |
| Maple Bay | Vancouver | B C |
| Maple Green | Restigouche | N B |
| Maple Grove | Megantic | Q |
| Maple Hill | Bruce, S R | O |
| Maple Hill | Megantic | Q |
| Maplehurst | Carleton | N B |
| Maple Leaf | Compton | Q |
| Maple Lodge | Middlesex, N R | O |
| Maple Ridge | N Westminster | B C |
| Mapleton | Elgin, E R | O |
| Mapleton | Albert | N B |
| Mapelton | Cumberland | N S |
| Maple Valley | Simcoe, N R | O |
| Maple View | Victoria | N B |
| Maplewood | Oxford, N R | O |
| Maquapit Lake | Sunbury | N B |
| Mar | Bruce, N R | O |
| Marathon | Carleton | O |
| Marble Mountain | Inverness | N S |
| Marble Rock | Leeds, S R | O |
| Marbleton | Wolfe | Q |
| March | Carleton | O |
| Marchmont | Simcoe, N R | O |
| Marden | Wellington, S R | O |
| *Margaree Harbour* | Inverness | N S |
| Margaree Forks | Inverness | N S |
| *Margaretville* | Annapolis | N S |
| Margate | Prince | P E I |
| Maria | Bonaventure | Q |
| Maria Capes | Bonaventure | Q |
| Marie Bridge | King's | P E I |
| Marie Joseph | Guysboro' | N S |
| Marion Bridge | Cape Breton | N S |
| Maritana | Huntingdon | Q |
| *Markdale* | Grey, S R | O |
| *Markham* | York, E R | O |
| *Markhamville* | King's | N B |
| Marksville | Algoma | O |
| Marlbank | Hastings, E R | O |
| Marlow | Beauce | Q |
| Marmion | Grey, N R | O |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| *Marmora* | Hastings, N R | O |
| Marnoch | Huron, N R | O |
| Marriott's Cove | Lunenburg | N S |
| Marsboro' | Compton | Q |
| Marsden | Compton | Q |
| Marsh | Pictou | N S |
| Marshall's Town | Digby | N S |
| Marshfield | Queen's | P E I |
| Marsh Hill | Ontario, N R | O |
| Martinville | Megantic | Q |
| Martinville | Antigonishe | N S |
| Marston | Norfolk, S R | O |
| Marsville | Wellington, N R | O |
| Martin's Point | Lunenburg | N S |
| Martin's River | Lunenburg | N S |
| Martintown | Glengarry | O |
| Martinville | Compton | Q |
| Marysville | Kossuth | O |
| Maryville | Hastings, E R | O |
| Marysville | York | N B |
| Maryvale | Antigonishe | N S |
| Mascouche | L'Assomption | Q |
| Mascouche Rapids | L'Assomption | Q |
| Masham Mills | Ottawa | Q |
| Maskinonge | Maskinonge | Q |
| Masonville | Middlesex, E R | O |
| *Massawippi* | Stanstead | Q |
| Massie | Grey, N R | O |
| Mass Town | Colchester | N S |
| Mastigouche | Maskinonge | Q |
| Matane | Rimouski | Q |
| Matapedia | Bonaventure | Q |
| Matawatchan | Renfrew, S R | O |
| Matheson | Victoria | N S |
| Matlock | Lambton | O |
| Matsqui | N. Westminster | B C |
| Mattawa | Nipissing | O |
| Mauger ville | Soulanges | N B |
| Mayillette | Digby | N S |
| Mawcook | Shefford | Q |
| *Maxwell* | Grey, E R | O |
| Mayerville | Russell | O |
| Mayfair | Middlesex, W R | O |
| Mayfield | Peel | O |
| Maynard | Grenville, S R | O |
| Maynooth | Hastings, N R | O |
| Mayo | Ottawa | Q |
| Meadow Lea | Marquette | M |
| *Meadowvale* | Peel | O |
| *Meaford* | Grey, E R | O |
| Meagher's Grant | Halifax | N S |
| Mechanic's Set. | King's | N B |
| Meconnma | Musk

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Millville | King's ..... N S |
| Millville | York ..... N B |
| Millville | Gloucester ..... N B |
| Milnesville | York, E R ..... O |
| Milton | Queen's ..... N S |
| Milton, East | Stanstead ..... Q |
| Milton Station | Queen's ..... P E I |
| *Milton, West | Halton ..... O |
| Milverton | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Minard | York, W R ..... O |
| Miramichi | Prince ..... P E I |
| Miramichi | Wellington, S R ..... O |
| Miscou | Victoria, N B ..... Q |
| *Mitchell | Carleton ..... N B |
| Mitchell | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Mitchell Square | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Mitchell's Bay | Kent ..... O |
| Mitchell Square | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Moira River | Compton ..... Q |
| Moffat | Halton ..... O |
| Mohawk | Brant, S R ..... O |
| Moira | Hastings, N R ..... O |
| Molesworth | Perth ..... O |
| Monaghan | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Monck | Wellington N R ..... O |
| Monckland | Stormont ..... O |
| Moncton | Westmoreland, N B |
| Moncton Road | Westmoreland, N B |
| Moneymore | Hastings, E R ..... O |
| Mongenais | Vaudreuil ..... Q |
| Mongolia | York, E R ..... O |
| Monkton | Perth ..... O |
| Mono Centre | Cardwell ..... O |
| Mono Mills | Cardwell ..... O |
| Mono Road Station | Cardwell ..... O |
| Monreith | Muskoka ..... O |
| Montagne | Lanark, S R ..... O |
| Montague Bridge | King's ..... P E I |
| Montague Cross | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Montague Gold Mines | Halifax ..... N S |
| Montalembert | Rimouski ..... Q |
| Monticello | Wellington, N R ..... O |
| Montcalm | Montcalm ..... Q |
| Monteagle Valley | Hastings, N R ..... O |
| Monte Bello | Ottawa ..... Q |
| Mont Louis | Gaspé ..... Q |
| *Montmagny | Montmagny ..... Q |
| Montmorency Falls | Quebec ..... Q |
| Montmorin | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| Mont St. Nicholas | St. John's ..... Q |
| *Montreal | Montreal ..... Q |
| Montrose | Welland ..... O |
| Montrose | Prince ..... P E I |
| Mt. St. Hilaire | Rouville ..... Q |
| Monument Settlem't | Carleton ..... N B |
| Moodyville | Westminster, B C |
| *Moore | Lambton ..... O |
| Moorefield | Wellington, N R ..... O |
| Moore's Falls | Victoria, N R ..... O |
| Moore's Mills | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Moore's Station | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Mooreville | Middlesex, N R ..... O |
| Moose Brook | Hants ..... N S |
| Moose Creek | Stormont ..... O |
| Mooseland | Halifax ..... N S |
| Moose River | Pictou ..... N S |
| Moray | Middlesex, N R ..... O |
| Morden | King's ..... N S |
| More | King's ..... P E I |
| Morell Rear | King's ..... P E I |
| Morewood | Dundas ..... O |
| Morganstown | Northumb'd, E R ..... O |
| Moon Flats | Argenteuil ..... Q |
| Moore | Grey, E R ..... O |
| Moores Road | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Morningdale Mills | Perth, N R ..... O |
| *Morpeth | Bothwell ..... O |
| Morrisdenk | Huron, N R ..... O |
| *Morrisburg | Dundas ..... O |
| Morrishon | Wellington, S R ..... O |
| Morristown | Antigonishe ..... N S |
| Morristown | King's ..... N S |
| Morton | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| Morton's Corner | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| Mortonville | Hants ..... N S |
| Morven | Lennox ..... O |
| Mosborough | Wellington, S R ..... O |
| Moscow | Addington ..... O |
| Moser's River | Halifax ..... N S |
| Mosherville | Hants ..... N S |
| Moss Glen | King's ..... N B |
| Mosside | Lambton ..... O |
| Mossley | Middlesex, E R ..... O |
| Mossman's Grant | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| Motherwell | Perth, S R ..... O |
| Moulee's River | Kent ..... N B |
| Moulinette | Stormont ..... O |
| Moulton Station | Monck ..... O |
| Mountain Brook | Restigouche ..... N B |
| Mountain City | Marquette ..... M |
| Mountain Grove | Addington ..... O |
| Mountain View | Prince Edward ..... O |
| Mount Albert | York, N R ..... O |
| Mount Albert | Wentworth, S R ..... O |
| Mount Alison | Queen's ..... P E I |
| *Mount Brydges | Middlesex, W R ..... O |
| Mount Carmel | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| Mount Carmel | Peel ..... O |
| Mount Denison | Hants ..... N S |
| Mount Elgin | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Mount Forest | Wellington N R ..... O |
| Mount Hanley | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Mount Healey | Halifax ..... N S |
| Mount Hope | Victoria, S R ..... O |
| Mount Horeb | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Mount Howard | Carleton ..... N B |
| Mount Hunter | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Mount Johnson | Iberville ..... Q |
| Mount Lake | Middlesex ..... O |
| Mount Pakenham | Lanark, S R ..... O |
| Mount Pleasant | Brant, S R ..... O |
| Mount Pleasant | Prince ..... P E I |
| Mount Pleasant | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Mount Pleasant | Carleton ..... N B |
| Mount Rose | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Mount Ste. Pierre | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| Mount Salem | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Mountsberg | Wentworth, N R ..... O |
| Mount Sherwood | Carleton ..... O |
| Mount Stewart | Prince ..... P E I |
| Mount Uniacke | Hants ..... N S |
| Mount Pleasant | Brant, S R ..... O |
| Mount Whatley, W | Westmoreland, N B |
| Mount Wolf | Cardwell ..... O |
| Mouth of Jemseg | Queen's ..... N B |
| Mouth of Keswick | York ..... N B |
| Mouth of Nerepis | King's ..... N B |
| Mowick Creek | Prince ..... P E I |
| Muir Kirk | Bothwell ..... O |
| Mulgrave | Welland ..... O |
| Mull Bay | Inverness ..... N S |
| Mulmur | Simcoe, S R ..... O |
| Munro | Middlesex, W R ..... O |
| Munroes Mills | Glengarry ..... O |
| Munster | Carleton ..... O |
| Murchyville | Halifax ..... N S |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Murdoch | Grey, S R ..... O |
| Murray | Northumb'd, E R. O |
| *Murray Bay | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| Murray Harbour, N | King's ..... P E I |
| Murray Harbour, R | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Murray Harbour, S | King's ..... P E I |
| Murray River | King's ..... P E I |
| Murray Road | Westmoreland, N B |
| Murray's Corner | Westmoreland, N B |
| Murvale | Addington ..... O |
| Muskoka Falls | Muskoka ..... O |
| Musquash | St. John ..... N B |
| Musquash Boat Har. | Halifax ..... N S |
| Musselburg | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Marshall | Hastings, E R ..... O |
| Mystic | Ontario, S R ..... O |
| Mystic | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Nantyr | Victoria, S R ..... O |
| Napanee | Lennox ..... O |
| Napanee Mills | Addington ..... O |
| Napierville | Napierville ..... Q |
| Nappan | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Nappan Station | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Napperton | Middlesex, N R ..... O |
| Narrow Creek | Queen's ..... N B |
| Narrows Creek | King's ..... P E I |
| Nashwaak | York ..... N B |
| Nashwaak Bridge | York ..... N B |
| Nashwaak Station | York ..... N B |
| Nashwaak Village | York ..... N B |
| Nasonworth | Haldimand ..... O |
| Nat'shquan | Saguenay ..... Q |
| Natashquan | Saguenay ..... Q |
| Navan | Russell ..... O |
| Necum Teuch | Halifax ..... N S |
| Negauee | Northumb'd'l'd N B |
| Neigette | Rimouski ..... Q |
| Nelles Corners | Haldimand ..... O |
| Nelson | Halton ..... O |
| Nelsonville | Marquette ..... M |
| Nenagh | Grey, S R ..... O |
| Nerepis Station | King's ..... N B |
| Netherby | Welland ..... O |
| Neuvelle | Grey, S R ..... O |
| New Albany | Annapolis ..... N S |
| New Annan | Prince ..... P E I |
| Newark | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| New Armagh | Lotbiniere ..... Q |
| New Bandon | Gloucester ..... N B |
| Newbliss | Leeds, N R ..... O |
| Newboro | Lotbiniere ..... Q |
| *Newboro | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| New Boston | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Newbowne | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| Newbridge | Huron, N R ..... O |
| *Newburgh | Addington ..... O |
| Newburgh | Carleton ..... N B |
| *Newbury | Middlesex, W R ..... O |
| New Campbellton | Victoria ..... N S |
| New Canaan | Queen's ..... N B |
| New Canada | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| New Carlisle | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| *Newcastle | Durham, W R ..... O |
| Newcastle | Northumb'l'd ..... N B |
| Newcastle Bridge | Queen's ..... N B |
| Newcastle Creek | Queen's ..... N B |
| Newcomb Corner | Halifax ..... N S |
| Newcombe Mills | Northumb'd, E R ..... O |
| New Cornwall | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| New Dublin | Brockville ..... O |
| New Dundee | Waterloo, S R ..... O |
| New Durham | Brant, S R ..... O |
| *New Edinburgh | Russell ..... O |
| New Garlick | Pictou ..... N S |
| New Germany | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| New Germany | Waterloo, N R ..... O |
| New Glasgow | Queen's ..... P E I |
| New Glasgow | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| New Glasgow | Pictou ..... N S |
| *New Hamburg | Waterloo, S R ..... O |
| New Harbour | Guysborough ..... N S |
| Newhaven | Marquette ..... M |
| New Haven | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Newholm | Muskoka ..... O |
| New Horton | Albert ..... N B |
| Newington | Stormont ..... O |
| New Ireland | Megantic ..... Q |
| New Ireland | Albert ..... N B |
| New Ireland Road | Albert ..... N B |
| New Jerusalem | Queen's ..... N B |
| New Lang | Pictou ..... N S |
| New Liverpool | Levis ..... Q |
| New London | Queen's ..... P E I |
| New Lowell | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| *Newmarket | York, N R ..... O |
| New Market | York ..... N B |
| New Maryland | York ..... N B |
| New Mills | Restigouche ..... N B |
| New Mines | King's ..... N S |
| New Perth | King's ..... P E I |
| Newport | Brant, S R ..... O |
| Newport | Gaspé ..... Q |
| Newport | Hants ..... N S |
| Newport Corner | Hants ..... N S |
| Newport Landing | Hants ..... N S |
| Newport Point | Gaspé ..... Q |
| Newport Station | Hants ..... N S |
| New Richmond | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| New River | Charlotte ..... N B |
| New Ross | Dundas ..... O |
| New Ross | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| New Ross Road | Kings ..... N S |
| Newry | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Newry Station | Perth, N R ..... O |
| New Saxton | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Newton | Prince ..... P E I |
| Newton | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Newton Brook | York, W R ..... O |
| Newton Mills | Colchester ..... N S |
| Newton Robinson | Simcoe, S R ..... O |
| Newtown | Kings ..... N B |
| Newtown | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| Nezinscot | Grey, S R ..... O |
| Niagara | Lincoln ..... O |
| Niagara Falls | Lincoln ..... O |
| Nicholas Lake | Yale ..... B C |
| Nicolet | Nicolet ..... Q |
| Nicolet Falls | Richmond ..... Q |
| Nictaux | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Nictaux Falls | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Nile | Huron, C R ..... O |
| Nilestown | Middlesex, E R ..... O |
| Nine Mile Creek | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Nine Mile River | Hants ..... N S |
| Nipissing | District Nipissing ..... O |
| Nissouri | Oxford, N R ..... O |
| Nithburn | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Nithcote | Middlesex ..... O |
| Nixon | Norfolk, N R ..... O |
| Noel | Hants ..... N S |
| Noel Shore | Hants ..... N S |
| Nolalu | Parry Sound ..... O |
| Nonquon | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Norah | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| Norbertville | Berthier ..... Q |
| Norfolk | Norfolk, S R ..... O |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| North Alton | King's ..... N S |
| Northam | Prince ..... P E I |
| Northampton | Carleton ..... N B |
| North Augusta | Grenville, S R ..... O |
| North Beaver Bank | Halifax ..... N S |
| North Belcaptie | Prince ..... P E I |
| North Bristol | Pontiac ..... Q |
| North Brookfield | Queen's ..... N S |
| North Bruce | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| North Buxton | Kent ..... O |
| North Caticochee | Stanstead ..... Q |
| North Clyde | Renfrew, S R ..... O |
| North Clyde | Inverness ..... N S |
| N. E. Br. Margaree | Inverness ..... N S |
| N. E. Harbour | Shelburne ..... N S |
| N. Esk Boom | Northumb'l'd ..... N B |
| Northfield | Cornwall ..... O |
| Northfield | Sunbury ..... N B |
| Northfield | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| Northfield Centre | Brant, S R ..... O |
| North Forks, Sal Cr | Sunbury ..... N B |
| North Georgetown | Chateauguay ..... Q |
| North Gosford | Westworth, S R ..... O |
| North Gower | Carleton ..... O |
| North Ham | Wolfe ..... Q |
| North Hatley | Stanstead ..... Q |
| North Hill | Compton ..... Q |
| North Keppel | Grey, N R ..... O |
| North Lake | King's ..... P E I |
| North Lake | York ..... N B |
| North Lancaster | Glengarry ..... O |
| North Medford | King's ..... N S |
| North Mountain | Dundas ..... O |
| North Mountain | King's ..... N S |
| North Nation Mills | Ottawa ..... Q |
| North Onslow | Pontiac ..... Q |
| North Pelham | Monck ..... O |
| North Pinnacle | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| North Port | Prince Edward ..... O |
| Northport | Cumberland ..... N S |
| North Range Corner | Digby ..... N S |
| North Ridge | Essex ..... O |
| North River | Queen's ..... P E I |
| North River | Westmoreland, N B |
| North River | Colchester ..... N S |
| North River Bridge | Colchester ..... N S |
| North River Bridge | Victoria ..... N S |
| North River Pl'sf'rd | Westmoreland, N B |
| North Rustico | Queen's ..... P E I |
| North Salem | Hants ..... N S |
| N. Sec. Earltown | Colchester ..... N S |
| North Seneca | Haldimand ..... O |
| North Sequin | Muskoka ..... O |
| North Shore | Cumberland ..... N S |
| North Shore | Victoria ..... N S |
| North Stanbridge | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| North Stoke | Richmond ..... Q |
| North Stukely | Shefford ..... Q |
| North Sutton | Brome ..... Q |
| North Sydney | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| North Tryon | Prince ..... P E I |
| North Valley | Stormont ..... O |
| North Wakefield | Ottawa ..... Q |
| North West Arm | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| North West Bridge | Northumb'l'd ..... N B |
| North West Cove | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| North Williamsburg | Dundas ..... O |
| North Winchester | Dundas ..... O |
| Norton | King's ..... N B |
| Northwood | Kent ..... O |
| Norton Creek | Chateauguay ..... Q |
| Norton Dale | York ..... N B |
| Norton Station | King's ..... N B |
| Norval | Halton ..... O |
| Norway | York, S R ..... O |
| Norwich | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Norwood | Peterboro', E R ..... O |
| N. Dame des Anges | Portneuf ..... Q |
| N. Dame du Lac | Ottawa ..... Q |
| N. Dame de l'I. Verte | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| Notre Dame de Grace | Iochelaga ..... Q |
| Notre Dame des Bois | Compton ..... Q |
| Notre Dame du Lac | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| Notre Dame du Port | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| Nottawa | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Nouvelle (sub) | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| Noyan | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Nutt's Corners | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Oak Bay | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Oakfield | Halifax ..... N S |
| Oakham | Queen's ..... N S |
| Oak Hill | Victoria, N R ..... O |
| Oak Hill | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Oakland | Brant, S R ..... O |
| Oakland | Marquette ..... M |
| Oak Park | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Oak Point | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| Oak Point | King's ..... N B |
| Oak Point | Northumb ..... N B |
| Oak Point | Marquette ..... M |
| Oak Ridges | York, N R ..... O |
| Oak River | N. W. Territories |
| Oakville | Halton ..... O |
| Oakville | Carleton ..... N B |
| Oakwood | Victoria, S R ..... O |
| Oates | Frontenac ..... O |
| Oban | Lambton ..... O |
| O'Dell | Lanark, N R ..... O |
| O'Connell | Pontiac ..... Q |
| Odell Town | St. Johns ..... Q |
| Odessa | Lennox ..... O |
| Ogden | Huron, S R ..... O |
| Ogdensburg | Lambton ..... O |
| Ogilvie | Kent ..... O |
| Ogilvy | Halifax ..... N S |
| Ohsweken | Brant, S R ..... O |
| Oil City | Lambton ..... O |
| Oil Springs | Lambton ..... O |
| Okra | Two Mountains ..... Q |
| Okanagon | Yale ..... B C |
| Okanagon Mission | Yale ..... B C |
| Olchester | Colchester ..... N S |
| Oldfield | Kent ..... O |
| Old Barns | Colchester ..... N S |
| Old Elm | Halifax ..... N S |
| Old Mill | Kent ..... O |
| Oldtown | Halifax ..... N S |
| Oliphant | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Olivet | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Olivet | Stanstead ..... Q |
| Olive Tree | Halton ..... O |
| Olmstead | Victoria, S R ..... O |
| Olmstead | Addington ..... O |
| Omemee | Victoria, S R ..... O |
| Omemee Mill House | Victoria, S R ..... O |
| Omemee | Carleton ..... O |
| Omerica | Haldimand ..... O |
| Omeroda | Brant, N R ..... O |
| Onaka | Perth ..... O |
| Onaping | Colchester ..... N S |
| Onaping | Northeast ..... N S |
| Onaping | Wellington, C R ..... O |
| Onaping | Grey, S R ..... O |
| Onaping | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Onaping | Westworth, N R ..... O |
| Onaping | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Onaping | Russell ..... O |
| Onaping | Dundas ..... O |
| Onaping | Chateauguay ..... Q |
| Onaping | Sunbury ..... N B |
| Onaping | Durham, W R ..... O |
| Onaping | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Onaping | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Onaping | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Onaping | Pine River ..... O |
| Onaping | Pinett ..... |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| *Osceola | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| *Oshawa | Ontario, S R ..... O |
| Osman | Middlesex, W R. O |
| Oso Station | Addington ..... O |
| Ospringe | Wellington, S R. O |
| Ouskeng | King's ..... N B |
| Ossian | Lambton ..... O |
| Ossowo | Marquette ..... M |
| Ostrander | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Onaboy | Queen's ..... N B |
| *Otonni | Ottawa ..... Q |
| Otterburne | Provencher ..... M |
| Otter Lake | Pontiac ..... Q |
| Otterville | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Ougah | Kent ..... O |
| Outer Island | Wellington, S R. O |
| Outlet of L. Ainslie | Inverness ..... N S |
| Ouvry | Kent ..... O |
| Overton | Addington ..... O |
| Owen Sound | Grey, S R ..... O |
| Owl's Head Harbour | Halifax ..... N S |
| Owenden | Grey, S R ..... O |
| Oxford | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Oxford Centre | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Oxford Mills | Grenville, N R ..... O |
| Oxford Station | Grenville, N R ..... O |
| Oxley | Essex ..... O |
| Oyster Beds Bridge | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Oyster Ponds | Guysborough, N S |
| Ozanabruck Centre | Stormont ..... O |
| Paimboeuf | Westmoreland, N B |
| Paisley | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Palermo | Halton ..... O |
| Palgrave | Cardwell ..... O |
| Palmer Rapids | Renfrew, S R ..... O |
| Palmer Road | Prince ..... P E I |
| Palmer's Road | Kings ..... N S |
| Palmerston | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Palmyra | Bothwell ..... O |
| Panmure | Carleton ..... O |
| Papineauville | Ottawa ..... Q |
| Paquette | Compton ..... Q |
| Paquetville | Gloucester ..... N B |
| Paradise Lane | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Parham | Addington ..... O |
| Park Corner | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Paris | Brant, N R ..... O |
| Paris Station | Brant, N R ..... O |
| Parker | Wellington, C R ..... O |
| Parkdale | York, W R ..... O |
| Parker's Cove | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Park Head | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Park Hill | Middlesex, N R ..... O |
| Parkhurst | Lotbiniere ..... Q |
| Park's Creek | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| Park's Creek | Lisgar ..... M |
| Parma | Lennox ..... O |
| Parrsborough | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Parrsborough Shore | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Parry Harbour | Muskoka ..... O |
| Parry Sound | Muskoka ..... O |
| Partridge Island | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Pasphoac | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| Passekeag | King's ..... N B |
| Patillo | Essex ..... O |
| Patterson | York, W R ..... O |
| Patterson Settlem't | Sunbury ..... N B |
| Paulush | Peterboro', E R ..... O |
| Pavilion | Caribou ..... B C |
| Peabody | Grey, N R ..... O |
| Peake's St'n, No. 38 | King's ..... N B |
| Pearceley | Muskoka ..... O |
| Pearceton | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Pearson's | King's ..... N B |
| Peebles | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Peel | Carleton ..... N B |
| Pelee Island | Essex ..... O |
| Peepabun | Wellington, N R ..... O |
| Pefferlaw | York, S R ..... O |
| Peggy's Cove | Halifax ..... N S |
| Pegnis | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Pellissier | Ottawa ..... Q |
| Pelham Union | Monck ..... O |
| Pembina Crossing | Marquette ..... M |
| Pembroke | Hants ..... N S |
| Pembroke | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| Pembroke | Carleton ..... N B |
| Pendleton | Prescott ..... O |
| Penetanguishene | Simcoe, S R ..... O |
| Penac | York ..... N B |
| Peninsula Gaspé | Gaspé ..... Q |
| Pennfield | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Pennfield Ridge | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Pendoqui | King's ..... N B |
| Pentland | Wellington, C R ..... O |
| Penville | Simcoe, S R ..... O |
| Percé | Gaspé ..... Q |
| Perch Station | Lambton ..... O |
| Perkins | Ottawa ..... Q |
| Perm | Simcoe, S R ..... O |
| Perretton | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| Perrysburg | Compton ..... Q |
| Perry Settlement | King's ..... N B |
| Perrytown | Durham, E R ..... O |
| Perth | Lanark, S R ..... O |
| Perth | Victoria ..... N B |
| Perth Centre | Victoria ..... N B |
| Perth Road | Addington ..... O |
| Petawawa | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| Peterborough | Peterboro', W R ..... O |
| Peterburg | Waterloo, S R ..... O |
| Peter's Road | King's ..... P E I |
| Petersen Corners | Peterboro', E R ..... O |
| Peterville | London ..... O |
| Petersville Church | Queen's ..... N B |
| Peterville | Prince ..... P E I |
| Petherton | Wellington, N R ..... O |
| Petitcodiac | Westmoreland, N B |
| Petite de Grat | Richmond ..... N S |
| Petite Matane | Rimouski ..... Q |
| Petit Passage | Digby ..... N S |
| Petite Riv. Bridge | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| Petit Metis | Rimouski ..... Q |
| Petit Rocher | Gloucester ..... N B |
| Petits Mechins | Rimouski ..... Q |
| Petawawick Harb't | Halifax ..... N S |
| Petworth | Lambton ..... O |
| Petworth | Addington ..... O |
| Peverell | Van Buren ..... Q |
| Phelpston | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Philipsburg, East | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Philipsburg, West | Waterloo, S R ..... O |
| Phillipston | Hastings, E R ..... O |
| Philipsville | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| Pickering | Ontario, S R ..... O |
| Picton | Prince Edward ..... O |
| Picton | Picton ..... N S |
| Picton Landing | Picton ..... N S |
| Piedmont | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| Piedmont Valley | Pictou ..... N S |
| Pierreville | Yamaska ..... Q |
| Pierreville Mills | Yamaska ..... Q |
| Pigeon Hill | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Pigeon Lake | Marquette ..... M |
| Pike Bay | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Pine River | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Pine Bush | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Pine Falls | Keewatin ..... |
| Pine Grove | York, W R ..... O |
| Pine Orchard | York, N R ..... O |
| Pine Ridge | Kent ..... N B |
| Pine River | Bruce, S R ..... O |
| Pinett | Queen's ..... P E I |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Pine Tree | Pictou ..... N S |
| Pinkerton | Bruce, S R ..... O |
| Pioneer | Carleton ..... N B |
| Pipolis | Compton ..... Q |
| Pirate Harbour | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| Pisarinco | St. John ..... N B |
| Pisequid | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Pisquid Road | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Pitts Ferry | Frontenac ..... O |
| Pittston | Grenville, S R ..... O |
| Plainfield | Hastings, E R ..... O |
| Plainfield | Pictou ..... N S |
| Plainville | Northumb'l'd, W R O |
| Plantagenet | Prescott ..... O |
| Plattsville | Oxford, N R ..... O |
| Playfair | Lanark, S R ..... O |
| Pleasant Bay | Inverness ..... N S |
| Pleasant Lake | Yarmouth ..... N S |
| Pleasant Point | Halifax ..... N S |
| Pleasant Ridge | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Pleasant River | Queen's ..... N S |
| Pleasant Vale | Albert ..... N B |
| Pleasant Valley | Digby ..... N S |
| Pleasant Valley | Pictou ..... N S |
| Pleasant Valley | Dundas ..... O |
| Plevna | Addington ..... O |
| Plum Hollow | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| Plymouth | Carleton ..... N B |
| Plympton | Selkirk ..... M |
| Pocahontas | Gloucester ..... N B |
| Pockshaw | Gloucester ..... N B |
| Point Alexander | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| Point Clear | Victoria ..... N S |
| Pointe a Pic | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| Pointe au Boileau | Saguenay ..... Q |
| Pointe au Chêne | Argenteuil ..... Q |
| Pointe aux Pins | Algoma ..... O |
| Pointe aux Trembles | Iochelaga ..... Q |
| Pointe aux Trembles | Portneuf ..... Q |
| Pointe aux Trembles | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| Pointe Bleue | Chicoutimi ..... Q |
| Pointe Claire | Jacques Cartier ..... Q |
| Pointe de Bute | Westmoreland, N B |
| Pointe du Chêne | Westmoreland, N B |
| Pointe du Lac | St. Maurice ..... Q |
| Point Edward | Lambton ..... O |
| Point Edward | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Point Fortune | Vaudreuil ..... Q |
| Point Kaye | Muskoka ..... O |
| Point la Nim | Restigouche ..... N B |
| Point of Cape | Antigonishe ..... N S |
| Point Petre | Prince Edward ..... O |
| Point Platon | Lotbiniere ..... Q |
| Point Prim | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Point Sapin | Kent ..... N B |
| Point St. Peter | Gaspé ..... Q |
| Point Traverse | Prince Edward ..... O |
| Point Wolfe | Albert ..... N B |
| Poland | Lanark, N R ..... O |
| Pollett River | Westmoreland, N B |
| Pomeroy | Marquette ..... M |
| Pomeroy Ridge | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Pomona | Grey, S R ..... O |
| Pompaet Chapel | Antigonishe ..... N S |
| Ponds | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Ponsonby | Wellington, C R ..... O |
| Pont Chateau | Soulanges ..... Q |
| Pont de Maskinonge | Maskinongé ..... Q |
| Pont Rouge | Portneuf ..... Q |
| Pont Viau | Laval ..... Q |
| Poodiac | King's ..... N B |
| Poole | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Poplar Hill | Pictou ..... N S |
| Poplar Heights | Marquette ..... M |
| Poplar Point | Marquette ..... M |
| Poquiock | York ..... N B |
| Port Acadie | Digby ..... N S |
| Port au Persil | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| Port Albert | Huron, N R ..... O |
| Port Arthur | Colchester ..... N S |
| Portaupique Mount'n | Colchester ..... N S |
| Port Beckerton | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| Port Bruce | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Port Burwell | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Port Caledonia | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Port Carling | Muskoka ..... O |
| Port Clyde | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Port Cockburn | Welland ..... O |
| Port Colborne | Welland ..... O |
| Port Credit | Peel ..... O |
| Port Dalhousie | Lincoln ..... O |
| Port Daniel | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| Port Dover | Norfolk, S R ..... O |
| Port Elgin | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Port Elgin | Westmoreland, N B |
| Port Elmsley | Lanark, S R ..... O |
| Porter's Hill | Huron, S R ..... O |
| Porter's Lake | Halifax ..... N S |
| Port Felix | Guysboro ..... N S |
| Port Francis | Lambton ..... O |
| Port George | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Port Granby | Durham, W R ..... O |
| Portgraville | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Port Hastings | Inverness ..... N S |
| Port Hawkesbury | Inverness ..... N S |
| Port Hilford | Guysborough ..... N S |
| Port Hill | Prince ..... P E I |
| Port Hood | Inverness ..... N S |
| Port Hood Island | Inverness ..... N S |
| Port Hoover | Victoria, S R ..... O |
| Port Hope | Durham, E R ..... O |
| Port Joli | Queen's ..... N B |
| Port Lambton | Bothwell ..... O |
| Portland | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| Port la Tour | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Port Lewis | Huntingdon ..... Q |
| Port Lorne | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Port Maitland | Monck ..... O |
| Port Mation | Queen's ..... N S |
| Port Medway | Queen's ..... N S |
| Port Melgrave | Guysborough, N S |
| Port Nelson | Halton ..... O |
| Portneuf | Portneuf ..... Q |
| Portneuf Station | Portneuf ..... Q |
| Port Perry | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Port Philip | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Port Richmond | Richmond ..... N S |
| Port Robinson | Welland ..... O |
| Port Rowan | Norfolk, S R ..... O |
| Port Royal | Norfolk, S R ..... O |
| Port Royal | Richmond ..... N S |
| Port Rowe | Norfolk, S R ..... O |
| Port Severn (sub) | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Portsmouth | Frontenac ..... O |
| Port Stanley | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Port Sydney | Muskoka ..... O |
| Port Talbot | Elgin, W R ..... O |
| Portuguese Cove | Halifax ..... N S |
| Port Union | Ontario, S R ..... O |
| Port Williams | King's ..... N S |
| Port Williams Stat. | King's ..... N S |
| Pottageville | York, N R ..... O |
| Powell | Carleton ..... O |
| Powerscourt | Huntingdon ..... Q |
| Pownall | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Prairie Grove | Selkirk ..... M |
| Pre d'enhaut | Westmoreland, N B |
| Prescott | Grenville, S R ..... O |
| Presqu Isle | Grey, N R ..... O |
| Preston | Waterloo, S R ..... O |
| Preston Road | Halifax ..... N S |
| Price's Corner | Simcoe, N R ..... O |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Prescott | Grey, E R ..... O |
| Primrose | Cardwell ..... O |
| Prince Albert | N. W. Territories |
| Princeport | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Princeton | Colchester ..... N S |
| Princetown | Oxford, N R ..... O |
| Princetown | Prince ..... P E I |
| Princetown Road | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Princeville | Inverness ..... N S |
| Prince William | York ..... N B |
| Prince William Stat | York ..... N B |
| Prinyer | Prince Edward ..... O |
| Proctor | Lanark, S R ..... O |
| Prospect | Halifax ..... N S |
| Prospect | Marquette ..... M |
| Prosser Rock | Albert ..... N B |
| Providence Bay | Algoma ..... O |
| Prospect Beach | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Public Harbour | Yarmouth ..... N S |
| Puisaye | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Purcell | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Purgwash River | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Purdy | Hastings, N R ..... O |
| Purtrick | Antigonishe ..... N S |
| Purple Grove | Bruce, S R ..... O |
| Purpleville | York, W R ..... O |
| Putnick | Wellington, S R. O |
| Putney | York, W R ..... O |
| Putnam | Middlesex, D R. O |
| Putnam | St. John ..... N B |
| Pyatt | Algoma ..... O |
| Quadeville | Renfrew, S R ..... O |
| Quaker Road | Lambton ..... O |
| Quebec | Quebec ..... Q |
| Queensbury | York ..... N B |
| Queensborough | Hastings, N R. O |
| Queen Hill | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Queenston | Lincoln ..... O |
| Queensville | York, N R ..... O |
| Quesnelle | Inverness ..... N S |
| Quidnis | Kent ..... N B |
| Quinton | Ontario, S R ..... O |
| Quyon | Pontiac ..... Q |
| Rabbit | Kent ..... O |
| Radnor | Prince ..... P E I |
| Ragged Island | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Ragged Head | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Rainham | Haldimand ..... O |
| Rainham Centre | Haldimand ..... O |
| Ramsay Corners | Russell ..... O |
| Ramsayville | Carleton ..... O |
| Randolph | Norfolk, N R ..... O |
| Rankin | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| Rankin | Prince Edward ..... O |
| Raper | Lotbiniere ..... Q |
| Rapid City | N. W. Territory |
| Rapids des Joachims | Pontiac ..... Q |
| Rathburn | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Rathe | Oxford, N R ..... O |
| Ravenscliffe | Muskoka ..... O |
| Ravenshoe | York, N R ..... O |
| Ravenswood | Lambton ..... O |
| Rawdon | Montcalm ..... Q |
| Rawdon | Hants ..... N S |
| Raymond | Muskoka ..... O |
| Reaburn | Victoria, S R ..... O |
| Read | Westmoreland, N B |
| Read | Hastings, E R ..... O |
| Reading | Wellington, C R ..... O |
| Rear of Black River | Richmond ..... N S |
| Rear of Judique | Inverness ..... N S |
| Rear L. Sporting Mt | Richmond ..... N S |
|

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| St. Ange | Provencher ..... M |
| St. Anne | Queen's ..... P E I |
| St. Anne | Monck ..... O |
| St. Anne | Dorchester ..... Q |
| St. Anselme | Kent ..... N B |
| St. Antoine, Pte. Aux Trembles | Lotbinière ..... Q |
| St. Antoine, Pte. Aux Vercheres | Verchères ..... M |
| St. Antoine | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Antoine | Lotbinière ..... Q |
| St. Antoine de Tilly | Lotbinière ..... Q |
| St. Armand Centre | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| St. Armand Station | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| St. Athanase | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Athanase | Iberville ..... Q |
| St. Augustin | Joliette ..... Q |
| St. Augustin | L'Islet ..... Q |
| St. Augustin, Pointe | Portneuf ..... Q |
| St. Augustin, Two M. | Two Mountains.. Q |
| St. Barnabé, R. Yam. | St. Hyacinthe ... Q |
| St. Barnabé, St. Mau. | St. Maurice ..... Q |
| St. Barthélemi | Berthier ..... Q |
| St. Basile | Portneuf ..... Q |
| St. Basile le Grand | Chambly ..... Q |
| St. Basile, Pte. | Joliette ..... Q |
| St. Bazile | Selkirk ..... M |
| St. Bénigne | Iberville ..... Q |
| St. Brigide des Plts | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Bruno | Chambly ..... Q |
| St. Calixte, Kilkenny | Montcalm ..... Q |
| St. Camille | Wolfe ..... Q |
| St. Canute | Two Mountains. Q |
| St. Casimir | Portneuf ..... Q |
| St. Casimir des Caps | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| St. Catharines, East | Portneuf ..... Q |
| St. Catharines, West | Lincoln ..... Q |
| St. Cec. de Levrard | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Célestin | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Césaire | Rouville ..... Q |
| St. Charles | Selkirk ..... M |
| St. Charles de Caplan | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| St. Charles de Bundridge | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| St. Chas., Riv. Boyer | Bellechasse ..... Q |
| St. Chas. Riv., Rich'ue | St. Hyacinthe ... Q |
| St. Clair | Dorchester ..... Q |
| St. Clements | Waterloo, N R ... O |
| St. Clement | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Cléophas | Soulanges ..... Q |
| St. Cloud | Arthabaska ..... Q |
| St. Colomb | Two Mountains. Q |
| St. Columbe | Joliette ..... Q |
| St. Côme | Joliette ..... Q |
| St. Constant | Laprairie ..... Q |
| St. Croix | Hants ..... N B |
| St. Croix | York ..... N B |
| St. Croix | Lotbinière ..... Q |
| St. Cunegonde | Hochelaga ..... Q |
| St. Cuthbert | Berthier ..... Q |
| St. Cyrille | Chicoutimi ..... Q |
| St. Cyrille de L'Islet | L'Islet ..... Q |
| St. Cyrille de Wend. | Drummond ..... Q |
| St. Damase | St. Hyacinthe ... Q |
| St. Damien de Brandon | Berthier ..... Q |
| St. David de Lévis | Lévis ..... Q |
| St. David's | Niagara ..... O |
| St. Denis de Bout'de Kam. | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| St. Denis, Riv. Rich. | St. Hyacinthe ... Q |
| St. Denis | Bagot ..... Q |
| St. Denis de Kam. | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| St. Denis de Rich. | Richelieu ..... Q |
| St. Dennis | Hochelaga ..... Q |
| St. Dominique | Bagot ..... Q |
| St. Donat | Montcalm ..... Q |
| St. Dorothée | Laval ..... Q |
| St. Edouard de Nap. | Napierville ..... Q |
| St. Elz. de Fram. (sub.) | Dorchester ..... Q |
| St. Elzéar | Compton ..... Q |
| St. Elzéar | Prince ..... P E I |
| St. Emélie | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| St. Epiphane | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Esprit | Montcalm ..... Q |
| St. Etienne | St. Maurice ..... Q |
| St. Eugène | Joliette ..... Q |
| St. Eustache | Two Mountains. Q |
| St. Evariste de Forsyth | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. Fabien | Rimouski ..... Q |
| St. Famille | Argenteuil ..... Q |
| Ste. Famille | Montmorency ..... Q |
| St. Félicien | Chicoutimi ..... Q |
| St. Félicité | Rimouski ..... Q |
| St. Félix de Valois | Joliette ..... Q |
| St. Ferdinand | Mégantic ..... Q |
| St. Fidèle (sub-office) | Montmorency ... Q |
| St. Fidèle | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| Ste. Flavie | Rimouski ..... Q |
| Ste. Flavie Station | Rimouski ..... Q |
| St. Flavien | Lotbinière ..... Q |
| Ste. Flore | Champlain ..... Q |
| St. Fortunat | Wolfe ..... Q |
| St. Foy | Quebec ..... Q |
| St. François, Beauce | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. François de Sales | Laval ..... Q |
| St. Fran. d'Orléans | Montmorency ... Q |
| St. François du Lac | Yamaska ..... Q |
| Ste. Françoise | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. François, Mont'ny | Montmagny ..... Q |
| St. François Xavier | Marquette ..... M |
| St. Fran. X. d. Vigor | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Frédéric | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. Gab. de Brandon | Berthier ..... Q |
| St. Gédéon | Chicoutimi ..... Q |
| Ste. Geneviève | Jacques Cartier... Q |
| St. George | Charlotte ..... N B |
| St. George, Beauce | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. George, Brant | Brant, N R ..... O |
| St. Gen. de Windsor | Richmond ..... Q |
| St. George's Channel | Richmond ..... N S |
| St. Ger. de Grantham | Drummond ..... Q |
| Ste. Gertrude | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Gervais | Bellechasse ..... Q |
| St. Giles | Lotbinière ..... Q |
| St. Gobert | Rimouski ..... Q |
| Ste. Grégoire | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Guillaume d'Upton | Drummond ..... Q |
| Ste. Hélène de Kam. | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| Ste. Hélène de Bagot | Bagot ..... Q |
| St. Hel. de Chester | Arthabaska ..... Q |
| St. Helen's | Huron N R ..... O |
| Ste. Hénédine | Dorchester ..... Q |
| St. Henri de Lévis | Lévis ..... Q |
| St. Hon. de Montreal | Hochelaga ..... Q |
| St. Henri Station | Lévis ..... Q |
| St. Hermas | Two Mountains . Q |
| St. Herménégilde | Stanstead ..... N B |
| St. Hilaire | Victoria ..... N B |
| St. Hilaire Station | Rouville ..... Q |
| St. Hilaire Village | Rouville ..... Q |
| St. Hipp. de Kilkenny | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| St. Honoré | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. Hubert | Chambly ..... Q |
| St. Hugues | Bagot ..... Q |
| *St. Hyacinthe | St. Hyacinthe ... Q |
| St. Irénée | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| St. Isidore, Dorch'ter | Dorchester ..... Q |
| St. Isidore, Laprairie | Laprairie ..... Q |
| St. Isidore | Gloucester ..... N B |
| St. Ives | Middlesex E R ... O |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| *St. Jacob's | Waterloo, N R ... O |
| St. Jacques | Montcalm ..... Q |
| St. Jacques le Mineur | Laprairie ..... Q |
| St. James | Selkirk ..... M |
| St. James Park | Middlesex, E R ... O |
| St. Janvier | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| St. Jean Baptiste | Provencher ..... M |
| St. J. Bp. de Montreal | Rochelaga ..... Q |
| St. J. Bp. de Rouville | Rouville ..... Q |
| St. J. Chr. Chateaug'y | Chateauguay ..... Q |
| St. Jean Chry. Levis | Levis ..... Q |
| St Jean des Chaillons | Lotbinière ..... Q |
| St. Jean de Matha | Joliette ..... Q |
| St. Jean d'Orleans | Montmorency ..... Q |
| St. Jean Port Joli | L'Islet ..... Q |
| *St. Jérôme | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| St. Joachim de Mont | Montmorency ..... Q |
| St Joach. de Shefford | Shefford ..... Q |
| St. John | St. John ..... N B |
| St. John Suburb | Quebec ..... Q |
| *St. John's, East | St. John's ..... Q |
| St. John's, West | Welland ..... O |
| St. Joseph d'Alma | Chicoutimi ..... Q |
| St. Joseph de Beauce | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. Joseph | Westmoreland, N B |
| St. Joseph de Lévis | Levis ..... Q |
| St. Joseph du Lac | Two Mountains.. Q |
| St Joseph Island | Algoma ..... O |
| St. Jovite | Argenteuil ..... Q |
| St. Jude | St. Hyacinthe ... Q |
| St. Julie de Verch. | Vercheres ..... Q |
| Ste. Julie de Somer't | Mégantic ..... Q |
| St. Julienne | Montcalm ..... Q |
| St. Justin | Maskinonge ..... Q |
| St. Just. de Newton | Vaudreuil ..... Q |
| St. Lambert de Lévis | Levis ..... Q |
| St. Lambert, Mont | Chambly ..... Q |
| St. Laure't d'Orleans | Montmorency ..... Q |
| St. Laurent, Mont | Jacques Cartier... Q |
| St. Laurent | Marquette ..... M |
| St. Lawrence | Frontenac ..... O |
| St. Lazare de B. | Ile'ebelle-hasse ..... Q |
| St. Lazare de Vaudr'l | Vaudreuil ..... Q |
| St. Léon | Maskinonge ..... Q |
| St. Leon | Marquette ..... M |
| St. Leonard | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Leonard's | Victoria ..... N B |
| St. Liboire | Bagot ..... Q |
| St. Liguori | Montcalm ..... Q |
| St. Lin | L'Assomption ..... Q |
| St. Louis de Bonsec'rs | Richelieu ..... Q |
| St. Louis de Gonzague | Beauharnois ..... Q |
| St. Louis de Ha Ha | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Louis de Kent | Kent ..... N B |
| Ste. Louise | L'Islet ..... Q |
| St. Luc | St. John's ..... Q |
| Ste. Luce | Rimouski ..... Q |
| St. L. de Doncaster | Montcalm ..... Q |
| Ste. Madeleine | St. Hyacinthe ... Q |
| St. Magloire | Bellechasse ..... Q |
| St. Malachie | Dorchester ..... Q |
| St. Malo | Compton ..... Q |
| St. Marc | Vercheres ..... Q |
| St. Marcel | Richelieu ..... Q |
| St. Margaret's | King's ..... P E I |
| Ste. Marguerite | Dorchester ..... Q |
| *Ste. M. de Monnoir | Rouville ..... Q |
| Ste. Marthe | Vaudreuil ..... Q |
| St. Martin | Laval ..... Q |
| St. Martine | Chateauguay ..... Q |
| *St. Martin's | St. John ..... N B |
| St. Mary's Bay | Digby ..... N S |
| *St. Mary's | Perth, S R ..... O |
| St. Mary's | Kent ..... N B |
| St. Mary's Ferry | York ..... N B |
| St. Mary's Road | King's ..... P E I |
| St. Mathias | Rouville ..... Q |
| St. Mathieu | Rimouski ..... Q |
| St. Maurice | Champlain ..... Q |
| St. Maurice Forges | St. Maurice ..... Q |
| St. Michel de Bellech. | Bellechasse ..... Q |
| St. Michel des Saints | Berthier ..... Q |
| St. Modeste | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Moise | Rimouski ..... Q |
| Ste. Monique de Nic. | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Mon. deux Mont | Two Mountains . Q |
| St. Narcisse | Champlain ..... Q |
| St. Nicholas | Levis ..... Q |
| St. Norbert | Berthier ..... Q |
| St. Norbert | Provencher ..... M |
| St. Octave | Rimouski ..... Q |
| St. Odilon | Dorchester ..... Q |
| St. Ola | Hastings, N R ... O |
| St. Oliv. de Garthby | Wolfe ..... Q |
| St. Onezime | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| St. Ours | Richelieu ..... Q |
| St. Pacôme | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| St. Pamphile | L'Islet ..... Q |
| St. Paschal | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| St. Patrick | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Patrick's Chan'l | Victoria ..... N B |
| St. Patrick's Hill | Arthabaska ..... Q |
| St. Paul de la Croix | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Paul d'Industrie | Joliette ..... Q |
| St. Paul du Buton | Montmagny ..... Q |
| St. Paulin | Maskinongé ..... Q |
| St. Paul l'Hermite | L'Assomption ..... Q |
| St. Paul's | Picton ..... N S |
| St. Paul's | Kent ..... N B |
| *St. Paul's Bay | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| St. Paul's Station | Perth, S R ..... O |
| St. Perpetue | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Peter's | Richmond ..... N S |
| St. Philippe de Lap. | Laprairie ..... Q |
| St. Phil d'Argenteuil | Argenteuil ..... Q |
| St. Philippe de Néry | Kamouraska ..... Q |
| Ste. Philomene | Chateauguay ..... Q |
| St. Pie | Bagot ..... Q |
| St. Pierre Baptiste | Mégantic ..... Q |
| St. Pierre d'Orleans | Montmorency ..... Q |
| St. Pierre les Becquets | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Pierre, Montma'y | Montmagny ..... Q |
| St. Placide | Two Mountains . Q |
| St. Polycarpe | Soulanges ..... Q |
| St. Prime | Chicoutimi ..... Q |
| St. Prosper | Champlain ..... Q |
| St. Raphael, East | Bellechasse ..... Q |
| St. Raphael, West | Glengarry ..... O |
| St. Raymond | Portneuf ..... Q |
| St. Regis | Huntingdon ..... Q |
| St. Remi | Napierville ..... Q |
| St. Robert | Richelieu ..... Q |
| *St. Roch de Québec | Quebec (City) E. Q |
| St. Roch de Richelieu | Richelieu ..... Q |
| St. Roch des Aulnaies | Islet ..... Q |
| St. Roch l'Achigan | L'Assomption ..... Q |
| St. Romaine | Compton ..... Q |
| St. Rosaire | Bagot ..... Q |
| Ste. Rose | Laval ..... Q |
| Ste. Rose du Degele | Temiscouata ..... Q |
| St. Sau de Gayhurst | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. Sauveur des Mon | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| *St. Sauveur de Quebec | Quebec (City) E. Q |
| St. Scholastique | Two Mountains . Q |
| St. Séverin | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. Sévère | St. Maurice ..... Q |
| St. Sim. de Bonaventure | Lotbiniere ..... Q |
| St. Sim. de Rimouski | Rimouski ..... Q |
| St. Simon de Yamaska | Bagot ..... Q |
| St. Sophie de Megan. | Mégantic ..... Q |
| St. Sophie de Laurentie | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| St. Sophie de Levrard | Nicolet ..... Q |
| St. Stanislas de Ch'champlain | Champlain ..... Q |
| St. Stanis. de Kostka | Beauharnois ..... Q |
| St. Stephen | Charlotte ..... N B |
| St. Sulpice | L'Assomption ..... Q |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| St. Sylvester | Lotbiniere ..... Q |
| St. Sylvester, East | Lotbiniere ..... Q |
| Ste. Thecle | Champlain ..... Q |
| St. Telesphore | Soulanges ..... Q |
| St. Theodore d'Acton | Bagot ..... Q |
| St. Theod de Chertsey | Montcalm ..... Q |
| St. Theodosie | Vercheres ..... Q |
| Ste. Thérese de Blain | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| St. Thomas | Carleton ..... N B |
| St Thomas de Joliette | Joliette ..... Q |
| *St. Thomas, West | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| St. Timothée | Beauharnois ..... Q |
| St. Tite | Champlain ..... Q |
| St. Tite des Caps | Montmorency ..... Q |
| St. Ubalde | Portneuf ..... Q |
| St. Urbain de Chat. | Chateauguay ..... Q |
| St. Urbain de Charl. | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| Ste. Ursule | Maskinongé ..... Q |
| St. Valentin | St. John's ..... Q |
| St. Valerien | Shefford ..... Q |
| St. Vallier | Bellechasse ..... Q |
| St. Vallier Station | Bellechasse ..... Q |
| Ste. Victoire | Richelieu ..... Q |
| St. Victor de Tring | Beauce ..... Q |
| St. Vincent de Paul | Laval ..... Q |
| St. Vital | Provencher ..... M |
| St. Wenceslas | Nicolet ..... Q |
| S. Williams | Norfolk, S R ..... O |
| St. Zéphirin | Yamaska ..... Q |
| St. Zotique | Soulanges ..... Q |
| Sable | Middlesex, N R ... O |
| Sable River | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Sable River | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Sabrevois | Iberville ..... Q |
| Sackville | Westmoreland, N B |
| Sainthedi | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Saints Anges | Beauce ..... Q |
| Salem | Wellington, C R ... O |
| Salem | Albert ..... N B |
| Salem | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Salford | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Salisbury | Westmoreland, N B |
| Salisbury | N. W. Territories. |
| Salmon Beach | Gloucester ..... N B |
| Salmon Creek | Sunbury ..... N B |
| Salmonhurst | Victoria ..... N B |
| Salmon Point | Prince Edward ... O |
| Salmon River | St. John ..... N B |
| Salmon River | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Salmon River | Digby ..... N S |
| Salmon River | Halifax ..... N S |
| Salmon River (L. S. | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| Salmonville | Peel ..... O |
| Salsford | Huron, C R ..... O |
| Salt Spring Island | Vancouver ..... B C |
| Salt Springs | King's ..... N B |
| Salt Springs | Picton ..... N S |
| Salterville | Marquette ..... M |
| Sambro | Halifax ..... N S |
| Sanborn | Wolfe ..... Q |
| Sand Beach | Yarmouth ..... N S |
| Sandford | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Sandhill | Peel ..... O |
| Sandhurst | Lennox ..... O |
| Sand Point | Renfrew, S R ..... O |
| Sand Point | Guysboro ..... N S |
| *Sandwich | Essex ..... O |
| Sandy Beach | Gaspé ..... Q |
| Sandy Beaches | Lunenburgh ..... N S |
| Sandy Cove | Digby ..... N S |
| Sandy Point | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Sarepta | Huron, S R ..... O |
| Sargeaunt | Hastings, N R ... O |
| Sarnia | Lambton ..... O |
| *Saumarez | Russell ..... O |
| *Saugeen | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Saulnierville | Digby ..... N S |
| Sault au Cochon | Saguenay ..... Q |
| Sault au Récollet | Hochelaga ..... Q |
| Sault Ste. Marie | Algoma ..... O |
| Savage's Mills | Shefford ..... Q |
| Saw Mill Creek | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Sawyerville | Compton ..... Q |
| *Sartoro' | York, S R ..... O |
| Saxton's Junction | York, S R ..... O |
| *Schomberg | York, N R ..... O |
| Scone | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Scotch Block | Halton ..... O |
| Scotch Ridge | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Scotch Settlement | Westmoreland, N B |
| Scotch Town | Queen's ..... N B |
| Scotch Village | Hants ..... N S |
| Scotchfort | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Scotia | Muskoka ..... O |
| Scotsmil | Brant, S R ..... O |
| Scotsburn | Pictou ..... N S |
| Scott's Bay | King's ..... N S |
| Scott's Bay Road | King's ..... N S |
| Scottsmore | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Scotstown | Compton ..... Q |
| Scovil's Mills | Kent ..... N B |
| Scratching River | Provencher ..... M |
| Scugog | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| *Scarboro | Huron, C R ..... O |
| Sea Cow Pond | Prince ..... P E I |
| Sea Dog Cove | King's ..... N B |
| Seagrave | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Seal Cove | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Seaton | York, W R ..... O |
| Searlestown | Prince ..... P E I |
| Sebright | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Sebringville | Perth, S R ..... O |
| Second Falls | Charlotte ..... N B |
| Second Westcock | Westmoreland, N B |
| Secord | Muskoka ..... O |
| Seely | Lewis, S R ..... O |
| Seely's Bay | Muskoka ..... O |
| Seguin Falls | Parry Sd. ..... O |
| Selby | Lennox ..... O |
| Selkirk | Lisgar ..... M |
| Selkirk | Haldimand ..... O |
| Selkirk Road | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Selmah | Hants ..... N S |
| Selton | Rothwell ..... O |
| Selwyn | Peterboro', W R ... O |
| Settrington | Charlevoix ..... Q |
| Severn Bridge | Muskoka ..... O |
| Severnside | Northumberl'd N B |
| Seward | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Sewell | Lisgar ..... M |
| Seymour | Northumberl'd N B |
| Shag Harbour | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Shakespeare | Perth, S R ..... O |
| Shamrock | Renfrew, S R ..... O |
| Shanick | Hastings, N R ..... O |
| Shanglee | Westmoreland, N B |
| Shannon | St. John ..... N B |
| Shannonvale | Renfrew, S R ..... O |
| Shannonville | Hastings, E R ..... O |
| Shannonville | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Shanty Bay | Addington ..... O |
| Sharbot Lake | York, N R ..... O |
| Sharon | Frontenac ..... O |
| Sharpton | Frontenac ..... O |
| Shawbridge | Terrebonne ..... Q |
| Shawenegan | St. Maurice ..... Q |
| Shawville | Pontiac ..... Q |
| Sheba | Queen's ..... N B |
| Sheddon | Victoria, N B ..... O |
| Sheffield | Westmoreland, N B |
| Sheffield | Westmoreland, N B |
| Sheffield | Westmoreland, N B |
| Sheffield Road | Westmoreland, N B |
| Sheffield | Halifax ..... N S |
| Sheffield | Wentworth, N R ... O |
| Sheffield | Sunbury ..... N B |
| Sheffield Academy | Sunbury ..... N B |
| Sheffield Mills | King's ..... N S |
| Sheffington | Shefford ..... Q |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Shefford Mountain | Shefford ..... Q |
| Shegwandah | Algoma ..... O |
| *Shelburne | Grey, E R ..... O |
| Shelburne | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Sheldon | Cardwell ..... O |
| Sheldrake | Saguenay ..... Q |
| Shepody Road | King's ..... N B |
| Shepparton | Huron, C R ..... O |
| *Sherbrooke | Sherbrooke ..... Q |
| Sherbrooke | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| Sheridan | Halton ..... O |
| Sherkston | Welland ..... O |
| Sherrington | Napierville ..... Q |
| Sherwood | York, W R ..... O |
| Sherwood Spring | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| Shetland | Bothwell ..... O |
| Shigawake | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| Shiloh | Wellington, S R. O |
| Shinnemicas Bridge | Cumberland ... N S |
| Shinnickburn | Northumber'd N B |
| Ship Harbour | Halifax ..... N S |
| Ship Harbour Lake | Halifax ..... N S |
| Shipka | Huron, S R ..... O |
| Shipley | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Shippagan | Gloucester ..... N B |
| Shirley | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Shirley Settlement | Sunbury ..... N B |
| Shoal Bay | Halifax ..... N S |
| Shoal Lake | N. W. Territories. |
| Shoddrod | Bonaventure ..... Q |
| Short Beach | Yarmouth ..... N S |
| Shrewsbury | Argenteuil ..... Q |
| Shrigley | Grey, E R ..... O |
| Shubenacadie | Hants ..... N S |
| Shulie | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Shunacadie | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Shuey Crossing | Hastings, W R ... O |
| Sight Point | Inverness ..... N S |
| Sillery Cove | Quebec ..... Q |
| Silsville | Lennox ..... O |
| Silsqua | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Silver Hill | Norfolk, S R ..... O |
| Silver Islet | Algoma ..... O |
| Silver Lake | Peterboro', E R ... O |
| Silver Spring | Marquette ..... M |
| Silverstream | Victoria ..... N B |
| Silverton | Richmond ..... Q |
| *Simcoe | Norfolk, N R ..... O |
| Sin Iairville | Wentworth, S R. O |
| Sinnampdon | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Six Mile Brook | Pictou ..... N S |
| Six Mile Road | Cumberland ..... N S |
| Six Portages | Ottawa ..... O |
| Skead's Mills | Carleton ..... O |
| Skeena | Caribou ..... B C |
| Skinner's Pond | Prince ..... P E I |
| Skipness | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Skir Dhu | Victoria ..... N S |
| Skye | Glengarry ..... O |
| Sky Glen | Inverness ..... N S |
| Slago | Cardwell ..... O |
| Slaice Point | Yarmouth ..... N S |
| Smithfield | Northumb'd, E R. O |
| Smithfield | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| Smith's | Westmoreland, N B |
| Smith's Cove | Digby ..... N S |
| Smith's Creek | King's ..... N B |
| *Smith's Falls | Lanark, S R ..... O |
| Smith's Mills | Stanstead ..... Q |
| Smith Town | King's ..... N B |
| Smithurst | Wellington, N R. O |
| *Smithville, Lincoln | Lincoln ..... O |
| Snake River | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| Soda Creek | Caribou ..... B C |
| Soldier's Cove | Richmond ..... N S |
| Solina | Durham, W R ..... O |
| Sombra | Bothwell ..... O |
| Sonway | Bruce, S R ..... O |
| Somenos | Vancouver ..... B C |
| Somerset | Megantic ..... Q |
| Somerset | King's ..... N S |
| Somerset | Prince ..... P E I |
| Somerville | Carleton ..... N B |
| Sonora | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| Sooya | Victoria, N R ..... O |
| Soke | Vancouver ..... B C |
| Soperton | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| *Sorel | Richelieu ..... Q |
| Souris, East | King's ..... P E I |
| Souris, West | King's ..... P E I |
| Southampton | York ..... N B |
| Southampton | Cumberland ..... N S |
| South Bar of Sid. Riv | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| South Barnston | Stanstead ..... Q |
| South Bay | Prince Edward ... O |
| South Bay | Victoria ..... N S |
| South Bay | St. John ..... N B |
| South Bolton | Brome ..... Q |
| South Branch | Colchester ..... N S |
| South Branch (Ken. | King's ..... N B |
| S Br. St. Nicholas R | Kent ..... N B |
| South Cayuga | Haldimand ..... O |
| South Cove | Victoria ..... N S |
| South Douro | Peterboro', E R ... O |
| South Dudswell | Wolfe ..... Q |
| South Dummer | Peterboro, E R ... O |
| South Durham | Drummond ..... Q |
| South-East Passage | Halifax ..... N S |
| South Ely | Shefford ..... Q |
| South End | Welland ..... O |
| S. End of Lochaber | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| South Finch | Stormont ..... O |
| South Gloucester | Russell ..... O |
| South Gower | Grenville, N R ... O |
| South Granby | Shefford ..... Q |
| South Gut of St. Ann's | Victoria ..... N S |
| South Ham | Wolfe ..... Q |
| S. Head of Cow Bay | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| South Lake | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| South Lake | King's ..... P E I |
| S. McLellan's Mtain | Pictou ..... N S |
| South Maitland | Hants ..... N S |
| South March | Carleton ..... O |
| South Middleton | Norfolk, N R ..... O |
| South Monaghan | Peterboro', W R ... O |
| South Mountain | Dundas ..... O |
| South Nelson | Northumberl'd N B |
| South Ohio | Yarmouth ..... N S |
| Southport | Queen's ..... P E I |
| South Quebec | Levis ..... Q |
| South Range | Digby ..... N S |
| South Rawdon | Hants ..... N S |
| South Rockland | Westmoreland, N B |
| South Raxton | Shefford ..... Q |
| South Rx Rivr Dennis | Inverness ..... N S |
| Side Boulardarie | Victoria ..... N S |
| S S Whycocomagh R | Inverness ..... N S |
| South Tilley | Victoria ..... N B |
| South Vale | Colchester ..... N S |
| South W Margaree | Inverness ..... N S |
| South Stukely | Shefford ..... Q |
| South West Maisn | Inverness ..... N S |
| South West, Lot 16 | Prince ..... P E I |
| South West Point | Gaspé ..... Q |
| South W Wiltshire | Queen's ..... P E I |
| South Woodslee | Essex ..... O |
| South Zorra | Oxford, N R ..... O |
| Spafordton | Addington ..... O |
| Spanish River | Algoma ..... O |
| *Sparta | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Spa Springs | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Sparrow Lake | Muskoka ..... O |
| Speedside | Wellington, S R. O |
| Spencerville | Carleton ..... O |
| Spicket's Cove | Digby ..... N S |
| Spence | Muskoka ..... O |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. |
|---|---|
| Spencer Cove | Quebec ..... Q |
| Spencer's Island | Cumberland ... N S |
| Spencerville | Grenville, S R ... O |
| Spence's Bridge | Yale ..... B C |
| Speyside | Halton ..... O |
| Spring Arbour | Norfolk, S R ..... O |
| Springbank | Middlesex, N R ... O |
| Spring Brook | Hastings, N R ... O |
| Springbrook | Dorchester ..... Q |
| *Springfield | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Springfield | Lisgar ..... M |
| Springfield | King's ..... N B |
| Springfield, W O | York ..... N B |
| Springfield | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Springfield | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Springfield | Ottawa ..... O |
| Springford | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Spring Hill | Compton ..... Q |
| Spring Hill | York ..... N B |
| Spring Hill Mines | Cumberland ... N S |
| Springvale | Haldimand ..... O |
| Springville | Peterboro', W R. O |
| Springville | Pictou ..... N S |
| Spruce Lake | St. John ..... N B |
| Spry Bay | Halifax ..... N S |
| Staffa | Perth, S R ..... O |
| Stafford | Renfrew, N R ..... O |
| Stamford | Welland ..... O |
| Stanbridge, East | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Stanbridge Ridge | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Stanbridge Station | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Stanbury | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Standon | Dorchester ..... Q |
| Stanfold | Arthabaska ..... Q |
| Stanhope | Stanstead ..... Q |
| Stanley | York ..... N B |
| Stanley Bridge | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Stanleydale | Muskoka ..... O |
| Stanley's Mills | Peel ..... O |
| Stanleyville | Lanark, S R ..... O |
| *Stanstead | Stanstead ..... Q |
| Stanton | Simcoe, S R ..... O |
| Starkey's, W O | Queen's ..... N B |
| Star Lake | Muskoka ..... O |
| Starnesboro' | Huntingdon ..... Q |
| Starrat | Muskoka ..... O |
| *Stayner | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Steam Mill Village | King's ..... N B |
| Steele | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Steep Creek | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| Steeve's Mountain | Westmoreland, N B |
| Steeve's Settlement | Westmoreland, N B |
| Stella | Lennox ..... O |
| Stellarton | Pictou ..... N S |
| Stevensville | Welland ..... O |
| Stewarton | King's ..... N B |
| Stewartville | Renfrew, S R ..... O |
| Stewiacke C. Roads | Colchester ..... N S |
| Still Water | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| *Stirling | Hastings, N R ..... O |
| Stirton | Cardwell ..... O |
| Stittsville | Carleton ..... O |
| Stobart | N. W. Territories. |
| Stockdale | Northumb'd, E R. O |
| Stockwell | Chateauguay ..... Q |
| Stoco | Hastings, E R ..... O |
| Stoddarts | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Stodderville | Marquette ..... M |
| Stoke Centre | Richmond ..... Q |
| Stokes Bay | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Stoketon | Richmond ..... Q |
| Stonefield | Argenteuil ..... Q |
| Stoneham | Quebec ..... Q |
| Stone House | Cumberland.. N S |
| Stoneleigh | Muskoka ..... O |
| Stoneton | Lincoln ..... O |
| Stonewall | Lisgar ..... M |
| Stony Creek | Wentworth, S R. O |
| Stony Creek | Albert ..... N B |
| Stony Lake | Peterboro', E R . O |
| Stony Point | Essex ..... O |
| Stormont | Guysboro' ..... N S |
| Stornoway | Compton ..... Q |
| Stottville | St. John's ..... Q |
| *Stouffville | York, N R ..... O |
| Strabane | Wentworth, N R. O |
| Straffordville | Elgin, E R ..... O |
| Strange | York, N R ..... O |
| Strasburg | Waterloo, S R ... O |
| *Stratford | Perth, N R ..... O |
| Strathabo | Northumberl'd N B |
| Strathallan | Oxford, N R ..... O |
| Strathavon | Grey, N R ..... O |
| Strathburn | Middlesex, N R. O |
| Strathlorn | Inverness ..... N S |
| Strathnairn | Grey, E R ..... O |
| *Strathroy | Middlesex, N R. O |
| *Streetsville | Peel ..... O |
| Stromness | Monck ..... O |
| Stronach Mountain | Annapolis ..... N S |
| Stroud | Simcoe, S R ..... O |
| Sturgeon | King's ..... P E I |
| Sturgeon Bay | Simcoe, N R ..... O |
| Sturgeon Point | Victoria, N R ..... O |
| Stymast Settlement | Northumberl'd N B |
| Suffolk Road | Queen's ..... P E I |
| Sugar Loaf, W O | Victoria ..... N S |
| Sullivan | Grey, N R ..... O |
| Sumas | N Westminster B C |
| Summerfield | Carleton ..... N B |
| Summer Hill | Queen's ..... N B |
| Summervale | Prince ..... P E I |
| Summerside | Antigonishe ... N S |
| Summerstown | Glengarry ..... O |
| Summerville | Peel ..... O |
| Summerville | King's ..... P E I |
| Summerville | Hants ..... N S |
| Sunbury | Frontenac ..... O |
| Sunderland | Ontario, N R ..... O |
| Sundridge | Pictou ..... N S |
| Sunnybrae | Pictou ..... N S |
| Sunnyside | King's ..... N S |
| Sunnyside | Lisgar ..... M |
| Sunshine | Huron, N R ..... O |
| Surrey | Albert ..... N B |
| Sussex Corner | King's ..... N B |
| Sussex Portage | King's ..... N B |
| Sussex Vale | King's ..... N B |
| Sutherland's Cor. | Bothwell ..... O |
| Sutherland's Mills | Pictou ..... N S |
| Sutherland's River | Pictou ..... N S |
| Sutton | Brome ..... Q |
| Sutton Junction | Brome ..... Q |
| Swan Creek | Sunbury ..... N B |
| Swansburg | Shelburne ..... N S |
| Swanzey | Oxford, S R ..... O |
| Sweetsville | Kent ..... N B |
| Sweetsburg | Missisquoi ..... Q |
| Sweet's Corners | Leeds, S R ..... O |
| Switzerville | Lennox ..... O |
| Sydenham Place | Drummond ..... Q |
| Sydney | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Sydney Forks | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Sydney Mines | Cape Breton ..... N S |
| Sylvan | Middlesex, N R ... O |
| Sylvan Cove | Queen's ..... N B |
| Tabusintac | North'mb'rl'd, N B |
| Tadousac | Saguenay ..... Q |
| Talbotville Royal | Elgin, W R ..... O |
| Tamworth | Addington ..... O |
| Tancook Island | Lunenburg ..... N S |
| Tangier | Halifax ..... N S |
| Tapleytown | Wentworth, S R. O |
| Tara | Bruce, N R ..... O |
| Tarbert | Wellington, N R. O |
| Tatamagouche | Colchester ..... N S |

| NAME OF POST OFFICE. | ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Tilsonburg | Norfolk, S R | O | |
| Vivian | York, N R | O | |
| Violet's Cove | Lunenburg | N S | |
| Vroomanton | Ontario, N R | O | |
| Vyner | Lambton | O | |
| Waasis Station | Sunbury | N B | |
| Wagram | Wellington, N R | O | |
| Wakefield | Ottawa | Q | |
| Waldemar | Wellington, N R | O | |
| Wales | Stormont | O | |
| Walker's Point | Muskoka | O | |
| *Walkerton | Bruce, S R | O | |
| Wallaceville | Essex | O | |
| Wallace | Perth, N R | O | |
| Wallace | Cumberland | N S | |
| Wallace Bridge | Cumberland | N S | |
| *Wallaceburg | Kent | O | |
| Wallace Ridge | Cumberland | N S | |
| Wallacetown | Elgin, W R | O | |
| Wallbridge | Hastings, W R | O | |
| Wallbrook | King's | N S | |
| Wallenstein | Waterloo, N R | O | |
| Waller | Russell | O | |
| Walmer | Oxford, N R | O | |
| Walnut | Lambton | O | |
| Walsh | Norfolk, S R | O | |
| Walsingham Centre | Norfolk, S R | O | |
| Walter's Falls | Grey, N R | O | |
| Waltham | Pontiac | Q | |
| Walton | Huron, C R | O | |
| Walton | Hants | N S | |
| Wanstead | Lambton | O | |
| Warburton | Leeds, S R | O | |
| Warden | Shefford | Q | |
| Ward's Creek Road | King's | N B | |
| *Wardsville | Middlesex, W R | O | |
| Wareham | Grey, E R | O | |
| Warkworth | Northumb, E R | O | |
| Warminster | Simcoe, N R | O | |
| Warner | Monck | Q | |
| Warsaw | Peterboro', E R | O | |
| Wartburg | Perth, N R | O | |
| Warwick East | Arthabaska | O | |
| Warwick, Big | Lambton | O | |
| Washago | Simcoe, N R | O | |
| Washburn | Frontenac | O | |
| Washington | Oxford, N R | O | |
| Waterborough | Queen's | N B | |
| *Waterdown | Wentworth, N R | O | |
| *Waterford | Norfolk, N R | O | |
| Waterford | Digby | N S | |
| Waterford | King's | N B | |
| *Waterloo, East | Shefford | Q | |
| *Waterloo, West | Waterloo, N R | O | |
| Waterside | Albert | N B | |
| Waterside | Pictou | N S | |
| Waterville | Compton | Q | |
| Waterville | Carleton | N B | |
| Waterville | King's | N S | |
| *Watford | Lambton | O | |
| Watson's Corners | Lanark, N R | O | |
| Watson Settlement | Carleton | N B | |
| Waubamick | Muskoka | O | |
| *Waubaushene | Simcoe, N R | O | |
| Waubono | Lambton | O | |
| Waugh's River | Colchester | N S | |
| Waupoos | Prince Edward | O | |
| Waverley | Simcoe, N R | O | |
| Waverley | Halifax | N S | |
| Waverley | Compton | Q | |
| Wawaig | Charlotte | N B | |
| Way's Mills | Stanstead | Q | |
| Weaver Settlement | Digby | N S | |
| Webster's Corner | Queen's | P E I | |
| Weedon | Wolfe | Q | |
| Weekly | Waterloo, N R | O | |
| Welbeck | Durham, E R | O | |
| Welford | Kent | N B | |
| *Welland | Welland | O | |
| Welland Part | Monck | Q | |
| *Welsley | Waterloo, N R | O | |
| Welsford | Prince | P E I | |
| Welsh | Marquette | M | |
| Wendover | Hastings, E R | O | |
| Wentworth | Prince Edward | O | |
| Wentworth | Albert | N B | |
| Wentworth | Vancouver | B C | |
| Wellington | Tarmouth | N S | |
| Wellington | Hastings, N R | O | |
| Wellman's Corners | Hastings, N R | O | |
| Wellsford | Queen's | N B | |
| Wellwater | Prescott | O | |
| Wentworth | Cumberland | N S | |
| Wentworth Creek | Hants | N S | |
| Wentworth Station | Cumberland | N S | |
| West Arichat | Richmond | N S | |
| Westbrook | Durham, E R | O | |
| Westerville | Inverness | N S | |
| West Bay | Inverness | N S | |
| West Brook | Frontenac | O | |
| West Brook | Cumberland | N S | |
| West Broughton | Bearce | Q | |
| Westbury | Compton | Q | |
| West Cape | Prince | P E I | |
| West Carleton | Pictou | N S | |
| Westchester | Cumberland | N S | |
| Westchester Lake | Cumberland | N S | |
| West Chezzetcook | Halifax | N S | |
| Westcock | Westmoreland | N B | |
| West Dutton | Compton | Q | |
| West Dublin | Lunenburg | N S | |
| Western Covehead | Queen's | P E I | |
| Western Road | Prince | P E I | |
| West Essa | Simcoe, S R | O | |
| *West Flamboro | Mississippi | Q | |
| Westfield | Huron, N R | O | |
| Westfield | King's | N B | |
| *West Flanders | Wentworth, N R | O | |
| West Glassville | Carleton | N B | |
| West Gratchurst | Muskoka | O | |
| West Gore | Hants | N S | |
| West Hill | York, E R | O | |
| West Grove | Muskoka | O | |
| West Huntley | Carleton | O | |
| West Huntingdon | Hastings, N R | O | |
| West Jeddore | Halifax | N S | |
| West La Have Ferry | Co. Lunenburg | N S | |
| West Lake | Prince Edward | O | |
| West Lorne | Elgin, W R | O | |
| West Lynne | Provencher | M | |
| West McGillivray | Middlesex, N R | O | |
| West Magdala | Elgin, W R | O | |
| Westmeath | Renfrew, N R | O | |
| West Merigomishe | Pictou | N S | |
| West Montrose | Waterloo, N R | O | |
| *Westmoreland Point | Westmoreland, N B | | |
| West New Annan | Colchester | N S | |
| West Newdy Quoddy | Halifax | N S | |
| *Weston | York, W R | O | |
| West Osgoode | Russell | O | |
| Westover | Wentworth, N R | O | |
| Westport | Leeds, S R | O | |
| Westport | Digby | N S | |
| West Point | Prince | P E I | |
| West Potton | Brome | Q | |
| West Pubnico | Yarmouth | N S | |
| West Quaco | St. John | N B | |
| West River | Pictou | N S | |
| West River Station | Pictou | N S | |
| West Shefford | Shefford | Q | |
| W. Side of Lochaber | Antigonishe | N S | |
| W. Side Middle Riv | Victoria | N S | |
| West St. Peter's | King's | P E I | |
| *Westville | Pictou | N S | |
| *West Winchester | Dundas | O | |
| Westwood | Peterboro', E R | O | |
| Wexford | York, E R | O | |
| Weymouth | Digby | N S | |
| Weymouth Bridge | Digby | N S | |
| Whaleh | Middlesex, N R | O | |
| Wheatland | Drummond | Q | |
| Wheatley | Essex | O | |
| Wheatley River | Queen's | P E I | |
| Whelpton Settlem't | Westmoreland, N B | | |
| Wheeler | Lambton | O | |
| Whim Road Cross | King's | P E I | |
| Whitburn | Pictou | N S | |
| *Whitby | Ontario, S R | O | |
| White | Lanark, N R | O | |
| Whitehead | Guysboro' | N S | |
| Whitehead | King's | N B | |
| Whitehurst | Brockville | O | |
| White Lake | Renfrew, S R | O | |
| White Oak | Middlesex, E R | O | |
| White Point | Victoria | N S | |
| White Rock Mills | King's | N S | |
| White Rose | York, N R | O | |
| White's Cove | Queen's | N B | |
| White's Point | Queen's | N B | |
| *Whitevale | Ontario, S R | O | |
| Whitfield | Simcoe, S R | O | |
| Whitney | Northumb | N B | |
| Whittier's Ridge | Charlotte | N B | |
| Whittington | Wellington, N R | O | |
| Whitton | Compton | Q | |
| Wigwascomagh | Inverness | N S | |
| Wigwascomagh, Rear | Inverness | N S | |
| Wilcox | Grey, N R | O | |
| Wilder | Ontario, S R | O | |
| Wilder | Lambton | O | |
| Wiley | Queen's | N B | |
| Wiggins | Queen's | N B | |
| Wilberforce | Peterboro', E R | O | |
| Wilkesport | Bothwell | O | |
| Willetsdome | Dundas | O | |
| Williamsdale | Cumberland | N S | |
| Williamsford Station | Grey, N R | O | |
| Williamstown | Glengarry | O | |
| Williamstown | Carleton | N B | |
| Willisroft | Bruce, N R | O | |
| Willow Creek | Bruce, N R | O | |
| Willowdale | York, W R | O | |
| Willoughby | Queen's | N B | |
| Willowdale | Queen's | N B | |
| Willowgrove | Haldimand | O | |
| Willowgrove | St. John | N B | |
| *Wilmot | Annapolis | N S | |
| Wilmot Valley | Prince | P E I | |
| Wilmur | Frontenac | O | |
| Wilson | Norfolk, S R | O | |
| Wilson's Beach | Charlotte | N B | |
| Wilson's Corners | Ottawa | Q | |
| Wilson's Mills | Megantic | Q | |
| Wilton | Lennox | O | |
| Wilton Grove | Middlesex, E R | O | |
| Winchelsea | Huron, S R | O | |
| Winchester Springs | Dundas | O | |
| Windermere | Muskoka | O | |
| Windfall | Essex | O | |
| Windham Centre | Norfolk, N R | O | |
| Windham Hill | Cumberland | N S | |
| Winding Ledges | Victoria | N B | |
| *Windsor | Essex | O | |
| Windsor | Carleton | N B | |
| Windsor | Hants | N S | |
| Windsor Junction | Halifax | N S | |
| Windsor Mills | Richmond | Q | |
| Wine Harbour | Guysboro' | N S | |
| Winger | Monck | Q | |
| Wingham | Huron, N R | O | |
| Winnipeg | Selkirk | M | |
| Winona | Wentworth, S R | O | |
| Winslow Road | Queen's | P E I | |
| Winterbourne | Waterloo, N R | O | |
| Winthrop | Huron, C R | O | |
| Wisbeach | Lambton | O | |
| Woburn | Pontiac | Q | |
| Woburn | York, E R | O | |
| Wolfe Island | Frontenac | O | |
| Wolfestown | Wolfe | Q | |
| Wolverton | Kings | N S | |
| Wolverton | Grey, N R | O | |
| Woodbridge | York, W R | O | |
| Woodburn | Wentworth, S R | O | |
| Woodford | Grey, N R | O | |
| Woodgreen | Parth, S R | O | |
| Woodlawn | Peel | O | |
| Woodlands | Marquette | M | |
| Woodlands | Stormont | O | |
| Woodlands | Queen's | P E I | |
| Woodlands | Prince Edward | O | |
| Woodside | Megantic | Q | |
| Woodside | Marquette | M | |
| *Woodlee | Essex | O | |
| *Woodstock | Oxford, N R | O | |
| Woodstock | Carleton | N B | |
| Woodstock R. Stat'n | Carleton | N B | |
| *Woodville | Victoria, N R | O | |
| Woodville | Hants | N S | |
| Woodward's Cove | Charlotte | N B | |
| Woodworth | Albert | N B | |
| Wooler | Northumb., E R | O | |
| Wotton | Wolfe | Q | |
| Wreck Cove | Victoria | N S | |
| Wright | Ottawa | Q | |
| *Wroxeter | Huron, N R | O | |
| Wyandot | Wellington, N R | O | |
| Wycbridge | Simcoe, N R | O | |
| *Wyoming | Lambton | O | |
| Wyevale | Simcoe, E R | O | |
| Wyse's Corner | Halifax | N S | |
| Yale | Yale | B C | |
| Yamachiche | St. Maurice | Q | |
| Yamaska | Yamaska | Q | |
| Yarker | Addington | O | |
| Yarn | Pontiac | Q | |
| Yarmouth | Yarmouth | N S | |
| Yarmouth Centre | Elgin, E R | O | |
| Yatton | Wellington, C R | O | |
| Yelverton | Durham, E R | O | |
| Yeovil | Grey, S R | O | |
| York | York | N B | |
| York | Haldimand | O | |
| York Mills | York, E R | O | |
| *York ville | York, E R | O | |
| Young's Cove | Queen's | N B | |
| Young's Point | Peterboro', W R | O | |
| Youngsville | Oxford, N R | O | |
| Zaland | Addington | O | |
| Zephyr | Ontario, N R | O | |
| Zimmerman | Halton | O | |
| Zion | Durham, E R | O | |
| Zisk | Muskoka | O | |
| Zurich | Huron, S R | O | |

WITH

O

BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBE

HEAD OFFICE,

Beeton,
Georgetown,

AGENTS.—New Y
London—The Natio

BAN

AUTHORIZED CAPIT
PAID UP CAPITAL,

HEAD OFFICE,

Ottawa.

