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THE
CANADIAN
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Canadian Year Book

FOR 1899

TORONTO, CANADA

PUBLISHED BY ALFRED HEWETT

TORONTO
THE HUNTER, ROSE CO., LIMITED, PRINTERS
Temple Building

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CANADA IN 1898.

The situation in Canada as the year of grace 1898 drew to a close is well and accurately described in a recent article in the London (Eng.) Chronicle, where the writer says:—"Canada, after years of stagnation, has, in the hands of a progressive and most enlightened statesmanship, sprung forward in the path of progress. Nature has, no doubt, been bounteous to her, far more bounteous, we suspect, than the average Englishman imagines. She has the finest wheat-growing area in the world. 'You can draw, east and west, a straight furrow in fertile land for a thousand miles, and north and south for five hundred,' said a Canadian statesman the other day. Canada's commercial wealth promises to make her as rich as she is industrious. Mighty forests, giant rivers, swarming with fish, lakes that are inland seas—all these treasures lie in the hands of a people happily blended of the great races of the world; hardy, virtuous and self-contained, and developing freely under the easy and sensible rules of British Government. And Canada, long thwarted in her commercial relations with America, has turned her thoughts to her ocean-borne and English commerce with astounding effects. She has opened up new industries, new ways and methods of bringing her fruits to the gates of Europe. Her trade is going up by leaps and bounds, with the result that the tide of emigration to the States has ceased, and is even flowing back across the border. And her statesmanship has kept pace with her commercial genius. The first lines of Imperial federation have been laid down for us by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. The tone of Canadian public life has greatly risen with the beating down of at least the worst fallacies of protection, that parent of corruption in States. The Liberal party, obscured for the moment in Great Britain, has founded a new school of thought in our colonies. Radical Imperialism has found a safe, a sober, a most brilliant expression in the great Dominion."

The Progress of Imperialism.

Progress in that great scheme of consolidating the Empire, which is here re-

ferred to, and which was inaugurated in the memorable Jubilee proceedings in 1897, has been one of the distinguishing features of the year. Not only has preferential trade, as enunciated in the spring of 1857, come into full operation, but a second great step was taken when in the late summer the announcement was made that Imperial penny postage had been conceded, at the instance of the Canadian Government, and would come into operation on Christmas Day.

The denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties, an outcome of the preferential tariff, was hailed with satisfaction throughout the old country and Canada received full credit for having brought it about. The position of the Dominion in the general scheme of Imperial defence has also excited very much attention in the Imperial War and Admiralty Offices, and an Imperial Defence Commission has been engaged for several months thoroughly investigating the matter in various parts of the Dominion. In the old days, before Confederation, Great Britain not infrequently took occasion to remind Canada, and that, too, not always in the kindest spirit, that it cost a million pounds sterling, or thereabouts, to maintain her land defences. That was in the days when the teachings of the Manchester School prevailed, and the Imperial statesman who declared that the colonies were an incubus, and could have their independence for the asking, found many willing and approving listeners. But the matter of defence has changed with other things, and today Canada not only maintains her defences without cost to the Imperial Government, but she has built a railway which might at any moment become a most important factor in the scheme of Imperial defence, for Canada's Imperialism and loyalty are from the heart, and not of the lips only.

The importance of rendering every assistance to Canada in developing her natural resources and her commercial interests is fully appreciated by the Imperial authorities, as shown by their action in not only approving of the negotiations which have resulted in the Quebec Conference, but also in sending as the Imperial representative one of the foremost statesmen of the empire.

No one circumstance, perhaps, indicates the actual condition of public opinion more than the attitude of the press and there were weeks and months during the year when the leading daily and weekly papers, the principal magazines, and the foremost trade and financial journals of the old country devoted more space to Canadian matters and gave greater prominence to the multifarious concerns of the Dominion than to any other subject that came within their world-wide purview. All of which seems to emphasize to an unparalleled degree the position that Canada has sprung to in the councils of the Empire.

The Preferential Tariff.

The year 1898 will be notable in the history of Canada for the fact that it saw the preferential tariff with the empire, which had been inaugurated the previous year, come into full effect. The Liberal party in Canada, following the footsteps of its prototype in the mother country, has always stood for free trade in principle, though the different conditions existing here aggravated by the ultra-protectionist policy of the past two decades made it impossible to give full and immediate effect thereto. Believing without reservation in the fundamental principle that trade, whether between nations or between different sections of the same community, should be as free and untrammelled as possible—following natural lines—the platform upon which the party went to the country in 1896 contained a tariff reform plank as one of its main features. That plank declared that "the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the service," that "the existing tariff is founded upon an unsound principle," which has been "the occasion of great public injury," and that "the higher interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy." "To this end," the platform declared, "the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economic and efficient Government; it should be so adjusted and arranged as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States."

Having been returned to power upon the platform of which this was the most prominent feature, the new Government at once set to work to put

their declaration into effect as far as existing conditions would safely permit; and it was in the budget speech of the session of 1897 that Mr. Fielding made known the proposal of the Government to give a preference in the shape of a reduction of 25 per cent. on all importations of British goods. That the change might not be too sudden, nor injure existing interests, only 12 1-2 per cent. of the reduction was made effective the first year, but on the first of August, 1898, the full 25 per cent. became operative. The proposal, when first made, was received with enthusiasm throughout the empire and will stand in history as the first real and practical step towards actual Imperial federation. Even now it is easy to appreciate the far-reaching effects of this policy; but its effect upon Canadian trade with the Empire, beneficial though that has already shown itself to be, is only a portion of the outcome—for the ties of Empire have been strengthened and tightened, and Canada to-day stands proudly and prominently to the front as the pioneer and example of advanced Imperialism.

The Sister Colonies Coming In.

Moreover, the effect of the Canadian preferential policy reaches beyond the relations of the Dominion with the mother country, for other British colonies have been, almost necessarily, driven into the adoption of a like position. As far back as March, 1898, the Australian Premiers in conference assembled, adopted the following:—"That in the opinion of this Conference any Federal tariff should give a preference to articles, the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom." Our Australian fellow-colonists are hard at work upon a grand federation scheme, but should there be no prospect of quickly arranging a federal tariff, the Premiers will recommend to their respective Cabinets such changes in the tariffs of the different colonies, as will give substantial preference to the United Kingdom, and to such colonies.

The British possessions in "the Dark Continent" too, are reaping a direct benefit, for we have the declaration of Mr. Rhodes that it is to Canada that South Africa owes the removal of obstacles to her tariff adjustments. "The treaties were in the way," he told a Cape Times representative, "but Laurier has got rid of them. 'Canada the pioneer' is more than a pet phrase."

The only shade to the picture was an attempt at reprisal on the part of Germany, that country endeavoring to re-

tallate for the denunciation by Great Britain of the trade treaty, by increasing the duty on grain imported from Canada to the extent of nine cents per bushel. But this disadvantage was more apparent than real, for Canada's trade with Germany in this particular line in 1897 was less than \$12,600, while the vast improvement in her prospects in the British market, far more than made up for this.

Agriculture the Premier Industry.

Canada is, and probably ever will be, chiefly an agricultural community, though as the mineral resources of the country are more fully developed there is little doubt that these, and their resultant industries, will greatly increase in value. But the farmer is to-day the backbone of the country, and whatever benefits him and improves the conditions under which he pursues his calling, must necessarily be an improvement in the condition of the country as a whole. It is therefore satisfactory to find that during 1898 special efforts were put forward by the Dominion Government to open up foreign markets for the products of the Canadian stockyard, field and orchard. During the summer months Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by Professor Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, paid an extended visit to the old country, where they made a personal study of the requirements of the market, with a view to ascertaining what special lines of products were most in demand, and what were the peculiar tastes of the consumers, and what their particular fancy in the matter of packing, both as to style and bulk. The purpose of the trip may be concisely summed up in the words of Professor Robertson to a London newspaper: "To come into immediate touch with the requirements and tastes of consumers here, of our butter and cheese, our beef and bacon, our bread-stuffs, our poultry and our fruit, and to bring home to the population of the home country a very simple but very important fact—that we can supply them of these lines to an extent hardly dreamed of."

That Canada has all the resources to fully supply that great market there has never been a doubt, but it is only now that the facilities for doing so are being provided. The forward movement in the Agricultural Department has developed with great strides in the last two years and to-day the country is getting into a position not only to produce what is required, but to place

the goods before the consumer in the prime condition. The ultimate results of a liberal comprehensive policy in the development of our agricultural industries can scarcely be estimated; not only will it benefit the farmer by increasing his market and developing his opportunities, but it will make for closer relationship between Canada and the old land, and present the actual conditions here—conditions far more favorable than are generally imagined abroad—to a large class of Britishers (the most desirable for settlers) in such practical form that the tide of emigration to Canada cannot be but greatly augmented.

How the Trade is Developing.

Immediately upon the return to Canada of the Minister and Professor Robertson, bulletins were prepared, giving the results of their inquiries and observations. Already several considerable consignments of fruit have been sent across the water, and it has been found that, where proper care is taken in packing, the most delicate products of the Canadian orchard can be laid down in the English market in perfect condition. The cold storage facilities, which it was one of the first cares of the Government to develop, are steadily improving, and have been found invaluable, not only for the carriage of fruit, but also of cheese, butter, eggs and numerous other lines of perishable goods.

Another interesting development of the year has been the great expansion of the fruit-growing industry on the Pacific coast. The Government has an experimental farm at Agassiz, a few miles out of Vancouver, where preliminary experiments have been going on, with the result that apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches and other fruits, both large and small, are being cultivated in rapidly increasing quantities, indicating splendid possibilities for the fruit-grower who will find a market through the Prairie Province, the Northwest and Manitoba, where climatic conditions are almost entirely unfavorable to the fruit-growing industry. As the industry develops and the increasing crops seek fresh outlets it is curious to note how the market expands; for instance, quite late in the fall, word came from Norway that the apple crop had been almost ruined, and that there was a growing market also for other fruits and various kinds of cereals. Even to the south a market is developing, the Canadian exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in

Omaha having resulted in the initiation of a not inconsiderable trade, and so on. It is too early yet to quote figures in the fruit trade, which, until this year has been practically nil, except in apples, but remarkable progress may be confidently anticipated.

In the dairy industry the number of creameries and cheese factories is annually increasing. In 1871 there was not a creamery throughout the Dominion, all the butter was home-made; in 1881 there were 46; in 1891, 170; and in 1898, 559, the output from which is of the estimated value of \$3,018,600. The cheese factories numbered 353 in 1871, 709 in 1881, and 1,565 in 1891 and 2059 in 1898, the value of the output being nearly \$19,000,000. The export trade too is going forward by leaps and bounds. In three years the trade in butter has risen from 3,650,258 pounds, valued at \$697,473, to 11,453,351 pounds, valued at \$2,046,686, and the quantity of cheese exported from Canada, according to the complete returns of the year ended June 30th last, amounts to 196,703,323 pounds, valued at \$17,572,763, the trade having more than doubled itself during the past decade. By far the greater part of both these classes of goods go to Great Britain, indeed, sixty per cent. of all the cheese now imported by Great Britain is Canadian. With the general application of the cold storage system there are excellent prospects of bringing the butter trade to very nearly as high a percentage.

The latest returns from the Agricultural department indicate that the expectation of a progressive increase in the volume of export trade in agricultural produce is not being belied; as the following comparison of the three years ended June 30th, 1896, 1897, 1898, respectively, will show:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Cattle	\$ 7,082,542	\$ 7,159,388	\$ 8,723,292
Pork bacon and ham	4,446,884	5,871,988	8,092,936
Butter	1,052,089	2,089,173	2,046,686
Cheese	13,956,571	14,676,239	17,572,763
Poultry & game	38,362	57,271	100,736
Eggs	807,086	978,479	1,255,304
Wheat	5,771,521	5,544,197	17,313,916
Flour	718,433	1,540,851	5,425,760
Oats	273,861	1,655,130	3,041,578
Oatmeal	364,655	462,949	554,757
Peas	1,209,491	2,352,891	1,813,792
Apples	1,416,470	2,502,968	1,306,681

The total value of the animal and agricultural produce exported from Canada in these three years, with the proportion of those totals sent to Great Britain and the United States respectively is as follows:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Totals	\$48,791,344	\$55,533,502	\$75,986,761
To Gt. Britain	40,964,222	45,825,001	66,142,505
To U. States	6,173,875	7,090,647	5,064,844

1898 being subject to revision.

In connection with Canada's export trade in agricultural products, the returns of the cattle export business with the United States is particularly suggestive of the effect that unnatural restrictions, fiscal or otherwise, have on trade. In 1894, when the vexatious quarantine regulations between the two countries were in force, the number of cattle sent from Canada across the border reached the huge total of 256 head! The number increased to 862 in 1895, and 1646 in 1896. In February, 1897, the present Government succeeded in securing the removal of the quarantine from Canadian cattle, with the result that in the eighteen months ended June, 1897, the cattle exported amounted to 35,421 head, as against the 1646 of the previous complete fiscal year; while against the 35,421 of the eighteen months ended June, 1897, the last fiscal year ended June, 1898, shows a total exportation of 87,905. The returns for the first three months of the present fiscal year show a continuance of the splendid increase of the past year, 23,136 head, valued at \$309,360, having been exported to the United States during July, August and September last.

As the figures above quoted show, the poultry and game trade has made great progress now that cold storage facilities are available. One firm in Toronto shipped no less than 60,000 turkeys to the London market for the Christmas trade.

With the outlook so materially improved, and the market so greatly strengthened and developed, the agriculturist is taking heart and showing a greater desire for increased knowledge and improved facilities. The authorities, both Federal and Provincial, have for many years done very much to assist the agriculturist, by conducting experimental farms, by the collection of statistics, by the frequent publication of bulletins, giving detailed practical information as to the results of their experiments and general work, and in other ways. This has been added to during the past summer by the establishing of illustration stations, whereby the work of the experimental farms is practically illustrated from place to place, that the farmers who cannot leave their own locality may have the benefit thereof.

The Wheat Crop of the Year.

Wheat, of course, is Canada's staple agricultural product, as the wheat harvest is, so is the year graded, as good, bad or indifferent. While more or less wheat is cultivated in all the Provinces, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are the great wheat-producing sections of the Dominion, and when the country is reasonably well filled up, and the population commensurate with the area of the country, this vast section will be the premier wheat-producing territory of the world.

The crop of 1897 was one of the best in the history of Canada, the quantity of grain exported amounting to 21,257,147 bushels, in addition to which the home market was supplied and a not inconsiderable quantity held in store. Up to the middle of September, 1898, the outlook was even more promising, a conservative estimate placing the yield in Manitoba at 30,000,000 bushels as against 18,261,950 last year, and 14,271,806 in 1896; and in the Territories at 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels. But before the grain could be garnered an exceptionally long and heavy wet spell set in, and for a time it was feared that 50 per cent. of the crop would be ruined. While, at the time of writing, complete figures have not been made up, there is the best reason to believe that the crop will not fall below that of last year, moderate calculations placing the total yield of Manitoba and the Territories at from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. Every year the acreage under wheat cultivation is rapidly increasing, and foreign demand seems to grow in at least equal ratio; the elevator accommodation now enables the farmer to hold his wheat for advancing markets, and with the improving transportation facilities and decreasing charges which each season witnesses, the outlook for the farmers of Canada's great Northwest is indeed inspiring. The total acreage under crop in Manitoba alone this past season was 2,210,942 acres, of which 1,488,232 acres were under wheat as against 1,290,882 acres last year, and 999,598 acres in 1896. While this increase is in itself, gratifying and eminently satisfactory, it must be remembered that a few years ago the farmers of Manitoba devoted almost their entire attention and energy to wheat growing, whereas to-day a vast amount of capital is invested in stock-raising and dairying. For instance, the returns show that last June there were 7,901 beef cattle in Manitoba and 74,775 milch cows, and near the close of the

season one western firm reported shipments of no less than 40,000 head to the old country. There are also 31 creameries and 35 cheese factories. While complete statistics are not available from other portions of the Dominion, where the grain industry is not of such importance, it may be safely stated that in every part of Canada the season's record will be eminently satisfactory.

The matter of our wheat supply has an additional interest this year owing to the somewhat sensational statements made by Sir William Crookes in his inaugural address as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its annual meeting held in Bristol (Eng.) in September last. After quoting extensively from statistics to show, first, that both the total and the individual consumption of wheat had of late years almost universally increased, until to-day there were 516,500,000 bread-eaters, requiring 2,324,000,000 bushels of grain to feed them, and, second, that the world's supply for 1897-98 was only estimated at 1,921,000,000 bushels, there must necessarily be a deficit in the year's supply of 403,000,000 bushels. The conclusion at which the eminent scientist arrived by cold, mathematical calculation was that at the estimated rate of production, and with the present methods, the world's wheat supply would absolutely fall within the next thirty or forty years, and that to overcome this threatened catastrophe artificial means of forcing the yield must be adopted. Sir William's review of the great wheat-producing countries did not impress Canadians as being at all fair to the capabilities of the Dominion, for, having quoted a fancy figure of 500,000,000 acres of profitable wheat land, declared by "somebody" to exist in Canada, he very naturally laughed thereat, and apparently considered the matter sufficiently dealt with. The fact is, however, that, according to most conservative estimates, there are 240,000,000 acres of first-class wheat-growing land in the Dominion, of which but 8,000,000 acres are to-day under cultivation. While it is admittedly difficult for the ordinary intelligence to grasp the meaning of these huge figures, the average intellect can appreciate the fact that the limit of Canada's capacity has not been approached, much less exhausted. Sir William Van Horne, than whom no one is better qualified to speak, declares that the unoccupied wheat lands of the Northwest may be safely counted upon to afford 4,000,000,000 bushels, which

is double the total of the world's present supply.

Business Was Never Healthier.

Glancing at the year's trade, and the commercial outlook at its close, the situation may be concisely summed up in the familiar expression, that business was never healthier. The long season of lean years has disposed of the weaklings among the merchants, and those who have weathered the storm are the prudent and the strong, and modern conditions make it almost impossible for a man without capital to venture into the field. The tendency is more and more towards a cash trade, and a merchant working on a credit basis can hardly hope to hold his own with those doing business for cash. The result is that business is sounder than ever it was before, and failures are fewer. A gentleman in the woollen business said lately that they hardly knew what a failure was nowadays.

Manufacturers are in an equally prosperous state, the cotton and woollen men have now all the orders that they can fill, in fact, recently placed orders are indefinitely on file, although the factories are all in full blast, many working night shifts. The same is true in many other lines, and on every hand there is hope and energy, and a healthiness in the business world.

It has already been mentioned that when in June, 1896, the moribund Conservative Government went to the country, one of the principal issues before the electors was the trade policy—the Conservatives standing for their ultra-protectionist policy of the past, and the Liberals for a revenue tariff only. The emphatic and clear-cut declaration of the latter party, quoted earlier in this issue, was, during the ensuing campaign, made the text for innumerable alarmist speeches and newspaper articles, in which it was declared that the advent of any party to power that would adopt such a policy would mean the destruction of many, and serious loss to most, Canadian industries. This prediction was based on the assumption, certainly not warranted by the declaration quoted above, that the ascendancy of Liberalism meant the sweeping away of all protective duties and the opening up of Canada's markets, without restrictions of any kind, to all comers. Such was never the intention of the Liberals, nor can any statement uttered by their leaders reasonably be held to bear any such construction. Firm as their belief might be in the principles of free trade they were well

aware, as practical politicians, that the effect of the protection policy of the past two decades, put its immediate and complete reversal entirely out of the question, but that the changes they declared were desirable could only be brought about gradually.

Trade returns for the year 1898 bear out the wisdom of the policy and the accuracy of these contentions. So far from closing down factories and throwing the operatives out of employment, the industries of the country were never more prosperous than they are in the closing months of the year. The old industries are not only holding their own, but are booming, while new industries are opening up on every hand; notably among these may be mentioned the manufacture of pulp-wood, for which a syndicate of British capitalists has commenced operations in eastern Ontario, prepared to invest between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, erecting at least half a dozen paper mills, employing probably 400 hands, and turning out in the neighborhood of 360,000 tons of pulp annually. This instance is only a sample of the development going on on every side. The City of Toronto, the head centre of ultra-protectionism, has increased its number of factory operatives by at least 3,000; the City of Winnipeg has more than half a million dollars more invested in manufactures to-day than it had at the beginning of the year, and at least 70 hands more employed. The City of Ottawa is apparently upon the threshold of a great industrial revival, which may reasonably be expected to add very materially to her prosperity. Vancouver is claiming about 50 per cent. increase in wealth and population in the year; Montreal, Hamilton, London, and practically every other city, east and west, are feeling the improved condition. For a market for this growing output, not only has home consumption increased, for the people have more ready money to-day than they have had for years, but abroad also inquiries are being made for Canadian manufactures, as there are for Canadian natural products.

There can no longer be a doubt that the end of the lean years has been reached and passed. The question as to what extent the change of Government is responsible for the improvement need not be discussed here; it is, however, unquestionably a fact that in Canada under a revenue tariff ministry, and in Great Britain under a free trade re-

gime, the restitution of prosperity has been more rapid than in the United States under the Dingley high protection law. In spite of heavy reductions of duty the customs revenue has increased from \$19,478,000 in 1897 to \$21,467,000 in the year ended June 30th last. The postoffice, railways and miscellaneous departments, which latter includes the Yukon, show heavy increases. The general expansion of Canada's trade has been unprecedented, increasing nearly \$47,000,000 in the aggregate as compared with 1897. The national balance sheet of the last financial year shows a surplus of nearly \$1,576,000. This kind of prosperity is being felt by every section of the community, every man appreciates it in his own pocket.

Interesting Trade Statistics.

The total trade for the year ended June 30th, reached the unprecedented figure of \$304,091,729 as against \$257,168,862, or an increase of nearly \$47,000,000. In this grand total the imports were \$140,305,950 and the exports \$159,485,770, giving a balance to the latter of nearly \$20,000,000. The balance is growing, for while the imports of 1898 exceeded those of 1897 by \$21,000,000, the exports have grown to nearly \$25,500,000. Upon this vast increase the duty collected increased \$2,064,664, in spite of considerable reductions in the tariff.

The returns that have special reference to Great Britain show that this year Canada imported \$32,372,000 as against \$29,328,000 for last year. But while the imports from Great Britain were only \$32,827,000, the goods she took from us ran up to \$104,787,000, or a balance in our favor of nearly \$72,000,000. With the United States the conditions were exactly the reverse, and in spite of artificial obstructions, the Dominion imported from south of the boundary \$86,587,000, sending back in return only \$41,122,000, or in other words, for every dollar the United States spent in Canada, Canada spent more than two dollars in return. And of this \$41,122,000 mineral and lumber made up more than one-half, agricultural products and manufactured goods being only a small percentage.

That Great Britain is the market for Canada's vast agricultural supplies is most clearly shown by the fact that last year she took nearly \$40,000,000 worth of animals, \$37,688,000 agricultural products, \$15,638,000 in products of the forest, \$4,822,000 products of the fisher-

ies; or a total of \$97,782,000 out of a grand total of \$104,787,000.

A comparison of the returns for the first ten months of 1898 with the corresponding period of 1897, shows large and gratifying advances in more than one of our chief lines of exports. For example, the value in the corn consumed in the English market has increased \$3,464,430; bacon has increased \$2,140,345; the value of flour exported has gone up \$1,337,050; fish, \$882,525; wheat, \$758,335; butter, \$529,210; and eggs, \$186,605. In some other lines there has been a falling off, as for example, in cheese, which has decreased \$1,341,540; live cattle, \$1,309,605; horses, \$306,450; sheep, \$159,320; hams, \$144,590; peas, \$29,680. Timber must be added to the list of decreases, and sawn lumber also. These increases exceed the decreases, however, by nearly \$6,000,000.

From these figures it will be seen that the tendency of trade is most perceptibly turning towards Great Britain and when it is remembered that the full force of the preferential tariff has only now become fully operative, it will be readily seen that this tendency must largely increase in the immediate future.

Some interesting figures were recently published, showing how a high restrictive tariff in the United States has cut down Canada's trade with the republic to less than one-fifth during the decade ending last year, while developing Canada's export business with Great Britain to nearly four and one-half times the original volume in the same period. Taking the five important items of horses, barley, eggs, hay and sheep, in 1897 Canada exported to the United States \$10,330,124 and to Great Britain \$973,967; but in 1897 the United States received only \$2,103,135, while Great Britain took \$3,014,846. As a further indication of the manner in which the British market has developed, it is worth noting that while in 1887 the total value of Canadian exports to Great Britain in cattle, butter, bacon and wheat was only \$15,750,173 in 1897 it was \$34,321,402, while, as already stated, the grand total of exports to Great Britain in 1897 was \$104,787,000. Interim returns for the four months following the close of the last fiscal year to October 30th show a still more rapid increase, the month of October alone, according to the returns of the Imperial Board of Trade showing increases aggregating nearly \$1,600,000 over the month of October, 1897.

Intercolonial Trade.

Intercolonial trade also shows a very

healthy upward tendency. A recent report from Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian agent in Australia, to the Department of Trade and Commerce, stated that the Canadian trade with Australia is promising well. The imports in 1896 were \$9,564, while in 1897 the Dominion sent in \$247,495 worth of goods, receiving in return in 1896 \$549, and in 1897 \$4,986. Among the principal imports were bicycles, cotton piece goods, canned fish and agricultural implements. Mr. Larke observes that the figures show a gratifying increase in the trade with Canada, and, believing that Australia is about to enter upon an area of prosperity, he urges Canadian manufacturers to be prepared for it, and strongly recommends the opening of Canadian branch establishments in Australia.

Mr. Brooke, Canada's commercial agent at Kingston, Jamaica, advises the Department of Trade and Commerce that there is a profitable market in that island for Canadian lumber, and the latest figures available clearly show that the preferential tariff is having a marked effect in that direction. There is also a good outlook for other lines of business, which is being taken advantage of by Canadian merchants to introduce their goods in that quarter of the Empire.

No truer indication of the condition of trade can be found than in the amount of business handled by the railways, and the latest traffic returns show that the earnings of both roads have substantially increased since the beginning of the year. From the first of January to November 14th the Canadian Pacific Railway earned \$22,662,633, as against \$21,045,341 in 1897, an increase of \$1,617,292. During the same period the Grand Trunk Railway earned \$20,276,694, and in 1897 \$19,712,941, an increase of \$563,753. This is a total increase of more than \$2,000,000 in spite of the bitter passenger-rate war which was waged from February 2nd to November 28th. Both railways are handling a vast amount of American grain from the west to the seaboard, the business having so increased that the Grand Trunk Railway alone had sufficient to fill thirty large steamers during the last month of the year, which is a greater volume of trade in the one month than came to them during the entire season three years ago.

Perhaps, however, the general commercial prosperity is nowhere better shown than in the failure statistics issued by Bradstreet's commercial agency. The increase or decrease in

any one or more particular lines of business may be the result of special or local conditions, but the number of business failures over the whole country is controlled by the general state of trade, and is an unfailing indication of the healthiness or otherwise of the country. The following are the figures for the first nine months of 1898, with those for the corresponding period of the two preceding years, together with the amount of assets and liabilities:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
No. of failures	1,091	1,501	1,651
Assets	\$3,271,772	\$ 4,141,800	\$ 5,047,800
Liabilities	7,502,510	10,653,212	12,219,900

Bradstreet, commenting on the figures, says:—"The failures for the nine months' period of 1898 make an eminently satisfactory showing, aggregating, as they do, only 1,091, with aggregate liabilities of \$7,592,501, a decrease of 26 per cent. in number and of 29 per cent. in liabilities from last year, and of 34 per cent. in number and 38 per cent. in liabilities from 1896. It is possible, in fact, to go back ten years in the Canadian failure records without finding a total of failures or liabilities for the nine months' period as small as that reported for the current year; thus again confirming the almost unannouncedly good reports received as to Canadian trade during the present year."

Improved Transportation Facilities.

As a necessary result of increasing prosperity and rapidly developing trade, both within the confines of the Dominion and in foreign lands, the facilities for handling the business of the country has necessarily occupied much attention, and an active, progressive policy has been maintained in various directions, looking towards the improvement of existing conditions. First in this relation is the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals to a minimum throughout the system of 14 feet; and so excellent has the progress been this year that nothing but very unforeseen circumstances will prevent the fulfilment of the promise that the work should be completed by the opening of navigation in 1899. The expenditure from capital account in this one item during the fiscal year has been \$3,207,608, and this item is mainly responsible for the increase in the national debt during the past two years.

Supplementary to this work on the canals are the improvements in progress in Montreal Harbor, work towards which Parliament has granted a loan

of \$2,000,000. The improvement scheme accepted by the Government provides for the building of additional wharfs with basins of sufficient capacity to take in the largest merchantman afloat, and the construction of a dry dock large enough to accommodate any vessel trading there. These improvements will place Montreal in the front rank of the harbors on this continent, and enable her to handle the growing trade to which it is confidently anticipated such an impetus will be given, that the Minister of Public Works has felt warranted in prophesying that a total of 100,000,000 bushels of grain will be handled at that port annually, when the improvements are finished and the canals deepened. Already the vessels coming into Montreal Harbor are larger than can be conveniently handled, and the Elder Dempster Company announces an addition to its Montreal fleet of six vessels, now in course of construction. These vessels will have a total tonnage of 56,000, two of them being of 12,000 tons each, and four of 8,000 tons each. Of the former, the Mount Royal is already off the stocks, and will be in commission when next season opens; the other five are in course of construction. Other companies, too, have vessels in course of construction that will exceed in strength, speed and capacity any ships that have hitherto traded at a Canadian inland port.

Equally important with these improvements, as an incentive to increased business, is the reduction in the freight charges upon grain from the western granaries to the eastern shipping port. This reduction, which is one of the valuable considerations secured by the Government, in return for the subsidy granted in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, will be three cents a bushel, one-half of which came into force at the commencement of the season. While a cent and a half may not appear very much, one way or the other, it mounts up marvellously on the grand total, it being estimated that upon shipments of 1898 alone the farmers will save \$300,000. Next year on the same output the saving would double; as, however, the output is rapidly increasing each year, it is not too much to expect that within a couple of years the farmers of the west will be saving a million dollars annually in cold cash by reason of this one item.

This saving on the existing volume of trade is in itself of great importance, but the impetus it will give to increased business is even more so. A

notable example of this may be found in the effect produced in the Albert district some three years ago, where a substantial reduction in freight rates opened up a large and profitable market in the mining districts of British Columbia to the farmers of Alberta, and gave an outlet for hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of grain, dairy and general farm produce, which previously could not be sold at all, or only at an actual loss.

The Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Reference has just been made to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and, as the chief railway development of the year, brief further reference is permissible. The necessity for better and more direct communication between the east and the great mining district of the Kootenays had been felt for two or three years, and it was realized that the one thing needed to open up this fabulously rich territory was a railway, cutting through the mountains just north of the international boundary line. After careful consideration of various alternative plans, the contract was let to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the work commenced by them in 1897. Under the terms of this contract the Government may give running powers over the road to any other railway that may in the future apply for them. The Government has also retained absolute control of the rates over the line, and from any point on the Canadian Pacific Railway to any point on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway; or from any point on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway to any point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, it has further secured the substantial reductions in freight rates referred to above, reductions so substantial in fact, that there is little doubt that the \$11,000 a mile subsidy, which has been granted, will come back to the people in a very short time, probably within five or six years.

Speaking of this important piece of railway extension, the Minister of the Interior recently summed up the net results as follows:—"In the first place, it furnishes a line of communication between eastern Canada and the Kootenay, and, in the second place, it furnishes transportation for the mines along the line; in the third place, the most important perhaps, it furnishes cheap coke for the purpose of smelting the refractory ores of British Columbia. Taking into account that the quality is as good as any in the world, and taking into account the quantity,

there will be laid down coke for just about one-half the price which they have been paying for coke brought from other parts of the world. It will be Canadian coke, mined in Canadian territory, and it will go to the smelter and reduce the price of treatment of Canadian ores; the result will be a tremendous increase in the production of ore in the Kootenay district. Thousands of men and millions of dollars of capital will be employed in connection with this great industry. Moreover, the cheap smelting will result in the production of more ores, and the production of more ores will result in the greater volume of smelting, and the greater volume of smelting will result in an establishment of a refinery, and we will have, within ten years, the precious metals mined in Canada, smelted in Canada, and minted in Canada to as great an extent as is done in any other country in the civilized world."

The Rush to the Yukon.

While Canada will always depend upon her agriculturist as the backbone and mainstay of the country, the developments of the past twelve months have given a clear indication that the mineral resources and mining interests of the Dominion will run agriculture a very close second. The remarkable and unprecedented rush to the frozen Yukon, the rapid development and ever-increasing promise of the Kootenay and other mining sections of the Pacific Province, the actual work prosecuted in the almost unexplored, mineral-laden stretches of Ontario and Quebec, the renewed activity in Nova Scotia, and the recent discovery of strong indications of unlimited oil deposits in the Territories, have produced an aggregation of events that presents a future for the mineral development of the Dominion, the full effect of which cannot be appreciated at present.

As The St. James' Gazette (London, Eng.) declares, the gold rush to the Yukon is but an episode in Canadian history, still it is an episode of far-reaching and wide-spread import, for not only has it attracted thousands of additional population, but it has called attention to the possibilities and prospects of the country in a manner more pregnant with promise and more fruitful in results than any other one incident has ever been.

The story of the Yukon is so recent and familiar that it need not be dilated upon here. The sudden rush to this almost inaccessible country and the un-

precedented demand for immediate and extensive transportation facilities, together with the unexpected exigency of the necessity of efficient government and administration, combined to create a situation in the affairs of the country that is probably without precedent in the world's history. We are still too close to the actual events to be able to estimate, impartially and with judgment the efficiency or otherwise of the policy adopted. On the one hand there was no precedent to guide, and scarcely any reliable information upon which to establish a line of policy, and on the other hand there was unfortunately not only a vast majority of the population most clearly affected, composed of aliens none too kindly disposed towards the country, and upon principle antagonistic to all restraints of the law, but there was also altogether too large a section of the community anxious apparently to embarrass and discredit the Government at all and every cost. The result has been a vast outcry against the Administration, and all manner of impersonal charges against its representatives in the gold fields of mal-administration, and malfeasance of office, but for many weeks it was impossible to secure the slightest reliable evidence or any definite charge against any man or men. Finally, a memorial was received by the Minister of the Interior from a representative miners' organization in Dawson City, in which certain not very definite charges were formulated. Upon this basis, slight though it was, immediate instructions were despatched to Commissioner William Ogilvie to investigate thoroughly and completely. Of the work of that investigation, which is still in progress at the time of writing, little has yet been learned, but the latest arrivals from the goldfields report everything satisfactory, and the complete failure of every attempt to secure definite evidence of official wrongdoing.

The amount of gold that will be brought out of the Yukon this season is, so far, entirely a matter of conjecture, and it is doubtful if more than an approximate estimate will ever be possible, owing to the difficulties of securing complete and accurate returns. Those best able to judge, however, believe that about \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 are not far from the correct figures, and that will be five or six times as much as was brought out in 1897. The output for 1899 is already being estimated at \$18,000,000; in 1892 the total output of

Canadian gold was less than \$1,000,000.

An Expert Opinion.

In this connection reference may be allowed to an article which recently appeared in *The Journal of the London (Eng.) Society of Arts*, from the pen of Mr. William Hamilton Merritt, the well known Canadian mining expert. Mr. Merritt's paper deals with British Columbia and the Klondike, and the possibilities of these regions, as well as of the work already accomplished. The mountain region continued through Canada from Rossland to the Klondike is 1,300 miles long, and is similar in all essentials to its continuation through American territory, southward to Mexico and to the north through Alaska. In these States and Territories the yield of gold was close on \$1,000,000 in 1894 and had increased to \$52,830,000 in 1897. In the same American territory the yield for 1896 was:—Silver, \$74,877,000; copper, \$33,853,000; lead, \$8,733,000; and mercury, \$1,075,000. This the writer advances as a conclusive proof of the richness of the same mineral area continued through British Columbia. The output of that area has already grown sufficiently large to demand attention. During 1897 the value of placer gold mining was \$513,520 and of lode gold \$2,122,820. In the same year the output of silver was \$3,272,836 and of lead \$1,390,517.

The conclusions reached by Mr. Merritt as to the future of the country are decidedly favorable:—"There is ample timber throughout the whole country. As a rule there is abundance of water, though in some parts of the dry belt in southern British Columbia water is scarce, and in the extreme north the shortness of the summer season makes the supply variable. The climate in the southern part of British Columbia, where the major part of the mining operations are now carried on, is delightful. In the valleys fruit of nearly every sort can be cultivated profusely, and even as far north as the Peace River Valley, cereals can be raised in abundance. A more healthy and vigorous class of humanity it would be difficult to find than those who are met with in the country, and who have lived there for many years, and who, in their own parlance, are known as old-timers." The history of this development, the discoveries already made, and the results obtained from present operations, establish the writer's claim that it is merely a question of search, development and railway communication to make the Prov-

ince of British Columbia and the Yukon district one continuous great mining camp for nearly 1,500 miles, and one of the greatest producers of gold, silver, copper, lead, and perhaps mercury, in the world.

While most of those who have been interested in gold mining in recent years have had their attention directed west or northwestward, it is well not to forget that there are treasures in eastern Canada also. The goldfields of Nova Scotia are computed to cover an area of three thousand square miles, and, according to recent statistics, the total amount of gold taken out up to September 30th, last year is given at 654,919 ozs., valued at \$12,543,495. Without doubt the output would have been vastly in excess of what it is, were it not that local capitalists appear only now to be realizing that gold mining is a business to be conducted on business principles. Climatic conditions are favorable to mining, and operations can be carried on throughout the year. The districts are favorably situated for obtaining supplies, labor is plentiful, the mining law liberal, and wages low. It is therefore surprising that so favorable an opportunity for profitable investment has not so far proved more attractive to British capitalists. In addition to gold, lead, copper and other valuable deposits are known to exist in vast quantities. Coal is also a most important item in Nova Scotia, the output last year amounting to nearly 3,000,000 tons.

Marvellous Development.

The present is without question the day of the west; progress, development and expansion are noticeable on every hand, and in no twelve months has so much been done to open up and settle the vast acreage between Lake Superior and the mountains.

If figures mean anything, the returns of the homestead entries, granted during the twelve months ending September 30th, are most significantly eloquent of the manner in which the west has been developing under the present Administration. From October 1st, 1895, to September 30th, 1896, 1,843 homestead entries were granted; during the following year the number was 2,213 and from October 1st, 1897, to September 30th, 1898, it increased nearly one hundred per cent., the figures being 4,337. Nearly every homestead means a family, and the average family is computed at five persons, so it is reasonable to estimate that more than 21,000 persons have settled during

the past twelve months in the Northwest on Government granted homesteads alone.

The statement of the C.P.R. land sales for the first nine months of the year are equally significant and satisfactory. In 1896 there were 48,234 acres of railway lands sold in the first nine months for a total of \$168,406; for the same period in 1897 there were 114,496 acres sold for the total of \$383,281, while in 1898 there has been sold up to September 30th 288,395 acres for a total of \$930,974; so that the sales for this year are considerably more than double those in the same period in 1897.

Taking the free homestead entries and the land sales together, it will therefore be seen that more than twice as much land has been taken up this year for settlement in the Northwest as in 1897, and that 1897 was far ahead of its predecessors.

A distinguishing feature in the developing of the country this year has been the movement northward, and it has been suggested that the Canadian motto for some years to come will be not "Go West," but "Go North." Ontario has found a source of wealth in the mines and forests of her far northern regions; Quebec is showing activity in the same direction, and Manitoba is developing the Dauphin and Swan River districts; while all three Provinces have railway enterprises heading for these storehouses of latent and limitless wealth, and working towards the Hudson Bay as their terminal point.

The Peace River district, which promises great things in wheat growing, is attracting more and more attention, and its development by railway communication must soon become a live question. British Columbia is looking north to the Cassiar region, and all that rich mining country which lies through the mountains, even to the Pacific coast.

Of course, the improvement has not been uniform in the various sections of the country, for in some cases whole townships have been opened up and are already assuming a settled appearance, that a season or two ago were beyond the limit of settlement. Of the new territories that have been developed this season none are more notable perhaps than the Dauphin and Swan River districts in Manitoba, and the Edmonton district in the far Northwest. As a sample of the manner in which this latter locality is developing, it may be mentioned that more homesteads were taken up in that district in the month of May last than in the

whole six months ended June 30th, 1897. Large numbers of farmers from the Northern States are going into this section, and the more that come the more there are likely to come.

Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, the noted explorer, states that "The Mackenzie River basin is one of the richest wheat districts on the continent, the section between and including the Athabasca, Peace and Liard valleys, has a climate milder than that of Manitoba and comparing favorably with that of Ontario."

Improved Regulations.

The wonderfully satisfactory manner in which settlement has progressed in the west this year is no doubt due largely to modifications in the regulations affecting the taking up of land, which has been made by the Minister of the Interior within the last two years. There have been numerous and important changes made of a nature which can only be appreciated after practical experience of their working, but it may be safely asserted that the system under which the country is being settled to-day is more advantageous to the settler and of greater permanent value to the country than it could possibly have been made under the older system.

One change effected is in connection with persons who have obtained a second entry for lands. It is not now necessary for such persons to put in the ordinary residence of three years or of six months in each of three years, residence on the first homestead being deemed sufficient. So also regarding the homesteading by sons of parents who are also farmers, the residence of the son with the father or mother as the case may be, whether they are living on the homestead or not, so long as they are farmers, is now considered sufficient residence to qualify the son. Another very desirable change, which has in many cases removed an injustice, is that which permits the residence required by law to be counted from the time it actually commenced, even though the homestead entry had not been made; thus observing the intention of the act where the letter has been technically broken through misunderstanding or otherwise.

The Department has also, within the last year, cancelled a very large acreage of lands in Manitoba which were the subject of time sales, extending back as far as 1879, in order that these lands may be available for entry; the object being to have them settled upon rather than to allow them to lie waste

any longer. Homestead entries thereon can now be secured free, upon application by any one who has not obtained a homestead entry already, or they can be purchased at a low figure subject to homestead conditions. So, too, the lands hitherto reserved for general entry in the Mennonite Reserves are now open for entry to any person, subject to the conditions in force regarding their settlement by the Mennonites.

Many other amendments have been made, all of which tend to assist the settler in every possible way, without doing away with the required residence in order to entitle a man to a free homestead.

The Increases in Immigration.

Notable indeed has been the improvement in the tide of immigration into Canada during the past season. According to the latest returns, the Winnipeg office of the Immigration Department records the arrival of 25,000 immigrants up to the end of September, besides which a large number came in from the Northern States at points west of Winnipeg. The resident commissioner at Winnipeg estimates these latter at 5,000, at least another 5,000 were expected during the last three months of the year, making a total of 35,000 for the twelve months. The total immigration for the first nine months of last year was 8,439, and for the same period of 1896 about 8,000. As to the nationalities of the immigrants, without particularizing and sub-dividing too minutely, it may be stated that about 28 per cent. were from the British Isles, a similar portion from the United States, about 12 1-2 per cent. from France, Germany and Belgium; 25 per cent. from Galicia and other points in southeastern and eastern Europe and the remainder scattered.

In this connection a glance at the Imperial emigration statistics will be interesting and instructive. Up to October 31st there were 124,882 emigrants of British origin registered as leaving the old country, as against 131,828 for the same period of 1897. This total is divided as follows:—

Destination.	1897.	1898.
United States.....	78,639	72,749
British North America.....	15,016	16,781
Australasia.....	10,113	9,036
South Africa.....	18,207	16,820
All other places.....	9,853	9,496

From these figures it will be seen that while the grand total of British emigrants has decreased this year and

the numbers going to the United States Australasia, South Africa and "all other places" are less, the number coming to British North America, which is practically Canada, has increased more than ten per cent. This change in favor of the Dominion may be reasonably credited in a large measure to the changes made in the immigration policy of the Government and the increased energy thrown into this Department, and yet, curiously enough, it has all occurred under a Minister who has been more systematically abused than any other Minister in Canada in a long period, and under a policy which has been just as persistently misrepresented.

The contrast in the character of our immigrants and those of the States is becoming more marked every year. The great mass of immigrants to the United States are no longer of the farming classes. Of the 230,832 immigrants to the States last year 59,741 were Italians, while other inland parts of southern Europe sent large numbers. They are largely day laborers with no ambition to anchor themselves to the soil, and competent judges claim that they are no longer a strength but a weakness to the States.

The Quebec Conference.

Another event which will make the year 1898 historical and which, moreover, affords further proof of the remarkable development of Imperial sentiment, not only in Canada, but in the old country, was the meeting of the International High Commission in Quebec. This Convention was brought about through the earnest efforts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who for many years, whether in opposition or in power, has consistently and unremittingly labored, both with the Imperial authorities and with the Canadian people, to bring about a better understanding between the Empire and the Republic. The Premier was warmly seconded by his Government, and the remarkable change of feeling which took place in the early summer in the United States towards the Empire, rendered the consummation of his conciliatory policy somewhat more probable. The Commission was composed of Lord Herschell, who had twice filled the most important office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and who, when the Commission was organized, was unanimously selected as chairman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. John Charlton; these five with Sir James

Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, representing the Empire. On the American side the original representatives were Senator Chas. O. Fairbanks of Indiana; Senator George Gray of Delaware; General John W. Foster, Mr. Nelson Dingley, Mr. John Adam Kasson and Mr. Thos. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston. Subsequently, upon his appointment as one of the American Peace Commissioners, Senator Gray retired, and was succeeded by Senator Chas. J. Faulkner of West Virginia.

The first definite announcement that the Convention would actually meet was made on the floor of Parliament by Sir Louis Davies on May 31st and after considerable time spent in preliminaries the Inaugural meeting was held on August 23rd. After sitting continuously until September 2nd an adjournment was made until the 20th; sessions were then resumed until October 10th, when once again adjournment was had until early in November, when the deliberations were resumed at Washington.

With a brief break for the Christmas holidays, the Commission worked assiduously until the third week in February, when its deliberations were brought to an abrupt conclusion for the time being by the apparent impossibility of an agreement being reached on the question of arbitrating the Alaska boundary. Substantial progress had been made in many other directions, but the British Commissioners refused to settle part, without coming to a final agreement on all points. The Commission has adjourned until August 2nd, and it is hoped diplomatic correspondence between London and Washington will have so far arranged the Alaska difficulty by that time as to allow of a resumption of the negotiations and a final settlement satisfactory to all concerned.

The protocol which defined the scope of the Commission and which was drawn up in Washington by representatives on both sides, towards the end of May last, covered a very wide field, as will be seen from the following partial list:—The regulations of the Behring Sea fisheries, the participation of the United States in the Atlantic fisheries, the defining of the Alaskan boundary, the protection of the fisheries that were contiguous to both countries, reciprocal trade relations, the Bonding Privilege, International Mining Regulations, the Importation of Alien Labor, etc. Originally, as far as the United States was concerned, the idea was to consider the first of these questions only, for the republic had never been satisfied with

the results of the Paris arbitration of 1893, but as far back as November, 1897, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies, with Mr. Adam of the British Embassy, in conference with General Foster, representing the United States, insisted that as a basis for future negotiations not only the sealing question, but many other matters, as mentioned above, must be taken into consideration.

The acknowledged goal towards which the Commission has striven is, Sir Louis Davies intimated from his seat in the Commons, the settling and putting into the form of a treaty the existing differences which have been unsettled for years back. Just how far success will crown their efforts it would be, at this time, premature to conjecture. That the plenipotentiaries have in hand as difficult and momentous a task as has ever perhaps fallen to the skill of statesmen to carry through to success, will be recognized on all hands, and this has been aggravated by the great loss sustained on both sides by the death of Lord Herschell and Mr. Dingley. If any further evidence of this had been necessary, the presence at Quebec and at Washington, during the sittings of the Conference, of influential representatives of nearly every known industry in the two countries, which was anxious to present its views and claim its special privileges and exemptions, would satisfy the most incredulous of the very real and serious obstacles to be overcome. So much discretion and diplomatic reserve have been observed by the Commissioners that no authoritative, or even semi-official, statement of the progress made has been published, further than is contained in the announcement made when the Commission adjourned, and which is quoted above.

The Prohibition Plebiscite.

The most interesting incident in domestic politics during the year has been the submission of the question of the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors to a popular plebiscite, which was taken on September 29th. This action of the Government was in fulfilment of a pre-election promise to the Prohibition party, the members of which had long been claiming that the country was ripe for prohibition and that it was therefore the duty of the Government to place such an enactment upon the statute books. The result of the vote showed that Ontario,

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia were all favorable to the proposed law, the first six by a substantial majority, while the Province of Quebec, by an overwhelming majority, was opposed thereto. The vote was not a heavy one, less than 45 per cent. of the electorate expressed an opinion at all, and less than 23 per cent. of the total electorate pronounced in favor of prohibition; the actual majority of the 543,000 odd votes cast was less than 13,000. The Prohibition party, however, claim that this is sufficient to justify the Government in introducing the proposed law, but, on the other hand it is claimed that a moral law of this character cannot be enforced when more than one-half of the electors were too apathetic to express an opinion thereon, and that therefore, there is not a sufficiently emphatic demand to justify any action being taken. The Government has taken the latter view of the case and definitely declined to proceed further in the matter of prohibitive legislation. In this course it is upheld by a large number of leading prohibitionists, who admit that they have not justified their demand for action.

A Trio of Elections.

Three general elections for the Provincial Legislatures have taken place during the year, viz., in Ontario in March, in British Columbia in July, and in the Territories in November. In the former of these the Hardy Government went to the country with a majority, including the Patron wing numbering fourteen members, of some thirty three or thirty four, in a House of ninety-four members. When the House met in August, the division list showed a majority of six, with one member absent and the Speaker, making eight. A large number of election protests followed, which, when decided, increased the Government's majority to twelve, where it now stands.

In British Columbia the result left the opposing parties so evenly divided that both claimed a majority. After returns were all in they appeared to show an exact division of nineteen on each side. Premier Turner retained office, declaring he would meet the House, but he was eventually dismissed by Lieutenant-Governor Innes, and the leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. A. Semlin, received instructions to form a ministry. This has been done, and the new Government has not yet met the House, and successfully carried

through a session. Until this election federal party lines had not been tightly drawn in the Pacific Provinces, but this contest was admittedly fought on fairly well defined political lines, and the result is therefore a victory for the Liberal party, so that the entire country, Federal and Provincial, is Liberal, the first time since Confederation.

The contest in the Territories was fought entirely on local issues, in fact there were scarcely any live questions before the electorate upon which to divide the people. The inevitable outcome was that the Haultain-Ross Administration was overwhelmingly sustained.

Early in the new year there was a general election in New Brunswick also, resulting in the sustaining of the Emmerson Government by the return of forty-two supporters out of a total of forty-six members; in fact the Conservative Opposition was practically annihilated.

During the fall, rumors of a general Federal Election were not infrequent, but there appeared no substantial grounds for them. The life of the present Dominion Parliament does not expire, by law, until June, 1901.

R. PATCHING.

Ottawa.

CANADA FOREVER.

By Miss A. M. Machar (Fidelis), Kingston, Ont., in Montreal Witness.

Our Canada, strong, fair and free,
Whose sceptre stretches far,
Whose hills look down on either sea,
And front the polar star;—
Not for thy greatness—hardly known—
Wide plains, our mountains grand,
But as we claim thee for our own,
We love our native land.

God bless our mighty forest land
Of mountain, lake and river—
Thy loyal sons, from strand to strand,
Sing, "Canada Forever."

Wrapped in thy dazzling robe of snow,
We proudly call thee ours,
We crown thee, when the south winds
blow,

"Our Lady of the Flowers!"
We love thy rainbow-tinted skies—
The glamor of thy Spring—
For us, thine Autumn's gorgeous dyes,
For us, thy song-birds sing.

God bless our fair Canadian land
Of mountain, lake and river—
Thy loyal sons, from strand to strand,
Sing, "Canada Forever."

For us, thy brooding summer wakes
The cornfields' waving gold,
The quiet pastures, azure lakes,
For us their treasures hold.
To us each hill and dale is dear,
Each rock and stream and glen,
Thy scattered homes of kindly cheer,
Thy busy haunts of men.

God bless our fair Canadian land
Of mountain, lake and river—
Thy loyal sons, from strand to strand,
Sing, "Canada Forever."

Our sires their old traditions brought,
Their lives of faithful toil,
For home and liberty they fought,
On our Canadian soil;
Quebec to us is sacred still,
Nor less is Lundy's Lane—
Long may a loyal people fill
The land they fought to gain.

God bless our fair Canadian land
Of mountain, lake and river—
Thy loyal sons, from strand to strand,
Sing, "Canada Forever."

Saxon and Celt and Norman we :
Each race its memory keeps,
Yet o'er us all, from sea to sea,
One red-cross banner sweeps,
Long may our "Greater Britain" stand
The bulwark of the free;
But Canada, our own dear land,
Our first love is for thee!

God bless our fair Canadian land
Of mountain, lake and river—
Thy loyal sons, from strand to strand,
Sing, "Canada Forever."

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Some shops were lighted by gas in Montreal in 1837.

A telegraph service from Montreal to Toronto and Buffalo commenced August 3, 1847.

The land mail was established between Quebec and Montreal on January 27, 1721.

In the "Relations des Jesuites," 1648, the Falls of Niagara are mentioned, but not by name.

William Osgoode was the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada. He was appointed July 29, 1792.

The Carigan Regiment arrived in Canada in 1665, and the last British troops left Quebec in 1871.

The Montreal Bank issued its first note October 1, 1817, and opened a branch in Quebec July 20, 1818.

The first marriage in Canada was celebrated in Quebec in 1617, between Etienne Jonquest and Anne Hebert.

Ships were built at Quebec in 1666, and the steamer Frontenac was launched at Ernesttown, Ont., September 7, 1816.

Quebec was held by the English, under Louis Kirke, from July 20, 1629, to July 13, 1632, when it was restored to France.

The first Episcopal Bishop of Quebec was the Rev. Jacob Mountain, who officiated from November 1, 1793, to June 18, 1825.

Mgr. Francois de Laval was the first Bishop of Quebec, and sat on the Episcopal throne from October 1, 1674, to January 24, 1688.

Part of Sir Hovenden Walker's fleet was wrecked on the Labrador coast on September 1, 1711, and more than a thousand lives were lost.

The first Dominion Parliament was opened November 6, 1867; the Ontario and Quebec Legislatures were opened December 27 of the same year.

THE COUNTRY'S RECORD.

The earliest official records show that John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under commission from King Henry VII. of England, landed in 1497 on that part of the present Dominion of Canada known as Cape Breton in Nova Scotia.

Gaspar Cortereal discovered and named the Labrador coast in 1500.

Jacques Cartier of St. Malo, France, acting under the authority and patronage of Francis I. of France, discovered in 1534 those portions of the Dominion of Canada now called New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and on his return to France presented the King with the first official record there is of the existence of these regions.

Captain Cook in 1778 gave the first authentic record of the discovery of Vancouver Island and the Pacific Ocean coast of the present Dominion.

Proibsher, Hudson, Franklin, Richardson, Back, Mackenzie and others, between 1576 and 1847, explored and named the north and northwest coasts of the Dominion.

Colonization was practically begun in 1606-8. In 1645 Baron de Poutrincourt established Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia), the first actual settlement by Europeans. In 1608 Champlain founded Quebec.

The name Canada first appears in the "Bref recit de la navigation faite en 1536-7 par Capt. Jacques Cartier."

By discovery, by occupation and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) and the Treaty of Paris, 1763, and of Versailles, 1783, all the country comprised in the Dominion of Canada became part of the British Empire.

The Dominion of Canada is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south.

It comprises the whole of the northern half of North America with the exceptions, on the west, of Alaska, and on the east, of Labrador, which latter is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, this colony not yet having entered the Canadian confederation.

Canada is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the west by Alaska and the Pacific Ocean; on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of America. The latter boundary (starting from the Atlantic seaboard) commences at the mouth of the St. Croix River, which empties into the Bay of Fundy, then follows this river and Lake Chiputnecook and passes due north until it strikes the St. John River; thence by that river and one of its western branches it reaches the watershed between the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic, which it follows by a tortuous southwesterly course to the 45th parallel of north latitude in longitude 71 degrees 30 minutes west; then by that parallel it passes westward to the St. Lawrence River and along the mid-channel of that river and of the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and the main portion of Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon River; thence by it and Rainy River it gains the northwest angle of Lake of the Woods; thence it follows the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Georgia and thence passes by the Haro Straits and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. The length of this frontier line is 3,000 geographical

miles, 1,400 miles being a water line by rivers, lakes and seas, and 1,600 miles being a land boundary.

In addition to this boundary line between Canada and the United States there is a boundary between Canada and Alaska (belonging to the United States by purchase from Russia in 1867). This line is in process of delimitation by joint commission.

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS.

Following are the dates and events connected with the discovery and history of Canada:—

- 1497.—June 24. Cabot discovered Cape Breton.
1500. Gasper Cortereal entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
1517. Sebastian Cabot discovered Hudson Bay.
1524. Verrazano explored the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay. First landing on Canadian soil.
1535. July. Second visit of Cartier. August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of St. John River, which in honor of the day he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
1540. Third visit of Cartier.
- 1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
1548. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, only twelve being found alive at the end of that time. First attempt to colonize Acadia.
1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis). Acadia (derived from an Indian word, "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one. "Kebec," a strait. Twenty-eight settlers wintered there, including Champlain. Acadia transferred to Virginia.
1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga. Jesuits arrive in Port Royal, Acadia.
1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded. Ottawa River discovered by Champlain. Argall, of Virginia, destroyed Port Royal, Acadia.
1615. Lakes Huron, Ontario and Nip-

- issing discovered by Champlain. (Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing, and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.)
1617. Canada invaded by the Iroquois.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. First mention of the name "Nova Scotia," in a grant of the Province (including what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and part of the State of Maine) to Sir W. Alexander, by James I. First code of laws promulgated at Quebec.
1623. Nova Scotia first settled by the English. Gabriel Segard, first historian of Canada, visited the country.
1625. Jesuits first arrived in New France.
1626. Brebœuf founded a mission near Lake Huron.
1627. Canada, including Acadia, granted to the Company of "100 Associates" by the King of France. Feudal system established in New France.
1628. Port Royal (Acadia) taken by Sir David Kirke. Quebec summoned to surrender to English.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there. Treaty of Susa between Great Britain and France.
1632. Canada, Cape Breton and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-aye. First school opened in Canada at Quebec.
1634. July 4. Town of Three Rivers founded. August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded. First seignory granted.
1635. Marquis de Gamache founded Jesuits College in Quebec. Lake Michigan discovered by Nicolet. December 25, death of Champlain at Quebec.
1637. DeSillery founded school and home for Indians near Quebec.
1639. Ursuline Convent founded at Quebec.
1640. Lake Erie discovered by Champlain and Brebœuf.
1641. Raymbault and Jogues reached Lake Superior.
1642. May 18, Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.
- 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1644. Hotel Dieu, Montreal, founded.
1647. Lake St. John discovered.
1651. Expedition to Hudson Bay.
1654. Acadia taken by the English.
1655. Treaty of Westminster, restoring Canada and Acadia to the French.
1657. Acadia transferred to Sir Wm. Temple.
1659. M. de Laval, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada, arrived from France. Lake Superior discovered by French traders.
1663. Company of "100 Associates" dissolved. Royal Government established. First Courts of Law.
1667. Acadia restored to France by Treaty of Brda. White population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Talon constructed two sea-going vessels and established trade between Quebec, the Antilles and France.
1670. May 13 (n.s.). Hudson's May Company founded.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1673. June 13. Cataragui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Iroquois established at Cagnawaga. R. C. Bishopric established in New France.
1688. Card money issued in New France.
1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir William Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,341.
1695. Iberville took English forts in Hudson Bay.
1697. Treaty of Ryswick. Mutual restoration of places taken during the war.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal. Canadians granted leave to manufacture.
1708. Death of Laval.
- 1709-10-11. Canada invaded by the English. Port Royal (Annapolis) taken by Nicholson (1710).
1713. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1719. First government founded by the English in Nova Scotia.
1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island), about 100. Fort Louisbourg built.
1721. June 27. Mail stages established between Quebec and Montreal.
1722. Division of settled country in Canada into Parishes.
1733. First forge erected in Canada—at St. Maurice.

1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1747. Militia rolls drawn up for Canada. Courts of Justice constituted in Nova Scotia.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax; 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis.
1751. Rocky Mountains discovered by Niverville's Expedition.
1752. March 23. Issue of The Halifax Gazette, the first paper published in Canada.
1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. About 3,000 were deported at the request of the New England colonists.
1758. First meeting of Nova Scotian Legislature, representative institutions having been granted.
- July 26. Final Capture of Louisbourg by the English under General Amherst.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
- July 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
- September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
- September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
- September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townsend.
1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Levis. Capitulation of Montreal and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First English settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right, "Canada with all its dependencies," Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.
1764. June 21. Issue of The Quebec Gazette. In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, and all the inhabitants put to death, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1765. Sunbury County set apart by the Executive Council of Nova Scotia - first organized county in New Brunswick.
1768. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor-General.
1769. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate Province, with Walter Patterson for the first Governor. The first meeting of an elected House of Assembly took place in July, 1773. The "Quebec Act" passed. This act gave the French-Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, and provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1777. Order of Jesuits abolished by Papal decree and consequent escheat of their estates in Canada to the Crown.
1778. June 3. First issue of The Montreal Gazette. This paper is still published. Captain Cook arrived in Nootka Sound and claimed the present North-west coast (British Columbia) for the Crown of Great Britain.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Versailles between Great Britain and France, respecting fisheries on Newfoundland coast, from Gulf of St. Lawrence. Signing of Treaty of Paris recognition of independence of the 13 states and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz.: the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those em-

- ptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the Ste. Croix Rivers.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.) Frederickson, N. B., founded. Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia politically.
- August 16. New Brunswick made a separate Province; population, 11,457. Re-introduction of the right of habeas corpus.
- British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included).
1784. About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and the shores of Lake Ontario in particular were settled by about 10,000 persons, on lands allotted to them by the Government.
1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N. B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada. Sydney, C. B., founded by Lieutenant-Governor Desbarres.
1786. First vessel on the Pacific coast launched by Captain John Meares. It was a 40-ton vessel. First school in Upper Canada opened. Halifax Marine Association founded for encouragement of trade.
1787. First Colonial See established in the British Empire in connection with the Church of England, in Nova Scotia.
1788. Western Canada (now Ontario) divided into five districts, and English law introduced. King's College (N.S.) founded. "Hungry year."
1789. Quebec Agricultural Society formed by Lord Dorchester. It played an important part in the early history of agriculture in Canada.
1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz.: Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life; those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.
1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.
- December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada at Quebec by General Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
1793. Importation of slaves forbidden in Upper Canada. Upper and Lower Canada separated from the Church of England See of Nova Scotia, and founded into a separate See. Toronto given the name of York. Rocky Mountains crossed by Mackenzie. Public Accounts first published. Upper Canada Gazette (first paper in Upper Canada) published.
1794. Jay's Treaty signed, being treaty between Great Britain and the United States.
- Vancouver Island by arbitration between Great Britain and Spain acknowledged to be British territory.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1797. Weekly mail established between Canada and the United States. George III. directs waste lands of the Crown in Upper Canada to be set aside (1st) for establishment of free grammar schools, and (2nd) for establishing other seminaries of learning of a larger and more comprehensive nature.
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honor of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1799. Population, 4,500.
1800. Jesuits' estates taken possession of by the Government.
1802. King's College (N.S.) given a royal charter.
1805. January 1. Founding of The Quebec Mercury by Thomas Cary, barrister.
1806. November 22. Issue of Le Canadien, the first newspaper printed entirely in French. Population of

- Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1807. Public grammar schools founded in Upper Canada.
1808. Jonathan Sewell, an expelled Loyalist, becomes Chief Justice of Lower Canada.
1809. First steamer on St. Lawrence River.
1811. Judges excluded from Parliament.
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.
- July 12. United States forces invaded Canada.
- July 17. Mackinaw surrendered to the British.
- July 18, 20. Americans repulsed at River Canard.
- August 5. Tecumseh defeated Americans at Brownstown.
- August 16. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans, under General Hull, to General Brock.
- September 16. Americans repulsed at Presqu'île.
- September 21. Gananoque raided by Americans.
- October 12. Americans defeated at Queenston.
- November 10. Kingston bombarded by Americans.
- November 20. Americans repulsed at Odelltown.
- November 28. Americans repulsed near Fort Erie.
1813. January 22. Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
- February 6. Brockville raided by Americans.
- February 22. Ogdensburg taken by the British.
- May 5. Americans defeated before Fort Meigs.
- May 29. Americans defeated at Sackett's Harbor.
- June 1. Naval action between the "Shannon" and the "Chesapeake."
- June 5. Americans defeated at Stone Creek.
- June 19. American stores captured at Great Sodus.
- June 24. Americans surrendered at Beaver Dam.
- July 4. Americans made prisoners at Fort Schlosser.
- October 1. Americans repulsed at Four Corners.
- October 26. Americans defeated at Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Col. de Salaberry and four hundred French-Canadian militia.
- November 11. Americans defeated at Chrystler's Farm. Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.
- December 19. Fort Niagara captured by the British.
- December 19. Lewiston destroyed by the British.
- December 31. Black Rock captured by British.
1814. March 30. Americans repulsed at La Colle Mill.
- May 6. Oswego captured by British.
- July 19. Prairie du Chien surrendered to British.
- July 25. Americans defeated at Lundy's Lane.
- August 12. Americans defeated near Fort Erie.
- September 17. Americans repulsed at Fort Erie.
- December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.
- Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.
1816. Common Schools established in Upper Canada.
1817. First treaty with the Northwest Indians; the Earl of Selkirk signing on behalf of King George III. First bank opened in Montreal—the Bank of Montreal.
- Agreement with United States respecting gun boats on the Great Lakes.
1818. October 30. Convention signed at London regulating the privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries. Halifax and St. John, N.B., made free ports. Bank of Quebec established.
1820. Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. (First vessel passed through in 1825.) McGill received its charter. Amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Northwest Trading Co.
1825. Great fire in the Miramichi District of New Brunswick. Five hundred lives estimated lost. Three million acres of forest destroyed.
- Treaty of St. Petersburg, defining boundaries of Alaska.
1827. Guelph founded by John Galt. Treaty of London.
- Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to territory west of the Rocky Mountains.
1828. Saguenay District explored. Picou and Sydney made free ports.

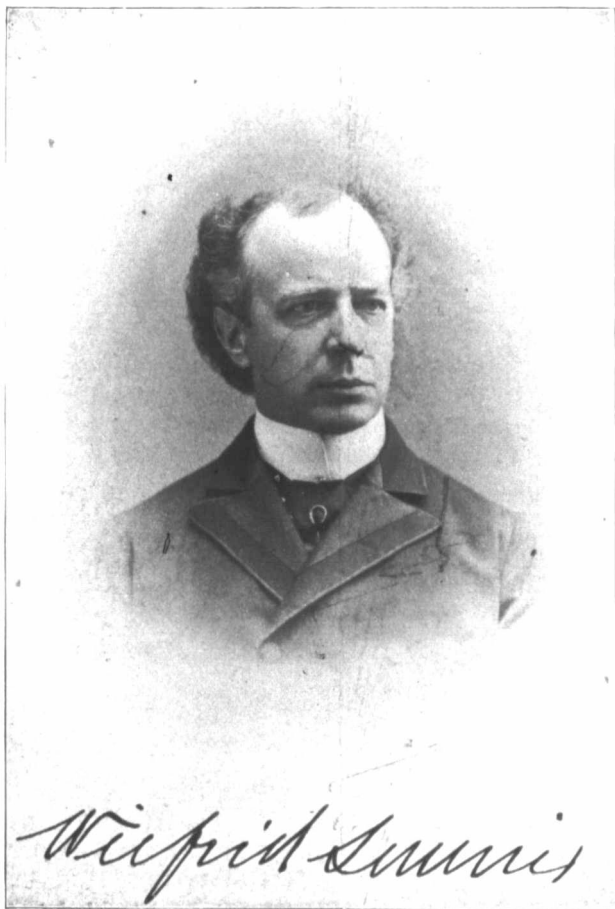
1829. Upper Canada College founded. First Welland Canal opened.
1831. Population—Upper Canada, 238,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1833. August 5. The steamer "Royal William" left Quebec for Pictou, N.S., discharged cargo and coaled, leaving Pictou on 18th August for Gravesend, England, at which port she arrived after a stormy passage, during which she disabled one of her engines. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam.
1835. Steamer "Beaver" (Hudson's Bay Co.) arrived at Fort Vancouver, being the first steamer on the North Pacific Ocean.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railway from Laprairie to St. John, the first railway in Canada.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by the British troops.
1838. Secularization of the Clergy reserves.
1839. Lord Durham's report on the state of Canada communicated to Parliament, 11th February.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due. Quebec incorporated. Montreal daily "Advertiser" founded; first daily journal in Canada.
1841. February 10. Union of the two provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The legislature consisted of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province being represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown. Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
- May 17. Land slide from the Citadel rock, Quebec; 32 persons killed.
- June 13. Opening of the first United Parliament, at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1843. Victoria, B.C., founded by James Douglas.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec, 25,000 people rendered homeless. Enlarged Welland Canal, opened.
1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty.
1847. Navigation laws repealed. Electric telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation. Responsible Government granted by the Imperial Parliament, to Nova Scotia and to New Brunswick.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of Parliament Library at Montreal. Representative Institutions granted to Vancouver Island.
1850. The first god of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. (The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railway in operation in Upper Canada.) The Robinson Treaties with the Indians of the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior concluded. (The main features of these treaties, viz.:—Annuities, reserves of land and liberty to fish on the domains of the Crown not alienated—have been followed in the subsequent treaties.)
1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the provincial governments and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz.: 3 pence per 1-2 ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced. First submarine cable laid in Canada between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 10 miles long. Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854. Responsible Government granted by Imperial Parliament to Prince Edward Island. Young Men's Christian Association organized in Montreal; first in America.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway. Trinity College, Toronto, opened.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province.
- May 9. First ocean steamer arrived in Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic. Abolition of Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada and settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with

- the United States signed at Washington. (It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadians on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. The Treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 16th March, 1855, at which date it came into operation. It was to last 10 years. First screw steamer from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence River.
1855. Opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge.
1856. The Legislative Council of the Province of Canada was made an elective chamber. Allan Steamship Line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain. Submarine Cable laid between Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland. First meeting of Legislature of Vancouver Island.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal Railway accident, 70 lives lost.
1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government. Atlantic cable laid between England and Nova Scotia. Representative Institution granted to mainland of British Columbia. April. Gold found in British Columbia. September. Gold found in Tangle River, Nova Scotia.
1859. New Westminster founded by Col. Moody.
1860. Winnipeg founded. First Provincial Synod of the Church of England—held in Montreal. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length. September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Dominion buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1896, of \$4,887,538.
- Art Association founded in Montreal.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,074; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,420. Land Commission for Prince Edward Island appointed. Hon. J. H. Gray for the Crown, Hon. Joseph Howe for the tenants, and Matthew Richey for the proprietors. Award made August, 1861. Trent Affair.—Capt. Wilkes boarded (8th November) British Mail Packet Trent and carried of Messrs. Mason and Siddell, Confederate Commissioners. 18th December. British Government demand surrender of Mason and Siddell. Demand acceded to by United States Government and war averted.
1862. Conference at Charlottetown re Confederation. Manitoulin Island Treaty with Indians arranged by Hon. William Macdougall.
1864. Quebec Conference held. Resolutions passed in favor of Confederation of British North American Provinces. Raid from St. Albans into Canada.
1866. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation with Canada. Great fire in Quebec, 2,129 houses burned in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur suburb. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States. It lasted 11 years. June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers. June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States. June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary on the part of the Province of Canada to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed. November 17. Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia proclaimed.
1867. February 10. The British North American Act passed by the Imperial Legislature. July 1. Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of Dominion of Canada. The

- names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.
- Lord Monck was the first Governor-General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.
1869. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.
- July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.
- April 1. Uniform rate of the 3 cents for letters throughout the Dominion adopted.
1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the Northwest Territories.
- October 29. Hon. Wm. McDougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Red River Rebellion.
- November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company sale and transfer to her Majesty.
1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.
- September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (now Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.
- May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.
1870. July 15. Addition of the Northwest Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This Province was created out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.
1871. Pacific Railway surveys begun. Post cards issued. Stone fort and Manitoba Post Indian Treaties (Nos. 1 and 2) negotiated.
- May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.
- June 28. Imperial Act respecting establishment of Provinces in Canada passed.
- July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation. British Columbia granted Responsible Government.
- Population of the four provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,921. Total, 3,635,001.
- November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.
1872. Abolition of dual representation. Dominion archives established. Earl of Dufferin appointed Governor-General.
1873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier in London. Northwest Anglo Indian Treaty (No. 3) signed by Hon. Alex. Morris.
- July 1. Hon. Joseph Howe made Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
- November 7. McKenzie Administration formed. Island of St. Juan awarded to the United States by the Emperor of Germany.
1874. Qu'Appelle Indian Treaty (No. 4) signed by Hon. A. Morris.
1875. Rupert's Land and Northwest Territories placed under jurisdiction of a Lieutenant-Governor separate and distinct from Manitoba. Lake Winnipeg Indian Treaty (No. 5) signed by Hon. A. Morris and Hon. J. McKay.
- Presbyterian Church in Canada formed by the union of all the Presbyterian Churches.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax. Forts Carleton and Pitt Indian Treaty (No. 6) signed. Canadians awarded 300 prizes at Exhibition in Philadelphia, U.S.A.
- June 5. Supreme Court of Canada first session.
- February. Legislative Council of Manitoba abolished. District of Keewatin created by Act of Parliament.
1877. May. Medical Council of Great Britain decided to recognize Canadian degrees.
- June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.
- September. First convention of Dom. Y. M. C. Association in Quebec.
- October. First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to Great Britain.
- November 23. Award by Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government. Treaty with the Blackfoot Indians (No. 7) signed by Hon. David Laird.
1878. Conservatives win in General Election. Canadians awarded 225 prizes at Paris Exhibition. Canada Temperance Act passed by Federal Parliament. Marquis of Lorne appointed Governor-General of Canada.

1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the "National Policy."
1880. Death of Hon. George Brown. All British possessions on North American continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order-in-Council from 1st September, 1880. The Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by Imperial Order-in-Council.
- Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded by the Marquis of Lorne
- October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., chap. 1 (1881).
1881. March 21. Act passed extending the boundaries of Manitoba, chap. 14.
- April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810. Royal Society of Canada founded.
- May 2. First stock turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. May 8. Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska created.
- May 25. First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa.
- June 22. Constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.
- August 23. The new seat of Government for the Northwest Territories received the name of Regina.
1883. Methodist Churches in Canada formed into one body—The Methodist Church in Canada.
- First Congress of the Church of England in Canada opened in Hamilton. Standard time adopted.
1884. Boundary between Ontario and Manitoba settled by decision of Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council and confirmed by her Majesty in Council, August 11, 1884.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the Northwest; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.
- April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
- April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
- April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
- May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
- May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
- July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.
- July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.
- November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- November 16. Hanging of Riel.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
- June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire; 4 houses left standing; 50 lives lost. First through train, Canadian Pacific Railway, left Montreal for Vancouver. First Canadian Cardinal, Archbishop Taschereau.
1887. Interprovincial Conference held at Quebec. At this conference Sir Oliver Mowat was President. Twenty-one fundamental resolutions were passed.
- April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
- June 14. First C.P.R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.
- November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
- August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec; 45 persons killed. Boundaries of Ontario confirmed by Imperial statute.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire; over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of \$1,132,232. Sub-marine cable communication completed between Halifax and Bermuda. Manitoba School Act passed. Federal Parliament grant Responsible Government to Northwest Territories.
- October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. Spring Hill mining explosion.
- April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,833,239.
- Power given by Parliament to the Government to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada for its

- opinion on important questions of law or fact touching provincial legislation or the appellate jurisdiction as to education and any other matters.
- April 29. The first of the new C.P. R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in three days and 17 hours from Vancouver.
- June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.
1892. April 17. Death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.
- May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
- September 28. Legislative Council of New Brunswick abolished.
1892. December 5. Resignation (from ill-health) of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion. Sir John S. D. Thompson called upon to form a Government.
1893. Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island merged into one body.
- April 4. The Court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which met formerly on 23rd March, began its session. Arbitrators; Baron de Courcel (Belgium), Lord Hannen (Great Britain), Sir John Thompson (Canada), John M. Harlan and J. P. Morgan (United States), Marquis Visconti Venosta (Italy), and M. Gram (Norway and Sweden).
- October 30. Death of Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott.
- June 8. First steamer of the new Australia-Canada line arrived at Victoria, B.C.
- Title "Honourable," as conferred by the Queen in the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, No. 164, of 24th July, 1868, explained by Earl Ripon to extend to all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. See Official Gazette (Canada) August 5, 1893.
- Canadians awarded 2,126 prizes at Chicago Exhibition.
1894. June 28. Opening at Ottawa of the Colonial Conference to discuss matters of interest to the empire. The Imperial Government, New South Wales, Cape Colony, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland and Canada were represented.
- July 23. Canadian readjusted Customs Tariff assented to by Governor-General.
- August 27. United States Congress Tariff became law without the signature of President Cleveland.
- December 12. Death of Right Hon. Sir John Thompson in Windsor Castle.
- December 21. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell became Premier of Canada and formed a new Ministry.
1895. March 21. Remedial Order relating to Manitoba Schools passed.
- September 10. Sault Ste. Marie Canal opened.
- October 2. Proclamation giving to the unorganized and unclaimed portions of the Northwest the following names: Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon districts.
1896. January 2. Six Ministers resigned during debate on address. Sir Mackenzie Bowell reformed his Cabinet.
- April 27. Resignation of Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Premier. Governor-General sent for Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who formed a Ministry.
- June 23. General elections. The Liberals won.
- July 6. Order-in-Council enlarging the boundaries of the Province of Quebec to the shores of Hudson Bay, and adding 118,450 square miles of territory to the province.
- July 11. Hon. W. Laurier accepted position as Premier.
- July 13. Liberal Ministry sworn in.
1897. February 11. Fire in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Loss estimated at a quarter of a million.
- March 25. Opening of the second session of the Eighth Parliament of Canada.
- May 11. Provincial Election in Quebec. The Flynn Government (Conservative) overthrown.
- May 22. Hon. E. J. Flynn, Premier of Quebec, tenders his resignation to Lieut. Gov. Chapleau.
- May 24. Hon. Mr. March is entrusted by the Lieut. Gov. of Quebec with the task of forming a ministry.
- May 31. The preferential clause in the Canadian Tariff, providing for the admission of British Products at a Twenty-five per cent reduction in the rate of duty, is finally adopted by the Dominion Parliament.



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PREMIER OF CANADA.

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TORONTO.



HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER.
LEADER OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL OPPOSITION.

...HALF CENTURY RECORD

OF THE

Canada Life Assurance Co'y

ESTABLISHED 1847.

DATE.	ASSURANCE IN FORCE (GROSS)	ANNUAL INCOME (GROSS)	TOTAL ASSETS.
1847			
1850	\$ 814,903	\$ 27,318	41,978
1855	2,349,000	83,908	217,738
1860	3,365,407	133,446	664,627
1865	4,013,268	141,968	717,379
1870	6,404,437	273,728	1,090,098
1875	13,430,037	582,735	2,412,362
1880	21,547,759	835,856	4,297,852
1885	34,890,890	1,336,681	7,044,944
1889	46,848,870	1,839,906	9,984,450
1894	66,807,397	2,661,985	15,607,723
1896	70,747,557	2,756,733	17,420,526
1898	75,256,241	3,055,739	20,038,817

A. G. RAMSAY, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

W. T. RAMSAY, Superintendent.
F. SANDERSON, Ass't Actuary

- June 5. Departure of the Canadian Jubilee contingent from Quebec.
- Aug. 11. The Canadian Cabinet decides to extend the minimum tariff to France.
- Aug. 18. Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto.
- Aug. 25. Announcement that the Dominion Government extends the preferential tariff to the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Tunis, Venezuela, and Switzerland.
- October 21. Meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. opens in Toronto.
- October 27. Premier Peters of P. E. I. resigns; Mr. A. B. Warburton forms a new administration.
- October 29. Premier Mitchell of New Brunswick resigns, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson forms new administration.
1898. January 3. City Hall at London collapses; 20 persons killed.
- January 8. Pope's Encyclical on the Manitoba School question read in the Quebec churches.
- January 29. Fifteen below zero in Toronto.
- February 3. Dominion Parliament opened.
- February 11. Opening of the British Columbia Legislature.
- February 14. Lord Strathcona takes his seat in the House of Lords.
- February 28. Death of Lady Cartier, at Cannes, France.
- March 1. Ontario Provincial elections.
- March 19. Halifax-Bermuda-Jamaica telegraph cable completed.
- April 12. Death of Cardinal Tachereau.
- May 13. Lord Aberdeen's resignation as Governor General, accepted.
- June 8. Twenty-fourth Presbyterian Assembly in Knox Church, Montreal.
- June 13. Lord Aberdeen prorogues Parliament.
- June 13. Death of Sir J. A. Chapleau.
- June 22. Discovery of gold on the Hootallnqua, B. C.
- June 26. Clifton House, Niagara Falls, destroyed by fire; loss \$150,000.
- June 29. Lord Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies and John Charlton appointed commissioners to represent Canada on the High Commission to settle disputes between Great Britain and the United States.
- July 5. Mr. Mulock moves for penny postage between Canada and Great Britain.
- July 5. The plebiscite campaign formally opened.
- July 13. Finishing stone laid in the tower of the Toronto new City Hall.
- July 16. Death of Bishop Labeche of Three Rivers.
- July 25. Earl of Minto appointed Governor-General of Canada, to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen.
- July 31. Death of Archbishop Walsh, aged 68, at Toronto.
- August 9. Premier Turner of British Columbia dismissed from office.
- August 23. Opening of the International Commission at Quebec.
- August 30. Dedication of the Foresters' Temple, I. O. F., in Toronto.
- September 1. Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church opens in Toronto.
- September 1. Business centre of New Westminster, B. C., burned.
- September 26. Death of Hon. M. C. Cameron, Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest Territories.
- September 29. Plebiscite vote taken.
- October 7. International Commission finish sitting at Quebec.
- October 21. Majority for the plebiscite, 14,000.
- November 7. Final farewell reception to Lord and Lady Aberdeen at Ottawa.
- November 12. Departure of Lord and Lady Aberdeen from Quebec. Arrival of Lord Minto.
- November 14. Changes in postal regulations announced, including penny postage.
- November 17. International Commission opens in Washington.
- December 3. Imperial penny postage stamps issued.
- December 4. Memorial service to Right Rev. W. J. Barkwill. Big snowstorm in Toronto.
- December 5. Sixteen inches of snow in Toronto.
- December 5. Grand Trunk Railway telegraph operators threatened to strike.

- December 5. E. A. Macdonald opens up his campaign.
- December 6. Grand Opera House at Kingston destroyed by fire.
- December 6. Reciprocity discussed by International Commission.
- December 7. Canadian exports to Great Britain show a falling off.
- December 7. East Northumberland and North Simcoe nominations.
- December 7. Annual meet of Ontario Beekeepers' Association at Guelph.
- December 7. Farmers' Loan close up again.
- December 7. Fatal fire on King street west, in Toronto; two lives lost.
- December 7. Oliver Prevost sentenced to hang at Port Arthur on March 17.
- December 8. West Huron and Halton elections.
- December 8. Hon. Sidney Fisher at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
- December 8. Toronto Medical dinner.
- December 8. Meeting in Toronto to consider railway to Georgian Bay.
- December 9. International Commission considers question of canal tolls.
- December 9. Board of Control decide to buy Rosedale Ravine.
- December 9. Toronto Dental College At-home.
- December 10. London Times reviews Canadian ocean service.
- December 10. International Commission consider bonding privileges.
- December 11. Railroads blocked with snow.
- December 12. Big reductions in Telephone and Street Railway assessments.
- December 13. Grand Trunk Railway issues circular to telegraphers.
- December 14. East Northumberland, West Lambton, Bagot, Montmagny, North Simcoe and East Prince elections.
- December 14. Lord Minto dined by Toronto Club.
- December 15. G. H. Bertram, M. P., addresses electors.
- December 15. National Board of Federation favors reciprocity.
- December 15. Lord and Lady Minto receive at City Hall.
- December 15. Royal Canadian Yacht Club ball in the Toronto Pavillon.
- December 16. Hon. G. E. Foster at Lindsay.
- December 16. Lord and Lady Minto receive at Government House.
- December 16. University of Toronto second annual dinner.
- December 17. Capital for British Columbia and Dawson City telegraph subscribed.
- December 17. International Commission reject free lumber propositions.
- December 17. Winnipeg Murderer Brown respited.
- December 18. Sewer pipe factory in Hamilton burned.
- December 19. International Commission adjourns for Christmas holidays.
- December 20. Opening of new Chemistry and Mining building at McGill University.
- December 21. Grand Trunk Railway telegraphers' demands complied with.
- December 23. Collapse of West York election case.
- December 24. Death of Hugh Miller, J. P.
- December 25. Inauguration of penny postage.
- December 26. Municipal nominations.
- December 27. Nipissing, North Hastings elections.
- December 27. C. A. Brower, M. L. A., confirmed in his seat for West Elgin.
- December 28. Samuel Parslow sentenced to be hanged on March 10, for the murder of Isidore Poirier, at Canute, Que.
- December 28. France strengthens her naval squadron off Newfoundland.
- December 29. Two-cent postage rate announced.
- December 29. Mr. Chamberlain's letters to Newfoundland on the Reid contract.
- December 29. Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Association.
- December 30. Mayoralty campaign in full swing.

Post cards were first issued in Canada on June 1, 1878.

The Prince Albert, the first iron steamer built in Canada, was launched at Montreal July 9, 1843.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

The following is a list of the Governors-General and Governors of the several Provinces before Confederation, together with the years of office:—

FRENCH.

1534. Jacques Cartier, Captain-General.
 1540. Jean Francois de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.
 1593. Marquis de la Roche.
 1600. Capitaine de Chauvin (Acting).
 1603. Commander de Chastes.
 1607. Pierre du Guast de Monts, Lieut.-General.
 1608. Comte de Solissons, 1st Viceroy.
 1612. SSamuel de Champlain, Lieut.-General.
 1633. Samuel de Champlain, 1sts Governor-General.
 1635. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort (Administrator).
 1626. Chevalier de Montmagny.
 1628. Chevalier d'Aillesboust de Coulonge.
 1651. Jean de Lauzon.
 1656. Charles de Lauzon-Charmy (Administrator).
 1657. D'Aillesboust de Coulonge.
 1658. Viscomte de Voyer d'Argenson.
 1661. Baron Dubois d'Avaujour.
 1663. Chevalier de Saffray de Mesy.
 1667. Marquis de Tracy. (a)
 1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.
 1672. Comte de Frontenac.
 1682. Sieur de la Barre.
 1685. Marquis de Denonville.
 1689. Comte de Frontenac.
 1699. Chevalier de Callieres.
 1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
 1714-16. Comte de Ramesay (Acting).
 1716. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
 1725. Baron (1st) de Longueuil (Acting).
 1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.
 1747. Comte de la Galissoniere. (b)
 1749. Marquis de la Jonquiere.
 1752. Baron (2nd) de Longueuil.
 1752. Marquis Duquesne-de-Menneville.
 1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.

(a) Marquis de Tracy was the King's Lieut.-General in America, and during the period he was in Canada, 30th June, 1665, to 28th August, 1667, he was virtually Governor of Canada.

(b) Acting during captivity of La Jonquiere.

ENGLISH.

1769. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst.
 1764. Gen. James Murray.
 1768. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester).
 1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
 1786. Lord Dorchester.
 1797. Major-General Prescott.

1807. Sir James Craig.
 1811. Sir George Prevost.
 1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (Acting).
 1816. Sir John Coape Sherbrooke.
 1818. Duke of Richmond.
 1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (Acting).
 1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
 1828. Sir James Kempt.
 1830. Lord Aylmer.
 1835. Lord Gosford.
 1828. Earl of Durham.
 1829. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
 1839. Hon. C. P. Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
 1842. Sir Charles Bagot.
 1843. Sir Charles Metcalfe.
 1845. Earl Cathcart.
 1847. Earl of Elgin.
 1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.
 1861. Lord Monck.

SINCE CONFEDERATION.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of Canada since Confederation, with the date of their respective appointments:—

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G. C.M.G.; date of appointment, June 1, 1867; date of assumption of office, July 1, 1867. The Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young); date of appointment, December 29, 1868; date of assumption of office, February 2, 1869. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.; date of appointment, May 22, 1872; date of assumption of office, June 25, 1872. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.; date of appointment, October 5, 1878; date of assumption of office, November 25, 1878. The Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.; date of appointment, August 18, 1883; date of assumption of office, October 23, 1883. The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston,* G.C.B.; date of appointment, May 1, 1888; date of assumption of office, June 11, 1888. The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.; date of appointment, May 22, 1893; date of assumption of office, September 18, 1893. The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.; date of appointment, July 13, 1898; date of assumption of office, November 12, 1898.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert John Elliott-Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., etc., £10,000 and residence.

*Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21, 1893.

Staff.—Secretary of the Governor-General, Major L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards, Government House, Ottawa.

Aides de Camp.—Captain W. F. Lascelles, Scots Guards; Captain H. G. Graham, Coldstream Guards; Comptroller of the Household, Arthur Guise, Esq.

Honorary Aides de Camp.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson, 13th Batt.; Lieut. Col. Otter, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Irwin.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President of the Privy Council (First Minister), Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G. C.M.G.

Secretary of State, Right Hon. Richard William Scott.

Minister of Justice, Right Hon. David Mills.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Right Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, K. C.M.G.

Minister of Militia and Defence, Right Hon. Frederick William Borden.
Postmaster-General, Right Hon. William Mulock.

Minister of Agriculture, Right Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher.

Minister of Public Works, Right Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte.

Without Portfolio, Right Hon. Richard Reid Dobell.

Minister of Finance, Right Hon. William Stevens Fielding.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Right Hon. Andrew George Blair.

Without Portfolio, Right Hon. Christopher Alphonse Geoffrion.

Minister of the Interior, Right Hon. Clifford Sifton.

Controller of Customs, Right Hon. William Paterson.

Controller of Inland Revenue, Right Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS.

	Session.	Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
First...	1	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	
	2	Apr. 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	
	3	Feb. 15, 1870	May 22, 1870	
	4	Feb. 15, 1871	Apr. 14, 1871	
	5	Apr. 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	July 8, 1872

	Session.	Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
Second	1	Mar. 6, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	
	2	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874
Third...	1	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	
	2	Feb. 4, 1875	Apr. 8, 1875	
	3	Feb. 10, 1876	Apr. 12, 1876	
	4	Feb. 8, 1877	Apr. 28, 1877	
	5	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	Aug. 17, 1878
Fourth	1	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	
	2	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	
	3	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	
	4	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	May 18, 1882
Fifth...	1	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	
	2	Jan. 17, 1884	Apr. 19, 1884	
	3	Jan. 29, 1885	July 29, 1885	
	4	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	Jan. 15, 1887
Sixth...	1	Apr. 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	
	2	Feb. 23, 1888	May 2, 1888	
	3	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	
	4	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	Feb. 3, 1891
Seventh	1	Apr. 29, 1891	Sep. 30, 1891	
	2	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	
	3	Jan. 26, 1893	Apr. 1, 1893	
	4	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	
	5	Apr. 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	
	6	Jan. 2, 1896	Apr. 23, 1896	Apr. 24, 1896
Eighth	1	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	
	2	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	
	3	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	
	4	Mar. 16, 1899		

DOMINION SUPREME COURT.

Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice..	\$8,000
Hon. Henry E. Taschereau,	
Puisne Judge	7,000
Hon. John W. Gwynn, Puisne	
Judge	7,000
Robert Sedgewick, Puisne Judge.	7,900
George F. King, Puisne Judge....	7,000
Hon. Desing Girouard, Puisne	
Judge	7,000
E. T. Cameron, Registrar.....	2,200

DOMINION EXCHEQUER COURT.

Hon. George W. Burbridge, Judge	\$6,000
L. A. Audette, Registrar.....	2,600

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Officers of the Toronto District.
J. E. McDougall, Local Judge.
John Bruce, Registrar.
William Boyd, Marshal.

ONTARIO SUPREME COURT.

Sir George W. Burton, Chief Justice	\$6,000
Hon. F. Osler, Justice of Appeals	5,000

Hon. James Maclellan, Justice of Appeals	5,000
Hon. Charles Moss, Justice of Appeals	5,000
Hon. J. F. Lister, Justice of Appeals	5,090
Alexander Grant, Registrar; Charles S. Grant, Assistant Registrar.	

ONTARIO HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Hon. J. A. Boyd, Chancellor.....	\$6,000
Hon. J. D. Armour, Chief Justice, Queen's Bench	6,000
Sir William R. Meredith, Chief Justice, Common Pleas.....	6,000
Hon. T. Ferguson, Hon. J. E. Rose, Hon. T. Robertson, Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, Hon. Hugh McMahon, Hon. W. P. R. Street, Hon. R. M. Meredith, Justices, each \$5,000.	
John Hoskins, Q.C., Official Guardian; G. S. Holmstead, Senior Registrar; J. S. Cartwright, Junior Registrar; A. J. McLean, Clerk.	

BENCHERS.

Ex-officio: Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada (31st October, 1872). Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., Attorney-General for Ontario (25th July, 1896). Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, formerly Minister of Justice. Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., formerly Minister of Justice (19th May, 1875). Hon. Samuel Hume Blake, Q.C., retired Vice-Chancellor (15th May, 1881). Hon. William Proudfoot, retired Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario (8th May, 1890). Hon. Sir Thomas Galt, retired Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (1st Sept., 1894). Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Q.C., K.C.M.G., formerly Minister of Justice (8th February, 1895). Hon. Arthur Rupert Dickey, Q.C., formerly Minister of Justice (14th Feb., 1896).

Elected to hold office for five years from 1st day of Easter Term, 1896: Allen Bristol Aylesworth, Toronto; Walter Barwick, Toronto; Richard Bayly, London, John Bell, Belleville; Evron Moffatt Britton, Kingston; Alexander Bruce, Hamilton; Alfred Henry Clarke, Windsor; William Douglas, Chatham; Elihu Burrill Edwards, Peterborough; George Christie Gibbons, London; Donald Guthrie, Guelph; William Drummond Hogg, Ottawa; John Hoskin, Toronto; John Idington, Stratford, Aemilius Irving, Toronto; William Kerr, Cobourg; Zebulon Alton Lash, Toronto; Edward Martin, Hamilton; Collin Macdougall, St. Thomas; Donald Ban Maclellan, Cornwall; Britton Bath Osler, Toronto; Martin

O'Gara, Ottawa; William Renwick Riddell, Toronto; Charles Henry Ritchie, Toronto; Christopher Robinson, Toronto; George Ferguson Shipley, Toronto; Henry Hatton Strathy, Barrie; James Vernal Tetzol, Hamilton; George Hughes Watson, Toronto; A. J. Wilkes, Brantford.

Treasurer, Easter, 1896-97;—Aemilius Irving.

Secretary and Sub-Treasurer:—Herbert Macbeth, barrister-at-law.

Librarian:—W. Geo. Eakins, M. A., barrister-at-law.

Assistant Librarian:—J. J. Daley.

LAW SCHOOL.

Principal:—N. W. Hoyles, Q.C., Lecturers:—E. Douglas Armour, Q. C.; A. H. Marsh, Q.C.; John King, Q. C.; McGregor Young.

Examiners:—R. E. Kingsford, P. H. Drayton, H. L. Dunn, E. Bayly.

VISITORS.

The several Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

JUNIOR JUDGES OF ONTARIO.

Salary—\$2,000 per annum.

Wm. Mosgrove, Carleton, Ottawa, appointed Oct. 24, 1889.

Edison Baldwin Fraeek, Hastings, Belleville, appointed Dec. 28, 1881.

Bernard Louis Doyle, Huron, Goderich, appointed Jan. 11, 1883.

Edward Elliott, Middlesex, London, appointed Sept. 25, 1893.

Jay Ketchum, Northumberland and Durham, Port Hope, appointed May 2, 1888.

D. J. McIntyre, Whitby, appointed Oct. 22, 1873.

William Fuller Alves Boys, Simcoe, Barrie, appointed Sept. 28, 1883.

Joseph Jamieson, Wellington, Almonte, appointed Dec. 8, 1891.

Edward Morgan, York, Toronto, appointed Sept. 15, 1885.

J. M. Morson, York, Toronto, Second Junior Judge, appointed June 4, 1891.

Robert Baldwin Carman, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Cornwall, appointed March 23, 1883.

Alphonse Basil Klein, Bruce, Walkerton, appointed April 1, 1893.

John Alexander Mackenzie, Lambton, Sarnia, appointed Sept. 26, 1885.

Duncan Morrison, Grey, Owen Sound, appointed Dec. 11, 1890.

Robert Stuart Woods, Kent, Chatham, appointed Oct. 8, 1885.

James Reynolds, Leeds and Grenville, Brockville, appointed May 31, 1886.

John Franklyn Wentworth, Hamilton, appointed

Charles Oakes Z. Ermatinger, Elgin, St. Thomas, appointed Jan. 31, 1890.

Edward O'Connor, Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie, appointed Feb. 7, 1893.

Michael Andrew McHugh, Essex, Windsor, appointed Oct. 15, 1891.

Thomas Deacon, Renfrew, Pembroke, appointed Jan. 30, 1895.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING
AFFIDAVITS FOR USE IN
THE SUPREME AND EX-
CHEQUER COURTS OF
CANADA.

(With name, address and time of appointment.)

Winslow Warren, Boston, U. S. A., Dec. 13, 1886.

Louis A. Audette, Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 30, 1888.

Charles Morse, Ottawa, Ont., April 26, 1889.

Robert T. Litton (no address), Jan. 3, 1890.

Frank J. Leslie, Liverpool, England, April 13, 1891.

Fred E. Grant, Melbourne, Victoria, June 1, 1891.

John Proffit, Westminster, England, July 14, 1891.

James Dunbar, Quebec, Que., April 25, 1892.

L. W. DesBarres, Halifax, N.S., April 25, 1892.

Robt. O. Stockton, St. John, N. B., April 25, 1892.

J. A. Longworth, Charlottetown, P.E. I., April 25, 1892.

James C. Prevost, Victoria, B. C., April 25, 1892.

John Bruce, Toronto, Ont., April 25, 1892.

Louis H. Collard, Montreal, Que., April 25, 1892.

Geof. H. Walker, Winnipeg, Man., April 25, 1892.

Dixie Watson, Regina, N.W.T., April 25, 1892.

C. G. Johnson, Vancouver, B.C., April 25, 1892.

Edwin R. Rogers, Calgary, N.W.T., June 2, 1892.

W. E. Peters, Sydney, N.S., April 25, 1892.

H. F. A. Gourlay, Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 7, 1894.

Fred W. Walker, New South Wales, Feb. 23, 1895.

THE CABINET.

(Ministry formed 13th July, 1896.)
Prime Minister.—The Right Hon.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C., President of the Queen's Privy Council	\$8,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, —Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G.,	7,000
Secretary of State.—Hon. Richard William Scott	7,000
Minister of Justice.—Hon. David Mills	7,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, —Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G.	7,000
Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. Frederick William Borden.	7,000
Postmaster-General.—Hon. William Mulock	7,000
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher	7,000
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte	7,000
Without Portfolio.—Hon. Richard Reid Dobell	
Minister of Finance.—Hon. Wm. Stevens Fielding	7,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, —Hon. Andrew George Blair....	7,000
Without Portfolio.—Hon. Christopher Alphonse Geoffrion.....	
Minister of the Interior and Supt. General of Indian Affairs.—Hon. Clifford Sifton	7,000
Minister of Customs.—Hon. Wm. Paterson	7,000
Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G.	7,000
Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council.—John Joseph McGee, Esq..	
Members of Cabinet in addition to regular salary receive \$1,000 sessional allowance.	

Not in the Cabinet.

Solicitor-General of Canada.—Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick
 \$5,000 |

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Clerks.

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.—Henri G. LaMothe...	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, —Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau	
First-Class Clerks.—F. K. Bennetts, S. Lelievre	
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.—James G. Foley ...	
High Commissioner for Canada in London.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal	
Secretary Canadian Govt. Office in London.—Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.	
Assist. Secretary and Accountant, —A. Reynolds	

SENATE OF CANADA.

Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C. M. G.,
Speaker (Quebec). E. J. Langevin,
Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the
Parliaments, \$3,400. Senators, sessional
allowance, \$1,000.

Senators.	P.O. Address.
Hon. David Ressor	Yorkville
" George W. Allan	Toronto
" J. F. Armand	River des Prairies
" Robert B. Dickey	Amherst
" William Miller	Archat
" David Wark	Fredericton
" James Dever	St. John's, N.B.
" Sir Frank Smith	Toronto
" J. Sutherland	Fernton, M.
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria, B.C.
" M. H. Cochrane	Compton
" Alexander Vidal	Sarnia
" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul
" R. W. Scott	Ottawa
" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N.B.
" L. G. Power	Halifax
" Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G.	Quebec
" Speaker	Quebec
" Jas. R. Thibaudeau	Montreal
" C. E. B. de Boucherville,	K.C.M.G., Bouch
" William J. Almon	Halifax
" Thomas McKay	Truro, N.S.
" Alex. W. Ogilvie	Montreal
" Donald MacInnes	Hamilton
" John O'Donohoe	Toronto
" Donald McMillan	Alexandria
" Geo. C. McKindsey	Milton, O.
" W. McDonald, Little	Grace B., N.S.
" J. Bolduc	St. Victor de Tring, Q.
" J. R. Gowan	Barrie
" M. Sullivan	Kingston
" F. Clemow	Ottawa
" P. Poirier	Shediac, N.B.
" S. Merner	New Hamburg, O.
" C. E. Casgrain	Windsor, O.
" L. McCallum	Stromness, O.
" W. E. Sanford	Hamilton
" J. J. Ross	Ste. Anne de la Perade
" W. D. Perley	Wolsely, N.W.T.
" James Reid	Quesnelle, B.C.
" Evan John Price	Quebec
" Geo. A. Drummond	Montreal
" S. Prowse	Murray Har., P.E.I.
" C. A. Boulton	Shellmouth, M.
" J. A. Loughead	Calgary, Alta.
" L. R. Masson	Terrebonne, Q.
" Peter McLaren	Perth, O.
" H. Montplaisir	C. de la Mag., Q.
" J. B. Snowball	Chatham, N.B.
" A. A. Macdonald	Charlottetown
" John Dobson	Lindsay
" A. C. P. R. Landry	Quebec
" T. A. Bernier	St. Boniface, M.
" Clarence Primrose	Pictou, N.S.
" Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.	Ottawa
" John N. Kirchoffer	Brandon, M.

" Donald Ferguson	Marshfield, P.E.I.
" Geo. T. Baird	Perth Centre, N.B.
" Sir William Hingston, Kt.	Montreal
" Josiah Wood	Sackville, N.B.
" James O'Brien	Montreal
" Joseph O. Villeneuve	Montreal
" William Owens	Montreal
" James Cox Atkins	Toronto
" Geo. B. Baker	Sweetsburg, Que.
" David Mackeen	Little Glace Bay N.S.
" Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.	London
" Thomas Temple	Fredericton
" Louis J. Forget	Montreal
" Alfred A. Thibaudeau	Montreal
" David Mills	London, Ont.
" Geo. A. Cox	Toronto
" Geo. G. King	Chipman, N.B.
" John Lovitt	Yarmouth, N.S.
" Raoul Dandurand	Montreal
" J. B. R. Fiset	Rimouski
" William Templeman	Victoria
" Jas. W. Carmichael	New Glasgow N.S.
" J. Arthur Paquel	Quebec
" William Kerr	Quebec
" Peter McSweeney	Moncton
" John Yeo	Port Hill, P.E.I.

PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant.—E. J. Langevin	\$3,400
Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator.—A. A. Boucher	2,500
Law Clerk, Master in Chancery and English Translator.—J. G. A. Creighton	2,500
Chaplain.—The Very Rev. Dean Lauder	400
First English Clerk.—R. W. Stephen	1,800
Second English Clerk.—Alex. Souter	1,500
Third English Clerk.—Charles Young	1,500
First French Translator.—Alfred Garneau	2,000
Second French Translator.—J. B. Trudel	1,200
Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk of French Journals.—J. de St. D. Le Moine	1,600
Assistant Accountant.—C. T. Gibbs	1,500
Junior Clerk.—A. Adamson	1,000
Assistant Clerk, French Journals.—A. L. Garneau	1,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.—R. E. Kimber	1,350
Postmaster.—J. B. Myrand	1,400
Housekeeper.—John Carleton	1,000
Doorkeeper.—Pierre Ratley	900

Newsroom Keeper.—W. L. Lamb-
kin 700
Official Reporters.—G. C. Holland,
A. Holland

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS.

- O., Ontario; Q., Quebec; N.S., Nova
Scotia; N.B., New Brunswick; B.C.,
British Columbia; P.E.I., Prince Ed-
ward Island; M., Manitoba; N.W.T.,
North-West Territories.
- Angers, Charles, Charlevoix, Q.
Bain, Thomas, Wentworth, South Rid-
ing, O.
Bazinet, Charles, Joliette, Q.
Beattie, Thomas, London, O.
Beausoliel, Cleophas, Berthier, Q.
Beth, Rober, Durham, West Riding,
O.
Belcourt, Napoleon A., Ottawa, O.
Bell, Adam Carr, Pictou, N.S.
Bell, John H., Prince, East, P.E.I.
Bell, John W., Addington, O.
Bennett, Wm. H., Simcoe, East Rid-
ing, O.
Bergeron, J. G. H., Beauharnois, Q.
Bernier, Michel E., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Bertram, Geo H., Toronto Centre, O.
Bethune, John L., Victoria, N.S.
Blair, Hon. Andrew George, Sudbury
and Queens, N.B.
Blanchard, Theotime, Gloucester, N.
B.
Borden, Hon. Frederick W., King's,
N.S.
Borden, Robert L., Halifax, N.S.
Bostock, Hewitt, Yale and Cariboo,
B.C.
Bourassa, J. Henri N., Labelle, Q.
Bourbonnais, Augustin, Soulanges,
O.
Britton, Byron Moffat, Kingston, O.
Broder, Andrew, Dundas, O.
Brodeur, Louis P., Rouville, Q.
Brown, James P., Chateauguay, Q.
Bruneau, Arthur A., Richelieu, Q.
Burnett, Leonard, Ontario, South Rid-
ing, O.
Calvert, William Samuel, Middlesex,
West Riding, O.
Calvert, William S., Middlesex, West
Riding, O.
Campbell, Archibald, Kent, O.
Cargill, Henry, Bruce, East Riding,
O.
Caron, Hon. Sir Adolphe, K.C.M.G.,
Three Rivers, Q.
Carroll, Henry G., Kamouraska, Q.
Carscallen, A. W., Hastings, North
Riding, O.
Cartwright, Hon. Sir Richard, G.C.M.
G., Oxford, South Riding, O.
Casey, George Elliott, Elgin, West
Riding, O.
- Casgrain, Thomas Chase, Montmor-
ency, Q.
Champagne, L. N., Wright, Q.
Charlton, John, Norfolk, North Rid-
ing, O.
Chauvin, L. A., Terrebonne, Q.
Christie, Thomas, Argenteuil, Q.
Clancy, James, Bothwell, O.
Clarke, Edward Frederick, Toronto,
West, O.
Cochrane, Edward, Northumberland,
East Riding, O.
Copp, Albert J. S., Digby, N.S.
Corby, Henry, Hastings, West Rid-
ing, O.
Costigan, Hon. John, Victoria, N.B.
Cowan, Mahlon K., Essex, South Rid-
ing, O.
Craig, Thomas D., Durham, East
Riding, O.
Davies, Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.,
Queen's, West, P.E.I.
Davin, Nicholas F., Assinibola, West,
N.W.T.
Davis, T. O., Saskatchewan, N.W.T.
Dechene, Arthur M., L'Islet, Q.
Desmarais, Odilon, Montreal, St.
James, Q.
Debell, Hon. Richard Reid, Quebec,
West, Q.
Domville, James, King's, N.B.
Douglas, James Moffat, Assinibola,
East, N.W.T.
Dugas, Louis E., Montcalm, Q.
Dupre, H., Montreal, St. Mary's, Q.
Dyment, A. E., Algoma, O.
Earle, Thomas, Victoria, B.C.
Edgar, Hon. Sir James D., K.C.M.G.,
Ontario, West Riding, O.
Edwards, William C., Russell, O.
Ellis, John V., St. John City, N.B.
Erb, Dilman Kinsey, Perth, South Rid-
ing, O.
Ethier, Joseph Arthur C., Two Mount-
ains, Q.
Featherston, Joseph, Peel, O.
Ferguson, John, Renrew, South Rid-
ing, O.
Fielding, Hon. W. S., Shelburne and
Queen's, N. S.
Fisher, Hon. Sidney Arthur, Brome,
O.
Flitpatrick, Hon. Charles, Quebec
County, Q.
Flint, Thomas B., Yarmouth, N.S.
Fortin, Thomas, Lavel, Q.
Foster, Hon. George E., York, N.B.
Fraser, Duncan C., Guysborough, N.S.
Fraser, John, Lambton, East Riding,
O.
Frost, Francis Theodore, Leeds and
Grenville, O.
Ganong, Gilbert W., Charlotte, N.B.
Gauthier, Joseph, L'Assomption, Q.
Gauvreau, C. A., Temiscouata, Q.
Geoffrion, Hon. C. A., Chamby and
Vercheres, Q.