FOREIGN AGENTS
New York—Harpe
Bank of Commerce

BAN

PAID UP CAPITAL
RESERVE FUND,

HEAD OFFICE,

Montreal,
Peterboro',

FOREIGN AGEN
York—The Natio
son & Lang.

CANADIAN

HEAD OFFICE,

PAID UP CAPITA
REST - -

FOREIGN AGE
H. Goadby. Ch

Barrie,
Belleville,
Berlin,
Brantford,
Chatham,
Collingwood,
Dundas,
Dunnville,
Galt,
Goderich,
Guelph,

BANKERS.—N
National Bank.

CAPITAL,
REST,

HEAD OFFIC
Branch-

Oshawa,
Uxbridge,
Orillia,

FOREIGN A
treal. New Y
Eng.—The N
Lane.

# THE BANKS OF CANADA,

## WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BRANCHES, FOREIGN AGENTS, &c., &c.

## ONTARIO.

### BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, . . . $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . HAMILTON.

AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beeton, | Listowel, | Port Elgin, |
| Georgetown, | Milton, | Wingham. |

AGENTS.—New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. London—The National Bank of Scotland.

### BANK OF OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . . $1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . 566,823

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . OTTAWA.

AGENCIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ottawa, | Arnprior. |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—Harper & Goadby. Chicago—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

### BANK OF TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $2,000,000
RESERVE FUND, . . . . 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal, | Cobourg, | Barrie, |
| Peterboro', | Port Hope, | St. Catharines, |
| | Collingwood. | |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Watson & Lang.

### CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . . $6,000,000
REST . . . . . 1,400,000

FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Chicago—J. G. Orchard.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barrie, | Hamilton, | Seaforth, |
| Belleville, | London, | Simcoe, |
| Berlin, | Lucan, | Stratford, |
| Brantford, | Montreal, | Strathroy, |
| Chatham, | Norwich, | Thorold, |
| Collingwood, | Orangeville, | Toronto, |
| Dundas, | Ottawa, | Walkerton, |
| Dunnville, | Paris, | Windsor, |
| Galt, | Peterboro', | Woodstock. |
| Goderich, | St. Catharines, | |
| Guelph, | Sarnia, | |

BANKERS.—New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

### DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $1,000,000
REST, . . . . . 310,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . TORONTO.
Branch—Queen Street, corner of Esther.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oshawa, | Whitby, | Brampton, |
| Uxbridge, | Bowmanville, | Napanee, |
| Orillia, | Cobourg, | Liverpool Market. |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane.

### FEDERAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP, . . . . $1,000,000
REST, . . . . . 185,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aurora, | Kingston, | St. Mary's, |
| Chatham, | London, | Strathroy, |
| Guelph, | Newmarket, | Tilsonburg, |
| Hamilton, | Simcoe, | Yorkville. |

AGENTS.—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, . . . $1,000,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, . . . . 910,800

HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley (the Old Exchange Building), TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dunnville, | St. Catharines, | Fergus. |
| Ingersoll, | St. Thomas, | Woodstock. |
| Port Colborne, | Welland, | |

### ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alliston, | Mount Forest, | Port Perry, |
| Bowmanville, | Oshawa, | P. Arthur's Landing, |
| Guelph, | Ottawa, | Toronto, |
| Lindsay, | Peterboro, | Whitby, |
| Montreal, | Port Hope, | Winnipeg, Man. |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

### STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, . . . . $1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, . . . . . 509,750

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . TORONTO.

AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bradford, | Harriston, | Newcastle, |
| Cannington, | Markham, | Colborne, |
| Picton. | | |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson. London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

## QUEBEC.

### BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $233,890

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . ST. HYACINTHE.

AGENCIE
St. Hyacinthe, and St. Cesaire, P.Q.
NEW YORK AGENT.—National Bank of the Republic.

### BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, . . . . $224,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . ST. JOHN'S, QUE.

BRANCHES:
St. John's Que., and Napierville, Que.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—Watson & Lang

### BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

MONTREAL, QUE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $630,000
RESERVE, . . . . . 30,000

AGENCIES:
Montreal and Joliette, P. Quebec.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

### BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $2,000,000

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

### BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . £1,000,000 STG.

LONDON OFFICE, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London, | Kingston, | Fredericton, N.B., |
| Brantford, | Ottawa, | Halifax, N.S., |
| Paris, | Montreal, | Victoria, B.C., |
| Hamilton, | Quebec, | Barkerville, B.C. |
| Toronto, | St. John, N.B. | |

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson. San Francisco—A. McKinlay. Portland, Oregon—J. Goodfellow.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.
FOREIGN AGENTS.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool, Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

### BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, . . . $12,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, . . . . 11,999,200
RESERVE FUND, . . . . . 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . MONTREAL.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Almonte, Ont., | Hamilton, | Picton. |
| Belleville, | Kingston, | Port Hope, |
| Brantford, | Lindsay, | Quebec, |
| Brockville, | London, | Sarnia, |
| Chatham, N.B. | Moncton, N.B. | Stratford. |
| Cobourg, | Newcastle, N.B. | St. John, N.B., |
| Cornwall, | Ottawa, | St. Marys, |
| Goderich, | Perth, | Toronto, |
| Guelph, | Peterboro', | Winnipeg, |
| Halifax, N.S. | | |

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Bank of Montreal, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; The London and Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.
AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—Walter Watson and Alexander Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—St. John's Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

### BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

MONTREAL, QUE.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London,—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris—De Rothschild Freres. New York—National Bank of the Republic.

### BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . QUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, . . . $2,000,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, . . . . 2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, . . . . . 2,000,000

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal, | Ottawa, | Sherbrooke. |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—National Bank of the Republic. England—National Bank of Scotland.

### EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . . $1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID IN, . . . . . 1,081,568
RESERVE FUND, . . . . . 200,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . SHERBROOKE, QUE.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Waterloo, Q. | Cowansville, | Stanstead, |
| Coaticook, | Richmond, Q. | Granby. |

AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—London and County Bank. Boston—National Exchange Bank.

### EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, . . . . $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamilton, Ont., | Parkhill, Ont., | Aylmer, Ont., |
| | Bedford, Que. | |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The Alliance Bank (Limited). Chicago—Union National Bank. New York—National Bank of Commerce.

### MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, . . . $2,000,000
PAID-UP, . . . . . 1,998,861.86
REST, . . . . . 100,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal, | Brockville, | Clinton, |
| Exeter, | Ingersoll, | London, |
| Meaford, | Millbrook, | Morrisburg, |
| Owen Sound, | Ridgetown, | Smith's Falls, |
| Sorel, | St. Thomas, Ont. | Toronto, |

AGENTS IN CANADA.—Quebec—Quebec Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited). Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $5,500,000
RESERVE FUND, . . . . . 475,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Belleville, | Berlin, | Brampton, |
| Chatham, | Galt, | Gananoque, |
| Hamilton, | Ingersoll, | Kincardine, |
| Kingston, | London, | Montreal, |
| Napanee, | Ottawa, | Owen Sound, |
| Perth, | Prescott, | Quebec, |
| Renfrew, | Stratford, | St John's, Q., |
| St. Thomas, Ont. | Toronto, | Walkerton, |
| Waterloo, Ont., | Winnipeg, Man. | Windsor, Ont. |

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.
AGENCY IN NEW YORK—48 Exchange Place, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr.
BANKERS IN NEW YORK—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

## QUEBEC BANK.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . QUEBEC.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ottawa, Ont. | Toronto, Ont. | Pembroke, Ont. |
| Montreal, Que. | St. Catharines, Ont. | Three Rivers, Q. |
| | Thorold, Ont. | |

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.
AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

## STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, . . . . $1,000,000
Do. PAID UP, . . . . . 990,890

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION—Bank of Montreal.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal.
" NEW YORK—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.
" LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

## UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . QUEBEC.

BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Savings Bank (Upper Town, Que.) | Montreal, |
| Ottawa, | Three Rivers. |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

# BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $2,500,000
(With power to increase.)

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . VICTORIA, B.C.

LONDON OFFICE.—28 Cornhill, London.
Branches at San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.
AGENTS.—In Canada and the United States—The Bank of Montreal.

# NEW BRUNSWICK.

## BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $1,470,000
SURPLUS, . . . . . 470,000

LONDON AGENTS—Williams, Deacon & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Mechanics' National Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

## MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $1,000,000

LONDON AGENTS—Imperial Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK AGENTS—J. J. Cisco & Son.

## PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

## ST. STEPHEN'S BANK,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $250,000
RESERVE, . . . . . 50,000

LONDON AGENTS—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Globe National Bank.

# NOVA SCOTIA.

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CAPITAL PAID UP, . . . . $1,000,000
RESERVE FUND, . . . . . 230,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amherst, | Digby, | North Sydney, |
| Annapolis, | Kentville, | Liverpool, N.S., |
| Bridgetown, | New Glasgow, | Yarmouth, |
| St. John, N. B., | Pictou, | |

FOREIGN AGENTS—London—Williams, Deacon & Co. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—Merchants National Bank.

## BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $382,530
RESERVE, . . . . . 104,422

CORRESPONDENTS AT
Halifax—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
" —The Bank of British North America.
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.
New York—The National Citizens' Bank.
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.
London—The Union Bank of London.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR,

WINDSOR, N. S.

LONDON AGENTS—Union Bank of London.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.

## EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . . $349,595
SURPLUS, . . . . . 53,000

FOREIGN AGENTS—New York—McTavish & Lawson. Boston—Boylston National Bank.

## HALIFAX BANKING CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . . $500,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Suffolk National Bank.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL PAID UP, . . . . . $900,000
RESERVE, . . . . . 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . HALIFAX, N.S.

AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antigonish, | Bridgewater, | Pictou, |
| Sydney, C. B. | Maitland (Hants Co.), | Truro, |
| Weymouth, | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Summerside. |

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Imperial Bank. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.

## PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, . . . . $800,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, . . . . . 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . HALIFAX.

BRANCHES.
Lockeport and Wolfville, N. S.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
" NEW YORK—The Bank of New York.
" BOSTON—Williams & Hall.
" ONT. AND QUE.—The Ontario Bank.

## PICTOU BANK,

PICTOU, N.S.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, . . . . . $500,000

AGENTS—Halifax—Union Bank of Halifax. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Bell & Smithers. London, England—Imperial Bank (Limited).

## UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . HALIFAX.

AGENCIES.
Halifax and Annapolis, N. S.

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Bank of Commerce.
BOSTON AGENTS—Merchants' National Bank.

# PR. EDWARD ISLAND.

## BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . . $120,000
SURPLUS, . . . . . 47,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Park Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—National Exchange Bank.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, . CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—The Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John, and Halifax—The Bank of Montreal.

## SUMMERSIDE BANK,

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $100,000
SURPLUS, . . . . . 15,000

BOSTON AGENTS.—Blackstone National Bank.

## UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . CHARLOTTETOWN.
BRANCHES, . SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London.

# NEWFOUNDLAND.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $200,000
SURPLUS, . . . . . 100,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

## UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, . . . . $304,000
SURPLUS, . . . . . 301,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Bank of Commerce.

# THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,

## SHOWING THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

**Acid, Sulphuric** ½ cent per lb.
**Acid, Acetic** 12 cents per I.C.
**Acid, Muriatic and Nitric** 20 per ct.
**Acid, Oxalic** Free.
But Carboys and Demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.
**Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets** $1.00 per 100.
**Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills** 30 per ct.
**Agaric—"Dye Stuff"** Free.
**Agates, manufactured** Free.
**Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for** 25 per cent.
**Agricultural Implements, parts of, not otherwise specified, to be treated as wholes, excepting mouldboards, land-sides, and shares of steel, for ploughs, cut to shape, not moulded or bored, but as they come from the rollers and shears.**
NOTE.—In all cases where manufacturers' articles are imported in parts, or what is technically called "in a knocked down state," they must be valued for duty as if mounted—less cost of putting them together and supplying deficient parts.
**Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I.G.)** 18 cents per I.G.
**Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles.** 10 cents per I.G.
**Ale, Beer and Porter.** Barrels containing bottled ale and porter are considered packages for exportation only, and therefore free of duty.
**Alkanet Root** Free.
**Aloes** Free.
**Alum and Aluminous Cake** Free.
**Aluminum** Free.
**Ambergris** Free.
**Ammonia, Sulphate of** Free.
**Anchors** Free.
**Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified** 20 per ct.
**Animals, viz.:—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council** Free.
**Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.** Free.
**Annato, liquid or solid and seed** Free.
**Aniline Dyes** Free.
**Aniline Oil, Crude** Free.
**Aniline Salts and Arseniate of** Free.
**Anodes, Nickel** Free.
**Antimony** Free.
**Anvils** 30 per ct.
**Apples, dried** 2 cents per lb.
**Apples, green** 40 cents per bbl.
**Apparel, Wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada** Free.
**Argols, dust and crude** Free.
**Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores and Munitions of War, for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia** Free.
**Arrow Root** 20 per ct.
**Arsenic** Free.
**Arseniate of Aniline** Free.
**Articles for use of Governor-General, Foreign Consuls General, Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or Senate, or House of Commons** Free.
**Artificial Flowers and Feathers** 25 per ct.
**Asphaltum Mineral** 10 per ct.
**Ashes, Pot, Pearl or Soda** Free.
**Awnings and Tents** 25 per ct.
**Atlases** 6 cents per lb.
**Axes of all kinds** 30 per ct.
**Babbit Metal** 10 per ct.
**Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls** 35 per ct.
**Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked** 2 cents per lb.
**Bags, Cotton, Seamless** 2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
**Bags, Paper of all kinds** 25 per ct.
**Bags, " " (if printed)** 30 per ct.
**Bamboo, unmanufactured** Free.
**Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks or Canes, or for sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols or Sunshades** Free.
**Barilla** Free.
**Barley** 15 cts. per bush.
**Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with Domestic Petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs shall direct** Free.
**Barytes, unmanufactured** Free.
**Bay Rum** $1.90 per gal. and 30 per ct.
**Beans** 15 cts. per bush.
**Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.)** 18 cts. per I. G.
**Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than bottles** 10 cts. per I. G.
**Bedsteads, Iron** 25 per ct.
**Bedsteads, Wood** 35 per ct.
**Benzole, not elsewhere specified** 7½c. per I. G.
**Bells, for Churches** Free.
**Bells, for Builders' Hardware** 30 per ct.
**Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes** Free.
**Belting, Leather** 25 per ct.
**Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn books** 5 per ct.
**Bill Heads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel-plate** 30 per ct.
**Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet or under** $22.50 each, and 15 per ct.
**Billiard Tables, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet or under** $25.00 each, and 15 per ct.
**Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet or under** $35.00 each, and 15 per ct.
**Billiard Tables, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet** $40.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.
**Bird Cages, of all kinds** 30 per ct.
**Binders' Cloth** 15 per ct.
**Bismuth, Dry** 5 per ct.
**Bismuth, Metallic** Free.
**Bitters (See "Spirits")** $1.90 per I. G.
**Blacking, Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink** 25 per ct.
**Blacking, all other** 20 per ct.
**Blankets, composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted, Hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals** 7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
**Blank Books, viz.: Account Books, Copy Books or Books to be drawn or written upon** 30 per ct.
**Boilers and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified** 25 per ct.
**Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not coupled, threaded or otherwise manufactured** 15 per ct.
**Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded** 20 per ct.
**Boiler Plate and Tank Iron** 12½ per ct.
**Bolts, Washers and Rivets, Iron** 30 per ct.
**Bolting Cloths** Free.
**Bone Dust and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates and Fertilizers** Free.
**Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed** Free.
**Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps** 25 per ct.
**Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books** 15 per ct.
**Bookbinders' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders' Cloth, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders** 15 per ct.
**Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt** 25 per ct.
**Borax** Free.
**Botany, specimens of** Free.
**Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed** 20 per ct.
**Bottles, pressed or moulded** 30 per ct.
**Braces or Suspenders, of all kinds** 25 per ct.
**Brads, Tacks and Sprigs** 30 per ct.
**Brandy (see "Spirits")** $1.45 per I. G.
**Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths** 30 per ct.
**Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing** 10 per ct.
**Brass Sheet cut in strips or sub-divisions** 30 per ct.
**Brass and Copper Wire** 10 per ct.
**Brass and Copper Wire-Cloth** 20 per ct.
**Brass Screws** 30 per ct.
**Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos** 25 per ct.
**Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified** 30 per ct.
**Brimstone, Crude or rolled in flour** Free.
**Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters** Free.
**Bristles** Free.
**British Copyright Work, reprints of** 15 per cent., and in addition thereto 12½ per ct. for copyright holder.
**Bricks, for building purposes** 20 per ct.
**Bridges, Iron** 25 per ct.
**Bromine** Free.
**Brooms** 25 per ct.
**Broom Corn** Free.
**Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire** 10 per ct.
**Brushes** 25 per ct.
**Buckwheat** 10 cts. per bush.
**Buckwheat, Meal or Flour** ¼ cent per lb.
**Buttons and Button Moulds of all kinds** 25 per ct.
**Butter** 4 cents per lb.
**Buchu Leaves** Free.
**Bullion, Gold or Silver** Free.
**Bullion Fringe** 20 per ct.
**Bullion Fringe, Silk** 30 per ct.
**Barrstones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones** Free.
**Burgundy Pitch** Free.
**Cable, submarine, unenumerated** 20 per ct.
**Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and other curiosities of antiquity** Free.
**Caoutchouc, unmanufactured** Free.
**Cachous (Breath Sweeteners)** 1 cent per lb. and 35 per ct.
**Cambric Muslin.** Collectors of Customs are cautioned against an article called "Cambric Muslin," which is found to be white shirting, and should pay 1 cent per yard and 15 per cent
**Candles, Tallow** 2 cents per lb.
**Candles, Parratine Wax** 5 cents per lb.
**Candles, all others, including Sperm** 25 per ct.
**Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a-half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a-half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.**
**Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendared** Free.
**Canvas or Cotton Duck of Hemp or Flax, when to be used for boats' or ships' sails** 5 per ct.
**Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified** 20 per ct.
**Cane, Juice, Syrup** 2c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
**Caps, cloth, wool** 10 cents per lb. and 25 per ct.
**Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all others not elsewhere specified** 25 per ct
**Capes, Fur** 25 per ct.
**Cars, Railway** 30 per ct
**Cars, Railway and Street, the seat fixtures for, of cast iron, to be classed as castings** 25 per ct.
**Locks, Hinges, Window-fasteners and similar articles for, to be classed as carriage-makers' hardware** 30 per ct.
**Springs (steel), as carriage springs, to pay the same duty as carriage-makers' hardware** 30 per ct.
**Carbolic or heavy oil, used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and railway ties, products of coal tar, weighing 12 to 13 lbs. per gal** 10 per ct.
**Carboys, empty or not** 30 per ct.
**Card Clothing machine** 25 per ct.
**Cards, Playing, Valentines, Christmas and New Year's Chromo or Embossed Cards, and all other not being business or advertising cards** 25 per ct.
**Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel Plate** 30 per ct.
**Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels** 25 per ct.
**Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10 cents per square yard and** 5 per ct.
**Carpets, Dutch** 20 per ct.
**Carpets, Jute and Hemp** 20 per ct.
**Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal** 5 cents per square yard and 20 per ct.
**Cartridges, in copper or paper** 25 per ct.
**Car Wheels and Axles** 25 per ct.
**Carriages** 30 per ct.
**Carriage Springs (steel)** 30 per ct.
**Carriages, Railway** 30 per ct.
**Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels** 30 per ct.
**Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs** Free.
**Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps** 20 per ct.
**Cashmere Mufflers** 20 per ct.
**Caskets, Burial, of any material** 35 per ct.
**Casts, as models for use of schools of design** Free.
**Cathodes, Nickel** Free.
**Catgut Strings or Gut Cord for musical instruments** Free.
**Catgut or Whipgut, unmanufactured** Free.
**Cement, raw or in stone from quarry (13 cubic feet to ton)** $1 per ton.
**Cement burnt and unground** 7½ cts. per 100 lbs.
**Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels** 40 cts. per bbl.
**Cement in bulk or bags** 9 cts per bush.
**Cement, Portland or Roman** 20 per ct.
**Chalk, Cliff stone, unmanufactured** Free.
**Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint** $3 per doz. bts.
**Champagne, containing not more than a pint each, and more than ½ pint** $1.50 per doz. bts
**Champagne, containing ½ pint each or less** 75c. per doz. bts.
**Champagne, bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $3.00 per dozen bottles at the rate of $1.50 per I. G. on the quantity in excess of one quart, the quarts and pints in each case to be old wine measure** $1.50 per I. G.
**And in addition to above specific duty** 30 per ct.
**All Liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.**
**Chamomile Flowers** Free.
**Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb.)** 20 per ct.
**Chain cables, over ½ inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled or not** 5 per ct.
**Chain cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch** 20 per ct.
**Cheese** 3 cents per lb

Cheese Cloths..... 1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cheques, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.30 per ct.
Checked Regattas..... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground.....4 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green.....3 cents per lb.
China-ware and Porcelain-ware.....25 per ct.
Chimneys, lamp, glass.....30 per ct.
Chloride of Lime.....Free.
Churns, "Wood".....25 per ct.
Cinnabar.....Free.
Cigars.....60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Cigarettes.....60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying.....Free.
Clays.....Free.
Clocks, and parts thereof.....35 per ct.
Chronometer Clocks, as clocks.....35 per ct.
Control Clocks, known as watchman's clocks.....35 per ct.
Chronometer Watches, as watches.....25 per ct.
Coaks, Fur.....25 per ct.
Clout Nails.....30 per ct.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals.....7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Clothing, Ready-Made, or Wearing Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the Tailor, Seamstress, or Manufacturer, except Knitted Goods.....10 cts. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets, Cotton, Collars, and Cuffs.....30 per ct.
Clothing, donations for charitable purposes.....Free.
Clothing for use of Army, Navy, and Militia.....Free.
Coal, Anthracite.....50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal, Bituminous.....60 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Dust and Coke.....50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined, not elsewhere specified.....7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures and parts thereof.....30 per ct.
Coal Tar.....10 per ct.
Coal Pitch.....10 per ct.
Coats, Fur Hats, Caps, and Capes.....25 per ct.
Cobalt, Ore of.....Free.
Cocoanuts.....$1 per 100.
Cocoanut, desiccated, when sweetened.....1 ct. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar.....1 ct. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Cocoa-paste and Chocolate, not sweetened.....20 per ct.
Cocoanut Oil and Palm in their natural state.....Free.
Cocoa, Bean, Shell, or Nibs.....Free.
Cod Liver Oil, medicated.....20 per cent.
Cochineal.....Free.
Coffee, green.....2 cts. per lb.
But if imported from U.S., additional.....10 per ct.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof not composed of Roots and Vegetables.....3 cents per lb.
Substitutes composed of Roots and Vegetables.....4 cents per lb.
Coffins, of any material.....35 per ct.
Coffin Trimmings, of metal.....30 per ct.
Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coin.....Free.
Coir and Coir Yarn.....Free.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper.....30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of cotton and paper.....30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, cotton collars, and of cotton and linen.....30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen.....30 per ct.
Colcothar or Crocus, dry oxide of iron.....Free.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than four ounces.....$1.90 per I. G., and 30 per ct.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Sprits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, not weighing more than 4 oz...40 per ct.
Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid....25 per ct.
Colors and Paints, Bichromate of Potash, Blue-black, Chinese Blue, Lakes, Scarlet and Marine in pulp, Prussian Blue, Satin and fine-washed White, Ultra-marine, and Umber raw.....Free.
Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Combs, of Rubber.....25 per ct.
Combs, for dress or toilet, of all kinds.....25 per ct.
Combs, all others.....20 per ct.
Commercial Blank Forms, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plates.....30 per ct.
Communion Plate, and plated ware for use in churches Free.
Conium Cicuta, or Hemlock, seed and leaf.....Free.
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white.1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Copper, old or scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, and sheathing, not planished, or coated, copper wire, round or flat, or copper seamless drawn tubing.....10 per ct.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....30 per ct.
Copper Sheets, cut in strips or sub divisions.....30 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire.....10 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire Cloth.....20 per ct.
Cordage, for ships' purposes.....10 per ct.
Cordage, all other except Flax.....20 per ct.
Cordials, (see "Spirits").....$1.90 per I. G.
Corn, Indian.....7½ cts. per bush.
Cornmeal.....40 cts. per bbl.
Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....2 cts. per lb.
Cornelians, unmanufactured.....Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of Corkwood or Corkbark.....20 per ct.
Corkwood or Bark, unmanufactured.....Free.
Corsets.....30 per ct.
Cotton, Grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed, grey or unbleached or bleached.1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped Shirtings, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs, and goods of like description, also Sateens and Gulateas.....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, on spools.....20 per ct.
Cotton, Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, and all Cotton hosiery.....30 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks.....12½ per ct.
Cotton, duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....5 per ct.
Affidavits must accompany entry to substantiate its use.
Cotton, all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Dusk Vests and similar articles.....30 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, held to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or colored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints, printed Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Cretonne, Plain Prints, Printed Cotton, Cashmere, Cotton Huckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths, Towels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, Cambric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tarletans, Hair Cords, Crinoline, and all kinds of printed Muslins, Leno, Pique, Brilliants, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham, or Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds of Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove Finished Cambrics, Moleskins, Corduroy, Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, Cotton Tapes, Ferrets, Stay-bindings, Bed Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind Tassels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids, Boot and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and all kinds of Cotton Laces.....20 per ct.
Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and when filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz. and of not less value than $3.40 per doz.....2 cents per pound and 15 per ct.
Cotton Flannella.....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, not bleached, dyed or colored.....2 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting, and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored.....3 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Warps on beams.....1c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....1 ct. per sq. yd. & 15 per ct
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Cotton Waste.....Free.
Cotton Wool.....Free.
Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and Gloves.....10 per ct.
Cotton Umbrellas.....20 per ct.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties.....20 per ct.
Cotton Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake.Free.
Contille, when imported by Corset manufacturers.....Free.
Cream of Tartar, in Crystals.....Free.
Crapes, all kinds.....20 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper.....30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton.....30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen.....30 per ct.
Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified, including table, pocket and office cutlery; scissors and shears, including sheep shears; butchers' knives and steels; shoe, hunting, glaziers' and farriers' knives; knives for horticultural purposes; and other articles for similar purposes as the above; Horse Clippers, Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments.....20 per ct.
Curry Combs and Curry Cards.....30 per ct.
Debaige.....20 per ct.
Demijohns.....30 per ct.
Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.Free.
Diamond Dust, or Bort.....Free.
Drafts, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.30 per ct.
Dragons' Blood.....Free.
Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed.....20 per ct.
Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed.....20 per ct.
Drawers, cotton, woven or made on frames.....30 per ct.
Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints.....20 per ct.
Druggets.....20 per ct.
Duck, for Belting and Hose.....Free.
Duck, for Ships' Sails.....5 per ct.
Dyeing or Tanning Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.....Free.
Dynamite, Dualin, Giant Powder and Vigorite, and other explosives of which Nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....5 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Dyes, other than aniline, prepared.....20 per ct.
Earth Closets.....35 per ct.
Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware and Cane Ware, brown or colored.....25 per ct.
Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite or Ironstoneware and "C.C." ware, whether decorated, printed or sponged or not.....30 per ct.
Eggs.....Free.
Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned to Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a second time, but duty must be paid on first importation.....25 per ct.
Electroplate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewellery.....30 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, of standard books, not advertising books, pamphlets or sheets.....10 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks and advertisements.....20 per ct.
Emery.....Free.
Emery Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth.....20 per ct.
Emery Wheels.....25 per ct.
Engines, locomotive and stationery, fire or other steam engines and boilers and other machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron.....25 per ct.
Engravings, paintings, drawings and prints.....20 per ct.
Entomology, specimens of.....Free.
Envelopes, paper, of all kinds, whether printed on or plain, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut out.....25 per ct.
Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits and Vanilla.....$1.90 per I.G. and 20 per ct
Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes.....20 per ct.
Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whiskey, &c.....20 per ct
Esparto or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....Free.
Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use.....20 per ct.
Extract of Logwood.....Free.
Fans, "Advertising".....30 per ct.
Fans, all other.....25 per ct.
Farina.....2 cents per lb.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed.....15 per ct.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, dressed.....25 per ct.
Feathers, for beds.....20 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only.....15 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when finished.....25 per ct.
Felt, for boots and shoes, and skirts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....15 per ct
Felt pull-overs for hats.....25 per ct.
Felt, for glove linings, when imported by manufacturers for their use in factory.....10 per ct.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....Free.
Felt, endless, for papermakers when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....10 per ct.
Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere specified.....7½ ct. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Felt Boots and Shoes.....25 per ct.
Fibre, Mexican.....Free.
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....Free.
Fibre, Tampico or Istle.....Free.
Fibrilla.....Free.
Files.....30 per ct.
Fire-brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces.....20 per ct.
Fire Clay.....Free.
Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols and Shot guns.....20 per ct.
Fire-arms, for use of Army, Navy and Militia.....Free.
Fireproof Paint, dry.....¼ cent per lb.
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except free by Washington Treaty.....1 cent per lb.
Fish, of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, except fish of the Inland Lakes, or of rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil.Free.
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, Fish Oil and all products of fish and Seal oil the natural products of Newfoundland.....Free.
Fish Oil.....Free.
Fish-bait.....Free.
Fish-hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, for the use of the Fisheries, but not to include sporting, fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons.Free.
Fishing Rods.....30 per ct.
Fish-plates, steel, until 1892.....Free
Fish-plate, "iron".....17½ per ct.
Flannels, of every description not elsewhere specified.....7½c. per lb and 20 per ct.
Flagstones, dressed.....$1.50 per ton
Flasks, glass of every description.....30 per ct.
Flax, fibre, scutched.....1 cent per lb.
Flax, fibre, hackled.....2 cents per lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green.....½ cent per lb.
Flax Seed.....10 cts. per bush.
Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw.....25 per ct.
Flint, Flints and ground Flint stones.....Free.
Flour, Wheat.....50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Buckwheat or meal.....¼ cent per lb.
Flour, Corn.....2 cents per lb.
Flour, Rye.....50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Rice.....2 cents per lb.
Flour, Sago.....2 cents per lb.
Fog Signals, detonating for railway alarms.....20 per ct.
Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato.....30 per ct.
Folia digitalis.....Free.
Fossils.....Free.
Fruit, *dried*, Apples.....2 cents per lb.
Fruit, *dried*, Currants, Dates, Figs, Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and all others not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Fruit, *green*, Apples.....40 cts. per barrel.
Fruit, *green*, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries.....2 cents per quart.
Fruit, *green*, Cherries and Currants.....1 cent per quart.
Fruit, *green*, Cranberries, Plums and Quinces.....30 cents per bush.
Fruit, *green*, Grapes.....2 cents per bush.
Fruit, *green*, Peaches.....40 cents per bush.
Fruit, *green*, Oranges and Lemons.....20 per ct.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if sweetened.....3 cents per lb.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if not sweetened.....2 cents per lb.
Fruit, preserved in brandy and other spirits.....$1.90 per I. G.
Fruit Jars, glass and preserve jars.....30 per ct.
Fullers' Earth.....Free.
Fuller's Earth, when prepared.....20 per ct.
Furniture, House, cabinet or office, finished or in parts.35 per ct.
Fur Skins, dressed.....15 per ct.
Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....Free.
Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets, Capes, Coats, Cloaks, and other manufactures of Fur.....25 per ct.
Galateas.....2 cents per sq. yd. and 15 per cent.
Game and Poultry of all kinds.....20 per ct.
Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....30 per ct.
Gas Light Shades.....30 per ct.
Gas Pipes of Cast Iron.....25 per ct.
Gentian Root.....Free.
German Silver in Sheets.....10 per ct.
Giant Powder.....5 cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Gin, Geneva (see "Spirits").....$1.32½ per I. G.
Gin, Old Tom (see "Spirits") in bulk.....$1.32½ per I. G.
Ginseng Root.....Free.
Glass, bent for the manufacture of show cases.....Free.
Glass, Ornamental, Figured, Enamelled, Stained, in sheets.....30 per ct.
Glass, Carboys and Demijohns, Pressed and Cut Glass Bottles and Decanters, Flasks and Phials of every description, Telegraph and Lightning Rod Insulators, Fruit Jars and Glass Bottles.....30 per ct.
Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and Gas Lights.....30 per ct.
Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted, Vitrified, in sheets.30 per ct.
Glass, Silvered Plate.....25 per ct.
Glass, Window, Stained.....30 per ct.
Glass, Window, Common and Colorless.....20 per ct.
Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Obscured White, in sheets.....30 per ct.

Glass, not Figured, Painted, Enamelled or Engraved..20 per ct.
Glass, all others, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .....20 per ct.
Glass Stoppers.....20 per ct.
Glass Balls .....30 per ct.
Glass Paper, Sand, Emery Paper and Cloth.....20 per ct.
Glengarry or Scotch Caps .....25 per ct.
Globes for Lanterns and Lamps.....30 per ct.
Gloves and Mitts of any material.....25 per ct.
Glucose Syrup .....¼c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be classed and rated for duty, as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color
Gold and Silver Leaf.....25 per ct.
Gold Beaters' Moulds and Skins .....Free.
Granite, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified...20 per ct.
Granite Ware or Iron-stone Ware (not iron).....30 per ct.
Gravel .....Free.
Grease and Grease Scrap, for manufacture of Soap.....Free.
Grindstones .....$2.00 per ton.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphates) .....Free.
Gums, Amber, Arabic, Australian, British, Copal, Damar, Mastac, Sandarac, Shellac and Tragacanth...Free.
Gums, Chewing, sweetened or flavored.1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Gums, Chewing, not sweetened .....20 per ct.
Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and similar packages.....5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels...4 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and ½ pound tins..... 15 cts. per lb,
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.....3 cts. per lb.
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.....Free.
Gutta Percha, manufactures of.....25 per ct.
Gutta Percha, crude. .....Free.
Gypsum, ground.....20 per ct.
Gypsum, crude (Sulphate of Lime) .....Free.
Hair, curled.....20 per ct.
Hair, Angola, Buffalo, Bison, Camel's, Goat, Hog, Horse and Human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; also Cow, Calf, and Deer Hair. .....Free.
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin.....30 per ct.
Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....2 cts. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....20 per ct.
Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'.....30 per ct.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton.....10 per ct.
Hatters' Furs, not on the skin .....Free.
Hemlock Bark.....Free.
Hemp, undressed .....Free.
Hemp, Indian (crude drug).....Free.
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled .....Free.
Hoes, Steel .....30 per ct.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed, or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron.....25 per ct.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise .....3 cents per lb.
Hoofs .....Free.
Hops.....6 cents per lb.
Horn Strips, used in making Corsets.....Free.
Horse Shoes .....30 per ct.
Horse-shoe Nails .....30 per ct.
Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified..30 per ct.
Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, 7½ cents per lb. and.....20 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only .....15 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished.....25 per ct.
Hymn Books.....5 per ct.
Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaf.....Free.
Ice.....Free.
Indian Corn.....7½ cents per bush.
India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and manufactures of, including Vulcanite and Elastic Web.....25 per ct.
India Rubber, unmanufactured .....Free.
Indigo .....Free.
Ink, for writing .....25 per ct.
Ink, for printing.....20 per ct.
Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod .....30 per ct.
Iron, old and scrap.....$2.00 per ton.
Iron, Pig.....$2.00 per ton.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled Bars and Billets.....10 per ct.
Iron, in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not elsewhere specified.....17½ per ct.
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates.....12½ per cent.
And the above over 17 gauge.....17½ per ct.
Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over ½ inch, or about 17-32 of an inch, but should be classed as half inch, and pay.20 per ct.
Iron, Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes.....¾c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T Iron.....15 per ct.
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized.....17½ per ct.
Iron, Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more .....20 per ct.
Iron Masts, for ships or parts of.....Free.
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under ½ inch diameter .....10 per ct.
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not.....15 per ct.
Iron, for bridges and structural work .....25 per ct.
Iron, malleable, castings .....25 per ct.
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified.25 per ct.
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured .....10 per ct.
Iron Nuts and Bolts, together, classed as bolts .....30 per ct.
Iron Wire Nails, called "Points de Paris," .....30 per ct.
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads, and ornamental iron work and wire work .....25 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured.....15 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing threaded or coupled .....20 per ct.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Isinglass .....Free.

Istle or Tampico Fibre .....Free.
Ivory or Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured.....Free.
Ivory Veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished. Free.
Jalap Root.....Free.
Japanned and Tinware, not elsewhere specified. .....25 per ct.
Jeannettes.....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.....20 per ct.
Junk, Old.....Free.
Jute, manufactures of .....20 per ct.
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets .....20 per ct.
Jute, unmanufactured.....Free.
Jute, Butts .....Free.
Kelp .....Free.
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified .....7½ c. per I.G.
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....30 per ct.
Knitting Machines .....25 per ct.
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electro-platers .....10 per ct.
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars .....30 per ct.
Kryolite .....Free.
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.....30 per ct.
Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.....Free.
Lamps, Glass .....30 per ct.
Lamp Shades, Glass.....30 per ct.
Lard, tried and rendered .....2 cts. per lb.
Lard, untried.....1½ cts. per lb.
Lard, Oil.....20 per ct.
Lava, unmanufactured .....Free.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets.10 per ct.
Lead, white and red, dry; also dry white zinc.....5 per ct.
Lead, Pipe and Shot .....25 per ct.
Lead, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified....25 per ct.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough and undressed .....10 per ct.
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed .....10 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed.15 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed..20 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed.....15 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed.20 per ct.
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled.....20 per ct.
Leather, all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified .....20 per ct.
Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes.....25 per ct.
Leather, Board .....3 cts per lb.
Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters.....½ cent per pr.
Leeches .....Free.
Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying .....Free.
Licorice—root and paste, extract of, for manufacturing purposes.....20 per ct.
Licorice, stick extract or confection.....1 cent per lb. 20 per ct.
Linen, and manufactures of .....20 per ct.
Linen Handkerchiefs in boxes.....20 per ct
Attention is called to the necessity of seeing that they are invoiced at the full value, including the cost of hemming and boxing
Linings, cotton (rolled).....20 per ct
Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled. .....25 per ct.
Litharge .....Free.
Lithographic Stones, not engraved.....20 per ct.
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared.....Free.
Locks of all kinds.....30 per ct.
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified.....Free.
Logwood, extract of.....Free.
Locomotives and Railway, Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of Railway Companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs .....Free.
Locomotive, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the rough.....10 per ct.
Lumber and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch, Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured.....Free.
Lumber and Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife.....Free.
Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified .....20 per ct.
Linoleum as "Oil Cloth".....30 per ct.
Mace .....25 per ct.
Machinery for Cotton Mills, not made in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880 .....Free.
Machinery for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not manufactured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.....Free.
This does not refer to machinery for Woollen Mills, but only the actual machinery used in the manufacture of "Worsted."
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Madder and Munjeet, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared and all extracts of.....Free.
Magazines, quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, unbound .....Free.
Malt.....15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regulations.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes .....25 per ct.
Manilla Grass .....Free.
Mantels, slate .....30 per ct.
Mantels, marble .....25 per ct.
Manure, Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared.....Free.
Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds.....20 per ct.
Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides .....15 per ct.
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides.20 per ct.
Marble, finished .....25 per ct.
Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..25 per ct.
Marble, in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over.....10 per ct.
Maps and Charts—not Atlases.....20 per ct.
Masts, Iron, or parts of, for ships .....Free.
Mattrasses, hair, spring and other .....35 per ct.
Meal, Buckwheat.....¼ cent per lb.
Meal Cake, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut Cake .....Free.
Meat, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams..1 cent per lb.

Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified .....2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of cans.
Meats, Corned Beef .....2 cents per lb.
Meats, Essence of Beef (extract) .....20 per ct.
Medals of gold, silver or copper.....Free.
Meerschaum, crude or raw .....Free.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs .....Free.
Mica .....20 per ct.
Milk Food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Giband and others, and all similar preparations.....30 per ct.
Military Stores and Munitions of War .....Free.
Mill Board, not Straw Board .....10 per ct.
Mitts and Gloves, leather .....25 per ct.
Mineralogy, specimens of.....Free.
Models and Patterns of Inventions, and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.....Free.
Molasses (see Syrups).
Moss, Iceland, and other Mosses, crude.....Free
Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattrasses, in their natural state or only cleaned.....Free.
Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cutter Bars, as edge tools .....30 per ct.
Muffs, Fur .....25 per ct.
Music, printed, bound in sheets.....6 cents per lb.
Musical Instruments for bands of the Army, Navy or Militia .....Free.
Musical Instruments not specified..according to material of chief value.
Musical Instruments, brass .....30 per ct.
Musical Instruments, wood.....25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, silver .....20 per ct.
Musical Instruments, vulcanite.....25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Accordeons.....25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Triangles .....20 per ct.
Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified .....20 per ct.
Mustard Seed, unground. .....15 per ct.
Mustard Seed, ground or prepared.....25 per ct.
Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse-shoe and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris".....30 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, cut .....½ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether Galvanized or not.....⅜ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing .....20 per ct.
Napkin Rings, plated .....30 per ct.
Napkin Rings, not plated .....20 per ct.
Naphtha, not elsewhere specified.....7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Neatsfoot Oil .....20 per ct.
Newspapers, and Quarterly, Monthly, and Semi-monthly Magazines, unbound.....Free.
Nickel Anodes and Cathodes .....Free.
Nickel Salts.....20 per ct.
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre .....Free.
Nitro-Glycerine .....10c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Nuts, Iron .....1c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nuts, all kinds except Cocoanuts.....20 per ct.
Nuts, Cocoa.....$1.00 per 100.
Nutmegs .....25 per ct.
Nutgalls .....Free.
Oak Bark .....Free.
Oakum .....Free.
Oats.....10 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal.....½ cent per lb.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined .....10 per ct.
Oils, hair, perfumed or not.....30 per ct.
Oils, Coal or Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined. Naphtha, Benzole, Petroleum, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite not elsewhere specified .....7 1-5 cts. per I.G
Oils, Lubricating.....20 per ct.
Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building, and for railway ties.....10 per ct.
Oils, Olive or Salad .....20 per ct.
Oil, Cod Liver, medicated.....20 per ct.
Oil, Fish, subject to provisions of Washington Treaty.Free.
Oils, Fish and Seal, and all products of fish, the produce of Newfoundland.....Free.
Oils, Lard.....20 per ct.
Oil, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled.....25 per ct.
Oils, Neatsfoot.....20 per ct.
Oil, Sperm.....20 per ct.
Oil, Sesame Seed.....20 per ct.
Oils, Cocoanut and Palm, in their natural state.....Free.
Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, Palm-nut Cake and Meal.....Free.
Oil Cloth for Floors and Linoleum stamped, painted or printed, and Table Covers similarly prepared and oiled or painted window blinds .....30 per ct.
Oil Cloth, carriages, etc.....20 per ct.
Opium (drug).....20 per ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking.....$5.00 per lb.
Oranges, rinds of, in brine for Candying.....Free.
Ores of metals of all kinds.....Free.
Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs, having not more than two sets of reeds.....$10.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds.....$15.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds.....$20.00 each
Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds.....$30.00 each.
and in addition thereto .....15 per ct.
Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs.....25 per ct.
Ornamental Iron Work.....25 per ct.
Ornaments for ladies' head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value.
Osiers.....Free.
Oxalic Acid.....Free.
Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manufactures of Wood not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Paint, fire proof, dry.....¼ cent per lb.
Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid...25 per ct.
Paints and Colors not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc. 5 per ct.

Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints ..... 20 per ct.
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists ..... Free.
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Palm-nut Cake, Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Cake and Oil Cake ..... Free.
Pamphlets Periodicals not imported through the Post Office ..... 15 per ct.
Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office for subscribers ..... Free.
Paper, Calendered ..... 22½ per ct.
In its meaning held practically to apply to all writing papers, smooth surfaced papers, whether colored or white, drawing paper and enamelled paper, but does not apply to ordinary printing paper, known to the trade as "news" paper, or to wrapping, tissue, filtering or blotting paper, which latter are ..... 20 per ct.
Paper, Printing, not calendered ..... 20 per ct.
Paper Bags, printed ..... 30 per ct.
Paper Bags, not printed ..... 25 per ct.
Paper, ruled ..... 25 per ct.
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Paper, Carpet Lining ..... 20 per ct.
Paper, Union Collar Cloth, in sheets, not shapen ..... 10 per ct.
Paper, Envelopes ..... 25 per ct.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Trunk Linings ..... 30 per ct.
Paper Hangings ..... 30 per ct.
Paper Machie ..... 25 per ct.
Paper Borders, Cornices, Edgings, &c., for cigar boxes; perforated or embossed paper; confectionery paper, book marks, tags, cards and cardboard, photographic mats, &c., as manufactures of paper ..... 25 per ct.
Paris Green, dry ..... 10 per ct.
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients thereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form ..... 30 per ct.
Patent Medicines, all other than liquid ..... 25 per ct.
Peas ..... 10 cts. per bush.
Pearl, Mother of, not manufactured ..... Free.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise ..... 25 per ct.
Pen and Pencil Holders ..... 20 per ct.
Pelts ..... Free.
Percussion Caps, for gun or rifle ..... 20 per ct.
Percussion Caps, for blasting ..... 30 per ct.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, imported through Post Office by subscribers ..... Free.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, not imported through Post Office ..... 15 per ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations ..... 30 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits, in bottle or flasks, not weighing more than 4 oz ..... 40 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits (held to include Bay Rum), in bottles or flasks and other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each ..... $1.90 per I.G. and 30 per ct.
Petroleum and products of, not elsewhere specified ..... 7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Phials, glass, of every description ..... 30 per ct.
Philosophical Instruments, and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by or for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies ..... Free.
Phosphorus ..... Free.
Phosphor Bronze, blocks, sheets and wire ..... 10 per ct.
Pianofortes, square, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves ..... $25.00 each.
Pianofortes, square all other ..... $30.00 each.
Pianofortes, upright ..... $50.00 each.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert or parlor grand ..... $50.00 each.
And in addition to above specific duty ..... 15 per ct.
Pianofortes, parts of, including brass agraffe pins ..... 25 per ct.
Pianos—a piano imported, consisting of case, frame, sounding-board, &c., but without the action, should be treated as a piano, liable to the specific duty, and the ad valorem duty on its value in that state.
Picture Frames ..... 35 per ct.
Pipe Clay in natural condition ..... Free.
Pipes, Briar and other ..... 20 per ct.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes ..... 20 per ct.
Pistols, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Pitch-pine ..... Free.
Pitch, Coal ..... 10 per ct.
Plants and Shrubs ..... 20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground ..... 20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, calcined or manufactured ..... 15c. per 100 lbs. or 45 cts. per bbl. of not over 300 lb
Plaits, straw, Tuscan or grass ..... Free.
Plates, engraved on wood and steel or any other metal 20 per ct.
Plated ware, Electroplate and Gilt of all kinds (not jewelry) ..... 30 per ct.
Playing Cards ..... 30 per ct.
Plumbago ..... 10 per ct.
Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified 20 per ct.
Plush, silk or cotton, for hatters ..... 10 per ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each ..... 15 per ct.
Pomatum, or Paste, for hair, mouth, or skin ..... 30 per ct.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.) ..... 18 cents per I.G.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in casks or otherwise than bottles ..... 10 cents per I.G.
Potatoes ..... 10 cents per bush.
Potash, Muriate of, crude ..... Free.
Porcelain-ware ..... 20 per ct.
Porcelain-ware, Lamp Shades, and imitation ..... 20 per ct.
Posters, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate posters ..... 30 per ct.
Poultry and game of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles ..... 5 per ct.
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings ..... 20 per ct.
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines or dating stamps ..... 15 per ct.
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes and gloves ..... 10 per ct.
Prunella of Cotton ..... 2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per ct.

Pumice and Pumice Stone ..... Free.
Pumice Stone, ground and powdered ..... 20 per ct.
Putty ..... 20 per ct.
Quills ..... 20 per ct.
Quinine, sulphate of ..... 20 per ct.
Quicksilver ..... 10 per ct.
Rags of Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper ..... Free.
Rags, Woollen ..... Free.
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tramways 15 per ct.
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Points, Chairs and Fingerbars ..... 17½ per ct.
Rakes and Rake-teeth ..... 30 per ct.
Rattans, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate receipts ..... 30 per ct.
Reels, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Rennet, raw or prepared ..... Free.
Resin ..... Free.
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Rhubarb Root ..... Free
Rice ..... 1 cent per lb.
Rice Flour ..... 2 cents per lb.
Rifles, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Rivets, Bolts and Washers ..... 30 per ct.
Rose Water, without spirits ..... 30 per ct.
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as perfumery.
Rum (see "Spirits") ..... $1.32½ per I.G.
Rye ..... 10 cents per bush.
Rye Flour ..... 50 cents per bbl.
Rubber, manufacture of ..... 25 per ct.
Safes, "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults ..... 25 per ct.
Saffron Cake ..... Free.
Saffron and Safflower, extract of ..... Free.
Sago ..... 20 per ct.
Sago Flour ..... 20 per ct.
Sails for Boats and Ships ..... 25 per ct.
Sal-Ammoniac ..... Free.
Sal-Soda ..... Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries ..... Free.
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty ..... 8 cts. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages ..... 12c. per 100 lbs.
Saltpetre ..... 20 per ct.
Sand ..... Free.
Sand-paper, Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth ..... 20 per ct.
Satin, silk ..... 30 per ct.
Sattoons, colored as "Jeans" ..... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Satchels, Valises and Carpet-Bags ..... 30 per ct.
Saw-dust ..... 25 per ct.
Saws of all kinds ..... 30 per ct.
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards ..... 30 per ct.
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-Screws" ..... 35 per ct.
Screws, Machine Screws and Wood-Screws ..... 20 per ct.
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws ..... 35 per ct.
The same imported with nuts are properly screw bolts ..... 30 per ct.
Screws, with Nuts ..... 30 per ct,
Sea-grass ..... Free.
Seal-skin—Imitations in wool to be classed as cloakings ..... 7½ per lb. and 20 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc" ..... 10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass" ..... 10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper" ..... 10 per ct.
Seamless Cotton Bags ..... 2 cents per lb and 15 per ct.
Sea-weed, Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances used for beds and mattrasses, in their natural state or only cleaned ..... Free.
Seeds, flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels. 15 per ct.
Seeds, the same in small papers and parcels ..... 25 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, unground ..... 15 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, ground ..... 25 per ct.
Seeds, for agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, Cardamom, Colchicum, Cummin, Fenugreek, Hyoscyamus, Philaudri, Stramonium, Worm, Caraway, Canary.
Senna, in leaves ..... Free.
Sesame Seed Oil ..... 20 per ct.
Settlers' Effects—Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Professional Books, Implements and Tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as Settlers' Effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years actual use in Canada ..... Free.
Also provided that under regulation to be made by the Minister of Customs, Live Stock when imported into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by intending Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed ..... 20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines ..... $2 00 each and 20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz.: Stands and table tops, imported separately; stands to be treated as castings, and woodwork as manufactures of wood, both. 25 per ct.
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat or other like animals ..... 7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta ..... 20 per ct.
Shellac Varnish ..... $1.90 per gallon.
Shingles ..... 20 per ct.
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances .. 10 per ct.
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames ..... 30 per ct.
Shirts, Drawers, and Hoisery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped ..... 2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.

Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper ..... 30 per ct.
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber ..... 25 per ct.
Shoe Linings, twilled Cotton ..... 1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes ..... 2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shot, lead ..... 25 per ct.
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Show Cases, of any material ..... 35 per ct.
Show Cards or Bills ..... 30 per ct.
Shovels, Spades ..... 30 per ct.
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked ..... 2 cents per lb.
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit ..... 20 per ct.
Silex, or Crystalized Quartz ..... Free.
Silicia, plain or beveled, and Casbans ..... 20 per ct.
Printed ..... 20 per ct.
Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste ..... Free.
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk ..... 25 per ct.
Silk Umbrellas ..... 30 per ct.
Silk Velvets, and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value ..... 30 per ct.
Silk, in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, and raw spun silk, not colored ..... 15 per ct.
Silk—Manufactures of, embrace, glace, gros grain, ducape, barathea Cashmere, Gros de Naples, black and colored Turquoise, satins, sarsenets, Persians, poplins and all other piece goods of which silk is the component part of chief value; all silk clothing, silk umbrellas and parasols, velvets, terries, chenilles, ribbons, silk plush, hat bands, velvet ribbons, silk braids, fringes, laces, trimmings, tassels, shawls, hosiery and underclothing, ties, scarfs, bows, fichets, handkerchiefs, Prussian bindings, sofa gimp, orris lace, float lace, mantillas or jackets, boot and stay laces, silk warp Paramatta, silk tapestry, silk warp alpaca, &c ..... 30 per ct
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets ..... 10 per ct.
Silver or Gold Coins (except United States silver coin). Free.
Silver Leaf ..... 25 per ct.
Silvered Plate Glass ..... 25 per ct.
Skates of all kinds ..... 30 per ct.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled ..... Free.
Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain and Drawing Slates ..... 25 per ct.
Slate, Mantels ..... 20 per ct.
Slates, of all kinds and manufactures of, not otherwise specified ..... 25 per ct.
Sleighs ..... 30 per ct.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco ..... 25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Soap, common, brown and yellow, not perfumed ..... 1½c. per lb.
Soap, common, soft and liquid, not perfumed ..... 20 per ct.
Soap, Castile and white ..... 2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet ..... 30 per ct.
Soap, saddlers' and silver soap ..... 2 per ct.
Soda Ash ..... Free.
Soda, Caustic ..... Free.
Soda, Silicate of ..... Free.
Soil Pipes, cast iron ..... 25 per ct.
Spades, Shovels ..... 30 per ct.
Spanish or Esparto Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper ..... Free.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses ..... 20 per ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs ..... 10 per ct.
Sperm Oil ..... 20 per ct.
Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground ..... 20 per ct.
Spices, as above, ground ..... 25 per ct.
Spices, Nutmegs and Mace ..... 25 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, cut ..... ¼c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not ..... ¼c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing ..... 20 per ct.
Spirits of Turpentine ..... 20 per ct.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes's Hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, viz.:—Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds ..... $1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Brandy ..... $1.40 per I. G.
Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin and Rum ..... $1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Old Tom Gin, in bulk ..... $1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Schiedam Schnaps, Tafia, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind. $1.90 per I. G.
Spirits, Strong Waters imported into Canada mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Patent Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to same duty ..... $1.90 per I. G.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere specified. $1.90 per I. G.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or sawn only ..... 15 per ct.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes ..... 25 per ct.
Sprigs, Tacks and Brads ..... 30 per ct.
Starch, Corn Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch ..... 2c. per lb.
Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
The following articles, not specially named in the tariff, may be classed as stationery, viz.: Penholders and pencil cases of all kinds, paper binders and fasteners (metal), pencil sharpeners, mucilage, paper weights and slips, copying pencils, inkstands (except electro-plated), notarial seals, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, drawing pens, tape measures, ink powder, parchment, chalks and crayons, India and China ink, quills and quill and steel pens, ivory knives and folders, wafers and stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and all water colors for artists, pink tape, pastilles, globes, rulers, pen trays, key rings and chains.
Steel and manufactures of, Steel in Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils, and Railway Bars or Rails and Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, 1882 ..... 10 per ct.
Steel, the same to January 1st, 1882 ..... Free.
Steel, Locomotive Tires and Bessemer steel in rough ... 10 per ct.
Steel, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .... 20 per ct.

Steel and Iron, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Steel Wire, galvanized or not ..... 15 per ct
Steel Plates ..... 20 per ct.
Steel in coils, such as imported for the manufacture of Screws and Rake Teeth, is free until January 1st, 1882, but if cut to special length, or bent to shape, is dutiable as manufacture of steel ..... 20 per ct.
Steel Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares for Ploughs cut to form, not moulded or bored ..... Free.
Steel Sheets of all kinds, cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1882. This includes saw blanks ..... Free.
Steelyards, to be included in the item "scales, balances, and weighing beams" ..... 30 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of standard books, except those of Advertising Books, Almanacs and Sheets. 10 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes for Commercial Blanks and Advertisements ..... 20 per ct.
Stone, Burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones ..... Free.
Stones, Flag, dressed ..... $1.50 per ton.
Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone, and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled (13 cubic feet to ton) ..... $1 per ton.
Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone (see Cement) ..... $1 per ton.
Stone, Dressed Freestone and all other building stone except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, and all manufactures of stone or granite 20 per ct.
Stone, lithographic, not engraved ..... 20 per ct.
Stone, Grindstones ..... $2 per ton.
Stoves and other Iron Castings not elsewhere specified. 25 per ct.
Straw Board, not Mill Board ..... 20 per ct.
Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.
Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch Standard in color .. 1 cent p. lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 Dutch Standard ..... ½c. per lb and 30 per ct.
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch Standard ..... ½c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof (including export duty or other government tax at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Sect. 34 of Act 40 Vic., cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section, nevertheless, remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery 1c per lb. and 35 p. c.
Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classed and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch Standard in color.
Sulphur, in roll or flour ..... Free.
Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &c., cards." ..... 30 per ct.
Superphosphates, or manufactured manure ..... 20 per ct.
Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel ..... 20 per ct.
Syrups—Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses, or Sorghum, ½c. per lb. and 30 p. c.
Melado, Concentrated Melado, Concentrated Cane Juice, Concentrated Molasses, Concentrated Beet-root Juice, and Concrete ..... 3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 25 per ct.
Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 30 per ct.
Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 15 per ct.
Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 20 per ct.
Syrups, Glucose ..... ½c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Scythes, steel, of all kinds ..... 30 per ct.
Tacks, Brads and Sprigs ..... 30 per ct.
Tails, undressed ..... Free.
Tallow ..... 1c. per lb.
Tampico, white and black ..... Free.
Tanners' Bark ..... Free.
Tanning or Dyeing Articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.
Tapers, wax, unenumerated ..... 20 per ct.
Tapioca ..... 20 per ct.
Tar, pine ..... Free.
Tar and Pitch, coal ..... 10 per ct.
Tea, black ..... 2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, green and Japan ..... 3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, when purchased in the U. S., additional ..... 10 per ct.
Teasels ..... Free.
Tents and Awnings ..... 25 per ct.
Terra Japonica ..... Free.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools ..... 20 per ct.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks ..... 12½ per ct.
Thimbles of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.
Ticking for Tents ..... 2c. per sq. yard and 15 per ct.
Timber and Lumber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured ..... Free.
Timber and Lumber, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Tin in Blocks, Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets ..... 10 per ct.
Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Tinman's Trimmings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz.:—Spouts, handles, knobs and ornamental articles ..... 25 per ct.
Tinware, stamped and Japanned ware ..... 25 per ct.
Tin plates, not specially shaped or cut from original sheets as manufactured ..... 10 per ct.

Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff ... 25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51 ..... Free.
Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin ..... 30 per ct.
Tomatoes ..... 30c. per bush.
Tomatoes, in cans ..... 2 cents per lb.
Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of every description ..... 30 per ct.
The term Tools is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars; also awls of all kinds.
Tooth and Toilet Powders, etc ..... 30 per ct.
Tortoise and other Shells ..... Free.
Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs ..... Free.
Trees—Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental ..... 20 per ct,
Tree nails ..... Free.
Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags ..... 30 per ct.
Tubs, Pails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct,
Turmeric ..... Free.
Turpentine, raw or crude ..... Free.
Turpentine (Spirits of) ..... 20 per ct.
Turtles ..... Free.
Twines of all kinds not otherwise specified ..... 25 per ct.
Type, for printing ..... 20 per ct.
Type Metal ..... 10 per ct.
Umbrellas, cotton ..... 20 per ct.
Umbrellas, silk ..... 30 per ct.
Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen ..... 10 per ct,
Valentines, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or Embossed Cards, and all others not being Business or Advertising Cards ..... 25 per ct.
Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags ..... 30 per ct.
Varnish, black and bright, for ships use ..... Free.
Varnish, not elsewhere specified ..... 20c. per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Varnish, Shellac ..... $1.30 per gal.
Varnish includes Lacquer and Japan spirit varnish.
Vaseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated ..... 20 per ct.
Vegetables, Potatoes ..... 10 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes ..... 20 per ct.
Vegetables, Tomatoes ..... 30 cts per bush.
Vegetables, Tomatoes, in cans ..... per lb.
Vegetables, all other ..... 30 per ct.
Vegetable Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process ..... Free.
Velvet, Silk ..... 30 per ct.
Velvet, Cotton ..... 20 per ct.
Veneers of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese ..... Free.
Verdigris or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry ..... Free.
Vinegar ..... 12 cts. per I. G.
Vitriol, Blue ..... Free.
Vises ..... 30 per ct.
Waggons ..... 30 per ct.
Wall Paper ..... 30 per ct.
Walking Sticks ..... 25 per ct.
Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron ..... 30 per ct.
Waste, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper ..... Free.
Watches, Watch Cases, and Material ..... 25 per ct.
Watch Actions or Movements ..... 20 per ct.
Water-pipes, of cast-iron ..... 25 per ct.
Whale-bone, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Whale Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed ..... Free.
Wheat ..... 15 cts. per bush.
Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished ... 25 per ct.
Wheels, if put up ..... 30 per ct.
Wheelbarrows and like articles ..... 30 per ct.
Whips ..... 25 per ct.
Whip-gut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Whiskey (see "Spirits") ..... $1.32½ per I.G.
White Lead and Red Lead, dry ..... 5 per ct.
Whiting or Whitening ..... Free.
Wigan Stout ..... 20 per ct.
Willow, for basket-makers ..... Free.
Willow-work—Osier or Willow-work—lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished ..... 25 per ct.
Window Blinds, painted ..... 30 per ct.
Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2c. per sq. yard and ..... 15 per ct.
The same, if part wool ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Plain or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Wineeys—All previous circulars issued by the Department prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding "Wineeys," were cancelled, and in future the word "Wineey" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to I. G.) ..... 25 cts. per I.G.
And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent. ... 3c. per I. G. for each degree.
And in addition thereto ..... 30 per ct.
All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint ..... $3 per doz. btls
Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint ..... $1.50 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than ½ pint ..... 75c. per doz. btls.

Wines, bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to $3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad valorem duty shall be added of ..... 30 per ct.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.
Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanised or not ..... 15 per ct.
Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ... 25 per ct.
Wire, Brass and Copper ..... 10 per ct.
Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper ..... 20 per ct.
Wire Rigging, for ships and vessels ..... Free.
Wirework, ornamental, Iron, Semaphore and Fence wire ..... 25 per ct.
Wood, Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths—i.e., less than the ordinary commercial lengths ..... 20 per ct.
Wood Manufactures, Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered 25 per ct.
Wood, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .. 25 per ct.
Wood, Logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.
Woollen-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Woollen-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only ..... 15 per ct.
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.
Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.: Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, Horse-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz.: Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—Clothing, ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods ..... 10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for ..... 20 per ct.
Wool, Class One, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down Combing Wools, or wools known as Lustre Wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada ..... 3 cents per lb.
Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.
Wool Manufactures not otherwise provided for:—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Baratheas, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp), Henriettas, Figured Alpacas, Debaiges, Muslin Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers, Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indiana Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods ..... 20 per ct.
Woollen, Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Nests, "Crossovers," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Bootees ..... 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Woollen Rags ..... Free.
Woollen and Cotton Netting, for Boots, Shoes and Gloves ..... 10 per ct.
Woollen Imitation Seal Skin ..... 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Worsted Plush, for upholstering purposes ..... 20 per ct.
Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over ..... 20 per ct.
Yarns, Knitting Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct
Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, all other under No. 40 not bleached, dyed or colored ..... 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, knitting, hosiery and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored ..... 3c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Wool ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Knitting ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Fingering ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Worsted, under No. 30 ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Coir ..... Free.
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing ..... Free.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets ..... 10 per ct.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing ..... 10 per ct.
Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—
Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

## EXPORT DUTIES.

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| Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet ..... | $1 00 |
| Spruce Logs, per M feet ..... | 1 00 |
| Pine Logs, " ..... | 1 00 |

# LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Supreme Court, as a High Court of Appeal, constituted by Dominion Statute, 38 Vic., cap. 2, assented to 8th April, 1875, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Judges reside at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court holds annually three Sessions, the first beginning on the third Tuesday in February; the second on the first Tuesday in May; and the third on the fourth Tuesday in October. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jusisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of a suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown, or any officer of the Crown.

Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice.
Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Puisne Judge.
Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Henri Elzear Taschereau, Puisne Judge.
Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, Puisne Judge.
R. Cassells, jun., Registrar.

## COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY OF ONTARIO.

COURT OF APPEAL.—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County and Insolvent Courts. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies at the option of litigants, either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected, the judgment in either case being final. The Judges of this Court, in addition to their appellate duties proper, take part in presiding over Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and holding Chancery Sittings, and may be placed on the rota for the trial of Election petitions with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, who, as *ex officio* Judges of this Court, choose from their number a Judge or Judges to sit in appeal in case of there being a vacancy in this Court, or if, from illness or some other cause, one of the Judges of the Court is unable to be present, or is under any legal disqualification to hear an appeal. *Chief Justice in Appeal*—Hon. Thomas Moss. *Judges*—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. Christopher S. Patterson, and Hon. Joseph C. Morrison.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may de done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. M. C. Cameron and Hon. J. D. Armour.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Adam Wilson. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. T. Galt and Hon. F. Osler.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance, of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Issues of fact depending in the Superior Courts of Law for trial without a jury, may be entered for trial at any sitting of this Court held for the hearing of causes at the county town where the venue is laid. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel Hume Blake and Hon. Wm. Proudfoot.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.—Constituted by Dominion Statute, 40 Vic., cap. 21, as a Superior Court of Maritime Jurisdiction. Is composed of one Judge for the whole Province; and Surrogate Judges for certain localities, appointed by the Governor in Council, are invested with such powers as may be conferred on them by their commission. The Maritime Court is a Superior Court of Record, having, with some exceptions mentioned in the Act, the like rights and remedies in all matters, including cases of Contract and Tort, and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam*, arising out of or connected with navigation, shipping, trade or commerce, on any river, lake, canal, or inland water, of which the whole or part is in the Province of Ontario, as any existing Vice-Admiralty Court would have if its process extended to the Province of Ontario. The sittings of the Court and in Chambers are fixed and regulated by the Judge and Surrogate Judges at such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the due administration of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year.

COURTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—The nature of these Courts is sufficiently indicated in their title. In respect to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, the Superior Courts, by one of their Judges appointed in that behalf, are invested with special jurisdiction for the trial of contested elections, and appeals lie to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In respect to elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario, the Judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity meet annually in Michaelmas Term, and severally select, by a majority of votes, a Judge of their respective Courts to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions. In the case of death or illness of a Judge so chosen, the Court of which he is a member meet and elect another Judge. Trials involving corrupt practices are presided over by two Judges, otherwise a single Judge presides, and an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

COUNTY COURTS.—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county, assisted in some counties by a Deputy or Junior Judge. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $200; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to $400, and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, *crim. con.*, or seduction. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURTS are held, in cases where persons committed to jail for trial *voluntarily elect* to be tried summarily by a Judge of the County Court without jury.

COURTS OF REVISION are also held by the County Court Judges, and are in the nature of Courts of Appeal from the original Municipal Courts of Revision. They also hold

SURROGATE COURTS with jurisdiction in testamentary matters, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

DIVISION COURTS.—For the summary disposal of cases by the presiding Judge, being the County Judge or his Deputy, or any Barrister appointed to hold the same; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to actions of debt or contract amounting to $200, and actions in *tort*, and personal actions, where the amount does not exceed $40, but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction or breach of promise, or actions against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Each Judicial District is divided into Court Divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of General Sessions, and in certain cases by the Judges.

### BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES.

*Chairman*—J. R. Gowan, Simcoe.

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| S. J. Jones | *Brant.* |
| D. J. Hughes | *Elgin.* |
| Jas. Daniell | *Prescott and Russell.* |
| A. Macdonald | *Wellington.* |

### COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

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| *Algoma (Dist.)* | Hon. Walter McRae. |
| *Brant* | S. J. Jones. |
| *Bruce* | J. J. Kingsmill. |
| *Carleton* | Wm. Aird Ross. / Robert Lyon. |
| *Elgin* | D. J. Hughes. |
| *Essex* | G. W. Leggatt. |
| *Frontenac* | C. V. Price. |
| *Grey* | Henry Macpherson. |
| *Haldimand* | J. G. Stevenson. |
| *Haldburton* | S. S. Peck, Stip. Mag. |
| *Halton* | Thomas Miller. |
| *Hastings* | Hon. George Sherwood. / T. A. Lazier. |
| *Huron* | W. R. Squier. / I. F. Toms. |
| *Kent* | Arch. Bell. |
| *Lambton* | Charles Robinson. |
| *Lanark* | W. S. Senkler. |
| *Leeds and Grenville* | H. S. Macdonald. |
| *Lennox and Addington* | W. H. Wilkison. |
| *Lincoln* | E. J. Senkler. |
| *Middlesex* | Wm. Elliott. / J. F. Davis. |
| *Muskoka (Dist.)* | C. W. Lount, Stip. Mag. |
| *Nipissing (Dist.)* | John Doran, Stip. Mag. |
| *Norfolk* | T. B. Macmahon. |
| *Northumberland and Durham* | G. M. Boswell. / G. M. Clark. |
| *Ontario* | Z. Burnham. / G. H. Dartnell. |
| *Oxford* | D. S. McQueen. |
| *Parry Sound (Dist.)* | P. McCurry, Stip. Mag. |
| *Peel* | A. F. Scott. |
| *Perth* | D. H. Lizars. |
| *Peterboro'* | R. Dennistoun. |
| *Prescott and Russell* | Jas. Daniell. |
| *Prince Edward* | R. P. Jellett. |
| *Renfrew* | John Deacon. |
| *Simcoe* | Jas. R. Gowan. / J. A. Ardagh. |
| *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry* | J. F. Pringle. |
| *Thunder Bay (Dist.)* | R. Laird, Stip. Mag. |
| *Victoria* | W. W. Dean. |
| *Waterloo* | Wm. Millar. / A. Lacourse. |
| *Welland* | R. McDonald. |
| *Wellington* | A. McDonald. / A. C. Chadwick. |
| *Wentworth* | J. S. Sinclair. |
| *York* | Kenneth Mackenzie. / John Boyd. |

## SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTION LAWS.

### ONTARIO.

ARREST.—A *Capias ad Res.* will be issued out of a Superior or County Court on affidavit showing a cause of action or damages for $100 or upwards, and that defendant is about to abscond, etc. A *Capias Sat.* issues after judgment without Judge's order, if proceedings had been instituted by *Ca. Re.*; otherwise must issue on similar grounds. If judgment debtor refuses to be examined as to assets, or on examination discloses fraudulent disposition of property, he may be imprisoned one year.

ATTACHMENT.—Issues from Division Court on claims for debt or damages from $4 to $200, or where debtor absconds from Ontario, leaving personal property liable to execution, or attempts to remove same from one county to another, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud. In Superior or County Courts, real as well as personal effects are covered by attachment. Affidavits of creditor and two other credible persons required, showing that defendant absconded with intent to defraud.

BILLS AND NOTES.—(See "Stamp Duties.") Notices of protest or dishonor are sufficiently given if addressed to parties liable, at place where instrument is dated, though not their place of residence, unless another place is designated under signature.

BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—Sales and mortgages of personalty unaccompanied by an actual, immediate and continued change of possession, are void against creditors of vendor or mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value, unless the written instrument of sale or mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed with the County Court Clerk of the county where vendor or mortgagor resides; or if not resident, then where the goods were at time of contract, accompanied with affidavit of vendee or mortgagee showing good faith of transaction. And such mortgage must be renewed within one year from date of filing, otherwise it will cease to be valid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for valuable consideration.

EVIDENCE.—All parties can testify; no exception made as to husband and wife (except in criminal cases); but in suits by or against personal representatives, the evidence of either party as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence.

EXECUTION.—Issues on judgment by default after eight days from last day for appearance to writ, in case of debt, or otherwise amount must be assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict cannot be entered in the Superior Courts until the fifth day of ensuing term; in the County Court, may be entered on third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made, and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In Division Court, execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor. Since the repeal of the Insolvency Law by the Dominion Parliament (session of 1880), the Ontario Legislature passed an Act to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, whereby all creditors obtaining executions against a debtor within a certain time are entitled to rank *pro rata* upon the estate of such debtor.

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EXEMPTION.—The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing tackle and seines as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables actually for use, sufficient for thirty days and not exceeding $40 in value; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements or chattels usually in the debtor's occupation to value of $60. No article exempt from seizure for debt contracted on account of identical article.

GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due or accruing due to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered, and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts orders to garnish debts are granted after judgment obtained. Debts due mechanics, workmen, servants or employees, in respect of wages, if under $25, are exempt from garnishment; if in excess of $25, only such excess can be garnished, unless the debt was contracted previous to the 1st of October, 1874, in which case the conditional exemption does not apply.

HOMESTEADS.—In the free-grant districts 200 acres may be granted by the Crown to actual settlers over 18 years old, which grants are absolutely exempt from seizure before issue of patent. After issue, as long as any interest in the land is owned by settler, his widow or heirs, it is exempt during twenty years from date of location, unless for debt secured by a valid mortgage, made subsequent to such issue.

INTEREST.—Parties may agree as to rate. Banks and insurance companies are limited to certain rates. In absence of agreement the legal rate is six per cent.

LIEN.—Judgment is no lien, but creditor, upon depositing with the sheriff writs of *fi. fa.* against defendant's goods and lands, binds such property from delivery. These writs may issue simultaneously, but debt must be levied against the goods before proceeding on the lands. Mechanics, contractors, or parties supplying work, machinery or material for the erection, repairing or altering of any building, erection or mine, shall have a "Mechanic's Lien" thereon until the claim for such work or service is paid, which, to be valid, must be registered at the County Registry Office within thirty days; and every such lien attaches to the estate, legal and equitable, of the owner of such building, erection or mine, as the case may be.

LIMITATION.—On simple contracts, debts, and money demands, six years. On contracts under seal, twenty years. No distinction made as to non-resident plaintiff. Part payment of principal or payment of interest will prevent the debt from being barred, and any acknowledgment in writing of the debt, or promise in writing to pay the same, will have the like effect. The acknowledgment, however, must be such as will justify the inference of a promise to pay, and such acknowledgment or promise must be signed by the debtor or his authorized agent.

MARRIED WOMEN.—Real and personal estate exempt from husband's debts. His possession of wife's personalty does not render the same liable for his debts. A married woman may purchase stocks, deposit money in banks in her own name, give receipts therefor, sue for, and be used on account of her own property in her own name, as if she were *femme sole*. Husband is not liable for debts of wife, regarding her separate employment.

NOTARY.—Appointed by Lieut.-Governor. He draws, passes, and issues deeds, contracts, &c., &c., and attests all commercial instruments for public protestation. All foreign bills and notes must be attested by a notary. Inland bills and notes do not necessarily require protest, yet protest is always advisable, as the prosecution of the protest is *prima facie* evidence of allegations therein contained.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.—A non-resident plaintiff must give security for costs of suit if application therefor be made by the defendant, unless such plaintiff has real estate within the Province available to satisfy such costs.

## QUEBEC.

ARREST.—For fraudulent departure from Canada, or secretion of property, past or intended, with intent to defraud. No arrest for debt under $40.00. No arrest for foreign debt. England held to be a foreign country.

ATTACHMENT.—Can issue for any debt over $5.00 on the same grounds as arrest for debts over $40.00.

ATTORNEY.—Has no legal power, without special consent, to receive money and discharge debtor. If moneys be not paid over, his receipt is no bar to execution to collect, unless such special consent be given him by creditor.

ASSIGNEES in Insolvency are subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. They are appointed by the Governor, and enter security for each insolvent estate.

COURTS.—(1.) *Circuit Court.*—Jurisdiction up to $200.00; cases over $100.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, cases over $1000.00 are cases in the Superior Court. 2.) *Superior Court.*—Original jurisdiction over all cases and complaints not cognizable by the Circuit Court, except those of purely Admiralty jurisdiction. (3.) *Court of Review.*—An intermediate appeal, by rehearing, before three Judges of the Superior Court, from the decisions of *one* Judge of the same Court, of appealable cases from Circuit Court. Deposit required for costs, from Circuit Court, $20.00; from Superior Court, $40.00. (4.) *Court of Queen's Bench* is composed of five Judges, and was formerly the final Court of Appeal, except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, which might be further appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. By the late establishment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, that is now the final Court of Appeal in this Province, except in certain specified cases, which are still appealable to the Privy Council in England.

COSTS of every kind are taxable by tariff duly revised by the authorities.

EVIDENCE.—The rules of the commercial laws of England, as they existed when the statute introducing them was passed.

EXECUTION issues fifteen days after Judgment. It *may* issue *at once*, upon affidavit showing intended fraud or removal.

EXEMPTION.—Six of the usual articles used in the debtor's household, together with clothing, bed and bedding of his family. Also, fuel and food for his family for thirty days; one cow, four sheep, two pigs, fifteen hives of bees, and all tools ordinarily used in his trade.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, where no special agreement is made, six per cent., *any stipulated* amount can be collected; on accounts, it accrues only from date of suit; on notes, from maturity. Banks are limited to certain rates.

LIMITATION.—Five years from date of maturity, for notes and bills; also, for professional services, disbursements and sales of movable effects; two years for work, labor, wages of workmen (not domestics), damages for offences, or *quasi* offences in commercial cases, tuition and lodging; one year for hotel or boarding-house charges, libel, etc.

NON-RESIDENTS.—Any non-resident must enter security for costs by two sureties; or a money deposit—in the Circuit Court, $500; in the Superior Court, $100; also, there must be filed a Power of Attorney to the advocates, to sue.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Draws and signs deeds, of which certified copies make authentic evidence—he retaining the originals. Upon his death, his heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in Court, where copies or extracts may be obtained.

STAY OF EXECUTION.—On deposit of costs, as above, execution may be stayed eight days for *Review*; and after final judgment in Review, one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

ARREST.—In Supreme Court and County Courts arrest may be made on affidavit of cause of action for $20 or over, but when the cause of action is simply a *claim*, a Judge's order must be obtained. The debtor may at any time apply for examination, and if he has no property, claim his discharge. Unmarried women may also be arrested as above, in above Courts, but no female can be arrested in any other Court. Arrest for debt can be effected in the City Court of St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affidavit of debt to the extent of $80. Defendant may also be arrested on entering of judgment, and held for fifty days, with above exception as to no property.

ATTACHMENT.—All real and personal property liable to execution may be attached, under certain conditions, and held as security to satisfy anticipated judgments in pending suits.

BILLS AND NOTES.—Three days' grace allowed. Acceptances must be in writing. All parties (to be held) must be notified the same or following day, of the dishonor of a bill or note, by mail or personal service.

EXECUTIONS.—Final judgment may be signed and execution issued twenty days after verdict. When no appearance is entered to a writ, judgment may be signed and execution issue in forty days for ordinary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill of exchange. The above refers to Supreme Court. In County Courts, the time for signing judgment and issuing execution is reduced by ten days in each case.

EXEMPTIONS.—The tools, implements, and instruments of debtor's trade, occupation, or profession, together with bedding, furniture, household utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessary use by his family; also food and a few other articles, similar to those exempt in the other Provinces.

GARNISHEE.—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is exempt from garnishee. With that exception, any amount due defendant from a third party may be attached by garnishee, subsequent to judgment being signed, or even previous thereto, if suit is instituted.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is allowable, by special agreement.

LIMITATION.—For all debts and claims for the same, six years. A payment, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, without such payment, must be made in writing.

MORTGAGES.—Chattel mortgages are not valid as against creditor of mortgagors, or subsequent innocent purchasers, unless filed in County Registrar's office. Mortgages on real estate must be duly signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of witness, and registered with County Registrar. Recovery can be made on bonds or covenants therein, either by ordinary action-at-law, foreclosure, or sale.

MARRIED WOMEN.—All property, real or personal, of a married woman shall remain absolutely vested in her, and not be liable for her husband's debts, provided it has not been received from her husband *since their marriage*, the husband however being obliged to join the wife in any conveyance of the same, as the wife joins the husband in bar of dower. Any woman deserted or abandoned by her husband has the same rights as to engaging in business, suing, being sued, etc., etc., as if she were unmarried.

REPLEVIN.—Bonds must be given for twice the value of articles in dispute, pending decision of court as to real ownership.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—No person shall be chargeable with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, even on a special promise to answer for the same, unless such promise shall have been made in writing and signed by the party so promising, or by some one on his behalf, duly authorized so to do.

WILLS, &c.—Wills require two witnesses—deeds, and mortgages, one. In the case of wills, they must sign at request of testator, and in his presence, as well as in the presence of each other—all of which *must be stated* above their signatures, to make the document valid.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

ARREST.—Actions on arrest lie, in Magistrates' Courts, in *debt only*, and no female can be arrested in this Court. The debt must be at least $4, and plaintiff must make affidavit that he verily believes defendant is about to leave the Province, and that unless a *capias* be issued the debt will be lost. In the County Court a *capias* can be similarly obtained on any debt between $20 and $400; and in the Supreme Court on any sum over $80. Prisoners confined under the "Insolvent Debtors' Act," may be released on making a formal assignment to judgment creditor of all his property except the usual exemptions.

ATTACHMENT.—If a debtor has left the Province, and the debt amounts to $20 or upwards, a Writ of Attachment may be issued against his goods and lands; and where a creditor has reason to believe that any person is a trustee for such debtor, having property of said debtor in his possession or control, such supposed trustee may be summoned and examined, the trust funds, if any, being bound from date of service of such summons.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—May be given in the first instance to secure *bona fide* debt, but may be made to include any future advances; and are not valid against judgment creditors of mortgagor, or innocent purchasers, for value, unless registered with the Registrar of Deeds for County or District.

COURTS.—One Magistrate has jurisdiction, *in debt*, up to $20; two, to $80; the Stipendiary having same as two ordinary magistrates. County Court has jurisdiction in matters of debt, from $20 to $400; and the Supreme Court from $80 upwards. Non-residents may be obliged to give security for costs in either of the latter courts.

EXECUTION may issue immediately on entering judgment being entered, and may be renewed at any time within six years. Lands cannot be sold till judgment has been recorded twelve months, and the land advertised thirty days in the official *Gazette*, and twenty days by hand-bills.

EXEMPTIONS.—These are practically the same as in the foregoing Provinces, including tools and implements of trade or profession, wearing apparel, bedding, household utensils, of self and family, cow, etc, etc.

GARNISHEE.—This process can only be accomplished in Supreme or County Court, and then not in the case of absconding debtors.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Seven is allowable by special contract, when the security is real estate, and ten where it is personal property.

JUDGMENT.—A certificate of judgment may be obtained from the clerk or prothonotary of any Court wherein entered, and such certificate being recorded with the Registrar of Deeds where debtor owns land, binds the said land for twenty years from date of registry, and ranks as a mortgage.

LIMITATION.—On ordinary contracts, and arrears of dower, rent, or interest, six years from date of cause of action. Money secured by mortgage, judgment or lien upon lands or rent thereof, twenty years. Debtor must be within jurisdiction of Court when time commences to count. Payment on account of either principal or interest, or a promise *in writing* to renew the same, constitutes a renewal.

MARRIED WOMEN.—May own real estate, but cannot convey the same without consent of husband. All *personal* property owned by her previous to or acquired since marriage, becomes the absolute property of husband, unless in trust for her sole benefit.

REPLEVIN.—In case of goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, an action in Replevin lies, to which may also be added an action for damages. Action in Replevin must be instituted by affidavit of right of possession or ownership, and accompanied by a bond of double the value of the goods in dispute, as a guarantee for costs.

# Historical Sketch of the County of Waterloo.

## GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND GENERAL.

Of the seven inland counties of the Western Peninsula of Ontario, whose borders are remote from provincial boundaries, none occupies a geographical position more eligible, a soil more fertile, or a material condition more advanced and developed than the county under review. Waterloo lies within the southern slope of the region named, and toward the south flow all its streams of considerable magnitude, with one exception. Situated just far enough west to fall without the Lake Ontario slope—considerably south of the height of land between it and Georgian Bay—and bordering closely upon the minor watershed of Central Perth, this county presents a uniform decline toward Lake Erie, into which its waters finally find exit through the channel of the Grand River. Its topographical features are in no locality virtually distorted, but are of a generally attractive order, consisting of a succession of undulations and intervals varying in degree.

The roughest features of surface displayed in the county are contiguous to its principal streams, whose banks in places assume an abrupt and picturesque appearance, rising to the dignity of decided cliffs, but soon subsiding into more easily arable levels. Of the streams mentioned, Grand River is much the most important, as well from the length of its course within the county as for the manufacturing facilities afforded by its great volume. This river enters the county near its northern limit, and pursues a remarkably tortuous course through the Townships of Woodwich and Waterloo, thence through North Dumfries to the Brant County limits. The air line distance thus traversed is about thirty miles, but the sinuous windings of the stream are more than double the length mentioned. Next in importance is the River Conestogo, which traverses Wellesley Township from the north, and pursues a generally south-easterly direction to a junction with Grand River near the Village of Conestogo in Woodwich.

The River Speed holds but about six miles of its course in this county, entering Waterloo Township from Wellington County on the east, and flowing thence to its *debouchment* into Grand River about a mile below Preston, and four above Galt. The volume of the Speed is of great magnitude, ranking well to the Grand River in that respect. The River Nith, which is sometimes called by the less classical name of Smith's Creek, rises in Wellesley Township, whence it runs through Wellesley Village, Wilmot Township, New Hamburg, and South into Oxford County *en route* to its confluence with the Grand River at Paris. Other streams of merely local importance traverse the different parts of the county, several of which provide good motive power for manufacturing, the whole forming a network which has left no considerable area unsupplied with the manifold advantages incident to a system of natural waterways.

Of the townships comprising this county, North Dumfries is the most inclined to roughness of surface and lightness of soil, and indeed, with the exception of small contiguous areas of Waterloo and Wilmot, west of Grand River, Dumfries may be said to monopolize such of those features as are met with in the county. The course of the Grand River in this township is flanked by ridges of considerable altitude, which attain their greatest height in Galt and vicinity, whence the country undulates quite freely east and west, especially in the latter direction and toward the southern border of the township, where nature seems preparing a prelude for the contortions into which she twists herself in the township bordering on the south. The soil of Dumfries is of a sandy loam, the sand predominating in many localities, and in few sections does it partake of the sterling qualities incident to other parts of the county. Waterloo, Wilmot, Wellesley and Woodwich do not differ from each other materially in topographical character, each being of a very high grade of agricultural excellence, and possessing a soil where all varieties of fruit and cereals known to the latitude flourish in unexcelled luxuriance; and where fibrous plants seem specially favored, if we may judge by the popularity and success which has here attended the cultivation of flax during the past score of years.

### THE GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

of Waterloo County are pregnant with interest to the scientist, and present many points of concern to all alike; but a brief synopsis of the more important of them is as much as the scope of the present work will permit. This county lies within the fourth of the subdivisions or districts into which geologists divide the Province of Ontario for convenience of geological description, and because of a uniformity in the leading features of its composition. The "Erie and Huron" District, including Waterloo, embraces all the territory between the lakes named, and is bounded on the east by the great "Niagara Escarpment," running from Niagara to Cabot's Head by way of Hamilton, Dundas, Georgetown, &c. The principal ingredients of its composition are limestones, in position comparatively undisturbed by the violent internal action which in past ages found vent in the upheavals and depressions which are characteristic of some sections of the Province, as well as other strata of the Silurian and Devonian periods which, arising at a generally uniform depth from the present surface, have been overlaid during the more recent age of geological development with Drift clays and sands and other still later accumulations, which have contributed to its great fertility and easy adaptability to purposes of agriculture.

The strata which chiefly abound in the eastern portion of this geological district, and including this county, belong to the middle and upper formations of the Silurian period. This "period" forms one of the five epochs into which the Paleozoic age is subdivided—the Paleozoic being the second most remote of the five "ages" into which the history of the earth's geological formation is divided. It follows, therefore, that the various formations of the Silurian period (it being the second earliest period of the Paleozoic age) were created or gathered at a very early date in mundane history. It is one of the peculiarities of geology, however, that the formations of the different periods in no one locality appear successively from the earliest to the present, but (although in no case may be found the formation of an earlier resting upon that of a later period) it is by no means a rarity to observe formations of the earliest known period forming or protruding above the present surface; as, for instance, the rocks of the Laurentian period, the oldest known formation on the face of the globe, elevated in mountains or chains of mountains above the general level, as note the Laurentian mountains which skirt the northern shore of the Ottawa River. How these phenomena occurred must necessarily rest somewhat in conjecture, but the generally accepted theory obtains that they were caused by volcanic action at a time when the earth consisted of a molten or semi-molten mass. As it continued to wheel its course through infinite space, its temperature became gradually reduced, until, during the later periods of the Paleozoic age and thenceforward, it attained so low and uniform a degree as to support both animal and vegetable life, as is amply demonstrated by the fossilized remains thereof among the strata of succeeding periods. That the comparative level-lying formations of—say, the Paleozoic age should occur so near or at the surface of the present, is explained on numerous hypotheses, among them being that which supposes the portion of the earth where they are now displayed having remained elevated above the sea level during the ages in which the formations of the succeeding periods were taking place, then, by a further process, submerged again, when the formations of the then existing period would accumulate upon the floor made by the earlier strata, thus leaving gaps in the succession of the respective strata, varying in extent and proportions to the lapse of time occurring between the respective elevations and depressions of surface.

Of the formations incident to this locality, the earliest of consequence is the "Guelph," so called from its prevalence in the locality of the city named, which consists chiefly of dolomites of a peculiar semi-crystalline or granular texture. There are two ingredients entering into the composition of this formation when pure, viz.: carbonate of lime, 54·5 per cent., and carbonate of magnesia, 45·7 per cent. It occurs in extensive beds as a compact limestone, and also as crystalline granular rock (as above stated) of either white or colored hue. Much of the common white marble is Dolomite, which name was bestowed upon this formation in honor of Dolomieu, the eminent French geologist. Fine exposures of this formation are found at Galt, Preston, and Hespeler, on the Grand River as well as the River Speed, and at other localities on the former, above the confluence of the Speed, forming in some places a level bed of unknown depth, over which the rivers flow. This stone is valuable for building purposes, and has been so liberally utilized in the three towns named as to considerably monotonize their architectural characteristics. The stone supplies in durability what it lacks in beauty, the latter feature being conspicuous by its absence when weather-beaten with the lapse of time.

Another valuable geological gift bestowed upon the region is the "Onondaga," or "Gypsiferous" formation, succeeding the "Guelph" in ascending order. It is akin to the latter, but differs in the thickness of its layers, being usually quite thin-bedded, and of a yellowish or pale gray color, associated with greenish shales and irregular beds of gypsum. These deposits seem to have been formed from precipitates accumulating in ancient salt lakes or bays, in which active evaporation was going on. The only exposure of any moment in this county occurs near the Town of Waterloo, though the formation underlies a goodly portion of the county, but like the "Guelph," is generally covered by glacial and other superficial deposits. From the somewhat varying varieties of this formation are several valuable commodities secured, notably the building stone extensively used in Waterloo Town; the gypsum, or "plaster," quarried at Cayuga and in Seneca Townships; the dolomitic and argillaceous shale which, in the vicinity of Walkerton, furnishes valuable material for the manufacture of hydraulic cement; and it is thought that from this formation the brine supplying the salt works of Huron and Perth Counties is obtained, by boring thorough overlying deposits.

As before intimated, a wide break occurs in the geological succession from the formations named (which are the latest of the Silurial-period noticed in Waterloo) to those of the Glacial and Post-Glaciac periods of the present or Androzoic age—the gap representing probably not less than a hundred centuries as now computed. These latter consist of various specimens of clays, including the "Erie clay," from which very fine white and yellow bricks are made, comprising, as it does, the calcareous or carbonate of lime in a high degree; and the "Saugeen clays," which present a generally brown color, and although partaking of the calcareous nature, yield, as a rule, red bricks. Layers of sand and gravel are commonly associated with these clays, the whole being overlaid in many localities with more recent accumulations, the principal of which, in this county, are the sandy flats of the Grand River and other streams, the high fertility of which is proverbial.

### GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Our remarks upon these topics must be necessarily of a general rather than a statistical character, as throughout the period of the county's progress to which the most critical interest is naturally attached, viz., the few decades intervening between the inception of civilization in these wilds, and the attainment of a self-dependent degree of advancement by its young settlements, the territorial subdivisions of the province treated of in census reports were so large as to include several counties in one, thus defeating the effort to obtain statistical items relating to the county as now constituted, and as distinguished from the others with which it chanced to be grouped from time to time in "blue book" literature.

Prior to the dawn of the present century the denizens of the forest held carnival along the banks of the Grand, Speed and Conestogo Rivers, and revelled in the forest fastnesses extending in either direction from the margins of those streams. There are few evidences that the sway of beast and bird among these solitudes was disturbed by the presence of human life until the advent upon the scene of a considerable faction of the Six Nation Indians soon after the close of the War of Independence, which scourged the Thirteen Colonies of British misrule, notwithstanding the employment of savages and Hessians by the vanquished, to prevent that result. Among the allies of Britain in that struggle was the Iroquois Confederacy, or Six Nation Indians, comprising the remnants of the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora tribes, whose acts of rapine and bloodshed, executed upon unprotected border settlements of the struggling Continentals, caused the "Great Father," George III., to take his "red children" metaphorically to his breast, and to provide them with a grant of hunting grounds extending six miles on either side of the Grand River, from its mouth to its source. There are not wanting those who attribute this act of British "diplomacy" to a principle born of oppression—elsewhere illustrated in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa—and recognize therein a policy of accomplishing by bribes what bayonets failed to effect. An enthusiastic local historian has described the payment of this bribe to the Six Nations as "a noble expression of the good faith and gratitude of the British Crown to the weakest of its subjects;" but he might truthfully have added that one tithe of the same degree of "good faith" "expressed" toward the colonies at the proper juncture, would have averted the contest of which the removal hither of the Six Nations was a consequential circumstance.

The 18th century had nearly closed before the forests of Waterloo were invaded by white men in any capacity, and not until the birth of the present century was the herald of husbandry planted upon the banks of Grand River above the southern confines of the county. The pioneers of the county arrived with their families in the spring of 1800, and settled on the river bank at Doon of the present time. A reference to our sketch of Waterloo Township will show the circumstances connected with the advent of the parties in question—Samuel Betzner and Joseph Sherk—upon the scene, as well as the salient features of the development of the newly founded community, together with the names of others of its pioneers. This advance guard of civilization came hither from Pennsylvania, whence was drawn the nucleus of the settlements of the Township of Woolwich as well, at a somewhat later date.

It is not our purpose to here describe in detail the circumstances of early settlement throughout the county, but merely to trace an outline of the order in which the different communities were settled, leaving the particulars for our sketches of the several townships. With each successive season came fresh additions to the population of Waterloo, in which, during the year named, there also located Christian and John Reichart, and their families, near Freeport of the present.

Woolwich ranks next to Waterloo as regards the time of its settlement, though the precise date of the location of its pioneer is not easy of definite assertion. The one in question was Thomas Smith, who located on the Grand River near the confluence of the Conestogo with that stream. He came in probably not later than 1810, and had at any rate been there a number of years when George Eby and family settled in the same locality, but west of the Grand River, in 1813. There was but the addition of one family to the population of Woolwich up to 1820, that of Simon Cress, but soon thereafter its settlement received an impulse from the arrival of new immigrants, and thenceforward marched on to the proud position it now occupies among the wealthiest rural municipalities in the Province.

The settlement of Dumfries ranks next in order, considering the present Town of Galt as a part of that township, of course. As early as 1802, it would appear, an American named Miller—to whom some attribute the Christian name of "John," whilst by Galt's local historian he is referred to as "Alexander" Miller—purchased a tract embracing the present site of Galt in great part, and proceeded to erect a mill after the crude and primitive pattern of the times. It was built by an erewhile "squatter" in the neighborhood named Dodge, who was a millwright by trade. It is alleged by some parties that the mill was actually put into operation for gristing, with one Maas as miller, but as much uncertainty exists on this point among those who should know the facts, no solution of the doubt is here attempted; but certain it is that the mill soon fell into decay, and it is affirmed that Miller returned to the United States and participated on the American side in the War of 1812, thus forfeiting his right to his Grand River property.

The "refounding" of Galt occurred in July, 1816, when a mill was built there by Absalom Shade, under the direction of Hon. William Dickson, a Niagara lawyer, who had purchased the entire Township of Dumfries, and from that time forward Galt had an existence in fact as well as in fable, by which latter term some people are disposed to describe its previous existence.

Wilmot received no considerable stream of immigration until the location in 1824 of a colony of Amish Mennonites from Europe direct, and principally from the Low Countries. The influx hither of Anglo-Saxons did not commence until about 1830, and was then confined chiefly to the southern third of the township.

Wellesley was the latest of the five townships to witness the inception of improvement within its borders. Its territory remained in the ownership of the Government after that on the east, west and south had been granted away from the Queen, and to this township was applied the name of the "Queen's Bush" as lately as 1850, though as early as 1832 there were two settlers (Curtis and Ansell) on the Wellesley side of the border where Heidelberg now stands. The settlement of the township did not become at all general, however, until after its survey, which was effected in 1842, after which date the influx was

large and constant, till all parts of the township were in a measure filled.

Attention was rarely directed to the construction of mills, the first in the field with an improvement of this kind having been John Erb, who had a saw mill in operation at "Cambridge" as the western part of the present Village of Preston was then called as early as the fall of 1806, and within a short time thereafter he added gristing facilities to his establishment, though not until Abraham Erb had got his Waterloo grist mill in operation. The only trade mart in the county as late as 1815 was what would be now considered an inadequate apology for a "store," located on the hilltop at Cambridge, and under the proprietorship of a widow lady, named Lesser, barring which institution there was no mercantile establishment short of where Dundas now stands; but it was not long till others were opened, one of the first having been kept by Absalom Shade at Galt, though this was not started till toward the close of 1816. With the impetus imparted to the development of the county by the termination of hostilities between Britain and America in 1815, the spirit of enterprise found further expression in the construction of mills, small mechanics' shops, opening of stores, etc. Wilmot was favored with a mill built at New Hamburg in 1833, but Woolwich had no such facilities till about 1850, when saw and grist mills were erected at Conestogo, prior to which time the people of that township were supplied by the mills of Waterloo Township, which increased in number quite rapidly.

Educational interests received early attention from the intelligent pioneers, and though few in numbers, they were energetic in providing the means of enlightenment for their children. In 1802, the second year after the location of the pioneer settlers, a school-house of logs was erected where the Village of Blair now is, and there one Rittenhaus was first to "teach the young idea." Other schools followed as the needs of the different localities demanded them, and these, being practically utilized by the people, have left their impress upon the standard of local intelligence in a gratifying and practical form. But while the secular education of the young was thus cared for, the spiritual instruction of all ages was not neglected. As before intimated, the pioneers of this region held the Mennonitish faith, one article of which creed is the peculiarity in the selection of its ministers, by which they followed the plan of the eleven disciples in filling the vacancy created by Judas' treason and fall from grace, namely, electing one of their brethren by vote; and in the same manner could they be "silenced" if in any case they should fall into the advocacy of schism, or preach a doctrine at variance with the general sentiment. The first to receive spiritual charge of the new settlement on Grand River was Joseph Bechtel, then a young man of acquirements above the average, but he was succeeded in the pulpit, in 1810, by Benjamin Eby, whose kindly, paternal care of the spiritual affairs of the people, together with his venerable manner, won for him the title of Father of the Settlement.

To our several sketches of the different townships within the county the reader is referred for incidents of their respective marches toward the common goal of agricultural, industrial, commercial, and intellectual development, the principal object of allusion to these subjects in this place being simply to enhance the facilities for convenient reference to comparative dates, etc. It remains to merely notice in this connection the high state of development in each of the above enumerated branches attained by Waterloo and its people, there being no county of equal size in this fair Province which can eclipse, if indeed there be any to successfully compete with, Waterloo in all or any of the respects mentioned. Its population is in the immediate vicinity of 40,000; its superficial area about 320,000 acres, or 500 square miles; its assessed valuation about $12,000,000; its manufacturing interests extensive and healthy, having turned out manufactured products to the value of about five million dollars during the year embraced in the latest census returns. The county is well supplied with railway facilities, having two trunk lines traversing its entire breadth east and west, viz., the Grand Trunk in the centre and the Credit Valley in the south, besides which the former road has branches from Berlin to Waterloo, two miles, and to Galt, twelve miles, and the Wellington, Grey and Bruce division of the Great Western Railway traverses about fifteen miles of the south-easterly part of the county. One hundred and twenty churches, and about an equal number of schools, attest the popular regard in which secular and spiritual education is held by the people, whose affluence, as displayed in all external equipments of home comfort, is obvious to the most casual observer who traverses the railways or turnpikes of the county. And this suggests a reference to the excellent roads connecting the different communities of the little commonwealth. On this score the highest encomiums are merited by those whose enterprise and labor have contributed to the existing status. In the course of extended driving through a majority of the counties of Ontario and Quebec, the writer has found no more uniformly excellent standard of highways than here prevails, and in no county whence that relic of the dark ages the toll-gate has been banished, is the standard so high as in Waterloo. In ancient times, the existence of good highways and a high degree of intelligence and civilization in any country were considered concomitant facts, and, in truth, the former was taken as conclusive evidence of the latter. If we apply the same criterion to Waterloo (and an acquaintance with its people suggests the entire propriety of so doing), it will pass without saying that the residents of this county are among the most advanced and enlightened anywhere to be found in this Province studded with schools and churches, and all other attributes of public morality and intelligence.

The present seems a fitting place in which to acknowledge our obligation and extend our thanks to those residents of the county who so kindly lent their aid in the collection of data and imparting information upon which this sketch of the history of Waterloo is founded. Our personal interviews with those conceded to be among the best informed on such topics, have been too numerous to warrant individual mention of their names. Justice, however, demands our acknowledgments to two published authorities. One of these is embraced in a series of interesting articles published in the Waterloo *Chronicle* during 1866, confined chiefly in their scope to the Township of Waterloo. These were written by Mr. P. E. W. Moyer, then proprietor of the journal named, but now publisher of the Berlin *Daily News*. The other subject of reference is a decidedly readable little book, under the title of *Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries*, which needs no other statement to recommend it than that it was written by James Young, M.P.P., of the town named, in his usual attractive and polished style.

## PARLIAMENTARY AND POLITICAL.

The history of politics and political contests in Waterloo partakes of no very ancient feature, for so little were the pioneers inclined to participate in what was, during the first third of this century, the fatuity of Government, that the different elections to the Assembly—the creation, reconstruction, and dissolutions of Cabinets—the various deft and wily shuffles of the political cards by the favored few who installed the Province by the will of themselves and the grace of the Governor—or the patriotic protests of the few daring spirits who braved the storm of executive hate, scarce created an interest or awakened an echo in this part of Canada till the first quarter of the century had fled.

During that period of indifference on the part of Waterloo electors, some of whom had been in the county from the dawn of the century, the gravest abuses of administrative power had insinuated themselves into the high places of the State. Favoritism toward the "chosen ones;" oppression of those outside the fold of personal or political kinship; the bestowal of enormous tracts of the most valuable of the public lands upon party henchmen for imaginary or illegal considerations, and kindred forms of corruption, distinguished and finally extinguished the party then conducting the Government. They were usually gentlemen (if the term is permissible of aristocratic ideas, and education much above the average there prevailing, in whose liberal and enlightened minds the belief existed that the people were made for the Government, not the latter for the former. By cultivating a degree of exclusiveness in their social and domestic relations, and confining the principal offices of State to the members of a few families, this governmental machine came in time to be known as the "Family Compact," a term whose happy conception should immortalize the name of its originator, could it be definitely ascertained.

By a long succession of encroachments upon the popular rights, gradual and insidious at first, defiantly asserted later on, they reduced the liberty of the people to a mere phrase, and where no law existed by which to punish any who should have the temerity to publicly express an opinion at variance with their own, they could usually depend upon the judges who held seats in their Council to give a favorable interpretation of some effete statute of the Feudal Period, and thus provide for the case (and the imprisonment) of their critic.

As all know, these acts in time led to the Rebellion in 1837, but long prior to that event, the agitation of which it was the culmination began to gather force, and vigorous protests were recorded against the policy of declaring conventions to be "seditious gatherings" prohibiting public meetings to discuss politics, placing all Liberals under the ban of the Government, and denouncing a loyal political party as traitors and rebels. Having the public purse and the offices of the Province at their command, of course the "Compact" could rely upon the due execution of their edicts. They corrupted the electors of all grades who were "approachable," and robbed the bench of its independence by admitting to a share in the making of the laws the judges and magistrates who were to administer them later. They ignored repeated expressions of the public contempt for their policy, and clung to the reins of government in spite of adverse parliamentary majorities, by the grace of a peculiar constitution framed to suit their own exigencies. By their supineness they finally compassed the object of driving some of their political opponents into open revolt. The sympathies and co-operation was thus denied the insurgents, of thousands who abhorred revolution only more intensely than the means of provoking it. The result of that revolt is too well known to call for description here. Though a decided failure in a military sense, yet the political reforms resulting from it, and developing into the full measure of civil and political liberty which we now enjoy, proclaim the Mackenzie Rebellion as one of the most successful insurrections of modern times.

The territory now comprising the County of Waterloo was originally a portion of York County, but upon Halton being carved out, this region was included within the limits of the county last named. Circumstances suggest the fact that, of the residents within the present County of Waterloo, the Scotch settlers of Dumfries—a leading attribute of whose nationality is a passion for political freedom and justice—were ahead of their German brethren further north in evincing an interest in the parliamentary elections. The first of those which created any considerable ripple, even in Dumfries, occurred in 1825, during the period of their connection with Halton County. At that time it was customary to hold the poll at the hustings, whither all who wished to vote were obliged to repair, the poll being held open a week. On the occasion referred to the hustings were located near the present Village of Burlington, but the distance did not prevent a large proportion of the Dumfries electors from attending and contributing their votes (a vast majority of them being Liberals) to the return of the two Reform candidates, Richard Beasley and William Scollick, the former of whom had previously figured in Grand River land transactions, as our sketch of Waterloo Township will reveal.

Dissolutions were in those days resorted to to get rid of an Assembly at variance with the Executive Council, which was nominated by the Crown, and consequently composed of most devoted members of the Compact. One of these dissolutions resulted in another general election in 1828, when other two Reform candidates were elected for Halton, viz., George Rolph and Caleb Hopkins, both names of distinction in the subsequent contention between the oligarchy and the people.

Another dissolution followed the death of George IV. in 1830, but in Halton the Tory party was successful on that occasion, and James Crooks and William Chisholm were the members returned. The following year Mr. Crooks was called to a seat in the Legislative Council, whereupon Absalom Shade, of Galt, also a Tory (whose name will figure very prominently in connection with the history of that town), was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Shade participated in the proceedings by which the House, on five different occasions during that Parliament, expelled Wm. Lyon Mackenzie from its membership. Mackenzie was as often promptly re-elected by his constituents of York County, however, and was thus elevated to a still higher place in the popular affection because of his persecutions. He was invited and came to Galt in the course of a "stumping" tour, where he addressed the electors of this section, which, by the way, received the nick name of "the States" because of the strong sentiment prevailing in the village and township in favor of Mackenzie. The occasion of his visit was so fraught with local interest as to warrant an extended description, in Mr. Young's "Reminiscences."

The Eleventh Parliament died a natural death in 1834, and a new Assembly was elected, in which the Reformers regained their sway, counting among their number Messrs. Caleb Hopkins and James Durand, who were returned from Halton. The Compact still showed much vitality, and expressed their defiance of the popular will in every conceivable manner. The storm of public indignation against them, as expressed in a long list of petitions to the British Government, and in a series of public meetings throughout the Province, began to cause some concern in England, and Sir John Colborne was recalled from the head of the civil to the military branch of the Government, to which the arbitrary attributes of his nature much better fitted him. He was succeeded by Sir Francis Bond Head late in 1835, whose chief recommendation was that he had displayed some skilful pencraft on the South American pampas, and had written a book [illegible] more wit than wisdom, though not an overplus of the former.

The arrival of Sir Francis marked an epoch in Canadian history. Many hopes were centred upon the course which he should see fit to adopt—hopes, indeed, for an expression of that degree of intelligence and integrity of which his appointment to such a position would naturally warrant the expectation. Such hopes were soon blasted, however, by his forming an "offensive and defensive" alliance with the Compact, after a brief political "flirtation" with their chief opponents, Baldwin, Bidwell, Rolph and Dunn. The gallant knight, not content with passive partiality, took the aggressive, and harangued the people in nearly all parts of the Province upon the theme of "loyalty," that topic which has so often since done service as a political hack. The result was that many opposition constituencies were converted to the party which Sir Francis patronized. Halton again covered itself and elected two Conservative candidates in the persons of Absalom Shade and William Chisholm, and many of the leading Reformers, including Mackenzie, Peter Perry, Marshall Spring Bidwell, and Samuel Lount, lost their seats. Despair seized the friends of popular government who looked upon the result as a triumph wrung from the people by partisan misrepresentations of the new Governor and his allies.

The appeal to arms; the muster at Montgomery's Tavern; the strategic policy of the unskilled leaders; the collision at Gallows Hill; the rout of the "Patriots;" the flight of Rolph and Mackenzie; the capture, trial and execution of Lount and Matthews; and the suppression of the incipient insurrection in other localities, are too familiar to all Canadians to demand a recital here. The same remark applies to the Commission of Lord Durham to inquire into and report to the Home Government upon the causes of the insurrection, and the best means for the abuses which led to it. That nobleman's report was a masterly document, detailing the programme of misrule in both Upper and Lower Canada, and recommending the Union of the Provinces, the establishment of municipal institutions, and a parliamentary system recognizing the principle of responsible government, all of which were embodied in an Act of the Imperial Parliament which became law on February 10th, 1841; and thus was afforded to legislation the boon which Mackenzie and his partisans had so long and fruitlessly demanded, and the failure to obtain which had precipitated a conflict that nothing save genuine reforms could have much longer avoided.

The county of which we write, or rather the townships now comprising it, were not then exempt from the so-called "sedition" of the period, though the disaffection was confined principally to the Scotch residents of Dumfries, whose innate love of liberty took a more demonstrative turn than that of their German neighbors on the north. As some rather interesting acts in the drama of the times were enacted in the township named, the occasion seems a fitting one to recall Young's "Reminiscences."

How public feeling ran throughout Dumfries may be understood from a circumstance which occurred at the time. The authorities under Sir Francis Bond Head, at Toronto, wrote to Mr. Shade to ascertain the feelings of the people, having the idea that, if the worst it might be well to call out the local militia and place arms in their hands. Shade replied in effect that the inhabitants were mostly Scotch, generally quiet and inoffensive, but it would be better not to put arms in their hands.

As Mackenzie, Lount, and other leaders of the revolution were suspected of having fled towards Galt, a guard, composed of a local militia company called the Galt Volunteers, was placed over the bridge across Grand River at this point, and for several weeks a tramp of armed men resounded through the streets of the then primitive village, while the marching platoons imparted a decidedly martial aspect to the locality. But we read further:

"As Dr. Dunscombe endeavored to raise an insurgent force at Oakland Plains, near Brantford, the Government made efforts, by proclamation, to get as many of the Provincial Militia under arms as possible. . . . With this object in view, Messrs. Dickson and Shade hastily called upon the settlers of Dumfries to muster in Galt on a certain day. This order caused considerable consternation among their wives and families. An eye-witness relates how 'in one house on Cedar Creek, on the muster day, he found the wives of nearly all the neighbors crying bitterly, under the fear that their husbands would be killed during the war and themselves left desolate.'

"The only part of Dumfries in which companies were organized to assist in the Rebellion appears to have been in the neighborhood of Smith's Creek, near Madge's Mills, as the Village of Ayr was then called. The place of meeting was McBain's Mill (one mile below the village), and when the disaffected assembled, one morning in December, to proceed to join Dr. Dunscombe's army at Oakland Plains, such a mustering of old rusty rifles and melting of bullets was never before seen, at least in that neighborhood. On this particular occasion about thirty persons assembled, but other squads were to follow.

"Shortly before starting two men appeared on the hill above the mills, who seemed to be cautiously surveying the gathering. One report says they were Capt. Rich and Lieut. Gordon, who had been sent with the Galt Volunteers to make certain arrests in the neighborhood; and the crowd, on hearing who they were, disappeared in double quick. Another statement is that the men proved to be two of Mackenzie's comrades, who informed the incipient rebels of what had transpired since the defeat at Gallows Hill, and afterwards accompanied them to Oakland Plains. Which of these reports is the reliable it is difficult at this late day to determine; but it is certain that in Dr. Dunscombe's army, when it dispersed at Scotland, on the McNab (afterward Sir Allan) having decided to advance from Brantford and attack it, there were not a few men who had gone from the vicinity of Smith's Creek.

"It is maintained by a militia officer, still living, that Simon Lount, for many years member for Simcoe and Mackenzie's lieutenant at Gallows Hill, was secreted for some days in Galt. It was suspected by the magistrates at the time, . . . but arrest would have convicted others of high treason who had done nothing but harbor one who had been outlawed. A sharp look-out was kept, however. Lount, who is said to have been part of the time in the then almost impenetrable swamp below the late Mr. Crooks' house, was, one Sunday morning, moved on, to a farm house in Glenmorris. A local magistrate being notified, is said to have entered the front door of the house as Lount went out of the back door."

was conveyed by a member of a well-known South Dumfries family to Waterford, where he lay concealed in a hay mow of Glover's hotel, at the very time when Col. Wilson and men, of Simcoe, were on the watch for him and others. It was amidst such hairbreadth escapes that Lount made his way to the Niagara frontier, where, within sight of the United States and safety, he was captured.

"When Mackenzie established himself on Navy Island, the Galt, Guelph and Fergus Volunteers went down to the Niagara frontier, under command of Col. McNab. Some of the Galt Volunteers declined to go to the front, and the number which went was only about twenty men. They were conveyed down in farmers' wagons, which were impressed for the purpose. It was deemed a curious circumstance that the Guelph company was commanded by Captain Poor, and that from Galt by Captain Rich."

From 1335 to 1841 there were no further parliamentary contests throughout the Province, the old Parliament and the Family Compact dying together upon the advent of the new order of affairs, by which Upper and Lower Canada, after forty nine years of separate existence, were again united for purposes of government. A redistribution of seats was another feature of the change, by which the County of Halton was divided into East and West Ridings, in the latter of which Waterloo and a goodly portion of Wellington counties of the present were included. This Riding elected a Liberal, in the person of James Durand, who had previously sat for Halton.

In 1844 the Second Parliament of United Canada was elected. Sir Charles Metcalfe was then Governor, and, with the single exception of Sir Francis Bond Head, no Executive of Canada ever so completely nullified his opportunities for well-doing, by blind but rampant partisanship.

The hostility between the two parties became more intense as election time approached, and bitter indeed was the struggle for supremacy at the polls. In West Halton the contest lay between Mr. Durand, the late Liberal member, and James Webster, a Conservative of Fergus. Mr. Webster was declared elected by a majority of eight, but because of various instances of "crookedness" on the part of his supporters, Mr. Durand entered a petition against his return, among the grievances complained of being that a Deputy Returning Officer received the votes of eight women in Webster's favor; and that, in order to delay the voting and prevent the record of all the Reform votes of the German townships, the Conservatives resorted to the novel trick of swearing most all old grey haired Liberals as to whether they were of lawful age. After many tedious proceedings the petition was dismissed by the House, and Mr. Webster continued in his seat.

The greater part of this territory continued to belong to the West Riding of Halton up to 1852, and for the constituency named Mr. Durand was succeeded at the election of 1848 by Mr. John Wetenhall, also a pronounced Liberal, who, in 1851, gave place to Mr. John White, of Milton, of the same shade of politics.

It is worthy of remark, however, that during the Second Parliament the Wellington District (comprising Grey, Wellington and the northern townships of Waterloo County) was set apart as a separate representative division, the candidates at the first election of 1848 being Messrs. James Webster, of Fergus, above named, the Conservative nominee, and A. J. Ferguson, subsequently Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair, of Guelph, Liberal, the latter of whom won his election by a narrow majority. For the Fourth Parliament, the election to which occurred late in 1851, Mr. Blair was again successful in securing his election, his opponent on that occasion being a Mr. Wright, who had attained to a place of prominence in the municipal affairs of the District.

During the Fourth Parliament there were some radical changes made in the map of Upper Canada, upon which, thereafter, the following new counties appeared, viz.: Victoria, Peel, Waterloo, Brant, Wellington, Grey, Bruce and Lambton. Waterloo had previously had a nominal existence, but it was now reduced in size to its present proportions, and given a *de facto* status as a municipal corporation. There was also a redistribution and grand increase of parliamentary seats, two of which were allotted to Waterloo. Its North Riding was composed of Wellesley, Woolwich, and about the northern half of Waterloo Township; while the South Riding contained the balance of Waterloo, together with Wilmot and Dumfries, as at present.

The general election of 1854 witnessed a contest in either Riding, that in the north lay between Messrs. Wm. McDougall and Michael Hamilton Foley, each of whom subsequently earned the distinguishing prefix of "Honorable." Mr. McDougall was a supporter of the Hincks Government of the day, which was most immoderately opposed to the *Globe*; and Mr. Foley was a member of that section of that wing of the Reform party led by George Brown, which about that time began to be distinguished by the name of "Clear Grits." The seat was awarded to Mr. Foley, who was a resident of Simcoe. In the South Riding the contest lay also between representatives of the rival wings of the Reform party. The Government devotees supported Mr. George S. Tiffany, a Hamilton lawyer, who was opposed and defeated by Mr. Robert Ferrie, of Doon. The latter gentleman received the support of the Conservatives generally, and secured the entire vote polled in Galt, with one exception, his majority in that place having been 105, and in the Riding, 205.

In 1858 another general election occurred. Meantime the Hincks Government had been cut to pieces, and a Cabinet, in which John A. Macdonald was for the first time included, formed by Sir Allan McNab, from the Conservative and Hincks parties, this being the first coalition Government ever organized in Canada. The general election was held early in the year, and brought Mr. Foley again into the field in North Waterloo, where he was elected by acclamation. In the South Riding, William Scott, a farmer of Wilmot, was elected as an independent Conservative, in opposition to the Liberal candidate, Andrew Elliott, then a merchant of Galt, but now an extensive woollen manufacturer of Almonte. On the assembling of Parliament, one of the most prominent topics of debate was the "Seat of Government" question. On the advice of the Ministry, the Queen (to whom the selection of a location had been left) had made choice of Ottawa. The opposition, led by George Brown, voted to censure them for so advising Her Majesty, and the Government was defeated by a majority of fourteen. Mr. Brown at once formed a Cabinet, including Mr. Foley, but while some of the new ministers were absent seeking re-election, the Conservatives utilized the reaction which had set in among the members, some of whom now began to regret the hasty vote on the question referred to, and out voted the Cabinet on a "want of confidence" motion, and they resigned after a two days' term of office, whereupon another coalition Government was formed by Hon. John A. Macdonald.

The Sixth Parliament was elected in 1861, when Hon. Mr. Foley again returned in North Waterloo. In the South Riding, the same year, James Cowan, Liberal, of Waterloo Township, and a farmer by occupation, was elected over Jacob Hespeler, of the village which now bears his name, who was the Conservative candidate.

The Seventh and last parliament of old Canada was elected in 1863. Mr. Foley again received election in the North Riding, though opposed by John Hoffman, of Waterloo Village, Conservative; and in the south, Mr. Cowan was again elected, this time in opposition to Mr. Wm. Robinson, Conservative, a manufacturer, of Galt. On the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion, and the formation of the (John A.) Macdonald-Taché Cabinet, in 1864, Mr. Foley accepted a seat in the latter, but upon an appeal for re-election he was defeated by Isaac E. Bowman, a Woolwich farmer, who ran as the straight-out Liberal candidate.

With the advent of Confederation came the establishment of both Federal and Provincial Legislatures; the former (as regards its popular branch) called the House of Commons, the latter the Legislative Assembly. The representative divisions of Waterloo were left with undisturbed limits.

Following first the succession to membership in the House of Commons, we find that for the North Riding Isaac E. Bowman was re-elected at the election of 1867, without opposition. In the South Riding the Liberals again nominated Mr. Cowan, but before election day, Mr. James Young, a journalist, of Galt, was substituted on the "ticket" for Mr. Cowan, who was thereupon taken up by the Conservatives, but defeated by Mr. Young.

The elections of 1871 and 1874 presented the peculiar feature in this county of the unopposed return of Messrs. Bowman and Young for the respective Ridings.

The latest election to the Commons, which occurred September 17th, 1878, wrought a revolution in the politics of this county in common with the Dominion in general, and led to the defeat of the two gentlemen who had continued to represent Waterloo since Confederation. In the North Riding, the successful candidate was Hugo Kranz, merchant, of Berlin; and in the south, Samuel Merner, manufacturer, of New Hamburg.

The First Parliament of Ontario was elected in 1867. In North Waterloo two candidates came forward, Messrs. Moses Springer, of Waterloo, Liberal, and John Zeiger, merchant, of Wellesley Village, Conservative; the first named being successful. In South Waterloo the contest lay between Isaac Clemens, a Waterloo Township farmer, Liberal, and James Crombie, a Conservative manufacturer, of Galt; defeat being the portion of the latter gentleman.

The Sandfield Macdonald coalition appealed to the country in 1871, and a general election ensued. Mr. Springer was on that occasion elected by acclamation in the North Riding, and for the seat in the South Mr. Clemens defeated the Conservative nominee, Mr. Abraham Erb, miller, of Preston.

The Third Ontario Legislature was elected in the early part of 1875. North Waterloo once more returned Mr. Springer, though opposed by Alexander Millar, Barrister, of Berlin, Conservative; while in the South Riding, John Fleming, a Galt merchant, was elected by acclamation as a supporter of the Mowat Government. During the third session of that Parliament, Mr. Fleming's seat was rendered vacant by his death, and the contest for the succession lay between Isaac Masters, a Liberal, farmer, of Wilmot, and Samuel Merner (now M.P.), of Hamburg, Independent, the former being elected by a narrow majority, five votes.

June 5th, 1879, was the date of the last general election to the Legislature of this Province. On that occasion Mr. Springer was for the fourth time returned for North Waterloo, defeating Ferdinand Walter, a merchant of Bamberg, Wellesley Township, the Conservative candidate. The seat for South Waterloo was filled by the election of James Livingston, flax manufacturer, of Baden, Liberal, who was opposed by John Finn, farmer, of Waterloo Township, Conservative.

During the current year Mr. Springer was appointed to the Surrogacy of this county, thus vacating his legislative seat for the North Riding. The "vacant chair" was soon after filled, however, by the election of E. W. B. Snider, merchant, miller, of St. Jacobs, in opposition to Mr. Walter, above mentioned.

The Parliamentary representation of this county at present stands thus: House of Commons, North Waterloo, Hugo Kranz, merchant, Berlin, Conservative; South Waterloo, Samuel Merner, manufacturer, New Hamburg, Conservative. Ontario Legislature: North Waterloo, E. W. B. Snider, merchant miller, St. Jacobs, Liberal; South Waterloo, James Livingston, manufacturer, Baden, Liberal.

MUNICIPAL.

The history of municipal institutions in Canada covers a period of less than forty years, there having been no such form of government introduced into this country until the union of the Provinces, which occurred in 1841. In the famous report of Lord Durham to the British Government, on the status of governmental affairs in Canada, he took occasion to remark that one reason why the Parliament of the day were so impotent in promoting the general welfare was that they were so impotent in promoting the general welfare was that they were so impotent in promoting the general welfare was that they

scope with each succeeding year, until the movement had penetrated all the realms of Central Europe, and its devotees assumed (or were accorded the names of Mennonites.

There was no abatement of either social or State persecution of the new sect, however; and ere the dawn of the seventeenth century it was determined by numbers of them to remove to a clime where a more perfect form of religious liberty might be expected to prevail. As the Puritan pilgrims quitted England for the wilderness beyond the Western main in hope of finding the liberty of conscience which was denied them at home, so, following their example, came the vanguard of the Mennonites to the New World, and settled in the colony where they found a people professing almost similar sentiments, in the persons of the revered William Penn and his fellow Quakers, or Friends. The first settlement of this class in America was formed in the year 1700, in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa.; and during the following score of years the movement of Mennonites from Germany, the Low Countries and Switzerland, to Pennsylvania, swelled to extensive proportions, and resulted in populating large sections of Berks, Bucks, Lancaster and Montgomery Counties in the State named almost, if not exclusively, by the class of whom we write. Their descendants have since come to be known, from one end of this continent to the other, as the "Pennsylvania Dutch"—a term applied as a distinction rather than one of disrespect, as is by some people erroneously supposed; and henceforth, let it be understood, the reference in these pages to the Pennsylvania Dutch is to be construed as alluding to their origin merely. These people branched out over the adjoining counties, and even colonies, states and territories, as the population of their first adopted localities became too dense for further agricultural settlement, still retaining, however, their peculiar theories as stated above, and maintaining a considerable degree of exclusiveness from other society. The outbreak of the American Revolution, however, marked the development of some modifications in their sentiments respecting a participation in warfare, as well as a lack of harmony among themselves as to which side of that controversy was most deserving of support. While some of the American-born representatives of the sect subordinated their horror of war to their hatred of British oppression, and shouldered the rifle to fight for the defence of colonial honor and freedom, others, actuated no doubt by sincere opinions of the right, enlisted in the support of foreign tyranny, which undoubtedly their crude judgment clothed in the garb of virtuous authority.

That struggle was probably the indirect cause of the migration to Canada of the first representatives of the class of which we now write. In 1798 the pioneers of the movement crossed the border, and settled, some near Niagara, and others along Yonge Street, back of Toronto; but the first to penetrate the wilds of Waterloo County left Pennsylvania in the year following. The vanguard of the movement hither was formed by Joseph Sherk and Samuel Betzner, from Franklin County of that State, whose preference for British institutions is credited with having inspired their design, though they had not borne arms in the recent hostilities. Being in moderate circumstances, they could not afford the expense of a preliminary prospecting tour, so they brought their families with them at the time. Arrived on this side of the border, the former spent the following winter in the vicinity of the Falls, while the latter sojourned in the locality of where Ancaster now stands. Being dissatisfied with those sections as permanent places of location, they pressed onward about thirty miles beyond the then limit of civilization, their particular impulse being a desire to discover and locate upon the bank of a fine river of which they had heard as traversing this region.

No white settlers had as yet penetrated the depths of these forests, but a few "Yankee" traders in furs had established themselves in temporary quarters at intervals throughout that part of the wilderness bordering on civilization; and of these, three, of the names respectively of Dodge, Preston and Woodward, held forth along the Grand River within the present County of Waterloo. The two last named left this locality upon the approach of the pioneer, but Dodge remained and became a permanent and prominent landmark of the community, and was noted for his eccentricities of character and sentiment. It is explained that the word "Yankee," as above applied, was in those days used as a distinguishing term between the English speaking people and the Pennsylvanians, who still cling—as they now cling to their mother tongue, though a century had elapsed since the settlement of their ancestors in America.

About the time of the advent of Sherk and Betzner, two other "Yankees," named respectively Ward and Smith, were engaged in "slashing" the way for a road which Government contemplated building from Dundas toward where Waterloo now stands.

Having satisfied themselves, from a thorough examination of soil, surface, timber, etc., of the eligibility of this section (along the Grand River) as the scene of future agricultural operations, Messrs. Sherk and Betzner returned to the Niagara frontier, determined to remove further with their families the following spring, and definitely locate in the woods. The township had already been granted by its original grantees, the Six Nation Indians, to Richard Beasley and two others, who had placed a mortgage upon it; but this latter fact remained unknown for some years thereafter, in so far as concerned the pioneers. Sherk and Betzner purchased directly of Beasley, paying his price, and suffering the consequences of his dishonesty later, as the sequel will show. Sherk exchanged his horse for the land so purchased, but still had means left to purchase a yoke of oxen and a sled, by which means he transported his family to Waterloo in the early spring of 1800, and located the farm on the river bank, directly opposite Doon of the present; while Betzner took up what has since been known as the B. B. Bowman farm, adjoining the village of Blair.

Later in the spring of the same year, the second contingent of settlers from Pennsylvania arrived in Waterloo, consisting of Samuel Betzner, Sr., and Christian and John Reichart, who came in fairly equipped for the battle with the forest, among the possessions of each being included a four-horse team and "emigrant" wagon, containing such utensils as could be most conveniently carried and utilized in their new home. The parties named came from Lancaster County, at a time when no white settlement had been formed where Buffalo now stands; the site of Hamilton was an impassable swamp; and the only "symptom" of a village where is now Dundas, consisted of a small mill and smaller store, owned by a Mr. Hatt. They left their families at "the mountain," back of Hamilton, where a settlement had already begun, while they personally came forward to prospect, making preparations to move in the autumn following. Betzner, Sr., located beside Sherk, opposite Doon; and the Reicharts further up the stream, at what is now called Freeport, but which locality was for many years referred to as the "Toll Bridge," the origin of which appellation is obvious.

Several parties from Montgomery County, Pa., came to the township in 1801, among whom were George, John and Abram Bechtel, Dilman Kinsey, Benjamin Rosenburger, John Bean and his father's family, and George Clemmens. Most of those named had families, but Clemmens was at that date unmarried. He afterwards earned great prominence and popularity in the community by his creditable participation in public affairs, and lived up to within the recollection of many now in early manhood. The "wagon train" by which the party alluded to reached this township was drawn by nine four-horse teams, while a considerable herd of cattle was driven by members of the party. And thus they made the slow and wearisome ascent of the Alleghanies, and, after ten weeks of "life on the road," they reached the goal toward which they had so perseveringly pressed. Of the party named, Bechtel settled a short distance west of Blair; Rosenburger a little above Preston; Kinsey just west of Doon; and George Clemmens, to whom is accorded the distinction of having driven the first team through the Beverley swamp, about a mile east of Preston. On the homesteads so located have their respective descendants remained up to the present, with one or two exceptions.

The pioneers of Waterloo were generally well-to-do, and brought with them to their new homes not only sufficient money to pay for their land but also to leave, in many instances, a neat surplus, and a goodly list of such easily transported implements as are peculiarly adapted to service in the woods. While thus placed above the reach of want (in which respect they were much more favored than the pioneers of most other Canadian townships) they had still to grapple with the manifold hardships and inconveniences of bush life, from which even gold would not purchase their exemption. The nearest mill, for some years, was where Dundas now stands, to reach which it was necessary to traverse almost impassable swamps during the greater number of the twenty-five intervening miles; and at the same distant point was located the only apology for a store to which they had access.

The summer of 1802 witnessed the arrival of reinforcements from beyond the Alleghanies, among whom were the Saratus, Shupe, Livergood, Wisner, Ringler, and Cornell families, and Joseph Bechtel, who subsequently became the first to preach the Mennonite creed in the new settlement. Also included among the arrivals of that year were John and Samuel Bricker, the last-named of whom became the leading spirit, somewhat later, in the formation of the Dutch Company, to which reference will anon be made. It is worthy of note in this place (while considering the acquisitions to the material status of Waterloo during 1802), that in that year the first school house in the community was built—it being also the first, so far as the knowledge of the writer extends, in any inland county of the Province—and in the edifice alluded to one Ritzenhaus was the first to teach.

With the influx of the Pennsylvania Dutch in such large numbers, what few Yankee hunters and squatters had located along the Grand River disposed of or abandoned their interests and removed, with one or two prominent exceptions. The result of persevering toil began meanwhile to be displayed in the expanding limits of the clearings surrounding the cabins of the settlers; and soon the original habitations themselves began to be demolished and better ones erected in their stead. All these parties had purchased their farms from Richard Beasley, supposing, of course, they were receiving a good title to the property for which they had paid. They were soon undeceived on that point, however, by one of their number, Samuel Bricker, having accidentally heard the *status* of the land deal discussed by a couple of strangers in Little York. Reporting the conversation in the settlement, Jacob Bechtel and Samuel Betzner were appointed to investigate the rumor at Government headquarters, where they learned that Beasley shared the grant (94,012 acres), including their homes, in common with James Wilson and John B. Rosscau, and that a joint mortgage from them had been recorded against the tract. This information spread consternation among the pioneers, who had expended their all, in most cases, in the improvement of their Canadian homes, and were now apparently placed in a position of dependence upon the generosity of tricksters, who might, by a nominal transfer of the land to the mortgagee, reduce the Pennsylvanians to the position of tenants at sufferance.

The fraud of Beasley having become known, paralyzed all further development, to at least the extent of preventing further immigration for some time. This had a good effect on Beasley, however, in kindling his apprehension lest he should be unable to realize further sums from his grant, and elicited overtures for the sale of the block entire to the settlers or their friends, and a proposition that they should form a company of Pennsylvanians to effect the purchase—offering as an inducement five hundred acres of land to him who should organize such company. The pioneers decided to send Joseph Bricker and Joseph Sherk back to Pennsylvania, to make an effort toward that end; and so, in the summer of 1804, the two men named started for their former distant homes on horseback to prosecute the design allluded to. Arrived in Cumberland Co., Pa., their proposals were so coldly received that Sherk started back to Canada in despair, leaving Bricker to succeed or fail alone thereafter. The latter was fortunately "made of sterner stuff," and so far from allowing one rebuff to dishearten him, gathered fresh zest from the circumstances which discouraged his colleague. Proceeding to Lancaster County, he outlined his scheme to John Eby (brother of the Rev. Benjamin Eby), who then occupied a position of influence in the county named. At a meeting held later at his house it was finally arranged to organize a company for the purpose named, whose stock should consist of eight shares, one of which should be the maximum, and one-eighth of a share the minimum, which any member could possess. All the stock was at once subscribed, and Bricker was appointed agent of the new organization, with one-half a share as his compensation during such period as the Company should claim his services in that connection. Daniel Erb was appointed Bricker's assistant, and, with $20,000 in their possession, they started for Waterloo soon after. Through Erb's unsophisticated "verdancy" the intentions of the company reached Beasley's ears, who at once assumed an attitude of indifference to the overtures of the agents, and thereby succeeded in wringing from the company a higher price than he had previously asked or ever expected.

The price finally agreed upon was $40,000 for a tract of 60,000 acres; and after some more narrow escapes from disaster through the treachery and dishonesty of Beasley, the deed was formally executed in March, 1805. The grant was made to Daniel and Jacob Erb, for the Company, the latter having taken the place of Bricker, who was allowed to retire. The company so formed has ever since been referred to as the "Dutch Company," whose new possessions were then located in "the County of York, and Home District."

In 1804 Michael Groh, grandfather of the present Reeve of the township, selected a location near where Preston now stands, and returned to Pennsylvania for his family. On the way back to Canada, the same year, he died; but his family, including his son John, then seventeen years old, continued their journey, and finally possessed the farm which their father had located.

Upon the completion of the deed between Beasley and the Dutch Company, a new impetus was given to the settlement of Waterloo by the redirection hither of the current of Pennsylvanian immigration which had been temporarily suspended during the prevalence of the uncertainties attending the status of affairs previously existing. The incoming settlers had farms assigned them without the slightest regard to uniformity of geographical outline; and ere long the practice of laying out highways at right angles and uniform distances from each other, without invading very seriously the rights of numerous owners, entirely vanished. An apology for a survey of the tract was, however, effected, and areas of almost every variety of size and shape were laid out under the name of lots, which were duly numbered; but a glance at the map of the township will show that in some cases these lots are situated partially on one side of the township and partially on the opposite side. A system of the most regular irregularity was observed not only in the laying out of the lots but the location of the highways, thus necessitating the aid of a map or an animated guide by strangers making a tour of the township.

The influx of locators during the year 1805 was much more considerable than in any previous year, if not more numerous than the aggregate of all preceding ones, included among them being the Snyder, Carroll, Knipt, Hunnacher, Schneider, Eby and Bowman families. The previous year, John Erb, Abram Stauffer and an allided kin, and one Weber, had come hither on horseback from Lancaster, Pa. Arriving near the site of Galt, they came upon an Indian camp, where some of the Six Nations were indulging in a spree, a "brave" named "Old Jack" being first in authority. The latter worthy accused the travellers of the crime of being "Yankees," and threatened to shoot them unless they should forthwith betake themselves "scarce" thereabout. Finding they could avail nothing by denial and parley, and noting "Jack's" intent to execute his threat, the young men stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once, though ere they passed beyond range a bullet from "Jack's" rifle took effect in Stauffer's arm; but the wound healed under the care received at the home of John Bricker.

Some of this year's arrivals became leading actors in the subsequent events in the community, and maintained a high degree of prominence for many years thereafter—notably the Erb, Bricker, Bowman families and their descendants, who will be more particularly referred to in connection with those portions of the township in which they were most active. In 1806 there came in from Lancaster County another contingent of Pennsylvanians, among whom were the Cress, Breck and Schneider families. The latter family has since become very numerous throughout the entire northern part of the county, though the later generations have altered the orthography of the name to "Snyder" and "Snider," the silent, aboriginal "h" and two letters having been sacrificed to common sense. Jacob Snyder, who arrived in that year, became the pioneer of what has since been known as the "Snyder Corner" of the township. The same year witnessed the visitation of a serious calamity to the little community along the Grand River, in the form of a forest fire, originating in the burning areas of some of the settlers, and which destroyed their log barns, and left destitute a considerable number of these members of the having settled along that stream. With characteristic courage and industry, however, they soon reversed the tide of fortune, and from the ashes of their humble homes sprang others of a better class and more commodious proportions.

From this time onward each season contributed numerous accidents to this township, the settlement of which, in the locality of the Grand River and the Speed, had now become quite general. In 1807 Peter Erb settled on the right bank of the former stream, a mile below the present village of Preston, the first settler to penetrate so far along that stream. Several representatives of the Shantz family arrived in during 1807, and the following year witnessed the settlement of Hespeler, of William Ellis, an Irishman, who had resided in Pennsylvania some years. He was, later, a pioneer magistrate of the locality, a colleague in the same section being John Erb, of Preston; but the harmony prevailing among the residents during the period rendered the office rather a sinecure.

During the Anglo-American War of 1812-15 there was a cessation of immigration to this region; but the impulse revived with the settlement of the differences which caused the hostilities to exist, and again the succeeding seasons witnessed the acquisition to the township of new settlers, the expansion of the clearings—whose locations were of earlier date, and an onward march toward the goal of material comfort and prosperity on the part of all. The progress of material events was somewhat impeded, however, by the cold season during 1816, which is remembered by old men in Canada as having been "the year without a summer;" during which no vegetation reached perfection, and birds were (in some parts of Canada) found dead upon their perches; frosts of varying severity occurring each week, and of course paralyzed for the time being agriculture and its dependent branches of trade. The reaction from this state was prompt and decisive, recouping the husbandman for the loss and privations entailed by the freaks of Nature during the year referred to.

By this time the settlement was nearly two decades old, and had reached a stage beyond which it would scarce be interesting to note the individual arrivals of subsequent locaters. By this time, also, the location of some of the trade centres which obtain to-day was laid in the soil of their respective pioneers. Before proceeding with a consideration of the more salient features in the history of some of the principal among the commercial centres which are now within the confines of the township, the first to claim our attention is the

## TOWN OF WATERLOO,

within whose borders as at present constituted the first settlement was made in 1800. The pioneer of the town was Abraham Erb, a native of Berks County, Pa., who came from Franklin County, in the year named, to the Canadian El Dorado. Mr. Erb secured a tract of one hundred acres, embracing the entire site of the present town. Upon halting on the bank of the small stream which meanders through the place, a man employed by him as a guide to the locality, on the arrival at the goal of their immediate hopes by planting in the ground a small poplar branch which he had used as a staff during the entire journey from Pennsylvania, and, to the surprise of all, it sprouted, grew and developed into a majestic tree, which still spreads its branches to the breeze in rear of the flourishing town, after having braved the storms of more than three quarters of a century, still constitutes a landmark in the locality, and

monument of the first innovation upon Nature's handiwork in the embellishment of neighboring scenes.

Mr. Erb, like a majority of the pioneers of this section, had come well supplied with the "sinews of war" with which to wage battle with the "Genius of the Wilderness," and a portion of his store was at once expended in substantial and important improvements upon his newly acquired grant. The first of these in which the public were interested was a saw mill, which was put in operation soon after, though not until John Erb had already set a similar institution running where Preston now stands. The progress of commerce was not rapid at the place and date of which we write, and not until 1816 was there a grist mill erected on the bank of the stream in what is now the heart of the town. This establishment was also built by Abraham Erb, is still standing, and forms a portion of the extensive mill now contributing to the "hum of industry" in Waterloo.

The early residents of this township were an essentially agricultural class, and not readily attracted into commercial and manufacturing enterprises, though it must be conceded the demand for such branches of trade was not extensive during the first two decades of the century. Owing in part to the fact above suggested, and partially, no doubt, to so large a tract hereabout being under one individual ownership, the progress of this place towards commercial consequence was exceedingly moderate for many years; in fact, to the lack of enterprise displayed by the owner of the land hereabout, was due the inception of a village on the site of Berlin, as will appear in connection with our remarks upon that town. That the advancement of the village was very gradual is evinced by the following extract from Smith's "Canada," published in 1851: "The Village of Waterloo is settled almost exclusively by Germans, and contains a population of about two hundred and fifty, a grist mill with four run of stones, saw mill, brewery and distillery. There are also a Post Office and two churches, German Lutheran, and Methodist."

In 1857, however, a considerable advance was perceptible, and the village was in that year incorporated by Special Act 12 Vic., cap. 81. The Council elected to assume governmental control was composed of Messrs. Daniel Snyder, Hartman Schwam, John Hoffman, Jacob Feuscher and Moses Springer, the latter of whom was elected Reeve, and William Roberts, appointed Village Clerk. The succession in the civic chair thence to the present has been as follows: 1858-61, Moses Springer; 1862, Daniel Snyder; 1863-6, John Hoffman; 1867-9, Moses Springer; 1870-72, George Randall; 1873-5, Moses Springer. In 1876 the village was promoted to the rank of a town, when Moses Springer was elected Mayor, and was re-elected in 1877; George Randall held the gavel in 1878; Christian Knupt in 1879 and 1880; while for the present year, the municipal slate bears the following names: Mayor, Benjamin De Witt; Reeve, William Snider; Councillors—West Ward, Andrew Rockel, Jacob S. Rose, J. Kalbfleisch; South Ward, Levi Greyhill, J. E. Seagram, Absalom Mercer; East Ward, George Moore, Adam Clifford, Theo. Bellinger; North Ward, John Killer, Jacob Conrad, Jno. W. Schneider. The duties of the Clerkship have been discharged by F. W. Colquhoun since 1868.

The present material status of Waterloo may be thus briefly summarized: It contains a population slightly in excess of two thousand, with such trade establishments as usually grace a town of that size; its architectural appearance is fully up to the average Canadian town, displaying several really superior buildings, especially the Town Hall and School Buildings. Some extensive manufacturing establishments flourish, including a woollen mill of much local consequence and wide reputation; and the general appearance of the town denotes a degree of prosperity and comfort among its residents highly creditable to their industry and prudence. The Grand Trunk Railway furnishes shipping facilities by a branch running hither from the main line at Berlin, two miles distant, with the corporate limits of which town those of Waterloo unite about midway between their respective centres.

### BERLIN.

The County Town of Waterloo County, is indifferently located near the centre of Waterloo Township, on the main line of the G. T. R., 67 miles west of Toronto. Having no water power, it has of course missed the advantages springing from manufactures thus propelled, though its destitution in that respect has by no means left the town without factories. In fact, there are few if any towns of its size in the Province that can boast a more extended list of manufacturing establishments propelled by steam than can the one of which we write, its attractions in that line including flouring mills, four large and extensive butter factories, the only Canadian manufactory of the celebrated felt and leather boots and shoes, toy and "notion" factory, and others of lesser individual importance, but consequential in the aggregate.

The site of the business portion of Berlin was originally a formidable swamp, though the land rises toward the east and provides a most pleasant site for a Court House, a number of the churches, and many of the private residences of the town.

The first settlement upon its site was made in 1807, when Benjamin Eby located what was long known as the Eby farm, just to the east of the business portion; and at the same time Joseph Schneider took up another part of the town site. These parties had come from Lancaster County, Penn., the same year, in company with a numerous contingent of others, who settled in the township adjacent to the Grand River.

As late as 1816 the swamp was the only "landmark" where the centre of trade and traffic now is; and in 1820 the only feature of relief in the landscape was a small blacksmith shop standing at the present junction of King and Queen Streets. In 1823, however, the foundation of the town may be said to have been laid, the circumstances attending its inception being about as follows: John Hoffman formed a partnership with Samuel Bowers, to manufacture furniture and do joining work in its general branches. Hoffman was then a young man, just out of his apprenticeship, and in company with Bowers contemplated embarking in a business of such extent as their combined efforts could maintain, aided by the very crude machinery of the time. It chanced that David Miller was also about to open a farm at some point north of Preston, and all the parties named began a concerted search for an eligible site on reasonable terms. They made overtures to the property owners at the Toll Bridge (now Freeport), Bridgeport, and Waterloo, but at each place received the same reply, that said owners did not care to have their plots "cut up" or "disfigured" by carving out lots on which to open either stores or factories. At length Ben Eby consented to part with a portion of his farm, which was considered too swampy for agriculture, and the offer being accepted, the enterprising young men laid the foundation of what has since grown to be one of the most progressive towns on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

The connection of Mr. Hoffman with the material interests of Berlin continued till 1857, when he removed to Waterloo. During his residence here he is said to have constructed not less than fifty houses to the building up of the village. His brother Jacob was admitted to a partnership in his furniture business some time after its establishment (Bowers having retired), and by this firm was the first steam engine introduced into the county, as 'tis said. Associated with David Miller in the proprietorship of the first mercantile establishment in town, were his brothers William and Frederick, but they removed to New Dundee some time later, and for a long period were the most prominent business men in the southern part of Wilmot.

In 1837 the second store in town was opened by Henry B. Bowman, father of the present County Clerk, in company with John Hoffman, who subsequently retired from the business, which was continued by Mr. Bowman up to 1858. When the Messrs. Millar removed to New Dundee their Berlin premises were occupied by John A. Mackie, who held a long and prominent connection with the business interests of the place.

There was no "mushroom" growth in the history of Berlin, but, on the contrary, its progress up to the time of locating the county seat here had been of a most moderate order. The public interest in the place was pretty thoroughly awakened by the fierce contest which ensued upon attempting to solve the problem, "Where shall the county seat be located?" the aspirations of Galt and Waterloo having been most emphatically advocated, but without success. Berlin took a somewhat brisker course after the favorable termination of that contest; but not until the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway through its limits, about a score of years ago, did the spirit of progress display itself in its true energy hereabout, from which date the advancement of Berlin in all material respects has been steady and satisfactory, if not immoderately rapid, until to-day it occupies a place among the most substantial and progressive towns in Ontario, containing a population of about 5,000 souls.

### PRESTON

is located on either side of the River Speed, about a mile above its confluence with Grand River. The general aspect of the village is not indicative of much energy or enterprise, but although it has been, with considerable regard for accuracy, described as "a sleepy old German village," it is the seat of much financial solidity, that finds little or no expression in commercial activity.

Preston is distant eight miles from Berlin, and four from Galt. It is traversed by the Wellington, Grey and Bruce branch of the Great Western Railway, and enjoys all the facilities incident thereto, as well as those attendant upon express and telegraph advantages. The principal part of the village is strung along one street, running from the river toward Galt, though in the vicinity of the Speed there are some factories of considerable magnitude, and a number of mercantile establishments.

John Erb was the pioneer of Preston, having settled upon its site in 1806, though a short distance to the east of the village there was a settlement effected in 1801 by Abraham and David Gingerich, father and son, who came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in that year, with a considerable train of wagons, their families, farm stock and implements. Mr. Erb settled on Lot 4, down stream between the present village and the Grand River, though his original purchase included the major part of the village site. Down Main Street, toward the Dumfries border, one Nutzer had settled somewhat in advance of Erb, and the lower part of the present village was included in his grant. Mr. Erb commenced energetic operations without delay, and the fall succeeding his arrival had a saw mill in running order at the west end of the village, the portion which in the early days went by the name of Cambridge, and within a short time after gristing facilities were added. As early as the close of the Anglo-American War also, there was an unpretentious store, operated by a widow named Lesser, which crowned the ridge just north of the mill referred to. With that one exception, there was no mercantile establishment short of Dundas, which was likewise the nearest post office, and for many years the limited quantities of mail matter for all the northern settlers would be brought out by any one who might chance to be in Dundas from this township. The arrival of a letter in the community was then a great rarity, and created general local interest.

Among the earliest arrivals in the vicinity of Preston after its foundation were the Erb Brothers, Abraham and Jacob, and a number of the Sniders. One of the last named family, Daniel by name, was associated with his father-in-law, John Erb, in the proprietorship of the second store opened north of Dumfries, which was established at Cambridge about 1818. It stood in what is now the door yard of Joseph Erb's residence. The surrounding territory began to show signs of greater development by this time, the population becoming more dense and the clearings more extended. Of the arrivals of that period whose posterity have taken a popular place in the community, none better deserve mention than Isaac Masters, who located near this place in 1819. With the increased demand for trade facilities and mechanical products, an impulse was given to the growth of Cambridge (Preston being a name of later bestowal), and by the time the foundation of Berlin was laid a considerable village graced the banks of the Speed at this point; and for a long period thereafter, and indeed until a comparatively recent date, it continued to hold the lead over both Berlin and Waterloo. Among its most prominent and enterprising business men were the Ferrie Brothers—Adam, Robert, Colin and John—who carried on an extensive store here forty years ago; but after building the large mills at Doon, they removed thither their mercantile business, and thus became the practical founders of that village, whose present status suggests a departed glory far in excess of what it now enjoys.

Another resident of prominence in the village forty years ago was an English gentleman named Scollick, a surveyor and conveyancer by occupation, to whom Preston is indebted for its euphonous name. He came from Preston, England, a resemblance to which is formed by the long street of this village, almost its entire attractions being displayed along the same, hence the name, borrowed from the "long, thin, town" of Lancashire. Not second in prominence or usefulness to the village was Jacob Hespeler, who carried on extensive business connections here for a number of years both prior and subsequent to his establishing the nucleus of the village which now bears his name, in 1845.

In 1850 Preston was thus referred to in Smith's "Canada": "There are two grist mills in the village, the 'Cambridge Mills' and 'Anchor Mills;' two saw mills, two vinegar factories, a woollen factory, foundry, chair factory, two distilleries, two tanneries, starch factory, pottery and three breweries. An agricultural paper, *Canadian Temperance and*, or Canadian Farmers' Friend, is published in Preston. There are three schools established on the free system, a Court House and Town Hall, and two churches—one free to all denominations and one Roman Catholic. A daily stage runs to Goderich and Woodwich, and two stages daily between Guelph and Hamilton, passing through Preston. There is also a fire company, with an engine, &c. Preston is pleasantly situated on a gravelly soil at the termination of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road. A large number of the houses are built in the old-fashioned German style."

Preston was incorporated as a village in 1852, at which date its material attributes doubtless outnumbered those of the present, among the principal of which may be mentioned a population of about 1,600; furniture, stove, implement, woollen, and boot and shoe factories, rather extensive flouring mill, and the usual array of shops and stores. Among its intellectual advantages are a public school, employing five teachers; several fine churches; Lodges of A. F. & A. M. and I. O. G. T., the latter of which owns a very neat, commodious and creditable hall; a Mechanics' Institute with large library, and several musical societies of more than local reputation. A sulphur spring, on the north bank of the Speed, annually attracts considerable numbers of visitors to the village, who are entertained at a large hotel built specially for that class of guests.

### HESPELER

is quite eligibly located, partially on each bank of the Speed, but principally on the east, about three miles above Preston, and quite near the eastern border of this township. The farm on the south or east side of the stream, on which most of the village stands, was originally settled by Michael Bergy, a Pennsylvanian, while the opposite side was owned by Abraham C. Clements. Bergy was the first to introduce manufacturing apparatus into the place, by building a saw mill and small foundry slightly above the heart of the present village, where a small stream enters the Speed, and this establishment he continued to operate a number of years. He later built a second mill, on the site now occupied by the Hespeler grist mill; but this he sold to Mr. Clements above-mentioned, whose connection with the early business interests of the place led to his being considered the founder of the village.

Just below where Forbes' factory now stands, another mill was built about 1840, or soon thereafter, by Cornelius Pannabaker and Joseph Oberholtzer, the last named of whom soon after erected another on the site of said factory, in connection with which he operated a foundry of small capacity. This village formerly passed by the name of New Hope, which clung to it until later than 1850. The name it now bears was bestowed out of compliment to a gentleman whose active enterprise contributed more toward the material welfare of the village than that of any other citizen the place ever possessed.

JACOB HESPELER, the gentleman in question, was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, who came to Canada in his youth. Pushing on to the then uncivilized North-West, he was for some years engaged in the fur trade, in the employ of John Jacob Astor and the Hudson Bay Company successively. Returning to civilization, he engaged extensively in mercantile and manufacturing business in Preston, but in 1845 secured business interests in New Hope, which he subsequently highly developed. Leaving his business in Hespeler (which name had meanwhile been assumed by the village) to the care of his sons, he went to the Pacific Slope, nearly a score of years since, and for several years engaged in the conducting of a cattle ranche, but returned to the village bearing his name, where he resumed business in the mill of his former building, in the proprietorship of which enterprise he died, March 5th, 1881. He had taken a most active and energetic part in all the public concerns of his youthful and middle age, and was ever among the first, if not the leader, in schemes of local or general benefit.

The connection of Mr. Hespeler with this village dated from 1845, when he purchased the Clements' saw mill. In 1847 he tore down that structure and built upon the site the grist and flouring mill which still stands there, to which concern he added a saw mill and a distillery, and later a large woollen mill—the first in Hespeler. Prior to 1845, Adam Read and John Gingerich had each kept a small store here, and in the year named Adam Shaw opened a quite pretentious mart on the corner of the two principal streets, continuing in trade during a long period, and still retaining a residence and interest in the village. Mr. Hespeler soon after built another store; the factories attracted artizans, mechanics established themselves here, and the prosperity of Hespeler became an assured fact. Since then, the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad has brought first-class travelling, shipping and mail facilities to the doors of the villagers; the expansion and increase of manufactures (among which are now numbered woollen and cotton mills of great capacity and importance) have furnished profitable employment for a large share of its greatly augmented population; and the establishment of mercantile and mechanical institutions in greater number and variety has flanked its principal street with the seats of trade and industry. Hespeler has enjoyed municipal existence since 1858, possesses a population of about 1,000, a location in the midst of a very pleasant and picturesque locality, and a degree of general attractiveness which renders it one of the pleasantest villages in this part of Ontario.

BLAIR, on the Grand River, about three miles west of Preston, has been the most important of the incorporated villages in the township, though its glory has waned of late years, under the influence of competition from Galt, Preston and Berlin. The village population of this place is probably less than in 1850, when it was placed at 140, while its other attributes were two flouring mills, saw mill, tannery and some stores. Though the Galt and Berlin branch of the Grand Trunk Railway now runs through the place, its commercial importance is not of a high order. Blair, thirty years ago, was known as New Carlisle, or Durhamville, from the fact of the mills there located having been named the "Carlisle" and "Durham" Mills respectively.

BLOOMINGDALE contains some 200 inhabitants, and is situated near the northern border of this township, a short distance east of the Grand River. There could be no finer stretch of agricultural land than that surrounding Bloomingdale, where the trade of a considerable area centres, imparting sustenance to a population of 200 or thereabout.

BREESLAU is a place of some considerable commercial capacity, located where the main line of the G.T.R. crosses one of the principal highways of the eastern part of the township. The village contains a grist mill, several stores and mechanics' shops, and a population of about 120.

BRIDGEPORT is quite picturesquely situated on either bank of the Grand River, where it flows through a considerable gorge, with rocky bed and walls, from the crevices of which have sprung fringes of

knarled but majestic trees and shrubs, whose foliage or shade lend a decidedly attractive feature to the scene. That portion of the village on the west side of the river was founded by Jacob S. Shoemaker, who came hither from Pennsylvania in 1820, and built the mills at that point, which are driven by water power furnished from a fine pond restrained a short distance from the river, into which the discharge empties. It was from the circumstance alluded to that this part of the little town was so long known and referred to as Shoemaker's Mills, though why the two further names of "Glasgow" and "Lancaster" should have been bestowed is not now clear. The eastern part of the village was called Bridgeport from the first, and under that pleasant name the entire "town" is now content to pass. The population of the place is about 250, while mills, furniture factory, a number of stores, shops, &c., form the other adjuncts.

CENTREVILLE needs no explanation of its name. It is the seat of government for the township, where has been erected a very neat and attractive frame Town Hall, in addition to which, a blacksmith shop and the contiguous residences of farmers form all there is of the "Capitol."

DOON, or DOON MILLS, as the place was formerly called, is likewise located on the bank of the Grand River and the Galt branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. This village was founded by the Perrie Brothers about forty years ago, when they built very extensive mills for grist, barley, etc.; and a distillery was also operated, an institution of that kind having been a supposed essential requisite in every village in the time of which we write. The place now presents a rather dilapidated appearance, both architecturally and commercially.

FREEPORT is a hamlet of about 100 inhabitants, on the east bank of Grand River, where the Galt and Berlin highway crosses that stream. In the early history of the township, this was the most important point within its borders, owing principally to the existence of the bridge, the collection of tolls upon which gave this village the name of The Toll Bridge.