- Gibson, William, Lincoln and Niagara, O.
 Gillies, Joseph A., Richmond, N.S.
 Gilmour, James, Middlesex, East Riding, O.
 Godbout, Joseph, Beauce, Q.
 Graham, D., Ontario, North Riding, O.
 Gullett, George, Northumberland, West Riding, O.
 Guite, F. J., Bonaventure, Q.
 Haggart, Hon. John G., Lanark, South Riding, O.
 Hale, Frederick Harding, Carleton, N.B.
 Haley, Allen, Hants, N.S.
 Harwood, Henry S., Vaudreuil, Q.
 Henderson, David, Halton, O.
 Heyd, C. B., Brant, South Riding, O.
 Hodgins, William T., Carleton, O.
 Holmes, Robert, Huron, West Riding, O.
 Hughes, Samuel, Victoria, North Riding, O.
 Hurley, Jeremiah M., Hastings, East Riding, O.
 Hutchinson, William, Ottawa, O.
 Ingram, Andrew B., Elgin, East Riding, O.
 Ives, Hon. William B., Sherbrooke, Q.
 Johnston, Thomas G., Lambton West, O.
 Joly de Lotbiniere, Hon. Sir Henri, K.C.M.G., Portneuf, Q.
 Kaulbach, Charles E., Lunenburg, N.S.
 Kendry, James, Peterborough, West Riding, O.
 Klock, James B., Nipissing, O.
 Kloepfer, Christian, Wellington, South Riding, O.
 Landerkin, George, Grey, South Riding, O.
 Lang, John, Peterborough, East Riding, O.
 LaRiviere, A. A. C., Provencher, M.
 Laurier, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G., Quebec, East, Q.
 Lavergne, Louis Drummond, Arthabaska, Q.
 Leduc, Joseph H., Nicolet, Q.
 Legris, Joseph H., Maskinonge, Q.
 Lemieux, Rodolphe, Gaspé, Q.
 Lewis, William J., Albert, N.B.
 Livingston, James, Waterloo, South Riding, O.
 Logan, Hance J., Cumberland, N.S.
 Macdonald, Augustine C., King's, P.E.I.
 Macdonald, Peter, Huron, East Riding, O.
 Macdonell, John Alexander, Selkirk, M.
 Mackie, Thomas, Renfrew, North Riding, O.
 MacLaren, Alexander F., Perth, North Riding, O.
 Maclean, William F., York, East Riding, O.
 MacPherson, Thomas H., Hamilton, O.
 McAllister, John, Restigouche, N.B.
 McCarthy, Leighton G., Simcoe, North Riding, O.
 McCleary, William, Welland, O.
 McClure, F., Colchester, N.S.
 McCormick, George, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O.
 McDougall, H. F., Cape Breton, N.S.
 McGregor, Wm., Essex, North Riding, O.
 McGugan, Malcolm, Middlesex, South Riding, O.
 McHugh George, Victoria, South Riding, O.
 McInerney, G. V., Kent, N.B.
 McInnes, William W. B., Vancouver, B.C.
 McIsaac, Colin F., Antigonish, N.S.
 McLellan, B. D., Prince, West, P.E.I.
 McLennan, R. R., Glengarry, O.
 McLennan, Angus, Inverness, N.S.
 McMillan, John, Huron, South Riding, O.
 McMullen, James, Wellington, North Riding, O.
 McNeill, Alexander, Bruce, North Riding, O.
 Madore, J. Alex. Camille, Hochelaga, O.
 Malouin, Albert, Quebec Centre, Q.
 Marcell, Joseph E., Bagot, Q.
 Marcotte, Francois A., Champlain, Q.
 Martin, Alexander, Queen's, East, P.E.I.
 Martineau, A., Queen's, East, P.E.I.
 Maxwell, George Ritchie, Burrard, B.C.
 Meigs, Daniel Bishop, Missisquoi, Q.
 Migneault, R. M. S., Yamaska, Q.
 Mills, John B., Annapolis, N.S.
 Monet, Dominique, Laprairie and Naperville, Q.
 Monk, Frederick D., Jacques Cartier, Q.
 Montague, Hon. W. H., Haldimand, O.
 Moore, Alvin Head, Stanstead, Q.
 Morin, Jean Baptiste, Dorchester, Q.
 Morrison, Aulay, New Westminster, B.C.
 Mulock, Hon. William York, North Riding, O.
 Oliver, Frank, Alberta, N.W.T.
 Osler, Edmund Boyd, Toronto West, O.
 Parmalee, Charles Henry, Shefford, Q.
 Paterson, Hon. William, Grey, North Riding, O.
 Penny, Edward Goff, Montreal, S. Lawrence, Q.
 Pettet, William Varney, Prince Edward, O.
 Pope, Rufus H., Compton, Q.

Poupore, William Joseph, Pontiac, Q.

Powell, H. A., Westmoreland, N.B.

Prefontaine, Raymond, Maisonneuve, Q.

Prior, Hon. Edward G., Victoria, B.C.

Proulx, Isidore, Prescott, O.

Quinn, Michael J. F., Montreal, St. Ann's Q.

Ratz, Valentine, Middlesex, North Riding, O.

Reid, John D., Grenville, South Riding, O.

Richardson, Robert Lorne, Lisgar, M. Rinfret, Come I, Lotbiniere, Q.

Robertson, John Ross, Toronto, East, O.

Robinson, James, Northumberland, N.B.

Roche, William James, Marquette, M.

Roddick, Thomas G., Montreal, St. Antoine, Q.

Rogers, David Dickson, Frontenac, O.

Rosamund, Bennett, Lanark, North Riding, O.

Ross, Jean A., Rimouski, Q.

Russell, Benjamin, Halifax, N.S.

Rutherford, J. G., Madonald.

Savard, Paul Vilmond, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Q.

Scriver, Julius, Huntington, Q.

Seagram Joseph E., Waterloo, North Riding, O.

Semple, Andrew, Wellington, Centre Riding, O.

Sifton, Hon. Clifford, Brandon, M.

Snetsinger, J. G., Cornwall and Stormont, O.

Somerville, James, Wentworth, North and Brant, O.

Sproule, Thomas S., Grey, East Riding, O.

Stenson, Michael Thomas, Richmond and Wolfe, Q.

Stubbs, William, Cardwell, O.

Sutherland, James, Oxford, North Riding, O.

Talbot, Onesiphore Ernest, Bellechasse, Q.

Tarte, Hon. J. Israel, St. John and Iberville, Q.

Taylor, George, Leeds, South Riding, O.

Tisdale, Hon. David, Norfolk, South Riding, O.

Tolmie, John, Bruce, West Riding, O.

Tucker, Joseph John, St. John, City and County, N.B.

Tupper, Hon. Sir Charles, Bart., Cape Breton, N.S.

Tupper, Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert, K. C.M.G., Pictou, N.S.

Turcot, George, Megantic, Q.

Tyrwhitt, Richard, Simcoe, South Riding, O.

Wallace, N. Clarke, York, West Riding, O.

Wilson, Uriah, Lennox, O.

Wood, Andrew Trew, Hamilton, O.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Clerk of the House, Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., T.L. \$3,400

Sergeant-at-Arms, Lieut.-Colonel Henry R. Smith 2,400

Clerk Assistant, J. B. R. Laplante, 2,000

Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, H. W. Bowie 1,200

Chief Branches.

Clerk of Votes and Proceedings, and Secretary to the Clerk of the House, William C. Bowles 2,400

Asselant Clerk Vote and Proceedings, I. B. Taylor 1,800

Clerk of Routine and Records, F. MacGillivray 2,400

Clerk of English Journals, A. G. D. Taylor 2,400

Asst. do. and Clerk of Petitions, J. Dalton 1,750

Translator Votes and Proceedings, J. R. E. Chapleau 2,400

Clerk of French Journals (Vacant) 2,400

Clerk of Sessional Papers, J. A. Polkinhorne 1,400

Asst. French Journal Clerk, E. Tasse 1,150

Examiner of Private Bills, Clerk of Com. on Pub. Accounts, E. P. Hartney 2,000

Clerk of Standing Committee on Private Bills and Standing Orders, Walter Todd 1,750

Asst. do., L. Charles Panet 1,400

Clerk of Railways and Banking, and Commerce Committee, R. McG. Moffat 1,400

Clerk, 2nd Class, R. P. King 1,200

Clerk, 3rd Class, J. H. McLeod 1,600

Law and Translation Branch.

Law Clerk, F. A. McCord 3,200

Asst. Law Clerk, A. H. O'Brien 1,800

Chief French Translator, T. G. Coursolles 2,400

Translators (each from \$1,100 to \$2,400), J. A. Genand, L. A. Frechette, L. Laframboise, J. M. A. D. Desaulniers, F. B. Hayes, H. H. Loucks, E. Perrin, E. Query, R. Tremblay.

Miscellaneous Branch.

Accountant, D. C. Chamberlain 2,000

Asst. Accountant, D. W. Cameron 1,300

Clerk of Stationery, and Supt. of Printing of Sessional Papers of Parliament, C. E. Clarke 1,650

Asst. Clerk of Stationery, L. B. Scott 900

Clerk, 2nd Class, N. Robidoux, \$1,250, and H. P. Macdonell 1,100

Clerks, 3rd Class, William Cairns and W. Dube, each 1,000

Postmaster, N. Mills.....	1,100
Asst. do., F. X. Lemieux.....	1,000
Curator of Reading Room, John L. Deacon.....	850
Sergeant-at-Arms Branch.	
Chief Messenger, Lucien Dube.....	1,300
Asst. do., N. Turgeon.....	1,000
Doorkeeper, C. R. Stewart.....	360
Official Stenographers.	
Chief Reporter.....	2,000
Asst. Reporter, S. A. Abbott.....	2,000
" " E. J. Duggan.....	2,000
" " A. Horton.....	2,000
" " F. R. Marceau.....	2,000
" " T. P. Owens.....	2,000
" " A. Desjardins.....	2,000
" " A. C. Campbell.....	2,000
Asst. to Chief Reporter.....	1,200
Printing of Parliament.	
Chief of Joint Committee, John A. Polkinhorne.....	300
Supt. of Distribution, E. Rotterell.....	2,000
Assts., R. B. Davidson, \$700; T. W. Alexander.....	600
Library of Parliament.	
General Librarian, Alfred Duclos DeCelles.....	3,200
Parliamentary Librarian, Martin Joseph Griffin.....	3,200
First Class Clerk, Alfred Hamlyn Todd.....	1,800
First Class Clerk, L. P. Sylvan.....	1,750
Second Class Clerk, M. C. McCormac.....	1,400
Second Class Clerk, John Smith.....	1,100
Third Class Clerk, C. A. Martin.....	550
Third Class Clerk, T. Chalmers Gilmour.....	650
Third Class Clerk, W. Wilkie Edgar.....	400
Chief Messenger and Caretaker, L. J. Casault.....	900
Messenger, J. H. Dunlope.....	700
" T. C. W. Lynton.....	500
" J. A. Beaudry.....	500
Department of Justice.	
Minister of Justice, Hon. David Mills.....	7,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. Charles Fitzgerald, Q.C.....	5,000
Deputy Minister, Edmund Leslie.....	4,000
Chief Clerks, A. Power, Q.C.....	2,600
G. L. B. Fraser.....	2,400
Minister's Private Secretary, L. J. Burpee.....	1,360
Deputy's Secretary, John Leslie.....	1,800
Accountant, J. E. Narraway.....	1,350
Penitentiary Branch.	
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Douglas Stewart.....	2,600
Accountant, George L. Foster.....	1,800

Clerk, H. B. S. Lane..... 1,350

Dominion Police.

Commissioner, A. P. Sherwood.....	2,100
The Supreme Court of Canada.	
Registrar of Supreme Court and Editor of Supreme Court Reports, E. R. Cameron.....	3,200
Reporter, C. H. Masters.....	1,850
Asst. Reporter, L. W. Coutlee.....	1,450
The Exchequer Court of Canada.	
Registrar, L. A. Audette.....	2,625
Reporter, Charles Morse.....	1,500

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Controller of Customs, William Paterson.....	7,000
Commissioner, John McDougald.....	2,800
Minister's Private Secretary, John Bain.....	1,500
Accountant, R. R. Farrow.....	1,700
Chief Clerk of Statistics, F. G. Bennet.....	1,750
Chief Clerk of Correspondence, T. A. D. Bliss.....	1,350
Inspectors of Ports, D. D. O'Meara, W. H. Hill, J. S. MacLaren, Geo. H. Young, J. S. Clute, Alfred Boulton, Alex. McKay, each.....	2,000
Assistant Inspectors, Thos. Clappison, A. Shaw, H. A. Lemenix, each.....	1,500
Chief Inspector, S. W. McMichael.....	2,500

Board of Appraisers.

Chairman, John McDougald.....	800
Dominion Appraiser and Secretary, Geo. W. Jessup.....	1,500
Collector of Customs—From \$4,000 to \$300 each.	

Abercorn, J. Dunn.	
Amherst, W. D. Main.	
Amherstburg, Geo. Gott.	
Annapolis, E. McCormack.	
Antigonish, A. Boyd.	
Archat, E. P. Flynn.	
Baddock, J. A. Fraser.	
Barrington, H. D. Trefry.	
Bathurst, J. E. Baldwin.	
Berlin, F. Colquhoun.	
Belleville, W. Webster.	
Bowmanville, J. Beth.	
Brantford, H. B. Leeming.	
Brockville, W. H. Jones.	
Calgary, Amos Rowe.	
Canso, P. C. Cullen.	
Charlottetown, Jas. Currie.	
Chatham, N.B., D. Ferguson.	
Chatham, Ont., R. Stephenson.	
Coaticook, John B. Daly.	
Cobouff, G. F. Jones.	
Collingwood, Geo. Watson.	
Cookshire, A. Ross.	
Cornwall, John Bergin.	

Dalhousie, W. Montgomery.
 Deseronto, A. S. Valleau.
 Digby, J. M. Viets.
 Fort Erie, James Lawson.
 Fort William, J. Livingston.
 Fredericton, A. F. Street.
 Galt, Thos. Peck.
 Gananoque, W. H. Britton.
 Gaspe, A. J. Kavanagh.
 Goderich, Asher Farrow.
 Guelph, J. Hallett.
 Halifax, W. D. Harrington.
 Hamilton, F. E. Kilvert.
 Hemmingford, F. S. Proper.
 Ingersoll, W. Hook.
 Kaslo, J. F. McIntosh.
 Kentville, F. C. Rand.
 Kigston, Clarke Hamilton.
 Lindsay, W. Lownsborough.
 Liverpool, J. H. Dunlap.
 Lockeport, Jas. R. Ruggles.
 London, Robert Reid.
 Lunenburg, A. B. Caldwell.
 Masonville, W. Lynch.
 Middleton, L. P. Shaffner.
 Moncton, I. W. Binney.
 Montreal, R. S. White.
 Morrisburg, A. J. Laflamme.
 Nanaimo, B. H. Smith.
 Napanee, T. E. Anderson.
 Nelson, G. Johnston.
 Newcastle, N.B., W. A. Park.
 New Westminster, P. Grant.
 Niagara Falls, A. Boyle.
 North Sydney, A. G. Hamilton.
 Oshawa, Geo. F. Blamey.
 Ottawa, J. W. Russell.
 Owen Sound, N. P. Horton.
 Paspebiac, P. C. Beauchesne.
 Paris, Thomas Hall.
 Parisborough, E. Gillespie.
 Perce, W. Flynn.
 Peterborough, R. Stevenson.
 Picton, Walter T. Ross.
 Pictou, N.S., D. McDonald.
 Port Arthur, A. M. Wiley.
 Port Hawkesbury, H. A. Forbes.
 Port Hood, E. D. Tremaine.
 Port Hope, E. J. W. Burton.
 Prescott, E. Jessup.
 Quebec, J. B. Forsyth.
 Rimouski, J. Gauthreau.
 Rossland, B. R. McDonald.
 Sackville, W. Prescott.
 Sarnia, G. N. Matheson.
 Saulte Ste. Marie, H. Plummer.
 Shelburne, W. W. Atwood.
 Sherbrooke, J. B. Richard.
 Simcoe, W. S. Wood.
 Sorel, J. Mathieu.
 St. Armand, E. A. Bourret.
 St. Catharines, J. E. Cuffe.
 St. Hyacinthe, J. A. Hamel.
 St. John, N.B., J. R. Ruel.
 St. John's, Que., H. W. Wood.
 St. Stephen, Henry Graham.

St. Thomas, W. Y. Emery.
 Stanstead, C. H. McClintock.
 Stratford, J. G. Hess.
 Summerside, C. W. Strong.
 Sydney, R. McDonald.
 Three Rivers, P. R. Vanasse.
 Toronto, John Small.
 Trenton, F. J. McGuire.
 Truro, G. P. Nelson.
 Vancouver, J. M. Bowell.
 Victoria, A. R. Milne.
 Wallaceburg, J. H. Fraser.
 Weymouth, N. B. Jones.
 Whitby, J. R. Philp.
 Windsor, N.S., H. W. Dimock.
 Windsor, Ont., W. Welsh.
 Winnipeg, Thos. Scell.
 Woodstock, N.B., W. T. Drysdale.
 Yarmouth, W. H. Moody.
 Yukon, D. W. Davis.
 Woodstock, Ont., W. H. VanIngen.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Sir
 Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, K. C.
 M. G. \$7,000
 Commissioner and Com'r. of Stan-
 dards, E. Miall..... 4,000
 Asst. Commissioner and Chief In-
 spector, W. J. Gerald..... 3,000
 Secretary to Minister, Alex. Cle-
 ment 1,600
 Secretary's Branch.
 Chief Clerk and Secretary, W.
 Himsworth 2,400
 Asst. Secretary and Stenographer,
 W. Carter..... 1,800
 Typewriter, J. A. W. LeBel..... 1,100
 Clerks, F. Newby, \$1,400; C. W.
 Winter, \$1,150; A. McCulloch..... 630
 Printing and Forms, F. K. Blatch, 1,400
 Stamps, Instruments, etc., Geo.
 Fowler 1,400
 Accountant's Branch.
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, F. R.
 E. Campeau 2,000
 Asst. Accountant, C. R. Hall..... 1,800
 Clerks, J. E. Vallin, \$1,800; J.
 Byrnes, \$1,400; R. Quain, \$1,400;
 J. A. Doyon, \$1,400; J. P. Dune,
 \$1,300; John Burns, \$1,350; W.
 Halliday, \$550.
 Standards Branch.
 Chief Electrician, O. Higman.... 2,000
 Statistical Branch.
 Clerks, W. L. Heron, \$1,800; J. F.
 Shaw, \$1,450; G. Brunel, \$1,000.
 Analyst's Branch.
 Chief Analyst, Thos. Macfarlane \$2,200
 Asst. Analyst, A. McGill..... 1,800
 " " F. W. Babington... 1,400
 " " A. L. Tourchot..... 1,150
 Margaret Tyrrell
 Laboratory Clerk, Jas Watson... 900

Inspectors of Inland Revenue.	
Windsor District, James Gow, Windsor	\$2,500
Toronto District, John Morrow, Toronto	2,500
Kingston District, W. L. Hamilton, Belleville	2,500
Montreal District, J. P. Beauchamp Quebec	1,500
Quebec District, J. M. Lemoine, Quebec	2,400
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. I., T. Burke, St. John, N.B.	2,200
Manitoba District, J. K. Barrett, Winnipeg	2,500
British Columbia District, Wm. Gill, Victoria	2,500
Inspector Bonded Manufactories, J. Morrow, Toronto.	

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding.	\$7,000
Deputy Minister and Secretary Treasury Board, J. M. Courtney.	4,200
Asst. Deputy Minister, W. Fitzgerald (Superintendent of Insurance)	3,500
Controller of Dominion Currency, F. Toller	2,600
Chief Clerk Savings Bank Branch, C. J. Anderson	2,400
Dominion Bookkeeper, M. G. Dickson	2,400
Secretary, C. W. Treadwell	2,100
First Class Clerks, G. Lowe, C. A. Gough, J. McNichol, J. Fraser, N. S. Garland, each, \$1,800 to	1,700
Accountant of Contingencies, W. H. Hayes	1,400

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. Israel Tarte	\$7,000
Deputy Minister, A. Gobell	3,200
Secretary, E. F. E. Roy	2,100
Chief Engineer, Louis Coste	3,400
Acting Chief Architect, D. Ewart	3,300
Acting Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston	1,800
Private Secretary, Fred Gellinas	1,700
Engineering Branch.	
Chief Clerk, R. Steckel	\$2,400

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Wm. Mulock, Q.C.	\$7,000
Deputy Postmaster-General, R. M. Coulter	3,200
Secretary's Branch.	
Chief Clerk and Secretary, W. D. Le Sueur, B.A.	2,600
Private Secretary to Postmaster- General, E. H. Laschinger	1,200

First Class Clerks, A. W. Throop, \$1,800; C. Pope	1,450
Second Class Clerks, J. M. O'Leary, F. G. Moon, J. H. Brown, B. M. Northrop, E. H. Benjamin, E. Bunel, each \$1,150 to	1,400

Accountant's Branch.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. Johnstone	1,500
First Class Clerks, John Graham, G. C. Anderson, Walter Rowan, \$1,400 to	1,800
Second Class Clerks, L. Blanchet, A. McLennan, D. F. McCarthy, L. H. Poullot, N. G. D'Auteuil, W. Greaves, D. A. Barrett, T. McGrail, M. K. Dunlevie, C. W. Lally, H. S. Shaw, C. O. Doucet, \$1,100 to	1,490

Money Order Branch.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, G. F. Everett	2,400
First Class Clerk, S. S. Thorne	1,600
Second Class Clerks, J. F. Wall, \$1,100; J. C. Bonner	1,400

Savings Bank Branch.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, D. Matheson	\$2,400
First Class Clerk, W. H. Harrington	1,800
Second Class Clerks, J. Rose Smith, W. H. Eagleson, J. H. Fairweather, E. B. Bell, W. H. Kreps, W. H. McCuaig, each	1,400

Postal Stores Branch.

Chief Clerk and Controller, Sidney Smith	2,400
Second Class Clerk, W. D. O'Brien	1,400

Dead Letter Branch.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, John Walsh	2,100
First Class Clerk, G. R. White	1,600
Second Class Clerk, G. J. Blinks	1,400

Mail Service Branch.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, A. Lindsay	2,200
Second Class Clerks, H. W. Griffin J. A. Macdonald, P. J. Brennan, \$1,100 to	1,400

Postage Stamp Branch.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, E. P. Stanton	1,900
First Class Clerk, E. Daubney	1,400
Second Class Clerks, A. Devine, H. O. Gray, each	1,400

Railway Mail Service Branch.

Chief Clerk and Controller, B. M. Armstrong	2,500
First Class Clerk, G. G. V. Ardouin	1,500

Postoffice Inspectors.

Chief Inspector, M. Sweetnam, Toronto	2,800
Nova Scotia, C. J. Macdonald, Halifax	2,400
Prince Edward Island, F. de St. Croix Brecken (Postmaster of Charlottetown, and Assistant O. Inspector), Charlottetown	2,200
New Brunswick, R. K. Colter	2,000
Quebec, A. Bolduc, Quebec	2,000
Montreal, J. W. Bain	2,000
Ottawa, F. Hawken, Ottawa	2,200
Kingston, H. Merrick	2,000
Toronto, James Henderson	2,200
London, Henry C. Hopkirk	2,200
Manitoba and Northwest Terr., W. W. McLeod, Winnipeg	2,400
British Columbia, E. H. Fletcher, Victoria	2,200

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. A. G. Blair	\$7,000
Deputy-Minister and Chief Engineer, C. Schreiber	6,000
Secretary, Chief Clerk, L. K. Jones	2,000
Accountant, Chief Clerk, S. Leonard Shannon	2,000
Chief Clerk Records, M. W. Maynard	1,950
First Class Clerks—F. A. Dixon, \$1,800; Neil Stewart, \$1,800; L. H. Filteau, \$1,800; J. E. W. Currier, \$1,800; C. E. D. Chubbuck, \$1,450; J. W. Pugsley, \$1,450.	
Second Class Clerks—A. U. Almon, \$1,400; Richard Devlin, \$1,400; H. L. B. Ross, \$1,350; W. B. Almon Hill, \$1,350; C. W. Ross, \$1,300; J. L. Payne, \$1,300; Walter S. Doull, \$1,150; L. N. Fortier, \$1,150.	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Militia and Defence, Surgeon Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. W. Borden	\$7,000
Deputy Minister, Col. Pinault	3,200
Chief Clerk, Benjamin Sulte	2,050
Secretary of Department, Capt. Alphonse Benoit	1,750
Ministers' Private Secretary, H. W. Brown	

Account Branch.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Borden	2,400
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Stores Branch.

Chief Superintendent of Military Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Macdonald	2,800
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Engineer Branch.

Chief Engineer, Paul Weatherbe ..	1,400
Asst. Engineer, Capt. G. S. Maunsell	1,100

Military Branch.

General Officer Commanding, Major Gen. William Julius Gascoigne, pay and allowances	4,000
A. D. C., Captain. Alex. MacLean, pay	1,000
Adjutant-General, Col. the Honorable Matthew Aylmer, pay and allowance	3,200
Quarter-Master-General, Col. P. H. N. Lake, pay and allowances ..	3,200
Asst. Adjutant-General for Artillery, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cotton, pay and allowances	2,750
Deputy-Asst. Adjutant-General Lieut.-Col. D. C. F. Bliss, pay and allowances	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Minister of the Interior, Hon Clifford Sifton	\$7,000
Deputy Minister of the Interior, James A. Smart	3,200
Private Secretary to Minister, Allan P. Collier	1,500
Secretary, John R. Hall	2,800
Asst. Secretary, L. C. Perelra ..	1,800
Law Clerk, T. G. Rothwell	2,000
Registrar of Correspondence, K. J. Henry	1,900
Clerk in Charge of Timber and Mines, G. U. Ryley	1,800
Clerk in Charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, P. G. Keyes ..	1,800
Clerk in Charge of Immigration, L. M. Fortier	1,550

Patent Branch.

Chief Clerk, W. M. Goodeve	2,400
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Accountant's Branch.

Accountant, Chief Clerk, J. A. Pinard	2,350
Asst. Accountant, C. H. Beddoe ..	1,800

Surveys Branch.

Surveyor-General, E. Deville	2,600
Chief Astronomer, W. F. King	2,100
Assistant Astronomer, Otto J. Klotz	1,800
Clerk in Charge of Survey Records, F. Clayton	1,800

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Land Board.

Superintendent of Mines, W. Pearce	3,000
Inspector Dominion Lands Agencies, E. F. Stephenson	1,800
Secretary, T. R. Burpe	1,800

Dominion Lands Agents.	
Winnipeg, J. M. Sutherland	1,200
Brandon, W. H. Hiam	1,400
Minnedosa, John Fisher	1,200
Regina, A. J. Fraser	1,095
Prince Albert, John McTaggart	1,200
Edmonton, R. A. Ruttan	1,400
Lethbridge, W. H. Coltingham	1,200
New Westminster, B.C., John McKenzie	1,400
Edmonton, R. A. Ruttan	1,400
Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of the District of Keewatin, Charles C. Patterson	600
Registrars of the N. W. Territories.	
Inspector of Land Titles Offices	
and Registrar District of Assiniboia, H. W. Reynolds	2,000
West Saskatchewan District, W. J. Scott	2,000
East Saskatchewan District, S. G. Brewster	1,200
District of South Alberta, Horace Harvey	1,600
District of North Alberta, Georges Roy	1,600
Superintendent of Immigration, Frank Pedley, Ottawa	2,500
Commissioner of Immigration, W. F. McCreary, Winnipeg	2,200
Immigration Agents.	
Montreal, J. Hoolahan	1,200
Quebec, P. Doyle	1,400
Port Arthur, J. M. McGovern	
YUKON PROVISIONAL DISTRICT.	
Commissioner, William Ogilvie ..	\$5,000
Gold Commissioner, Thos Fawcett ..	2,000
Legal Adviser, F. C. Wade	2,500
Registrar, J. E. Girouard	2,000
Comptroller, J. T. Lithgow	1,500
Clerk, H. A. Bliss	900
Inspector of Mines, H. H. Norwood, Jas. D. McGregor, William Maddin, each	1,500
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.	
Minister of the Interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton	
Deputy Head and Director, Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.	\$3,200
Asst. Director and Geologist, Robert Bell, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.C.	2,400
Asst. Director, Paleontologist and Zoologist, J. F. Whiteaves, F.R.S.C., F.G.S.	2,400
Asst. Director, Chemist and Mineralogist, G. C. Hoffmann, LL.D., F.I.C., F.R.S.C.	2,400
Asst Director, Botanist and Naturalist, John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C.	2,200
Mining Engineer and Geologist, E. D. Ingall, M.E., A.R.S.M.	1,850
First Class Clerk and Accountant, John Marshall	1,850
First Class Clerk, Chief Draughtsman and Geographer, James White, C.E.	1,600
Geologists, R. W. Ellis, M.A., LL.D., Hugh Fletcher, B.A., each \$2,100; R. G. McConnell, B.A., \$2,100; J. B. Tyrell, B.A., B.Sc., \$1,850; Albert P. Low, B.A.Sc., \$1,800; Robert Chalmers, \$1,550; Wm. McInnes, B.A.Sc., \$1,450; E. R. Faribault, \$1,450; Alfred E. Barlow, M.A., \$1,350; James McEvoy, B.A.Sc., \$1,200; D. B. Dowling, B.A.Sc., \$1,200; R. W. Brock, M.A., B.A.Sc., \$1,050.	
Artist and Asst. Paleontologist, L. M. Lambe, F.G.S.	1,600
Asst. Chemists, F. G. Wait, M.A., \$1,450; R. A. A. Johnston	1,150
Asst. Paleontologist, Henry M. Ami, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S.	1,450
Museum Asst., R. L. Broadbent ..	1,400
Librarian, John Thorburn, LL.D.	800
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.	
Inside Service.	
Superintendent-General, Hon. Clifford Sifton	
Deputy Superintendent-General, Jas. A. Smart	
Chief Clerk and Secretary, J. D. McLean	\$2,000
Private Secretary to the Superintendent-General	2,000
Chief Clerk and Accountant, D. C. Scott	1,950
First Class Clerk and Asst. Sec., A. N. McNeill	1,800
First Class Clerks, F. W. Smith, \$1,650; Samuel, Stewart, \$1,650; John McGirr, \$1,650; Robert G. Dalton, \$1,400; Wm. A. Orr, \$1,500.	
Second Class Clerks, H. C. Ross, \$1,400; Samuel Bray, D.L.S., \$1,400; James J. Campbell, \$1,400; Frederick H. Paget, \$1,400; Edwin Rochester, \$1,400; Hiram McKay, \$1,200.	
Officers of Outside Service at Headquarters.	
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, J. A. Macrae	\$1,400
Inspector of Timber, Geo. Lang Chitty	1,200
OUTSIDE SERVICE.	
Ontario.	
Indian Superintendent, Edwin D. Cameron, Brantford, \$900; W.	

B. Maclean, Parry Sound, \$1,200;		Medical Officers, John S. Benson,	
Benjamin W. Ross, Manitowaning,	800	M.D., Chatham, \$100; Geo. C.	
clerk, commission and.....		Vanwart, M.D., Tobique.....	150
Clerk, D. S. Hill, Brantford.....	900	Prince Edward Island.	
Medical Officers, F. H. Mitchell,		Indian Superintendent, John O.	
M.D., Delaware, \$260; L. Secord,		Arsenault, Higgin's Road.....	300
M.D., Brantford.....	2,850	British Columbia.	
Guardian of Islands, O. V. Gou-		Indian Superintendent, A. W.	
lette, Gananoque.....	150	Vowell, Victoria.....	\$3,000
Indian Lands Agents, Wm. Simp-		Clerks, Joseph W. Mackay, Vic-	
son, Wiarton; E. P. Watson,		toria, \$1,800; William B. Mac-	
Sarnia; Wm. H. Price, Gore		Laughlin, Victoria.....	900
Bay; Samuel Hagar, Thessalon;		Indian Agents.	
Chas. J. Blomfield, Lakefield;		Bell, Ewen, Clinton.....	\$900
Wm. Van Abbott, Sault Ste.		Devlin, F., New Westminster.....	1,200
Marie.		Galbraith, R. L. T., Fort Steele..	900
Indian Agents.		Gullof, H., Alberni.....	1,200
Anderson, Geo., Maryville.....	\$500	Lomas, W. H., Quamichan.....	1,200
Bennett, E., Cormac.....	60	Loring, R. E., Hazelton.....	1,100
English, A., Sarnia.....	500	Pidcock, R. H., Alert Bay.....	1,200
McDonald, A. R., Duart.....	500	Todd, Chas., Metlakatla.....	1,800
McDougall, A. S., Melbourne.....	600	Manitoba, Keewatin and Northwest	
McFarlane, Wm., Keene.....	325	Territories.	
McIver, J., Cape Croker.....	500	Indian Commissioner, A. E. For-	
McKelvey, A., Wallaceburg.....	500	get, Winnipeg.....	2,400
McPhee, D. J., Atherley.....	500	Secretary, J. A. Mitchell, Winni-	
Scoffield, J., Chippawa Hill.....	500	peg.....	1,500
Stewart, Hugh, Hagersville.....	500	Clerk, J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg.....	1,400
Thackeray, J., Roseneath.....	325	Inspectors.	
Williams, A. W., Port Perry.....	100	Winnipeg Inspectorate, E. McColl,	
Quebec—Indian Agents.		Winnipeg.....	\$2,400
Bastien, A. O., Jeune Lorette.....	200	Calgary Inspectorate, T. P. Wada-	
Brousseau, A., Caughnawaga.....	600	worth, Calgary.....	2,200
Desllets, C. O. H., M.D., Becan-		Que'Appelle Inspectorate, A. Mc-	
cour.....	100	Gibbon, Que'Appelle.....	2,200
Gagne, Rev. J., Maria.....	50	Battleford Inspectorate, W. J.	
Long, George, St. Regis, commis-		Chisholm, Battleford.....	1,800
sion.....		Rat Portage Inspectorate, L. J. A.	
Marcotte, P. L., Pointe Bleue.....	600	Leveque, Rat Portage.....	1,800
McCaffrey, W. J., Riviere du Des-		Lake Manitoba Inspectorate, S. R.	
sert.....	600	Marlatt, Portage la Prairie.....	1,800
Medical Officer, Ed. A. Mulligan,		Surveyor in Charge, A. W. Pon-	
M.D., Maniwaki.....	200	ton, D.L.S., Regina.....	1,800
Nova Scotia—Indian Agents.		Arst., Thos. D. Green, D.L.S., Re-	
Beckwith, C. E., Steam Mills.....	50	gina.....	1,400
Cameron, Rev. A., D.D., Christ-		Inspector of R. C. Indian Schools,	
mas Island.....	100	G. A. Betournay, M.A., Regina..	1,200
De Mollitor, J. J. E., Shelburne..	50	Indian Agents.	
Macdonald, A. J., Baddeck.....	50	Begg, Magnus, Fort Frances.....	\$1,000
McDonald, Rev. R., Eureka.....	100	Daunais, C. M., Battleford.....	900
McDonald, J. R., Heatherton.....	100	De Cazes, C., Edmonton.....	1,000
McIsaac, Rev. D., Glendale.....	100	Graham, W. M., Qu'Appelle.....	900
McManus, Rev. C. E., Sheet Har-		Grant, W. S., Hollbroke.....	1,000
bor.....	50	Halpin, E. R., Cannington Manor..	720
Rand, F. A., M.D., Parrsborough.		Jones, W. E. Cote.....	1,000
Smith, Geo. R., Yarmouth.....	50	Keith, Hilton, Mistawasis.....	1,000
Smith, T. B., Truro.....	50	Iash, J. B., Muscowpetung, Re-	
Sullivan, Rev. J. J., St. Bernard.		gina.....	1,200
Wallace, A., Shubenacadie.....	50	Mann, G. G., Onion Lake.....	1,000
Wells, George, Annapolis.....	50	Markle, J. A., Birtle.....	1,200
New Brunswick.		Martineau, H., Manitoba House..	1,000
Indian Agents, Wm. D. Carter,		McKenzie, R. S., Duck Lake.....	1,000
Richibucto, \$400; James Far-		McNeil, A. J., Calgary.....	1,000
rell, Fredericton.....	300		

Fibbald, Wm., Sadle Lake.....	900
Swinford, S., Kutawa.....	1,000
Wheatley, W. H., Gleichen.....	1,000
Wilson, James, Macleod.....	1,000
Clerks, H. A. Carruthers, Kutawa; A. E. Lake, Edmonton; J. W. Jowett, Broadview, each.....	600

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Auditor General, John Lorn Mc- Dougall, C.M.G.....	\$4,000
Chief Clerk, Exchequer Branch, E. D. Sutherland.....	2,150
Chief Clerk, Revenue Branch, J. Gorman.....	2,100
Chief Clerk, Expenditure Branch, F. Hayter.....	2,100
First Class Clerks, J. B. Simpson, \$1,800; A. B. Hudson, J. W. Reid, Wm. Kearns, each.....	1,400
Also four Second Class Clerks and twelve Third Class Clerks.	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINT-
ING AND STATIONERY.

Queen's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, S. E. Dawson.....	\$3,200
Accountant's Branch.	
Accountant, W. Giddon.....	2,250
Printing Branch.	
Superintendent of Printing, W. McMahon.....	1,950
Stationery Branch.	
Superintendent of Stationery, Thos. Roxborough.....	1,600

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRE-
TARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott.....	\$7,000
Under Secretary of State and De- puty Registrar-General, Joseph Pope.....	3,200
Chief Clerk, P. Pelletier.....	2,500
Private Secretary to the Minister, Arthur Brophy.....	1,500

Correspondence Branch.

First Class Clerks, F. Colson, Ac- countant, \$1,800; G. Emond, \$1,- 650; J. F. Waters, M. A., \$1,600. F. v. s. record and three third-class clerks.....	
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Registry Branch.

First Class Clerks, I. W. Storr, \$1,650; A. G. Learoyd, \$1,550; P. T. Kirwin, \$1,550. Three second and two third class clerks.	
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Records Branch.

Chief Clerk, Keeper of Records, A. Audet.....	\$2,400
And two third class clerks.	

Board of Civil Service Examiners, Chairman, J. Thorburn, M.A., LL. D., \$400; A. D. DeCelles, \$400; J. C. Glashan, \$400. Secretary, W. Foran.....	200
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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND
FISHERIES.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C. M.G.....	\$7,000
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Major F. Gourdeau.....	3,200
Chief Clerk, J. Hardie.....	2,400
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. W. Owen.....	1,800
Chief Engineer and General Super- intendent of Lighthouses, W. P. Anderson.....	2,600
Commissioner-General and In- spector of Fisheries, E. E. Prince, B.A., F.L.S.....	2,200
Asst. Engineer, W. B. Dawson, C.E.....	2,050
Hydrographic Surveyor, W. J. Stewart.....	1,650
Chief Clerk Marine, W. L. Ma- gee.....	2,000
Chief Clerk Fisheries, R. N. Ven- ning.....	1,850
Commander O. G. V. Spain, R.N., Commanding Fisheries Protec- tion Service, Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	1,900
Private Secretary to the Minister, E. Bayfield Williams.....	1,200
29 Clerks, with salaries ranging from \$400 to \$1,650 per annum. Agents—(From \$2,200 to \$1,400 each). Quebec, J. H. Gregory.....	2,200
St. John, N.B., F. J. Harding.....	1,400
Hallifax, N.S., J. Parsons.....	1,600
Victoria, B.C., James Gaudin.....	1,500
Charlottetown, P.E.I., A. Lord.....	1,400
Superintendents of Lights. Halifax, N.S., C. A. Hutchins.....	\$1,600
Ottawa, P. Harty.....	1,400
St. John, N.B., John Kelly.....	1,200
Quebec, G. D. O'Farrell.....	1,000
Board of Examiners, Masters and Mates. Chairman, W. H. Smith, R.N.R., Halifax.....	1,800
Naval Assistant.....	700
Inspector of Boilers and Machinery. Chairman Board S.S. Inspectors, E. Adams, Ottawa.....	1,700
Hallifax, N.S., D. Stevens.....	1,300
Toronto, James Johnston.....	1,150
Toronto, John Dodds.....	1,050
Kingston, T. P. Thompson.....	1,000
Quebec, J. Samson.....	1,200
Rat Portage, G. P. Phillips.....	1,000

Montreal, W. Leurie.....	1,200	Assistant Statistician, E. H. St.	
Montreal, L. Arpin.....	1,000	Denis	1,700
Victoria, B.C., J. A. Thomson.....	1,250		
Vancouver, W. A. Russell.....	1,200		
Inspectors of Hulls.			
Toronto, W. Evans.....	1,100		
Quebec, P. Brunelle.....	1,000		
Hallfax, N.S., S. R. Hill.....	1,030		
Ottawa, M. P. McElhinney.....			
St. John, N.B., I. J. Olive.....	1,000		
Hallfax, J. P. Esdalle.....	1,000		
Kingston, T. Donelly.....	1,000		
Inspector of Government Steamers and Fog Alarms, D. Stevens.....	1,300		
Superintendent Meteorological Service, Toronto, R. F. Stupart, residence and.....	1,800		
Inspectors of Fisheries.			
General Inspector Province of Quebec and Maritime Provinces, Hon. P. Mitchell, Montreal.....	\$1,800		
Nova Scotia, District No. 1, A. C. Bertram, North Sydney.....	900		
Nova Scotia, District No. 2, Robt. Hockin, Pictou.....	800		
Nova Scotia, District No. 3, L. S. Ford, Milton.....	700		
New Brunswick, District No. 1, J. H. Pratt, St. Andrews.....	900		
New Brunswick, District No. 2, Robt. A. Chapman, Moncton.....	800		
New Brunswick, District No. 3, H. S. Miles, Oromocto.....	400		
Ontario, O. B. Sheppard, Toronto.....	1,500		
Prince Edward Island, J. A. Matheson, Campbellton.....	300		
Quebec, W. Wakeham, Ottawa, Ont.....	1,600		
Inspector of Gulf Division, Dr. N. Lavoie, L'Islet.....	600		
British Columbia, John McNab, New Westminster.....	1,500		
N. W. Ter., E. W. Miller, Fort Qu'Appelle.....	700		
Manitoba, R. Latouche Tupper, Selkirk.....	900		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.			
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sidney Fisher.....	\$7,000		
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Patents, W. B. Scarth.....	3,200		
Secretary, A. L. Jarvis.....	2,012		
Private Secretary, T. K. Doherty.....	1,500		
Acting Accountant, F. C. Chittich.....	1,100		
Archives Branch.			
Archivist, D. Brymner.....	\$2,150		
Copyrights and Trade Marks Branch, Registrar, J. B. Jackson.....	2,250		
Patents Branch.			
Chief Clerk, W. J. Lynch.....	1,850		
Statistics Branch.			
Statistician, George Johnson.....	2,400		
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.			
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright.....	\$7,000		
Deputy Minister and Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration, W. G. Parmelee.....	3,200		
Minister's Secretary, F. C. T. O'Hara.....	1,500		
Clerks—J. P. Nutting.....	1,550		
H. P. Buck.....	700		
Miss A. M. Robertson.....	500		
Miss M. Shaw.....	450		
NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.			
Headquarters, Regina.			
Commissioner, L. W. Herchmire.....	\$2,600		
Assistant Commissioner, J. H. McIlhree.....	1,600		
Regina District.			
Superintendents, J. Howe.....	\$1,400;		
G. B. Moffatt.....	\$1,400		
Inspectors, J. A. McGibbon, W. S. M. Morris, B. Belcher, W. H. Irwin, E. G. Brown, A. C. Macdonell, each.....	1,000		
Assistant Surgeon, G. P. Bell.....	1,000		
Vet. Surgeon, J. Burnett.....	1,000		
"A" Division, Maple Creek District (Headquarters, Maple Creek)			
Inspector, P. C. H. Primrose.....	1,000		
Asst. Surgeon, L. A. Pare.....	1,000		
"C" Division, Battleford District (Headquarters, Battleford.)			
Superintendent, J. Cotton.....	1,400		
Inspector, J. V. Begin.....	1,000		
Asst. Surgeon, S. M. Fraser.....	1,000		
"D" Division, Macleod District (Headquarters, Macleod)			
Superintendent, S. B. Steele.....	1,400		
Inspectors, G. E. Sanders, A. E. R. Cuthbert, H. S. Casey, H. J. A. Davidson, A. M. Jarvis, each.....	1,000		
Asst. Surgeon, C. S. Haultain.....	1,000		
Asst. Vet. Surgeon, T. A. Wroughton.....	1,000		
"E" Division, Calgary District (Headquarters, Calgary.)			
Superintendent, A. B. Perry.....	1,400		
Inspectors, M. Baker, J. O. Wilson.....			
"F" Division, Prince Albert District (Headquarters, Prince Albert.)			
Superintendent, S. Gagnon.....	1,400		
Inspectors, J. B. Allan, F. L. Cartwright, each.....	1,000		
"G" Division, Edmonton District (Headquarters, Fort Saskatchewan.)			
Superintendent, A. H. Griesbach.....	1,400		

Inspectors, A. E. Snyder, D. M. Howard, W. H. Rutledge, each	1,000
"K" Division, Lethbridge District (Headquarters, Lethbridge.)	
Superintendent, R. B. Deane	1,400
Inspectors, W. S. Morris, W. M. de Ray Williams, each	1,000
Yukon District.	
Superintendent, Z. T. Wood	1,000
Inspectors, C. Starnes, J. D. Moodie, F. Harper, W. H. Scarth, D'Arcy E. Strickland, each	1,000
Asst. Surgeons, A. E. Wills, H. A. Bonnar	1,000

Mining at Stellarton, N. S., begun in 1827.

Slavery was gradually extinguished in Upper Canada by an act of the Legislature passed July 9, 1793, but slavery still existed in York on March 1, 1811.

The Quebec Fire Insurance Company commenced business April, 1818; the

Halifax Fire Company was incorporated in 1819, and the British American in 1833.

Card money was introduced into Canada in 1688; the decimal system was adopted in public accounts in 1857, and Canadian silver coinage was issued in 1859.

The street railway on Yonge street, Toronto, commenced running September 11, 1861. The street railway in Montreal was opened in November of the same year.

The Halifax Gazette, the pioneer Canadian newspaper, issued its first number on March 23, 1752; The Toronto Globe in 1849; The Toronto Leader in 1853, and The Toronto Mail in 1873.

St. John, N. B., was incorporated May 18, 1785; Toronto, March 6, 1834. Quebec, June 25, 1840. Montreal, June 25, 1840. Hamilton, June 9, 1846. London, January 1, 1855. Ottawa, January 1, 1855.

TRADE STATISTICS.

Showing the grand aggregate trade for 1868 to 1898, inclusive, on the basis of "Total Exports and Imports."

Year.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Grand Total, Imports and Exports.
1868	\$57,567,888	\$73,450,644	\$131,027,532
1869	69,474,781	79,415,165	138,889,946
1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	148,387,829
1871	74,173,618	96,092,971	170,266,589
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	194,070,190
1873	89,780,922	128,011,281	217,802,203
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	217,565,510
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	200,957,262
1876	80,960,435	93,210,346	174,170,781
1877	75,875,333	99,327,902	175,203,235
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	172,405,454
1879	71,491,255	81,964,427	153,455,682
1880	87,911,458	86,189,747	174,101,205
1881	98,290,823	105,330,840	203,621,663
1882	102,137,203	119,419,500	221,556,703
1883	98,085,804	132,251,022	230,336,826
1884	91,466,496	116,307,013	207,773,509
1885	89,238,361	108,941,486	198,179,847
1886	85,251,314	104,121,561	189,372,875
1887	89,515,811	112,892,236	202,408,047
1888	99,203,000	119,891,630	219,094,630
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	204,414,098
1890	96,749,149	121,858,241	218,607,390
1891	98,417,206	119,967,638	218,384,844
1892	113,963,375	127,406,078	241,369,453
1893	118,564,332	139,074,298	257,638,630
1894	117,524,949	123,471,910	240,996,859
1895	113,638,803	110,781,632	224,420,435
1896	121,073,852	118,017,598	239,091,450
1897	137,950,253	119,218,009	257,168,262
1898	164,152,683	140,323,053	304,475,736
Total for thirty-one years	\$2,916,319,168	\$3,395,477,317	\$6,311,796,485

Excess of imports over exports since Confederation, \$479,158,149. Average per year, \$15,456,714.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Total Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise

Fiscal Year ending 30th June.	Total Imports, including Coin and Bullion.	Exports.		
		Canadian, including Coin and Bullion.	Foreign.	Total
1868	73,459,614	53,371,067	4,196,821	57,567,888
1869	70,415,165	56,618,980	3,865,801	60,474,781
1870	71,814,339	67,045,868	6,527,622	73,573,490
1871	95,602,971	64,330,385	9,853,033	74,173,618
1872	111,439,527	69,805,538	12,744,135	82,639,663
1873	128,411,251	80,381,012	9,405,910	89,786,922
1874	128,213,582	78,737,832	10,611,086	89,351,928
1875	123,070,283	70,749,699	7,137,319	77,886,979
1876	94,210,346	73,731,474	7,234,961	80,966,435
1877	99,327,962	68,764,285	7,111,108	75,875,393
1878	93,081,787	68,158,789	11,164,878	79,323,667
1879	87,961,427	63,135,611	8,355,614	71,491,255
1880	89,481,747	74,671,452	13,240,086	87,911,438
1881	105,340,810	81,915,706	13,375,117	95,290,823
1882	119,419,540	91,508,750	7,428,453	102,137,203
1883	132,251,022	88,331,031	9,751,773	98,082,804
1884	116,307,043	82,017,300	9,889,106	91,906,406
1885	108,911,486	81,153,715	8,079,616	89,233,361
1886	104,424,561	77,813,253	7,438,079	85,251,314
1887	112,832,286	80,966,478	8,549,353	89,515,811
1888	110,869,630	81,369,696	8,833,394	90,203,090
1889	115,224,931	82,259,712	6,938,455	89,189,167
1890	121,858,241	57,697,368	9,051,781	96,749,149
1891	119,967,638	88,891,066	9,016,290	98,417,296
1892	127,446,068	96,336,013	14,624,462	113,963,375
1893	129,074,268	105,798,257	12,769,095	118,567,352
1894	123,474,940	104,161,770	13,363,179	117,624,949
1895	111,181,682	103,985,012	10,563,791	113,638,803
1896	118,011,308	109,915,327	11,498,515	121,913,852
1897	119,218,699	121,950,838	13,900,415	137,969,253
1898	140,323,053	145,594,385	18,558,298	164,152,683

Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods imported and entered for Consumption, Dutiable and Free; amount of Customs Duty paid per head of population, and percentage of expenses of Collection of Customs Revenue in the Dominion of Canada, during each year from 1868 to 1898, inclusive.

Years.	Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods Imported, Dutiable and Free.	Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods Entered for Consumption Dutiable and Free.	Amount of Customs Duties paid per head of Population.	Percentage of Expenses of Collec- tion of Customs Revenue.
	1	2	3	4
1868	p. c.	p. c.	cts.	p. c.
1869	12 00	12 25	26 61	65 99
1870	11 78	12 31	2 43	67 09
1871	12 65	13 28	22 74	65 41
1872	12 32	13 02	5 37	61 21
1873	11 70	12 11	3 61	64 04
1874	10 17	10 20	3 35	64 36
1875	11 35	11 32	3 77	66 55
1876	12 48	12 83	3 95	64 44
1877	13 76	13 44	3 25	65 61
1878	12 03	13 03	3 12	65 75
1879	13 71	14 03	3 13	65 58
1879	15 78	16 10	3 12	65 76
1880	16 34	19 70	3 30	65 04
1881	17 56	20 19	4 26	63 87
1882	18 18	19 27	4 05	63 33
1883	17 52	18 82	6 23	63 26
1884	17 32	18 64	4 49	63 96
1885	17 65	18 61	4 22	64 14

into and from the Dominion of Canada, in each year, from 1867-68 to 1897-98.

Excess of Imports		Excess of Total Exports over Total Imports.	Percentage excess of Imports over Total Exports.	Percentage excess of Exports over Total Exports.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.			
Over Canadian Exports.	Over Exports, Canadian and Foreign.				Imports compared with preceding year.		Total Exports compared with preceding year.	
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
\$	\$	\$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
20,038,577	15,801,756		27.6					
13,796,185	9,940,384		16.4		04.1	05.05		
7,768,471	1,240,849		01.7		06.2	21.6		
31,772,886	21,919,333		23.5		28.4	00.8		
41,534,980	28,798,864		31.8		15.0	11.4		
47,627,300	38,221,330		42.5		14.9	08.6		
49,475,750	38,861,654		43.5		00.16		00.5	
52,320,623	45,183,304		58.0			0.4	12.8	
19,478,872	12,243,911		15.1		24.2	03.9		
30,563,677	23,452,369		30.9		06.5		06.3	
24,922,968	13,758,120		17.3			06.3	04.5	
18,828,816	10,473,172		14.6			11.9	09.8	
11,818,265		1,421,711		01.6	05.5		22.9	
20,415,134	7,040,017		07.1		21.8		11.8	
24,910,750	17,282,207		14.5		13.3		03.9	
43,919,901	34,168,218		25.8		10.7			
34,378,633	29,990,547		21.4			11.9	06.8	
27,782,771	19,703,425		18.0			00.4	02.3	
26,611,326	19,478,247		18.3			04.1	04.3	
31,925,758	23,376,446		20.7		08.1		05.0	
29,435,024	20,601,630		18.6			01.8	00.7	
32,974,219	26,035,704		22.6		03.9		01.1	
34,169,873	25,109,092		29.6		05.4		07.8	
31,106,572	21,550,342		17.9			01.5	01.7	
28,067,155	13,442,493		10.5		6.2		16.0	
23,276,011	10,827,916		8.1		1.3		4.0	
19,313,170	5,949,991		4.8			4.3	00.8	
8,096,670		2,457,121		02.21		9.95	03.3	
8,096,171		3,002,342		02.54	6.14		6.13	
		18,731,644		15.71	1.92		14.00	
		23,829,630		16.98			18.99	

Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods, etc.—Continued.

Years.	Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods Imported, Dutiable and Free.	Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods Entered for Consumption Dutiable and Free.	Amount of Customs Duties paid per head of Population.	Percentage of Expenses of Collection of Customs Revenue.
	1	2	3*	4
	p. c.	p. c.	\$ cts.	p. c.
1886	18.00	19.50	4.24	01.10
1887	19.87	21.24	4.85	03.64
1888	20.03	21.57	4.74	03.81
1889	20.60	21.65	5.02	03.62
1890	19.63	21.21	5.01	03.63
1891	19.52	20.06	4.84	03.83
1892	16.13	17.56	4.20	04.39
1893	16.39	17.38	4.26	04.26
1894	15.69	17.13	3.86	04.75
1895	16.14	16.99	3.52	05.13
1896	17.13	18.28	3.94	04.43
1897	16.68	17.87	3.83	04.75
1898	15.79	16.95	4.22	04.37

* The calculations in this column are based on the re-estimated population of the Dominion in each year by the Department of Agriculture and Statistics.

Population of Canada, 1890.	
Estimated	do 1801
do	do 1892
do	do 1893
do	do 1894
do	do 1895
do	do 1896
do	do 1897
do	do 1898

4,789,023
4,843,256
4,899,008
4,961,528
5,021,476
5,083,424
5,125,436
5,185,900
5,248,318

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the value of Exports, of Duty collected in the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Years

Provinces.	Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.				Fiscal
	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.	Total Exports.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$
1 Ontario	32,865,947	46,025,980	44,642,442	7,860,366 78	39,313,226
2 Quebec	55,517,731	49,341,750	44,211,985	7,738,547 82	60,275,136
3 Nova Scotia	10,969,160	8,336,820	7,850,124	1,442,927 51	11,312,090
4 New Brunswick	7,907,911	5,406,648	5,306,354	1,086,804 45	9,584,982
5 Manitoba	2,005,867	2,704,134	2,713,061	615,218 29	1,965,755
6 British Columbia	10,576,551	5,566,238	5,496,944	1,306,738 56	14,017,568
7 Prince Edward Island	979,979	490,245	496,587	127,609 15	1,314,607
8 North-West Territories	159,706	139,693	139,953	40,824 76	166,889
Total	121,013,852	118,011,508	110,587,480	20,219,037 32	137,950,253

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Dominion of Canada—SHIPPING.

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Tonnage of Vessels built.	Tonnage of Vessels registered.	Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards (Sea-going and Inland Navigation exclusive of Coasting).	Tonnage of Vessels employed in the coasting Trade entered Inwards and Outwards.	Tonnage and Value of Vessels sold to other Countries.	
					Tonnage.	Value.
					Tons.	\$
1868	87,230	113,602	12,982,825			
1869	96,439	125,408	10,461,044			
1870	93,166	110,852	11,415,870			
1871	106,161	121,724	13,126,028			
1872	114,065	127,371	12,808,190			
1873	140,370	152,233	11,748,397			
1874	174,404	163,616	11,369,857			
1875	185,988	204,002	9,537,155			
1876	165,041	144,422	9,911,190	10,300,939	64,134	2,189,270
1877	127,297	126,169	11,091,244	8,968,862	46,329	1,576,214
1878	106,976	100,089	12,054,890	11,047,661	35,131	1,218,145
1879	103,591	94,882	11,646,812	12,066,683	19,135	529,824
1880	68,756	64,982	13,577,845	14,033,013	16,208	464,327
1881	79,364	70,210	13,822,432	15,116,796	16,898	348,918
1882	68,240	78,076	13,379,882	14,791,064	16,161	402,313
1883	73,576	78,229	13,770,735	15,083,596	23,806	506,538
1884	70,287	80,822	14,359,026	15,473,707	17,388	416,756
1885	57,486	65,962	14,084,712	15,944,422	13,177	246,277
1886	37,581	40,872	13,960,232	16,368,274	14,343	266,363
188	26,798	67,662	14,060,998	17,513,677	9,293	143,772
1888	22,628	33,298	15,217,308	18,789,279	14,479	289,060
1889	23,835	31,968	16,064,221	19,834,577	16,173	295,817
1890	30,434	53,853	18,446,160	22,797,115	22,844	442,781
1891	55,477	57,546	18,893,648	24,694,580	48,143	280,474
1892	44,324	61,457	18,692,455	24,783,844	36,389	506,747
1893	38,521	45,796	18,539,534	24,579,123	31,317	363,916
1894	23,497	29,878	20,533,081	26,560,968	21,960	243,429
1895	18,728	26,125	19,100,963	25,473,434	16,567	172,563
1896	10,753	14,144	21,870,473	27,431,753	12,293	99,292
1897	12,068	22,959	23,373,933	27,367,979	9,158	105,164
1898	22,426	27,716	24,746,116	29,633,960	17,210	191,069

of Total Imports and of Imports entered for Consumption and the Amount ending respectively on the 30th June, 1896, 1897 and 1898

Year ended 30th June, 1897.			Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898.			
Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.	Total Exports.	Total Imports	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
\$	\$	\$ cts	\$	\$	\$	\$
43,092,248	41,653,703	7,100,736 38	46,786,235	51,651,597	50,566,224	8,189,406
53,051,800	46,370,030	7,816,074 79	73,327,220	62,550,471	54,549,983	8,386,121
7,657,242	7,902,734	1,611,650 11	19,930,036	6,919,216	6,658,386	1,246,703
4,819,418	4,853,879	967,793 27	11,166,218	4,925,662	4,934,974	917,676
2,858,966	2,873,668	644,280 55	3,472,801	4,132,184	4,414,937	907,050
7,031,861	6,926,504	1,558,889 29	16,919,717	8,689,283	8,423,031	2,213,593
416,517	421,065	110,138 16	1,389,674	486,681	483,123	136,704
290,437	291,508	52,425 31	159,822	636,979	637,328	169,532
119,218,669	111,294,021	19,891,996 77	164,152,683	140,323,053	130,698,006	22,157,788

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

1898.	Value of Goods Imported.	Value of Goods Entered for Consumption.
	\$	\$
Produce of the Mine.....	6,887,623	6,887,623
do Fisheries.....	499,013	499,013
do Forest.....	2,527,509	2,527,509
Animals and their Produce.....	6,596,292	6,762,591
Agricultural Products.....	8,504,940	8,506,508
Manufactures.....	19,052,649	19,083,518
Miscellaneous.....	11,714,013	11,827,156
Total Free Goods.....	56,181,949	56,072,918
do Dutiable Goods.....	84,141,104	74,625,088
Grand Total.....	140,323,053	130,698,006
Duty Collected, \$22,157,788.		

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration is the life blood of a new country. Natural increase may be sufficient for the nations of the old world; but in Canada, where there are vast and fertile regions awaiting the culturing care of man, immigration becomes imperative to ensure prosperity. The greatness of the Dominion of Canada cannot be calculated by the number of square miles it contains but by the number of acres that have been wrested from the forest and the wilderness and converted into farms. Hungry millions in the old lands demand bread and the fertile regions of the Northwest are awaiting to be converted into the wheat granary of the world.

Under the control of the Hudson Bay Company the Northwest was the hunting ground of the Indians, who supplied the company with pelts, in exchange for arms and ammunition. After the acquisition of the territory by Canada in 1869 little progress was made towards settling the country. The first real step, and without which none other could have been possible, was the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which began in 1881 and was completed four years later. With the facility of reaching Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, immigration began, but for a number of years it was more from Ontario and Quebec than from the outer world. The first important movements towards populating the vast regions traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway was when that railway was in operation. But away back in 1878 there was a large influx of Mennonites. These were next followed by the Mormons, the Icelanders, the Galecians and Ruthenians, and more recently still by the doukhobors and the prospects are that thousands of those driven from their own country by persecution and poverty will seek in our Northwest a safe asylum, and with their own prosperity will increase a hundred fold the prosperity of the Dominion of which they form a part.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NORTHWEST.

The possibilities of the Northwest are immense. The world is becoming more and more densely peopled. The population is not standing still. The natural increase of the people of the world may be estimated at six per cent. in ten years. The food requirements of the world are, therefore, increasing

yearly. There are not only more mouths to feed, but there is a demand for better food. Content with rye or rice during the formative period of their lives the nations become in their stages of development more desirous of wheat products as the highest form of vegetable aliment. It is within the memory of those now living when rye formed a much greater proportion of the food of the people of Ontario than it now does. In 1852 there was an acre of rye for every twenty of the population, and in 1891 there was one acre of rye for every thirty of the population. Rye is dropping out of the list of desirable foods. If Russia develops in civilization as rapidly as she has done, the greatest rye-eating population of the world will consume less rye and the demand for wheat will proportionately increase. The changes taking place in Russia are seen in the fact that while the population during the present decade increased about ten per cent., the consumption of rye decreased by sixteen per cent. If Russia attain to the normal average of the wheat-eating proclivities of other countries, the home demand upon her average in wheat would exhaust, within twenty years, all her possibilities under conditions similar to those now existing. If all the world's population arrived at the stage of civilization to which Great Britain, the United States and Canada have attained, the demand for wheat would be about 7,000,000,000 bushels a year and the supply at the present rate would be not more than 2,500,000,000 bushels. To meet the world's demand would call for an acreage three times that now sown in wheat. This is the opportunity of the Northwest. There is an acreage of wheat-growing land capable of supplying the world, if brought under cultivation, but population has been slow in coming in. We have advertised our wares to the world, but we advertised them badly and the world has been slow in buying. There is, however, now a change in all that. We have at last in the Ministry a man from the Northwest, who thoroughly understands the wants and requirements of the country and the ability to supply those wants. In Mr. Sifton we have the magician whose wand is already drawing to this country the people of the outside world. He has in his short span of office done more than was ever done before for the development of the Northwest, and he has only begun his great work. The attracting to Manitoba of the Doukhobors from Russia was a mast-

er stroke and is the initial step of a long line of possibilities. If the Mennonites, who are ignorant and non-progressive, have done so well, have built up prosperous villages and brought thousands of acres under cultivation, what may we not expect when Mr. Sifton brings in a population intelligent and thrifty like the Mormons and Doukhobors and attracts to our Northwest the small wheat farmers of Great Britain and Ireland? For years we have had the most fertile soil in the world crying aloud for someone to cultivate it, but, unfortunately, we have not had the right man in the right place. Politics rather than population have been the curse of the management of the Northwest. But that is now changed. Mr. Sifton sees that the fortune of Canada depends upon the building up of Manitoba and the Territories, and he is leaving no stone unturned to draw to our shores a population that will cultivate the soil and turn the Northwest into the granary of the world. He does most for the world who makes two blades of wheat grow where only one grew before. This is the task that Mr. Sifton has set before himself for accomplishment, and in this task Mr. Sifton will succeed.

THE MENNONITES.

Menno Simons (the son of Simons), born in Friesland in 1505, joined the Anabaptists in 1537, having been previously a Roman Catholic priest. After the suppression of the disturbances at Munster, Menno collected the scattered remnants of the sect and organized societies, for which he secured the toleration of the Government. His peregrinations for many years in Holland and the north of Germany, as far as Livonia, contributed to increase the number of his followers, and to disseminate his doctrines amongst those who were not satisfied with the progress of the Protestant Church in reform. Menno died in Oldeslohe, in Holstein, in 1561. The Mennonite faith prohibits the taking of oaths, the holding of civic office, and the use of arms. The confession of faith of the true Mennonites, compiled by Cornelius Riss, one of their teachers, and published in German, in Hamburg, in 1776, corresponds in almost every particular with the doctrines of the Calvinist Church. The Mennonites emigrated from Prussia to Odessa to escape military conscription, and went from thence to Canada, in 1876.

The Mennonites are distinguished by extreme simplicity of manners and

dress, a rigid adherence to the teachings of their church, and to the customs of their people. So conservative are they in all their ways that, after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, the Mennonites of Manitoba present the same appearance and are as exclusive as when they first landed. There is neither marriage nor giving in marriage with the outside world. They are an inbreeding people, and have no communication with others, except in the way of trade. They attach little value to education, and absolutely prohibit the acquisition of the English tongue, so that in the midst of the Canadian settlers, the Mennonites continue foreigners. If the School Act is put in force they submit, a schoolhouse is erected, a schoolmaster is hired and paid, but no one attends the school. In this they are inflexible. Another peculiarity is their lack of faith in western medical practice. The old women in the village are the only physicians, and, as the average span of life does not appear to be shortened among this peculiar people, the fact must be attributed to their robust frames and their regular habits. Intoxicants are not prohibited to the Mennonites, but no sale of liquor is permitted in their villages. Those who desire to indulge must obtain their supplies from outside. The principal city of the Mennonites in Manitoba is Gretna, and here there is every sign of prosperity. Around Gretna are grouped a series of villages, and the people all live in village communities. Each village is separated by imaginary, rather than tangible divisions, and they are all contiguous. From Gretna a waggon road runs west, but there is not so much as a wire fence to separate the Mennonites from their neighbors of another faith. Away to the west the Pembina range of hills makes a low background, and to the south a winding bank of trees marks the course of the Pembina River. Over the level plain on the Canadian side are the Mennonite villages. Five or six can be seen from a single point, and the intervening stretches of growing wheat are divided into long narrow strips, the elevated breaks turned up by the plow being easily distinguishable in the foreground. The Mennonites were quick to discover the value of storm shelters, and now almost every house is surrounded by a small grove of poplars or ash leaf maples.

The Mennonites are restrained by their creed from using firearms, and as a consequence, the wild ducks flock-

ing to the small tributaries of the Pembina River are unmolested. This makes all the better sport for those whose consciences are untrammelled and those who live in the neighborhood have abundant sport. The reserve has a frontage of 42 miles on the United States boundary, and contains upwards of 600 square miles of land that can be scarcely surpassed for wheat-growing in the west. It is cut into squares one mile each way by good roads, and as road building consists of driving continuously over the same trail, the cost of this accommodation is very small. While the houses of every village show a wide diversity of detail, they are also marked by a sameness of foreign characteristics. The barn is always attached to the house, and looks like a magnified rear extension. There is internal communication between the house and the barn, generally by a door from the kitchen of the house to the horse or cattle stalls of the barn, an arrangement very convenient in winter, but very unsanitary in summer. The roofs are of every material—shingles, painted and bare; boards, matched and rough, and occasionally straw thatched on steep rafters, and overlapping, to shed the snow or rain. There is an equal variety in the walls, some being of good matched lumber on stone foundations, others of rough boards or logs chinked with mortar, while others offer a thick coat of straw to ward off the attacking elements. Every Mennonite is his own carpenter, which accounts for the crudeness of construction everywhere apparent.

Referring to the village system, a recent writer says: "The formation of the village is simply a convenient redistribution of the land of several farmers. The men agreeing originally to unite in the village to which they are always accustomed, took up homesteads together. Twenty-five men, each with a quarter section, would have a piece of land two miles and a half square. From the village in the centre it would be only a mile and a quarter to any one side of the limits, so the arrangement would not entail any long travel from farmhouse to farm. The men elect a 'Schulz,' who has civil authority, and supervises the distribution of the land. He lays out the village, giving each his building lot, the general convenience of the village being the chief consideration. A piece of the surrounding land is set apart for grazing, and the cattle of the village feed on it, each distinguishing his own by a brand or

other mark, as on the big western ranches. A well and windmill supply the cattle with water, where there is no natural stream. Another part is reserved for hay, and is divided by the ploughed breaks into long strips, one being apportioned to each villager. The remainder of the land is used for wheat growing, and strips are allotted in the same way. As a rule, these strips are not more than a mile long, but some are double that in length. The narrowest strip laid out in the Gretna district is 120 feet wide. The form of allotment is advantageous in grain farming. Ploughing, harrowing, seeding or reaping a strip one mile by 50 yards requires less turning and less work than an equal surface in the form of a square. Up and down a two-mile strip every foot of furrow with the gang plough is half an acre of land. In driving the self-binder and all farm implements the same advantage is found in a long, straight course. The work of hauling may be increased, but that is not a serious item where the grain is threshed on the field."

As this system of allotment is out of harmony with the land laws of the Province, its continuance requires perfect agreement among the members of the village. Each man holds the title of his own homestead. It may be the village, the grazing land, or a quarter-section, including portions of several strips of grain. If he demands his own homestead, the Provincial authorities must restore it to him, and the entire village arrangement is broken up, and means the loss of all the advantages of contiguous residence, and also of the labor expended on the erection of the houses and buildings. But, as the village system is part of the religion of the people, and as they blindly cling to the customs of their forefathers, any trouble in this direction is very rare, and scarcely enters as a factor into retarding the progress of the Mennonite life. The people are naturally suspicious of the introduction of disturbing ideas, which helps to explain their reluctance to learn the English language, and the care exercised in keeping a knowledge of it from their children.

The interiors of most Mennonite houses are as crude as their exteriors. They are built for comfort more than appearance, and the large room, with a huge stove built of home-made bricks, in the centre, and wooden bunks fastened into the walls, the earth floor, the close atmosphere in winter time, and the frightful stench

from burning manure for fuel in the stove make a Mennonite dwelling far from inviting to a stranger.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the Mennonites in Manitoba are communists, as were their forefathers in Germany, and there is much difficulty in obtaining exact information on the subject, owing to their reticence and the difficulty of holding conversation with them. Their language is almost archaic, and their vocabulary is very limited. But it would appear that, while the communistic idea prevails to a great extent, it is considerably modified. While all work in the village for the good of the village, each individual is allowed a certain percentage for his own labors, so that, while there are no extremes of poverty and affluence, there are degrees of prosperity among them.

Looking at it from the national standpoint, the worst features of the Mennonites are their exclusiveness and ignorance. Their religion, their habits and their customs prevent all social intercourse with their neighbors, and the ignorance of the parent is transmitted to the offspring, without any hope from the influence of the Public School, which is shunned as a thing of evil. The Mennonites will never make ideal colonists, but as growers of wheat and breeders of children, they have few equals the world over.

THE MORMONS.

When it is learned that there are at present in the Northwest Territories some two thousand Mormons, and that the number will be increased by a thousand more next year, there is a sense of righteous indignation on the part of many people that these "rebels against morality" should have found a foothold in our midst. But this indignation arises from a misconception of the Mormons as they exist in Canada, and a confusion of the Mormons of the present day with the early followers of Joseph Smith.

To understand the Mormons aright they must be viewed both from the religious and social standpoint. The Book of Mormon is their Bible. According to tradition, away back in the Old Testament times, one Nephi built a ship and sailed across the Atlantic to America, which he peopled. After a time came division and strife, and the Lamanites, or dark-skins, arose against the Nephites, or true followers, and war ensued between them. After the resurrection in Jerusalem, Jesus appeared to the Nephites and taught them many

things; but, dissensions again arose and the Lamanites overcame the Nephites and exterminated them. Before this occurred the Nephite Mormon had written his book on plates of gold and buried it about A.D. 420 in the Hill of Cumorah, near Rochester, N.Y., where it was found by Joseph Smith, its location having been revealed by the Angel Moroni. It was translated and published in America in 1830, and in England in 1841.

The book is a supplement to the Bible, and treats of faith, original sin, the work of Christ, marriage, the dead, and eternal life, in a very prosaic style. Polygamy, or plurality, as the Mormons prefer calling it, was no part of Mormonism as originally taught by Joseph Smith. It was not promulgated until near the close of Smith's career, and was abandoned in Utah and other parts of the United States, when the Supreme Court at Washington pronounced it illegal, and in Canada it has never been established. The advantages claimed for polygamy are that it provided homes for the preponderating number of young women who flocked to the Mormon Church; that it did away with the social evil, the foul blot of Christian communities, and that it furnished population for their promised land, then a wilderness, as it had been found useful for the same purpose in the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, when the earth was young. Whether polygamy has been really abandoned in the United States is doubtful; but it is absolutely certain that it has no existence in the Canadian Northwest, where the Mormons hope to establish a "nation of righteousness unto the Lord."

More than the religious tenets of the book or the mystic spiritualism of the teachers, practical religion is the strong feature of Mormonism and keeps the sect alive. It is this practical religion that makes Mormons admirable immigrants, and Mr. Sifton is doing good work in attracting this desirable people to our country. This side of their faith is the inculcation of sobriety, industry and thrift and the material help, which the church extends to its followers. A recent writer says: "A Welsh miner, earning a pound a week, most of it spent in the beer house, joins the Mormons, is transported to Southern Alberta, and placed on a farm, encouraged to work, save money and abstain from drink, supplied with funds to give him a start, given the benefit of co-operative buying on a large scale of the commodities he needs, and of all

the experience of others in selling to the best advantage, as well as in turning his land to the best account—this man soon becomes rich by a comparison with his former squalor, and is prepared to assert in the face of all mankind that Mormonism is divine; at any rate it has done for him what, under the traditions of Gentile life in England or Wales, would have been simply impossible. The inference is that the Christian churches might possibly get a firmer hold of the people if it were in their power to take the mechanic poor of the cities and transform them into farmers. Only it is essential to the success of the experiment that those who undertake it should be, not mere faddists and dreamers, but, like the Mormon leaders, shrewd, hard-headed, practical men, who understand their business and know no such word as fail."

It is this practical teaching of Mormonism that makes the Mormons such desirable settlers. This will not be disputed by anyone who has been at Cardston, and seen the high average of comfort that already prevails, and the bright promise for the future.

Drought, which is the great bane of the Northwest, has been turned into an advantage by the Mormon farmers. They farm by irrigation, and the drier the season the better, as their calculations of the quantity of water required to produce a good crop are not interfered with. Rain may easily spoil a crop as well as burst their ditches; but if there is no rain, they can calculate to a mathematical certainty the quantity of water required. In Utah irrigation has been reduced to a science, and the experience there is of incalculable value in the part of the Northwest settled by the Mormons, where the rainfall is light, and the rivers and streams are plentiful.

A visitor to Cardston says:—The Alberta Railway & Coal Company has sold 100,000 acres of land to the Alberta Irrigation Company, with the right to purchase 150,000 acres more, and the latter has commenced operations, the main task being the construction of a canal 60 miles in length, running from a point near Lethbridge into the Cardston or Lee's Creek settlement, which is to be the feeder of innumerable ditches traversing the prairie on each side. Mr. Sifton has given the company a lift, not by bonusing it, but by cancelling the cost of surveys, amounting to a considerable sum, which the Alberta Company owed the Government. The Irrigation Company gets the land

that much less than the ordinary price. The Mormons, who are coming in the spring, will find employment at navvying and teaming, and will ultimately settle along the canal. In fact, Mormons will occupy the entire region before long. There is a good deal of Mormon money in the canal project. The leaders are well-to-do and able to draw on Utah when necessary. All hands, leaders as well as followers, pay so much of their earnings into a common fund, which is used for the common benefit. It is alleged by Gentiles that they pay tribute to the Church in Utah, which means that a lot of money is lost to Canada. This is an error. No money is sent to Utah, except to repay loans advanced to the Canadian colony.

When the Mormons in 1847 reached the Great Salt Lake they found, in the words of Orson Pratt, saint and apostle, that there could be "no agriculture without irrigation and no irrigation without combination." A stream was dammed by the joint exertion of several families, to each of which was apportioned a part of the irrigated land, and the cattle were tended in a common herd. A similar system prevails in all the Mormon colonies, including southern Alberta. But while working in common, the Mormons are not Socialists or Communists. The result of each man's industry, constitutes his individual property. They have no hotels or saloons, they do not drink intoxicants, and when they go on a journey they carry their provisions with them, and camp on the prairie. They are organizing public schools under the educational act of the Territories, and have obtained a municipal charter for Cardston. They are great believers in drainage, clean streets and sanitary houses, and when they can afford it, they are going to erect public baths. They are entirely free from the gloomy Puritanical spirit. They enjoy themselves in innocent recreations, and are great believers in dancing as an amusement, and The Cardston Weekly frequently describes the prowess of some Bishop or Elder, who danced until daylight.

The Mormons raise hay, oats, horses, sheep, butter, cheese and eggs; but they have a difficulty of disposing of their produce. The British market is too far off to be profitable, and the United States market, which is close by, is hermetically sealed to the Canadian farmer by the Dingley tariff duties. Referring to this difficulty, a Mormon of Cardston recently said: "I am a free trader, but facts are ugly things. Take sheep.

Montana shipped 515,000 sheep in 1898; that is, exported them beyond her boundaries. We cannot raise sheep for the wool in Alberta. The only market for the wool is the United States market, but the duty is 11c and 12c a pound, according to class, which is prohibitory. We cannot send live sheep to England, or even dead mutton, the distance is too great. If we send them to the States, the sheep as lambs have to pay 76c and as yearlings \$1.50 per head in duty; while as dead mutton they have to pay two cents a pound. We can raise sheep, however, with considerable profit for the British Columbia market. But if that market is to be relegated to the farmers of Idaho and Washington, what is to become of us? You may say, what about the British Columbia miner? Isn't he to be allowed to buy in the cheapest market? But please remember this is a question which Americans never ask themselves. If you were to put it to them that they are wronging the miners of Butte by maintaining such crushing duties on Canadian mutton and other commodities they would set you down as a dangerous type of cosmopolitan."

The Mormons are good settlers. They are an object lesson to other settlers, and their prosperity has done and will continue to do much to attract immigration to the Northwest. They made the wilderness of Salt Lake to blossom like the rose, and erected a city that is one of the wonders of the continent. In the Canadian Northwest they have a favorable climate, and a fertile soil, and before long the prosperity that is already apparent to the observer, will be patent to all the world.

Persecution at home has driven to the Canadian Northwest a class of immigrants who are likely, both by their numbers and industrial habits, to form an important factor in building up our unsettled regions. The Doukhobors (Spirit-wrestlers), or, as they prefer to call themselves, Members of the Universal Brotherhood, are the most recent addition to our northwestern population, and the 2,000 who have already arrived are only the advance guard of about 7,000 more. And if the Russian Government permits religious sects, which object to conscription, to emigrate, there will be a serious drain on the ranks from which the Imperial armies are recruited, and a most desirable accretion to our farming class.

The story of the Doukhobors is a story of cruel persecution. It is almost a century and a half since there arose in

Southern Russia this peculiar sect. In an old Russian manuscript, published in 1805, their inception is described:—"In the second half of the last century there arose in Russia a society, the existence of which would have seemed impossible in our country. Suddenly there appeared people who not only repudiated all the religious ceremonies and outward ritual of the Greek-Russian Church, but even did not accept the outward baptism by water and the communion of the Body and the Blood of Christ in the bread and wine. It was natural that such men could not have been left in peace either by their neighbors or by the Government itself, the more so that no one knew or understood their spirit. From every side they suffered almost incessant persecution. Every encounter with a priest, police agent or magistrate caused them to be brought up before the law and imprisoned. Every opposition from the neighboring population was accompanied with dreadful abuses and outrage. Their every action rendered them, in the eyes of others, monsters and breakers of the general peace. The higher Government formed its opinions about them principally from the reports of the lower authorities, and they were often sent off into exile as State offenders. Thus the persecution of the Spirit-wrestlers endured until the mild and peaceful reign of Alexander I. In 1801 the Senators Lopoukine and Neledinski, who were sent to examine two of the Provinces in which the Spirit-wrestlers lived, were the first to exhibit these people to the Tsar in their true character, and, owing to the report of these examiners, his Majesty, wishing to isolate the Spirit-wrestlers, graciously allowed them to emigrate to the so-called "Milky Waters" in the Taurid Province. At the end of the year 1804 the Spirit-wrestlers living in the Provinces of Tamboff and Ekaterinosloff asked and obtained permission to emigrate to the same place.

The tract of land set apart for the Doukhobors was on the northern shore of the Sea of Azov. Here they lived undisturbed for more than fifty years. They were isolated in order to put a stop to their proselyting tendencies; but as these still manifested themselves, the community was broken up and their leader, Kapustin, arrested. Since then their doctrines have been held at most at any one time by 20,000 peasants in various villages in Southern Russia. The religion of the Doukhobors is very similar to that of the Society of Friends or Quakers. They met with the disapproval of the Government because they

refused to render military service, and of the ecclesiastical authorities because their principles and practices were opposed to those of the orthodox Greek Church. They hold their property in common. In 1840 and 1850 they were banished to Trans-Caucasia, near the Turkish frontier. There they were allowed to live in peace for some years, and despite the cold climate and the consequent heavy mortality among them, many of their villages were prosperous and their lands were cultivated and fruitful.

In 1887 the demand for large armies made the Russian Government enforce the conscription laws with great vigor, and the sword of persecution was turned against the Doukhobors. Cavalry attacks were made upon their villages, large parties were sent into Siberia, men were murdered in cold blood, and women openly violated. In February, 1898, through the intercession of the Empress Maria, permission was given to the Doukhobors to leave Russia. Preparations were at once begun for a general emigration. Cyprus was at first recommended, but upon the Society of Friends in England, who had materially aided the Doukhobors, taking the matter into advisement, it was decided that the Canadian Northwest, where the Mennonites have so prospered, was the best location for their fellow-countrymen. Correspondence was at once entered into with the Canadian Government, and the Immigration Department promised that if the Doukhobors were landed in Canada, the Department would give them every possible facility for settling on desirable homesteads. Committees of their own people, acting in conjunction with Canadian sympathizers, were able to utilize the funds provided by the Government under the existing regulations to such good purposes that the new comers are being cared for until spring opens and will be started in their new homes without costing the county a dollar beyond the usual immigration grants. There is no doubt that the men who built prosperous villages and farmed profitably the sterile soil of Trans-Caucasia will find little difficulty in creating for themselves happy homes in Manitoba.

In obtaining this lot of Doukhobors Mr. Sifton has accomplished a work that will redound to his credit for all time to come. It is not alone that he has brought into our Northwest a large body of most desirable settlers, but he has advertised to the world the possibilities of our country, and shown that we have millions of acres capable of

the highest wheat cultivation, and that the persecuted and poor of the world can find in our land a safe asylum and a prosperous heritage.

The Doukhobors are a stalwart race of people, characterized by simplicity of manners, fervent religion and scrupulous cleanliness. Religion with them is not an incident, but enters into their daily lives. Every act is done in the name of God, in Whom they have the strong and simple faith of a child in his father. Their life is extremely moral, their religious services consist of singing Psalms, reading the Bible and extemporary prayers. Their marriage is an assent of the man and woman to live together, but as the vow is made in the name of God, they believe it is irrevocable, and no law or church can annul the agreement. The men do all the heavy work of farm and forest, while the women prepare the meals and weave wool into the picturesque clothes in which all are attired. They neither drink intoxicants, smoke tobacco nor eat meat. The last abstinence is not inculcated by their religion, but was a voluntary vow made some years ago, and it is probable that a diet of flesh will be resumed in the Northwest. On their long journey from St. John to Winnipeg they were supplied with abundance of bread and cheese, which they washed down with copious draughts of hot tea. They were happy and contented, looking to their future with a beautiful simplicity of faith. But their faith is not that of the dreamer or ecstatic. They believe in work and what their hand findeth to do they do with all their might.

As the Doukhobors arrived so recently in Manitoba and are still the wards of the Dominion Government, it is only possible to predict their future from their past. But with a body of strong men, total abstainers, free from vice, and virtuous, healthy women as helpmates to the men in all the best sense of the word, it can be very safely prophesied that they will prosper themselves, and bring prosperity to the districts of the Northwest where they are located.

The Doukhobors have peculiar views on the subject of education. They are eager to learn, but do not believe in enforced attendance at school. There can be little doubt, however, that when schools are established in their midst, they will take advantage of them, but no attempt must be made at proselytizing. Like all Russians the Doukhobors are apt linguists, and though none of them knew a word of English on landing on Canadian soil, most of them

were able to express their simple wants in that language before reaching Winnipeg, and some of them were able to converse with surprising fluency.

Prince Hilkoff, who accompanied the immigrants, upon being asked if it were not likely that the Doukhobors, when they came to have a practical education, would not attach so much importance to religious teachings, which is the only education they now obtain, replied:—"I do not think so. The English education they obtain will be simply added to the other, and both will remain. Their religion has an effect upon their every day lives, even to their modes of living, and to the way they will erect their houses. I can illustrate this by referring to a very important movement going on in Russia. The Baptists in that country are meeting with remarkable success, many people leaving the Greek Church to join the Baptists. The preachers of the latter faith are of the people, and teach them how to live, both as to their religion and as to their homes. The result is that if you go into a Russian village, you can tell who belongs to the Greek Church, and who are Baptists, simply by their houses. The latter invariably live better and more comfortably. So with the Doukhobors. They will retain their religion because of its effect upon their everyday lives."

Persecution has always the tendency to produce segregation among the persecuted and isolation from the persecutors. In consequence of this the Doukhobors have lived for a century and a half in the midst of Russians, but they neither married with them nor gave in marriage. But the religious and social freedom of the Northwest is certain to produce an opposite effect. When the children of the Canadian settler and the children of the Doukhobors are put into the great hopper of Public School education, the next generation of the exiles from Russia will be as loyal Canadians as can be found in the Dominion.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

OFFICIALS OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IN CANADA AND ABROAD.

Full information concerning any part of Canada can be obtained by personal application or by writing to any of the following Government officials:—

CANADA.

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

ENGLAND.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England.

A. F. Jury, 15 Water street, Liverpool.

H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

W. L. Griffith, Cardiff Wales.

Edward O'Kelly, 12 Clarendon street, Londonderry, Ireland.

John Webster, 30 Upper Leeson street, Dublin.

C. R. Devlin, 14 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

IMMIGRATION AGENTS—UNITED STATES.

Michigan—M. V. McInnes, 2 Merrill Block, Detroit; D. L. Cavan, Bad Axe, Mich.; James Grieve, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Missouri—J. S. Crawford, 214 West Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Minnesota—Benjamin Davies, 154 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. M. Parker, 502 Pallado Building, Duluth, Minn.

Wisconsin—T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

Illinois—1,223 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

Nebraska—W. V. Bennett, 801 N. Y. Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

North Dakota—Wm. Ritchie, Grafton, N.D.

South Dakota—W. H. Rogers, Watertown, S. D.

Iowa—N. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth street, Des Moines, Iowa.

IMMIGRATION AGENTS—NORTH-WEST CANADA.

Calgary—John Cushing.

Edmonton—C. W. Sutter.

Yorkton—J. L. S. Creer.

Regina—A. J. Fraser.

Medicine Hat—L. B. Cochrane.

South Edmonton—Thos. Bennett.

Brandon—Wm. Braup.

Winnipegosis—Paul Wood.

IMMIGRATION HALL OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

W. F. McCreary, Immigration Commissioner.

Alex. Moffatt—Chief Accountant.

C. A. Jones—German Interpreter.

C. Mair.

L. Rankin.

W. H. Paulson—Icelandic Interpreter.

Leon Roy—French Interpreter.

W. L. Watt—Clerk of vacant lands.

C. Genik—Gallician Interpreter.

John Wendelbo—Scandinavian Interpreter.

C. W. Speers—General colonization agent.

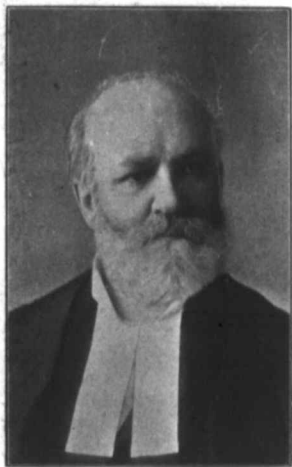
J. M. McGovern—Travelling agent.	Law Clerk, A. M. Dymond	900
S. C. Corbett—M.D.	Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Glack-	
DOMINION LAND OFFICES—		
AGENTS.		
Alameda, Assn.—D. A. McEwen.		
Battleford, Sask.—D. A. McEwen.		
Brandon, Man.—Win. C. DeBailinhard.		
Calgary, Alta.—J. R. Sutherland.		
Dauphin, Man.—F. K. Herchmer.		
Edmonton, Alta.—R. A. Ruttan.		
Kamloops, B.C.—E. A. Nash.		
Lethbridge, Alta.—W. H. Cottingham.		
Minnedosa, Man.—John Flesher.		
New Westminster, B.C.—John Mc-		
Kenzie.		
Prince Albert, Sask.—John W. Mc-		
Taggart.		
Red Deer, Alta.—J. G. Jessup.		
Regina, Assa.—A. J. Fraser.		
Winnipeg, Man.—E. F. Stephenson.		
Yorkton, Assa.—J. M. Sutherland.		
SUB-AGENCIES.		
Wetaskiwin, Alta.—J. Z. C. Miquelon.		
Medicine Hat, Assa.—L. B. Cochrane.		
Swan River—Hugh Harley.		
◆		
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		
Entered Confederation 1st July ¹ 1867.		
Population 1891—2,112,989.		
Seat of Government—Toronto.		
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Oliver		
Mowat, G.C.M.G., \$10,000; Offi-		
cial Sec., Commander F. C.		
Law, R.N., \$1,200; Private Sec-		
retary, Capt. Arthur T. Kirk-		
patrick, \$800.		
Executive Council.		
Attorney-General, Hon. A. S.		
Hardy	\$7,000	
Commissioner of Crown Lands,		
Hon. J. M. Gibson	4,000	
Commissioner of Public Works,		
Hon. W. Harty	4,000	
Secretary, Hon. E. J. Davis	4,000	
Treasurer, Hon. Richard Harcourt.	4,000	
Minister of Education, Hon. G.		
W. Ross	4,000	
Minister of Agriculture and Regis-		
trar, Hon. John Dryden	4,000	
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. H.		
Bronson		
Clerk, Executive Council, John R.		
Cartwright; Assistant Clerk, J.		
Lonsdale Capreol	1,600	
Officers of the Legislative Assembly.		
Clerk of the House and Clerk of		
the Crown in Chancery, Charles		
Clarke	1,500	
Asst. Clerk, Arthur H. Sydere	1,500	
Librarian, Avern Pardee	1,500	
Clerk and Postmaster, J. M. Dela-		
mere	1,000	
Accountant, Lud. K. Cameron	400	
Attorney-General's Office		
Attorney-General, Hon. A. S.		
Hardy	\$7,000	
Deputy Attorney-General, J. H.		
Cartwright	3,000	
Legal Secretary, A. M. Dymond...	800	
Asst. Clerk Executive Council, J.		
L. Capreol	1,600	
Clerk and Private Secretary,		
Frank Ford	1,518	
Government Detectives, J. W.		
Murray, \$1,650; J. E. Rogers, \$1,-		
350; Wm. Greer, \$1,000		
Municipal Auditor, J. B. Laing...	2,000	
Inspector of Registry Offices, D.		
Guthrie, Q.C., Guelph	1,750	
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPART-		
MENT.		
Registrar-General, Hon. E. J.		
Davis	\$4,900	
Deputy Registrar-General, Dr. P.		
H. Bryce	1,500	
Inspector, Col. R. B. Hamilton ...	1,200	
Head Clerk, Geo. Whpeler		
Clerks, J. M. Ridley, \$900; T. F.		
Callaghan, 900; C. M. Pardee,		
\$750; F. Jones and C. S. Hor-		
rocks each	800	
Stenographer, H. J. Scoble	200	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.		
Commissioner, Hon. Wm. Harty...	\$4,000	
Secretary, Wm. Edwards	2,200	
Consulting Architect and Engi-		
neer, Kivas Tully	2,000	
Engineer, R. McCallum	2,100	
Law Clerk and Accountant, J. P.		
Edwards	1,300	
Architect, F. A. Heakes	1,800	
Architectural Draughtsman, R. P.		
Fairbairn	1,400	
Engineering Draughtsman, C. G.		
Horetzky	1,100	
Asst. Architectural Draughtsman,		
T. M. Hennessy	1,050	
Minister's Secretary, M. Wilson...	1,300	
Clerk and Paymaster of Outlying		
Works, S. G. O'Grady	1,050	
Clerk and Stenographer, Edith H.		
Brown	500	
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPART-		
MENT.		
Registrar-General, Hon. E. J. Da-		
vis	\$4,000	
Deputy Registrar, P. H. Bryce		
M. D.	500	
Inspector, R. B. Hamilton	1,200	
Chief Clerk, J. McG. Ridley	900	



HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.



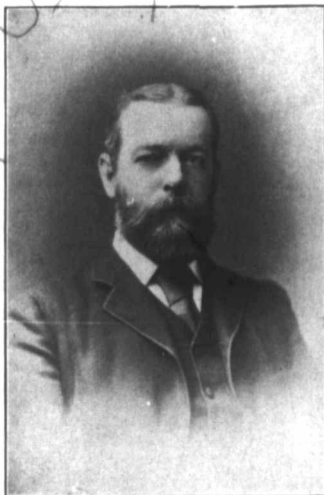
HON. FREDERICK W. BORDEN, B.A., M.D.
MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.



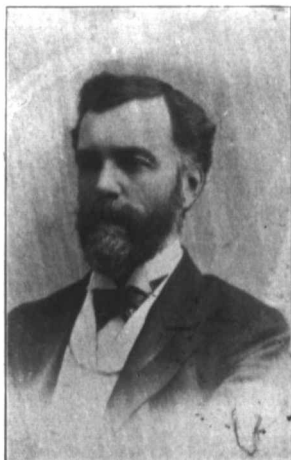
HON. ANDREW G. BLAIR,
MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.



HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE



HON. SIDNEY FISHER,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.



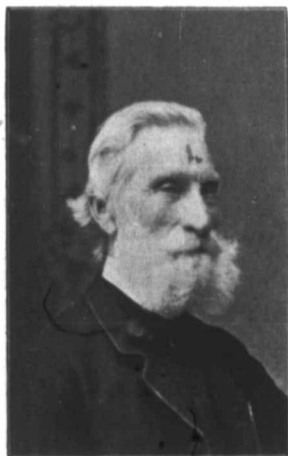
HON. JOSEPH I. TARTE,
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.



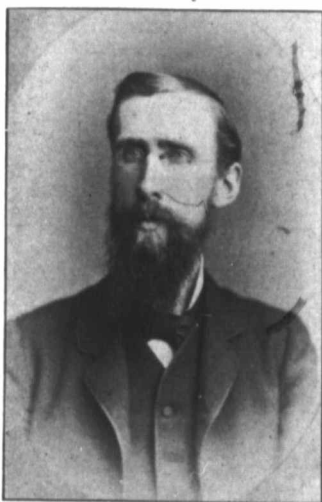
HON. SIR LOUIS H. DAVIES,
MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.



HON. W. S. FIELDING,
MINISTER OF FINANCE.



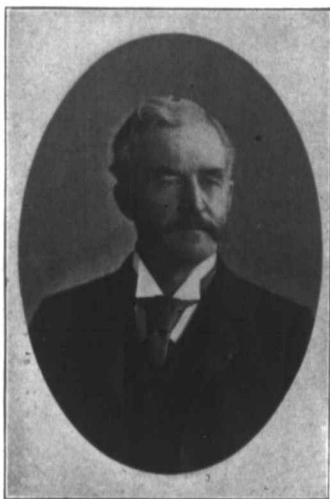
HON. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.



HON. GEO. E. FOSTER,
H. M. Loyal Opposition.



HON. R. R. DOBELL,
Minister without Portfolio



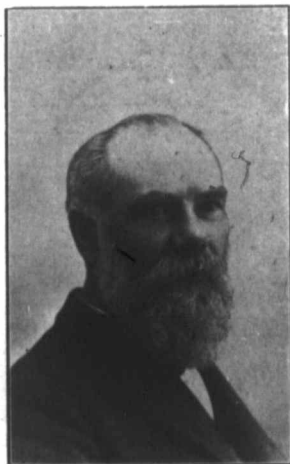
HON. RICHARD HARCOURT,
Provincial Treasurer, Province of Ontario.



HON. SIR HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE,
Controller of Inland Revenue.



HON. WM. MULOCK,
Postmaster-General.



HON. WM. PATTERSON,
Controller of Customs.



HON. CHAS. FITZPATRICK, Q.C.,
Solicitor-General.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.	DE-PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.	
Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. J. Davis \$1,000	Treasurer, Hon. Richard Hartcourt \$4,000	
Asst. Secretary, Geo. E. Lumsden 2,200	Asst. Treasurer, W. N. Anderson 2,200	
Chief Clerk, J. B. McLachlan 1,250	Chief Clerk, F. A. Cartell 1,350	
Minister's Secretary, Geo. Craig 1,000	Treas. Sec. and Clerk of Algonia Taxes, L. V. Percival 1,500	
Provincial Board of Health.		
Chairman, J. D. Macdonald, M.D. \$400	Cashier, W. C. Noxon 1,150	
Secretary, P. H. Bryce, M.D. 2,000	Provincial Auditor, C. H. Sprule \$2,400	
Analyst, J. J. Mackenzie 1,400	Bookkeeper, A. J. Rattray 1,500	
Clerk, G. B. Lindsay 800	Inspector of Division Courts.	
Stenographer, Allen Ker 475	Inspector, Joseph Dickey \$1,800	
Superintendent Neglected Children.		
Superintendent, J. J. Kelso \$1,200	License and Administration of Justice.	
Office of Prisons and Public Charities.	Accounts Branch.	
Inspector of Asylums, R. Christie 2,600	First Officer, Henry Totten \$2,000	
Inspector of Prison and Public Charities, R. Christie, \$2,600; T. F. Chamberlain, M.D., \$2,500; Jas. Noxon 2,400	Acting Accountant, J. E. Mowat 1,300	
Chief Clerk, J. Mann 1,300	Queen's Printer.	
Public Institutions.		
Asylum for Insane, Toronto, Superintendent, Daniel Clarke, M.D. \$2,000	Queen's Printer, L. K. Cameron \$1,400	
Bursar, Fred O. Loft 800	Asst. Queen's Printer, G. E. Thomas 1,200	
London Asylum, Superintendent, R. M. Bucke, M.D. 2,000	DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS	
Bursar, C. A. Sibley 1,400	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. J. M. Gibson \$4,000	
Asylum for Insane, Kingston, Superintendent, C. K. Clarke, M.D. 2,000	Asst. Commissioner, Aubrey White 2,800	
Bursar, W. Anglin 1,300	Law Clerk, G. Kennedy 2,000	
Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, Superintendent, Jas. Russell, M.D. 2,000	Minister's Secretary, E. S. Williamson 1,000	
Bursar, Bidwell Way 1,300	Sales and Free Grants Branch.	
Asylum for Insane, Mimico, Superintendent, N. H. Beemer, M.D. 1,800	Chief Clerk, A. Kirkwood \$1,900	
Bursar, Jas. Corcoran 1,400	Surveyors, Patents and Roads.	
Asylum for Insane, Brockville, Superintendent, J. B. Murphy, M.D. 1,800	Director of Surveyors, G. B. Kirkpatrick, O.L.S. \$2,000	
Bursar, W. P. Dalley 1,200	Draughtsman, W. Revell 1,300	
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, Superintendent, A. H. Beaton, M.D. 1,800	Chief Clerk of Patents, C. S. Jones, 1,550	
Bursar, T. J. Muir 1,300	Superintendent Colonization Roads, H. Smith 1,900	
Central Prison, Toronto, Warden, J. T. Gilmour 2,000	Woods and Forests Branch.	
Bursar, Alex. Jaffray 1,300	Chief Clerk, J. A. G. Crozier \$1,750	
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, Superintendent, Thos. McCrossen 1,800	Forestry.	
Bursar, Wm. P. Hand 950	Clerk of Forestry, Thomas Southworth, Parliament Buildings, Toronto \$1,500	
Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Superintendent, R. Matheson 1,800	Accounts Branch.	
Bursar, Alex. Matheson 1,000	Accountant, D. G. Ross \$1,800	
Institution for the Blind, Brantford, Superintendent, A. H. Dymond 1,800	Clerk, E. Leikh 1,200	
Bursar, W. N. Hossie 1,000	Mining Bureau.	
Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, Toronto, Superintendent, Mrs. M. J. O'Reilly 1,000	Director of Mines, A. Blue \$2,700	
Bursar, John S. King, M.D. 1,100	Crown Timber Agents.	
	Ottawa, E. J. Darby.	
	Parry Sound, F. Halliday.	
	Port Arthur, H. Munro.	
	Sault Ste. Marie, P. C. Campbell.	
	Quebec, B. Nicholson.	
	Peterborough, J. B. McWilliams.	
	Rat Portage, W. Margarch.	
	Crown Land Agents.	
	Brace-bridge, Wm. Kirk.	
	Brudenell, John Whelan.	

Eganville, James Reeves.	
Emsdale, E. Handy.	
Rainey River, Wm. Campbell.	
Fort Frances, C. J. Hollands.	
Big Forks, W. Stevenson.	
Thornlock, J. Armstrong.	
Halfhurton, C. R. Stewart.	
Kingston, R. Macpherson.	
L'Amable, J. R. Tait.	
Mattawa.	
Magnetawan, S. G. Best.	
Minden, W. Hartle.	
Powasson, J. S. Scarlett.	
Plevna, A. W. Wood.	
Parry Sound, James Ellis.	
Pembroke, James Stewart.	
Peterborough, J. B. McWilliams.	
Port Arthur, J. F. Ruttan.	
Rat Portage, E. A. Chapman.	
Richard's Landing, G. Hamilton.	
Sault Ste. Marie, W. Turner.	
Sudbury, T. J. Ryan.	
Sturgeon Falls, J. D. Cockburn.	
Thessalon, W. L. Nichols.	
Massey Station, D. M. Brodie.	
Inspector of Insurance.	
Inspector, J. Howard Hunter, M. A.	\$2,800
Game Warden.	
Chief Game Warden, Edwin Tinsley	\$850
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.	
(St. James' Square, Toronto.)	
Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.	\$4,000
Deputy Minister of Education, John Miller, B.A.	2,300
Chief Clerk and Accountant, F. J. Taylor	1,600
Minister's Private Secretary, Henry Alley	1,400
Senior Clerks, J. T. R. Stinson, H. M. Wilkinson, each	1,300
Senior Clerks, A. C. Paull, F. N. Nudel, each	1,100
Librarian and Historiographer, J. G. Hodgins, LL.D.	2,000
Sup. Mech. Inst. and Arts Schools, S. P. May, M.D.	1,700
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Minister, Hon. John Dryden	\$4,000
Private Secretary, W. B. Varley	1,100
Deputy Minister and Secretary Bureau Industries, C. C. James.	2,300
Asst. Secretary of Bureau, W. F. McMaster	1,700
First Clerk, W. O. Galloway	1,400
Shorthand Writer, Thos. McGill-cuddy	1,000
Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, F. W. Hodson	1,200
Instructor in Road Making, A. W. Campbell, C.E.	1,500
Agricultural College, Guelph.	
President, James Mills, LL.D.	2,000
Prof. of Chemistry, A. E. Shuttleworth, B.A.Sc.	1,800
Prof. of Nat. History, J. H. Pantton, M.A.	1,800
Farm Superintendent, Wm. Renne	1,200
Agriculturist, G. E. Day, B.S.A.	1,100
Horticulturist, H. L. Hill, B.S.A.	1,100
Bacteriologist, F. C. Harrison, B.S.A.	1,100
Prof. of Dairying, H. H. Dean, B.S.A.	1,500
English Master, J. B. Reynolds, B.A.	1,200
Lecturer on Agriculture, R. F. Holtermann	300
Prof. of Veterinary Science, J. H. Reed, V.S.	950
Asst. Resident Master, T. F. Clark, B.S.A.	600
Experimentalist, C. A. Zavits, S.A.	1,500
Poultry Manager, L. G. Jarvis	700
Asst. Chemist, R. Harcourt, B.S.A.	850
Asst. in Natural History, M. W. Doherty, M.A.	750
Drill Instructor, Capt. W. Clarke	300
Physician, W. O. Stewart, M.D.	300
Juror, A. McCallum	1,000
Stenographer, G. A. Putnam	700
Ontario Factories Inspectors.	
Robert Barber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto	
J. R. Brown, Parliament Buildings, Toronto	
D. A. Roquet, Orleans, Ont.	
Miss Margaret Carlyle, Parliament Buildings, Toronto	
Immigration Office.	
Secretary, David Spence	1,500
Agent in Liverpool, P. Byrne	2,300
Department of Fisheries.	
Secretary, S. T. Bastedo	1,800
Province of Quebec.	
Entered Confederation 1st July, 1867.	
Lieut. Governor, the Hon. Judge	
Population, 1891—1,488,586.	
Seat of Government—Quebec.	
\$10,000; Capt. H. F. Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp; Edouard Delpin, Private Secretary; Walter Lannen, Messenger.	
Executive Council.	
Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier and Treasurer.	
Hon. Joseph Shehyn, without Portfolio.	
Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Secretary and Registrar.	
Hon. H. Archambeault, Attorney-General.	
Hon. G. W. Stephens, without Portfolio.	

Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. S. W. Parent, Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.

Hon. A. Turgeon, Commissioner Colonization and Mines.

Hon. J. J. Guerin, without Portfolio.

Hon. H. T. Duffy, Commissioner of Public Works.

Officers—G. Grenier, Clerk Executive Council; W. Leammouth and A. Genereaux, Clerk, and one Messenger.

Officers of the Legislative Council.

Clerk, Louis Frechette.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Staunton Hatt.

Clerk Assistant, R. Campbell.

Clerk of English Journal and English Translator, R. Campbell.

Clerk of French Journal and French Translator, Nap. Legendre.

Speaker, Hon. Horace Archambeault.

Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Committees.

Officers of the Legislative Assembly

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, L. G. Desjardins.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Dr. Gedeon Laroque.

Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms, Jos. Laroque.

Asst. Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, A. C. Guibault.

Clerk of the English Journal and Records, E. R. Allyn.

Asst. Clerk of English Journal, Alfred K. Austin.

Clerk of French Journal and Petitions, etc., Louis Fortier.

Asst. Clerk of French Journal and Petitions, etc., Evangelistic Cole.

Accountant, Laurent Simoneau.

Clerks of the Private Bills Committee and Permanent Orders, Charles Delagrave, Frs. L. Desaulniers.

Chief French Translator, Leon Ledieu.

Asst. French Translators, Leon Tremblay, Honore Joannette.

Chief English Translator, Crawford Lindsay.

Asst. English Translators, Jos. E. Trefry, J. A. Jordan.

Clerk of Votes and Proceedings, Achilles Mercier.

Asst. Clerk of Votes and Proceedings, Ant. Tachereau.

Clerk of Committees, Frs. L. Desaulniers.

Clerk of Printing and Records, Chs Pageau.

Stationery, Patrick Kerwin.

Postmaster, Zenophile Benoit.

Asst. Postmaster, Victor Lacroix.

Chief Copying Clerk, P. P. Daunais.

Clerk in Chancery, L. G. Desjardins.

Library.

Librarian, N. E. Dionne.
Clerks, Joseph Trudel and Joseph Desjardins.

Law Clerk's Office.

Law Clerk, L. J. Canno.
Special Officers at Law, J. H. Oliver, C. Lanetot.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Provincial Registrar, Hon. J. E. Robideux.

Deputy Registrar, Jos. Boivin.
Clerks of Archives and Registration, Endore Evanturel and A. Simard.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. H. T. Duffy.

Asst. Commissioner, Simeon LeSage.

Secretary, Ernest Gagnon.

Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works, Elzear Charest.

Asst. Engineer, T. A. Trudelle.

Accountant, G. W. Petry.

Asst. Accountant, Elliott Fraser.

Director of Railways, L. A. Vallee.

Secretary Railway Office, J. A. Lefebvre.

Clerks, Claude Demichoud, J. B. Gosselin.

Registrar, F. X. Bolleau.

Deputy Registrar, J. E. Garneau.

Clerk, Jos. Roy.

Draughtsmen, G. St. Michel and L. P. Valleraud.

Stenographer, Alphonse Gagnon.

Private Secretary, Arthur G. Doughty.

Clerk, J. A. Tremblay.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Robideux.

Asst. Secretary, Jos. Boivin.

Private Secretary, J. A. Lanetot.

Inspector of Registry Offices, A. Geoffron.

Inspectors of Public Offices, Jails and Asylums, P. Chevreuil, M.D., A. L. de Martigny, M.D., and John Ayles, M.D.

Chief Clerk, Jos. Dumont.

English Correspondence, T. J. Molony.

Recording Clerk, J. O. Laurin.

Clerks of Statistics, and Clerks of Accounts for Lunatic Asylums, Reformatory and Industrial Schools, C. E. Deschamps, T. Nap. Pelletier and E. Dorion.

Clerk of Statistics, Department Reports, Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislature, E. H. Russon.

Accountant, Felix Campeau.