FREEBURG is a small hamlet near the north-eastern corner of the township, where the residents retain the characteristics of their German nationality to a degree scarce met with elsewhere in the township. The village is by no means an important one, containing only such concerns of trade and industry as may be usually found in a place of 100 inhabitants.

GERMAN MILLS is the name given to a hamlet on the Galt branch of the G. T. R., which is constituted in chief by the "Mills" in question, an illustration of which appears on another page of this volume.

KOSSUTH, in the east centre of the township, is in the midst of a strictly German settlement, many of the residents holding the Catholic faith. The village does not exceed 200 of a population, with the ordinary attributes and appendages.

STRASBURG is the name of a rural village toward the south-west corner of the township, which has seen more prosperous days, if present appearances are reliable as evidence of a past condition. The status of the place is not inviting. It is situated beneath a ridge of considerable height, on a sandy area, and contains probably 100 inhabitants, with the usual concomitants.

## GALT AND NORTH DUMFRIES.

The original township of Dumfries, now divided into the north and south townships of that name, was principally included within the grant bestowed upon the Six Nation Indians by the British Government at the close of the American Revolution, the circumstances of which are more at length referred to on a previous page. The adaptability of these Grand River lands to agricultural purposes soon attracted the attention of speculators, by whom most of the extensive grant to the tribes alluded to was purchased during the last century. That portion of the grant now encompassed by the two townships of North and South Dumfries (94,305 acres) was conveyed in 1793 by Joseph Brant, on behalf of his Indian proteges, to Philip Stedman of the Niagara District, for the consideration of £3,841.

Mr. Stedman made no practical effort to place this land upon the market apparently, nor indeed could any such endeavor have proved availing at that date, when the only immigration to the Province was of U. E. Loyalists or other Americans, who received free grants of such generous extent as to preclude the demand for *purchased* lands so remote from the then bounds of civilization as those of Dumfries. Their purchaser soon after died intestate, and for want of heirs in the direct line, his estate descended to his sister, Mrs. John Sparkman, also of the Niagara District. In 1811 Mrs. Sparkman and husband conveyed the land in question to Hon. Thomas Clarke, of Stamford, Lincoln County, by whom it was later conveyed to Hon. William Dickson.

It would appear that no part of the purchase price of these lands had been paid to the Indians up to the time of the Sparkman-Clarke transfer, which doubtless furnished the justification of Brant's having again sold a part of them, including the present site of Galt, to Alexander Miller, of the Niagara District, of whom it is said that he secured a grant of one thousand acres in the locality named, in exchange for a fine team of horses which he had brought from Pennsylvania. The precise facts connected with that period of Galt's history have been found very difficult to determine, not only by the present writer, but by others who have preceded him in the composition of historical *data* concerning this town. It is believed, however, that the following version of the facts is substantially correct.

Miller made the purchase in 1802 (probably in ignorance of the conveyance to Steadman, who paid him nothing on the property), and proceeded with the construction of a mill on the east side of the river, slightly above the business portion of the present town. For the task of building the mill, Miller engaged the party referred to on a previous page as "Old Dodge," who was a squatter in the present Township of Waterloo when the pioneers came in, and a millwright by trade. After its completion in crude and rough style, one Mann was engaged as miller, and the business of gristing appears to have been carried on for some considerable time. Afterwards Miller returned to the United States and took part in the War of 1812, thereby forfeiting the rather questionable "rights" which he had gained in the Dumfries property.

The HON. WILLIAM DICKSON was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, where he was born in 1769. In 1792 he came to Canada and settled in Niagara, or Newark, as it was then called, where he engaged in the legal profession. He was a Loyalist of no moderate cast of sentiment, and took a part of prominence in the War of 1812. Considerable romance (if such it may be properly called) attached to his career here, on account of a duel in which he participated with a brother barrister named Weeks, because of an imaginary affront given by him to the latter in Court on one occasion. The meeting took place on American territory previous to the war, and resulted fatally to Weeks. In Young's "Reminiscences" it is also recorded of him, in a spirit of adulation, that, on the outbreak of the Mackenzie Insurrection he collected a contingent of Loyalists, and took a steamer to Toronto, where he actively assisted in defeating the insurgents at Gallows Hill. This is evidently a mistake, however, as the earliest arrival of outside troops on that occasion was that of a body from Hamilton, commanded by Col. McNab, who did not arrive till the battle was already concluded.

In 1816 Mr. Dickson purchased from Mr. Clarke, before referred to, the entire block of Dumfries lands, originally conveyed by Brant to Stedman, the consideration being £15,000 and the assumption of the mortgage for the original purchase price of £3,841, being slightly in excess of one dollar per acre for the tract. He immediately took active measures to establish a village upon the Grand River, and place his lands upon the market. His business as chairman of the District Board of Magistrates had brought him in contact with a young Pennsylvanian who was destined to play an interesting part in the drama of Galt's history, wherefore we accord the following brief personal reference:

ABSALOM SHADE was born in Wyoming Co., Pa., in 1795, and after acquiring the carpenter's trade found himself in 1816, a tenderer for the construction of a court house, etc., at Niagara. Failing to secure that contract, he was induced by Mr. Dickson to visit his lands on the Grand River, with a view to entering the employ of the latter to superintend the construction of contemplated improvements. In July 1816, he accompanied Mr. Dickson westward to view the scene of his proposed labors and residence. Arrived where Paris now stands, they secured an Indian guide to pilot them by the rough and difficult Indian trail up the east side of the river, during which journey they improved the opportunities for inspecting and exploring such as the numerous elevations afforded. Arrived upon the sight of Galt, then covered with a thick growth of forest trees, principally cedar, near the river, they satisfied themselves of the eligibility of this place for their proposed village (the entrance of Mill Creek promising ample water), and ascending the river to near where Preston now stands, domiciled for the night at the cabin of "Old (Nathaniel) Dodge," before mentioned. A more thorough exploration, not only of the proposed village site, but also of the Dickson Tract generally, by Shade, followed, all which continued the favorable impression at first formed in regard to the project of commencing operations. After returning to Niagara and visiting Buffalo to complete his preparations, Mr. Shade again threaded his way by the sinuous trails of the period to the junction of Mill Creek with Grand River, in charge of a small party of workmen, and by the erection of a rough two-story log building at where is now the corner of Main and Water Streets, founded what has since grown to be the most important manufacturing town in Western Ontario. This building was used by Mr. Shade for a dwelling, and later, a portion of it for a store, which he had in full blast within a few months after his advent upon the scene.

A survey of the lands followed, to which the name of "Dumfries" was accorded by Mr. Dickson, in honor of his native shire. There were already a very few "squatters" along Grand River, most of whom devoted their time and attention to trapping, hunting and fishing. Among the number was Ephraim Monson who, with his family, had located on the west bank of the river, about three miles below Galt. The remains of the old Miller mill were fitted up and served for gristing purposes, pending the construction of a more modern one, about three years later. The news having gone abroad that the fine lands of this section were on sale by the agent of the owner, resident on the spot, a considerable influx of settlement resulted in 1817, at the end of which year the population of Dumfries has been published as thirty-eight families, embracing one hundred and sixty-three persons, though an official return gave the number as just one hundred less in 1813. Which, if either, is accurate we do not dare assert. Some of these, probably the majority, were in what is now South Dumfries, but among them were the following named, between Galt and Branchton of the present: Donald Fraser, Thomas McBean, William Mackenzie, John Buchanan, Robert Carrick, Alexander Hervie, Donald McArthur and Dugald McCall, who came in from Genesee Co., N.Y., and the three first named of whom were the first to obtain contracts for sale of any of the Dickson lands.

The progress of "Shade's Mill," as the village was called during its incipient stages, was of a very gradual order, which remark applies with equal truth to the Province at large. It is said there were just sixty buildings, of all descriptions, in the village in the spring of 1820, including a saw mill on the site now occupied by the Great Western Railway bridge, the new grist mill alluded to (called the Dumfries Mills), a distillery built in 1820, and a blacksmith shop. The only one of its residents at that period of its career who has been spared to see the dawn of the present year was Alexander Buchanan. A bridge had been built where the Main Street bridge now spans the river, in 1819, and the village was considerably benefitted by the conveyance hereon even the limited amount of traffic which that structure induced.

In the year last named, Mr. Dickson engaged John Telfer (who had been employed by the Hudson Bay Company in the North West, but escaped from the respectable slavery in which they held their employees, in company with one Michael Knox, who became a local celebrity here), to go to Scotland and induce the removal hither of a number of the handy residents of that historic clime. Mr. Telfer succeeded so well in his mission as to secure an almost exclusively Scottish foundation for the township's settlement, a feature it still possesses to a large degree.

The advancement of the village, meantime, though not impetuous, was discernible. In 1821 or thereabout the first tavern was opened by Morgan L. Hermonts, and two years later John Clark, familiarly known as "old Johnny Clark," assumed its proprietorship. This was the first frame building in Galt, one and a half stories high, and stood quite near the corner of Main and Water Streets. Some time later Mr. Shade purchased the Dumfries Mills of Mr. Dickson, in connection with two hundred acres of what is now the principal portion of the town (with the exception of such few lots as had been already purchased by others) for the stated consideration of £2,500. A prominent arrival of that period was Mr. Thomas Rich, who came from Gibraltar in 1825, and was employed for some time in the "Red Store" erected by Mr. Shade in the preceding year. He returned to Gibraltar soon after, but in 1827 took up a permanent residence here, and has since been numbered among the most prominent and useful citizens of the town.

GALT was so named, when its Post Office was first established, by Mr. Dickson, out of compliment to an early friend and schoolmate in Edinburgh, Mr. John Galt, father of Judge Galt, of this Province, and Hon. Sir A. T. Galt. This gentleman was, for some years after its organization, the Canadian Manager of the Canada Company, and, in connection with his business as such, he paid Mr. Shade's mill [illegible] a visit in 1827, when he met by appointment a party of gentlemen in whose company he proceeded to lay the foundation of what has since grown to be the Royal City of Guelph. One of the party in question was Dr. Dunlop, an eccentric character who was described by Mr. Galt as holding "a roving commission from the Canada Company [illegible] in the matter of a road in Goderich (which town was also founded and named by Mr. Galt), and was subsequently elected a couple of times Parliament for the Huron District. From 1827 to 1836 Mr. Dickson made his residence in Galt, at the end of which period he left his interests here in the charge of his son William, in whose office, at the west end of the bridge, Kenneth Robertson acted as clerk and agent. In this capacity he obtained an apparently just reputation for severity toward the settlers whose purchases kept them in Dickson's debt, and received the maledictions of more than one of that class for his alleged lack of the milk of human kindness, when stress of circumstances compelled them to solicit clemency.

In a work of this scope it is impossible to dwell with minuteness upon the various and ever-shifting phases of social and commercial life which present themselves in the history of every town; so we must content ourselves with a brief glance at some of the most prominent features of its growth and development. It is reported that the first regular preacher who ministered to the spiritual wants of the community was Rev. William Stewart, who arrived about the winter of 1831-2. Among other pioneer preachers of the village and township were Rev. Messrs. Strang, Hanna, and Bullions. The first Presbyterian Church in Galt (St. Andrew's) was commenced in 1833. The previous year there had been a rough cast school house erected at the head of Main Street, in which James Milroy, the first teacher, was succeeded by William McColl; but the best remembered of all its teachers was Mr. John Gowanlock, whose acquirements, or, at least, whose teaching, was confined in chief to the "three R's."

Galt had now arrived at the dignity of a village, possessing about two hundred inhabitants, among whom, or included among the arrivals soon after, were Dr. Robert Miller, Walter Benn, and Alexander Barnett. The two last named were men of great local prominence and popularity, whose active connection with the politics of that stormy period, in behalf of liberalism and liberty, is so well remembered by the older members of the community. A great disaster befell the place in the summer of 1834, when that terrific scourge, the Asiatic cholera, was brought to the place by a travelling menagerie, and within one week from Monday, July 28th, of that year, it claimed no less than thirty-three victims from among the residents of the village.

After recuperating from this dire calamity, the progress of Galt was ever onward toward a proud position in the list of Canadian towns. About the time of the Rebellion the attractions of the place had of late considerably increased, and the construction of macadamized highways to the principal surrounding points gave it a further advantage. New arrivals of locatees were of frequent, almost daily, occurrence, new stores were established, new mechanics' shops opened, new hotels, churches and residences built, and there was a decided "boom" in the affairs and prospects of the place after the unsettled state of business incident to the Rebellion passed away. In 1850 the village assumed independent municipal existence, when the following named gentlemen were elected as members of its pioneer Council: Andrew Elliott, Morris C. Lutz, Sidney Smith, William Ferguson, and John Davidson, of whom the first named was subsequently chosen Reeve, and Adam Ker was appointed Clerk and Treasurer.

In 1857 the first Town Council was elected, the village having been incorporated a town the year previous. The parties composing it were: John McNaughton, D. Ramore, Wm. Robinson, James Knox, Samuel Richardson, John Young, Thomas Armstrong, Thomas Spence, Ed. L. Cutten, Francis Lowell, Richard Blain, Robt. Scott, Benj. Hobson, and M. C. Lutz, the latter of whom was elected Mayor. The succession to the Mayoralty since then has been: Wm. Robinson, 1853; John Davidson, 1855; M. C. Lutz, 1865; Adam Ker, 1866; Wm. Robinson, 1875; Richard Blain, 1876; and D. Speirs, 1880.

The situation of Galt is pleasant and eligible. Its business houses and factories lie along a valley on either side of Grand River, while the heights which flank the banks of the stream are graced with numerous fine and not a few elegant residences. The location is picturesque and attractive: for while, from the hills which environ the town, its compact business streets, built up principally with the limestone for which the place is noted, present a busy pleasing picture, a background of no less interest and much greater beauty is formed by the opposite range of hills, decked at intervals with luxuriant groves, or embellished by the skill of the architect. The commercial interests of Galt are largely centred in the manufacture of different commodities, among which that of wood and iron working machinery runs first—not only locally but nationally—the product of these works being found in the equipment of a majority of the best factories of the Provinces. Three railways, the Great Western (W. G. and B. branch), the Grand Trunk, and the Credit Valley, furnish ample facilities for shipping and travel, and contribute in a very considerable degree to the prosperity and wealth of the town.

The history of Galt embraces the chief historical features of North Dumfries as well, so intimate have ever been the relations existing between the two. Of the township it is but necessary to say (in conformity with the scope of this sketch), that of the numerous townships in Western Canada peopled principally by the sons of Scotia, none has been more fortunate in the acquisition of that sound and excellent material out of which the best citizens are made. The pioneers of Dumfries came here in poverty, but by the diligent exercise of the God-given gifts of intelligence and muscle, they have hewed out for themselves and their posterity such homes as only the brave, strong, and patient can build in the Canadian bush; and this notwithstanding their township has not been as highly favored by nature as the others in this county. The

VILLAGE OF AYR is the place of second importance in North Dumfries. About the first act in the drama of its existence was the erection of grist and saw mills where the Ayr Agricultural Works now stand, by Abel Madge, in 1824. There was then something of a settlement, but little development thereabout, among the pioneers having been the Luce, Kirkwall, Marlatt, and Dobkins families, of whom have since left the locality. On the death of Mr. Madge, in 1832, Isaac Chapman assumed control of the mills, which were in 1835 purchased by Daniel Manley. The settlement was augmented at the time of the Rebellion by the arrival of the Wylie, Richardson, Monson, and Howell families, and soon after 1840 commercial life was injected in the village by the establishment of stores by Messrs. Ed[illegible]

Paget, and other pioneers in trade. In 1848 the Ayr Agricultural Works were established by John Watson, the genial gentleman who has since carried the business to such a wide extent, and made a name for his implements which is not confined to any Province of the Dominion, nor to the Dominion itself. Ayr now contains a population of about 700, such an array of stores as the size of the place and an extensive rural trade demands, the agricultural works referred to employing about 100 men, and several hotels.

BRANCHTON is the name of a station on the W. G. and B. road between Galt and the main line at Harrisburg. The village is small, but serves the locality with postal advantages and the names of storekeepers.

ROSEVILLE is located near the north west corner of the township, in the midst of a very fine farming section. It contains the attractions usually incident to a rural village of about 200 inhabitants, consisting of the stores, shops, school, churches and residences which, with the inevitable hotel, constitute the claim of Roseville to be placed on the rank of Waterloo County villages.

## NEW HAMBURG AND WILMOT

The Township of Wilmot lies immediately to the west of Waterloo and south of Wellesley, in Waterloo County. On the west it is bordered by North and South Easthope, in Perth County, and on the south by Blenheim and Blandford, in Oxford County. The topographical features of Wilmot are of a generally regular and inviting order, the central part of the township having just sufficient roll to facilitate drainage, though toward the south and south east more pronounced undulations are observable; but at no portion of its area is there any near approach to roughness. For the varied purposes of agriculture, Wilmot has no superior among the townships of Canada; its favorable climate, its fertile soil, its almost unexceptionable surface and numerous streams rendering it one of the most advantageous localities for the husbandman to be found on the continent.

The settlement of Wilmot lagged much behind that of not only Waterloo, but also Woolwich and Dumfries, and not until 1824 was there any considerable inroad upon the forests of this township effected by the axe of the sturdy pioneer. The founder of the first Wilmot community was Christian Naffziger, a Dutchman, who had come to America not later than 1820, in search of a location to plant a colony of Amish Mennonites.

After visiting New Orleans and vicinity, he travelled overland to Pennsylvania, where he found former friends and co-religionists, by whom he was directed to Canada, whither the stream of immigration from the German counties of that state was then tending. Naffziger accordingly came on to Canada, and made an exploration of the vacant lands west of the Dutch Company's Tract, now comprising the Township of Wilmot, and being favorably impressed therewith, went to Government headquarters to negotiate for homesteads for the party he proposed to settle here. Pleased with the prospect of securing the colony, the Government promised a free grant of fifty acres to each settler, and any excess over that area at very low rates.

In the same year, 1822, Naffziger returned to Holland to perfect his plans, though stopping in England *en route*, where he obtained from His Majesty a ratification of the bargain entered into with the Crown Land Department of Canada. He succeeded in gathering a quite numerous contingent of his own creed who, with their families, proceeded to their new homes in the forest of the western world in the summer of 1824. It was two years later, however, before Naffziger returned to Canada, having been detained in the Netherlands; but in August, 1826, he followed the vanguard of Wilmot's pioneers, in charge of a second party of considerable numbers.

The Amishmen, or Amish branch of the Mennonite Church, differ from the main body of the latter merely in details of their faith, and absurd enough some of these details appear to those professing less technical creeds. In addition to their innate abhorrence of war, military duty of every description, the taking of judicial oaths, baptism of infants, &c., the Amishmen possess a practical prejudice against wearing buttons on their clothes, using hooks and eyes as substitutes. The shaving of the upper lip, but non restraint of the beard upon the balance of the face, is another peculiarity among Amishmen. In habits and manner of living they are industrious, honest, law abiding and frugal; a prejudice against fast colors and all gaudiness of dress pervading every grade of their society.

The settlement of Amishmen in Wilmot continued and increased with the succeeding years, until it spread over the northern two-thirds of the township to the almost entire exclusion of other classes. The recruits came from the different principalities of Central Europe, including the German Provinces of France Holland, Belgium, Bavaria and Switzerland, and so diligent and practical was their application to the work of clearing up their forest farms, that development progressed at a rapid and gratifying rate throughout their community, and soon reached a stage second to that prevailing in no adjacent township. The tide of settlement did not extend as far west as where

NEW HAMBURG now stands until about 1832, in which year, or the succeeding, Wm. Scott took upa good portion of the present village site, built a cabin where now stands the fine residence of Samuel Merner, M.P., and at once commenced the construction of a saw mill on Smith's Creek, or the River Nith, as it is variously called. Paul Bechtner was the second to locate within the present village confines; and an early locatee was Samuel Merner, who opened a blacksmith shop there in 1833, to which was soon added a wagon repair and building shop, and after carrying on that business until 1847, the foundry, which constituted the foundation of the extensive agricultural implement factory now forming so valuable an adjunct of the village industries. Mr. Merner's brother Frederick came in about five years later, and the two have ever since been intimately associated with the mechanical industries of the place. A short time before Mr. Merner's arrival, a Mr. Kirkpatrick opened the first store in the village; but beyond the opening of another store by Titus G. S. Nevels, and the addition of such minor attractions as usually grace a hamlet of a couple of hundred inhabitants, New Hamburg did not develop until the construction past its doors of the Grand Trunk Railroad, when it enjoyed a "boom," which did not desert it until its growth entitled it to municipal incorporation, which was accorded in 1857, the first gentleman elected to the Reeveship having been Mr. Nevels, above referred to, who was an Englishman of intelligence and enterprise, and a prominent figure in the history of the village until his removal hence a number of years ago.

When the G. T. R. was pushed through here, there were no villages worthy the name between New Hamburg and Berlin. In the vicinity of the former place, the pioneer farmers had been the Millers, Brennamans and Jacob Kingrisch. Baden had no existence as a village until the Grand Trunk pierced this region, when the place was founded by Jacob Beck, who laid out the plot in village lots, and started a store and mill. Nearly the entire village is now represented by the Messrs. Livingston's flax mills and appendages.

The four most southerly concessions of Wilmot, constituting Block A, were granted to the Canada Company as compensation for a considerable area of swampland which was included in their original grant. Between the first and second concessions the so-called Dutch Road was cut out by the Canada Company in 1828, as an avenue to their lands in the Huron Tract further west; and along this road, the first settlers began to locate in 1832, or the succeeding year. Among the pioneers of that section were William Hobson, William Puddicombe and Edward Everett. Hobson was an Irishman, and arrived probably in 1831, when he took up a farm a short distance east from Hayseille of to-day, which he conveyed to Puddicombe in 1833, and, in common with Everett, located at what is now Hayesville, on the east side of the river. Each opened a hotel without delay; at the same time, while keeping those institutions in blast, they proceeded with the clearing of the bush, the diversion of a change from the tallow to the bar-room being often acceptable and not always unprofitable, considered in a pecuniary sense.

In 1835 Robert Hays came to this locality from the vicinity of Ingersoll. He was a native of the North of Ireland, and a miller by trade. He married in Ireland a niece of the American General McLure, came to America, and worked in the mills of Rochester, N.Y., some time before removing to Ingersoll, where he conducted a farm and tannery. On arriving here in Wilmot, he purchased the mill site at what has since become

HAYSVILLE, and at once erected a saw mill, adding gristing facilities the year following, which was the first move toward starting a village, save the erection of the two taverns mentioned. Mr. J. C. Eby, of Stratford, soon after opened a store here, but having other affairs to engage his attention, he sold out that enterprise to Mr. Hays the very night of opening, and that before getting all its goods unpacked and arranged. The Post Office was here established about 1837, under its present name and the Postmastership of Mr. Hayes, who continued in business here until 1844, when he sold out, and removed to the Township of McKillop, where he subsequently died.

To the west of Haysville, the earliest settlers arrived from 1832 to 1834, and among them were Henry Puddicombe, John Loyd, and the McGee, Walker, Mallett, Stockwell, Illingworth and other families. East of the village some distance, and beyond the Wilmot Pines (as one portion of the road was called), a man named Ford kept a farm and tavern combined, and among the other residents there about (most of whom located between 1832 and 1834) were David Miller, who kept store, and the Bean family. The Miller brothers had founded

NEW DORTMUND, and had considerable evidence of a village there in 1835. A reference to our sketch of Berlin will show them to have been the pioneer merchants of that place as well, where they opened business in 1825. After establishing trade here, they started out in branch enterprises, one of which, alluded to above, was conducted by David, on the Huron Road; while John kept charge of the Dundee concern. Another of the pioneers at this village was Mr. Aichin, who has long been Clerk of the Division Court for Wilmot. The attributes of New Dundee now include two stores, grist mill, tavern, mechanics' shops and woollen mill.

To the south of Haysville, the pioneers were John Staunton, William Anderson, and his sons, John, William and James; John and William Bean, John and Cyrus Green, and others. The district of what is called the *Greenand Bean* settlement, which was located about 1836. The original pioneer of that section was an eccentric individual named John Tennant, who always evinced a determination to keep ahead of the march of the settler, and on the approach of the latter, Tennant would pocket his effects and penetrate further into the woods. In this way he kept seeking "quietude," and fleeing from the haunts of life until he was stoutly pursued all the way through Wilmot, Wellesley, Mornington and Ellice Townships, by which time he began to encounter the vanguard of settlers from the townships further west, and hemmed in between the ever converging streams of civilization, he gave up in despair, and embarked in hotel keeping at Newry, in the Township of Ellice.

## WELLESLEY TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE.

Wellesley is the most north westerly township of Waterloo County, extending to Wellington County on the north, Perth County on the west, and bordering Wilmot and Woolwich on the south and east respectively. Its soil is of a generally excellent quality, and finely adapted to purposes of agriculture; and its surface, though somewhat rolling in certain localities, is none too much so at any point. There are swampy areas as well, though their size is comparatively inconsiderable.

Wellesley was the latest settled of all the townships of this county. This was owing, not to its inferiority, but to the fact that its lands continued to be held by Government, and were not placed upon the market until the adjoining townships of Wilmot and Woolwich were well and almost densely settled. It would seem that the pioneers of Wellesley located about 1832, at any rate in that year there were a couple of residents on the west side of the Woolwich townline, where the village of Heidelburg now is, and there were none elsewhere in the township. The parties referred to were Messrs. Blum and Anselle, the latter a Frenchman. Blum settled Lot 11, Con. V, and Anselle Lot 9, north of the present highway, where he kept tavern for a considerable period. A short time thereafter, the line between that point and St. Clements displayed signs of civilization in the cabins of several settlers, among whom were the Beisang, Curtis and Forster families, who were followed by the Kertes and Lachner families, all whom were clustered in the vicinity of Heidelburg.

In St. Clements, the pioneer was Adolphe Schiffler; he was followed soon after by John Stroh, who opened a tavern where the present hotel stands, and in that locality was kept the Post Office, opened within a short time of the location of the pioneer. There had first been a log school house and chapel combined, erected in the vicinity, and on the advent of a missionary he was asked to suggest a name for the on the advent of a missionary he was asked to suggest a name for the proposed post office, whereupon, like many pious missionaries of the Roman Catholic faith, he suggested the name of the saint whose name is now enshrined in the village cognomen. A store was opened by Kertes and Glyck about forty years since, and the second store was established by Herbert Gillis. In 1844 Andreas Staut arrived and located in the promising village, and from that time forward has exercised a leading influence in the shaping of local events.

The township was not surveyed till 1842, by which time there were several communities of squatters already located at different points, though the real settlement did not commence until after the survey, when the land was taken up very early, and in an incredibly brief time Wellesley took rank among the rapidly developing townships of this region. The vicinity of

HAWKSVILLE was settled by the Hawke family about 1846. The brothers of that name, John, Gabriel, Percival and William, came in from England, accompanied by their father, who was then past the prime of life. They built a grist mill where the village now is as soon as they came in, and some time after a saw mill was built by Percival about four miles further west; Gabriel opened the first store in the place soon after. There had been a squatter named Schweitzer on the site of the village, but the Hawkes bought his interest and he removed, while the family named continued to mould the destinies of the locality for many years, but the only one of them now remaining in the village of their founding is William. The village never reached a very exalted dignity, a population of about 200 being the limit of its importance in that respect. In 1846, or the year following, the vicinity of

LINWOOD was settled, its pioneers having been Thomas Ransom on the south-west, and John Brown on the north east corner lot, east of the village. Robert Crooks was the first to locate, and others worthy of mention in this connection were William Owens and Archibald Calder. To the west of Linwood, Wm. G. Woodman and Andrew Case were among the first to settle. The village now possesses a population of about 200, two stores, two hotels and the usual concomitants. The south-westerly part of the township numbered among its pioneers William Chalmers, on the Mornington town line, Charles Robertson and Christian Ernest. The locality of

CROSSHILL was settled about the time of the township survey, the pioneers having been David and William Hastings. The Glaister family (consisting of mother and four sons) and George Hewitt located at a very early day. The village now boasts one store, two taverns, post and telegraph offices, and a small array of mechanics' shops.

BAMBERG is a small and unpretending village near the south centre of township, containing but few inhabitants and fewer attractions of a commercial order. The pioneers of this locality were John Moser and the Knoetsch family, who came in about 1842.

WELLESLEY VILLAGE is the most considerable place in the township as regards commercial and industrial attractions. Its population is now almost exclusively German speaking. The site whereon the place now stands was originally located by John Smith, a squatter, who came in before the survey, and afterwards built the first saw mill in the village. He was here but a short time when a Mr. Miller came in and purchased his interests, soon after which he sold a number of lots to meet the demand of increasing locatees, and the village was pretty well under way ere the survey had been long completed. Other pioneers were Christian Bochart, Charles Ottman and John Zoeger, the last named of whom opened the first store in town, but subsequently removed. Twenty years since the two stores which the village boasted were kept by John Suer, and Christian and Henry Doerling, the brothers last named operating a grist mill as well. Among the present attributes of Wellesley are two furniture factories, knitting factory, grist and saw mills, foundry, three carriage factories, woollen factory, three stores, an equal number of hotels, three German Protestant churches, and a population of about six hundred.

In the north western corner of Wellesley, an Irish settlement was early formed. The balance of the western survey is peopled chiefly by English and Scotch; Amishmen in the south east, and a settlement of Hessian Lutherans along the "Fifth Line," constitute, all in all, quite a medley, so far as nationality is concerned, but the chief rivalry existing between the different classes has been the praiseworthy one of industry and decorum.

## TOWNSHIP OF WOOLWICH.

This township, almost triangular in shape, occupies the northernmost position among the township of Waterloo County, resting with its base upon Waterloo Township, and extending northward to where it terminates, between converging sides, whose boundaries meet at the north. It is watered by the Grand and Conestogo Rivers, whose respective courses through the township, considered in conjunction with the numerous smaller streams, leave little to be desired in the way of drainage or water supply.

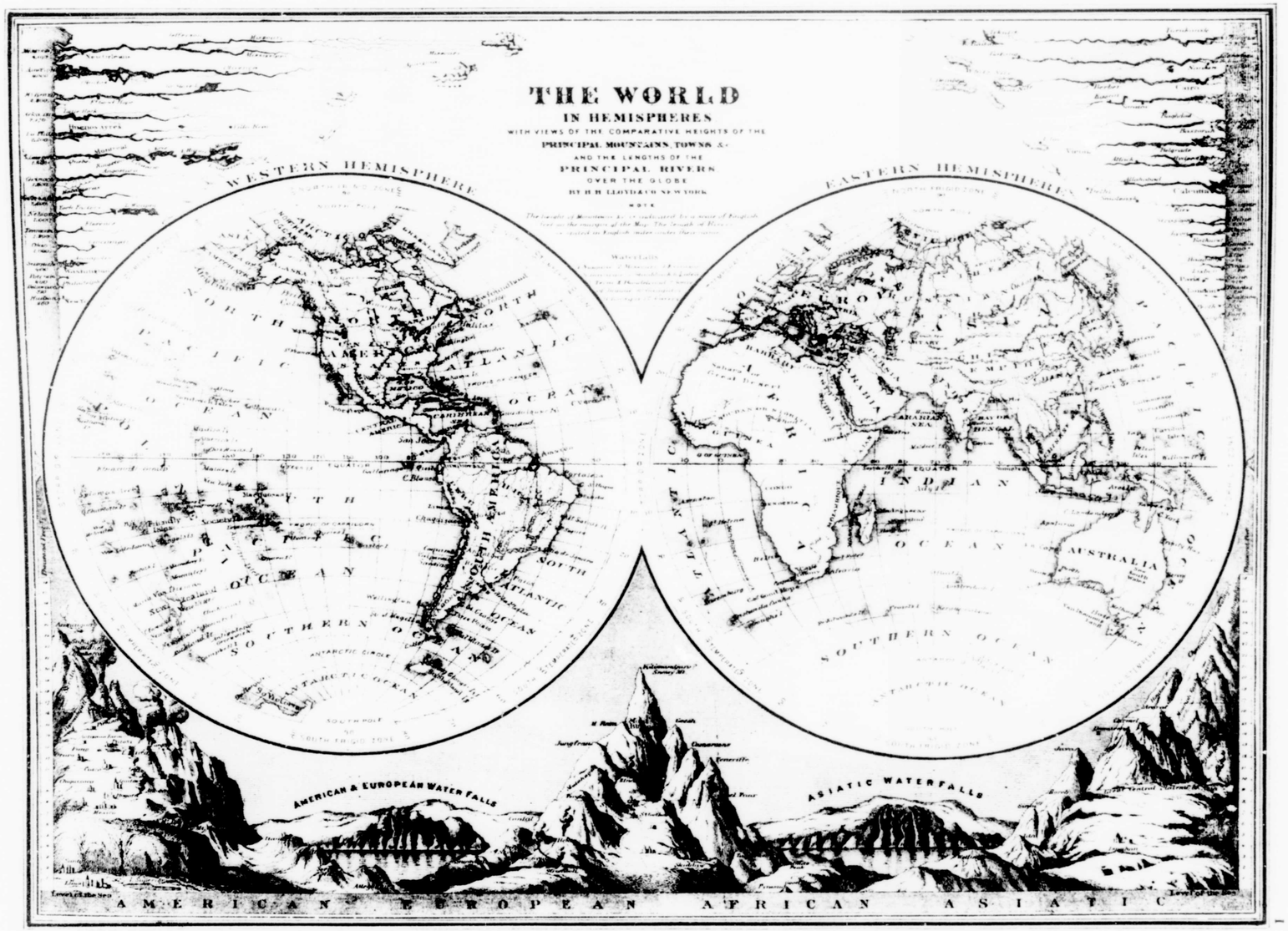
That portion of Woolwich lying east of Grand River, and including also the present Township of Pilkington, in Wellington County, was granted by the Six Nation Indians to William Wallace, before the vanguard of settlement extended hither, the consideration being £16,364 for 80,073 acres. Wallace was a Niagara man at the period when immigration hither commenced, and sold that portion of the township lying between Grand River and Pilkington to a Dutch company, similar to the one which purchased the major part of Waterloo Township.

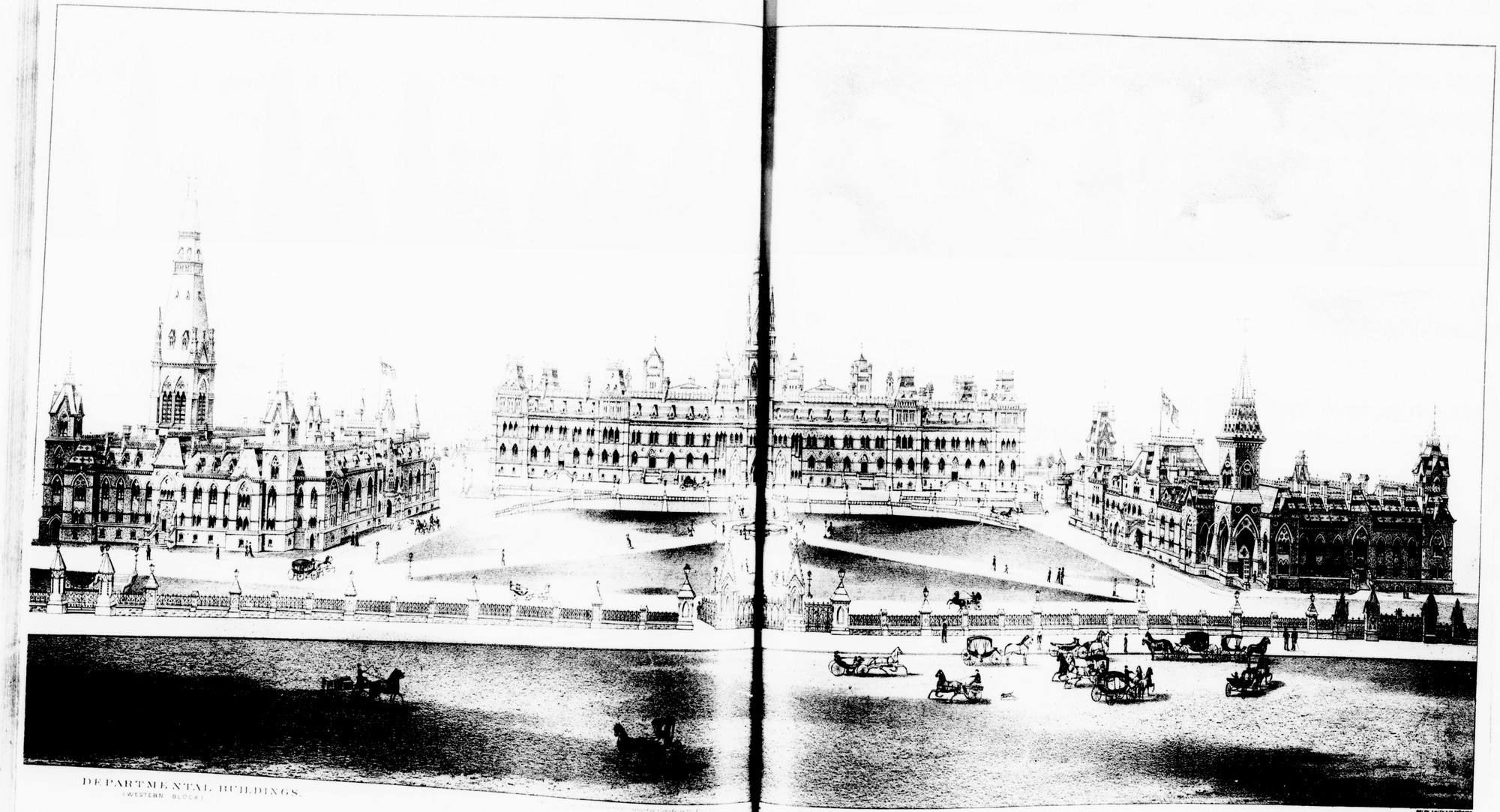
The pioneer of Woolwich was a squatter named Thomas Smith, the precise date of whose arrival is uncertain, though it is believed he came in as early as 1810, when he located just east of the Grand River, near Conestogo of the present. In 1813 George Eby settled on Lot 2, west of the Grand River, and just on the Waterloo border. He had then a quite numerous family of children, which number was later considerably augmented, nearly all of whom have since held places of prominence and trust among their fellow citizens. A couple of years after Eby's arrival David Cress came in and took up a farm in the same locality, being followed by Henry Martin and David Musselman, all of whom settled in the vicinity of where the Village of Conestogo has since appeared. Mr. Martin named was a son of Peter Martin, who located on the Waterloo side of the border, somewhat farther west, a number of years before. Samuel Reist and John Gingerich were next to arrive, the former (who still lives, at the age of 87) locating Lot 34, between Conestogo and St. Jacob's. The first mill in the township was established about 30 years since at

CONESTOGO, by David Musselman. Charles Hendry (still in business) was the pioneer merchant of the same village. The appearance of Conestogo at the present time indicates a population of about 300, and displays such an array of stores, shops and offices as may be expected in a brisk rural village of such size. The settlement of

ST. JACOBS and vicinity was effected during the third decade of the present century, John E. Bowman being the pioneer of the place. He took up a residence on the crest of the slight hill just north of the river. There was nothing but a rural settlement here always till 1851, when Jacob Snyder (then of Waterloo) built saw and grist mills on the Conestogo. A Scotchman named Chalmers (since returned to Scotia) opened the first store soon after the mill was established. The second store was opened by George Eby, of the third generation, and a post office, started near that time also, was presided over by Peter Eby as postmaster. St. Jacob's received its name from the Snyders, father and son, who were first mill

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.


THE WORLD
IN HEMISPHERES
WITH VIEWS OF THE COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE
PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, TOWNS &c
AND THE LENGTHS OF THE
PRINCIPAL RIVERS
OVER THE GLOBE
BY H.H. LLOYD & CO. NEW YORK.
NOTE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE
EASTERN HEMISPHERE
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
EQUATOR
AUSTRALIA
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN WATER FALLS
ASIATIC WATER FALLS
AMERICAN EUROPEAN AFRICAN ASIATIC



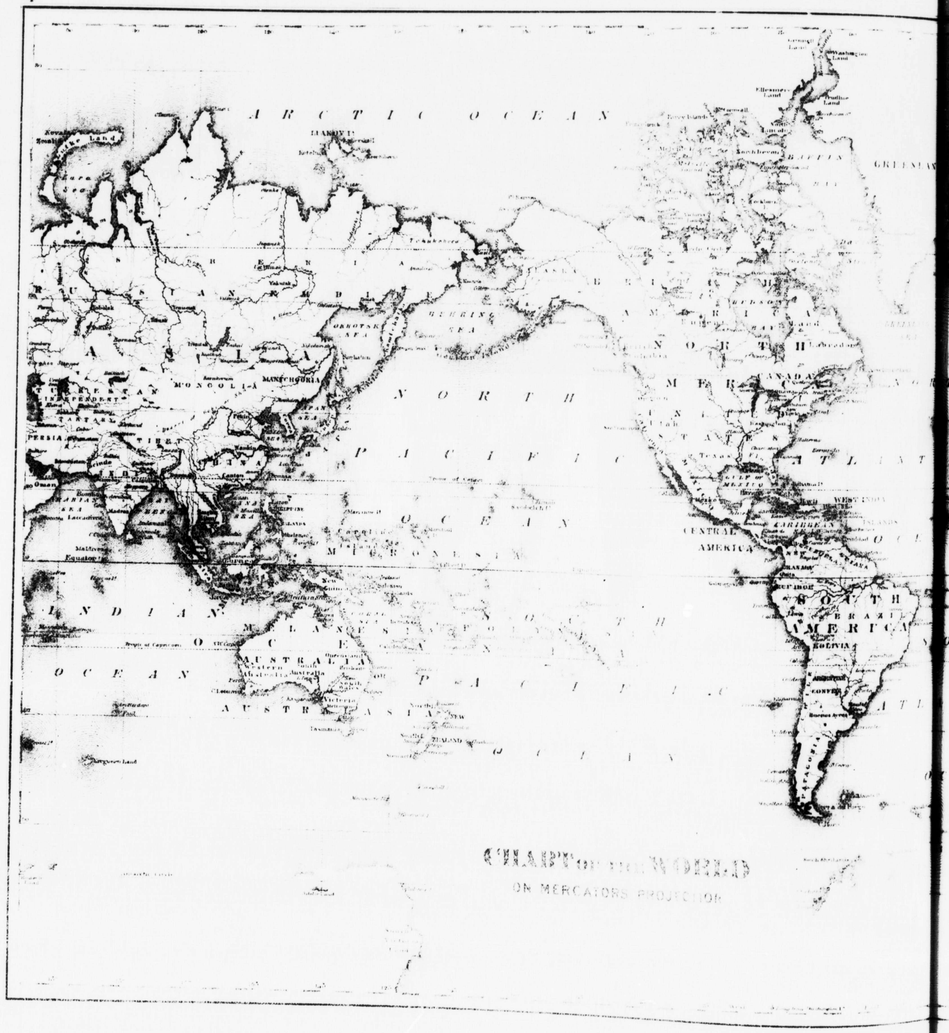
DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(WESTERN BLOCK)

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

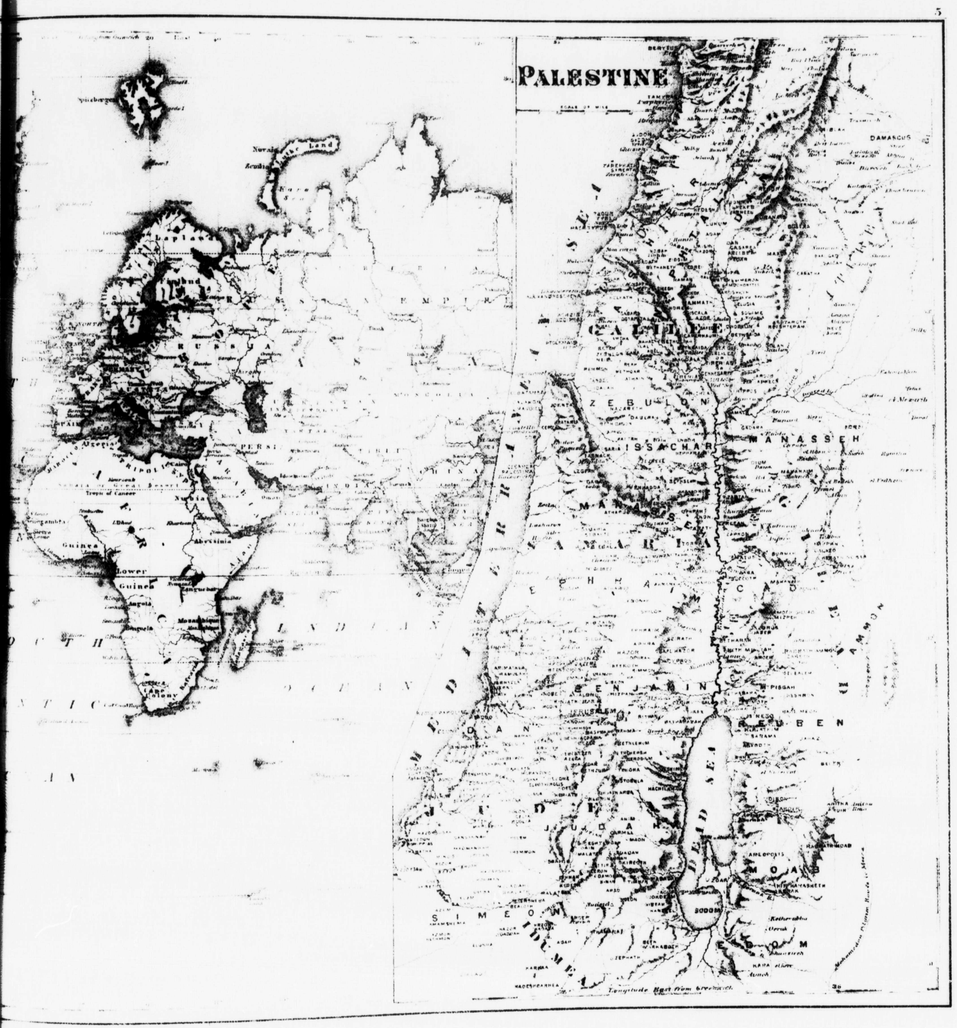
DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(EASTERN BLOCK)

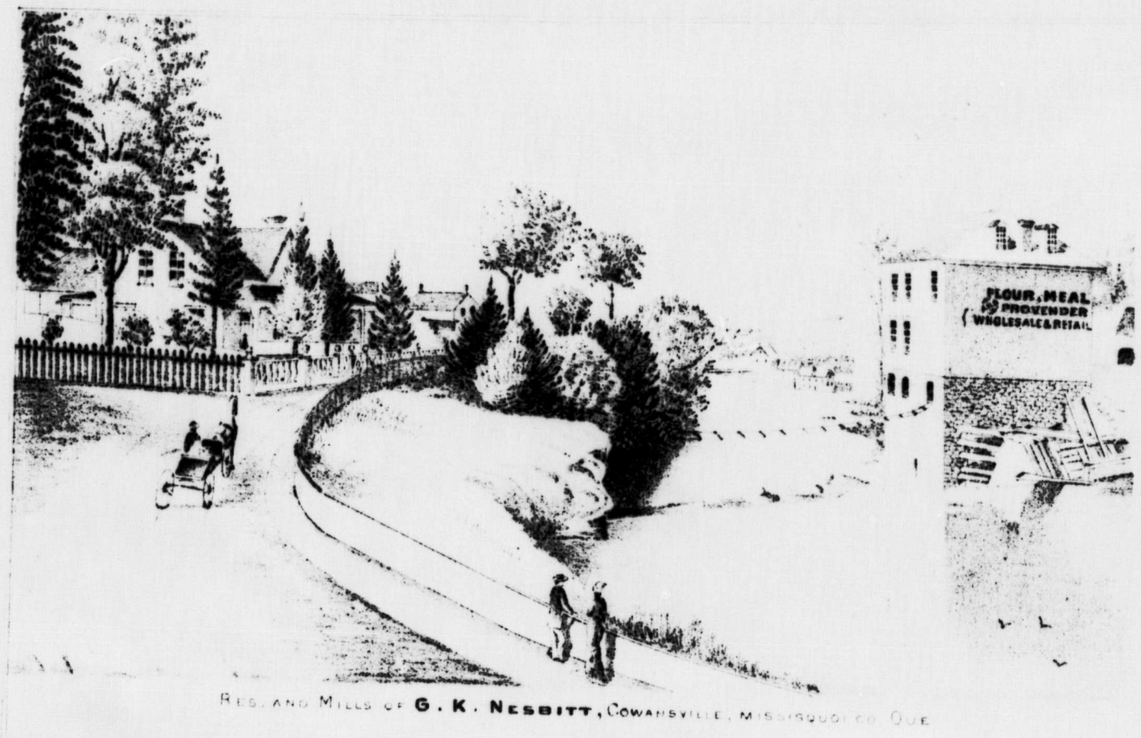
# PARLIAMENT SQUARE,

OTTAWA, ONT.

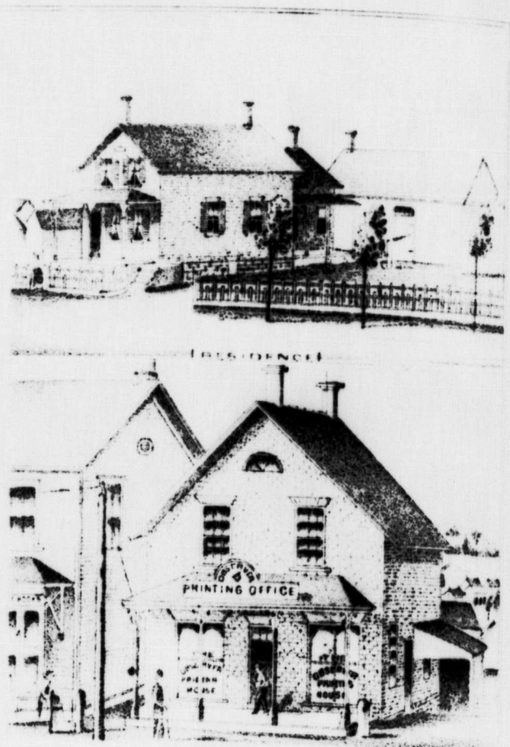

ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
INDIAN
OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH
AMERICA
MONGOLIA
MANCHOORIA
PERSIA
BRITISH
EMPIRE
CHART OF THE WORLD
ON MERCATORS PROJECTION



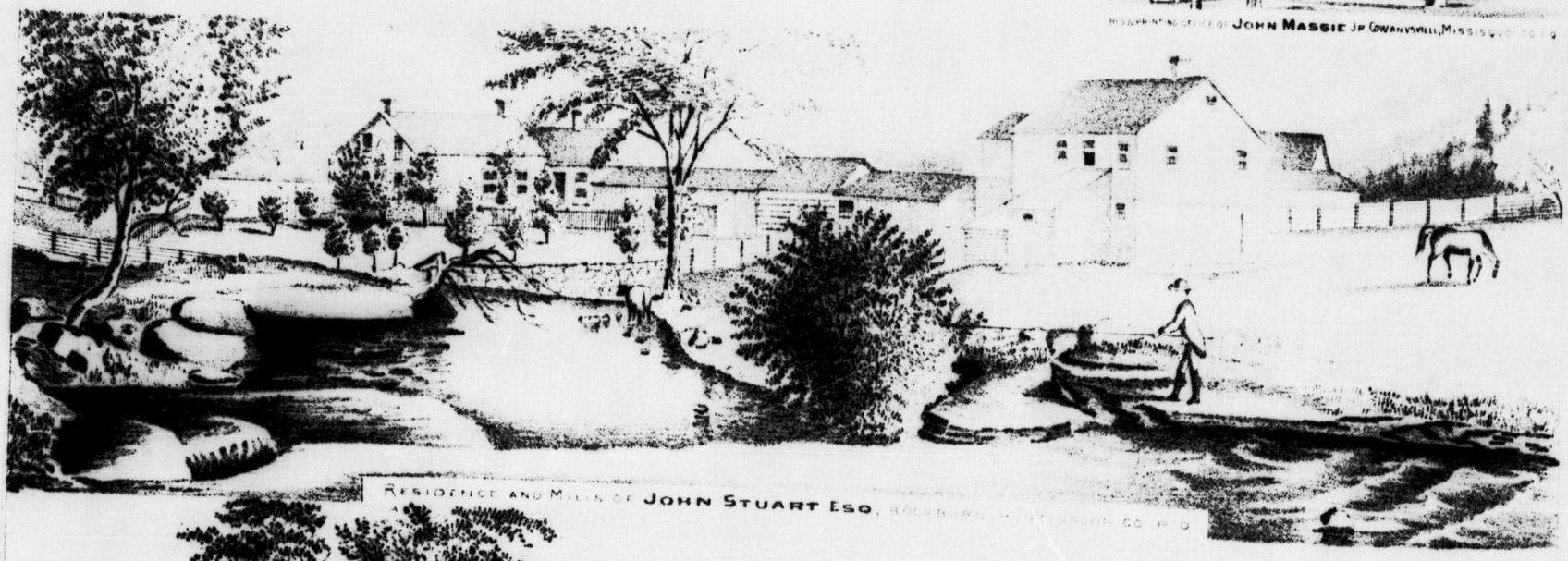

PALESTINE
DAMASCUS
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
MANASSEH
SAMARIA
BENJAMIN
REUBEN
JUDAH
SIMEON
DEAD SEA
JORDAN
Longitude East from Greenwich



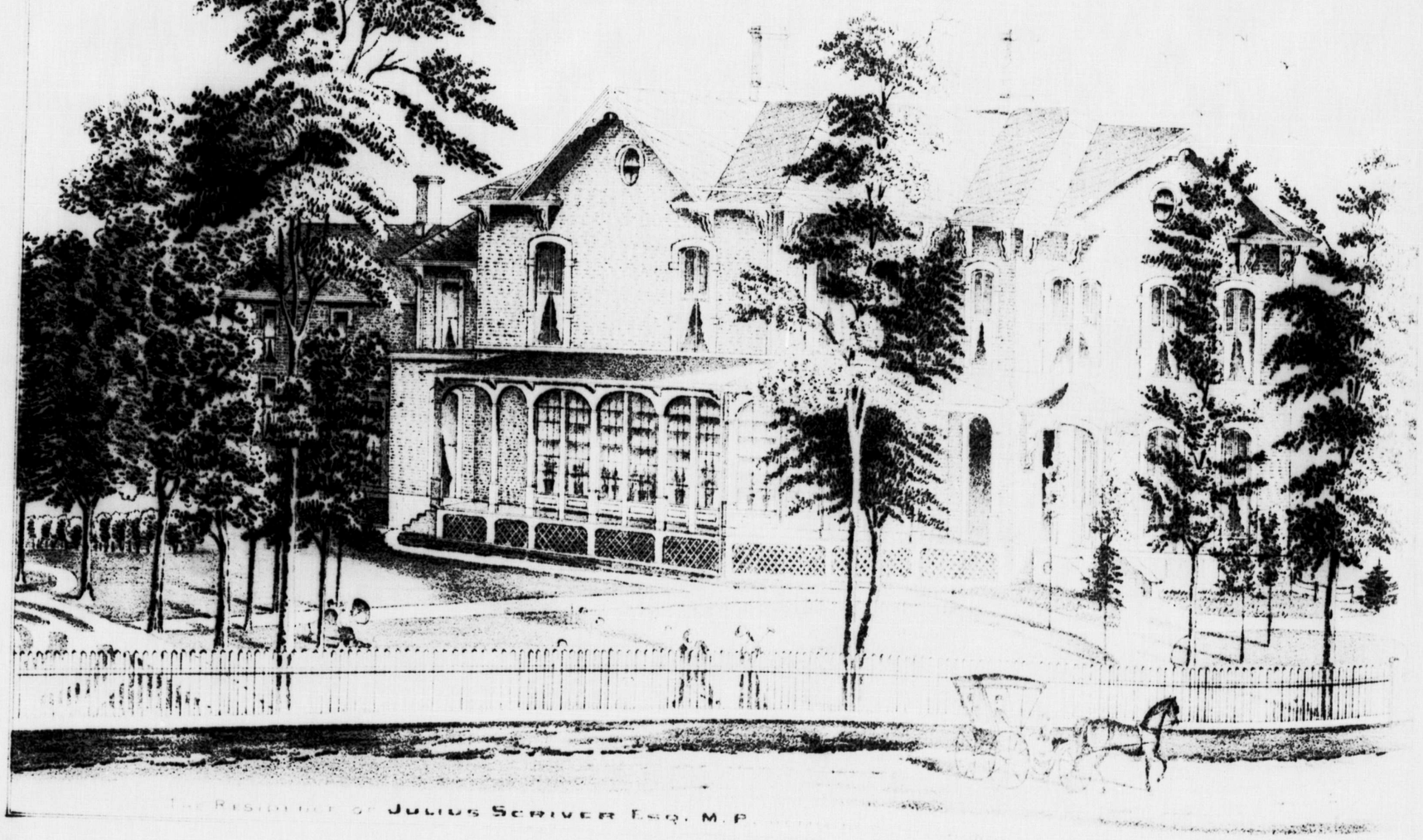

RES. AND MILLS OF **G. K. NESBITT**, COWANSVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO. QUE.




RESIDENCE OF **JOHN MASSIE** JR COWANSVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO. P.Q.

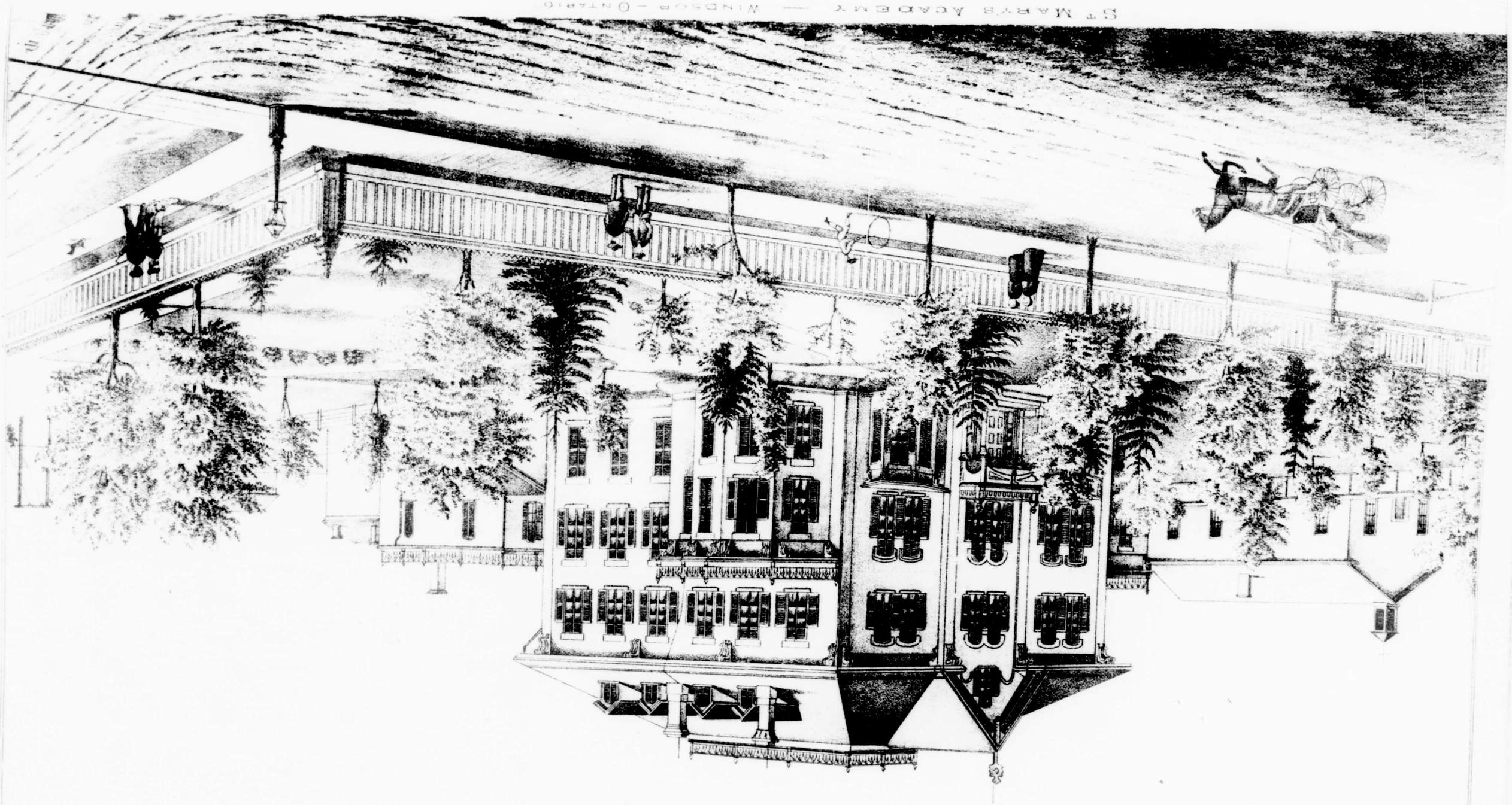


RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF **JOHN STUART ESQ.**



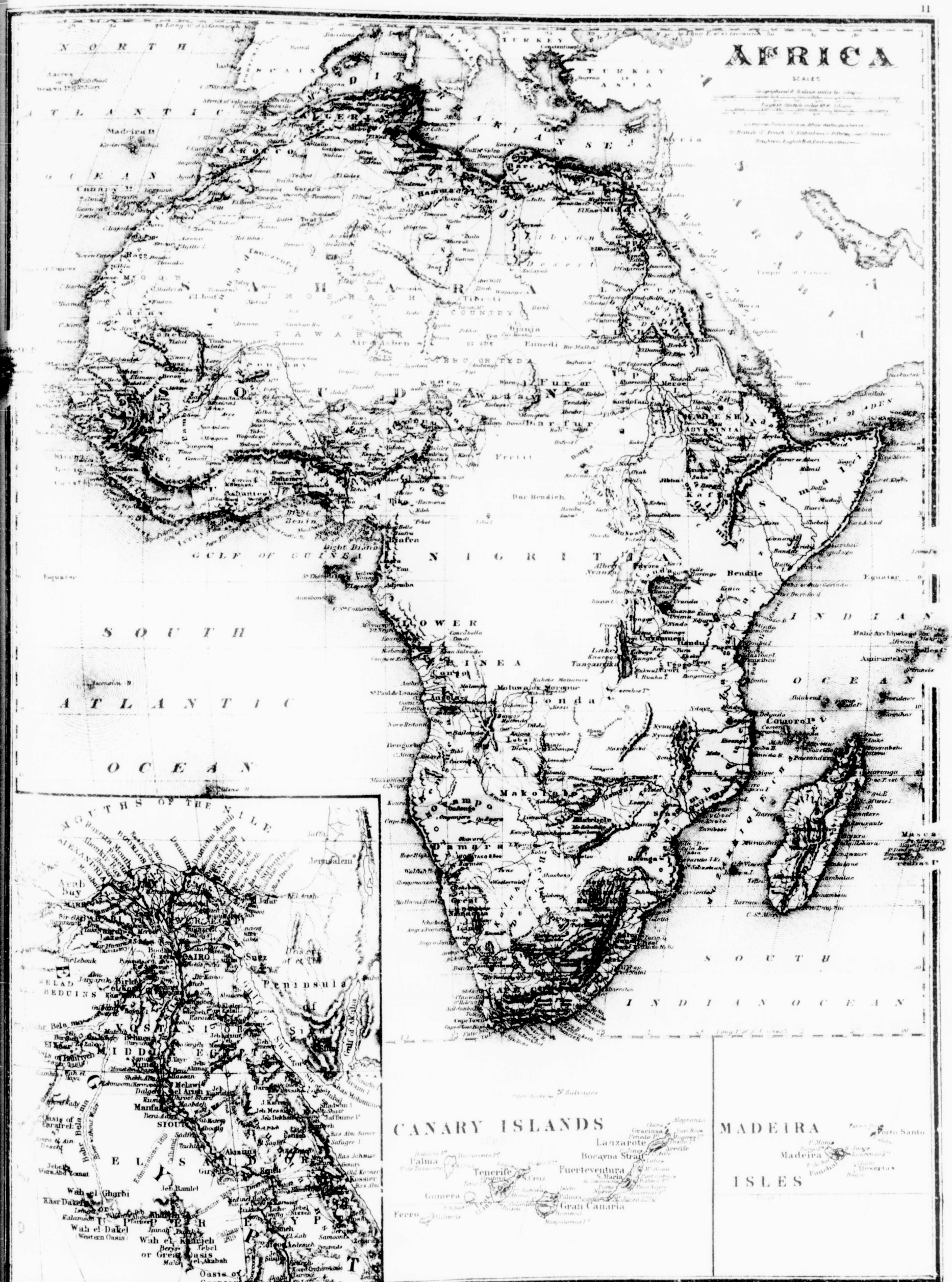
THE RESIDENCE OF **JULIUS SCRIVER** ESQ. M.P.

ASIA


ST MARYS ACADEMY — WINDSOR - ONTARIO

# AFRICA

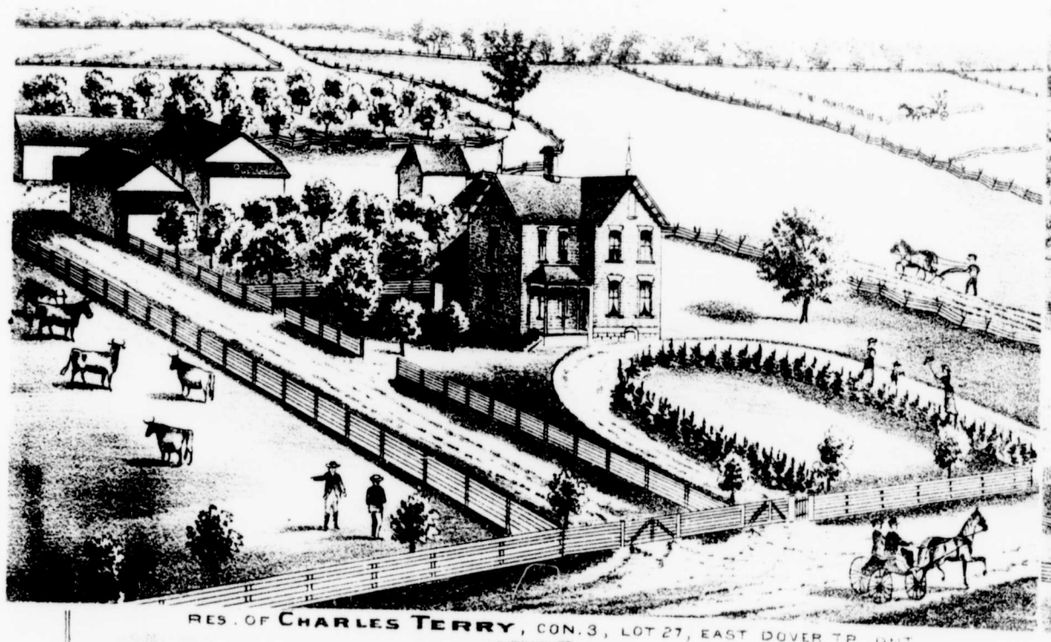
SCALES



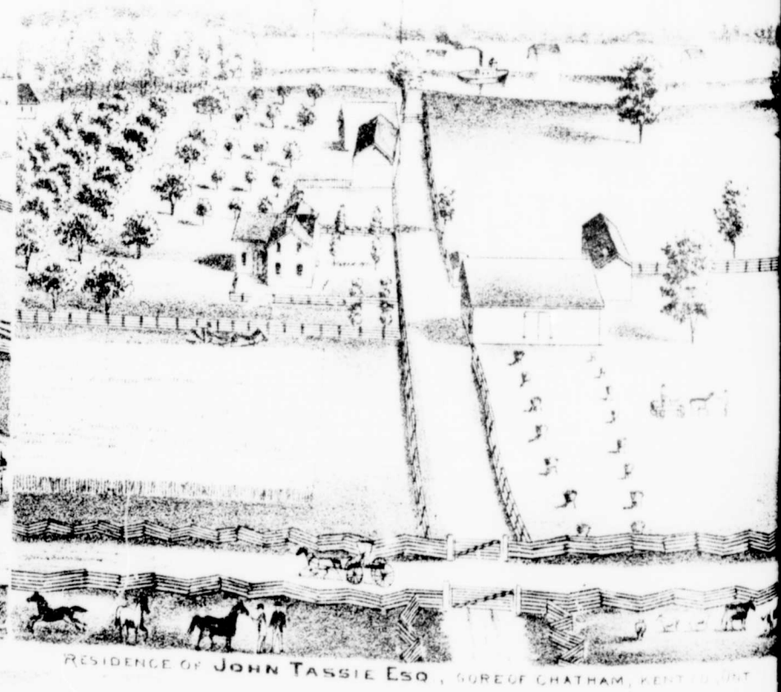
Mrs Susanna Wight

John Wight

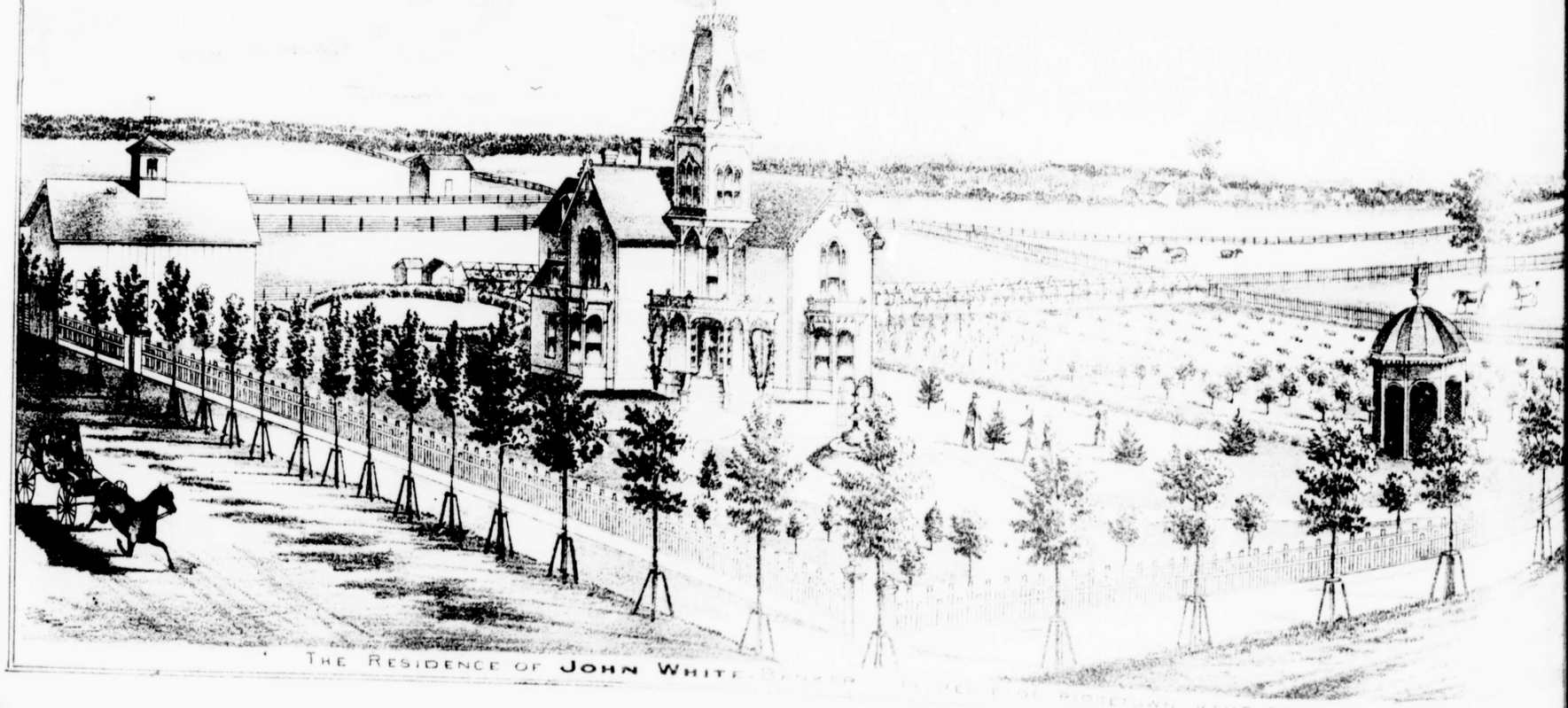
Mrs Michael Owen



RES. OF CHARLES TERRY, CON. 3, LOT 27, EAST DOVER TP., ONT.

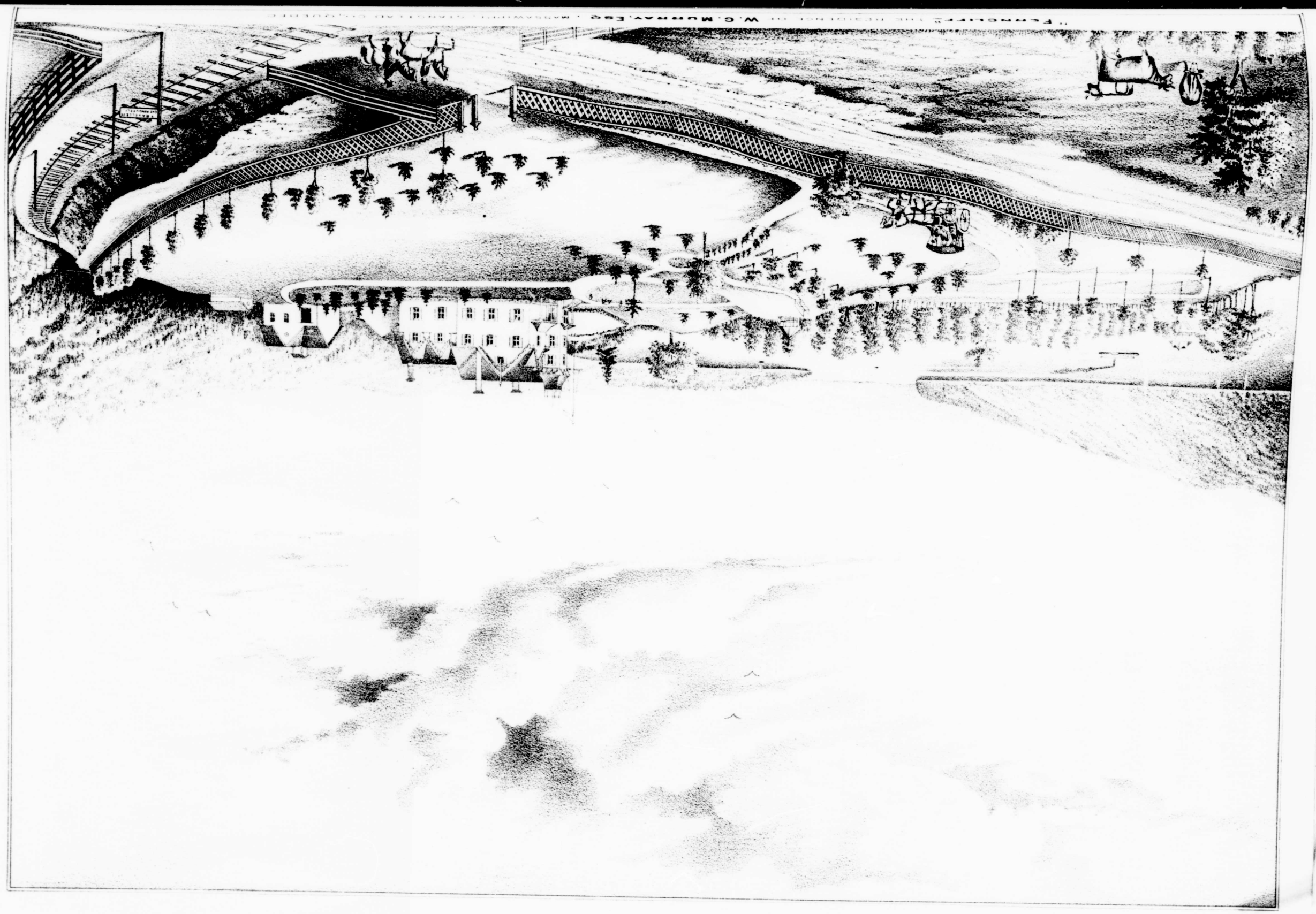


RESIDENCE OF JOHN TASSIE ESQ., SURGEON CHATHAM, KENT CO. ONT.



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN WHITE

RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEAD VILLAGE, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.



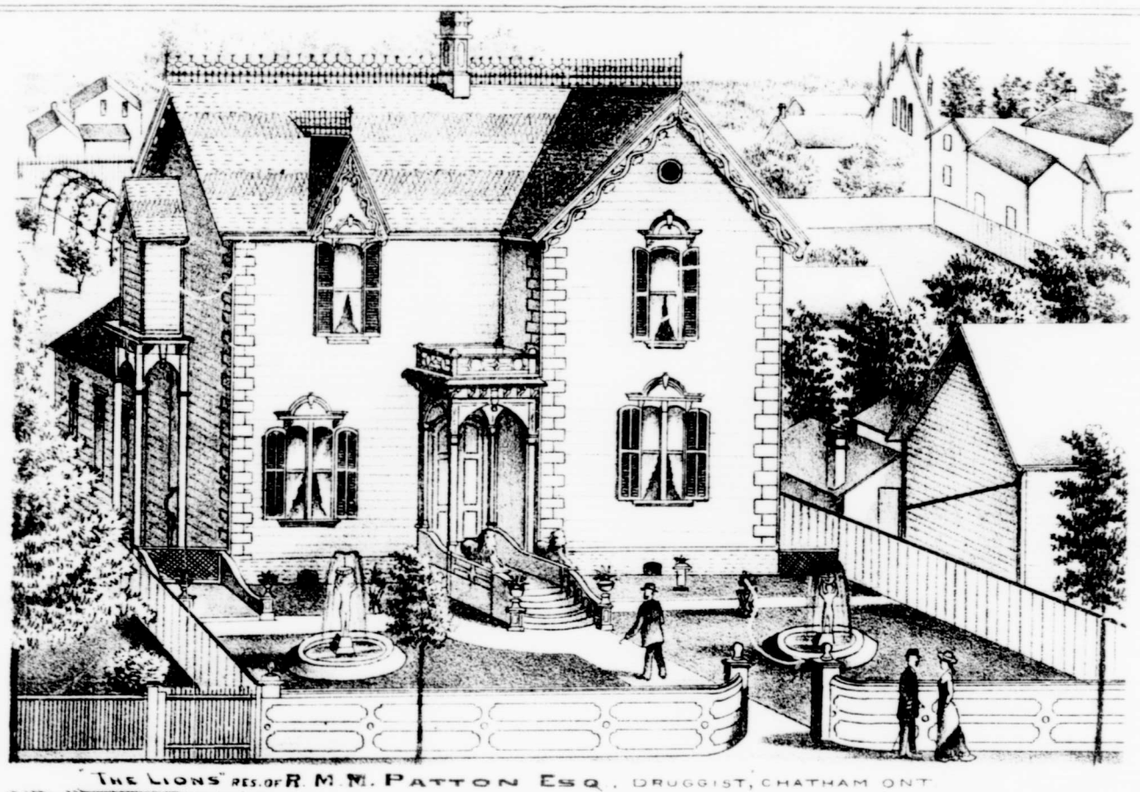
"FERNCLIFFE" THE RESIDENCE OF W.C. MURRAY, ESQ. MARGAWHIRY, CLARE ST. AT CHRISTCHURCH

# OCEANIA

European Possessions in Oceania

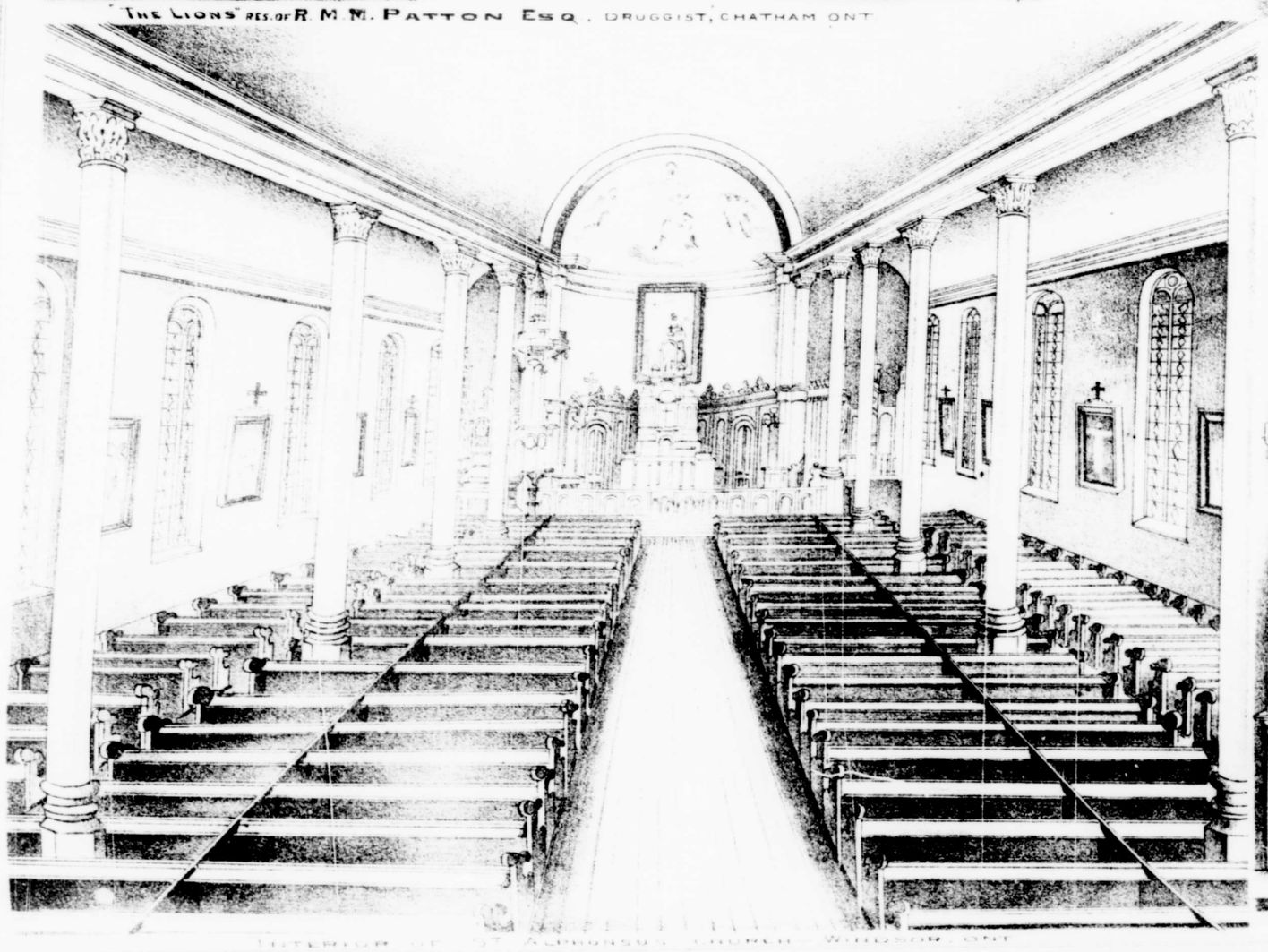
| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | Australia, New Zealand, Chatham Islands, Tasmania, Hong Kong, Labuan |
| Netherlands | Dutch East Indies, Aru & Madura, Sumatra, West Coast, Banca, Billiton, Rhio Barrow, part of W.S.E. Coasts, Celebes, part of, Amboyna, Timorlaut, Ternate, Menado, Timor, part of, Papua or New Guinea, West Coast, &c |
| France | New Caledonia & I. of Pines, Marquesas Islands, I.s Tahiti, Dependencies, Polynesia, part of, Rimitara, Rurutu & Marquesas Islands, part of, |
| Spain | Philippines, part of, |
| Portugal | Timor, part of, &c |

13

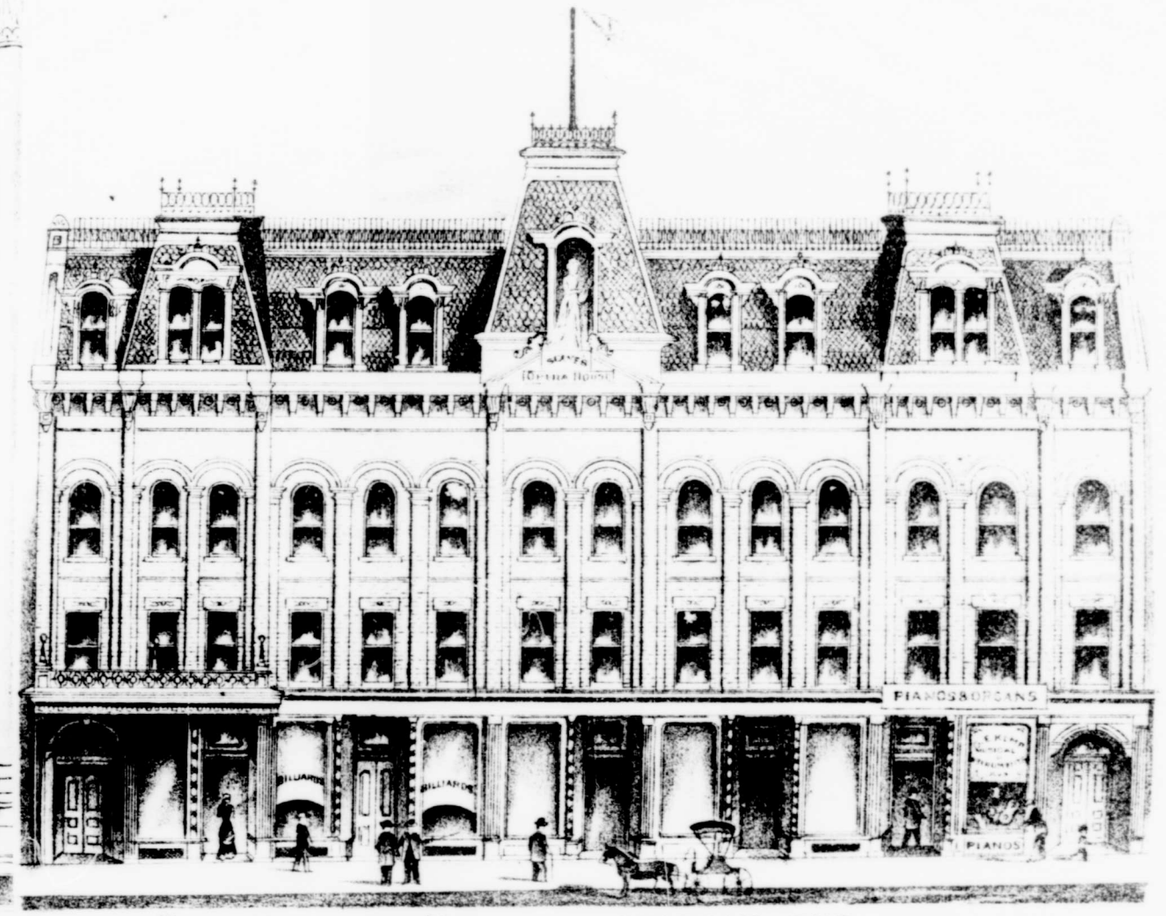


THE LIONS' RES. OF R. M. M. PATTON ESQ., DRUGGIST, CHATHAM ONT.

MAMMOTH LIVERY GUSTIN & PATTERSON PROP'S CHATHAM ONT.

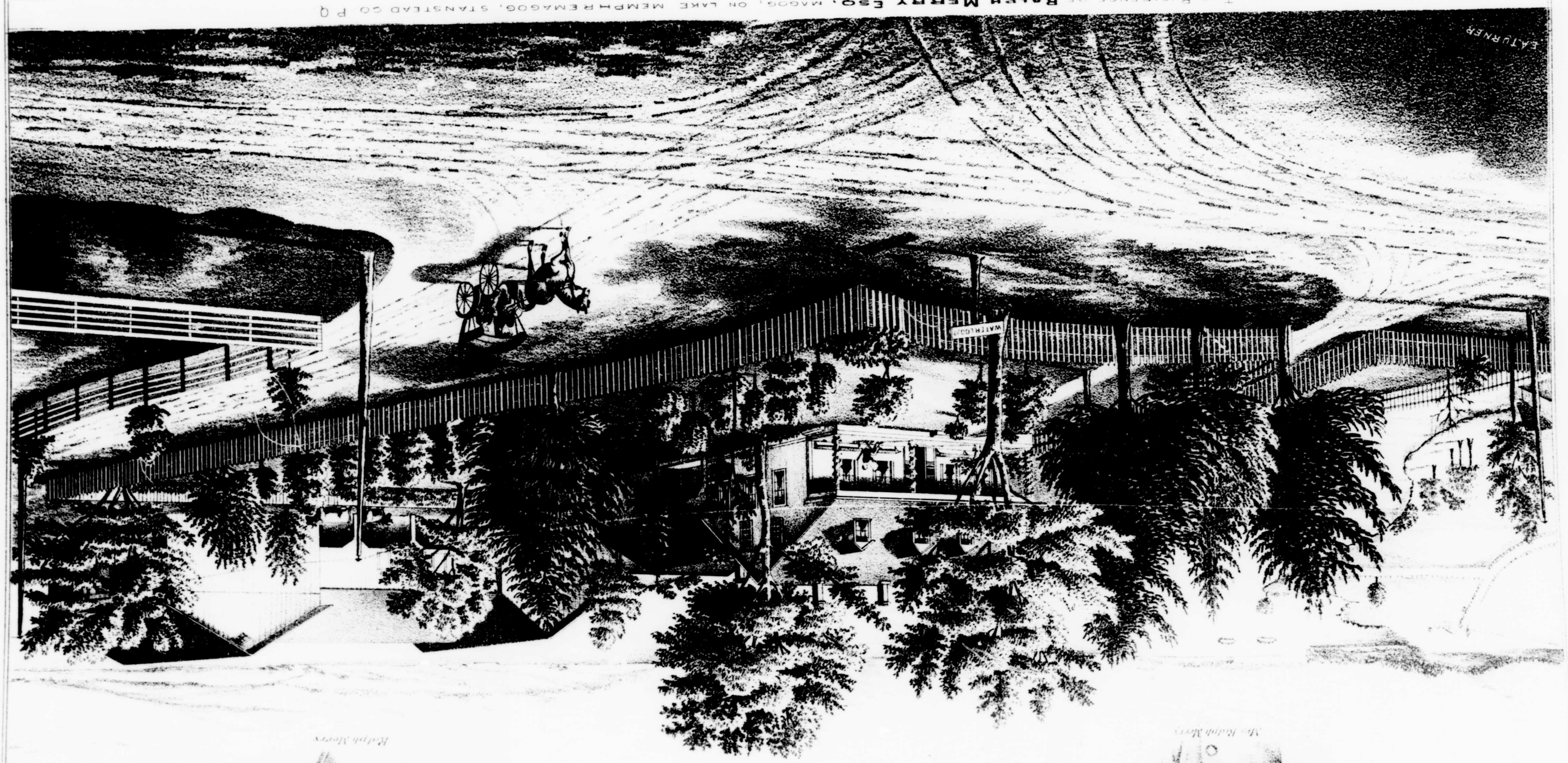


INTERIOR OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH WALLACEBURG ONT.




SCANES OPERA HOUSE CHATHAM ONT.

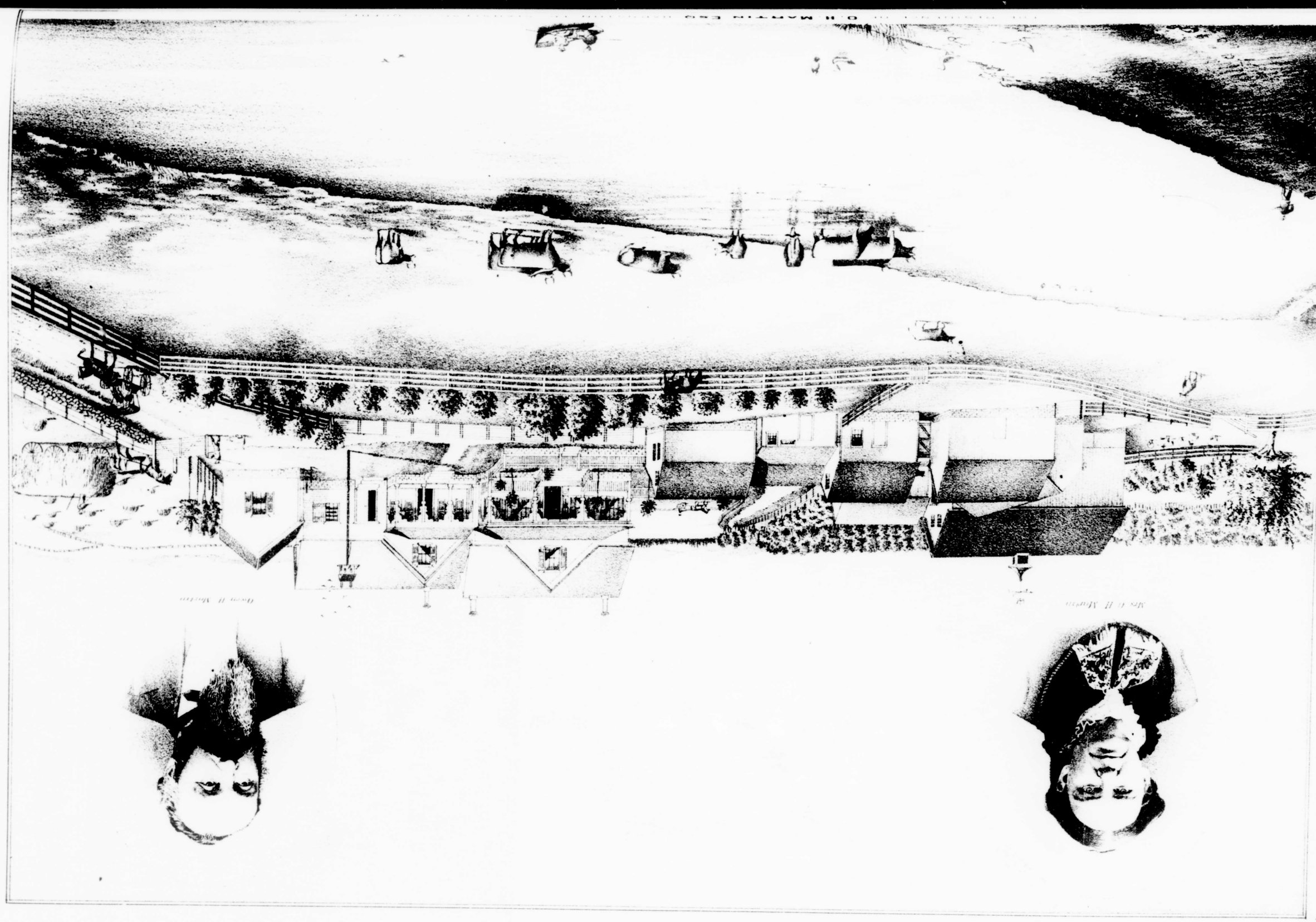
THE RESIDENCE OF **RALPH MERRY ESQ.**, MAGOG, ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO P.Q



Ralph Merry

Mrs. Ralph Merry

PACIFIC



# SOUTH AMERICA

SCALES

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

EQUATOR

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

FALKLAND ISLANDS

CARIBBEAN SEA

ANTILLES

GUIANA

BRAZIL

PERU

BOLIVIA

CHILE

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION

PATAGONIA

TERRA DEL FUEGO

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO

TAITAO ARCHIPELAGO

Longitude from Washington East

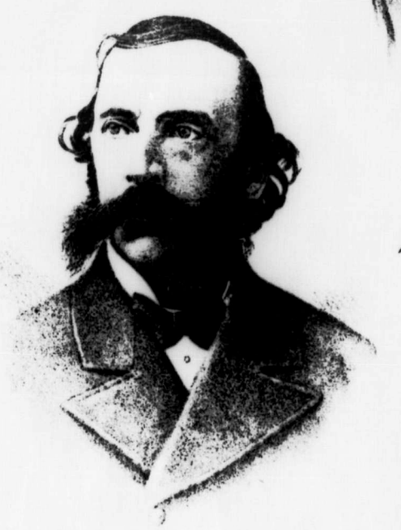
Latitude South

George Morgan
Reeve of Blenheim Ont 1880

James McMullin
Harwich Tp Ont.

John G. Mountford
Reeve of Blenheim, Ont 1881.

Jos B. French,
Township Clerk of Chatham



H. C. Vandelevor
M D
Blenheim Ont

M. Bro[illegible]
Merchant, Amherstburg, Ont

Jacob Smith M.D
Ridgetown, Ont

John Ferguson
Reeve of Howard Tp Ont.

Isaac Swackhamer
Harwich Tp Ont

Jos Scratch M.D
Blenheim Ont

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.
CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WATERLOO, ONT.

REV. P.J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR

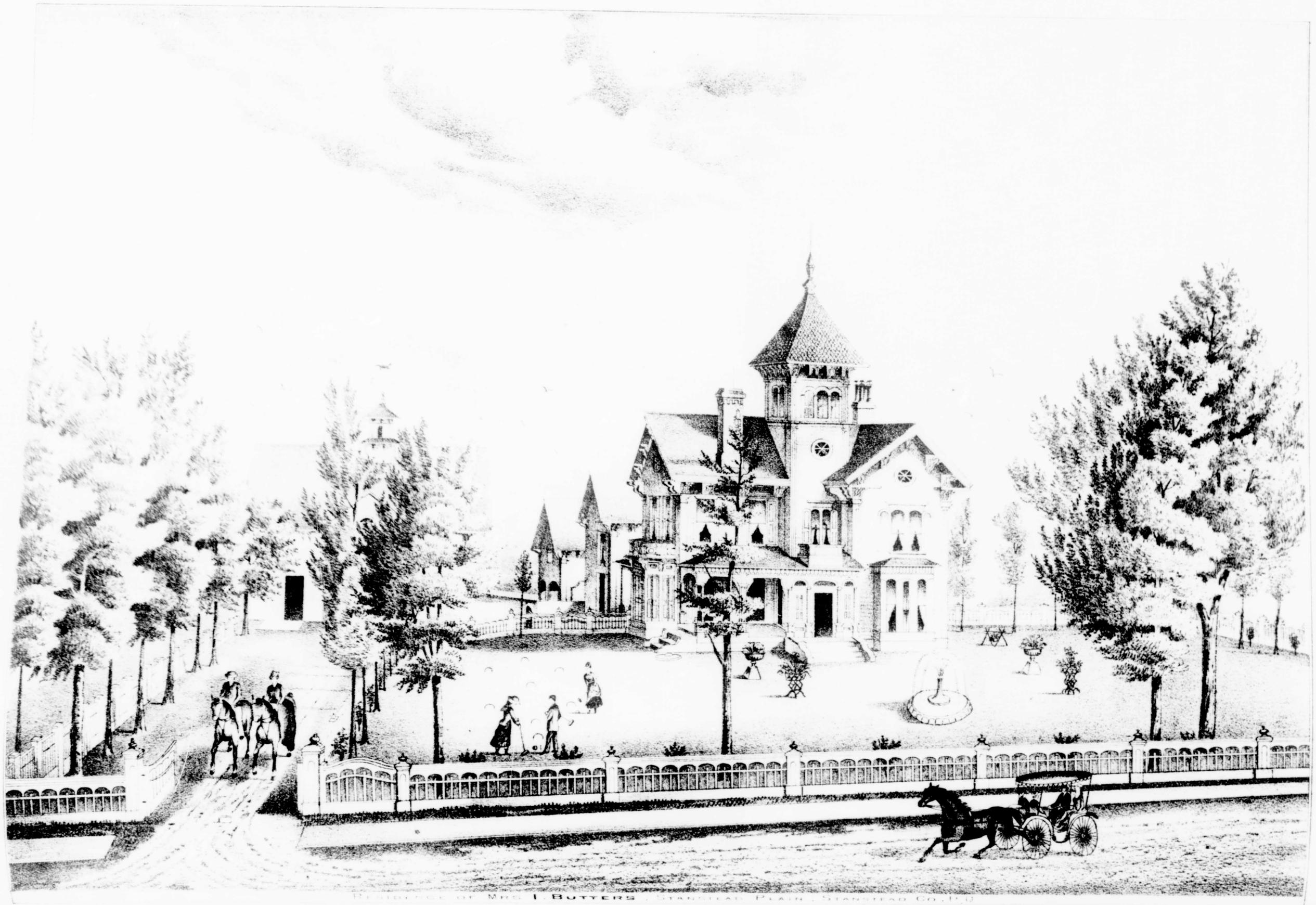


ALTAR OF CHURCH

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WATERBURY, CONN.

RES. OF PASTOR



THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. I. BUTTERS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

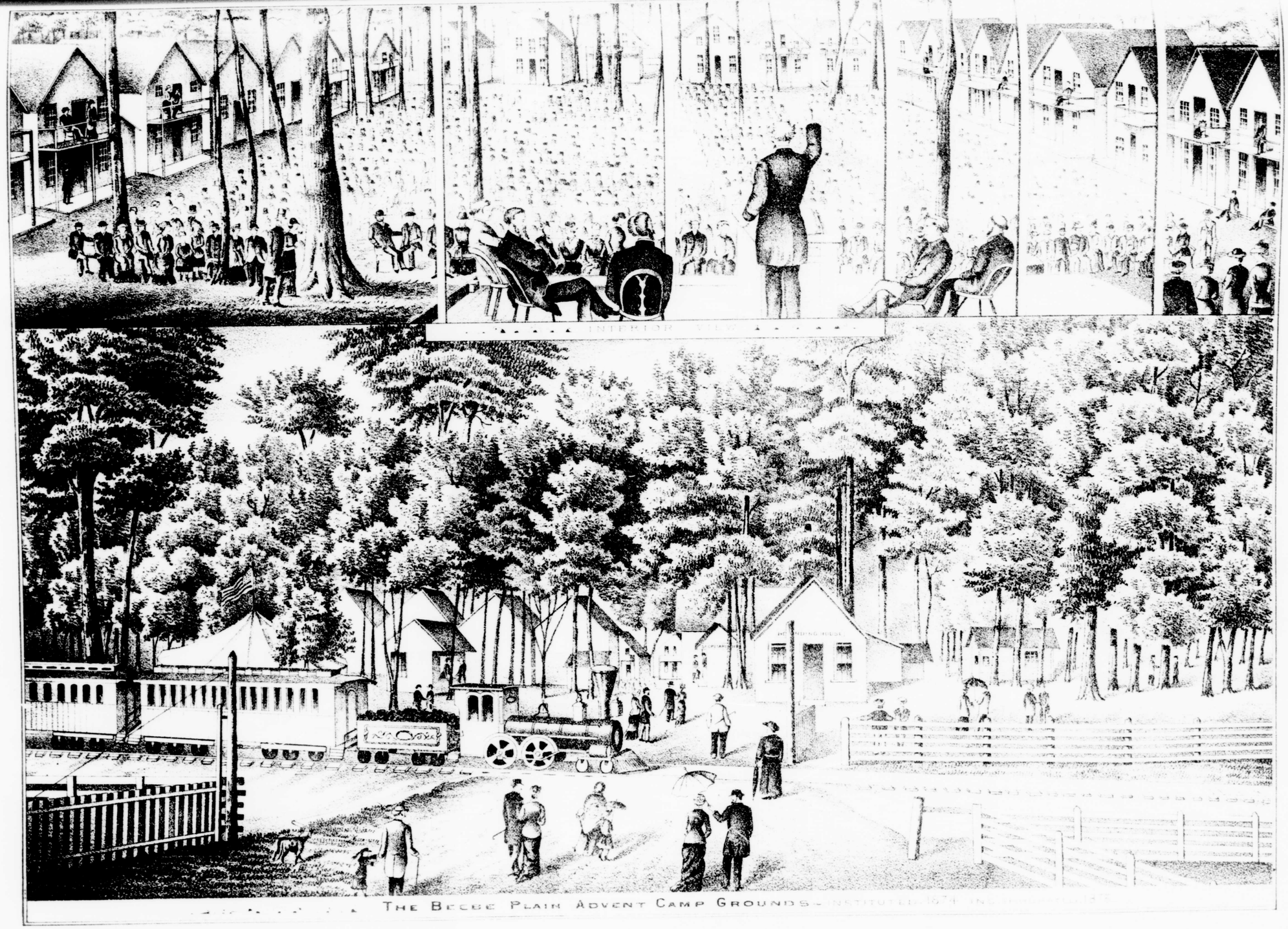
NORTH AMERICA
SCALES
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
DANISH
AMERICA
GREENLAND SEA
Greenland
Ellesmere Land
Prudhoe Land
Grinnell Land
Washington
Coreaby Inlet
Icelooah
N. Devon
BAFFIN BAY
BANKS LAND
PRINCE ALBERT LAND
Cockburn Land
VICTORIA LAND
Wollaston Land
Melville Peninsula
Fox Land
HUDSON BAY
Ruperts River
TO UNITED STATES
NEW BRUNSWICK
NEWFOUNDLAND
NORTH AMERICA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
DAKOTA
WISCONSIN
NEBRASKA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
MEXICO
TEXAS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
TROPIC OF CANCER
GREATER ANTILLES OR
LEEWARD ISLS
JAMAICA
SAN DOMINGO
CARIBBEAN SEA
CENTRAL AMERICA
WEST INDIA ISLANDS OR LUCAYAS
BAHAMA

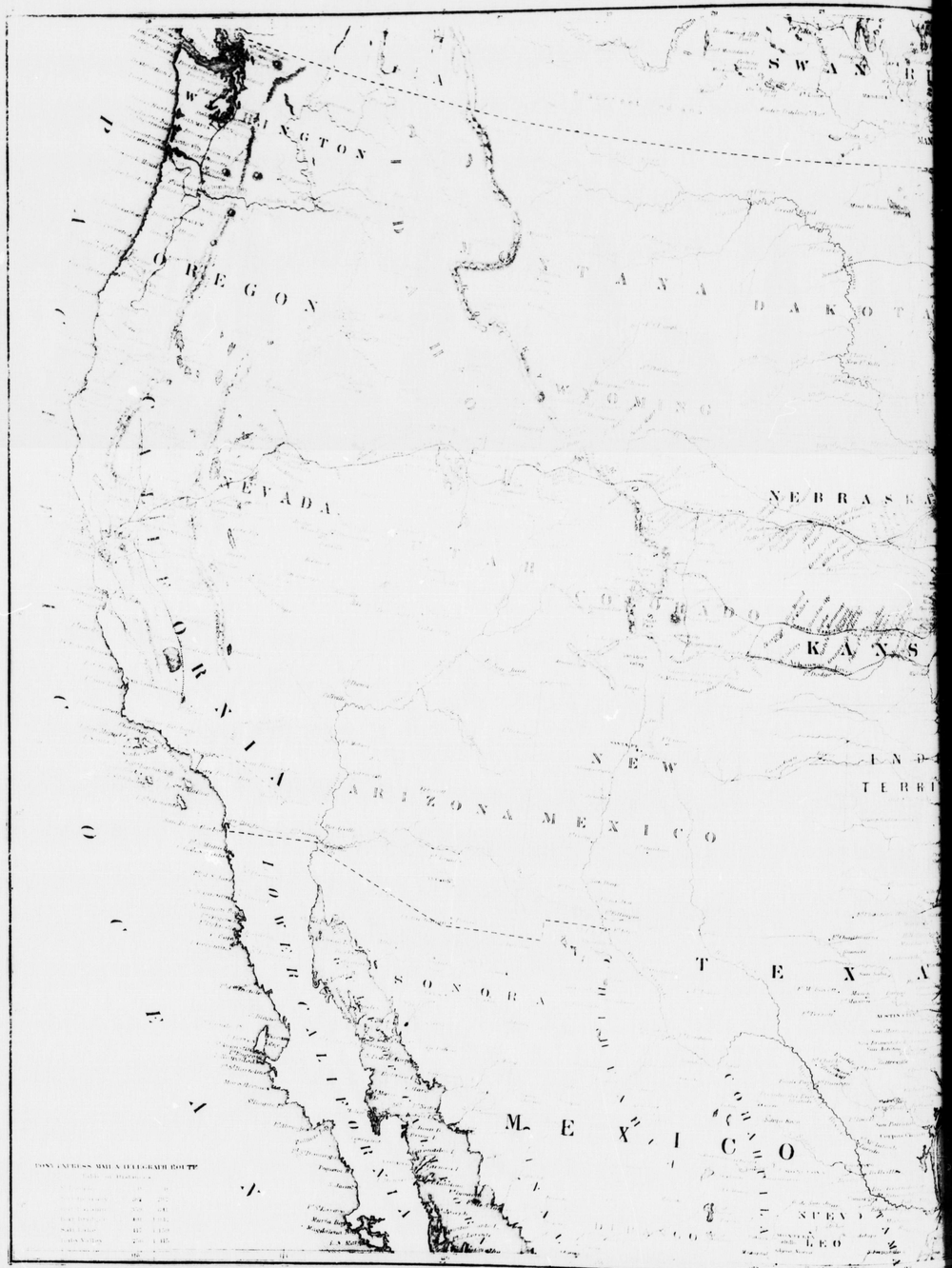
SCALES

Mrs Horace Stewart

Horace Stewart

RESIDENCE OF MR. **H. STEWART**, BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

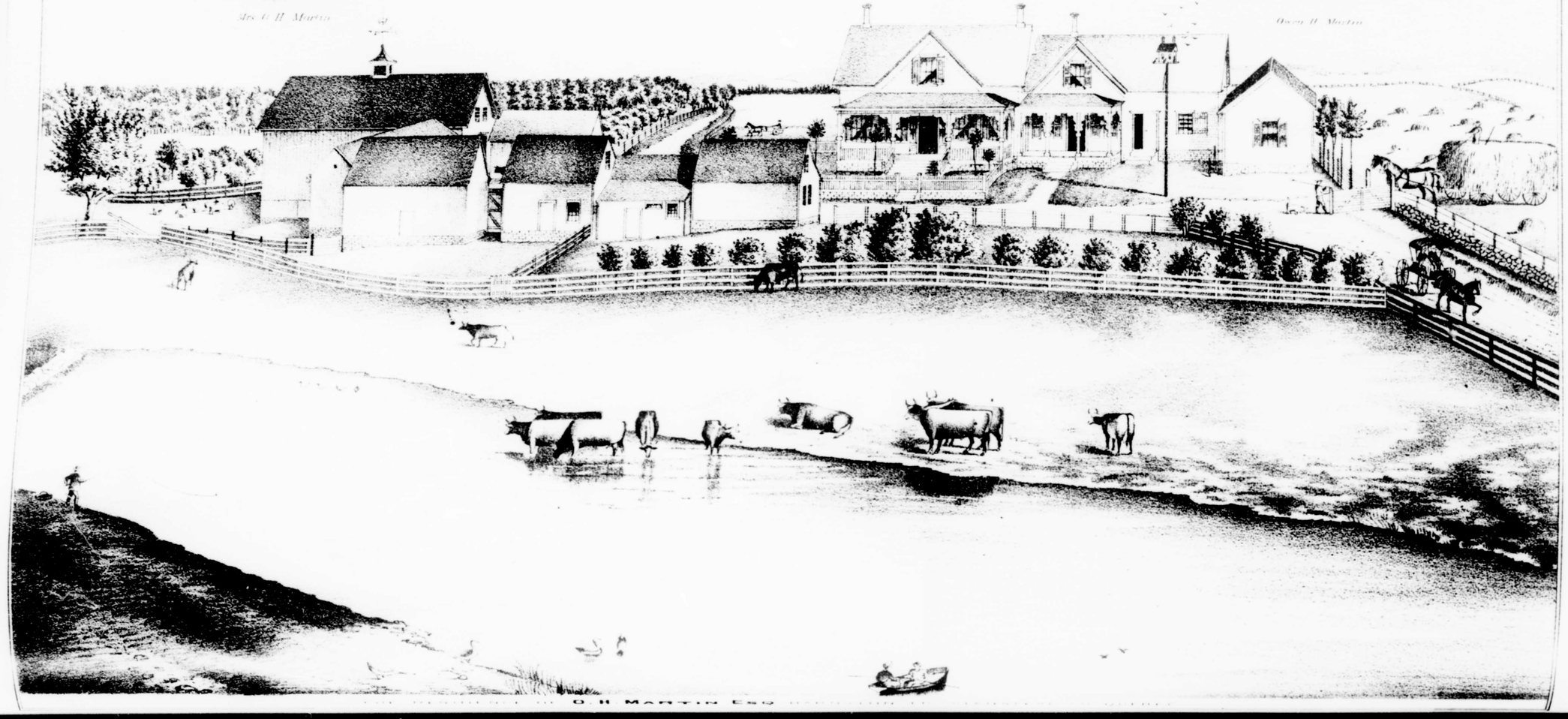

The Bebee Plain Advent Camp Grounds


OREGON
NEVADA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
ARIZONA
MEXICO
TEXAS
SONORA
MEXICO

MOOSE
ABBITIBBE
LAKE
WISCONSIN
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLO
GULF OF MEXICO
OCEAN
MAP OF THE
UNITEDSTATES
OF AMERICA

Mrs. O. H. Martin

Owen H. Martin



O. H. MARTIN ESQ.

# SOUTH AMERICA

SCALES

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

EQUATOR

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

FALKLAND ISLANDS

CHRONOS ARCHIPELAGO

TAITAO ARCHIPELAGO

Gulf of PENAS

Gulf of TRINIDAD

STRAIT of MAGELLAN

Cape Horn

Valley of Diamonds

Rio Grande do Norte

Pernambuco

Alagoas

Sergipe

Bahia

Tucuman

Cordova

Buenos Ayres

Mocha or New Ciera

Juan Fernandez Island

Trinidad

Cochabamba

Chiquisaca

Paraguay

Rio Grande

Rio Negro

Rio Colorado

Rio Gallegos

Rio Santa Cruz

Port Famine

Port Desire

Port St. Julian

Port Melo

Port Egmont

Cape Virgins

Cape Blanco

Cape Corrientes

Cape St. Antonio

Cape St. Francis

Cape St. Roque

Cape St. Thomas

Cape St. Augustine

Cape St. Mary

Cape Orange

Cape Nassau

Cape Gallinas

Cape Codera

Cape Paria

Cape Three Points

Cape Blanco

Cape Negro

Cape Verde

Cape Roxo

Cape Parima

Cape Rondon

Cape Rondon

Cape Rondon

George Morgan
Reeve of Blenheim, Ont. 1880

James McMullin
Harwich Tp Ont.

John G. Merrifield
Reeve of Blenheim, Ont 1881.

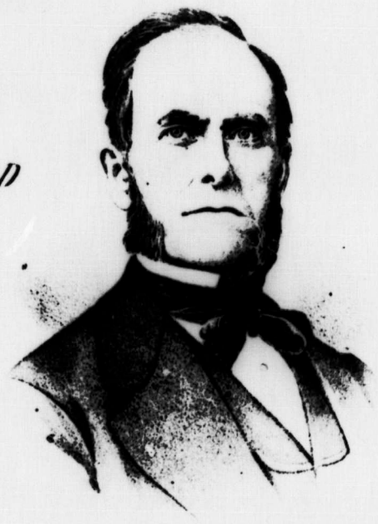
Jos B. French,
Township Clerk of Chatham

H. D. Vandelovr
M D
Blenheim Ont

M. Bromley
Merchant, Amherstburg, Ont

Jacob Smith M.D
Ridgetown, Ont

John Ferguson
Reeve of Howard Tp Ont.



Isaac Swackhamer
Harwich Tp. Ont

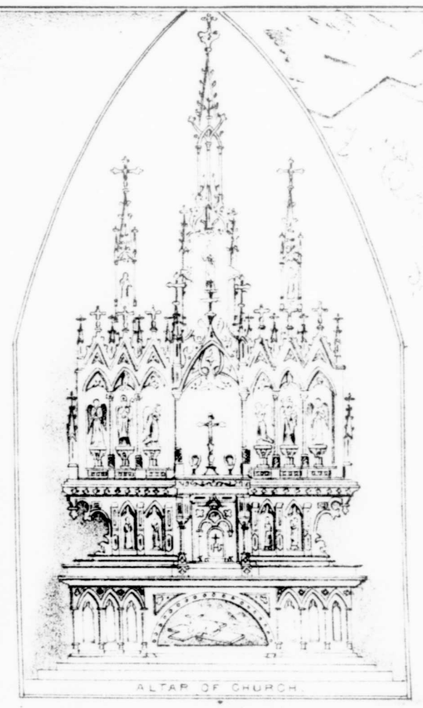
Jos Scratch M.D
Blenheim, Ont

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

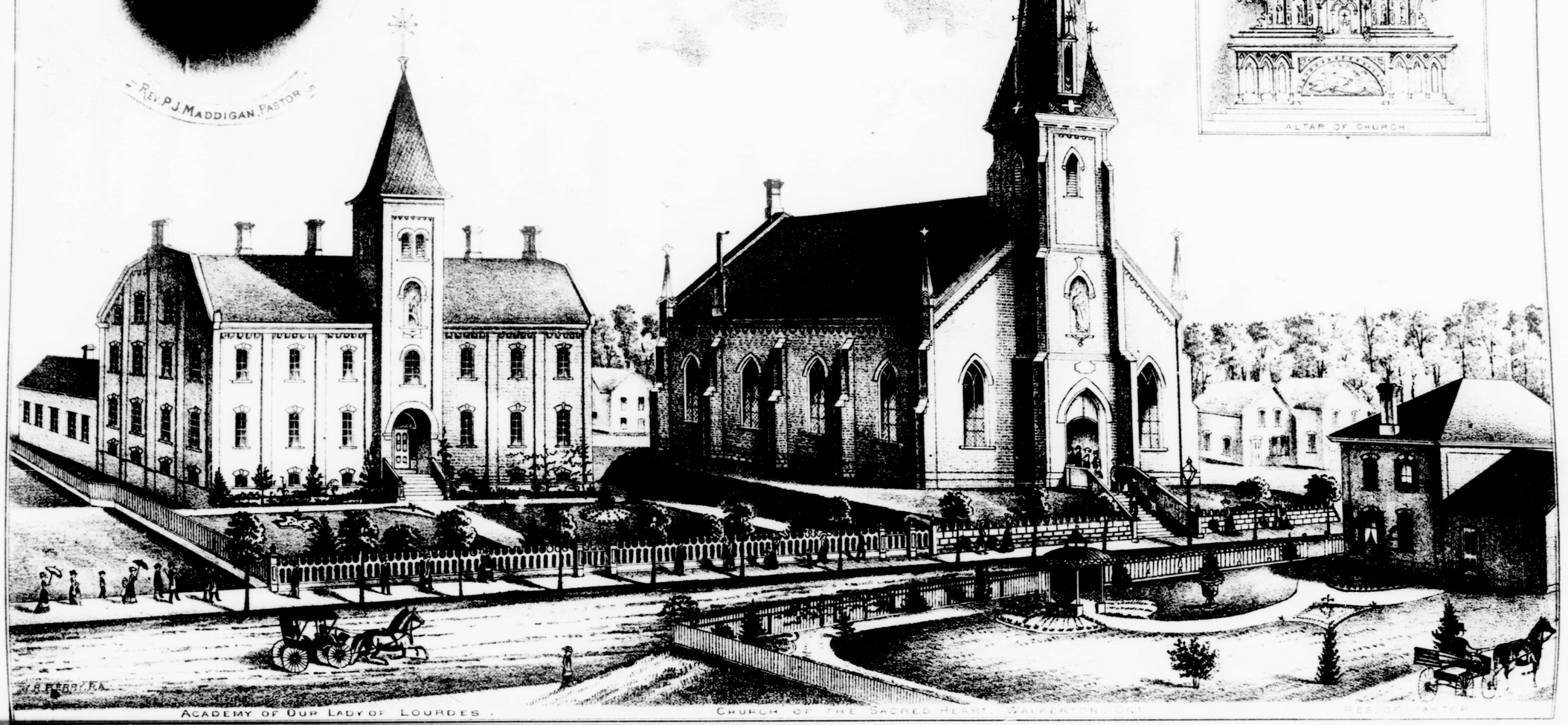
CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WALKERTON, ONT.

RES. OF PASTOR

REV. P.J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR

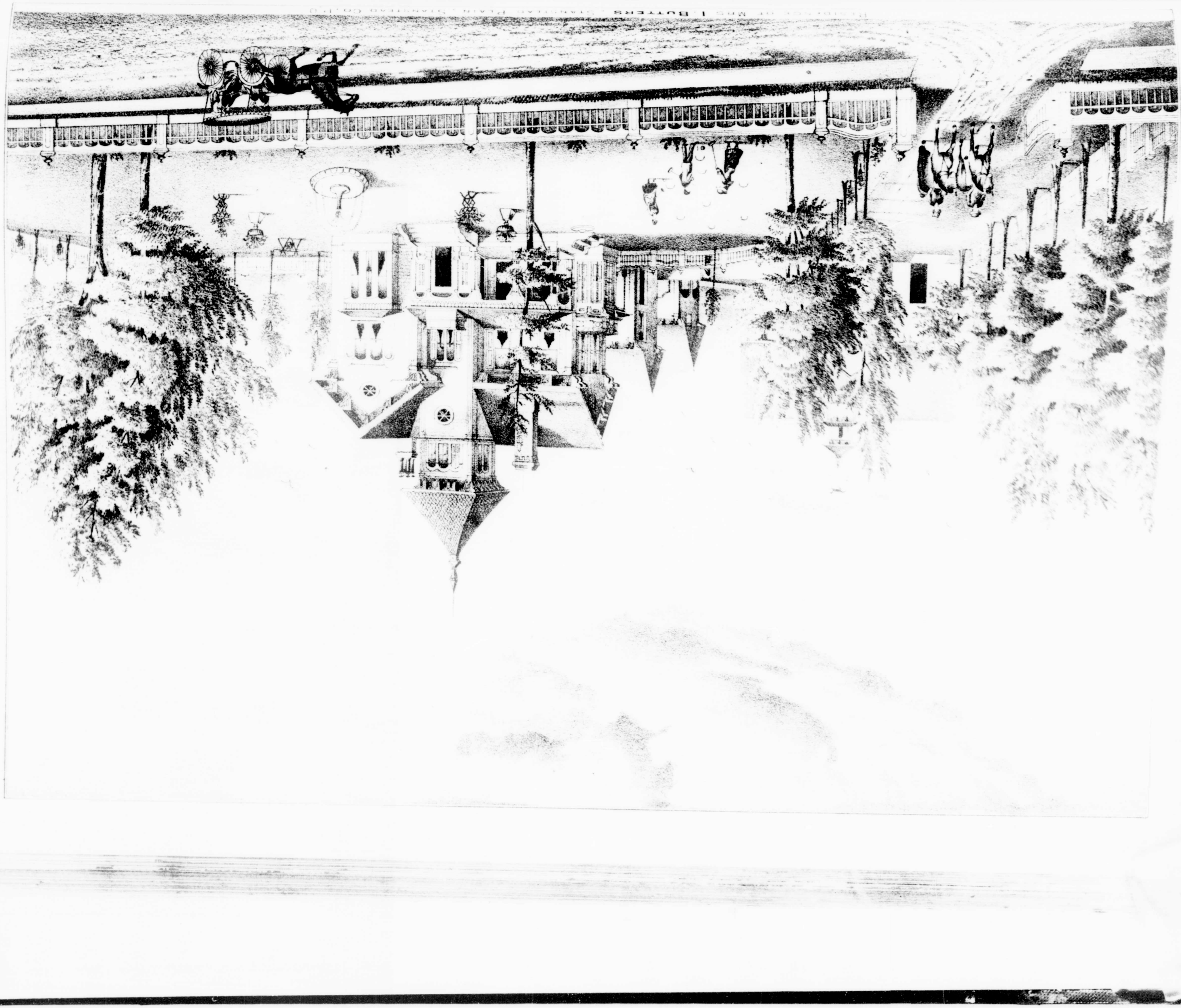


ALTAR OF CHURCH



ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WATERTOWN, N.Y.

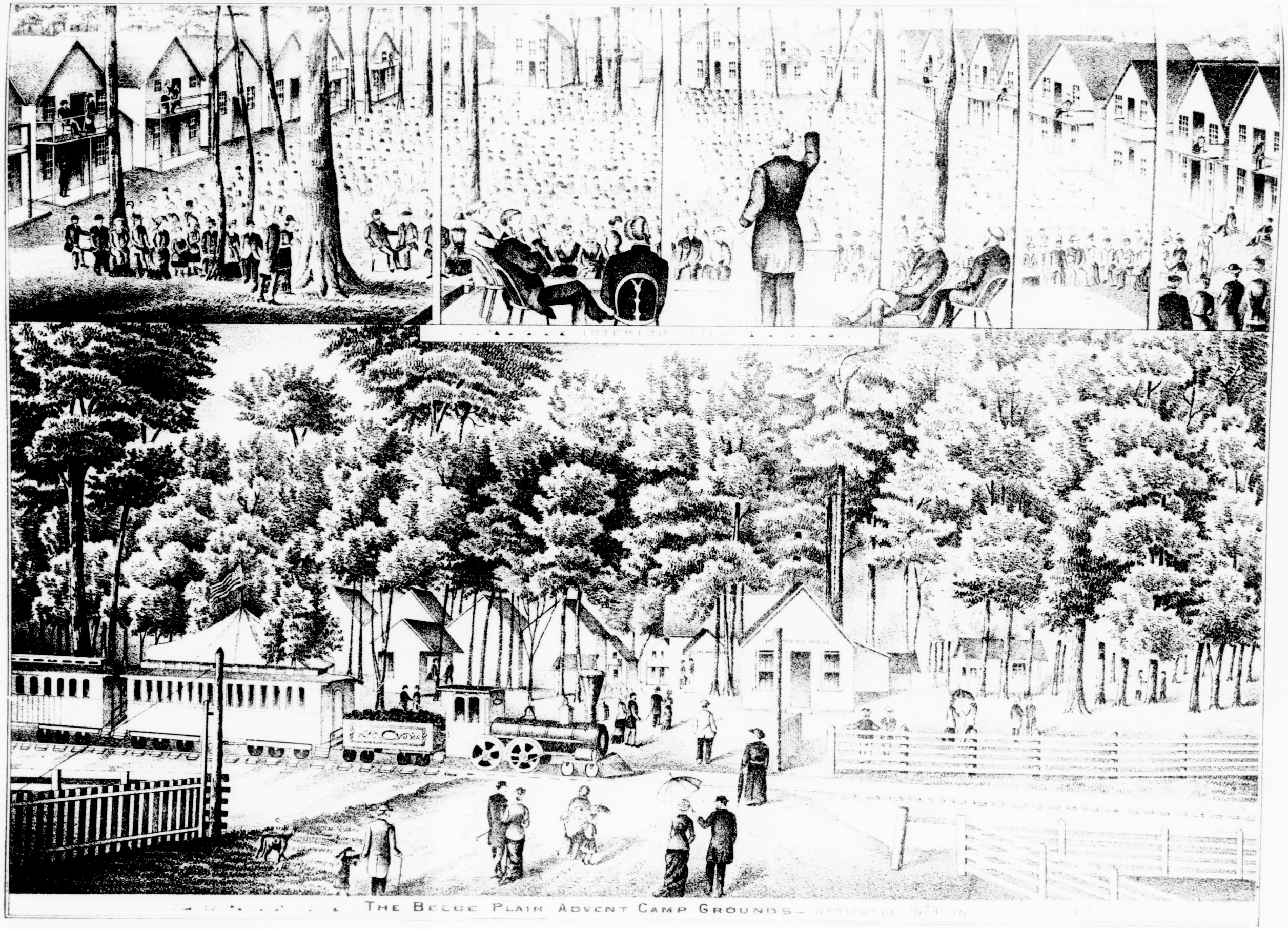


ARCTIC OCEAN
Grinnell Land
Washington
Ellesmere Land
Prudhoe Land
N. Devon
BANKS LAND
Cockburn Ld
Fox Land
Fox Land
Southampton
HUDSON BAY
Rupert's River
GREENLAND
DANISH AMERICA
East Greenland
Clavering Land
GREENLAND SEA
Scoresby Sound
Liverpool Land
Gillies Land
Edward Land
Wollaston Land
VICTORIA LAND
Barrow Str.
Parry Is.
Melville I.
Banks Land
Prince Albert Ld
Wollaston Land
Victoria Land
Boothia
Prince of Wales I.
Melville Pen.
Regent Inlet
Barrow Str.
Lancaster Sd.
Baffin Bay
Davis Str.
Cumberland Gulf
Frobisher B.
Resolution I.
Hudson Str.
Labrador
Newfoundland
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Anticosti I.
Prince Edward I.
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Maine
Quebec
Ontario
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Michigan
Wisconsin
Minnesota
Dakota
Montana
Wyoming
Nebraska
Iowa
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Kansas
Missouri
Kentucky
Tennessee
Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Arkansas
Indian Territory
Texas
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
Utah
Nevada
California
Oregon
Washington Ter.
Columbia R.
Fraser R.
Mackenzie R.
Great Bear L.
Great Slave L.
Athabasca L.
Winnipeg L.
Saskatchewan R.
Red River Settlement
Hudson's Bay Territory
Rocky Mountains
Russian Possessions in North America
Pacific Ocean
Tropic of Cancer
Gulf of Mexico
Campeachy B.
Yucatan
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Central America
Mosquito
Jamaica
Cuba
Hayti or San Domingo
Bahama Is.
Lucayas or Bahama Islands
Greater Antilles or Windward Isls.
Leeward Isls.
West India Islands
Caribbean Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Ocean
Ocean
Mexico
Texas
Territory
Dakota
Wyoming
Nebraska
Kansas
Colorado
Arizona
Utah
Nevada
California
Oregon
Washington
Montana
Minnesota
Wisconsin
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Kentucky
Tennessee
Carolina
Georgia
Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Arkansas
Missouri
Iowa
Michigan
New York
Pennsylvania
Maine
Quebec
Ontario
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Hudson Bay
Rupert's River
Labrador
Newfoundland
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Anticosti I.
Prince Edward I.
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Hudson Str.
Davis Str.
Baffin Bay
Cumberland Gulf
Frobisher B.
Resolution I.
Lancaster Sd.
Regent Inlet
Melville Pen.
Prince of Wales I.
Boothia
Victoria Land
Wollaston Land
Prince Albert Ld
Banks Land
Barrow Str.
Parry Is.
Melville I.
Great Bear L.
Great Slave L.
Athabasca L.
Winnipeg L.
Saskatchewan R.
Red River Settlement
Hudson's Bay Territory
Rocky Mountains
Mackenzie R.
Fraser R.
Columbia R.
Washington Ter.
Oregon
California
Nevada
Utah
Arizona
New Mexico
Colorado
Kansas
Nebraska
Wyoming
Dakota
Montana
Minnesota
Wisconsin
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Kentucky
Tennessee
Carolina
South

Mrs Horace Steward

Horace Steward

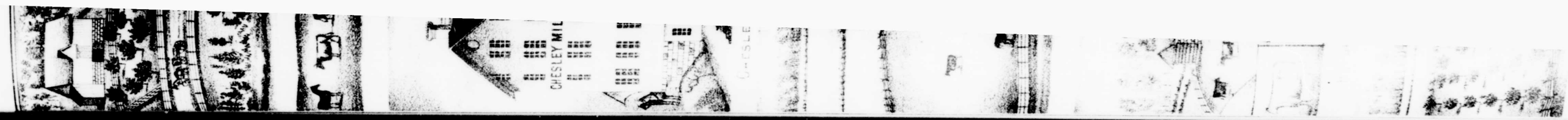
RESIDENCE OF MR. **H. STEWART.** BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

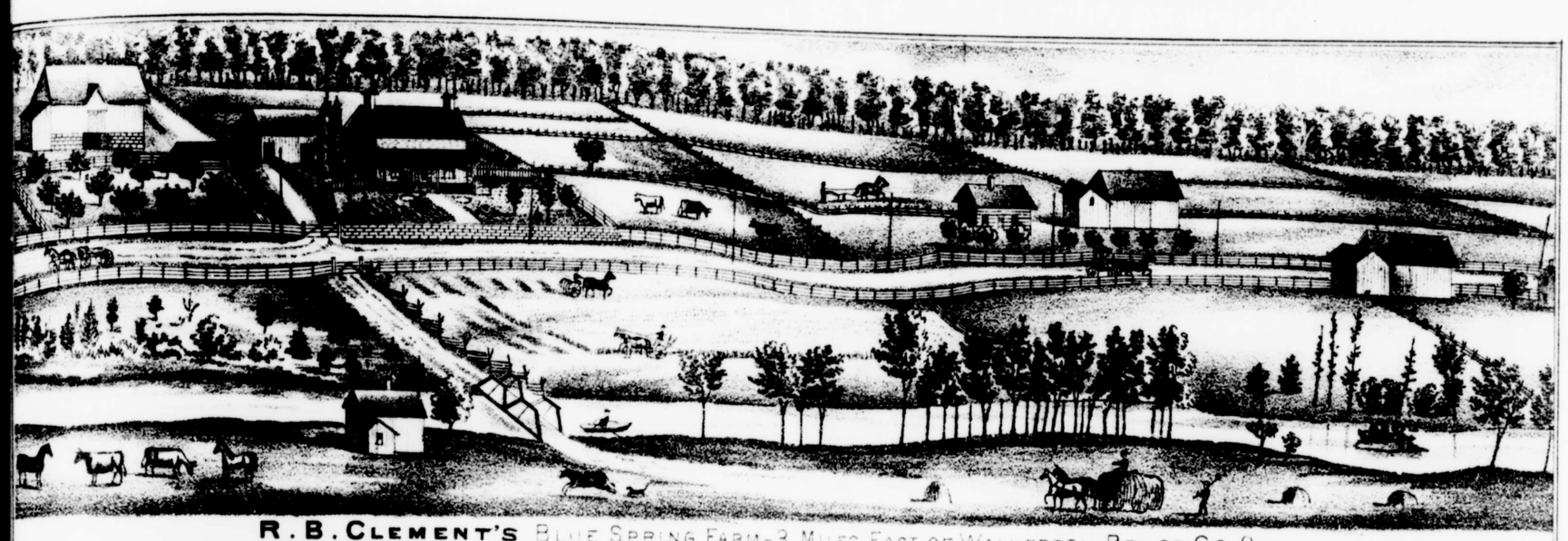

The Becbe Plain Advent Camp Grounds

MAP OF THE

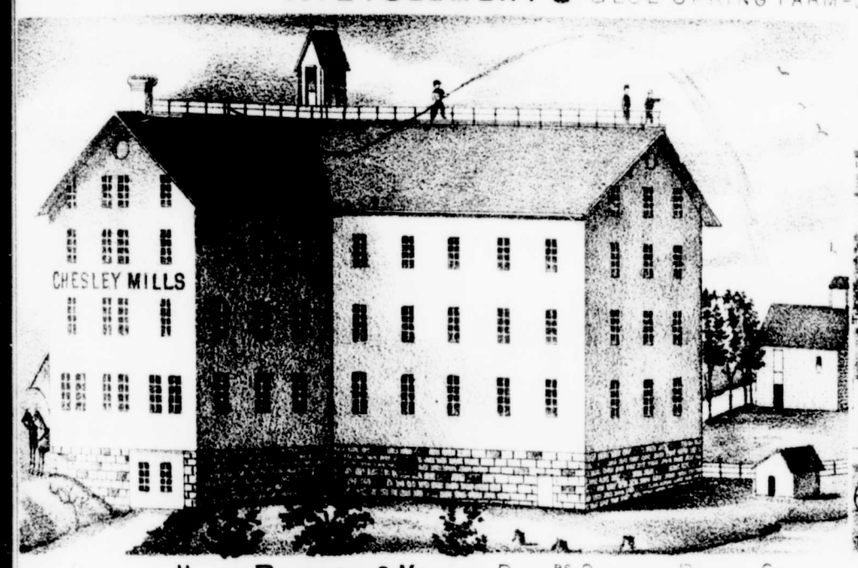
# UNITEDSTATES

OF AMERICA

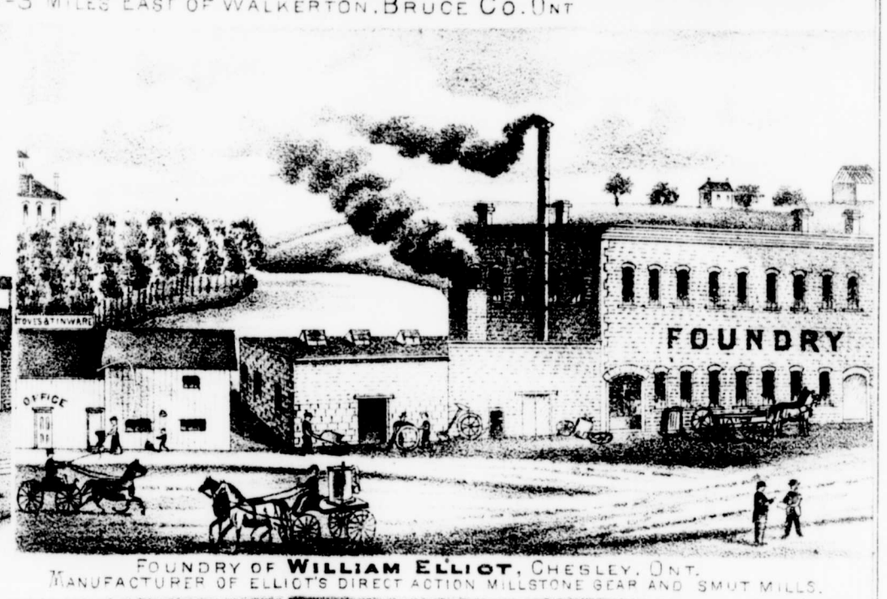

CHESLEY MIL



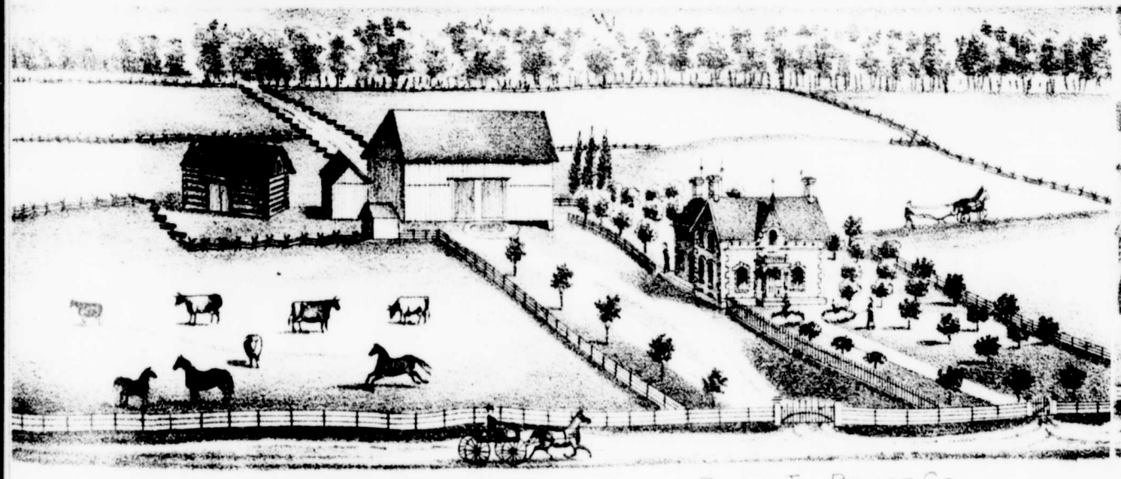
R. B. CLEMENT'S BLUE SPRING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF WALKERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT



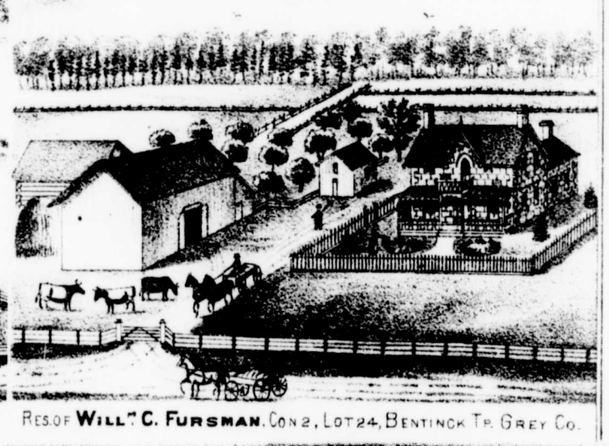

CHESLEY MILLS, RAMAGE & VEITCH PROPRS CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.



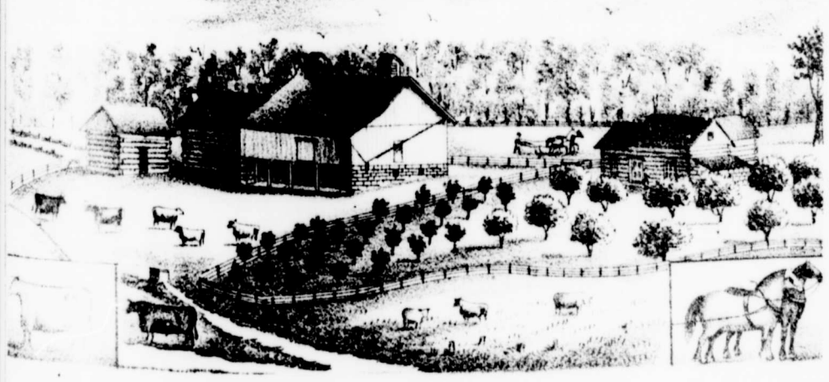

FOUNDRY OF WILLIAM ELLIOT, CHESLEY, ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.



HOME OF JOHN WARD, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.

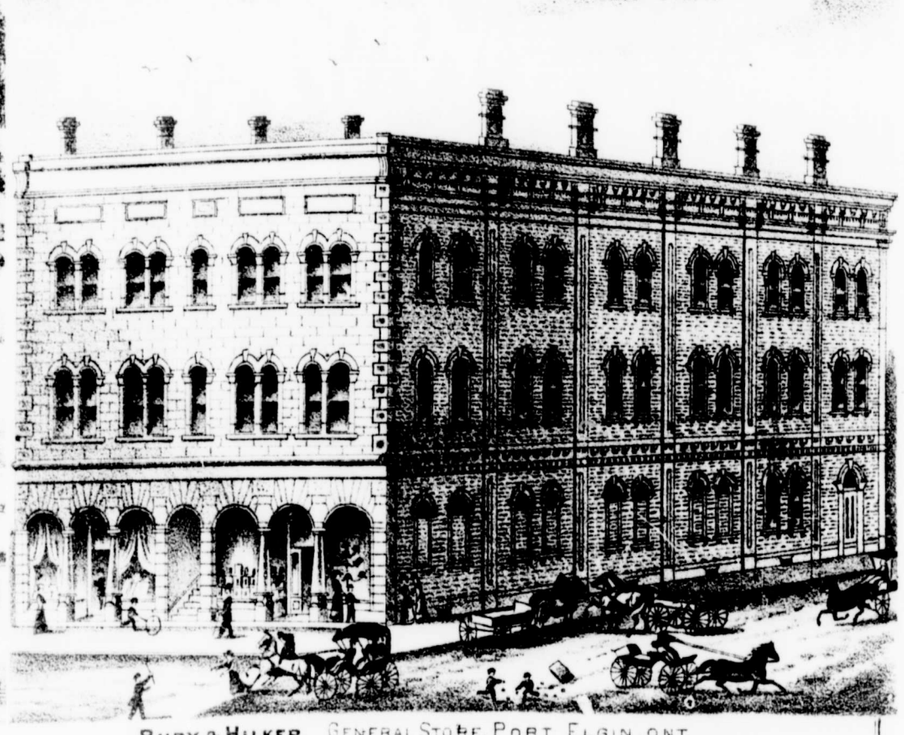


RES. OF WILLM C. FURSMAN, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.

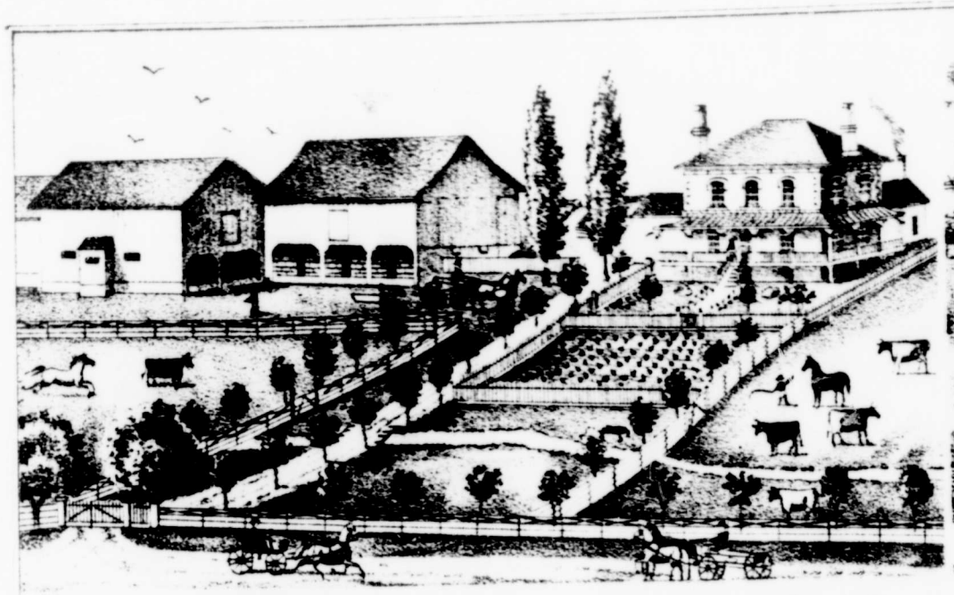


GEO. LEASK, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE COUNTY

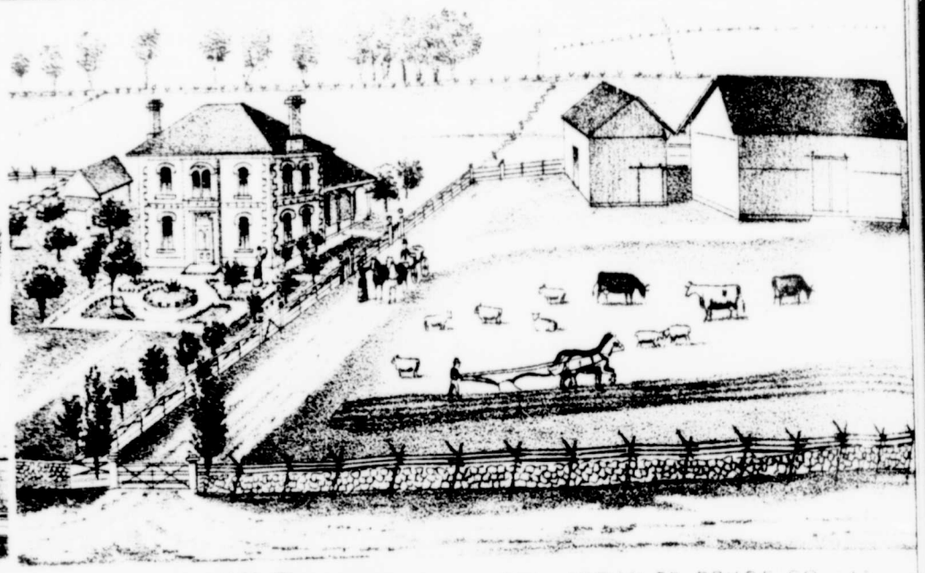
JNO. KING, CON 10, LOT 13, CULROSS TP. BRUCE COUNTY ONT.



RUBY & HILKER GENERAL STORE, PORT ELGIN, ONT

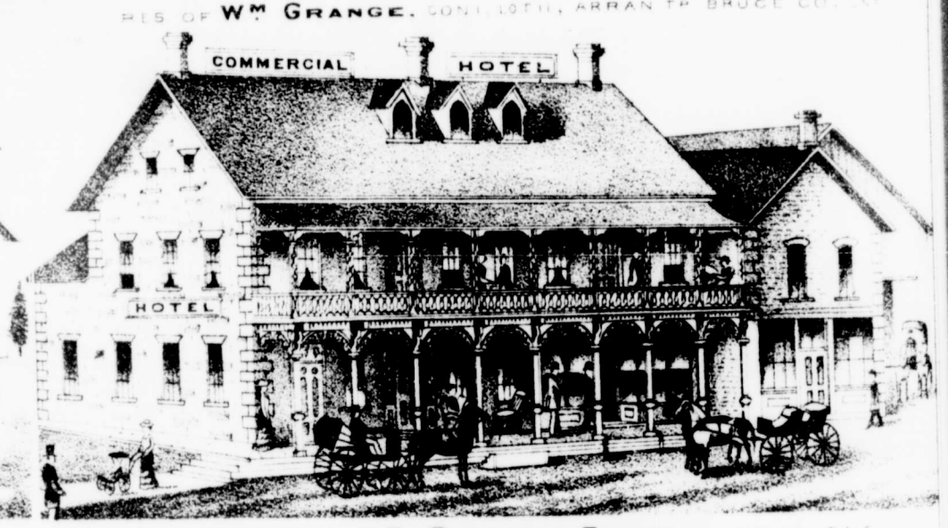


RES OF Wm ESPLEN, CON 4, LOT 5, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO., ONT.

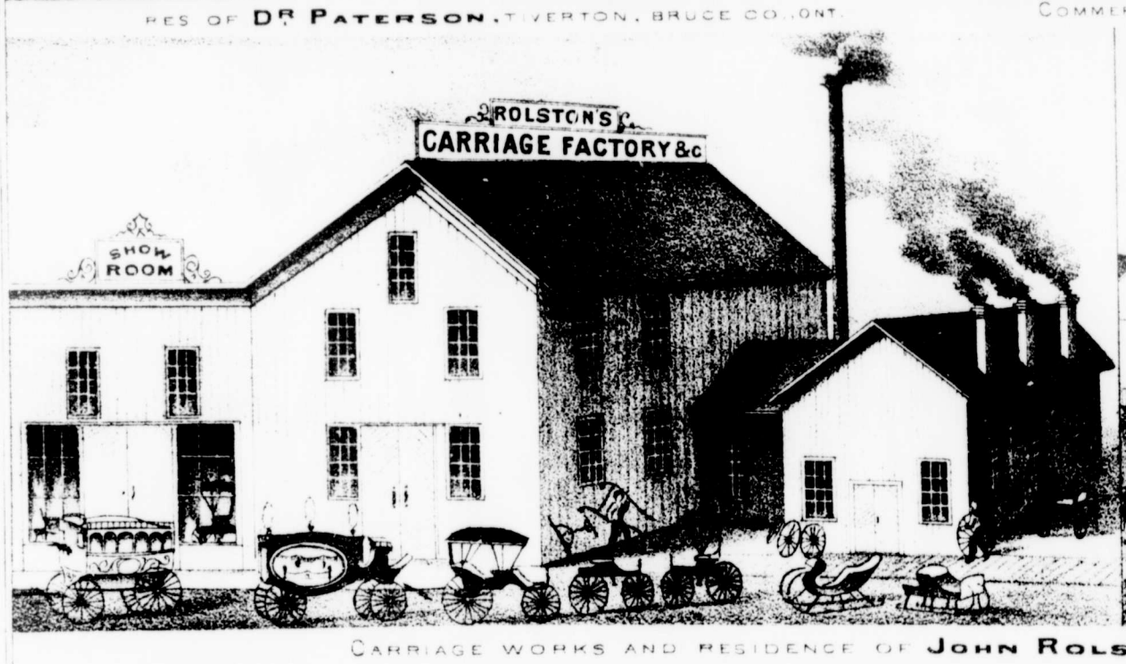


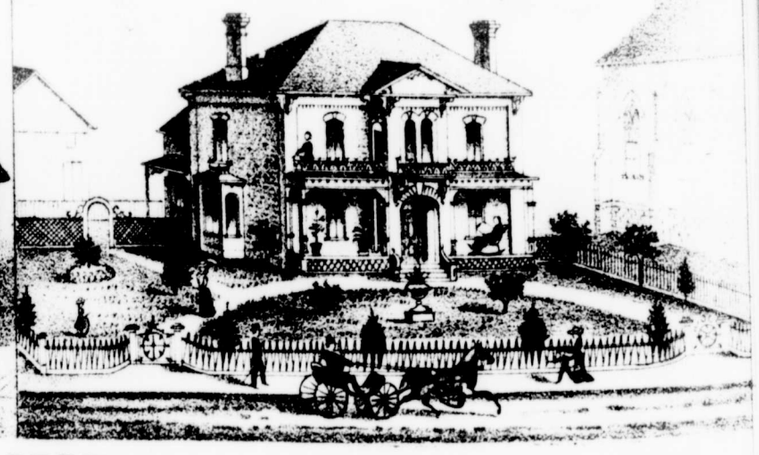
RES OF Wm GRANGE, CON 10TH, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO., ONT.

RES OF DR PATERSON, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.




COMMERCIAL HOTEL, E. SALYERDS, PROPR, MILDMAY, ONT.



CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN ROLSTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF ANDREW McLEAN, FARM CONTAINING 200 ACRES, GOLDSTP BRUCE CO., ONT.

59 58 57 Long W from Greenwich 56 55 54 53

52 51 50 49 48 47

LABRADOR

# MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND

FROM THE

Geological Map of Canada

NEWFOUNDLAND

59 58 57 Long W from Greenwich 56 55 54 53

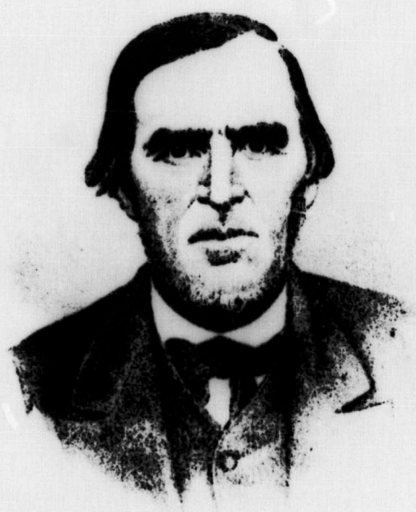
M^r Jas Rankin Chatham Ont
Early Settler of Dover East

M^rs Mary Rankin Chatham Ont
Early Settler of Dover East

John M^c Donald
DRESDEN KENT CO ONT

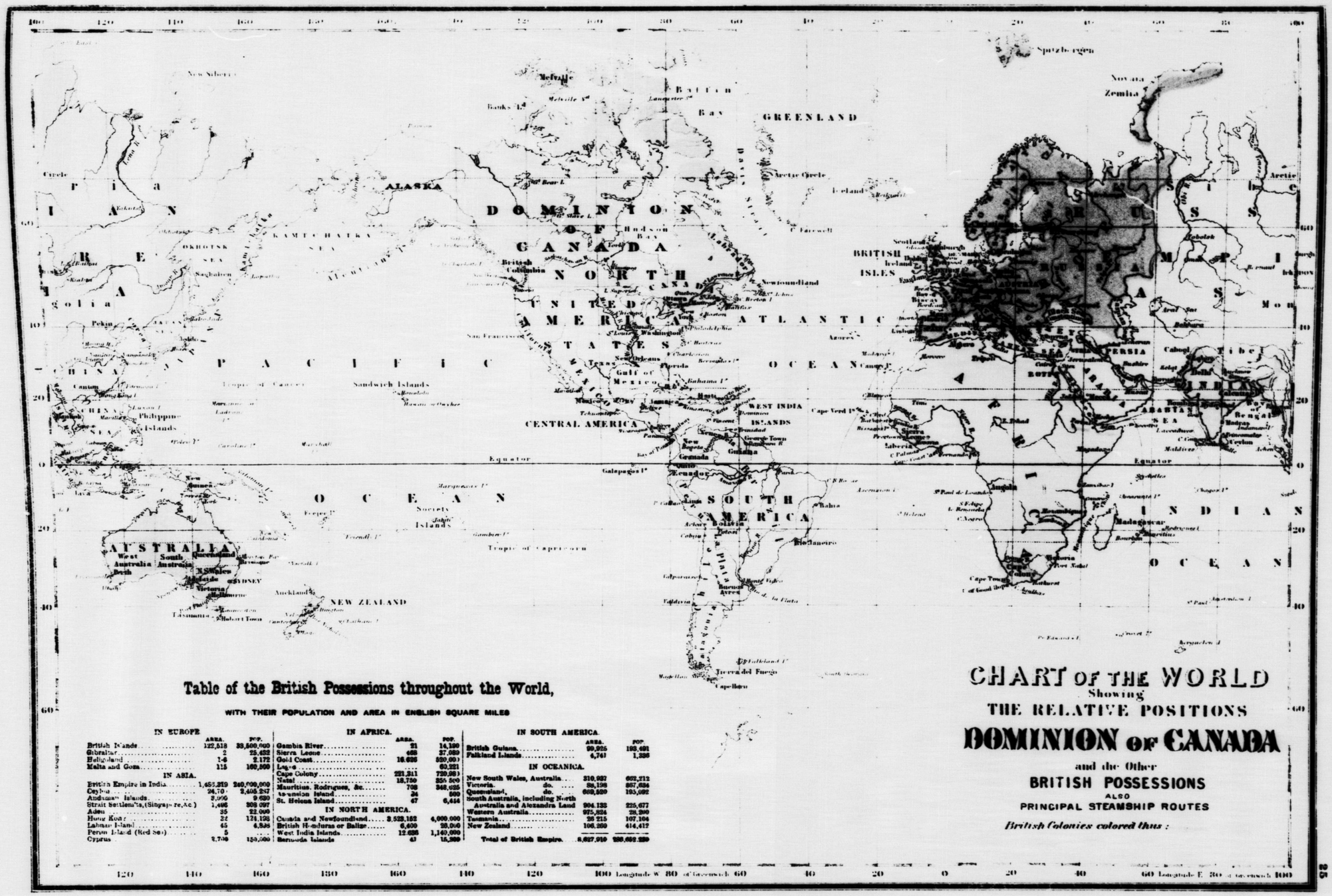
The Late A B Park,
Amherstburg Ont

The Late Leonard Wigle
Essex C^o Ont



The Late John Caudle,
Warwich T^p Ont

M^rs Jane Caudle
Warwich T^p Ont




## Table of the British Possessions throughout the World,

WITH THEIR POPULATION AND AREA IN ENGLISH SQUARE MILES

| IN EUROPE | AREA. | POP. |
|---|---|---|
| British Islands | 122,518 | 31,800,000 |
| Gibraltar | 2 | 25,452 |
| Heligoland | 1-8 | 2,172 |
| Malta and Goza | 115 | 160,800 |
| **IN ASIA.** | | |
| British Empire in India | 1,452,219 | 240,709,000 |
| Ceylon | 24,70 | 2,405,287 |
| Andaman Islands | 2,090 | 9,630 |
| Strait Settlem'ts, (Singapore, &c.) | 1,496 | 308,097 |
| Aden | 35 | 22,000 |
| Hong Kong | 32 | 124,198 |
| Labuan Island | 45 | 4,806 |
| Perim Island (Red Sea) | 5 | .... |
| Cyprus | 2,700 | 150,000 |

| IN AFRICA. | AREA. | POP. |
|---|---|---|
| Gambia River | 21 | 14,100 |
| Sierra Leone | 468 | 37,089 |
| Gold Coast | 16,626 | 520,000 |
| Lagos | .... | 60,221 |
| Cape Colony | 221,211 | 720,000 |
| Natal | 18,750 | 255,500 |
| Mauritius, Rodrigues, &c. | 708 | 348,025 |
| Ascension Island | 24 | 500 |
| St. Helena Island | 47 | 6,414 |
| **IN NORTH AMERICA.** | | |
| Canada and Newfoundland | 3,522,152 | 4,000,000 |
| British Honduras or Balize | 6,400 | 28,000 |
| West India Islands | 12,626 | 1,140,000 |
| Bermuda Islands | 43 | 15,300 |

| IN SOUTH AMERICA. | AREA. | POP. |
|---|---|---|
| British Guiana | 99,925 | 193,491 |
| Falkland Islands | 4,761 | 1,326 |
| **IN OCEANICA.** | | |
| New South Wales, Australia | 310,937 | 602,212 |
| Victoria, do. | 88,198 | 857,634 |
| Queensland, do. | 668,520 | 193,092 |
| South Australia, including North Australia and Alexandra Land | 904,135 | 225,677 |
| Western Australia | 975,924 | 28,200 |
| Tasmania | 20 215 | 107,104 |
| New Zealand | 106,260 | 414,417 |
| Total of British Empire | 8,627,910 | 230,652,220 |

# CHART OF THE WORLD

Showing

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS

# DOMINION OF CANADA

and the Other

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

ALSO

PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP ROUTES

*British Colonies colored thus :*

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

LAKE ONTARIO

LAKE ERIE

NEW YORK STATE

BRITISH AMERICA

MAINE

RAIL ROAD MAP
OF THE
DOMINION of CANADA
Showing Connection
WITH THE
UNITED STATES

HUDSON BAY TERRITORY

MANITOBA

ASSINIBOIA

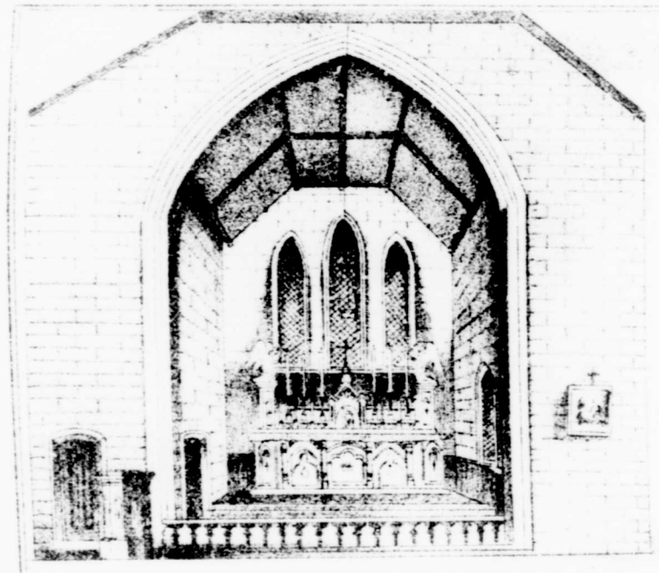
SASKATCHEWAN

ALBERTA

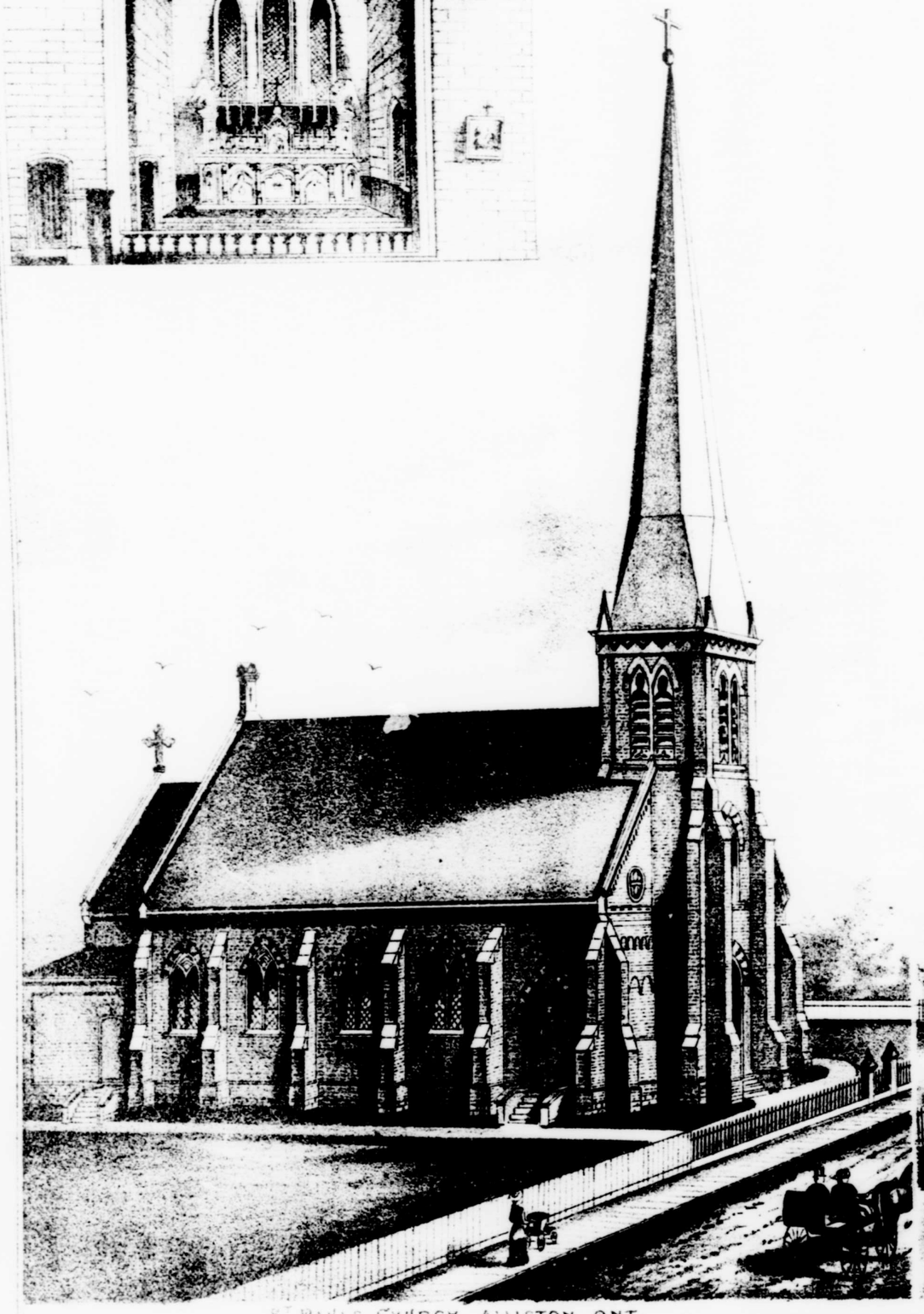
DAKOTA

MINNESOTA

Map showing
CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
AND RAILWAYS IN EASTERN PROVINCES



Rev. H. J. Gibney



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ALLISTON ONT.