Clerks, S. Bergeron, P. Gagnon and P. Laprise.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General, Hon. Horace Archambeault, Q.C.
Deputy Attorney General, Hugh A. Maclean.
Special Law Officers, T. Oliver and C. Lanctot.
Inspector of Registry Offices, Alme Geoffrion.
Clerks, E. Lortie, R. St. Jacques, St. George Legendre.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer, Hon. F. G. Marchand.
Asst. Treas. and Sec. of Treas. Board, H. T. Machlin.
Bookkeeper, Alex. Hyde.
Stenographer, R. H. O'Regan.
Minister's Private Secretary, L. N. Patenaude.
Audit Branch—Provincial Auditor, A. H. Verret.
Bookkeeper, G. V. Tessier.
Revenue Branch—Comptroller, A. Brosnan; Inspector, T. A. Poston.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. P. Boucher de La Bruere, D.C.L.
French Secretary of the Department, Paul de Cazes, LL.D.
English Secretary of the Department, Geo. W. Parmelee, B.A.
Special Officer, J. N. Miller.
Curator of the Museum, D.N. St.-Cyr.
Accountant, John Strang.
Clerk of Statistics, F. Couillard.
Recording Clerk, L. J. Prejen.
Librarian and French Correspondence, M. Raymond.
Clerk of English Correspondence, W. G. L. Paxman.
Clerk of Accounts, L. Lefebvre.
Asst. Bookkeeper, Charles Blanchet.
Clerks, A. Dessane, C. Levesque, A. Dore and F. S. Lee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner, Hon. F. G. M. Dechene.
Asst. Commissioner, George Auguste Gigault.
Secretary, S. Sylvestre.
Secretary of Council of Agriculture, Oct. Aucllette.
Accountant, A. M. Fleury D'Eschambault.
Asst. Accountant, J. Arthur Paquet.
Registrar, N. O. Demers.

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND MINES.

Commissioner, Hon. Adélaïde Turgeon.
Asst. Commissioner, S. Dufault.
Secretary, Jules Côté.
Superintendent's Branch of Surveys, C. E. Gauvin.
Secretaries of Cadastre, Montreal—G. A. Varin; Quebec—Chas. Chartre.
Mining Inspector, J. Obalski.
Colonization Clerk, J. F. Savary.
Inspectors of Surveys, H. O'Sullivan and D. C. Morency.
Inspector of Cadastre, F. X. Genest.
Inspector of Colonization Works, J. N. Gastonguay.
Accountant, Alphonse Gagnon.
Private Secretary, Ernest Roy.
Colonization Agent—Montreal, L. E. Carufel, 1,546 Notre Dame Street.
Immigration Agent—Montreal, E. Marquette, 813 Craig Street.
Immigration Agent—Quebec, Geo. Lebel, Levis.

BOARD OF HEALTH, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Offices: 76 St. Gabriel street, Montreal.
Members.—Dr. E. Persillier-Lachapelle, Mr. Henry R. Gray, Dr. Robert Craik, Dr. J. I. Desroches, Dr. Laurent Côté, Dr. W. A. Verge, Dr. Pantaleon Pelletier.
Officers—Dr. E. Persillier-Lachapelle, President; Dr. Elzéar Pelletier, Secretary; Dr. J. A. Beaudry, Inspector; Dr. Wyatt Johnston, Bacteriologist; Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Chemist, Montreal; Dr. Paul E. Prevost, Recorder of Vital Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

Commissioner, Hon. S. N. Parent.
Asst. Commissioner, Eugene E. Tache.
Accountant, V. Derome.
Assistant Accountant, Jas. Creighton.
Clerk, A. Marcotte.
Superintendent of Woods and Forests, P. Blouin.
Clerks, Wm. Delaney, W. H. Hatch, P. R. Plamondon, W. C. J. Hall.
Superintendent of Land Sales (Sec. West), C. O. Lavole.
Clerks, J. Grenier, A. Woods and Henry Thomson.
Superintendent of Lands Sales (Sec. East), E. Rouillard.
Clerks, J. M. Turcot, A. Dumals, J. O. Martineau, B. Duval, A. Talbot.
Controller of Stationery, A. Talbot.
Registrar, J. N. Proulx.

Asst. Registrar, L. H. B. Garneau.
 Superintendent of Fisheries and Game,
 L. Z. Joncas.
 Clerks, E. Hamel, H. de Puyjalon,
 Law Clerk, J. Bouffard.
 Stenographer, J. A. Bellisle.
 Clerk, T. Rinfret.
 Private Secretary, P. J. A. Alarie.
 Messengers, C. Cote, J. Flset, E. Gren-
 tier, L. Caron and A. Lacasse.

Crown Timber and Land Agents.

Roberval, G. Audet.
 Carleton W., N. Arseneau.
 Rimouski, J. M. Cote.
 Saint Roch, Q., J. E. Bolly.
 Thurso, J. A. Cameron.
 Gaspé Basin, John Carter.
 Morehead, W. Clarke.
 Maniwaki, R. M. Gendron.
 Cheneville, Hercule Chene.
 Ste. Claire, J. E. Cayoutte.
 St. Jovite, T. A. Christin.
 Tadoussac, Eug. Caron.
 Joliette, J. A. Martin.
 St. Francis, Beauce, W. B. C. De
 Lery.

Heberville, S. Dumals.
 Hull, F. A. Gendron.
 Grenville, A. B. Fillon.
 Matana, A. Fraser.
 Perce, J. A. L. Espirance.
 Arthabaskaville, A. Gagnon.
 Bois des Peres, A. E. Quay.
 Quebec, Philippe Huot, Jesuits Estates
 Agent.
 Waterloo, O. B. Kemp, Inspector of
 Agencies.

Three Rivers, John Ryan, Timber Agent;
 L. A. Lord, Land Agent.

Montreal, J. P. Landry.
 Quebec, F. Larue, Jesuits Estates
 Agent.

N. D., Levis, E. Lemleux, Seignior of
 Lanzone Agent.

L. Matapedia, F. Saucier.
 Fraserville, N. Lebel.
 St. Agathe des Monts, E. J. March-
 and.

New Carlisle, W. Maguire.
 Sherbrooke, Jacques Picard.
 St. Felicien, Arth. Poliquin.
 Cap Chat, Delphis Roy.
 Gracefield, A. Synek.
 Chicoutimi, A. Sturton.
 Mailloux, L. J. Turgeon.
 Montmagny, Chas. F. Leclerc.
 Grindstone, A. Arseneau.

QUEEN'S PRINTERS' OFFICE.

Queen's Printers, Leger Brousseau,
 Chas. Pageau.
 Clerk, Ed. Trudelle.

Province of New Brunswick.

Entered Confederation 1st July, 1865.
 Population 1891—321,294.

Seat of Government—Fredericton.
 Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Abner
 Reid McClellan, \$9,000. Alde-de-Camp,
 Capt. A. H. Macdonnell, R.R.C.I.
 Extra Alde-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col.
 Call, N. B. Artillery, Lieut. A. George
 Blair, Jun., 71st York Batt.
 Private Secretary, R. S. Barker.

Executive Council.

Premier and Attorney-General,
 Hon. H. R. Emmerson, \$2,100
 Provincial Secretary and Receiv-
 er-General, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, 2,100
 Surveyor-General, Hon. A. T.
 Dunn, 1,700
 Attorney-General, Hon. A. S. White,
 Commissioner for Agriculture,
 Hon. Charles H. Lablillois, 1,200
 Members of Council, Hon. L. P.
 Farris and Hon. A. D. Richard,
 Clerk, F. A. H. Stratton,
 Agent General, C. A. D. Miller,
 London, England, 700

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OF-
 FICE.

Prov. Secy. and Receiver-General,
 Hon. J. L. Tweedie, \$2,100
 Deputy Provincial Secretary and
 Deputy Registrar-General, R.
 W. L. Tibbitts, 1,700
 Deputy Receiver-General, G. N.
 Babbitt, 1,700
 Clerks E. Hanson, \$900; T. Otty
 Crookshank, \$600; C. Sterling
 Brannen, 700

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPART-
 MENT.

Deputy Surveyor-General, W. P.
 Flewelling, 1,600
 Chief Draughtsman, T. G. Loggie, 1,400
 Asst. Draughtsman, R. S. Barker, 1,100

BOARD OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. H. R.
 Emmerson, \$1,700
 Secretary to Board of Works, T.
 B. Winslow, 1,600
 Engineer, A. R. Wetmore, 1,800
 Clerk, G. Fred Coy, 700

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner, Hon. C. H. Lablil-
 lois, \$1,200
 Deputy Commissioner, J. A. Pet-
 ers
 Secretary, J. L. Inches, 1,000

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Auditor-General, Jas. S. Beck.....	\$1,600
Clerk, T. Otty Crookshank.....	600
Clerk of the Pleas, T. Carlton Allen	2,200
Deputy Clerk of the Pleas, Robt. G. Wetmore.....	600
Librarian, Albert Alward.....	500
Care-taker Parliament Building, John Lister.....	600
Queen's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits	

Province of Manitoba.

Entered Confederation July 15th, 1870.
Population 1896 200,000.
Seat of Government—Winnipeg.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. James Colbrooke Patterson, \$10,000.
Provincial Executive.

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Agriculture, Railway Commissioner, etc., Hon. Thomas Greenway.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. D. Cameron, Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Watson.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. C. J. Mickle, Provincial Treasurer and Land Commissioner, Hon. D. H. McMillan, Chief Clerk Attorney General's Department, H. A. McLean.

Chief Clerk Treasury Department, Wm. J. Ptolemy.

Chief Clerk Department of Agriculture, Hugh McKellar.

Chief Clerk Public Works Department, J. W. Sifton.

Clerk of Executive Council, C. Gruburn.

Chief Clerk Provincial Secretary's Department and Queen's Printer, D. Phillip.

Provincial Auditor, George Black, Librarian, J. P. Robertson, Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Macdougall.

Board of Education.

Chairman, Most Rev. Metropolitan of Rupert's Land.

Secretary, Dr. Blakely, Winnipeg.

Rev. Dr. Bryce, R. R. Cochrane, Dr. E. W. Montgomery, D. McIntyre, Winnipeg; J. D. Hunt, G. D. Wilson, Brandon.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Commissioner, Hon. J. D. Cameron, Chief Clerk, E. M. Wood.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Entered Confederation 1st July, 1867.
Population, 1891—450,523.
Seat of Government—Halifax.
Lieutenant-Governor (and Deputy-Governor for signing Marriage Licenses), His Honor M. B. Daly, \$9,000;
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke, Private Secretary.

Executive Council.

Premier and Provincial Secretary	
Hon. G. H. Murray.....	\$4,000
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Longley.....	3,200
Commissioner of Works and Mines, Hon. C. E. Church.....	3,200

Members without office, Hon. Thos. Johnson, Hon. A. H. Comeau, Hon. A. Macgillivray, Hon. T. R. Black and D. McPherson.....

Retired Members of Executive Council retaining their rank and precedence, by special permission of her Majesty, —Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Alex. McFarlane.

President of Legislative Council, Hon. Robert Boak.

Clerk of Legislative Council, A. G. Troop.

Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Hon. F. A. Laurence, Truro.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly, John W. Ouseley.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Attorney-General.

Chief Clerk, Jas. H. Austen.

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. G. H. Murray.

Deputy Secretary, Herbert Crosskill, Marriage License Clerk, Edwin C. Fairbanks.

Provincial Cashier, John MacAloney.

AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture, B. W. Chipman.

Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, William Jakeman.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MINES.

Commissioner, Hon. C. E. Church, Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, Edwin Gilpin, jr, Provincial Engineer, Martin Murphy.

Provincial Hospital for Insane—Medical Superintendent, Geo. L. Sinclair, M.D. Victoria General Hospital—Medical Superintendent, W. W. Kenny, M.D. Provincial Library—Librarian, F. Blake Crofton.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Executive Council, Secretary, A. H. MacKay, B.A., LL.D., I.R.S.C.

Province of British Columbia.

Entered Confederation July 20th, 1871.
Population, 1891—97,613.
Seat of Government—Victoria, B.C.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. T. R. McInnis.....\$9,000
Private Secretary, T. R. E. McInnis.....1,200

Executive Council.

Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. C. A. Semlin.....5,000
Attorney-General and Clerk of Executive Council, Hon. Joseph Martin, Q.C.....4,000
Premier and Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. Carter-Cotton.....5,000
Minister of Education, Immigration, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. Fred. Hume.....4,000

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, Hon. Joseph Martin.....\$4,000
Deputy Attorney-General.....2,400
Registrar-General of Titles, C. J. Leggatt.....2,400
Deputy Registrar New Westminster, J. E. Gaylor.....1,920
Deputy Registrar Vancouver, T. O. Townley.....2,100

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. C. A. Semlin.....\$4,000
Deputy Commissioner, W. S. Gore.....2,400
Chief Clerk, B. H. John.....1,800
Surveyor-General.....1,800
Clerk of Records, S. Phipps.....1,224

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. Fred Hume.....\$4,000
Deputy Provincial Secretary, A. C. Reddie.....2,280

Superintendent Printing Branch, R. Wolfenden.....2,160

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. Carter-Cotton.....\$4,000
Deputy Treasurer, A. Flett.....2,280
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. R. Anderson.....1,392
Auditor-General, J. McB. Smith.....1,280

EDUCATION AND IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Education and Immigration, and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. Fred. Hume.....\$4,000
Superintendent of Education, S. D. Pope.....2,400
Inspector of Schools, D. Wilson.....1,665

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Entered Confederation 1st July, 1873.
Population 1891—109,088.
Seat of Government—Charlottetown.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Geo. W. Howland.....\$7,000

Executive Council.

President, Hon. D. Farquharson.
Attorney-General, H. C. McDonald.
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Lands, Hon. A. Macmillan.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James R. McLean.
Member of Council, B. Rogers.
Members of Council, B. Rogers, Hon. Peter Sinclair, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. A. McLaughlin.
Clerk, Arthur Newbery.

Provincial Government Officers.

Attorney-General, H. C. McDonald.....\$1,200
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer & Commissioner of Public Lands, Hon. Angus Macmillan.....1,200
Draughtsman, Thomas May.....300
Clerk, James Dalling.....500
Asst. Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Clerk Executive Council, A. Newbery.....1,000
Clerk, C. C. McNeill.....500
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James R. McLean.....1,200
Secretary of Public Works, R. Smith.....900
Draughtsman, H. C. McMillan.....600
Provincial Auditor, Benj. Balderston.....1,000
Chief Superintendent of Education, D. J. McLeod.....1,200
Clerk to Superintendent of Education, Rev. D. McNeill.....600

Stenographer, Typewriter and Librarian, Wm. H. Crosskill.....	1,000
Registrar of Deeds, Charlottetown, Wm. C. White	1,000
Registrar of Deeds, Summerside, D. Montgomery	600
Asst. Registrar of Deeds, Michael Laverty	600
Clerks, A. Callaghan, J. C. McKenzie, each	500
Keeper Provincial Building, Duncan Kennedy	

North-West Territories.

Seat of Government, Regina.	
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. E. Forget	\$7,000
Executive Council—F. W. G. Haultain, Attorney-General; J. H. Ross, Territorial Secretary and Commissioner of Public Works; H. Mitchell, C. A. McGrath and C. H. V. Bulyea, without portfolios; J. A. Reid, Clerk of Council.	

CANADIAN BIRDS.

(By "KIT.")

"Mark right!" Afar and faint outlined
A flock of mallards fly,
We crouch within the reedy blind
Instantly at the cry.
"Mark left!" We peer thro' wild rice-blades
And distant shadows see
A wedge-shaped phalanx from the shades
Of far-off Kankakee.

Canada, now that the game laws are enforced, and preserves are kept, may hope soon to be well stocked with game again. Game is not so plentiful here as it is in England, mainly because of the terrible slaughtering of birds by fair or foul means, in and out of season. You cannot help admiring hearty old England when, standing at Hyde Park Corner, you see the countless 'busses that pass, and think that every year each driver and each conductor gets a brace of pheasants and a bottle of Scotch from Baron Rothschild. These pheasants are raised on the Baron's estate and afford great entertainment during the shooting season, as well as much good cheer to the 'bussman's home. I mention this in the hope that someday one of our own wealthy men will be able to perform a similar office for our own motemen and conductors.

To come to my birds—let us begin with that little King—the ruffed grouse. Have you ever seen a sturdy hunter get into the middle of a covey in a cedar swamp or among second-growth hardwood; the birds rocketing up in front,

behind, apparently from under his very feet, the thick growth hiding them and nothing but that great whirr-r to mark their flight. It must be fun of the most exciting kind, for it is then that men are overcome by the strange ailment called "buck fever," when they stand insanely helpless at the most critical moment, only to voice language unfit for the schools when the paralytic second has passed.

The ruffed grouse nests early, laying from ten to fifteen eggs, in shape, color and size not unlike those of a guinea hen. The birds are very particular, and if the eggs are touched or at all interfered with, they break them and forsake the nest.

The little ones are carefully taught from their earliest infancy to run and hide at the first note of warning, the mother doing the "broken-wing act" just out of your reach, while the little chaps are running to cover. After a while the reassuring cluck sounds, and the happy little family gather together again.

The prairie hen is surely cousin to our ruffed grouse. Fortunately the Manitoba Legislature has prohibited the killing of these birds for shipment and has thus reduced the slaughter. Inducing the farmers of the great North-West to "burn over" the prairie in the autumn instead of in May, has also greatly aided in preventing the extermination of this splendid bird. The main differences, at first sight, between the ruffed grouse and prairie hen are the feathered legs of the hen and reddish pouches of skin on the male, the more evenly mottled appearance, and the difference in the ruffs, that of the grouse being black and standing out more aggressively at right angles than those of the prairie chicken, which lie close to the neck, and are of much the same hue as the other neck feathers.

On the sweet prairie berries and seeds they feed, roaming over the wide stretches, finding many a sweet little grain in the vast fields of the great north land. Delicious and toothsome is the firm white flesh of the young prairie chicken—a veritable *bonne bouche* for your epicure, the wild berries the rovers feed on lending to their flesh a perfume and fragrance most enticing. All true lovers of our game birds will deplore the decline of this beautiful prairie rover, and use every effort to enforce the game laws that exist for their defence.

The quail, or Bob-white, is another of our good sporting birds. These little chaps, in the earlier days, spread evenly over Ontario, and were bagged in great numbers through the slashings. But

they are scarce enough now, and the preserves about Chatham is the only place I know of where you are certain of getting a decent bag of Bob-whites.

The wild turkey, like the quail once common about Mount Forest, Chatham, and other places in western Ontario, is now nearly extinct.

The males are very polygamous, and leave the wife to do all the work of incubating and rearing the fledglings, only joining the flocks when the young ones are out of the nursery and able to look after themselves.

You have doubtless often seen the Canada geese on their migrations. Flying at a good height, quite out of reach of the modern breech-loading shotgun, they move in "echelon," either single or double, more commonly the latter. These birds breed in our North-West, far from the haunts of men, and are most difficult to stalk on account of their systematic way of placing sentries, and of the keenness of their sight and smell. They make two flights, one at break of day for breakfast, another before sundown for supper. This punctuality would aid materially in their being bagged were it not for their vigilance, which is most acute.

Dig a rifle-pit, put out your decoys, and wait. You must be as nearly motionless as possible. Show any part of yourself above the ground, and the leader, with a warning "Honk!" swerves, with the whole flock following him, far out of harm's way. These birds flit northwards as early as March, returning, according to the season, in October or November, resting in St. Clair flats, Rice Lake, and in the mouths of rivers where they get their food.

Before leaving the prairies, we will notice two other prominent birds, the sand-hill crane and the white pelican.

The sand-hill crane is a dusky-colored individual, something between a grey and brown, with a reddish sort of skull-cap. These birds grow to great heights—**somewhere about five feet**—and are vicious if you come too near a wounded mate, for their beaks are as sharp as a knife, behind which there is plenty of force to thrust home.

They are said to be excellent eating—being compared to that most delicious of birds, the wild turkey, in point of delicacy and perfume.

That curious bird, the white pelican, breeds in immense numbers through the northern parts of the States and through our own lone north land. The huge pouch which forms the floor of the lower mandible acts as a "crop" or storehouse, in which the food may be carried to the young. During the mating season the male has a curious little

growth just forward of the nostrils on the upper mandible. This is shed directly marital duties commence.

Canada is singularly blessed by nature in the number of wild ducks that breed in her great womb. Nearly all the ducks of the continent breed within our boundaries, and from these northern limits where their young are raised, fly south as winter approaches. Unfortunately for the ducks, the game season changes with different States as the birds pass along, and naturally where they do not nest, they can scarcely expect a "close" season; so that the birds are fled at from the time they leave the Everglades till they arrive in British territory, having barely time to lay their eggs and rear their young before they run the gauntlet back again. Is it any wonder that these birds, following nature's first law, should become remarkably alert and clever?

Take the birds in the St. Clair flats. They know, oddly enough, the hour at which the shooting must cease. They know, too, when Sunday comes, and are aggravatingly, not to say contemptuously tame.

The wood duck is the most beautifully plumaged of our ducks. His exquisite colors and markings make him a joy alike to the sportsman and taxidermist. These little chaps nest in lonely swamps, where some stream rises or flows. Their nest is built in a tree; by preference, a hollow tree, very often in a highholder's deserted nest. The birds are arboreal in their habits, so quaintly different in this from all the other ducks. After the four weeks' incubation, it is on the little mother that the duty of floating the flock devolves, and it depends largely upon the sagacity exercised in the choosing of the nest-site, whether this task be difficult or comparatively easy. The little mother-bird carries each chicklet to the nearest pool; the father of the flock swimming gallantly around doing nursemaid duty until they are all safely floated.

The mallards, progenitors of our tame ducks; the black, or sumer ducks—nest all through Ontario. The canvas-back, red-head, buffle-head or butterball, the blue and green-winged teal, the saw-bills, morganers and pin-tails nest in the North-West and Manitoba.

Have you ever gone shooting woodcock? Likely you have, but how many did you bag? One of our gamest of birds is this little fellow. You are moving carefully, may be, through a beaver meadow by a slow-running stream that just filters through the field, its black muck banks showing the borings. Suddenly up springs the bird,

zig-zagging over the tops of the willows. Bang! Bang! Good— There! he drops. And you hurry forward only to find that you haven't touched a feather. A good dog would help with these sly, alert little chaps.

The Wilson's snipe and all the varied sandpipers or teeters are all sweet, toothsome birds, and are common enough along every stream and around every millpond in the country.

There are two varieties of plover, the killdeer or ring-necked plover—a very handsome bird with splendid spread of wing and strong flight. When you bring one down you expect something worth while, but find his body, when plucked, not much bigger than that of the English sparrow. The golden plover is quite another story. This little fellow nests far north near the snow-line, and comes back early in September just after the fall wheat is sown. The birds are fat with grain, keeping well to the uplands. They call to each other in the quaintest way as they poke sleepily along, voicing a low, sweet note. When they fly in flock they wing very close and talk all the time. As they circle past, one lets the right barrel go, and as the little creatures come back for the missing ones, the other barrel gets in its murtherous work.

These kindly little fellows return again and again if one of their number is wounded, calling plaintively the while. The hard-hearted—or rather unthinking sportsman—taking advantage of this, brings them under the stormy "weather" of his gun till the small winged things, thoroughly frightened, fly in swift haste out of sight.

But what dainty little creatures they are—upon toast!—ah, the pity of it for them—the joy of it for our culture. What are the sorrows of Satan to the sorrows of the deuded little flock of wind-fairies who, poetic legend hath it, live by sucking the dew from the opening flower and catching the perfume of the breeze as it flies from the roses amid which it loved to loiter.

That time is quite within the memory of that legendary individual, the oldest inhabitant—when the wild pigeon would go over in flocks so mighty as to hide the sun. But now it is exceedingly, but now a lone brace or two is as many as you can expect to see.

• • •

"From the amber waters upward spring,
With dripping wing,

The waterfowl, and circle, wandering;
In airy journeys, swarming up on high,
As through the sky
They turn their course to northward, where
polar breezes sting."

And now to our marsh birds or waders.

Many people draw no distinction between herons, storks, bitterns and cranes. For some reason—largely indolence—they call all these cranes. Whereas there are vast differences. First, as regards the storks—they may be cut out from consideration at once as birds who do not visit these temperate climes. A stranger might find it amusing in one to term "Our Lady of the Snows" a temperate person in the matter of weather; but we who know her dear vagaries, who can allot to her gray days and gold, exquisite Indian summers, that verge far on the fringe of winter, and balmy spring days as gracious and tender as any that visit those little sea-girt isles whence Canada has drawn a population, she need not be ashamed of—we, I say, know better—so let the word temperate stand. As to the herons, the commonest one known to us is the great blue heron, which we see often stepping daintily about the marshes looking for toothsome young frogs. These big fellows build large ungainly nests, and breed in colonies in the tamarac swamps, towards which you will see the old, wary ones flying with that mighty lump in the neck, which means dinner for the hungry youngsters.

The other varieties of heron, such as the black-crowned night heron, are sufficiently rare to omit from this writing, being migrants only in some of the Provinces.

The bitterns are singularly pretty, with sonorous croaking voices, that sound somewhat like the hoarse crowing of a raven, as he wings through the night. Queer, shy hermit birds are they, keeping as far as possible from civilization; a wonderful bird in many ways, often standing motionless for hours, waiting intelligently for frogs, lizards, snakes or even those large-winged flies that flit over the water. Sometimes this strange fellow may be seen dancing in a slow and solemn way—much as the barnyard gander dances when he first catches sight of old mother goose with her brood of downy goslings. Foolish, indeed, does our bittern look as he prances gravely up and down, but for all that "birdie has reasons," and the wise, big fellow is simply treading mollusks out of the mud with his great toes.

Our largest diver is the loon, or great northern diver, probably so named from his demoniacal laugh, which so often rings up nature's curtain, so to speak—on a storm-flag. No bird is less

of a "loon" as regards its personal safety than this wise old chap, who seldom hits land, unless for nesting purposes. He spends his wild life on the waters where, with incredible swiftness he dives at the first hint of danger. You may pop at him till you are tired, with either a rifle or breech-loader, but it will avail you little, for down he goes, laughing to himself as he hears your shot or bullet splash harmlessly on the water overhead. Then up he bobs serenely a moment later and fairly jeers at you as he paddles slowly ahead.

Slow is our loon to take wing, beating the water for some little distance before getting clear, though once well started, he flies as straight and strong as a duck. On land the loon uses his tail as a sort of third leg, resting quietly on it as he propels himself along.

The grebes are also very expert divers. They have not the regular web-foot, but "tollpulmate," which resembles the hen's foot, with webbing on the toes and no small toes behind. These beautiful little birds are quite helpless on-land, being unable to keep their balance. They have an odd walking motion when in the water, not vigorously kicking with both legs at once like the duck, but rather walking—in the drollest manner—atop or through the water. The commonest variety enjoys the sobriquet of "hell-diver," from the length of time it can stay under. At about forty yards this alert little chap will dive before either bullet or shot can reach him. There are some exceedingly pretty varieties of grebe, but they are not common except in very large marshes, like the St. Clair Flats, where they build floating nests, anchoring them to rushes or sedge-grass.

The coot, or mud-hen, is a singularly pretty slate-gray bird, which frequents a lake or quiet river. This bird swims and dives like the grebe, descending to great depths.

But let us come to that cosmopolite—the great herring gull. What a traveler he is! What a nomad! What a wild, careless fellow! Go where you will, all over the fresh or salt water-ways, you will find him following the ship's wake, watching with his keen eye for scraps from the galley; circling, wheeling, skimming the beautiful fellow arouses your sympathy with that weird plaintive cry of his—that song without words which yet expresses so much. Then the swiftness of his flight! The trans-Atlantic captains tell you they can make forty or fifty knots an hour, but

how our gull laughs at this snail's pace as he lounges in the wake of your ocean greyhound with only an occasional lazy flap to keep him going.

Fierce and shy are these little fellows when the nesting season is upon them. They bark their wild hakak-ahak if you are as much as put your nose in sight. Sometimes the nest is built high in fir or evergreen, but oftentimes a coarse mat of moss, grasses and seaweed is perched in the cleft of some lonely sea cliff. Here the little gray-brown gulls are hatched, and long before summer is ended, you may meet a flock of these gray water babies, sleeping with head tucked under wing on the great cradle of the deep, which swings ever to the crooning of the wind.

• • •

"The robin pipes when the sunlight shines,
And the oriole sings in the tangled vines;
In summer thickets the cat birds call,
And the blue-jay comes in the fall."

• • •

Let us turn to our little friends, the song birds—those sweet neighbors who flit from tree to fence, making glad the whole heart of humanity by their joyous singing.

Do you know the cross bills, those little Indian-red fellows of whom the tender legend is told that as the Saviour hung upon the cross one of those little birds tried to pull out the nails that pierced his hands and feet. Maybe, maybe. It is not for me to say—and it is a pretty story. Let it rest. Meanwhile our little friends whom the cold weather has forced to a meal of seeds among the cones of spruce and pine, are enjoying a prime holiday time among the seeds and mountain ash berries. A silent little chap is our crossbill. The queer little lamps of life needs a deal of fuel, for the little chaps seem to eat continuously, as though the frail lamp of life needed much to keep it alight.

The purple finch is another erratic visitor. This little chap eats the mountain ash, and, indeed, vicarious young buds when he comes out of season. The male, according to Blanchau, does not get his plumage till he is two years old. He is, certainly, quite alone in this peculiarity. The female is a striped little woman with a crest which expresses an indignation when you approach the nest. During the nesting season the male sings very sweetly, like all those sly fellows.

I have been for some time longing to come to the English sparrow—that much-abused little bird creature against whom divers dark plots have been laid, and yet, what a lesson we

can learn from our little friend. He came, primarily, from England, and has colonized in the successful way that only a Britisher can. He builds one of the best houses (nests) on the continent, perfectly regardless as to location, whether it be a hole in an eave or the limbs of a tree.

The nest taken from the top of an evergreen in a garden was a large, round nest, made of hay, straw and strings, with a hole on one side that led into a cosy interior of down and feathers—the very softest and warmest that could be gathered. This nest was near a barnyard, but these birds have the faculty of making the best of the materials at hand. They increase very fast and are omnivorous, acting as scavengers in winter, and visiting the farms and wheat shocks in the harvest time. They scarcely ever eat fruit, and very seldom insects. These hardy and pugnacious little chaps live on through our coldest winters, and are splendid examples of the colonizing powers of John Bull, even in his bird world.

When, crossing the Atlantic some years ago on a return voyage to Canada, one of these little emigrants attached himself almost entirely to that all the way out with us. The small, grey-brown creature lived somewhere up among the cordage, but clung persistently to us as the great ship treaded her way across the ocean. He used to flit about the deck, uttering a lonely little note, but watching with his keen, alert, gamin's eye for stray crumbs. Towards the end of the trip he had attached himself almost entirely to the quarter of the ship where the cooks' galley lay. I well remember how beautiful Montreal looked, lying under the glory of Indian summer, the day we arrived. The little sparrow—used to the grey fogs and mists of his island home, bethought himself that he had surely arrived in some exquisite land, where it was always warm and bright, for he preened his feathers carefully, gave two or three brisk chirpings, and flew—a happy little immigrant—down the long sunny street. No doubt the little fellow speedily found a mate, and that they brought out their two or three broods of from four to six the following summer—like the others of his kind. He is preyed upon alike by hawks, butcher-birds and men (for "sparrow shoots" are an institution), but still the sturdy little chap flourishes, and though not indigenous, has made himself as much, or more, a part of the country than any bird in it.

It is only in the very cold weather

that the snow bunting is forced to come among us. Generally, in the end of January or February one sees them pretty often. These extremely hardy little chaps nest around Hudson's Bay, and on the cold and lonely shores of Labrador. They are in very splendid plumage when they come—soft brown-grey tints on a white ground. The male and female are clothed alike. They travel in immense flocks, eating the seeds of the tall weeds, which project above the snow, and the pickings about the stacks and droppings on the roads.

As early as the end of February or the first of March the shore lark arrives in Ontario. Wonderfully pretty little birds they are, and so tame that your horse nearly runs them down as they race along the road, their queer little tufts of feathers sticking up like ears. Charming is their plumage—black markings about head and breast, and a tender glow rose over all, especially marked about the shoulders and tail covert. As spring deepens and the sun grows strong and warm they love to lie close along the top board by the fence. It is only when, in the north, according to Audubon, that the shore lark sings, when he flings his exquisite notes out on the air as he skims up and up, aiming, one would think, for the very heart of the sun itself.

Now, as the spring opens and the snows melt away, the other birds arrive, travelling mostly by night. First comes our old friend, John Crow, who, though "a few of him remain," migrates in the larger number. Now, too, comes the blackbirds, both the crow blackbird and the red-shouldered. Anxiously do they inspect the nesting grounds, debating amongst themselves as to the most comfortable and suitable location. Now may an odd robin or two be seen in the orchard, pecking the rotten apples the sun has charmed out, singing a note or two as he hops among them. And the multitude of smaller birds follow—that, "bit of God's sky," the bluebird, lifting his heavenly note, the blue-grey junco or black snowbird, with his very pretty waistcoat, white belly and two white tail feathers.

Ah, but listen to the exquisite and plaintive whistle of the white-crowned sparrow, as he calls from the heart of a tree, sometimes one, sometimes two or three notes vary this little song, that has such a minor wave in it. The woodpeckers, higholders, song and chirping sparrows come too, on nesting thoughts intent. Then, as spring loses

herself in summer, just as the elms begin to flower, you see your little friend, the Baltimore oriole, in all the golden glory of his wedding coat, and hear his cheery whistle as he hunts about for a place to set up housekeeping in, as soon as his little wife, who has stayed behind to pack her trousseau properly, arrives.

But look at the swiftness with which they are all coming! The summer yellow-birds, fly-catchers, wood pewees and vireos, here they are building their nests just as soon as the leaves grow big enough to hide them from prying eyes. And here now, at last—almost the last of them all—comes bob-o-link, the blessed little bird soul, just as full of sweet song as his little body can hold. Watch him as, pausing in his work, he sits on a branch, his little throat rounded, and swelling with delicious song, as though he would burst with ecstasy did he not give it out fast enough. Then, in a hurry, he turns to his curious little brownish mate, and with that Quaker person flies madly over the field, in sheer joy, barely skimming the ground as they go.

To write of all the birds that select Canada as their breeding place would fill many books, therefore it cannot be attempted within the limits by an ordinary magazine article. Therefore this study is but a meagre one. However, Nature's great book is open at all times, wherein those who love her may verily read as they run. And there is no book like the one she prints in her woods and forests and streams. Deep, mysterious, wonderful are her teachings, for she sprinkles ever fresh from the very heart of God Himself. She teaches His teachings, enjoys His laws. Whosoever follows her walks straight into the House of God.

"There's a throb in my heart, and a mist on my lashes,
As darkness around me is thrown,
While the world fades away like the crumbling of ashes,
As I wander through mazes unknown;
And above, wild songs in aeolian keys,
Is the wind in the trees."

Kathleen Blake-Coleman.

Mr. D. H. Duncan, Manager of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, has shown a spirit of enterprise that might well be emulated by the managers of other banks. He has opened a branch at Havana, Cuba.

CHURCHES IN CANADA.

CHURCH DIGNITARIES IN CANADA.

Church of England in Canada.

Most Rev. R. Machray, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of all Canada; Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Most Rev. J. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Ontario, and Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada.

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Rt. Rev. John Dart, D.D., North Westminster.

Rt. Rev. J. P. DuMoulin, M.A., D.C.L., Niagara.

Rt. Rev. J. Grisdale, D.D., D.C.L., Qu'Appelle.

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Comprising Clerical and Lay Representatives of all the dioceses in Canada.

Comprising the Dioceses of Toronto, Niagara, Huron, Ontario, Montreal, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Algoma and Ottawa.

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Sec., B. Johnson, West Lake, Ont.

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Robert Torrance, D.D., Guelph.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

General Assembly.

Next meeting in Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, 14th June, 1899, at 8 p. m.

Officers.

Moderator, Rev. Robert Torrance, D.D., Guelph.

Clerks, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., Montreal, Rev. Robert H. Warden, D.D., Toronto.

Synod of the Maritime Provinces, Clerk, Rev. T. Sedgwick, D.D., Tatamouche, N.S.

Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, Clerk, Rev. K. MacLennan, M.A., Lévis, Que.

Synod of Toronto and Kingston,

Clerk, Rev. John Gray, M.A., D.D., Orillia.

Synod of Hamilton and London, Clerk (pro tem.) Rev. J. Laing, D.D., Dundas.

Synod of Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

Clerk, Rev. S. C. Murray, Port Arthur, Ont.

Synod of British Columbia, Clerk, Rev. John A. Logan, Union, B.C.

Clerk, Rev. John A. Logan, Union, B.C.

PRESBYTERY OF INDORE.

(With Synodical Powers.)

Clerk, Rev. J. Fraser Smith, M.D., Mhow, India.

PRESBYTERY OF HONAN, CHINA.

(With Synodical Powers.)

Clerk, P. C. Leslie, M.D., Honan, China.

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Sec., Rev. D. M. Mithill, M.A., B.D., St. George.

Board of Pub., A. Blue, Esq., Toronto.

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Chairman, Rev. J. W. Pedley, B.A., London.

Sec.-Treas., Rev. J. P. Gerrie, Toronto.

Status-Sec., Rev. H. E. Mason, Wingham.

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Province of Halifax.

a Mt. Rev. C. O'Brien, Halifax.

b Rt. Rev. J. Cameron, Antigonish.

c Rt. Rev. J. C. McDonald, Charlottetown.

d Rt. Rev. J. Rogers, Chatham.

e Rt. Rev. John Sweeney, St. John.

Province of Kingston.

a Mt. Rev. J. Gauthier, Kingston.

b Rt. Rev. Alex. McDonell, Alexandria.

c Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Peterborough.

Province of Montreal.

- a Mt. Rev. Paul Bruchni, Montreal.
 b Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau, St. Hyacinth.
 b Rt. Rev. L. Decelles, Coad., St. Hyacinth.
 b Rt. Rev. Paul Laroque, Sherbrooke.
 b Rt. Rev. J. M. Emard, Valleyfield.

Province of Ottawa.

- a Mt. Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Ottawa.
 c Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, Pontiac.

Province of Quebec.

- Archbishop Begre.
 b Mt. Rev. L. N. Begin, Coad., Quebec.
 Rt. Rev. M. T. Labrecque, Chicoutimi.
 b Rt. Rev. Elphege Gravel, Nicolet.
 b Rt. Rev. A. A. Blais, Rimouski.
 b Vacant, Three Rivers.
 a Rt. Rev. M. T. Labrecque, St. Laurent.

Province of St. Boniface.

- a Mt. Rev. L. Ph. Langevin, St. Boniface.
 b Rt. Rev. Paul Durieu, New Westminster.
 c Rt. Rev. V. J. Grandin, St. Albert.
 c Rt. Rev. E. Girouard, Athabasca.
 c Rt. Rev. J. Clut, Coad., Mackenzie.
 b Rt. Rev. Albert Pascal, Saskatchewan.

Province of Toronto.

- a Rt. Rev. D. O'Connor, Toronto.
 b Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling, Hamilton.
 b Vacant, London.

Newfoundland.

- a Mt. Rev. B. McDonald, Harbor Grace.
 b Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley, St. John.
 b Rt. Rev. N. McNeil, St. George.
 a Archbishop, b Bishop, c Vicar apostolic.

WEATHER SIGNS.

Barometer—Stationary: no change. Slowly rising; fair weather. Slowly falling: one-fifth to one-third of an inch indicates severe storm. Sudden fall: high winds and rain. Sudden rise, storm or breaking up of storm. Rapid change from high to low, or from low to high; heavy gales.

Clouds—Long lines of clouds starting from a common point often indicate a storm from that direction. The so-called "Mackerel Sky," when high, light-colored fleecy clouds give a rib-

bed appearance to the sky, is a sign of stormy weather to come. Clouds near together, but moving in different directions, indicate contrary wind currents and approaching rain. High, light clouds, not ribbed, indicate fair weather. Medium high clouds, shaped like an anvil, precede a thunderstorm. Small, very dark clouds, rapidly driving under a roof of moderately dark clouds, are a sign of heavy rain. A thick bank of grey clouds in the east, with small dark clouds in front, is often a sign of a storm in spring and fall. In the eastern United States, strong, damp east winds indicate a storm. High, woolly clouds indicate settled, dry weather. A bank of clouds hanging low down in the south, in winter, is a sign of a snowstorm.

The Sun—A ray-like appearance near the sun is sometimes called the sun "drawing water." It is a sign of rain. Bright red sunsets are a sign of dry weather, but darker hues and blue and purple indicate rain. When the haziness of the air sometimes disappears suddenly and the sun sets pale and clear, rain may be expected. A whitish or yellowish sky after sunset is a sign of rain. At sunrise, a rosy or grey sky is a sign of fair weather, but a deep red sky indicates bad weather. A clear sunrise, which soon becomes overcast, is a sign of rain.

Other Signs—Haziness is a sign of dry weather. Heavy dew means fair weather, while the absence of dew for several mornings is a sign of rain. A halo or ring around the moon is a sign of rain.

Frost can often be foretold by its so-called "frosty feeling" in the air. At this time the air is dry and heat radiates rapidly. It is noticed that the difference of temperature between shade and sunshine is unusually marked and the shadows are deep.

To Predict Frost—When the dew-point is more than 10 degrees F above frost point there is, according to Professor Kedgie, but little danger of frost. To estimate nearly the temperature of dew-point when the temperature of the air is between 45 and 65 degrees F, multiply the difference between the wet-bulb and the dry-bulb thermometers by two and subtract the product from the temperature of the dry-bulb. If the remainder is above 42 degrees F, there is little danger of frost. The nearer the remainder approaches 32 degrees, the more danger of frost, especially if the air is still and clouds disappear at sunset.

HOW TO USE A BAROMETER.

A Rising Barometer.

A "Rapid" rise indicates unsettled weather.

A "Gradual" rise indicates settled weather.

A "Rise" with dry air, and cold increasing in summer, indicates wind from northward, and if rain has fallen, better weather is to be expected.

A "Rise," with moist air and a low temperature, indicates wind and rain from northward.

A "Rise," with southerly wind, indicates fine weather.

A Steady Barometer.

With dry air and a seasonable temperature, indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A Falling Barometer.

A "Rapid" fall indicates stormy weather.

A "Rapid" fall, with westerly winds, indicates stormy weather from northward.

A "Fall," with a northerly wind, indicates storm, with rain and hail in summer, and snow in winter.

A "Fall," with increasing moisture in the air, and the heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from southward.

A "Fall," with dry air and cold increasing (in winter) indicates snow.

A "Fall," after very calm and warm weather, indicates rain, with squally weather.

WHY AND HOW IT RAINS.

The theories of rainfall given in the books of twenty or thirty years ago are not now wholly accepted. There is one very simple principle, however, upon which no disagreement exists—that in order to produce abundant rain the temperature must be suddenly cooled below the dew-point. When the air is thus cooled, a portion of the water-vapor which is always present within it is changed to the liquid state, and that which formerly existed as a gas or vapor, now becomes visible in the form of minute particles of fog or mist. The particles thus formed may float away with wind or they may increase in size, coalesce, and fall to the ground of their own weight. Whether the condensation of vapor thus outlined results simply in cloud, or whether rain falls, depends on the magnitude of the temperature changes that take place in the air mass whose vapor is being condensed. A rise in temperature is inimical to further condensation; a fall is favorable to precipitation.

The precise manner in which the air is cooled sufficiently to produce rain, whether by contact or by mixing, is not clearly apprehended. Cooling by expansion as air ascends is one of the most effective causes of rainfall. The ascensional movement of air is brought about in several ways, chief of which are: (1) The air may be forced up the side of a mountain into a region of diminished pressure and lower temperature, as happens whenever a mountain range runs in a direction at right angles to the prevailing winds; (2) in the warm season, the lower layers of the atmosphere, under the effect of solar radiation, and probably other causes, frequently reach a state of unstable equilibrium, thus inducing ascensional currents—summer thunderstorms are largely a result of this process; (3) last, and doubtless most important of all, is the circulation of air in cyclonic storms—a radial inflow from all sides and an ascensional movement in the center. A very large percentage of the rain in the United States is precipitated in connection with the passage of storms of the latter class.

The conditions which affect or control the rainfall may be divided into two classes, permanent and variable. The permanent conditions which contribute to an abundant rainfall are chiefly: (1) Nearness to the ocean or other large body of water; (2) a location within or near the track of cyclonic storms; (3) mountain ranges, particularly those running in a direction at right angles to the direction of the rain-bearing winds. These conditions may operate singly or in combination. Condition 1 alone is not always effective in producing rainfall, as witness the South Pacific coast; likewise, condition 2 alone is not so effective in the interior of the continent, far removed from an abundant supply of vapor, as in coastal regions. Montana and North Dakota, while lying directly within one of the great storm paths, are too far removed from the ocean to receive abundant rainfall, although other conditions are favorable. The rainfall of the North Pacific coast is an example of the combined effect of all three conditions.

The permanent conditions unfavorable to rainfall are chiefly those of geographic position, whether (a) on the leeward side of a mountain range running in a direction at right angles or nearly so to the prevailing winds; (b) at a considerable distance from the average track of barometric depres-

sions; or (c) remoteness from the ocean.

The variable conditions which influence rainfall are the concomitant changes of pressure, temperature and wind movement. In general, the two classes of conditions which influence precipitation are so blended that it is difficult to assign a quantitative value to the effect of each. We may say in general the rainfall of any given place will range between limits previously ascertained by observation, but the character of the fall, whether light or heavy, depends, as before stated, on the daily changes of pressure, temperature, etc., which in the present state of knowledge cannot be foreseen, except for a short time in advance.

THE INDIANS OF CANADA.

By I. A. I. McKenna.

Before the discovery of our continent the European world was much moved by stories of the dazzling wealth of the Indies and of the marvellous luxury and splendor of the Grand Khan. How to establish direct and easy communication with India was the geographical problem of the times. Columbus acted upon the conviction that the shortest way to the east lay in sailing westward over the unknown ocean, and as in those days the earth was believed to be only about two-thirds of its actual circumference, he thought when he sighted land that he had solved the problem. Hence he called the natives of the new world "Indians," and "Indians" they have continued to be called, as a striking proof, perhaps, of the truth that mistakes are irrevocable. But ethnographically they are "Americans," and their race is the "American Race."

It was long after the discovery before it was clearly realized that our continent was not part of Asia. When the fact was made obvious, the learned began to puzzle themselves with the question of the origin of the natives; and many curious conjectures have been elaborated into ponderous theses. The theory that the redmen are the descendants of the lost ten tribes has volumes to support it. That great and long-lost island which, according to Plato, an Egyptian tradition, described as lying beyond the Pillars of Hercules, has done duty as furnishing the means whereby the first men came to America. And it has even been suggested that upon our continent there was evolved from primordial mat-

ter a distinct race. The commonly accepted opinion is that America was peopled from Polynesia, or directly from Japan or China. Several works have been written to prove that a land known to the Chinese as "Fu Sang" was Mexico, and an ethnologist has published a map showing the course by which the Japanese arrived in America. It is said to be true that of twenty-eight Japanese junks which are known to have drifted to the Pacific coast between 1850 and 1875, only twelve were deserted, and that the people on both sides of Behring Straits have been in communication from time immemorial. There are too certain striking resemblances between the Indians of the Pacific coast and the Japs. But Bancroft avers that "the particulars in which the Americans are shown to resemble any given people . . . are insignificant in comparison with the particulars in which they do not resemble them"; and the more we know of them the more we are convinced that Bancroft is right. From this it must not, however, be concluded that they are autochthonous. The theory of indigenous origin has no solid support. Even the scientists who believe that man was evolved from a monkey, admit that in America man could never have been so evolved. None of the higher anthropoids lived in America. Darwin himself assures us that our alleged monkey progenitors were denizens of the old world. The great difference between the native race of America and other races simply proves that they have been for ages submitted to American environment.

The theory which has the best scientific support is that the first men reached this continent from western Europe; that they came in a remote antiquity, even before either northern Asia or the Polynesian Islands were peopled, and that they came by the land bridge which in tertiary times connected Europe with America by way of Iceland and Greenland.

Although there are evidences that copper, bronze and precious ores were used for a variety of purposes, the natives of America were in the polished stone age when the Spaniards met them; for flaked and polished stone were the principal materials used to produce a cutting edge. When we take into consideration the conditions by which they were surrounded we cannot but be struck by the progress which the redmen of themselves attained. It is not uncommonly supposed that the Indian was exclusively a dwell-

ler in tents. It is true that the tipis, being light and easily moved, was the usual habitation of the Indian of the plains. But Carter found Indians living in houses of poles; and houses of clay and of stone were not unknown. Indeed before the white men came the Indians had villages laid out with a correct eye, and in the country about New Mexico and Colorado there are evidences remaining of stone structures more than one storied, and divided into rooms, which were erected before Columbus thought of crossing the Atlantic. Commodious boats of hollowed logs, or of bark or skins stretched on frames, were in use, although paddles were the only known means of propulsion; but for overland transportation the Indian was confined to the travois—crossed poles—and the sledge. The potter's wheel was unknown, but most of the tribes were adept in the moulding and tempering of clay into figures and utensils. There was a knowledge of tanning skins, which, by aid of awls made of bone or stiff horn, were sewed with sinews into garments. Some tribes made cups and buckets from the lining of the buffalo's paunch, and others wove baskets of reeds and grasses, so tight that they held water and could be used to cook in by heating the water with hot stones. The Mokes of the south made blankets, and the Northwest coast tribes wore rounded hats of cedar bark. But the most striking evidence of the inventive genius of the Indian was the product of that complex weapon, the bow and arrow.

Naturally the Indian's idea of art was crude. He had an eye for bright color, but was deficient in drawing. He produced, however, graceful samples of the potter's art, and he evidenced great skill in carving. Water jars of graceful shape, and vessels representing human heads, full of character, have been exhumed from ancient mounds. The warriors of the plains in days of peace whittled out great stone pipes, as symmetrically as if turned in a lathe, deftly made the bowls to represent the heads of animals, and then smoked like philosophers. The British Columbia Indians carved great totem poles which served the double purpose of settling forth in symbols the history of a family and supporting the roof tree of the common home. They carved well in black slate rock, and some of their bowls and platters of that material, inlaid with ivory taken from the teeth of the walrus and whale, are things of beauty.

The Indian was, and is, a lover of

music, and they are remarkably fond of singing. They possessed wind instruments and those sounded by percussion, but before the advent of our race they knew nothing of stringed instruments. Their musical scale like the lyre of Orpheus, consisted of four notes. Their music—apart from the music of war—was generally plaintive. Indeed the Indian, when he relapses his sternness and puts aside his striking insensibility to external objects, becomes plaintive, and the song of his heart is oftenest a song of lamentation.

There were great differences in detail in the theology and mythology of the various tribes; but it is evidenced that there was, before a knowledge of Christianity came, a common belief in a great, merciful, Spirit, who created and sustained the world. The Iroquois believed that there was a great Creator, and that at creation there were brought forth two antagonistic powers of miraculous energy, one perpetually employed in restoring the discords and maladaptions of the other. They have a legend that Atahentsic, the mother of mankind, was cast out of Heaven and received in the ocean of chaos on the back of a turtle where she was delivered of twin sons. There is an Algonquin myth which tells that the mother of Manabozho fell through the moon into a lake, and that Manabozho, who was born of her, became an exterminator of monsters and survived the deluge. There was a common belief in Manitous of spirits who influenced the destinies of individuals, and every wood and waterfall, every river and mountain, had its guardian Manito. Indeed everything was regarded as having a sort of conscious soul. Even the snow was personified, as in this poetic address of the frogs:—

"See how the white spirit presses us,
Presses us, presses us heavy and long;
Presses us down to the frost-bitten
earth.

Alas! you are heavy, you spirits so
white,

Alas! you are cold—you are cold—you
are cold.

Oh! cease shining spirits that fell from
the skies,

Oh! cease so to crush us and keep us
in dread;

Gh! when will ye vanish and spring-
time return?"

The Algonquins had a spirit of sleep, and the name of the spirit was "Weeng." He was said to have myriads of tiny, invisible aids, resembling

gnomes, who were armed with tinest war clubs. These aids of the Sleep Spirit crept up to the foreheads of men, and by the blows of their clubs compelled them to sleep.

To the mind of the Indian, Heaven was an upper region, where all that was beautiful and good in earth existed in spiritualized forms. There, spirit trees were moved by spirit zephyrs, the spirits of noble animals browsed on delightful spiritual plains, and roamed along the margin of sweet and placid spirit streams. And the Great Spirit was a voice like unto the voice of a father, welcoming home his children from a land of suffering and trial.

Despite all this, the Indian was at bottom a fatalist. His working creed was that man's destiny here was irreversibly fixed. But his fatalism was counterbalanced by the conviction that in the spirit land to which death would lead him there would be found for every ill that destiny had wrought him an adequate compensation.

The Indians had some knowledge of the curative powers of certain herbs. Cartier, when his men were ill of scurvy during the dreary winter he spent at Montreal, learned from an Indian that the decoction of the leaves of a certain evergreen was a cure for the disease. Cartier made use of it, and his company were restored to health. The vapor bath was the Indian's principal curative agent. In a close tent stones were heated and then water thrown upon them, and when the bather had gone through the required amount of steaming he took a cold plunge. To a limited extent, too, they practised surgery. But for the great ills they had no cures. They believed them to be caused by evil spirits, which their medicine men sought to drive off by incantations and noises.

The various tribes have languages differing essentially, but they are all of a concrete character. The vocabulary is not multifarious in roots. Words are multiplied by the formation of derivatives and compounds, and thus the Indian is furnished with a multitude of words and expressions which give him great copiousness of diction. Not only the subject noun, but its qualities and position, the persons, the nominative and objective, and the action of which it is the active, passive or reflective object are all indicated in a single expression. What we require a sentence or a phrase to express, the Indian expresses in a word. For instance, Ticonderoga, the place of the separation

of the waters; Dunderoga, the place of the inflowing of waters; Saratoga, the place of the bursting out of waters; Ohio, the beautiful river, and Ontario, a beautiful prospect of hills and waters. A language such as this does not readily lend itself to a written literature; but it is a language of oratory, and the Indian is, above all things, an orator. The Indian never developed a written language. No race in his stage of development ever did. He employed pictures to record his thoughts and actions. But the history and folk-lore of his race was mainly kept in memory and passed as tradition from generation to generation. Every family had its totem, or crest, and the affixing of the totem took the place of our signature and seal.

The Indian's only teacher was nature. His books were the running streams, the star-spangled heavens and the mighty hills. He studied them, it is true, with the limitations of a savage, but through them his thoughts were refined and ennobled, so that when he spoke he spoke with an eloquence which of itself proved him to be of no inferior mental calibre. A talent for public speaking was always cherished, and in reading the imperfect translations of Indian oratory which have come to us, one is struck by the beauty of imagery, the energy of expression, and the loftiness of the ideas they embody. The exclamation of Pontiac to the commander of the British forces in 1763: "I stand in the path," was worthy of Napoleon in his palmiest days. "The beauty of their imagery," writes Charlevoix, "equals its vivacity, which appears in all their discourses; they are very quick at repartee, and their harangues are full of shining passages, which would have been applauded at Rome or Athens." The history of Tecumseh makes one think that Laftau was not dealing entirely in the language of exaggeration when he thus wrote of the Indians: "They are possessed of sound judgment, lively imagination, ready conception and wonderful memory. They are high-minded and proud, possess a courage equal to every trial, an intrepid valor, the most heroic constancy under torments, and an equanimity which neither misfortune nor reverses can shake."

The Indian has been dubbed "a breaker of faith," and accused of abnormal mendaciousness, but the race never produced a liar who could compete with Vignau, who led his countryman, Champlain, on that fruitless journey towards Nipissing, and its history

is as free from broken promises as is that of many a nation.

Of the Indians' bravery in war, naught need be said. The necessities of their mode of warfare—which depended on surprises and ambushes, rather than on open fighting—led some to believe that the Indians were deficient in courage, and abounded in treachery, but they have demonstrated that in open fight they are as brave as the bravest. As a matter of fact, however, an Indian war chief never unnecessarily risked the lives of his warriors, for his glory depended upon two things—the obtaining of victory and the loss of the fewest possible men. This was good judgment—not cowardice.

It has been charged that the Indian is abnormally cruel, but when everything is considered, and the cruelties with which the histories of civilized peoples bristle are taken into account, it can not be held that the redman is intrinsically more cruel than his fellows of other hues, and the history of his race is not devoid of acts of humanity.

The common impression is that Indians made no attempt at tilling the soil, and that they were, in their aboriginal state, absolutely improvident. The truth is, that they did not provide for their temporal necessities with the care exhibited by civilized white men, but they were far from making no provision at all. While their subsistence was mainly provided from hunting and fishing, and from the fruits of the earth, a large proportion of the tribes tilled the soil to some extent. This is true especially of those who lived in the country of abounding rainfall, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. The tribes of the southwest depended largely for their support upon agriculture, and they had a system of irrigation, while the Algonquin tribe, which was spread over a large part of Canada, raised crops of corn, beans and squashes. Even the Iroquois did not entirely neglect agriculture, for the first French explorers found that they had quantities of corn stored for future use.

The Indian was ever hospitable; he gave freely of what he possessed, and, notwithstanding his striking stoicism and marvellous self-possession, he was a lover of social pleasure, and delighted to join in merry-making, dancing and story-telling about the camp fire. Of course, there are points of view from which these traits would

not seem admirable. Indeed, a western Indian Agent, in a published report of 1895, stated that the Indians under him were "advancing rapidly," as many of them had become "saving," and some of them were "close and actually mean."

A very common impression is that the Indian women were practically the slaves of the men. Yet, apart from the disadvantages accruing to them from the practise of polygamy, they held relatively as influential and respected a position among the men as did the women of any other race. The notion that woman was made a beast of burden and assigned all degrading work is an altogether erroneous one. The hardest work that fell to the lot of an Indian was hunting, albeit civilized man looks upon it as a pastime; and it was really the lighter work, though it appears to us the harder and more degrading, that was left to the women. The truth is that the lot of the Indian woman, compared more than favorably with that of the peasant women of Europe. Far from being considered man's mere drudges, women in Indian life were not uncommonly consulted on matters affecting the band as a whole, as well as in family affairs, and they were, in some instances, even admitted to councils, at which they spoke and gave their advice. Family ties were strong; no subject called forth more sympathy than the death of a child, and Indian life was often brightened by golden gleams of filial devotion.

The story of Aneas carrying on his shoulders the aged Anchises through the flames of Troy has resounded down the ages, but few know the story of the Indian maiden, who showed as loving a care and as great bravery; Gitchy Naigow was a Chippewa chief, who, during a long life, sustained a reputation for bravery in war and wisdom in council. He was an ally of the French. He participated in the events which preceded the fall of Quebec, and joined the assault on Fort Michillimackinac. He lived many years, moving his tent from his summer camping grounds upon the shores of the great lakes to winter quarters amid the thick woods, which afforded shelter from the north wind. Eighty years had turned his jet black hair to silver, yet, as was his wont, in the spring he went with his people to partake in the annual maple sugar festivities. But when the sap ceased to run and the Indians moved off to the open shores, the aged patriarch found himself unable to follow.

He was cast down with sadness, and his spirit gave way to that pensiveness peculiar to his race. Then came his daughter, Nodowagne, the wife of Saganash, and she determined to carry him on her shoulders, that his last days might be comforted and his spirit refreshed by the sight of the great waters. She took her long deerskin head-strap, fastened it about his body, and, bending herself forward, rose under the reversed burden and pliously, lovingly and devotedly carried him to the shores that he loved.

The Indians are divided into certain great stocks—just as Europeans are divided into Latins, Teutons and Slavs. These stocks are embodied into tribes or nations, differing as much from one another in language, traditions and customs as differ the various Latin nations of the old world. The tribes are divided into gens or clans, each clan distinguished from the other by its totem or crest; and then comes the family.

The tribe commonly called the Algonquin lived north of the St. Lawrence River; but in the broadest sense of the name it embraced—among others—the Mic-macs, Amelictes and Abenakis; the Montagnis, Chippewa or Ojibwa, Ottawas and Pottawattami; the Black-foot and the Crees.

In the far west is the Athabaskan stock, including the Chippewyan, Sarsi, Takuli and the Dakota stock, the only tribe of which in Canada is the Assiniboines of Saskatchewan River.

"Like a great island," to use the words of Parkman, in the midst of the Algonquins, lay the land of the Iroquois. As a stock the Iroquois embraced the Mohawks, Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, the Wyandots or Hurons, and the Neutrals, who occupied a bit of territory west of Niagara River, the Cherokees, the Eries, the Andostes or Conenotgas, and the Nottamas. It is estimated that this stock now numbers 44,000, about 9,000 being in Canada. But the term "Iroquois" has come to be applied exclusively to that wonderful confederacy first known as the Five Nations, and later on as the Six Nations, which in the early days extended through Central New York and to the shores of the St. Lawrence.

It would seem that in the air of America there is something fatal to caste and fruitful of democratic and federal institutions. The Indian knew nothing of caste. To him all men were born equal. High office seldom was—in the strict use of the term—hereditary, though now when we refer to the old

system of selecting chiefs we call it the hereditary system, using the word in the sense of ancient. Generalship in war and wisdom in Council made leaders.

Such a leader was the Onondaga chief, Hiawatha, who in the middle of the 15th century conceived the bold and splendid idea of making out of the offensive and defensive alliance which existed between his own people and the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas and Cayugas, a stable confederacy. He succeeded in forming a confederation of these nations, leaving to each the control and management of its own local affairs, through a local council, and having a central Government exercising a general control through a federal Senate, composed of representatives elected by each nation and holding office during good behaviour. His idea was not that the federation was to be composed exclusively of the tribes named; nor was his object, as some supposed from the sanguinary war carried on by the Five Nations in the opening days of our history, the extermination of unallied tribes, and the aggrandizement of the confederated peoples. His idea was to indefinitely expand the confederation, as is evidenced in the admission of the Tuscaroras, and the change of name from the Five to the Six Nations; and his avowed design was to abolish war. But first he had to consolidate his confederacy, and make it a power for peace by supremacy in war. When it is remembered that, while these nations were of one stock, they differed as do the nations of the Teutonic stock in Europe, the magnitude of the design accomplished by this Indian becomes the more apparent; and one cannot help thinking that the political wisdom which grasped and put in operation nearly 500 years ago the principle underlying the American constitution, and that of our own Dominion, might, had it not been for the arrival of the white man, have begotten a power that would have remained a permanent force in the world. Of splendid physique, a face denoting power, and an eye full of intellectual light, with a marvellous combination of the gift of reticence and the gift of speech, a striking intermixture of stoicism and alertness of mind, and a splendid balancing of a capacity for conquering with the faculty of governing, it is not to be wondered at, that the typical Iroquois should suggest the Roman of old, and lead writers to dub the Five Nations "The Romans of the New World." In the story of Champlain it is told that one autumn day there came to

him at Montreal an Indian from the banks of our Ottawa, and this young man, struck with the fighting possibilities of the Europeans, hit upon the idea of securing the alliance of the white chief against the Iroquois. The alliance was made, and in making it Champlain, who shed such glory on France by his career in Canada, unconsciously entered upon the path which eventually—and for us happily—led to the failure of France in the new world. For, in joining with the Algonquins and the Hurons, who though akin to the Iroquois, were allied with the former against them, he antagonized the compact and powerful confederacy of the Five Nations, and drove them into an alliance with England. How faithfully they stood by that alliance history shows. When the colonies to the south of us rose in rebellion, the Iroquois gathered under the royal standard; and mindful of their service, when the war was over and land of the Iroquois passed from the Crown, England by a royal grant set aside, for the perpetual use of the red royalists, a tract of the finest land in Canada, six miles wide along the Grand River from its head to its entry into Lake Erie; and here the remnant of the old confederacy still holds its Councils, though the subjects discussed are no longer war and alliance and the extensions of the federation, but the building of roads and bridges, and the carrying on of schools. The Long House in which the Councils are held is at Oshweken. In regular session, on either side of the Assembly room, are grouped the chiefs of Five Nations, and on cross benches sit the chiefs of the Senecas, to whom was entrusted in the ancient times the guardianship of the Council Fire, and who are, hence, called fire-keepers. The occupants of the cross benches really constitute an Upper House. Questions are discussed and voted upon by the chiefs sitting on either side of the chamber. If negatived, they drop out; if carried, they are passed to the occupants of the cross benches, who debate them in the Seneca tongue, and either adopt or veto the actions of the other chiefs. The old system of nomination by the women continues; and this, it may be remarked in passing, is a striking refutation of the statement that women are held in little esteem by the Indians. If a chief dies while the Council is in session, an adjournment must be made for ten days; and if he should die during recess, the Council, as a mark of respect for the dead, must not meet till ten days after his demise.

Sometime after the death of a chief, the women of his gens—that is those having the same totem—assemble and nominate a man of their clan to replace him. If they fail to make a nomination, the place remains vacant, unless by a tacit agreement a relative of the late chief should take his place, but one so entering the Council can only hold his seat pending action by the women. If they meet and name another, he must give place to him. In the olden days, each chief had an ambassador, or messenger, whom, if he wished to consult his colleagues on an important public matter, he dispatched to the nearest chief with a call for a Council meeting. This chief sent his ambassador to the next, and so on, until all were notified. These ambassadors were, in some degree, advisers. They accompanied their chiefs to Council, but took no formal part. In time they were allowed to express their views, but not to vote; and later on, when their functions as messengers lapsed into desuetude, they assumed the rank of minor chiefs. They gradually took a more and more important part in the Councils, and now they vote and are in all but name full chiefs. The Six Nations on the reserve near Brantford now number 3,703, about 500 of whom are pagans. They have a capital fund of nearly a million dollars, derived from the sale of surplus lands.

Neither France nor Spain recognized any Indian title to this country. They came and possessed the land through the alleged divine right of their Kings. In Quebec the French allowed the Indians to possess small reserves in the vicinity of forts. England recognized the Indian right of possession, and when old Quebec passed to her by the fortunes of war, a royal proclamation was issued, guaranteeing the Indians in the possession of the tracts they held in the settled portions of Quebec and the country to the west, which they had retained in occupation of. This proclamation provided that to none but the Crown could alienation be made by the Indians, and the English and Canadian Governments have strictly adhered to that provision. Treaties were made with the Indians for the surrender of territory now comprised in Ontario, Manitoba and the territories, and compensation secured to them. British Columbia is an exception. There the Indian title was not generally recognized. The country was vast, and settlement was slow, and the Indians never appear to have asserted any general proprietorship; but when that Province

entered Confederation, the Dominion provided that from the public lands of the Province suitable tracts should be set aside as reserves.

In the early days the sole object of Governments, in dealing with Indians was to secure their assistance in war; and Philippe de Gaspé graphically defined the difference between the Indian policy of France and England in these words: "The King of France was paying only fifty francs for an English scalp," while "Her Britannic Majesty, richer or more generous, was paying a hundred for the head of a Frenchman."

Not until time had proved that the peace of 1815 was likely to be a lasting one, was anything worth speaking of done in Canada by the Governing powers towards civilizing the Indians. Even as late as 1828, the authorities had the old war policy in view, for we find in that year the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, pointing out that "a continuance of kindness" to the Indians who came annually from the United States to the distribution of presents would dispose them "again to take up the tomahawk when required by King George." But the tomahawk ceased to be regarded as one of the "resources of civilization," and in his despatch of the 14th June, 1836, Lord Glenelg assured the then Governor of Canada "that he looked upon the moral and religious improvement of the Indians and their instruction in the arts of civilized life as the principal object to be kept in view in our intercourse with them." The old desire to make of the Indian merely an ally in war gave way to the laudable one of making him a useful member of the commonwealth in times of peace; and such a desire has continued to be the animating spirit of Canada's Indian policy.

The last published report of the Department of Indian Affairs gives the total Indian population of Canada as 99,364, distributed as follows:—Ontario, 20,208; Quebec, 10,622; Nova Scotia, 1,890; New Brunswick, 1,558; Prince Edward Island, 363; British Columbia, 24,946; Manitoba, 6,541; the organized Territories, 14,655, and the unorganized Territories (as far as the returns are received) 18,541. As to religion they are reported to stand thus:—Roman Catholics, 41,813; Anglicans, 16,129; Methodists, 10,273; Presbyterians, 807; other Christian bodies, 1,362; Pagans, 16,677, and unknown beliefs, 12,303. A comparison of these figures with those given in former years seems to make it clear that the Indians are rapidly disappearing. Going back ten years, we find the

Departmental Report then gave 121,499 as the total Indian population. But the fact is that the older census returns were largely estimated, and for purposes of comparison they are utterly unreliable. Indeed, there was from the beginning of our history an erroneous notion as to the number of Indians in the country. The vastness of the country naturally led to the belief that the natives were numerous, and when returns came to be made and to be made more accurately from year to year, there appeared to be room for no other conclusion than that the red-men were swiftly passing away. It is true that the transition stage of all races is marked by a high death rate, and the Indians form no exception to the rule; but it may be safely affirmed that the death rate is lower among agency Indians than among those who follow the native mode of life, and that the falling off shown by the annual returns is more the result of increasing care in tabulation than of an increasing mortality.

The public expenditure in connection with Indians in 1897 was \$962,977.25. On the 1st July, 1896, there stood to the credit of the Indian Trust Fund, which is made up of the revenue accruing to the various bands from the sale of land, timber, etc., \$3,650,529.28. The collections in the following twelve months amounted to \$99,102.18, the interest to \$164,454, and Governmental grants to \$59,846. The expenditure from the Trust Fund during the same period was \$22,416.40, leaving on the 30th June, 1897, the Trust Fund at \$3,692,516.01.

There are 232 Indian day schools in Canada, with an enrolment of 6,877, and an average attendance of 5,357; 31 boarding schools, with an enrolment of 874, and an average attendance of 697; and 22 industrial schools, with accommodation for 2,034, an enrolment of 1,877 and an average attendance of 1,559. The total public expenditure on Indian education in 1897 was \$306,953.55, and in addition to this amount a considerable sum was contributed from the Trust Fund on behalf of Indian bands in Ontario and Quebec.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

By H. M. Blackburn.

From time to time the public are led to believe, by letters or articles on the subject of fire insurance, that the companies are colning money in the Dominion, out of the hard-earned profits of

people in other lines of business. Indeed one who travels much in Canada will hear views of a like kind expressed in the hotels, on the railways, and in fact wherever and whenever the question of fire insurance comes up for discussion. Let us look at the facts, and see if the alleged profits are being made. To do so we take up the Dominion Superintendent's report for 1897, wherein are given the results of the fire insurance transactions of all the companies which during the period from 1869 to 1897 have held Dominion licenses to transact fire insurance in Canada.

The premiums received during these twenty-nine years make a grand total of one hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars in round figures (\$133,200,971, to be exact) and the losses paid during the same period total \$91,671,523 (or 68.82 per cent.). This does not include, however, the expense of conducting the business in Canada, which at a ratio of 30 per cent. on the premiums received is \$39,960,291; add this to the losses and we have an output of \$131,631,814, against an income of \$133,200,971, leaving the magnificent profit of \$1,669,157 spread over a period of twenty-nine years, to be divided among some thirty-odd companies. It amounts to 1-1-4 per cent., is not it a rich dividend-paying profit?

We have called the difference between income and output "profit"—but is it profit? We shall see. In calculating profits we may not forget that it is necessary first to provide for liability. Every dollar of premium received involves a liability which has to be provided for; in other words, before a company can say a premium is earned or has become profit, it must get rid of the liability that premium represents, otherwise, instead of a profit, a heavy loss may result. To arrive at this liability take the premiums on the risks at any given date and see how much of them must be paid out to re-insure or get rid of any liability under the policies the said premiums represent. According to the Canadian Government's standard about 50 per cent. of the premiums in force is required, but we will take 33 1-3 per cent., as that is probably nearer the mark in actual practice, although it varies somewhere between the two, according to the greater or less amount of three-year risks a company may have in force.

Turning again to the report of the Government Superintendent, we find the total premiums received in Canada by fire insurance companies holding

Dominion licenses during 1897 to be \$7,157,661, but this does not represent the amount in force, for it does not include the three-year risks taken previous to 1897 and in force on the 31st December of that year, having one year or more to run. Adding 20 per cent. to the income of 1897 to cover these policies we have \$8,589,193. Now 33 1-3 per cent. of this is \$2,863,064, which at a very low estimate represents the amount it would cost these companies to retire from the Canadian field. Add this to the losses, \$91,671,523, and expenses, \$39,960,291, and we get a total expenditure of \$134,494,878, against an income of \$133,200,971, thus the apparent profit is converted into an actual loss of \$1,293,907, to the licensed fire insurance companies doing business in Canada during the past twenty-nine years.

On looking over the list of fire insurance companies holding Dominion licenses from the year 1881 to 1897, sixteen years, we find the following have given up the fight for a living profit in the Dominion, either by closing their agencies in Canada, going out of business altogether or by being taken over by a stronger company:—

Canadian Companies.

Canada Agricultural, Canada Fire, Citizens, Dominion, Eastern, Ottawa Agricultural, Provincial, Royal Canadian, Sovereign, Stadacona, National Fire of Montreal.

British Companies.

City of London, Fire Insurance Association, Scottish Commercial, Scottish Imperial, Glasgow and London.

American Companies.

Agricultural, of Watertown, withdrawn from Canada.

The retirement of these offices, at the rate of one each year simply means a loss to the unfortunate stockholders in them, and makes it clearly apparent that they found it hopeless to make money out of the fire insurance business in Canada. These Canadian offices were started under the most favorable circumstances, the stockholders being scattered all over the Dominion, with local boards of directors made up of the leading business men in different cities to assist them. They ought, therefore, to have made money, if there were money to be made. The truth is that if the fire insurance companies licensed to do business in the Dominion to-day depended upon the Canadian income only, they would not be likely to continue any longer than the companies whose names are quoted. But to

them the Canadian income, large as it is, represents only a fractional part of the whole, just as the income from one town in Canada represents only a fraction of the whole premium income derived from the Dominion. They continue their business all over the Dominion on the same principle as they continue ~~doing~~ their business in Canadian towns whose individual losses have rendered it well nigh impossible for the companies to recoup themselves by the money paid for premiums in those particular towns.

It is often stated that anyone can manage a fire insurance company, and the people who in different cities are agitating the idea of municipal fire insurance, seem to have that notion in their minds. One also hears business men talking of the exorbitant rates charged by the "greedy insurance companies," and the claim is made that the insurance managers do not know how to keep down expenses. On the boards of directors of the different Canadian insurance companies mentioned there have been many leading business men from all parts of Canada, but they have not seemed, judging from results, to have found it quite so easy to manage insurance companies, keep down expenses, and pay dividends to shareholders. "The proof of the pie is in the eating."

The chief reason for the feeling that the companies must be making money is this: The very large majority of people pay money year after year into insurance companies, and never make a claim on them for any loss. It looks to these people, therefore, as if the company insuring them made an actual profit of all the premiums so paid, for they do not consider how the matter really stands from the company's side of the question. This feeling on the part of the individual extends, we find, to cities, towns, and districts. But consider—if every town collected more loss claims than the premiums paid, or if every premium paid resulted in a claim being made, why of course no insurance could be done. This seems self-evident, but from the way people talk, and some newspapers write on the subject of insurance, it actually seems necessary to state it again. It cannot be reasonably contended that these people and towns get no return for the premiums paid, on which there are no immediate fire losses. Without fire insurance, where would be the financial credit of merchants, manufacturers and shippers? and where would be the peace of mind which communities now possess in

knowing they have protection against fires which may happen at any hour of the day or night?

With these facts before them it is hard to understand how promoters can get the public to subscribe for stock in new fire insurance companies for doing business in the Dominion, but it seems all that kind of people are not dead yet.

THE HUMAN BODY.

- Each ear has four bones.
- The stomach has four coats.
- The tympanum is really a drum.
- The human skull contains thirty bones.
- Every hair has two oil glands at its base.
- The sense of touch is dullest on the back.
- The lower limbs contain thirty bones each.
- The globe of the eye is moved by six muscles.
- The cerebral matter is about seven-eighths water.
- The exact details of the functions of the spleen are unknown.
- The normal weight of the liver is between three and four pounds.
- The human skeleton, exclusive of teeth, consists of 298 bones.
- Hair is very strong; a single hair will bear a weight of 1,150 grains.
- The color of the skin depends on pigment cells in the inferior epidermis.
- The enamel of the teeth contains over 95 per cent. of calcareous matter.
- The wrist contains eight bones, the palm five, the fingers have fourteen.
- The roots of hairs penetrate the skin about one-twelfth of an inch.
- The weight of the average sized man is about 140 pounds; of the woman 125.
- The cells composing the epidermis are 1-1900th of an inch in diameter.
- The only involuntary muscle composed of red or striped fibers is the heart.
- Men have been known to lose by perspiration 5,000 to 6,000 grains an hour.
- Straight hairs are nearly cylindrical, curly hairs are elliptical or flat.
- The human body contains two hundred and eight bones and five hundred muscles.
- One hundred and seventy-five million cells are in the lungs, which would cover a surface thirty times greater than the human body.

THE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

At the end of the first year comes the Cotton Wedding.

Second year, Paper Wedding.
 Third year, Leather Wedding.
 Fifth year, Wooden Wedding.
 Seventh year, Woolen Wedding.
 Tenth year, Tin Wedding.
 Twelfth year, Silk and Fine Linen Wedding.
 Fifteenth year, Crystal Wedding.
 Twentieth year, China Wedding.
 Twenty-fifth year, Silver Wedding.
 Thirtieth year, Pearl Wedding.
 Fortieth year, Ruby Wedding.
 Fiftieth year, Golden Wedding.
 Seventy-fifth year, Diamond Wedding.

FACTS.

The deposits in the Bank of England, Bank of France, and Imperial Bank of Germany, are \$166,000,000, \$113,000,000 and \$107,000,000 respectively.

The University Press, at Oxford, has appliances for printing in one hundred and fifty different languages.

The new photograph of the heavens, which is being prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers, shows 38,000,000 stars.

Huxley's tables show that the human body is made up of thirteen different elements, of which five are gases and eight solids.

The average height of a man in the United States is five feet ten and one-half inches; in England, five feet nine inches; in France, five feet four inches; in Belgium, five feet six and one-quarter inches.

The most easterly point of the United States is Quoddy Head, Me., the most westerly, Atto Island, Alaska; the most northerly, Point Barrow, Alaska; the most southerly, Key West, Fla.

FEMININE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

It is often asked how heavy a woman ought to be in proportion to her height. A very young girl may becomingly be thinner than a matron, but the following table gives a fair indication of normal proportions.

	Pounds.
Five feet in height, about	109
Five feet one inch, about	106
Five feet two inches, about	113
Five feet three inches, about	119
Five feet four inches, about	130
Five feet five inches, about	138
Five feet six inches, about	144
Five feet seven inches, about	150
Five feet eight inches, about	155
Five feet nine inches, about	163
Five feet ten inches, about	169
Five feet eleven inches, about	176
Six feet, about	180
Six feet one inch, about	186

THE LONGEST DAY AT VARIOUS PLACES.

It is quite important, when speaking of the longest day in the year, to say what part of the world we are talking about, as will be seen by reading the following list, which tells the length of the longest day in several places.

At Stockholm, Sweden, the longest day is eighteen and one-half hours.

At Spitzbergen the longest day is three and one-half months.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours.

At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzic, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours.

At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day is nineteen hours, and the shortest five hours.

At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length.

At New York the longest day is about fifteen hours, and at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen hours.

DEPTHS OF DIFFERENT OCEANS.

The average depth of the ocean, in yards, is as follows: Pacific, 4,252; Atlantic, 4,026; Indian, 3,658; Antarctic, 3,000; Arctic, 1,690; Mediterranean, 1,476; Irish, 240; English Channel, 110; Adriatic, 45; Baltic, 43.

THE GREATEST KNOWN DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

The greatest depth which has been ascertained by sounding is five miles and a quarter (25,720 feet, or 4,620 fathoms), not quite equal to the height of the highest known mountain, Mount Everest, which measures 29,002 feet, or five and one-half miles high. The average depth between 60 degrees north and 60 degrees south is nearly three miles.

THE LONGEST TUNNELS IN THE WORLD.

The Mount St. Gothard Tunnel, Italy, is 48,840 feet, or nearly ten miles long, and the longest in the world.

Mount Cenis Tunnel, Italy, is 39,840 feet, or about seven miles long.

Hoosac Tunnel, Mass., is 25,080 feet long, or about four and one-half miles long.

The NochiStongo Tunnel is 21,659 feet long, or about four miles.

The Suro Tunnel is 21,120 feet, or four miles long.

Thames and Medway, Eng., is 11,850 feet long, or about two miles.

CLEANING A PLOW.

Take a quart of water and pour slowly into it half a pint of sulphuric acid. The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water rather than the water into the acid, and let it remain on the iron until it evaporates. Then wash it again. The object is to give the acid time to dissolve the rust. Then wash with water and you will see where the worst spots are. Apply some more acid, and rub on those spots with a brick. The acid and the scouring remove most of the rust. Then wash the mouldboard thoroughly with water to remove all the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum, or other oil, and let it be till needed for use. When you go to plowing, take a bottle of the acid-water to the field with you and apply it every bout to any spot of rust that may remain. The acid and the scouring of the earth will soon make it perfectly bright and smooth. If all iron work be washed over with petroleum as soon as we put our tools, implements and machines aside for the winter, it will keep them from rusting.

A GOOD DURABLE WHITEWASH.

Take half a bushel of freshly burnt lime, slack it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, and add to it 7 pounds of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; 3 pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; 1-2 pound of powdered Sparish whiting; 1 pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It must be put on quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace.

Hudson's Bay Territory was united to Canada on July 15, 1870.

Responsible Government was introduced into Newfoundland in 1855.

INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS.

Immigration from the United States.

The most hopeful indication, indeed, now apparent is the great movement hitherto of American agriculturists. This movement is not only sudden, but unmistakable, the accessions from that country having been only 712 in 1897, whilst the past year has brought us through Winnipeg alone more than 2,642 souls. This is, perhaps, the most remarkable feature in the development of immigration to western Canada. The vast number of Canadians who have been settled for many years in the American West, and the genuine American farmer as well, are now turning their eyes to western Canada, and this interest should be stimulated as much as possible, as it needs no argument to prove that such a class are most desirable immigrants to a country like this. But this is nothing to the promise of the greater results indicated by the numerous delegations during the past year from the American States selected at public meetings held in their various localities for that purpose, and thus accredited, despatched by the Immigration Commissioner from Winnipeg, accompanied by capable officials, to examine the interior of the country at will.

During the past year 209 American delegates visited western Canada, and, mainly in groups, made an extended tour of the country, and after reporting to the Commissioner at Winnipeg, returned to report to the communities who sent them. The unanimity of these reports is remarkable. The parties came from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri; and the burden of all was the same rich soil, hard wheat, fat cattle, and a good climate—as fine a country indeed as the most exacting farmer could desire. There can be little doubt that these reports will stir up much interest and enquiry, at all events, it is quite certain that the coming season will witness a large, perhaps a very large, accession to our population from the Western States.

Galleian Immigration.

The number of Galleians who arrived during the season of 1897 was 4,363. Apart from those who had taken employment with farmers, they settled some at the colony below Fort Saskatchewan and some at the Stuartburn colonies near Emerson, but the majority at the new colonies organized near

Yorkton, Saltcoats and Dauphin. The total number who arrived during the season just passed was 4,436. The latest arrivals, save those drawn off to domestic service, etc., have been all distributed amongst the various colonies already formed, these proving to be convenient nuclei for their settlement.

The following table shows their numbers and distribution during the past year :

Place of Settlement.	Males.	Females.
Edmonton	795	642
Dauphin	302	250
Stuartburn	215	194
Yorktown	272	256
Brokenhead	75	60
Pleasant Home	320	285
Winnipeg	102	56
Sifton	52	55
Whitewood	19	21
Grenfell	14	9
Saltcoats	24	26
Fish Creek	220	196
Hun's Valley	27	26
St. Norbert	9	8
Crook's Creek	4	4
	2,360	2,076

Scandinavians.

This excellent class of immigrants has arrived slowly during the past ten years, and has formed some twenty small settlements, numbering about 3,400 souls. There is, besides, a settlement of Finns, of some 240 souls, increased by 45 additional immigrants this year. The latest small settlements are at Gonor, Morris and Foxton, formed in 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. But to the foregoing numbers must be added a good many Scandinavians scattered amongst our Canadians, and the population represented by 245 homestead entries made since 1896, thus swelling the total to something like 5,300 souls. Northern Alberta seems to be their favorite district, as 110 of the homestead entries have been made there in the last two years. Reports received indicate that the settlers are prosperous and generally contented.

Hungarians.

It is difficult to get definite information as to the condition of the few settlements of these people, but as they have raised no complaints, give no trouble and are getting on without the least assistance, it may be inferred that they are progressing like the rest. They have formed five distinct settlements—the Huns Valley, Othton, Kaposvar, Esterhaz and Lethbridge—which number in

all probably about a thousand souls. Probably no better class could be attracted to this country than these people, celebrated as they are throughout Europe for wheat-raising and flour-exporting, and an orderly, law-abiding race as well.

German and Other Nationalities.

There is a considerable German settlement at Langeburg on the Manitoba & North-Western Railway, and a very prosperous one at Ebenezer, north of Yorkton. This latter was formed by a people, the most miserably poor, perhaps, of all who have ever come to this country, and to-day they are counted amongst the most prosperous of our settlers.

The Bohemians have a settlement on the Brokenhead River east of Winnipeg. They are not direct from Bohemia, but from Galicia, into which Province they had originally immigrated.

There are divers other nationalities represented in Manitoba and the North-West Territories which slip in unnoticed, and are not in sufficient numbers as yet to attract attention.

The following table shows the nativity of immigrants who arrived at Winnipeg during the year ended December, 1898.

England and Wales	3,203
Ireland	266
Scotland	701
Canada, including all the Provinces	13,112
United States	2,643
Scandinavia, viz., Norway, Sweden and Denmark	532
Germans from Germany, Austria and Russia	998
France and Belgium	268
Galicia and Bukowina	5,509
Other countries	525
Total	27,857

The Galicians.

This District of Alberta has been called the Banana Belt of the Northwest from its temperate climate. The Japan currents, the southern or Chinook winds and the low elevation combine in modifying the temperature of this favored district. The climate is delightful. The sky is bright, the air is clear and invigorating and there is not more rainfall than is sufficient to ensure the success of the grain and root crops. The agricultural possibilities of Alberta have been known for many years; but the advance in putting land

under cultivation was very slow, owing to the want of settlers, and the high freight rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway. About three years ago the railway company decreased its rates by nearly fifty per cent, and this paved the way for the advent of the settler. One of the most valuable possessions to the population of Alberta



STURDY DOUGHBOBS.

Pacific Railway. About three years ago the Galleians and Ruthenians, the railway company decreased its about five hundred of whom recently rates by nearly fifty per cent, and this arrived in the district. These people

are, for the most part, natives of Poland and became Russian subjects on the partition of their country. Re-

them turn their eyes to other lands where they could enjoy that freedom of conscience which was denied them in



DOUKHOBORS FATHER AND TWO SONS.

cent religious persecutions and the enforcement of the laws requiring their service in the Imperial army made their own. Mr. Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, who is never slow to take advantage of circumstances likely to

benefit Canada, offered inducements to the Galicians to settle in Alberta and the number of those already here is

ed at Edna, about sixty miles from Edmonton, have already made a notable change in the complexion of the



GALICIANS.

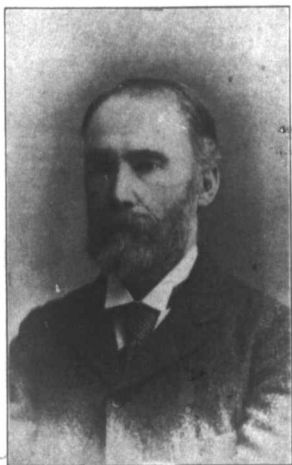
likely before long to be augmented by the bodies of these persecuted compatriots. The party of Galicians who are located at Edna, about sixty miles from Edmonton, have already made a notable change in the complexion of the settlement and have brought up the "foreign" population of Alberta, not including the Doukhobors, to two thou-



GALICIANS.



GALICIANS—FOUR YEARS AFTER ARRIVAL IN CANADA.



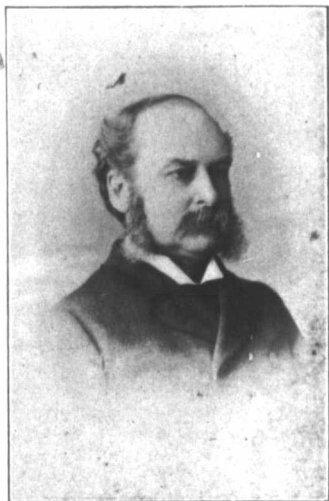
HON. GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education, Province of Ontario.



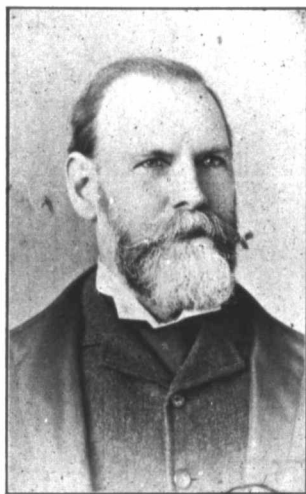
HON. JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture, Province of Ontario.



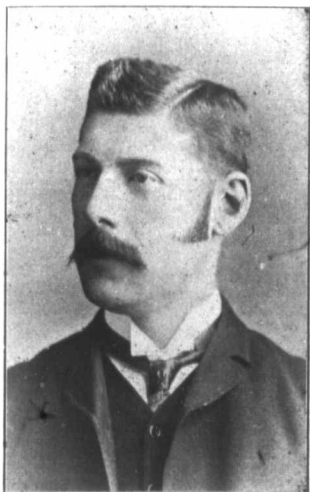
LIEUT.-COL. J. M. GIBSON,
Minister of Crown Lands, Province of Ontario.



HON. A. S. HARDY,
Premier of Ontario.



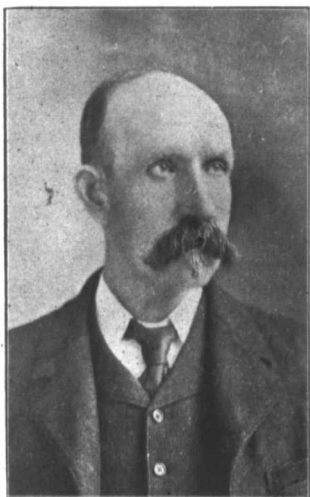
A. B. LEE,
President, Rice Lewis & Son, Limited.
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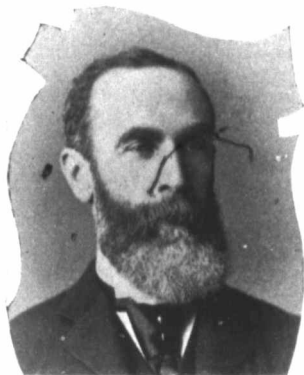
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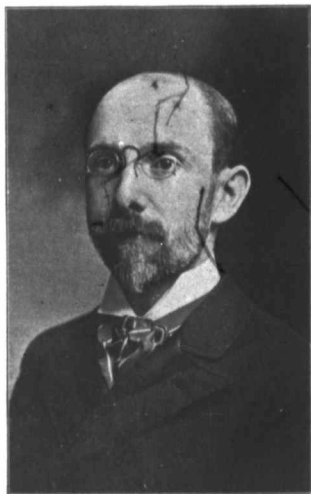
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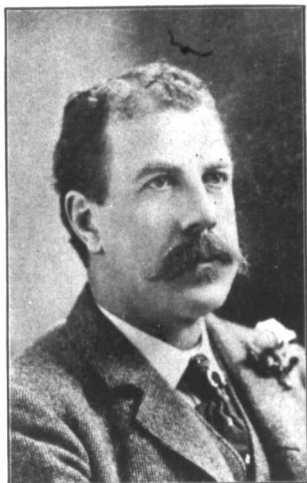
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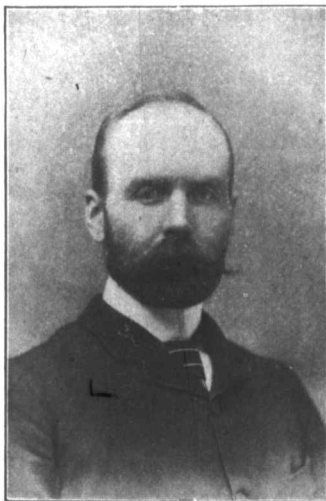
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General Manager Union Bank of Canada.



B. E. WALKER,
General Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

sand. The Gallicians started almost without capital, and it speaks well for their thrift and industry to note their

whom Mr. Sifton is attracting to the Northwest, they are helping to fill the void and bring the land under cultiva-



GALICIAN SETTLERS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

present prosperity. While the Gallicians are not as desirable as the small farmers from Great Britain and Ireland, they are farmers by nature and in-
tion. Already the Town of Edmonton is benefiting from their proximity.

stinct and have no desire to drift into the cities and towns. The men are of fair stature, patient, plodding and industrious, and the women are hard-working and virtuous. Their first attempts at house-building in this district were very premature. They fastened poles and branches together in the shape of the roof of a log shanty and



GALICIANS.

covered the structure with mud, making a residence, which, while presenting no beauty of exterior, formed a

comfortable habitation. These rude huts are being rapidly replaced by more pretentious dwellings of logs, well fitted and rough-cast, having brick fireplaces and chimneys, and in some instances by brick houses, the bricks being made by themselves.

As a result of the compulsory education laws in their own country, the majority of the children who accompanied the Gallecians to the Northwest, can read and write their own language. They will accept the education system of the Territories and the work will be all the easier of converting them into Canadians. The religion of these people is divided into two sects, with little doctrinal difference, except that one party acknowledges the sovereignty of the Pope and the other of the Czar, and like other sects in other lands, the better feeling between the two church sections is very intense. But their religious differences do not interfere with their industry, and in the Gallecians and Ruthenians Canada has a very desirable addition to her population in the fertile but sparsely peopled regions of the Northwest.

CANADIANS ON THE STAGE.

The man who sits down to write a summary of the Canadians on the stage finds his task fraught with difficulties. The continent of North America is such an expansive affair that despite the great interchange of information which takes place in the press one section remains ignorant of the more intimate tastes and sympathies of the other sections. In a vast continent every settled portion of which boasts a devotion more or less ardent for the theatre and with a population of actors and actresses numbering somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 souls it would be strange indeed if Canadians who are a migratory folk, born of migratory ancestors, did not play a considerable part in the life of the theatre. Beyond a doubt there are hundreds of them scattered through the playhouses of America, ranging from the humblest to the highest positions. As has been said, each section has its tastes and sympathies. The west has its favorite actors, absolutely unknown in the east, and this is equally true of the south and of the Pacific slopes. In the Province of Ontario alone there are at the time of writing a score of companies playing in various parts of it, remaining within its boundaries for weeks

and months at a time, to amuse the unsophisticated playgoers of the towns and villages.

In dealing therefore with the subject of Canadians on the stage I can not lay claim to anything like completeness. Perhaps little would be gained by collecting and publishing names which would mean nothing to the average reader. There is at present one dominant section in American theatricals, and that is the City of New York and the zone of cities served therefrom. This zone extends as far south as Washington and Baltimore, and as far north as Toronto and Montreal. If an actor has not gained some fame or attention in this sisterhood of cities he is held to be practically non-existent. It is with the Canadian performers who have acted in those cities that I propose to deal. The number even of these is much larger than anyone imagines. The City of Toronto during the "palmy days" was a noted training school for beginners, and it sent forth many actors whose names are still obscure, and a few who obtained fame. The training school I speak of was the stock company established here a good many years ago by the late Mr. Nickenson, who gave a large family of actors to the stage. His work was carried on by his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Morrison, who took charge of the Grand Opera House during the seventies, and made Toronto an artistic centre. Mrs. Walcott, Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Marlowe, also daughters of Mr. Nickenson, are well-known names among the "old women" of the stage, and in some instances their children have followed in their footsteps. Only recently the tragic death of Miss Ethel Marlowe during a performance of "The Christian" was reported in the newspapers. She was a granddaughter of Mr. Nickenson, who may be said to have been the founder of Canadian theatricals.

Getting down to one's task one should, I assume, adopt the rule of ladies first, and begin with the past. Few are aware that the first noted emotional actress of the American stage (I distinguish between the emotional and the classic style) was a Canadian by birth, Miss Clara Morris, who is said to have made thousands weep as Camille, and has certainly left a permanent name in the annals of the American theatre, was born in western Ontario, and lived there until she was fifteen or sixteen years old. Her surroundings were very poor, and her mother worked out by the day to keep her children's mouths filled. Later the family moved to Cleveland,

Ohio, the chroniclers say, and there Clara Morris began as a rawky chorus girl in a cheap theatre, the career which ended in her taking the highest place in the American theatre. Crude though she was even at her best, Clara Morris did honor to her native country. The story of Madame Albani, the first distinguished prima donna, who was native to this continent, is better known. She, too, was born in Canada of French-Canadian parents; was poor in her youth, but rose to fame and even to become the personal friend of the Queen. She was for a decade or more the only Canadian of eminence whom her country people laid claim to.

These noted women whose triumphs are of the past are perhaps less important than those whose triumphs are of the present, or are to come. The number of Canadian actresses has been on the steady increase during the past five years. The era of hard times from which this country has now happily recovered, was a factor in this. That period of trial forced many young women brought up to enjoy the good things of the earth to look to their own abilities for a livelihood. The girl who loves luxury and excitement has the will-o'-the-wisp of the stage constantly before her eyes. Even though she is told that the life of the theatre soon becomes monotonous and arduous, and that for one who succeeds a thousand fall, yet she cherishes her ambition, hoping for the stroke of luck that is to bring her fame and fortune.

The success of Miss Julia Arthur, has I am afraid, been a lure to many, and yet I suppose that no woman's success could be more completely the product of a life of hard work than Miss Arthur's. The actress' maiden name was Ida Lewis, and unlike many women who have for some unknown reason concealed the fact, Miss Arthur boasts of her Canadian nativity. She was born in Hamilton, Ont., and is yet a young woman. Her struggle began as a child, and in her early teens she travelled in the company of Daniel Bandman. From his company she passed to other small repertoire organizations, which played in the smaller towns of the Provinces. Among these was Eugene McDowell's Stock Company, at one time quite a recruiting enterprise for Canadians. Some ten years ago Mr. Joseph Arthur gave her a chance to appear in New York as heroine in his fire-engine melodrama, "The Still Alarm." Mr. Arthur recently told me that nearly every woman who played that role afterwards made rapid

advances. Miss Arthur having got into New York stayed there and joined the forces of A. M. Palmer's Stock Company, a few years ago the finest dramatic organization in the United States. Here she had an opportunity to play many good roles. Her greatest performance, however, and one which first revealed the genuine power of the girl, was in a little Spanish tragedy known as "Mercedes," written by Thos. Bailey Aldrich. From thence onward Miss Arthur's career has been one of continuous success. Five years ago this winter the Palmer Company disbanded; on the advice of Clement Scott Miss Arthur went to England to try her luck; the result was a two years' contract with Sir Henry Irving. He did marvels for her art; she had power and beauty, but lacked grace; he placed her in such poetic roles as Rosamund in "Becket," and Elaine in "King Arthur," and transformed her style. Miss Arthur came back to America to star in a very poor play known as "A Lady of Quality." She has proved herself a powerful and beautiful actress. Her latest essays are in lyrical comedy, and she is playing Parthenia and Rosalind. Her temperament, however, demands tragic opportunities for its fullest expression. Incidentally, she has married a millionaire husband, Mr. Benjamin F. Cheney of Boston.

This habit of marrying millionaire husbands is one peculiar to Canadian young ladies who go upon the stage. The earliest instance was that of Miss Edith Kingdon, a girl who spent her childhood in the old village of Yorkville, and in course of time became a member of Augustin Daly's stock company. On achieving success she was married to George Gould, the son of Jay and left the stage. Another was Miss Attalle Claire a Toronto girl whose real name was Smith. She went on the stage when quite young, and achieved remarkable success; she sang soubrette roles in opera with the Boston Ideal Opera Company, was one of the concert company of Adeline Patti; went to London and sang the leading role in "Captain Theres"; came back to America to join Lillian Russell's opera company. At Boston took place the famous newspaper contest as to which was the more popular of the two, which resulted in Miss Claire's leaving the Russell company, but also in her becoming the wife of the millionaire Dr. Alfred Kayne. Her friends are looking hopefully for a happy conclusion of the domestic infelicities ventilated in the press.

The late Caroline Miskel-Hoyt, one of

the most beautiful women on the American stage was, as is well known, brought up in Toronto from the time she was two months old. Her personal loveliness won her fame, but she had genuine artistic ambitions which never came to fruition. She began as a member of Augustin Daly's company, and played Phoebe in his production of "As You Like It." Later she became a member of Robert Mantell's company, and, after that, made a New York appearance in the leading role of "A Temperance Town." She married Charles H. Hoyt, a very wealthy playwright, and after one starring tour in "A Contented Woman," she retired from the stage and died in child-birth.

The late Margaret Mather who was also the wife of a millionaire, Colonel Pabst of Milwaukee, was, like Clara Morris, a Canadian by birth, a native of Amherstburg, Ont. She went on the stage when quite young, and was taken up and educated by J. M. Hill of New York, who put her forward as the *U. S. American Juliet*. By dint of much advertising she became a financial success at times, in this and other roles. Later she retired into private life, but re-appeared on the stage a year before her death, in a magnificent production of "Cymbeline." She died on the stage, in a town in Virginia, for lack of proper medical attendance, it is said.

As the year 1898 drew to a close New York was ringing with the names of two actresses who have achieved success in the two most important plays of the year; these are Viola Allen, who plays Glory Quayle in "The Christian," and the other is Margaret Anglin, who figures as Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac." One is, in a sense, a Canadian, the other absolutely so. Miss Viola Allen, whose long series of successes in "Hoodman Blind," "Paul Kaurvar," "Under the Red Robe," "The Conquerors," and other noted pieces, was educated in Toronto at the Bishop Strachan School; most of her relatives live in Canada, and I believe that Miss Allen calls herself one of us. Miss Margaret Anglin was strange to say, honored in her own country before New York knew of her existence. Recently as leading actress in Mr. Mansfield's company, she set everybody asking, "Who is she?" And the reply, which is becoming proverbial was, "Oh! a Canadian, of course!" She is the daughter of the late Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, Speaker of the House of Commons during the Mackenzie Administration, and a very clever and well-educated girl. Before joining Mr. Mansfield's company, the most important positions held by her were

those of leading lady in companies headed by E. H. Southern and Jas. O'Neill. She has a beautiful diction and an exquisite speaking voice, and is probably the most accomplished "blank verse" actress on the American stage after Julia Marlowe and Ada Rehan.

It is a remarkable fact that the two foremost low comediennees of the American stage are both Canadians by birth. These are Miss May Irwin and Miss Marie Dressler. They both belong to a certain class of performers not considered especially artistic. They are the feminine of the species low comedian; the low comedian at his best is a creature with a genius all his own—genius born of exuberant human nature and bubbling mirth. The ability to create mirth out of the most insignificant material is a faculty especially rare in women, but the two actresses above-mentioned possess this gift in a very marked degree. So devoted is New York to its laugh-makers, that neither woman is allowed very frequently to venture outside its boundaries. May Irwin was once a Miss Campbell of Oshawa, Ont. She began in a humble capacity with her sister, Flora Irwin, as a member of Tony Pastor's variety organization. Later Augustin Daly, discerning her gifts, took her into his company, and her future promised well. Miss Irwin thought she could make more money in the variety business, however, and is now a full pointed star, with a large bank account.

Marie Dressler, whose genius is of similar calibre, was once Miss Lella Koerber, the daughter of a German music teacher who made his home in Port Hope, Chatham and other Canadian towns. She went on the stage some years ago, and served her apprenticeship in comic opera. Her first good engagement was with Lillian Russell; when she came to the front in the broad comedy role of Gilbert & Sullivan's "The Mountebanks." She has drifted into burlesque and musical farce, and has made several successes in transitory entertainments, notably in "The Lady Slavey."

This does not exhaust the list of Canadians on the stage. Over in England Miss Mary Keegan, a young actress, who made great strides, claims this country as her birthplace. She has, however, retired from the stage and is devoting herself to literature in London. One of her best performances was the emotional role in Sidney Grundy's play, "A Bunch of Violets." Still another Canadian actress is Miss Roselle Knott, a Hamilton young lady, who follows closely the methods

of Miss Julia Arthur, whom she somewhat resembles. Her successes have been in melodrama, and she figured effectively in Joseph Arthur's production of "The Cherry Pickers," a year or so ago. Miss Lucy Morrow, who for a season played the role of Helen Berry in "Shore Acres," is stated to be a Canadian and so is Miss Nellie Braggins, the delightful soubrette in the present production of DeKoven & Smith's "The Highwayman." Miss Ida Hawley was born in Belleville, Ontario, April 26th, 1875, but since childhood has resided in Toronto. She joined Augustin Daly's company the season of 1897. Her first appearance was as Ceres in Shakespeare's "Tempest." Since then she has played many leading roles in different Daly productions, among others the title role in the Japanese opera "Lili-Tse." During last summer's light opera season she sang the part of Yvonne in Paul Jones. Miss Hawley, in addition to being a very charming woman, is a hard-working conscientious performer and is constantly under the instruction of the leading vocal teachers in New York.

Miss Louise Hepner, the chief actress of the travelling spectacle "Jack and the Bean-stalk," is the latest arrival from Canada.

Coming to the men one finds the list less important, but it is a very respectable gathering nevertheless. To every Canadian theatre-goer the name of Franklyn McLeay is a household word. He has had the advantage of figuring continually in the best companies and in famous plays; in addition to having enjoyed an education at Toronto University. He is, moreover, a Canadian of the Canadians. He was born in Watford, Ontario, and had a narrow escape of not being born at all, because his grandfather hesitated between coming to Canada and embarking with Sir John Franklin on his fatal Arctic expedition. He decided in favor of Canada at the last moment, and thus it was that Canada was ultimately able to produce Franklyn McLeay. The actor takes his Christian name from the explorer whose bones are bleaching amid the Arctic fogs. After leaving Toronto University, McLeay was first of all a teacher in Woodstock Collegiate Institute and later went to Boston to teach elocution. He was the intimate friend of the late James E. Murdoch, the teacher of Edwin Booth, and lived with him during the last few months of his life. Thus he became acquainted with Wilson Barrett, and after playing minor roles for a season or two in his company, was advanced to leading character roles in Barrett's repertoire.

His chief successes were as the Bishop of Man in "Ben-ma-Chree," an adaptation of Hal Caine's novel, "The Deemster," and in the very different role of Iago to Barrett's Othello. Most memorable, also, was his beautiful performance of the Rat in "Pharaoh," the chief redeeming feature of an incoherent play. He also played Father Christmas, the "fence" in "The Silver King." He went with Barrett to London two years or more ago, and at once captured the conservative Englishmen with his magnificent performance of Nero in "The Sign of the Cross." When Barrett proposed to go to Australia on a starting tour, McLeay found himself too strong a London favorite to leave the metropolis, and was at once engaged by Sir Henry Irving's rival, Beerbohm Tree, to play the lean and hungry Cassius in his renowned production of "Julius Caesar." The fire and grace of McLeay's performance placed him permanently in public favor. His latest role is that of Cardinal Richelieu in a new adaptation of "The Three Guardsmen."

On the American stage, perhaps the most eminent actor of Canadian antecedents is Henry Miller, who, though English by birth, came to Toronto with his parents when a boy, was educated here, and did his first acting here. He was a stage-struck youth, who used to linger about the Grand Opera House in the old stock company days. Finally he obtained the tuition of C. W. Coudock, then leading actor of the company, and was engaged as a member of it. He continued to act in Toronto for two or three seasons, and at the break up of the old stock system commenced to travel about the country. He rose steadily and was engaged by Miss Marie Wainwright for her magnificent production of "Amy Robsart," in which he played the role of the Earl of Leicester. This was followed by his entering the forces of Mr. Chas. Frohman and becoming the leading man of the Empire Theatre Stock Company. He and Miss Viola Allen achieved great success in many plays, notably in "Sowing the Wind," and two seasons ago Mr. Miller left the company to become a star. This season he has in his repertoire the elder Dumas' famous romantic play, "A Marriage of Convenience," and is also presenting a remarkable character study of a tyrannical old man in "The Master."

One of the leading members of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Stock Company, which is seldom seen outside the larger cities, is reputed to be a Canadian. His name is Wm. Courtleigh, and he

made a success in Pinero's "The Princess and the Butterfly," which he is following up this season in "Trelawny of the Wells," another of Pinero's delightful comedies. Mr. Courtleigh is reported to have the birth name of Flynn, and to hail from Guelph, Ont. He first came into notice as Robin Hood in the travelling production of Tennyson's "The Foresters."

Yet another Canadian actor better known to his countrymen is Mr. J. H. Gilmour, at present the leading man of the stock company at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston. Mr. Gilmour is a very gifted and handsome actor, who, strange to say, has been seen very seldom in New York, although his name is known everywhere. He first came to the front as leading man for Adelaide Neilson shortly before her death, and afterwards filled the same position with Madame Rhea. He won a great deal of local fame also in his old home at Montreal by his theatrical enterprises there. Perhaps he could not be better fitted than at present, for his ambitions are all toward playing a large round of parts. A starring tour of his some years ago was a failure, owing to the utter inferiority of the play, "Dartmoor," which he presented.

The famous basso, Eugene Cowles, is well known to be a Canadian, hailing originally from Stanstead, Que. He was a noted figure in the Bostonians' organization, and is now carrying off the chief honors in the production of "The Fortune Teller." His Little John in "Robin Hood" was a magnificent performance, and Mr. Cowles is certainly a man who, had he been born on an older continent than this, would have become a really notable operatic singer.

Yet another Canadian is Charles Hedron, the famous tenor now connected with the Carl Rosa Opera Company in England, Bellevue. Some years ago he toured in America with the Emma Juch Opera Company and sang "Lohengrin" and "Faust" with genuine success. The old Boston Ideal Opera Company contained one very strong member in the person of W. Hutcheson Clark, a splendid basso. He was a Canadian, but has disappeared from the public gaze of late. Mr. Chauncey Olcott, the well-known Irish tenor, who succeeded to W. J. Scanlan's place, but was formerly an opera singer, is reputed to have been born in Toronto.

Albert Hart, the chief comedian in the production of John Philip Sousa's piece "The Bride Elect," is a Montreal

er, whose resemblance to De Wolf Hopper led to his exploitation in "Wang." Mr. Hopper has in his company this season a baritone named Arthur Cunningham, who also comes from Montreal, has sang with success in England, and came to America to sing in Dr. Villiers Sanford's famous opera, "Shamus O'Brien."

Among the younger leading men on the road is Wm. J. Romaine, whose home was originally in Toronto. Last season he was leading man in the melodrama, "A Southern Romance." Miss Jolla Arthur has in her company a popular Canadian in the person of Mr. Herbert Fortier, who was picked up some years ago by McKee Rankin, probably the oldest Canadian on the stage. McKee Rankin's performance in "The Danites" was one of the great successes of the American stage, and he still figures as an able stock actor. He was a son of Col. Arthur Rankin, a noted personage in the Essex peninsula.

The time-honored Harry Lindley has stuck close to Canada for years. Another well-known performer recently returned to the stage, in the person of the comedian, Harry Rich, who is connected with the Theatre Francais of Montreal. A newcomer named Harold Nelson, whose "Tichellou" is especially fine, is making notable successes in the west. A young singer, Albert Arling Parr, graduated from private theatricals in Toronto two or three years ago, and is now singing the chief tenor role in the travelling production of "The Geisha."

A survey of this kind should, perhaps, include the playwrights. Of these Canada has a good many, but only three have had their plays presented. The most successful in a financial sense is Palmer Cox, the author of the burlesque known as "The Brownies." Mr. Gilbert Parker's piece, "The Seats of the Mighty," was tried by Mr. Beerbohm Tree in England and America, but failed. Mr. W. A. Tremayne, a young Montrealer, has done very good work in a romantic play produced by Robert Mantell, and known as "A Secret Warrant." He also assisted in making "Lost, 24 Hours" for Robert Hilliard.

Hector Charlesworth, Toronto.

Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Canada December 26, 1793.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was assassinated in Ottawa on April 7, 1868.

SOME STAGE SUCCESSSES OF 1898.

Mrs. Story, known on the stage as Emma Eames, wife of Julian Story, son of the poet-sculptor, who so long made his residence in Rome, while born in Shanghai, in 1867, may fairly be considered an American, as she, when only five years of age, accompanied her grandmother to Bath, Me., her mother's birthplace, where she began her musical education. At the age of fifteen she sang in public for the first time in a small church in Bath. From Bath she moved to Boston with her mother, and her voice was developed by Miss Munger, and at the age of seventeen she went to Europe to complete her studies. Emma Eames made her debut in the Grand Opera House in Paris in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliette," at the age of twenty-one, playing the part of Juliette, which had been created at the same theatre a few weeks previously by Mme. Patti. Her success was immediate and overwhelming, and every succeeding year has added to her fame. At the present time Mme. Eames sings the leading roles in twenty-one operas, and her special triumphs last year were her appearances in Wagnerian operas. On November 7th she opened the season at the Chicago Auditorium in the role of Elsa in "Lohengrin," following it two days later as Elizabeth in "Tannhauser." During the same engagement she sang Sieglinde in "Walkure" for the first time in America, and repeated her Wagnerian successes subsequently in New York. For the next festival presentation at Bayreuth, Mme. Wagner has asked Mme. Eames to assume the roles of Sieglinde and Eva, a matter which she has at present under consideration.

During the past opera season in New York Lillian Nordica stood in the front rank of operatic artists. The fair singer is an American, having been born in the State of Maine, the birthplace also of Mme. Emma Eames. During the past winter in New York she was the social, artistic and popular success of the opera season. Mme. Nordica's career has been an interesting one. Since she made her debut in Paris she has gradually come to the front, instead of, as is the case with so many singers, leaping there at the start and then slowly sinking out of sight behind their own attempts. Her present position is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that on her

first appearance in Boston at the Globe Theatre in December, 1883, when she sang Margherita in "Faust," neither as a singer nor an actress was she a success. But since that time, with each season she has shown such marked progress that she now stands amongst the foremost in the profession in America. Her latest successes have been in dramatic, rather than in lyric roles, and her Elsa in "Lohengrin," Valentine in "Les Huguenots," and Brunnhilde in "Tannhauser" have stamped her as an artiste of great ability. Mme. Nordica is held up by music teachers to their pupils as a proof that it is possible for a hard-working, willing girl of artistic ambition, voice and strong determination to carve out for herself in opera a great career, in spite of opposition, by her own endeavour.

The success of the present New York dramatic season is "The Little Minister," dramatized by Mr. Barrie from his own novel of the same name, and the most successful character in the play is Babbie, as played by Miss Maud Adams. In "Rosemary" Miss Adams won her first marked success, but as Babbie she has made a leap into fame. Miss Adams makes a fascinating gypsy, with queer little gestures and an odd little up-toe walk, that somehow seems to fit the part. Her speech is errie, and yet not too errie, and in her tea-table scene with the little minister, her description of an ideal man, all that Gavin is not, and her breakdown when she discovers that the little minister is in love with her, in spite of her apparent low birth, constitute acting of the very highest character. Mr. Barrie has written a charming play, and Miss Adams has established her reputation in the character of Babbie.

Miss Sadie Martinot can lay claim to greater versatility than, perhaps, any other woman on the American stage. She has been a chorus girl in English burlesque, a player of important roles at the Boston Museum, a singer in comic opera in London, and is equally at home in Irish drapa, French comedy and melodrama. Two seasons ago she acted Boucicault's heroine, last year she appeared in burlesque as one of the beauties of "Excelsior Jr.," and since that she has created a sensation in New York by appearing at the Manhattan Theatre in "The Turtle," a three-act farce, translated from the French, in which there is at least one scene sufficiently risky to make the piece. Miss Martinot is a strong attraction in the city.

Miss Minnie Madder, who went on the stage at the age of two, and was earning a large salary before she was ten, has probably played more parts than any actress of her age, and twenty-five years ago there was not a star of importance, from Edwin Booth to Barry Sullivan, and from Lucille Westcott to Agnes Ethel, and from J. K. Emmett to Tom Keene, that did not know and appreciate the little red-haired girl who won successes in all kinds of parts with her sympathetic voice and winning ways. She was a star at fifteen, but managers for years mistook her genius, believing her to be a second Lotta, whereas she more resembles Duse. On Miss Maddern's marriage to Harrison Gray Fiske she left the stage for some time, and on her return she appeared in another class of characters. Two seasons ago she displayed strong emotional powers in "The Queen of Liars," and last season took the world by storm in her portrayal of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." In this play Mrs. Fiske has found a character suited to her unique individuality, and her acting is everywhere creating a furor.

In October, 1894, Miss Olga Nethersole, in whom all London was interested, and of whose future the critics were hopeful, visited America, and during her first season she ignored New York, and during the ensuing year she was greeted everywhere with applause. Miss Nethersole made her early successes in roles that bordered on the adventuress line of business. In such parts her subtlety, her wonderful play of facial expression and her sensuous love-making are remarkable, and stamp her as an emotional actress of great power. Her *Camille* and *Frou-Frou* never failed to command crowded houses and a rich tribute of tears from the audience. Miss Nethersole at present is making her third American tour, but will shortly return to London. The feature of her present tour is "The Second Mr. Tanquary," and her acting is eliciting the same criticism that the play invariably creates, no matter who plays the leading character. But whether the play is censured, or the part criticised, all are unanimous in attesting to the wonderful strength of Miss Nethersole's acting, her intelligent conception of the part, and her great emotional powers. Miss Nethersole is still very young, nature has gifted her with beauty, a splendid stage presence, a magnetic personality, and a musically sympathetic voice and the prospects are that she will fill a high notch in the histrionic temple of fame.

Mme. Nellie Melba is one of the favorites of fortune, whose career has been an unbroken record of success. On her first appearance in the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, as Gilda in "Rigoletto," in 1887, she had rivals in Patti and Nilsson, but no superiors, and since Nilsson's death and Patti's virtual retirement from the stage, she stands without a compeer and during her New York season at the Metropolitan Opera House she repeated the successes which greeted her in every European capital. Madame Melba, who was born in Melbourne, Australia, in 1865, of wealthy parents, possesses a high soprano of great range, brilliant rather than sympathetic, of admirable timbre, absolutely true and remarkably flexible. A voice of this description finds its best medium of revelation in lyric opera, in which contabile and highly embellished themes are most abundant, and hence her favorite operas, and those in which she has won her greatest triumphs, are of the "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Rigoletto" type.

All things come to those who wait, and Miss Blanche Walsh last season had the opportunity for which she was preparing for years. Miss Fanny Davenport for a couple of seasons before her death was in poor health, and not to disappoint the public in an emergency, Miss Walsh was engaged as her understudy. With great natural ability, a fine stage presence and a sympathetic voice, this was the opportunity that was accorded her by kindly fate. To study under the direction of Miss Davenport and Mr. Melbourne McDowell and associate with a high-class and well-trained company were rare advantages. When Miss Davenport died Miss Walsh was starred as Mr. McDowell's leading lady, and at once took a commanding position on the American stage. Among her chief successes last season were the character of Floria Tosca, in "La Tosca"; Cleopatra, in Sardou's version of "Anthony and Cleopatra," and the title role in "Fedora." While exhibiting strong emotion in "Fedora," and making a fascinating "Serpent of the Nile," it was in "La Tosca" that she showed her greatest powers. In the scene where Floria witnesses the torturing of her lover, she displayed remarkable emotional ability, and at once took her rank with the foremost living actresses of America.

Miss Nellie Braggins is a bright star of the Broadway Opera Company, and a fascinating little soubrette. With a sweet voice and graceful gestures, she sings

and dances herself into the favor of her audiences. Last season she was seen to great advantage in De Koven's three-act comic opera "The Highwayman." She took the part of Doll Primrose, and was perfectly irresistible in the character. Miss Braggins is young, handsome and magnetic, and it is a safe prophecy to say that she will have a bright future on the stage.

Miss Suzanne Adams was a very valuable addition to Grau's Opera Company last season. She made her American debut in the Chicago Auditorium on November 8 as Juliette, in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliette." Her beauty, youth, trained voice and sympathetic singing made her rendering of the character a great success. Subsequently, when she appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House a New York audience endorsed the verdict of the music lovers of Chicago.

Miss Clara Lippman made a great success, in conjunction with Mr. Mann, last season in the "Telephone Girl." She has long been recognized as a graceful and versatile soubrette; but in the "Telephone Girl" she exhibited a higher power than in her previous characterizations. In addition to her capital singing and dancing, which everyone expects from Miss Lippman, she developed a vein of high comedy. Her assumption of the part of a French lady's maid, was remarkably clever. Her broken English was natural, and in the second act of the play, she did some remarkably clever acting, leading her friends and admirers to believe that before long she will rise superior to farce comedy and win a place for herself in the legitimate drama.

Among the successes of the New York Metropolitan Opera season was the singing of Miss Marie Engle. She proved herself an artiste, and won the applause of the lovers of the Wagnerian school of music by her singing of Freid in "Das Rheingold."

Miss Brimson, who is known to fame as Mlle. Toronto, is a Toronto girl. She early attracted attention by her singing at church festivals, and social events. She was a pupil of Mr. Elliott Haslem of Toronto, the teacher of voice culture, who has given a helping hand to so many artists, who rapidly improved under his judicious training. Miss Brimson next attracted the notice of Mrs. Morrow, also of Toronto, whose sympathy runs hand in hand with her wealth, and she sent the young singer to Paris, where she studied under Mme. Marchesi, who has given the finishing touches to so many operatic celebrities.

Mlle. Toronto's earliest success was as Stibel in Gounod's "Faust," and during the past season she reaped laurels in Canada and the United States, singing in concerts, assisted by Mr. Bispham, the celebrated baritone, and Mr. Laving, the favorite tenor.

A few seasons since the production of "Jack and the Beanstalk" introduced to the public a good example of what is known in the London theatres as "the principal boy," a guise of player, which was made familiar to the public in the past by Lydia Thompson, Eliza Weathersby and Kattie Blanchard. Last season Miss Louise Hepner won a decided success in the character of Jack, in which she lets the public know that while the part is a boy's, if is a girl playing it, and a very graceful Jack she made. Her slim, supple figure was boyish, but the feminine characteristics were sufficiently marked to let there be no mistake as to sex. Miss Hepner sang prettily and danced gracefully, and if Mistress Mary's "pretty girls" stood "in a row" on the stage, in the audience there were always a large number of gentlemen who also stood in a row to see Miss Hepner's graceful Jack.

Miss Ida Hawley, who won such a marked success in the title role of the Japanese opera entitled "Lilli Tsai," when it was produced at Daly's Theatre in New York on February 17, last year, was born in Belleville, Ont., on April 26, 1876, but from childhood she resided in Toronto until she went on the stage. She early showed an inclination for acting and pecuniary reverses made her anxious to be self-supporting. With commendable courage she studied to become an actress under great difficulties; but made such progress that Augustin Daly gave her an engagement in 1897. Miss Hawley made her first appearance as Ceres in Shakespeare's "Tempest," and since then she has played leading roles in many of Mr. Daly's productions, advancing rapidly in her profession. She is constantly under instruction with the leading vocal teachers in New York, and all indications point to a bright future, which will be satisfactory to the winsome artist, and reflect honor upon the City of Toronto, where she passed so many years of her young life.

Miss Margaret Anglin is well known in Canadian society, and everywhere makes hosts of friends by her charming manner. She is the daughter of the late Timothy Anglin, at one time Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons. While still very young Miss

Anglin went upon the stage, and was phenomenally successful, her beauty and intelligence winning her almost instant recognition. Her great success is Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac," in which she shares the honor of the production with Mr. Richard Mansfield, who plays the swaggering, fighting poetic hero. The piece was produced in the Garden Theatre, N. Y., on October 3, and Miss Anglin entered so thoroughly into the part, and infused it with so much sympathy and emotional powers as to surpass Miss Ada Rehan, with all her stage experience, who played the same character in Daly's Company.

One of the jolliest comedienues on the American stage at the present is Miss May Irwin. She is a tempest of mirth and laughter, and her infectious humor spreads through her audience until care and dulness are impossible in her presence. Miss Irwin is a Canadian, having been born in Whitby, and when her father failed in business and died shortly afterwards, she found that she had to do something, so she and her sister Flo decided to go upon the stage. The two girls were in the habit of singing in cantatas. Miss Irwin sang and held soprano in an Episcopal church. At the age of eleven she and Flo, accompanied by their mother, went to Buffalo, and the two children obtained an engagement with Dan Shelby, who was managing the Adelphi Theatre. They sang duets and did variety turns and created such a favorable impression that they obtained an engagement at Tony Pastor's Theatre in New York, which they held for seven years. Miss Irwin next appeared with Mr. Daly's New York Company and gave up vaudeville for legitimate comedy. On leaving Daly's, Miss Irwin became a star, and produced comedies suited to her merry-making and frolicsome disposition, and has won success everywhere. "Kate Kip, Buyer," a three-act comedy, was produced by Miss Irwin and her own company in Kansas City, Mo., last May, and subsequently, in November, in the Bijou Theatre in New York. This comedy is thoroughly suited to Miss Irwin, and her acting is winning for her golden opinions wherever she appears.

Julia Marlowe (who was christened Sarah Frances Frost) was born at Calbeck, in the English lake district, on August 17, 1870, but came to America with her parents when she was five years of age, and proceeded to the State of Kansas. After two years she went to Cincinnati, where she attended the public schools until she was twelve years of age, when she joined with a ju-

venile opera company. She next played a child's part in "Rip Van Winkle." After these experiences she retired from the stage and studied in New York for three years, making her metropolitan debut as Parthenia, in "Ingomar." Miss Marlowe's career since that time has been one continuous round of classic successes.

Viola Allen was born in Alabama, but went to Boston when three years of age. She was educated first in that city, and afterwards at the Bishop Strachan School, in Toronto, Ont., and graduated at fifteen from a boarding school in New York. She went immediately upon the stage, under her father's tutelage, making her debut at Madison Square Theatre, New York, in 1883, in "Esmeralda." She became leading lady for John McCullough the following year, and subsequently supported Tomaso Salvini, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence. She was leading lady at the Boston Museum in 1889. She accepted the same position at the Empire Theatre, in New York, in 1893. In 1898 she became a star, and created the character of Glory Quayle, in "The Christian," which became an instant and recognized success.

Alice Neilson was born in Memphis, Tenn., and her early life was spent in Kansas City, chiefly in church choir and local concert work. Her first professional work was with a travelling concert company, and her first operatic part was Yum Yum, in "The Mikado." While singing in San Francisco, she was heard by Barnabee, of the Bostonians, who engaged her. While with the Bostonians she sang Anita, in "The War Time Wedding," and Annabella and Maid Marion in "Robin Hood." The following season Miss Neilson made her great hit as Yvonne, in "The Serenade," and Manager Perley decided to launch the little lady as a star, in "The Fortune Teller," which was specially written for her. In this piece she was a decided success last season.

There was fighting between the Iroquois Indians and the French colonists from 1609 to 1624.

In 1626 the Recollet Father De La Roche Daillon penetrated to the Neutral Nation, a tribe of Indians living on both sides of the Niagara River.

Quebec was founded by Champlain, July 3, 1608; Ville-Marie (now Montreal) was founded by Maisonneuve, May 18, 1642; Cataragoui (now Kingston) was founded by Frontenac, June 13, 1673, and Toronto was founded by Governor Simcoe in 1793.

THE STAGE.

Birth Places and Birth Years of Dramatists and Musical People.		Born	
Adams, Maude, Salt Lake City, Utah	1872	Dillon, Louise, Savannah, Ga.	1857
Alban, Emma, Chambly, Canada	1851	Dixey, Henry E., Boston, Mass.	1859
Albaugh, John W., Baltimore, Md.	1837	Drew, John, Philadelphia, Pa.	1853
Aldrich, Louis, Mid-ocean	1843	Drew, Mrs. John, Sr., England	1818
Anderson, Mary, Sacramento, Cal.	1859	Earle, Virginia, New York City	1873
Archer, Belle, Easton, Pa.	1860	Ellisler, Effie, Philadelphia, Pa.	1858
Arduini, Luigi, Piedmont, Italy	1822	Eyttinge, Rose, Philadelphia, Pa.	1837
Arthur, Julia, Canada	1866	Fawcett, Owen, London, Eng.	1838
Bandmann, Daniel E., Cassel, German	1839	Florence, Mrs. W. J., New York City	1871
Bangs, Frank C., Alexandria, Va.	1835	Fox Della, St. Louis, Mo.	1846
Barnabee, H. C., Portsmouth, N.H.	1823	Gerton, Effie, Augusta, Ga.	1845
Barrett, Wilson, Essex, Eng.	1846	Gerster, Etelka, Kaschau, Hungary	1857
Barron, Charles, Boston, Mass.	1841	Gilbert, Mrs. G. H., Rochdale, Eng.	1820
Barrymore, Maurice, India	1847	Goodwin, Nat C., Boston, Mass.	1857
Bateman, Isabel, Cincinnati, O.	1854	Hading, Jane, Marseilles France	1861
Bateman, Kate, Baltimore, Md.	1812	Hall, Josephine, E. Greenwich, R.I.	1868
Bellew, Kyrle, London	1845	Harned, Virginia, Boston, Mass.	1865
Bernard-Beere, Mrs., Norwich, Eng.	1859	Harrison, Edward, New York City	1845
Bell, Digby, Milwaukee, Wis.	1851	Harrison, Maud, England	1868
Bernhardt, Sarah, Paris	1814	Haak, Minnie, New Orleans, La.	1853
Boniface, George C., New York City	1842	Haworth, Jos. S., Providence, R.I.	1855
Booth, Agnes, Australia	1843	Held, Anna, Paris	1873
Buchanan, Virginia, Cincinnati, O.	1846	Henley, E. J., England	1852
Burgess, Nell, Boston, Mass.	1846	Herbert, Victor, Dublin, Ireland	1860
Burroughs, Marie, San Francisco	1866	Heron, Bijou, New York City	1863
Calve, Emma, Aveyron, France	1864	Holland, E. M., New York City	1848
Cameron, Beatrice, Troy, N.Y.	1868	Hill, Charles Barton, Dover, Eng.	1823
Campanini, Italo, Parma, Italy	1816	Hilliard, Robert S., Brooklyn, N.Y.	1860
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick, London	1864	Hopper De Wolf, New York	1862
Carey, Eleanor, Chile, S.A.	1852	Irving, Henry, Kelton, Eng.	1838
Cayvan, Georgia, Bath, Me.	1858	Irving, Isabel, Bridgeport, Ct.	1870
Chanfrau, Mrs. F. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	1837	Irwin, May, Toronto, Canada	1862
Clarke, George, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1840	James, Louis, Tremont, Ill.	1842
Clarke, John S., Baltimore, Md.	1835	Januschek, Francesca, Prague, Austria	1830
Claxton, Kate, New York City	1848	Janisch, Antonie, Vienna, Austria	1850
Cody, William F., Scott Co., Ia.	1845	Jefferson, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.	1829
Coghlan, Rose, Peterboro, Eng.	1853	Karl, Tom, Dublin, Ireland	1849
Coquellin, Benoit C., Boulgongne, France	1841	Kendal, Mrs. W. H., Lincolnshire, Eng.	1849
Couldock, Chas. W., London, Eng.	1815	Keeley, Mrs. Robt., Ipswich, Eng.	1806
Crabtree, Lotta, New York City	1847	Keene, Thomas W., New York	1840
Crane, Wm. H., Leicester, Mass.	1845	Kellogg, Clara Louise, Sumterville, S.C.	1842
Daly, Augustin, North Carolina	1835	Kelcey, Herbert H. L., London, Eng.	1855
Daly, Dan, Boston, Mass.	1862	Langtry, Lily, St. Helens, Jersey	1852
Damrosch, Walter J., Breslau, Prussia	1862	Lew s, James, Troy, N.Y.	1839
Davenport, Fanny, London, Eng.	1853	Lucca, Pauline, Vienna, Austria	1842
D'Arville, Camille, Holland	1861	Maddern, Mifnie, New Orleans, La.	1866
DeBelleville, Frederic, Belgium	1853	Mansfield, Richard, Helligoland, Germany	1857
De Merode, Cleo, Paris	1874	Mantell, Robert D., Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
De Reszke, Edouard, Warsaw, Poland	1851	Marius, C. D., Paris, France	1850
De Reszke, Jean, Warsaw, Poland	1856	Marlowe, Julia, Caldbeck, Eng.	1865
De Wolfe, Elsie, New York City	1866	Martinet, Sadie, Yonkers, N.Y.	1857
Dickinson, Anna, Philadelphia, Pa.	1842	Mather, Margaret, Detroit, Mich.	1861
		Mayo, Frank, Massachusetts	1839
		Mitchell, Maggie, New York City	1833

Modjeska, Helena, Cracow, Poland.....	1844
Mordaunt, Frank, Burlington, Vt.....	1841
Morris, Clara, Cleveland, O.....	1846
Mounet-Sully, France.....	1841
Murphy, Joseph, Brooklyn, N.Y.....	1839
Nilsson, Christine, Wederslof, Sweden.....	1843
O'Neill, James, Ireland.....	1849
Pastor, Tony, New York.....	1837
Patti, Adellna, Madrid.....	1843
Plympton, Eben, Boston, Mass.....	1850
Ponisl, Madame, Huddersfield, Eng.....	1825
Proctor, Joseph, Marlboro', Mass.....	1816
Rankin, A. McKee, Sandwich, Canada.....	1844
Reed, Roland, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1852
Rehan, Ada, Limerick, Ireland.....	1860
Rhea, Madame, Brussels.....	1855
Ristort, Adelaide, Ciydale, Italy.....	1821
Robinson, Frederick, London, Eng.....	1832
Robson, Stuart, Annapolis, Md.....	1836
Rossi, Ernesto, Leghorn, Italy.....	1829
Roze, Marie, Paris.....	1846
Russell, Lillian, Clinton, Ia.....	1860
Russell, Sol Smith, Brunswick, Mo.....	1848
Salvini, Tommaso, Milan, Italy.....	1830
Sanderson, Sibyl, Sacramento, Cal.....	1869
Scott-Siddons, Mrs., India.....	1844
Skinner, Otis, Cambridgeport, Mass.....	1857
Smith, Mark, Mobile, Ala.....	1855
Sothern, Edward H., England.....	1861
Stanhope, Adelaide, Paris, France.....	1858
Stanley, Alma Stuart, Jersey, Eng.....	1860
Stevenson, Charles A., Dublin, Ireland.....	1842
Stoddart, J. H., Yorkshire, Eng.....	1827
Studley, John B., Boston, Mass.....	1832
Tearle, Osmond, Plymouth, Eng.....	1840
Terriss, William, London, Eng.....	1848
Terry, Ellen, Coventry, Eng.....	1848
Thompson, Charlotte, Bradford, Eng.....	1843
Thompson, Denman, Girard, Pa.....	1833
Thompson, Lydia, London, Eng.....	1838
Thursby, Emma, Brooklyn, N.Y.....	1867
Toole, John L., London, Eng.....	1833
Tree, Beerbohm, England.....	1846
Turner, Carrie, St. Charles, Iowa.....	1862
Vezin, Hermann, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1829
Warde, Frederick, Wadington, Eng.....	1851
Wheatcroft, Nelson, London, Eng.....	1852
Wilson, Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1865
Willard, E. S., Brighton, Eng.....	1853

ADDITIONAL.

Braggins, Nellie, Butler, Mo., July 8th.....	1874
Engle, Marie, Chicago, June 4th.....	1871
Hawley, Ida, Belleville, Ont., April 26th.....	1876

Martinot, Sadi, New York City, Dec. 19th.....	1861
Nethersole, Olga, Kensington, Eng., January.....	1870
Terris, Ellaline, Falkland Islands.....	1873
Walsh, Blanche, New York City.....	1873

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 *Lieutenant and Bt.-Capt. P. E. Thacker.
 Lieutenant J. H. Kaye.
 Lieutenant A. P. Nagle.
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 Abbott, 2nd Lieutenant J. L., Rossland Rifle Co., Rossland, B.C.
 Abbott, Surg.-Major R. H., 5th Field Battery, Kingston, Ont.
 Acheson, Major G., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
 Acheson, 2nd Lieutenant H., Manitoba Dragoons, Virden, Man.
 Acorn, 2nd Lieutenant J. H. C., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Pownall, P.E.I.
 Adam, 2nd Lieutenant H. S., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Colborne, Ont.
 Adams, 2nd Lieutenant A. M., 67th Batt. "Carlton Light Infantry," Centreville, N.B.
 Adams, Lieutenant C. T., Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
 Adams, Paymaster E. D., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
 Adams, Quartermaster F. W., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
 Adams, Captain J. W., 67th Batt. "Carlton Light Infantry," Centreville, Ont.
 Adams, 2nd Lieutenant M., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
 Adamson, Lieutenant A. S. A. M., The G. G. F. Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
 Addie, Quartermaster G. K., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
 Addison, Lieutenant J. H., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Greenwood, Ont.
 Agnew, Lieutenant J., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Riverside, Ont.
 Aiken, Captain L. F., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. of Rifles, Fredericksburg, Ont.
 Airth, 2nd Lieutenant H. J., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Renfrew, Ont.
 Aitken, 2nd Lieutenant R. T. D., 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N.B.
 Akroyd, Lieutenant H. C., 2nd Batt. 5th Regt. C. A., Vancouver, B.C.
 Alexander, Captain G., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
 Alexander, Lieut.-Col. T. L., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, N.B.

*At present serving with the Yukon Field Force.

Allan, Major, D. M., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles.
 Allan, Captain J. A. W., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Newmarket, Ont.
 Allan, 2nd Lieutenant J. C., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
 Allan, Captain J. R., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Covehead, P.E.I.
 Allan, 2nd Lieutenant J. W., 5th "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
 Allen, Lieutenant R. P., 39rd "Cumberland" Batt., Salem, N.S.
 Allen, Quartermaster W., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers" Batt., Hemmingford, Que.
 Allen, 2nd Lieutenant W. L., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
 Almon, Sur.-Lieut.-Col. T. R., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
 Ambery, 2nd Lieutenant J. W., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
 Ames, 2nd Lieutenant G. S., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
 Amey, Captain J. A., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Moscow, Ont.
 Amyrauld, Captain O., 15th Field Battery, Shefford, Que.
 Amyrauld, Major T., 15th Field Battery, Shefford, Que.
 Anderson, Captain A. H., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Bridgewater, N.S.
 Anderson, 2nd Lieutenant A. H., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
 Anderson, 2nd Lieutenant D., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. of Rifles, Kingslake, Ont.
 Anderson, 2nd Lieutenant G. A., 2nd Brig. Div., 7th Field Battery, St. Catharines, Ont.
 Anderson, Captain G., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N.B.
 Anderson, Sur.-Lieut. H. B., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
 Anderson, Lieut. W. H. P., 3rd "Wellington" Batt. of Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
 Andison, Capt. W., 22nd Batt., "The Oxford Rifles," Strathallan, Ont.
 Andrews, Major C. A., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N. S.
 Andrews, Lieut. F. C., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Spa Springs, N. S.
 Andrews, Sur.-Lieut. J., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N. B.
 Andrews, Capt. W. M., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
 Andrews, 2nd Lieut. W. N., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
 Anslow, Lieut. C. W., 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N. B.
 Applebe, Major W. P., 20th "Halton"

- Batt. "Lorne Rifles," Milton, Ont.
 Appley, 2nd Lieut. C., Brighton Engineers, Brighton, N. B.
- Archambault, Sur-Lieut. H. A., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Archambault, 2nd Lieut. L. H., 85th Batt. Ste. Cuneugonde, Que.
- Ardagh, Capt. B. H., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Midland, Ont.
- Argue, Quarter-Master T. H., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Armstrong, Capt. A. L., 36th "Peel" Batt. of Infantry, Bond Head, Ont.
- Armstrong, 2nd Lieut. A. D., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borders," Point Edward, Ont.
- Armstrong, Lieut. B. R., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N. B.
- Armstrong, Lieut. and Capt. C. J., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Armstrong, Capt. F. N., 2nd Brig. Div. 7th Field Battery, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Armstrong, 2nd Lieut. J. W., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Lucknow, Ont.
- Armstrong, 2nd Lieut. W. R., 68th "Kings' County" Batt., Hall's Harbor, N. S.
- Arnold, Major H. M., 90th "Winnipeg" Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Arnold, 2nd Lieut. R. H., 8th "Princess Louise (N. B.) Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- Arnold, Paymaster T. E., 74th Batt. Sussex, N. B.
- Arnold, Lieut. E. C., 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa, Ont.
- Arnott, Lieut. J. W., 49th "Hastings" Batt. of Rifles, Trenton, Ont.
- Arthur, 2nd Lieut. R. H., Sudbury Rifle Co., Sudbury, Ont.
- Ashmead, 2nd Lieut. A. F., The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, Que.
- Ashton, Capt. E. C., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Ashton, 2nd Lieut. A. N., 38th "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Ashton, Hon. Chaplain R., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Atkinson, Major T. R., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Aubry, Lieut.-Col. A. D., 85th Batt., Montreal, Que.
- Aubry, 2nd Lieut. W. J. C., 85th Batt., St. Jean Baptiste, Que.
- Austin, Capt. F. L. C., 55th "Meganthe Light Infantry" Batt., Inverness, Que.
- Aylmer, Hon. Lieut.-Col., Rt. Hon. Lord, 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
- Bacon, 2nd Lieut. L., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., St. Thomas, Que.
- Badgley, Lieut. H. G. W., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Baggett, Lieut. J., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Martin's River, N. S.
- Bailey, 2nd Lieut. G. A., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Bailey, Lieut. A. H. W., 58th "Compton" Batt., Cookshire, Que.
- Baird, Lieut.-Col. J. M., 74th Batt. Sussex, N. B.
- Baker, Major E. S., 58th "Compton" Batt., Bury, Que.
- Baker, 2nd Lieut. E. S., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. of Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Baker, Major G., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Baker, Lieut. H. W., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Baker, Capt. J. W., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Baker Brook, N. B.
- Balderson, 2nd Lieut. J. M., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Perth, Ont.
- Baldwin, Hon. Chaplain, A. H., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Baldwin, 2nd Lieut. S. Y., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Balfour, 2nd Lieut. J. D., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Balfour, 2nd Lieut. St. C., 1st "Hussars," Kingsville, Ont.
- Ball, Quarter-Master A. S., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Ball, Vet.-Lieut. E. P., 5th "Dragoons," Cookshire, Que.
- Ball, Capt. H. G., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Ballantine, Lieut. J., 20th Halton Batt. "Lorne Rifles," Stewarttown, Ont.
- Band, 2nd Lieut. S. W., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada," Toronto, Ont.
- Barber, Paymaster J. R., 20th Halton Batt. "Lorne Rifles," Milton, Ont.
- Barber, 2nd Lieut. R. R., 20th Halton Batt. "Lorne Rifles," Campbellville, Ont.
- Baril, Capt. H., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Tite, Que.
- Barclay, Hon. Chaplain J., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Barker, Lieut. C. G., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Barker, Capt. R. K., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Barnhill, Capt. J. L., 78th "Colchester, Hunts and Pictou" Batt. "Highlanders," Shubenacadie, N. S.
- Barr, Major J. G., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Montreal, Que.

- Barr, Capt. W. C., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Havelock, Que.
- Barras, 2nd Lieut. J. D. E., 17th "Levis" Batt., Point Levis, Que.
- Barre, 2nd Lieut. J. W., 65th Batt., "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Barrette, Capt. E., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Ste. Elizabeth, Que.
- Barron Lieut. L. C., 11th Bn., "Argenteuil Rangers," Lachute, Que.
- Barry, Capt. J. J., 85th Batt., St. Henry, Que.
- Barteaux, 2nd Lieut. J. L., 68th "King's County" Batt., Aylesford, N.S.
- Barton, Major E. R., 2nd Regt. C. A. Montreal, Que.
- Barton, 2nd Lieut. F. J., 5th Dragoons, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Bartlet, Major N. A., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Bartlett, Lieut. A. A., 4th Regt. C. A. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Barwell, Capt. J., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Bn., Fort Erie, Ont.
- Bascom Sur.-Maj. H., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitby, Ont.
- Bate, Capt. H. A., "The G. G. N. Guards," Ottawa, Ont.
- Bate Lieut. L. N., "The G. G. F. Guards," Ottawa, Ont.
- Baudet, Capt. J. E., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., St. Vital de Lambton, Que.
- Bauld, Capt. J. G., 66th Batt., "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Baxter, 2nd Lieut. E. S., 37th "Halifax" Batt. of Rifles, Cayuga, Ont.
- Baxter Capt. J. B. M., 3rd Regt. C. A., Carleton, N.B.
- Baxter, Sur.-Maj. J. McG., 73rd "Northumberland" Bn., Chatham, N.B.
- Bean, Vet.-Lieut. J. A., 8th Field Battery, Gananoque, Ont.
- Beard, Paymaster G. W., 58th "Compton" Batt., Bury, Que.
- Beard, Lieut. A. G., 58th "Compton" Batt., Scottstown, Que.
- Beaton, Capt. A., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Brockfield, P.E.I.
- Beattie Lieut. J., 30th "Wellington" Batt. of Rifles, Fergus, Ont.
- Beattie, Capt. M., 20th Halton Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Campbellville, Ont.
- Beauchamp, Capt. G. E., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Beauchamp, 2nd Lieut. J. A. T., 81th "St Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Beauchemin, Paymaster N., 80th "Nicole" Batt., Nicolet, Que.
- Beaudet, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 87th "Quebec" Batt., Ste Famille d'Orleans, Que.
- Beaudoin, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., St. Felix de Valois, Que.
- Beaudreau, Sur.-Master J. O. A., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay" Batt. of Rifles, Ste Martine, Que.
- Beaudreau, Capt. N., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay" Batt. of Rifles, Ste Martine, Que.
- Beaudry, Sur.-Maj. A. G. E., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Pont Rouge, Que.
- Beaulieu, Paymaster C. G., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Beaulieu, 2nd Lieut. C. G., 17th "Levis" Batt., St. Raphael, Que.
- Becher, Lieut. A. V., 66th "Middlesex" Batt., Deseronto, Ont.
- Beck, Quarter-Master G., 28th "Perth" Bn., Goderich, Ont.
- Beck, Quarter-Master J., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Goderich, Ont.
- Beckett, 2nd Lieut. S. G., 36th "Huron" Batt., Port Credit, Ont.
- Beckett Major D. W., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- Beckwith, Major E. M., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Beckwith, Quarter-master J. E., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Bedard, 2nd Lieut. D., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers" Batt., St. Repa, Que.
- Beddell, 2nd Lieut. L. B., 67th Batt., "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N.B.
- Beman, Sur.-Maj. M. I., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
- Begun, 2nd Lieut. P., 17th "Levis," Batt., Point Levis, Que.
- Begun, 2nd Lieut. E., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., St. Jean Port Joli, Que.
- Begun, Lieut. N., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., St. Pierre (Riviere du Sud), Que.
- Begun, 2nd Lieut. P. H., 17th "Levis" Batt., Point Levis, Que.
- Belcher, Lieut.-Col. W. H., 68th "Kings' County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Belanger, Capt. J. O., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Kamouraska, Que.
- Belanger, Lieut. H. O., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- Bell, 2nd Lieut. A. de M., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. of Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Bell, Capt. A. M., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Enterprise, Ont.
- Bell, Lieut. E. W., 67th Batt., "Carleton Light Infantry," Centreville, N.B.
- Bell, Lieut. G. S., 57th Batt., "Peterboro' Rangers," Peterboro', Ont.
- Bell, Sur.-Maj. J. H., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales' Regiment Fusiliers," Mont real, Que.
- Bell, Lieut.-Col. R. W., 57th Batt. "Peterboro' Rangers," Peterboro', Ont.

- Beleau, Capt. G., 9th Batt., "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Ont.
- Bellefeuille, Capt. J. A., 86th "Three Rivers," Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Belt, Hon. Chaplain A. J., 30th "Wellington" Batt. of Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- Bender, Paymaster H., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Bennett, Major C. C., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Bennett, 2nd Lieut. G. A., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. of Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Bennett, Lieut. G. W., 57th Batt. "Peterboro' Rangers," Peterboro', Ont.
- Benjamin, Lieut. F. D., 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
- Benson, Lieut. J. R., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. of Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Bentley, 2nd Lieut. H. K., 68th "King's County" Batt., Billtown, N.S.
- Berdan, Sur.-Lieut. O. L., 26th "Middlesex" Bn., London, Ont.
- Bergeon, Capt. J. E. P., No. 2 Co., Levis Art., Levis, Que.
- Bergevlu du Langevin, Capt. E., 64th Bn., "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," St. Timothee, Que.
- Bernard, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 81st "Portneuf" Bn., Cap ante, Que.
- Bernier, Capt. J. A. F., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Bn., L'Islet, Que.
- Berry Lieut. C. W., 15th Field Battery, Shefford, Que.
- Bertram, Major A. H., 77th "Wentworth" Bn., Dundas, Ont.
- Bertram, Sur.-Lieut. T. A., 77th "Wentworth" Bn., Dundas, Ont.
- Bertschinger, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa, Ont.
- Bethune, Lieut.-Col. J. L., 94th "Victoria" Bn., "Argyle Highlanders," Baddeck, N.S.
- Bick, Capt. C. F., 34th "Ontario" Bn., Cannington, Ont.
- Bickford, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Brig. Div., 9th Field Battery, Toronto, Ont.
- Bickford, 2nd Lieut. O. L., 48th Bn. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Biggar, Paymaster J. L., 15th Bn. "Argyle Light Infantry, Belleville, Ont.
- Bignell, 2nd Lieut. F. J., 23rd "Beauce" Bn., St. Vital de Lambton, Que.
- Billings, 2nd Lieut. J., 13th Bn., Hamilton, Ont.
- Billman, Capt. T. H., 90th "Winnipeg" Bn. of Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Blodeau, Lieut. J. E., 9th Bn., "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Bingham, Quartermaster A., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Binnington, Capt. A., 4th "Hussars," Kingston, Ont.
- Birchard, Capt. J., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Beaverton, Ont.
- Birdsall Capt. R. E., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Hastings, Ont.
- Birkett, Surg.-Maj. H. S., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Birket, 2nd Lieut. M., 43rd Batt. "Ottawa and Carleton Rifles," Ottawa, Ont.
- Bisallion, Lieut. P., 85th Batt. St. Henri de Montreal, Que.
- Bishop, Capt. A. H., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Williamston, N.S.
- Bishop, 2nd Lieut. F., 58th "Compton" Batt., Scottstown, Que.
- Bishop, Quartermaster F. W., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N.S.
- Bishop, Quartermaster W., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. of Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Bisset, Quartermaster E. H., 41st "Brockville" Batt. of Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Bissonnette, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Bixel, 2nd Lieut. A. W., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Delaware Stn., Ont.
- Black, Capt. F. B., 8th "Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Black, Sur.-Lieut. B., 78th "Colchester, Honts and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Truro, N.S.
- Black, 2nd Lieut. C. F., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., North Port, Ont.
- Black, Lieut. J. W. S., 8th "Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Black, 2nd Lieut. W. A., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Blackburn, Capt. T. A., 78th "Colchester, Honts and Pictou" Batt., Truro, N.S.
- Blackburn, 2nd Lieut. R., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. of Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Blacklock, 2nd Lieut. T. H., 20th "Halton" Batt. "Lorne Rifles," Acton, Ont.
- Blackwood, Lieut. S. T., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Ingersoll, Ont.
- Blagdon, Sur.-Major H. W., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Riviere Ouelle, Que.
- Blacklock, Quartermaster W. M., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Black, Lieut. A. G., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, N.B.
- Blair, Sur.-Lieut. F. L., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, N.B.
- Blair, 2nd Lieut. H. C., 78th "Colchester, Honts and Pictou" Batt., Truro, N.S.
- Blais, Lieut. A., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., St. Jean, Port Joli, Que.

- Blais, 2nd Lieut. T., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., Ste. Claire, Que.
- Blackley, 2nd Lieut. A. G., 36th "Peel" Batt., Aliston, Ont.
- Blanchard, Capt. M. G., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B. C.
- Blanchard, 2nd Lieut. A., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Blanchard, Sur-Major R. J., 13th Field Battery, Winnipeg, Man.
- Blanchet, 2nd Lieut. J. M., 17th "Levis" Batt., Ste. Claire, Que.
- Blaylock, 2nd Lieut. H. M., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Kirkdale, Que.
- Bliss, Capt. H. A., 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa, Ont.
- Blondeau, Capt. A., 87th "Quebec" Batt., St. Ambroise, Que.
- Blondin, 2nd Lieut. A. A., 55th "Magnetic Light Infantry" Batt., Ste. Julie de Somerset, Que.
- Blondin, Capt. J. M., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Beaucour, Que.
- Blouin, Capt. J., 87th "Quebec" Batt., St. Famille d'Orleans, Que.
- Boenner, 2nd Lieut. C., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Marten's River, N.S.
- Bogart, Lieut. J. L. H., 14th "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Boggs, Lieut. F. D., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- Bolvin, 2nd Lieut. J. P. H., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., L'Islet, Que.
- Bolduc, Capt. J. E., 9th Batt. "Vol-tigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Bollard, Capt. J. H., 43rd Batt., "Ottawa and Carleton Rifles," Ottawa, Ont.
- Bond, Capt. W. L., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regiment, Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Bonycastle, Capt. R. H., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Campbellford, Ont.
- Bone, 2nd Lieut. J. R. R., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Exeter, Ont.
- Booker, Capt. A. A., 1st "Hussars," London, Ont.
- Boone, Capt. J., 71st "York" Batt., St. Mary's, N.B.
- Borbridge, 2nd Lieut. H. B., The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Borden, Sur.-Lieut.-Col Hon. F. W., 68th "King's County" Batt., Ottawa, Ont.
- Borden, Lieut. H. L., King's Canadian Hussars, Kentville, N.S.
- Bottierill, Capt. S. H., 58th "Compton" Batt., Cookshire, Que.
- Boucher, 2nd Lieut. D., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," Waterloo, Que.
- Boulbee, Capt. F. W., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B. C.
- Boulanger, Capt. T. D., 17th "Levis" Batt., St. Henri, Que.
- Boulter, Lieut. F., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Tryon, P. E. I.
- Boulton, Capt. J. E. G., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N. S.
- Bourassa, 2nd Lieut. J., Quebec Co. Gar. Art., Quebec, Que.
- Bourcier, 2nd Lieut. J., 64th Batt. of Rifles, "Vol-tigeurs de Beauharnois," Beauharnois, Que.
- Bourgault, Capt. C. E., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., St. Jean, Port Joli, Que.
- Bourgeois, Capt. T. J., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Bourk, Capt. H., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Nicolet, Que.
- Bourne, Paymaster H. W., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N. B.
- Bourne, 2nd Lieut. F. A., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Boutin, 2nd Lieut. F. E., 17th "Levis" Batt., Ste. Claire, Que.
- Boville, Capt. T. C., 143rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Bowden, Capt. R. B., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Bowen, Sur.-Maj. G. H., 8th Field Battery, Gananoque, Ont.
- Bowen, Capt. M. J., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Mansonville, Que.
- Bowen, Capt. W. N., 41st "Brookville" Batt. of Rifles, Lansdowne, Ont.
- Bowers, Capt. J. A., 74th Batt. Sackville, N. B.
- Bowlby, Sur.-Maj. D. A., 29th "Norfolk" Batt. of Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Bowman, 2nd Lieut. N. T., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Bows, Lieut. I., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Mill Isles, Que.
- Boyd, Capt. A. J., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Boyd, Lieut. J., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B. C.
- Boyd, Lieut. J., 20th "Wellington" Batt. of Rifles, Palmerston, Ont.
- Boyer, Major G. E., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N. B.
- Boyer, Major P., 64th Batt. "Vol-tigeurs de Beauharnois," Beauharnois, Que.
- Bradburn, Lieut. W. H., 3rd "Prince of Wales' Canadian Drag.," Peterborough, Ont.
- Bradley, Lieut. F. H., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Bradley, 2nd Lieut. T., 20th Halton Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Stewarttown, Ont.
- Braelburn, 2nd Lieut. E. A., 14th Field Battery, Durham, Ont.

- Bredin, 2nd Lieut. J. W., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Faran's Point, Ont.
- Brennan, Lieut. J. W., 4th Regt. C. A. Souris, P. E. I.
- Brethour, 2nd Lieut. W. A., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Brewster, Paymaster E. W., 5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Que.
- Bridges, Sur-Maj. J. W., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, N. B.
- Bridges, Capt. W. J., 55th "Meganitic" Light Infantry," Batt., New Ireland, Que.
- Brigstocke, Capt. R. W., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Brisson, Sur-Maj. T. A., 85th Batt., Montreal, Que.
- Broadfoot, Lieut. D. M., 30th "Wellington" Batt. of Rifles, Elora, Ont.
- Brochu, Lieut. E., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Brock, Capt. H., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Brock, 2nd Lieut. R. A., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Brocklesby, Capt. C. M., 55th "Meganitic Light Infantry" Batt., Leeds, Que.
- Brodie, Lieut. C. E., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Brooke, Lieut. H. J., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Brooke, Lieut. G. H. C., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Brooks, Quartermaster J. V. T., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
- Brosseau, Capt. U., 85th Batt., St. Henri de Montreal, Que.
- Brossolt, Sur-Maj. N. A., 64th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," Beauharnois, Que.
- Brosseau, Sur-Maj. J. D., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," Lawrenceville, Que.
- Brown, Capt. A. J., 5th "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Brown, Sur-Lieut. F. P., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Parkdale, Ont.
- Brown, Capt. F. W., 12th Bn. "York Rangers," Parkdale, Ont.
- Brown, Major R., "The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards," Ottawa, Ont.
- Brown, Sur-Maj. T. L., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
- Brown, 2nd Lieut. T. M., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Norwich, Ont.
- Brown, 2nd Lieut. W. A., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Carillon, Que.
- Brown, Lieut. W. E., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Brown, Capt. W. G., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Brown, Capt. W. J., 46th "Durham" Batt., Burton, Ont.
- Brown, 2nd Lieut. W. J., 8th "Princess Louise New Brunswick Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- Brown, Capt. W. W., 3rd "Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons," Colborne, Ont.
- Browne, 2nd Lieut. C. E., 29th "Waterloo" Bn., New Hamburg, Ont.
- Bruce, Capt. G. W., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Collingwood, Ont.
- Bruce, Major J., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Bruce, Lieut. J. M., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers" Batt., Riverfield, Que.
- Bruce, 2nd Lieut. T. C., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Clinton, Ont.
- Bruce, Capt. W. H., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Brun, Sur-Lieut. J. A. E., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," Waterloo, Que.
- Brunton, Paymaster T. H., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Bryant, Capt. W., 27th Lambton Batt. "St. Clair Borderers," Forest, Ont.
- Buck, 2nd Lieut. F. F., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Buckler, Capt. J. J., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Morse Road, N. S.
- Buckley, Lieut. J., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Port Elgin, Ont.
- Buell, 2nd Lieut. W. S., 41st "Brockville" Batt. of Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Buller, 2nd Lieut. N. D., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Bulman, Lieut.-Col. J. D., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," Waterloo, Que.
- Bull, Lieut. J. J., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N.B.
- Bur-1, Lieut. F. O. Jr., 2nd Dragoons, St. Anns, Ont.
- Burch, 2nd Lieut. D., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. of Rifles, Hartford, Ont.
- Burch, Capt. F. O., 2nd Dragoons, St. Anns, Ont.
- Burch, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Strathallan, Ont.
- Burgess, Lieut. F. O., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Strathallan, Ont.
- Burn, Lieut. J. R., 46th "Durham" Batt., Janetville, Ont.
- Burns, Lieut. A. M., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Burnside, Lieut. J. T. M., 48th "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Burnet, Lieut. K. L., Rossland Rifle Co., Fossland, B.C.
- Burpee, 2nd Lieut. Issac, 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Burritt, Lieut. A. S., 3rd "Prince of

- Wales' Canadian Dragoons, Millbrook, Ont.
- Burritt, Capt. W. H., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- Burritt, Lieut. R., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Burson, 2nd Lieut. E. C., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Burt, Capt. J. S., 1st "York" Batt., Burt's Corners, N.B.
- Busteed, Lieut.-Col. E. B., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Bustin, Capt. A. J., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Granville, N.B.
- Butler, Lieut. A., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Butler, 2nd Lieut. M. L., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Brighton, Ont.
- Button, 2nd Lieut. E. A., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Button, Capt and BL-Major J. R., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto.
- Calnes, Capt. J. M., 5th Field Battery, Kingston, Ont.
- Calrns, Lieut. R., 14th Field Battery, Durham, Ont.
- Calder, 2nd Lieut. C., 11th Batt. "Argentine Rangers," Carillon, Que.
- Caldoron, 2nd Lieut. A. M., The G. G. F. Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Calkin, 2nd Lieut. H. E., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.
- Cameron, Capt. A. B., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Cameron, 2nd Lieut. A., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Black River Bridge, N.B.
- Cameron, Capt. A. S., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Black River Bridge, N.B.
- Cameron, Capt. D. A., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Burrill's Rapids, Ont.
- Cameron, Capt. D. D., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Mount Thom, N.S.
- Cameron, Capt. D. W., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Cameron, Quartermaster E., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Cameron, Capt. E. D., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Cameron, Major G. W., 5th "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Cameron, 2nd Lieut. H. A., 59th "Stor mont and Glengarry" Batt., Lunenburg, Ont.
- Cameron, Lieut. J. A., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Cameron, Lieut. M. C., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Campbell, Major A. G., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Campbell, Lieut. C. A., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Campbell, 2nd Lieut. C. B., Cobourg Gar. Art., Cobourg, Ont.
- Campbell, Paymaster C. J., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Argyle Highlanders," Baddeck, N.S.
- Campbell, Sur-Major D. A., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. of Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Campbell, Lieut. D. F., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Campbell, Vet.-Capt. F. A., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Campbell, 2nd Lieut. H., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Campbell, Major H. M., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Campbell, Capt. J. S., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Campbell, Capt. K. C., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Campbell, Sur-Major R., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Campbell, Major R. G., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- Cantlie, Capt. G. S., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Carbery, Capt. T. E., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Erin, Ont.
- Carlise, Lieut.-Col. G. C., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Carlson, 2nd Lieut. J., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Carlyle, 2nd Lieut. E. J., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Carman, 2nd Lieut. R., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Carmichael, Sur-Lieut. H. B., "The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars," Montreal, Que.
- Carmichael, 2nd Lieut. J., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Spencer-ville, Que.
- Carrier, Lieut. F. X., 17th "Levis" Batt., St. Henri, Que.
- Carrier, Lieut. F. X. A., 85th Batt., Maisonneuve, Que.
- Carson, Major J., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Carslairs, 2nd Lieut. W. F. W., 56th Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Cardinal, Ont.
- Carter, Paymaster J. N., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Pictou, Ont.
- Carter, 2nd Lieut. E. O., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Maccan and River Hebert, N.S.
- Carter, Capt. R. S., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Maccan and River Hebert, N.S.
- Carved, Cart. F. B., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N.B.
- Carvell, Capt. F. P., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Carvell Quartermaster H., 67th Batt.

- "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N.B.
 Cartwright, Paymaster A. D., 10th Batt.
 "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
 Cartwright, 2nd Lieut. C., 4th Hus-
 sars, Wilton, Ont.
 Casgrain, Sur.-Major H. R., 21st Batt.
 "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
 Cassidy, Capt. H., 68th "King's Coun-
 ty" Batt., Kingston, N.S.
 Catto, Lieut. C., 48th Batt "High-
 landers," Toronto, Ont.
 Cavieux, 2nd Lieut. J. J., 64th Batt.
 "Volteurs de Beauharnois," St. Tim-
 othee, Que.
 Chabot, Lieut.-Col. A., 92nd "Dor-
 chester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
 Chafet, Capt. E., 92nd "Dorchester"
 Batt., St. Henedine, Que.
 Chabot, Capt. E., 92nd "Dorchester"
 Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
 Chalct, Quartermaster J., 92nd "Dor-
 chester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
 Chabot, Capt. L. G., 9th Batt. "Vol-
 teurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
 Chadwick, Capt. W. C. V., 36th "Peel"
 Batt., Brampton, Ont.
 Chambers, Capt. E. J., 1st Batt.
 "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers,
 Montreal, Que.
 Chambre, Major H. W. A., 90th "Win-
 nipeg Batt. Rifles," Winnipeg, Man.
 Champion, Capt. W. S., 8th Batt.
 "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
 Chandelaine, Capt. E. M., 86th "Three
 Rivers" Batt., St. Justin, Que.
 Chaplin, 2nd Lieut. G. W., 19th "St.
 Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
 Charrian, 2nd Lieut. G. W., 56th
 Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," North
 Augusta, Ont.
 Chapman, Capt. J. T., 93rd "Cumber-
 land" Batt., Salem, N.S.
 Chaput, 2nd Lieut. A., 65th "Mount
 Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
 Charlton, 2nd Lieut. G. M., 68th
 "King's County" Batt., Welsford Road,
 N.S.
 Charlton, Capt. J. H., 69th "Annapo-
 lis" Batt., Melvern Square, N.S.
 Chartier, 2nd Lieut. A., 81st "Port-
 neuf" Batt., Port Rouge, Que.
 Chateauvert, Quartermaster T., 81st
 "Portneuf" Batt., Port Rouge, Que.
 Chauveau, Lieut. P. J. M., 89th "Tem-
 iscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Isle
 Verte, Que.
 Chauveau, 2nd Lieut. A. J., 89th
 "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt.,
 L'Anse au Sable, Que.
 Chauveau, Lieut. C. A., 89th "Tem-
 iscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Rimous-
 ki, Que.
 Checkley, Major and Lieut.-Col. J.
 B., 56th Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles,"
 Prescott, Ont.
 Cheyne, Lieutenant D. J., 21st Batt.
 "Essex Fusiliers," Essex Centre, Ont.
 Chipman, Captain H. L., 66th Batt.
 "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax,
 N.S.
 Chipman, Captain J. S. D., 71st "York"
 Batt., St. Stephen, N.B.
 Chisholm, 2nd Lieutenant C., 33rd
 "Huron" Batt., Goderich, Ont.
 Chisholm, Captain W. N., 31st "Grey"
 Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
 Choate, Captain A., 77th "Wentworth"
 Batt., North Glanford, Ont.
 Choisset, 2nd Lieutenant J. C. E., 93rd
 "Cumberland" Batt., Parrsborough, N.
 S.
 Chown, Sur.-Major H. H., 90th "Win-
 nipeg" Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
 Christie, Quartermaster W. H., 11th
 Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Lachute,
 Que.
 Christy, Lieutenant G. P., 71st "York"
 Batt., Burtons Corners, N.B.
 Church, Sur.-Lieut. H. M., 2nd Regt.
 C. A., Montreal, Que.
 Churchill, Captain D., 62nd "St. John
 Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
 Chute, Lieutenant N. E., 69th "Annapo-
 lis" Batt., Clarence, N.S.
 Cimon, Lieutenant E. H., 88th "Kam-
 ouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Les
 Eboulements, Que.
 Clapp, Lieutenant C. S., 15th Batt.
 "Argyll Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
 Clapp, 2nd Lieutenant M. W., 4th Hus-
 sars, Longborough, Ont.
 Clark, Sur.-Lieut. D. A., 34th "Ontar-
 lo" Batt., Whitby, Ont.
 Clark, 2nd Lieutenant F., 77th "Went-
 worth" Batt., Dundas, Ont.
 Clark, Captain F. J., Brandon Inf. Co.,
 Brandon, Man.
 Clark, Captain H., 32nd "Bruce" Batt.,
 Kincardine, Ont.
 Clark, Quartermaster J., 44th "Lin-
 coln and Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls,
 Ont.
 Clark, 2nd Lieutenant J. F., 46th
 "Durham" Batt., Springville, Ont.
 Clarke, 2nd Lieutenant F. F., 12th
 Batt. "York Rangers," Richmond Hill,
 Ont.
 Clegg, Captain E. B., 57th "Peterbor-
 ough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
 Cleghorn, 2nd Lieutenant G. S., 5th
 Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Mont-
 real, Que.
 Cleland, Captain H. R., 31st "Grey"
 Batt., Meaford, Ont.
 Clement, 2nd Lieutenant F., 47th
 "Frontenac" Batt., Sydenham, Ont.
 Clement, 2nd Lieutenant M. A., 86th
 "Three Rivers" Batt., Louiseville, Que.
 Clench, Captain J., 37th "Haldimand"
 Batt. Rifles, Caledonia, Ont.
 Cleveland, Paymaster C. C., 54th
 "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.

- Cleveland, Captain E. T., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Danville, Que.
- Clint, Quartermaster A. E., The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, Que.
- Cloutier, Captain G. L., 9th "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Cloutier, 2nd Lieutenant S., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Genevieve, Que.
- Cluxton, 2nd Lieutenant W. H., 55th Batt., "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Clyde, Captain T., 4th Hussars, Wilton, Ont.
- Coates, Lieutenant J. W. B., 4th Hussars, Glen Stewart, Ont.
- Cochrane, 2nd Lieutenant D. J., 31st "Grey" Batt., Durham, Ont.
- Cockburn, Captain H. Z. C., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Cockburn, Captain R. A., 3rd "Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.
- Cogswell, Sur.-Capt. A. W., 63rd "Halifax" Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Cohoe, Captain J. E., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Welland, Ont.
- Cole, Captain E. C., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Cole, 2nd Lieutenant F. J., Pictou Co. Gar. Art., Pictou, N.S.
- Cole, Lieut.-Col. F. M., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Coleman, Lieutenant C. R., 78th "Chester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Truro, N. S.
- Colter, Lieutenant W. F. B., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Sarnia, Ont.
- Colter, 2nd Lieutenant C. L., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Petrolia, Ont.
- Combe, Captain H. B., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Clinton, Ont.
- Complin, Captain H. Y., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Conger, Lieutenant W. S., 15th Batt., "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Connor, 2nd Lieutenant J. B., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar" Rifles, North Augusta, Ont.
- Conrod, Lieutenant W. H., 63rd "Halifax" Batt., Rifles, Halifax, N. S.
- Content, 2nd Lieutenant J. C. G., 85th Batt., St. Henri de Montreal, Que.
- Cook, Paymaster T. H., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Sarnia, Ont.
- Cooke, Major G. T., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Cooke, Lieut.-Col. J. P., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Coombs, Captain F. D., 39th "Norfolk" Batt., Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Coombs, Lieutenant F. H., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Cooper, Lieutenant A., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Cooper, 2nd Lieutenant J., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Cooper, Lieutenant J. A., 2nd Batt., "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada," Toronto, Ont.
- Cooper, 2nd Lieutenant W. P., 7th Batt., "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Copeland, 2nd Lieutenant L. B., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Berthier, Que.
- Copland, 2nd Lieutenant A. R., 50th Batt., "Huntingdon Borderers," Rockburn, Que.
- Copus, Captain H. W., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Copping, 2nd Lieutenant J. A., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Rawdon, Que.
- Copping, 2nd Lieutenant F., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Rawdon, Que.
- Corbin, Paymaster J. G., 63rd "Halifax" Batt., Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Corbett, Lieutenant J., 5th Field Battery, Kingston, Ont.
- Corbitt, Sur.-Lieut. R. T., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Corbould, Lieutenant C. D., 35th Batt., "Simcoe Foresters," Orillia, Ont.
- Cormack, 2nd Lieutenant J. H., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Corman, 2nd Lieutenant G. A., 2nd Brig. Div., 4th Field Battery, Hamilton, Ont.
- Corrie, 2nd Lieutenant W. H., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Corriveau, Lieutenant R. de B., 65th "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Cosby, Lieut.-Col. A. M., 48th Batt., "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Cosby, Lieut. N. W., 48th Batt., "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Cosby, Capt. F. L., 48th Batt., "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Cossette, Capt. A., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Narcisse, Que.
- Cossette, 2nd Lieut. J., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Narcisse, Que.
- Costigan, Major R., 3rd Field Battery, Montreal, Que.
- Cote, Capt. A., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Cote, 2nd Lieut. A., 83th "Temiscouata and Rimouski," Batt., Ste Cecile du Bic, Que.
- Cote, Capt. H., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," St. Martin, Que.
- Cote, 2nd Lieut. J. A. T., 65th Batt., "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Cote, Capt. L. P., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski," Batt., Ste Cecile du Bic, Que.
- Cotton, Lieut. C. McK., 15th Field Battery, Shefford, Que.

- Cotton, Lieut. M. P., 5th Field Battery, Kingston, Ont.
- Coulombe, Paymaster C. J., 8th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Courchene, Quarter-Master W., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Nicolet, Que.
- Courteau, Capt. V. E., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Lotbiniere, Que.
- Courtney, Sur.-Lieut. J. D., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Courtney, Capt. R. M., 1st "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Coutlee, Capt. and Bt.-Lieut.-Col. L. W., 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa, Ont.
- Cowan, Lieut. A., 55th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- Cowan, 2nd Lieut. H. J., "Manitoba Dragoons," Portage la Prairie, Man.
- Cowan, 2nd Lieut. W., 36th Batt. "Peel" Batt., Brampton, Ont.
- Cox, Major R., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
- Coyne, Capt. J. H., 30th "Wellington" Rifles, Mount Forest, Ont.
- Craig, Capt. F., 41st "Brockville" Batt. Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Craig, Paymaster J., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Perth, Ont.
- Craig, Capt. J. J., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Fergus, Ont.
- Craig, Lieut. J. T., 10th Batt., "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Craig, 2nd Lieut. N., 21st Batt., "Essex Fusiliers," Leamington, Ont.
- Crane, Major J. N., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Crathern, 2nd Lieut. F. A., 3rd Field Battery, Montreal, Que.
- Crawford, Capt. and Bt. Major S. D., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N. B.
- Crean, Lieut. and Capt. J. F., 2nd Ont. Div., 9th Field Battery, Toronto, Ont.
- Creasor, 2nd Lieut. A. D., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Crelighton, Lieut. H. D., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Creighton, Lieut. J. H., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N.S.
- Creogan, Hon. Chaplain A. H., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
- Crews, 2nd Lieut. W. H., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Trenton, Ont.
- Crockett, Capt. and Bt. Maj. G., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Little York, P.E.I.
- Crooks, Lieut. A. D., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Cross, Quarter-Master A., 55th "Light Infantry," Batt., Inverness, Que.
- Cross, 2nd Lieut. E., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Madoc, Ont.
- Crowe, Paymaster J., 30th Batt. "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- Crowe, Major W., 17th Field Battery, Sydney, N. S.
- Cruikshank, Major E. A., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Cummings, 2nd Lieut. H., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
- Cunningham Capt. A. B., 14th "The Princess of Wales Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Cunningham, Major A. G., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N. S.
- Cunningham, 2nd Lieut. G. W., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Huntingdon, Que.
- Cunningham, 2nd Lieut. J. F., The G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Cunningham-Dunlop, Capt. C. J. A., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Gederich, Ont.
- Curran, Capt. A., 12th Batt., "York Rangers," Richmond Hill, Ont.
- Curren, Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. E., 1st Regt., C. A., Halifax, N. S.
- Currie, Capt. J. A., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Curry, Sur.-Major M. A., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Curtis, Sur.-Lieut. C. L., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
- Curtis, Capt. G. A., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Curtis, Lieut. H. G., 5th Dragoons, Stanstead, Que.
- Curtis, Sur.-Major I. B., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N. B.
- Cushing, Lieut. F., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Chatham, Que.
- Cyr, 2nd Lieut. J., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Baker Brook, N. B.
- Dagneau, Lieut. J. M., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., St. Raymond, Que.
- Daley, Capt. J. Digby Co. Gar. Art., Digby, N. S.
- Damour, 2nd Lieut. J. B., 76th "Volteigurs de Chateauquay" Batt., Ste. Martine, Que.
- D'Amour, Major C., 76th "Volteigurs de Chateauquay" Batt., Ste. Martine, Que.
- D'Armour, Capt J. B., 76th "Volteigurs de Chateauquay" Batt., Ste. Philomena, Que.
- Danard, Lieut. H., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Tara, Ont.
- Daniel, Sur.-Lieut.-Col. J. W., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. Johns, N. B.
- Daniels, Lieut. A., 69th "Annapolls" Batt., Morse Road, N. S.
- Dann, Lieut. W. R. H., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Park Hill, Ont.

- Dann, Hon. Chaplain, A. G., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., London, Ont.
- Dansereau, 2nd Lieut. E. I. L., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Darke, Lieut. W. G., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Brockfield, P.E.I.
- Darling, Lieut. G. H., 41st "Brockville" Batt of Rifles, Lansdowne, Ont.
- Darveau, Lieut. C. V., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Dass, 2nd Lieut. F. S., 30th "Wellington" Batt. of Rifles, Fergus, Ont.
- Dastons, Lieut. L. E. M., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- D'Auteuil, Paymaster P., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Riviere Ouelle, Que.
- Davenport, Hon. Chaplain J. M., 62nd "St John Fusiliers," St. Johns, N. B.
- Davenport, 2nd Lieut. O. L., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Debec, N.B.
- Davidson, 2nd Lieut. E. A., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Davidson, Quartermaster G., 79th "Shefford" Batt. "Highlanders," Waterloo, Que.
- Davidson, Quartermaster G.D., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Davidson, Major J., 1st Brig. Div. 16th Field Battery, Guelph, Ont.
- Davidson, Hon. Chaplain, J. C., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Que.
- Davidson, Capt. J. A., 79th "Shefford" Batt. "Highlanders," Bethel, Que.
- Davidson, 2nd Lieut. J. H., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Davidson, Lieut.-Col. J. I., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto Ont.
- Davidson, Lieut. R. J., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Davidson, Capt. W. H., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Davis, Hon. Chaplain, E., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Davis, 2nd Lieut. G., 37th "Haldimand" Rifles, York, Ont.
- Davis, 2nd Lieut. R. E., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Exeter, Ont.
- Davis, Capt. S. N., 37th "Haldimand" Rifles, Caledonia, Ont.
- Davis, Hon. Chaplain, T. R., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Davis, Major W. M., 22nd Batt., "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Davies, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir L. H., 4th Regt. C. A., Min. of Marine and Fisheries.
- Davidson, Capt. H. McL., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Davison, 2nd Lieut. J. M., Charlottetown, Eng., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Davison, Lieut. J. M., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Davison, Capt. T. E., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Dawson, Capt. H. J., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Petrolia, Ont.
- Dawson, Paymaster T. C., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Day, 2nd Lieut. L. J., 4th Hussars, Loughborough, Ont.
- Day, Lieut. E. E., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Harrowsmith, Ont.
- Day, 2nd Lieut. T. J., 30th "Wellington" Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- Deane, Quartermaster J. F., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- DeBlois, Lieut. C. H. E., 87th "Quebec" Batt., Ste. Famille d'Orleans, Que.
- DeBlois, Quartermaster E., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Ancienne Lorette, Que.
- Dechatillon, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Nicolet, Que.
- de Cotret, Sur.-Lieut. O. R., 85th Batt., Montreal, Que.
- Degagne, Capt. J., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Les Eboulements, Que.
- Delamere, Lieut.-Col. J. M., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Delaney, Lieut. W., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., Aymer, Que.
- De la Ronde, Capt. S. E., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt., Ottawa, Ont.
- De la Salle, Capt. N. J., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
- Delfausse, Lieut.-Col. J. H. R., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Town of Joliette, Que.
- Demers, Major I. E., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Demers, Capt. J. A. N., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Berthier, Que.
- Demers, 2nd Lieut. L., 17th "Levis" Batt., St. Lambert, Que.
- Demers, Lieut. R., 17th "Levis" Batt., St. Lambert, Que.
- De Monpied, Sur-Major W., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers" Batt., Hemmingford, Que.
- Denis, Lieut.-Col. A., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Denison, Lieut.-Col. C. A. K., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Denison, Lieut. F. C., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Denison, Capt. G. T. jr., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto.
- Dennison Lieut. J. W., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Denslow, Paymaster R. M., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Denny, Quartermaster A., 59th "Stor-

- mont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Denton, Lieut. M. C., Digby Co. Gar. Art., Digby, N.S.
- Desautel, Lieut. P. A., 9th "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Desaulniers, Capt. J. L., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Louisvile, Que.
- Desaulniers, Capt. A. L., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Deschênes, Capt. B. M., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., St. Denis, Que.
- Deschênes, 2nd Lieut. L., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Rimouski, Que.
- Deslèts, 2nd Lieut. L. R., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Joliette, Que.
- Desjardins, 2nd Lieut. J. B. O. H., 65th Batt., "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Deslauriers, Lieut.-Col. J., 64th Batt., "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," Valleyfield, Que.
- Desarrais, Quartermaster O., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Desnoyers, Capt. M. G., 65th Batt., "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- De Soyres, Hon. Chaplain Rev. J., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N.B.
- Desjaint, Capt. P. A. R., 85th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., St. Paurice, Que.
- Des Trois-Maisons, Major J., 85th Batt., Montreal, Que.
- Desy, 2nd Lieut. J. L. Z., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Berthier, Que.
- De Tonnancour, Capt. L. G., 65th Batt., "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- De Villers, 2nd Lieut. E., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Cap Sante, Que.
- Dewar, Sur-Major A., 5th Dragoons, Cooksbnre, Que.
- Dewar, Lieut. J. H., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Deyel, Capt. R., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Deyell, 2nd Lieut. H. J., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Dibblee, Lieut.-Col. F. H. J., 10th Field Battery, Woodstock, Ont.
- Dierich, 2nd Lieut. J. C., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Galt, Ont.
- Dillon, Quartermaster R., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Goderich, Ont.
- Dimock, Capt. C. H., 68th "King's County" Batt., Windsor, N.S.
- Dion, 2nd Lieut. M. O., 65th and 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Cap St. Ignace, Que.
- Dion, Lieut. A., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., L'Anse au Sable, Que.
- Dionne, 2nd Lieut. E., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Kamouraska, Que.
- Dixon, Capt. B., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Dixon, Hon. Chaplain Rev. J., 11th Batt., "Argenteuil Rangers," Lachute, Que.
- Dobbin, 2nd Lieut. G. L., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Dobbin, Capt. T. F., 8th Batt., "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Dobell, Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. R., 8th Batt., "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Dockrill, Lieut. G. O. G. M., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Dodds, 2nd Lieut. J. F., 30th "Wellington" Batt. of Rifles, Arthur, Ont.
- Dodds, 2nd Lieut. W. O. H., 5th Batt., "Royal Scots," Montreal, Que.
- Dodge, 2nd Lieut. A. P., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Spa Springs, N.S.
- Dodson, Capt. G. A., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Doherty, Lieut. G. F., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Buctouche, N.B.
- Dodgze, Major E., 13th Field Battery, Winnipeg, Man.
- Domville, Vet.-Lieut. H., 16th Field Battery, Woodstock, N.B.
- Domville, Lieut.-Col. J., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Donahce, 2nd Lieut. T. J., 4th Regt. C. A., Georgetown, P.E.I.
- Donald, Capt. D., 48th Batt., "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Donald, 2nd Lieut. A., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., North Port, Ont.
- Donald, Quartermaster E., 15th Batt., "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Donkin, Major L. D., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.
- Donohue, 2nd Lieut. J. W., 85th Batt., Cote St. Paul, Que.
- Doornin, 2nd Lieut. F. H., 75th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," West Sheffield, Que.
- Douglas, Capt. W. J., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Tara, Ont.
- Dover, Paymaster J., 78th "Colchester, Herts and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Truro, N.S.
- Dowling, 2nd Lieut. W. B., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers" Batt., Havelock, Que.
- Dowrie, Capt. G., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Downing, Lieut. C., 17th Field Battery, Sydney, N.S.
- Doyer, Lieut. A., 32nd "Dorchester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
- Drake, Lieut. B. H. T., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B.C.
- Drennan, Major and Lt.-Lieut.-Col.

- W. M., 5th Field Battery, Kingston, Ont.
- Drinkwater, Capt. T. H., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Orillia, Ont.
- Drouin, 2nd Lieut. J. O., 23rd "Beaver" Batt., St. Vital de Lambton, Que.
- Drum, Lieut. L. W., The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, Que.
- Drummond, Capt. G. A., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Spencer-ville, Ont.
- Dubeau, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Joliette, Que.
- Ducharme, Capt. L. J. O., 13th Field Battery, Winnipeg, Man.
- Duff, Sur-Major H. R., 4th "Hussars," Kingston, Ont.
- Duff, Lieut.-Col. J., 4th "Hussars," Kingston, Ont.
- Duff, Major J. A., 36th "Peel" Batt., Brampton, Ont.
- Duff, 2nd Lieut. W., 4th "Hussars," Kingston, Ont.
- Duffe-in and Ava, Marquis of, Hon. Lieut.-Col. 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada."
- Dufour, Captain A. E., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Baie St. Paul, Que.
- Dufour, Lieutenant A. P., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Baie St. Paul, Que.
- Dugal, Quartermaster C. T., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Riviere, Ouelle, Que.
- Dugal, Quartermaster G. O., 89th "Terniscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- Dugas, 2nd Lieutenant J. A. A., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Dumontet, Lieutenant L., 51st "Hemingford Rangers," St. Remi, Que.
- Dunbar, Major J. S., 8th "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Duncan, Lieutenant A. T., 2nd Brig. Div., 4th Field Battery, Hamilton, Ont.
- Duncan, Sur-Major G. H., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B.C.
- Duncan, Major G. L., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- Duncan, 2nd Lieutenant L. W., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Duncan, 2nd Lieutenant M. R., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Dunn, Captain C. J., 8th "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Dunn, Paymaster J., 85th Batt., Montreal, Que.
- Dunn, 2nd Lieutenant J. H., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Dunning, Captain T., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Dunsmore, 2nd Lieutenant W. W., 58th "Compton" Batt., Bury (Robinson), Que.
- Dupuis, Major L. A., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Duquette, Sur-Lieut. A., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," St. Martine, Que.
- Dussault Lieut.-Col. I., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Pont Rouge, Que.
- DuSault, Captain J., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Yamachiche, Que.
- Eagar, 2nd Lieutenant R. F., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Eakins, Sur-Major J. E., 15th Batt. "Argyll Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Earle, Captain J., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Chatham, Que.
- Eastwood, 2nd Lieutenant V., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Eaton, 2nd Lieutenant E. K., 68th "Kings County" Batt., Windsor, N.S.
- Echlin, Sur-Major E. B., 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa, Ont.
- Edwards, Major E. B., 57th "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Edwards, Lieutenant H. B., The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Edwards, Captain and Lt.-Major M. B., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Eddy, Lieutenant O., 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, Clarenceville, Que.
- Elder, Captain H. T., 58th "Compton" Batt., H-bee Plain, Que.
- Elder, Sur-Major J. M., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Elliot, Captain C. A., The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Ellegood, Hon. Chaplain J., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Elliott, Captain A., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Seaton Village, Ont.
- Elliott, Sur-Major C. E., The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, Que.
- Elliott, Vet.-Major C. V.S., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Elliott, Sur-Major J. E., 2nd Brig. Div., 9th Field Battery, Toronto, Ont.
- Elliott, 2nd Lieutenant J. H., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Spa Springs, N.S.
- Elliott, Captain L. W., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Clarence, N.S.
- Elliott, Captain M. S., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Spa Springs, N.S.
- Elliott, Captain and Lt.-Major T. H., Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Elliott, 2nd Lieutenant W. M., 37th "Haldimand" Rifles, Caledonia, Ont.
- Elliott, Lieutenant R. B., The G. G. Body Guards, Toronto, Ont.
- Ellis, Lieut.-Col. C. S., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Sarnia, Ont.

- Ellis, 2nd Lieutenant H. H., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Ingersoll, Ont.
- Ellis, Captain J. H., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Hespeler, Ont.
- Emerson, Captain J. J., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Knowlton, Que.
- Emerson, 2nd Lieutenant S. L., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N.B.
- Emerson, Captain W. H., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Sutton, Que.
- Emery, Captain C. H., 10th Field Battery, Woodstock, N.B.
- England, Captain G. P., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Ermatinger 2nd Lieutenant C. P., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Ernst, Captain P. A., Mabone Bay Co. Gar. Art., Mabone Bay, N.S.
- Erret, 2nd Lieutenant C. F., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Tilsonburg, Ont.
- Evans, Lieutenant A. T. K., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Thamesford, Ont.
- Evans, Major G. T., 36th "Peel" Batt., Brampton, Ont.
- Evans, Captain W. H., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Evanturel, Quartermaster A., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Evanturel Lieut.-Col. G. T. A., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Evanturel, Major O., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Evely, Lieutenant J., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Fort Erie, Ont.
- Ewart, 2nd Lieutenant J. A., 42nd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Ewing, Lieutenant W. J., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
- Faguy, Hon. Chaplain F. X., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Fairbank, Major C. O., 6th Field Battery, Petrolia, Ont.
- Fairweather, Major C. H., 74th Batt., Sussex, N.B.
- Fairweather, Captain D. H., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Fairweather, 2nd Lieutenant W. H., 9th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Falconer, Lieutenant J. R., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Farwell, Major J. E., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whithy, Ont.
- Farwell, Lieutenant N., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Oshawa, Ont.
- Farley, Sur-Major J. J., 49th "Hastings" Batt., Strling, Ont.
- Farmer, 2nd Lieutenant J. G., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Ancaster, Ont.
- Farrel, 2nd Lieutenant W., 46th "Durham" Batt., Burton, Ont.
- Farrell, Captain A. G., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Farrell, 2nd Lieutenant J. M., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Farrell, 2nd Lieutenant W. M., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Farthing, Hon. Chaplain J. C., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Farwell, Capt. E. W., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Fearman, Capt. G. D., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Ferguson, Capt. A. A., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Coneseon, Ont.
- Ferguson, Capt. C. H., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
- Ferguson, Capt. F., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Inverary, Ont.
- Ferguson, Capt. W. R., 2nd Dragoons, St. Ann's, Ont.
- Fergusson, 2nd Lieut. G. H., 1st "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Finlayson, Capt. J. A., 1st "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Fiset, Sur-Lieut.-Col. J. B. R., 89th ata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- Fiset, Sur-Lieut.-Col. J. B. R., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- Fiset, Major B. Lt.-Col. M., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclienne Lorette, Que.
- Fisher, Capt. F. W., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Fisher, Capt. A. A., 41st "Brockville" Batt. Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Fisher, Vet-Lieut. J. W., 14th Field Battery, Port Hope, Ont.
- Fisher, Lieut. W. S., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, Ont.
- Fitch, 2nd Lieut. F., 63th "Annapolis" Batt., Clarence, N.S.
- Fitzgerald, Capt. F. H., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Fitzpatrick, 2nd Lieut. J. D. A., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., St. Felix de Valois, Que.
- Fleming, Capt. A., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Fleming, Sur-Lieut. H. P., The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards," Ottawa, Ont.
- Flowers, Major H., 1st Regiment C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Floyd, Capt. W. H., 40th Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- Foley, 2nd Lieut. W. P., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Fontaine, 2nd Lieut. A., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Ste Elizabeth, Que.

- Forbes, Lieut. A. L., 'The G. G. Foot Guards,' Ottawa, Ont.
- Forbes, Lieut. J. R., 68th "King's County" Batt., Canning, N.S.
- Forbes, 2nd Lieut. W. E., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Doaktown, N.B.
- Forbes, Lieut. W. F., 5th Batt., "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Forin, Capt. P. McL., Rossland Rifle Co., Rossland, B. C.
- Fornet, Hon. Chaplain G. A., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Forrester, 2nd Lieut. A. W., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Porter's Hill, Ont.
- Forster, Lieut. W. H., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., North Glanford, Ont.
- Forsyth, Lieut. A. E., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Alberton, P. E. I.
- Forsyth, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. B., "The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars," Quebec, Que.
- Fortler, Capt. A., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., Ste. Chalje, Que.
- Fortier, Capt. E., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., St. Vital de Lambton, Que.
- Fortier, 2nd Lieut. L., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Cape St. Ignace, Que.
- Fortin, Lieut. S., Levis Gar. Art., Levis, Que.
- Foster, 2nd Lieut. A. W., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N. S.
- Foster, Lieut. F. A., 3rd Regt. C. A., Portland, N. B.
- Foster, Sur.-Lieut. G. la F., 68th "King's County" Batt., Koonville, N. S.
- Foster, Capt. W. E., 3rd Regt. C. A., Portland, N. B.
- Fotheringham, Sur.-Lieut. J. T., 2nd Batt., "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada," Toronto, Ont.
- Foulkes, Lieut. J. F., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B. C.
- Fournier, Lieut.-Col. A., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Fournier, Capt. J. B. C., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., St. Thomas, Que.
- Fowlds, Capt. H. W., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Hastings, Ont.
- Fowler, Capt. D. J., 8th Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars, Rothesay, N. B.
- Foyle, Lieut. C. H., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Nyanza, N.S.
- Fox, Major T. W., 20th "Halton" Bn "Lorne Rifles," Milton, Ont.
- Frankland, 2nd Lieutenant H. R., 12th Batt., "York Rangers," Parkdale.
- Fraser, Lieut.-Col. A., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Riviere Ouelle, Que.
- Fraser, Capt. C. K., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Fraser, Major H. R., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Fraser, Lieut. J. A., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Hastings, Ont.
- Fraser, Lieut. J. E., 8th "Princess Louise's" N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- Fraser, 2nd Lieut. J. F., 74th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Baddeck, N. S.
- Fraser, Lieut. J. Z., 2nd Dragoons, Burford, Ont.
- Freeman, 2nd Lieut. H. D., 38th Batt., "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- French, Hon. Chaplain W. H. A., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- Frenet, Capt. L., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Cap Sante, Que.
- Frenette, Capt. E., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., St. Raymond, Que.
- Fricke, 2nd Lieut. F. H., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
- Frink, Vet.-Lieut. J. H., 8th "Princess Louise's" N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- Frith, 2nd Lieut. R. N., 3rd Regt. C. A., Portland, N. B.
- Fritze, Capt. E. B., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N. B.
- Frost, Capt. A. J., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Fuller, Sur.-Lieut.-Col. H., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," Waterloo, Que.
- Fullerton, Hon. Chaplain T. E., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Fullerton, 2nd Lieut. E. A., Pictou Co. Gar. Art., Pictou, N. S.
- Funnell, Lieut. G. H., 41st "Brockville" Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Furnell, Lieut. M. J., 66th Batt., "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Gabel, Lieut. G. F., 36th "Pacl" Batt., Shelburne, Ont.
- Gagne, Capt. A., 17th "Levis" Batt., St. Lambert, Que.
- Gagne, 2nd Lieut. W. H., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., St. Justin, Que.
- Galbraith, 2nd Lieut. A. D., 31st "Grey" Batt., Durham, Ont.
- Galbraith, 2nd Lieut. W., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Galbraith, Capt. W. J. A., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," South Roxton, Que.
- Galleher, 2nd Lieut. W. A., Nelson Rifle Co., Nelson, B.C.
- Galloway, Capt. A., 20th "Halton" Batt., "Lorne Rifles" Burlington, Ont.

- Galloway, Major J. jr., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Gamache, Capt. A., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Cap St. Ignace, Que.
- Garant, Capt. A., 9th Batt. "Vol-tigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Garçon, Quartermaster J. F., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Gardner, Major I., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Huntingdon, Que.
- Garliner, Capt. W. A., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Huntingdon, Que.
- Garland, Lieut. J. L., The G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Garrett, Lieut. C. G., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Delaware, Ont.
- Garnett, Major H. C., 26th "Middlesex," Batt., Delaware, Ont.
- Garor, Lieut. J., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Isle Verte, Que.
- Garrett, Sur-Major. R. W., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Garrow, 2nd Lieut. J. F., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles," Ottawa, Ont.
- Gartshore, Lieut. J., 1st "Hussars," London, Ont.
- Gartshore, Lieut.-Col. W. M., 1st "Hussars," London, Ont.
- Garvin, Quartermaster J. D., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.
- Gault, Paymaster C. E., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Gault, 2nd Lieut. A. F., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Gauthier, Lieut. L. P., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- Gauthier, Capt. G. H., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Gauthier, 2nd Lieut. L. N., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Gaw, 2nd Lieut. W., 56th Grenville Batt., "Asgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- Geddes, Lieut. F. B., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Jarvis, Ont.
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- Gendron, Lieut. D., 9th "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Genet, Capt. H. A., 38th Batt. "Dufferin" Batt., Brantford, Ont.
- Genest, Sur-Major L. M., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
- Gerand, 2nd Lieut. H., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., St. Pierre (Riviere du Sud), Que.
- Germain, Quartermaster F. W., 70th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que.
- Germain, 2nd Lieut. J. A. A., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Geoghegan, Hon. Chaplain T., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Dundas, Ont.
- George, 2nd Lieut. Jas., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Glasson, Sur.-Capt. Z. C., 9th "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Gibson, Capt. D. J., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Gibson, Capt. D. S., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Gibson, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Gibson, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. M., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Gibson, Sur-Major R., 27th "Lambton" batt. "St. Clair Borderers," Sarina, Ont.
- Gibson, 2nd Lieut. W. F., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Beamsville, Ont.
- Gibscne, Lieut. G. F., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Gilbert, Capt. B. A., 58th "Compton" Batt., Marbleton, Que.
- Gilbert, Capt. F. E., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., St. George de Cacouna, Que.
- Gilbert, Capt. J., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Armstown, Que.
- Gilbert, Major J. A., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- Gilbert, 2nd Lieut. J. L., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Pont Rouge, Que.
- Gilbert, Lieut. L., 58th "Compton" Batt., Marbleton, Que.
- Glenrist, Lieut. J. W., 1st Brig. Div. 11th Field Battery, Guelph, Ont.
- Gill, Quartermaster J. A., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, York, Ont.
- Gilles, Quartermaster A., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Gilles, Capt. P. J., 58th "Compton" Batt., Scottstown, Que.
- Gillies, Lieut. R., 14th Field Battery, Port Hope, Ont.
- Gillis, 2nd Lieut. A. W., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Morse Road, N.S.
- Gillis, Capt. R., 94th "Victoria" Batt. "Highlanders," Sydney, N.S.
- Gilmore, Lieut. A. K., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Arthur, Ont.
- Gilmore, 2nd Lieut. H. B., 68th "King's County" Batt., Wolfville, N.S.
- Gilpin, Lieut. E. L., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Giroux, Sur.-Capt. W. A., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Ancienne Lorraine, Que.

- Givan, Lieut. J. E., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Campbellford, Que.
- Gladwin, 2nd Lieut. C. W., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picton" Batt., "Highlanders," Shubenacadie, N. S.
- Glasgow, Sur.-Major S. H., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Godard, Quartermaster H. H., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N. B.
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- Good, Lieut. W. C., 10th Field Battery, Woodstock, N. B.
- Gooderham, Capt. A. E., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Goodfellow, Lieut. A., 46th "Durham" Batt., Springville, Ont.
- Goodwill, 2nd Lieut. V. L., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Goodwillie, Lieut.-Col. G. S., 20th Halton Batt. "Lorne Rifles," Milton, Ont.
- Goodwillie, 2nd Lieut. F. B., 20th Halton Batt. "Lorne Rifles," Georgetown, Ont.
- Goodwin, Lieut. E. P., 74th Batt. Bale Verte, N. B.
- Goold, 2nd Lieut. W. A., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," Waterloo, Que.
- Gordon, Capt. J. K. McD., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Lucknow, Ont.
- Gordon, Capt. R. H., 3rd Regt. C. A., Portland, N. B.
- Gordon, 2nd Lieut. W. C. R., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Goring, 2nd Lieut. F. A., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Gorman, Capt. F., 25th "Lambton" Batt. "St. Clair Borderers," Warwick, Ont.
- Gorman, Quartermaster P., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Gosling, 2nd Lieut. G. E., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Grafton, Paymaster J. J., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Dundas, Ont.
- Graham, Capt. C. K., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Norwich, Ont.
- Graham, 2nd Lieut. G. D., the G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Graham, Capt. H., 36th "Peel" Batt., Alliston, Ont.
- Graham, Quartermaster J., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Graham, Capt. R. L., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Warton, Ont.
- Grandbois, Sur.-Major P. E., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski," Fraserville, Que.
- Grant, 2nd Lieut. A., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Orillia, Ont.
- Grant, 2nd Lieut. B. de F., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Brussels, Ont.
- Grant, Capt. D., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Huntsville, Ont.
- Grant, 2nd Lieut. E. D., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Grant, Hon. Chaplain. G. M., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
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- Grant, 2nd Lieut. J. W. S., 66th Batt. Grasset, Sur.-Major F. L., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
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- Greenwood, Capt. J. A., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Chippewa, Ont.
- Greenwood, Lieut. W. H., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitby, Ont.
- Greer, Lieut.-Col. F. C. B., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- Gregory, Lieut.-Col. F. B., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B. C.
- Gregory, Lieut.-Col. R. W., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
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- Greiner, 2nd Lieut. E., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., St. Fiacome, Que.
- Grey, 2nd Lieut. S., Charlottetown Engineers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

- Grey, 2nd Lieut. W. H., 71st "York" Batt., St. Mary's, N.B.
- Gibb, 2nd Lieut. E. W., 2nd Brig. Div. 9th Field Battery, Toronto, Ont.
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- Griffiths, Sur-Major H. S., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Griffiths, Capt. B. A., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Hagersville, Ont.
- Griffiths, Major R. H., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N.B.
- Grimmon, 2nd Lieut. H. F., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Milford, Ont.
- Grondin, Sur-Major J. E., 8th "Quebec" Batt., L'Annapolis-Les-Lacs, Que.
- Groves, Quartermaster J. T., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Grothe, 2nd Lieut. T. C., 85th Batt., Malsoussive, Que.
- Guay, Capt. J. A., 87th "Quebec" Batt., Beauport, Que.
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- Hale, Capt. L., 42nd "Lennox and Addington" Batt., Pembroke, Ont.
- Hali, Capt. C., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Knowlton, Que.
- Hall, Quartermaster F. R., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Knowlton, Que.
- Hall, 2nd Lieut. G., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.
- Hall, Paymaster G. B., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Knowlton, Que.
- Hall, 2nd Lieut. J. F. K., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Kingsley Village, Que.
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- Hall, 2nd Lieut. L. E., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Mercanour, Que.
- Halliday, Sur-Major J. T. L., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Halliwel, Major J. E., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Hamel, Lieut. J. A., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Point-aux-Trembles, Que.
- Hamel, Sur-Lieut. H. T., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
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- Hamilton, Lieut. F. J., 36th "Peel" Batt., Port Credit, Ont.
- Hamilton, Capt. G. A. S., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Hamilton, Lieut. H. V., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Hamilton, Capt. J., 28th "Perth" Batt., Mitchell, Ont.
- Hamilton, Paymaster J. S., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Hamilton, 2nd Lieut. W. B., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Riverside, Ont.
- Hamilton, Major W. J., 46th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
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- Hamm, Capt. G. W., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Mahone Bay, N.S.
- Hand, Sur-Major W. N., 10th Field Battery, Woodstock, N.B.
- Haney, 2nd Lieut. B. M., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Dunnville, Ont.
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- Harcourt, Lieut. R. H., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Virgil, Ont.
- Harcourt, 2nd Lieut. F. Y., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Welland, Ont.
- Harding, Capt. L. R., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Hartland, N.B.
- Hardy, 2nd Lieut. W. E. F., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Little York, P. E.I.
- Hase, 2nd Lieut. J. W., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Grafton, Ont.
- Harkon, Lieut.-Col. J. W., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
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- Harrison, 2nd Lieut. F. C. K., 1st Brig. Div. 16th Field Battery, Gueph. Ont.
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- Harrison, Quartermaster H. J., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.
- Harrison, Paymaster J., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.
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- Hart, Major F. H., 62nd "St John Fusiliers," St. John, N. B.
- Hart, Capt. and Lt.-Major W. D., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton Junc., N. B.
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- Hays, Paymaster R. S., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Goderich, Ont.
- Hazen, Paymaster J. D., 3rd Regt. C. A. St. John, N. B.
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- Healey, Lieut. T. H., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Inverary, Ont.
- Healy, Capt. M. H., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Windsor Mills, Que.
- Heath, 2nd Lieut. V. L., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Hebb, 2nd Lieut. H. T., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Bridgewater, N. S.
- Hebert, Major Z. J. R., 65th "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Hechler, Capt. H., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N. S.
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- Henderson, Capt. A. G., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitby, Ont.
- Henderson, Capt. G. J., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
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- Henderson, Capt. W., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Hendrie, Capt. & Lt.-Major J. S., 2nd Brig. Div. 4th Field Battery, Hamilton, Ont.
- Hendrie, Capt. W., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Henley, Capt. W., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Cameron, Ont.
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- Henry, 2nd Lieut. W. D., 36th "Peel" Batt., Orangeville, Ont.
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- Hernden, 2nd Lieut. G., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Alexandria, Ont.
- Heron, Capt. O., 36th "Peel" Batt., Shelburne, Ont.
- Herring, Capt. J. H., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Hesslein, Major A. G., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N. S.
- Hetherington, Paymaster G. A., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N. B.
- Hetherington, Major T. S., "The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars," Quebec, Que.
- Hewitt, Lieut. W. P., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N. S.
- Hewton, Capt. O. E., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
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- Hibbard, Major F. W., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Hibben, Lieut. J. P., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B. C.
- Hickson, 2nd Lieut. J., 46th "Durham" Batt., Janetville, Ont.
- Higgins, Quartermaster B., jr., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- Higinbotham, Lieut. G. M., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Hill, Hon. Chaplain A. C., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Hill, Capt. F. W., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls, Ont.
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- Hill, Hon. Chaplain J. E., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Hill, Capt. W. H., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Hills, Lieut. J. E., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N. S.
- Hillary, Sur-Major R. M., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Hinman, Vet. Capt. W. J., 13th Field Battery, Winnipeg, Man.
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- Hobbs, Paymaster T. S., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- Hodgins, Capt. A. E., Nelson Rifle Co., Nelson, B. C.
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- Hogg, 2nd Lieut. J. S., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Galt, Ont.
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- Hudson, Lieut.-Col. L. D., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
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- Hughes, Lieut.-Col. S., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
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- Hulme, Lieutenant H. D., 15th Batt. "Argyll Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Humphrey, Paymaster R. H., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Hunter, Captain A. J., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Harrowsmith, Ont.
- Hunter, 2nd Lieutenant A. T., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Sutton West, Ont.

- Hunter, Lieut.-Col. G. H., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
- Hunter, Quartermaster G. H. V., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
- Huntingdon, Captain E. S. S., 56th Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- Huntingdon, Paymaster J. S., 56th Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- Huot, Sur.-Capt. G., 64th Batt. "Volteurs de Beauharnois," Valleyfield, Que.
- Hurdman, Major W. G., 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa, Ont.
- Hurtubise, 2nd Lieutenant F. X., 85th Batt., St. Henri de Montreal, Montreal, Que.
- Hutchins, Captain H., 56th Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Kemptville, Ont.
- Hutcheson, Captain J. E., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton Rifles," Ottawa, Ont.
- Hyde, 2nd Lieutenant J. R., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Ibbotson, Lieut.-Col. E. B., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Ibbotson, Captain J. S., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Iisley, Vet.-Lieut. B. R., King's Canadian Hussars, Kentville, N.S.
- Imley, Captain A. P., 56th Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Metcalfe, Ont.
- Inglis, 2nd Lieutenant C. R., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N.S.
- Ingraham, Lieutenant B. A., 17th Field Battery, Sydney, N.S.
- Innes, 2nd Lieutenant H. P., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Innes, Lieutenant C. E., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Irvine, 2nd Lieutenant G. H., 4th Hussars, Glen Stewart, Ont.
- Irvine, Captain J. D., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Irving, Lieutenant H., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Chatham, N.B.
- Irving, Captain L., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Pembroke, Ont.
- Irwin, 2nd Lieutenant E., 74th Batt., Hampton, N.B.
- Irwin, 2nd Lieutenant G. A., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Irwin, 2nd Lieutenant M. F., Brandon Inf. Co., Brandon, Man.
- Ivens, 2nd Lieutenant C. E., Manitoba Dragoons, Virden, Man.
- Jackson, Major and Lt.-Lieut.-Col. D. E., 41st "Brockville" Batt. Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Jackson, Captain H., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Jackson, Lieutenant J. A., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Seaforth, Ont.
- Jacques, Captain H. S., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- James, Captain T. C., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Jameson, Captain D. W., 28th "Perth" Batt., St. Mary's, Ont.
- Jamison, 2nd Lieutenant H. T. A., 79th "Shefford" Batt., "Highlanders," Bethel, Que.
- Jardine, Quartermaster P., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
- Jarvis, Major A. L., The G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Jekill, Captain H., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Mille Isles, Que.
- Jell, Lieutenant A. P., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Walkerville, Ont.
- Jenkins, Sur.-Major S. R., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Johnson, Captain A., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Eramosa, Ont.
- Johnson, Lieutenant A. R., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Johnson, Captain C. G., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Johnson, Sur.-Captain H. D., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Johnson, 2nd Lieutenant J. S., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Caledonia, Ont.
- Johnson, Major L. R., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Johnson, Quartermaster O., 75th "Cochester, Hants and Picotou" Batt., Truro, N.S.
- Johnson, 2nd Lieut. W. A., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Johnson, Sur.-Major W. H., 7th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- Johnston, Capt. A. Y., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Wingham, Ont.
- Johnston, Lieut. G. H., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Danville, Que.
- Johnston, 2nd Lieut. G. S., 6th Field Battery, London, Ont.
- Johnston, 2nd Lieut. J. G., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Parrsborough, N.S.
- Johnston, Capt. T. J., 46th "Durham" Batt., Springville, Ont.
- Johnston, Capt. W. D., 3rd "The Prince of Wales" Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.
- Johnstone, Capt. H., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise's Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Johnstone, Hon. Chaplain G., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Johnstone, Capt. W. A., 4th Regt. C. A., Montague, P.E.I.
- Joly, Capt. T. R., Yarmouth Co. Gar.-Art., Yarmouth, N.S.
- Joncas, 2nd Lieut. E. F., Quebec Co. Gar.-Art., Quebec, Que.
- Jones, 2nd Lieut. E. R., 3rd Regt. C. A., Fairville, N.B.

- Jones, Capt. F. C., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N.B.
- Jones, Sur.-Lieut. G. C., Halifax Leaner Co. Halifax, N.B.
- Jones, Lieut.-Col. G. E. A., 9th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Jones, Lieut.-Col. G. W., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N.B.
- Jones, 2nd Lieut. H. S., 74th Batt., Sussex, N.B.
- Jones, Lieut. H. T., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, Ont.
- Jones, Sur.-Lieut. J. A., 56th "Grenville" Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- Jones, Lieut. J. B. L., 2nd Dragoons, St. Ann's, Ont.
- Jones, Capt. J. M., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Pownall, P.E.I.
- Jones, 2nd Lieut. R. N. F., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock N.B.
- Jones, Paymaster T. L., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Jones, 2nd Lieut. W., 83rd "Jollette" Batt., Rawdon, Que.
- Joy, 2d Lieut. B. H., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Judge, 2nd Lieut. J., 55th "Mergantic Light Infantry," Leeds, Que.
- Justice, Lieut. J., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Erin, Ont.
- Kaine, Capt. S. G., 33rd "Huron" Batt. Gerrle, Ont.
- Kains, Sur.-Major R., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Kaine, 2nd Lieut. J. M., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Gerrle, Ont.
- Kane, 2nd Lieut. J., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Bale St. Paul, Que.
- Kearns, 2nd Lieut. W. H., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Hemmingford, Que.
- Keating, 2nd Lieut. B. H., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Delaware Stn., Ont.
- Kellock Capt. W. M., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Perth, Ont.
- Kelly, Capt. C. A. E., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Parrsborough, N.S.
- Kelby, Paymaster T., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
- Kemmis-Batty, Lieut. H., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Kennedy, Lieut. H. G., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Kennedy, Lieut. L., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Centerville, Ont.
- Keating, Lieut. E. C., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Kenny, Capt. and Lt.-Major E. G., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise's Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Ken, Major R. E., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Kent, Lieut. C. H., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Essex Centre, Ont.
- Kent, Sur.-Major H. V., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picton" Batt. "Highlanders," Truro, N.S.
- Kent, 2nd Lieut. S. E., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Wingham, Ont.
- Kenward, Major J. F., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Sarnia, Ont.
- Ker, Hon. Chaplain R., 19 "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Kerr, 2nd Lieut. J. S., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Kerr, Capt. W. M., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Ga't, Ont.
- Kerrigan, Capt. J. E., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., St. John's, Ont.
- Ketchison, Capt. W. G., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Sydney, Ont.
- Keyes, 2nd Lieut. T. A., 4th "Hussars," Kingston, Ont.
- Kidd, Sur.-Major E., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
- Kidd, Lieut. J. N., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
- Kift 2nd Lieut. J., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Cannington, Ont.
- King, Capt. A., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- King, Major A. H., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- King, 2nd Lieut. C. S., 1st Hussars, Kingsville, Ont.
- King, Lieut.-Col. F., 2nd Brig. Div. C. A., St. Catharines, Ont.
- King, Sur.-Major E. E., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- King, Capt. G. C., 1st Hussars, Kingsville, Ont.
- King, Lieut. R., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Kink, Capt. R. W. H., 5th Dragoons, Cooksville, Que.
- King, Capt. T., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Greenwood, Ont.
- King, Lieut. W. B., 2nd Brig. Div. 7th Field Battery, St. Catharines, Ont.
- King, Paymaster W. D., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- King, Major W. N., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Kingsmill, Lieut. H. A., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Kincaid, Lieut. G. S., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- Kinsman, Lieut. H. F., 1st Hussars, Courtwright, Ont.
- Kirkpatrick, 2nd Lieut. A. J. E., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Kirkpatrick, Lieut. A. T., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.

- Kirkpatrick, Sur.-Capt. E. A., 36th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Kirkpatrick, 2nd Lieut. E. S., 6th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Debec, N.B.
- Kirkpatrick, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir G. A., 4th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
- Kirkpatrick, Capt. J. R., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Debec, N.B.
- Kittermister, Major F. W., 27th "Lambton" Batt. "St. Clair Borderers," Sarnia, Ont.
- Klein, Capt. O. E., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Klifton, Capt. J., 26th "Peel" Batt. Cookstown, Ont.
- Knight, Capt. and Lt.-Major A., 1th "Hussars," Kingston, Ont.
- Knight, Capt. H. V., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Tilsonburg, Ont.
- Knight, 2nd Lieut. S., 4th "Hussars," Kingston, Ont.
- Knowles, Capt. W. E. S., 7th "Wentworth" Batt., Dundas, Ont.
- Koenig, Lieut. L., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., L'Islet, Que.
- Kupkey, Capt. J. J., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Andover, N.B.
- Labatt, 2nd Lieut. J. S., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Drayney's Corners, Ont.
- Lalatt, Capt. R. H., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- La Bel, 2nd Lieut. A., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., St. Octave, Que.
- Labelle, Lieut. Col. A. E. D., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Laberge, Capt. F., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateaugay Rifles," St. Martine, Que.
- Laberge, 2nd Lieut. C. H., 64th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," Beauharnois, Que.
- Laberge, 2nd Lieut. H., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateaugay" Rifles," Chateaugay, Que.
- Laberge, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateaugay" Rifles, Ste. Martine, Que.
- Labrie, 2nd Lieut. F. P., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateaugay" Rifles, Ste. Philomene, Que.
- Lacasse, 2nd Lieut. H., 64th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," St. Thomee, Que.
- Lacerte, 2nd Lieut. E., 17th "Levis" Batt. St. Nicholas, Que.
- Lafontaine, Sur.-Major L. R. C., 36th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Lagheux, Capt. J., 17th "Levis" Batt., St. Nicholas, Que.
- Lalshaw, Lieut. J. D., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Laing, Capt. F. H., 21st Batt. "Essex" Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Laird, Capt. H. W., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- Laird, 2nd Lieut. R. A., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Lallberte, Capt. E., 1st Field Battery, Quebec, Que.
- Lalberte, Capt. N., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., St. Arsenne, Que.
- Laubly, Sur.-Major W. O., 15th Field Battery, Granby, Que.
- Lamontagne, 2nd Lieut. A., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Landault, 2nd Lieut. J. D. C., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateaugay," Ste. Martine, Que.
- Landry, Lieut. Col. Hon. Philippe, 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Montmagny, Que.
- Landry, Capt. J. P., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Montmagny, Que.
- Larg, 2nd Lieut. C. J., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Warton, Ont.
- Lansford, Quartermaster W., 37th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Langille, Capt. J. A., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Martin's River, N.S.
- Langrill, Lieut. A. C., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Caledonia, Ont.
- Larqs, Capt. W. B., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Waterford, Ont.
- Langstroth, Capt. H. S., 74th Batt. Sussex, N.B.
- Langton, Capt. J. G., 20th Halton Batt., "Iorne Rifles," Acton, Ont.
- Lanouette, 2nd Lieut. J., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateaugay," St. Martine, Que.
- La Pierre, Lieut. L. A., 22th Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Princeton, Ont.
- Laporte, Lieut. G., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., St. Felix de Valois, Que.
- La Rochelle, Capt. M., 85th Batt., Cote St. Paul, Que.
- La Rocque, Quartermaster A., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- La Rocque, Capt. F. M. A., 57th "Quebec" Batt., Beauport, Que.
- La Rocque, Capt. F. M. A., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- La Rue, 2nd Lieut. H. A., 87th "Quebec" Batt., Beauport, Que.
- La Rue, Lieut. J. A., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclenne Lorette, Que.
- La Rue, Lieut. L., 87th "Quebec" Batt., Beauport, Que.
- La Rue, Lieut. W. R., 87th "Quebec" Batt., Ste. Foy, Que.
- Larue, 2nd Lieut. R., 1st Field Battery, Quebec, Que.