REV. H. J. GIBNEY, PASTOR.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION AND PASTORAL RESIDENCE, N^TH ADJALA ONT.

LAKE HURON

LAKE ST CLAIR

LAKE ERIE

LAKE ONTARIO

HURON

SANILAC

ST CLAIR

MACOMB

ESSEX

NIAGARA

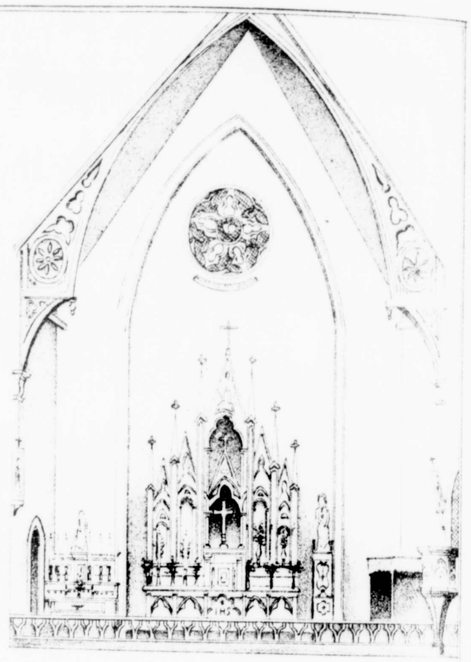
ERIE

# NEW ATLAS
## OF THE
# DOMINION OF CANADA
## — COUNTIES OF —
ESSEX, KENT, ELGIN, NORFOLK, LAMBTON
MIDDLESEX, OXFORD, HURON, WATERLOO, DUFFERIN,
WELLINGTON, PERTH, PEEL, WENTWORTH,
HALTON, BRANT, HALDIMAND, WELLAND, LINCOLN
## — ONTARIO —

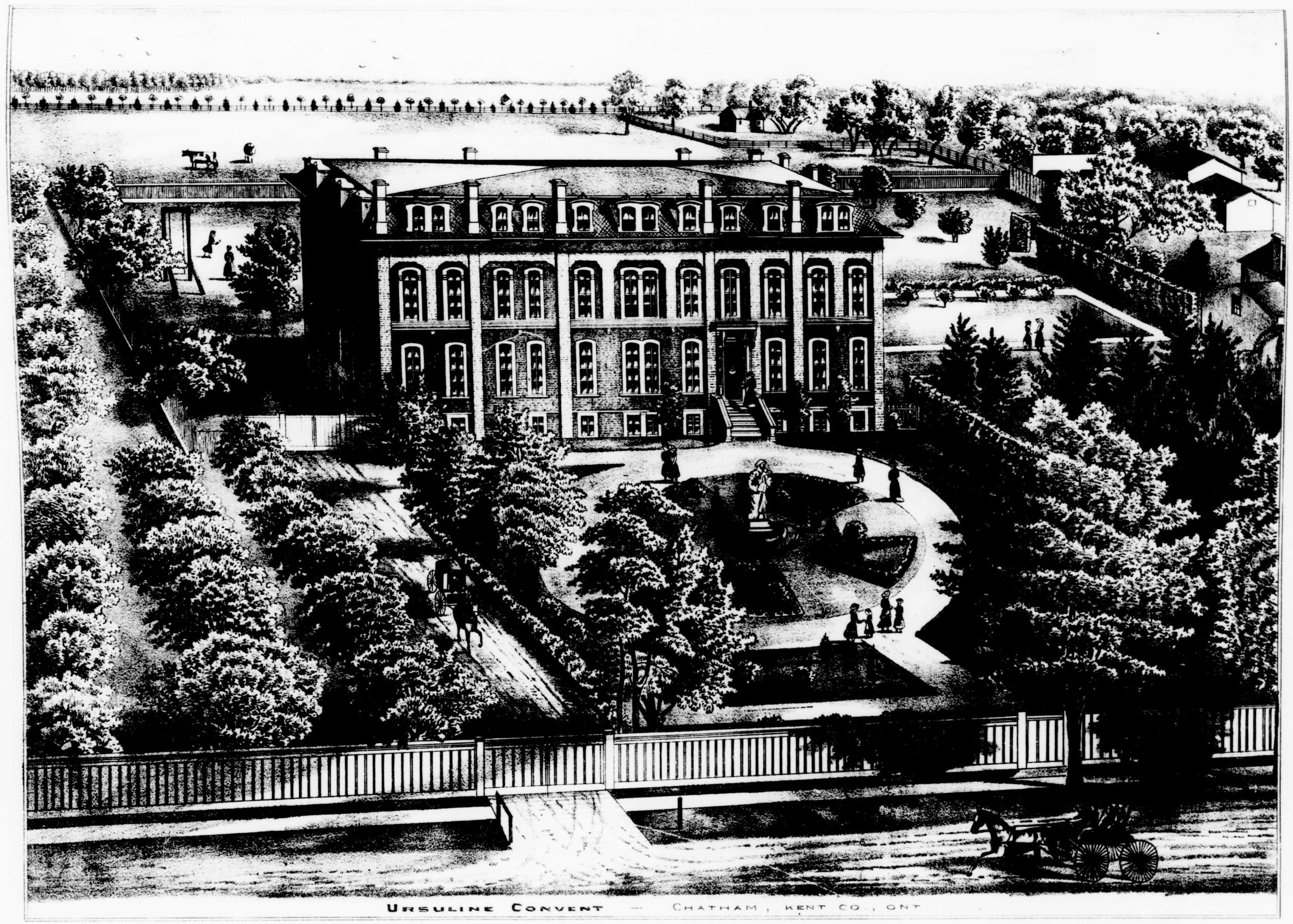
REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads

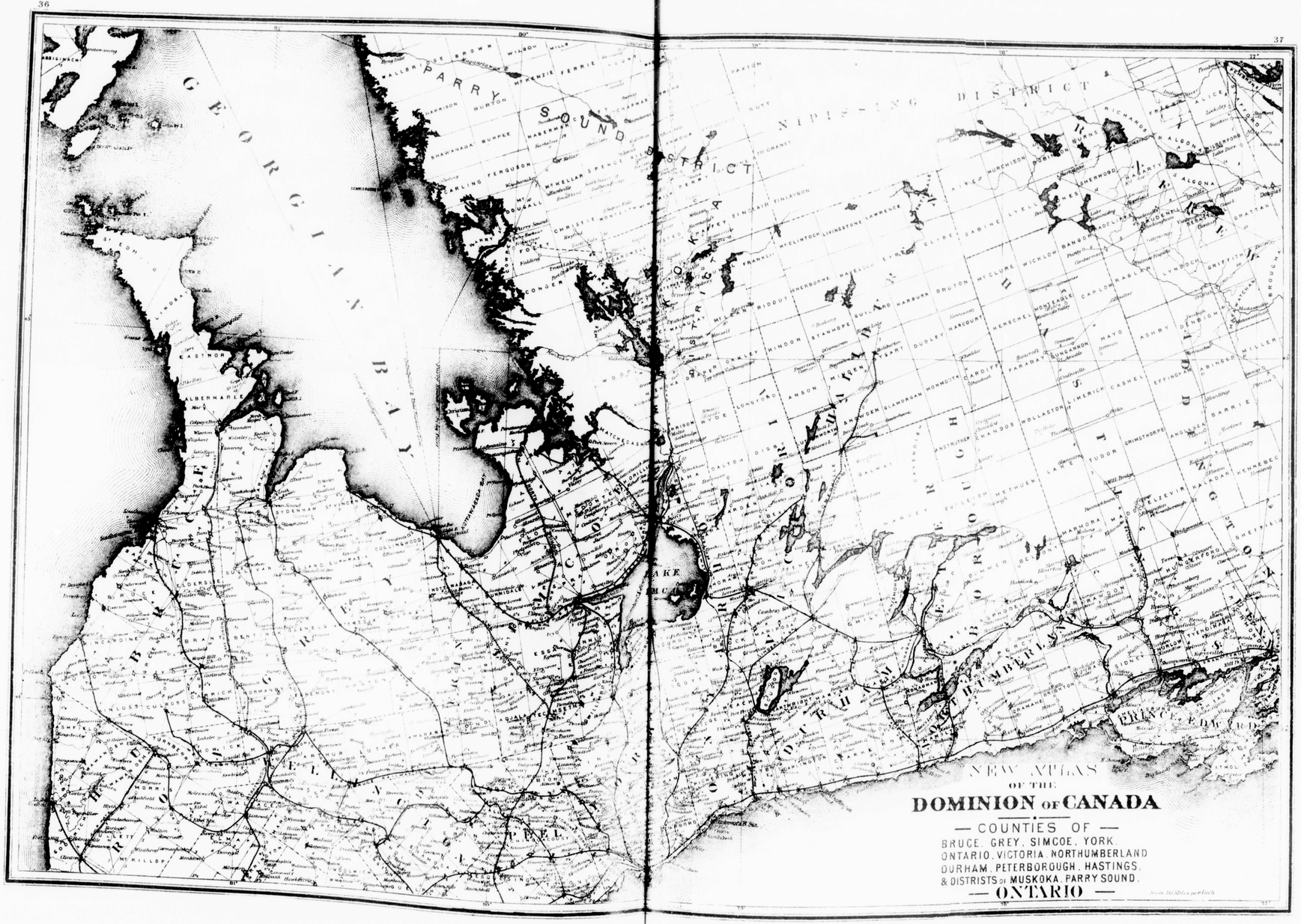
Scale 10 Miles per Inch



ST. MARYS CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY, BARRIE, ONT.



URSULINE CONVENT — CHATHAM, KENT CO., ONT.



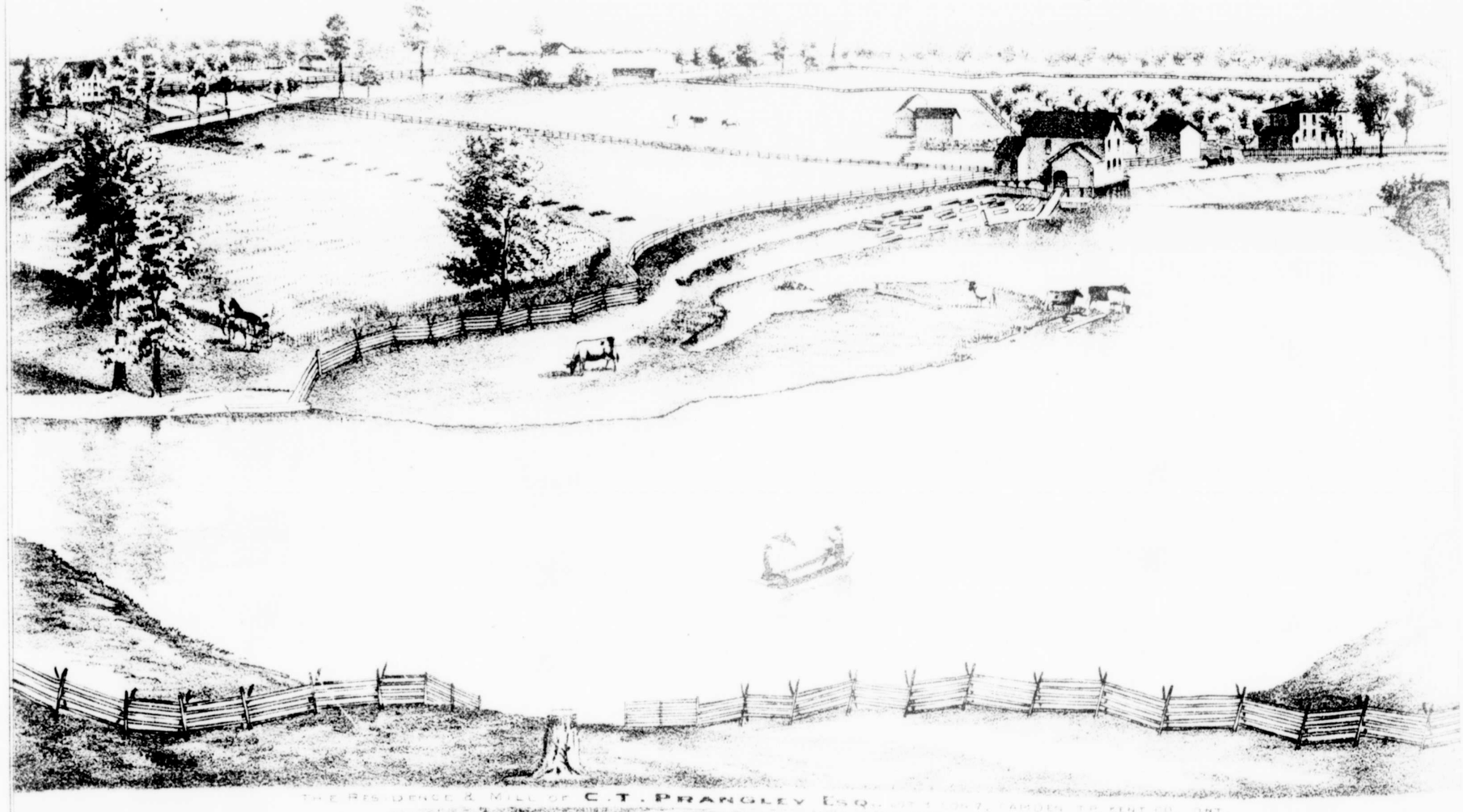

NEW ATLAS
OF THE
# DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

BRUCE. GREY. SIMCOE. YORK.
ONTARIO. VICTORIA. NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM. PETERBOROUGH. HASTINGS.
& DISTRISTS OF MUSKOKA. PARRY SOUND.

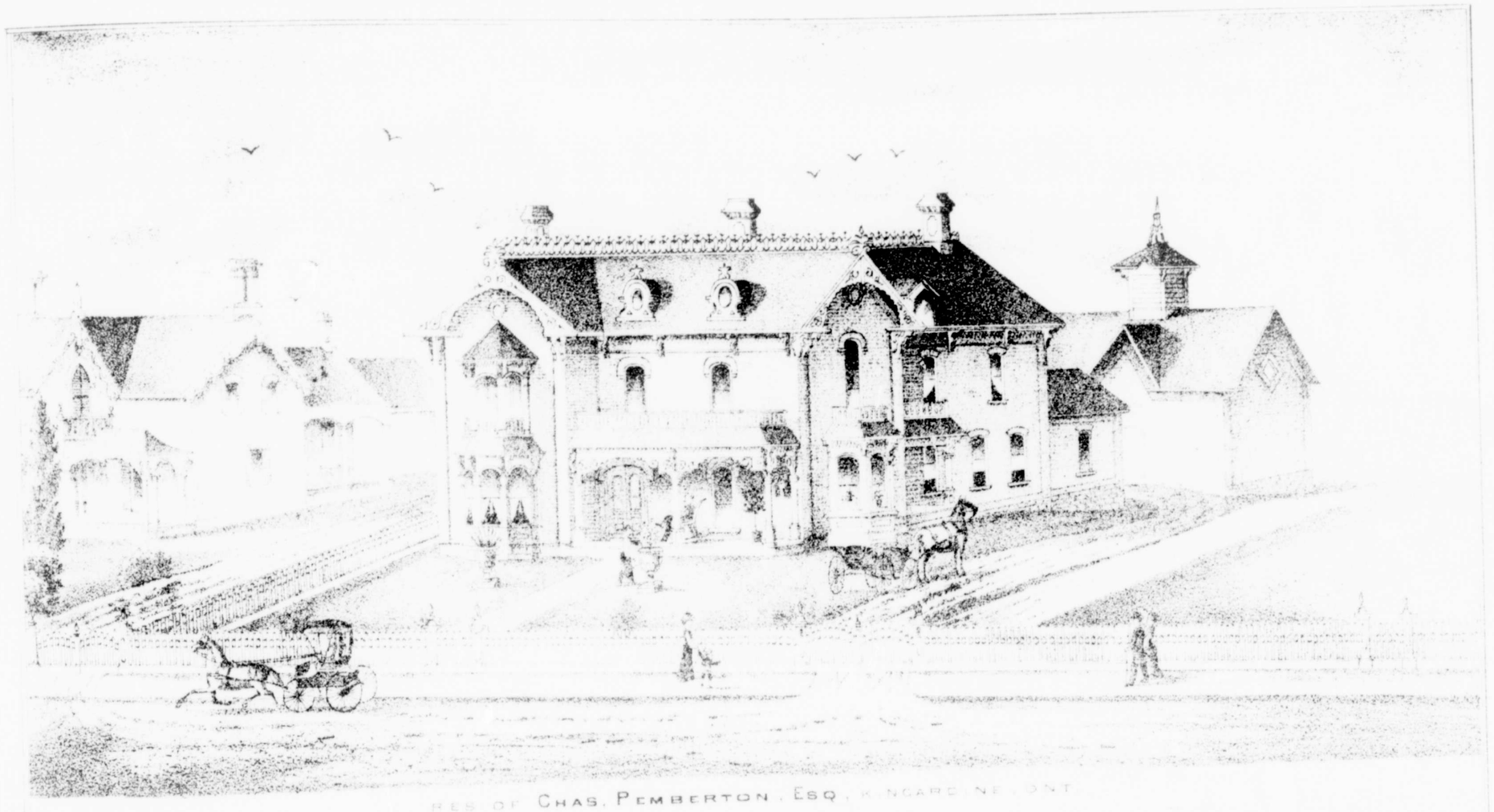
— ONTARIO —

THE RESIDENCE OF GEORGE GREEN ESQ. [illegible] CHATHAM TP. KENT CO. ONT.



THE RESIDENCE & MILL OF C.T. PRANGLEY ESQ. [illegible] AMHERSTBURG KENT CO. ONT.

THE RESIDENCE OF D.S. DENHARDT ESQ. SOUTH FORK OF THE THAMES RIVER [illegible] KENT CO. ONT.



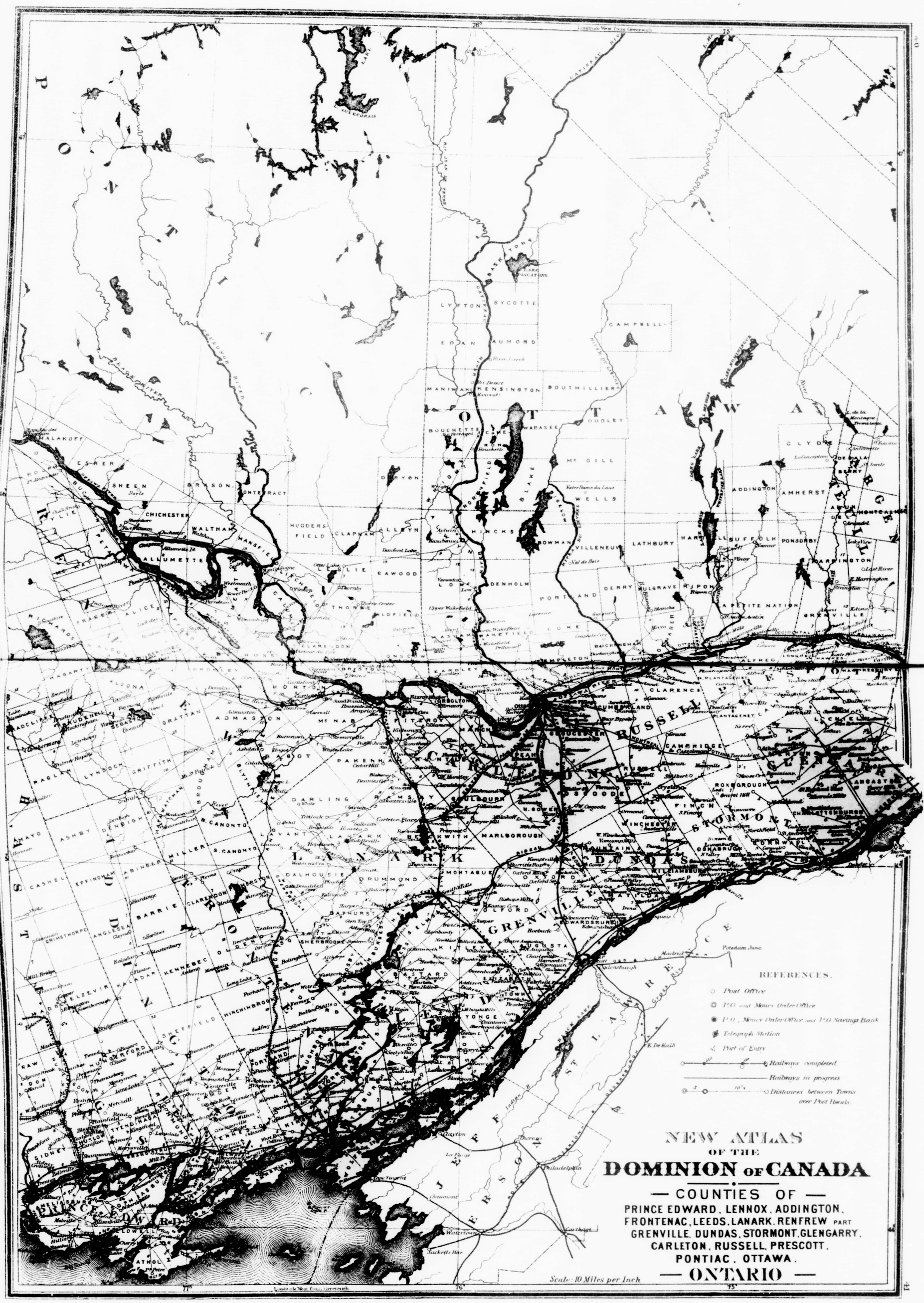
RES. OF CHAS. PEMBERTON, ESQ., KINGARE, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

Mrs. C.W. Brown

Mr. C.W. Brown



RES. OF C.W. BROWN ESQ., STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., P.Q. CON. A, LOT 17.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Railways completed
Railways in progress
Distances between Towns over Post Roads
NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
PRINCE EDWARD, LENNOX, ADDINGTON,
FRONTENAC, LEEDS, LANARK, RENFREW PART
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT, GLENGARRY,
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,
PONTIAC, OTTAWA,
— ONTARIO —
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch
Longitude West from Greenwich
77°
76°
75°
45°
Potsdam Junc.
Madrid
Ogdensburgh
Dayton
Theresa
La Plaine
Philadelphia
Cape Vincent
Chaumont
Watertown
Carthage
Sacketts Har
E. De Kalb
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Timiskaming
Lake Nosbonsing
Lake Wahnapitae
Lake Wanapitei
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temiscaming
Lake Kamiskotia
Lake Abitibi
Lake Matachewan
Lake Kenogamisis
Lake Temagami
Lake Obabika
Lake Manitouwadge
Lake Wakimika
Lake Biscotasing
Lake Penage
Lake Missinaibi
Lake Mattagami
Lake Kenogamissi

*David Gardner*
Esq.
Late Pte. of Kincardine Tp
ONT.

*Thomas Cockburn*
Kincardine Tp ONT.

*Luke Gardner*
Arran Tp — ONT.



*William Hunt*
Arran Tp — ONT.
One of the first Municipal Council

*Ira Tufford*,
One of the 1st Settlers of Bruce
ONT

*John Douglass*
Arran Tp ONT

*James Rocke*
Sr Pte of Kincardine Tp 1854
ONT
Pioneer of British Navy

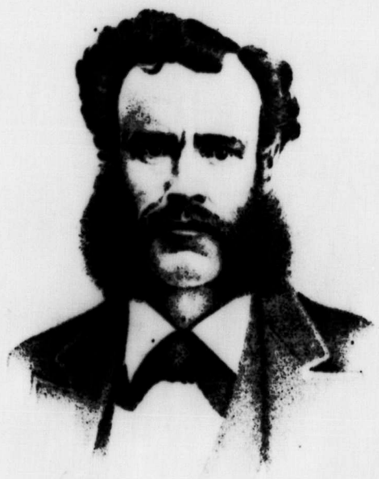
Yours Truly
*James Bremner*
Kincardine ONT.

William Millar
Ex Reeve of Kincardine Tp
ONT



Yours Truly
*J B Nicholls*
Kincardine Ont

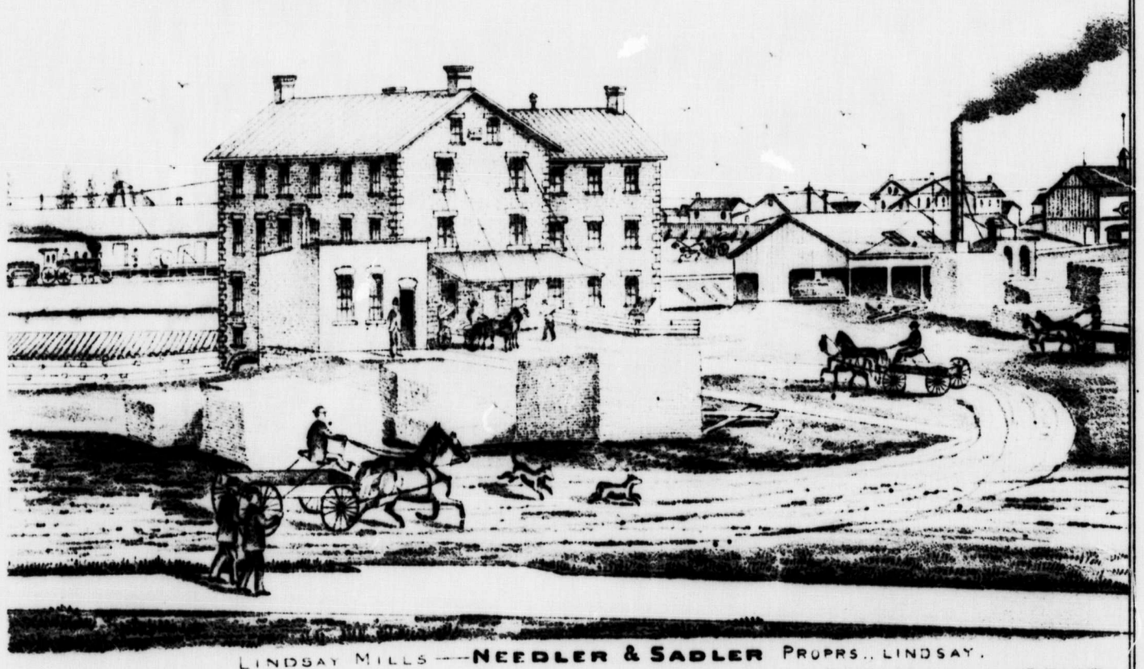
William Mc Indoe - Deceased
Born 1811 Mariposa



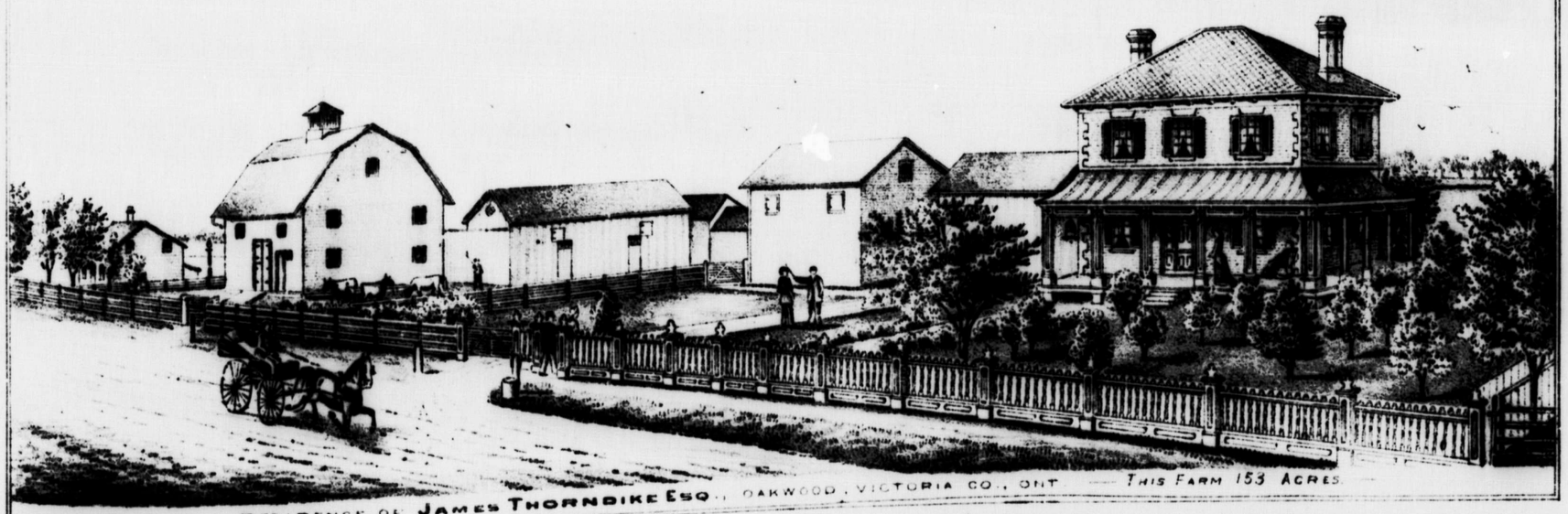
Mariposa

Joseph Bowin
one of original Settlers Mariposa

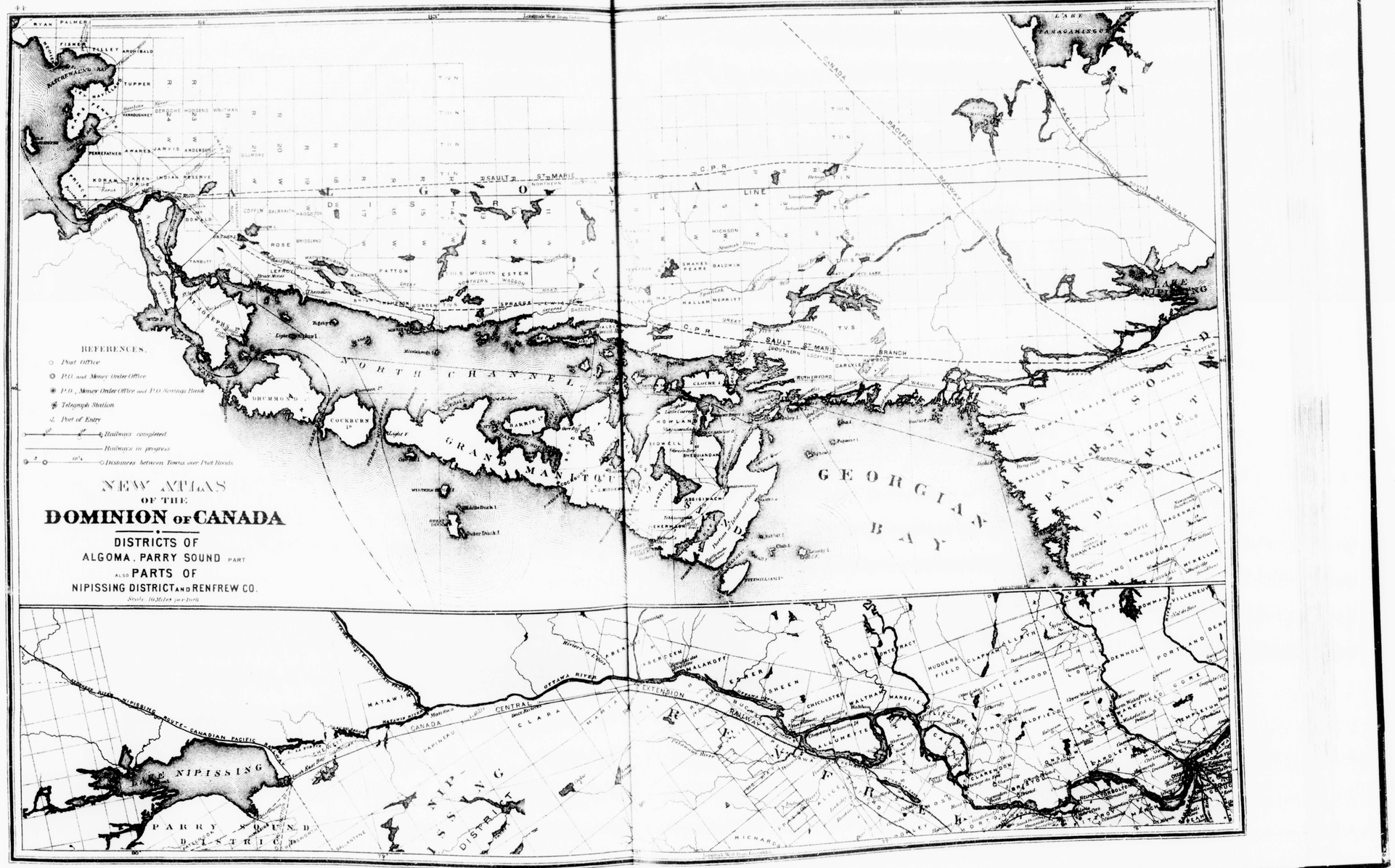
Mariposa



LINDSAY MILLS — NEEDLER & SADLER PROPRS., LINDSAY.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES THORNDIKE ESQ., OAKWOOD, VICTORIA CO., ONT. — THIS FARM 153 ACRES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NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
DISTRICTS OF
ALGOMA, PARRY SOUND PART
ALSO PARTS OF
NIPISSING DISTRICT AND RENFREW CO.
Scale 10 Miles per Inch
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE NIPISSING
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
NIPISSING DISTRICT
ALGOMA DISTRICT
MANITOULIN
CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY
C.P.R.
SAULT St. MARIE
NORTH CHANNEL
GRAND
CANADA
PACIFIC
RAILWAY

W. W. Dean
Judge. Landsay

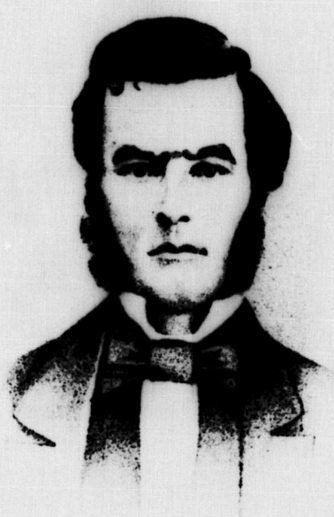
Geo. Hewett
Sheriff. Landsay

J. Reddell
Ex Mayor. Landsay

V. P. Mearton
Barrister at Law. Landsay

W. H. Hall
Ex Mayor at Landsay

W. H. Gates
Registrar Surrogate Court
Landsay



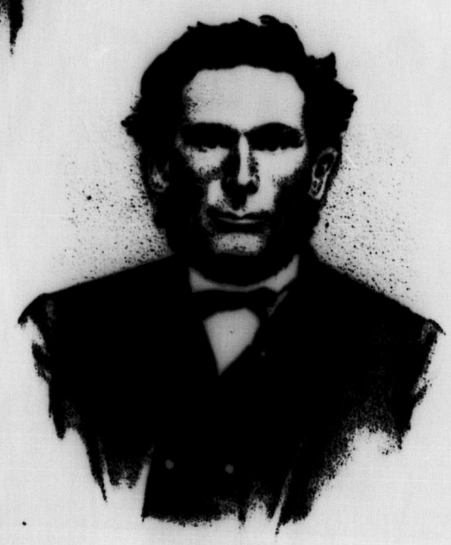
W. Nolan
Reeve of Bexinosa

Geo. D. Miller
Clerk First Div Court
Co of Victoria

John Little.
One of the first Settlers in Brant Tp
ONT

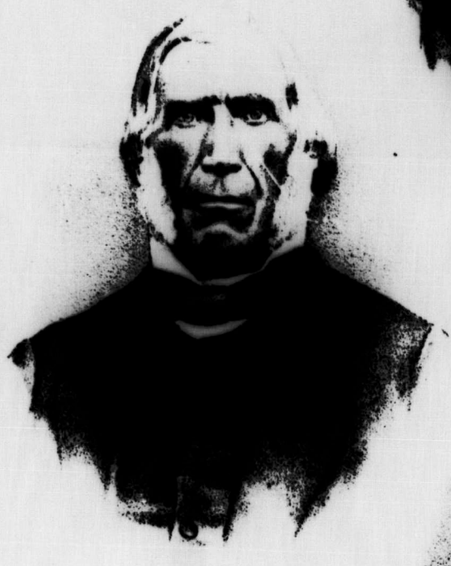
A. S. Elliot.
Chesley - ONT.

Duncan Kerr.
of
Brant Tp. ONT



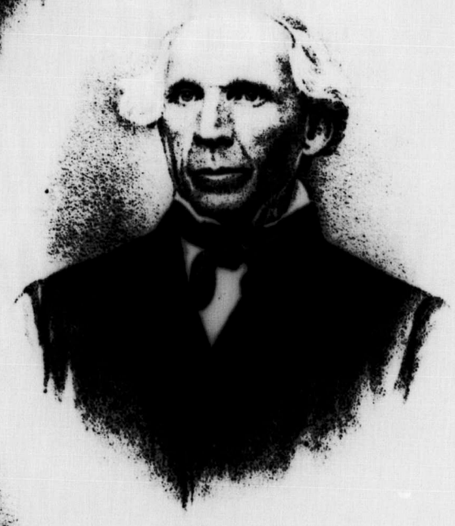
William Millar. J.P.
of Kincardine Tp
ONT.

Thomas Todd.
One of the first Settlers in
Brant Tp. ONT

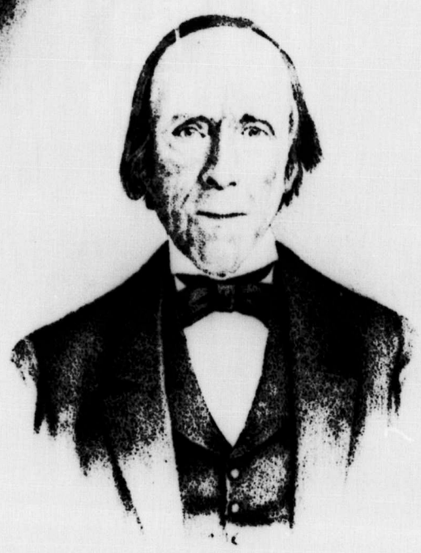


William Johnston
of "King Johnston"
1st Settler in Brant Tp.
ONT

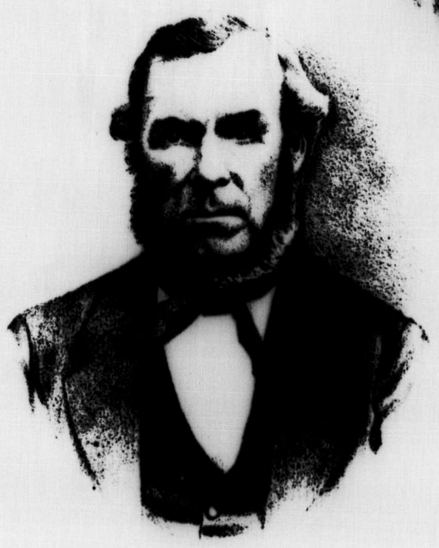
Christian Hassenjeger
2nd Settler in Hanover
ONT



Andrew Bingham.
Pioneer of Carrick Tp
ONT



Richard Gunn
Son of
One of the 1st Settlers of Brant Tp
ONT.



John Groninger
BRANT TP. ONT.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & CO TORONTO

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads

# NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

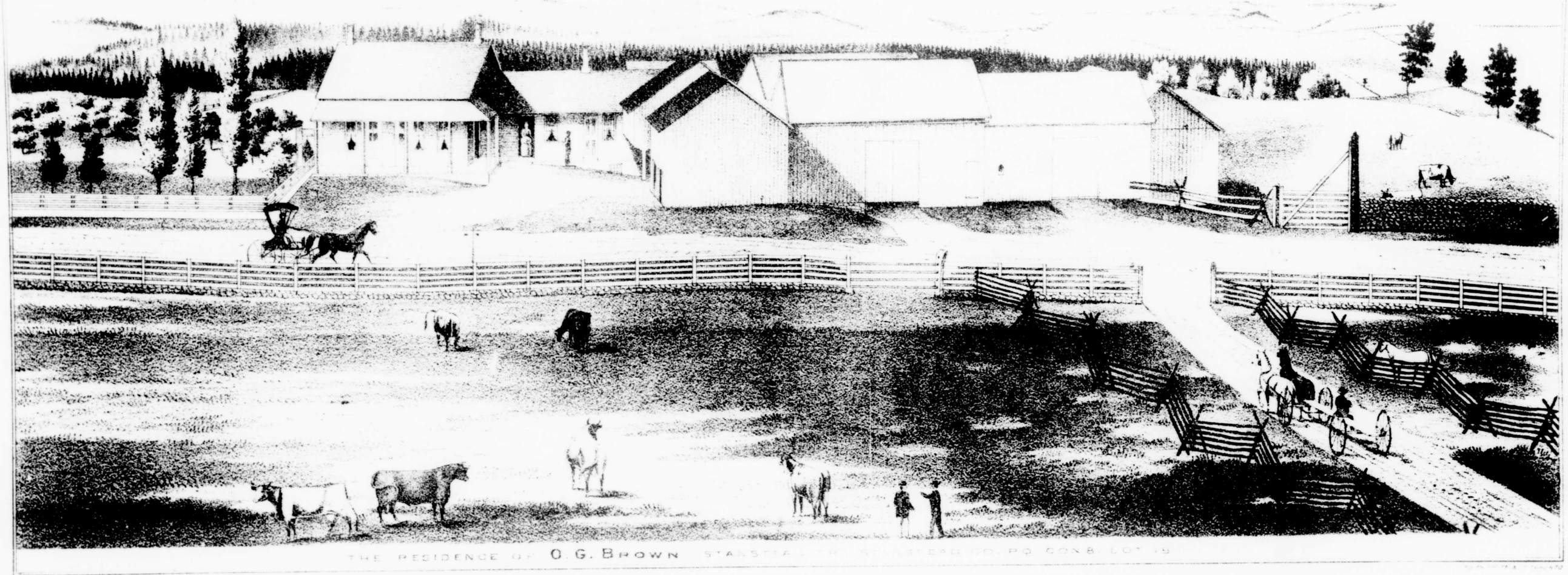
## — COUNTIES OF —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SOULANGES | CHAMBLY | MASKINONGE | RICHMOND |
| VAUDREUIL | ROUVILLE | St MAURICE | SHERBROOKE |
| TWO MOUNTAINS | VERCHERES | CHAMPLAIN | STANSTEAD |
| ARGENTEUIL | St HYACINTHE | HUNTINGDON | LOTBINIERE |
| TERREBONNE | RICHELIEU | BEAUHARNOIS | MEGANTIC |
| MONTCALM | YAMASKA | CHATEAUGUAY | WOLFE |
| L'ASSOMPTION | DRUMMOND | LA PRAIRIE | COMPTON |
| LAVAL | BAGOT | NAPIERVILLE | LEVIS |
| JACQUES CARTIER | SHEFFORD | St JOHN | DORCHESTER |
| HOCHELAGA | BROME | IBERVILLE | BEAUCE |
| JOLLIETTE | NICOLET | MISSISQUOI | BELLECHASSE |
| BERTHIER | ARTHABASKA | MONTMAGNY | |

## — QUEBEC —

Mrs. O. G. Brown

Mr. O. G. Brown



THE RESIDENCE OF O. G. BROWN STA. 53 1/2 SHEFFIELD TOWNSHIP CON. 8 LOT 19

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
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- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns are Post Roads

Scale 10 Miles per Inch.

CHICOUTIMI

CHARLEVOIX

TEMISCOUATA

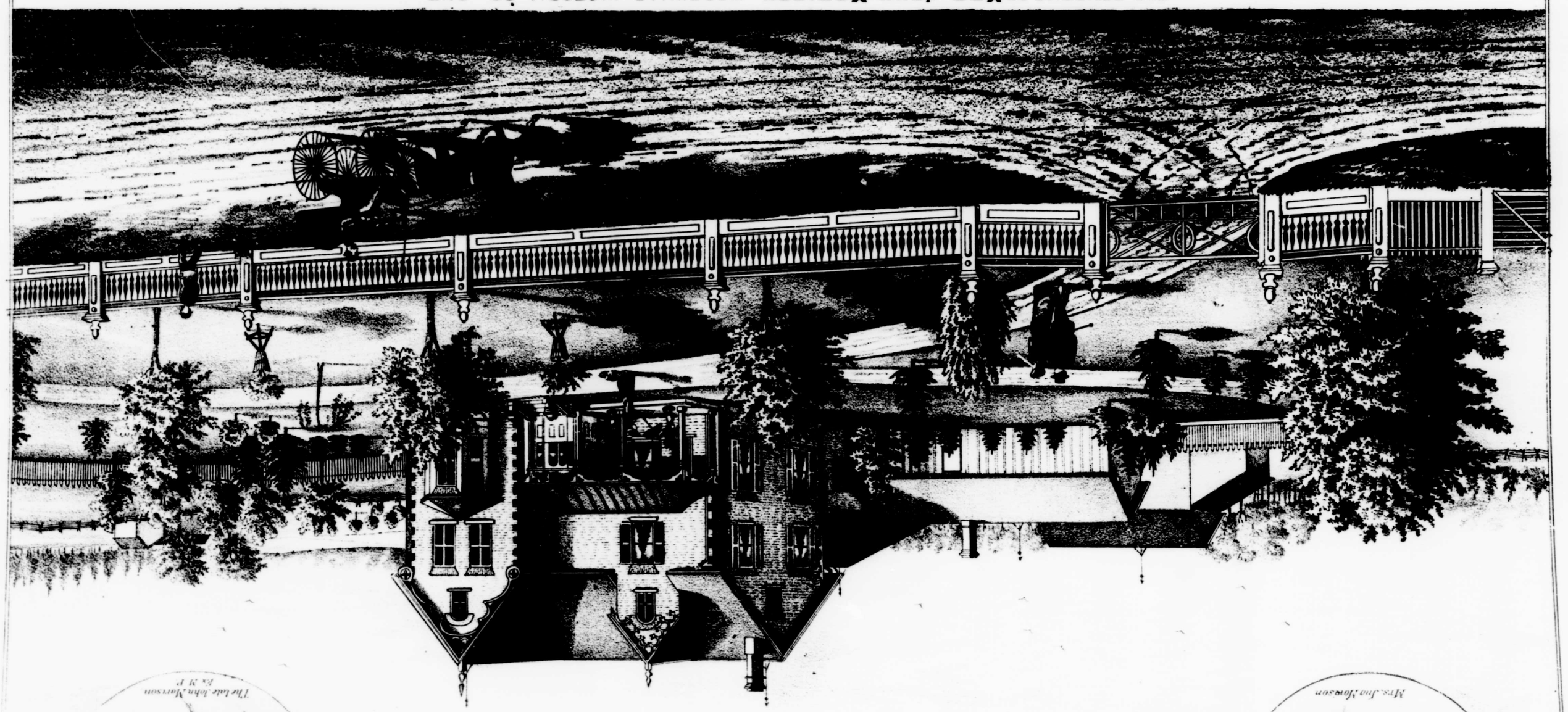
# NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

PORTNEUF, QUEBEC, MONTMORENCY, CHARLEVOIX, CHICOUTIMI, SAGUENAY, L'ISLET, KAMOURASKA, TEMISCOUATA.

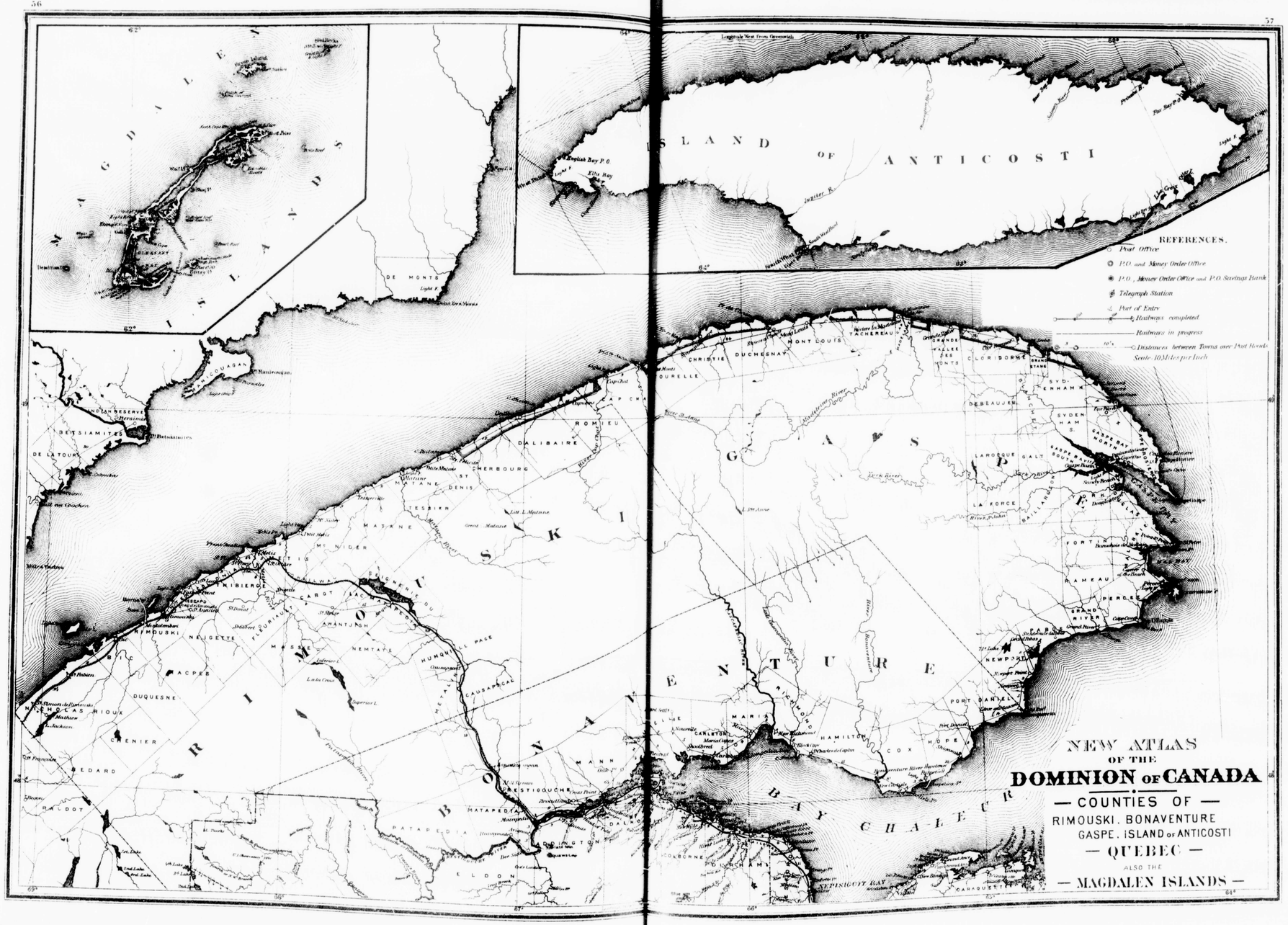
— QUEBEC —

THE RESIDENCE OF **MRS. JOHN MORRISON**, WOODVILLE, VICTORIA CO., ONT.



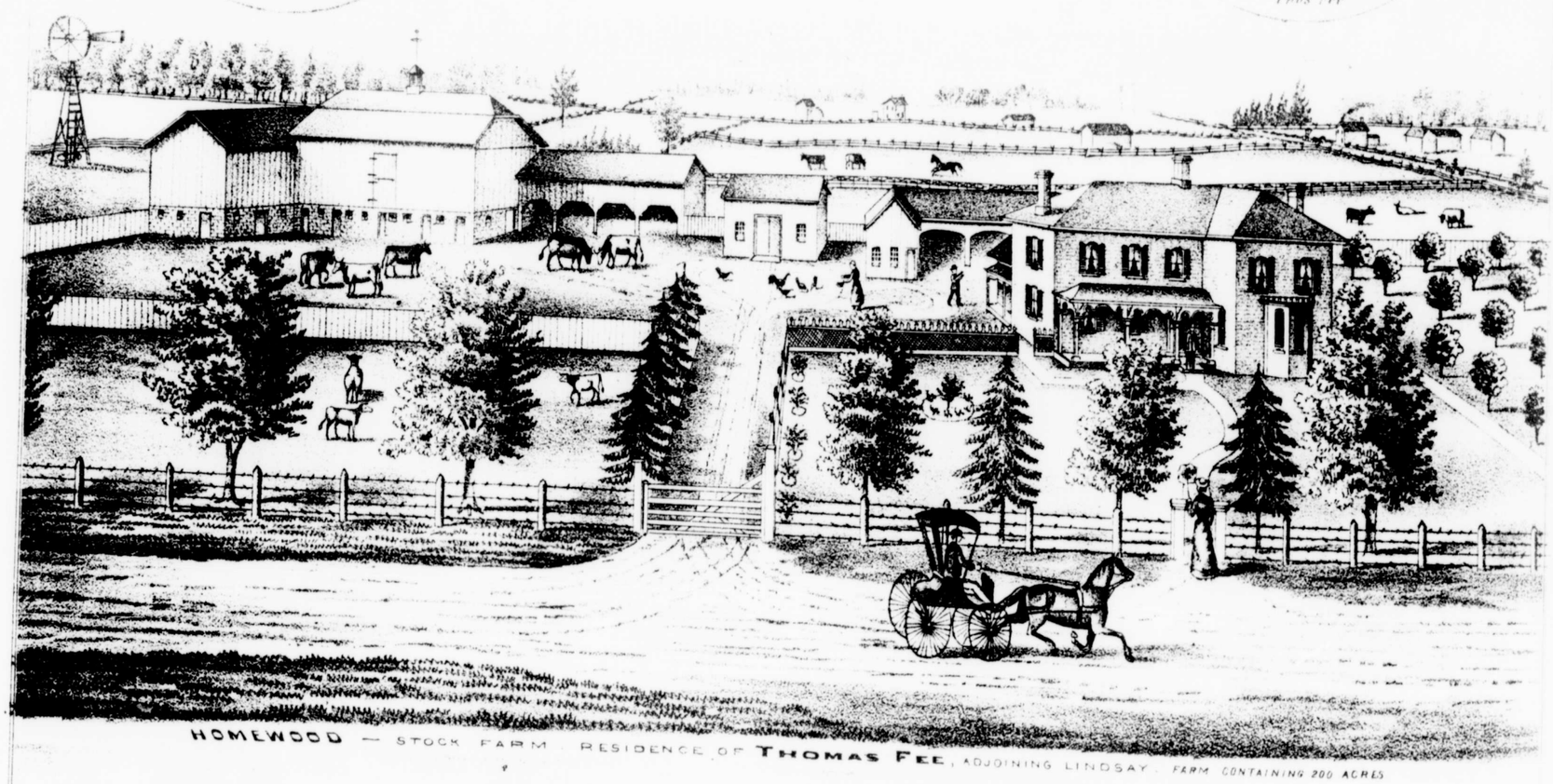
*The late John Morrison Esq. M.P.*

*Mrs. John Morrison*

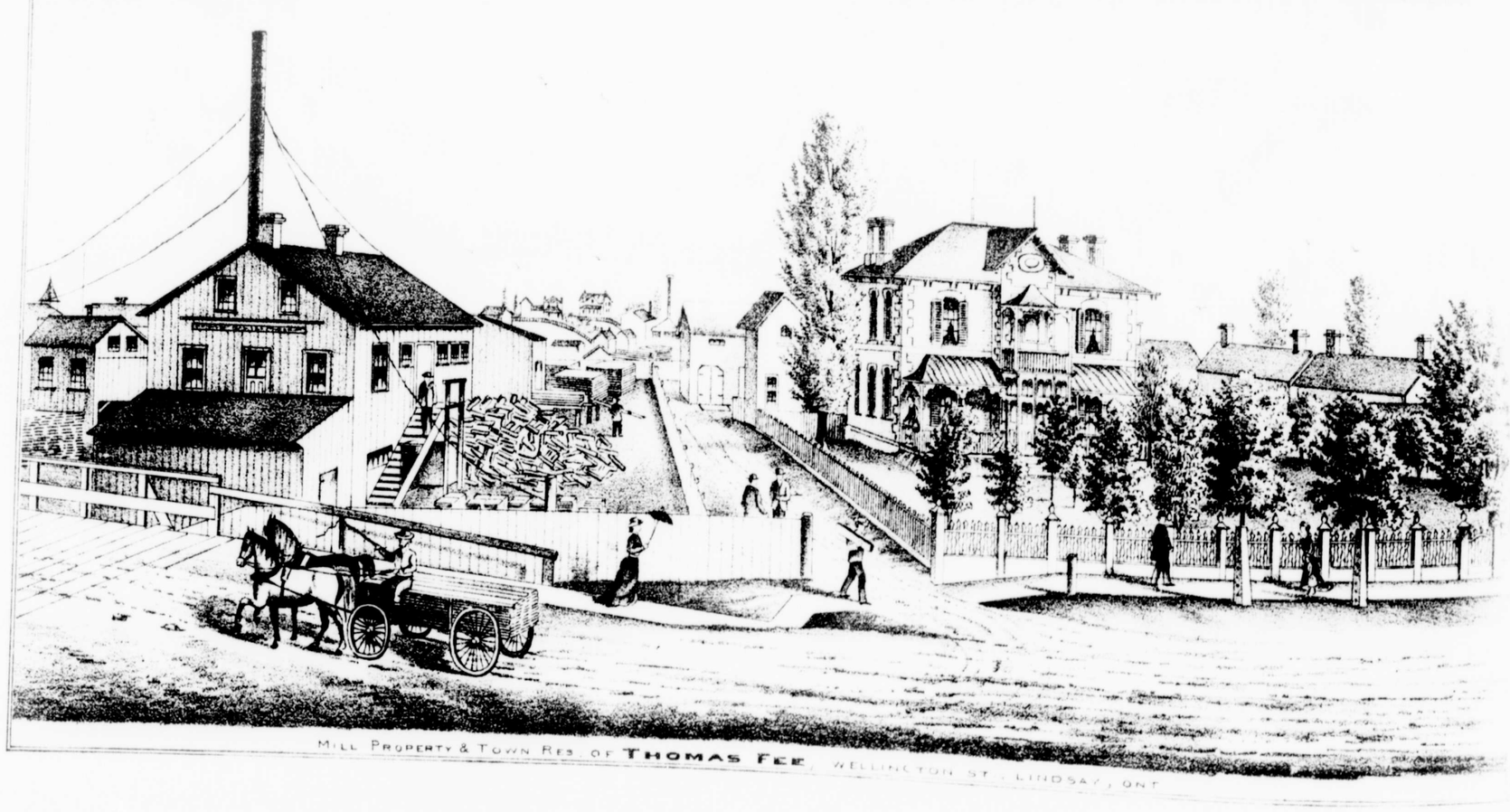

MAGDALEN ISLANDS
ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI
DE MONTS
MATANE
MATAPEDIA
PATAPEDIA
BONAVENTURE
GASPE
BAY CHALEUR
REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
Telegraph Station
Port of Entry
Railways completed
Railways in progress
Distances between Towns over Post Roads
Scale 10 Miles per Inch
NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
RIMOUSKI, BONAVENTURE
GASPE, ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI
— QUEBEC —
ALSO THE
— MAGDALEN ISLANDS —

Mrs Thos. Fee

Thos Fee



HOMEWOOD — STOCK FARM — RESIDENCE OF **THOMAS FEE**, ADJOINING LINDSAY — FARM CONTAINING 200 ACRES



MILL PROPERTY & TOWN RES. OF **THOMAS FEE**, WELLINGTON ST., LINDSAY, ONT.

# NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

## — COUNTIES OF —

MADAWASKA, RESTIGOUCHE
VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND
GLOUCESTER, KENT.

## — NEW BRUNSWICK —

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, by J. Lovell, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

W. J. Hillkirson
Deputy Reeve AMHERSTBURG

C. G. Flot
REEVE OF GOSFIELD Tp
Kingsville Ont

John G. Kolfage
1st Mayor of Amherstburg

John Mills J.P.
Essex Centre
(Clerk Division Court)

Solomon Wigle M.P.P.
Kingsville, Ont.

Louis Wigle
M.P.P.
Leamington Ont

Geo Russell
Warden of Essex Co
Leamington, Ont.

REFERENCES.

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- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT

BAY OF FUNDY

# NEW MAPS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

CARLETON, YORK, SUNBURY,
CHARLOTTE, QUEENS, KINGS,
St JOHN, WESTMORLAND, ALBERT,

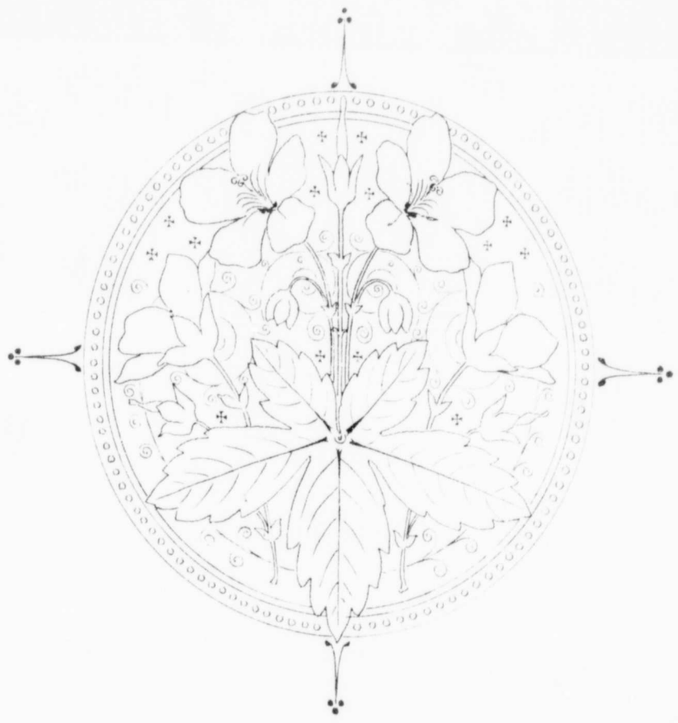
— NEW BRUNSWICK —

S. Wm. M.P.P.
Windsor Ont

Wm. A. Cornock
Reeve of Pelee Island

T. J. B. Parks
Reeve of Anderdon Tp Ont

Robert Fair
Leamington Ont

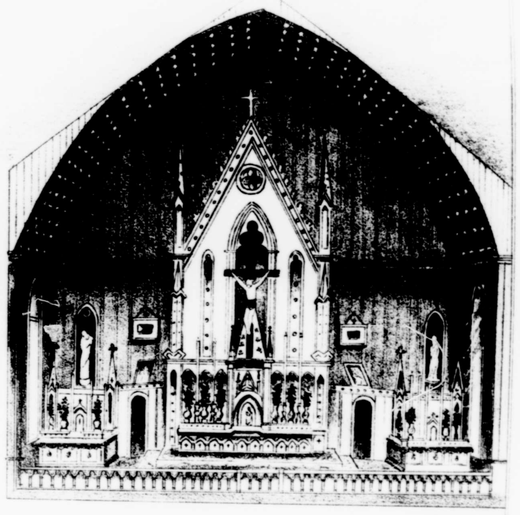


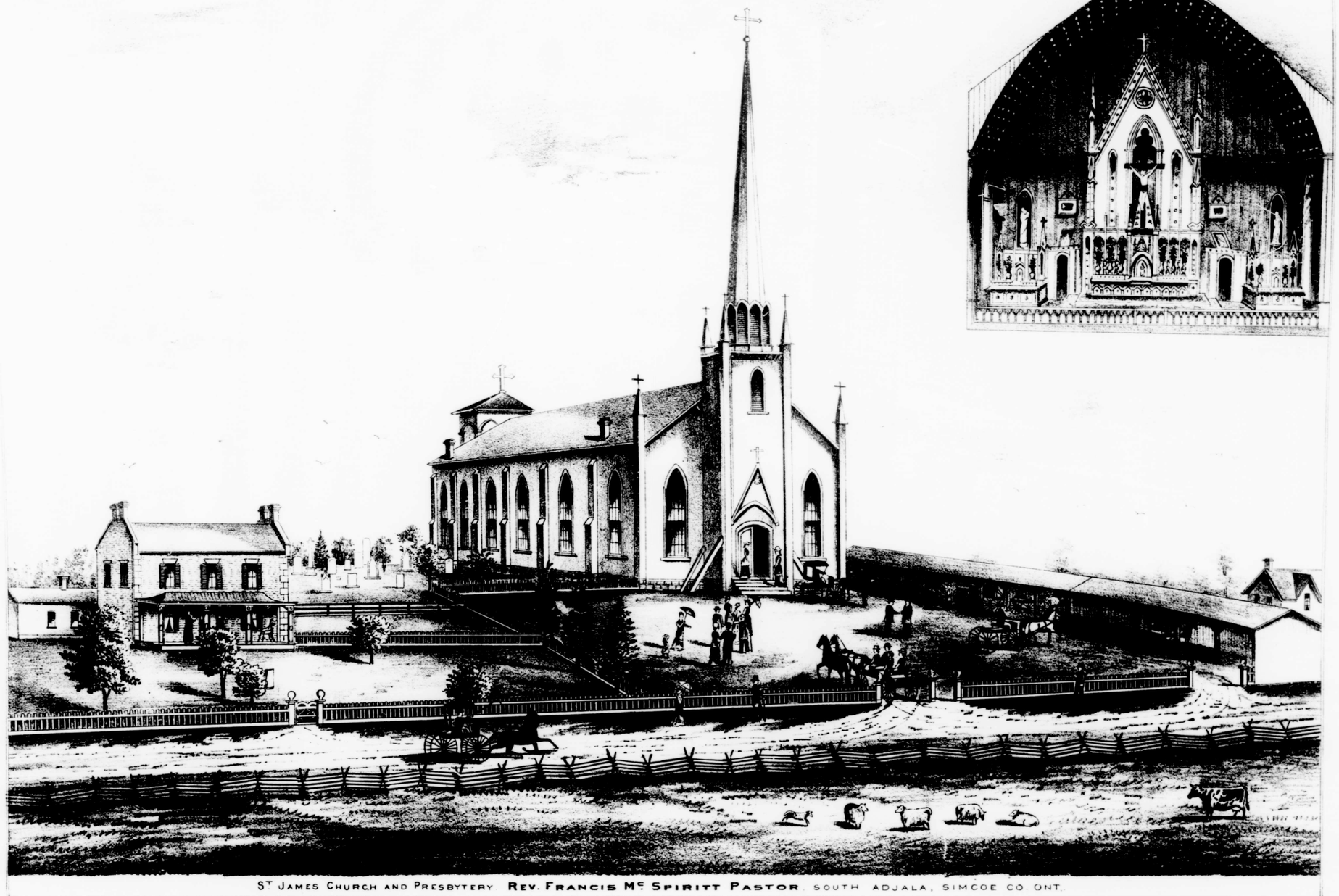
J. Askew
Leamington Ont

Wm. McClain
Warden Essex Co 1880
Kingsville Ont

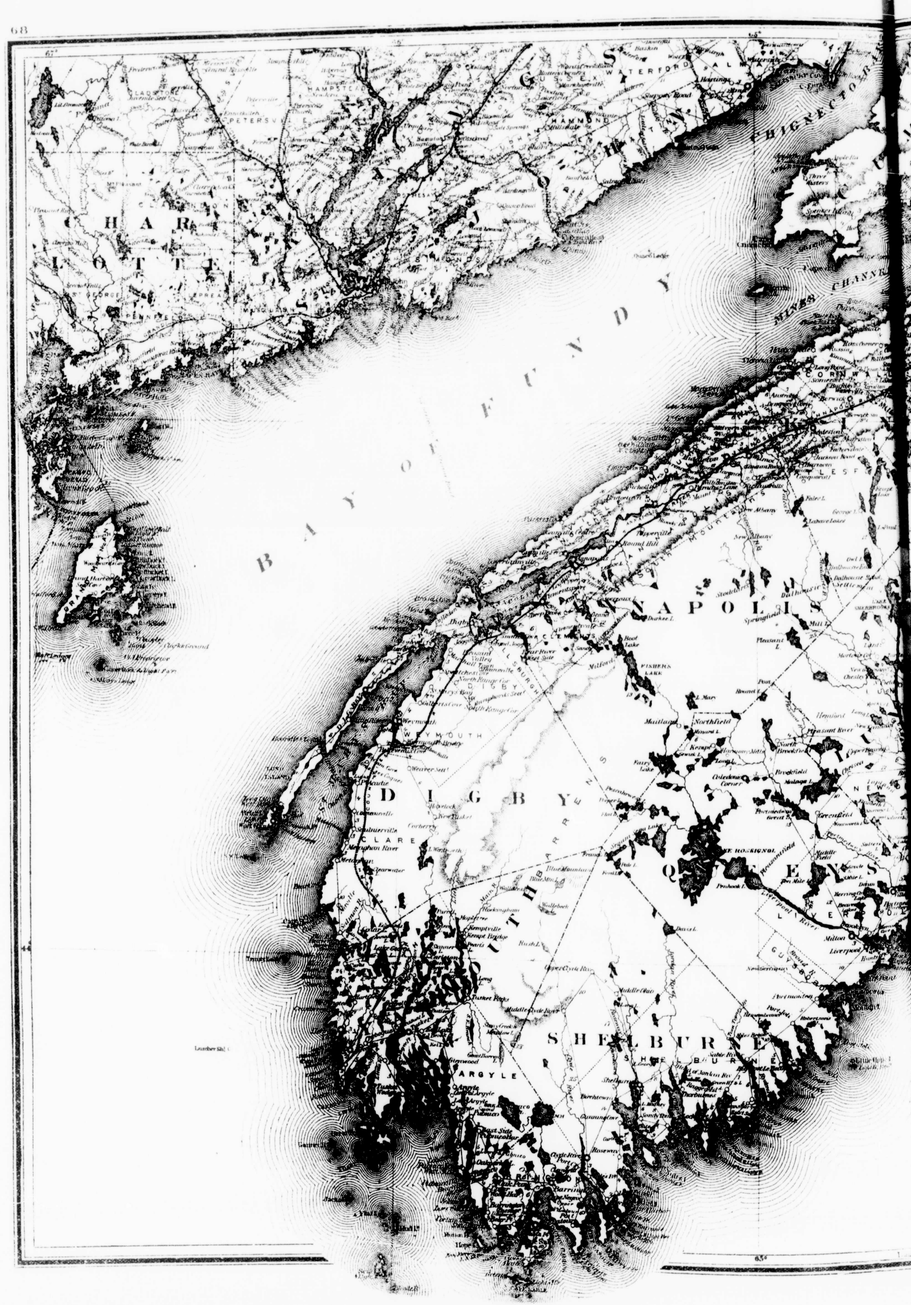
J. E. Smiley
Reeve of Mersea Tp
Leamington Ont

Alfred Wigle
Post Master
Windsor Ont





St James Church and Presbytery **Rev. Francis Mc Spiritt Pastor** South Adjala, Simcoe Co. Ont.




REFERENCES.

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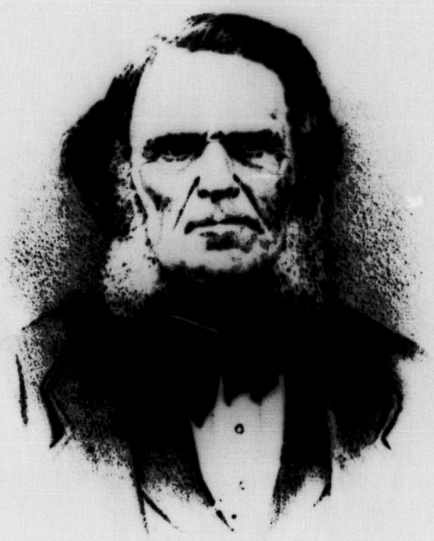
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads
- Gold Mines
- Coal Mines

# NEW ATLAS
## OF THE
# DOMINION OF CANADA
## — COUNTIES OF —

YARMOUTH. DIGBY. SHELBURNE.
ANNAPOLIS. QUEENS. KINGS.
LUNENBURG. HANTS. HALIFAX.

## — NOVA SCOTIA —

*Geo. Sneath,*
*Tp. Clerk of Vespra.*



*Hugh Mc Carroll,*
*of W. Gwillimbury*

*Mrs. Jas. Mc Dermott*

*Jas. Mc Dermott,*
*Tecumseth Tp*

*Thos. Drury, Ora Tp.*
*One of Original Settlers.*

*Joseph Walker,*
*Founder of Walkerton, Ont*
*Born in Tecumseth Tp.*

64° 63° 62°

61° 60°

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
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- Port of Entry
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- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns are Post Roads
- Inland Mines
- Coal Mines

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT

CUMBERLAND

BAY OF FUNDY

MINAS BASIN

ST GEORGES BAY

CHEDABUCTO BAY

BRETON

## NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

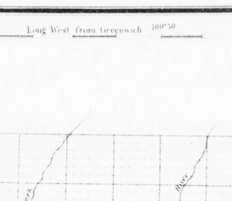
CUMBERLAND, COLCHESTER, PICTOU
ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH

— NOVA SCOTIA —

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON,
VICTORIA, RICHMOND,

— CAPE BRETON —

PRINCE, QUEENS, KINGS,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



# MAP OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY

SCALE OF MILES

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
showing the manner of
NUMBERING the SECTIONS

REFERENCES
Range Numbers I. II. III. IV
Township 1st 1.2.3.4.5.
Section 1st 1.2.3.4.5.6.

Long West from Greenwich

Long West from Washington

Fort Ellice
BIRTLE P.O.
RAPID CITY P.O.
ASSINIBOINE & RIVER MOUNTAINS
PROPOSED R.R. TO THE COURS COAL BEDS
NEW SURVEYED LINE
CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY
LAKE WINNIPEG
WINNIPEG
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
POPLAR POINT
OAK POINT P.O.
ST LAURENT P.O.
DUNDAS P.O.
WOODLANDS P.O.
OSBORNE P.O.
BRANDONVILLE P.O.
ROSSER P.O.
HEADINGLY P.O.
ST. BONIFACE
SELKIRK
PROVENCHER
ARNEAUD
MARQUETTE
DUFFERIN
MOUNTAIN
THORNHILL P.O.
ALEXANDRIA P.O.
MOUNTAIN CITY P.O.
CRYSTAL CITY P.O.
CRESTON P.O.
EMERSON
DUFFERIN P.O.
PEMBINA
NORTHCOTE
FIRST BASE LINE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
DAKOTA
MINNESOTA

# MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

COMPILED FROM THE
MAP OF THE PROVINCE
*RECENTLY PREPARED*
under the direction of the
HON. J. W. TRUTCH
Lieut. Gov^r of the Province
WITH ADDITIONS FROM THE
MAPS of the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Scale of Miles

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

CARIBOO

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

VANCOUVERS ISLAND

FRASERS LAKE

STUART LAKE

STUARTS LAKE

FRASER RIVER

THOMPSONS RIVER

KAMLOOPS

OKANAGAN

SHUSWAP LAKE

ATHABASCA RIVER

PEACE RIVER

LIARD RIVER

NELSON RIVER

SKEENA RIVER

NASS RIVER

STIKEEN RIVER

KOOTENAY RIVER

COLUMBIA RIVER

KETTLE RIVER

PEND D'OREILLE R.

SPOKANE R.

CLEARWATER R.

SNAKE RIVER

BOISE RIVER

BOISE CITY

WALLA WALLA

FORT COLVILE

FORT HALL

FORT BOISE

FORT HALKETT

FORT ASSINIBOINE

FORT EDMONTON

FORT ST JOHN

FORT DUNVEGAN

FORT GRAHAM

FORT ALEXANDRIA

FORT KAMLOOPS

FORT ST JAMES

FORT FRASER

FORT GEORGE

FORT CONNOLLY

FORT MCLEOD

FORT COLVILE

FORT WALLA WALLA

FORT BOISE

FORT HALL

FORT HALKETT

FORT ASSINIBOINE

FORT EDMONTON

FORT ST JOHN

FORT DUNVEGAN

FORT GRAHAM

FORT ALEXANDRIA

FORT KAMLOOPS

FORT ST JAMES

FORT FRASER

FORT GEORGE

FORT CONNOLLY

FORT MCLEOD

Rev. K. A. Campbell



SCHOOL HOUSE

CHURCH OF THE ANGELS GUARDIAN AND PRESBYTERY. REV. K. A. CAMPBELL, PASTOR, ORILLIA, ONT.