- Latty, Capt. J. K., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Bolton, Que.
- Laur, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Fort Erie, Ont.
- Laurence, Lieut.-Col. H. T., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Truro, N.S.
- Laurie, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. W., 53rd "Halifax" Rifle, Halifax, N.S.
- Lauro, 2nd Lieut. A., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Laurie Lieut. D. D., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Laurie, 2nd Lieut. R., 79th "Sheffield" Batt. "Highlanders," Boscorbel, Que.
- Laurin, Major L. N., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclienne, Lorette, Que.
- Laurin, Lieut.-Col. V., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclienne Corette, Que.
- Lavasseur, Capt. P., 9th Batt. "Vol-tigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Laverly, 2nd Lieut. W. J., 31st "Gray" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Lavoie, Lieut. J. J., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.
- Lav, 2nd Lieut. J. C., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Lawless, Capt. W. T., The G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Lawlor, Lieut. T. W., 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N.B.
- LaVigne, Paymaster W., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Lawrence, 2nd Lieut. D. W. S., 63th "King's County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Laybourn, 2nd Lieut. A. T. B., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- Leadlay, 2nd Lieut. H. J. B., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- Leach, 2nd Lieut. W. D., 46th "Durham" Batt., Millbrook, Ont.
- Leard, 2nd Lieut. L. B., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Alberton, P. E. I.
- Learned, Major J. F., 5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Que.
- Leatherland, Capt. J. F., 4th Hussars, Kingston, Ont.
- LeBel, Capt. G., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- LeBel, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- Lebel, Capt. T., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que. and Rimouski, St. Octave, Que.
- Le Camp, Major G. A., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N. S.
- Leckie, Lieut. R. G. E., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- LeClair, 2nd Lieut. L. J., 41st "Brockville" Batt. Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Leclerc, 2nd Lieut. L. N., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclienne Lorette, Que.
- Leduc, Capt. A., 64th Batt. "Vol-tigeurs de Beauharnois," Beauharnois, Que.
- Leduc, 2nd Lieut. J., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., St. Gregoire, Que.
- Lee, Capt. A. B., paymaster, 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Lee, Capt. M., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Stoney Creek, Ont.
- Lefebvre, Capt. A., 64th Batt. "Vol-tigeurs de Beauharnois," Valleyfield, Que.
- Lefebvre dit Boulanger, Major T., 1st Field Battery, Quebec, Que.
- Lefebvre, Paymaster J. D. G., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Lefebvre, 2nd Lieut. J. H., 85th Batt. St. Jean Baptiste, Que.
- Lefevre, Lieut. A. G. T., 57th "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Lefrancois, Capt. A., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Leger, 2nd Lieut. N., 64th Batt. "Vol-tigeurs de Beauharnois," St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.
- Leigh, 2nd Lieut. C., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Lemay Lieut. C., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Lotbiniere, Que.
- Lemieux, Major E., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Montmagny, Que.
- Lemieux, 2nd Lieut. P. P. D., 87th "Quebec" Batt., St. Ambroise, Que.
- Lemieux, 2nd Lieut. R. E., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., St. Denis, Que.
- Lemont, 2nd Lieut. W. B., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, N. B.
- Lempriere, Lieut. H. A., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Millbrook, Ont.
- Lennox, Major H. J., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Stirling, Ont.
- Lennox, 2nd Lieut. E., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Tyendenagha, Ont.
- Lennox, 2nd Lieut. T. H., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Leonard, Major H. F., 35th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Lent, 2nd Lieut. W. W., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Rossmore, Ont.
- Lepine, Paymaster J. B. A., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Montmagny, Que.
- Lepine, Lieut. E., 65th Batt., "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Leprohon, 2nd Lieut. E. T., 65th "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Le Roy, 2nd Lieut. O. E., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," St. Andrews, Que.
- Leslie, Major J. K., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.

- Leslie, Capt. D., 4th Regt., C. A.,
Souris, P. E. I.
- Lester, Lieut. T. W., 13th Batt., Ham-
ilton, Ont.
- Lefarte, Lieut. J. J., 81st "Portneuf"
Batt., St. Raymond, Que.
- Letcher, Major W., 93rd "Cumber-
land" Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.
- Letellier, 2nd Lieut. J. T., 84th St.
Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Levasseur, Capt. P., 9th Batt. "Vol-
onteurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Le Vesconte, Capt. R. C., 2nd Batt.
"Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Lewis, Lieut. A. P., Yarmouth Co.
Gar. Art., Yarmouth, N. S.
- Lewis, 2nd Lieut. C. A., 10th Batt.
"Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- L'Heureux, Lieut. J. A., 23rd "Beauce
Batt., Ste. Marie, Beauce, Que.
- Lighthall, Major A., 16th "Prince Ed-
ward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
- Lilley, Lieut. W. A. C., The Duke of
York's Royal Canadian Hussars," Mont-
real, Que.
- Limpert, Lieut. J., 29th "Waterloo"
Batt., Hespeler, Ont.
- Lincoln, Lieut. W. A., 5th Dragoons,
Stanstead, Que.
- Lindsay, Lieut. G. C., 26th "Middle-
sex" Batt., Moraviantown, Ont.
- Lindsay, 2nd Lieut. J. R. H., 14th Batt.
"The Prince of Wales' Own Rifles,"
Kingston, Ont.
- Lindsay, 2nd Lieut. S. F., 56th Gren-
ville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Burritt's
Rapids, Ont.
- Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. W. H., 7th Batt.
"Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Lindsay, 2nd Lieut. W. J., 25th "El-
gin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Lindsay, Lieut. W. L., 42nd Batt.
"York Rangers," Sutton West, Ont.
- Lippe, Capt. C. A. H., 85th Batt., St.
Henri de Montreal, Que.
- Lippe, 2nd Lieut. J. S., 85th Batt., St.
Henry, Que.
- Lipsev, Lieut. J., 55th "Megantic
Light Infantry," Kinnear's Mills, Que.
- Lithgow, Quartermaster J. T., 66th
Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Hal-
fax, N. S.
- Livernois, Lieut. J., 87th "Quebec"
Batt., L'Anclenne Lorette, Que.
- Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. T. H., 12th Batt.
"York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Lockerby, Quartermaster D. W., 6th
"Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian
Hussars," Montreal, Que.
- Lockerly, Paymaster C. A., 6th
"Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian
Hussars," Montreal, Que.
- Lockhart, Sur-Major R. J., 29th
"Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
- Logie, 2nd Lieut. H. J., 52nd "Brome"
Batt., Knowlton, Que.
- Logie, Lieut. W. A., 13th Batt., Ham-
ilton, Ont.
- Loggie, Major T. G. J., 71st "York"
Batt., Fredericton, N.B.
- Loghlin, Lieutenant S., 28th "Perth"
Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Lomas, 2nd Lieutenant J. A., 53rd
"Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Longworth, Lieut.-Col. J. A., 4th
Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Loomis, Lieutenant F. O. W., 53rd
"Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Loranger, Captain I. J. M., 65th Batt.
"Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Lord, Sur-Major J. A. P., 17th "Levis"
Batt., Levis, Que.
- Lordly, 2nd Lieutenant H. R., Char-
lottetown Engineers, Charlottetown, P.
E.I.
- Lorne, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Marquis of,
15th Batt. "Argyll Light Infantry,"
Belleville, Ont.
- Lott, 2nd Lieutenant W. A., 43rd "Has-
tings" Batt. Rifles, Belleville, Ont.
- Loucks, 2nd Lieutenant R. E., 42nd
"Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Smith's
Falls, Ont.
- Loughed, 2nd Lieutenant T. P., 35th
Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Vespra, Ont.
- Lovelace, Lieutenant E. S. M., The
Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hus-
sars, Montreal, Que.
- Low, Lieut.-nant A. P., 43rd "Ottawa
and Carleton" Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Low, 2nd Lieutenant C. A., 14th Batt.
"The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles,"
Kingston, Ont.
- Lowie, 2nd Lieutenant J., 42nd "Lan-
ark and Renfrew" Batt., Carleton Place,
Ont.
- Lowry, 2nd Lieutenant H. A., 55th
"Megantic Light Infantry" Batt., Kin-
near's Mills, Que.
- Loyst, 2nd Lieutenant A., 4th Hussars,
Wilton, Ont.
- Luscombe, Quartermaster G. H., 39th
"Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Lyman, Lieutenant W. E., 2nd Regt.
C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Lynch, Sur-Major D. P., 42nd "Lan-
ark and Renfrew" Batt., Perth, Ont.
- Lyster, Captain C. N., 54th "Rich-
mond" Batt., Kirkdale, Que.
- Mabee, Captain J. E., 47th "Fronte-
nac" Batt., Odessa, Ont.
- Mabee, Lieutenant T. J., 47th "Fronte-
nac" Batt., Odessa, Ont.
- MacAdam, Captain C. L., 3rd Batt.
"Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal,
Que.
- Macdonald, Captain A. G. E., 47th
"Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Alex-
andria, Ont.
- Macdonald, Captain J. F., 37th "Hal-
dimand" Batt. Rifles, York, Ont.
- Macdonald, Sur-Major R. T. E., 52nd
"Brome" Batt., Knowlton, Que.

- Macdonald, Major W. C., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Macdonald, 2nd Lieutenant W. J., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- MacDonald, 2nd Lieutenant C., 48th "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- MacDonald, Lieutenant F. J., 3rd Batt. "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Wellington, Ont.
- MacDonald, Lieutenant J. A., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Little York, P. E. I.
- Macdonnell, 2nd Lieutenant D. A., 56th Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Cardinal, Ont.
- Macdonnell, Lieutenant H. E., Nelson Rifle Co., Nelson, B.C.
- Macduff, 2nd Lieutenant J. A., 85th Batt., Cote St. Paul, Que.
- Macfie, Captain J. H., 6th "Duke of Conaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Clarenceville, Que.
- MacGill, Lieutenant J. H., 20th Halton Batt. "Lorne Rifles," Milton, Ont.
- MacGillivray, Paymaster D., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- MacInnes, Lieutenant C. S., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- MacKay, 2nd Lieutenant A. J., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- MacKay, Sur.-Lieut. A., 36th "Peel" Batt., Brampton, Ont.
- MacKay, Captain A. C., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Renfrew, Ont.
- MacKay, 2nd Lieutenant A. A., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- MacKay, Major F. S., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- MacKay, Captain J. D., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- MacKay, 2nd Lieutenant J. D., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Campbellford, Ont.
- MacKay, 2nd Lieutenant J. R., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Fenelon Falls, Ont.
- Mackay, 2nd Lieutenant J. R., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Fenelon Falls, Ont.
- Mackay, Captain R. O., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Ingersoll, Ont.
- MacKendrick, Sur.-Lieut. H. F., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
- Mackegan, 2nd Lieutenant M., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Sydney, N.S.
- Mackenzie, Captain J. D. B. F., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Chatham, N. B.
- Mackenzie, 2nd Lieutenant R. G. R., 27th "Lambton" Batt. "St. Clair Borders," Sarnia, Ont.
- Mackenzie, Hon. Lieut.-Col. W., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- MacKenzie, 2nd Lieutenant T. R., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Windsor Mills, Que.
- Mackie, Lieutenant E. F., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Mackie, Lieutenant H. J., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Pembroke, Ont.
- Macklem, 2nd Lieutenant C. D., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- MacLaren, Sur.-Lieut. M., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- MacLaren, Captain D. H., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- MacLaughlin, 2nd Lieutenant C. E., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Roundhill, N.S.
- MacLean, Major and Lt.-Lieut.-Col. J. P., The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, Que.
- Maclean, Sur.-Major C. R., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Maclean, Hon. Chaplain Rev. M. W., 15th "Argyll Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- MacLennan, Sur.-Major A., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Baddeck, N.S.
- Macmillan, Hon. Chaplain J. W., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- Macoun, Sur.-Lieut. J., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- MacNachtan, Captain E. A., Cobourg Gar. Co., Cobourg, Ont.
- MacNachtan, Major N. F., Cobourg Gar. Co., Cobourg, Ont.
- Macnaughton Captain F. D. F., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Tp. of Finch, Ont.
- Macnee, Captain W. H., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- MacPherson, 2nd Lieutenant W. L., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
- Macqueen, Major F. W., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Macrae, 2nd Lieutenant C. M., 58th "Compton" Batt., Cookshire, Que.
- Magee, Lieutenant A. B., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Magee, 2nd Lieutenant C. F. E., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Magee, Lieutenant F. A., The G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Magee, Captain and Lt.-Major W. C., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N. B.
- Magnan, Sur.-Lieutenant J. A., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Town of Joliette, Que.
- Magwood, 2nd Lieutenant W. H., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Lunenburg, Ont.
- Mallette, Captain A., 64th Batt. "Voligeurs de Beauharnois," Beauharnois, Que.
- Maltby, Major R. L., 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N.B.
- Mann, Quartermaster W. M., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- March, Sur.-Major J. E., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Marchand, Lieut. F., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., St. Justin, Que.

- Marchildon, 2nd Lieut. A., 80th "Nicola" Batt., St. Edouard de Gentilly, Que.
- Marquon, 2nd Lieut. A. A. H., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Wilmont, N.B.
- Martin, 2nd Lieut. E., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Mackham, Lieut.-Col. A., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.E.
- Mackham, Capt. A. J., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Marham, 2nd Lieut. R. F., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Mason, Capt. L. Levis Gar. Art., Levis, Que.
- Marsh, Capt. G. W., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Delaware Stn., Ont.
- Marsh, 2nd Lieut. L. W., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Marshall, Capt. J. A., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Marshall 2nd Lieut. J. S., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Nictaux Falls, N.S.
- Marshall, Lieut. W. R., 13th Batt. Hamilton, Ont.
- Martin, Lieut. A. F. R., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Martin, Hon. Chaplain C. W., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Martin, Capt. H., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
- Martin, Capt. J. A., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Rimouski, Que.
- Martin, 2nd Lieut. J. H. M., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Chicoutimi, Que.
- Martin, 2nd Lieut. L., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Louiseville, Que.
- Martin, Capt. W., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Walsingham Centre, Ont.
- Martineau, Major J. O., Levis Gar. Art., Levis, Que.
- Mason, 2nd Lieut. A. E., 13th Batt. Hamilton, Ont.
- Mason, Capt. F. E., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Port Rowan, Ont.
- Mason, Lieut.-Col. J., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Mason, Lieut. J. C., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Mason, Capt. J. C., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Rawdon, Que.
- Mason, Paymaster J. J., 15th Batt. Hamilton, Ont.
- Mason, Capt. and Bt.-Major P. L., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Massicotte, 2nd Lieut. E., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Prosper, Que.
- Massicotte, Lieut. A., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Yamachiche, Que.
- Massicotte, 2nd Lieut. E., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Prosper, Que.
- Massicotte, Lieut. E. J. P., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Genevieve, Que.
- Massicotte, Capt. G., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Genevieve, Que.
- Massicotte, 2nd Lieut. T., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Genevieve de Bastion, Que.
- Massie, 2nd Lieut. A. E., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, N.B.
- Masson, Lieut. J. E., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., St. Thomas, Que.
- Masson, Paymaster W., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Masters, Capt. R. S., King's Canadian Hussars, Kentville, N.S.
- Matheson, Capt. A. F., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Matto, Capt. J. B., 9th Batt. "Volontiers de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Mathews, Capt. C. B., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Kingslake, Ont.
- Matthews, Lieut. A. E., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Matthews, 2nd Lieut. G. S., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Mathis, Lieut. W., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Melbourne, Que.
- Maxfield, Capt. E. C., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Alberton, P.E.I.
- Maxwell 2nd Lieut. G. H., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Maxwell, Lieut. J. R., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Mount Thom, N.S.
- Maxwell, Major W., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Truro, N.S.
- Mead, Major and Bt.-Lieut.-Col. J. H., 2nd Brig Div., 9th Field Battery, Toronto, Ont.
- Meade, 2nd Lieut. R., 41st "Brockville" Batt. Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Menkias, Major C. W., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Megraw, Major A., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Melghan, Capt. F. S., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Melish, Lieut. A. J. B., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Mellish, 2nd Lieut. H., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Meeker, Major J., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Menzies, 2nd Lieut. G., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.

- Mercer, Capt. M. S., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
 Mercer, 2nd Lieut. H., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
 Mercwether, Capt. H. D., 1st Bng. Div., Guelph, Ont.
 Meredith, 2nd Lieut. W. R., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., St. John's, Ont.
 Mermagen, Capt. E. W. M., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
 Merrill, Capt. B. B., 5th Dragoons, Stanstead, Que.
 Merrison, Sur-Major J. G., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
 Merritt, Capt. J. O., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
 Merritt, Major W. H., The G. G. Body Guards, Toronto, Ont.
 Merritt, Sur-Major W. H., M.D., 2nd Brig. Div., 7th Field Battery, St. Catharines, Ont.
 Merritt, 2nd Lieut. C. M., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
 Messreau, 2nd Lieut. C. J., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Doaktown, N.B.
 Messereau, Capt. G. W., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Doaktown, N.B.
 Messett, Capt. H., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
 Meunier, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 86th "Three Rivers," Batt., Yamachiche, Que.
 Meyers, Capt. D. C., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
 Meyers, 2nd Lieut. J. S., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Palmerston, Ont.
 Mewburn, Capt. and Bt.-Major S. C., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
 Michaud, 2nd Lieut. T. W., 38th "Kamouraska and Charleboix" Batt., St. Deris, Que.
 Michie, Capt. J. F., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
 Middleton, Capt. J. N., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Ancaster, Ont.
 Milbr, Capt. J. W., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
 Milar, Paymaster T. H., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N.S.
 Miller, 2nd Lieut. A. H., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., New Hamburg, Ont.
 Miller, Capt. D. C. S., 5th Batt. "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
 Miller, Capt. J. B., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
 Miller, 2nd Lieut. J. R., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
 Miller, Sur-Major S. N., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N.S.
 Miller, Lieut. V. L., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Bear River, N. S.
 Miles, Capt. W. R., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N. B.
 Milligan, 2nd Lieut. C. J., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
 Milligan, Capt. W. P., 46th "Durham" Batt., Bowmanville, Ont.
 Milliken, Capt. J. B., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Moraviantown, Ont.
 Mills, Lieut. G. B., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Mapleton, N. S.
 Mills, Capt. H., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Mapleton, N. S.
 Mills, 2nd Lieut. J., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
 Mills, 2nd Lieut. T. H., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Mapleton, N. S.
 Minchin, Sur-Capt. H. A., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
 Ming, Vet.-Capt. E., 4th Hussars, Kingston, Ont.
 Mitchell, Capt. C. N., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
 Mitchell, Lieut. G., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Kingstake, Ont.
 Mitchell, Capt. J. H., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
 Mitchell, Capt. T., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Riverside, Ont.
 Mitchell, Major V. E., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
 Mitchell, Lieut. W. G., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
 Moar, 2nd Lieut. H., 4th Regt. C. A., Georgetown, P. E. I.
 Moffat, Lieut. N. R., 79th "Shefford" Batt., "Highlanders," Boscobel, Que.
 Moir, Capt. A., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Elora, Ont.
 Money, Lieut. G. L., 28th "Perth" Batt., Mitchell, Ont.
 Monroe, Capt. R. R., 5th Regt. C. A. 1st Batt., Victoria, B. C.
 Montleith, Lieut. A. H., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
 Montgomery, Quartermaster R. O., 16th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
 Montreuil, 2nd Lieut. L., 17th "Levis" Batt., Raphael, Que.
 Moore, Capt. & Bt.-Major E. E. W., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
 Moore, Capt. F. W. L., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Moore, Lieut. G. M., Charlottetown Engineers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Moore, 2nd Lieut. J., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Uxbridge, Ont.
 Moore, Paymaster J. M., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
 Moore, 2nd Lieut. M., 21st Batt. Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
 Moore, Sur-Lieut.-Col. V. H., 41st "Brockville" Batt. Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
 Moore, Lieut. W. C. H., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N. S.

- Moore, Capt. W. R., 32nd "Brome" Batt., Magog, Que.
- Moore, Capt. & Bt.-Major W. P., 20th Halton Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Georgetown, Ont.
- Moorehouse, 2nd Lieut. A. H., 74th Batt., Sussex, N. B.
- Morden, 2nd Lieut. W. H., 20th Halton Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Oakville, Ont.
- Morgan, Capt. H. A., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Farron's Point, Ont.
- Morgan, Vet.-Capt. W. J., 5th Field Battery, Kingston, Ont.
- Morin, Paymaster E., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Morin, Capt. F., 17th "Levis" Batt., Ste. Claire, Que.
- Morin, Major J., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Morin, 2nd Lieut. L. J. McD., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., Aylmer, Que.
- Morin, Paymaster T. P., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclenne Lorette, Que.
- Morissette, Capt. G., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., Ste. Marie, Beauce, Que.
- Morrill, Capt. B. B., 5th Dragoons, Stranede, Que.
- Morris, Lieut. J. H., Charlottetown Engineers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Morrison, 2nd Lieut. A., 20th Halton Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Stewartson, Ont.
- Morrison, Lieut. E., 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa, Ont.
- Morrison, Capt. F., 74th Batt., Sussex, N. B.
- Morrison, 2nd Lieut. G., 50th Batt., "Huntingdon Borderers," Ormstown, Que.
- Morrison, Capt. G., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," North Augusta, Ont.
- Morrison, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 11th aBtt., "Argenteuil Rangers," Lachute, Que.
- Morrison, 2nd Lieut. M., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Argyll Highlanders," Middle River, N. S.
- Morrissey, Vet.-Capt. J., 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N. B.
- Morrow, Capt. H. A., 57th Batt., "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Morrow, Capt. E., 6th "Duke of Connaught Royal Canadian Hussars," St. Andrew's, Que.
- Morse, Paymaster F. B., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N. S.
- Morse, Quartermaster G. D., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N. S.
- Morse, Lieut. J. E., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Williamston, N. S.
- Morson, Major W. A. O., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Morton, Capt. E. L., 22nd Batt., "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Mosey, Capt. G. G., 21st Batt., "Essex Fusiliers," Leamington, Ont.
- Moscrip, Major W. C., 25th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Motherwell, Lieut. G. V., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Mowboey, Capt. J. A. C., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N. S.
- Moynes, 2nd Lieut. A. A., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Cameron, Ont.
- Muir, Capt. A. D., 22nd "The Oxford Rifles," Princeton, Ont.
- Muir, Capt. J. G., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Muir, Capt. M. F., 38th Batt., "Dufferin Rifles," Brantford, Ont.
- Muir, 2nd Lieut. R. C., 2nd Dragoons, Burford, Ont.
- Muir, 2nd Lieut. W. K., 2nd Dragoons, Burford, Ont.
- Muirhead, 2nd Lieut. W., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Carleton Place, Ont.
- Murhead, Lieut. W. H., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Chatham, N. B.
- Mullin, Quartermaster A. E., 36th "Peel" Batt., Brampton, Ont.
- Mullock, Capt. T. A., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Waterdown, Ont.
- Muleck, Capt. T. A., 75th "Lunen- burg" Batt., Lunenburg, N. S.
- Mulock, Capt. A. A., 75th "Lunen- burg" Batt., Lunenburg, N. S.
- Mulock, Lieut. W. L., 75th "Lunen- burg" Batt., Bridgewater, N. S.
- Muvey, Capt. J. H., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Munro, 2nd Lieut. D., 50th Batt., "Huntingdon Borderers," Athelston, Que.
- Munro, Lieut. D. J. C., 44th "Lincoln and Weiland" Batt., Chippewa, Ont.
- Munro, Lieut. G. H., 35th Batt., "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- Munro, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J., 22nd Batt., "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Munro, 2nd Lieut. L. W. C., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, York, Ont.
- Munro, Capt. W. A., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Munro, Capt. W. B., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Almonte, Ont.
- Murchison, Capt. A., 1st Brig. Div. 11th Murphy, Vet.-Lieut. A. C., 17th Field Battery, Sydney, N. S.
- Murphy, 2nd Lieut. A. R., 36th "Peel" Batt., Alliston, Ont.
- Murray, Lieut. D., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N. S.
- Murray, 2nd Lieut. G. A., 71st "York" Batt., Burt's Corners, N. B.
- Murray, Major J. A., 2nd Batt., "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Murray, Lieut. J. E., 8th "Princess

- Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Murray, Sur.-Lieut. L. R., 74th Batt., Sussex, N.B.
- Murray, Quartermaster R., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Chatham, N.B.
- Murray, 2nd Lieut. R. H., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Murray, Capt. W. H., 58th "Compton" Batt., Massawippi, Que.
- Murray, 2nd Lieut. W. P., 2nd Brig. Div. 9th Field Battery, Toronto, Ont.
- Mussen, 2nd Lieut. R. T., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Mussen, 2nd Lieut. H. G., 36th "Peel" Batt., Brampton, Ont.
- Mutton, Capt. and Rt.-Major W. G., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Mutrie, Major J., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- Myles, Capt. R., 2nd Brig. Div. 3th Field Battery, Toronto, Ont.
- McAdam, 2nd Lieut. J., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- McAlpine, 2nd Lieut. B., 46th "Durham" Batt., Burton, Ont.
- McArter, 2nd Lieut. J., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Gorrie, Ont.
- McAuley, Lieut.-Col. M. B., 58th "Compton" Batt., Bury, Que.
- McCabe, Sur.-Lieut. J. A. P., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
- McCaig, 2nd Lieut. J. C., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Kirkdale, Que.
- McClellan, Capt. F. H., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., New Hamburg, Ont.
- McCallum, 2nd Lieut. G. C., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Chippewa, Ont.
- McCallum, Quartermaster J. F., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- McCammon, Sur.-Major J. A., 54th "Grenville" Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- McCarthy, Lieut. D. L., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- McCarthy, 2nd Lieut. J. H., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- McCarthy, Sur. Major J. L. G., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- McClennahan, 2nd Lieut. D. A., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Waterdown, Ont.
- McComb, Lieut. T., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- McCowan, Capt. D. B., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B.C.
- McCormick, 2nd Lieut. H. K., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- McCosh, 2nd Lieut. P., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Coldwater, Ont.
- McCoy, Sur.-Major S. H., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- McCrae, Lieut. J., 1st Brig. Div. 18th Field Battery, Guelph, Ont.
- McCrea, 2nd Lieut. T. A., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Fenelon Falls, Ont.
- McCready, Sur.-Lieut. S. B., 36th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Harriston, Ont.
- McCrimmon, Sur.-Lieut. A. A., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- McCrimmon, Lieut. W. A., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- McCrimmon, Sur.-Major M., 20th "Halton" Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Milton, Ont.
- McCullagh, 2nd Lieut. J. F., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- McCulloch, Capt. H., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Wellington, Ont.
- McCullough, 2nd Lieut. W., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Wellington, Ont.
- McDermott, 2nd Lieut. G., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Township Roxborough, Ont.
- McDonald, Lieut. C. R., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Macan and River Hebert, N.S.
- McDonald, Sur.-Major D., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Argyle Highlanders," Baddeck, N.S.
- McDonald, Capt. D. L., 17th Field Battery, Sydney, N.S.
- McDonald, Sur.-Lieut. H. K., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N.S.
- McDonald, Lieut. J., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Farran's Point, Ont.
- McDonald, 2nd Lieutenant J. A., 94th "Victoria" Batt. Argyll "Highlanders," Iona, N.S.
- McDonald, 2nd Lieutenant J. D., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Renfrew, Ont.
- McDonald, 2nd Lieutenant J. M., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.
- McDonald, Quartermaster M. A. J., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Argyll Highlanders," Baddeck, N.S.
- McDonald, 2nd Lieutenant T., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Porter's Hill, N.S.
- McDonald, Captain W., 20th "Halton" Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Oakville, Ont.
- McDonnell, Lieut.-Col. A., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
- McDougall, Lieutenant D. H., 45th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- McDougall, Lieutenant D. J., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Argyll Highlanders," Baddeck, N.S.
- McDougall, Captain J. A., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- McDuff, 2nd Lieutenant W. A., 82nd

- "Queen's County" Batt., Brockfield, P. E. I.
- McEachran, Vet.-Capt. C., 3rd Field Battery, Montreal, Que.
- McEwen, Lieut.-Col. R., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., London, Ont.
- McFarland, 2nd Lieutenant G. F., 31st "Grey" Batt., Flesherton, Ont.
- McFarlane, Lieutenant S. H., 71st "York" Batt., St. Mary's, N.B.
- McFee, Major J., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Hemmingford, Que.
- McGerigle, 2nd Lieutenant W. R., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Ormstown, Que.
- McGibbon, 2nd Lieutenant S. R., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- McGill, Captain V. C., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- McGillivray, Lieutenant D., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Uxbridge, Ont.
- McGillivray, Major J. A., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitby, Ont.
- McGillivray, Captain T. A., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitby, Ont.
- McGinnis, 2nd Lieutenant D., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Athelstan, Que.
- McGinnis, Captain P. C., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Que.
- McGregor, 2nd Lieutenant D., Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- McGregor, Lieutenant J. A., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Huntingdon, Que.
- McGregor, 2nd Lieutenant W. L., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- McGuinness, Captain R. A., 15th Batt. "Argyll Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- McGuinness, Quartermaster W. A., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- McIntosh, Lieutenant D. F., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Athelstan, Que.
- McIntosh, 2nd Lieutenant D. A., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Black River, N. B.
- McIntosh, 2nd Lieutenant J., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Chatham, Que.
- McIntosh, Quartermaster J. H., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., London, Ont.
- McIntosh, Lieutenant W. E., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Strathroy, Ont.
- McIntrye, Quartermaster J. M., 74th Batt., Sussex, N.B.
- McIver, Captain G., 58th "Compton" Batt., Winslow, Que.
- McKay, Lieut.-Col. J., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Perth, Ont.
- McKay, 2nd Lieutenant R., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Woodville, Ont.
- McKay, Captain G. J., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Hemmingford, Que.
- McKay, Lieut. at W. F., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- McKean, 2nd Lieutenant J. W., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- McKee, Quartermaster T. H., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Stirling, Ont.
- McKeen, Lieutenant J. R., 33rd "Cumberland" Batt., Oxford, N.S.
- McKenzie, Lieutenant L. H., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt. "Highlanders," New Larig, N.S.
- McKenzie, Captain R., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Sarnia, Ont.
- McKenzie, Lieutenant R. Y., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Big Intervale (Margaree), C. B., N. S.
- McKenzie, Major S. A., 8th Field Battery, Gananoque, Ont.
- McKenzie, Capt. and Lt.-Major T., 55th "Meganitic Light Infantry," Inverness, Que.
- McKenzie, Captain W. R., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Big Intervale (Margaree), C. B., N. S.
- McKinney, Lieutenant J. R., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Wlarton, Ont.
- McKnight, Captain R., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- McLachlin, Captain A. F., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- McLaren, Lieut.-Col. H., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- McLaren, 2nd Lieutenant A. K., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- McLaren, Captain P. D., 30th "Wellington" Batt., Guelph, Ont.
- McLaren, Sur.-Major P., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Huntingdon, Que.
- McLaren, Quartermaster W. D., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- McLaughlin, Sur.-Major J. W., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- McLean, Lieutenant D. H., The G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- McLean, 2nd Lieutenant D. N., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Tp. of Finch, Ont.
- McLean, Lieutenant G. E., 25th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Collingwood, Ont.
- McLean, Captain H. C., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- McLean, 2nd Lieutenant H. D., 4th Regt. C. A., Souris, P.E.I.
- McLean, Lieut.-Col. H. H., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- McLean, 2nd Lieutenant J. G., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Parkdale, Ont.
- McLean, Captain J. S., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Argyle Highlanders," Baddeck, N.S.
- McLean, Major and Lt.-Lieut.-Col. W., 14th Field Battery, Port Hope, Ont.
- McLean, Lieutenant W. A., 36th "Peel" Batt., Orangeville, Ont.

- McLeay, Lieutenant J. A., 1st Hussars, Courtwright, Ont.
- McClelland, 2nd Lieutenant R. A., 41st "Brockville" Batt., Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- McLennan, 2nd Lieutenant J. A. B., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Lunenburg, Ont.
- McLennan, Lieut.-Col. R. R., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- McLeod, Captain D. L., 58th "Compton" Batt., Marsborough, Que.
- McLeod, Lieutenant H. F., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, N.B.
- McLeod, Captain M. A., 58th "Compton" Batt., Milan, Que.
- McLeod, Lieut.-Col. T. S., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- McManus, Lieut. W., 36th "Peel" Batt., Cookestown, Ont.
- McMartin, Lieut. J., 11th Batt., "Argenteuil Rangers," St. Andrews, Que.
- McMichael, Capt. E. E., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N. B.
- McMillan, 2nd Lieut. D., 45 "Victoria" Batt., Woodville, Ont.
- McMillan, 2nd Lieut. G. P., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Watford, Ont.
- McMillan, Lieut. J. P., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Forest, Ont.
- McMonagle, 2nd Lieut. R. C., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- McMullen, 2nd Lieut. A. H., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- McMullen, Lieut. J., 17th Field Battery, Sydney, N. S.
- McNabb, 2nd Lieut. R. D., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Port Elgin, Ont.
- McNamara, 2nd Lieut. V., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Kincardine, Ont.
- McNaughton, Capt. D., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Black River, N. B.
- McNaughton, Sur.-Lieut. J. D., 30th "Wellington" Batt., Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- McNeil, Lieut. A. J., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Iona, N. S.
- McNeil, Capt. E. F., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N. S.
- McNeil, Capt. E. J., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Farmington, N. S.
- McNeil, 2nd Lieut. H. W., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Farmington, N. S.
- McNeil, Capt. J. P., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Iona, N. S.
- McNeill, 2nd Lieut. J. D., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Sydney, N. S.
- McNeill, Lieut. E. P., 2nd Batt., "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- McPhee, Capt. J. B., 35th Batt., "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- McPhee, 2nd Lieut. A., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Granville, N. S.
- McPherson, 2nd Lieut. K., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Mill Brook, N. S.
- McRae, 2nd Lieut. A. D., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Nyanza, N. S.
- McRae, Capt. A. F., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Nyanza, N. S.
- McRae, Lieut. D. A., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Middle River, N. S.
- McRae, Lieut. J. C., 2nd Brig. Div., 7th Field Battery, St. Catharines, Ont.
- McRae, Capt. J. D., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Middle River, N. S.
- McRae, 2nd Lieut. T. W. R., 15th Batt., "Argyll Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- McRobbie, Paymaster J. H., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- McRobert, Quartermaster J., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Dundas, Ont.
- McTaggart, Capt. M. D., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Brussels, Ont.
- Naftel, 2nd Lieut. F. J., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B. C.
- Naylor, Capt. S. S., 68th "Kings County" Batt., Wolfeville, N. S.
- Nash, 2nd Lieut. E. A., Kamloops Rifle Co., Kamloops, Ont.
- Nasmyth, Capt. W. W., 46th "Durham" Batt., Janetville, Ont.
- Needham, 2nd Lieut. H., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B. C.
- Neill, Capt. W. J., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Omamee, Ont.
- Nelson, Capt. J., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Paisley, Ont.
- Nethery, 2nd Lieut. W. B., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Consecow, Ont.
- Neville, Capt. T. A., 68th "King's County" Batt., Hall's Harbor, N. S.
- Newell, Capt. T. D., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
- Nicholl, Capt. A. A., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Bear River, N. S.
- Nichols, Lieut. M. L., 68th "Kings County" Batt., Bill Town, N. S.
- Nicholson, 2nd Lieut. N., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
- Nicholson, Sur. Major R., 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N. B.
- Nicol, Capt. A. G., 12th Batt., "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Nicoll, Lieut.-Col. W., 1st Brig. C. A., Guelph, Ont.
- Nisbet, Capt. T. W., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Widder, Ont.

- Niven, Capt. H. W., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Dreauey's Corners, Ont.
- Niven, 2nd Lieut. J. K., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., St. Johns, Que.
- NOBERT, Lieut. C. B., 70th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Bastican, Que.
- Noble, Capt. A. L., 20th Halton Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Stewarttown, Ont.
- Normandeau, Capt. J. E. B., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., L'Assomption, Que.
- Normandin, Sur-Major O., 76th "Voligeurs de Chateauguay," Ste. Martine, Que.
- Northup, Capt. J. A., 68th "Kings County" Batt., Canning, N. S.
- O'Brien, 2nd Lieut. E. T., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- O'Brien, Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. E., 35th Batt., "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- O'Connell, Paymaster H. A., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Ont.
- O'Farrell, Capt. F. A., 87th "Quebec" Batt., Ste. Foy, Que.
- Ogg, 2nd Lieut. J., 1st Brig. Div., 11th Field Battery, Guelph, Ont.
- Ogle, 2nd Lieut. T. J., 58th "Compton" Batt., Milan, Que.
- O'Key, 2nd Lieut. H. W., 68th "Kings County" Batt., Canning, N. S.
- Oldham, Sur-Lieut. E., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Oliver, Capt. G. S. A., 5th Batt., "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Oliver, Lieut. S. E., 71st "York" Batt., Stanley, N. B.
- O'Neill, Sur-Major F., 17th Field Battery, Sydney, N. S.
- O'Neill, Capt. and Lt.-Major J. F., 27th "Langton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Point Edward, Ont.
- O'Neill, Capt. J. F., 27th "Langton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Watford, Ont.
- Orchard, Quartermaster W. H., 48th Batt., "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- O'Reilly, Sur-Major G., 1st Brig. Div. C. A., Guelph, Ont.
- O'Reilly, Capt. H. R., 10th Batt., "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- O'Rourke, 2nd Lieut. P. J., 49th "Hastings" Batt., Rifles, Trenton, Ont.
- Orr, Lieut. H. L., 22nd "Bruce" Batt., Teeswater, Ont.
- Orr, Capt. J. R., 49th "Hastings" Batt., Rifles, Macoe, Ont.
- Orr, Lieut. J. E., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Stoney Creek, Ont.
- Orr, Capt. S., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Havelock, Que.
- Osborne, Sur-Major A. B., 2nd Brig. Div., 4th Field Battery, Hamilton, Ont.
- Osborne, Capt. W. L., 15th Batt., "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Ostall, Paymaster J. T., 65th Batt., "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Ostigny, Sur-Major P., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Ostrander, Capt. W. A., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Milford, Ont.
- O'Sullivan, 2nd Lieut. E., 64th Batt., "Voligeurs de Beauharnois," St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.
- O'Sullivan, 2nd Lieut. H. M., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclenne Lorette, Que.
- O'Sullivan, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 64th Batt., "Voligeurs de Beauharnois," St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.
- O'Sullivan, 2nd Lieut. J. O., 87th "Quebec" Batt., Ste. Foy, Que.
- Onellet, Capt. J. P. G., 9th Batt., "Voligeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Oniel, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 65th Batt., "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Ovens, Sur-Lieut. R., 7th Batt., "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Ovenland, 2nd Lieut. R. J., 30th "Wellington" Batt., Rifles, Erin, Ont.
- Oxley, Lieut.-Col. F. H., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N. S.
- Oxley, Capt. W., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Oxford, N. S.
- Oxley, Lieut.-Col. W., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N. S.
- Paget, Capt. H. T., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclenne Lorette, Que.
- Pagnuelo, Capt. T., 85th Batt., Montreal, Que.
- Pain, 2nd Lieut. A., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Palmer, Sur-Major L. L., 2nd Batt., "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Palmer, 2nd Lieut. G. D., 2nd Dragoons, St. Anne, Ont.
- Palmer, Sur-Major R. H., 38th Batt., "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Panet, Capt. A. de L., 87th "Quebec" Batt., L'Anclenne Lorette, Que.
- Panton, Capt. and Lt.-Major W., 20th "Halton" Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Milton, Ont.
- Paquet, 2nd Lieut. A., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Victoriaville, Que.
- Paquin, Capt. J. G., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Deschambault, Que.
- Paradis, Capt. and Lt.-Major D., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., Aylmer, Que.
- Paradis, 2nd Lieut. E. C., 58th "Compton" Batt., Massawippi, Que.
- Paradis, Lieut. D., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., St. Pacomé, Que.
- Paradis, Sur-Major J. G., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Montmagny, Que.
- Paré, Capt. C., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., St. Raymond, Que.
- Paré, Capt. J., 17th "Levis" Batt., St. Raphael, Que.
- Parent, Major A., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Point Rouge, Que.

- Parent, 2nd Lieut. J., 76th "Volteurs de Chateauguy," Ste. Philomene, Que.
- Parent, Paymaster V. A., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Pont Rouge, Que.
- Parke, Sur.-Capt. G. H., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Parke, Sur.-Major W. T., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Parker, 2nd Lieut. J., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Greenwood, Ont.
- Parker, Lieut. M. S., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Nictaux Falls, N.S.
- Parks, Lieut. E. K., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Parks, 2nd Lieut. J., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Enterprise, Ont.
- Parks Lieut. J. H., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Parry, 2nd Lieut. R. Y., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Dunnville, Ont.
- Parsons, Lieut. F., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Paterson, Paymaster C. A., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitty, Ont.
- Paterson, Lieut.-Col. N. F., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitty, Ont.
- Patterson, Major A. T., 85th Batt., Montreal, Que.
- Patterson, 2nd Lieut. A. M., 41st "Brookville" Batt., Brockville, Ont.
- Patterson, 2nd Lieut. C. B., 20th "Halton" Batt., "Lorne Rifles," Oakville, Ont.
- Patterson, Capt. C. E. A., 85th Batt., St. Jean Baptiste, Que.
- Pattillo, Paymaster H. M., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N.S.
- Pattullo, 2nd Lieut. G. R., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Princeton, Ont.
- Pavey, Lieut. H. L., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Vanneck, Ont.
- Peacock, 2nd Lieut. G., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Roxham, Ont.
- Peake, Lieut. A. G., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Pellatt, H. M., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Pelleter, 2nd Lieut. E. A., 55th "Meganitic Light Infantry," New Ireland, Que.
- Pelletier, Capt. A. P., 55th "Meganitic Light Infantry," St. Julie de Somerset, Que.
- Peltier, Lieut. E. J., 65th "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Pelletier, Capt. F., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Peltier, Capt. J. E., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Penhale, Lieut. J., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Perdue, 2nd Lieut. W. H., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Fenelon Falls, Que.
- Perkins, Major C. C., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Knowlton, Que.
- Perkins, Capt. G. D., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Centreville, N. B.
- Perkins, Capt. J. D., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton, N. B.
- Perley, Capt. C. S., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Perley, 2nd Lieut. H., St. John Rifle Co., St. John, N. B.
- Perley, Vet.-Lieut. H. S., "The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards," Ottawa, Ont.
- Perreault, Capt. W., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Victoriaville, Que.
- Perry, 2nd Lieut. A. R., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Mount Forest, Ont.
- Perry, Capt. F. M., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Perry, Lieut. J. L. R., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Perry, 2nd Lieut. J., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Havelock, Que.
- Peters, Lieut. G., the G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Peterson, Lieut. A. J., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Kincardine, Ont.
- Petrie, 2nd Lieut. A. B., 1st Brig. Div., 11th Field Battery, Guelph, Ont.
- Petry, Paymaster W. H., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Peuchen, Capt. A. G., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Phelps, Lieut. W. J., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Phillmore, Sur.-Major R. H., 58th "Compton" Batt., Bury, Que.
- Phillips, Lieut. R., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Modoc, Ont.
- Phinney, 2nd Lieut. F. D., 73rd Northumberland" Batt., Buctouche, N. B.
- Phinney, Capt. J. L., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Farmington, N. S.
- Phinney, Lieut. W. L., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Farmington, N. S.
- Piche, Major E. G., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Town of Joliette, Que.
- Piche, Capt. J. A., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Ste. Gertrude, Que.
- Piche, Vet.-Lieut. M. A., The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, Que.
- Pickels, Sur.-Major G. A., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N. S.
- Pickering, Capt. W., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Galt, Ont.
- Pickett, Lieut. D. W., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Andover, N. B.
- Pigot, 2nd Lieut. C. T., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Delaware, Ont.
- Pilon, 2nd Lieut. J. I., 64th Batt.

- "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," St. Timothee, Que.
- Pinauh, Major L. F., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Piper, Sur-Major J. M., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers" London, Ont.
- Pirie, Lieut. C. N., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Dundas, Ont.
- Pirie, Lieut. E., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Blinbrooke, Ont.
- Plante, 2nd Lieut. J. T., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., St. Raymond, Que.
- Plummer, 2nd Lieut. T. H., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Polesson, Capt. E., 80th "Nicole" Batt., St. Edouard de Gentilly, Que.
- Polfras, 2nd Lieut. G., 64th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," Que.
- Pomroy, Capt. & Lt.-Major A. L., 5th Dragoons, Compton, Que.
- Ponton, Lieut.-Col. W. N., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Poole, Vet.-Lieut. B. M., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.
- Pooley, Lieut. T. E., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B. C.
- Pooley, Lieut. R. H., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B. C.
- Pope, Quartermaster H. H., 5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Que.
- Pope, Capt. M., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Pope, Capt. O. L., 58th "Compton" Batt., Bury (Robinson), Que.
- Pope, Capt. W. W., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Port, 2nd Lieut. E. H., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Seaton Village, Ont.
- Porteous, Major J., 1st "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Porter, Paymaster T. R., 55th "Meganitic Light Infantry, Inverness, Que.
- Porter, Capt. G., 55th "Meganitic Light Infantry," Inverness, Que.
- Porter, 2nd Lieut. H. A., 3rd Regt. C. A., Carleton, N. B.
- Potter, Capt. E. A., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N. S.
- Potts, 2nd Lieut. W. C., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Poullin, Vet.-Lieut. L., 1st Field Battery, Quebec, Que.
- Poullot, Paymaster J. N., 89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Batt., Fraserville, Que.
- Poussett, Capt. H. R., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Park Hill, Ont.
- Poussette, Lieut. G. F., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Walkerville, Ont.
- Powell, Lieut. A. H. H., "The Princess Louise Dragon Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Powers, Capt. J., 41st "Brockville" Batt. Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Powis, Capt. C.A.P., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Prairie, 2nd Lieut. E. C., Cobourg Gar. Art., Cobourg, Ont.
- Preece, Lieut. J., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Coldwater, Ont.
- Preston, Capt. & Lt.-Major J. A. V., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope Ont.
- Preston, Sur.-Lieut. R. F., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Perth, Ont.
- Price, Lieut. H. P., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Port Rowan, Ont.
- Primeau, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," St. Urbain, Que.
- Primrose, Sur.-Lieut.-Col. S., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Malvern Square, N. S.
- Pringle, 2nd Lieutenant T. B., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Huntingdon, Que.
- Prior, Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. G., 5th Regt. C. A., Victoria, B. C.
- Pritchard, 2nd Lieutenant R. T., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Elora, Ont.
- Proudfoot, 2nd Lieutenant W. C., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Mount Thom, N.S.
- Ptolemy, Captain T. C., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Seabrooke, Ont.
- Ptolemy, Captain W. H., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Dundas, Ont.
- Pugsley, 2nd Lieutenant T. P., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Pursell, 2nd Lieutenant H. W., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Purdy, Lieutenant A. E., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Deep Brook, N.S.
- Purdy, Captain W., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Deep Brook, N. S.
- Putnam, Captain H. E., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., North Port, Ont.
- Qulgley, 2nd Lieutenant J. H., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Hastings, Ont.
- Quinn, Captain D., 22nd Batt., "The Oxford Rifles," Thamesford, Ont.
- Quinn, Vet.-Capt. J. F., 2nd Brig. Div., 4th Field Battery, Hamilton, Ont.
- Radcliffe, 2nd Lieutenant J., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Rae, 2nd Lieutenant F. N., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Oshawa, Ont.
- Raikes, Sur.-Capt. R., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- Rainville, Quartermaster G. R., 85th Batt., Montreal, Que.
- Rance, Captain H. T., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Exeter, Ont.
- Rankin, Lieutenant J. L., 5th Batt "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal Que.
- Rankin, Sur.-Lieut. J. P., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Rankin, Lieutenant R. R., 62nd "St John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.

- Rankine, Lieutenant W. C., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Rastrick, Captain A. E., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Dunnville, Ont.
- Ray, Captain W. J., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Raymond, Captain A. J., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N.B.
- Raymond, Lieut.-Col. L. C., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Rayne, Captain R. W., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Onslow, N.S.
- Rea, 2nd Lieutenant D., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Onemee, Ont.
- Read, Lieutenant L. A., 68th "King's County" Batt., Aylesford, N.S.
- Reid, 2nd Lieutenant H., 46th "Dunham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Reid, 2nd Lieutenant R. H., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Jarvis, Ont.
- Ridman, Lieutenant O., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Port Rouge, Que.
- Reed, Vet.-Capt. J. H., 1st Brig. Div., C. A., Guelph, Ont.
- Reeves, 2nd Lieutenant G., 76th "Volontaires de Chateauguay," Ste. Martial, Que.
- Reid, 2nd Lieutenant F. A., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Vanneck, Ont.
- Reid, 2nd Lieutenant F. P., 76th "Volontaires de Chateauguay," Chateauguay, Que.
- Reid, 2nd Lieutenant G. D., Kaslo Rifle Co., Kaslo, B.C.
- Reid, 2nd Lieutenant H. R., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Reid, Captain Z., 76th "Volontaires de Chateauguay," Chateauguay, Que.
- Renaud, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. A., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Town of Joliette, Que.
- Renfrew, 2nd Lieutenant G. C., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Rennie, Sur.-Capt. G. S., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Rennie, Quartermaster J., 50th Batt. "Huntingdon Borderers," Huntingdon, Que.
- Rennie, Captain R., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada," Toronto, Ont.
- Renouf, Captain E. M., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Renton, Captain W., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Hartford, Ont.
- Rhault, Lieutenant D., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Ste. Gertrude, Que.
- Rice, Sur.-Major A. T., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Richard, Lieutenant A., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Cap Sante, Que.
- Richard, Hon. Chaplain L., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Richards, 2nd Lieutenant C. C., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Richardson, Captain E. K., 31st "Grey" Batt., Fiesherston, Ont.
- Richardson, 2nd Lieutenant F., 28th "Perth" Batt., St. Mary's, Ont.
- Richardson, 2nd Lieutenant L. A., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Thamesford, Ont.
- Richardson, 2nd Lieutenant W., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitby, Ont.
- Richer, 2nd Lieutenant J. J., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Riches, Captain C. H. R., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Sutton West, Ont.
- Ridley, Hon. Chaplain J. A., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.
- Riley, 2nd Lieutenant J. J., The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, Que.
- Rinfret, Lieutenant J. F. T., 87th "Quebec" Batt., St. Ambroise, Que.
- Ring, 2nd Lieutenant R. F. S., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Rinquet, Captain M., 89th "Temisouana and Rimouski" Batt., L'Anse au Sable, Que.
- Riordan, 2nd Lieutenant C. C., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Rioux, 2nd Lieutenant E., 89th "Temisouana and Rimouski" Batt., St. George de Cacouma, Que.
- Rioux, 2nd Lieutenant L., 89th "Temisouana and Rimouski" Batt., Ste. Genevieve du Bic, Que.
- Ritcey, Captain D. G., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Nictaux Falls, N.S.
- Ritchie, Captain J. D., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Rivard, Paymaster L. C., 82nd "Joliette" Batt., Town of Joliette, Que.
- Rivest, 2nd Lieutenant J. A., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Ste. Elizabeth, Que.
- Rix, Hon. Chaplain G. A., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Whitby, Ont.
- Rixon, Lieutenant H. L., Brandon Infantry Co., Brandon, Man.
- Roach, 2nd Lieutenant M. H., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Beaverton, Ont.
- Robertson, 2nd Lieut. A., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Waterdown, Ont.
- Robertson, 2nd Lieut. A. F., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- Robertson, Sur.-Major A. Maed, 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Robertson, 2nd Lieut. D., 62nd Batt. "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Robertson, Major D. M., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Robertson, 2nd Lieut. H. H., 62nd Batt. "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Robertson, Capt. J. S., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Robertson, 2nd Lieut. R. A., 12th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.

- Robertson, Capt. W. J., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Robeson, 2nd Lieut. W. R. B., 36th "Greenwich" Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- Robins, 2nd Lieut. J. C., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Robinson, Capt. J. B., 8th Field Battery, Gananoque, Ont.
- Robinson, 2nd Lieut. J. M., 2nd Regt. C. A., St. John, N.B.
- Robinson, Lieut. M., 35th Batt., "Shogog Forresters," Vesta, Ont.
- Robinson, Capt. S. C., 21st Batt., "Essex Fusiliers," Walkerville, Ont.
- Robinson, Hon. Chaplain S. P., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Robitaille, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Robson, 2nd Lieut. A. M., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Grafton, Ont.
- Robson, Capt. B., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Vanok, Ont.
- Rocher, 2nd Lieut. R., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., L'Assomption, Que.
- Rochon, Capt. A., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Pointe-aux-Trembles, Que.
- Rock, Lieut. H., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- Rodd, 2d Lieut. T. A., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Rodden, Major W., 2nd Batt., "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Rodden, Lieut. W. T., 2d Batt., "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Roddick, Sur-Major T. G., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers, Montreal, Que.
- Rogers, 2nd Lieut. C. H., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Colborne, Ont.
- Rogers, Lieut.-Col. H. C., 2d "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.
- Rogers, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 11th Batt., "Argent-euil Rangers," East Gore, Que.
- Rogers, Sur-Lieut. J. M., 22d Batt., "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Rogers, Capt. R. P., 46th "Northumberland" Batt., Grafton, Ont.
- Rogers, Major S. M., 43d Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Rombough, 2nd Lieut. C., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Enterprise, Ont.
- Roome, 2nd Lieut. W. E., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., London, Ont.
- Roper-Carson, 2nd Lieut. A. C. H., 1st Brig. Div., 16th Field Battery, Guelph, Ont.
- Roper, Capt. S. C. D., The G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Rorke, Major E., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Rorke, Capt. H. V., 31st "Grey" Batt., Clarksburg, Ont.
- Rorke, 2d Lieut. J. H., 31st "Grey" Batt., Clarksburg, Ont.
- Rosa, Quartermaster I. J. A., 23d "Beauce" Batt., Lambton, Que.
- Rosamond, 2nd Lieut. A. G., 42d "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Almonte, Ont.
- Roseau, Major W. E., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kenville, N.S.
- Rose, Lieut. H. A., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Welland, Ont.
- Ross, Capt. A., 39th "Wellington" Batt., E. Des, Palmerston, Ont.
- Ross, Capt. A. M., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., New Ross, N.S.
- Ross, Capt. C. R., 68th "King's County" Batt., Welsford Road, N.S.
- Ross, Capt. F. B., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Ross, Sur-Major G. T., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Ross, Lieut. H. E., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., New Ross, N.S.
- Ross, 2nd Lieut. H. L., 67th Batt., Carleton Light Infantry, Hartland, N.B.
- Ross, Lieut. J. M., 22d Batt., "The Ross, Sur-Major H. R., 8th Batt., "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Ross, Lieut. J. M., 22 Batt., The Oxford Rifles, Embro, Ont.
- Ross, Sur-Major J. J., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Dundas, Ont.
- Ross, 2nd Lieut. J., 94th "Victoria" Batt., "Highlanders," Big Intervale (Margaree), C. B.
- Ross, Chymaster J. J., 50th Batt., "Huntingdon Borderers," Huntingdon, Que.
- Ross, Lieut. J. G., 5th Batt., "Royal Scots of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Ross, Capt. J. G., 22d Batt., "The Oxford Rifles," Embro, Ont.
- Ross, 2nd Lieut. W. L., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Ross, Lieut. W. W., 67th Batt., "Carleton Light Infantry," Hartland, N.B.
- Rosseau, Capt. L. A., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Lacolle, Que.
- Rossignol, Major J. E., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Riviere-Ouelle, Que.
- Rothwell, 2nd Lieut. S. J., 11th Batt., "Argent-euil Rangers," West Gore, Que.
- Rouleau, 2nd Lieut. B., 80th "Nicole" Batt., St. Grogone, Que.
- Roulston, Lieut. W. D., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Hazarville, Ont.
- Roussau, Capt. and Lt.-Major J. A., 79th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Anne de la Paroisse, Que.
- Roussseau, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 85th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.

- Rosseau, Lieut. Col. J. B. A., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Nicolet, Que.
- Routhier, Capt. and Lt.-Major L., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Rowan, Capt. J. H. H., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., Rawdon, Que.
- Rowe, Major P. J., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Roy, Lieut. A. V., Levis Gar. Art. Levis, Que.
- Roy, Lieut. E., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Roy, 2nd Lieut. F. E., Levis Gar. Art., Levis, Que.
- Roy, Paymaster F. X., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateaugnay," St. Martine, Que.
- Roy, Sur-Major G. E., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Roy, Capt. G. P., Quebec Gar. Art., Quebec, Que.
- Roy, Capt. & Lt.-Major H. O., 87th "Quebec" Batt. L'Anceenne Lorette, Que.
- Roy, Capt. J. A., 17th "Levis" Batt., Point Levis, Que.
- Roy, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Roy, Capt. J. N., 61st "Montmagny & L'Islet" Batt., St. Pierre (Riviere du Sue), Que.
- Roy, Lieut. L. A. G. O., 1st Field Battery, Quebec, Que.
- Roy, Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. A. H., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Roy, 2nd Lieut. V., Levis Gar. Art., Levis, Que.
- Royce, Lieut. G. C., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Ruggles, Capt. N. C., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N. S.
- Runions, Capt. G. W., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Russell, 2nd Lieut. E. S., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., New Ross, N. S.
- Russell, Capt. W. H., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Essex Centre, Ont.
- Russell, Capt. W. H., 40th Batt. "Northumberland" Batt., Brighton, Ont.
- Rutherford, 2nd Lieut. A., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Beaverton, Ont.
- Ruttan, Lieut.-Col. H. N., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Ruttan, 2nd Lieut. E. G., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Inverary, Ont.
- Ryan, Major J. W., Kings' Canadian Hussars, Kentville, N. S.
- Ryan, 2nd Lieut. R. H., King's Canadian Hussars, Kentville, N. S.
- Ryan, Lieut. W. D'A., King's Canadian Hussars, Kentville, N. S.
- Ryder, Lieut. G. P., 71st "York" aBtt., St. Stephen, N. B.
- Sabourin, 2nd Lieut. A., 85th Batt., Maisonneuve, Que.
- Saffer, 2nd Lieut. F., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise's Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Samsom, Lieut. C. O., 1st Field Battery, Quebec, Que.
- Sanderson, Sur-Lieut. H. H., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Sanson, Capt. J. E., 71st "York" Batt., Stanley, N.B.
- Sargeant, 2nd Lieut. C., 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N.B.
- Sargison, Major A. G., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B.C.
- Savage, 2nd Lieut. W., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Savard, Capt. J. E., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Riviere Ouelle, Que.
- Savard, Sur-Major E. M. A., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., Lambton, Que.
- Savary, Lieut.-Col. J. E., 81st "Portneuf" Batt., Pont Rouge, Que.
- Schauffner, Lieut. Col. C. W., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N.S.
- Schaffner, Sur-Lieut. A. A., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N.S.
- Scott, Capt. and Lt.-Major. B. A., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Chicoutimi, Que.
- Scott, 2nd Lieut. J. A., The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, Que.
- Scott, Lieut.-Col. J. H., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Scott, 2nd Lieut. L. J., 5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Que.
- Scott, 2nd Lieut. P.
- Scott, 2nd Lieut. L. J., 5th Dragoons.
- Scott, Sur-Major P. J., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Scott, Sur-Major W. F., 43rd "Ottawa Rifles" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Scott, Vet.-Capt. W. F., 15th Field Battery, Granby, Que.
- Scott, 2nd Lieut. W. McE., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Scovill, 2nd Lieut. H. E., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Screaton, 2nd Lieut. F. H., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Scriver, Capt. J. F., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Huntingdon, Que.
- Seale, Capt. A. J., 79th "Shofford" Batt., "Highlanders," Granby, Que.
- Seale, 2nd Lieut. J., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Morin Flats, Que.
- Seale, Lieut. J. A., 5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Que.

- Seal, Lieut. W. R., 15th Field Battery, Granby, Que.
- Sears, Lieut. E. S., 4th Hussars, Wilton, Ont.
- Sears, Lieut. M., 74th Batt., Sackville, N.B.
- Seath, Paymaster D., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Seeley, 2nd Lieut. T. M., Yarmouth Gar. Art., Yarmouth, N.S.
- Servos, Capt. A. D. K., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Sevigny, 2nd Lieut. J. E., 64th Batt. "Vollégiers de Beauharnois," Valleyfield, Que.
- Shanly, Lieut. C. N., 10th "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Shannon, Sur.-Capt. J. R., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Goderich, Ont.
- Sharp, Lieut. J., 83rd "Jollette" Batt., Rawdon, Que.
- Sharp, Capt. J. O., 62nd "St John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Sharp, Hon. Chaplain Rev. C. E., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B.C.
- Sharpe, Capt. A., 4th "Frontenac" Batt., Napanee, Ont.
- Sharpe, 2nd Lieut. C. W., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Huntsville, Ont.
- Sharpe, Capt. S. S., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Uxbridge, Ont.
- Sharples, Captain J. J., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Shaw, Sur-Major G. F., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Lachute, Que.
- Shaw, Captain J. W., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Porter's Hill, Ont.
- Shaw, Lieutenant J. W., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Corehead, P. E. I.
- Shaw, 2nd Lieutenant M. A., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Corehead, P. E. I.
- Shaw, Quartermaster W. M., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Sheppard, Quartermaster J., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Sheppard, 2nd Lieutenant J. A., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Sheridan, Lieut.-Col. J., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Chatham, N.B.
- Sheriff, Captain and Bt.-Major J. G., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Tryon, P. E. I.
- Sherman, Captain G. H., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Port Elgin, Ont.
- Sherwood, Lieut.-Col. A. P., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Shewen, 2nd Lieutenant M. C. M., 3rd Regt. C. A., Fairville, N.B.
- Shier, Sur.-Lieut. D. W., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- Shirriff, 2nd Lieutenant A., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," East Gore, Que.
- Shorey, 2nd Lieutenant F. C., The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, Que.
- Short, 2nd Lieutenant A. T., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Shunk, 2nd Lieutenant S., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Richmond Hill, Ont.
- Silver, Lieutenant H. R., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Simmons, Lieutenant R. B., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Simpson, Captain J. L., 1st Brig. Div., 16th Field Battery, Guelph, Ont.
- Simpson, 2nd Lieutenant A. H. M., 57th "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Ont.
- Simpson, Vet.-Capt. T. C., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Montreal, Que.
- Simpson, Quartermaster W., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales" Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Siroon, Captain S. J. R., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Sinclair, Paymaster A. J., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Sinclair, Sur.-Lieut. H. H., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Sippl, 2nd Lieutenant G. R. B., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Strathroy, Ont.
- Skinner, Lieutenant H. T., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Skinner, Lieut.-Col. J. S., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Skinner, 2nd Lieutenant S. A. M., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N.B.
- Skinner, Lieutenant W. B., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Sloane, Lieutenant S. F., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Sloan, Quartermaster J., The G. G. Body Guards, Toronto, Ont.
- Smallman, 2nd Lieutenant J. E., 6th Field Battery, London, Ont.
- Smith, Vet.-Major A., V.S., 2nd Brig. Div., 9th Field Battery, Toronto, Ont.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant A. A., 46th "Durham" Batt., Millbrook, Ont.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant A. A., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Smith, Capt. and Bt.-Major A. H., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Stirling, Ont.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant B. S., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant C., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant C. A., 3rd Batt. "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Colborne, Ont.
- Smith, Paymaster C. J., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- Smith, Captain D. A., 3rd Field Battery, Montreal, Que.

- Smith, Sur.-Lieut. D. K., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant D. R., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Colborne, Ont.
- Smith, Captain E. A., St. John Rifle Co., St. John, N.B.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant F. W., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Mahone Bay, N.S.
- Smith, Hon. Chaplain Rev. G. A., The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, Que.
- Smith, Lieutenant G. C., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Smith, Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. R., 14th Batt., "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Smith, Lieutenant L. L. F., 1st Batt., "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Smith, Lieutenant P. H., 68th "King's County" Batt., Windsor, N.S.
- Smith, Captain R., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Smith, Lieutenant S. E., 11th Batt., "Argenteuil Rangers," West Gore, Que.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant S. F., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Smith, Captain W., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Brooklyn, Ont.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant W., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Castleton, Ont.
- Smith, Lieutenant W. E., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Pownall, P.E.I.
- Smith, 2nd Lieutenant W. C., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Napanee, Ont.
- Smith, W. J., 11th Batt., "Argenteuil Rangers," West Gore, Que.
- Smyth, Paymaster, J. F., 21st Batt., "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Sneath, Captain F., 35th Batt., "Simcoe Foresters," Vespra, Ont.
- Snelgrove, Quartermaster H. J., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- Snell, 2nd Lieutenant A. E., 36th "Peel" Batt., Albion, Ont.
- Snyder, Captain C. J., 14th Field Battery, Port Hope, Ont.
- Somers, Captain T., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Ont.
- Southey, 2nd Lieutenant E. C., 46th "Durham" Batt., Rowmanville, Ont.
- StZlad pKlyncm FFoC'T Qqfo vtena., Sparham, Major T. W., 41st "Brookville" Batt. Rifles, Brockville, Ont.
- Spearing, 2nd Lieutenant B., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Hemmingford, Que.
- Spearing, Captain R. J., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Spence, Lieut.-Col. D., 38th Batt., "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Spier, Sur.-Major J. R., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Montreal, Que.
- Sponagle, Sur.-Lieut. J. A., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Melvern Square, N.S.
- Spooner, Major and Lt.-Lieut.-Col. C. N., 47th "Frontenac" Batt., Kingston, Ont.
- Spooner, Captain C., 74th Batt., Hampton, N.B.
- Spooner, 2nd Lieutenant J. F., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Clinton, Ont.
- Sprigley, 2nd Lieutenant J. G., 35th Batt., "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- Sproule, Captain C. J., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Spurway, 2nd Lieutenant W. S., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Stacey, Captain G., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Stacey, Lieut.-Col. J., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Stafford, 2nd Lieutenant J., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Stairs, Captain H. B., 66th Batt., "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Stairs, 2nd Lieutenant J. A., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picotou" Batt., "Highlanders," Onslow, N.S.
- Stalker, Captain A. G., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Melbourne, Que.
- Stalker, 2nd Lieutenant A., 46th "Durham" Batt., Rowmanville, Ont.
- Stanclay, Lieut. P., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Stapies, Capt. J. H., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Woodville, Ont.
- Starke, Capt. R., 13th Batt., "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Starr, Lieut. G. L., 14th Batt., "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Starr, Lieut. G. L., 68th "King's County" Batt., Wolfville, N.S.
- Stearns, 2nd Lieut. J. H., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Port Rowan, Ont.
- Stephen, 2nd Lieut. G. M., Cobourg Gar. Arl., Cobourg, Ont.
- Stephens, 2nd Lieut. P. J., 35th Batt., "Simcoe Foresters," Collingwood, Ont.
- Stephens, 2nd Lieut. G. W., 3rd Field Battery, Montreal, Que.
- Stevens, Lieut. A., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picotou" Batt., "Highlanders," Onslow, N.S.
- Stevens, Major W. R., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Richmond, Que.
- Stevenson, Capt. A., 5th Batt., "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Stevenson, Paymaster J., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., London, Ont.
- Stevenson, 2nd Lieut. J. B., Brighton Engineers, Brighton, N.B.
- Stevenson, 2nd Lieut. S. H., 71st "York" Batt., St. Stephen, N.B.
- Stewart, 2nd Lieut. A. G., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Teeswater, Ont.

- Stewart, 2nd Lieut. A. McL., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," Bethel, Que.
- Stewart, Lieut. C., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Stewart, Sur.-Lieut. D. A., 4th Regt. C. A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Stewart, Capt. D., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Stewart, Lieut. E., 4th Regt. C. A., Georgetown, P.E.I.
- Stewart, Hon. Surgeon, J., Picton Gar. Art., Picton, N.S.
- Stewart, 2nd Lieut. J. G., 55th "Meganthe Light Infantry," Inverness, Que.
- Stewart, Capt. J. McG., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Riverfield, Que.
- Stewart, Capt. R. G., 1st Hussars, Courtwright, Ont.
- Stewart, 2nd Lieut. R. G., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Stewart, Lieut. R. W., 4th Regt. C. A., Montague, P.E.I.
- Stewart, Capt. T., 15th Batt. "Areyale Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Stewart, 2nd Lieut. W. T., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Stimson, Capt. G. A., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Stoddart, 2nd Lieut. G. W., 36th "Peel" Batt., Bond Head, Ont.
- Stokes, Lieut. R. O., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Fusiliers," Midland, Ont.
- Stoneman, Major J., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Stonehouse, Capt. H., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.
- Storv, 2nd Lieut. D. S., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Stothers, Capt. J. B., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- Strange, Lieut. C. M., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Strange, Capt. E. O., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Strange, Paymaster M. W., 4th Hussars, Kingston, Ont.
- Stratford, Quartermaster J. E. H., 33rd Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Strathcona and Mount Royal, Hon. Lieut. Col. Lord, 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Street, Capt. D. R., The G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Strickland, Lieut. R. H., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Wellington, Ont.
- Strong, Lieut. W. C., 5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Que.
- Strum, Lieut. G. H., Mahone Bay Gar. Art., Mahone Bay, N.S.
- Stuart Major D. E. M., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., London, Ont.
- Stuart, 2nd Lieut. H. B., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Stuart, Lieut. J. D., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Stuart, Hon. Chaplain Rev. J. G., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- Stuart, Lieut. W. G. M., 1st Batt. "Prince of Wales' Regt. Fusiliers," Montreal, Que.
- Stuart, Sur.-Major W. T., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Stull, Capt. W. P., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Sturdee, Major E. T., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Stutt, Sur.-Major A. E., 6th Field Battery, London, Ont.
- Suckling, Capt. J., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picton" Batt. "Highlanders," Truro, N.S.
- Suddaby, 2nd Lieut. S. A., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- Summer, Lieut. F. R., 74th Batt., Moncton, N.B.
- Sutherland, Lieut. C. A., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- Sutherland, Paymaster E. D., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Sutherland, Lieut. D. M., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Tilsonburg, Ont.
- Sutherland, Capt. G. A., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picton" Batt. "Highlanders," New Larrig, N.S.
- Sutherland, Lieut. G. M., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picton" Batt. "Highlanders," Mill Brook, N.S.
- Sutherland, Paymaster J., 22nd Batt. "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, Ont.
- Sutherland, 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picton" Batt. "Highlanders," New Larrig, N.S.
- Sutherland, Sur.-Lieut. J. A., 33rd "Cumberland" Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.
- Sutherland, Capt. J. T., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Picton" Batt. "Highlanders," Mill Brook, N.S.
- Sutherland, Capt. R. D., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Suter, Lieut. A., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Sutton, Capt. and Lt.-Major D., 2nd "Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Millbrook, Ont.
- Sutton, Lieut. J. E., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Woodstock, N.B.
- Sweatman Lieut. A. R., 2nd Dragoons, Burford, Ont.
- Swift, Lieut. A. E., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Swinford, Paymaster H., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.

- Switzer, Lieut. E. G., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Syer, 2nd Lieut. G. H., 3rd "The Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons," Millbrook, Ont.
- Sylvester, Major R., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- Sylvestre, Sur-Major J. M. P., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Symonds, Hon. Chaplain Rev. H., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.
- St. Arnaud, Lieut.-Col. N., 40th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Bastien, Que.
- St. Arnaud, Paymaster J. J., 40th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Bastien, Que.
- St. Arnaud, Lieut. E., 70th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Anne de la Paroisse, Que.
- St. Louise, 2nd Lieut. C., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Ste. Marie, 2nd Lieut., 76th "Volteigeurs de Chateauguay," St. Urbain, Que.
- Ste. Marie, Capt. L., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," St. Remi, Que.
- Tache, Major G. E., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Riviere Ouelle, Que.
- Tait, 2nd Lieut. J. S., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Talbot, Paymaster A., 9th Batt. "Volteigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Talbot, Quartermaster D., 61st "Montmagny and L'Isle" Batt., Montmagny, Que.
- Tamlin, Vet.-Lieut. C. S., 6th Field Battery, London, Ont.
- Tanner, Capt. C. E., Pictou Gar. Art., Pictou, N. S.
- Taschereau, Major G. A., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., Lambton, Que.
- Taschereau, Paymaster G. L., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., L'Assomption, Que.
- Taschereau, Lieut. H., 83rd "Joliette" Batt., L'Assomption, Que.
- Taschereau, Lieut.-Col. T. J. De N., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., Lambton, Que.
- Tassie, Capt. W. T., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Tate, Lieut. E. R., 3rd "The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.
- Taylor, 2nd Lieut. A., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Taylor, 2nd Lieut. C. H., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Centreville, N. B.
- Taylor, Capt. E. E. F., the G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Taylor, Capt. H. A., 5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Que.
- Taylor, Lieut. J., Manitoba Dragoons, Virden, Man.
- Taylor, Lieut. J., 39th "Norfolk" Batt. Rifles, Walsingham Centre, Ont.
- Taylor, 2nd Lieut. J. F., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N. S.
- Taylor, Lieut.-Col. J. H., 5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Que.
- Taylor, Major P. B., the G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Taylor, Lieut. W., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N. S.
- Taylor, Lieut. W. J., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Teetzel, Paymaster J. J., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Telford, Lieut.-Col. J. P., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Tellier, Quartermaster E., 64th Batt. "Volteigeurs de Beauharnois," Valleyfield, Que.
- Temple, Quartermaster F. L., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N. B.
- Temple, Sur-Lieut. C. A., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Temple, 2nd Lieut. R. H. M., 48th Batt. "Highlanders," Toronto, Ont.
- Terwilliger, 2nd Lieut. F., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
- Tennant, 2nd Lieut. J. F., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Lucknow, Ont.
- Terrill, 2nd Lieut. G. F., 5th Dragoons, Compton, Que.
- Tessier, Capt. G. A., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Thalrs, Major G., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Thomas, Lieut. G. W. H., 71st "York" Batt., Fredericton Junc., N. B.
- Thomas, Capt. J. A., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Thompson, Paymaster A. E. S., the G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Thompson, Major A. T., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, York, Ont.
- Thompson, Sur-Major D., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, York, Ont.
- Thompson, 2nd Lieut. E. L. T., Revelstoke Rifle Co., Revelstoke, B. C.
- Thompson, Paymaster F. L., 36th "Peel" Batt., Brampton, Ont.
- Thompson, 2nd Lieut. G., 56th "Meganthe Light Infantry," Maple Hill, Que.
- Thompson, 2nd Lieut. G. A., 4th Regt. C. A., Montague, P. E. I.
- Thompson, Capt. & Lt.-Major J. R., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Thompson, Major J. T., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Thompson, 2nd Lieut. T., 6th "Duke of Connaught's York Royal Canadian Hussars," Clarenceville, Que.
- Thompson, Lieut. W. E., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N. S.

- Thompson, Major W., 55th "Mégantic Light Infantry," Inverness, Que.
- Thompson, Major and Bt. Lieut., Col. W., 55th "Mégantic Light Infantry," Inverness, Que.
- Thompson, Sur.-Lieut. W. W., 44th "Lincoln & Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Thomson, Lieut. R. McD., 13th Field Battery, Winnipeg, Man.
- Thomson, Lieut. T. P., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Spencerville, Ont.
- Thorburn, 2nd Lieut. J. F., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Danville, Que.
- Thorn, Quartermaster J. O., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Tidswell, Capt. W. O., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Tilley, Lieut. L. P., St. John Rifle Co., St. John, N. B.
- Tingley, Capt. A. J., 74th Batt., Bate Verte, N. B.
- Tite, Lieut. J. R., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B. C.
- Todd, Lieut. R., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," St. Andrew's, Que.
- Todd, Quartermaster T., 4th Hussars, Kingston, Ont.
- Todd, 2nd Lieut. W., 28th "Perth" Batt., Mitchell, Ont.
- Tompkins, Capt. J. R., Brighton Engineers, Brighton, N. B.
- Torsten, Lieut. F. P., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Black River, N. B.
- Tourigny, Sur.-Major O., 70th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Bastian, Que.
- Towers, Lieut. R. L., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Wllder, Ont.
- Towers, Quartermaster T. F., 27th "Lambton" Batt., "St. Clair Borderers," Sarnia, Ont.
- Townsend, 2nd Lieut. J. W., 39th "Norfolk" Batt., Rifles, Walsingham Centre, Ont.
- Tracey, Capt. G., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N. S.
- Tremaine, 2nd Lieut. H. S., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N. S.
- Tremblay, 2nd Lieut. F., 61st "Montmagny and L'Islet" Batt., Chicoutimi, Que.
- Trenhelm, Capt. R. G., 58th "Compton" Batt., Coaticook, Que.
- Tripp, Quartermaster J. A., 56th Grenville Batt., "Lisgar Rifles," Prescott, Ont.
- Trotter, Capt. and Bt.-Major R. G., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Trotter, Paymaster, W. C., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Trousdale, Capt. F., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Township Roxborough, Ont.
- Trudel, Sur.-Major H., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., Nicolet, Que.
- Trudel, Major C. P., 70th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Bastian, Que.
- Trudel, Lieut. L., 70th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Bastian, Que.
- Trudel, Capt. L. H., 70th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Bastian, Que.
- Trudel, Major P., 70th "Champlain" Batt., Ste. Genevieve de Bastian, Que.
- Trudel, Capt. P. M. J., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Tucker, 2nd Lieut. H. G., 31st "Grey" Batt., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Tucker, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. J., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N. B.
- Tufts, 2nd Lieut. J., 74th Batt., Hampton, N. B.
- Tupper, Lieut. W. W., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kingston, N. S.
- Turbayne, 2nd Lieut. W. A., 39th "Norfolk" Batt., Rifles, Waterford, Ont.
- Turcot, Major L., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," Ste. Martine, Que.
- Turootte, Capt. H., 80th "Nicolet" Batt., St. Gregoire, Que.
- Turgeon, Lieut. E., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
- Turgeon, Lieut. F., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
- Turgeon, Paymaster J., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
- Turgeon, Capt. J., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
- Turgeon, 2nd Lieut. J. A., 92nd "Dorchester" Batt., St. Isidore, Que.
- Turner, Capt. F. M., 41st "Brookville" Batt., Rifles, Brookville, Ont.
- Turner, Sur.-Major H. A., 14th Field Battery, Port Hope, Ont.
- Turner, Paymaster H., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Turner, Capt. R. E. W., The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, Que.
- Tweedale, Paymaster J. M., 59th "Norfolk" Batt., Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.
- Tweedie, Paymaster L. J., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Chatham, N. B.
- Twining, Capt. and Bt.-Major J. T., 63rd "Halifax" Batt., Rifles, Halifax, N. S.
- Twiss, 2nd Lieut. J. B., 77th "Wentworth" Batt., Bnbrooke, Ont.
- Twiss, Lieut. W. J., Kaslo Rifle Co., Kaslo, B. C.

- Tyrwhitt, Lieut.-Col. R., 36th "Peel" Batt., Brampton, Ont.
- Unluke, Lieut. C. D. W., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax.
- Unluke, Lieut. F. F., 66th Batt. N.S.
- "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Upper, Lieut. R. A., Revelstoke Rifle Co., Revelstoke, B.C.
- Vachon, 2nd Lieut. L. J., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.
- Vallancourt, Lieut. A., Quebec Gar. Art., Quebec, Que.
- Valliquet, Quartermaster U., 17th "Levis" Batt., Levis, Que.
- Valliere, 2nd Lieut. H. B., 86th "Three Rivers" Batt., Three Rivers, Que.
- Van, 2nd Lieut. H. K., 58th "Compton" Batt., Winslow, Que.
- Vanbuskirk, 2nd Lieut. G. E., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Vandersluys, Capt. J. A., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Vanloon, Capt. W. C., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, Jarvis, Ont.
- Van Laven, Capt. R. M., 4th Hussars, Loughborough, Ont.
- Van Stone, 2nd Lieut. R., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Wingham, Ont.
- VanVleet, 2nd Lieut. H., 51st "Hemmingford Rangers," Lacolle, Que.
- Van Wagner, Major and Lt.-Lieut.-Col. H. P., 2nd Brig. Div., 4th Field Battery, Hamilton, Ont.
- Van Wart, 2nd Lieut. R. McL., Brighton Engineers, Brighton, N.B.
- Varcoc, Lieut. Col. J. A. S., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Goderich, Ont.
- Varego, 2nd Lieut. J. R., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Dungannon, Ont.
- Varey, Lieut. J. E., 19th "St. Catharines" Batt., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Veillet, Lieut. O., 70th "Champlain" Batt., St. Tite, Que.
- Vernilyea, Capt. S. W., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.
- Vernor, 2nd Lieut. J. W. M., 5th Dragoons, Compton, Que.
- Verral, Lieut. E. H., 12th Batt. "York" Rangers, Yorkville, Ont.
- Verral, 2nd Lieut. A. S., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Yorkville, Ont.
- Verral, Capt. J. E., 12th Batt. "York" Rangers, Yorkville, Ont.
- Verret, 2nd Lieut. J. E. C., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Kamouraska, Que.
- Vicars, 2nd Lieut. J. R., Kamloops Rifle Co., Kamloops, B.C.
- Vidito, Lieut. J. W., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
- Vien, Major G., Levis Gar. Art., Levis, Que.
- Vince, 2nd Lieut. A. N., Brighton Engineer, Brighton, N.B.
- Vance, Lieut.-Col. D. McL., Brighton Engineers, Brighton, N.B.
- Vinette, Capt. A., 76th "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," St. Urbain, Que.
- Vivian, 2nd Lieut. L., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Tyendenaga, Ont.
- Vivian, Capt. R., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Tyendenaga, Ont.
- Vosburgh, Capt. W. A., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Beamsville, Ont.
- Vosburgh, 2nd Lieut. H. H., 44th "Lincoln and Welland" Batt., Beamsville, Ont.
- Vroom, 2nd Lieut. G. H., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Williamson, N.S.
- Vroom, 2nd Lieut. J. P., Kaslo Rifle Co., Kaslo, B.C.
- Waddell, Lieut. F. R., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
- Wadleigh, Capt. E., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Kingsy Village, Que.
- Wadleigh, 2nd Lieut. H. F., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Kingsy Village, Que.
- Waldie, Lieut. T. H., 8th Field Battery, Garanoque, Ont.
- Walde, Capt. V. R., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Teswater, Ont.
- Walker, Lieut. G. A., 56th "Grenville" Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Metcalfe, Ont.
- Walker, 2nd Lieut. A., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
- Walker, 2nd Lieut. D., 57th Batt. "Peterborough Rangers," Peterborough, Ont.
- Walker, 2nd Lieut. E. B., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.
- Walker, Capt. G. D., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Lachute, Que.
- Walker, Sur-Major T., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Walker, 2nd Lieut. W. J., 84th "St. Hyacinthe" Batt., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- Wal' Lieut. A., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Picton, Ont.
- Wallace, Capt. T. G., 36th "Peel" Batt., Albion, Ont.
- Wallace, 2nd Lieut. J. W. M., 23rd "Beauce" Batt., St. Vital de Lambert, Que.
- Wallace, Capt. W., 36th "Peel" Batt., Orangeville, Ont.
- Wannamaker, 2nd Lieut. D. R., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Concession, Ont.
- "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Ward, Capt. G. L., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Warburton, Sur-Major J., 82nd
- Ward, 2nd Lieut. C. W., Kamloops Rifle Co., Kamloops, B.C.

- Ward, Major H. A., 46th "Durham" Batt., Fort Hope, Ont.
- Ward, Lieut.-Col. J., 35th Batt. "Simcoe Foresters," Barrie, Ont.
- Ward, 2nd Lieut. R. J., 93rd "Cumberland" Batt., Salem, N.S.
- Ward, Lieut.-Col. W. J., 55th "Magentic Light Infantry," Inverness, Que.
- Warner, Lieut. J. T., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N. B.
- Warren, Capt. J. L., 88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Batt., Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.
- Warren, 2nd Lieut. D. E., The G. G. Body Guard, Toronto, Ont.
- Warren, 2nd Lieut. F. K., 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax, N.S.
- Warren, 2nd Lieut. J. L., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Bear River, N.S.
- Warren, Sur-Major G. M., 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Watchorn, Capt. As., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Morin Flats, Que.
- Waterbury, Lieut. H. S., 3rd Regt. C. A., Carleton, N.B.
- Waters, 2nd Lieutenant D. A., 65th Batt. "Mount Royal Rifles," Montreal, Que.
- Watt, Captain P. J., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Watts, Lieutenant W. T., 49th "Hastings" Batt. Rifles, Belleville, Ont.
- Watts, Captain W. H., 74th Batt., Moncton, N.B.
- Watters, Sur-Major A., 9th Batt. "Voltigeurs de Quebec," Quebec, Que.
- Watters, Captain H., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- Wayling, Capt. J., 12th Batt. "York Rangers," Aurora, Ont.
- Webster, Paymaster B., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Webster, Sur-Major H. B., "King's Canadian Hussars, Kentville, N.S.
- Webster, Lieutenant L. B., 68th "King's County" Batt., Kentville, N.S.
- Wedderburn, Major F. V., 8th "Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars," Rothesay, N.B.
- Weeks, Major W. A., Charlottetown Engineers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Weese, Captain A. W., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Rossmore, Ont.
- Weese, 2nd Lieutenant G. W., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Rossmore, Ont.
- Wehr, Major A., 32nd "Bruce" Batt., Walkerton, Ont.
- Wehr, 2nd Lieutenant F. H., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Wehr, Captain W. M., 37th "Haldimand" Batt. Rifles, York, Ont.
- Welch, Captain T. B., 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Strathroy, Ont.
- Weld, Lieutenant J., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- Weldon, 2nd Lieutenant E. E., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Wells, Captain J. P., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Wells, Lieutenant F. M., 8th Batt. "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Weller, Major J. L., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Wentzel, Lieutenant C. J., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Mahone Bay, N.S.
- West Captain G. W., 68th "King's County" Batt., Aylesford, N.S.
- Westaway, 2nd Lieutenant H. N., 25th "Elgin" Batt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Westland, 2nd Lieutenant W. S., 7th Batt. "Fusiliers," London, Ont.
- Weston, Lieut.-Col. B. A., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Weston, 2nd Lieutenant A. W. P., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Westover, Lieutenant W., 79th "Shelford" Batt., "Highlanders," Lawrenceville, Que.
- Wetherby, 2nd Lieutenant W. H., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.
- Wetmore, Lieutenant H. P., 62nd "St. John Fusiliers," St. John, N.B.
- Wetmore, Captain O. W., 74th Batt., Clifton, N.B.
- Wetmore, 2nd Lieutenant S. S., 74th Batt., Clifton, N.B.
- Weyland, Captain R. W., 58th "Compton" Batt., Marbleton, Que.
- Whalen, 2nd Lieutenant B. B., 54th "Richmond" Batt., Windsor Mills, Que.
- Whear, 2nd Lieutenant J. F., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Whimster, 2nd Lieutenant P., Manitoba Dragoons, Portage la Prairie, Man.
- Whitcomb, Paymaster H. N., 79th "Shelford" Batt., "Highlanders," Waterloo, Que.
- White, Sur-Major F. J., 74th Batt., Sussex, N.B.
- White, Lieut.-Col. H. A. L., 28th "Perth" Batt., Stratford, Ont.
- White, Hon. Lieut.-Col. W., 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Batt. Rifles, Ottawa, Ont.
- White, Lieut. Col. W. W., 30th "Wellington Batt. Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- White, Major W. W., 3rd Regt. C. A., St. John, N.B.
- White Quartermaster W. J. A., 14th Batt. "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston, Ont.
- Whitehead, Captain G. H., 79th "Shelford" Batt., "Highlanders," Waterloo, Que.
- Whitehead, 2nd Lieutenant W. D.,

- 26th "Middlesex" Batt., Moraviantown, Ont.
- Whitley, Lieut.-Col. F., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," Montreal, Que.
- Whitley, 2nd Lieutenant F. L., 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars," St. Andrews, Que.
- Whitman, Captain A., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Whitman, Captain J. A., 69th "Annapolis" Batt., Roundhill, N.S.
- Whyte, 2nd Lieutenant J. C., 5th Regt. 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B.C.
- Wickwire, Lieutenant H. F. P., 78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Batt., "Highlanders," Shubenacadie, N.S.
- Wideman, Captain L. C., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
- Wiggins, 2nd Lieutenant T. H., 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt., Cornwall, Ont.
- Wigle, Quartermaster E. S., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Windsor, Ont.
- Wilkes, Major W. A., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Wilkie, Lieutenant C. S., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Wilkins, Lieut. A. A. S., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Williams, Major B., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B.C.
- Williams, 2nd Lieutenant A. J., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Cameron, Ont.
- Williams, Quartermaster G., 42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Batt., Perth, Ont.
- Williams, Lieutenant H. H., The G. G. Body Guards, Toronto, Ont.
- Williams, Lieutenant J. F., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Wilmot, N. B.
- Williams, Quartermaster J. N. S., 5th Regt. C. A., 1st Batt., Victoria, B.C.
- Williams, J. W., 67th Batt. "Carleton Light Infantry," Wilmot, N. B.
- Williams, Lieutenant W. G., 56th Grenville Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Burritt's Rapids, Ont.
- Williams, 2nd Lieutenant W. T., 38th Batt. "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," Brantford, Ont.
- Williamson, Paymaster A., 37th "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, York, Ont.
- Williamson, 2nd Lieutenant A., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- Williamson, 2nd Lieutenant B. J. T., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Chatham, Que.
- Williamson, Paymaster J. A., 45th "Victoria" Batt., Lindsay, Ont.
- Williamson, Captain W., 11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," Lacbute, Que.
- Willis, Lieutenant R. B., 66th Batt. "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S.
- Willoughby, Sur.-Major W. A., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Cobourg, Ont.
- Wilson, Captain A., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Scarforth, Ont.
- Wilson, Sur.-Major C. W., 3rd Field Battery, Montreal, Que.
- Wilson, Captain E. W., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.
- Wilson, 2nd Lieutenant G. H., 6th Field Battery, London, Ont.
- Wilson, Captain G. E. R., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Colborne, Ont.
- Wilson, Lieutenant H., 73rd "Northumberland" Batt., Black River Bridge, N.B.
- Wilson, Major J. A., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Goderich, Ont.
- Wilson, Capt. J. C., 49th "Hastings" Batt., Stirling, Ont.
- Wilson, Vet.-Lieut. J. H., 1st Hussars, London, Ont.
- Wilson, 2nd Lieut. S. Y., 63rd "Halifax" Batt. Rifles, Halifax, N. S.
- Wilson, 2nd Lieut. T. A., 34th "Ontario" Batt., Cannington, Ont.
- Wilson, Lieut. W. N., 56th "Grenville" Batt. "Lisgar Rifles," Cardinal, Ont.
- Wilson-Smith, Hon. Lieut.-Col. R., 2nd Regt. C. A., Montreal, Que.
- Winans, 2nd Lieut. B. G., 10th Batt. "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Ont.
- Windeyer, Capt. R. C., 35th "Peel" Batt., Port Credit, Ont.
- Winslow, Capt. C. H., 46th "Durham" Batt., Millbrook, Ont.
- Winter, Capt. C. F., the G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.
- Wipser, 2nd Lieut. U. J., 21st Batt. "Essex Fusiliers," Leamington, Ont.
- Wodden, Capt. W. T., 42nd "Lanark & Renfrew" Batt., Perth, Ont.
- Wolfraim, Lieut. F., 40th "Northumberland" Batt., Castleton, Ont.
- Wood, 2nd Lieut. A., 82nd "Queen's County" Batt., Tryon, P.E.I.
- Wood, Lieut. G. R., 30th "Wellington" Batt. Rifles, Harriston, Ont.
- Wood, Sur.-Capt. H.W., 52nd "Brome" Batt., Knowlton, Que.
- Wood, Capt. W. C. H., 8th "Royal Rifles," Quebec, Que.
- Woodhouse, Quartermaster J. A., 46th "Durham" Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
- Woodside, Capt. H. J., Manitoba Dragoons, Portage la Prairie, Man.
- Wordman, 2nd Lieut. J. E., Digby Gar. Art., Digby, N.S.
- Worsnop, Lieut.-Col. C. A., 5th Regt. C. A., 2nd Batt., Vancouver, B. C.
- Worthington, Sur.-Major A. N., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Worthington, Lieut.-Col. E. B., 53rd "Sherbrooke" Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.

Wright, 2nd Lieut. N., 16th "Prince Edward" Batt., Pictou, Ont.

Wright, Quartermaster R., 58th "Compton" Batt., Bury, Que.

Wright, Paymaster W. J., 41st "Brockville" Batt., Rifles, Brockville, Ont.

Wurtele, 2nd Lieut. A. H., 79th "Sheffield" Batt., "Highlanders," South Roxton, Que.

Wyatt, Capt. H. F., 2nd Batt. "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto, Ont.

Wynne, Quartermaster J. R., 90th "Winnipeg" Batt., Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.

Yates, Sur.-Lieut. H. B., 3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles of Canada," Montreal, Que.

Yeomans, Sur.-Lieut. H. A., 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville, Ont.

York, Lieut.-Col. I. E., 39th "Norfolk" Batt., Rifles, Simcoe, Ont.

Young, 2nd Lieut. F. V., Manitoba Dragoons, Virden, Man.

Young, Quartermaster J. W., 75th "Lunenburg" Batt., Lunenburg, N. S.

Young, Sur.-Major T. W. H., 3rd "The Prince of Wales" Canadian Dragoons," Peterborough, Ont.

Young, Capt. W., 33rd "Huron" Batt., Duncannon, Ont.

Zealand, Major E. G., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.

Ziegler, 2nd Lieut. G. P., 29th "Waterloo" Batt., Berlin, Ont.

Zimmerman, 2nd Lieut. A. F., 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.

THE ONTARIO COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

There is no institution in Ontario of which the Province may be more justly proud than the Agricultural College at Guelph. The time for slipshod farming has passed. The farmer must now know how to farm in a scientific manner, and with his science must be mixed practical knowledge. This is the work that the Guelph College undertook when established in 1874, and it is the work that it has been most successful in accomplishing. What it has already done for the Province, and what it continues to do from year to year, is practically incalculable.

The Ontario College and Experimental Farm (to give the institution its full title), is situated about a mile and a quarter from the City of Guelph, in the centre of an extensive agricultural and noted stock-raising district, readily accessible by rail from all parts of the Province.

The farm in connection with the insti-

tution consists of 550 acres, divided as follows:—About 44 acres still uncleared, 63 acres in lawns, garden, arborium, nursery and forest tree plantation; 50 acres in experimental plots, 10 acres in lanes, roads, etc.; and 383 acres worked as an ordinary farm. The farm is composed of almost every variety of soil, and hence is, in some respects, well suited to the purpose for which it was selected.

The farm equipment is now ample for the work of the institution. It consists of large and commodious farm buildings, with all modern improvements, and fair samples, male and female, of nine breeds of cattle, nine breeds of sheep, and five breeds of swine—Shorthorns, Herford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Devon, Sussex, Ayrshire, Jersey and Holstein cattle; Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire Down, Oxford Down, Suffolk, Dorset Horn, Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln sheep; and Berkshire, Improved Yorkshire, Tamworth, Poland-China and Chester White pigs—all kept for the instruction of the students in attendance at the College.

The Dairy Department is also fully equipped for instruction in all the details of milk-testing, butter-making, cheese-making, running of cream separators, handling of milk, treatment of cream, feeding and management of dairy cows, etc.

The Poultry Department is furnished with excellent buildings and a sufficient number of the most valuable fowl—25 varieties and 15 distinct breeds.

The Horticultural Department is supplied with the equipment necessary for the students who wish to devote special attention to fruit-growing, market gardening or floriculture—an orchard, a small fruit plantation, a large vegetable garden and a complete set of green-houses.

In connection with the College there are not only the ordinary schoolroom appliances, but well-equipped laboratories for practical work in chemistry, physics, biology and bacteriology.

This educational institution is essentially a home one, intended for the sons of Ontario farmers and almost exclusively used by them. For instance, during the year 1898, there were 333 students, of whom 223 took the regular course and 110 a dairy course. Of these students, 87 per cent. came from Ontario, 16 came from other Provinces of the Dominion, 11 from other parts of the British Empire, one from the United States, and one from Asia Minor. These figures refute the statement that has been frequently made, that Ontario is supporting an institution for

educating the sons of United States farmers.

The students are not only instructed in "bookish theories," but they have to take a practical part in all farm operations. They work in the fields, in the stables, in the poultry houses, in the apiary and the dairy. They learn how to graft, they are taught how to distinguish noxious insects and destructive weeds and fungi. The instructions they receive in the lecture room, in the chemistry classes, and in the biological laboratory are practically applied on the farm, so that each student not only knows the reason why, but knows, what is of infinite importance, how to apply his knowledge to increasing the yield of the soil and improving the breeds of cattle.

It goes without saying that the college is not self-supporting. It is neither intended to be a charitable institution nor a money-making concern. The pupils have all to pay, with one exception. Every county and every territorial district in the Province of Ontario may have the privilege of having one student in attendance, and receiving instruction at the College without the payment of any tuition fees. His expenses for board and incidentals will be about \$20 per year. An Ontario farmer's son will have to pay \$20; a resident, who has not had a year's apprenticeship on a farm, pays \$25; a non-resident, who has had a year's apprenticeship on a farm, \$45; and a non-resident, who has not had a year's apprenticeship on a farm, pays \$70. These figures are ridiculously low when all the advantages of the institution and the practical instruction afforded are taken into consideration, and as a result the Province has to give a large yearly grant. But while the expenditure is necessarily large, the strictest economy is exercised and nothing like extravagance is permitted in any department.

The expenditure on the farm proper last year was \$8,222 and the revenue was \$6,346. It may be asked why the farm should not be at least self-supporting, if not as profitable as an average farm, and the answer is very easily given. The object of the farm is educational and everything has to be of the very best. In the matter of fencing and road-making, there is an expenditure that no average farmer would dream of incurring, but here it is necessary, as an unsightly fence or a badly graded road could not be tolerated in an educational institution. Again, no farmer would think of having nine breeds of cattle, nine breeds of sheep, and five breeds of swine. He would select one breed, which he thought most

profitable, and confine his attention to it alone, but on the Guelph Farm all the leading breeds have to be represented, and the expense is proportionately increased. Again, as instruction goes on with labor in the fields, as much work cannot be obtained for the money as if the labor were continuous and no interruptions allowed for instruction. Another very heavy expenditure is made on the efficient staff of instructors. This staff consists of:—James Mills, M.A., LL.D., President; one to be appointed, Professor of Biology and Geology; A. E. Shuttleworth, B.A. Sc., Professor of Chemistry; J. H. Reed, V.S., Professor of Veterinary Science; H. H. Dean, B.S.A., Professor of Dairy Husbandry; William Rennie, Farm Superintendent; C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., Experimentalist; G. E. Day, B.S.A., Agriculturist; L. H. Hutt, B.S.A., Horticulturist; J. C. Harrison, B.S.A., Bacteriologist; J. B. Reynolds, B.A., English and Physics; J. F. Clark, B.S.A., Assistant Resident Master; R. Harcourt, B.S.A., Assistant Chemist; L. G. Jarvis, Manager and Lecturer, poultry department; R. F. Holterman, Lecturer on Apiculture; Capt. W. Clark, instructor in drill and gymnastics; A. T. Wiancko, Librarian; W. O. Stewart, M.D., Physician; G. A. Putnam, Stenographer; A. McCallum, Bursar. Fellows for 1897-98.—W. A. McCallum, bacteriology; J. C. McDonald, biology. These instructors would not be required on a farm, but in an Agricultural College they are indispensable.

The College is doing a great work for the Province, and Mr. Dryden, the Minister of Agriculture, deserves the greatest credit for the high state of efficiency it has attained under his able and careful administration. That the farmers themselves appreciate the work of the College is evidenced by the large number of farmers' sons who, year after year, attend the courses of instruction, and the interest taken by the general public is attested by the fact that during the month of June last there were no less than 50,000 visitors to the institution.

Mr. Dryden is a practical farmer. He understands every detail of farming. He knows how land was cultivated a quarter of a century ago, and he knows how land should be cultivated to-day, with all the advantages that the present possesses over the past in modern machinery. It is not mere theory with him, but the knowledge that comes of practical experience with every detail of farming, from digging a ditch to the cross breeding of cattle, and Ontario

has the advantage of this experience. It can be said without fear of contradiction that no previous Minister of Agriculture has done as much to diffuse a knowledge of farming amongst the people of the Province. He is always accessible. The door of his department is forever open to the farmer and the farmer's son, and he is always ready to receive a suggestion or give valuable information. He is most emphatically, and Ontario ought to remember it now and always, the right man in the right place.

During the month of June there are what have come to be known as the summer excursions to the College. These began years ago, when an occasional Farmers' Institute organized a little party to visit the institution in which the farmer has such a deep-rooted interest. Of late years these excursions have become so popular that the railways running into Guelph regard them as a large source of revenue. Last June there were 30,000 visitors and this year so many applications have been made for permission to visit the College that all the dates are filled and many will have to postpone their visit for another twelve months. Upon their arrival at the grounds, the excursionists are welcomed by Dr. Mills, the President, and then placed in competent hands to be shown the institution. Many things contribute to make these not only very cheap trips but also most enjoyable ones, being held in the month of June, when the farmers have the most leisure, and the college-lawns, gardens and greenhouses look their very best.

The experimental grounds consist of more than fifty acres, divided into plots of 1-100 of an acre each, there being upwards of five miles of roads separating them. In order to find out the most suitable varieties for Ontario conditions all the crops grown in the other Provinces and the United States have been secured as well as the leading varieties from Europe, New Zealand and Australia. These varieties are tested on the farm and then the best are sent out in small packages to the Experimental Union, this being the name given to a very important association of ex-students of the College all through the Dominion of Canada. These test the varieties on their own particular soil and conditions and report results. From the data thus obtained a full and reliable report is issued. It is a very gratifying fact that nearly all the most promising varieties in common use in Ontario were first imported and

then distributed in this way by the college.

Since coming to the farm, Mr. Renne, the farm Superintendent, has taken away the fences and divided the farm into four fields of ninety acres each, which are managed under the following four course rotation: Two years hay, third year corn, roots and peas, and the fourth year grain crops, seeded down with a mixture of 7 pounds of red clover, 3 pounds of alsike and 4 pounds of timothy. Under this system the farm increases in fertility without the addition of any fertilizer other than the barnyard manure, which is made on the farm.

In the dairy buildings are to be found all the most modern apparatus for the carrying on of both butter and cheese making and the practical work in this, as in the other departments, is accompanied by scientific lectures. The same system is everywhere pursued. The farmer's son is educated so as to be in a position to acquire information regarding all improvements, and he is given practical instructions, so that knowledge and work go hand in hand.

A visit to the College is both enjoyable and with the College, who have looked into the working of the Institute are not stint in their praise for Mr. Dryden, Mr. James and all those connected with the Department of Agriculture and with the college, who by liberality, scientific skill and practical knowledge have made the College a credit to the Province of Ontario.

British Columbia entered Confederation on July 20, 1871.

The Rocky Mountains were crossed by Mackenzie in May, 1793.

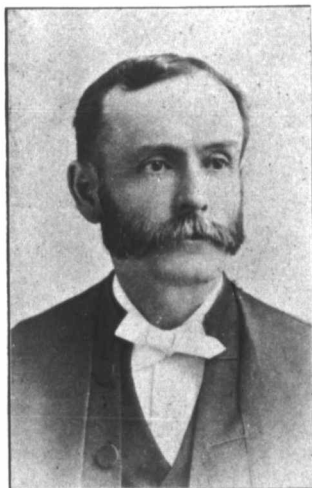
There was an insurrection in Lower Canada in November and December, 1837, and a rising in Upper Canada December 4-12, the same year.

Champlain defeated the Iroquois Indians near Crown Point, July 30, 1609, and near the mouth of the Richelieu, June 19, the following year.

The Red River insurrection began October 20, 1869, and the Hon. William McDougall, who was appointed Lieutenant Governor on October 29, 1869, was prevented by the insurrection from entering the country, and returned to Ottawa in December.

FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE OF 1899.

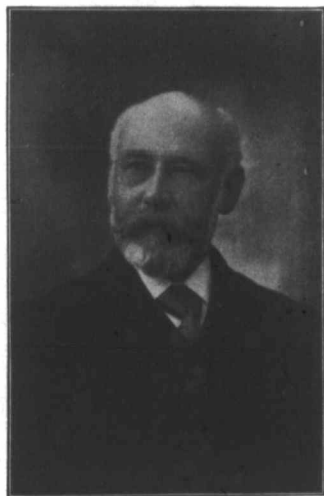
- (Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up for January 1, 1899.)
- | | Age. |
|--|------|
| General George S. Green, late U.S.A., oldest living graduate of West Point | 97 |
| Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A.; Rev. Dr. Thomas L. Sawyer, oldest minister of Universalist Church..... | 95 |
| Hon. David Wark, "Father of the Canadian Senate." | 94 |
| James Martineau, philosopher; Cardinal Mertel, Mrs. Keeley, actress; Benjamin D. Sillman, oldest living graduate of Yale | 93 |
| Ernest W. G. B. Legouve, oldest French Academician | 91 |
| Pope Leo XIII., Senator Morrill, Lord Armstrong | 88 |
| Samuel Smiles, biographer; Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island; Charles T. Tiffany, jeweller; ex-Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas | 86 |
| Verdi, the composer; Baroness Burdett-Coutts | 84 |
| Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Adolf Menzel, German painter.67 | 83 |
| Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Adolf Menzel, German painter | 83 |
| Professor Mommsen, historian; King Christian of Denmark, Sir Joseph Hooker, botanist; ex-Senator John M. Palmer, Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Erastus Dow Palmer, sculptor, of Albany, N.Y.; George F. Watts, R.A. | 81 |
| The Queen, ex-Prime Minister Crispien, General Longstreet, John Ruskin, Lord Playfair, Duke of Cambridge, Sir Monier Monier-Williams, Julia Ward Howe, Bishop Huntington.... | 79 |
| Herbert Spencer, John Tenniel, cartoonist; Florence Nightingale, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, actress; Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, Susan B. Anthony | 78 |
| Professor Virchow, Duc de Broglie, Sir William H. Russell, journalist; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Sir Charles Tupper, Rictori, tragic actress; Sims Reeves, singer; Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst | 77 |
| Rosa Bonheur, Bishop Whipple, Got. French comedian; Edward Everett Hale, Professor Alfred R. Wallace, Abram S. Hewitt, Rev. Henry M. Field, Donald G. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cylar | 76 |
| Duke of Argyll, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Max Muller, Secretary Sherman, Professor Goldwin Smith, ex-Speaker Grow, Li Hung Chang, Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, Miss Yonge, novelist | 75 |
| Professor Huggins, astronomer; Eastman Johnson, painter; ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, George Macdonald, novelist | 74 |
| Sir William Aitken, pathologist; Richard H. Stoddard, poet; Professor March, philologist. | 73 |
| Karl Blind, Marquis of Dufferin, ex-Empress Eugenie, Senator Hoar.... | 72 |
| Sir William James, lawyer; De Freycinet, French statesman; ex-Senator Edmunds, General Gourko, Russian commander; Ibsen, dramatist; President Dwight, of Yale; James Verne, Count Tolman; ex-Mayor Strong, of New York; Sir Julian Pauncefote. | 70 |
| General Booth, Salvation Army leader; Joseph Jefferson, Carl Schurz, Senator Allison, Senator Cullom, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, Viscount Peel, Cherbuliez, novelist | 69 |
| President Diaz, of Mexico; Emperor Francis Joseph, ex-Queen Isabella, J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor; Rev. Jos. Parker, English pulpit orator; Marquis of Salisbury, Albert Bierstadt, Louis e Michel, French agitator; Salvini, tragedian; ex-Secretary Tracy, Mme. Janauschek, actress; General Oliver O. Howard | 68 |
| Ex-Chancellor Von Caprivi, Archdeacon Farrar, General Gillaffet, French soldier; President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; George J. Goschen, Frederick Harrison, positivist; Henry Labouchere, journalist; Professor Marsh, of Yale, palaeontologist; Henri Rochefort, Victorien Sardou, General Schofield, Senator Frye, Joachim, violinist; Sir George Nares, Arctic explorer.... | 67 |
| Field Marshal Lord Roberts, British Army; Rev. Dr. Talmage, Maggie Mitchell, actress; Sir Edwin Arnold, poet; Castelar, Spanish statesman; Professor Vambery, Andrew D. White, Justice Shiras, Professor William Crookes, General Gordon, of Georgia; Senator Quay, General Lignatloff, George H. Broughton, R. A. | 66 |
| Chief Justice Fuller, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Denman Thompson, actor; Justice Harlam, ex-President Harrison, Duke of Devonshire (Lord Hartington), Clarence Edmund Stedman, poet; John L. Toole, comedian; Lewis Morris, poet; Frank Stockton, novelist | 65 |



E. F. B. JOHNSON, Q. C.,
President, Globe Savings and Loan Co.



E. W. DAY,
Manager, Globe Savings and Loan Co.



J. J. KENNY,
Managing Director, Western Assurance Co.



W. M. RAMSAY,
General Manager, Standard Life Assurance Co.



MARIE ENGLE.



ADA REHAN.



M'LE TORONTA.



VIOLA ALLEN.

See articles "Canadians on the Stage" and Some
Stage Successes of 1898.



JULIA ARTHUR.



MARGARET ANGLIN.



MINNIE MADDERN FISKE.



MAUDE ADAMS.

*See articles "Canadians on the Stage" and Some
Stage Successes of 1898.*



OLGA NETHERSOLE.



JULIA MARLOWE.



ELLALINE TERRIS.



BLANCHE WALSH.

See articles "Canadians on the Stage" and "Some Stage Successes of 1898."

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS.

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MEANING OF TERMS USED.

In this Act, and in any other act relating to customs, unless the context otherwise requires:

The initials "n. e. s." represent and have the meaning of the words "not elsewhere specified."

The initials "n. o. p." represent and have the meaning of the words "not otherwise provided for."

The expression "gallon" means an imperial gallon.

The expression "ton" means two thousand pounds avoirdupois.

The expression "proof" or "proof spirits," when applied to wines or spirits of any kind, means spirits of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water in such proportions that the resultant mixture shall at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit have a specific gravity of 0.9198 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.

The expression "gauge," when applied to metal sheets, or plates or to wire, means the thickness as determined by Stubb's standard gauge.

The expression "in diameter," when applied to tubing, means the actual inside diameter.

The expression "sheet," when applied to metals, means a sheet or plate not exceeding three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

The expression "plate," when applied to metals, means a plate or sheet more than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

FISH FROM UNITED STATES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The whole or part of the duties hereby imposed upon fish and other products of the fisheries may be remitted as respects either the United States or Newfoundland, or both, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the Governments of the United States and Newfoundland, or either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada, in reduction or repeal of the

duties in force in the said countries respectively.

EXPORT OF GAME PROHIBITED.

The export of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock, in the carcase or parts thereof, is hereby declared unlawful and prohibited, and any person exporting or attempting to export any such article shall for each offence incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, and the article so attempted to be exported shall be forfeited, and may, on reasonable cause of suspicion of intention to export, be seized by any officer of the customs, and, if such intention is proved, shall be dealt with as for breach of the customs laws: Provided that this section shall not apply to the export, under such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council, of any carcase or part thereof of any deer raised or bred by any person, company or association of persons, upon his or their own lands.

DUTIES ON MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

Regulations respecting the manner in which molasses and syrups shall be sampled and tested for the purpose of determining the classes to which they belong, with reference to the duty chargeable thereon, shall be made by the Controller of Customs, and the instruments and appliances necessary for such determination shall be designated by him and supplied to such officers as are by him charged with the duty of sampling and testing such molasses and syrups; and the decision of any officer (to whom is so assigned the testing of such articles) as to the duties to which they are subject under the tariff shall be final and conclusive, unless upon appeal to the Commissioner of Customs within thirty days from the rendering of such decision, such decision is, with the approval of the Controller, changed; and the decision of the Commissioner with such approval shall be final.

DUTIES ON WINES AND SPIRITS.

In the case of all wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors subject to duty according to their relative strength of proof, such strength shall be ascertained either by means of Sikes' hydrometer or of the specific gravity bottle, as the Controller of Customs directs; and in case such relative strength cannot be correctly ascer-

tained by the direct use of the hydro-rater or gravity bottle, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample and the subsequent test in like manner of the distillate.

MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.

imported for completing the manufacture thereof, or for the manufacture of any other article by the addition of any ingredient or ingredients, or by mixing such preparations, or by putting up or labelling the same, alone or with other articles or compounds, under any proprietary or special name or trade mark, shall be valued for duty under the provision of sub-section two of sec sixty-five of the Customs Act, as amended by section fifteen of chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1888.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS TO BE LABELLED.

All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or other, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of such manufacturer and the place where they are prepared, and the word "alcoholic" or "non-alcoholic" permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names and words so affixed may be forfeited.

DUTY ON PACKAGES.

Packages shall be subject to the following provisions:—

All bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheds, pipes, barrels and all other vessels or packages, manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass, or any other material capable of holding liquids, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases, not otherwise provided for, in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquors or other liquids are contained, and every package being the first receptacle or covering inclosing goods for the purpose of sale, shall in all cases, not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an ad valorem duty, or a specific and ad valorem duty, be charged with the same rate of ad valorem duty as is to be levied and collected on the goods they contain, and the value of the packages may be included in the value of such goods.

All such packages as aforesaid containing goods subject to a specific duty only, and not otherwise provided for,

shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Packages not hereinbefore specified, and not herein specially charged with or declared liable to duty, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

All such special packages or coverings as are of any use, or apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if, imported empty or separate from their contents. Packages (inside or outside) containing free goods shall be exempt from duty when the packages are of such a nature that their destruction is necessary in order to release the goods.

PENALTY FOR HAVING BLANK INVOICE WITH CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTNESS.

Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into Canada, or who, being in Canada, has in his possession, any bill-heading or other paper appearing to a heading or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any certificate purporting to show, or which may be used to show, that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, in the discretion of the court, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

AFFIDAVIT OF IMPORTER CLAIMING LOWER RATE OF DUTY ON CERTAIN GOODS.

With respect to goods imported for manufacturing purposes that are admissible under this Act for any specific purposes at a lower rate of duty, than would otherwise be chargeable, or exempt from duty, the importer claiming such exemption from duty, or proportionate exemption from duty, shall make and subscribe to the following affidavit or affirmation before the collector of customs at the port of entry, or before a notary public or a commissioner for taking affidavits:

I, (name of importer) the undersigned, importer of the (names of the

goods or articles) mentioned in this entry, do solemnly (swear or affirm) that such (names of the goods or articles) are imported by me for the manufacture of (names of the goods to be manufactured) in my own factory, situated at (name of the place, county and Province), and that no portion of the same will be used for any other purpose or disposed of until so manufactured.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF.

When the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favorable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D to this Act.

Any question arising as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs subject to the authority of the Governor-in-Council.

The Governor-in-Council may extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to any country entitled thereto by virtue of a treaty with Her Majesty.

The Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of this section.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

Whenever the Governor-in-Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article or dealers therein, to unduly enhance the price of such article or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or sale at the expense of the consumers the Governor-in-Council may commission or empower any Judge of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada or of any Superior Court in any Province of Canada to enquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor-in-Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists.

The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production

of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor-in-Council for the purposes of such enquiry.

If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor-in-Council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article, when imported, then the Governor in Council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

I beg to send forthwith, for your information and guidance, text of a proclamation by the Governor-in-Council, dated the 10th day of October, 1895, declaring the provisions of the French Treaty Act in force on, from and after the 14th October, 1895.

You are hereby advised that the said Act provides as follows:

"Wines, sparkling and non-sparkling, common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soap), and nuts, almonds, prunes and plums of French origin entering Canada shall enjoy the following advantages:

1. Non-sparkling wines gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholometer or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing, containing 26 per cent. or less of alcohol, and all sparkling wines shall be exempted from the surtaxe or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.
2. The present duty charged on common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) shall be reduced by one-half.
3. The present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one-third.

The following articles of Canadian origin imported direct from that country accompanied by certificates of origin shall receive the advantage of the minimum tariff on entering France, Algeria or the French colonies:

- Canned meats.
- Condensed milk, pure.
- Fresh water fish, eels.
- Fish preserved in their natural form.
- Lobsters and crayfish preserved in their natural form.
- Apples and pears, fresh, dried or pressed.
- Fruits preserved, others.
- Building timber in rough or sawn.

Wood pavement.
Staves.
Wood pulp (cellulose).
Extract of chestnut and other tanning extracts.
Common paper, machine-made.
Prepared skins, others, whole.
Boots and shoes.
Furniture of common wood.
Furniture other than chairs, of solid wood, common.
Flooring in pine or soft wood.
Wooden sea-going ships.

It is understood that the advantage of any reduction of duty granted to any other power on any of the articles enumerated above shall be extended fully to Canada."

Your attention is also directed to the following provisions of "An Act respecting Commercial Treaties affecting Canada," Chap. 3, 58-59 Vict., viz.:

"1. So soon as the French Treaty Act, 1894, chapter two of the Statutes of 1894, is brought into force by proclamation of the Governor-General, the advantages granted to France by the treaty with that power mentioned in the said Act, with respect to its commerce with Canada, shall extend to any and every other foreign power which by reason of the operation of such treaty is, under the provisions of a treaty with Great Britain, entitled, in whole or in part, to the same or to the like advantages with respect to its commerce with Canada, to the extent to which in manner aforesaid such other foreign power is entitled thereto; and such advantages shall continue to so extend to such other foreign power so long as the said Act remains in force, or until the right of such other foreign power to such advantages under its treaty with Great Britain is sooner determined.

3. The advantages so granted to France by the said treaty shall extend also to Great Britain and to the several British colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada, so long as France continues to be entitled to such advantages; and during the period for which France is so entitled to such advantages, all laws inconsistent with the enjoyment thereof by Great Britain and such British colonies and possessions shall be suspended to the extent to which they are so inconsistent."

The Foreign Powers entitled to the same advantages under the provisions of the said Act, as are granted to France by the treaty in question, with respect to its commerce with Canada, are: Argentine Republic, Austria-Hun-

gary, Muscat Belgium, Russia, Bolivia, Salvador, Chili, Sweden, Norway, Columbia, Spain, Costa Rica.

Satisfactory proof of the origin of the goods in question shall be furnished to the collector at the time of entry.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF 1897.

Absinthe, \$2.40 per Imp. Gal.	
Acetate of Lime	20
Acetate and Nitrate of Lead, not ground	Free
Acid, Acetic Acid and Pyroligneous, n.e.s., & vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of two cents.	
The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such a manner as is established by the Governor-in-Council, 15c per gal.	
Acid, Acetic Acid crude, and Pyroligneous crude, of any strength not exceeding thirty per cent.	25
Acid, Muratic and Nitric, and all mixed acids	20
Acid, Oxalic, Boracic Acid and Borax in bulk of not less than 25 lbs.	Free
Acid, Phosphate, n.o.p.	25
Acid, Sulphuric	25
Acid, Tartaric, in crystals	Free
Acid, Tannic	Free
Acid, other acids, n.e.s.	20
Aconite Root, unground	Free
Acorns as Nuts ...2 cents per lb.	
Advertising and printed matter, viz.—Advertising pamphlets, advertising pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; illustrated price books, catalogues, and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertisement bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on	

paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o. p., 15 cts. per lb.	
Alabaster, Spar, Terra Cotta or Composition Ornaments	35
Albumen, Blood, and Tannic Acid, Free	
Albumenized, and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use	30
Albums, spreads of paper, Free	
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles, 16c Imp. In bottle (6 qt. or 12 pt. to Imperial gal.) 24c an Imperial gallon.	20
Ale, Ginger	20
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground	Free
Almonds, shelled, 5 cents per lb. not shelled, 3 cents per lb. (See also French treaty.)	
Almond Paste, as Confectionery, 1-2c a lb. and	35
Aloes, unground	Free
Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground	20
Alum, burned or calcined	20
Aluminum, or Aluminium and Alumina and Aluminum in ingots, blocks or bars, strips, sheets or plates, Chloride of Aluminum or Chloralum, Sulphate of Alumina and Alum Cake	Free
Aluminium, Mfrs of	25
Aluminium and Nickel, Household Holloware, n.e.s.	20
Ambergris	Free
Amonia, Sulphate of	Free
Anatomical Preparations and Skeletons or parts thereof	Free
Anchors for vessels	Free
Animals, living, n.e.s.	20
Animals, for Improvement of Stock, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dogs	Free
Animals, live hogs, 1-2c. per lb.	
Animals brought into Can. temp. & for a period not exceeding 3 months, for the purpose of exhibition	Free
Aniline Dyes and Coal Tar Dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including Alizarine and artificial Alizarine	Free
Aniline Oil, Crude	Free
Aniline Salts, and Arseniate of	Free
Annato, liquid or solid and seed	Free
Antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured	Free
Antiquities, collections of	Free
Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lambs' wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated	20
Anvils	30
Apricots, green	20
Apparatus and Instruments, Philosophical, when imported for use of Colleges, Schools, Scientific, and Literary Societies and public hospitals, such as are not manufactured in Canada	Free
Apparatus as above for College and Schools such as are manufactured in Canada, at dutiable	
Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects (not merchandise of British subjects going abroad, but domiciled in Canada, including the barrel	Free
Apples, including the barrel	40c. per barrel.
Apples, dried	2c
Apple trees of all kinds, 3c each	
Argols	Free
Artist color boxes, japanned	25
Arms, including muskets, rifles and other fire arms, n.e.s.	30
Articles for the use of the Government-General	Free
Articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy, viz. Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war, also articles consigned direct to officers and men on board vessels of her Majesty's navy, for their own personal use or consumption	Free
Articles imported by or for the use of the Dominion Government, or of any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia: Military clothing, musical instruments for military bands, military stores and munitions of war	Free
Articles for the personal or official use of Consuls-General who are native or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession	Free
Arrowroot	20
Artificial Flowers	25
Artificial Limbs	Free
Arsenic	Free
Arseniate of Aniline	Free
Articles ex-warehoused for ship's stores	Free
Asbestos, crude	20
Asbestos, in any other form than crude, and all manufactures thereof	25
Ashes, Pot and Pearl, in packages	

of not less than twenty-five lbs. weight	Free	Belts of all kinds	35
Asparagus	25	Beltting of leather or other material, n.e.s.	20
Asphalt or Asphaltum and Bone Pitch, crude only	Free	Benzole, n.e.s., 5 cents per Imperial gallon.	
Awnings and Tents	35	Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes	Free
Axle Grease	25	Bicycles, Tricycles or Velocipedes.	30
Babbit Metal	10	Billiard Tables, with or without pockets, and bagatelle tables or boards, cues, balls and cue racks and cue tips	35
Bacon and Hams, Shoulders and Sides	2 cents per lb.	Birds, Canary Birds, and n.e.s.	20
Bacteriological products or serums for subcutaneous injection	Free	Bird-Skins, for taxidermic purposes	Free
Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with Cues and Balls, Racks and Tips.	Free	Bird Cages	35
Baggage, Travellers'	Free	Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened	25
Baking Powders, 6 cents per lb. The weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty.		Biscuits, sweetened	27 1/2
Bags, cotton, seamless	20	Bismuth, metallic in its natural state	Free
Bags, cotton, made up by the use of the needle	35	Bitters, n.e.s., \$2.40 per Imp. gal.	
Bags, Carpet Bags	30	Blackening, Shoe and Shoemakers' Ink, shoe, harness and leather dressing and harness soap	25
Bags, paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not	25	Black Book Muslin	35
Bags, Jute, Hemp, Linen and Cotton, seamless	20	Black Lead, plumbago manufac're.	25
Bamboos, unmanufactured	Free	Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, and currants, n.e.s., the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty, 2 cents per lb.	
Bamboo Reeds, not further manfd. than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks, or Canes, or Sticks for Umbrellas.		Bladders	20
Parasols or Sunshades	Free	Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers, for use in their own factories only.	Free
Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts and all similar work unsigned and cards or other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed or printed from steel or copper or other plates and other printed matter, n.e.s.	35	Blinds of wood, metal or other material not textile or paper	30
Barilla	Free	Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and Grey tartar	Free
Bark, Oak and Tanners'	Free	Blueing, laundry, of all kinds	25
Barley	30	Blue Vitriol	Free
Barometers	25	Bolting Cloth, not made up	Free
Barrels and other pkgs., Can. manfd., exp. filled and ret'd empty, under such reg'ns as the Min. of Cons. shall direct.	Free	Bone Dust and Ash, for manuf. of Phosphate and Fertilizers	Free
Barrels, cont. Petroleum, or its products, or any mixt. of which petroleum is a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty	20 cents each	Bone Dust, unmanufactured	Free
Bead Ornaments	35	Bone Black	Free
Beans	15 cents per bush.	Bones, crude, not manuf., burnt, calcined, ground or steamed.	Free
Beans, Tonguin, Vanilla and Nux Vomica, crude only	Free	Bones, burnt, calcined	20
Bed Comforters	35	Bone, manufactures of, fancy.	35
Beef, salted in barrels, the barrel containing the same to be free of duty	2 cents per lb.	Bone, manufactures of, n.e.s.	20
Bees	Free	Bone Pitch, crude only	Free
Belladonna Leaves, crude	Free	Bonnets, n.e.s.	30
Bells, when imported for the use of churches only	Free	Books, viz.—Novels or works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, unbound or paper-bound, or in sheets, including freight rates for railways and telegraph rates, bound in book or pamphlet form, but not to include Christmas annuals or	
Bells, n.e.s.	30		

publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books	20	have been printed and manufactured more than 12 years	Free
Books, Printed, Periodicals and Pamphlets, or parts thereof, n.e.s.,—not to include blank account books, copy-books or books to be written or drawn upon	10	Books and clothing, donations of for charitable purposes, and photographs, not exceeding 5, sent by friends and not for the purpose of sale	Free
Books, viz:—Books on the application of science to industries of all kinds, including books on agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fish and fishing, mining, metallurgy, architecture, electric and other engineering, carpentry, ship-building, mechanism, dyeing, bleaching, tanning, weaving and other mechanic arts, and similar industrial books; also books printed in any language other than the English and French languages, or in any languages not being English and French, or in any three or more languages; and bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, and religious tracts, and Sunday School lesson pictures	Free	Book Binders' Cloth	Free
Books, embossed, for the blind, and books for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and blind	Free	Book Binders' Tools and Implements, viz:—Printing presses, printing machines, lithographic presses and type-making accessories therefor; folding machines, book binders' book binding ruling, embossing, and paper-cutting machines, and parts thereof, ten per cent. ad valorem	10
Books printed by or for any Government or by any association for the promotion of science or letters, and official annual reports of religious or benevolent associations, and issued in the course of the proceedings of the said associations, to their members, and not for the purpose of sale or trade	Free	Boots and Shoes, Leather or Rubber, and slippers of any material, n.e.s.	25
Books, not printed or reprinted in Canada, which are included and used as text books in the curriculum of any university, incorporated college or normal school in Canada; books specially imported for the bona fide use of incorporated mechanics' institutes, public libraries, libraries of universities, colleges and schools, or for the library of any incorporated medical, law, literary, scientific or art association or society, and being the property of the organized authorities of such library, and not in any case the property of individuals,—the whole under regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs,—provided that importers of books who have sold the same for the purpose mentioned in this item, shall upon proof of sale and delivery for such purpose be entitled to a refund of any duty paid thereon	Free	Boots and Shoes, rubber	25
Books, bound or unbound, which		Boot and Shoe Counters, made from leather board	25
		Boot and Shoe Dressing	25
		Boot Shoe and Stay Laces, of any material	20
		Botanical Specimens	Free
		Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only	Free
		Boxwood Rules	25
		Boxes, paper boxes, empty, plain	35
		Boxes and Writing Desks, fancy and ornamental	35
		Braces or Suspenders and metal parts thereof	35
		Braids of all kinds	35
		Bran, mill feed	20
		Brass, drawn, plain and fancy tubing not bent or otherwise manufactured, in lengths not less than six feet	Free
		Brass, old, scrap, and in sheets or plates, not polished	Free
		Brass bars in bolts, bars and rods in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, unmanufactured	Free
		Cups, brass, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free
		Brass Wire, plain	10
		Brass Wire, other, n.e.s.	20
		Brass, ribs of iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrellas, etc., imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories	

in the manufacture of umbrellas, etc., only.....	Free	Burgundy pitch	Free
Brass Pumps.....	30	Butchers' steels and table steels.....	30
Brass, twisted brass, copper, zinc, iron or steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories.....	Free	Butter, 4c per lb.	
Brass, in strips, for printers' rules, not finished.....	Free	Butter triers.....	30
Brass and copper nails, rivets, tacks and burrs.....	30	Butterine, or other substitute for butter, importation prohibited.	
Brass tubing, cased.....	30	Buttons, metal, pantaloons and shoe buttons, n.e.s.....	25
Brass, manufacturers of, n.e.s.....	30	Buttons, shoe, papier mache.....	Free
Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transitu, upon the appraised value.....	20	Buttons of all kinds, covered or not, n.o.p., including recognition buttons, and cuff or collar buttons (not being jewelry).....	35
Brick, fire, n.e.s.....	20	Cabinet of coins, collections of medals and of other antiquities, including collection of postage stamps.....	Free
Brick, hollow and porous.....	20	Cabinet ware or furniture (wood or iron).....	30
Brick, building.....	20	Cages, bird, parrot, squirrel and rat cages of wire, and metal parts thereof.....	35
Brick, bath.....	20	Calcareous tufa.....	Free
Brick, fire brick for use in processes of manufacture, or for manufacturing purposes.....	Free	Calumba root, unground.....	Free
Brimstone, crude or in roll or flour.....	Free	Camwood and Sumac, and extract of, for dyeing or tanning.....	Free
Brim Moulds, for gold beaters and gold beaters' skins.....	Free	Candied peel, lemon, orange and citron.....	1-2c per lb. and 25
British gum, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing.....	10	Candles, tallow.....	25
Bristles.....	Free	Candles, paraffine wax.....	30
Britannia Metal, in pigs and bars, manufactures of, if not plated.....	25	Candles and tapers, all others, including sperm.....	25
Britannia Metal, manufactures of, if plated.....	30	Candle wick and lamp wicks.....	25
Bromine.....	Free	Cane or rattan, split or otherwise, manufactured.....	15
Brooms.....	20	Cane and Rattan, not manufactured.....	Free
Brushes.....	25	Canoes, skiffs, or open pleasure sail boats of any material.....	25
Broom corn.....	Free	Canton Flannel, white.....	25
Bronze or Dutch Metal, leaf.....	25	Canton Flannel, printed or dyed	25
Buckles of iron, steel, brass or copper, of all kinds, n.o.p. (not being jewellery).....	30	Canvas, "Jute," not pressed or calendered, when imported by the manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, jute webbing or jute cloth, twine and floor oil cloth, for use in the manufacture of or any of these articles only, in their own factories.....	Free
Buckskins, tanned or dressed (glove leather).....	10	Canvas of flax or hemp and sail twine, to be used for boats and ship sails.....	5
Bronze Statuettes.....	35	Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....	Free
Buckwheat.....	10c per bushel meal or flour..... 1-4c per lb.	Capline, unfinished Leghorn hats	Free
Buchu Leaves.....	Free	Caps, Hats, Bonnets and shapes, n.e.s.....	30
Buckles, tin, for suspenders.....	35	Caps, Percussion, for guns, rifles and pistols.....	30
Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.....	Free	Cape, Percussion Copper, for blasting.....	30
Builders' hardware.....	30	Capsules for bottles, to be rated according to material.....	
Bulbs, flower, palms, corms, tubers, rhizomes, Arucaria, Spirea, and Lilies of the Valley, seedling stock for grafting, viz.—plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.....	Free	Carbons, electric light, and carbon points of all kinds, n.e.s.....	35
Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, drops, sheets or plates, unmanufactured, gold and silver sweepings and bullion fringe.....	5. Free	Carbons, over six inches in circumference.....	15
Burr stones, in blocks, rough unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones.....	Free		

Cardboard	35	Charcoal.....	20
Cards, show cards, 50c per lb.		Cheese, 3c per lb.....	25
Cards, for playing, 6c per pack.		Cheese Cloths, white.....	35
Carpet bags, trunks and valises, hat boxes, tool bags or baskets, satchels, reticules, musical in- strument cases, purses, portman- teaus, pocket books, fly books and parts thereof, n.o.p., and baskets of all kinds.....	30	Cheques, also bank notes, bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts and all similar work unsigned, and cards or other commercial blank forms printed or lithographed, or print- ed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, n.e.s.....	35
Carpets, Turkish or imitation Turkish or other rugs or car- pets, and carpets, n.e.s.....	35	Cherry Trees, 3 cents each.....	35
Carpeting, rugs, mats, and mat- ting of cocoa, straw, hemp or jute, carpet linings and stair pads.....	25	Chewing Gum, if sweetened, 1½ per lb., and.....	35
Cartridges, for guns, rifles, and pistols and cartridge cases.....	30	Chewing Gum, not sweetened.....	20
Carriages, Buggies and Pleasure Carts, and similar vehicles, n.e. s., including cutters, children's carriages and sleds, and finished parts thereof, n.o.p.....	35	Chicory, raw or green, 3c. per lb.	
Farm and Freight Waggon, Carts, Drays and similar vehicles.	25	Chicory, dried, roasted or ground, 4c. per lb.....	
Carriage Hardware.....	30	China Clay, natural or ground....	Free
Carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers.....	Free	Chloralum or Chloride of Alum....	Free
Cash Boxes.....	25	China and Porcelain Ware.....	30
Casts, as models for the use of schools of designs.....	Free	Chloride of Barium.....	20
Catgut Strings, or Gut Cord for Musical Instruments.....	Free	Chloride of Lime, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight, cobalt, ore of; oxide of cobalt, oxide of tin and oxide of copper; copper, precipitate of, crude; dragon's blood; gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime); lava, un- manufactured; manganese, oxide of; phosphorus, litharge; saf- fron, saffron cake, safflower, and extract of; sulphate of iron (cop- peras); sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), sulphur and brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour; tar- tar emetic and gray tartar; cream of tartar in crystals and argal or argols; verdigris, or sub-acet- ate of copper, dry; zinc, salts of and tartaric acid crystals.....	Free
Catgut or Whipcord, unmanufac- tured.....	Free	Chronometer Clocks, as clocks....	25
Caustic Soda.....	Free	Chronometer Watches.....	25
Cases, for jewels, watches, silver and plated ware.....	35	Chronometers and Compasses for Ships.....	Free
Celluloid, Xylonite or Xyolite, in sheets, lumps, balls, or blocks, in rough.....	Free	Chromos, Chromotypes, Gleo- graphs, photographs, artotypes, paintings, drawings, pictures en- gravings or prints, or proofs therefrom and similar works of art, n.o.p., blue prints, building plans, and maps and charts, n.e.s.....	20
Celluloid moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks not bored or otherwise manuf., also moulded celluloid balls and cyl- inders coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manuf- actured, and celluloid lamp shade blanks.....	10	Church Vestments.....	20
Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.....	35	Churns, brooms, palls, tubs, pound- ers and rolling pins, whisks and washboards.....	20
Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, Portland, in bars, barrels or casks, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, 12 1-2c. per 100 lbs.....		Cider, not clarified or refined, 5 cents per Imp. gallon.....	
Chalk Stone, China, of Cornwall stone, feldspar, and cliff stone, ground or unground.....	Free	Cider, clarified or refined, 10c. per Imp. gallon.....	
Chalk, manufactured.....	20	Cigars and Cigarettes, the weight of the cigarettes to include the	
Chantomile Flowers, crude.....	Free		
Chamomile Flowers, powdered.....	20		
Chamois Skins.....	17½		
Charts, Admiralty, Free, Other.....	20		

weight of the paper covering, \$3 per lb. and.....	25	on such coal at a rate not exceed- ing 40c. per ton of 2,240 lbs., the Governor-in-Council may by proclamation reduce the duty mentioned in this item to 40c. per ton of 2,240 lbs., or the equivalent thereof per ton of 2,000 lbs., and the duty declared by such proclamation shall then be the minimum duty on such coal from all countries, notwith- standing section 17 of this Act.	
Cinchona Bark.....	Free	Coke.....	Free
Cinchona Bark, powdered.....	20	Coal Tar and Coal Pitch.....	Free
Cinnabar.....	Free	Cobalt, ore of.....	Free
Citrons, rinds of, in brine.....	Free	Cochineal.....	Free
Citric Acid.....	20	Cocoa Mats and Matting.....	25
Clays.....	Free	Cocoanuts, imported from place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port.....	50c. per 100
Cliff Stone, unmanufactured.....	Free	Cocoanuts, not imported direct,	\$1 per hundred.
Cliff Stone, manufactured.....	30	Cocoa Paste and Chocolate Paste, Cocoas and Cocoa Butter, 4c. per lb.....	4c.
Clocks, and clock cases of all kinds.....	25	Cocoa Shells and Nibs, Chocolate and other preparations of cocoa... 20	
Clock springs and clock move- ments, complete or in parts....	25	Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened, or not, 5 cents per pound.....	
Clothes Wringers for domestic use and parts thereof.....	35	Cocoa Beans, not roasted, crushed or ground.....	Free
Clothing, Cotton, Silk and Linen..	35	Coffee, Green, n.e.s.....	10
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, n.o.p.....	35	Coffee, Green, imported direct from the country of growth and production, or purchased in bond in the United Kingdom, such as might be entered for home con- sumption in the United King- dom.....	Free
Clothing, donations of, for chari- table purposes.....	Free	Coffee, roasted, or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and produc- tion, 2c. per lb. and.....	10
Clothing, imported by and for use of army and navy, or for Cana- dian Militia, Dutiable accord- ing to material. Duty refunded upon reference to Department.		Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, n.e.s., 2c per lb.....	
Cloths, not rubbered or made waterproof, whether of wool, cotton, unions, silk or ramie, sixty inches or over in width and weighing not more than seven ounces to the square yard, when imported exclusively for the manufacture of mackintosh clothing, under regulations to be adopted by the Governor-in- Council.....	15	Coffee, extract of, or substitutes for, of all kinds, 3c. per lb.....	30
Coal, and Coal Dust, Anthracite..	Free	Coffee and Milk.....	30
Coal, bituminous slack, such as will pass through a half inch screen, subject to regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs, 20 per cent. ad val- orem, but not to exceed 13c. per ton of 2,000 lbs. (being the equiv- alent of 15c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.), provided that if the U.S. Con- gress fixes the duty on such slack coal at a rate not exceed- ing 15c. per ton of 2,240 lbs., then the duty on such coal imported into Canada, as pro- vided in this item, shall be the minimum duty on such coal from all countries, notwith- standing section 17 of this Act.		Coffee Mills.....	30
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, and coal n.e.s., 53c. per ton of 2,000 lbs. (being the equivalent of 60c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.), provided that if the U. S. Congress fixes the duty		Coffins and Caskets, of any ma- terials and metal parts thereof... 25	
		Coins, Silver Coins of the U.S.....	20
		Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coins.....	Free
		Coir and Coir Yarn.....	Free
		Collars, of linen, cotton, celluloid, xylonite, or xylolite.....	35
		Collars, lace collars.....	35
		Collodion, 20c. per I.G., and.....	20
		Cologne water, alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or	

flasks containing not more than 4 oz. each	58	Corks and manufactures of Cork-wood or Cork-bark	20
When in bottles, flasks or other packages containing more than 4 oz. each, \$2.40 per gal. and	40	Cork-wood or bark, unmanufactured	Free
Combs, dress and toilet, all kinds	35	Corkscrews and Cork Drawers	30
Combs, curry combs, as saddlers' hardware	30	Cornice Poles	30
Commercial blank forms	35	Corsets	35
Communion Plates, imported for the use of churches	Free	Corset Clasps, busks, blanks and steels, and corset wires, tipped or untipped	35
Composition Metal, for the manufacture of filled gold watchcases	10	Cottolene and animal stearine of all kinds, n.e.s., 2c per lb.	Free
Compasses and chronometers, for ships	Free	Cotton, raw	Free
Composition Nails, Spikes and Sheathing Nails	15	Cotton-covered Wire	30
Composition Fuel, in blocks	20	Cotton Seed, in bulk or large parcels	10
Condensed Coffee	30	Cotton Seed Meal	Free
Condensed Milk, 3 1-4 cents per lb.		Cotton seed, in small packages	25
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, 1-2c per lb. and	35	Cotton Duck, grey or white, n.e.s.	22½
Concentrated Lye	20	Cotton Quilts	50
Copper and Brass, old scrap, or in blocks; and brass or copper in bolts, bars and rods in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, unmanufactured, and brass or copper in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated, and brass or copper tubing, in length of not less than six feet, and not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured, and copper in ingots or pigs	Free	Cotton Belting	20
Copper Wire, plain, tinned or plated	15	Cotton and Jute Tapestry	35
Copper Rollers, for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factory in the printing of calico, and for no other purpose, such rollers not being manufactured in Canada	Free	Cotton and Linen Damasks	30
Copper, in sheets, not planished, polished, or coated	Free	Cottons, grey or unbleached, fabrics	25
Copper Baths, finished	30	Cotton fabrics, white or bleached	25
Copper, all manufactures of, n.e.s.	30	Cottons, Fabrics, printed, dyed, or colored	35
Copper, precipitate of, crude	Free	Cotton, Linen and Silk Clothing, Corsets, and other articles made from cotton fabrics, n.e.s.	35
Copperas, Sulphate of Iron	Free	Cotton Handkerchiefs, printed or plain	35
Copy Books	35	Cotton or linen shirts, cotton undershirts and drawers, knitted, and shirts of any material, ladies' and misses' blouses and shirt waists	35
Copying Presses	30	Cotton warps and cotton yarns, dyed or undyed, n.e.s.	25
Cords and Tassels of silk or any other material	35	Cotton Yarns, number forty and finer	Fr
Cordage and Twine of all kinds, n.e.s.	25	Cotton Lamp Wicks	25
Cordials (See Spirituous Liquors)		Cotton or Linen Collars	35
Codruoy, white	25	Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas	35
colored	35	Cotton Prunella	Fr
Corn, Indian, n.e.s.	Free	Cotton Pillow Cases	35
Corn, Indian, for purposes of distillation, subject to regulations to be approved by the Governor-in-Council, 7 1-2c per bush		Cotton Seamless Bags	20
Cornmeal, including the duty on the barrel, 25c per bbl.		Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks, three and six cord	15
		Cotton Sewing Thread, and crochet cotton on spools or in balls	25
		Cotton Thread, all other, n.e.s.	25
		Cotton Twine	25
		Cotton Towels and Shawls	30
		Cotton Velvetens, Cotton Velvets and Cotton Plush	30
		Cotton Fire Hose, lined with rubber	35
		Cotton Wadding, batting, batts, dyed or not	25
		Cotton Warps, and cotton yarns, dyed or undyed, n.e.s.	25
		Cottons, Jeans and Couilles and satens for corset and dress	

stay makers, for use in their factories	20	Dogs, n.e.s.	20
Cottons, manufactures of, n.e.s.	35	Dogs, for improvement of stock, under regulations	Free
Cotton Waste and Cotton Wool	Free	Doors, for safes and vaults, of iron or steel	30
Cow Hair, unmanufactured	Free	Dragon's Blood	Free
Cow Hair, manufactured, n.e.s.	35	Drain tiles, not glazed	20
Cow Hair, curled only	20	Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles	35
Cracked Corn and Wheat	20	Draughts and Chessmen of Ivory or bone, fancy	35
Cranberries, plums, and quinces ..	25	Drawing Paper, mounted	30
Crapes, black	20	Drawings, n.e.s.	20
Crocus, composition	25	Dried Flowers, natural	20
Crocks, earthenware	30	Dried Roots, n.e.s.	Free
Crowbars	30	Dried Vegetables	25
Crream of Tartar in Crystals	Free	Druggets (dyed cotton)	35
Cream of Tartar, other	20	Drugs, crude, such as barks, flowers, roots, beans, berries, balsams, bulbs, fruits, insects, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, nuts, fruit and stem seeds — which are not edible and which are in a crude state and not advanced in value by refining or grinding or any other process of manufacture and not otherwise provided for; egg yolk; fuller's earth, in bulk only, not prepared for toilet or other purposes; lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground; litmus and all lichens, prepared or not prepared; musk, in pods or in grain; roots, medicinal, viz.:—alkanet, crude, crushed or ground, aconite, calumba, folae digitalis, gentian, ginseng jalap, ipocacuanha, iris, orris root, liquorice, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian, unground; vaccine and ivory vaccine points; gum chicle or sappato gum, crude; platinum and black oxide of copper, for use in the manufacture of chlorate; potash, chlorate of, not further prepared than ground, and free from admixture with any other substance; and bacteriological products or serum for subcutaneous injection	Free
Crucibles of Plumbago, or clay	Free	Dryers, Japan, 20c per gal. and ..	20
Crucibles, Earthenware	30	Dualin, Dynamite, Giant Powder and Nitro, 3c. per lb.	22 1/2
Crucibles Sand	Free	Duck, cotton, grey or white, n.e.s.	22 1/2
Cucumbers	25	Duck, for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of such articles for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories; and canvas or fabric, not frictionized, for the manufacture of bicycle tires when imported by the manufacturers of bicycle tires for use exclusively in the man-	
Cuffs, of Paper, Linen, Cotton, Celluloid, Xylonite, or Xyolite ..	35		
Cultivators and parts thereof	20		
Cups or other prizes won in bona fide competitions	Free		
Curry Cards and Combs	30		
Curry Powders	25		
Curling Stones	Free		
Curtains, trimmed or untrimmed ..	35		
Cutlery: carvers, knives and forks, of steel, butcher and table steels, oyster, bread, kitchen, cooks', butcher, shoe, farrier, putty, hacking, and glaziers' knives, spatulas or palette knives, razors, erasers, or office knives, pen, pocket, pruning, sportsman and hunters' knives, manicure files, scissors, trimmers, and barbers', tailors' and lamp shears, horse and toilet clippers, and all like cutlery, plated or not, n.o.p.	30		
when any of the above articles are imported in cases or cabinets the cases or cabinets will be dutiable at same rate as contents.			
Cut Flowers	20		
Damask of Cotton, or linen	30		
Decalcomanie, or transfer pictures ..	20		
Deer (glove leather), tanned or dressed, colored or not colored, when imported by glove mfrs for use in own factories for mfr of gloves	10		
Deer Hair, unmanufactured	Free		
Degras and Oleo-Stearamine	Free		
Dental and surgical instruments, and surgical needles (not being furniture)	Free		
Diamonds, set	30		
Diamonds, unset, dust or bort, and black Diamonds for borers ..	Free		
Diamond Drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power	Free		
Dice, Ivory or bone, fancy	35		

ufacture of bicycle tires in their own factories	Free
Dutch and Schlag Metal Leaf and Bronze Powder	25
Dye Wood, ground logwood and fustic	Free
Dyes, patent prepared	Free
Dyes, Aniline, and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 lb. weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine	Free
Dyes, Aniline, n.e.s., less than 1 lb. 29	
Dye, jet black	Free
Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, n.e.s.; berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes; turmeric, nut galls and extracts thereof; lac, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; indigo, indigo paste and extract of, and indigo auxiliary or zinc dust; persis, or extract of archill and cudbear; terra japonica, gambier or cutch, extract of logwood, fustic, oak and oak bark and quebracho; camwood and sumac and extract thereof, tanner's bark, hemlock bark and oak bark; ground logwood, ground fustic, patent prepared dyes, and ground oak bark; iron liquor, solutions of acetate or nitrate of iron for dyeing and calico printing; madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of; red liquor, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing	Free
Earth Closets	30
Earthenware Tiles	35
Earthenware Drain Tiles, not glazed	20
Earthenware and Stoneware Demi-Johns or Jugs, Churns and Crocks	30
Earthenware and Stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, white granite, or iron stoneware and C. C. ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, n.e.s.	30
Eggs	3c. per dozen.
Elastic Rubber Thread	Free
Electric and Galvanic Batteries	25
Electric Lights, apparatus, part of, when imported separately	25
Electro-plated Ware, wholly or in part electro or gilt	30
Electrotypes, Stereotypes, and celluloids of newspaper columns, in any language other than French and English, and of books and bases, and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether com-	
posed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid	Free
Electrotypes, Stereotypes, and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial trade, or other purposes, n.e.s., and matrices or copper shells of the same, 1-1-2c per sq. inch	
Electrotypes, Stereotypes, and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid, 1-4c per sq. inch, and matrices or copper shells of the same, 1-1-2c per sq. inch	
Embalming Boards	30
Embossed Paper, extra heavy, for cracked and damaged walls	35
Embroideries, n.e.s.	35
Embroideries, white cotton	25
Emery in bulk, crushed or ground	Free
Emery and Sand Paper	25
Emery Wheels	35
Enamelled Iron Hollow-ware	35
Enamelled iron or steel ware, n.e.s.; iron or steel hollow-ware, plain black, tinned or coated, and nickel and aluminum kitchen or household hollow-ware, n.e.s., 30 per cent. ad valorem	30
Engines, Locomotives	35
Engines, Fire	35
Engines, Fire, Chemical	35
Engines, steam, of ships or other vessels built in any foreign country, etc.	25
Engines, all others, and boilers, n.e.s.	25
Engravings and Prints	20
Entomology, specimens of	Free
Envelopes, paper of all kinds	35
Ergot	Free
Esparto, or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, including fancy grasses, dried, but not colored, or otherwise manufactured	Free
Essences or Extracts, mixed with Spirits, \$2.40 per L.G., and	30
Essential Oils	10
Ether, Sulphuric	25
Excelsior for Upholsterers' use	25
Extract of Logwood, fustic, oak, and of oak bark	Free
Extract of Malt, for medicinal and baking purposes, n.e.s.	25
Extract of Fluid Beef, not medicated, and soups	25
Eyelets, shoe	Free
Eye glasses, finished	30
Eye glasses, unfinished, and metal parts thereof	20

Fancy Grasses, dried, but not colored nor otherwise manufactured	Free	Fire Clay	Free
Fancy writing desks, fancy cases for jewelry, watches, silverware, plated ware and cutlery; glove, handkerchief and collar boxes or cases, brush or toilet cases, and all fancy cases for similar fancy articles, of any material; fans, dolls and toys of all kinds; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition; statuettes and bead ornaments, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent ad valorem	35	Fire Works, of all kinds	25
Farina	1-2c per lb.	Fire Hose, of cotton or linen, lined with rubber, or of rubber ..	35
Fashion plates, tailors', milliners', and mantlemakers'	Free	Fire Dogs, iron	30
Featherbone, plain or covered, in coils	20	Fish Skins and fish offal	Free
Feathers, Undressed	20	Fish.—Mackerel, fresh, 1c per lb.	
Feathers, n.e.s.	30	Herrings, Pickled or Salted, 1-2c per lb.	
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows	30	Salmon, pickled, or salted, 1c per lb.	
Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabrics	20	Salmon, fresh, n.e.s., 1-2c per lb.	
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels	Free	All other Fish, pickled or salted, in bbls., 1c per lb.	
Felt, printed as carpets	35	Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in bbls. or half bbls., whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, n.e.s., 50 cents per 100 lbs.	
Felt, roofing, tarred or coated	25	Smoked and Boneless Fish, 1 cent per lb.	
Felt Roofing, not tarred	25	Anchovies and Sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, measuring not more than 5 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 3 1/2 in. deep	5 cents per box.
Felt Cloth, n.e.s.	35	In half boxes, measuring not more than 5 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 1 5/8 in. deep, 2 1-2 cents per half box.	
Ferro-manganese and Ferro-silicon ..	5	In quarter boxes, measuring not more than 4 3/4 in. long, 3 1-2 in. wide, and 1 1/4 in. deep, 2 cents per quarter box.	
Fertilizers, Compounded or Manufactured	10	Imported in any other form	30
Fertilizers, Uncompounded or unmanufactured, including phosphate rock, kainite or German potash salts, German mineral potash, bone dust, bone black or charred bone and bone-ash, fish offal or refuse, guano and other animal or vegetable manures	Free	Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines	30
Fibre, Mexican, Tampico or Istle	Free	Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, n.e.s.	25
Fibre Ware, Indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material	25	Oysters, shelled, in bulk, 10 cents per gal.	
Fibre, vegetable	Free	Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint, 3 cents per can, including the cans.	
Fibrilla	Free	Oysters, in cans, over one pint, not over one quart, 5 cents per can, including cans.	
Filberts, n.e.s., 2c per lb.		Oysters in cans exceeding one quart, 5 cents for each quart or fraction of a quart, including the cans, 5 cents per quart.	
Filberts, shelled, 5c per lb.		Oysters in the shell	25
Files and Rasps	30	Oysters—Seed and Breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters	Free
Ellets of Cotton and Rubber, not exceeding 7 inches wide, for manufacture of card clothing	Free	Packages, containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for	25
Firearms	30	Oils, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, n.e.s.	20
Fire Bricks, for use in processes of manufactures, or for manufacturing purposes	Free	Fish hooks, for deep sea or lake fishing, not smaller in size than number 2.0; bank, cod, pollock and mackerel fish lines; and	
Fire brick, n.e.s.	20		
Fire Clay, gas logs	20		
Fire Clay, gas retorts	20		
Fire Clay, crucibles	Free		

mackerel, herring, salmon, seal, seine, mullet, net and trawl twine in hanks or coil, barked or not,—in variety of sizes and threads,—including gilling thread in balls, and head ropes, barked marline, and net morsels of cotton, hemp or flax, and deep sea fishing nets or seines, when used exclusively for the fisheries, and not to include hooks, lines or nets commonly used for sportsmen's purposes	Free
Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, and sportsmen's fishing bait, and fish hooks, n.e.s.	30
Fish Hooks, n.e.s.	30
Fish Nets, sportsmen's	30
Fishing Rods	30
Fishing Hooks, with flies	30
Flagstones, dressed	20
Flagstones, not hammered or chiselled	15
Flannels, of every description, n.e.s. (wool)	35
Flax, fibre	Free
Flax, tow of	Free
Flax Seed	Free
Flax Sail Twine	5
Flax, manufactures of, n.e.s.	25
Flint, flints and ground flint stones.	Free
Floor Earthenware Tiles	35
Florist Stock, viz., palms, bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes, arucaria, spirea, and lilies of the valley	Free
Flour, Buckwheat or Meal, 1-4 cent per lb.	
Flour, Corn, 1 1-2 cents per lb.	
Corn Flour, when found to contain all the properties of the corn or corn meal, less the bran and other parts, removable by bolting only, and not capable of being used as starch without further change	20
Flour of Rye, 50 cents per bbl., including the duty on the bbl.	
Flour of Wheat, 60 cents per bbl., including the duty on the bbl.	
Flour of Rice or Sago	25
Fluting Machine, iron	30
Fly Paper	35
Fly books, and parts thereof, n.o.p.	30
Fog Signals, detonating	30
Folding Machines	10
Foline Digitalis	Free
Food, Milk, and all similar prep.	30
Foot Grease, refuse of cotton seed, but not when treated with alkalies	Free
Forks, knife blades, or blanks, table, cast iron, in the rough, not handled or ground, or otherwise further manufactured	10
Fossils	Free
Fowls, domestic, pure bred, also homing or messenger pigeons,	
pheasants and quails for improvement of stock	Free
Fowls, other	20
Frames, Clasps and Fasteners, for purses and chatelaine bags, or reticules, not more than 7 inches in diameter, when imported by the manufacturers of same in their factories	20
Fringes	35
Fruit Syrups, Lime-juice, and fruit juices, n.o.p.	20
Fruits, dried, desiccated, or evaporated, Apples, Dates, Figs and other dried fruits, etc., n.e.s.	25
Fruits, dried, Raisins, Currants and Prunes, 1 cent per lb.	
Fruits, bananas, plantains, pineapples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes, and shaddocks; wild blueberries, strawberries and raspberries	Free
Fruits, green, grapes, 2 cents per lb.	
Fruits, green, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and currants. The weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, 2 cents per lb., n.e.s.	
Fruit, green, peaches, n.o.p., the weight of package to be included for duty, 1 cent per pound.	
Fruits in air-tight cans or other packages. The weight of the cans or packages to be included in the weight for duty, 2 1-4 cents per lb.	
Fruits preserved in brandy and other spirits, \$2 per I.G.	
Fuller's earth, in bulk	Free
Fuller's earth, prepared	30
Furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, for house, cabinet or office, fin. or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows.	30
Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	Free
Fur Skins, wholly or partially dressed, n.e.s.	15
Fur hats, caps, muffs, tippets, canes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur	30
Galvanized Nails and Spikes, wrought and pressed	30
Galvanized sheet iron, number 17 gauge, and thinner	5
Galvanic Batteries	25
Game	20
Ganister	Free
Gas and Coal Oil, or Kerosene Fixtures, or parts thereof	30
Gas Coke	Free
Gas Meters	35
Gas, for dentists and others	20
Gelatine	25

Gentian and Ginseng Root	Free	Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground	25
German spirits of nitrous ether (sweet nitre), \$2.40 per imperial gallon, and	30	Glue, liquid	25
German and Nickel Silver, manufactures of, not plated	25	Glucose and Glucose Syrup, 3-4 cent per lb.	
German and Nickel Silver, plated n.e.s.	30	Glycerine	20
German Silver, and Silver in sheets, ingots, blocks, bars, strips, or plates, unmanufactured	Free	Glycerine, when imported by the manufacturers of explosives, for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	10
Giant powder, duulin, dynamite and other explosives, 3 cents per lb.		Goat Hair, unmanufactured	Free
Gilling Twine, imported for the use of the fisheries	Free	Gold Beaters' moulds and skins	Free
Gilling Twines, linen thread,	25	Gold Laces, Gold and Silver Cloth or Thread	30
Gilt ware, of all kinds	30	Gold and Silver Bullion, in Bars, Blocks or Ingots, and Bullion Fringe	Free
Gin. See Spirituous Liquors.		Gold and Silver Ware, plated, n.e.s.	30
Ginger, preserved	30	Gold Medals	30
Glass, ornamental, figured, and enamelled colored glass; painted and vitrified glass; chipped, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate glass	30	Gold and Silver Leaf, and Dutch or schlag metal leaf, and Dutch or Gold and Silver manufactures of, n.e.s.	30
Glass Stained Windows	30	Gongs, for doors, as bells,	30
Glass, carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials	30	Gooseberries, weight of package included, 2 cents per lb.	20
Glass Jars and Glass Balls, Lamp Globes, Glass Shades or Globes, cut, pressed or moulded, Crystal or Glass Tableware, decorated or not, and Brown Glass Tableware,	30	Gooseberry bushes	20
Glass, lamp, gas and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side lights and head lights, globes for lanterns, lamps, gas and electric lights, n.e.s.	30	Grafting Stock. (See Seedling Stock)	Free
Glass bulbs for electric lights	10	Grape Vines	20
Glass, common and colorless window glass; and plain, colored, stained, tinted or muffled glass in sheets	20	Grain, of all kinds when damaged by water in transitu (on appraised value)	20
Glass, imitation porcelain shades, and colored glass shades, figured, painted, enamelled or engraved.	30	Granite Ware, Enamelled Iron Hollow Ware,	35
Glass and emery paper, sand and flint paper	25	Grass, Manila and Sea Grass	Free
Glass, plate, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, not exceeding 25 square ft. each, n.o.p.	25	Grass, manufacturers of, n.e.s.	20
Glass, plate, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, n.e.s.	35	Gravels	Free
Glass, plate, bevelled, in sheets or panes, n.o.p.	35	Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap and oils only	Free
Glass, German looking glass, unsilvered or for silvering	20	Grease, Axle	25
Glass, silvered bevelled or not, and framed or not	35	Grease, Foot, refuse of cotton seed after oil is pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies	Free
Glass, all other, and manufactures of, n.o.p., including bent plate glass	20	Grease, other, n.e.s.	20
Glaziers' hacking and putty knives	30	Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 36 inches in diameter,	15
Gloves and Mitts, of all kinds	25	Grindstones, n.e.s.	25
Glove fasteners, metal	Free	Grindstone Fixtures	30
		Guano, and other animal and vegetable manures	Free
		Gums, Amber, Arabic, Australian, Eilemy Copal, Damar, Kaurie, Mastic, Sandarac, Senegal, and Shellac; and White Shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes, and Gum Tragacanth, Gum Gedda and Gum Barbary	Free
		Gum, British, Dextrine, Sizing Cream and Enamel Sizing	10
		Gum, sappato and chicle, crude,	Free
		Gum Opium, powdered, \$1.35 per lb.	
		Gum Opium, prepared for smoking, \$5 per lb.	
		Gum, Opium (drug), \$1 per lb.	

Gums, Assafoetida, Camphor and others in a crude state, n.e.s.	Free	and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered for the manufacture of gun wads, when such articles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and rim wads to be used for these purposes only in their own factories; until such time as the said articles are manufactured in Canada; provided always that the said articles when imported shall be entered only at such port of ports as may be named by the Controller of Customs, and at no other place.	Free
Gunpowder, Gun, Rifle, Sporting, Cannon and Musket, Canister, 3c. per lb.		Hemp, undressed.	Free
Gunpowder, blasting, and mining, 2c. per lb.		Hemp, manufacturers of, n.e.s.	25
Guns, Rifles and Muskets.	30	Hickory Spikes, rough turned, not tenoned, mated, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.	Free
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.	Free	Hides, raw, weather dried, salted or pickled.	Free
Gutta Percha clothing or clothing made waterproof with Gutta Percha.	5	Hob Nails.	30
Gutta Percha, crude.	Free	Hoes.	25
Gutta Percha, manf. of.	25	Holly.	20
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime).	Free	Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and adulterations and imitations thereof.	30 per lb.
Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.	Free	Hoofs, horn strips, worn and horn tips, in the rough, not polished or otherwise manufactured than cleaned.	Free
Hair, curled.	20	Hoop Skirts and similar goods, n.e.s.	35
Hair brush pads.	Free	Hops.	60 per lb.
Hair, horsehair, not further manufactured than simply cleaned and dipped, or dyed, imported by manufacturers of haircloth for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.	Free	Hop Poles.	Free
Hair Cloth of all kinds.	30	Horn Strips.	Free
Hair Mattresses.	30	Horse Clothing, shaped, n.o.p.	35
Hair, manufacturers of, n.e.s.	55	Horse clothing of jute, shaped or otherwise manufactured.	30
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth and skin, non-alcoholic.	30	Horses for improvement of stock under regulations.	Free
Hair Pins and pins manufactured from any metal.	30	Horses, n.e.s.	20
Hammers, Blacksmith Hammers.	30	Hosiery, of Silk.	35
Hammers, other, n.e.s.	30	House Furnishing Hardware, rated according to material.	
Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, n.e.s.	30	Hubs, rough hewn or sawn only.	Free
Hams, salted, dried or smoked, and meats, n.e.s., 2c per lb.		Hymn Books.	Free
Harness and Saddlery of every description, and parts of same.	30	Hydrants, Valves and Watergates (iron).	30
Hatchets, n.e.s.	30	Ice.	Free
Hat Boxes.	30	Ice Boxes.	30
Hats, caps and bonnets, n.e.s.	30	Illuminating Oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30c per gal.	25
Hatters' bands, bindings (not cords), tips and sides, linings, both tips and sides, hat sweats, when imported by hat manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats.	Free	Incense.	20
Hatters' plush, of silk or cotton, and furs, not on the skin.	Free	Indian Corn, n.e.s.	Free
Hay.	\$2 per ton.	Indian Corn, for purposes of distillation, 7 1/2c per bush.	
Hemlock, Bark, crude.	Free	Indian Corn Meal, 25c per bbl.	
Hemp Paper, made on four-cylinder machines and calendered to between .006 and .008 inch thickness, for manufacture of shot shells, primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridges		Indian Corn and Corn Meal, when damaged by water in transitu on appraised value.	20

India Rubber Boots and Shoes and other manufactures of India Rubber, n.e.s.....	25	Axles, springs and parts thereof, axle bars and axle blanks of iron or steel, for railway or tramway or other vehicles not elsewhere specified.....	35
India Rubber Clothing, or clothing made waterproof with India Rubber, n.e.s.....	35	Tramway vehicles.....	35
India Rubber Hose, Belting, Packing, Mats and Matting, and Cotton, and Linen Hose, lined with rubber.....	35	Balances.....	30
India Rubber, unmanufactured.....	Free	Bars, Crowbars.....	30
India Rubber, Crude and Hard Rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured, and recovered Rubber and Rubber substitutes.....	Free	Bar Iron or steel, rolled, whether in coils, rods, bars or bundles, comprising rounds, ovals, squares, and flats, and rolled shapes, n.o.p.; and rolled iron or steel hoop, kind, scroll or strip, eight inches or less in width, No. 18 gauge or thicker, n.e.s., \$7 per ton.....	Free
Indigo.....	Free	Barbed Wire Fencing of iron or steel, and buckthorn strip fencing, and woven wire fencing and wire fencing of iron or steel.....	15
Indigo Auxillary or Zinc Dust.....	Free	Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel, including corrugated tubes or flues for marine boilers.....	5
Indigo Paste and Extract of.....	Free	Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, and bolt blanks, washers and rivets, T and strap blngs, 3-4c per lb. and.....	25
Infants' Food, all kinds.....	30	Bowls for Cream Separators, (steel).....	Free
Ink, for writing.....	20	Bridge plates of steel, universal mill or rolled edge, when imported by manufacturers of bridges.....	10
Ink, for printing.....	20	Bridges, iron and steel, or parts thereof, iron or steel structural work, columns, shafts or sections, drilled, punched, or in any further stage of manufacture than as rolled or cast, n.e.s.....	35
Inkstands, n.e.s.....	30	Canada plates.....	5
Insect Powder, n.e.s.....	25	Cast Iron Stoves of all kinds, oil, gas, coal or wood stove plates and irons, sad irons, hat-ters' irons, tailors' irons.....	25
Insulators of all kinds.....	Free	Castings, iron or steel, in the rough.....	35
Iodine, crude.....	20	Chain Traces, iron.....	20
Iodine, resublimed.....	20	Chains, coil chains, coil chain links and chain shackles of iron or steel, 5-16 of an inch in diameter and over.....	5
Iris, Orris Root.....	Free	Chains, other, n.e.s.....	20
Isinglass.....	25	Chrome steel.....	15
Iron Sand or Globules and Dry Putty, for polishing granite.....	Free	Clock Springs.....	25
Iron Liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.....	Free	Crowbars.....	20
Iron, Oxide of, dry.....	25	Cruelble cast steel wire.....	Free
Iron and Steel and Manufac. of:—		Cruelble Sheet Steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2 1-2 to 18 in wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for the manufacture of such knives by their own factories.....	Free
Adzes.....	30		
Anchors.....	Free		
Angles, rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders, and other rolled shapes or sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, n.o.p., \$7 per ton.....			
Angles, rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channel, flats, girders, zees, stars or other rolled shapes, or trough, bridge building or structural rolled sections or shapes, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, n.e.s., and flat eye-bar blanks not punched or drilled.....	10		
Angles for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	Free		
Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, hoes, rakes, pronged forks, snaths, farm, road or field rollers, post-hole diggers and other agricultural implements, n.e.s., 25			
Adzes, Hatchets and Hammers, n.e.s.....	30		

Engines, Locomotives	35	enamelled iron or steel hollow-ware,	35
Engines, Steam Engines, boilers, ore crushers and rock crushers, stamp mills, Cornish and belted rolls, rock drills, air compressors, cranes, derricks, percussion coal cutters, pumps, n.e.s., windmills, horse-powers, portable engines, threshers, separators, fodder or feed cutters, potato-diggers, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm waggon, slot machines and type-writers, and all machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p.	25	Hollow-ware, steel or iron, plain black, tinned or coated, and nickel and aluminum kitchen or household hollow-ware, n.e.s.	30
Fencing, Buckthorn and Strip, iron or steel, and woven wire fencing	15	Horse Shoes, and horse shoe nails,	30
Ferro-silicon, Ferro-manganese, and spiegeleisen	5	Hoop Iron, not exceeding three-eighths of an inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets	Free
Files and Rasps, n.e.s.	30	Iron and manufactures of, or part iron or part steel, n.e.s.	30
Files, Steel, for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories	Free	Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, and cast scrap iron, \$2.50 per ton.	Free
Fire Engines and fire extinguishing machines, including sprinklers for fire protection,	35	Iron Masts for ships, or parts of.	Free
Fish Plates, Railway Fish Plates and Tie Plates, \$8 per ton.		Iron or Steel Beams, Sheets, Plates, Angles and Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels; and iron, steel or brass manufactures of a class not manufactured in Canada, for use in the construction of ships or vessels,	Free
Flat spring steel, steel billets and steel axle bars, when imported by manufacturers of carriage springs and carriage axles for use exclusively in the manufacture of springs and axles for carriages or vehicles other than railway or tramway, in their own factories	Free	Iron or steel fittings for iron or steel pipe, of every description, and chilled iron or steel rolls,	30
Flat steel wire, of No. 16 gauge or thinner, when imported by the manufacturers of crinoline or corset wire and dress stays for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories,	Free	Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, puddled bars, and loops or other forms, n.o.p., less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig iron, except castings, \$2 per ton,	30
Forgings of iron and steel, of whatever shape or size, or in whatever stage of manufacture, n.e.s., and steel shafting, turned, compressed or polished, and hammered iron or steel bars or shapes, n.o.p.	30	Iron or steel railway bars or rails of any form, punched, or not punched, n.e.s., for railways, which term for the purposes of this item shall include all kinds of railways, street railways and tramways, even although the same are used for private purposes only, and even although they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of goods or passengers	30
Forks, table, cast iron, and knife-blades or blanks, not handled nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	10	Iron, viz.:—Steel rails weighing not less than 45 lbs per lined yard for use only in the tracks of a railway which is employed in the common carrying of goods and passengers and is operated by steam motive power only; provided that this item shall not extend to rails for tracks of a railway which is used for private purposes only, nor shall this item extend to rails for use in the tracks of any electric railway, street railway, or tramway.	
Furniture of any material.	30	Iron or steel scrap, wrought, being waste or refuse, including punchings, cuttings or clippings of iron or steel plates or sheets having been in actual use,	
Galvanized iron or steel wire, No. 9, 12 and 13 gauge.	Free		
Garden Rakes, Hay Knives, Scythes, Rakes, n.e.s., pronged Forks, of all kinds, and hoes.	25		
Hinges, T and strap and Hinge Blanks, 3-4c per lb. and.	25		
Hollow-ware, agate, granite or			

crop ends of tin plate bars, or of blooms, or of rails, the same not having been in actual use, \$1 per ton.	
Nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be re-manufactured in rolling mills.	
Iron, wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads, nut and bolt and hinge blanks, n.e.s., and T and strap hinges, 3-4 cents per lb., and	25
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks, in the rough	10
Locks	30
Locomotive and Car Wheel Tires of steel, in the rough	Free
Manufactured articles of iron, brass or steel, which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, imported for use in the construction or equipment of ships or vessels	Free
Manufactures, Articles, or Wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	30
Mattocks	30
Mining, smelting and reducing machinery, viz., coal-cutting machines, except percussion coal cutters, coal heading machines, coal augers, and rotary coal drills, core drills, miners' safety lamps, coal washing machinery, coke-making machinery, ore drying machinery, ore roasting machinery, electric or magnetic machines for separating or concentrating iron ores, blast furnace water jackets, converters for metallurgical processes in iron or copper, briquette making machines, ball and rock emery grinding machines, copper plates, plated or not, machinery for extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes, monitors, lifts and elevators for hydraulic mining, amalgam safes, automatic ore samplers, automatic feeders, flgs, classifiers, separators, retorts, buddles, vanners, mercury pumps, pyrometers, bullion furnaces, amalgam cleaners, gold mining slime tables, blast furnace blowing engines, wrought iron tubing, butt or lap welded, threaded or coupled or not, not less than 2 1-2 inches diameter, when imported for use exclusively in mining, smelting, reducing or refining	Free
Nails and Spikes, wrought and pressed, Horseshoe Nails, trunk, clout, cooper's, cigarbox, Hungarian, and all other wrought nails, n.e.s., and horse, mule or ox shoes	30
Nails, cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, including railroad spikes, 1-2 cent per lb.	
Nail Rods, Swedish rolled iron and Swedish rolled steel nail rods under half an inch in diameter, for the manufacture of horseshoe nails, fifteen per cent. ad valorem	15
Nails, composition, spikes and sheathing nails	15
Nails, wire, of all kinds, n.o.p., 3-5 cents per lb.	
Name plates, enamelled	30
Needles, steel, viz., Cylinder Needles, Hand Frame Needles and Latch Needles, and Needles of any material or kind	30
Picks, mattocks, adzes, hatchets, and axes or poles for same, and tools of all descriptions, n.e.s.	30
Pines, cast iron of every description, \$8 per ton.	
Planing Mills, and parts of, in any stage of manufacture	25
Plates, scraper plates	30
Plates, engraved on steel	20
Plates, steel plates, not less than 30 inches wide, and not less than 1-4 of an inch thick	10
Plough Plates, mould boards, and land slides, and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured	5
Puddled Bars, \$2 per ton.	
Rolled Iron or Steel Sheets, No. 17 gauge and thinner, n.o.p., Canada plates, Russia iron, flat galvanized iron or steel sheets, terne plate, and rolled sheets of iron or steel, coated with zinc, spelter or other metal, of all widths or thicknesses, n.o.p., and rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, thinner than No. 18 gauge, n.e.s.	5
Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, sheared, or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, n.e.s., \$7.00 per ton....	
Rolled iron tubes, not welded or joined, under 1 1-2 inch in diameter, Angle Iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 1 1-2 inches wide, Iron Tubing, lacquered or brass	

covered, not over 1 1/2 inch in diameter, all of which are to be cut to length for the manufacture of bedsteads and brass trimmings for bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose, when imported for or by manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads, to be used for such purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada... Free	clusively in the manufacture of railway spiral springs in their own factories.....Free
Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in the coil, in their own factories.....Free	Steel for saws and straw cutters cut to shape, but not further manufactured. Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2 1/2 to 18 inches wide, for the manufacture of mower and reaper knives, when imported by the manufacturers thereof for use for such purpose in their own factories. Free
Rope, Raw Hile, as Belting, being so used..... 20	Steel for the manufacture of bicycle chains, when imported by the manufacturers of bicycle chains for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.....Free
Safes, Doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams of iron or steel..... 20	Steel for the manufacture of files, augers, auger bits, hammers, axes, hatchets, scythes, reaping hooks, hoes, rakes, hay or straw knives and wind mills, agricultural or harvesting forks, when imported by the manufacturers of such or of any such articles for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.....Free
Saws, of all kinds..... 20	Steel, in bars, bands, hoops, scroll or strips, sheets or plates, of any size, thickness or width, when of greater value than \$1-25 per lb, n.o.p..... 5
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....Free	Steel manufactures of, or part of iron and part of steel, n.e.s., 30
Screws, commonly called Wood Screws, of iron or steel, brass, or other metal, including lag or coach screws, plated or not, and machine or other screws, n.o.p..... 25	Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, for the manufacture of buckle clasps and ice creepers, bed fasts, furniture casters, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.....Free
Scythes..... 25	Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, for the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for exclusive use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.....Free
Sheet Iron, common or black, No. 17 gauge and thinner..... 5	Steel of No. 24 and 17 gauge, in sheets 63 inches long, and from 18 inches to 32 inches wide, when imported by the manufacturers of tubular bow sockets for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.....Free
Sheet Iron Signs..... 30	Steel rails, weighing not less than 45 lbs. per lineal yard, for use only in the tracks of a railway which is employed in the common carrying of goods and pas-
Sheet Iron, for iron or composite ships.....Free	
Sheets, Crucible steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2 1/2 to 18 inches wide, imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for manufacture of such knives in their own factories.....Free	
Shoes, horse, mule and ox shoes..... 30	
Shovels, and spades, shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel to cut, to shape for same..... 35	
Skates, of all kinds..... 35	
Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, when imported by manufacturers of wrought iron or steel pipe for use only in the manufacture of wrought iron or steel pipe in their own factories..... 5	
Sledges..... 30	
Spiral spring steel for spiral springs for railways, when imported by the manufacturers of railway springs, for use ex-	

sengers, and is operated by steam motive power only; provided that this item shall not extend to rails for tracks of a railway which is used for private purposes only, nor shall this item extend to rails for use in the track of any electric railway, street railway or tramway.....	Free	riveted, corrugated or otherwise manufactured, n.o.p.....	30
Steel springs for the manufacture of surgical trusses, when imported by the manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.....	Free	And provided, further, that all articles rated as iron or manufactures of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.....	
Steel strip and flat steel wire, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorn, and plain strip fencing, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories; and barbed fencing wire of iron or steel.....	Free	Ivory and ivory nuts, piano key ivories and veneers of ivory, unmanufactured.....	Free
Steel, under 1-2 inch diameter, or under 7-2 inch square, when imported by the manufacturers of cutlery, or of knobs, or of locks, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.....	Free	Ivory manufactures of, n.e.s.....	20
Steel valued at 2 1-2c per lb. and upwards, when imported by the manufacturers of skates, for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.....	Free	Ivory Vaccine Points.....	Free
Steels, table and butcher's steels.....	30	Jack Screws of every description, n.e.s.....	20
Stoves.....	25	Jalap Root.....	Free
Stove Plates.....	25	Jams, Jellies, and Preserves, 3 1-4c per lb.....	
Swords.....	30	Japanned and Stamped Tinware, etc.....	25
Tacks, cut, heads or spikes, iron and steel shoe tacks, and ordinary cut tacks, leather or not, and shoe nails, double pointed tacks, and other tacks of iron or steel, n.o.p.....	35	Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver.....	30
Track tools, wedges, crowbars and sidges.....	30	Jewsharps.....	35
Traps.....	30	Junk, old.....	Free
Tubes, of rolled steel, seamless, not joined or welded, not more than 1 1-2 inches in diameter; and seamless steel tubes for bicycles.....	10	Jute and Jute Butts.....	Free
Tubing, wrought iron or steel boiler tubes, including flues and corrugated tubes for marine boilers.....	5	Jute, carpeting or matting and mats.....	25
Tubing, wrought iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, 2 inches or less in diameter, n.e.s.....	25	Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished.....	Free
Tubing, wrought iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter, n.e.s.....	15	Jute cloth, uncolored, not otherwise finished than bleached or calendered.....	10
Tubing, other iron or steel pipe or tubing, plain or galvanized,		Jute-horse clothing, shaped or otherwise manufactured.....	30
		Jute, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	25
		Jute Yarn, flax or hemp, plain, dyed or colored, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs, mats, jute webbing or cloth, and twines for use in their own factories.....	Free
		Kainite, or German potash salts for fertilizers, uncompounded or unmanufactured.....	Free
		Kelp.....	Free
		Kerosene and Coal Oil fixtures or parts thereof.....	30
		Knives, oyster knives.....	30
		Knitting Machines.....	25
		Knitting Needles and Machine Needles and needles of all kinds.....	30
		Kryolite or Cryolite, mineral.....	Free
		Labels, for cigar boxes, for fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, confectionery or other goods or wares; shipping, price or other tags, tickets or labels; and railroad or other tickets, whether lithographed or printed, or partly printed, n.e.s.....	35
		Lac-Dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.....	Free

Laces, boot and shoe and stay.....	30	Leather Board and Leatheroid, and mfrs. of, n.o.p.....	25
Laces, braids, fringes, embro- deries, cords, tassels and brace- lets, elastic round or flat, includ- ing garter elastic, braids, chains, or cords of hair and other mfrs. of hair, n.e.s.; lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials, shams and cur- tains, when made up trimmed or untrimmed, and belts of all kinds; handkerchiefs of all kinds; linen, silk and cotton clothing and all articles made up by the seamstress from linen or cotton fabrics, n.o.p.; corsets of all kinds, corset clasps, busks, blanks and steels, and covered corset wires cut to lengths, tip- ped or untiped; regattas, badges.	35	Leather, all mfrs. of, n.o.p., and mfrs. of raw hides.....	25
Lamb and sheepskins tanned, dress- ed, waxed or glazed.....	17½	Leather, Morocco Skin, tanned but not further manufactured....	15
Lamp Reflectors.....	30	Leather, Patent, Japanese or em- amelled, and Morocco leather....	25
Lamp Shades, made of paper.....	20	Leather, sole, tanned.....	15
Lamp Wicks.....	25	Leeches.....	Free
Lamp Springs.....	10	Lentils, fresh.....	20
Lamp Black and Ivory Black.....	Free	Life boats, and life-saving appar- atus specially imported by soci- eties established to encourage the saving of human life.....	Free
Lap Dusters, all kinds.....	30	Lime Juice and Fruit Juices con- taining not more than twenty five per cent. of proof spirits, 60c. per gal.; when more than 25 per cent., \$2 per gal.	
Lard and lard compound, and sim- ilar substances, cottolene and ani- mal stearine of all kinds, n.e.s., 2c. per lb.		Lime Juice and other fruit juices, n.o.p.....	20
Lard Oil.....	20	Lime Juice, crude only.....	Free
Lastings, mohair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth, when im- ported by manufacturers of but- tons for use in their own factor- ies, and woven or made in pat- terns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons, exclusiv- ely; these conditions to be ascer- tained by special examination by the proper officer of customs, and so certified on the face of each entry.....	Free	Lime.....	20
Lava, unmanufactured.....	Free	Lime, Chloride of.....	Free
Lawn Mowers.....	35	Linen, Damask.....	30
Lead, bars and sheets.....	25	Green Canvas, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.....	5
Lead, old scrap, pig and block.....	15	Liquorice Paste.....	20
Lead pipe, shot and lead bullets.....	35	Liquorice, stick or roll.....	20
Lead, Nitrate and Acetate of, not ground.....	Free	Liquorice root, not ground.....	Free
Lead Pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise.....	25	Litharge.....	Free
Lead, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	30	Lithographic Presses.....	10
Leather, upper, including dongola, cordovan, kid, lamb, sheep, kan- garoo, alligator, chamois, and calf dressed, waxed or glazed.....	17½	Lithographic Stones, not engraved.	20
Leather and skins, n.o.p., tanned, belting leather, and sole leather.	15	Litmus and all Lichens, prepared or not.....	Free
Leather Belting, or belting of other material, n.e.s.....	20	Lobsters, preserved.....	25
		Lobsters, alive.....	20
		Locks.....	20
		Locomotives and Railway Passen- ger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of railway companies in the U.S., running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admit- ted free under similar circum- stances into the U.S., under regu- lations to be prescribed by the Controller of Customs.....	Free
		Locust Beans and Locust Bean Meal.....	Free
		Logwood, Fustic, Oak and Oak Bark, extracts of.....	Free
		Logwood, compound extract of.....	20
		Logs, and r'd unman. tim', n.e.s.	Free
		Lumber and Timber manufactur- ed, n.e.s.....	20
		Mace and Nutmegs.....	25
		Maccaroni and Vermicelli.....	25
		Machine, card clothing.....	25

Machinery, n.e.s.	25	one substance, n.o.p., all liquids containing alcohol 50 per cent., all others, liquid or not, 25 per cent., provided that this item shall not be held to include drugs and preparations recognized by the British and the United States Pharmacopœia or French Codex as official.
Madder and Munchet, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared, and all extracts of	Free	All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manfr., shall have the true name of such manfr., and the place where they are prepared, and the word alcoholic or Non-Alcoholic permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp label or otherwise, and all medicinal preparations imported without such names so affixed may be forfeited.
Magic Lanterns and slides therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.e.s.	25	Meerschaum, crude or raw
Magnesia, citrate	20	Menageries, horses, cattle carriages and harnesses of, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs
Magnesia Fluid	25	Free
Malt, upon entry for Warehouse, subject to Excise Regulations, 15c per bush.		Mercury or quicksilver
Malt extract of (non-alcoholic), for medical purposes, n.e.s.	25	Free
Manganese, Oxide of	Free	Metal Compositions for mfr. of filled gold watch cases
Mangles	25	10
Manilla Hoods	Free	Metal, yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing
Mantels, Slate	30	Free
Manures, Guano and other animal and vegetable manures	Free	Meters, Gas
Manuscripts and Insurance Maps	Free	25
Maps, Charts, for the use of schools for the blind, and Globes, Geographical, Topographical and Astronomical, n.e.s.	Free	Micrometers
Maple Sugar	20	25
Marble Blocks, in the rough	15	Milk, condensed, 3 1/2 c. per lb.
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn marble, finished, and all manfr. of, n.e.s.	35	30
Matches, wax or wood	25	Coffee condensed with milk
Mattresses, hair, spring and other	30	30
Mats, door or carriage, n.e.s.	35	Mill board, not straw board
Matting, Cocoa	25	10
Meats, fresh, n.e.s., 3c per lb.		Mineral Waters, natural, not in bottles
Meats, canned and canned poultry and game and soups	25	Free
Meats, extracts of fluid beef not medicated	25	Mineral Waters, n.e.s.
Meats, n.e.s., 2c. per lb., when in barrels, the barrels to be free.		20
Meats, poultry and game	20	Mineral Wool
Meats, mutton and lamb, fresh	35	20
Medals, gold or silver	30	Mineralogy Specimens
Medals, German or nickel silver	30	Free
Medals, brass, bronze or plated	30	Models (original) of inventions and other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use
Medals, collections of, and other antiquities, including collections of postage stamps	Free	Free
Medals of gold, silver or copper, and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions, and cups or other prizes won in bona fide competitions	Free	Molasses, produced in the process of manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane without any admixture with any other ingredients when imported in the original package and not afterwards subjected to any process of treating or mixing.
Medicines, Patent, Proprietary, viz.: All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, paste, drops, waters, essences, oils, and all medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, when compounded of more than		(a) Testing by polariscope, 40 degrees or over, a specific duty of 1 3-4c. per gal.
		(b) When testing less than 40 degrees, and not less than 35 degrees, a specific duty of 1 3-4c. per gallon, and in addition thereto 1 cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a

degree less than 40 degrees.	
The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty.	
Molasses, second process, or molasses derived from the manufacture of "molasses sugar," testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blanking, for use in their own factories, in the manufacture of blanking—conditional that the importers shall, in addition to making oath at the time of entry, that such molasses is imported for such use and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molasses to be at once mixed in a proper tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod, or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other use, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Customs officer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may from time to time be considered necessary in the interest and for the protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs officer the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose.	
Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, n.o.p., the product of the sugar cane or beet root, n.e.s., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, 3-4 cent per lb.	
Mosaic flooring of any material....	30
Moss, Iceland and other Mosses, and seaweed and seagrass, crude or in their natural state or cleaned only.....	Free
Moss, other, n.e.s.....	20
Mouldings of wood, plain, gilded or otherwise further manuf.....	25
Mowing Machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed drills and horse rakes, manure spreaders, weeders, and malleable sprocket or link belting chain for binders....	20
Muslin, plain white cotton.....	25
Muslin, colored cotton.....	35
cotton.....	25
Music, printed, bound or in sheets.	10
Musical instruments of all kinds, n.e.s., pianofortes and organs....	35
pianofortes and organs.....	30
Musical instruments, brass band	
parts of pianofortes or organs.	25
Provided that musical instrument cases shall be dutiable at the same rate as their contents when imported containing the instruments.	
Musk, in pods or in grains.....	Free
Mustard Cake.....	15
Mustard, ground.....	25
Mustard, French mustard, bound, as sauce.....	35
Naphtha, wood naphtha or wood alcohol, \$2.40 per imp. gal.	
Naphtha, n.e.s., 5 cents per imp. gal.	
Needles, knitting.....	30
Needles, steel, all others.....	30
Newspapers, or supplemental editions, or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada..	25
Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound; and tailors', milliners' and mantlemakers' fashion plates....	Free
Newspapers and Magazines, if bound.....	10
Nickel Salts.....	25
Nickel.....	Free
Nickel Anodes.....	10
Nickel and German Silver, manuf. of, not plated.....	25
if plated.....	30
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre....	Free
Nitrate of Lead, not ground.....	Free
Nitro-Glycerine, 3 cents per lb.	
Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories.....	Free
Numbering Machines, not to be classed with printing presses, to pay.....	25
Nuts, shelled, n.e.s., 5 cents per lb.	
Nuts, almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shelled peanuts, n.e.s., 4 cents per lb.	
Nuts, cocoa, \$1 per 100.	
Nuts, cocoa, when imported direct, 50 cents per 100.	
Nuts, n.e.s., 2c per pound.	
Nutgalls and extracts thereof....	Free
Oakum.....	Free
Oak Bark.....	Free
Oats, 10 cents per bush.	
Oat Flour.....	20
Oatmeal.....	20
Oil, Aniline, crude.....	Free
Oil, Coal, illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite costing more than 30 cents per gallon.....	25
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined, Naphtha, Petroleum and products of, n.e.s., 5 cents per imp. gal.	

Oils, Petroleum, crude, fuel and gas oils (other than Naphtha, Benzine or Gasoline when imported by manufacturers other than refiners,) for use in their factories for fuel purposes, or for the manufacture of gas, 2 1/2 cents per imp. gal.	
Oils, essential	19
Oil, resin	Free
Oil, carbolic or heavy oil	Free
Oil, castor	20
Oil, cod liver	20
Oils, coconut and palm, in their natural state	Free
Oil, colza	20
Oil, flax seed or linseed, raw or boiled	25
Oil, hair, perfumed	30
Oil, lard	25
Oils, lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, costing less than 25 cents per imp. gal., 5 cents per imp. gal.	
Oils, lubricating, all other	25
Oils, nentsfoot	25
Oil, olive, for manufacturing soap or tobacco or for canning fish	Free
Oil, olive, n.e.s.	20
Oil, sesame seed	25
Oil, tallow	20
Oil, all other, n.e.s.	20
Oil cake and meal, cotton seed cake and meal, palm nut cake and meal	Free
Oil Cloth and oil silk, and tow or other textile India-rubbered, floxed or coated, n.e.p.	30
Oil cloth, table and shelf, crumpled carriage, cork matting or carpet and linoleum	30
Oiled paper	35
Oleo-Stearine and Degras	Free
Opium (crude), \$1 per lb., the outward ball or covering to be free of duty.	
Opium, powdered, \$1.35 per lb.	
Opium, prepared for smoking, \$5 per lb.	
Optical Instruments, n.e.s.	25
Oranges, Lemon and Limes in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2 1/2 cubic feet, 25 cents per box. In half boxes, capacity 1 1/4 cubic feet, 13 cents per box. In cases and all other packages, 10 cents per cubic feet capacity. In bulk, \$1.50 per thousand. In barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel, 55 cents per barrel.	
Ores of metals, all kinds	Free
Organs, cabinet	30
Organs, sets or parts of sets of reeds, for cabinet organs	35
Organs, pipe organs	30
Ornaments of alabaster, spar, am-	
ber and terra cotta, or composition	35
Oysters, unmanufactured	Free
Oxide of Roses and Oil of Roses	Free
Oxide of Copper, see Chloride of Lime	Free
Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, washboards, pounders, rolling pins and whisks	20
Paints and colors, ultra marine blue, dry or in pulp, metallic colors, viz., oxides of cobalt, copper and tin, n.e.s.	Free
Ochres, Ochry earths, raw siennas and colors dry, n.e.s.	20
Oxides, dry fillers, fire-proofs, umbers, and burnt siennas, n.e.s.	25
Fire-proof paint, dry	25
Paints and colors, rough stuff and fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints, commonly used for ships' hulls, and ground and liquid paints, n.e.s.	25
Ground in spirits and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, \$1.12 1/2 per gal.	
Paris Green, dry	10
Dry White and Red Lead, Orange mineral and Zinc white, White Lead, mixed	5
Painters' Metal Graining Combs	30
Painters' pallet knives	30
Paintings in oil or water colors, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of old masters by such artists	Free
Paintings in oil or water colors, production of Canadian artists	Free
Paintings, prints, engravings, drawings and building plans, photographs and pictures, n.e.s.	20
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured	Free
Palm Leaf, when manuf., n.e.s.	20
Paper Weights, glass	20
Paper Cutters and Printing presses	10
Paper Sacks or Bags of all kinds, printed or not	25
Paper Boxes, empty	35
Paper, drawing or parchment	25
Paper, wall, or paper hangings, borders or bordering, and window blinds of paper of all kinds	35
Paper files, clips	30
Paper Mache, manufactures of	35
Paper of all kinds, n.e.s.	25
Paper kites, as toys	35
Paper, ruled, oiled or waxed	35
Paper, tarred	25
Paper Union Collar Cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	15
Paper, Union Cloth, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished	20
Paper, filter paper, in sheets	25
Paper, fly paper	35
Paper Letters, gummed, plain or colored, in bulk	35

Paper waste or clippings	Free	Photographs, chromes, chromo-	
Paper, pressed, in sheets	35	types, artotypes, oleographs,	
Paper, glazed, plated, marbled, en-		paintings, drawings, pictures,	
amelled paper, and cardboard,		kinds, whether plated wholly or	
similarly finished, news	35	in part	39
Paper, manufactures of, including		Platinum and Black Oxide of Cop-	
ruled and bordered papers, pap-		per for the manufacture of chlor-	
ertries, boxed papers, and envel-		ate	Free
opes and blank books	35	Platinum, manufactures of, n.e.s.,	20
Paraffine Wax	39	Platinum wire and platinum in	
Parasols	35	bars, strips, sheets or plates;	
Passover Bread for free distribu-		platinum retorts, pans, condens-	
tion among the Hebrew commu-		ers, tubing and pipe, when im-	
nity in connection with their re-		ported by manufacturers of sul-	
ligious rites	Free	phuric acid for use in their works	
Patterns of brass, iron, steel or		in the manufacture or concentra-	
other metal (not being models) ..	39	tion of sulphuric acid	Free
Paving blocks, made from slag of		Plates, engraved on wood, steel or	
blast furnace	29	other metal, and transfers taken	
Peaches, n.e.p., the weight of the		from the same, including engrav-	
packages to be included in the		ers' plates of steel, polished, en-	
weight for duty, 1 cent per lb.		graved, or for engraving there-	
Peach trees, 3 cents each.		upon	29
Pears, green fruit	29	Playing Cards, 6c per pack	29
Pear trees of all kinds, 3 cents each.		Plum Trees of all kinds, 3c each.	
Peas, 10 cents per bush.		Plumbago, not ground	16
Peas, seed from Britain	Free	Plumbago, all manufactures of,	
Pearl, mother of, not manufac-		n.e.s.	25
tured	Free	Push, of cotton	39
Pearl card cases	35	Push, Silks, other	39
Pearl collar buttons or studs	35	Pocketbooks and Purse	30
Pearl, manufactures of, fancy	35	Pomades, French, or flower odors,	
Pelts raw	Free	preserved in fat or oil for the	
Pencils, lead, wood or otherwise ..	25	purpose of conserving the odors	
Pencils, slate	25	of flowers which do not bear the	
Pens and penholders	25	heat of distillation, when im-	
Penracks, iron	39	ported in tins of not less than 10	
Perfumery, including toilet prepara-		lbs. each	15
tions (non-alcoholic), viz., hair		Pomades, all others	39
oils, tooth and other powders		Pop Corn, in cakes or balls, 1.2c	
and washes, pomatums, pastes		per lb. and	35
and all other perfumed prepara-		Porcelain Ware, n.e.s.	29
tions used for the hair, mouth		Porcelain Shades	39
and skin	39	Portable machines, portable steam	
Perfumed spirits, in bottles or		engines, threshers, and separat-	
flasks, containing not more than 4		ors, horse powers, portable saw	
ounces	59	mills and planing mills and parts	
Perfumed spirits, in bottles, flasks		thereof in any stage of manufac-	
or other packages, containing		ture	25
more than 4 ounces, \$2.40 per imp.		Potash, caustic	Free
gal. and	49	Potash and pearl ash, in pkgs.,	
Persic or ext. Archill and Cudber.		not less than 25 lbs.	Free
Petroleum. (See Oils.)		Potash, muriate and bicarbonate of,	
Pheasants for improvem't of stock.	Free	crude, caustic, potash, and red	
Pheasants, other	29	and yellow prussiate of potash;	
Philosophical Instruments and Ap-		also pot and pearl ash, in pack-	
paratus, not manufactured in the		ages of not less than twenty-	
Dominion, and when imported by		five pounds weight	Free
or for the use of universities,		Potash, sulphate and bicarbonate	
colleges and schools, and scien-		of	29
tific societies and public hos-		Potassium, cyanide of	Free
pitals	Free	Potatoes, sweet, 10c per bushel.	
Philosophical, Photographic, Op-		Pork, barrelled in brine, 2c per	
tical and Mathematical Instru-		lb. Barrels containing same to	
ments and Apparatus, n.e.s.	25	be free of duty	
Phosphorus	Free	Potatoes, other, 15c per bush.	
Phosphor Bronze in blocks, bars,			
sheet and wire	19		

Poultry and Game of all kinds....	20	erule, crushed or ground, Aconite, Calumba, Ipecacuanha, Rhubarb, Sarsaparilla, Squills, Taraxacum and Valerian, unground, Free	
Precious Stones, in the rough....	Free	The same, ground or powdered....	20
Precious Stones, also imitations, polished, but not set or otherwise manuf., n.e.s.....	10	Rose bushes.....	20
Precious Stones, viz., diamonds, un- unset.....	Free	Written Stone.....	20
Printed music, bound or in sheets.....	14	Wool, when imported for the man- ufacture of twine for harvest binders.....	Free
Printing presses, printing ma- chines, lithographic presses and type-making accessories there- for; folding machines; book- binders', bookbinding, ruling, embossing and paper cutting ma- chines, and parts thereof.....	10	Ruling Pens.....	10
Prunella.....	Free	Rye, 10c per bush.....	10
Pulp of Wood.....	25	Rye Flour, 50 cents per bbl., includ- ing bbl.,	
Pulp of grasses.....	Free	Saccharine.....	20
Pumice or Pumice Stone, ground or unground.....	Free	Saddlers' Soap.....	10
Pumps, brass, all kinds, and garden and lawn sprinklers.....	30	Saddlery of every description....	30
Pumps, n.e.s.....	25	Saffron and Safflower, and extract of, and Saffron Cake.....	Free
Putty.....	20	Sago.....	25
Putty, dry, for polishing granite, Free		Sago Flour.....	25
Quills, in nat. state or unpl'd....	Free	Sails, for boats and ships.....	25
Quills, other.....	20	Sal-Ammoniac and Sal-Soda.....	Free
Quince Trees of all kinds, 5c each		Saleratus.....	20
Quinine, salts of.....	Free	Salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British posses- sion, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....	Free
Rags of cotton, linen, lute, hemp and woollen, paper waste or clipp- ings, and waste of any kind, except mineral waste.....	Free	Salt, fine, in bulk, and coarse salt, n.e.s., 5 cents per 100 lbs.,	
Rags from Europe, except Great Britain, prohibited.....		Salt, in bags, bbls., or other pkgs., 7-12 cents per 100 lbs. (Pkg's same duty as if imported empty.)	
Railway cars, or other cars, wheel- barrows, trucks, road or railway scrapers and hand carts.....	30	Saltetre.....	Free
Railway Rugs of any material....	30	Salt Cake (Sulphate of Soda), erude, Free	
Raisins, 1c per lb.....	25	Sand and Gannister.....	Free
Raspberry and Blackberry bushes, 20		Sand Cloth.....	25
Rattans and reeds manf. or partly manuf.,	15	Sand (iron) or globules for polish- ing granite.....	Free
Rattans and reeds in their natural state.....	Free	Sand, Glass, Flint and Emery	
Red Liquor, for dyeing and calico printing.....	Free	Paper.....	25
Refrigerators.....	30	Satchels.....	30
Rennet, raw, or prepared.....	Free	Sateens, jeans and coutils, when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in the manufac- ture of such articles in their own factories, twenty per cent ad val- orum.....	20
Resin, in pkgs not less than 100 lbs, Free		Sauces, Catsups and Pickles, in- cluding Soy.....	35
Resin or Rosin Oil.....	Free	Sausage Casings, n.e.s.....	20
Resin, other, n.e.s.....	20	Sausage Skins or Casings, not c'd, Free	
Ribbons of all kinds and materials 35		Saw dust, of the following woods:— amaranth, cocobora, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gum- wood, mahogany, pitch pine, rose-wood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin wood, white ash, persimmon and dogwood....	Free
Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy, 1-2c per lb.....		Scales and Weighing Beams.....	20
Rice, other, 1 1-4c per lb.....		Scenery, theatrical and other.....	20
Rice and Sago Flour and Sago and tapioca.....	25	School Ink Wells, earthenware....	30
Rice, when imported by makers of rice starch, for use in their factories in making starch, 3-4c per lb.....		School Ink Wells, glass &c.....	20
Rope, Iron Wire.....	25	School Bags.....	30
Rope, or cordage of all kinds, n. e.s.....	25	Screws, commonly called wood	
Roots, medicinal, viz.: Alkanet,			

screws, of iron or steel, brass or other metal, including lag or coach screws, plated or not, and machine or other screws, n.o.p.	35
Screw Jacks of every description.	35
Seeds—Beet, carrot, turnip, annato, flax, mangold, mustard, sowing rape seed and mushroom spawn.	Free
Seeds—Flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, when in bulk or large parcels, n.o.p.	10
The same in small parcels	25
Seeds—Aromatic, which are not edible, and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process of manufacture, Anise, anise star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cummin, fennel and fenugreek.	Free
Seed peas from Britain	Free
Seedling stock for grafting, viz.: Plum, pear, peach, and other fruit trees	Free
Senna leaves, crude	Free
Settlers' effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, typewriters, bicycles, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council.	Free
Sewing Machine attachments	Free
Sewing Machines, or parts of	30
Shades, glass and porcelain, for lamps and gas lights	30
Shawls and travelling rugs of all kinds	30
Sheep, for improvement of stock.	Free
Sheep Skins, tanned only	15
Sheep Skins, dressed and waxed, or glazed	17½
Shellac, white, for manufacturing purposes	Free
Shells, manufactures of, n.e.s.	20
Shells of all kinds, unmanuf.	Free
Sheet music	10
Sheet iron sinks	30
Ships built in a foreign country, on application for Canadian register, except machinery	10
Machinery on same	25
Shirts of any material and ladies' and misses' blouses and shirt waists	35
Shoemakers' Pitch and Wax	20
Show Cases	35
Silic or Crystallized Quartz	Free
Silk, clothing	35
Silk Hosiery	35
Silk, manufactures of, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, n.e.s.	35
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in any way, silk cocoons, and silk waste	Free
Silk, twist, sewing and embroidery silk	25
Silk, in the gum or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown orgazine, not colored.	15
Silk, in the gum or spun, when imported by manufacturers of silk underwear, to be used for such manufactures, in their own factories	Free
Silk-Velvets, velveteens, plush and silk fabrics	30
Silver Leaf	25
Silver-plated Ware	30
Skates of all kinds, roller or other and parts thereof	35
Skins, Bird, and skins of animals not native to Canada for taxidermic purposes, not further manufactured than prepared for preservation	Free
Slates, roofing, 25 per cent., provided that the duty on roofing slate shall not exceed 75c per square.	25
Slates, school and writing	25
Slate Pencils	25
Slate mantels and manufactures of slate, n.e.s.	30
Sledges	30
Sleighs	25
Soap, common or laundry, 1c per pound.	
Soap, Castile, Mottled or White, 2c per lb.	
Soap, n.e.s.	35
Soap Powders, other, and pear-line	30
Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda; silicate of soda in	

crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal soda, sulphide of sodium, nitrate of soda, arseniate, binarsenate, chloride, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda.....	Free
Sulphate of Soda or Glauber Salts.....	20
Soda, Bicarbonate of.....	20
Soda, Nitrate of.....	Free
Solder.....	30
Scups.....	25
Soy.....	35
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....	30
Spectacle and Eye Glass frames, and metal parts thereof.....	20
Speller of zinc in blocks and pigs.....	Free
Spermaceti.....	20
Spices of all kinds except Mace and Nutmegs, unground.....	12½
Spices, ground.....	25
Spices, Mace and Nutmegs.....	25
Spirituos or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing, or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent., under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of 15 per cent., under proof as follows, viz:—	
Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p. \$2.40 per gal.	
Amyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liquors of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub,	
schiedam and other schnapps, tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, \$2.40 per gal.	
Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, or medicinal wines (so-called), or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.e.s., \$2.40 per gal, and.....	30
Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender water, hair, tooth and skin washes and other preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks containing not more than 4 oz. each.....	50
When in bottles, flasks or other packages containing more than 4 oz. each., \$2.40 per gal, and.....	40
Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2.40 per gal, and.....	30
Vermouth, containing not more than 36 per cent., and ginger wine, containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, 90c per gal.; if containing more than these percentages, respectively of proof spirits, \$2.40 per gallon.....	
In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct application of the hydrometer, or specific gravity bottle, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Controller of Customs may direct...	
Sponges.....	20
Spurs and Stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.....	Free
Square Reeds and rawhide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories.....	Free
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, 1½c per lb., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	
Stereotypes, see Electrotypes.	
Stockinettes for the manufac-	

ture of rubber boots and shoes, when imported by manufacturers of such goods for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.....	15	(b) When testing by polariscope less than forty degrees, and not less than thirty-five degrees, 1 3-4c per gallon, and in addition thereto, 1c per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees.....	Free
Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.....	Free	Sugar Beet Seed.....	Free
Stone, flagstones, sandstone, and all building stone not hammered or chiselled; and marble and granite, rough, not hammered or chiselled.....	15	Sulphate of Iron (Copperas) and Sulphate of Copper (Blue Vitriol).....	Free
Stone, marble and granite, sawn only; flagstone and all other building stone dressed; and paving blocks of stone.....	20	Sulphur and Brimstone, in roll or flour.....	Free
Stone, lithographic, not engraved..	20	Sulphuric Ether and Chloroform, and solutions of peroxides of hydrogen.....	25
Stone, grindstones, not mounted and not less than 36 inches in diameter.....	15	Surgical and dental instruments of all kinds, not being for sale.....	Free
Stone, grindstones, n.e.s.....	25	Surgical belts or trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds.....	20
Straw and manufactures of, n.e.s....	20	Syrup, Glucose Syrup and Corn Syrup, or any Syrups containing any admixture thereof, 3-4c per pound.....	Free
Straw Boards, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred.....	25	Syrups—See Molasses.....	
All Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, 1c per lb....		Tags, tin, for plug tobacco.....	25
Sugar, n.e.s., not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings, or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, one-half cent per pound; the usual packages in which imported to be free.....		Tagging Metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over 1 1-2 inches in width, when imp. by manufs. of Shoe and Corset Laces, for use in their factories.....	Free
Glucose or Grape Sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof, 3-4c per pound.....		Tails, undressed.....	Free
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel and popcorn, 1-2c per pound, and.....	35	Tallow and Stearic Acid.....	20
Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup....	20	Tallow Oil.....	20
Syrups and Molasses of all kinds, n.o.p., the product of the sugar cane or beet, n.e.s., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, 3-4c per pound.....		Tape Measures.....	25
Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane, without any admixture with any other ingredient, when imported in the original package in which it was placed at the point of production, and not afterwards subjected to any process of treating or mixing, the package in which imported, when of wood, to be free:—		Taploca.....	25
(a) Testing by polariscope, forty degrees or over, 1 3-4c per gal.		Taraxicum Root, crude.....	Free
		Tarpauln, Cotton, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition.....	30
		Tar (Pine), in packages of not less than fifteen gallons each.....	Free
		Tarred Paper.....	25
		Tassels.....	35
		Tea Lead.....	Free
		Teas and Green Coffees imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea and green coffees purchased in bond in the United Kingdom, provided there is satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	Free
		Tea and Green Coffee, n.e.s.....	10
		Teasels.....	Free
		Telephones and Telegraph Instruments; telegraph, electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors, generators, dynamos, sockets, insulators of all kinds, and electric apparatus, n.e.s.....	25
		Telescopes.....	25

Tents and Awnings	35	Tin Plates in sheets or strips, decorated	25
Terra Japonica, Gambier or Cutch. Free		Tin Whisk Holders, lacquered	25
Terra Cotta Panels, mouldings and cornices	30	Tinned Iron Kettle Ears	30
Terra Alba	20	Tinware, stamped, japanned ware and galvanized iron ware	25
Thermometers, all kinds, n.e.s.	25	Tinware, and manufactures of tin, n.e.s.	25
Thermometers, clinical, as surgical instruments	Free	Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, including paper covering, \$3 per lb. and	25
Thimbles, steel	30	Tobacco manufactured and Snuff, n.e.s.	50c. per lb.
Thimbles, brass	30	Tobacco, cut	55c. per lb.
Thread, linen, n.e.s.	25	Tobacco, foreign raw leaf, stemmed, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act, after 30th June, 1897, 14c per lb., to be computed on the weight when exwarehoused.	
Timber, or lumber, or wood, viz: lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocobora, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandal-wood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, blackheart ebony, lignum vitae, red cedar, redwood, satin-wood, and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough-sawn or split or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process; sawed or split boards, planks, deals and other lumber when not further manufactured than dressed on one side only or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any preserving process; pine and spruce clapboards; timber or lumber hewn or sawed, squared or sided or creosoted; laths, pickets and palings; staves not listed or jointed of wood of all kinds; firewood, handle, heading, stave, and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties; hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, waggon, oar, gun, heading and all like blocks or sticks rough hewn, or sawed only; felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured; hickory billets and hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes, rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished; shingles of wood; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees; and logs and round unmanufactured timber, ship timber or ship planking, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.	Free	Tobacco, foreign raw leaf, unstemmed, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act, after 30th June, 1897, 10c. per lb., to be computed on the weight when exwarehoused.	
Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tinfall and tin strip waste	Free	Tobacco Pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same	35
Tin, Crystals and Tea Lead	Free	Tobacco Pouches	35
		Tools, mechanics', of all kinds, n.e.s.	30
		Towels of every description	30
		Towel racks and rollers	30
		Toys, all kinds and materials	35
		Tracing Cloth	30
		Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs	Free
		Trees, n.e.s.	Free
		Treenails	Free
		Tripoli Compound	25
		Trunks	30
		Trunk Trimmings	30
		Turmeric	Free
		Turpentine, raw or crude	Free
		Turpentine, spirits of	5
		Turtles	Free
		Twines of all kinds, n.e.s.	25
		Twine for harvest binders, of hemp jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed	Free
		Twine, manuf. of, n.o.p.	30
		Type, for printing	20
		Type Metal	10
		Typewriters	25
		Typewriters, Tablets with movable figures, Geographical Maps and Musical Instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools, and not of private	

Tents and Awnings	35	Tin Plates in sheets or strips, decorated	25
Terra Japonica, Gambier or Cutch Free		Tin Whisk Holders, lacquered	25
Terra Cotta Panels, mouldings and cornices	30	Tinned Iron Kettle Ears	30
Terra Alba	20	Tinware, stamped, japanned ware and galvanized iron ware	25
Thermometers, all kinds, n.e.s.	25	Tinware, and manufactures of tin, n.e.s.	25
Thermometers, clinical, as surgical Instruments	Free	Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, including paper covering, \$3 per lb. and	25
Thimbles, steel	30	Tobacco manufactured and Snuff, n.e.s.	50c. per lb.
Thimbles, brass	30	Tobacco, cut	55c. per lb.
Thread, linen, n.e.s.	25	Tobacco, foreign raw leaf, stemmed, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act, after 30th June, 1897, 14c per lb., to be computed on the weight when exwarehoused.	
Timber, or lumber, or wood, viz: lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandal-wood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, blackheart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin-wood, and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough-sawn or split or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process; sawed or split boards, planks, deals and other lumber when not further manufactured than dressed on one side only or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any preserving process; pine and spruce clapboards; timber or lumber hewn or sawed, squared or sided or creosoted; laths, pickets and palings; staves not listed or jointed of wood of all kinds; firewood, handle, heading, stave, and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties; hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, waggon, oar, gun, heading and all like blocks or sticks rough hewn, or sawed only; felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured; hickory billets and hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes, rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished; shingles of wood; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees; and logs and round unmanufactured timber, ship timber or ship planking, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.	Free	Tobacco, foreign raw leaf, unstemmed, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act, after 30th June, 1897, 10c. per lb., to be computed on the weight when exwarehoused.	
Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tinfoil and tin strip waste	Free	Tobacco Pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same	35
Tin, Crystals and Tea Lead	Free	Tobacco Pouches	35
		Tools, mechanics', of all kinds, n.e.s.	30
		Towels of every description	30
		Towel racks and rollers	30
		Toys, all kinds and materials	35
		Tracing Cloth	30
		Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs	Free
		Trees, n.e.s.	Free
		Treenails	Free
		Tripoli Compound	25
		Trunks	30
		Trunk Trimmings	30
		Turmeric	Free
		Turpentine, raw or crude	Free
		Turpentine, spirits of	5
		Turtles	Free
		Twines of all kinds, n.e.s.	25
		Twine for harvest binders, of hemp jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed	Free
		Twine, manuf. of, n.o.p.	30
		Type, for printing	20
		Type Metal	10
		Typewriters	25
		Typewriters, Tablets with movable figures, Geographical Maps and Musical Instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools, and not of private	



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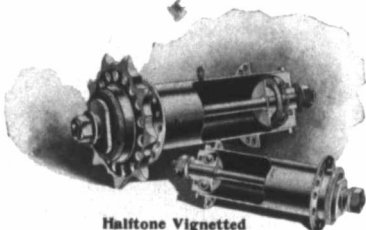
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Individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented.....Free	Additional duty of 2¢ per gallon..... 30
Ultramarine Blue, dry or in pulp.....Free	Vices..... 30
Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades of all kinds and materials..... 35	Waggons (freight), drays, sledges and similar vehicles..... 25
Umbrella Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade or walking sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades or walking sticks.....Free	Wall Decorations, Lincrusta Wall-ton,..... 25
Unenumerated articles..... 20	Walking Sticks and Canes of all kinds, n.e.s..... 30
Vaccine and Ivory Vaccine Points.....Free	Watches..... 25
Valerian Root, crude.....Free	Watch Cases..... 30
Varnishes, n.e.s., 20¢ per gal. and 20	Watch, composition metal for the manufacture of filed gold watch cases..... 10
Varnish, black and bright for ship use.....Free	Watch Keys..... 25
Varnish and colors, ground in spirits, \$1.12 1-2 per gal.	Watch actions or movements..... 10
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes..... 35	Water Meters..... 30
Vases, glass, plain or fancy..... 20	Wax, bees..... 10
Vases, China and Porcelain..... 30	Wax, Paraffine and Animal Stear-ine of all kinds, 2¢ per lb..... 20
Vases, Earthenware..... 30	Wax of manufacturers of, other..... 20
Vegetables, Potatoes, n.e.s., 15¢ per bush..... 25	Webbing, elastic..... 20
Vegetables, n.o.p..... 25	Webbing, non-elastic..... 20
Vegetables, viz.: Sweet Potatoes and Yams, 10¢ per bush..... 10	Whale Bone, unmanufactured.....Free
Vegetables, Tomatoes, fresh, 20¢ per bush, and..... 10	Whale Bone, manufactures of n.e.s. 20
Vegetables, Tomatoes and other vegetables, including Corn and Baked Beans, in cans, or other packages, n.e.s., 11-2¢ per lb., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty..... 7 1/2	Wheat, 12¢ per bush..... 20
Vegetables, Onions, sets for planting, not fit for table use..... 25	Wheat Flour, including the duty on the bbl., 60¢ per bbl..... 20
Velvetings, and Cotton Velvets and Cotton Plush..... 30	Wheels, parts of, hubs and spokes, in the rough (See Timber)..... 30
Veneers of Wood, not over 3/32 of an inch in thickness..... 7 1/2	Whodbarrows..... 30
Velocipedes..... 30	Whips, of all kinds, including things and lashes..... 35
Veneers, Ivory, other, n.e.s..... 20	Whiting or Whitemare, gilders' Whiting and Paris White.....Free
Veneers, Ivory, sawn only.....Free	Whitewash for basket making.....Free
Vents, Fireclay Chimney Linings glazed or unglazed..... 35	Whitewash and Oiler mfgs., n.e.s..... 25
Verdigris or sub-acetic cobalt (dry).....Free	Window Blind Rollers, finish or mounted..... 35
Vinegar, 15¢ per imp. gal., of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof, an addi-	Window shades in the pleat, or cut and hemmed or mounted on rollers, n.e.s..... 35
	Window shades, made of paper..... 35
	Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of strength of proof, imported in wood or bottles, 25¢ per I.G., and..... 30
	Wines for every degree above 26 up to 40 per cent., 3¢ more for each degree of strength and..... 30
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than 1 quart, and more than 1 pint, \$3.30 per dozen bottles..... 30
	In bottles, containing not more than a pint and more than one-half pint, \$1.05 per doz..... 30
	In bottles, containing one-half pint each, or less, 82¢ per doz..... 30
	In bottles, containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3.30 per doz. bat-

ties, at the rate of \$1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty, there shall be ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.	
But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
Wire, barbed wire and galvanized wire for fencing, Nos. 9, 12 and 13 gauge.....	Free
Wire, brass, plain.....	10
Wire, brass rods cut to special length.....	30
Wire, Buckthorn and Strip Fencing, woven wire fencing, and wire fencing of iron or steel, n.e.s.....	15
Wire Cloth of brass or copper.....	25
Wire Cloth, iron or steel.....	30
Wire clothes line.....	25
Wire, copper, plain, tinned or plated.....	15
Wire, covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material.....	30
Wire, crucible cast steel.....	Free
Wire Ferrules, iron, steel or brass.....	30
Wire, viz.: Steel strip and flat steel wire when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories; and barbed fencing wire of iron or steel.....	Free
Wire, iron or steel, and all other kinds, n.e.s.....	20
Wire nails of all kinds, 3-5 cent per pound.	
Wire of iron, steel, brass, zinc, flattened or corrugated, screwed or twisted, for use in connection with nailing machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, to be used for such purposes only in their own factories.....	Free
Wire phosphor, bronze in blocks, sheets and wire.....	10
Wire, picture or other twisted wire.....	25
Wire, Platinum sheets; retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in the manuf., or concentration of sulphuric acid.....	Free
Wire rigging for ships and vessels.....	Free
Wire rods, viz.: Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in	
diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in the coil, in their own factories.....	Free
Wire Rope, of iron and steel, n.o.p.....	25
Wire Sery Hooks and Eyes (iron).....	30
Wire, soft drawn Bessemer spring steel wire of Nos. 10, 12 and 13 gauge, and Homo spring steel wire of No. 11 and 12 gauge, respectively, when imported by manufacturers of wire mattresses, to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of such articles.....	Free
Wire, stranded or twisted.....	25
Wire Window Screens.....	30
Wire work and manufs. of iron wire, n.e.s.....	30
Wood furniture, house, cabinet, or office, including bedsteads, hair, spring or other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and picture frames.....	30
Wood Caskets and Coffins.....	25
Wood for fuel.....	Free
Wooden Mallets.....	30
Wood Pumps.....	25
Wood, hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	Free
Wood, Felloes of hickory, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured.....	Free
Wood, sawed boards, planks and deals, planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are pointed or tongued and grooved.....	25
Wood, shingles.....	Free
Wood, pails, tubs, and churns, whisks, brooms, washboards, pounders and rolling pins.....	20
Wood pulp.....	25
Wood, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	25
Wood, lumber and timber, manufactured.....	20
Wood veneers not over 3/32 of an inch in thickness.....	7 1/2
Wood, D shovel handles wholly of wood, and Mexican saddle trees and stirrups of wood.....	Free
Wood, timber or lumber wood, viz.: Lumber and timber planks, and boards of amaranth, cocobora, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satinwood and white ash, when not otherwise manufac-	

ured than rough, sawn or split or crossoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process; sawed or split boards, planks, deals and other lumber when not further manufactured than dressed on one side only or crossoted, vulcanized or treated by any preserving process; pine and spruce clapboards; timber or lumber, hewn or sawed, squared or sided or crossoted; laths, pickets, and pailings; staves not listed or jointed of wood of all kinds; firewood, handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon, oar, gun, heading and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only; feloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured; hickory billets, and hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes, rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees; and logs and round unmanufactured timber, ship timber or ship planking, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	Free
Wool and the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, or other like animals, not further prepared than washed, n.e.s.; and worsted tops and nolls, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories, n.e.s.....	Free
Wool and woollen manf. of fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready-made clothing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, n.e.s.; blankets, bed comforters or counterpanes, flannels, cloths, doe-skins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, n.e.s.....	35
Wool knitted goods, undershirts and drawers, and hosiery of all kinds, n.e.s.....	35
Wool, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Southdown combings and wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada, 3c per lb.....	
Worsted tops made from combing	
wools, such as are not grown in Canada.....	15
Wool Nolls.....	Free
Woollen Shawls and shawls of all kinds.....	20
Woollen Socks and Stockings.....	35
Woollen Waste.....	Free
Wringers, clothes, for domestic use, and parts thereof.....	25
Wool, women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpacas, Orleans, cashimeres, Henriettas, serges, huntings, nun's cloth, bengalins, whip cords, twills, plains or jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under such regulations as are established by the Governor-in-Council.....	25
Xyolite, or Celluloid, in sheets, lumps, or blocks, in the rough, n.e.s.....	Free
Yarns, Cotton and Cotton Warps, dyed or undyed, n.e.s.....	25
Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or like animal, costing 30c per lb. and over, when imported on the cop, tube or in the hank by manufacturers of woollen goods for use in their products.....	70
Yarn, jute, flax or hemp yarn, plain, dyed or colored, jute canvas, not pressed or calendered, when imported by the manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, jute webbing or jute cloth, hammocks, twines and floor oil cloth, for use in the manufacture of or any of these articles only, in their own factories.....	Free
Yarns, Woollen and Worsted, n.e.s.....	30
Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids, for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Controller of Customs.....	Free
Yarns, cotton, No. 40 and finer.....	Free
Yarn, cotn.....	Free
Yarn of wool or worsted, when gennapped, dyed and finished, and imported by the manufs. of	

braids, cords, tassels and fringes for use in their factories in the manufacture of such articles only.....	Free
Yarns, Mohair.....	Free
Yeast, Compressed Yeast, in packages less than 50 pounds, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, 6c per lb.....	
Yeast Cakes and Baking Powders, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight of duty, 6c per lb.....	
Yeast, Compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds, 2c per lb.....	
Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing.....	Free
Zinc, salts of.....	Free
Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets.....	Free
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing.....	Free
Zinc, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	25
Zinc plates.....	Free
Zinc spelter.....	Free

All goods not enumerated as charged

with any duty of Customs and not declared free of duty, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF.