# MAP
*OF PART OF THE*
## NORTH WEST TERRITORY
including the
## PROVINCE of MANITOBA
SHOWING ALSO THE ROUTE
OF THE
## CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY

Scale of Miles

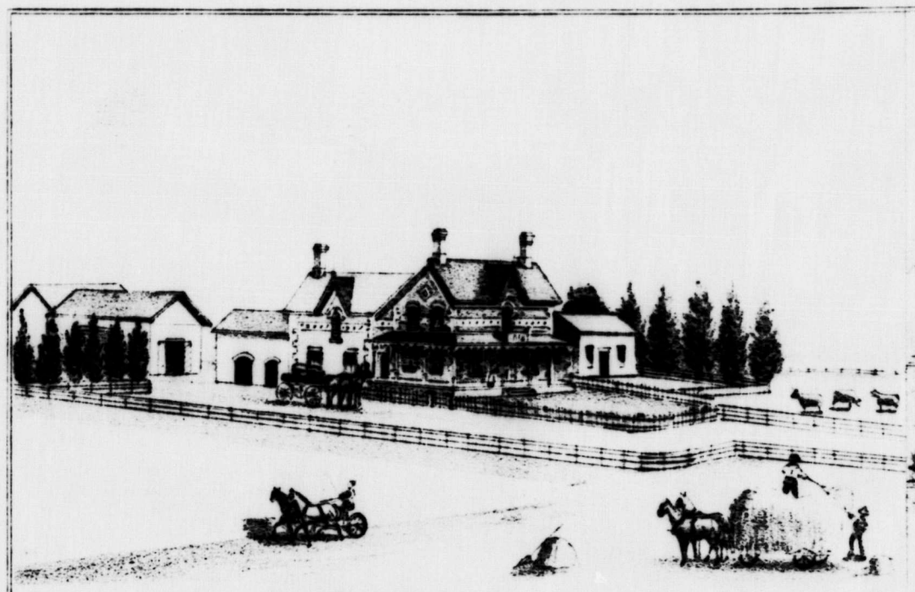
REFERENCE

Map showing
DAWSON ROUTE
THE ROUTE
PACIFIC RAILWAY
From Thunder Bay

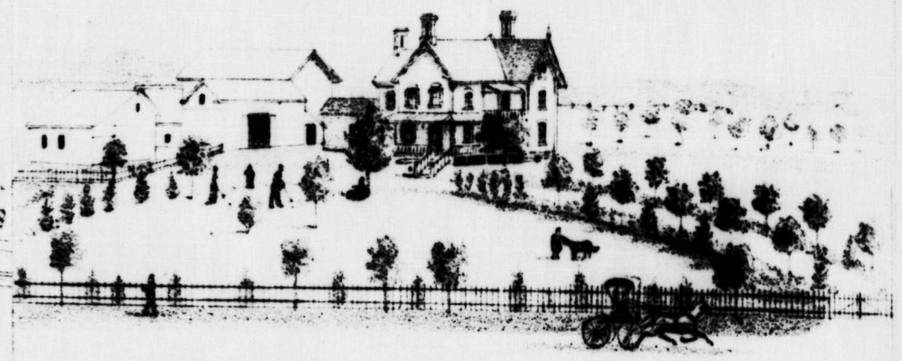
CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY

MANITOBA

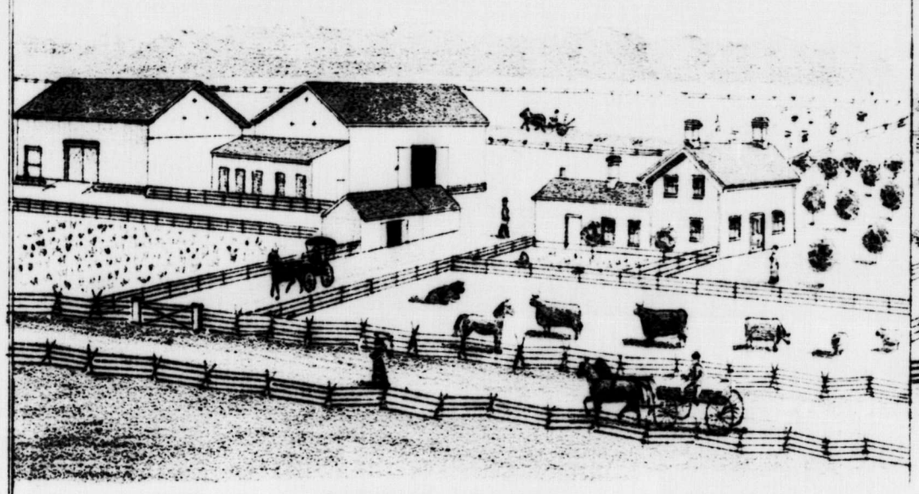
Longitude West from 20° Greenwich



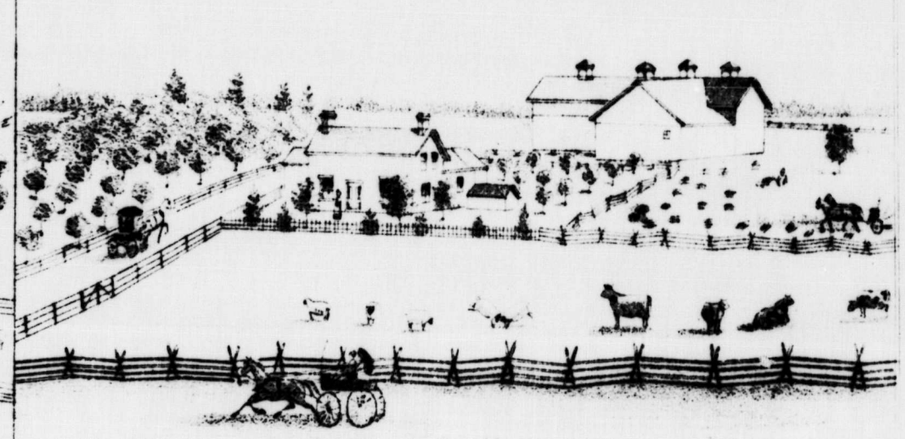
RESIDENCE OF **JOHN GRAHAM**, CON 1, LOT 9, TOSSORONTIO TP ONT.



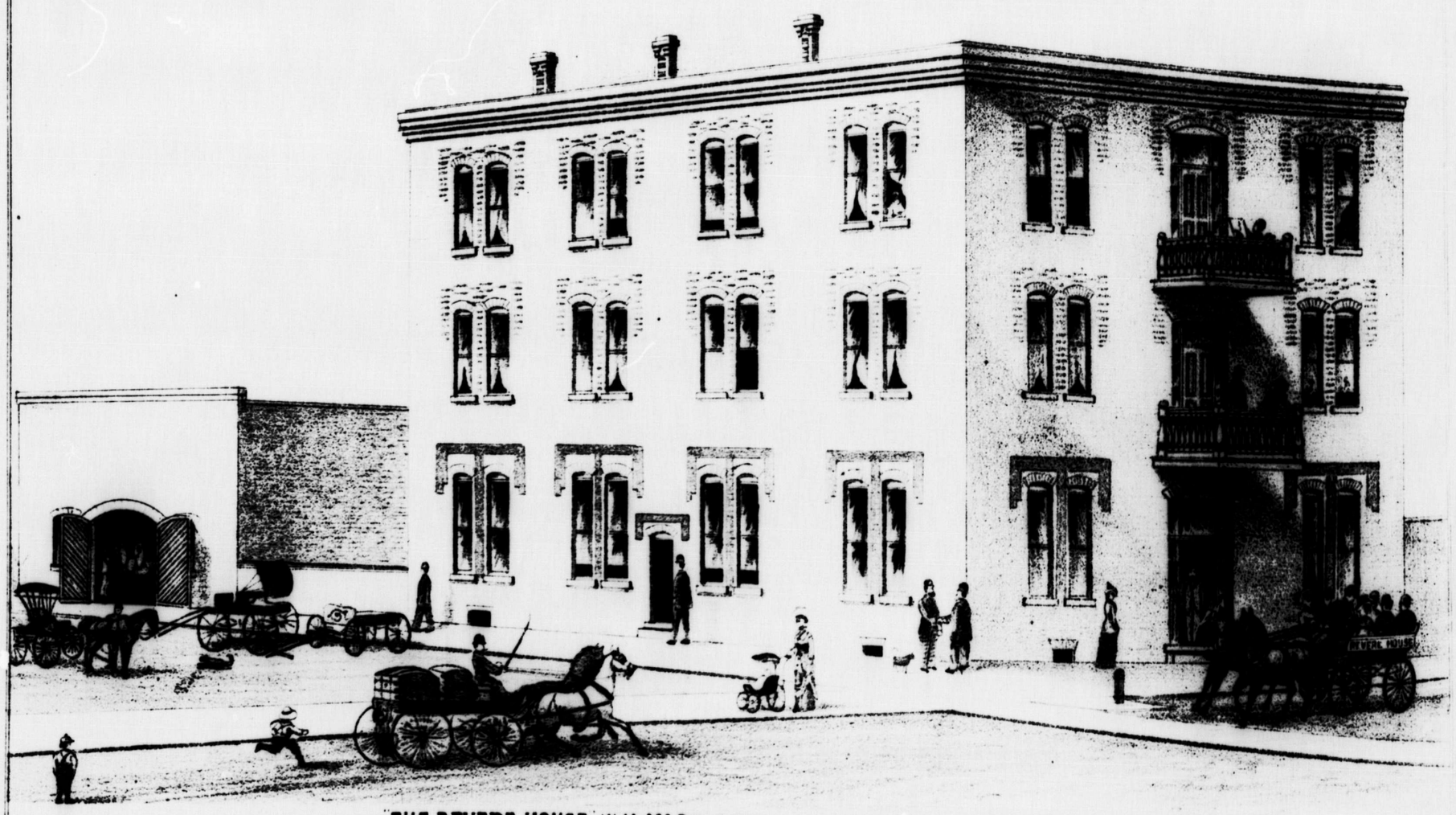
RES OF **W H PARTRIDGE**, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM CATTLE, CON 1, LOT 17, VESPRA TP ONT



RESIDENCE OF **P. CAIN**, CON 8, LOT 13, SUNNIDALE TP ONT



RES OF **G. SIDDALL** (NATIVE OF YORKSHIRE) CON 3, LOT 28, MULMUR TP ONT



**THE REVERE HOUSE** W. H Mc DOUGALL, Prop^r ALLISTON, SIMCOE Co ONT

REVERE HOUSE

# MAP
SHOWING THE
## ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
OF THE
## DOMINION of CANADA.

SHEET No 2

*Scale 30 Miles per Inch.*

# MAP
SHOWING THE
# ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
OF THE
# DOMINION of CANADA.
SHEET No 1.

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE

BAY OF FUNDY

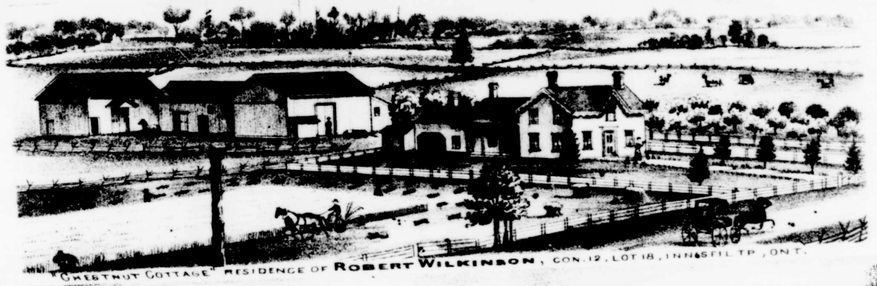
BAIE DES CHALEURS

Scale 30 Miles to one inch

RES & STORE OF J.G. CHANTLER, NEWTON ROBINSON, TECUMSETH TP. ONT.

RES OF R.T. BANTING, COOKSTOWN, ESSA TP, ONT

"PROSPECT HILL" RES OF ALLEN FLACK CON 6, LOT 5, NOTTAWASAGA TP ONT

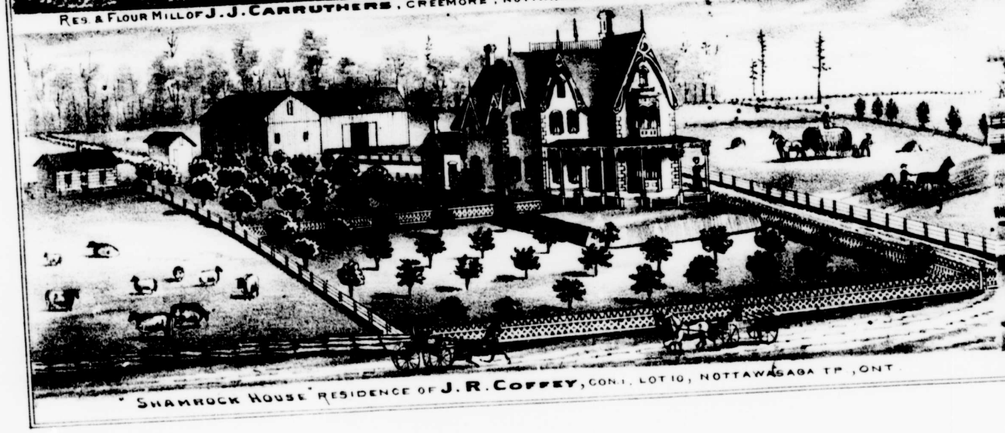


"CHESTNUT COTTAGE" RESIDENCE OF ROBERT WILKINSON, CON. 12, LOT 18, INNISFIL TP, ONT.

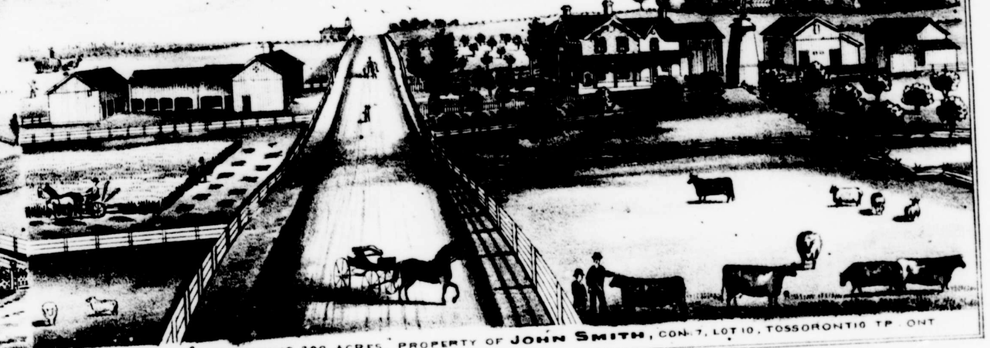
RES & FLOUR MILL OF J.J. CARRUTHERS, CREEMORE, NOTTAWASAGA TP, ONT.

"CAMPER DOWN FARM" RES OF DAVID NICOL, CON 7, LOT 2, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT

RES OF D.E. BURST, NOTTAWA, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



"SHAMROCK HOUSE" RESIDENCE OF J.R. COFFEY, CON 1, LOT 10, NOTTAWASAGA TP, ONT



"EVERETT FARM" CONTAINING 300 ACRES PROPERTY OF JOHN SMITH, CON. 7, LOT 10, TOSSORONTIO TP. ONT

ALGOMA

EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Derived from the Results of

## THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

and from the Labors of

DR J.W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J.B. JUKES AND OTHERS

PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1866

BY

SIR W.E. LOGAN, F.R.S. &c.

*Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada*

SHEET No 3.

Wm Bennett,
Tecumseth Tp

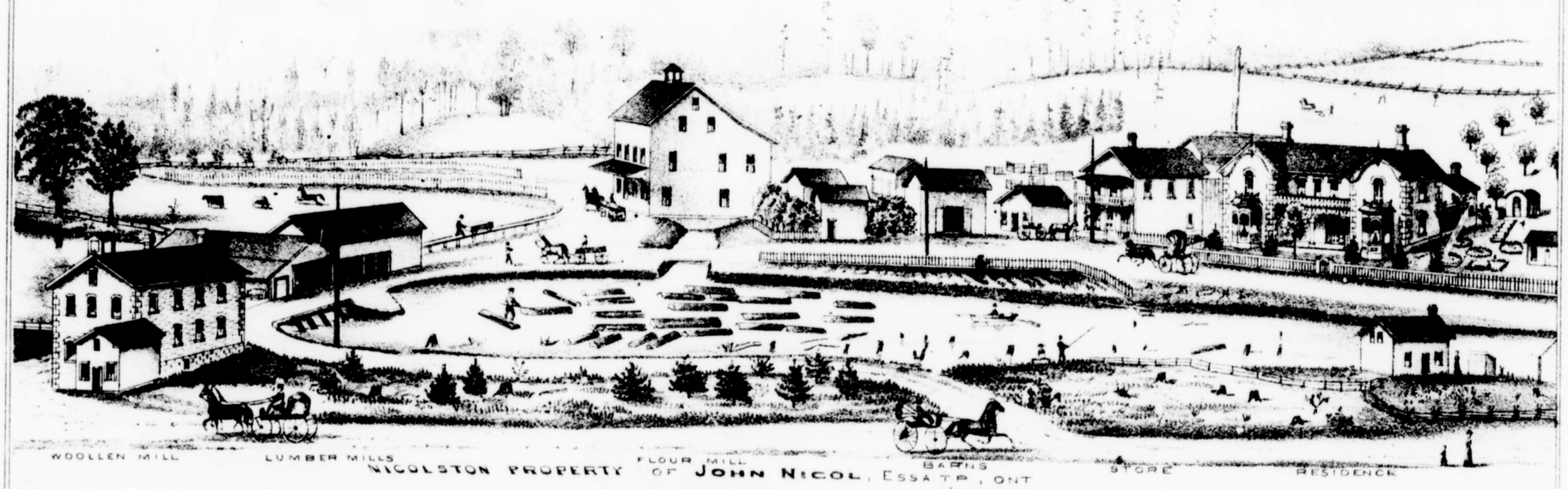
Mrs Wm Fletcher,
Alliston

Wm Fletcher [deceased]
1st Settler at Alliston

James Beard Jarratts Esq.
One of Original Settlers of Oro Tp.

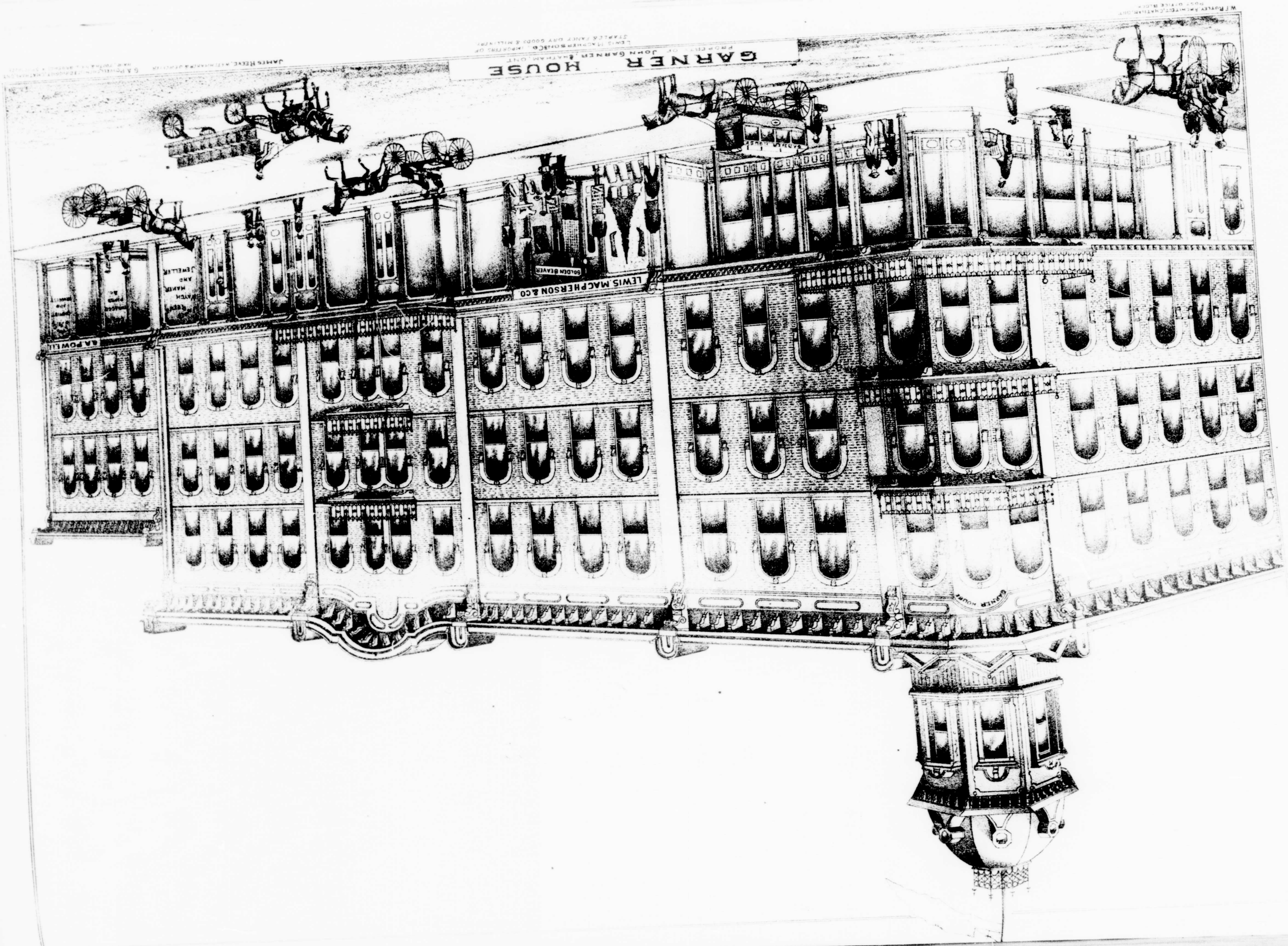
Archibald Colquhoun [deceased]
Mansfield P.O.

Mahlon Srigley, Innisfil
One of Original Settlers.




NICOLSTON PROPERTY OF JOHN NICOL, ESSA TP., ONT.

RESIDENCE & MILLS OF GEORGE FLETCHER, ESSA TP., ONT.


GARNER HOUSE
LEWIS MACPHERSON & CO
GOLDEN BEAVER

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SIR W.E. LOGAN, F.R.S., ETC.,

*Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada*

SHEET N°2

*Director of the Geological Survey of Canada*

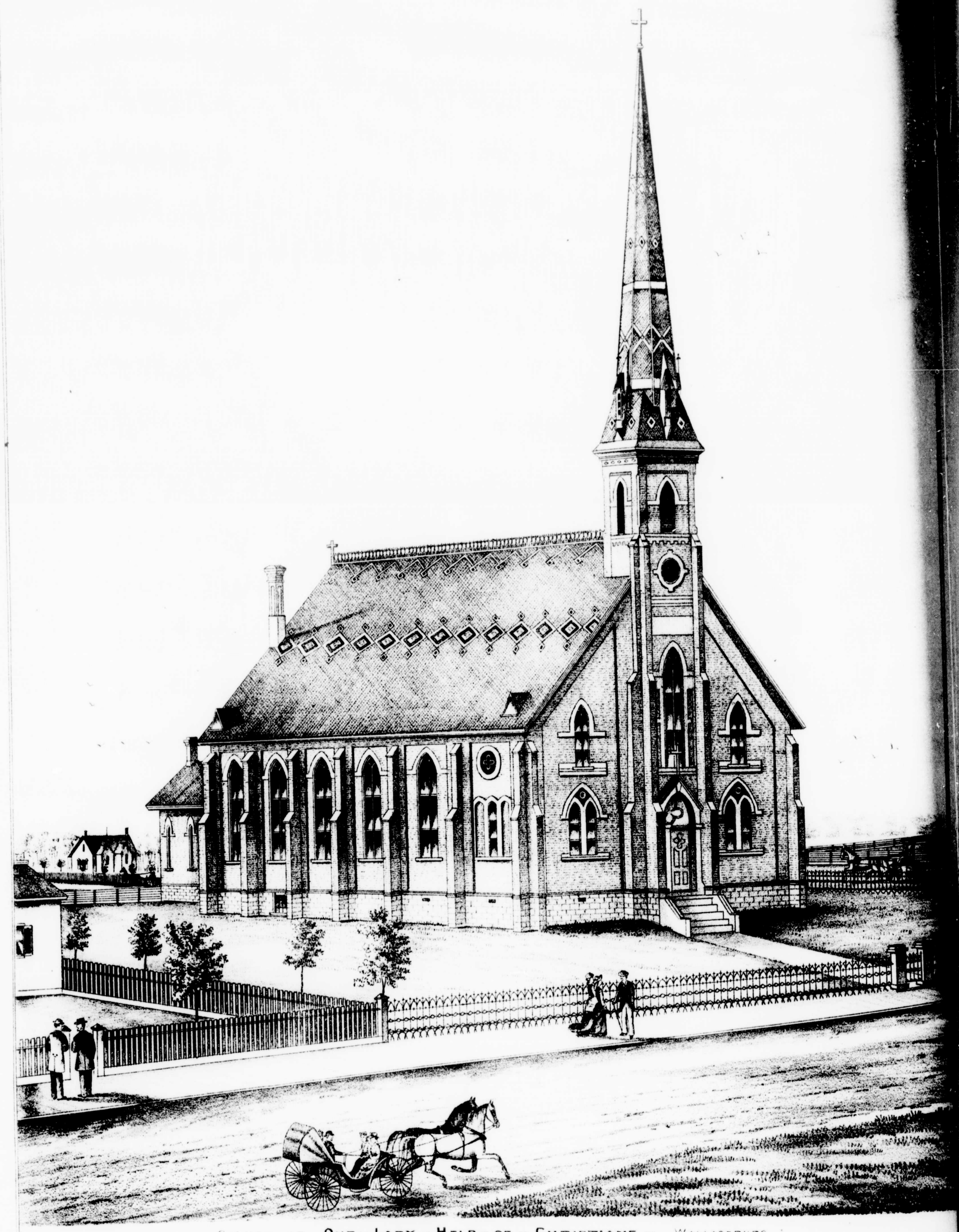
Scale

EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. *Trenton* | 19. *Chemung & Portage* | 29. *Jurassic* |
| 7. *Hudson & Black River* | 18. *Hamilton* | 27. *Cretaceous* |
| 6a. *Chazy* | 17. *Corniferous & Oriskany* | 26. *Trias* |
| 6. *Utica* | 16. *Lower Helderberg* | 25. *Permian* |
| 5b. *Lauzon* | 15. *Onondaga* | 24. *Upper Carboniferous limestone* |
| 5a. *Levis* | 14. *Guelph* | 23. *Coal Measures* |
| 5. *Calciferous* | 13. *Niagara* | 22. *Lower Carboniferous* |
| 4. *Potsdam* | 12. *Clinton* | 21. *Lower Carboniferous limestone* |
| 3. *Huronian* | 11. *Medina & Clinton* | 20. *Old red* |
| 2. *Upper Laurentian or Labrador* | 10. *Hudson River* | 1. *Laurentian* |
| 1. *Lower Laurentian* | 9. *Utica* | 2. *Granite &c* |

Longitude West from Greenwich

72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61



CHURCH OF OUR-LADY-HELP-OF-CHRISTIANS—, WALLACEBURG.

LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
59
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57 Long. West from Greenwich
56
55
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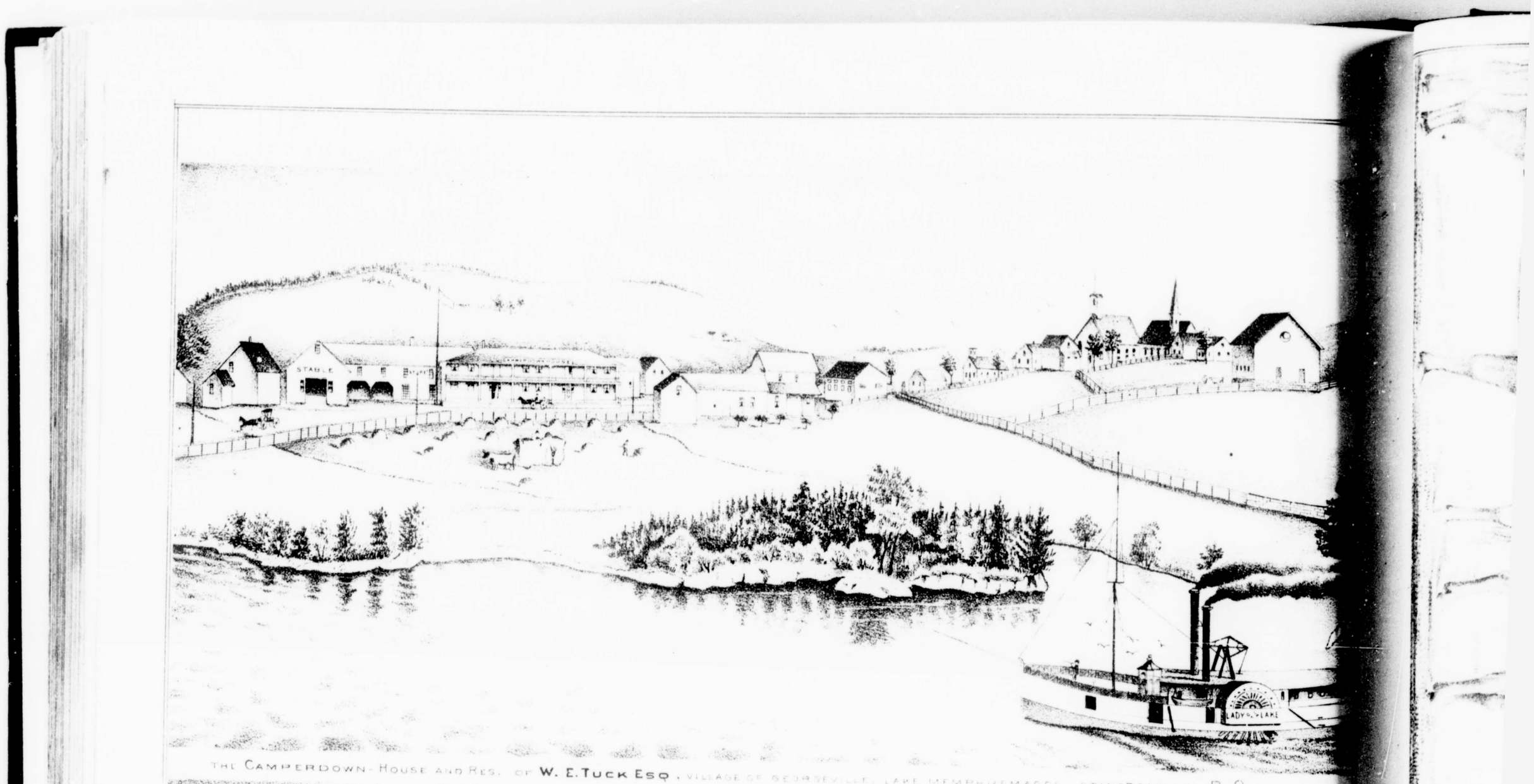
49
GEOLOGICAL
MAP OF
NEWFOUNDLAND
FROM THE
Geological Map of Canada
Explanation of Colors
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.
23 Upper Coal Measures
22 Lower Coal Measures
Gaspé Sand Stones etc
pp
13 Niagara
12 Clinton
6 Sutters
5b Lenoxton
5a Levis
Carboniferous
Devonian
Mid. Silurian
Quebec Group
5 Calciferous
4 Potsdam
P S Primordial Silurian
3 Huronian
2 C.p Laurentian
1 Laurentian
Trap Int.e or Overflow
Gr Granite or Syenite
Labrador
Bonavista
Catalina Head
Brookhaven Pt
Indian B.
Twillingate
Hamer I.
Shoal B.
Deer Pond
George R. Inlet
Grandy Bonavista
Old Perry
Old Lance
Lance
Kane
PORTLAND BAY

J. B. Shirtliff

THE RESIDENCE OF J.B. SHIRTLIFF, ESQ. HATLEY TP QUEBEC. [MASSAWIPPI & AYERS FLATS, IN DISTANCE]

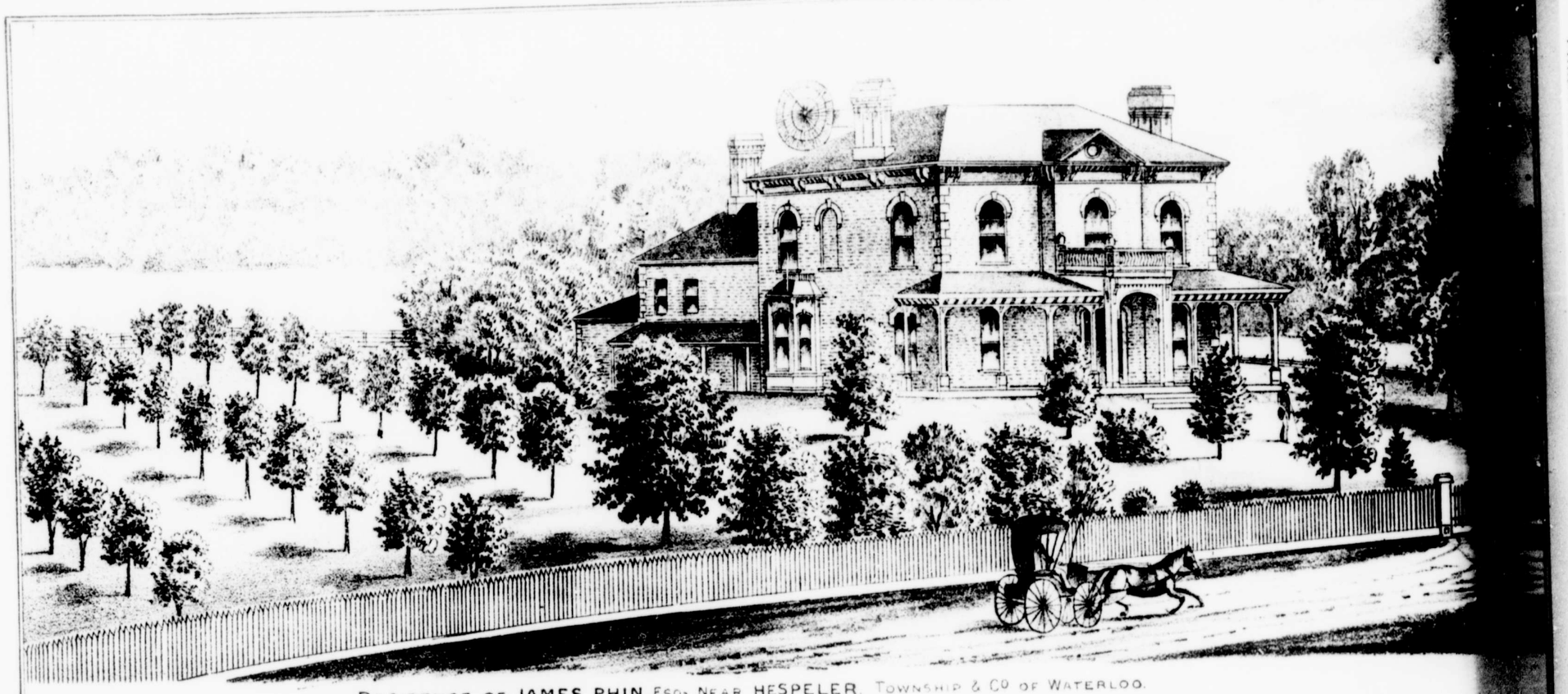



THE CAMPERDOWN-HOUSE AND RES. OF W. E. TUCK ESQ., VILLAGE OF GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

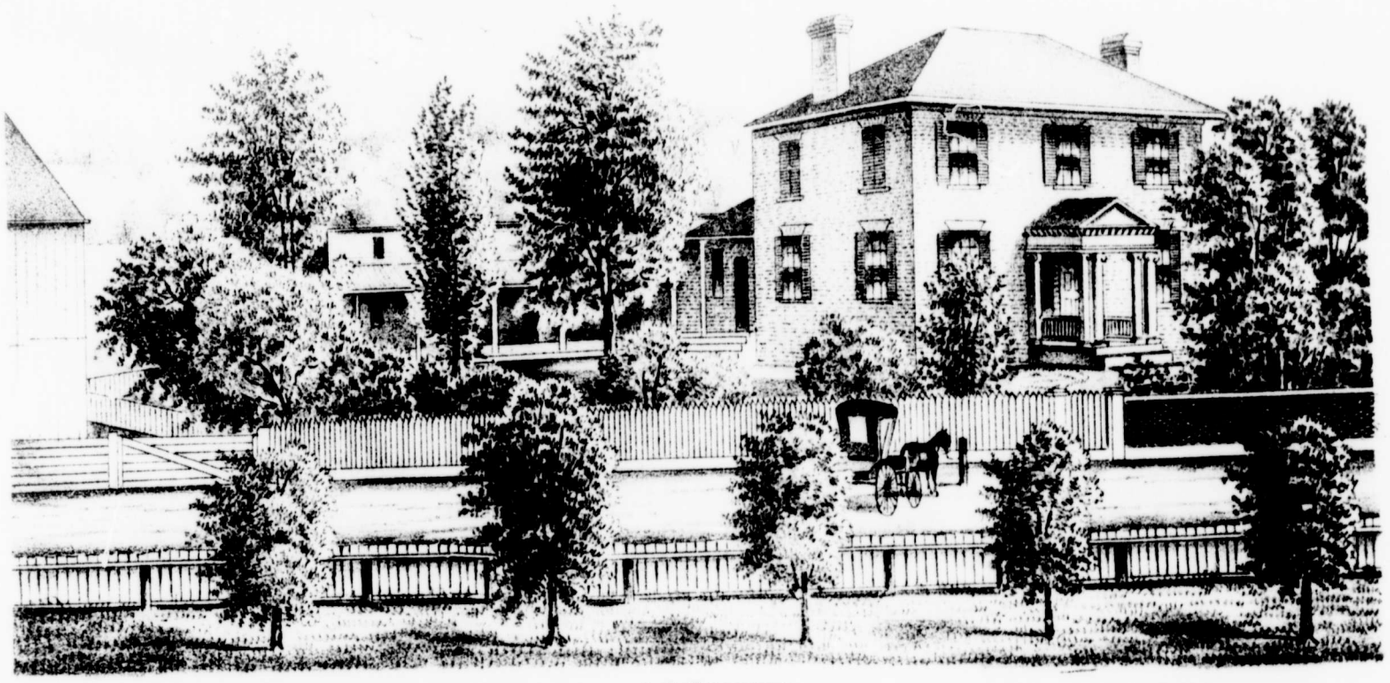


THE RESIDENCE OF L.E. PARKER ESQ.

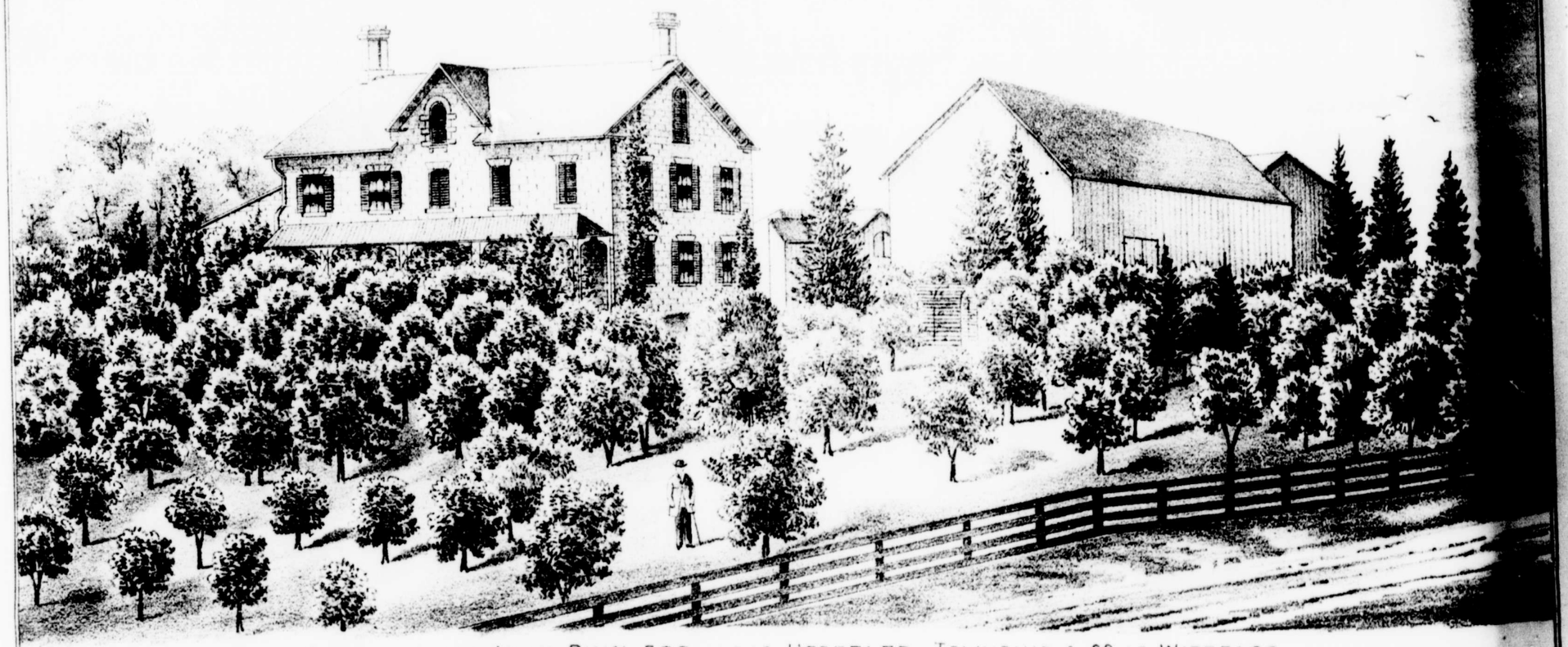
GERMAN MILLS, — PROPERTY OF T. & A.B. SNIDER, TOWNSHIP & COUNTY OF WATERLOO — STOCK FARM



RESIDENCE OF JAMES PHIN, ESQ: NEAR HESPELER. TOWNSHIP & Co OF WATERLOO.



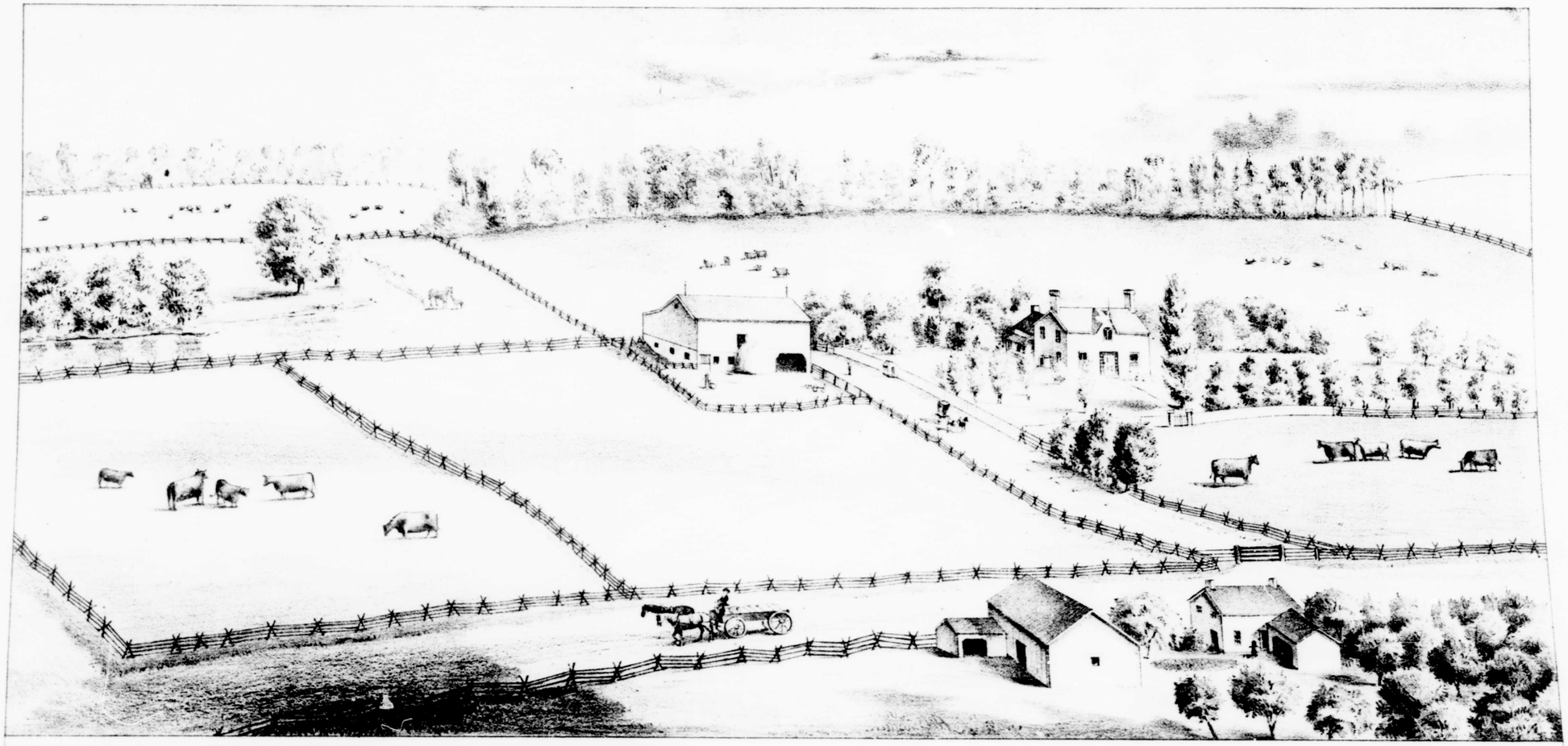
SWEET BRIAR FARM – RESIDENCE OF J.C. BOWERS TOWNSHIP & COUNTY OF WATERLOO.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN PHIN, ESQ. NEAR HESPELER, TOWNSHIP & Co OF WATERLOO.

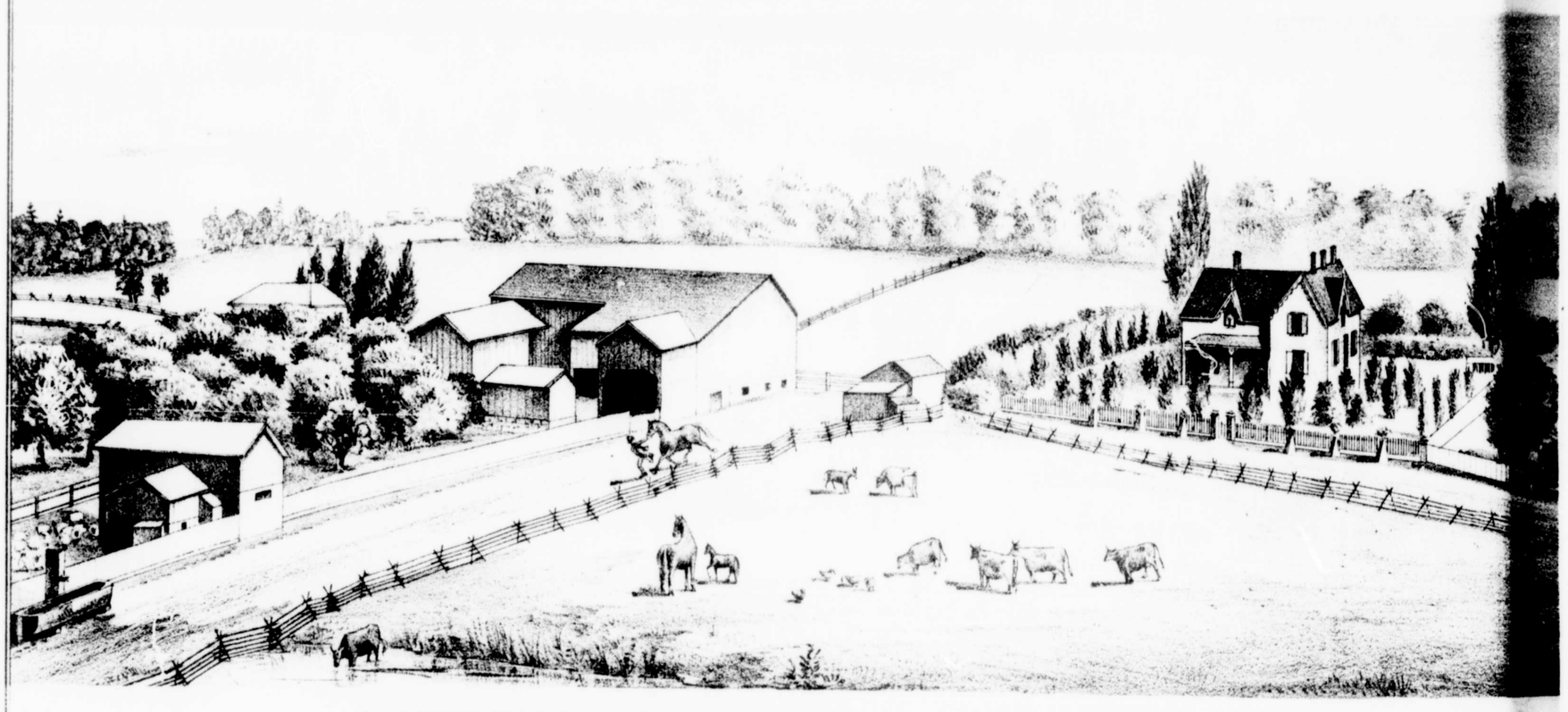
GRAY HORSE 4 YEARS OLD. PROPERTY OF WALTER & LOUIS SNYDER

ROSA HILL AT 5 MONTHS



PRINCESS 10 YEARS PRINCESS LOUISE 2 YEARS DUCHESS OF CLARENCE IN 4 YEARS CRUSADE 4 YEARS RED ROSE OF WATERLOO 4 YEARS LOUISE 8 YEARS ROSA BELLE AT 9 MONTHS

ROSEBANK, RESIDENCE & MILLS OF THOMAS QUICKFALL, TOWNSHIP OF WOOLWICH, CO. OF WATERLOO, FLORADALE, INVENTOR & PATENTEE OF QUICKFALL'S PATENT **SLEIGH**

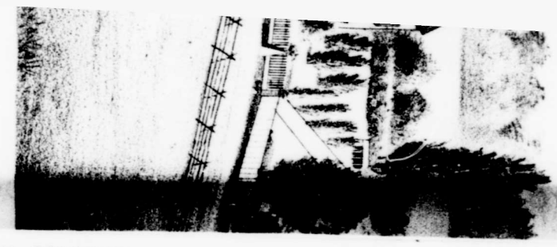


EVERGREEN FARM, RESIDENCE OF R.M. QUICKFALL Esq., TOWNSHIP & CO. OF WATERLOO.

FARM & RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM CAVENAGH Esq., ELMIRA, TOWNSHIP OF WOOLWICH, CO. OF WATERLOO.

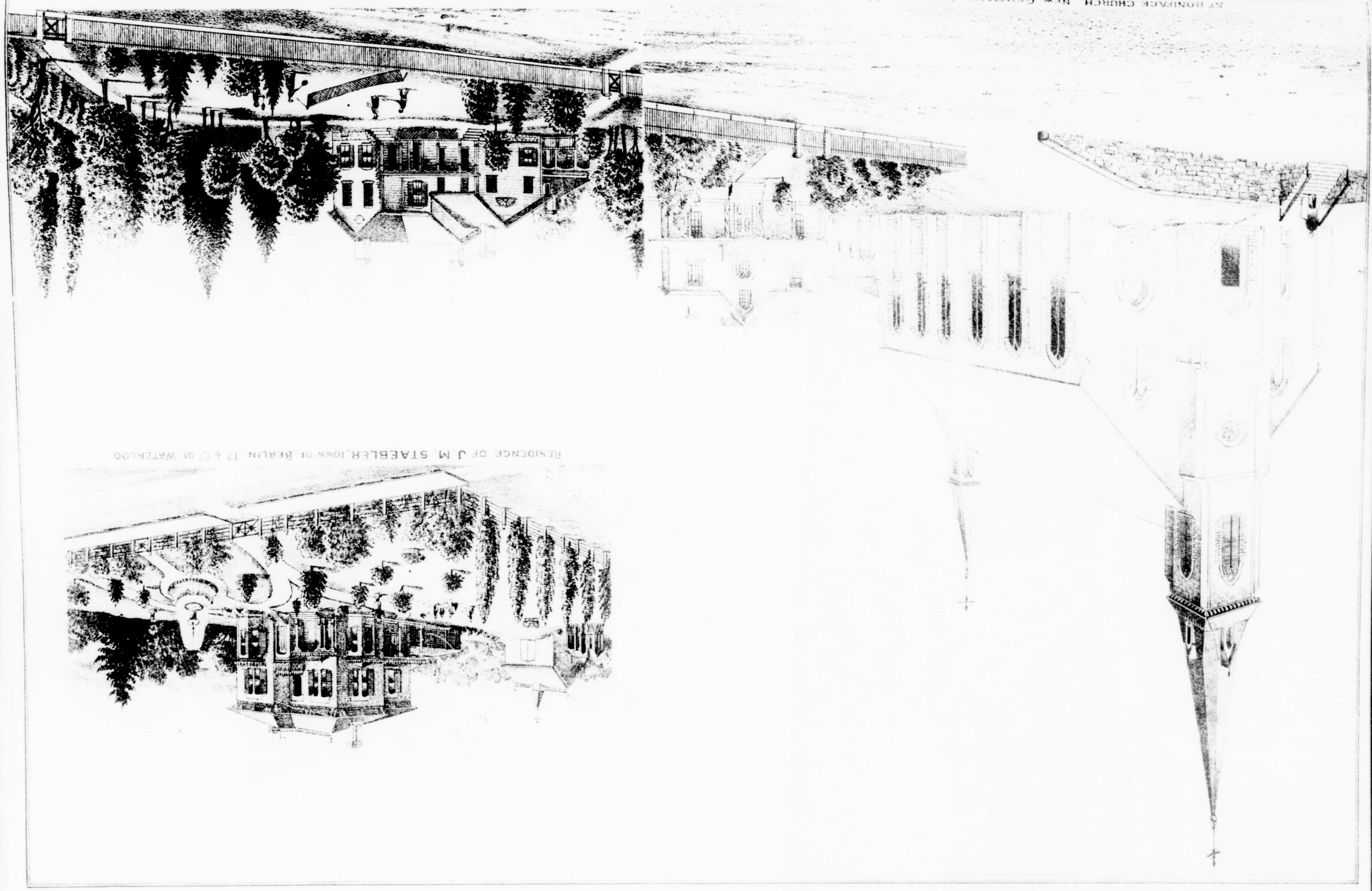
ST BONIFACE CHURCH, NEW GERMANY, TOWNSHIP & CO. OF WATERLOO

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF JAMES GIBSON, TOWNSHIP OF WATERLOO



FALL'S PATENT **SLEIGH**

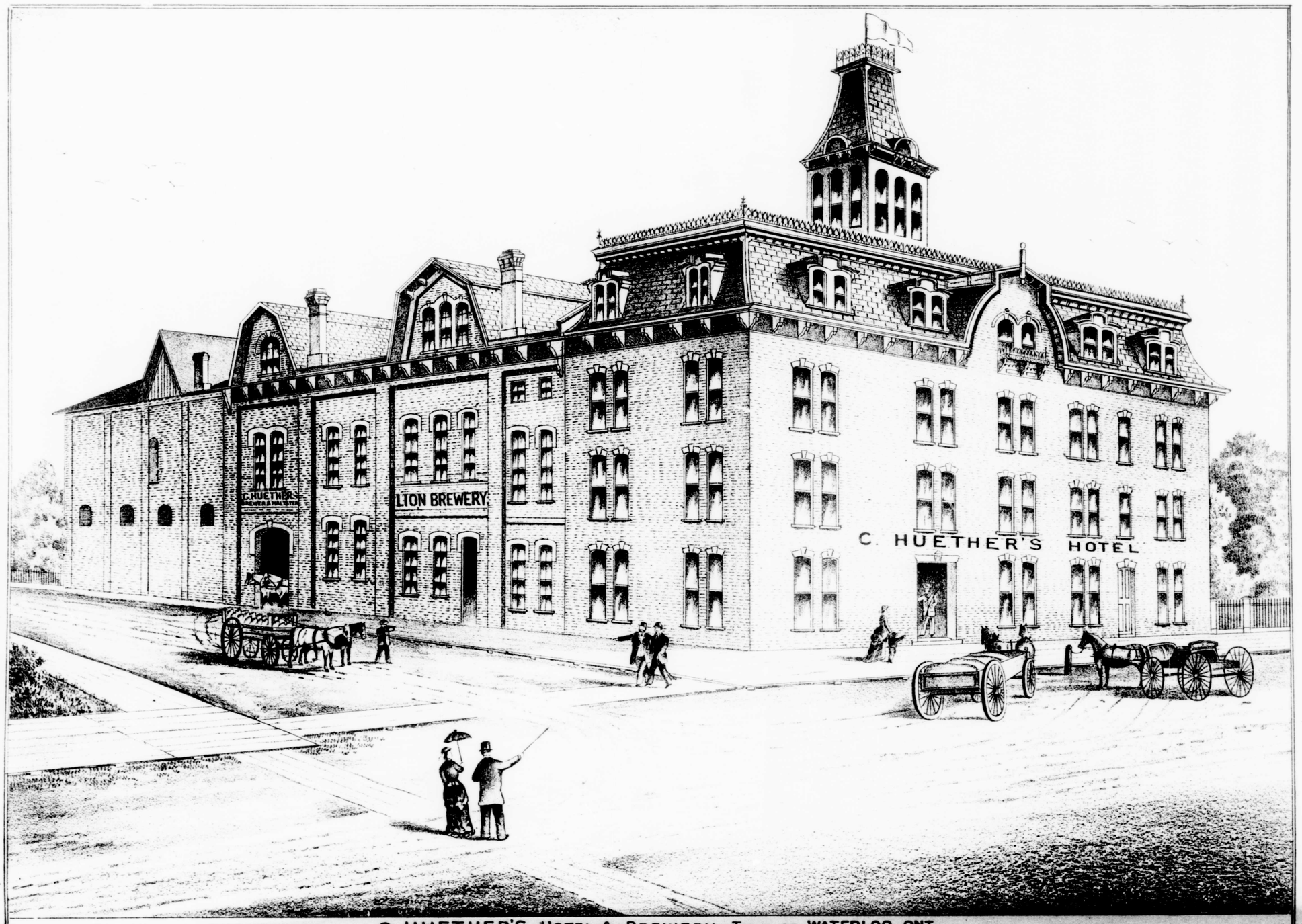
RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF JAMES GIBSON TOWNSHIP OF WATERLOO



RESIDENCE OF J.M. STAEBLER, TOWN OF BERLIN, TP & CO OF WATERLOO



ST BONIFACE CHURCH, NEW GERMANY, TOWNSHIP & CO OF WATERLOO




C. HUETHER'S HOTEL & BREWERY, TOWN OF WATERLOO. ONT.

Samuel Hamer
M P

Hugo Kranz
M P

E W B Snider
St Jacobs Ont M P P

James Livingston
Baden Ont M P P

J B Snider
Reeve of Woolwich

Davis Voits
Reeve of Hespeler

Isaac Groh
Reeve of Waterloo Tp

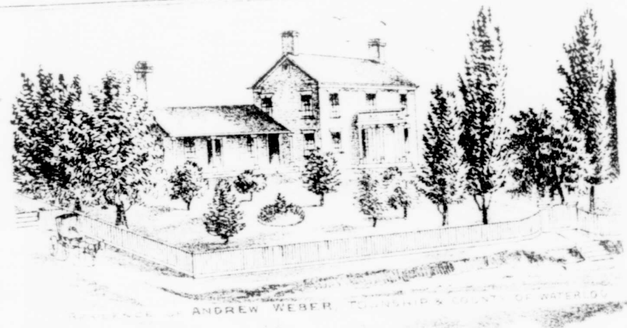
Otto Pumpernick
New Hamburg, Ont

Thomas Buchanan
Reeve of North Dumfries Tp

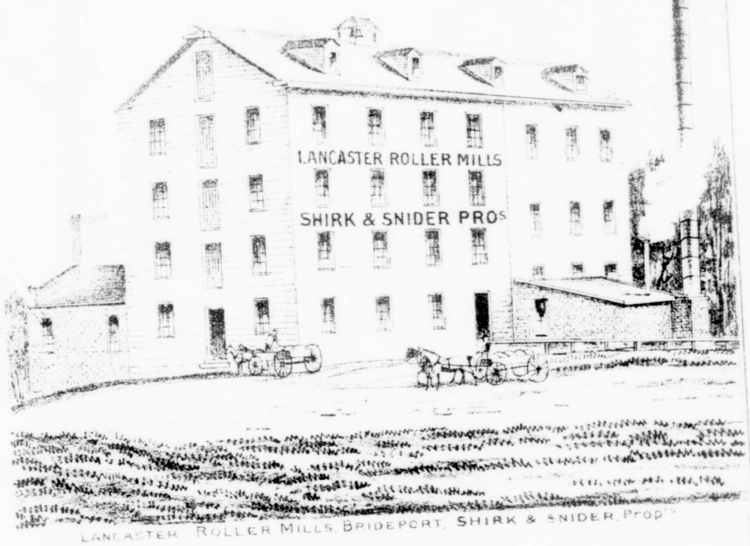
Jacob L Hoffard
Woolwich Tp

C. HUETHER'S HOTEL & BREWERY, TOWN OF WATERLOO, ONT.

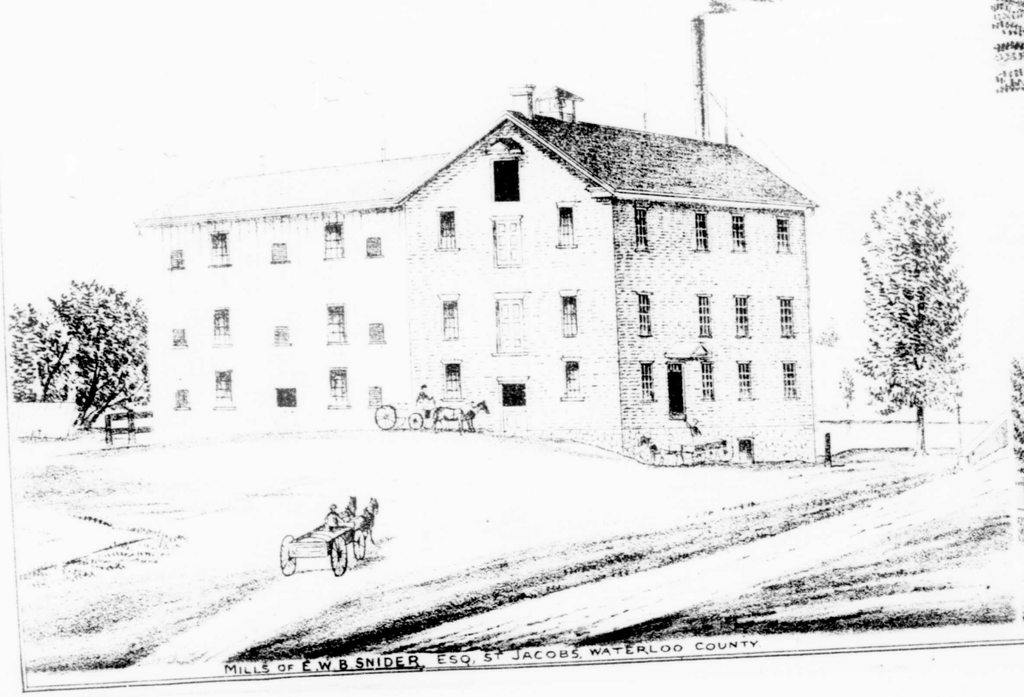
RESIDENCE OF E. W. B. SNIDER ESQ. M.P.P. ST. JACOBS, TOWN OF WATERLOO CO.



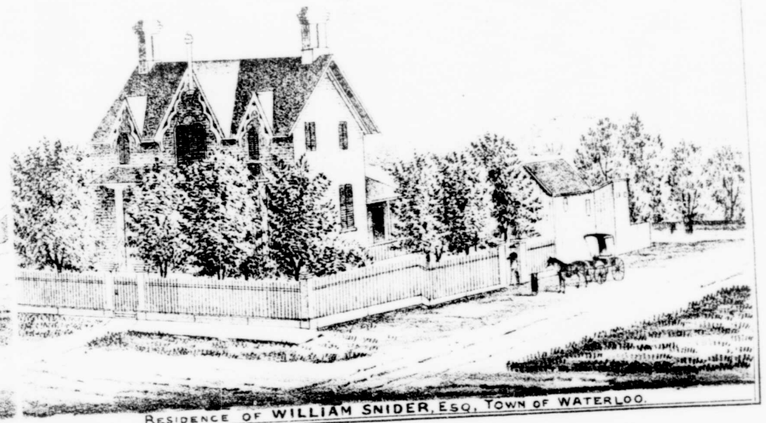
ANDREW WEBER




LANCASTER ROLLER MILLS BRIDEPORT, SHIRK & SNIDER PROP.

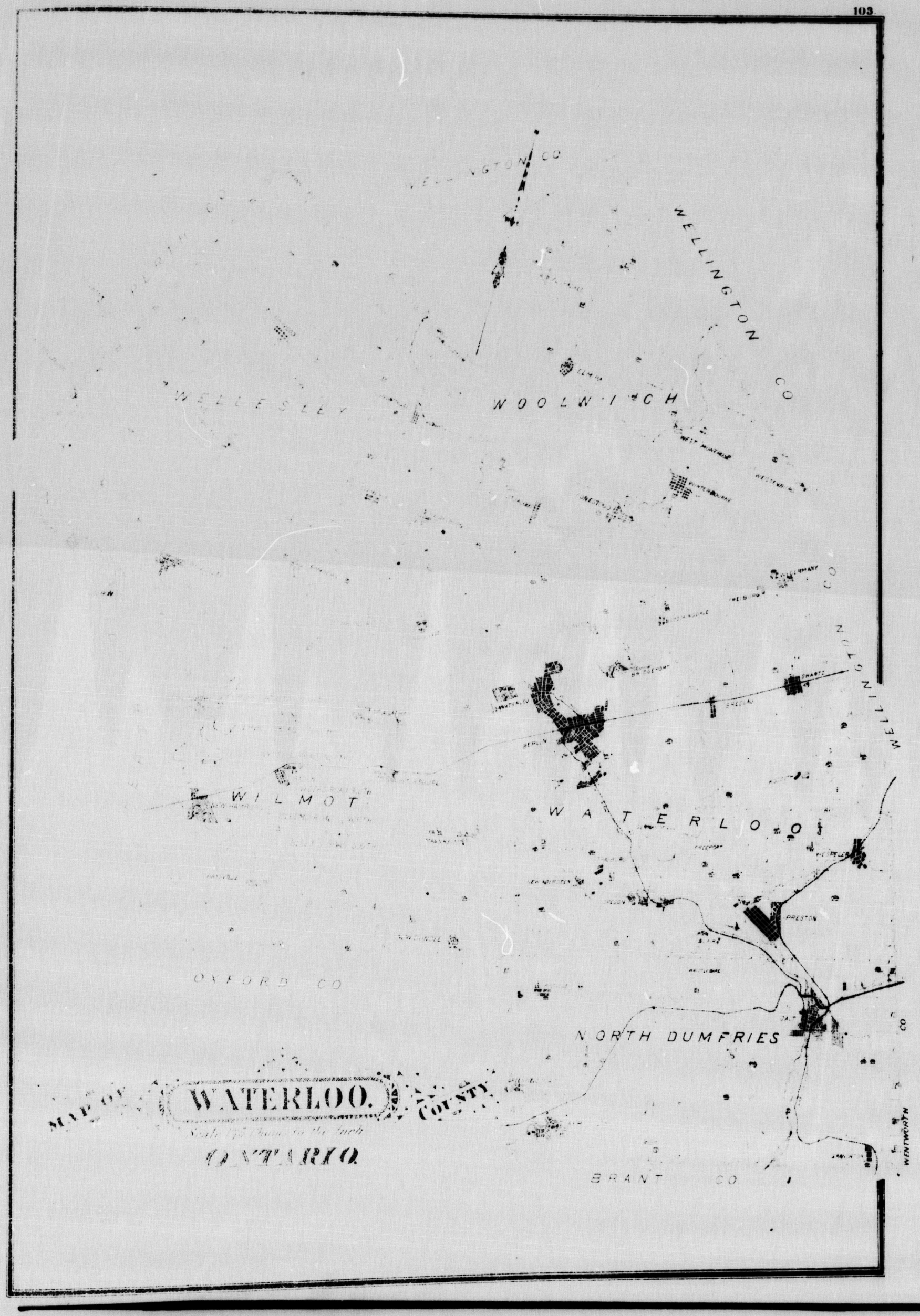


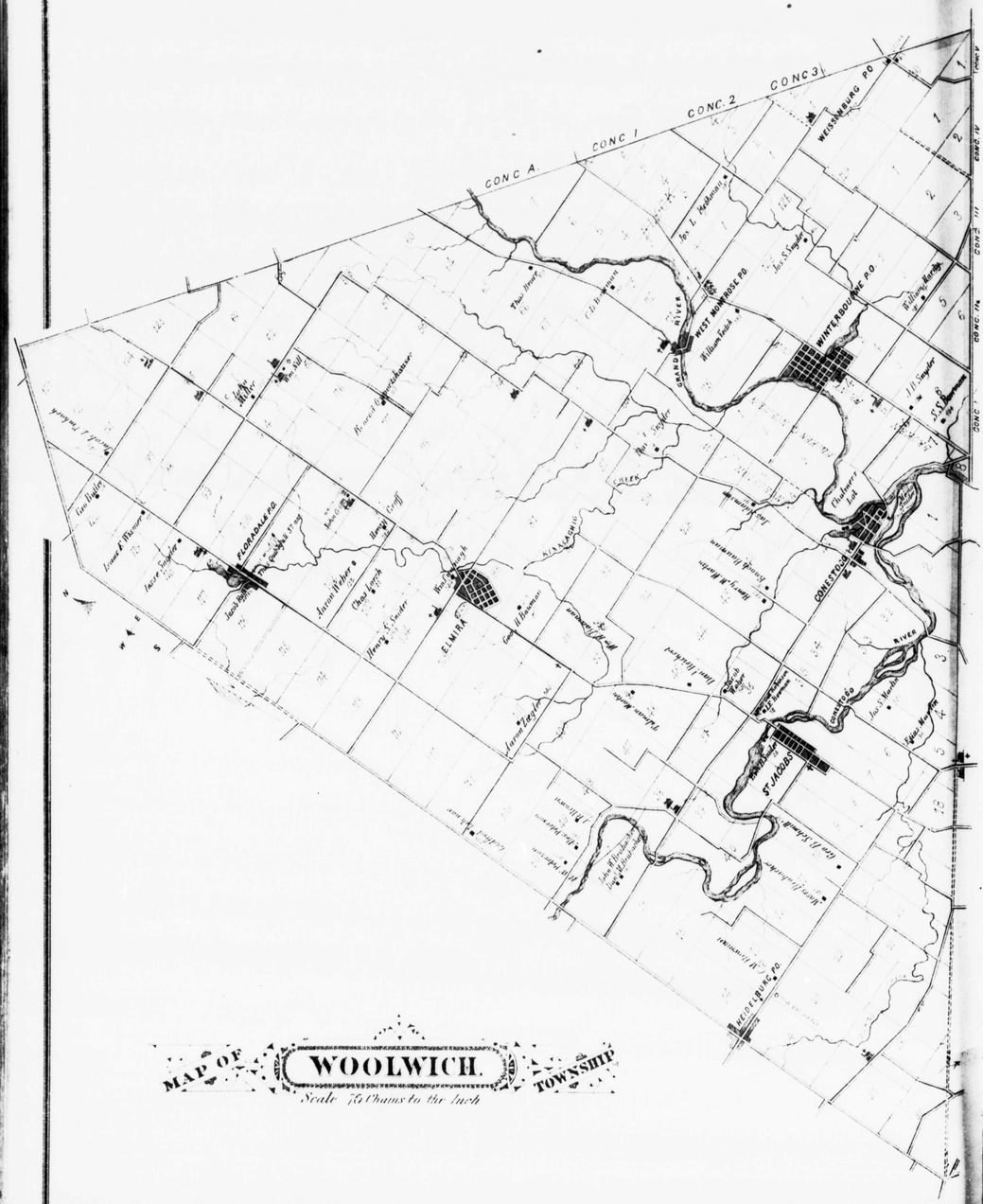
MILLS OF E.W.B SNIDER, ESQ. ST JACOBS, WATERLOO COUNTY



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM SNIDER, ESQ. TOWN OF WATERLOO.

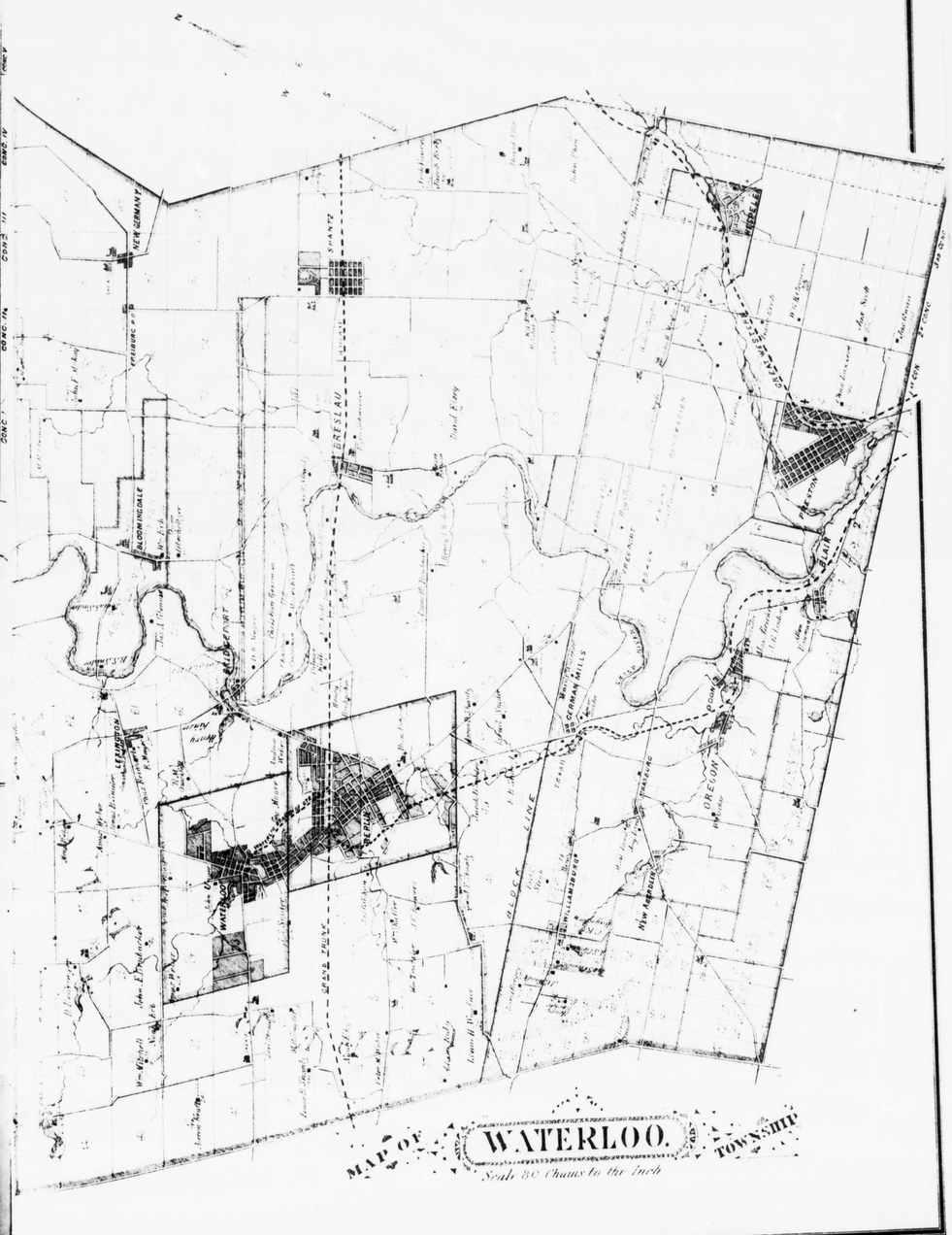
RESIDENCE OF JACOB SNIDER ESQ. WATERLOO COUNTY.