On all the products of countries entitled to the benefits of this Reciprocal Tariff, under the provisions of Section 16 the duties mentioned in Schedule "A," dutiable goods, shall be reduced as follows:—

On and after the twenty-third day of April, 1897, until the thirteenth day of June, 1898, inclusive, the reduction shall in every case be one-eighth of the duty mentioned in Schedule "A," and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be seven-eighths of the duty mentioned in Schedule "A," dutiable goods.

On and after the first day of July, 1898, the reduction shall in every case be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in Schedule "A," and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in Schedule "A," dutiable goods.

Provided however, that these reductions shall not apply to any of the following articles, but such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in Schedule "A," viz:

—Wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the

product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED TO BE IMPORTED INTO CANADA.

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.

Reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works, which have been also copyrighted in Canada.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

Goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part by prison labor, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail or penitentiary. Also goods similar in character to those produced in such institutions, when sold or offered for sale by any person, firm or corporation having a contract for the manufacture of such articles in such institutions or by any agent of such person, firm or corporation, or when such goods were originally purchased from or transferred by any such contractor.

Oleomargarine, Butterine, or similar substitutes for butter. Britain.

Rags from Europe, except Great Tea adulterated with spurious leaf, or with exhausted leaves, or which contains so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious substances as to make it unfit for use.

EXCISE TARIFF CANADA.

Spirits:—

Spirits when made from raw grain, per proof gallon.....	\$1 90
When made from malted barley	1 92
When made from molasses or other sweetened matter, per proof gallon	1 93
Malt, per pound	0 1½
Malt liquor, when made in whole or part from any other substance than malt, per gal.....	0 10
Vinegar, per gallon	0 04
Acetic acid, per gallon	0 04
Tobacco, per pound	0 25
Cigarettes, from domestic leaf, weighing not more than 3 lbs. per M., per thousand	1 50
Cigarettes, from foreign leaf, weighing not more than 3 lbs. per M., per thousand	3 00
Cigarettes, from any leaf, weighing more than 3 lbs. per M., per thousand	8 00
Foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per lb	0 10

Foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, per lb	0 14
Applicable to tobacco imported and warehoused prior to July 1st, 1897.	
Tobacco, made from Canadian leaf, per lb	0 05
Canada twist tobacco, per lb.....	0 05
Snuff, when containing not more than 40 per cent. of moisture, or when containing over 40 per cent. of moisture and put up in packages of less than 5 lbs. each, per lb	0 25
Snuff, moist, when containing over 40 per cent. of moisture and when in packages of 5 lbs. and over, per lb	0 18
Cigars, from foreign leaf, per M.....	6 00
Cigars, from Canadian leaf, per M	3 00
Cigars, from any leaf, when put up in packages of less than 10 each, per M.....	7 00

CRICKET IN CANADA.

The cricket season of 1897-98 presented several features of a somewhat exceptional character. It was decidedly an "off" season, both in the number of matches, the quality of the games played, and individual performances. In Toronto the outlook was decidedly poor at the beginning of the season. The Toronto Cricket Club had been compelled to amalgamate with the Rosedale Cricket Club, and the Junction Cricket Club dissolved. Thus local cricketers found their opportunities for matches curtailed by the withdrawal of two clubs, and the propagation of the game was checked to a certain extent for the same reason. Again, the amalgamation of Toronto-Rosedale placed that organization in possession of such talent that victory was never for a moment in doubt, and their opponents' speculations as to the result of a game took the form of wondering whether they would get a chance to bat at, rather than whether they could beat the combination. Fortunately, however, matters changed for the better once the season commenced. The players of the defunct Toronto Junction Club threw in their lot with the St. Alban's Cathedral Club and raised that organization from the status of a very second-rate concern to that of a good club, with some first-class talent. Thus Toronto found itself with three good organizations, namely, Toronto-Rosedale, St. Alban's and Parkdale, and as the season progressed it became manifest that the prospects for

the future of the game in time to come were brighter, although they certainly had received a temporary check.

The reasons are not hard to find. The amalgamation of Toronto-Rosedale was for the time being a misfortune. Up to this season the Toronto Club has always been a metropolitan one essentially, while Rosedale, Parkdale and Toronto Junction were suburban affairs. The Toronto Club matches took place on Varsity Campus, in the heart of the city, and the grounds were easily reached. People with an hour to spare could go and see the games, and many who take a mild interest in cricket often availed themselves of the opportunity. This helped cricket by drawing the attention of the public. It was otherwise when the club moved its headquarters to Rosedale. The grounds are a long way out, and unless a person had half a day at his disposal he would not go near the game. Interest in cricket therefore fell off, and the game suffered through want of sympathy. As an offset to this the amalgamation of the two clubs placed them in a position to do for the game that which singly they were unable to accomplish. United they formed a nursery in which the younger players coming from the schools and colleges could perfect themselves in the art of cricket and become sufficiently proficient to take the places of those who have been bearing the brunt of cricket for a long time. The great drawback from which the sport has suffered of late has been the absence of a good training school, where the young players could find some one to coach them. Every year the schools, such as Trinity College, Trinity College School, Upper Canada College, Bishop Ridley, have turned out a host of young cricketers, who, while thoroughly versed in all that goes to make up the cricketer, yet required the counsels of some experienced player before they could claim the title of first-class players. The schools mentioned have been doing splendid work, but there has always been this want of opportunity when the cricketer left them.

They were at a disadvantage when compared with the young players in the United States, where many clubs have excellent professionals, through whose tuition the game is brought to a standard it will never attain in Canada, unless similar coaches are engaged. The Junction of Toronto and Rosedale tended to supply this deficiency. It permitted the engagement of a professional, who did good work

while he was in Toronto, and in seasons to come if the same policy is pursued a marked improvement will result in the quality of Canadian cricket. Those who have profited by the professional's hints will in turn be able to impart information to others.

Another feature of the season, and one full of significance, as showing the hold that cricket has taken upon the youth, was the large number of young players who learnt the game in this country and came to the front. Hitherto the list of those at the top of the tree, who have played in the international games, have not changed its personnel much. The same names have headed the batting and bowling averages, the same old rollables have donned the flannels season after season without much modification. This year it was different. The "young uns" were very much to the front, and the international eleven, Mr. E. J. Fawke's and Mr. A. H. Collin's teams, which visited the United States, contained players, some of whom were hardly thought of as possibilities two years ago, while others had only just finished their school course, and are still students. W. E. McMurtry, J. L. Counsell, A. J. Hills, A. G. Chambers, A. W. Mackenzie, J. J. Wright, all belong to this list of players, who upheld the reputation of Canada, and who learned the game upon the various cricket fields of the country. The club rolls show the names of a host of others who have done splendidly in the local matches, whose play warrants the assertion that the game has taken a strong hold, and that there is plenty of splendid material to draw from to keep it going.

When the club cricket is considered the season of 1897-98, cannot be termed a successful one. The bowling was not so good as in past years, the batting averages were lower, and the fielding certainly fell off. Mistakes and catches dropped were common occurrences. There were very few big scores, and only one century was scored in local cricket, that by W. E. McMurtry, who made 154. Only three men in Toronto made over 400 runs during the season: G. S. Lyon, 448; W. E. McMurtry, 430; A. G. Chambers, 425. The wicket keeping, with but one exception, was poor. D. W. Saunders kept wickets in splendid style, and his work both against the Americans and Mr. P. F. Warner's English eleven justly entitled him to be called the best wicket keeper on the continent. J. J. Wright started off well at the beginning of the season, but he

did not follow the game all through. W. E. Dean of Parkdale C. C. only played a few times, and C. Leigh of the same club could not be spared from the bowling department.

Toronto Rosedale C. C. had, of course, a successful season as regards the number of matches played, and victories won. The club was overwhelmingly strong, and their best eleven was capable of defeating any picked eleven in the country. They suffered the loss of several players during the season, but this, however, did not prevent them from carrying everything before them. They played thirty-seven matches, and were only defeated six times. The clubs who obtained this envious distinction were Upper Canada College, Woodbine, McGill College and Hamilton. This record is a good one, especially when it is remembered that several crack players only took part in a few games. J. M. Laing, W. H. Cooper, W. R. Wadsworth, W. Montgomery, Mossom Boyd, all of whom are first-class men, were but seldom seen in flannels, and their absence deprived the club of five good bowlers. The club, however, had so much good material that it was able to replace them worthily, and their absence did not alter the result of the matches. That it had an effect upon the quality of the play there can be no doubt, for the desertion, or rather the retirement, of good men is, and must always be, a loss to a club. The cricket shown by Toronto-Rosedale Club was certainly not up to the standard of other years. The averages prove that. G. S. Lyon who played in 21 matches only scored 448 runs, and did not once make a century, something unusual for him. W. E. McMurtry, who took part in 10 games, made 430 runs, and made the only score over a century, 154 runs. P. C. Goldingham made 283 runs, and so on all through the list. Small scores were the rule.

The bowling averages were good, and prove what a small chance the opposing batsmen had, and how little able they were of coping with the deliveries. G. S. Lyon did the greatest amount of work in that department, and closed the season with an average of 8.76 runs per wicket. A. W. Mackenzie's wicket cost 9.60 per wicket; P. C. Goldingham, 7.03 runs per wicket, and W. H. Cooper 6 runs per wicket. W. Montgomery retired early in the season, when he was bowling in good form, and the club lost an efficient fast trundler, and J. M. Laing only started late. Some of the men who bowled only occasionally have some good work to their credit, such

as G. L. Counsell, R. Montgomery, J. L. Somerville, J. Forrester and W. R. Wadsworth. The batting and bowling averages are given below:—

BATTING AVERAGES.

Name.	Innings.	Runs.	Times not out.	Most in Innings.	Average.
J. M. Laing	9	1238	1	94	29.75
Geo. S. Lyon	21	448	4	81	26.35
W. E. McMurtry	18	486	1	154	25.65
J. L. Counsell	6	123	1	56	24.60
A. J. Hills	11	221	1	51	22.10
P. C. Goldingham	15	283	2	57	21.77
R. A. Montgomery	9	116	3	52	19.33
D. W. Sanders	11	154	3	39	19.25
W. R. Wadsworth	5	84	0	40	16.80
W. H. Cooper	10	159	1	32	16.62
J. H. Forester	17	225	2	48	15.00
H. F. Lowisbrough	14	295	0	50	14.64
A. W. Mackenzie	13	159	1	50	13.25
P. E. Henderson	13	145	2	49	13.18
J. J. Wright	4	34	1	22	11.33
H. J. Martin	11	98	1	39	9.86
H. W. Beatty	11	99	1	36	9.09
G. A. Larkin	17	137	1	42	8.56
J. L. Somerville	6	41	1	16	8.29

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Name.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. L. Counsell	65	13	9	144	6.60
R. Montgomery	85	7	16	246	10.25
J. L. Somerville	135	4	76	440	12.50
J. Forester	220	17	99	18	5.00
W. H. Cooper	483	34	150	25	6.00
W. Montgomery	336	19	129	29	6.45
P. C. Goldingham	549	25	225	32	7.03
W. R. Wadsworth	299	16	79	8	8.75
G. S. Lyon	1,014	58	472	54	8.76
A. W. Mackenzie	586	26	288	39	9.60
J. M. Laing	333	16	156	15	10.00
A. J. Hills	169	4	75	6	12.50

Parkdale Cricket Club was the most unfortunate club in the city, and was followed by a relentless hoodoo all through the season. During 1896-97 it had a remarkable career, and the members looked forward to a still more successful record during 1898. They were doomed to disappointment. The club opened with a good victory over Trinity College, and then misfortunes came fast. Player after player fell out of the ranks, through sickness, or having left the city; the men who took their places were not up to the standard of their predecessors, and the team became demoralized. They depended entirely upon individual work and skill, and not upon united effort. In the field the club showed up badly, and but seldom played a good uphill game. If the bowlers did not mow down wickets fast, or the batsmen out-

score their opponents, the game was lost to Parkdale, as the fielding could not be relied upon. Catches were dropped, the bail fumbled at a critical moment, and the men did not use their heads. No club so plainly showed the want of a good coach.

The opening games were remarkable for good all-round work, and then men dropped out. W. E. Dean, the wicket-keeper; F. S. Chambers, the best bowler in the club, and certainly a coming player; A. P. Reed, C. Chambers and F. S. Sterling, all good bats and fielders, fell out of the club, and then defeats came, at the hands of clubs whom Parkdale won from during the previous year. When the season closed 27 matches had been played and 15 won. Of the individual players, A. G. Chambers carried off the batting honors, with an average of 29.75. He also played well for Mr. E. J. Fawke's touring team in the United States, and in the international matches against Philadelphia and the Englishmen. His season's work with the bat has placed him in the foremost rank of Canadian batsmen. Only two other players in the Parkdale Club who played in ten matches or over attained double figures in the batting averages—F. S. Chambers and J. T. Clark—and neither scored 200 runs during the season. The bowling average was carried off by C. Lightfoot, a colt, who took 45 wickets, for an average of 6.02 runs per wicket. C. Leigh, who did the largest share of trundling, took 47 wickets for 8.73 per wicket. F. S. Chambers, who only played in ten matches, took 25 wickets for 5.25 runs per wicket, and J. E. Hall took 26 wickets for 4.46 runs per wicket. F. Sterling had an average of 2.76 runs for 17 wickets, and A. F. Hatch 3.42 for 19 wickets. W. Hodgins, a young player, obtained 16 wickets for 6.18 runs each. The averages were as follows:—

BATTING AVERAGES.

Name.	T.R.	In.	N.O.	H.S.	Ave.
A. G. Chambers	425	23	2	15	29.23
F. S. Chambers	161	10	1	36	11.22
J. T. Clark	180	17	0	33	10.58
D. Gregory	219	24	2	54	9.54
S. W. Black	128	19	3	23	8.00
C. Leigh	128	16	0	26	8.00
H. S. Garratt	69	10	1	19	6.96
W. M. Fahy	69	16	3	17	5.30
J. E. Hall	85	19	2	13	5.00
H. Jackson	66	16	2	23	4.71
W. Hodgins	49	11	2	18	4.44
H. Lucas	57	18	1	17	3.35
C. Lightfoot	47	19	2	15	2.76
J. Pearson	29	10	1	8	2.92
J. McMillan	29	15	1	13	2.22
A. Hatch	34	17	0	10	2.00
W. Tilston	18	13	1	7	1.50

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Name.	Over.	M.	R.	W.	Ave.
C. Lightfoot	171	61	271	45	6.02
J. T. Clark	131	34	269	31	8.38
C. Leigh	215	61	496	47	8.63
A. G. Chambers	126	23	269	26	10.31

A club which did much to save the situation and help local cricket during the season of 1898 was the St. Alban's, the new organization, which played behind the St. Alban Cathedral. The amalgamation of the Toronto and Rosedale Clubs, and the disruption of the Toronto Junction Club boded ill for cricket, as the two clubs left would not have sufficed for the wants of players. A number of the Junction players fortunately threw in their lot with the St. Alban Cathedral Club, and put that organization on a footing which enabled it to finish the season with a good record. The players well deserved it, for they played good, clean cricket, and put an extremely well-balanced eleven in the field. They played 18 matches, won 9, lost 5, and drew 4. When their best eleven played it was a hard one to get rid of, as there was practically no all end. The very even quality of their play is shown by the batting averages, which run very close to each other. M. Garrett carried off the batting honors, with an average of 18.84 in 14 innings. Between he and W. Ledger there was a difference of but four runs, and the nine next players followed with less than one run between the consecutive men. In bowling the same feature is noticeable. The brunt of the trundling was borne by Jas. Edward and J. Wheatley, the former of whom carried off the honors by a slight margin of .02 of a run less per wicket than Wheatley. R. Cameron came out at the top, where he placed himself by a feat which no other player has equalled during the season. He took all ten wickets in one innings, for 14 runs. T. Thorne and T. Hancock were also very close, .44 of a run less per wicket in favor of the former. The club has a bright future before it. The players are enthusiastic, they have an excellent ground, and, what is very much in their favor, a host of young players, who are only too anxious to listen to the advice of their elders. The location of the grounds, in the middle of a large residential quarter, is a great factor in favor of their success. The batting and bowling averages are as below:—

BATTING AVERAGES.

Name.	Innings.	Not outs.	Runs.	H. S.	Average.
A. N. Garrett	14	1	245	72	18.84
W. Ledger	13	1	177	59	14.75
H. Hilliard	9	4	67	22	13.40
R. Cameron	10	0	131	68	13.10
J. McKendry	5	1	51	45	12.75
C. Edwards	14	0	102	47	11.57
W. Edwards	8	2	43	29	10.50
Thos. Thorne	8	2	43	50	10.50
W. Wheatley	15	0	149	45	9.93
Jas. Edwards	14	0	126	47	9.00
R. Harrington	12	0	102	40	8.50
Jno. Edwards	8	2	41	23	6.83
H. Hancock	6	1	28	10	5.60
T. Hancock	13	0	60	16	4.61
A. Matthews	7	1	27	11	4.50

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Name.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Aver.
R. Cameron	25	7	40	14	2.85
Jas. Edwards	246	93	337	60	5.95
W. Wheatley	140	50	233	39	5.97
A. N. Garrett	45	14	81	13	6.23
T. Thorne	69	19	125	15	8.40
T. Hancock	85	23	145	16	9.06

Coming to the outside clubs the same features mark the play as in the case of the Toronto clubs, and the same falling off in the quality of the play is noticeable. Hamilton, which has always been in the van, had a good eleven in 1898, but not equal to that of previous years. The Messrs. Martin did not play as often as in previous years. Alexis Martin went to British Columbia and the veteran, A. Gillespie, was absent from a number of matches. The club, however, held its own well, and some of the players did noticeably well. J. L. Counsell and W. R. Marshall jumped to the front and fulfilled the predictions made concerning them in previous seasons. As an all-round player the former proved himself to be one of the best in Canada. He batted very consistently all through the season, fielded in fine form, and also bowled well at times. In this last department he did not, however, come up to expectation. W. R. Marshall proved himself an excellent batter and fielder, and played a game which always made his wicket a hard one to upset. Both men played on Mr. A. H. Collin's and Mr. E. J. Fawkes' tourist teams in the States, as well as in the two international matches, and acquitted themselves in a manner which justified their choice. F. S. Du Moulin and F. H. Pattison made a number of runs for Hamilton during the season, and were generally to be depended upon for a score.

Ottawa was greatly strengthened in

1898 by the addition of Hal McGovern, certainly the best bowler in the country, when in form, but the club did not play as many matches as it should have done. It is disadvantageously situated as regards local cricket, and there appears to be no sources in the city from which it can draw recruits. The educational institutions in the capital are not cricketing cradles as in Toronto, and the game suffers accordingly. When the full strength of the eleven was in the field it contained several good players, men who have done well in years gone by, notably Messrs. Little, Bristowe, Turton, Bell, Ackland and Steele, but want of match practice told on them when they met the other strong clubs in the country. McGill Club of Montreal was in a similar position as regards matches, but there is no saying what they will not do next year. In W. R. Gilbert and F. W. Terry they possess two players who are the equal of any in Canada, both fine bats, with great experience and judgment. A. Boyer, T. Hill, T. Walker, R. J. Strickland and R. Phillips are all good men, the last obtaining a place on the International eleven which went to Philadelphia. The opportunities for local matches, however, are slender, and McGill has to depend largely upon tourist clubs for its games, and upon an annual trip.

Speaking of annual trips, Canadians had two exceedingly successful ones in 1898. Mr. A. H. Collins took a team to Chicago, which played six games and lost but one. The eleven was a young one, and included players who had not left school, but they played sterling cricket. The players were:—H. J. Tucker, W. E. McMurtry, J. H. Somerville, W. R. Marshall, J. L. Counsell, A. Mackenzie, W. C. J. Doolittle, J. J. Wright and A. H. Collins. With the exception of J. H. Somerville and A. H. Collins, all the players are Canadian school cricketers, and they left their mark on every club, and were only defeated by all Chicago. The same thing happened to Mr. Fawkes' eleven. They went down into the States and were beaten only by all New York. The eleven were:—M. A. Walker, J. M. Laing, J. L. Counsell, W. E. McMurtry, A. G. Chambers, W. R. Marshall, A. J. Hills, J. H. Forester, F. W. Sterling and E. J. Fawkes. P. C. Goldingham and H. McGovern joined the eleven later. Four matches were played, and only one lost. From New York the players went to Philadelphia, where the International game came off, and the Americans won by an innings. D. W.

Saunders captained the eleven, and kept wickets in a way that put J. H. Scatterford, the American crack, completely into the shade. The luck of the game went entirely against the Canadians, whose poor fielding lost them the match. N. Graves, who made 128 runs, was missed three times before he made 65 runs, and his score was the big factor in the American victory. A. G. Chambers was the most successful batsman during the game and on the tour. Later on came the visit of P. F. Warner's English eleven, who made the biggest score against Ontario ever made in this country—438 runs. Messrs. Mitchell and Sewell made over one hundred each, and during their long partnership showed our batsmen many new things in the art of placing the ball and disturbing the fielders. The bowling of Messrs. Ainsworth and Boranquet were also too much for the Canadians, as it afterwards was for the American batsmen. During the tour the English played eight matches and won them all but a draw, two draws greatly in their favor. Mr. Ainsworth took 100 wickets during those eight games, which is a record for this continent.

It is to the colleges and schools that Canada must look for the coming cricketers, and it is a good sign when one notes the excellent work being done by Upper Canada College, Trinity School, Port Hope and Bishop Ridley School. At the first named cricket is compulsory, and over 150 boys practice. The fruits of this will be seen in a couple of seasons. Last year the school eleven had a successful season, and defeated both the rival colleges. The team was:—Messrs. Hills, Mallock, Lownsbrough, Howett, Myles, Harrman, Morrison, Macleod, Darling, Ogden, Baillie and Barman. Of these, Hills was the best, and gives promise of developing into a great player. He has tremendous hitting powers, which he is, perhaps, too prone to use, and also bowls a good fast ball. Lownsbrough is a very promising bat, and the others mentioned are all good material. Trinity College School has not been as strong as previously during the past two years, but possessed a large quantity of bowling material. C. E. Duggans, J. R. Hindes, S. R. Saunders, H. S. Osler, all trundled in a manner which gave promise of things to come. Bishop Ridley School also possessed plenty of bowlers, and Messrs. Gander, Baldwin, Gooderham and Sewell all did well with the leather. W. Doolittle captained the eleven, and proved him-

self a good one. Big things are prophesied of him, as well as of Messrs. Dalton, Gurd, Duggan, Hobbs and Hoyles.

From what I have said it is clear that the game is here to stay. The feats of Canadian cricketers show that the country has the material capable of playing as good cricket as any if they once get the coaching and practise, and the tremendous number of youths taking up the game is a guarantee of its future existence.

DOUGLAS GREGORY.

LACROSSE AND ITS FUTURE.

By Richard Garland, President Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association.

I shall never forget the first time I saw a lacrosse match in Toronto. It was between the Torontos and Shamrocks on the old Rosedale grounds, eight or nine years ago. I had always been a strong enthusiast in Rugby football, and all genuine amateur sports, and consequently when a friend invited me to accompany him, I raised no objection, but still did not anticipate any special enjoyment. On the contrary, I was filled with old-country antipathy to the "Indian" game, as I regarded it, and did not believe that anything could eclipse in interest my favorite cricket, or my more greatly cherished Rugby football. In fact, if I did not exactly go to scoff, I went full of prejudice. But when I left how different was the tale my mind had to tell. To my then idea I had seen the game of my life. The crowds, the bright weather, the beautifully level grounds, the delightful green sward, the blending of the colors on the field, and the spectacle of twenty-four active, healthy, lithe young men, with nerve at tension and straining muscles, watching like panthers, racing like deers, dodging hither and thither like "troutlets in a pool," striving like gladiators, now throwing, now running, now catching, filled my soul and possessed my being. I had seen lacrosse and become an enthusiast. It was now plain to me what was meant by the term "Canada's national game." And it was a game to be proud of. That was my view on the bright mid-summer day in 1890, when for the first time I saw an excited crowd of lusty young Canadian men and beautiful Canadian lassies—than whom there are none

fairer—cheer their respective favorites on to victory. It was a memorable occasion to me then, and it is more than a memorable occasion to me now, now that for two years I have been president of the oldest club west of Montreal. Having imbibed a love for the game, it was not long before I sought admission to membership in the T.L.C. After that I rarely missed a match. Unfortunately all subsequently did not go well with either game or club in Toronto. The bicycle came up, the land boom arose with its fatal fascination, the club had to surrender its beautiful ground of play and, for one cause and another lacrosse itself seemed to subside in popular favor and appreciation. But the club had its stalwarts and the game still had lasting, devoted friends. Consequently the cloud could but be transient. To-day I have a vision of the future of lacrosse which, although not all fair, is yet fair enough to justify expectation of the early return of the game's old-time popularity and the club's old-time public favor.

I am not cajoled upon here to go into detailed history. Neither is it necessary to describe why I love lacrosse, and why I think it a game of which any country might be proud, and which, being played in the right spirit, is bound to foster the growth and develop the existence of a glorious race of aspiring, thriving, energetic, pushing men. It is sufficient to say that in my view, while other pastimes encourage one set of muscles, and one set of qualities at the expense of another, lacrosse develops all alike. It encourages in its players alertness of movement, quickness of perception, eagerness for success, general good fellowship, warm personal friendships, ambition to shine, active habits, bright eyes, clean skins and health in both mind and body. In the spectator it develops admiration for youthful manhood and pride of country, besides affording a spectacle that in attractiveness and in inspiring effect cannot be excelled. For these reasons I am a devotee at the shrine of lacrosse, and for these reasons, through good and evil, report the game will always find in me a warm friend and an unwavering admirer. Then, in my opinion, it is good that a country should have its national pastime. In fact, the history of the world proves that the recreations of the people have always had a more or less direct effect not alone upon the national character, but upon the national destiny. With the decline of their games the glories both of Greece and Rome departed. And with the cul-

tivation of their sports both Britain and America have progressed. Play—I don't mean gambling—but play, in its purest sense, has as much place in the well-being of the world as work. At least, that is my idea, an idea imbibed in the home of my ancestors across the sea, and that flourished three thousand four hundred years ago, when candidates for the Olympian games were dieted on new cheese, dried figs, boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat, and strove only for a crown of wild olive. This latter is an idea that in all sincerity I would commend to the present race of athletes everywhere, and with that commendation I would also couple a suggestion to all good people that in pure sport there is no more degeneration than in morality itself. And the very life of lacrosse, as at least a national game, is its freedom from any kind of abuse.

I have been a long time coming to my theme—the future of lacrosse, and my stay will be all the shorter for the length of the preliminaries. The future—who can peer into the beyond? At the best it can be but a speculation. I am bound to confess that I regard the taking in of Sherbrooke and Quebec by the Senior League as in the nature of an experiment. I should like to see it succeed, because in my view success in any departure means success to the whole and leads to desirable emulation. That the move will foster the game in the sister Province of Quebec I feel assured, but what its effect upon Toronto will be time alone can tell. In Ontario, I should judge, from the crowds that attended the matches of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, and the amount of space given to them by the press, that the game was flourishing as it never flourished before. This I regard as a most hopeful sign, as it proves not only that lacrosse retains its place in the affections of the people, but that it is strengthening its hold thereupon. Turning to my own club, I find again most encouraging prospects. During the past year some forty or fifty of the brightest youth of the city joined, and playing as the Young Torontos, not only won the Toronto city championship, but proved the worthiest possible successors of their fathers. Like them they proved that their hearts and not their pockets were in their game. Like them, they proved their pride and satisfactorily tested their loyalty, giving a most admirable account of themselves all along the line. To them I feel assured

can confidently be entrusted the care both of the game and of the reputation of the good old club.

A few words on a subject very dear to my heart and I shall have finished. Than the present Rosedale athletic grounds there are none more beautiful in all the world. Situated on the height of land the soil is dry and the air is pre-eminently pure. No sewage nor noxious gases can ever contaminate their loveliness or impair their health-inspiring qualities. The playing field is level, extensive, and sweet and generous in verdure. The bicycle track is laid upon a fairly permanent foundation. The stand is extensive and well arranged, and the club house commodious and reasonably well planned. But it is the ground, the ground that cannot be beaten. A little difficult of approach, perhaps, its superiority of location and charm in surroundings amply compensate for the toil and the climb. At present it is burdened with a debt that it is the desire of my life to see removed. Within my power I would do anything to accomplish that object. And the reason is to be found not alone in my devotion to lacrosse or to any form of athletic sport, but to the fact that I see a large and prosperous city like Toronto in absolute danger of being without any respectably laid out athletic field whatever. The march of bricks and mortar is usually irresistible, but there is a life outside huts and houses to be encouraged, and it is in the encouragement of that life that I would like to see some movement made to retain to Toronto for all time the most beautifully situated and most delightfully planned athletic ground on this continent. The Toronto Lacrosse Club has been chased from one spot to another, from College street to Wellesley street, from Wellesley street, to Lower Rosedale, and from Lower Rosedale to Upper Rosedale, where it should now be allowed to stay, but where it cannot stay unless my fellow-citizens display a better appreciation of the requirements of a big city than they have done in the past. In the old land there is not a city or town or village without not only its parks for promenading and its places for breathing, but its grounds for playing games. What the old countries have found necessary, the new may well provide or retain; and, with that suggestion to the wise and the wealthy, to the old as well as to the young, I take leave of my subject.

Richard Garland,
President T. L. & A. A.

28 Days.]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.										
		Mare, 43 weeks.	Cow, 40 weeks.	Ewe and Goat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Bitch, 9 weeks.	Goose and Duck, 30 days.	Turkey, 28 days.	Duck, 26 days.	Pheasant, 24 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 18 days from first egg.
		Jan.	Nov.	June	May	April	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.
1		2	8	29	23	4	3	1	25	22	19	14
2		3	9	30 July	24	5	2	26	23	20	15	
3		4	10	1	25	6	3	27	24	21	16	
4		5	11	2	26	7	4	28 Mar.	25	22	17	
5		6	12	3	27	8	5	1	26	23	18	
6		7	13	4	28	9	6	2	27	24	19	
7		8	14	5	29	10	7	3	28 Mar.	25	20	
8		9	15	6	30	11	8	4	1	26	1	
9		10	16	7	31 June	12	9	5	2	27	2	
10		11	17	8	1	13	10	6	3	28 Mar.	3	
11		12	18	9	2	14	11	7	4	1	4	
12		13	19	10	3	15	12	8	5	2	5	
13		14	20	11	4	16	13	9	6	3	6	
14		15	21	12	5	17	14	10	7	4	7	
15		16	22	13	6	18	15	11	8	5	8	
16		17	23	14	7	19	16	12	9	6	9	
17		18	24	15	8	20	17	13	10	7	10	
18		19	25	16	9	21	18	14	11	8	11	
19		20	26	17	10	22	19	15	12	9	12	
20		21	27	18	11	23	20	16	13	10	13	
21		22	28	19	12	24	21	17	14	11	14	
22		23	29	20	13	25	22	18	15	12	15	
23		24	30 Dec.	21	14	26	23	19	16	13	16	
24		25	1	22	15	27	24	20	17	14	17	
25		26	2	23	16	28	25	21	18	15	18	
26		27	3	24	17	29	26	22	19	16	19	
27		28	4	25	18	30 May	27	23	20	17	20	
28		29	5	26	19	1	28	24	21	18	21	

31 Days]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR MARCH.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.											
		March 48 weeks.	Cover 40 weeks.	Ewe and Goat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Bitch, 9 weeks.	Geese and Turkeys, 30 days.	Turkey Duck, 28 days.	Pheasant, 24 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 18 days from last Egg.	Canary, 15 days from steady sitting	
		Jan.	Dec.	July	June	May	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
1		30	6	27	20	2	31	29	25	22	19	14	
2		21	7	28	21	3	April 1	30	26	23	20	15	
3		1	8	29	22	4	2	31	27	24	21	16	
4		2	9	30	23	5	3	April 1	28	25	22	17	
5		3	10	31	24	6	4	2	29	26	23	18	
6		4	11	Aug 1	25	7	5	3	30	27	24	19	
7		5	12	2	26	8	6	4	31	28	25	20	
8		6	13	3	27	9	7	5	April 1	29	26	21	
9		7	14	4	28	10	8	6	2	30	27	22	
10		8	15	5	29	11	9	7	3	31	28	23	
11		9	16	6	30	12	10	8	4	April 1	29	24	
12		10	17	7	July 1	13	11	9	5	2	30	25	
13		11	18	8	2	14	12	10	6	3	31	26	
14		12	19	9	3	15	13	11	7	4	April 1	27	
15		13	20	10	4	16	14	12	8	5	2	28	
16		14	21	11	5	17	15	13	9	6	3	29	
17		15	22	12	6	18	16	14	10	7	4	30	
18		16	23	13	7	19	17	15	11	8	5	31	
19		17	24	14	8	20	18	16	12	9	6	April 1	
20		18	25	15	9	21	19	17	13	10	7		
21		19	26	16	10	22	20	18	14	11	8	3	
22		20	27	17	11	23	21	19	15	12	9	4	
23		21	28	18	12	24	22	20	16	13	10		
24		22	29	19	13	25	23	21	17	14	11	6	
25		23	30	20	14	26	24	22	18	15	12	7	
26		24	31	21	15	27	25	23	19	16	13	8	
27		25	Jan. 1	22	16	28	26	24	20	17	14	9	
28		26	2	23	17	29	27	25	21	18	15	10	
29		27	3	24	18	30	28	2	22	19	16	11	
30		28	4	25	19	31	29	27	23	20	17	12	
31		Mar. 1	5	26	20	June 1	30	28	24	21	18	13	

31 Days.]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR APRIL.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.										
		Mar. 48 weeks.	Cow, 40 weeks.	Ewe and Goat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Bitch, 9 weeks.	Goose and Rabbit, 30 days.	Turkey, 28 days.	Pheasant, 24 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 18 days from last Egg.	Canary, 13 days from steady sitting.
		Mar	Jan.	Aug	July	June	May	April	April	April	April	April
1		2	6	27	21	2	1	29	25	22	19	14
2		3	7	28	22	3	2	30	26	23	20	15
3		4	8	29	23	4	3	May 1	27	24	21	16
4		5	9	30	24	5	4	2	28	25	22	17
5		6	10	31	25	6	5	3	29	26	23	18
6		7	11	Sept. 1	26	7	6	4	30	27	24	19
7		8	12	2	27	8	7	5	May 1	28	25	20
8		9	13	3	28	9	8	6	2	29	26	21
9		10	14	4	29	10	9	7	3	30	27	22
10		11	15	5	30	11	10	8	4	May 1	28	23
11		12	16	6	31	12	11	9	5	2	29	24
12		13	17	7	Aug 1	13	12	10	6	3	30	25
13		14	18	8	2	14	13	11	7	4	May 1	26
14		15	19	9	3	15	14	12	8	5	2	27
15		16	20	10	4	16	15	13	9	6	3	28
16		17	21	11	5	17	16	14	10	7	4	29
17		18	22	12	6	18	17	15	11	8	5	30
18		19	23	13	7	19	18	16	12	9	6	May 1
19		20	24	14	8	20	19	17	13	10	7	2
20		21	25	15	9	21	20	18	14	11	8	3
21		22	26	16	10	22	21	19	15	12	9	4
22		23	27	17	11	23	22	20	16	13	10	5
23		24	28	18	12	24	23	21	17	14	11	6
24		25	29	19	13	25	24	22	18	15	12	7
25		26	30	20	14	26	25	23	19	16	13	8
26		27	31	21	15	27	26	24	20	17	14	9
27		28	Feb. 1	22	16	28	27	25	21	18	15	10
28		29	2	23	17	29	28	26	22	19	16	11
29		30	3	24	18	30	29	27	23	20	17	12
30		31	4	25	19	July 1	30	28	24	21	18	13

31 Days]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR MAY.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.										
		March, 18 weeks.	April	Feb.	Sept.	Aug.	July	May	May	May	May	May
				Eggs and food 21 weeks.	Nov. 16 weeks.	Birth, 9 weeks.	Groose and Rabbits, 30 days.	Turkey, Duck, Pea-fowl, 28 days.	Pheasant, Partridge, 24 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 18 days from last Egg.	Canary, 13 days from steady sitting
1		1	5	26	20	2	31	29	25	22	19	14
2		2	6	27	21	3	June 1	30	26	23	20	15
3		3	7	28	22	4	2	31	27	24	21	16
4		4	8	29	23	5	3	June 1	28	25	22	17
5		5	9	30	24	6	4	2	29	26	23	18
6		6	10	Oct. 1	25	7	5	3	30	27	24	19
7		7	11	2	23	8	6	4	31	28	25	20
8		8	12	3	27	9	7	5	June 1	29	26	21
9		9	13	4	28	10	8	6	2	30	27	22
10		10	14	5	29	11	9	7	3	31	28	23
11		11	15	6	30	12	10	8	4	June 1	29	24
12		12	16	7	31	13	11	9	5	2	30	25
13		13	17	8	Sept 1	14	12	10	6	3	31	26
14		14	18	9	2	15	13	11	7	4	June 1	27
15		15	19	10	3	16	14	12	8	5	2	28
16		16	20	11	4	17	15	13	9	6	3	29
17		17	21	12	5	18	16	14	10	7	4	30
18		18	22	13	6	19	17	15	11	8	5	31
19		19	23	14	7	20	18	16	12	9	6	June 1
20		20	24	15	8	21	19	17	13	10	7	2
21		21	25	16	9	22	20	18	14	11	8	3
22		22	26	17	10	23	21	19	15	12	9	4
23		23	27	18	11	24	22	20	16	13	10	5
24		24	28	19	12	25	23	21	17	14	11	6
25		25	Mar 1	20	13	26	24	22	18	15	12	7
26		26	2	21	14	27	25	23	19	16	13	8
27		27	3	22	15	28	26	24	20	17	14	9
28		28	4	23	16	29	27	25	21	18	15	10
29		29	5	24	17	30	28	26	22	19	16	11
30		30	6	25	18	31	29	27	23	20	17	12
31		May 1	7	26	19	Aug. 1	30	28	24	21	18	13

30 Days.]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR JUNE.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.											
		Male, 48 weeks.	Cow, 40 weeks.	Ewe and Goat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Ritch, 9 weeks.	Goose and Rabbit, 30 days.	Turkey, Duck, Pea- fowl, 28 days.	Pheasant, Partridge, 21 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 18 days (or last Egg).	Canary, 13 days from steady sitting.	
1		May	Mar	Oct.	Sept	Aug	July	June	June	June	June	June	
2		2	8	27	20	2	1	29	25	22	19	14	
3		3	9	28	21	3	2	30	26	23	20	15	
4		4	10	29	22	4	3	July 1	27	24	21	16	
5		5	11	30	23	5	4	2	28	25	22	17	
6		6	12	31	24	6	5	3	29	26	23	18	
7		7	13	Nov 1	25	7	6	4	30	27	24	19	
8		8	14	2	26	8	7	5	July 1	28	25	20	
9		9	15	3	27	9	8	6	2	29	26	21	
10		10	16	4	28	10	9	7	3	30	27	22	
11		11	17	5	29	11	10	8	4	July 1	28	23	
12		12	18	6	30	12	11	9	5	2	29	24	
13		13	19	7	Oct 1	13	12	10	6	3	30	25	
14		14	20	8	2	14	13	11	7	4	July 1	26	
15		15	21	9	3	15	14	12	8	5	2	27	
16		16	22	10	4	16	15	13	9	6	3	28	
17		17	23	11	5	17	16	14	10	7	4	29	
18		18	24	12	6	18	17	15	11	8	5	30	
19		19	25	13	7	19	18	16	12	9	6	July 1	
20		20	26	14	8	20	19	17	13	10	7	2	
21		21	27	15	9	21	20	18	14	11	8	3	
22		22	28	16	10	22	21	19	15	12	9	4	
23		23	29	17	11	23	22	20	16	13	10	5	
24		24	30	18	12	24	23	21	17	14	11	6	
25		25	31	19	13	25	24	22	18	15	12	7	
26		26	April 1	20	14	26	25	23	19	16	13	8	
27		27	2	21	15	27	26	24	20	17	14	9	
28		28	3	22	16	28	27	25	21	18	15	10	
29		29	4	23	17	29	28	26	22	19	16	11	
30		30	5	24	18	30	29	27	23	20	17	12	
31		31	6	25	19	31	30	28	24	21	18	13	

31 Days]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR JULY.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.										
		March, 48 weeks.	Cow, 40 weeks.	Five and Croat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Birth, 9 weeks.	Goose and Rabbit, 30 days.	Turkey, Duck, Pea- fowl, 28 days.	Pheasant, Partridge, 21 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 18 days from last egg	Cambric, 15 days from steady setting
		June	April	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	July	July	July	July	July	July
1		1	7	26	20	1	31 Aug 1	29	25	22	19	14
2		2	8	27	21	2	30	26	23	20	15	
3		3	9	28	22	3	2	27	24	21	16	
4		4	10	29	23	4	3	28	25	22	17	
5		5	11	30	24	5	4	2	29	26	23	18
6		6	12	1 Dec	25	6	5	3	30	27	24	19
7		7	13	2	26	7	6	4	31 Aug 1	28	25	20
8		8	14	3	27	8	7	5	29	26	23	18
9		9	15	4	28	9	8	6	2	30	27	24
10		10	16	5	29	10	9	7	3	31 Aug 1	28	25
11		11	17	6	30	11	10	8	4	29	26	23
12		12	18	7	31 Nov 1	12	11	9	5	2	30	27
13		13	19	8	1	13	12	10	6	3	31 Aug 1	28
14		14	20	9	2	14	13	11	7	4	29	26
15		15	21	10	3	15	14	12	8	5	2	30
16		16	22	11	4	16	15	13	9	6	3	31
17		17	23	12	5	17	16	14	10	7	4	30
18		18	24	13	6	18	17	15	11	8	5	31 Aug 1
19		19	25	14	7	19	18	16	12	9	6	2
20		20	26	15	8	20	19	17	13	10	7	3
21		21	27	16	9	21	20	18	14	11	8	4
22		22	28	17	10	22	21	19	15	12	9	5
23		23	29	18	11	23	22	20	16	13	10	6
24		24	30 May 1	19	12	24	23	21	17	14	11	7
25		25	1	20	13	25	24	22	18	15	12	8
26		26	2	21	14	26	25	23	19	16	13	9
27		27	3	22	15	27	26	24	20	17	14	10
28		28	4	23	16	28	27	25	21	18	15	11
29		29	5	24	17	29	28	26	22	19	16	12
30		30 July 1	6	25	18	30 Oct 1	29	27	23	20	17	13
31		1	7	26	19	31	30	28	24	21	18	14

31 Days.]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR AUGUST.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.										
		Mare, 48 weeks.	Cow, 40 weeks.	Lave and Goat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Bitch, 9 weeks.	Geese and Ducks, 30 days.	Turkey, 28 days.	Duck, 28 days.	Partridge, 21 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 14 days from last Egg.
		July	May	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
1		2	8	27	20	2	31	29	25	22	19	14
2		3	9	28	21	3	1 Sep	30	26	23	20	15
3		4	10	29 ^a	22	4	2	31	27	24	21	16
4		5	11	30	23 ^b	5	3	1 Sept.	28	25	22	17
5		6	12	31	24	6	4	2	29	26	23	18
6		7	13	Jan 1	25	7	5	3	30	27	24	19
7		8	14	2	26	8	6	4	31	28	25	20
8		9	15	3	27	9	7	5	1 Sept.	29	26	21
9		10	16	4	28	10	8	6	2	30	27	22
10		11	17	5	29	11	9	7	3	31	28	23
11		12	18	6	30	12	10	8	4	1 Sept.	29	24
12		13	19	7	1 Dec.	13	11	9	5	2	30	25
13		14	20	8	2	14	12	10	6	3	31	26
14		15	21	9	3	15	13	11	7	4	1 Sept.	27
15		16	22	10	4	16	14	12	8	5	2	28
16		17	23	11	5	17	15	13	9	6	3	29
17		18	24	12	6	18	16	14	10	7	4	30
18		19	25	13	7	19	17	15	11	8	5	31
19		20	26	14	8	20	18	16	12	9	6	1 Sept.
20		21	27	15	9	21	19	17	13	10	7	1
21		22	28	16	10	22	20	18	14	11	8	2
22		23	29	17	11	23	21	19	15	12	9	3
23		24	30	18	12	24	22	20	16	13	10	4
24		25	31	19	13	25	23	21	17	14	11	5
25		26	June 1	20	14	26	24	22	18	15	12	6
26		27	2	21	15	27	25	23	19	16	13	7
27		28	3	22	16	28	26	24	20	17	14	8
28		29	4	23	17	29	27	25	21	18	15	9
29		30	5	24	18	30	28	26	22	19	16	10
30		31	6	25	19	31	29	27	23	20	17	11
31		Aug 1	7	26	20	1 Nov.	30	28	24	21	18	12

30 Days]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.										
		Mare, 18 weeks.	Cow, 40 weeks.	Ewe and Goat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Bitch, 9 weeks.	Geese and Rabbits, 30 days.	Turkey, 28 days.	Pheasant, Partridge, 21 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 18 days from last Egg.	Canary, 13 days from steady sitting
		Aug	June	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept	Sept	Sept.	Sept.
1		2	8	27	21	2	1	29	25	22	19	14
2		3	9	28	22	3	2	30	26	23	20	15
3		4	10	29	23	4	3	1	27	24	21	16
4		5	11	30	24	5	4	2	28	25	22	17
5		6	12	31	25	6	5	3	29	26	23	18
6		7	13	Feb. 1	25	7	6	4	30	27	24	19
7		8	14	2	27	8	7	5	1	28	25	20
8		9	15	3	28	9	8	6	2	29	26	21
9		10	16	4	29	10	9	7	3	30	27	22
10		11	17	5	30	11	10	8	4	Oct 1	28	23
11		12	18	6	31	12	11	9	5	2	29	24
12		13	19	7	Jan 1	13	12	10	6	3	30	25
13		14	20	8	2	14	13	11	7	4	Oct 1	26
14		15	21	9	3	15	14	12	8	5	2	27
15		16	22	10	4	16	15	13	9	6	3	28
16		17	23	11	5	17	16	14	10	7	4	29
17		18	24	12	6	18	17	15	11	8	5	30
18		19	25	13	7	19	18	16	12	9	6	Oct 1
19		20	26	14	8	20	19	17	13	10	7	2
20		21	27	15	9	21	20	18	14	11	8	3
21		22	28	16	10	22	21	19	15	12	9	4
22		23	29	17	11	23	22	20	16	13	10	5
23		24	30	18	12	24	23	21	17	14	11	6
24		25	July 1	19	13	25	24	22	18	15	12	7
25		26	2	20	14	26	25	23	19	16	13	8
26		27	3	21	15	27	26	24	20	17	14	9
27		28	4	22	16	28	27	25	21	18	15	10
28		29	5	23	17	29	28	26	22	19	16	11
29		30	6	24	18	30	29	27	23	20	17	12
30		31	7	25	19	Dec 1	30	28	24	21	18	13

31 Days.]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.										
		Male, 48 weeks.	Cow, 40 weeks.	Lam and Goat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Birth, 9 weeks.	Geese and Rabbit, 30 days.	Turk. Y. Duck, 28 days.	Phoenix, 21 days.	Fowl, 21 days.	Pigeon, 18 days from last Egg.	Coultry, 13 days from ready setting.
		Sept.	July	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
1		1	8	26	20	2	31	29	25	22	19	14
2		2	9	27	21	3	Nov 1	30	26	23	20	15
3		3	10	28 Mar 1	22	4	2	31	27	24	21	16
4		4	11	1	23	5	3	Nov 1	28	25	22	17
5		5	12	2	24	6	4	2	29	26	23	18
6		6	13	3	25	7	5	3	30	27	24	19
7		7	14	4	26	8	6	4	31 Nov 1	28	25	20
8		8	15	5	27	9	7	5	1	29	26	21
9		9	16	6	28	10	8	6	2	30	27	22
10		10	17	7	29	11	9	7	3	31 Nov 1	28	23
11		11	18	8	30	12	10	8	4	1	29	24
12		12	19	9	31 Feb 1	13	11	9	5	2	30	25
13		13	20	10	1	14	12	10	6	3	31 Nov 1	26
14		14	21	11	2	15	13	11	7	4	1	27
15		15	22	12	3	16	14	12	8	5	2	28
16		16	23	13	4	17	15	13	9	6	3	29
17		17	24	14	5	18	16	14	10	7	4	30
18		18	25	15	6	19	17	15	11	8	5	31 Nov 1
19		19	26	16	7	20	18	16	12	9	6	1
20		20	27	17	8	21	19	17	13	10	7	2
21		21	28	18	9	22	20	18	14	11	8	3
22		22	29	19	10	23	21	19	15	12	9	4
23		23	30	20	11	24	22	20	16	13	10	5
24		24	31 Aug. 1	21	12	25	23	21	17	14	11	6
25		25	1	22	13	26	24	22	18	15	12	7
26		26	2	23	14	27	25	23	19	16	13	8
27		27	3	24	15	28	26	24	20	17	14	9
28		28	4	25	16	29	27	25	21	18	15	10
29		29	5	26	17	30	28	26	22	19	16	11
30		30	6	27	18	31 Jan. 1	29	27	23	20	17	12
31		Oct. 1	7	28	19	1	30	28	24	21	18	13

30 Day.]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR NOVEMBER.

Day of Month	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.										
		Mar. 48 weeks	Cow, 40 weeks	Ewe and Goat, 21 weeks	Sw. 16 weeks	Bitch, 9 weeks	Goose and Rabbit, 30 days	Turkey, Duck, Pigeon, 28 days	Partridge, 24 days	Fog 1, 21 days	Pigeon, 18 days from last Egg	Canary, 13 days from steady sitting
		Oct.	Aug.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
1		2	8	29	20	2	1	29	25	22	19	14
2		3	9	30	21	3	2	30	26	23	20	15
3		4	10	31	22	4	3	Dec. 1	27	24	21	16
4		5	11	April 1	23	5	4	2	28	25	22	17
5		6	12	2	24	6	5	3	29	26	23	18
6		7	13	3	25	7	6	4	30	27	24	19
7		8	14	4	26	8	7	5	1	28	25	20
8		9	15	5	27	9	8	6	2	29	26	21
9		10	16	6	28	10	9	7	3	30	27	22
10		11	17	7	Mar. 1	11	10	8	4	Dec. 1	28	23
11		12	18	8	2	12	11	9	5	2	29	24
12		13	19	9	3	13	12	10	6	3	30	25
13		14	20	10	4	14	13	11	7	4	Dec. 1	26
14		15	21	11	5	15	14	12	8	5	2	27
15		16	22	12	6	16	15	13	9	6	3	28
16		17	23	13	7	17	16	14	10	7	4	29
17		18	24	14	8	18	17	15	11	8	5	30
18		19	25	15	9	19	18	16	12	9	6	Dec. 1
19		20	26	16	10	20	19	17	13	10	7	2
20		21	27	17	11	21	20	18	14	11	8	3
21		22	28	18	12	22	21	19	15	12	9	4
22		23	29	19	13	23	22	20	16	13	10	5
23		24	30	20	14	24	23	21	17	14	11	6
24		25	31	21	15	25	24	22	18	15	12	7
25		26	Sept 1	22	16	26	25	23	19	16	13	8
26		27	2	23	17	27	26	24	20	17	14	9
27		28	3	24	18	28	27	25	21	18	15	10
28		29	4	25	19	29	28	26	22	19	16	11
29		30	5	26	20	30	29	27	23	20	17	12
30		31	6	27	21	31	30	28	24	21	18	13

31 Days]

BREEDERS' TABLE FOR DECEMBER.

Day of Month.	In the blank Lines Insert Name of Animal, Hen, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.											
		Mare, 48 weeks.	Cow, 40 weeks.	Ewe and goat, 21 weeks.	Sow, 16 weeks.	Bitch, 9 weeks.	Goose and Rabbit, 30 days.	Turkey, Duck, Pigeon, 28 days.	Pheasant, Partridge, 24 days.	Powl, 21 days.	Hgeon, 18 days.	Canary, 13 days from steady sitting.	
		Nov.	Sept.	April.	Mar.	Feb.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	
1		1	7	28	22	1	31	29	25	22	19	14	
2		2	8	29	23	2	Jan 1	30	26	23	20	15	
3		3	9	30	24	3	2	31	27	24	21	16	
4		4	10	May 1	25	4	3	Jan 1	28	25	22	17	
5		5	11	2	26	5	4	2	29	26	23	18	
6		6	12	3	27	6	5	3	30	27	24	19	
7		7	13	4	28	7	6	4	Jan 1	28	25	20	
8		8	14	5	29	8	7	5	1	29	26	21	
9		9	15	6	30	9	8	6	2	30	27	22	
10		10	16	7	Jan 1	10	9	7	3	Jan 1	28	23	
11		11	17	8	1	11	10	8	4	1	29	24	
12		12	18	9	2	12	11	9	5	2	30	25	
13		13	19	10	3	13	12	10	6	3	Jan 1	26	
14		14	20	11	4	14	13	11	7	4	1	27	
15		15	21	12	5	15	14	12	8	5	2	28	
16		16	22	13	6	16	15	13	9	6	3	29	
17		17	23	14	7	17	16	14	10	7	4	30	
18		18	24	15	8	18	17	15	11	8	5	Jan 1	
19		19	25	16	9	19	18	16	12	9	6	1	
20		20	26	17	10	20	19	17	13	10	7	2	
21		21	27	18	11	21	20	18	14	11	8	3	
22		22	28	19	12	22	21	19	15	12	9	4	
23		23	29	20	13	23	22	20	16	13	10	5	
24		24	30	21	14	24	23	21	17	14	11	6	
25		25	Oct. 1	22	15	25	24	22	18	15	12	7	
26		26	2	23	16	26	25	23	19	16	13	8	
27		27	3	24	17	27	26	24	20	17	14	9	
28		28	4	25	18	28	27	25	21	18	15	10	
29		29	5	26	19	Mar. 1	28	26	22	19	16	11	
30		30	6	27	20	2	29	27	23	20	17	12	
31		Dec. 1	7	28	21	3	30	28	24	21	18	13	

TRUST COMPANIES IN CANADA.

By J. W. Langmuir.

Trust companies (or corporate bodies, authorized to act as Trustee and to administer and deal with trusts), are a very recent evolution in the history of trusts. The Toronto General Trusts Company, the pioneer Trusts Company of the Dominion, is still in its teens, having been called into existence in 1852. Previous to that time all offices of trust, no matter what their nature, or magnitude, or the length of time over which the trust extended, had of necessity to be placed in the hands of private individuals.

That the organization of a corporate Trustee was a great convenience to the public, and satisfied a long felt want was shown by the way the public hastened to avail themselves of the convenience it afforded them in the management of important trusts.

In the short interval which has elapsed since the organization of the Toronto General Trusts Company, no less than eight other companies of a similar character have been established in the Province of Ontario, five of them being in the City of Toronto.

The moral as well as the legal obligations assumed by these companies are probably more vast and important than those of any other financial institution, and it is essential, therefore, that they should be controlled by a Directorate, composed of legal and professional men of the highest standing in the community, bringing to the discharge of their duties a wide and active business experience and a broad and comprehensive knowledge of all matters connected with the wise administration of the important interests entrusted to them.

Our shrewd and practical neighbors across the line, who are quick to discover and adopt whatever is calculated to meet public convenience or to facilitate or improve the transaction of business, anticipated us by many years in the establishment of Trust Companies. Many such companies are now in operation in all the great business centres of the United States, and the extent and value of the business entrusted to them has already reached enormous proportions.

The powers and authorities of Trust Companies usually extend over a wide and varied field, the limits of which are defined by the statute of charter under which the company acts. Speaking generally, these companies are author-

ized to accept and execute trusts, to act as executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, committee, guardian of person or estate, assignee and liquidator. They also generally have authority to act as an agent for any individual holding any of the offices mentioned. They can become the agent and attorney for the management and winding-up of estates. They can invest money, collect interest and dividends, hold mortgages and manage any financial business. They can also become trustees for the issue of bonds of railways, gas, water, electric and manufacturing companies, and can be the registrar and transfer agent of the stock and bonds of corporations.

There are many cogent reasons why a corporation, rather than an individual, should be elected to discharge the duties of executor or trustee, or assume responsibilities of a similar nature. A company which has a large capital stock, wholly or partially paid up, with ample accumulated reserve funds, and invested capital, furnishes thereby the fullest guarantee to the public for the faithful custody and management of the interests and property entrusted to it. The affairs of a well-organized Trusts Company are under the constant supervision of a Board of Directors and of Executive and Inspection Committees, who not only supervise and direct the general business of the company, but also carefully check and inspect at stated intervals the company's securities. In addition to this the books and securities of Trust Companies are at all times liable to be inspected by an officer appointed for that purpose by the Government.

A Trust Company is limited by law to a special class of investments of its trust funds, and in the transaction of its business every species of speculation is strictly avoided, and all securities held by the company for each trust are kept separate and distinct.

Corporations of this nature receive for the management of estates generally a lower compensation than that allowed by the courts to individuals, while at the same time, through the experience acquired in the management of a large number of estates, the company brings to the management of such estates a permanent staff of officers, with a special knowledge acquired by large experience, who thoroughly understand the best means of dealing with and winding up estates.

They are under their charters relieved from giving bonds, whereas individuals have to obtain security, either from a surety company (the cost of which is an additional charge against the estate), or to ask friends to become security, a responsibility which prudent men hesitate to assume.

Every Trust Company has its own vaults, in which the titles and securities of an estate are kept, the estate being thereby saved the cost which an individual would have to incur in renting a place for that purpose from a safe deposit company, in order to avoid the risk of the securities being burned or stolen.

Trust Companies have books specially prepared, with the greatest care and expert accountants to record therein all transactions in connection with the estate they manage. In this way nothing of importance to the estate can escape attention at the proper time. The company's books show when rents are due, when insurance should be collected, when insurance should be renewed, when leases expire, when taxes should be paid, and many other minute details which an individual could hardly be expected to look after as promptly and systematically.

The difficulty of securing responsible men to act as executors or trustees is well known. They naturally shrink from the responsibility, and even when they accept the trust there is no guarantee of stability. They may die, or resign on account of ill-health or other causes before the completion of the trust. In such cases the court has the power of appointing a successor, and may name some one to whom the testator would never have entrusted his property. Even supposing these contingencies do not arise, the estate may suffer serious loss through the ignorance, carelessness or want of ability of the executor or trustee. Again, owing to bad health, absence from home, want of time, or other causes, he may be unable at an important or critical moment to attend to the business of the trust, and much loss and inconvenience may in consequence result.

When two or more executors or trustees are appointed, each acting as he honestly believes for the best, there may arise serious differences of opinion, which will cause grave complications, and even expensive law suits, and when such disagreement does not exist, the individuals may not possess the business habits and legal

knowledge requisite for the proper discharge of these duties. No man's power of resisting temptation is known until it is tested, and a man who has the reputation of probity may be entrusted with an estate and dissipate or squander it, leaving nothing to the beneficiaries, but cost and ruinous litigation. Where a testator appoints his widow as executrix he enjoins upon her a difficult and generally distasteful task, for the proper discharge of which she is seldom fitted by her previous training or habits, and if a member of the testator's family is appointed executor or trustee, the appointment not infrequently leads to family misunderstandings and quarrels. For these and many other reasons the trust company is more satisfactory than the individual.

THE AMATEUR DEFINITION.

Amateur Athletic Union of Canada— "An amateur is a person who has not competed in any competition for a stake, bet, moneys, private, public, or gate receipts, or competed with or against a professional for a prize—who has never at any period of his life taught or assisted in the pursuit of any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood, who has never, directly or indirectly, received any bonus or a payment in lieu of loss of time, while playing as a member of any club, or any money consideration whatever for any services rendered as a player, except his actual travelling and hotel expenses."

THE LUXFER PRISMS.

The refractability of light by prisms has been long known to science, but its practical application to the lighting of dark interiors is modern, and the Luxfer Prism is the invention of a Canadian. After much study and many experiments, he designed a series of prisms which refract light in all directions, so that a basement apartment, with one window, can be lighted to the extreme end. The prism was patented, and on its improved shape is handled by the Luxfer Company, of 38 Yonge street, Toronto, an enterprising Canadian concern, which is introducing this new method of lighting into all parts of the world.

Officers of the Walkerville Lawn Bowling Club— President, J. H. Walker; Vice-President, Wm. Robins; Secretary, Treasurer, C. C. Ambrey; Executive Committee, Dr. Hoare, A. W. Ridout, J. H. Coburn.

AUCTION SALES.

Where sale is advertised "without reserve" the vendor cannot bid either directly or indirectly, and the employment by him of any bidder, usually called "A Puffer," at any unreserved auction sale is fraudulent—and entitles the purchaser to avoid the sale.

In sales of land—the particulars or conditions of sale must state whether the sale is without reserve or subject to a reserve bid—or whether a right to bid is reserved.

If without reserve or to that effect, then the seller cannot bid or employ a bidder at such sale, nor can the auctioneer knowingly receive such a bid.

A sale subject to a reserve bid enables the vendor to withdraw the property from sale unless and until such reserve price or bid is reached—but does not entitle him to bid or employ another person to bid for him up to the reserved price.

On the other hand—if a person wrongfully or fraudulently deters others from bidding, and thereby becomes the purchaser the vendor may avoid the sale.

PARTNERSHIPS.

Partnership is:—

1. The result of an agreement to share profits and losses.
2. Prima facie the result of an agreement to share profits although nothing may be said about losses, and although there may be no common stock.
3. Prima facie the result of an agreement to share profits although community of loss is specially provided against.

Parties are rendered liable as partners by holding themselves out as such or by allowing themselves to be so held out.

The doctrine of holding out only applies in favor of persons who have dealt with the firm on the faith that the person sought to be made liable is a member.

Partnerships may be proved in an action between the credit suing and the alleged partnership by evidence of:

- (1). Admissions of the party sought to be made liable; (2). Advertisements, prospectuses, letter or invoice headings, containing the names of the alleged partners, or by a name over the door of the firm's place of business; (3). Former conduct and mode of carrying on the business; (4). Agreements or

drafts of agreements afterwards acted on containing admissions and recitals of the fact of the existence of a partnership.

Partnerships and dissolutions of partnerships are required to be registered.

The signature of a partner in the name of the firm to documents requiring such signature in the ordinary course and conduct of the firm's business, bind the other members of the firm as well.

Authority of Partner—A partner has implied authority to make or endorse notes or bills in the ordinary business of and for the purpose of the partnership, and so, it has been held that where a partner, "E.," made a note in the name of his firm, "E. C. & Co.," and endorsed it in the name of another firm, "E. & Co.," of which he was a member, and discounted it in order to raise money for the use of E. & Co., that the note was made by "E." in fraud of his partners, and the officers of the bank which discounted the note having had frequent dealings with "E." and knowing his handwriting, the bank was held to have had sufficient knowledge that he was using his partners' names for his own purposes to put them on inquiry as to authority, and not having made such inquiry, could not recover against "C."

Distribution of Assets—In partnership actions, in the absence of special circumstances, such as misconduct or negligence, the assets will be applied first, in payment of creditors, next, in payment of the sum found due to the successful party, and lastly, in payment of the costs of all parties.

CRIMINAL LAW NOTES.

No infant under seven years of age can be convicted of any crime.

An infant between 7 and 14 is presumed incapable of committing crime until the contrary is proved—that is, it must be clearly proved that he was competent to know the nature and consequences of his conduct, and to appreciate that it was wrong.

A person 14 years of age and upwards is presumed to have capacity to commit any crime until the contrary is proved.

Drunkenness is never an excuse for crime—but where the intention of the guilty party is a necessary element of the offence itself, it is taken into consideration as to whether he had the intention necessary to constitute the offence charged.

Insanity, compulsion and self-defence

are pleas of justification, but compulsion is not an excuse for treason, murder, rape, piracy, forcible abduction, robbery, causing grievous bodily harm or arson.

The following are capital offences which are or may be punishable by death:—

1. Treason.
2. Levying war.
3. Piracy, accompanied by murder, attempt to murder, wounding, or any act endangering life.
4. Practical acts endangering life.
5. Murder.
6. Rape.

A person found guilty of the following offences may be imprisoned for life:—

1. Abortion.
2. Person.
3. Intentionally endangering the safety of persons on railways.
4. Manslaughter.
5. Counterfeiting coins, or deals in and imports counterfeit coin.
6. Sodomy.

7. Forgery in certain cases—public documents, documents of title to land, exchange bill, bank note or bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque, receipt, bill of lading, policy of insurance, warehouse receipt, or any document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods or as authorizing either endorsement or delivery, the possessor of such document to transfer or receive any goods.

8. Perjury where committed in order to procure the conviction of a person for any crime punishable by death or imprisonment for seven years or more.

9. Burglary.

10. Rape.

11. Riot. (1) Opposes, hinders or hurts any person who begins or is about to read the Riot Act, whereby it is not done; (2). Continues together to the number of 12 for thirty minutes after the reading of the Riot Act, or if they know that its reading was hindered, within thirty minutes after such hindrance.

12. Robbery.
13. Treasonable offences.
14. Wrecking.

The punishment of whipping cannot be inflicted on any female, and a person guilty of robbery and indecent assaults and of rape may be sentenced to imprisonment and to be whipped.

Limitation of time for commencing prosecution for:—

1. Treason, treasonable offences, and

fraudulent marking of merchandise, three years.

2. Frauds on Government, municipal corruption, unlawfully solemnizing marriage, two years.

3. For opposing reading of Riot Act, refusing to deliver weapons to justice, seduction, dealing or procuring defilement of females, coming armed or lying in wait near public meeting, one year.

4. Unlawful drilling or being drilled, having possession of arms for dangerous purposes, publication by newspaper proprietor of an advertisement offering a reward for stolen property, six months.

5. Cruelty to animals, violation by railways of provisions as to conveyance of cattle, refusing to admit peace officer to car, three months.

EVIDENCE.

In Civil Matters.

As a general rule contracts in writing cannot be added to or varied by extrinsic evidence as the parties having reduced their agreement to writing, the law considers the writing as expressing the whole contract between them.

Extrinsic evidence is admissible to have the signatures to or execution of the writing, as proving that the writing produced was agreed to and accepted by the party or parties thereto as expressing their agreement.

A deed is proved by sealing and delivery and in simple contracts not requiring signature, a writing may be proved as the agreement of the parties by evidence of acts of acceptance, as where steps are taken to carry out the terms contained in the writing, that is, the parties proceed to execute the contract according to the tenor of the writing.

The actual time of the execution of a contract may be proved although the writing contains some other date.

Agreements and deeds are sometimes signed conditionally—not to operate until the happening of a certain event or the fulfilment of a stated condition precedent to the document going into effect. This is called delivery as an escrow, and evidence is always admissible to show that writing was signed upon such conditions.

A deed of land or a bill of sale of goods is sometimes executed as a security for a money advance, and evidence is admissible to prove this fact, and the effect is only given to it as a mortgage.

Two mortgages are sometimes executed between the same parties, for the same amounts and on the same dates, but on different properties, and evidence is admissible to prove that the one was collateral to the other.

The custom of merchants, usage of trade, local usages, are sometimes admissible as evidence to explain the meaning of a written contract.

No person is competent as witness by reason of alleged incapacity, from crime or interest. Husbands and wives of parties to an action, as well as the parties themselves, are competent and compellable witnesses, except that no husband and wife shall be compellable to disclose communications made during marriage.

Questions tending to incriminate the witness need not be answered.

In actions for breach of promise of marriage corroborative testimony is required to support the alleged promise.

In actions by or against representatives of a deceased person and in actions by or against lunatics, the evidence of the opposite party must be corroborated.

Evidence of contradictory written statements cannot be given unless, and until, the attention of the witness shall have been first directed to those parts of the writing which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him, and likewise proof may be given of contradictory oral statements made by the witness, upon circumstances of the supposed statement sufficient to designate the particular occasion being mentioned to the witness, and upon his being asked whether or not he did make such statement. A party producing a witness shall not be allowed to impeach his credit by evidence of bad character, but where, in the opinion of the court, the witness proves adverse, such party may contradict him by other evidence, or by leave of the Judge, may prove that at other times the witness had made statements inconsistent with his present testimony; the circumstances being mentioned and he being asked the question whether he did or did not make such statement. Official or public documents prove themselves without further proof or signature being required. As a general rule, an original writing must be produced as evidence of its contents, but where the existence of it is proved and its loss, secondary evidence may be given. The construction of written contracts and documents is for the court alone, and not for the jury. In case of contracts made

in a foreign country, they are construed according to the foreign law and rules of construction, and evidence of such is admissible, as well as of the meaning translated from a foreign tongue into the English language. (In Province of Quebec, the French language may be used.)

Onus of Proof.—By preliminary objections to an election petition the respondent claimed the petitioner should be dismissed because the petitioner had no right to vote at the election. On the hearing of the preliminary objections, the petitioner adduced no proof and the respondent declared that he had no evidence, and the preliminary objections were dismissed. Held, on appeal to the Supreme Court (Standard election case, 20 S.C.R., 12), that the onus probandi was upon the petitioner to establish his status, and that the appeal should be allowed and the election petition dismissed.

Following in re Bellechase election case, 20 S.C.R., 181.

Negligence.—In an action to recover damages for negligence, where contributory negligence is set up as a defence, the onus of proof is respectively upon the plaintiff and defendant, and the question of proof is for the jury.

Slander (privilege).—Where the occasion is privileged, the plaintiff's case fails, unless there is evidence of malice in fact, and the burden of proving this is on the plaintiff, who must adduce evidence upon which a jury might say that the defendant abused the occasion, either by wilfully stating as true that which he knew to be untrue, or stating it in reckless disregard of whether it was true or false.

In Criminal Matters.

Evidence of a child of tender years may be received without oath in the discretion of the court, but such testimony must be corroborated by some material evidence.

A wife is now a competent but not a compellable witness against a husband.

In prosecutions against alleged offenders under fourteen years of age, evidence of capacity to commit the offence charged must be proved.

No person is excused from answering any question on the ground that his or her answer may tend to incriminate or to establish liability to a civil proceeding, but where the privilege is claimed such evidence cannot afterwards be used against the witness in any proceeding thereafter instituted, except for prosecution for perjury in the giving of such evidence.

The same rules apply in general to criminal as to civil proceedings.

Corroboration is required to convict upon the evidence of one witness in prosecutions for:—

1. Treason.
2. Perjury.
3. Seduction.
4. Defiling women.
5. Parents or guardians procuring defilement of girls.
6. Householders permitting defilement of girls.
7. Conspiracy to defile.
8. Carnally knowing idiots.
9. Prostitution of Indian women.
10. Procuring feigned marriage.
11. Forgery.

GENERAL LAW MAXIMS.

1. Common law is common sense, which is the best guide in all ordinary cases.
2. Never sign a promissory note until after you have received the value for it.
3. Never go to law for the sake of satisfaction. You'll never get it if you do.
4. Imaginary wrongs are better unredressed.
5. A lawyer's highest duty should be to keep his clients out of litigation.
6. Consult your lawyer at the beginning of a trouble, not after you have made bad worse.
7. No man, however skilful, should attempt to draw his own will.
8. Every person having property should always have a will duly executed and deposited in a place of safety. It will not make him its enemy the sooner.
9. He who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

A promissory note is an absolute promise in writing to pay a specified sum at the time therein stated or on demand, to a person named or designated, or to his order, or to the bearer.

A note payable to a person without adding bearer or order, is not transferable.

A note payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, without endorsement, but if the party transferring endorses he makes himself liable on the note.

A note payable to order cannot be transferred without the endorsement of the person to whose order it is made payable.

A person wishing to endorse a note without making himself liable on it

should write underneath his signature the words "without recourse."

Presentment of an ordinary note at the place where it is made payable is not necessary to hold the maker, but both presentment and notice of dishonor are necessary to hold an endorser.

Presentment should be made on the last of the three days of grace, or if that is a legal holiday, then on the day following. Notice of dishonor may be posted on the day of presentment or the day following.

The legal holidays in the Province of Ontario are Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Day, the birthday of the Sovereign, and special days appointed by proclamation for public holidays, fasting or thanksgiving.

An infant under the age of twenty-one years cannot make himself liable by making or endorsing a promissory note.

A note made payable with interest bears interest at the rate specified in the note from its date until payment.

A note not made payable with interest bears interest from maturity at 6 per cent.

A Bill of Exchange is an unconditional written order from one person to another directing the payment of a certain sum of money therein named.

A Bill of Exchange that has been accepted is called an acceptance, and resembles a promissory note, the acceptor occupying the same position as the maker of a note.

The signature of the acceptor must be written on the Bill of Exchange itself.

A cheque is an order on a bank for the payment of a certain sum.

LEASES.

Leases for periods of more than three years should be in writing, under seal and signed by the parties.

The transfer of all leases should be in writing.

A tenancy from year to year can be terminated only by a six months' notice ending with the current year.

A monthly tenancy can be ended by a month's notice.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, taxes fall upon the landlord, and if the tenant is compelled to pay them he may deduct the amount from the next payment of rent.

If a tenant makes an absolute covenant to repair he would be bound to repair even if the premises were burned.

down, and would have to pay rent for time that premises were untenable by reason of the fire as well.

Such a covenant should except "reasonable wear and tear, and accidents by fire and tempest" and there should be an express provision that the rent should be charged for time that premises are untenable by reason of injury from fire or tempest.

Where a lessee continues in possession as a yearly tenant after the expiration of a lease, containing a covenant by him to repair, a similar obligation will be implied.

An express agreement between a landlord and his tenant that the former is to repair the demised premises, does not render him liable for an injury to the tenant arising from want of repair, although the tenant has notified him of the disrepair. In such a case the tenant should himself repair at the expense of the landlord.

Distress for rent can only be made by daylight, not sooner than the day after the rent matures, and only for the amount actually due (which the warrant to the bailiff should specify), together with the charges of the distress. Goods cannot be sold until after the expiration of five days after seizure.

Distress can only be made on the premises in respect of which the rent is due, except in case of goods being fraudulently removed to avoid distress, in which case they may be followed within thirty days.

An inventory of the goods seized should be made out and copy left with the tenant, or, if absent, for him at the house with some grown person, or if there is no house upon the premises, or if no person is there with whom it can be left, it must be stuck up in some prominent place on the premises.

Before sale goods must be appraised by two sworn appraisers and duly advertised.

A clause in a lease providing that in the event of the insolvency of the tenant a certain amount of future rent shall become due, is void as against the tenant's creditors in case of insolvency.

In case of the insolvency of the tenant the landlord is entitled to six months' arrears of rent as a privileged claim, and to rank as an ordinary creditor for any further claims that may be unpaid.

It is believed that a landlord has no right to distrain after an assignee has taken possession, though the decisions

of the courts on this point are conflicting.

Acceleration—A condition in a lease that in case any writ of execution shall be issued against the goods of the lessee, the then current year's rent shall immediately become due and payable and the term forfeited is personal to the original lessor and lessee, and does not run with the land, and cannot be taken advantage of by the grantee of part of the reversion.

A lease made subsequent to a mortgage is subject to such mortgage, and in case of the sale of the demised premises under the power of sale in such mortgage contained, the lease is thereby determined, and where the sale takes place between two sale days, the rent is apportionable, and the tenant is liable to pay rent up to the day of such determination.

Surrender of Lease—Acts relied on as showing the acceptance by the landlord of the surrender of a lease, and as affecting a surrender by operation of law must be such as are not consistent with the continuance of the term, and using the key left by the tenants at the landlord's office, putting up a notice that the premises are "to let," making some trifling repairs, and cleaning the premises, are ambiguous acts which are not sufficient for this purpose.

WILLS.

All wills must be in writing, signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must also sign the will in the presence of the testator.

A person to whom a demise or bequest is made may be a witness to the will, but by so doing forfeits all benefit under it.

A person under the age of twenty-one cannot make a valid will.

A married woman having separate estate may make a will, disposing of it in whatever manner she chooses.

A lunatic is incompetent to make a will.

There is no difference between the formalities necessary in a will passing real property and personal property.

Wills are of no effect until after the death of the testator.

Executors have no right to use funds of their testator's estate for their own purposes, even temporarily, and they should keep a strict account of all their dealings.

A will is revoked by the making of a subsequent one, by marriage, or by the testator tearing up or destroying the will with the intention to revoke.

A codicil requires to be executed with the same formalities as a will.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright may be obtained by any person domiciled in Canada or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an international copyright treaty with the United Kingdom, who is the author of any book, map, chart or musical composition, or of any original painting, drawing, statue, sculpture, or photograph, or who invents, designs, etches, engraves or causes to be made from his own design, any print or engraving, and the legal representatives of such person.

The term of copyright is twenty-eight years, with a right to a further term of fourteen years.

The condition for obtaining copyright is that the work shall be printed and published, or reprinted and republished, in Canada, whether for the first time or contemporaneously with, or subsequently to, publication elsewhere. In no case can the right exist after it has ceased elsewhere.

Copyright shall not be granted to immoral, licentious, irreligious or treasonable, or seditious literary, scientific or artistic work.

Works entitled to British copyright are also entitled to Canadian copyright. Works copyrighted in England may be imported into Canada. Foreign reprints of English works must be disposed of if imported into Canada before the obtaining of Canadian copyright. The proof of establishing the regularity of the proceeding is upon the person selling.

The above are the provisions of Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. In 1889 another act was passed (62 Vic., c 29), which alters the above requirements.

This act has not become law, because it has not yet been proclaimed by the Governor-General. Its main alterations are:—

1. That any citizen of any country which has an international copyright treaty with England, in which Canada is included, may obtain copyright.

2. The conditions of obtaining copyright are that the work shall, before publication or production elsewhere, or simultaneously with the first publication or production thereof elsewhere, be registered in the office of the Minister of Agriculture by the author or his representatives, and, further, that the work be printed or published or produced in Canada, or

reprinted and republished in Canada, within one month after publication or production elsewhere.

3. If no copyright is taken out, any person domiciled in Canada may obtain a license to print and publish the work. The person obtaining the license must pay 10 per cent on the retail price of each copy of the work, and must give security for such payment to the satisfaction of the Minister.

There is no prohibition in this latter act of importation from the United Kingdom of copies of works of which copyright exists there.

FEES.

The following fees shall be paid to the Minister before any application for any of the purposes herein mentioned is received, that is to say:—

On registering a copyright	\$1 00
On registering an interim copyright	0 50
On registering a temporary copyright	0 50
On registering an assignment	1 00
For a certified copy of registration ..	0 50
On registering any decision of a	
court of justice, for every folio ..	0 50

For office copies of documents not above mentioned, the following charges shall be made:—

For every single or first folio, certified copy	\$0 50
For every subsequent hundred words (fractions under or not exceeding fifty not being counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred)	0 25

Every person who, after the interim registration of the title of any book, according to this act, and within the term herein limited, or after the copyright is secured, and during the term or terms of its duration, prints, publishes, or reprints or republishes, or imports or causes to be so printed, published or imported, any copy or any translation of such book without the consent of the person lawfully entitled to the copyright thereof, first had and obtained by assignment, or who, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publishes, sells or exposes for sale, or causes to be published, sold, or exposed for sale, any copy of such book without such consent shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person then lawfully entitled to the copyright thereof; and shall forfeit and pay for every such copy which is found in his possession, either being printed or reprinted, published, imported or exposed for sale, contrary to the provisions of this act, such sum not ex-

ceeding one dollar and not less than ten cents, as the court determines which forfeiture shall be enforceable or recoverable by any court of competent jurisdiction; and moiety of each sum shall belong to Her Majesty for the public uses of Canada, and the other moiety shall belong to the lawful owner of such copyright.

CURRENCY AND LEGAL TENDER.

The denominations are dollars, cents and mills. Gold, silver, copper and bronze coins are authorized. Gold coins of the standard of fineness of the coins of the United Kingdom, and bearing the same proportion in weight to the British sovereign, which is 5/16 to 1/162.3, pass current for five dollars. Silver coins are legal tender to the extent of \$10. Copper or bronze coins to the extent of twenty-five cents.

Dominion notes may be issued to the amount of \$20,000,000. The Receiver-General must always hold in gold or in gold and Canada securities guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of these notes. Fifteen per cent. must always be held in gold. For the other 75 per cent. Dominion debentures must be held. These notes are a legal tender throughout Canada, except at the office where they are payable.

INTEREST.

Throughout Canada, when no rate is stipulated for, the rate is 6 per cent. Parties may stipulate for a higher rate. Compound interest is not allowed unless there is a special agreement to that effect.

In Nova Scotia a creditor whose debt does not carry interest, who comes in and establishes the same before the Judge in Chambers, is entitled to interest from the date of the judgment or order out of any assets which may remain after satisfying the costs of the cause or matter, the debts established and the interest of such debts as by law carry interest. Where there is an order for an account of legacies, interest runs at 5 per cent. per annum from the end of one year after the testator's death, unless otherwise ordered, or unless otherwise directed by the will. Where the security is real estate or chattels real, the parties may stipulate in writing for 7 per cent. interest, and when the security consists only of personal security or personal responsibility, 10 per cent. may be stipulated for by parties in like manner, as above.

Accounts bear interest from date of notice that interest will be claimed. When debts are due by virtue of some written instrument payable at a certain time, interest runs from that time.

Mortgage.—Under ordinary circumstances a mortgagee can claim interest only from the time that the money is advanced. A mortgage of real estate provided for payment of the principal money secured on or before a fixed date "with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum until such principal money and interest shall be fully paid and satisfied."

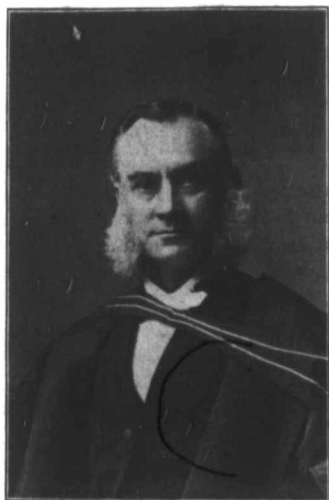
Held, affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, 17 A.R., 78, that the mortgage carried interest at the rate of 10 per centum to the time fixed for the payment of the principal only, and after that date the mortgagees could recover no more than the statutory rate of 5 per cent. on the unpaid principal.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

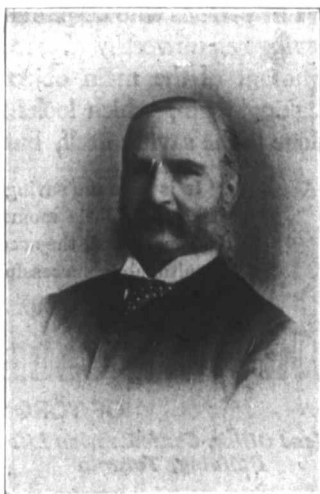
The Dominion has provided legislation for the incorporation and management of joint stock companies formed for Dominion purposes. Railway companies, banks and insurance companies are not within this act. Any number of persons not less than five, may be incorporated as a company. Letters patent are granted through the Secretary of State, declaring the name and objects of the company. The affairs of the company are managed by directors, not more than fifteen or less than three. Shareholders are liable to the amount of their shares. Calls may be paid and shares forfeited for non-payment of calls. No share is transferable until all previous calls are paid.

If a company is incorporated by a special act and not by letters patent, then another act applies, called the Companies Clause Act. This is a general act applying to all Dominion companies. Under it there may not be more than nine or less than three directors. The act contains clauses covering the duties of directors, the capital stock and calls thereon, company books, the rights and liabilities of shareholders, the liability of directors, etc.

Provision is also made for the winding up of insolvent companies of all kinds. A company is deemed unable to pay its debts when a creditor for an amount over \$200 has not been paid his debt for ninety days after demand in case of a bank or sixty days after demand in other cases.



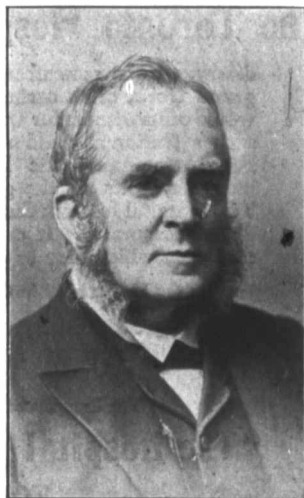
JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C., LL.D.,
President, The Toronto General Trusts Co.



JOHN W. LANGMUIR,
Managing Director, The Toronto General Trusts Co.



ANDREW RUTHERFORD,
Manager,
Canada Landed & National Investment Co.



J. HERBERT MASON,
President and Managing Director,
Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co.

"The persons who despise small savings as unworthy of care are ignorant of the main object of making them, which looks not alone to the saving itself, but to

The Formation of a Habit of Economy" *eee*

"It is true the saving of a few dollars may in itself be of little moment, but if the habit once becomes fixed, the accumulation will go on and be ultimately successful."

The York County Loan and Savings Co.

(INCORPORATED)

OF TORONTO, CANADA

Head Office, Confederation Life Building, Toronto

JOSEPH PHILLIPS
President

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.

Remember The Sick Children in your Will.

The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children

deserves to be remembered in your will. It is doing a grand work, often caring for little sick children who would otherwise die for want of careful medical attention, such attention as could not be afforded by their parents. For maintenance the Hospital is dependent on the monetary gifts of the generous and charitable friends. The Hospital for Sick Children is a provincial institution, duly incorporated. It can legally receive any amount of money which may be given or bequeathed.

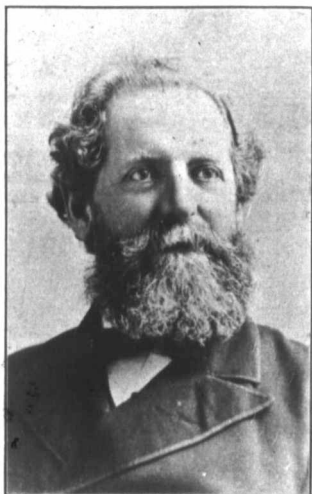
The clause in the Will may be in the following form:

"I Give, Devise, and Bequeath to the Hospital for Sick Children at Toronto, the Sum of _____ Dollars."

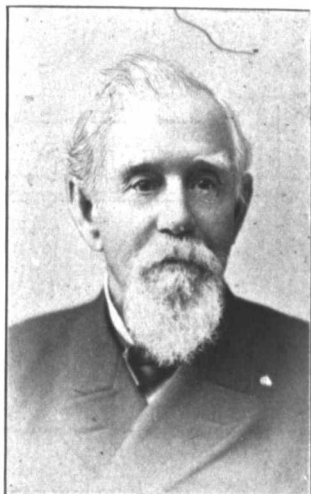
The incorporated name of the Hospital is

"The Hospital for Sick Children,"

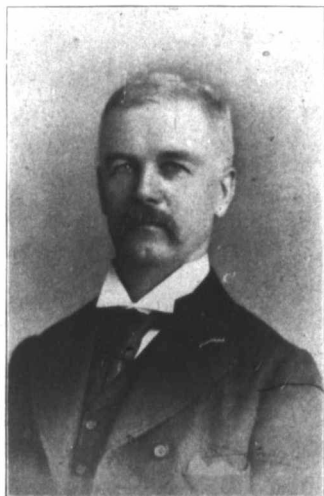
TORONTO.



WALTER S. LEE,
Managing Director, Western Canada Loan Co.



THE LATE HIRAM WALKER,
President, Hiram Walker & Sons.



JOHN MASSEY,
Western Canada Loan Co.



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The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited,

TORONTO BRANCH,

38 FRONT STREET WEST.

SPORTING RECORDS.

Compiled by H. J. P. Good.

FASTEST RUNNING TIMES IN CANADA.

- 4 furlongs, Sharon, 2, 108, Windsor, '97, 0.48 1-2.
 4 1-2 furlongs, Gilray, 2, 106, Windsor, '97, 0.54 3/4.
 5 furlongs, Traverser, 2, 112, Windsor, '97, 1.00 1-2.
 5 1-2 furlongs, Traverser, 2, 84, Windsor, '97, 1.06 1-4.
 6 furlongs, Jennie June, 6, 142, Windsor, '97, 1.13.
 6 1-2 furlongs, Nellie Smith, 2, 69, Windsor, '95, 1.20.
 7 furlongs, Subito, 3, 110, Windsor, '96, 1.27 1-2.
 7 1-2 furlongs, Ruthven, 4, 107, Windsor, '96, 1.27 1/2.
 1 mile, Our Johnny, 3, 107, Fort Erie, '97, 1.40.
 1 1-6 miles, Lake Shore, 6, 111, Fort Erie, '97, 1.46 1-4.
 1 1-8 miles, Ulysses, 4, 118, Fort Erie, '97, 1.53 1-2.
 1 1-4 miles, Sue Kittle, 5, 103, Fort Erie, '97, 2.07 1-2.
 1 1/5-16 miles, Lord Nelson, 4, 113, Hamilton, '95, 2.19.
 1 2/8 miles, Uncle Jim, 5, 100, Windsor, '96, 1.34 1-2.
 1 1/2 miles, Basso, 4, 118, Hamilton, '96, 2.35.

IMPORTANT RACES IN CANADA.

The Queen's Plate, Ontario.

- 1860—Don Juan.
 1861—Wild Irishman.
 1862—Palermo.
 1863—Touchstone.
 1864—Brunette.
 1865—Lady Norfolk.
 1866—Beacon.
 1867—Wild Rose.
 1868—Nettie.
 1869—Ray Jack.
 1870—John Bell.
 1871—Floss.
 1872—Fearnought.
 1873—Mignonette.
 1874—Swallow.
 1875—Trumpeter.
 1876—Norah P.
 1877—Amelia.
 1878—King George.
 1879—Moss Rose.
 1880—Bonnie Bird.
 1881—Vice Chancellor.
 1882—Fanny Wiser.
 1883—Rhoddy Pringle.
 1884—Williams.

H

- 1885—Willie W.
 1886—Wild Rose.

In 1887 the distance, which had previously been 1 1-2 miles, was reduced to 1 1-4 miles, and since that date the winners and times have been:

- 1887—Bonnie Duke, 5, 119, 2.19.
 1888—Harry Cooper, 4, 118, 2.18 1/2.
 1889—Colonist, 3, 106, 2.16.
 1890—Kitestring, 3, 105, 2.22.
 1891—Victorious, 3, 106, 2.14 1-2.
 1892—O'Donoghue, 3, 106, 2.22.
 1893—Martello, 4, 119, 2.14.
 1894—Joe Miller, 3, 103, 2.28 1-2.
 1895—Bonniefield, 3, 103, 2.17 1/2.
 1896—Millbrook, 4, 122, 2.19 1-2.
 1897—Ferdinand, 3, 106, 2.13.
 1898—Bon Ino, 4, 117, 2.15 1-4.

TORONTO CUP.

3-year-olds and up, 1 1-4 miles, Woodbine Park, Toronto.

- 1891—Myfellow, 5, 133, 2.12.
 1892—Fenelon, 2, 126, 2.17 1-2.
 1893—Copyright, 4, 127, 2.12.
 1894—Saragossa, 4, 122, 2.17 1-4.
 1895—Saragossa, 5, 123, 2.10.
 1896—Maurice, 4, 129, 2.14 1-2.
 1897—Tragedian, 3, 113, 2.11 1-2.
 1898—Mazarine, 5, 129, 2.11 1-4.

WOODSTOCK PLATE.

2-year-olds, 1 1-8 miles, Woodbine Park, Toronto.

- 1891—Addie B., 112, 2.00 1-2.
 1892—Lady Superior, 117, 2.07 1-2.
 1893—Coquette, 122, 1.59 1-2.
 1894—Blue Garter, 122, 2.06 3-4.
 1895—Silk Gown, 112, 2.00.
 1896—Eulalon, 117, 2.05.
 1897—Boanerges, 127, 1.55 1-4.
 1898—Nabob, 127, 1.58 1-2.

WOODBINE PARK TRACK RECORDS.

- 1-2 mile, Harvey, Marplot, 2 yrs., 113 lbs., 49 3-4.
 4 1-2 furlongs, Laurentian, 2 yrs., 108 lbs., 55 1-2.
 5 furlongs, Nicholas, 5 yrs., 107 lbs., 1.02 1-4.
 5 1-2 furlongs, South Africa, 5 yrs., 114 lbs., 1.09 3/4.
 6 furlongs, South Africa, 5 yrs., 112 lbs., 1.15.
 6 1-2 furlongs, Nabob, 2 yrs., 95 lbs., 1.23 1-4.
 7 furlongs, Simaloe III., 4 yrs., 105 lbs., 1.29.
 1 mile, Hayoc, 5 yrs., 114 lbs., 1.43.
 1 1-16 miles, Abingdon, 5 yrs., 101 lbs., 1.49 3-4.
 1 1-8 miles, Boanerges, 3, 127, 1.55 1-4.
 1 3-16 miles, Boanerges, 3, 126, 2.04 1-2.

- 1 1-4 miles, Bannock, 3, 92, 2.09 3-4.
1 1-2 miles, Basso, 5, 119, 2.39.

QUEEN'S PLATE, QUEBEC.

Maidens, 1-1/4 miles.

- 1891—Milton, 2.25 1-2.
1892—Marwood, 3, 107, 2.39.
1893—Mocan, 3, 105 1-2, 2.25 1-2.
1894—Cupid, 6, 123, 2.27.
1895—Zana, 3, 102, 2.27 1-4.
1896—Rapid Belle, 3, 104, 2.26.
1897—Lapwing, 5, 123, 2.22.
1898—Horseplay, 5, 121, 2.24 1-4.

PROMINENT AMERICAN RACES.

American Derby.

- 1 1/2 miles—For 3-year-olds, Washington Park, Chicago.
1881—Modesty, 117 lbs., 2.42 3-4; \$10,700.
1885—Volante, 123 lbs., 2.49 1-2; \$9,570.
1896—Silver Cloud, 121 lbs., 2.37 1-4; \$8,160.
1887—C. H. Todd, 118 lbs., 2.36 1-2; \$13,640.
1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123 lbs., 2.40 1-2; \$14,540.
1889—Spokane, 121 lbs., 2.41 1-4; \$15,440.
1880—Uncle Bob, 115 lbs., 2.55 3-4; \$15,260.
1891—Strathmeath, 122 lbs., 2.49 1-4; \$18,610.
1892—Carlsbad, 122 lbs., 3.04 1-4; \$16,930.
1893—Boundless, 122 lbs., 2.36; \$49,500.
1894—Roy of Santa Anita, 122 lbs., 2.36; \$20,000.
1895, '96, '97—No race.
1898—Pink Coat, 127 lbs., 2.42 3-4; \$9,225.

Brooklyn Handicap.

1 1/4 miles—Gravesend, L.I.

- 1887—Dry Monopole, 106 lbs., 2.07; \$5,850.
1888—The Bard, 125 lbs., 2.13; \$6,925.
1895—Exile, 116 lbs., 2.07 1-2; \$6,900.
1896—Castaway II, 100 lbs., 2.10; \$6,900.
1891—Tenny, 128 lbs., 2.10; \$14,800.
1892—Judge Morrow, 116 lbs., 2.08 3-4; \$17,500.
1893—Diablo, 112 lbs., 2.09; \$17,500.
1894—Dr. Rice, 112 lbs., 2.07 1-4; \$25,000.
1895—Hornpipe, 105 lbs., 2.11 1-4.
1896—Sir Walter, 113 lbs., 2.18 1-2.
1897—Howard Mann, 106 lbs., 2.09 3-4.
1898—Ornament, 4, 127 lbs., 2.10; \$7,800.

Suburban Handicap.

1 1/4 miles—Sheepshead Bay.

- 1884—Gen. Monroe, 6 yrs., 124 lbs., 2.11 3-4; \$4,945.
1885—Pontiac, 4 yrs., 102 lbs., 2.09 1-2; \$5,855.
1886—Troubadour, 4 yrs., 115 lbs., 2.12 1-4; \$5,697.
1887—Eurus, 4 yrs., 102 lbs., 2.12; \$6,065.
1888—Elkwood, 5 yrs., 119 lbs., 2.07 1-2; \$6,812.

- 1889—Raceland, 4 yrs., 120 lbs., 2.09 4-5; \$6,900.
1890—Salvator, 4 yrs., 127 lbs., 2.06 4-5; \$6,900.
1891—Loantaka, 5 yrs., 110 lbs., 2.07 \$9,500.
1892—Montana, 4 yrs., 115 lbs., 2.07 2-5; \$17,500.
1893—Lowlander, 5 yrs., 115 lbs., 2.06 3-5; \$17,500.
1894—Ramaro, 120 lbs., 2.06 1-5; \$10,000.
1895—Lazzarone, 115 lbs., 2.07 4-5.
1896—Henry of Navarre, 128 lbs., 2.07.
1897—Ben Brush, 123 lbs., 2.07 1-5.
1898—Tillo, 4, 119 lbs., 2.08 1-5; \$6,800.

Futurity Stakes.

- 6 furlongs—For 2-year-olds, Sheepshead Bay.
1888—Proctor Knott, 112 lbs., 1.15 1-5; \$40,900.
1889—Chaos, 109 lbs., 1.16 4-5; \$54,500.
1890—Potomac, 115 lbs., 1.14 1-5; \$67,675.
1891—His Highness, 130 lbs., 1.15 1-5; \$61,675.
1892—Morello, 118 lbs., 1.12 1-5; \$40,450.
1893—Domino, 130 lbs., 1.12 4-5; \$49,350.
1894—The Butterflies, 112 lbs., 1.11; \$55,240.
1895—Requital, 115 lbs., 1.11 4-5.
1896—Ogden, 115 lbs., 1.10.
1897—L'Alouette, 115 lbs., 1.11.
1898—Martimas, 118 lbs., 1.12 2-5; \$36,760.

Kentucky Derby.

- 1 1/2 miles—For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky.
(Distance changed in 1896 to 1 1/4 miles.)
1884—Buchanan, 110 lbs., 2.40 1-2; \$3,990.
1885—Joe Cotton, 119 lbs., 2.37 1-4; \$4,650.
1886—Ben Ali, 118 lbs., 2.36 1-2; \$4,890.
1887—Montrose, 118 lbs., 2.39 1-4; \$4,200.
1888—Macbeth II, 115 lbs., 2.38 1-4; \$4,740.
1889—Spokane, 118 lbs., 2.34 1-2; \$4,070.
1890—Riley, 118 lbs., 2.45; \$5,460.
1891—Kingman, 122 lbs., 2.52 1-2; \$4,680.
1892—Azra, 122 lbs., 2.41 1-2; \$4,230.
1893—Leo Lokout, 122 lbs., 2.39 1-4; \$4,090.
1894—Chant, 122 lbs., 2.41; \$4,000.
1895—Halma, 122 lbs., 2.37 1-2.
1896—Ben Brush, 117 lbs., 2.07 3-4.
1897—Typhoon II, 117 lbs., 2.12 1-2.
1898—Plaudit, 117 lbs., 2.09; \$4,850.

LEADING ENGLISH RACES.

The Derby.

Value 6,000 sovs., 3-year-olds, 1 1/2 miles run at Epsom, Eng.

- 1881—Troquois, 2.50.
1882—Shotover, 2.45 3-4.
1883—St. Blaise, 2.48 2-5.
1884—St. Gatien Harvester, 2.46 1-5.
1885—Melton, 2.45 1-5.

- 1886—Ormonde, 2.45 3-5.
 1887—Merry Hampton, 2.43.
 1888—Ayrshire, 2.43.
 1889—Donovan, 2.44 2-5.
 1890—Sainfoin, 2.49 4-5.
 1891—Common, 2.66 4-5.
 1892—Sir Hugo, 2.44.
 1893—Isinglass, 2.43.
 1894—Ladas, 2.45 4-5.
 1895—Sir Visto, 2.43 1-2.
 1896—Persimmon, 2.42.
 1897—Galtee More, 2.44.
 1898—Jeddah, 2.47.

The St. Leger.

Value about 5,000 sovs., 3-year-olds, 1 mile 6 fur., 132 yards, run at Doncaster, Eng.

- 1881—Iroquois, 3.20 3-5.
 1882—Dutch Oven, 3.16.
 1883—Ossian, 3.19.
 1884—The Lambkin, 3.14.
 1885—Melton, 3.15 3-5.
 1886—Ormonde, 3.21 2-5.
 1887—Kilwarlin, 3.26.
 1888—Seabreeze, 3.11 4-5.
 1889—Donovan, 3.13.
 1890—Mémor, 3.13 3-5.
 1891—Common, 3.14 2-5.
 1892—La Fleche, 3.14 3-5.
 1893—Isinglass, 3.13 2-5.
 1894—Throstle, 3.13 1-5.
 1895—Sir Visto, 3.18.
 1896—Persimmon, 3.20.
 1897—Galtee More, 3.31 3-5.
 1898—Wildfowler, 3.13.

The Derby has been run for yearly, since and including 1780.

The St. Leger has been run for yearly, since and including 1776.

The Oaks, which is for fillies only, and was won in 1898 by Ails and Graces, has been run for yearly, since and including 1779.

In 1828 the Derby resulted in a dead heat between Cadland and The Colonel; in 1884 there was also a dead heat as noted above.

CANADIAN TROTTING AND PACING.

Canadian Records, Trotting.

- Fantasy, at Hamilton, 94 (against time), 2.10.
 Directum Kelly, at Fort Erie, 1898 (in a race), 2.08 1-4.
 Directum Kelly, at Fort Erie, 1898 (three fastest heats), 2.08 1-1, 2.10 1-4, 2.10 1-2.

Canadian Records, Pacing.

- Mascot, at Windsor, 1895 (against time), 2.05.
 Frank Agan, at Fort Erie, 1898 (in a race), 2.05 1-4.
 Chehalls, at Fort Erie, 1898 (three fastest heats), 2.06 1-4, 2.06, 2.06.

Lotus, at Perth, 1898 (half-mile record in a race), 2.14 1-4.

Charley B., by Octoroon, 1898 (fastest mile by a Canadian bred horse), 2.07 3-4.

Canadian 2.15 List, Trotting.

- Alvin, by Orpheus, 2.11.
 Ben B., by Ridgewood, 2.13 1-4.
 Belmont Chief, by Belmont Star, 2.14 1-2.
 Bryson, by Simmons, 2.15.
 Clingstone II., by Rysdyk, 2.14.
 Crete, by Blizzard, 2.14 1-4.
 D. L. C., by Accoll, 2.13 1-2.
 Edgardo, by Rumor, 2.13 1-4.
 Elides Stanton, by Gen. Stanton, 2.15.
 Frank Rysdyk, by Royal Rysdyk, 2.11 1-4.
 Geneva, by Leland, 2.11 1-2.
 Goldring, by Eden Golddust, 2.12 1-2.
 Labelle, by Jay Bird, 2.12 3-4.
 Patron, by Pancoast, 2.14 1-4.
 Rosalind Wilkes, by Conn's Harry Wilkes, 2.14 1-2.
 Silver Plate, by Silver Cloud, 2.13.
 Tomah, by Edgardo, 2.16.
 Wistful, by Wedgewood, 2.11 1-4.
 Zembia, by King Almont, 2.12 1-4.

Canadian 2.15 List, Pacing.

- Ace, by Delmarch, 2.09 1-4.
 Antidote, by Anteros, 2.10.
 Attar, by Wildbrino, 2.13 1-4.
 Babette, by Sir John, 2.12 1-4.
 Belle, by Melbourne King, 2.15.
 Captain Hunter, by Clear Grit, 2.13 1-2.
 Charley B., by Octoroon, 2.07 3-4.
 Dr. M., by King Mambrino, 2.13 1-4.
 Eliza K., by Robert Rysdyk, 2.11 1-4.
 Engarita, by Wildbrino, 2.14 1-4.
 Fleetfoot, by Booth's Clear Grit, 2.12.
 Fred Darling, by Brinker Sprague, 2.14 1-4.
 Frank Rysdyk, by Royal Rysdyk, 2.11 1-4.
 Fuller, by Clear Grit, 2.13 3-4.
 Furioso, by Sunrise Patchen, 2.15 1-2.
 Gazette, by Onward, 2.07 1-4.
 Gertie B., by Fulton Scott, 2.13 1-2.
 Golden Prince, by Ontario Prince, 2.12 1-2.
 Harry S., by Harry Wilkes, 2.14 1-4.
 Joe L., by Harlequin, 2.15.
 Jim Corbett, by Geo. L. Napoleon, 2.15.
 Jimmie Mack, by Phil Sheridan, 2.12 1-2.
 Last Request, by Bourbon Wilkes, 2.12 1-2.
 Little Cliff, by Sigbert Wilkes, 2.12.
 Little Hector, by Lapidist Chief, 2.12 1-4.
 Little Pitt, by Lapidist Chief, 2.13 1-2.
 Lottie P., by Brazilian, 2.14 1-4.
 Lotus, by Sir John, 2.14 1-4.
 Maud Pollard, by Rokoer, 2.13 3-4.
 Merritt Wilkes, by Lord Ferguson, 2.13 1-4.

Nellie Bruce, by Hambleton (Franks), 2.10 1-2.
 Nellie McGrory, by Legal Tender, Jr., 2.11 3-4.
 Nellie Rooker, by Rooker, 2.10 1-4.
 Nellie Sharper, by Sharper, 2.13.
 Reflector, by Duplex, 2.07 3-4.
 Royal Victor, by Roy Wilkes, 2.08 3-4.
 Roy B., by Gen. Stanton, 2.14 1-4.
 Sidney Pointer, 2.14 1-4.
 Superior Gift, by Superior, 2.15.
 Sir Harry Wilkes, by Harry Wilkes, 2.15.
 The Swift, by Grandeur, 2.09 1-4.
 Teddy B., by Octoroon, 2.13 1-4.
 Terrill S., by Strathmore, 2.10 1-4.
 Toledo Girl, by Monarch Jr., 2.15.
 W. C. B., by Jim Medium, 2.12 3-4.
 Warren Guy, b.h., by Princeer, 2.12 1-4.
 Wilson, by William Clay, 2.12 1-4.
 Winfield, by Mambro Harold, 2.11 3-4.
 Young Clon, by Clonmore, 2.13 1-2.

STANDARDS TROTTING.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotter:—

1—The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and a registered standard trotting mare.

2—A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2.30, and is the sire of three trotters, with records of 2.30, from different mares.

3—A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2.30, or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2.30.

4—A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of three trotters (two or three) dam of three trotters with records of 2.30.

5—A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

Double fee is charged for registering animals over two years old, the age being computed from the 1st of January in the year of foaling.

Pacing.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard-bred pacer:—

1—The progeny of a registered standard pacing horse and a registered standard pacing mare.

2—A stallion sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2.25, and is the sire of three pacers, with records of 2.25, from different mares.

3—A mare whose sire is a registered standard pacing horse and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2.25, or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2.25.

4—A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided she is the dam of two pacers with a record of 2.25.

5—A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard pacing horse.

6—The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse out of a registered standard pacing mare, or of a registered standard pacing horse out of a registered standard trotting mare. Any animal that cannot be registered as standard under the above rules, can be registered in the non-standard department.

Double fee is charged for animals over two years old, the age being computed from the 1st day of January in the year foaled.

THE RUNNING TURF.

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile—0.21 $\frac{1}{4}$, Bob Wade, Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.

3 furlongs—0.34, Red S., aged, 122, Butte, Mont., July 22, 1896.

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile—0.46, Geraldine, 4 yrs., 122 lbs., track partly down hill, West Chester, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1889. 0.47 $\frac{1}{4}$, Forest, 6 yrs., 112 lbs., level track, Alexander, Va., Dec. 3, 1895.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs—0.52, Handpress, 2 yrs., 100 lbs., slightly down hill, Morris Park, N.Y., May 26, 1897.