WELLINGTON CO
WELLESLEY
WOOLWICH
WELLINGTON CO
WILMOT
WATERLOO
WELLINGTON CO
PRESTON
OXFORD CO
NORTH DUMFRIES
WILMOT
BRANT CO
MAP OF WATERLOO. COUNTY
South of Base Line in the North
ONTARIO




MAP OF **WOOLWICH** TOWNSHIP

*Scale 75 Chains to the Inch*

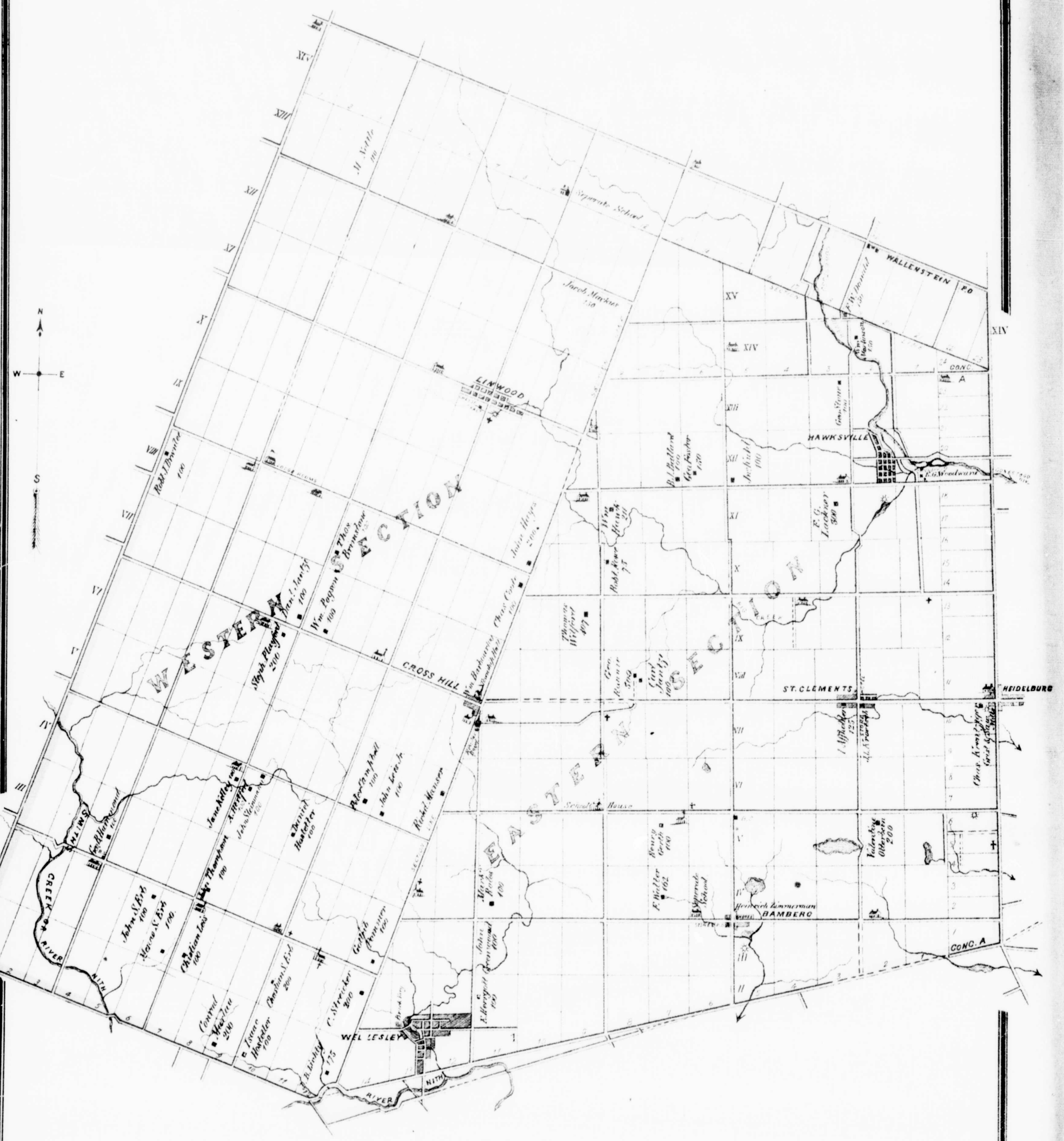



MAP OF **WATERLOO** TOWNSHIP

*Scale 80 Chains to the Inch*

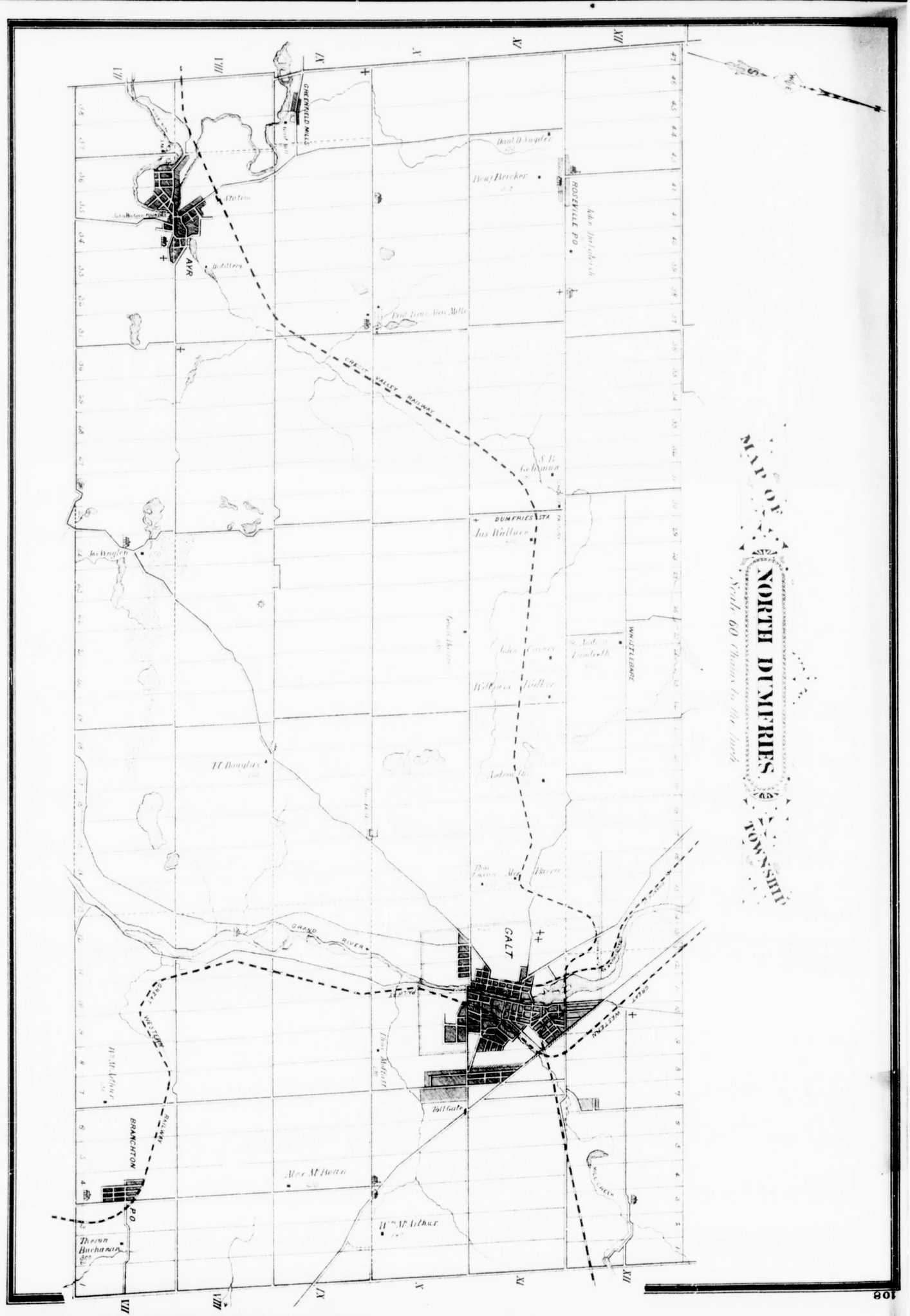
# MAP OF WELLESLEY TOWNSHIP

*Scale 70 Chains to the Inch*



# MAP OF WILMOT. TOWNSHIP

*Scale 35 Chains to the Inch.*




# Biograph

## TOWN OF BERL

Bowlby, W. H., barrister-at-law. H
the town four years, also County
and Clerk of the Peace. Was
Co., Ont., 1834, and has resided
Bolmer, Augustus, general hardwa
Bowman, Israel D., County Clerk W
held this office since 1862. I
county.
Brown & Erb, manufacturers of
chairs, parlor furniture and fa
members of the firm are natives
Bruce, Peter, gentleman. Was b
Elmie in 1826, and has resid
Bucke, D. S., physician and surg
gen and coroner. Dr. Bow
Norfolk Co., Ont., and has liv
Consolidated Bank; James Youn
Young is a Scotchman by birt
resident of the town since 187
Burleson, George, sheriff of the
of Aberdeen, Scotland. Born
1835.
Burnett & Andrews, barristers, At
county.
Byer, Menno, Town Treasurer.
Assignee, &c. Mr. Eby was
his father was the first whit
township.
Carrick, David, teacher at High
in Scotland, 1852, and has l
Chisholm, H. C., proprietor Am
native of this county.
Cline, Peter, keeper of the Hon
born in York Co., Ont., 1838
Cotton, Hugo, M.P. for this co
filled the offices of School
Reeve and Mayor. Mr. Ko
Darmstadt in 1834, and has
Cotton, Mathias, proprietor N
Born in Prussia, 1839. Set
Dreimer, Dr. H. G., physician,
Was born in the county, 18
Dreimer, Mositz, rocking horse
Is a native of Germany. I
county, 1867.
Dwyer, P. E. W., publisher D
Owns 86 acres within the
Was born in this county.
Millar, Alexander, barrister.
Mitchell, R., physician. Is a
has resided here since 186
Moyer, S. S., button manufac
1849.
Muchon, R. M., Superintendi
Was born here, 1828.
McDougall, D., Registrar of
years editor Berlin *Tel*
Scotland, and has reside
Northauser, C. G. & Co.,
Settled here, 1874.
Rittinger & Motz, printers
*Journal*. Mr. Motz was
and is now a member of
gentlemen are Germa
Rittinger in 1847, and
Shoemaker, David M., prop
Has been Reeve of Be
Mr. Shoemaker was bo
Scully, J. M., broker, accou
insurance a t, also of
is a nativ of Waterl
office of Co ty Regist
Shantz, Jacob Y., button
here in 1822.
Simpson, Anthes & Co., pr
Factory, wholesale dea
Staebler, J. M., general m
Seyler, John, harness mak
Vogelsang, E., button m
manufactarer of butto
of Germany. Born,
1866.
Ziegler, C. H., teacher.

## TOWN

Blain, Richard, miller. M
6 and 7, Con. 12, Tow
Mayor of Galt since
Town Councillor. I
1821. Has resided
Brown, J. P., M.D., phy
in Manchester, Eng
Brogden, James, proprie
facturer of ale and
lished in 1835 by M
under the control
1874. Mr. Brogden
1855.
Bawtinhimer, S., pro
manufacturer of a
Was born in the c
established since 1

# Biographical Directory of Waterloo County Subscribers.

## TOWN OF BERLIN.

Bowlby, W. H., barrister-at-law. Has been Reeve of the town four years, also County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. Was born in Norfolk Co., Ont., 1834, and has resided here since 1858.

Bichner, Augustus, general hardware merchant.

Bowman, Israel D., County Clerk Waterloo Co. Has held this office since 1862. Is a native of the county.

Brown & Erb, manufacturers of spring beds, mattresses, parlor furniture and fancy lounges. Both members of the firm are natives of this county.

Bueker, Peter, gentleman. Was born at Cologne on the Rhine in 1826, and has resided here since 1876.

Bowlby, D. S., physician and surgeon; also jail surgeon and coroner. Dr. Bowlby is a native of Norfolk Co., Ont., and has lived here since 1854.

Consolidated Bank; James Young, manager. Mr. Young is a Scotchman by birth, and has been a resident of the town since 1877.

Davidson, George, sheriff of the county. Is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. Born, 1814. Came here, 1835.

Durand & Andrews, barristers, &c. Are natives of the county.

Eby, Menno, Town Treasurer, Assessor, Official Assignee, &c. Mr. Eby was born here, 1833, and his father was the first white child born in the township.

Forsyth, David, teacher at High School. Was born in Scotland, 1852, and has lived here since 1867.

Hilborn, H. C., proprietor American Hotel. Is a native of this county.

Ilter, Peter, keeper of the House of Industry. Was born in York Co., Ont., 1839. Settled here, 1851.

Kranz, Hugo, M.P. for this constituency; has also filled the offices of School Trustee Town Clerk, Reeve and Mayor. Mr. Kranz was born in Hesse Darmstadt in 1834, and has lived here since 1855.

Kiefer, Mathias, proprietor North American Hotel. Born in Prussia, 1839. Settled here, 1856.

Lackner, Dr. H. G., physician, surgeon, and coroner. Was born in the county, 1851.

Lindner, Mositz, rocking horse and toy manufacturer. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1816. Settled in county, 1867.

Moyer, P. E. W, publisher *Daily* and *Weekly News*. Owns 86 acres within the corporation of Berlin. Was born in this county, 1836.

Millar, Alexander, barrister.

Mylneus, R., physician. Is a native of Germany, and has resided here since 1860.

Moyer, S. S., button manufacturer. Was born here, 1849.

Meehon, R. M., Superintendent of County Poor House. Was born here, 1828.

McDougall, D., Registrar of county, and for many years editor Berlin *Telegraph*. Is a native of Scotland, and has resided here since 1857.

Nordhauser, C. G. & Co., button manufacturers. Settled here, 1871.

Rittinger & Motz, printers and publishers Berlin *Journal*. Mr. Motz was formerly Deputy Reeve, and is now a member of the Town Council. Both gentlemen are Germans, and settled here Mr. Rittinger in 1847, and Mr. Motz in 1848.

Shoemaker, David M., proprietor saw and grist mill. Has been Reeve of Berlin since January, 1877. Mr. Shoemaker was born in the township in 1839.

Scully, J. M., broker, accountant, and real estate and insurance agent, also official assignee. Mr. Scully is a native of Waterloo Co., and has held the office of Deputy Registrar for eight years.

Shantz, Jacob Y., button manufacturer. Was born here in 1822.

Simpson, Anthes & Co., proprietors Berlin Furniture Factory, wholesale dealers and general merchants.

Staebler, J. M., general insurance agent, &c.

Seyler, John, harness maker. Born in county, 1852.

Vogelsang, E., button manufacturer. Was the first manufacturer of buttons in Canada. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1834. Has resided here since 1866.

Ziegler, C. H., teacher. Was born here, 1861.

## TOWN OF GALT.

Blain, Richard, miller. Mr. Blain owns 70 acres of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 12, Township of Dumfries. Has been Mayor of Galt since 1875, and was for 20 years a Town Councillor. Is a native of England. Born, 1821. Has resided here since 1843.

Brown, J. P., M.D., physician, surgeon, &c. Was born in Manchester, England, 1844.

Brogden, James, proprietor Galt Brewery, and manufacturer of ale and porter. The business was established in 1835 by Mr. James Harris, and has been under the control of the present proprietor since 1874. Mr. Brogden is a native of England. Born, 1835.

Bawtinhimer, S., proprietor of Marble Works and manufacturer of and dealer in marble, slate, &c. Was born in the county, 1836. Business has been established since 1873.

Cant, Gourlay & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of wood-working machinery, with latest improvements; also steam engines, portable and stationery. The works are located on Concession Street, near G. W. E. R. station. Mr. Cant is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1828, and has been a resident of the county since 1843. Mr. Gourlay was born in Huron County, 1844, but removed here with parents when only 2 years old.

Caldwell, D. & Sons, proprietors of nursery, consisting of 105 acres in Township of Dumfries. The members of the firm are natives of Scotland. P.O. address, Galt.

Dixon, Henderson, proprietor Dominion Soap Works, and manufacturer of family soaps, oil soap, candles, &c. Is a native of Lincolnshire, England. Born, 1833. Has resided here since 1871.

Edmund, J. W., general agent. Is a native of La prairie County, Quebec. Born, 1854. Has been a resident of the county since 1870.

Eby, Isidore E., proprietor of Stobland House. Was born at Berlin, this county, 1848, and has been in possession of this hotel since 1877.

Elmslie, A. G., bookseller and stationer. Is a native of the County of Wellington. Has resided here since 1859.

Fleming, John, general merchant. Was born here, 1852.

Grand River Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Transact a general insurance business on the mutual plan.

Gilchrist, Archibald, miller and commission merchant. Is a native of Scotland, and has resided here since 1878.

Hume, Alexander, miller. Proprietor Dumfries flour mill. Was born here in 1855.

Jaffray Bros., printers and proprietors of the Galt *Reporter*. Both brothers are natives of England and were born there—Richard in 1832, and George in 1838. Have been residents of Galt since 1844. Mr. R. Jaffray has held the office of Reeve.

Lowell, C., proprietor Queen's Hotel. Was born at Preston in this county.

Lutz, Wm. H., druggist. Is a native of Galt. Born, 1843. Mr. Lutz, whose parents were among the first settlers here, has been a member of the Town Council since 1879.

Mowat, J. G. & Co., editors and proprietors Dumfries *Reformer*. The firm is composed of J. G. Mowat and John Collis, the former of whom was born here, 1851, and the latter in Scotland, 1858.

Main & Gerringer, brokers and liverymen. Both gentlemen were born in Galt, and own several houses and lots in the town, besides some 62½ acres of land in the Township of North Dumfries.

Macgregor, Alexander, official assignee and general agent; also Justice of the Peace for the County. Mr. Macgregor was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1831, and removed here, 1850. Was formerly Reeve of the town.

McTague, James, Deputy Reeve since 1876. Mr. McTague has been engaged in the general hardware, cutlery, stove and tinware trade since 1859. Was born at Guelph, 1837, and has resided in this county since 1849.

McDougall, John, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the County Court. Has also held the office of Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures. Was born at Kelso, Scotland, and has resided here since 1855.

Quarrie, Wm., Postmaster; also manufacturer of and dealer in saddlery. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1819; came here, 1845.

Scott, Robert, manufacturer of hubs, spokes and all carriage wood-work. Has held the office of Deputy Reeve. Was born here, 1839.

Sylvester, G. P., M.D., physician and surgeon. Is also a School Trustee. Was born in Durham County in 1852, but removed here with his parents some three years later.

Stauffer, Joseph, a member of the firm of Sipes and Stauffer, livery, sale and boarding stables. Was born here, 1852.

Shurley & Dietrich, manufacturers of saws, plastering trowels, &c. Mr. Shurley was born in London, England, in 1834, and has resided here since 1873. Mr. J. C. Dietrich is a native of Ontario County, New York State. Born, 1838, and came here the same year as his partner.

Smith, W. T., photographer; also general dealer in books, stationery and fancy goods. Was born in Scotland, 1831, and has been a resident here since 1852.

Scott, James, carpenter and builder, and one of the firm of James Scott & Sons, proprietors of planing mill, and manufacturers of sashes, doors, blinds, &c. Mr. Scott is a native of Scotland, where he was born, 1808. Came to this county, 1835.

Scott, John, cattle dealer. Was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1831. Removed here with parents, 1839. Mr. Scott owns several hundred acres of land in the Township of North Dumfries.

Todd, Thomas, shipper, and general commission merchant, formerly a member of the Town Council. Mr. Todd is a native of Scotland. Born, 1831. Has been a resident of the county since 1849.

Tassie, Wm., LL.D., head master Collegate Institute. Is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and has resided here since 1853.

## TOWN OF WATERLOO.

Alexander, James, livery and sale stables. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1851. Settled here, 1873.

Bowman, D. L., a partner in the firm of Roeschman & Bowman, button manufacturers. Mr. Bowman was born here July 6th, 1844.

Brock, Wm., foreman miller in flouring mills. Is a native of England, and has resided here since 1849.

Bueker, Jacob, manufacturer of reapers, mowers, separators, threshing machines, steam engines, and all kinds of mill work. Was born in the county, 1818.

Bingham, G. W., M.D. Is a native of Canada. Born, 1831. Moved here, 1857.

Bowman, Moses, retired farmer. Was born in the county, 1815.

Bechtel, Byron E., teacher. Was born at Blair, in this county, 1859.

Devitt, Barnabus, retired farmer. Is a native of New Jersey. Born, 1807. Moved to this county in 1815.

Devitt, Benjamin, Justice of the Peace. Was born here, 1835.

Duench, Jacob, general blacksmith, carriage and waggon maker, trimming, repairing and painting done. Was born in the county, 1850.

Froehlich, Chas. H., proprietor of billiard parlor, barber shop, and cigar store. Was born here, 1858.

Gingrich, D. W., architect and draughtsman. Plans and specifications prepared for bridges, churches, &c. Was born in the county, 1829.

Heinbecker, H., artist and photographer. Is prepared to furnish all kinds of photography, life size portraits in oil, crayon and water colors. Was born here, 1847.

Hoffman, Wagenast & Co., manufacturers of furniture. Mr. Hoffman is Justice of the Peace, and was Councillor of Berlin for nine years.

Hohmeier, Philip, silver-plater, and wholesale and retail dealer in tin, sheet-iron, copperware, stoves, &c. Was born here, 1848.

Hilliard, Thomas, printer and publisher Waterloo *Chronicle*. Was formerly Public School Inspector. Mr. Hilliard is a native of Ireland. Born, 1841. Has resided here since 1862.

Hendry, W., manager of Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company of Waterloo. Was born in Scotland, 1834, and has been a resident here since 1848.

Huether, Chris., hotel proprietor, brewer and farmer. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1832. Removed here, 1856. Mr. Huether owns 135 acres of land within the corporation limits.

Kumpf, C., Stationer, Postmaster, and Mayor of Waterloo. Is a native of Germany, and has resided here since 1846.

Killer, N. & Son, hardware merchants. Are natives of Germany and have both been in the Town Council. Have lived here since 1843.

Kuntz, Louis, brewer. Is a native of Canada, and has resided here since 1854.

Merner, F. & Co., carriage makers. Mr. F. Merner was born here, 1849.

Moore, George, farmer and hop grower. Has held the offices of Councillor and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Moore owns 150 acres adjoining the town. Was born here, 1845.

Moore, William, egg merchant. Born here, 1851.

O'Donohoe, James, foreman distiller. Is a native of Ireland, and has been a resident here since 1862.

Randall & Co., merchant millers and distillers.

Randall, George, retired merchant. Formerly held the offices of Reeve, Mayor of the town, and Warden of Waterloo County. Was born in New York State, 1832, and has been a resident here since 1857.

Snider, Wm., proprietor of flouring mills and Reeve of the town. Was born in the county, 1846.

Springer, Moses, Sheriff of the county, and Director of the following companies: London Fire Assurance Company, and English Loan Company of London, Ont. Was formerly M.P.P., and was first Mayor of the town. Owns 148 acres, Lot 122, German Co. Tract, valued at $12,000. Was born here, 1824.

Walden, J. W., M.D., president Waterloo Fire Assurance Company, and medical referee of Ontario Life Assurance Company. Was born here in 1837.

Webb, J. H., M.D. Is a Canadian by birth. Born, 1846, and has resided here since 1871.

Young, Wm., retired gentleman. Is a native of Ireland. Born, 1820. Has been a resident of the county since 1855.

## VILLAGE OF HESPELER.

Baker, James, proprietor of Queen's Hotel. Born in North Wentworth, 1829. Settled in the county, 1863.

Baker, O. F., proprietor of Commercial Hotel. Born at Waterdown, Wentworth County, Ont., 1855.

Johnson, James T., general blacksmith and wagon maker. Settled here, 1855, after a residence in the States of 14 years. Is Councillor of village, which office he has held ten years.

Krebs, Lewis, contractor and builder. Born in Eramosa Tp., Wellington County, 1829. Settled here, 1846. Is present Reeve of village.

McIntyre, R., physician and surgeon. Born in Quebec, 1837. Settled here, 1862.

Rife, David, Jr., farmer. Has 160 acres of valuable land. Was born in the township, 1848, on the farm where he now resides. Is at present Councillor of the village, which position he has occupied for years.

## VILLAGE OF NEW HAMBURG.

Brooke, D. E., M.D., physician. Was born in Chatham, Ont., 1856. Has resided in this county since 1879.

Cook, Jonathan, bailiff. Is a native of Oxford County. Born, 1850.

Cole, H., proprietor of brick and tile manufactory. Born in the county, 1838. Mr. Cole has village property valued at $8,000.

Everett, Sylvester, proprietor of livery stable. Is a native of the county. Born, 1852.

Gix, Otto, tailor and cutter. Born at Baden in this county, 1856.

Hahn, Lewis, lumber merchant. Born in Wellesley Township, 1852. Holds the office of assessor. Mr. Hahn owns village property valued at $2,000.

Merner, W. & Co., proprietors of the Hamburg carriage and wagon works. The firm is composed of W. Merner and Jacob Lashinger; both are natives of New Hamburg—the former born in 1839, the latter in 1850.

Merner, Samuel, M.P., formerly Reeve of New Hamburg. Owns 400 acres in the Townships of Wilmot and Wellesley, valued at $25,000. Is a native of Switzerland. Born, 1823. Has resided here since 1837.

Merner, Simpson, manufacturer of agricultural implements. Is also a Councillor of the municipality. Born in Hamburg, 1848. Has village property, valued at $2,000.

O'Connor, Daniel, Jr., proprietor Royal Hotel. Is a native of Canada. Born in Simcoe County, 1857. Owns village property, valued at $8,000.

Pressprich and Ritz, publishers (O. Pressprich and J. Ritz). The former gentleman was born in Saxony, 1833, and the latter in Bavaria in 1842. Mr. Pressprich is Reeve of the municipality, and Secretary of the Board of School Trustees. Was for several years a Councillor of the village. Owns village property, valued at $2,000.

Raw, J. & J., proprietors of the Hamburg Brewery, are natives of Germany, and have resided here since 1852. Own 30 acres of land and village property, valued at $2,500.

Schildroth, Christopher, proprietor of harness and saddlery business, also Captain of Fire Brigade. Is a native of the county. Born, 1850. Owns village property, valued at $2,500.

Sterling, William, veternary surgeon. Is a native of Essex, England. Born, 1835. Settled here, 1879.

Wegenast, M. S., proprietor of planing mills, sash and door and rake factory. Born in Welland Co., Ont., 1836. Has resided here since 1851.

Woodcock, F. D., commission merchant and miller. Holds the office of Councillor of village. Is a native of Wigan, England, and has resided here since 1870. Owns village property, valued at $2,000.

## VILLAGE OF PRESTON.

Becker, John, general merchant. Is a native of Canada, and has resided here since 1852.

Clare, John, iron founder and tinsmith; manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in stoves. Is a native of Germany, and has resided here since 1845. Formerly held the offices of Reeve and School Trustee.

Doerner, A., general merchant. Was born in Germany, 1834. Has been a resident of the county since 1849.

Detwiler & Shantz, manufacturers of agricultural implements, reapers, mowers, &c. Are Canadians, and have been residents here since 1847.

Esson, James, portrait and stereoscopic artist, dealer in stereoscopic views, &c. Is a Canadian by birth, and has resided here since 1855.

Gilles, Wm., dealer in stoves and tinware; also proprietor of livery stables. Is a native of Germany, and has resided here since 1846.

Guggisberg, Frederick, general manufacturer of furniture. Is a native of Switzerland. Born, 1818. Has resided here since 1834.

Hepburn, W. D., boot and shoe manufacturer. Mr. Hepburn is a native of Canada.

Hirsch, Andrew, general blacksmith, and proprietor of carriage and wagon works. Is a native of France, and has resided here since 1849.

Henning, Michael, dealer in boots and shoes. Was born in Germany, and has resided here since 1848.

Henning, Joseph, general merchant, and dealer in groceries, flour, feed, seeds, &c. Was born here, 1849.

Klotz, Otto, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Division Court Clerk. Was born at Kiel, Germany, and has resided here since 1837.

Kress, Christopher, proprietor North American Hotel: also owns a livery and stage line. Mr. Kress is a native of Germany; resident here since 1837.

Mulloy, Nelson, M.D. Is a native of Canada. Has resided here since 1866.

Roos, George M., proprietor of J. Roos' Hotel. Was formerly village Treasurer, and has been in the Council. Has resided here since 1836.

Roos, G., proprietor of G. Roos' Hotel, and Preston Lager Beer Brewery. Is a native of France, and has resided here since 1828.

Reimann, Charles, blacksmith. Is a native of Canada. Has lived here since 1854.

Schlueter, William C., merchant and ex-Reeve. Mr. Schleuter is a native of Germany.

Uttech, Fred., general manufacturer and wholesale dealer in cigars, tobacco, &c. Is a native of Germany. Came here, 1847.

## TOWNSHIP OF WATERLOO.

Albert, John A., proprietor of the Bridge Hotel, Bridgeport P.O. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1848, and settled in county, 1855. Owns 18 acres of land in the township.

Albert, John C., farmer and carpenter. Has 102 acres, Lot 101, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Holstein, Germany. Born, 1846; settled in county, 1854. P.O. address, Kossuth.

Bearinger, David, farmer. Owns 226 acres of land, Lots 25 and 26, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1819. Formerly held the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Brubacher, John E., farmer. Owns 742 acres of land. Born in the county, 1822. Holds the offices of School Trustee and Treasurer. Has held the former 20 years. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Bauman, M. H., farmer and cheese manufacturer. Owns 190 acres of land. Resides on Lot 27, German Co, Tract. Was formely School Trustee. Is a native of the county. Born, 1834. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Bergay, David, farmer. Owns 85½ acres of land, Lots 137 and 138, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1845. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Becker, Henry, farmer. Owns 175 acres of land, Lots 141 and 142, German Co. Tract. Holds the office of School Trustee. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1835; settled in county, 1845. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Bowman, Allan, Commission, Milling and Farming. Owns 204 acres of land. Resides on Lot 5, Beasley's Old Survey. Is a native of county. Born, 1841. P.O. address, Blair.

Bowman, Noah, miller. Born in the county, 1851. P.O. address, Blair.

Bricker, Menno, farmer. Owns 97 acres of land, Lot 10, Beasley's Old Survey. Is a native of the county. Born, 1841. P.O. address, Blair.

Bretz, Jacob, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, Lot 94, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1822. P.O. address, Mosborough.

Bowars, J. C., farmer. Owns 150 acres of land, Lot 19, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1846. P.O. address, Berlin.

Brubacher, Henry, farmer. Owns 325 acres of land, Lot 57, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born on the farm where he now resides. P.O. address, Berlin.

Brubacher, Isaac, farmer. Owns 175 acres of land, Lot 120, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1859. P.O. address, Berlin.

Betzner, Moses, farmer. Owns 307 acres of land. Resides on Lot 2, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1838. P.O. address, Berlin.

Beaver, C., farmer. Owns 150 acres of land, part of Lots 8 and 9, Con. 1. Is a native of Wellington County. Born, 1841; settled here, 1865. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Brown, Frederick, farmer. Owns 105 acres of land, Lot 10, Con. 1. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1827; settled in county, 1841. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Clemens, Joseph S., farmer. Owns 112½ acres of land, south-western part of the Histand Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1845. Holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Speedsburg.

Clemens, Abraham S., farmer. Owns 146 acres of land, south-eastern part of Histand Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1853. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Clemens, M. B., farmer. Has 111 acres of land, Lot 67, German Co. Tract. Was born in Waterloo Township and County, 1836. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Cressman, Christian, farmer. Owns 175 acres of land, Lot 112, German Co. Tract. Born in Oxford County, 1856. Settled in this county, 1880. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Clemmer, Aaron G., manufacturer of tinware. Residence and shop, Breslau Post Office. Is a native of the county. Born, 1845.

Clemens, Jacob E., farmer. Owns 122 acres of land; also house and lot in Berlin. Resides on Lot 123, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1840, on the farm where he now resides. P.O. address, Breslau.

Clemens, Joel, farmer. Owns 166 acres of land, Lot 21, Broken Front Concession. Born in this township in 1821, on the farm where he now resides. Has held the office of Reeve and Councillor. P.O. address, Preston.

Clemens, John S., farmer, merchant and custom miller. Is a partner of the firm of A. & J. Clemens, custom and merchant millers. Mr. Clemens owns 185 acres, and firm 70 acres of land, and mills, Lots 11, 12 and 13, Con. 2. Born in this township, 1833. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Cowan, James, farmer. Owns 550 acres in the county, and resides on Lot 1. Is a native of Perthshire, Scotland. Born, 1803; settled in county, 1834. Was a member of the old District Council during its existence. Afterwards became a member of Parliament from 1860 to 1867. P.O. address, Galt.

Clemens, W. G. H., farmer. Owns 106 acres of land. Resides on Lot 6, Con. 2. Born, in this township, on the farm where he now resides. P.O. address, Preston.

Clemens, Isaac B., farmer. Owns 256 acres of land, and resides on Lot 9, Con 1. Born in this township, 1851, on the farm where he now resides. P.O. address, Preston.

Donnenworth, Jacob R., teacher. Is a native of the county. Born, 1853. P.O. address, Mannheim.

Detweiler, Jacob Z., miller. Is a native of Pennsylvania. Born, 1820. Holds the office of School Trustee. Owns 30 acres of land in the county. P.O. address, Doon.

Devitt, L. R., school teacher. Was born in this township. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Durrant, Matthew, farmer. Owns 164 acres of land, Lot 78, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1857. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Erb, Noah, farmer. Owns 97 acres of land. Lot 30, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1835. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Eby, Jacob B., farmer. Owns 60 acres of land. Is a native of the county. Born, 1826. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Eby, Noah E., farmer. Owns 120 acres of land, Lot 39, German Co. Tract. Born in the county, 1856. P.O. address, Berlin.

Eby, Samuel P., farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, Lot 36, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1827. P.O. address, Berlin.

Erb, William, furniture manufacturer and farmer. Owns 222 acres in the county. Resides on Lot 5, Wilson's Block. Is a native of the county. Born, 1828. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Erb, Solomon, general merchant. Born in this township. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Eby, Ezra E., school teacher. Born in this township, 1850. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Elsley, David, farmer. Owns 624 acres of land, of which 174 are in this township, on which he resides, Lots 110 and 116, German Co. Tract. Born in London, England, 1826. Settled in the county, 1832. P.O. address, Breslau.

Ellis, William E., farmer. Owns 230 acres of land, Lots 9 and 10, Con. 2. Is a native of the county. Born in the township, 1849, on the farm where he now resides. Holds the office of Justice of the Peace. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Ellis & Hunt, proprietors of Speedsville Woollen Mills. Own 11 acres of land and mills, on Lot 7, Con. 1. Mr. G. D. Ellis was born in this township, 1848; and Mr. John Hunt, born Watertown, Wentworth County, 1838. Settled here, 1845. P.O. address, Preston.

Ellis, Daniel, farmer. Owns 142 acres of land, Lot 92, German Co. Tract. Born in this township, 1811. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Fischer, William, farmer. Owns 148 acres of land, Lots 5 and 8, Biehn's Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1834. Now holds the office of School Trustee. Has been Township Collector and Assessor. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Ferguson, Archibald, farmer. Is a native of the county. Born, 1857. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Groff, Abraham, farmer. Owns 280 acres of land in the township, and resides on Lot 9, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1829. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Good, Goel, farmer. Owns 150 acres of land, Lot 13, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Pennsylvania; born, 1815. Settled in county, 1848. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Groh, John D., merchant and hotel-keeper. Kossuth P.O. Owns hotel and 3½ acres of land, Lot 101, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1842; settled in the county, 1845. Holds the office of Postmaster.

Gowdy, John, farmer. Owns 352 acres of land, Lot 96, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Ireland. Born, 1826; settled in county, 1840. Has held the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Mosborough.

Groh, Isaac, farmer, and present Reeve of the township. Has held the office two years, also was Councillor two years, and first Deputy Reeve one year. Owns 230 acres of land, and resides on Lot 7, Con. 1. Was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1829. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Glennie, James A., farmer. Owns 120 acres of land, Lot 125, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1852. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Gerster, Henry, hotel proprietor, Breslau P.O. Was born in this township.

Gibson, James, farmer. Owns 50 acres of land, Lot 20, German Co. Tract, valued at $6,000. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1832. Settled in Canada, 1854, and in this county, 1880. P.O. address, Berlin.

Gehl, Richard, farmer. Owns 142 acres of land. Resides on Lot 15, Broken Front Con. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1825; settled in county, 1845. P.O. address, Freeport.

Hernet, Samuel S., school teacher. Is a native of the county. Born, 1843. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Hagedorn, C. K., school teacher. Owns 110 acres of land, situated in S. W. corner of the Bechtel Tract. Is a native of this county. Born, 1859. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Israel, Michael, farmer. Owns 102 acres of land in southern portion of Bechtel Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1849. At present holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Israel, August, farmer. Owns 69 acres of land, Lot 11, Biehn's Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1853. Holds the office of Pathmaster. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Islington, Walter, farmer. Owns 185 acres of land, Lot 12, Con. 1. Is a native of Wellington County. Born, 1847; settled in this county, 1854. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Klemm, Nicholas, cloemaker and farmer. Owns 19 acres of land in the township. Is a native of Prussia. Born, 1822; settled in county, 1864. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Kratt, Aaron, farmer and miller. Owns 224 acres of land. Resides on Lot 42, German Co. Tract. Born in this township. Holds the office of Deputy Reeve. Was Councillor for five years.

Kirchner, Valentine, hotel proprietor; also Postmaster. Is a native of this county. Born, 1848. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Kratt, Sol. B., millwright. Born in the county, 1850. Owns house and lot, and 3½ acres of land. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Kinsie, Henry, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, valued at $6,000, Lot 59, German Co. Tract. Born in Wellington County, 1853; settled in the county, 1874. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Kratt, Moses, farmer and stock dealer. Owns 283 acres of land. Resides on Lot 112, German Co. Tract. Born in this township, 1833, on the farm where he now resides. Has held the office of Councillor. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Kolb, Dilman, farmer. Owns 98 acres of land in this county. Resides on Lot 58, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1844. P.O. address, Berlin.

Kolb, Jacob Z., farmer. Owns 113 acres of land, Lot 122 German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1833. P.O. address, Berlin.

Kinsie, Moses, farmer. Owns 174 acres of land, Lot 116, German Co. Tract. Born in Blenheim Township, Oxford County, 1840; settled in this county, 1847. P.O. address, Breslau.

Lewis, William, farmer. Owns 114 acres, Lot 117, German Co. Tract. Born in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, 1829. Settled in this county, 1880. P.O. address, Berlin.

Lassert, Charles, farmer and dairyman. Owns 142 acres of land, Lot 3, Con. 1. Born in Montreal, 1831; settled in this county, 1851. P.O. address, Preston.

Linton, A. B., farmer. Owns 196 acres of land, Lot 9, Beasley's Old Survey. Is a native of the county. Born, 1848. Holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Blair.

Mayer, Frederick, nurseryman. Owns 33¼ acres, Lot 61, German Co. Tract. Born in Germany, 1839. Settled in this county, 1842. Holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address Bridgeport.

Mitchell William, farmer. Owns 156 acres of land, Lot 30, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1842. Holds the office of School Trustee and Fence Viewer. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Moyer, Dilman G., farmer. Owns 160 acres of Hornings Tract, near Bridgeport. Born in Lincoln County, 1852; settled in this county, 1878. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Moyer, Moses, general merchant and miller. Owns 30 acres of land, residence, store and saw-mills, Breslau P.O. Is a native of the county. Born, 1842. Holds office of Magistrate.

Martin, John W., farmer. Owns 200 acres of Lot 11, Con 1. Born in the county, 1826. P.O. address, Preston.

Martin, S. D., license inspector and farmer. Owns 50 acres of land, Lot 26, Broken Front. Is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Born, 1820. Settled in this county, 1825. Was Councillor several years, and Reeve in 1863. P.O. address, Box 54, Preston.

McKay, John F., farmer and stock dealer. Owns 80 acres, Lot 77, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Has held the office of Assessor and Collector. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Oberholtzer, Owen, farmer and proprietor of saw, shingle, stave heading and hoop chopping mills. Owns 182 acres of land. Resides on Lot 70 German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1835. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Perine, M. B., & Co., manufacturers of twines and ropes; original growers and manufacturers of flax in Ontario. P.O. address, Doon.

Phin, James P., farmer. Owns 400 acres of land. Resides on Lot 13, Con. 5. Is a native of the county. Born, 1841. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Panabaker, David, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 13, Con. 3. Is a native of the county. Born, 1825. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Phin, John, farmer. Owns 350 acres of land. Resides on Lot 90, German Co. Tract. Born in the county, 1836. Has held the office of Assessor. P.O. address, Hespeler.

Quickfall, R. M., farmer. Owns 250 acres. Resides on Lot 6, German Co. Tract. Born in New York State, 1833; settled in county, 1841. Has held the office of Councillor and Assessor. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Reichart, Charles, farmer. Owns 18 acres of land. Resides on Lot 61, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1837; removed here, 1843. Holds office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Ruby, Adam, retired farmer. Owns 112 acres of land. Resides on Lot 37, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1804. Settled in this county, 1858. Has held the office of Assessor for six years. P.O. address, Berlin.

Reid, Simon, School Trustee. Is a native of the county. Born, 1852. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Reist, Solomon, school teacher. Is a native of the county. Born, 1853. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Snider, Jonas B., farmer. Owns 224 acres of land. Resides on Lot 7, German Co. Tract. Was born in the county, 1859. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Shantz, Tilman, farmer and fancy stock raiser. Owns 130 acres. Resides on Lot 9, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1850. Holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Snyder, C. B., farmer. Owns 140 acres of land. Resides on Lot 63, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1824. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Snyder, Jonathan S., farmer. Owns 133 acres of land, Lots 61 and 62, German Co. Tract. Born in the county, 1855. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Snider, S. S., farming and milling. Owns 516 acres of land. Resides on Lot 22, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1821. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Snyder, M. B., farmer. Owns 224 acres of land. Resides on Lot 33, German Co. Tract. Is a native of this county. Born, 1849. Holds office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Shantz, Moses, farmer. Owns 200 acres of land, Lot 9, German Co, Tract. Born in the county, 1819. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Shantz, Samuel, retired farmer. Owns 350 acres of land. Resides on Lot 30, German Co, Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1811. Is a director of the Waterloo Fire Insurance Company. Was member of the Council for several years. P.O. address, Berlin.

Snyder, Munro G., School Trustee. Is a native of the county. Born in Bloomingdale, 1860. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Shantz, Isaac B., farmer. Owns 186 acres of land, Lot 40, German Co. Tract. Is a native of this county. Born, 1827. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Shantz, Samuel Y., farmer. Owns 229 acres of land. Resides on Lot 47, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1825. P.O. address, Berlin.

Snider, Jacob B., farmer. Owns 194 acres of land. Resides on Lot 49, German Co. Tract. Born in the county, 1853. P.O. address, German Mills.

Snider, Israel, farmer. Owns 239 acres of land, Lots 51 and 52, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1839. Holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, German Mills.

Snider, Isaac, general store, factory and farming, German Mills P.O. Owns 200 acres of land in the eastern part of Bechtel Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1840.

Shantz, Ephraim B., farmer. Owns 154 acres. Lot 50, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1850. P.O. address, Berlin.

Stroh, Yost S., farmer. Owns 100 acres in the Bechtel Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1845. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Steckle, Henry, farmer. Owns 116 acres of land in the Bechtel Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1846. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Slee, Thomas, farmer. Owns 224 acres of land, Lot 10, Beasley's Old Survey. Is a native of England. Born, 1832. Settled in this county, 1856. Is Postmaster and School Trustee. P.O. address, Doon.

Springer, Joseph, farmer. Owns 126 acres of land, Lot 127, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1845. P.O. address, Kossuth.

Sohrt, Henry, boot and shoe maker, Kossuth P.O. Owns 17½ acres of land, Lot 101, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1846. Settled in this county, 1869. Holds office of School Trustee.

Snider, T. B. & A. B., farmers, millers, and fancy stock breeders, German Mills P.O. Are doing business under the firm style T. & A. B. Snider. They own 160 acres of land in the Bechtel Tract. Are both natives of the county. T. B. Snider was born in the Town of Waterloo in 1850, and A. B. Snider, 1855. Mr. T. B. Snider holds the office of 2nd Deputy Reeve. Has held the offices of Councillor and Deputy Reeve several years.

Snider, Josiah, farmer. Owns 270 acres of land, Lots 6 and 7 German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1851. Holds the office of Councillor. Has been Councillor for two years. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Stauffer, Levi, farmer. Owns 214 acres of land, Lot 33, German Co, Tract. Born, Sept. 19th, 1839. Is manager of the North Waterloo Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Shirk & Snider (Peter Shirk, managing partner), merchants, millers, Bridgeport P.O. Flour manufactured by the roller gradual reduction process. Mr. Shirk is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Born, 1839. Settled in this county, May, 1862. Holds office of Trustee of High School at Berlin, also Trustee of Common Schools.

Snider, Benjamin S., farmer. Owns 214 acres of land, Lots 6 and 7 Wilson's Block, better known as the Ox Bow. Born in Waterloo Township, on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Snider holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Bloomingdale.

Shantz, John B., farmer. Owns 200 acres of land, Lot 114, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born in Waterloo Township. P.O. address, Breslau.

Shater, Frederick, general blacksmith. Owns village lot, house and shop, valued at $1,600. Is a native of the county. Born, 1849. P.O. address, Breslau.

Spaeth, Edward, farmer. Resides on Lot 122, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Massachusetts. Born, 1853. Settled in this county, 1857. P.O. address, Breslau.

Schneider, Ezra, farmer. Owns 157 acres of land, Lot 108, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born in Waterloo Township, 1842. P.O. address, Breslau.

Snyder, Levi, farmer. Owns 200 acres of land, Lot 130, Broken Front Con. Is a native of the county. Born, 1815. P.O. address, Preston.

Shantz, Aaron B., farmer. Owns 220 acres of land, Lot 52, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born in the township, 1849, on the farm where he now resides. P.O. address, Berlin.

Scott, James, farmer. Owns 200 acres, Lots 2 and 3 in the 2nd Con. Is a native of the county. Born in Galt, 1858. P.O. address, Galt.

Snyder, Absalom, farmer. Owns 276 acres of land. Resides on Lot 127, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born in Waterloo Township, 1817. P.O. address, Kossuth.

Snyder, C. B., farmer. Owns 700 acres of land. Resides on Lot 63, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1824. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Trussler, George G., farmer. Owns 128 acres of land, Lots 146 and 147, German Co. Tract. Born in this county, 1838. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Trussler, William, farmer. Owns 95 acres of land, Lot 36, German Co. Tract. Is a native of England. Born, 1829. Settled in this county, 1833. P.O. address, Berlin.

Tilt, William, conveyancer. Owns house and lot at Blair P.O. Is a native of England. Born, 1805; settled in the county, 1835. Mr. Tilt is Clerk of Waterloo Township, which office he has held for 21 years. P.O. address, Blair.

Turnbull, Hugh farmer. Owns 80 acres of land. Resides on Lot 14, Broken Front Con. Is a native of the county. Born in No. 11 Dumfries Township, 1855. P.O. address, Freeport.

Unger, John farmer. Owns 60 acres of land, Lot 13, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1825. Has held the offices of Reeve, Councillor and Postmaster at Kossuth. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Vance, Archibald, farmer. Owns 180 acres of land, Lot 94, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Ireland. Born, 1814. Settled in the county, 1821. Mr. Vance holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Mosborough.

Weber, Menno, farmer. Owns 107 acres of land. Resides on Lot 62, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1851. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Weber, Amos, farmer. Owns 2 3/4 acres of land. Resides on Lot 24, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1851. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Weber, Peter M., farmer. Owns 82 acres of land, Lot 38, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1839. Mr. Weber has held the office of School Trustee for three years. P.O. address, Berlin.

Wismer, Moses, farmer. Owns 163 acres in the north-eastern portion of Bechtel Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1846. Mr. Wismer holds the office of School Trustee; has held the office of Councillor. P.O. address, German Mills.

Walder, Henry, general merchant and hotel-keeper. Owns 15 acres of land and improvements. Is a native of Switzerland. Born, 1819. Settled in the county, 1854. Also Postmaster, Strasburg.

Woods, John C., farmer. Owns 120 acres of land, Lots 139 and 140, German Co. Tract. Born, Waterloo, 1838. Mr. Woods holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Wildfong, Amos, farmer and butcher. Owns 87 acres of land, Lot 11 Bechtel Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1847. Mr. Wildfong has held the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Strasburg.

Weber, Isaac S., farmer. Owns 45½ acres of land, Lot 113, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1840, on the farm where he now resides. P.O. address, Breslau.

Weber, Andrew, farmer. Owns 131½ acres of land, Lots 4 and 59, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1838. Mr. Weber holds the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Bridgeport.

Wenger, Daniel, farmer. Owns 122 acres of land, Lots 122 and 123, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1860. P.O. address, Breslau.

Weber, Henry E. & Theodore E., farmers. Own 132 acres of land, valued at $7,000. Lots 119 and 120, German Co. Tract. They are both natives of the county, born on the farm where they now reside. Henry in 1853, and Theodore in 1850. P.O. address, Berlin.

## TOWNSHIP OF WELLESLEY.

Afflodder, Ignatius, Township Clerk, farmer and woollen manufacturer. Owns 125 acres, Lot 3, Con. 7 and 5, Eastern Section, valued at $8,000. Is a native of Alsace, Germany. Born, 1832; settled here, 1853. P.O. address, St. Clements.

Boyd, Rev. James, Presbyterian minister, Cross Hill P.O. Mr. Boyd is a native of the parish of Eastwood, Scotland, where he was born, 1815. Resides on Lot 12, Con. 7, Eastern Section.

Barbour, Wm., farmer and stock raiser. Owns E. half Lot 12, Con. 7, Western Section, 100 acres, valued at $6,500. Mr. Barbour, who is Secretary of the Agricultural Society, is a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and has resided here since 1857. P.O. address, Cross Hill.

Bisch, John, miller, &c., Linwood P.O. Is a native of Waterloo County. Born, 1849. Owns mill property, valued at $9,000.

Brimstone, Thomas, farmer and School Trustee. Owns 100 acres, Lot 7, Con. 8, Western Section, valued at $10,000. Is a native of Fermanagh, Ireland. Born, 1830; settled here, 1869. P.O. address, Linwood.

Brownlee, Robert J., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 1, Con. 8, Western Section, valued at $6,000. Born Victoria County, Ont., 1838; removed here, 1847. P.O. address, Millbank.

Ballard, Benjamin James, farmer. Owner of E. half of Lot 7, Con. 12, Eastern Section, 100 acres, valued at $7,500. Was born at Uxbridge, Ont., 1839; removed here 1847. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Bugg, Wm., Jr., hotel-keeper, Hawksville; holds the offices of Pound-keeper and Postmaster. Is a native of the county. Born, 1851. Property valued at $2,500.

Campbell, Peter, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, Lot 10, Con. 5, Western Section, valued at $5,000. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1841. Came here, 1845. P.O. address, Cross Hill.

Coutts, J. J., school teacher, Cross Hill. Born here, 1855.

Coutts, Annie, school teacher, Cross Hill.

Coote, Charles, farmer and stock raiser. Native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Born, 1836. P.O. address, Cross Hill. Mr. Coote owns 106 acres in the township, Lot 12, Con. 8, Western Section, valued at $6,000.

Donald, Frederick W., farmer. Native of Niagara County, New York. Born, 1842. Mr. Donald owns 150 acres in the township, Lot 19, Con. 14, Western Section, valued at $10,500. Settled here, 1850. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Erb, Christian S., farmer. Owns 200 acres of Lots 10, and 6, Con. 2, Western Section, valued at $9,000. Is a native of the county. Born, 1833. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Erb, Menno S., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 6, Con. 2, Western Section, worth $4,000. Born in the township, 1857. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Erb, John S., farmer. Mr. Erb owns 100 acres of Lot 5, Con. 2, Western Section, valued at $5,000. Born in Wilmot Township, 1859. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Eby, Samuel, school teacher. Is a native of Berlin, Ont. Born, 1849. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Eshaugh, Frank, wagon maker, Hawksville. Is a native of this township. Born, 1854.

Frey, J. E., general merchant, Cross Hill. Born in this county, 1852.

Foster, George, farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 6, Con. 12, Eastern Section, valued at $11,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1830; removed here, 1860. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Greenwood, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 3, Eastern Section, valued at $6,000. Born in this township, 1852. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Gritz, Henry, farmer, Cross Hill P.O. Is a native of the township. Born, 1860.

Hostetter, Isaac, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 10, Con. 1, Western Section, valued at $5,000. Born, Wilmot Township, 1846. P.O. address, Nithburg.

Hostetter, Daniel, farmer. Owns 100 acres Lot 9, Con 4, Western Section. Born in the Township of Wilmot, 1848. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Herrfort, Andrew farmer. Native of France. Born, 1839; settled here, 1868. Is owner of 100 acres, Lot 7, Con. 4, Western Section, valued at $6,000. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Herrgott, Elias, farmer, and formerly Secy.-Treasurer of Board of School Trustees. Is owner of 100 acres, Lot 11, Con. 2, Eastern Section, valued at $8,000. Born here, 1865. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Hagey, Jacob B., teacher. Native of Waterloo Township. Born, 1851. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Hammond, Geo. E., teacher. Owns 100 acres, Lot 5, Con. 4, Western Section. Born in the township, 1859. P.O. address, Musselburg.

Hayes, John, farmer and stock dealer; also Treasurer of the Township. Owns 200 acres, Lot 12, Con. 9, Western Section, valued at $11,000. Born in Simcoe County, Ont., 1840; removed here, 1846. P.O. address, Linwood.

Hawk, Wm., farmer and stock dealer; also Director of Waterloo Fire Insurance Co. Formerly held the office of Township Councillor. Owns 211 acres, Lot 8, Con. 11, Eastern Section. Born in York County, Ont., 1827; removed here, 1848. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Janzi, Daniel, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 6, Con. 7, Western Section, valued at $6,000. Born in this county, 1849. P.O. address, Cross Hill.

Jentz, Carl, farmer. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1840. Owns 100 acres, Lot 7, Con. 8. P.O. address, Linwood.

Kelly, Mrs. Jane. Mrs. Kelly, whose husband died in 1871, owns 100 acres, Lot 6, Con. 4, Western Section, valued at $8,000. Is a native of Ireland. Born, 1830; settled here, 1843. Was married, 1845. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Kroetsch, J. L., merchant, St. Clements. Owns 31 acres, Lot 2, Con. 7, Eastern Section. Is a native of Waterloo County. Born at Bamburg, 1851.

Krentziger, Charles, proprietor of saw mill, Heidelberg. Owns village property, valued at $20,000. Is a native of Sax Oldenburg, Germany. Born, 1846; removed here, 1849.

Kuhl, John, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, Lot 5, Con 12, Eastern Section, worth $7,000. Born in the Township of Woolwich, 1846. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Leis, Christian, farmer. Mr. Leis is owner of 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 2, Western Section, valued at $5,000. Born in this township, 1850. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Leis, Joseph, Jr., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 5, Western Section, valued at $3,000. Is a native of the township. Born, 1852. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Lichty, J. B., farmer. Owns 174 acres of Lot 12, Con. 1, Western Section, valued at $9,000. Born here, 1846. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Levan, D. S., farmer; also copper and tinsmith, Hawksville. Is a native of Preston, Ont. Born, 1839.

Lackner, F. G., farmer and blacksmith. Mr. Lackner is owner of 300 acres, Lot 3, Con. 11, Eastern Section, which is valued at $23,000. Born at Baden, Germany, 1833; has resided here since 1839.

Merlan, Conrad, farmer. Owns 200 acres, Lots 8 and 9, Con. 1, Western Section, valued at $10,000. Born in Germany, 1812; settled here, 1869. P.O. address, Nithburg.

Nittle, M., farmer. Owns 110 acres of Lot 3, Con. 13, worth $7,000. Born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, 1839; has resided here since 1853. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Mauser, Richard, teacher. Born here, 1859. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Mackus, Jacob, farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lots 11 and 12, Con. 12, valued at $8,000. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1836; parents removed here in 1845. P.O. address, Linwood.

Maul, Fred., carriage maker, Hawksville. A native of Baden, Germany. Born, 1835; settled here, 1853.

Martinson, Wm., farmer and stock-raiser. Owns 150 acres, and resides on Lot 2, Con. 14, Eastern Section, valued at $10,000. Is a native of New York, U.S.; born there, 1838. P.O. address, Wallenstein.

McKinney, Francis W., teacher, Linwood. Is a native of Waterloo County. Born, 1857.

Otterbein, Valentine, farmer. Owns 200 acres, Lot 2, Con. 5, Eastern Section. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1839; and has resided here since 1842. Mr. Otterbein holds the office of Deputy Reeve. Was President of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, of Waterloo. P.O. address, Heidelberg.

Oaks, John W., general merchant, and dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, groceries, dry goods, &c.; also manufacturer of tin, copper and sheet iron wares. Is a native of Brockville, Ont. Born, 1839. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Pommer, Gotthieb, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 12, Con. 3, Western Section, valued at $7,000. Born in Prussia, 1819; settled here, 1847. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Pogson, Wm, farmer and stock-raiser. Owns 100 acres Lot 7, Con. 7, Western Section, worth $6,500. Born at Blenheim, Ont., 1843; parents removed here same year. P.O. address, Cross Hill.

Playford, Stephen, farmer and stock raiser. Owns 200 acres of Lot 6, Con. 6, Western Section, valued at $10,000. Is a native of Norfolk, England. Born, 1824; settled here, 1854. P.O. address, Cross Hill.

Ecles, Mark, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 12, Con. 4, Eastern Section, valued at $7,000. Born in Somerset, England, 1822; came here, 1878. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Rowe, Robert, farmer. Owner of 75 acres, Lot 8, Con. 10, Eastern Section, worth $5,000. Holds the office of School Trustee. Born in Norfolk, England, 1833; settled here, 1844. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Rannie, George, farmer. Owns 500 acres of Lots 8 and 9, Con. 7, Eastern Section. Is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. Born, 1803; settled here, 1839. P.O. address, Cross Hill.

Strocker, C., farmer and Postmaster. Owns 200 acres of Lots 11 and 12, Con. 2, Western Section, valued at $12,000. Born in the township, 1846. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Steinmann, John, farmer. Is a native of Wilmot Township. Born, 1853. Mr. Steinmann owns 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 4, Western Section, which is valued at $8,000. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Steiss, Adam, merchant and hotel-keeper, Heidelberg. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1845; has resided here since 1847.

Shultz, Fred., farmer and formerly School Trustee. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1831; settled here, 1847. Owns 100 acres of Lot 9, valued at $6,000. P.O. address, Linwood.

Stone, George, farmer, a native of Simcoe County. Born, 1852; has resided here since 1854. Is owner of 10[illegible] acres of Lot 3, Con. 13, Eastern Section, valued at $7,000. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Thompson, John, farmer. Owns the west 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 3, Western Section, valued at $6,000. Is a native of Donegal, Ireland. Born, 1829. Settled here, 1843. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Tovell, William, teacher, Hawksville. Born in Eramosa, 1837; has resided here since 1875.

Walter, Ferdinand, general merchant and farmer; also Reeve of the township. Owns 160 acres, Lot 7, Con. 4, Eastern Section. Is a native of Baden, Germany. Born, 1831. P.O. address, Bamberg.

Waugh, D. H., teacher; and Secretary Treasurer Public Library, Hawksville. Born in Stratford, Perth County, 1854; has resided here since 1857.

Wilford, Thomas, farmer and stock raiser, Cross Hill. Owns 407 acres in Concessions 7, 8, 9 and 10, and resides on Lot 9, Con. 9, Eastern Section. Has also hotel property in Cross Hill. Mr. Wilford is a native of Northampton, England. Born, 1818; has resided here since 1858.

Woodward, E. G., superannuated school teacher; also Fire Insurance Agent, Hawksville. Owns 9 acres of Lot 1, Con. 12, Eastern Section, worth $2,000. Born in the county, 1829.

Wood, George, farmer, Peel Township, Wellington County. Born in Simcoe County, 1840. P.O. address, Wallenstein.

Zoeger, Captain John, J.P., Postmaster, Wellesley. Holds the office of Commissioner, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c. Born in Baden, Germany, 1825; removed here, 1837.

Zimmerman, Heinreich, hotel-keeper and waggon-maker, Bamberg. Owns village property valued at $3,500. Is a native of Baden, Germany. Born, 1837; has resided here since 1846.

Zuelch, John, farmer. Owner of 100 acres of Lot 14, Con. 1, worth $6,000. Is a native of Germany. P.O. address, Millbank.

## TOWNSHIP OF WILMOT.

Brown, James & Son, general merchants and auctioneers, Haysville. Mr. J. Brown is a native of Ireland. Born, 1821; and has resided in the county since 1841. Is also a Commissioner and Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Mr. Brown's son, now a member of the firm, was born here, 1849.

Baird, Thomas, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 27, Con. 4. Native of Scotland. Born, 1829; settled here, 1842. P.O. address, Chesterfield.

Bean, Noah, farmer. Owns 100 acres, parts of Lots 23 and 24, Con. 3, Block A, valued at $8,000. Is a native of the township. Born, 1843. P.O. address, Haysville.

Beck, William, box manufacturer and Postmaster, Baden, Ont. Born in this county, 1851.

Blatchford, John S., proprietor blacksmith and wagon shop, Haysville. Native of England. Born, 1841; has resided here since 1848.

Bean, George, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 23, Con. 1, Block A, valued at $8,000. Native of the township. Born, 1845. Holds office of School Trustee. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Bruechner, Oscar, teacher, St. Agatha P.O. Born in Saxony, 1833. Has resided here since 1853.

Bingeman, John S., teacher. Was born in Breslau, Ont., 1858. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Conrad, John, hotel proprietor, Mannheim, Ont.

Copley, John, Jr., farmer. Owns 75 acres, Lots 5 and 6, Con. 3, Block A. Is a native of Nottinghamshire, England. Born, 1834; settled here, 1851. Holds the office of County Constable. P.O. address, New Dundee.

Clemmer, A. H., school teacher. Is a native of the county. Born, 1857. P.O. address, Baden.

Clemens, Moses, teacher. Was born at Roseville, this county, 1862. P.O. address, New Dundee.

Cressman, Noah, farmer, Lot 20, Bleem's Road, North. Is a native of the county. Born, 1851. Owns 200 acres, valued at $17,000. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Cressman, Abraham, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 29, Con. 3, Block A., valued at $7,500. Is a native of the township. Born, 1845. P.O. address, Haysville.

Clemens, J. U. & Co., general merchants and tailors, New Dundee.

Dobbin, Robt. O., school teacher and inventor. Is a native of the State of Missouri, U.S.; has resided here since 1857. P.O. address, Petersburg.

Diamond, Wm., farmer. Owns 100 acres, each of Lots 30 and 31, Con. 3, Block A, valued at $14,000. Is a native of Devonshire, England. Born, 1835; settled here, 1845. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Doering, Adam, Jr., farmer and stock-raiser. Held the office of Township Councillor eight years. Born in the county, 1837. Owns 100 acres, Lot 18, Con. 2, Block B, valued at $7,000. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Everatt, Charles, farmer. Owns 200 acres, Lot 20, Con. 2, Block A, worth $20,000. Was born in Haysville, this county, 1850. P.O. address, Haysville.

Eidt, John L., farmer. Was born in the township, 1842. Owns 100 acres, Lot 20, Erb's Road, South. Is Township Assessor. P.O. address, Philipsburg.

Gofton, Robert G., farmer and stock-breeder. Has 100 acres, Lot 1, Bleem's Road, North. Born in Oxford Co., 1832; settled here, 1857. Has held the office of School Trustee, and has been Director of North Waterloo Fire Insurance Co. for twelve years.

Green H. M., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 25, Con. 3, Block A. Is a native of the township. Born, 1839. P.O. address, Haysville.

Gabel, John, farmer. Owns 160 acres, Lot 1, Con. 1, Block A, valued at $12,000. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1836; and has resided here since 1853. Has been a Councillor several years. P.O. address, New Dundee.

Holwell, Frederick, hotel proprietor and Conveyancer, Petersburg. Owns village property valued at $9,000. Is a native of Brantford, Ont. Born, 1845.

Hagey, Jacob B., teacher. Was born in Waterloo Township, 1851. P.O. address, Wellesley.

Howell, Peter, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 28, Con. 3, Block A, worth $6,000. Was born in Wentworth County, Ont., 1816; removed here, 1855. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Hallman, Jacob S., farmer. Owns 280 acres; 205 acres, Lot 7, North Bleem's Road, and 75 acres, South Bleem's Road, valued at $20,000. Was born here, 1840. P.O. address, Petersburg.

Kraus, F. A., proprietor Baden Hotel, Paden, and telegraph operator. Is a native of Waterloo County. Born, 1854.

Kerr, R. N., farmer. Owns 150 acres, Lot 25, Con. 2, Block A, valued at $12,000. Was born in Fermanagh County, Ireland, 1841. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Kaiser, Anthony and Joseph, proprietors of hotel, St. Agatha. Owns 90 acres, Lot 7, Erb's Road, South. Property, valued at $12,000. Mr. A. Kaiser, who was born in France in 1816, has been a J.P. for 25 years. Mr. J. Kaiser was born here, 1854.

Kerr, Wm., farmer. Owns parts of Lots 28 and 29, Con. 2, Block A, valued at $14,000. Is a native of Ireland. Born, 1836; has resided here since 1842. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Livingston, James, M.P.P. Is Reeve of the township; Flax scutcher, and linseed oil manufacturer. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1838; settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Baden.

Laird, Joseph A., farmer. Owns 70 acres, S. half Lot 21, Con. 1, Block A, valued at $7,000. At present holds the office of Deputy Reeve, and was for four years a Township Councillor. Is a native of the county. Born, 1844. P.O. address, Haysville.

Lorentz, John, stove, tin, and hardware merchant, Baden. Was born at Petersburg, this county, 1843.

Lathorn, John, farmer. Native of Devonshire, England. Born, 1829. Owns 100 acres of Lot 30, Con. 3, Block A, valued at $8,500. Has resided here since 1843. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Mills, John, grain merchant, New Hamburg. Is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. Born, 1842; has resided here since 1874. Was for three years a Town Councillor.

Merner, C., farmer. Owns 226 acres in the township, and resides on Lot 19 Bleem's Road, North. Is a native of Switzerland. Born, 1832; has resided here since 1857.

Puddicombe, Robt. B., farmer. Owns 200 acres, Lot 19, Con. 2, Block A.; also owns 50 acres, Lot 14 Con. 1, Block A; value in all, $20,000. Was born in the township, 1844. P.O. address, Haysville.

Puddicombe, Thos., farmer. Owns 255 acres in the township. Resides on Lot 18, Con. 2, Block A. Was born in the township, 1846. P.O. address, Haysville.

Proudfoot, Geo., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 5, Con. 2, Block A; valued at $7,000. Is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. Born, 1817; has resided here since 1849. P.O. address, New Dundee.

Ratz, Jacob, farmer. Owns 160 acres, Lot 12, Con. 1, Block A; worth $10,000. Was born on the Atlantic, 1828; parents settled here same year. Has held the office of Village Councillor. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Risk, George, J. P., farmer and Secretary-Treasurer of Agricultural Society. Owns 120 acres, Lot 28, Con. 4, Block A. Is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. Born, 1869. P.O. address, Chesterfield.

Richler, Casper, hotel proprietor, St. Agatha. Owns village property, valued at $4,000. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1839. Has resided here since 1860.

Schaefer, Herman, school teacher, Petersburg. Was born here, 1860.

Snyder, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 26, Con. 1, Block A., valued at $7,000. Was born in Waterloo Township, 1848. P.O. address, Hayesville.

Schantz, D. Y., farmer. Owns 422 acres in the township; resides on Lot 12, Erb's Road, South. Holds the office of Assessor and Collector of the township. Was born in the county, 1819. P.O. address, Baden.

Stauffer, John, farmer. Owns south half Lot 22, Con. 2, Block A, 100 acres, valued at $9,000. Is a native of the county. Born, 1813. P.O. address, Hayesville.

Schnarr, V., proprietor Royal Hotel, Philipsburg. Owns hotel and 1½ acres in village, valued at $3,600. Was born in this county, 1840.

Sanderson, Francis, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 31, Con. 3, Block A, valued at $8,000. Is a native of Fermanagh County, Ireland. Born, 1842; has resided here since 1844. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Seip, John S., farmer. Owns 150 acres, Lot 4, Erbs Road, south, worth $10,000. Was born on this farm, 1833. P.O. address, Agatha.

Tye, Robert C., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 22, Con. 1, Block A, valued at $7,000. Has been Assessor of the township 18 years, and Collector for 15 years. Is a native of England. Born, 1829. Has resided here since 1838. P.O. address, Hayesville.

Weber, Charles, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 22, Con. 3, Block A, valued at $8,000. Was born in the township, 1845. P.O. address, Hayesville.

Wahl, Jacob, farmer. Owns 182 acres, Lot 4, Con. Snyder's Road, south, worth $10,000. Was born in New York City, 1837; has resided here since 1849. Holds the offices of Assessor, Collector, and Census Enumerator. P.O. address, Petersburg.

Wahl, Henry, Jr., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 1, Erb's Road, South, valued at $6,000. Is a native of New York City. Born, 1840. Came here, 1849. Was Councillor for 4 years, and now holds the office of Deputy Reeve. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Wing, J. G., merchant and Postmaster, New Dundee. Owns village property valued at $10,000. Was born here, 1849.

Weber, J. M., proprietor carriage works, New Dundee. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1840; has resided here since 1854. Mr. Weber owns village property, valued at $7,000.

Windemburg, Frank X., general blacksmith, New Dundee. Owns village property valued at $1,800. Is a native of this township. Born, 1846.

Zoeller, Daniel, farmer. Owns 100 acres in the township; resides on Lot 17, Bleem's Road, South. Was born in the county, 1841. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

Zoeller, Henry, farmer. Owns 200 acres; resides on Lot 15, Bleem's Road, South, valued at $14,000. Was born in this county, 1848. P.O. address, New Hamburg.

## TOWNSHIP OF WOOLWICH.

Adamson, James, farmer. Owns 95 acres, Lot 3, Con. 1, west of rive.. Is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Born, 1821; settled here, 1842. Has held the office of Councillor and Assessor. P.O. address, Conestogo.

Bowman, I. E., farmer, &c., who formerly represented this constituency in the House of Commons, was born in the township in 1832. Has held the office of Township Treasurer and Clerk; and is now President of the Ontario Fire and Life Insurance Co., and of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Brydon, Wm., miller. Is a native of the county. Born, 1848. P.O. address, Conestogo.

Bauman, George H., farmer. Owns 215 acres of Lots 87 and 88, German Co. Tract, near Elmira, which is his P.O. address. Is a native of this county.

Bowman, C. D., Provincial Land Surveyor and farmer. Resides on Lot 73, German Co. Tract. Born in the township, 1857. P.O. address, West Montrose.

Brohman, Joseph L., farmer. Owns 187 acres of Lot 2, Con. 1. Born in this county, 1832. P.O. address, Weissenburg.

Bowman, N. S., general merchant, Conestogo. Owns house and lot in village. Born in Waterloo County, 1843.

Butler, Geo., farmer. Owns 116 acres, Lot 120, German Co. Tract. Born at Toronto, 1832; parents moved here, 1835. P.O. address, Floradale.

Bowman, S. S., farmer. Owns 184 acres, Lot 6, Con. 1. Born in Waterloo Township, 1827. P.O. address, Winterbourne.

Bruce, Thomas, farmer. Is a native of Perthshire, Scotland. Born, 1808; settled here, 1844. Owns 275 acres. Lot 66, German Co. Tract. P.O. address, West Montrose.

Brubacher, Moses, farmer. Owns 147 acres, Lot 11, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1847. P.O. address, Heidelburg.

Bauman, Enoch, farmer. Owns 191 acres of Lots 33 and 42, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Waterloo Township. Born, 1848. P.O. address, Conestogo.

Bauman, Wm. H., farmer. Owns 656 acres in the township, and resides on Lot 85. Was born here, 1827. Parents removed here from Pennsylvania, 1815. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Bauman, C. M., farmer. Is a native of Pennsylvania, U. S. Born, 1849. Removed here with parents, 1825. Owns 150 acres, Lot 13, German Co. Tract. P.O. address, Heidelburg.

Brubacher, John W., farmer. Owns 168 acres, Lot 17, German Co. Tract. Is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born there, 1803; removed here, 1825. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Brubacher, Daniel M., son of the foregoing. Born here, 1825. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Brown, Jacob B., farmer and stock raiser; also proprietor of steam thresher. Owns 130 acres, Lot 49, German Co. Tract, valued at $11,000. Born on the farm, 1848. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Cavanagh, Wm., J.P. and farmer. Owns 144 acres of Lots 88 and 89. Born in Leeds County, Ont., 1819; settled here, 1850. P.O. address, Elmira.

Christmann, Philip, blacksmith and carriage maker, Elmira. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1842; has resided here since 1851.

Erb & Betzner, general merchants, St. Jacobs. Are both natives of this county.

Gildner, Henry, butcher, St. Jacobs. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1848; has resided here since 1866.

Groff, Henry, farmer, stock breeder and stock dealer; also President Agricultural Society. Mr. Groff secured the gold medal at Ottawa and 114 first prizes on short-horns in 1880. Born in this county, 1849. Owns 180 acres, and resides on Lot 91, German Co. Tract. P.O. address, Elmira.

Gingrich, N. W., proprietor St. Jacobs Woollen Mills, Owns property in village, valued t $5,000. Was born in this county, 1842. P. O. address, St. Jacobs.

Hunt, Thomas, hotel proprietor, Elmira. Was born in Wilmot Township, 1849.

Hamilton, Rev. A. M., M.A., minister, Winterbourne. is President of the Young People's Christian Association, which was established in 1879 for the purposes of Christian and literary advancement. Mr Hamilton is a native of New York State, and was born in 1839.

Hardy, Wm., farmer and breeder of short-horn cattle. Owns 181 acres of Lots 3 and 4, Con. 2. Was born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1827, and has resided here since 1845. P.O. address, Winterbourne.

Killbourne, P. S., Postmaster and shoemaker, Winterbourne. Born in Leeds County, Ont., 1825; has resided here since 1867.

Koch, Julius, carpenter, Conestogo. Born here, 1861.

Levan, Peter, tinsmith, Elmira. Is a native of the county. Born, 1839.

Lorch Chas., farmer. Owns 123 acres of Lot 103, near the village of Elmira which is his P.O. address. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1822; settled here, 1843.

Lehnan, Godfrid, farmer. Owns 235 acres of Lots 109 and 110. Is a native of Switzerland. Born, 1824; settled here, 1846. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Meyer, John, retired gentleman, St. Jacobs P.O. Mr. Meyer is a native of York County, Pennsylvania. Born, 1808; has resided here since 1832. Was one of the first Councillors for this district.

Miekus, Frank, hotel-keeper, Elmira. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1836; has resided here since 1855.

Moyer, Sylvester, teacher. Born in Lincoln County, 1859. P.O. address, Elmira.

Miller, John, farmer. Owns 110 acres of Lot 95. Born in this county, 1856. P.O. address, Elmira.

Martin, Henry M., farmer. Resides on Lot 43, German Co. Tract. Is a native of this county. Born, 1843. P.O. address, Conestogo.

Martin, Joseph S., farmer. Owns 301 acres of Lots 4 and 5, German Co. Tract. Born in the township in 1833. Mr. Martin's father, who was born in Pennsylvania, U.S., settled here, 1821. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Martin, Elias, farmer. Owns 198 acres, Lots 4 and 5, German Co. Tract. Born in the county, 1853. P.O. address, Waterloo.

Minkler, A. E., banker, Elmira. Is a native of Oxford County. Born, 1854, has resided here since 1878.

Martin, Tilman, farmer and stock raiser. Owns 140 acres of Lot 46, valued at $11,500. Mr. Martin, who is Treasurer of the township, was born here. P.O. address, St. Jacobs

McIntyre, Geo. A., teacher, Conestogo P.O. Was born at St. Catharines, 1843; has resided here since 1850.

Nill, Wm., gentleman. Owns a part of Lot 63. Born in this county, 1837. P.O. address, Elmira.

Ott, John O., brick manufacturer. Resides on Lot 92, German Co. Tract. Is a native of this township. Born, 1852.

Oppertshaisser, Konrad, farmer. Born in Germany, 1827; settled here, 1845. Owns 113 acres, Lot 77, German Co. Tract. P.O. address, Elmira.

Peterson, H. W., farmer. Is a native of Pennsylvania, U.S. Born, 1822; parents removed here, 1846. Owns 300 acres, Lot 50, German Co. Tract. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Peterson, Alex, farmer. Owns 180 acres of Lot 49, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1847. P.O. address, Hawksville.

Quickfall, Thos., proprietor saw and grist mills, Floradale. Born in Syracuse, New York State, 1835; parents removed here, 1837.

Robinson, Wm. O'Dell, M.D., physician, surgeon, &c., St. Jacobs. Born in Leeds County, Ont., 1833; has resided here since 1867.

Ruth, Jacob, hotel proprietor, Floradale. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1836. Settled here, 1856.

Reichert, Daniel, farmer. Owns 97 acres, Lot 45, German Co. Tract. Born here, 1849. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Snider, E. W. B., merchant miller. Born in this county, 1842. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Snyder, J. B., general merchant; also Reeve and Warden of Waterloo. Born here, 1832. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Stark, John, carriage maker and general blacksmith, Elmira. Born in the county, 1838.

Snyder, Daniel S., farmer and Deputy Reeve of the township. Owns 214 acres, and resides on Lot 70, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the county. Born, 1838. P.O. address, Elmira.

Snider, Menno, merchant miller, Conestogo. Born in the county, 1838. Owns 100 acres, Lot 31, adjacent to the village.

Schweitzer, Martin, hotel keeper, Conestogo. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1831; settled here, 1854.

Snyder, Jesse, farmer, and formerly Councillor for Waterloo Village. Owns 315 acres of Lots 118 and 119, German Co. Tract. Born in Waterloo Township, 1836. P.O. address, Floradale.

Snyder, Joseph S., farmer and Township Councillor. Owns 400 acres, and resides on Lot 128, German Co. Tract. Mr. Snyder is a native of the county. Born, 1828. P.O. address, Winterbourne.

Snyder, Joseph B., farmer. Owns 392 acres; resides on Lot 6, Con 1, south. Born in Waterloo Township, 1833. Holds the office of Assessor. P.O. address, Winterbourne

Snider, Henry S., farmer. Owns 398 acres in the township, and resides on Lot 104, German Co. Tract. Born in the county, 1825. P.O. address, Elmira.

Schmitt, George B., farmer. Owns 138 acres, Lot 10, German Co Tract. Born in Wilmot Township, 1840 P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Todd, James H., hotel proprietor, Conestogo. Born in Scotland, 1851; removed here, 1880.

Umbach, Jacob L., farmer and Township Councillor. Owns 145 acres, Lots 121 and 122, German Co. Tract. Is a native of the township. Born, 1838. P.O. address, Elmira.

Veitch, Wm., farmer and ex-Reeve. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1822; settled here, 1842. Mr. Veitch owns 180 acres of Lots 74 and 75, German Co. Tract. P.O. address, West Montrose.

Wideman, John L., dealer in books, stationery, etc.; also Postmaster, Division Court Clerk, Clerk of the Township, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Notary Public. Mr Wideman is a native of York County, Ont.; has been a resident here since 1852. P.O. address, St. Jacobs.

Waimsley, D. L., M. D., physician and druggist, Elmira. Born in Philadelphia, U.S., 1846; has resided here since 1849.

Weickel, Michael, blacksmith, etc., Elmira. Is a native of Germany. Born, 1843; settled here, 1856.

Winger, Henry, woollen manufacturer. Is a native of the county. Born, 1841. Residence and P.O. address, Elmira.

Weber, Aaron, farmer. Owns 138 acres of Lot 102. Born in Waterloo Township, 1833. Mr. Weber formerly held the office of Township Councillor. P.O. address, Elmira.

Wismer, Isaac E., farmer. Owns 111 acres of Lot 119, German Co. Tract. Is a native of this county. Born, 1847. P.O. address, Floradale.

Wagner, John, butcher, Elmira. Born here, 1858.

Winger, Peter, Postmaster and insurance agent, Elmira. Was formerly Reeve of the Township, and a Township Councillor. Owns village property valued at $1,500. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1818; has resided here since 1836.

Weber, Jacob, farmer and stock raiser. Owns 300 acres in the township, valued at $2,700. Born in Baden, Germany, 1816. P. O. address, St. Jacobs.

Zilliax, Henry, hotel-keeper, Elmira. Was born in this county, 1854.

Zinger, Joseph & Bro., proprietors of Dominion Hotel, St. Jacobs. This property is valued at $8,000. The Messrs. Zinger were born in this county.

Ziegler, Aaron, farmer. Owns 140 acres, Lot 107. Is a native of the county. Born, 1829. P.O. address, Elmira.

## TOWNSHIP OF N. DUMFRIES.

Buchanan, Theron, farmer. Owns 300 acres, Lot 2, Con. 7. Born on the farm, 1836. Mr. Buchanan is the Reeve of the township, and a J.P. P.O. address, Branchton.

Barrie, Alexander, farmer. Owns 325 acres in the township, and resides on Lot 13, Con. 11. Born on the homestead here in 1836. Mr. Barrie formerly held the office of Deputy-Reeve and Reeve of the township. P.O. address, Galt.

Bricker, Benjamin, farmer. Owns 305 acres, Lot 35, Con. 11. Was born here, 1825. P.O. address, Roseville.

Barrie, Geo. R., farmer. Owns 200 acres of Lots 20 and 21, Con. 10. P.O. address, Galt.

Cavers, John, farmer. Owns 160 acres, Lot 20, Con. 11. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1833. P.O. address, Galt.

Cowan, Thomas, farmer. Owns 255 acres, parts of Lot 12, Con. 10, and Lot 13, Con. 11. Born in Galt, 1829. P.O. address, Galt.

Douglas, T. C., farmer. Deputy-Reeve, and J.P. Mr. Douglas owns 123 acres, Lot 17, Con. 8. Born here, 1843. P.O. address, Galt.

Dalgleish, John, farmer. Owns 178 acres in the 12th Con., parts of Lots 39, 40, 41, and 42. Resides on Lot 40. Mr. Dalgleish, who was born here, 1836, is of Scotch descent, his father having emigrated to Canada in 1835. P.O. address, Roseville.

Gehman, S. B., farmer. Owns a portion of Lot 26, Con. 11. Is a native of the township. Born, 1841. P.O. address, Galt.

Landreth, Andrew, farmer. Owns 225 acres of Lots 24 and 25, Con. 12. Is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland. Born, 1822. Mr. Landreth has been a resident here since 1831. Is a Township Councillor, and Captain of Militia. P.O. address, Galt.

Moffatt, Thomas, farmer. Owns 270 acres in the township, and resides on Lot 8, Con. 10. Born here, 1826. P.O. address, Galt.

McArthur, William, farmer and Township Councillor. Owns 145 acres, Lot 2, Con. 10. Born here in 1824. P.O. address, Galt.

McArthur, Wm., farmer and Collector of the Township. Owns a part of Lots 7 and 8, Con. 7. Born where he now resides. P.O. address, Branchton.

McBean, Alex., farmer. Is a native of the township. Born, 1821. Owns 200 acres of Lot 4, Con. 9. P.O. address, Galt.

McRae, Alex., school teacher. Born in Scotland, 1837. Settled in this county, 1851. P.O. address, Galt.

Orr, Andrew, farmer. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1823; settled here, 1842. Mr. Orr owns 150 acres Lot 16, Con. 11. P.O. address, Galt.

Reid, Bros., are natives of the county, and carry on the business of saw millers and shingle manufacturers, on Lot 31, Con. 10. P.O. address, Ayr.

Robinson, A., publisher at Ayr. Is a native of England; has resided here since 1880.

Snyder, Daniel, D., farmer. Owns 273 acres, Lot 36, Con. 11. Is a native of the county. Born, 1845. Holds the office of Township Councillor. P.O. address, Roseville.

Watson, John, manufacturer of agricultural implements, Ayr. Owns manufactory and village property, valued at $52,000. Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1820, and has resided here since 1842.

Wrigley, Joseph, farmer and Township Councillor. Owns 150 acres of Lot 24, Con. 7. Born here in 1849. P.O. address, Ayr.

Walker, William, farmer. Is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland. Born, 1817; settled here, 1841. Mr. Walker owns parts of Lots 18 and 19, Con. 11, 100 acres. P.O. address, Galt.

Wallace, James, farmer. Owns 210 acres of Lots 24 and 25, Con. 11. Mr. Wallace was born on the farm adjoining his present residence in 1836. P.O. address, Galt.