5 furlongs—0.56 $\frac{3}{4}$, Maid Marian, 4 yrs., 111 lbs., straight track, partly down hill, Morris Park, West Chester, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1894. 0.57, Hasbrouck, 4 yrs., 122 lbs., same track, Oct. 1, 1892; best at weight. 0.58 $\frac{3}{4}$, Wah Jim, 4 yrs., 115 lbs., straight, level track, Monmouth Park, N.J., July 17, 1893. 1.02 $\frac{1}{4}$, Chicago, 2 yrs., 113 lbs., weight, Monmouth Park, N. J., July 12, 1892.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs—1.03, Tormentor, 6 yrs., 121 lbs., straightaway, partly down hill, Morris Park, West Chester, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1893.

- Futurity Course, 170 feet less than 6 furlongs—1.08, Kingston, aged, 139 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L.I., June 22, 1891.
- 6 furlongs—1.09, Domino, 2 yrs., 128 lbs., straightaway, partly down hill, Morris Park, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1893, 1.11½, Queenie Trowbridge, 4 yrs., 111 lbs., straight, level track, Monmouth Park, N.J., Aug. 13, 1892, 1.12¼, Flora Louise, 2 yrs., 88 lbs., circular track, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1897, and Mary Black, 3 yrs., 93 lbs., same track, July 16, 1898, 1.13 1-5, Horoscope, 5 yrs., 120 lbs., on turf, Sheephead Bay, L. I., N. Y., June 29, 1897.
- 6½ furlongs—1.19 2-5, Wernberg, 4 yrs., 113 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L.I., Aug. 28, 1895, and Irish Reel, 3 yrs., 108 lbs., same place, Aug. 31, 1895.
- 7 furlongs—1.23½, Bella B., 5 yrs., 103 lbs., straight track, Monmouth Park, July 8, 1890, 1.25 2-5, Clifford, 4 yrs., 127 lbs., circular track, Sheephead Bay, L.I., Aug. 29, 1894, 1.26, Requit, 2 yrs., 115 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L.I., Sept. 10, 1895.
- 7¼ furlongs—1.33¼, Mamie Scott, 3 yrs., 90 lbs., San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17, 1895.
- 1 mile—1.35½, Salvator, 4 yrs., 110 lbs., straight track, against time, Monmouth Park, N.J., Aug. 28, 1893, 1.37¼, Kildeer, 4 yrs., 91 lbs., straight track, in race, Monmouth Park, N.J., Aug. 13, 1892, 1.38¾, Libertine, 3 yrs., 90 lbs., circular track, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24, 1894, 1.41½, Helen Nichols, 2 yrs., 87 lbs., best for that age, circular track, Columbus, Ga., Nov. 2, 1892.
- 1 mile 20 yds—1.40, Maid Marian, 4 yrs., 101 lbs., Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1893, and Macy, 4 yrs., 106 lbs., same track, July 2, 1898.
- 1 mile 70 yds—1.42¼, Lillian Lee, 3 yrs., 95 lbs., Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1894, 1.44¾, Racine, 4 yrs., 122 lbs., best at weight, Saratoga, Aug. 11th, 1891.
- 1 mile 100 yds—1.45, Van Buren, 3 yrs., 75 lbs., Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1891.
- 1 1-16 miles—1.45½, Yo Tambien, 3 yrs., 99 lbs., Chicago, Ill., 1892; Redskin, 6 yrs., 58 lbs., six furlongs, circular track, Forsyth, Ind., June 6, 1896.
- 1¼ miles—1.51½, Tristan, 6 yrs., 114 lbs., Morris Park, N.Y., June 2, 1891, 1.53, Morello, 3 yrs., 128 lbs., best at age and weight, Chicago, Ill., July 20, 1893.
- 1 3-16 miles—1.58¾, Boanerges, 4 yrs., 1190 lbs., Chicago, Ill., July 7, 1898, 2.03, Exile, 4 yrs., 126 lbs., best at weight, grass track, Sheephead Bay, L.I., Aug. 28, 1886.
- 1¼ miles—2.03¾, Banquet, 3 yrs., 108 lbs., straight track, Monmouth Park, N. J., July 17, 1890, 2.04½, David Tenny, 4 yrs., 100 lbs., circular track, Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1898, and Abgod, 4 yrs., 107 lbs., Chiffax, 2 yrs., 90 lbs., fastest at age, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29, 1890.
- 1 5-16 miles—2.15, Nomad, 3 yrs., 119 lbs., Morris Park, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1892.
- 1 miles 500 yds—2.10½, Bend Or, 4 yrs., 115 lbs., Saratoga, N. Y., July 25, 1882.
- 1 3-8 miles—2.18¾, Sabine, 4 yrs., 100 lbs., Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1894.
- 1½ miles—2.30¼, Goodrich, 3 yrs., 102 lbs., Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1898, 2.32¼, Han d'Or, 3 yrs., 114 lbs., best at weight, Latonia, Ky., June 9, 1898.
- 1 5-8 miles—2.48, Hindocraft, 3 yrs., 75 lbs., West Chester, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1889, 2.48¾, Exile, 4 yrs., 115 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L.I., Sept. 11, 1886, 2.49, Bend Or, 4 yrs., 125 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 19, 1882.
- 1¾ miles—2.59¼, Ben Holiday, 4 yrs., 118 lbs., Morris Park, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1897, 3.02, Henry of Navarre, 4 yrs., 130 lbs., best at weight, Morris Park, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1895.
- 1 7-8 miles—3.20, Enigma, 4 yrs., 90 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L. I., Sept. 15, 1885.
- 2 miles—3.26½, Judge Denny, 5 yrs., 105 lbs., San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12, 1898, 3.27½, Ten Broeck, 5 yrs., 110 lbs., against time, Louisville, Ky., May 29, 1877, 3.28¼, Carbine, 5 yrs., 145 lbs., best at the weight, Melbourne, Aus., Nov. 1, 1890.
- 2 1-8 miles—3.42, Joe Murphy, 4 yrs., 99 lbs., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1894.
- 2¼ miles—3.51, Buckwa, aged, 104 lbs., Oakland track, San Francisco, Dec. 31, 1898.
- 2½ miles—4.27¼, Aristides, 4 yrs., 104 lbs., Lexington, Ky., May 13, 1876.
- 2 5-8 miles—4.58½, Ten Broeck, 4 yrs., 104 lbs., Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
- 2¾ miles—4.58¾, Hubbard, 4 yrs., 108 lbs., Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1873.
- 3 miles—5.23¼, Quivor, 4 yrs., 123 lbs., and Wallace, 3 yrs., 112 lbs., dead heat, Flemington, Aus., March 5, 1896, 5.23½, Portsea, 131 lbs., Melbourne, Aus., March 8, 1894, 5.24, Drake Carter, 4 yrs., 115 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L.I., Sept. 6, 1884, 5.26¼, Commotion, 6 yrs., 131 lbs., best at weight, Melbourne, Aus., Mar. 7, 1885.
- 4 miles—7.11, Lucretia Borgia, 4 yrs., 85 lbs., against time, Oakland, Cal., May 20, 1897, 7.15¾, Ten Broeck, 4

yrs., 104 lbs., against time, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1876.
 10 miles—26.18, Mr. Brown, 6 yrs., 160 lbs., ridden by H. C. Peel, match for \$1,000 with L. L., aged, 160 lbs., ridden by A. Belmont Purdy, Rancocas, N.J., March 2, 1880.
 Madame Marantette drove the running team Major Banks and Evergreen one mile in 1.45 $\frac{1}{2}$. Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1887.

HEAT RACING.

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile—0.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, Quirt, 3 yrs., 122 lbs., Vallecjo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894. 0.48, 0.48, 0.48, Eclipse, 4 yrs., Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
 $\frac{5}{8}$ mile—1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tom Hayes, 4 yrs., 107 lbs., straightaway, partly down hill, Morris Park, N.Y., June 17, 1892. 1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lizzie S., 5 yrs., 118 lbs., Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28th, 1883.
 1 mile—1.41 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.41, Guido, 4 yrs., 117 lbs., fastest two consecutive heats, Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1891. **Three in five** 1.43, 1.44, 1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, first, third and fourth heats, L'Argentine, 6 yrs., 115 lbs., St. Louis, Mo., June 14, 1879.
 11-16 miles—1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.48, Slipalong, 5 yrs., 115 lbs., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2, 1885.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—1.56, 1.56, Gabriel, 4 yrs., 112 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L.I., Sept. 23, 1880. 1.56, 1.56 3-5, Frenzi, 4 yrs., 125 lbs., best at weight, Sheephead Bay, L.I., Sept. 15, 1888.
 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles—2.10, 2.14, Glenmore, 5 yrs., 114 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L.I., Sept. 25, 1880.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—2.42 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.43, Bigaroon, 4 yrs., Lockport, N.Y., July 4, 1872.
 2 miles—3.33, 3.31 $\frac{1}{2}$, Miss Woodford, 4 yrs., 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Sheephead Bay, L. I., Sept. 20, 1884.
 3 miles—5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5.29 $\frac{1}{2}$, Norfolk, 4 yrs., 100 lbs., Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865. 5.28, Brown Dick, 3 yrs., 86 lbs., best second heat, New Orleans, La., April 10, 1855. 5.28 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mollie Jackson, 4 yrs., 101 lbs., best third heat, Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1861.
 4 miles—7.23 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7.41, Florida, 4 yrs., 105 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L. I., Sept. 18, 1880. 7.30 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7.31, fastest second and third heats, Glenmore, 4 yrs., 108 lbs., Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1879.

OVER HURDLES.

1 mile, 4 hurdles—1.49, Bob Thomas, 5 yrs., 140 lbs., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1890.
 Mile heats, 4 hurdles—1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$, Joe Rhodes, 5 yrs., 140 lbs., St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1878.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 5 hurdles—2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, Winslow, 4

yrs., 138 lbs., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1888.
 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, 5 hurdles—2.16, Jim McGowan, 4 yrs., 127 lbs., Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Nov. 9, 1882.
 1 3-8 miles, 5 hurdles—2.35, Gug, aged, 155 lbs., Latonia, Ky., Oct. 8, 1885.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 6 hurdles—2.47, Kitty Clark, 3 yrs., 130 lbs., Brighton Beach, C. I., Aug. 23, 1881, and Speculation, 6 yrs., 125 lbs., same course, July 19, 1882.
 1 5-8 miles, 7 hurdles—3.16, Turfman, 5 yrs., 140 lbs., Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1882.
 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, 7 hurdles—3.47, Kitty Clark, 4 yrs., 142 lbs., Monmouth Park, N.J., July 12, 1882.
 2 miles, 8 hurdles—3.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tom Leathers, aged, 117 lbs., New Orleans, La., April 16, 1875. 3.48 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ventilator, aged, 135 lbs., Sheephead Bay, L.I., June 24, 1880.
 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, 9 hurdles—4.33, Cariboo, 5 yrs., 154 lbs., Monmouth Park, N. J., Aug. 28, 1875.

Single Harness.

440 yards—0.29 $\frac{1}{2}$, Nancy Hanks, against time, hitched to pneumatic tire sulky, and accompanied by running horse, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28, 1892.
 880 yards—1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$, Alix, against time, accompanied by runner, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894. 1.09, Fanny Foley, yearling, trial, Springfield, O., Aug. 16, 1895.
 1,320 yards—1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Nancy Hanks, against time, accompanied by runner, pneumatic tire sulky, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28, 1892.
 1 mile—2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, Alix, against time, accompanied by runner, driven by A. McDowell, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894. 2.04 $\frac{1}{2}$, Azote, fastest gelding record, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 5, 1895. 2.05 $\frac{1}{2}$, Directum, fastest mile and best stallion time in race between horses, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893. 2.06, Fantasy, against time, best 4-yr-old record, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 13, 1894. 2.06, 2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.05 $\frac{1}{2}$, averaging 2.05 5-6, fastest three consecutive heats, Alix, in race, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894. 2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ringen, best 5-yr-old record (race), Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26, 1898. 2.08, John Nolan, best 4-yr-old gelding record, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1898. 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$, The Abbott, best by 5-yr-old gelding, Glenville, O., July 29, 1898. 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.08, fastest four consecutive heats; Pixley took second heat, Directum the others, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1893. 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$, to wagon, Grace Hastings, Glenville, O., Aug. 29, 1898. 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$, fastest ninth

- heat, *Alix*, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1893. 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Arion*, against time, kite track, best 2-yr-old stallion record, Stockton, Cal., Nov. 10, 1891. 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Arion*, against time, best 3-yr-old stallion record, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1892. 2.11, 2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.10, 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$, fastest five consecutive heats and fastest fifth heat, *Fleetwood Park*, New York, Aug. 30, 1893. 2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.11, 2.12, 2.12, 2.13, 2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.14 $\frac{1}{2}$, best eight heat race; *Bouncer* won fourth, seventh and eighth heats, Detroit, Mich., July 25, 1895. 2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Kremlin*, best 5-yr-old stallion time in race, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, 1892. 2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Nelson*, stallion, against time, half mile track, Trenton, N. J., Oct. 6, 1892, and by *Magnolia*, against time, Warren, O., Oct. 12, 1894. 2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Jupe*, 2 yrs., in a race, Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1896. 2.14, *Janie T.*, in race, 2-yr-old filly record, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, 1897. 2.15 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Great Eastern*, under saddle, third heat, *Morrisania*, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1877. 2.16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.17, 2.17, *Hopeful*, fastest two and three consecutive heats to waggon, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1878. 2.23, *Abdell*, yearling record, in race, San Jose, Cal., Sept. 28, 1894. 2.24 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Rowley*, second heat, best English record, Liverpool, March 20, 1893. On ice—2.22, *Dick French*, Port Perry, Can., Jan. 15, 1898.
- 2 miles—4.32, *Greenlander*, fastest time and stallion record, against time, *Terre Haute*, Ind., Nov. 4, 1893. 4.36 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Nightingale*, in race, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1894. 4.48 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4.51, fastest two consecutive heats, in harness, *Steve Maxwell*, Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1880. 4.56 $\frac{1}{2}$, to waggon, *Gen. Butler*, first heat, June 18, 1863, and *Dexter*, second heat, *Fashion Course*, L. I., Oct. 27, 1865.
- 3 miles—6.55 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Nightingale*, harness, against time, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1893. 7.19 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Bishop Hero*, in race, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 7, 1893. 7.32 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Dutchman*, under saddle, *Beacon Course*, Hoboken, N.J., Aug. 1, 1839. 7.53, *Longfellow*, waggon, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 21, 1868.
- 4 miles—9.58, *Bishop Hero*, in harness, in race, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14, 1893. 10.12, *Senator L.*, harness, walkover, in race, San Jose, Cal., Nov. 2, 1894. 10.34 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Longfellow*, waggon, California, Dec. 31, 1869. 10.51, *Dutchman*, saddle, May, 1836.
- 5 miles—12.30 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Bishop Hero*, in harness, in race, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14, 1893. 12.45, *Pascal*, against time, N.Y. City, Sept. 5, 1893. 13.16, *Fillmore*, to waggon, San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1863. 31.51 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Satellite*, quarter mile track, Warsaw, Ill., Oct. 3, 1889. 14.42 3-5, best on English track, *Aintree*, Liverpool, May 25, 1896.
- 6 miles—16.53 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Satellite*, in harness, Keokuk, Ia., Aug. 15, 1889.
- 10 miles—26.15, *Pascal*, harness, against time, N. Y. City, Nov. 2, 1893. 27.56 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Steel Gray*, under saddle, *Leeming Lane*, Yorkshire, Eng., April 14, 1875. 28.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, *John Stewart*, waggon, Boston, Mass., June 30, 1868. 29.43, *Lady Combermere*, an American-bred mare, harness, against time, Manchester, Eng., July 16, 1894.
- 11 miles—32.44 $\frac{1}{2}$; 12 miles, 35.54; 13 miles, 38.03 4-5; 14 miles, 42.05 1-5; 15 miles, 45.04; 16 miles, 48.04; 17 miles, 51.02 $\frac{1}{2}$; 18 miles, 54.03 $\frac{1}{2}$; 19 miles, 57.06, *Lady Combermere*, American-bred mare, against time, harness, Manchester, Eng., July 16, 1894.
- 20 miles—58.25, *Captain McGowan*, harness, half mile track, Boston, Oct. 31, 1865. 58.57, *Controller*, waggon, San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1878. 1.00.11 1-5, *Lady Combermere*, American-bred mare, against time, harness, Manchester, Eng., July 16, 1894.
- 20 miles 600 yards—1.08.00, *Jessie*, match race, Doncaster road, 1889—best in England.
- 20 miles—1.47.59, *General Taylor*, in harness, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21, 1857.
- 50 miles—3.52.00, *Ginger*, 15.3 hands, waggon and driver weighing 276 lbs., Bath road, Eng., July 10, 1887. America: 3.55.40 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Ariel*, harness, driver weighing 60 lbs., Albany, N. Y., 1846. 3.59.04, *Spangle*, waggon and driver weighing 400 lbs., Union Course, L. I., Oct. 15, 1855.
- 52 miles, over roads—4.03.32, *Paul Conrelich's pony Billie*, against time, London to Brighton, Eng., March 29, 1897.
- 60 miles—2.53.38, three horses, changing, driven by *Jack Andrew*, half mile track, Blackpool, Eng., June 27, 1898.
- 100 miles—8.55.53, *Conqueror*, in harness, Union Course, L. I., Nov. 12, 1853.
- 101 miles—9.42.57, *Fanny Jenks*, Albany, N.Y., 1845.

With Running Mate.

- 1 mile—2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Ayres P.* and *Telephone*, against time, Kirkwood, Del., July 4, 1893. 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Frank*, against another horse, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1883. 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$, *H. B. Winship*, in a race, fastest fourth heat, Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1884. 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$, *H. B. Winship*, fastest second heat, Brooklyn,

N. Y., Nov. 15, 1883. 2.12 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.09 $\frac{3}{4}$, H. B. Winship, fastest third heat and three consecutive heats, Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1884.

Double Teams.

1 mile—2.12, Belle Hamlin and Globe, against time, skeleton wagon, kite-shaped track, Kirkwood, Del., July 4, 1892. 2.12 $\frac{1}{4}$, Belle Hamlin and Honest George, skeleton wagon, against time, regulation track, Providence, R.I., Sept. 23, 1892. 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$, Roseleaf and Sallie Simmons, in race, Columbus, O., Sept. 27, 1894. 2.19, Lynn W. and Clayton, against time, top road wagon, N. Y. City, May 28, 1891. 2.24 $\frac{1}{4}$, Harry Mills and Eddie Medium, half mile track, Waverly, N.J., Sept. 22, 1887.

Three Horses Abreast.

1 mile—2.14, Belle Hamlin, Justina and Globe, light wagon, against time, Buffalo, N.Y., July 31, 1891.

Four in Hand.

1 mile—2.37, William H., Nobby, Mambrino Sparkle and Clemmie G., against time, Cleveland, O., Sept. 17, 1886. 2.40 $\frac{3}{4}$, Peculiar, Frank Ross, Rumps and Tom Bradley, in race, Cleveland, O., Sept. 7, 1886.

Eight in Hand.

1 mile—3.18 $\frac{1}{4}$, Fleetwing, Fleetwood, Flora Wilkes, Dexter, Snip, Sir Walter and Peacock, driven by Lawson N. Fuller, 70 yrs. old, Fleetwood Park, N.Y. City, June 19, 1897.

BEST PACING TIMES.

Single Harness.

440 yards—0.28, Star Pointer, against time, accompanied by running horse, third quarter, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28, 1897. 0.29 $\frac{1}{4}$, Mascot, third quarter in race, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1892. 0.31 $\frac{1}{4}$, Carazo, yearling, against time, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1892.

880 yards—0.57 $\frac{1}{4}$, Star Pointer, against time, accompanied by runner last half, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1898. 1.00, in race, Joe Patchen, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 18, 1897, and by Star Pointer, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1897. 0.59 $\frac{3}{4}$, Albatross, against time, under saddle, accompanied by running horse and ridden by Edna Harris, 12 yrs. old, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6, 1894.

$\frac{3}{4}$ mile—1.28 $\frac{1}{4}$, Star Pointer, against time, Readville, Mass., Sept. 1, '98. 1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$, Flying Jib, in race, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1892.

1 mile—1.59 $\frac{1}{4}$, Star Pointer, against time, accompanied by runner, Readville, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897, and Columbus, O., Aug. 6, 1898; driven by Daniel McClary. 2.00 $\frac{1}{2}$, Star Pointer, in race, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1897. 2.01 $\frac{1}{2}$, Robert J., against time, accompanied by runner, fastest gelding record, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14, 1894. 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, fastest three consecutive heats, in race (average 2.03 $\frac{1}{4}$), Star Pointer, Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1896. 2.03 $\frac{1}{4}$, best by 6-yr-old stallion in race, Directly, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1898. 2.03 $\frac{1}{4}$, fastest third heat, John R. Gentry, Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 25, 1895, and Star Pointer, Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1896. 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, fastest fourth heat, Robert J., Columbus, O., Aug. 6, 1896. 2.03 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.04 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.04 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, fastest four consecutive heats; first heat won by Frank Agan, others by Robert J., Columbus, O., Aug. 6, 1896. 2.04, Online, against time, fastest four-year-old record, Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 12, 1894. 2.04, 2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.06 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$, fastest five consecutive heats; Mascot won the first heat, Flying Jib the second, and Guy the rest, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1892. 2.04 $\frac{1}{4}$, Joe Patchen, against time, accompanied by a runner, half mile track, Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1896. 2.04 $\frac{1}{4}$, Searchlight, fastest by 4-yr-old in race, Glenville, O., July 25, 1898. 2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$, Lena N., fastest for mares, Glenville, O., July 25, 1898. 2.05 $\frac{1}{2}$, Klatawah, best 3-yr-old time (race), Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1898. 2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$, Joe Patchen, against time, paced by runner, to road wagon, Joliet, Ill., Oct. 20, 1897. 2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$, Robert, J., best by gelding on half-mile track, Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1897. 2.06 $\frac{1}{4}$, Johnston, against time, to high-wheeled sulky, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1884. 2.07 $\frac{1}{4}$, Directly, best by 2-yr-old, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894. 2.09 $\frac{1}{4}$, Guy, fastest sixth heat, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 17, 1892. 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$, best 2-yr-old filly time, Ecstasy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, 1898. 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.08 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2.08 $\frac{1}{4}$, Dan Q., fastest straight heats on half-mile track, Malone, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1898. 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$, Johnston, fastest three heats to wagon, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 16, 1887. 2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pocahontas, wagon and driver weighing 265 lbs., Union Course, L.I., June 21, 1855. 2.30, Mill Lady, yearling, in race, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1892.

2 miles—4.19 $\frac{1}{4}$, Chehalis, against time, Salem, Ore., Oct. 7, 1897. 4.47 $\frac{1}{4}$, De-fiance and Longfellow, dead heat, in

- harness, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 26, 1872. 4.57 $\frac{1}{2}$, James K. Polk, saddle, also Roanoke, Philadelphia, June 30, 1850.
- 3 miles—7.33 $\frac{1}{4}$, Joe Jefferson, against time, Knoxville, Ia., Nov. 6, 1891. 7.44, James K. Polk, harness, in race, Centreville, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1847. 7.44, Onida Chief, under saddle, Beacon Course, N. J., Aug. 14, 1843. 7.53, Longfellow, to waggon, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 21, 1868.
- 4 miles—10.10, Joe Jefferson, against time, Knoxville, Ia., Nov. 13, 1891. 10.34 $\frac{1}{4}$, Longfellow, in race, San Francisco, Cal., 1869.
- 5 miles—12.54 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lady St. Clair, to waggon, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1874. 15.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fisherman, in harness, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19, 1874.
- With Running Mate.
- 1 mile—1.58 $\frac{1}{4}$, half in 0.59, Flying Jib, Chillicothe, O., Oct. 4, 1894. 2.14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Roy Wilkes, best stallion time on half-mile track, Decatur, Ill., Sept. 3, 1891.
- Double Teams.
- 1 mile—2.08, John R. Gentry and Robert J., against time, Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1897.

ATHLETICS.

RUNNING.

Amateur performances are designated by a *. American tracks are measured 18 inches from the inside curb; in England the measurement is taken at 12 inches.

- 40 yards—4 3-5 s., Bernard J. Wefers, Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1897, and L. W. Redpath, indoors, Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1898.
- 50 yards—5 1-4s., H. M. Johnson, New York City, Nov. 22, 1884. *5 1-2s., L. E. Meyers, New York City, Dec. 12, 1884; *5 3-8s., E. B. Bloss, three different heats, Boston, Mass., March 12, 1892. See "Remarkable Performances."
- 75 yards—7 1-4s., James Quirk, against time, Parkhill, Can., Oct. 30, 1888; *7 2-5s., B. J. Wefers, in race, indoors, East Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1890.
- 100 yards—America: 9 4-5s., H. M. Johnson, Cleveland, O., July 31, 1886; Harry Bethune, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22, 1888, and J. H. Maybury, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1897. *9 4-5s., John Owen, Jr., Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890; C. W. Stage, Cleveland, O., Sept. 2, 1893; J. V. Crum, Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1895, and B. J. Wefere, N. Y. City, Sept. 21, 1895, May 30, 1896, and Aug. 28, 1897; J. H. Rush, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898. New Zealand: *9 4-5s., W. T. Macpherson, Auckland, Feb. 6, 1891, and J. H. Hempton, Canterbury, Feb. 6, 1892. England: *10s., A. Wharton, London, July 3, 1886, Luther H. Cary, Gateshead, July 13, 1891, and C. A. Bradley (on grass), Tufnell Park, London, June 11, 1892, and Fartown, June 17, 1893; also at Northampton, July 1, 1893. Cardiff, Aug. 12, 1893, and London, July 6, 1895; A. R. Downer, London, May 4, 1895.
- 200 yards—England: 19 1-2s., George Seward, London, March 22, 1847. *19 4-5s., E. H. Pelling, London, Sept. 28, 1889, and A. R. Downer, London, Sept. 15, 1894, and May 11, 1895. America: *20s., Wendell Baker, against time, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1890. See "Remarkable Performances."
- 220 yards—*21s., B. J. Wefers, straight course, Toronto, Can., Sept. 25, 1897; 21 1-5s., J. H. Maybury, around curve, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1897. England: *21 4-5s., C. G. Wood, London, June 25 and July 22, 1887; 21 4-5s., H. Hutchens, London, May 11, 1885.
- 500 yards—Scotland: 30s., H. Hutchens, Edinburgh, Jan. 2, 1884. *31 2-5s., A. R. Downer, Glasgow, June 10, 1895. America: *30 3-8s., B. J. Wefers, in race, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1896. England: *31 1-2s., C. G. Wood, London, July 21, 1887.
- 440 yards—America: *47 3-4s., W. Baker, against time, straight track, Boston, Mass., July 1, 1886; *48 3-4s., L. E. Myers, circular path, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1881. England: 48 1-4s., R. Buttery, Newcastle, Oct. 4, 1873; *48 1-2s., H. C. L. Tindall, London, June 29, 1889, and E. C. Bredin, London, June 22, 1895; *49 2-5s., on grass, L. E. Myers, Blackburn, Aug. 1, 1885.
- 500 yards—*57 4-5s., Thos. E. Burke, Newton, Mass., June 17, 1897. England: 58 1-4s., E. C. Bredin, London, May 30, 1895; 1-00 3-4, Geo. Walsh, Manchester, May 23, 1874; *59 1-5s., A. G. Le Maitre, best by English amateur, Surbiton, April 21, 1888.
- 630 yards—America: *1:11, Thomas E. Burke, in race, New York City, S. pt. 1896. England: 1:13, James Nuttall, Manchester, Feb. 20, 1864; *1:11 2-5, E. C. Bredin, London, June 10, 1895.
- 800 yards—America: *1:44 2-5s., L. E. Myers, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1882.

- England: *1:45, L. E. Myers, Birmingham, July 19, 1884.
- 880 yards—America: *1:53 2-58., C. J. Kilpatrick, New York City, Sept. 21, 1895. New Zealand: 1:53 1-2, F. Hewitt, Sept. 21, 1871. England: *1:54 2-5, F. J. K. Cross, Oxford, March 9, 1888; 1:55 3-4, J. Nuttall, Manchester, Aug. 31, 1867; *1:56 1-2, grass course, L. E. Myers, Blackley, Aug. 3, 1885. Scotland: *1:57 4-5, A. E. Tysoe, Edinburgh, July 9, 1898.
- 1,000 yards—America: *2:13, L. E. Myers, New York City, Oct. 8, 1881. England: *2:14 15, L. E. Myers, Birmingham, July 19, 1884; by an Englishman: *2:15 4-5, W. Pollock-Hill, Oxford, March 8, 1889; 2:17, W. Cummings, Preston, April 30, 1881.
- 1,320 yards—America: *3:02 4-5, Thos. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1895. England: 3:07, W. Richards, Manchester, June 30, 1866; *3:08 3-4, W. G. George, London, June 3, 1882. On grass, 3:12 3-5, W. Pollock-Hill, Kennington Oval, London, April 12, 1890. America: *3:07, T. P. Conneff, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 26, 1893.
- 1 mile—England: 4:12 3-4, W. G. George, London, Aug. 23, 1886; *4:17, F. E. Bacon, London, July 6, 1895. America: *4:15 3-5, Thos. P. Conneff, Travers Island, Aug. 30, 1895. Ireland: *4:25 4-5, J. J. Mullen, Belfast, July 6, 1895; 4:28 1-2, John Raine, Ottawa, Can., May 24, 1881. Relay race, 3:24 3-5, New York A. C. team, Travers Island, N.Y., June 9, 1894.
- 2 miles—England: 9:11 1-2, Wm. Lang, Manchester, Aug. 1, 1863; *9:17 2-5, W. G. George, London, April 26, 1884. America: *9:32 3-5, W. D. Day, New York City, May 17, 1890; 10:04 1-4, P. McIntyre, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1880.
- 3 miles—Scotland: 14:19 1-2, P. Cannon, Govan, May 14, 1888. England: 14:36, J. White, London, May 11, 1862; *14:24, S. Thomas, London, June 3, 1892—2 3-4 miles in 13:19 1-5. On grass, *14:36 4-5, J. Kibblewhite, Kennington Oval, London, Sept. 21, 1889. America: 14:39, James Grant, against time, Holmes' Field, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 20, 1890; *14:39, W. D. Day, Bergen Point, N.J., May 30, 1890—2 3-4 miles in 13:28 1-5; on board floor, *15:12 2-5, W. D. Day, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1890.
- 4 miles—Scotland: 19:25 2-5, P. Cannon, Glasgow, Nov. 8, 1888; on grass, 19:40, P. Cannon, Links Park, Montrose, June 12, 1889. Ireland: *19:28 3-5, George Crossland, Belfast, April 7, 1896. England: 19:36, J. White, London, May 11, 1863; *19:33 4-5, C. E. Willers, London, June 10, 1893; 3 3-4 miles in 18:30. On grass, *20:20 3-5, J. Kibblewhite, Kennington Oval, London, April 12, 1890. Ireland: *19:44 2-5, T. P. Conneff, Dublin, Aug. 20, 1887. America: 20:12 1-2, J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 20, 1890; *20:15 4-5, W. D. Day, Bergen Point, N.J., Nov. 16, 1889—3 3-4 miles in 19:01.
- 5 miles—England: 24:40, J. White, London, May 11, 1863; *24:53 3-5, Sid Thomas, in race, London, Eng., Sept. 24, 1892. Ireland: *25:21, J. J. Mullen, Belfast, Sept. 13, 1894. America: 25:22 1-4, James Grant, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 20, 1890; *25:23 3-5, E. C. Carter, New York City, Sept. 17, 1887.
- 10 miles—England: 51:06 3-5, W. Cummings, London, Sept. 18, 1885; *51:20, W. G. George, London, April 7, 1884. America: 52:40 1-5, Wm. Steele, N. Y. City, May 19, 1883; *52:38 2-5, W. D. Day, West New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 26, 1889.
- 15 miles—England: 1:22:00, J. Howitt, London, March 22, 1852; *1:22:15 2-5, S. Thomas, London, April 9, 1892. America: 1:26:59 1-2, C. Price, New York City, May 28, 1881; *1:27:11 3-5, Sidney Thomas, N.Y. City, Nov. 30, 1889—14 1-2 miles, 1:23:50 3-5.
- 20 miles—America: 1:54:00, Patrick Brynes, Halifax, N.S., Oct. 4, 1879, *2:13:05, J. Gassmann, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1884. England: 1:56:38, J. E. Warburton, Blackburn, May 29, 1880; *1:51:54, G. Crossland, London, Sept. 22, 1894.
- 25 miles—England: 2:36:34, G. Mason, London, March 14, 1881; *2:33:44, G. A. Dunning, London, Dec. 26, 1881. America: 2:41:32, P. Hegelman, Philadelphia, March 5, 1887; *2:52:24, J. Gassmann, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1884. 2:30:10, road race, M. Champion, France, June 26, 1898—French record.
- 30 miles—England: 3:15:09, G. Mason, London, March 14, 1881; *3:17:35 1-2, J. A. Squires, London, May 2, 1885. America: 3:28:42, D. Donovan, Providence, R.I., Aug. 6, 1880; *3:36:03 1-2, J. Gassmann, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1884.
- 50 miles—England: Professional—5:55:04 1-2, George Cartwright, London, Feb. 21, 1887. America: Professional—6:19:00, Dennis Donovan, Providence, R.I., Aug. 6, 1880.
- 100 miles—England: Professional—12:57:13; 101 m., 14:06:56, Charles

- Rowell, London, Nov. 1, 1880. America: Professional—13.26.30.
- 150 miles—America: Professional—22.28.25, C. Rowell, New York City, Feb. 27, 1882. England: Professional—150 m., 25.34.51, C. Rowell, London, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 1880.
- Greatest distance run in an hour—E. Bacon, against time, Rochdale, June 19, 1897. *11 miles, 932 yards, W. G. George, against time, London, July 28, 1884. America: 11 miles, P. Fitzgerald, New York City, June 16, 1879. Two hours—*20 1-4 miles, in 1 h., 54 m., 44 4-5s., W. H. Morton, London, Eng., March 22, 1890.
- 72-HOUR RACE—12 HOURS DAILY.
- Greatest distance travelled, go-as-you-please, in 12 hours—England: 89 miles, 880 yards, G. Littlewood, London, Nov. 24, 1884. America: 78 miles, 1,280 yards, John Dobler, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1880. 24 hours—England: 162 miles, 704 yards, G. Littlewood, London, Nov. 25, 1884. America: 154 miles, 1,074 yards, Gus Guerrero, Boston, Mass., April 15, 1891. 36 hours—England: 229 miles, 1,468 yards, G. Littlewood, London, Nov. 24-26, 1884. America: 225 miles, 735 yards, Gus Guerrero, Boston, Mass., April 15, 1891. 48 hours—England: 296 miles, 1,056 yards, G. Littlewood, London, Nov. 24-27, 1884. America: 292 miles, 1,615 yards, Gus Guerrero, Boston, Mass., April 16, 1891. 60 hours—England: 362 miles, 528 yards, C. Rowell, London, April 27-May 1, 1885. America: 357 miles, 161 yards, Gus Guerrero, Boston, Mass., April 17, 1891. 72 hours—England: 430 miles, C. Rowell, London, April 27-May 2, 1885. America: 416 miles, 602 yards, Gus Guerrero, Boston, Mass., April 18, 1891.
- Greatest distance travelled in six days, go-as-you-please, on foot—623 miles, 1,320 yards, George Littlewood, Madison Square Garden, New York City, N. Y., Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1888.
- WALKING.
- Amateur performances are designated by a *. In America tracks are measured 18 inches from the inside curb; in England the measurement is taken at 12 inches.
- 440 yards—*1:22 1-5, F. H. Creamer, in competition, Auckland, N.Z., December, 1897. *1:23, H. Curtis, N. Y. City, Sept. 19, 1891; *1:27 3-5, Frank P. Murray, London, Eng., July 5, 1884.
- 880 yards—*3 m., F. H. Creamer, in competition, Auckland, N.Z., December, 1897. *3:02 2-5, Frank P. Murray, New York City, Oct. 22, 1882. *3:05, W. J. Sturgess, London, Eng., June 7, 1897. Indoors—*3:05 4-5, S. Liebgold, Bridgeport, Ct., March 29, 1895.
- 1,320 yards—*4:40 1-2, T. H. Armstrong, New York City, Oct. 26, 1877; *4:53 2-5, Frank P. Murray, London, Eng., July 5, 1884.
- 1 mile—England: 6:23, W. Perkins, London, June 1, 1874; *6:32 1-5, H. Whyatt, Birmingham, May 3, 1884; on grass, *6:40, H. Curtis, London, Eng., Oct. 4, 1890. America: *6:29 3-5, F. P. Murray, New York City, Oct. 27, 1883; 6:36 3-5, J. Meagher, New York City, Nov. 29, 1882. Australia: 6:27 3-5, F. H. Creamer, Auckland, N.Z., December, 1897. Indoors—*6:26, S. Liebgold, Bridgeport, Ct., March 29, 1895.
- 2 miles—England: 13:14, J. W. Raby, London, Aug. 20, 1883; *13:24, W. J. Sturgess, London, July 10, 1877; *13:50, on grass, W. J. Sturgess, London, Sept. 25, 1895. America: 13:49 3-5, John Meagher, New York City, Nov. 29, 1882; *13:48 3-5, F. P. Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30, 1884.
- 3 miles—England: 20:21 1-2, J. W. Raby, London, Aug. 20, 1883; *21:16 4-5, W. J. Sturgess, London, Sept. 28, 1895. America: 21:11 1-2, John Meagher, New York City, Nov. 29, 1882; *21:09 1-5, F. P. Murray, New York City, Nov. 6, 1883. Indoors—*24:18 1-5, S. Liebgold, Bridgeport, Ct., March 29, 1895.
- 4 miles—England: 27:38, J. W. Raby, London, Aug. 20, 1883; *28:57 3-5, W. J. Sturgess, Northampton, July 4, 1896; over roads, 30:10 4-5, Toff Lynch, Brighton Road, Aug. 21, 1888. America: 28:42 1-2, John Meagher, New York City, Nov. 29, 1882; *29:40 4-5, T. H. Armstrong, New York City, Nov. 6, 1877.
- 5 miles—England: 35:10, J. W. Raby, London, Aug. 20, 1883; *36:27, W. J. Sturgess, London, Oct. 19, 1895. America: 36:08, J. Meagher, N. Y. City, Nov. 29, 1882; *38:00 5-8, W. H. Purdy, New York City, May 22, 1880.
- 10 miles—England—1:14.45, J. W. Raby, London, Dec. 3, 1883; *1:17.38 4-5, W. J. Sturgess, London, Oct. 3, 1896. America—1:17.53½, D. A. Driscoll, N. Y. City, Feb. 1, 1881; *1:17.40½, E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., Oct. 5, 1880.
- Greatest distance walked in an hour—America—8 miles, 802 yds., John

Meagher, New York City, Nov. 29, 1882. *7 miles, 1,318 yds., J. B. Clark, N. Y. City, Sept. 8, 1880. England—*8 miles, 270 yds., W. J. Sturgess, London, Oct. 19, 1895; 8 miles, 172 yds., W. Griffin, London, Oct. 4, 1881. Two hours—England—15 miles, 824 yds., Wm. Perkins, London, July 16, 1877. America—14 miles, 1,320 yds., D. A. Driscoll, N. Y. City, Feb. 1, 1881. *13 miles, 900 yds., W. O'Keefe, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1880. Three hours—England—22 miles, 456 1-2 yds., H. Thatcher, London, Feb. 20, 1882; 21 miles, Thos. Griffith, London, Dec. 3, 1870. America—*19 miles, 370 yds., J. B. Clark, N. Y. City, Dec. 5, 1879. Four hours—England—27 miles, 440 yds., W. Franks, London, Aug. 28, 1882. America—*24 miles, 1,152 yds., J. B. Clark, N. Y. City, Dec. 5, 1879. Twenty-four hours—127 miles, 1,210 yards, Wm. Howes, London, Feb. 23, 1878; *115 miles, 1,660 yds., A. W. Sinclair, London, Aug. 27, 1881.

Greatest distance walked in 72 hours (12 hours each day)—America—363 miles, C. Faber, Pittsburg, Pa., June 28-July 3, 1880. England—363 miles, Jos. Scott, London, May 14-19, 1888.

Greatest distance walked in six days—531 miles, 677 yds., George Littlewood, Sheffield, Eng., March 6-11, 1882. In America—531 miles, C. A. Harriman, Chicago, Ill., May 9-14, 1881.

Greatest distance walked without a rest—America—121 miles, 385 yds., C. A. Harriman, Truckee, Cal., April 6-7, 1883. England—120 miles, 1,560 yds., Peter Crossland, Manchester, Sept. 11-12, 1876.

JUMPING.

Man.

Amateur performances designated by a *.

Running long jump, with weights—America—23 ft. 3¾ in., Charles H. Biggar, Guelph, Ont., Oct. 13, 1879. Without weights—America—*23 ft., 87-8 in., Myer Prinstein, Travers Island, N. Y., June 11, 1898. 23 ft., 1 in., L. A. Carpenter, Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1896. Ireland—*24 ft., 6¾ in., W. J. M. Newburn, Mullingar, July 18, 1898; 23 ft., 3 in., without board take off, W. J. M. Newburn, Monasterivan, Ire., Aug. 15, 1898. England, *23 ft., 6-1-2 in., C. B. Fry, Oxford, March 4, 1893. Australia—*23 ft., 7½ in., M. M. Roseingrave, Sydney, N.S.W., Oct. 5, 1896.

Standing long jump, with weights—America—14 ft., 5¼ in., G. W. Hamilton, 22 lb. weights, Romeo, Mich., Oct. 3, 1879; *12 ft., 9¼ in., 16 lb. dumbbells, L. Helwig, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1884. England—14 ft., 2 in., J. Darby, Dudley, Eng., May 28, 1890; *11 ft., J. Duckworth, Bradford, July 24, 1869. Ireland—*12 ft., 5 in., T. Barry, Limerick, Aug. 6, 1888. Without weights—America—*11 ft., R. C. Ewry, Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1897. 10 ft., 10¾ in., H. M. Johnson, N. Y. City, Sept. 4, 1884. England—12 ft., 1¼ in., J. Darby, Dudley, May 23, 1890; *10 ft., 5 in., J. J. Tickle, Manchester, Sept. 2, 1871. With ankles firmly bound together—5 ft., 9 in., J. Darby, Glasgow, Scot., Dec., 1889.

Running high jump, without weights—America—*6 ft., 5-5-8 in., M. F. Sweeney, N. Y. City, Sept. 21, 1895. Australia—*6 ft., 5 in., M. Conroy, Melbourne, Vic., Dec. 26, 1891. 5 ft., 11 in., E. W. Johnston, Belleville, Ont., July 1, 1879, and John West, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1881. England—*6 ft., 3¼ in., W. B. Page, Stourbridge, Aug. 15, 1887. By an Englishman, *6 ft., 2¼ in., M. J. Brooks, London, April 7, 1876. 5 ft., 11 in., E. Vardy, Haydon, Aug. 27, 1859. Ireland—*6 ft., 5½ in., P. Leahy, Limerick, July 24, 1898. Indoors—*6 ft., 3¾ in., M. F. Sweeney, Worcester, Mass., Feb. 13, 1895. With weights—6 ft., 6½ in., R. W. Baker, 12 lb. dumbbells, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1895.

Standing high jump, with weights—America—5 ft., 8¾ in., T. F. Kearney, Oak Island, Mass., July 25, 1889. Ireland—*4 ft., 11¾ in., J. J. Chandler, Cork, Aug. 14, 1898. Without weights—America—*5 ft., 3½ in., Raymond C. Ewry, Lafayette, Ind., May 29, 1896. Great Britain—4 ft., 11 in., H. Andrews, Dalkeith, Scotland, 1875. *4 ft., 10 in., F. Hargreaves and E. Moore, Pendlebury, Eng., Aug. 5, 1871.

Running hop, step and jump—Australia—*49 ft., 2¼ in., W. McManus, Sydney, N.S.W., Feb., 1893. America—48 ft., 8 in., Thomas Burrows, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 18, 1884. *48 ft., 6 in., E. B. Bloss, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1893. Great Britain—*48 ft., 7 in., P. Leahy, Cork, Ire., Aug. 13, 1898. 40 ft., 2 in., D. Anderson, Ft. Eye-mouth, Eng., July 24, 1865. 47 ft., 7 in., R. Knox, Leith, Scotland, Aug., 1870.

One backward jump, with weights—12 ft., P. J. Griffin, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1896.

Three backward jumps, with weights—31 ft., 2 in., W. Brophy, Farnworth, Eng., Feb. 9, 1895.

Pole vaulting, for height—England—*11 ft., 7 in., E. L. Stones (partly climbed pole), Southport, June 2, 1888. 10 ft., 10½ in., G. Musgrove, Cocker-mouth Sports, 1866. America—*11 ft., 10½ in., R. G. Clapp, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898. Ireland—11 ft., 9 in., R. D. Dickenson, Kidderminster, July 11, 1892. Australasia—*10 ft., 5 in., H. L. Kingsley, Napier, N. Z., Feb. 22, 1895. Indoors—10 ft., 8¾ in., Lucien Barnes, jr., board floor, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1896. For distance—*27 ft., 5 in., A. H. Green, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1893.

Jumping over horses, from ground, without artificial aid of any kind—Over two horses, stated to be 17 hands high, placed side by side, *W. B. Page, Cedarhurst, L. I., May 10, 1888. Over two horses, 16 hands, side by side, *W. B. Page, Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1887, and Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1888.

Jumping double foot high kick—7 ft., 6½ in., Thos Parry, both feet side by side, no tur over, alighted on both feet, no other part of person touching the floor, shoes a snug fit, Ontario Beach, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895.

Fence vaulting—Two hands—*7 ft., 3¾ in., C. H. Atkinson, Harvard Gymnasium, Cambridge, Mass., March 22, 1884. *7 ft. 1½ in., J. H. S. Moxley, Dublin, Ireland, June 27, 1874. One hand—*5 ft., 6½ in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, April 6, 1886.

Running high kick—*9 ft., 8 in., Q. C. Lee, New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1887.

Hitch and kick—*9 ft., 1 in., C. D. Wilbur, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1888, and *E. W. Goff, Albany, N. Y., April 22, 1892.

JUMPING ON SKIS.

200 ft., with perpendicular fall of 36 ft., Thorger Hammestvedt, near Red Wing, Minn., Jan., 1893. 103 ft., 6 in., Miss Freda Knagen, 186 yds. track, Holwenkollen, Christiania, Norway, Jan., 1898.

HORSE.

Distance jumping—37 ft., over water, Chandler, ridden by Capt. Broadley, Leamington, Eng., March 22, 1847; 34 ft., over hurdles, Calverthorpe, England; 33 ft., over wall, Lottery, Liverpool, Eng.

High jump—America—7 ft., 3½ in., File-maker, ridden by Madame Maran-

tette, over bars, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1891. 7 ft., 3¾ in., Rossbery, over a pole held by hands only, instead of by ropes or straps, Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1891. 6 ft., 8 in., outdoors, Amherst, Richmond County, S. I., N. Y., Sept., 1896. France—6 ft., 6 in., Tasmania, Bowen, Oct. 2, 1892. England, 6 ft., Tasmania, London, April 25, 1892.

AMATEUR HURDLE RACING.

75 yards, 6 hurdles, 2 ft., 6 in high—8 3-5 s., A. F. Copland, N. Y. City, Oct. 20, 1888. *10 2-5 s., indoors, J. S. Richards, Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1897.

100 yards, 8 hurdles, 3 ft., 6 in high—13 1-2 s., H. L. Williams, N. Y. City, Sept. 20, 1890. 8 hurdles, 2 ft., 6 in high—12 4-5 s., A. F. Copland, N. Y. City, Oct. 20, 1888.

120 yards, 10 hurdles, 3 ft., 6 in high—America—*15 1-5 s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898. In Canada—*15 3-5 s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Montreal, Sept. 24, 1898. On grass—*16 s., S. Chase, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1894. *15 4-5 s., D. D. Bulger, Ballsbridge, Ire., Aug. 1, 1892. England—*15 4-5 s., Godfrey Shaw, London, July 6, 1895. *16 s., H. W. Batger, Canterbury, N. Z., Feb. 6, 1892.

HEAVYWEIGHT PERFORMANCES.

Amateur performances marked with a *

Hammer Throwing.

Except where otherwise stated, the given weight is that of the hammer head alone.

With a Run.

- Handle 4 ft., 7-foot circle, no follow.
 8-lb. hammer, handle included, one hand—*216 ft. 3 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., Nov. 5, 1892.
 10-lb. hammer, one hand—*134 ft. 7 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888. Two turns—167 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., Aug. 9, 1894.
 12-lb. hammer, handle included, 183 ft. 6 in., Thos. Carroll, Sacramento, Cal., July 19, 1896. One hand—*164 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., Nov. 5, 1892.
 14-lb. hammer, one hand—111 ft. 9 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.
 16-lb. hammer, handle included, three turns—165 ft., Thos. D. Carroll, Sacramento, Cal., June - 4, 1898; one turn, *147 ft. 1 in., T. F. Kieley, Dub-

- lin. Tre., August, 1898. One hand—
*123 ft. 6 3-4 in., W. L. Coudon, Travers Island, N. Y., June 7, 1890.
- 21-lb. hammer, handle included—112 ft. 1-2 in., Thos. D. Carroll, San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1897. *90 ft. 3 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

Handle 4 ft. long; no follow.

- 8-lb. hammer—one hand: *157 ft. 9 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., Aug. 9, 1894. Both hands—*150 ft. 9 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.
- 10-lb. hammer—One hand: *140 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., Aug. 9, 1894; wire handle: *122 ft. 7 in., T. F. Kieley, Wexford, Ireland, July 10, 1894. Both hands—*134 ft. 3 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.
- 12-lb. hammer—*124 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888. One hand—116 ft. 1-2 in., W. L. Coudon, Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1889.
- 14-lb. hammer—*115 ft. 4 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.
- 16-lb. hammer—*113 ft. 11 in., W. O. Hickok, New Haven, Ct., May 12, 1894. One hand—*91 ft. 6 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.
- 21-lb. hammer—*82 ft. 3 1-2 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, Nov. 17, 1888.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

Without follow, except where specified.

- 12-lb. shot, 7-ft. run—*55 ft. 2 in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N.Y., June 11, 1892. 7 ft. 6 in. run—50 ft. 1-2 in., John McPherson, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1887.
- 14-lb. shot, 7-ft. run—*51 ft. 5 1-2 in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N.Y., June 11, 1892. 7 ft. 6 in. run—51 ft. 4 in., C. J. Currie, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 23, 1889. Scotland: 7-ft. run—46 ft. 7 in., O. Duffy, Edinburgh, June 2, 1883.
- 16-lb. shot, 7-ft. run—*47 ft., George R. Gray, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1893; 46 ft. 1-2 in., best Canadian record, G. R. Gray, St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 10, 1891. Great Britain: *46 ft. 5 1-2 in., D. Horgan, Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 5, 1894. *43 ft. 8 in., J. Barrett, Portsmouth, Eng., Sept. 13, 1890. America: 42 ft. 6 1-2 in., D. C. Ross, New York City, Nov. 4, 1882. 7 ft. 6 in. run—44 ft. 8 in.,

Gideon Perrie, Pitlochry, Scotland, Sept. 5, 1896.

- 18-lb. shot, 7-ft. run—*41 ft. 9 1-2 in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, June 7, 1890.
- 20-lb. shot, 7-ft. run—*41 ft. 11 1-4 in., J. D. McPherson, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 10, 1888. 7-ft. run—*38 ft. 7 1-2 in., G. R. Gray, New York City, Jan. 23, 1892.
- 21-lb. shot, 7-ft. run—*39 ft. 1 1-2 in., Geo. R. Gray, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Aug. 10, 1891. 7 ft. 6 in. run—38 ft. 11 in., C. J. Currie, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 23, 1889. 37 ft. 3 in., G. Davidson, Edinburgh, June 2, 1883.
- 22-lb. shot, 7 ft. 6 in. run—45 ft., Donald Ross, Pitlochry, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1898. *35 ft. 10 1-2 in., D. J. McKinnon, London, Eng., June 22, 1884. America: *24 ft. 4 in., L. M. Snyder, Columbus, O., May 31, 1884.
- 24-lb. shot, 7-ft. run—*33 ft. 11 3-4 in., G. R. Gray, Boston, Mass., April 12, 1890. With follow—*28 ft. 5 in., G. Ross, Salford, Eng., Nov. 2, 1878.
- 25 1-2-lb. shot, with follow—*36 ft. 3 1-2 in., W. Real, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1888.
- 28-lb. shot, with follow—*35 ft. 3 1-2 in., Dennis Horgan, Limerick, Ireland, July 24, 1898. Without follow—*34 ft. 4 in., J. C. Daly, Limerick, Ireland, G. R. Gray, Dunsloughlin, Ireland, July 8, 1888.
- 42-lb. shot, with follow—28 ft. 1-2 in., W. Real, Limerick, Ireland, June 18, 1884. Without follow: *27 ft. 4 in., J. C. Daly, Limerick, Ireland, June 13, 1888.
- 56-lb. weight, 7-ft. run, with follow—*23 ft. 9 1-2 in., W. Real, Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 6, 1888. *22 ft. 11 1-2 in., W. Real, New York City, Oct. 20, 1888. Without follow—*19 ft. 3 1-2 in., W. J. M. Barry, Mallow, Ireland, May 14, 1835.

DUMBBELLS AND WEIGHTS.

- 4-lb. dumbbell put up 6,000 times in 59 m., 53 s. (1,900 times in 7 m. 45 s.), Ed. C. Stickney, Lynn, Mass., June 22, 1885. See "Non-record Performances."
- 10-lb. dumbbell put up 8,431 times in 4 h. 34 m., H. Pennock; not fewer than 25 times per minute, and forearm not dropped lower than elbow—New York, Dec. 13, 1870.
- 12-lb. dumbbell put up 14,000 times, one hand, shoulder to arm's length above shoulder, A. Corcoran, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1873.
- 25-lb. dumbbell put up 450 times, one hand, shoulder to arm's length

- above shoulder, *G. W. W. Roche, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 25, 1875.
- 56-lb. dumbbell, put up 118 times from shoulder to arm's length above shoulder, changing hands each time, *George Clifford, London, Eng., March 30, 1891.
- Two 56-lb. dumbbells, one in each hand, curled to shoulder, and then pushed up alternately 87 times from shoulder to full arm's length above shoulder, *E. L. Levy, Birmingham, May 16, 1891.
- Two 56-lb. dumbbells, one in each hand, raised from ground to above head, then held out at right angles, while seated in a chair, *E. L. Levy, Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 29, 1892.

WEIGHT LIFTING.

- 56-lb. weight, raised with middle finger of each hand to shoulder, then pushed up to arm's length above shoulder, with either hand 6 times, W. France, London, Eng., Feb. 27, 1892.
- 552 1-2 lb. lifted clear of floor with one finger, unprotected, without artificial aid, Louis Cyr, Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1896.
- 987 lb. lifted clear of the floor, one hand, without help of knees or artificial aid, Louis Cyr, Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1896.
- 1,837 1-4 lb. lifted clear of the floor, both hands, without help of knees or artificial aid, Louis Cyr, Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1896. 1,571 1-4 lb., dead weight, lifted with hands alone, *C. G. Jefferson, Clinton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1890.
- 2,250 lb. carried on his back eight steps, side stepping, Patrick McCarthy, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4, 1890.
- 3,242 lb., harness lift, J. W. Kennedy, Lynn, Mass., April 2, 1892.
- 3,239 lb., harness lift, *W. B. Curtis, New York City, Dec. 20, 1898.
- 3,536 lb. of pig iron raised by Louis Cyr, pushing up with back, arms and legs until the plank holding iron was lifted clear of the trestles on which it rested, Berthierville, Can., Oct. 1, 1888.
- 4,200 lb. live weight, raised by Louis Cyr, pushing up with back, arms, and legs, until the platform was lifted clear of trestles, Boston, Mass., May 27, 1895.
- 6,370 lb., raised by Patrick McCarthy, using arms, legs and back, under platform loaded with stone, until it was clear of contact with trusses, a 1-4-inch plank being then placed under where the platform rested, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4, 1898.
- Louis Cyr shouldered with right hand, on the right shoulder, a barrel filled with sand and water, weighing 433 lb., without help of the knees, and by taking hold of the handles, Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1896.
- C. O. Breed lifted, with one hand, from the floor, a barrel of flour weighing, with fixtures, 219 1-2 lb., 240 times in one minute, Lynn, Mass., Dec. 13, 1884.

CANADIAN AMATEUR RECORDS.

- 100 yards, H. D. Carr, M.A.A.A., 10.
- 220 yards, H. Jewett, Detroit, 21 3-5.
- 440 yards, M. W. Long, N.Y.A.C., 49.
- 880 yards, C. H. Kilpatrick, N.Y.A.C., 154 3-5.
- 1 mile, G. W. Orton, Toronto L. C., 4:21 1-5.
- 2 miles, T. P. Conneff, Man. A.C., 9:34 3-5.
- 120 yards hurdle, A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago A. C., 15 2-5.
- 3-mile walk, W. H. Meek, Col. A. C., 21:55 2-5.
- 16-lb. shot, G. R. Gray, Coldwater, Ont., 43 ft. 5 in.
- 56-lb. weight, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 34 ft. 3 1-2 in.
- 16-lb. hammer, J. S. Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., 145 ft. 3 in.
- Long jump, E. B. Bloss, N. Y. A. C., 23 ft. 1 1-8 in.
- High jump, A. Nickerson, N. Y. A. C., 6 ft. 1 1-16 in.
- Pole vault, R. Watson, Montreal, 11 ft.

SWIMMING.

Men.

- Performances by amateurs are designated by a *. Except where otherwise stated, the following performances were accomplished in baths or in open water where the performers were not appreciably assisted by tide water or current.
- 25 yards—*14 4-5s., W. C. Johnson, straightaway, still water, Locust Grove, L.I., Aug. 10, 1890.
- 100 feet—*20s., W. C. Johnson, N.Y. City, Feb. 4, 1891.
- 39 yards—*25 2-5s., A. T. Kenney, still water, Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1893.
- 40 yards—*22 1-5s., W. Evans, still water, 1 turn, Staleybridge, Eng., May 2, 1893, 23 1-4s., straightaway, J. Haggerty, Lambeth Baths, London, Eng., Aug. 19, 1886.
- 59 yards—*31 4-5s., W. B. Izard, open, still water, straightaway, Annapolis, Md., May 20, 1893.
- 60 yards—*38 4-5s., A. W. Burghard, one turn, Ealing, Eng., July 13, 1891.

- 75 yards—*52 4-58, W. C. Johnson, straightaway, still water, Locust Grove, L.I., Aug. 10, 1890.
- 98 yards—*1.06 1-58, W. Henry, 3 turns, London, Eng., Oct. 2, 1888.
- 150 yards—*1.39, J. H. Tyers, still water, Warrington Baths, Eng., June 1, 1897; 1.43 1-2, J. Nuttall, London, July, 1891, America—*2.11 2-5, A. T. Kenney, still water, Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1893.
- 200 yards—*2.30, J. H. Tyers, still water, Preston, Eng., Oct. 18, 1894. *2.23 1-5, J. H. Tyers, 25 yds. bath, Bath, Nov. 2, 1897. 2.23, J. Nuttall, still water, London, Eng., Oct. 15, 1894.
- 220 yards—England—*2.38 4-5, J. H. Tyers, Nottingham, Sept. 25, 1897; 2.41 1-4, J. Nuttall, open, still water, London, Sept. 2, 1893. America—*2.57 2-5, D. M. Reeder, Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill., July 3, 1897.
- 300 yards—England—*3.48 2-5, J. H. Tyers, still water, Ashton-under-Lyne, June 23, and Manchester, July 16, 1896; *3.47 2-5, J. H. Tyers, 14 turns, Bradford, Oct. 2, 1895. 3.50 J. Nuttall, Ashton-under-Lyne, Sept. 14, 1895. Australia—*3.59, W. J. Gormley, still water, Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 7, 1890. America—*4.57, S. Gormley, straightaway, still water, Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1876.
- 400 yards—5.16 1-2, J. Nuttall, 9 turns, Lambeth Baths, London, Eng., Oct. 16, 1890. *5.44 1-4, J. Nuttall, still water, 3 turns, London, Eng., Sept. 2, 1893; *5.53, J. A. Jarvis, Cranston Hill Bath, 31 turns, Glasgow, Scot., Sept. 9, 1898; *6.08 4-5, J. H. Tyers, tidal water, off Island of Jersey, Aug. 19, 1895. America—*6.24 2-5, A. T. Kenney, open, still water, 1 turn, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1893. (H. F. Brewer claims to have swum the distance in 6.10 1-2 at the Lurline Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1898.)
- 500 yards—6.38 1-4, J. Nuttall, race, Corporation Baths, Doncaster, Eng., Sept. 8, 1897; *6.44, J. H. Tyers, still water, W. G. Douglas, Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1894.
- 880 yards—England—12.07 1-2, J. Nuttall, open, still water, 7 turns, London, Sept. 2, 1893; *12.19, J. A. Jarvis, against time, baths, Coventry, Sept. 1, 1898. *12.52, J. A. Jarvis, open water, Leicester, Aug. 2, 1898. America—*13.10, Dana Thompson, still water, against time.
- 1,000 yards—England—*13.52 3-5, J. H. Tyers, Manchester, Nov. 14, 1895. 13.54 1-2, J. Nuttall, 23 turns, Lambeth Baths, London, Eng., Oct. 16, 1890. *15.02, J. H. Tyers, open, salt, choppy water, 250 yds. course, North Marine Lake, Southport, Eng., Aug. 18, 1894. Australia—*14.43 2-5, T. Meadham, still water, 29 turns, Sydney, N.S.W., April 14, 1894. America—*17.53, C. Benedict, Montreal, P.Q., Aug. 24, 1889.
- 1,320 yards—England—*20.00, J. H. Tyers, 220 yds. course, Walsall, Eng., July 11, 1896. 21.05 1-2, J. J. Collier, Hollingworth Lake, Aug. 23, 1881. America—*21.42, G. Whitaker, open, still water, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1893.
- 1 mile—England—26.08, J. Nuttall, still water, 3 turns, Hollingworth Lake, Aug. 19, 1893. *26.37 1-5, J. A. Jarvis, open water, Marine Lake, Southport, Eng., July 16, 1898. Australia—*28.03 1-2, W. J. Gormley, Sydney, N.S.W., March 28, 1893. America—*28.55 2-5, G. Whitaker, still water, 7 turns, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1893. (H. F. Brewer claims to have swum the distance, with 38 turns, in 26.19 2-5, at the Lurline Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1895, but the necessary proof is lacking.)
- 2 miles—*54.57 3-4, T. E. Kitching, straightaway, with moderate tide, N. Y. City, July 27, 1878.
- 3 miles—*1.53.30, A. P. Douglass, straightaway, still water, Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1876.
- 5 miles 66 yds. (about)—*1.12.27, A. Ibbott, long distance championship of Thames River, Eng., July 26, 1891.
- 20 miles—*4.59.46, Eugene Mercadier, with strong current, but in rough water and against a high wind, Alton, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19, 1888.
- Captain M. Webb kept afloat, without touching anything, 60 consecutive hours, Scarborough, Eng., June 29-July 1, 1880.
- James Finney swam from the North Pier at Norton's Point, Coney Island, and return, about twenty miles, in 8h. 45m., Aug. 22, 1880.
- James Finney, swam from the North Pier, Blackpool to St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, Eng., in the open sea, in 5 h. 17 m., including 2 h. 30 m. delay owing to adverse tide, water very rough, Sept. 1, 1895.
- N. T. Collinge swam a half mile every hour for forty-eight hours, Rochdale Baths, Eng., Feb. 15, 1878.
- Swimming under Water—113 yds 1 ft., James Finney, Blackpool, Eng., Oct. 20, 1882. *104 yds., T. W. Reilly, Stockport, Borough Baths, Eng., July 4, 1887. By a lady—50 1-2 yds., Annie Johnson, Broughton Baths,

- Eng., Oct. 28, 1895. 175 ft., one turn. E. M. Vandervoort, Knickerbocker A. C. pool, N. Y. City, Dec. 1, 1895.
- Staying under Water—4 m., 46 1-5 s., Prof. Enoch, Lowell, Mass., March 28, 1896. 4 m. 29 1-4s., James Finney, Canterbury Music Hall, London, Eng., April 7, 1886. 3 m. 19s., Miss Annie Johnson, Pavilion at Blackpool, Eng., Aug. 29, 1889. John Christensen, a professional diver, went down in Puget Sound to a depth of 210 ft., seven times, staying under water not less than 20 m. each time, and the last time he was down 35 m.—Seattle, Wash., April 25, 1893.
- Swimming on the Back—England: 100 yds., *1:20 1-5, R. M. Crawshaw, Blackfriars Baths, Manchester, Eng., Oct. 14, 1890. Scotland: 100 yds., 1:20 1-2, E. McQueen, Greenhead Baths, Glasgow, Dec. 27, 1886. 880 yds., 16:29, Harry Gurr, Serpentine, London, June 1, 1865.
- Plunging—England: *80 ft. 8 1-2 in., without time limit, W. Allason, London, Oct. 7, 1896. *73 ft. 4 in., with 1 m. time limit, W. Allason, London, Eng., Oct. 7, 1896. Australia: 73 ft. 1 in., J. Strickland, City Baths, Melbourne, March 15, 1880.

LADY SWIMMERS.

- 150 yards—2:46, Miss Maud Howarth, Wo d's Baths, Glossop, Eng., Oct. 11, 1890.
- 1 mile—35:34 1-2, Miss Theresa Johnson, Devonshire Baths, London, Eng., Oct. 31, 1883.
- 2 miles—1:21:27, Miss Laura Salgeman, Hastings Baths, Eng., Sept. 22, 1879.
- 3 miles—2:09:47 1-4, Miss Laura Salgeman, Hastings Baths, Eng., Sept. 22, 1879.
- 20 miles—6:25:00, Miss Agnes Beck with, without assistance, Thames River, Eng., July 17, 1878.
- 31 consecutive hours swam, without assistance, by Miss Edith Johnson, Blackpool Baths, Eng., May, 1880.
- 100 hours (not consecutive), swam out of 137—Miss Agnes Beckwith, Westminster Aquarium, Sept. 13-18, 1880.
- fectly fair, but will prove useful for the purpose of comparison.
- 75 yards—*8 3-5s., S. D. See, straightaway, Courtlandt Lake, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1883, with wind, 8 3-8s., S. D. See, same place, Dec. 27, 1885.
- 110 yards—*9s., standing start, H. Davidson, straightaway, with wind, Red Bank, N.J., Jan. 27, 1895; *7s., H. Mosher, and H. Davidson, flying start, with strong wind, Red Bank, N.J., Jan. 27, 1895. (Earl Reynolds was reported to have skated 100 yds. in 8 4-5s., at the Boulevard Rink, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1, 1898.)
- 150 yards—*15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, straightaway, New York City Jan. 27, 1883, with wind, *14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, Courtlandt Lake, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1885, and S. D. See, same place, Feb. 21, 1886; backwards, with wind, *18 4-5s., S. D. See, same place, Feb. 21, 1886.
- 220 yards—*17 4-5s., H. Davidson, straightaway, with wind, Red Bank, N.J., Jan. 24, 1895; J. S. Johnson, curved course, Montreal, Can., Feb. 3, 1894; *20 3-5s., F. Ham, London, Eng., Jan. 30, 1895.
- 300 yards—*31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, straightaway, Courtlandt Lake, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1885; *29 3-8s., G. D. Phillips, straightaway, with wind, Courtlandt Lake, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1885.
- 440 yards—America: *31 1-4s., J. S. Johnson flying start, Madison, Wis., Jan. 23, 1894; *33 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, competition, with wind, Orange Lake, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1895, and H. Davidson, against time, with wind, Jan. 24, 1895; *48 3-4s., Axel Paulsen, 4 lap to mile track, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1884. England: *37 4-5s., A. E. Tebbitt, straightaway, with wind, competition, Cambridge, Feb. 19, 1895; 46s., H. A. Palmer, circular track competition, London, Feb. 6, 1895; 42 3-5s., W. Lindahl, competition, circular track, London, Feb. 6, 1895.
- 580 yards—Holland: *1:22 2-5, A. Norberg and K. Pander, Amsterdam, Jan. 3, 1890. At St. John, N.B.: 1:24, Hobe Dinger, Victoria Rink, Jan. 28, 1891. America: *1:22, J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 25, 1893, and P. Ostlund, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27, 1895. *1:05 2-5, J. F. Donoghue, straightaway, flying start, with strong wind, Newburg, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1892, and Olaf Rudd, same conditions, Red Bank, N.J., Jan. 24, 1895; *1:41 4-5, A. Paulsen, 4 lap to mile track, Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1884; *2:31 5-8, E. G. Gurney, 12 lap

SKATING.

Amateur performances are designated by a *. The time given below for performances in which the skaters were materially aided by the wind does not stand as record against time accomplished under conditions that were per-

- track, over 24 hurdles, about 18 in. high, N.Y. City, Feb. 8, 1879. England: *1:26, H. A. Palmer and S. Markham, circular track, London, Feb. 6, 1895; 1:33 1-5, G. See, one turn, Lingay Fen, Jan. 11, 1887; 1:50 1-2, J. C. Hemment, 4 lap track, London, Jan. 31, 1880.
- 1,320 yards—America: *2:13, J. S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., Feb. 26, 1894. England: 2:06, W. Lindahl, circular path, London, Feb. 6, 1895; 2:23 2-5, G. See, one turn, Lingay Fen, Dec. 24, 1890.
- 1 mile—America: *2:45, J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 12, 1895; *2:12 3-5, Tim Donoghue, Jr., straightaway, with wind, near Newburg, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1887; *3:26 2-5, Axel Paulsen, quarter mile track, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1884; 2:58, Hugh McCormick, 14 lap track, St. John, N.B., April 5, 1887. Norway: 2:47 2-5, Harald Hagen, Hamar, Feb. 27, 1892. Sweden: 2:55 2-5, O. Grunden, 5 lap track, Stockholm, Feb. 23, 1890, and Thos. Thomas, 5 lap track, Stockholm, March 2, 1890. Holland: *2:58 3-5, A. von Panschin, turns, Amsterdam, Holland, Jan. 9, 1889; *3:12 2-5, L. Tebbutt (best by an English amateur), Amsterdam, Jan. 8, 1889. England: 3:00, straightaway, "Flash" Smart, Cowbit Wash, Lincolnshire, Jan. 20, 1881; *3:07 1-5, F. Ward, Peakirk, Eng., Feb. 8, 1875.
- 1 1-2 miles—England: *4:46, J. F. Donoghue, against time, three turns, Lingay Fen, Dec. 23, 1890; 4:45, James Smart, Swavesey, Jan. 29, 1895. America: *5:10 2-5, A. Paulsen, 4 lap track, Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1884.
- 2 to 50 miles—Amateur—America: 2m., 5:42 3-5, Olaf Rudd, against time, 3 lap track, Red Bank, N.J., Jan. 25, 1895; 3m., 8:48 2-5, J. Nilsson, competition, Montreal, Can., Feb. 2, 1895; 4m., 12:00 1-2, J. Nilsson and A. Schiebe, against time, 4 1-2 lap track, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 15, 1894; 5m., 14:47, John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., Feb. 6, 1897; 6m., 18:53; 7m., 21:43; 8m., 24:55; 9m., 28:04; 10m., 31:11 1-5, J. S. Johnson, against time, Montreal, Can., Feb. 26, 1894. In competition—6m., 20:31, A. D. Smith; 7m., 24:01 2-5, Ed Pannell; 8m., 27:31, A. D. Smith; 9m., 31:14, Ed. Pannell; 10m., 34:48 3-5, A. D. Smith—all at the Egerton rink, St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 22, 1894; 11m., 35:43 4-5; 12m., 28:59 4-5; 13m., 42:27 2-5; 14m., 45:51 4-5; 15m., 49:17 3-5; 16m., 52:42 4-5; 17m., 56:09 1-5; 18m., 59:34 1-5; 19m., 1:03:04 3-5; 20m., 1:06:36 2-5, A. D. Smith, against time, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26, 1894; 21m., 1:16:41 4-5; 22m., 1:20:31 2-5; 23m., 1:24:18; 24m., 1:27:55; 25m., 1:31:29; 26m., 1:35:25; 27m., 1:39:35; 28m., 1:44:20; 29m., 1:49:04; 30m., 1:53:20; 31m., 1:57:11; 32m., 2:01:12; 33m., 2:05:34; 34m., 2:09:30; 35m., 2:13:35; 36m., 2:18:00; 37m., 2:22:16; 38m., 2:26:19; 39m., 2:30:20; 40m., 2:34:46; 41m., 2:39:09; 42m., 2:43:05; 43m., 2:47:23; 44m., 2:52:23; 45m., 2:56:20; 46m., 3:00:09; 47m., 3:04:30; 48m., 3:08:23; 49m., 3:12:11; 50m., 3:15:59 2-5, Joseph F. Donoghue, in 100 mile race, Cove Pond, Stamford, Ct., course a tripe over 880 yards, Jan. 26, 1893. England: 2m., 7:12; 3m., 10:45; 4m., 14:23; 5m., 18:03; 6m., 21:45; 7m., 25:25; 8m., 29:09; 9m., 32:42; 10m., 36:15; 11m., 39:55; 12m., 43:37; 13m., 47:16; 14m., 50:59; 15m., 54:29; 16m., 58:06, A. E. Tebbitt, Leytonstone, Feb. 20, 1895. One hour, 16 miles 744 yds., A. E. Tebbitt, as above. Professional—Norway: 2m., 5:44 4-5, Harald Hagen, Christiania, Feb. 28, 1892; 3m., 8:46 2-5, Harald Hagen, Hamar, Jan. 3, 1892; 5m., 15:11, Harald Hagen, Hamar, Dec. 27, 1891. 2m., 6:45, Hugh McCormick, Victoria Rink, St. John, N.B., April 5, 1887; 3m., 9:52 2-5; J. Smart, six turns, Lingay Fen, Eng., Jan. 17, 1887; 3m., 10:40; 4m., 14:13, Hugh McCormick, Crystal Rink, Montreal, Can., Feb. 18, 1887; 5m., 17:17, Frank Dowd, Crystal Rink, Montreal, Can., Feb. 14, 1887; 6m., 21:22; Hugh McCormick, Crystal Rink, Montreal, Feb. 18, 1887; 7m., 24:55; 8m., 28:31, F. Dowd, as above; 9m., 32:17; 10m., 35:38; 11m., 39:58; 12m., 43:09; 13m., 46:57; 14m., 50:15, Hugh McCormick, Montreal, Feb. 18, 1887; 15m., 54:17, F. Dowd, Montreal, Feb. 18, 1887; 20m., 1:31:40; 30m., 2:28:50; 40m., 3:27:02, 50m., 4:23:43 1-2, R. Goetz, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 7, 1879.
- Jumping on Skates.—Running long jump, 2ft. 7in., Frank McDaniels, Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 25, 1897, *15 ft. 2in., S. D. See, Cortlandt Lak., N.Y., Jan. 17, 1885. Running high jump—*3ft. 3 1-8in., E. D. Irwin, forward jump; 2ft. 6 1-8in., backward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26, 1897. Roller skates, *3ft. 6 1-2in., A. F. Camacho, Greenpoint, L.I., March 5, 1885.
- Over Hurdles—220yds., 6 ft. hts., 2ft. 3in. high, *24 3-5s., E. D. Irwin, 7 lap track, Montreal, Can., Feb. 18, 1893.

*27s. W. P. Irwin, 4 lap track, against heavy wind, Montreal, Can., Feb. 3, 1894. 605yds., 14 flights, 2ft. 3in. hurdles, 1.13. W. P. Irwin, 7 lap track, Montreal, Can., Jan. 30, 1892. Backward Skating—880yds., 1.33; 1m., 3.11; 2m., 6.42; 2 1-2m., 8.27; 3m., 10.14; C. T. Gillespie, St. John, N.B., March 18, 1892.

SNOWSHOE RACING.

Amateur performances marked by a *.

100 yards—*11 1-2s., skeleton shoes, J. D. Armstrong, Montreal, Can., Feb. 22, 1871, and George Parle, Ottawa, Can., Jan. 24, 1895; *12s., John Murray, cross country snowshoes, Montreal, March 14, 1861; J. D. Armstrong, regulation shoes, Montreal, Feb. 1, 1873, and W. R. Thompson, regulation shoes, Montreal, March 5, 1881.
120 yards—*15 1-4s., skeleton shoes, F. O. Wood, Montreal, March 5, 1870.
150 yards—*16 1-2s., skeleton shoes, C. Rose, Montreal, Feb. 19, 1870, and E. Irwin, cross country shoes, March 5, 1864.
220 yards—*26s., regulation shoes, W. R. Thompson, Montreal, Feb. 5, 1884.
440 yards—*1.05, skeleton shoes, J. D. Armstrong, Montreal, March 4, 1871. *1.07 3-4, regulation shoes, J. Baird, Montreal, March 8, 1886. 1.04, Thos. Moffatt, against time, Montreal, Can., Feb. 28, 1885.
580 yards—*2.33, T. Moffatt, Montreal, Feb. 16, 1884. Walking—*4.08 1-5, J. Gaudry, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
1,000 yards—*3.15, regulation shoes, W. Moffatt, Montreal, Feb. 10, 1877.
1,320 yards—4.12, skeleton shoes, J. F. Scholes, Montreal, Feb. 22, 1871. 4 1/2 1-2, skeleton shoes, C. Boyle, Montreal, Feb. 19, 1870. *4.21, regulation shoes, J. G. Ross, Montreal, March 3, 1883.
1 mile—5.39 3-4, skeleton shoes, J. F. Scholes, Montreal, Feb. 22, 1871. 5.42 1-2, J. G. Ross, regulation shoes, Montreal, March 7, 1885. Walking—9.14, J. Gaudry, Montreal, March 19, 1887; with 20lb weight on back, 9.57, J. Gaudry, Montreal, 1885.
1 1-4 miles—*7.14, skeleton shoes, C. Boyle, Montreal, Feb. 19, 1870. *7.46, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
1 1-2 miles—*8.49, skeleton shoes, C. Boyle, Feb. 19, 1870. *9.25, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
1 3-4 miles—*10.24, skeleton shoes, C. Boyle, Montreal, Feb. 19, 1870. *11.02, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
2 miles—11.30, skeleton shoes, Keronaire (Indian), Montreal, Feb. 11, 1871.

*11.52 3-4, J. G. Ross, Montreal, Feb. 28, 1885.
2 1-2 miles—*15.55, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
3 miles—*19.11, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
3 1-2 miles—*22.32, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
4 miles—24.04, Keronaire, skeleton shoes, Montreal, Feb. 22, 1871. *25.52, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
4 1-2 miles—*29.10, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886.
5 miles—*32.18, regulation shoes, R. Larkin, Montreal, March 27, 1886. Walking—*53.15, cross country shoes, T. W. Taylor, Montreal, February 8, 1862.
5 1-2 miles—*38.41 1-2, J. G. Ross, regulation shoes, across country, Montreal to Sault aux Recollets, March 7, 1885.
7 1-16 miles—*1.08.50, E. R. Richardson, cross country shoes, Hall's Point, N.S., Feb. 16, 1888. Walking—*1.15.30, E. Irwin, cross country shoes, Montreal, Feb. 14, 1863.
foot of McTavish street, Montreal, R. H. Davis ran the course from the Can., to the Athletic Club House, in 16.58, Feb. 24, 1894.

Over Hurdles.

100 yards, 4 hurdles, 3ft. 3in. high—*13 1-2s., skeleton shoes, J. D. Armstrong, Ottawa, Can., March 22, 1869. Over 5 hurdles, 3ft. high—*16s., regulation shoes, R. S. Summerhayes, Montreal, Feb. 12, 1876.
120 yards, 4 hurdles, 3ft. 3in. high—*15s., skeleton shoes, J. D. Armstrong, Montreal, Feb. 20, 1869. Over 4 hurdles, 3ft. high—*18s., cross country shoes, H. E. Murray, Montreal, Feb. 16, 1861. Over 8 hurdles, 2ft. 6in. high—21 1-4s., regulation shoes, J. Austin, Montreal, March 15, 1879.
125 yards, 4 hurdles, 3ft. high—*21s., cross country shoes, F. O. Wood, Montreal, Feb. 29, 1868.
150 yards, 3ft. hurdles—*19s., cross country shoes, E. Irwin, Montreal, March 11, 1865.
200 yards, 4 hurdles, 3ft. 6in. high—*38s., cross country, E. Lamontagne, Montreal, 1851.
440 yards, 6 hurdles, 3ft. high—*1.26 1-4s., skeleton shoes, J. D. Armstrong, Montreal, Feb. 22, 1869.
880 yards, 8 hurdles, 3ft. high—*3.17, J. G. Cullen, cross country shoes, Montreal, March 12, 1863.
Skibbering—Best lean from skis, 103ft., Torjus Hemmestad, keeping his legs to finish, Red Wing, Minn., Jan. 12, 1894. Best jump in Eurone, 91ft., but skier fell, Troudejem, Norway, 1893.

TRAP SHOOTING.

- 100 pigeons killed in succession—J. A. R. Elliott, 30yds. rise, 50yds. boundary, match with W. F. Carver (20 killed), Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12, 1894. E. D. Fulford, 30yds. rise, fence boundary (about 80yds.), Hurlingham rules, gun in position for firing at pull of trap, 5 traps, 7th 7oz. Greener gun, match with J. L. Brewer (killed 99), Marion, N.J., Nov. 12, 1891. 100 in succession, Capt. A. H. Bogardus, against time, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, gun held below elbow till bird was on the wing, use of one barrel only, Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1869. 100 pigeons killed in succession, Al. Bandle, Hurlingham rules (except 10-gauge gun), 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, using fence (80yds.), for boundary, Cincinnati, O., Dec. 25, 1888. 100 clay pigeons broken out of 105 shot at, in 3m. 7s., Rolla Heikes, trial shoot, 4 Winchester repeaters, two men loading and one pulling traps, Cleveland, O., Oct. 30, 1896.
- 98 pigeons killed out of 100, Robert A. Welch, 30yds. rise, 60yds. boundary, Riverton, N.J., Aug. 2, 1894.
- 94 pigeons killed out of 50 pairs, John Taylor, match, Greenville, N.J., Nov. 23, 1865.
- 49 birds out of 50 single, 25yds., Miss Annie Oakley, Gloucester, N.J., July 30, 1888.
- 20 targets broken in succession, novelty rule, 18yds., Charles Young, Springfield, O., May 2, 1894.
- 191 out of 200 live birds, J. L. Williamson, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15, 1896.
- 195 inanimate targets broken in succession, Rolla O. Heikes, Corry, Pa., Aug. 20, 1890.
- 223 birds out of 250, E. D. Fulford, 30yds. rise, fence boundary (about 80yds.), Hurlingham rules, 5 traps, 7 3-4th Greener gun, match with J. L. Brewer (killed 216), Woodlawn Park, L. I., Dec. 12, 1891.
- 300 glass balls broken in succession, A. H. Bogardus, Lincoln, Ill., July 4, 1877.
- 500 glass balls broken in 24m. 2s. out of 514, J. C. Haskell, two traps, 12ft. apart, 14yds., Lynn, Mass., May 30, 1881.
- 501 clay pigeons broken in 34m. 7s. out of 543, A. H. Bogardus, loading his own guns, one bird sprung at a time, and thrown fair from three to ten feet above the ground, several traps, 441 pigeons in 30m., Cincinnati, O., April 15, 1882.
- 990 glass balls broken out of 1,000 shot at, A. H. Bogardus, 3 traps, 14yds., Bradford, Pa., Nov. 20, 1879.
- 1,000 glass balls broken in 1h. 1m. 54s., A. H. Bogardus, loading himself,

changing barrels at end of every hundred, 15yds., 2 traps, 12ft. apart, New York City, Dec. 20, 1879. In 1h. 6m. 59s., A. H. Bogardus, three guns, two traps, 15 yards, London, Eng., June 26, 1878. See "Remarkable Performances."

- 1,003 bats killed out of 1,200, in 1h. 11m., Dr. W. F. Carver, four guns, loading himself, bats thrown up in pairs, New Orleans, La., March 9, 1884.
- 5,500 glass balls broken in 7h. 19m. 2s., out of 5,854 shot at, A. H. Bogardus, 15yds., two traps, twelve feet apart, changing barrels about 54 times. He broke 1,500 balls in 1h. 37m. 20s., 2,000 in 2h. 14m. 43s., 3,000 in 3h. 54m. 40s., 3,500 in 4h. 10m. 16s., 4,000 in 4h. 48m. 43s., 4,500 in 5h. 32m. 45s., and 5,000 in 6h. 22m. 30s., New York City, Dec. 20, 1879. In 7h. 30m. 30s., out of 6,222 shot at, W. F. Carver, Winchester repeating rifles, assistants loading, Brooklyn, N.Y., July 13, 1878.
- 64,017 balls broken with rifle between 5.30 a.m. Sept. 7 and 5.30 p.m. Sept. 12, 1889, B. A. Bartlett, International Fair, Buffalo, N.Y., 60,000 wooden balls hit out of 60,670 shot at, W. F. Carver, Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 24 to 30, 1888.

ROWING.

- Performances by amateurs are designated by a *.
- 440 yards—*57s., single scull, straightaway, Edwin Hedley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1891.
- 850 yards—*3:08 1-5, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Hedley, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 5, 1893.
- 1 mile—4:28, single scull, James Stansbury, straightaway, with swift tide, Thames River, Eng., July 11, 1896. *4:48, single scull, Rupert Guinness, straightaway, Thames River, Eng., 1895. *4:23, four oars, straightaway, University crew, Thames River, Eng., 1893. *4:51 3-4, eight oars, straightaway, with tide, First Bohemian Boat Club, Harlem River, New York, May 30, 1894.
- 1 mile, 550 yards, Henley-on-Thames Regatta course—*6:51, eight oars, straightaway, New College, Oxford University, July 16, 1897. *7:33, four oars, New College, July 15, 1897. *8:29, B. H. Howell, American, winning Diamond Sculls, July 7, 1898.
- 1 1-2 miles—*7:33 1-2, eight oars, straightaway, still water, Wachusett Boat Club, Saratoga Lake, N. Y., July 17, 1895. *8:01 1-4, four oars, straightaway, Fairmount Rowing Association, Albany, N.Y., July 21, 1886. *8:35, four oars, turn,

- Minnesota B. C., Lake Minnetonka, Minn., Aug. 4, 1893. *7:59, double scull, straightway, J. Buckley and W. O'Connell, Portland, B. C., Lachine, Canada., Aug. 21, 1882. *8:36, single scull, straightway, Jos. Laing, Lachine, Can., Aug. 19, 1882. *9:41, single scull, turn, W. S. McDowell, Harbor Springs, Mich., Aug. 8, 1895. *8:36 1-4, four oars, turn, still water, Modoc Boat Club, Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 30, 1888. *8:41, pair oared shell, straightway, J. H. Clegg and F. D. Standish, Excelsior B. C., Lachine, Canada, Aug. 19, 1882.
- 2 miles—*9:19 1-2, eight oars, straightway, Yale University, Freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 23, 1897. *12:16, double scull, turn, F. E. Yates and C. E. Courtney, Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1876. *12:29 3-4, pair oar, straightway, J. H. Riley and J. A. Kennedy, Greenwood Lake, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1876. *13:15, single scull, straightway, with tide, Frank E. Yates, New York City, June 29, 1874. *13:21 1-2, single sculls, turn, J. H. Riley, Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1876. *13:42 3-4, single scull, straightway, Chas. S. Francis, best college time, Saratoga Lake, N.Y., July 19, 1876.
- 3 miles—*14:27 1-2, eight oars, straightway, Cornell University Crew, New London, Ct., June 25, 1891. *15:37 1-4, four oars, straightway, Argonauta R. A., Kill von Kull, N. J., Sept. 8, 1875. *16:32 4-5, six oars, straightway, Amherst University, G. E. Brewer, B. L. Brown, L. Bradley, Jr., F. M. Wilkins, A. J. Benedict, W. Negley, Springfield, Mass., July 24, 1872. *17:34 3-4, eight oars, straightway, Cornell University crew, Owasco Lake, N. Y., July 17, 1878. 17:40 1-2, six oars, turn, Josh, Gil, Ellis, Charley and Hank Ward and J. T. Raymond, Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., July 22, 1868. *17:48 1-2, six oars, turn, Harvard U. B. C., G. W. Holrdge, W. W. Richards, J. W. McBurney, W. H. Simmons, R. C. Watson, A. P. Loring, Lake Quinsigamond, July 24, 1868. 17:58, four oars, turn, Obed Smith, C. Nickerson, W. Smith, J. Nickerson (Fisherman crew), Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1876; In *18:04 3-4, W. B. Curtis, H. Smith, J. Killorin, C. Corning (Northwestern B. C.), Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1876. 18:03 1-2, J. G. Gaudaur and G. H. Hosmer, double scull, turn, Austin, Tex., June 9, 1893. 19:06, J. G. Gaudaur, single scull, turn, Austin, Tex., June 8, 1893. 19:30 1-2, four oars, working boats, turn, C. Hooper, R. J. Kelly, S. Gookin, N. Henry (Lakeman B. C.), Silver Lake, Mass., Aug. 15, 1878. *20:08, F. E. Holmes and R. Woodbury, Pawtucket (R. I.) B. C., Lake Manalook, Aug. 15, 1880. 20:28, pair oars, turn, G. Faulkner and P. Reagan, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1876. *21:16 1-2, single scull, turn, F. E. Holmes, Saratoga Lake, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1882.
- 3 miles 330 yards—17:26 1-2, straightway, James Stansbury, Parramatta River, Sydney, N.S.W., May 2, 1892.
- 3 miles 449 yards—19:55 3-4, single scull, straightway, Edward Hanlan, 150 yards west of the High Level to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, Tyne River, Eng., June 16, 1879.
- 3 miles 1,320 yards—18:17, single scull, straightway, James Stansbury, Putney to Barnes Bridge, Thames River, Eng., July 11, 1896.
- 4 miles—24:40, four oars, turn, Joshua Ellis, Gil and Hank Ward, Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1871. *20:10, eight oars, straightway, Yale University crew, New London, Ct., June 29, 1888. 27:15, four oars, working boats, turn, C. Hooper, R. J. Kelly, S. Gookin, N. Henry (Lakeman B. C.), Boston, Mass., July 4, 1878. 27:57 1-2, single scull, turn, Ed. Hanlan, Ogdensburg, N.Y., July 18, 1883. 28:06, M. F. Davis, turn, still water, Silver Lake, Plympton, Mass., Oct. 8, 1878.
- 4 miles 440 yards—*18:47, eight oars, straightway, with tide, Oxford University crew, Putney Aqueduct to The Ship, Mortlake, March 18, 1893. *20:40, four oars, straightway, Thames Rowing Club, four against Hillsdales, Putney Aqueduct to Mortlake, En., Sept. 15, 1882. 21:44, single scull, George Bubeur, straightway, with swift tide, Putney Aqueduct to Mortlake, Eng., April 23, 1891. 22:29, single scull, Wm. Beach, New Putney Bridge to Mortlake, Eng., best championship time, Sept. 18, 1886. *22:56 3-5, B. H. Howell, American, best time in which the Wingfield Sculls and amateur championship of the Thames has been won, Putney to Mortlake, Eng., 1898.
- 5 miles—30:44 3-4, four oars, turn, John, James and Bernard Biglin and Denny Leary, Harlem River, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1860. 32:01, pair oar, turn, John and Barney Biglin, Philadelphia, May 20, 1872. 33:56 1-4, single

scull, turn, row over, Edward Hanlan, Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1879. 35-10, race between men, Joshua Ward, off Staten Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 11, 1859.

ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The World.

Races for the single-scutt championship of the world have resulted as follows:—

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Rowed In.
1880	E. Hanlan	E. Trickett	England
1882	E. Hanlan	E. Trickett	England
1884	W. Beach	E. Hanlan	Australia
1885	W. Beach	T. Clifford	Australia
1885	W. Beach	E. Hanlan	Australia
1886	W. Beach	J.G.Gaudaur	Engl'nd
1886	W. Beach	Wall. Ross	England
1887	W. Beach	E. Hanlan	Australia
1888	P. Kemp	E. Hanlan	Australia
1888	P. Kemp	T. Clifford	Australia
1888	H. E. Searle	P. Kemp	Australia
1889	H. E. Searle	W.O'Connor	England
1890	J. Stanbury	W.O'Connor	Australia
1892	J. Stanbury	T. Sullivan	Australia
1896	J.G.Gaudaur	J.Stanbury	England

America.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Rowed At.
1878	E. Hanlan	E. Morris	Pittsburg
1885	J. Teemer	E. Hanlan	Troy, N.Y.
1886	J.G.Gaudaur	J. Teemer	Minnesota
1887	J.G.Gaudaur	E.Hanlan	Pullman, Ill.
1887	J. Teemer	E. Hanlan	Toronto
1888	W.O'Connor	J. Teemer	Washington
1893	J.G.Gaudaur	E. Hanlan	Orillia

Note—Between 1876 and 1884 Edward (now Alderman) Hanlan, who first gained fame in the Centennial regatta at Philadelphia in the former year, he being then only 21, beat all comers.

England.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Course.
1875	E. Hanlan	W. Elliott	Tyne
1876	E. Hanlan	E. Trickett	Thames
1881	E. Hanlan	E. Trickett	Thames
1881	E. Hanlan	E. Laycock	Thames
1882	E. Hanlan	R. Boyd	Tyne
1886	G. Perkins	N.Matterson	Thames
1887	G. Bubeear	G. Perkins	Tyne
1888	W. Ross	G.Bubeear	Thames
1891	W. East	G. Perkins	Tyne
1893	G. Bubeear	G. Hosmer	Thames
1893	T. Sullivan	G. Bubeear	Thames
1895	C. Harding	T. Sullivan	Tyne
1895	C. Harding	T. Sullivan	Thames
1896	J. Stanbury	C. Harding	Thames
1896	J. Gaudaur	J. Stanbury	Thames

Amateur Champions of Canada, 1898.

Junior Singles... J. C. Mason, Argonaut R. C.

Junior Doubles... Don R. C.
 Junior Eights... Argonaut R. C.
 Senior Singles—E. H. Ten Eyck, Worcester, Mass.
 Senior Fours... Argonaut R. C.
 Junior Fours... Grand Trunk R. C.
 Senior Doubles... Wachusett B. C.
 Intermediate Singles... W. Nelson, T.R.C.
 Intermediate Fours... Brockville R. C.
 Pair Oars... Argonaut R. C.

Oxford and Cambridge.

Of the 56 races rowed between Oxford and Cambridge since 1829, Oxford won 32, Cambridge 23, and one, that of 1877, was a dead heat. Oxford has won straight along for the last nine years, with the exception of 1899.

YACHTING.

American Cup Races.

1851—America won against a fleet.

1870—Magic beat Cambria and seven others.

Year.	Winner	Loser.
1871	Columbia	Livonia
1871	Sappho	Livonia
1876	Madeline	Countess of Dufferin
1881	Mischief	Atalanta
1885	Puritan	Genesta
1886	Mayflower	Galatea
1887	Volunteer	Thistle
1893	Vigilant	Valkyrie II.
1895	Defender	Valkyrie III.

Seawanhaka Cup Races, 1-2 Rates.
 1895—Ethelwynn (U.S.) beat Spater IV.

(Eng.), Long Island Sound.

1896—Glencalrn (Canada) beat El Heirle (U.S.), Long Island Sound, July 13, 14, 15.

1897—Glencalrn II. (Canada) beat Momo (U.S.), Lake St. Louis.

1898—Dominion (Canada) beat Challenger (U.S.), three out of four, the latter winning the first race on a foul.

International Lake Trophy.

1896—Canada, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, beat Vencodor, Lincoln Park Yacht Club, Chicago, at Toledo, Aug. 24, 25, 26. Prize, \$1,500 and cup.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Of the twenty five matches played between Canada and the United States, the latter country has won fifteen and Canada eight, two having been drawn. The record:—

1853—Harlem, United States won by 34 runs.

1854—Toronto, Canada won by 10 runs.

1856—Hoboken, United States won by 9 wickets.

- 1857—Toronto, Canada won by 4 wickets.
 1858—Hoboken, United States won by 4 wickets.
 1859—Toronto, United States won by 4 wickets.
 1860—Hoboken, United States won by 5 wickets.
 1869—Ottawa, United States won by 5 wickets.
 1880—Philadelphia, drawn.
 1881—Hamilton, United States won by 10 wickets.
 1882—Philadelphia, United States won by 8 wickets.
 1883—Toronto, United States won by 1 in., 46 runs.
 1884—Philadelphia, Canada won by 100 runs.
 1885—Toronto, Canada won by 35 runs.
 1886—Seabright, Canada won by 97 runs.
 1888—Toronto, United States won by 1 in., 87 runs.
 1890—Philadelphia, United States won by 1 in., 31 runs.
 1891—Toronto, United States won by 36 runs.
 1892—Philadelphia, United States won by 1 in., 222 runs.
 1893—Toronto, United States won by 5 wickets.
 1894—Philadelphia, drawn.
 1895—Toronto, Canada won by 140 runs.
 1896—Philadelphia, Canada won by 40 runs.
 1897—Toronto, Canada won by 8 wickets.
 1898—Philadelphia, United States won by 1 inning.

Some Cricket Records.

W. F. Forbes threw a ball 132 yards, slightly aided by the wind, Eton, Eng., March 16th, 1876. Largest individual score—485 runs, A. E. Stoddart, Hampstead, Eng., Aug. 4th, 1886. Largest in Australia—417 runs (not out), J. Worrall, Melbourne, Feb. 8th, 1896. Largest in North America—287 runs (not out), A. M. Wood, Philadelphia, July 3, 1893. Largest in Canada—238 runs (not out), G. S. Lyon, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 24, 1894. Largest number recorded by two batsmen in partnership—623, Capt. Oates (313 runs, not out), and Private Fitzgerald (287 runs, not out), Curragh Camp, Ireland, June 12, 1895. Largest score in partnership in America—340, W. Robertson (206 runs, not out) and A. G. Sheath (118 runs, not out), San Francisco, Cal., July 29, 1894. Largest total in one inning—922 runs, Carleton Club vs. Melbourne University, at Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 8, 1896. Largest innings in America—689, by G. S. Patterson's eleven vs. A. M. Wood's eleven, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21 and 22, 1894.

CURLING.

- Honor Roll, Ontario Tankard.
 Yr. Winning Club Last Competing Club.
 1875—Hamilton Thistle—Hamilton Mechanics.
 1876—Toronto—Orilla.
 1877—Toronto—No other competitor.
 1878—Hamilton Thistle—Port Hope.
 1879—Bowmanville—Galt.
 1880—Port Hope—Bowmanville.
 1881—Hamilton Thistle—Port Hope.
 1882—Toronto Caledonian—Bowmanville.
 1883—Brampton—Barrie.
 1884—St. Mary's—Orilla.
 1885—Orilla—Hamilton Thistle.
 1886—Toronto Granite—Guelph.
 1887—Paris—St. Mary's.
 1888—Thamesville—Galt.
 1889—Galt—Toronto Granite.
 1890—Walkerton—Toronto Granite.
 1891—Hamilton Thistle—Toronto Prospect Park.
 1892—Toronto Granite—Peterboro'.
 1893—Bobcaygeon—Oshawa.
 1894—Toronto Granite—Dundas.
 1894—Hamilton Thistle—Lindsay.
 1896—Toronto Granite—St. Mary's.
 1897—Lindsay—Hamilton, Victoria.
 1898—Dundas.

TRAP SHOOTING RECORDS.

- 199 pigeons killed in succession—J. A. R. Elliott, 30 yds. rise, 50 yds. boundary, match with W. F. Carver, 99 killed, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12, 1894. E. D. Fulford, 30 yds. rise, fence boundary, about 80 yds., Hurlingham rules, gun in position for firing at pull of trap, 5 traps, 7 lb. 7 oz. Greener gun, match with J. L. Brewer, killed 99, Marion, N. J., Nov. 12, 1891. 100 in succession, Capt. A. H. Bogardus, against time, 20 yds. rise, 80 yds. boundary, gun held below elbow till bird was on the wing, use of one barrel only, Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1869. 100 pigeons killed in succession, Al. Bandle, Hurlingham rules, except 19-gauge gun, 5 ground traps, 30 yds. rise, using fence 80 yds. for boundary, Cincinnati, O., Dec. 25, 1888.
 49 birds out of 50 single, 25 yds., Miss Anne Oakley, Gloucester, N. J., July 30, 1888.
 195 inanimate targets broken in succession, Rolla O. Helkes, Corry, Pa., Aug. 20, 1890.
 223 birds out of 250, E. D. Fulford, 30 yds. rise, fence boundary about 80 yds., Hurlingham rules, five traps, 7.3-4 lb., Greener gun, match with J. L. Brewer, killed 216, Woodlawn Park, L. I., Dec. 12, 1891.
 300 glass balls broken in succession, A. H. Bogardus, Lincoln, Ill., July 4, 1877.

990 glass balls out of 1,000 shot at, A. H. Bogardus, 3 traps, 14 yds., Bradford, Pa., Nov. 20, 1879.

1,000 glass balls broken in 1h. 1m. 54s., A. H. Bogardus, loading himself, changing barrels at end of every hundred, 15 yds., two traps, twelve feet apart, New York City, Dec. 20, 1879.

64,017 balls broken with rifle between 5.20 a.m., Sept. 7, and 5.30 p.m., Sept. 12, 1889, R. A. Bartlett, International Fair, Buffalo, N. Y. 60,000 wooden balls hit out of 60,670 shot at, W. F. Carver, Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 24 to 30, 1888.

LACROSSE.

The Canadian Lacrosse Association.

This association was formed at Toronto on April 22, 1887, since which date the championships have been won as follows:—

Senior Champions.

Yr. Winner.
1887—Toronto.
1888—Brants (Paris).
1889—Athletics (St. Catharines).
1890—Athletics (St. Catharines).
1891—Niagara Falls.
1892—Stratford.
1893—Stratford.
1894—Stratford.
1895—Seaforth.
1896—Tecumseh's (Toronto).
1897—Tecumseh's (Toronto).
1898—Orillia.

Intermediate Champions.

1887—Dufferins, Orangeville.
1888—Young Torontos, Toronto.
1889—Orillias, Orillia.
1890—Excelsiors, Brampton.
1891—Athletics—Toronto.
1892—Stanleys, Barrie.
1893—Excelsiors, Brampton.
1894—Excelsiors, Brampton.
1895—Etnas, Georgetown.
1896—Etnas, Georgetown.
1897—Dufferins, Orangeville.
1898—Orillia.

Senior Lacrosse League.

The Senior Lacrosse League, comprising the Montreal Club of Montreal, the Toronto Club of Toronto, the Shamrock Club of Montreal, the Cornwall Club of Cornwall, and the Capitals of Ottawa, was formed in 1889, since which time the championships have been as follows, the Montrealers having dropped out in 1897, and Les Nationals taken in in 1898, when they won the title:—

1889—Montreal.
1890—Cornwall.
1891—Cornwall.
1892—Shamrocks (Montreal).

1893—Capitals (Ottawa).

1894—Shamrocks.

1895—Capitals.

1896—Capitals.

1897—Capitals.

1898—Les Nationals.

Some Records.

Ball thrown from lacrosse—In Canada, 497 ft., 7½ in., Barney Quinn, trial against record, using ordinary lacrosse stick and a regulation ball, Ottawa, Sept. 10, 1892. Australia, 446 ft., W. B. Kenney, Melbourne, Sept. 20, 1886. England—372 ft., H. Booth, Cambridge, March 18, 1884. Lacrosse race, 120 yds., picking up and carrying ball on lacrosse—13 4-5s., H. Gardour, London, Eng., Sept. 28, 1889.

BASEBALL.

Professional Championships.

The National League was organized in 1876, since which time the champions have been:—'76 Chicago, '77 Boston, '78 Boston, '79 Providence, '80 Chicago, '81 Chicago, '82 Chicago, '83 Boston, '84 Providence, '85 Chicago, '86 Chicago, '87 Detroit, '88 New York, '89 New York, '90 Brooklyn, '91 Boston, '92 Boston, '93 Boston, '94 Baltimore, '95 Baltimore, '96 Baltimore, '97 Boston, '98 Boston.

An International League existed in the middle seventies, and the Tecumseh's of London won the championship one year, but the International League that is best known was formed in 1886, and lasted until 1889, during which time the winners of the pennant were:—'86 Utica, '87 Toronto, '88 Syracuse, '89 Detroit.

Toronto was taken into the Eastern League in 1895, and came out last, Springfield winning. In 1896, after the club had been temporarily transferred to Albany, Toronto finished fourth Providence winning; in 1897 Syracuse won with Toronto second, and Montreal, taken in in place of Rochester, seventh; in 1898 Montreal won, with Wilkesbarre 2nd and Toronto 3rd. Ottawa took Rochester's place in the league (on account of that team's grand stand being burnt down) and finished last.

Some Records.

Largest number of innings played—25, Fargo vs. Grand Forks, Devil's Lake, N.D., July 18, 1891. Quickest played game—47m., Dayton vs. Irontown, Dayton, Ohio, September 19, 1884, and Oakland vs. San Francisco, Nov. 9, 1893. Greatest distance ball thrown—132 yds. 1 ft. 7½ in., John Hatfield, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1872. Largest number of games played by a club in

any one season—188, by the Detroit Club from March 11 to October 26, inclusive, 1887. Largest number of games ever credited to a player in any one season—184, by S. L. Thompson of the Detroit Club, in 1887.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Champions of Ontario.

Since the organization of the Ontario Rugby Union the final matches for the championship have resulted as follows.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.
1883	Toronto.	Ottawa College.	9 to 7.
1884	Toronto.		
1885	Ottawa College.	Ottawa City.	21 to 5.
1886	Ottawa College.	Toronto.	13 to 0.
1887	Ottawa College.	Hamilton.	15 to 0.
1888	Ottawa College.	Hamilton.	19 to 1.
1889	Ottawa College.	Queen's.	11 to 9.
1890	Hamilton.	Queen's.	8 to 6.
1890	Hamilton.	Queen's.	7 to 4.
1891	Osgoode Hall.	Varsity.	10 to 10.
1892	Osgoode Hall.	Hamilton.	30 to 14.
1893	Queen's.	Toronto.	28 to 3.
1893	Queen's.	Toronto.	27 to 1.
1894	Queen's.	Hamilton.	19 to 10.
1894	Queen's.	Hamilton.	14 to 2.
1895	Varsity.	Queen's.	19 to 2.
1895	Queen's.	Varsity.	12 to 7.
1896	Varsity.	Toronto A. C.	43 to 6.
1896	Varsity.	Toronto A. C.	18 to 16.
1897	Osgoode.	Hamilton.	6 to 2.
1897	Hamilton.	Osgoode.	16 to 8.
1898	Ottawa City.	Hamilton.	15 to 8.

Champions of Canada.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.
1892	Osgoode Hall.	Montreal.	45 to 5.
1893	Queen's.	Montreal.	29 to 11.
1894	Ottawa College.	Varsity.	8 to 7.
1895	Varsity.	Montreal.	20 to 5.
1896	Ottawa College.	Varsity.	12 to 8.
1897	Ottawa College.	Hamilton.	14 to 10.
1898	Ottawa City.	Ottawa College.	11 to 1.

1898—First year of the Intercollegiate Union—championship won by Toronto University, the other members being McGill (Montreal), and Queen's (Kingston). 1898, Ottawa College won the championship of the Quebec Union, and played off for the Canadian championships with Ottawa City, who had previously beaten Varsity.

BILLIARDS.

A Few Records.

Best run at three ball carom rail game, 2,572, Harvey McKenna, Boston, Mass., Dec. 21st, 1887; average, 416 2-3. Best at four ball carom game, 1,483, J. McDevitt, New York, Jan. 8th, 1868. Best at champion's game, three ball caroms, 14x28 lines—398, George Slosson, match

of 3,000 points (600 per night), Paris, France, Jan. 30th to Feb. 3, 1882. Best in America, 351, J. R. Heiser, 600 point match, New York City, Feb. 14, 1884. Best at English spot stroke barred game, 1,392 points, John Roberts, in match, Manchester, England, May 3, 4, 1894. Push and spot barred, 480, John Roberts, London, June, 1895. English spot stroke game, 3,394, W. J. Peall, 15,000 up, London, Nov. 3-8, 1890. 14-inch balk line game, with anchor nurse, 566, J. Schaefer, New York, Dec. 16, 1893. anchor nurse barred, 359, Frank Ives, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1894.

LAWN BOWLING.

Champions of Ontario.

Year.	Winners.	Runners up.
1889	Victorias, Toronto.	Belleville.
1890	Granites, Toronto.	Granites, Toronto.
1891	Victorias, Toronto.	Granites, Toronto.
1892	Granites, Toronto.	Victorias, Toronto.
1893	Victorias, Toronto.	Prospect Park.
1894	Prospect Park.	Granites, Toronto.
1895	Prospect Park.	Belleville.
1896	Victoria, Hamilton.	Thistles, Hamilton.
1897	Niagara.	Mitchell.
1898	Thistles, Hamilton.	Victorias, Toronto.

The present holders of the championship are C. W. Walker, John Harvey, Geo. E. Gates, and David Kidd, Hamilton.

Walker Cup Winners—1892 and 1896, Granites, Toronto; 1893, Kingston; 1894, 1895 and 1898, Victorias, Toronto; 1897, Mitchell.

PRIZE RING RECORDS.

Longest Bare Knuckle Battle on Record—6h. 15m., James Kelly and Jonathan Smith, near Melbourne, Australia, Nov., 1855. Shortest—2m., R. Watson beat Anderson, Langley Broom, England, April 25th, 1789. Longest in England—6h. 3m., Mike Madden and Bill Hayes, Edenbridge, July 17, 1849. Longest in America—4h. 20m., J. Fitzpatrick and James O'Neil, Berwick, Maine, Dec. 4, 1860.

Longest Glove Fight—7h. 16m., 100 rounds, T. Bowen vs. J. Burke, draw, New Orleans, La., April 6, 1893.

Greatest Number of Rounds in a Prize Fight—276 rounds, 4h. 30m., Jack Jones beat Patsy Tunney, Cheshire, Eng., 1825.

TENPIN RECORDS.

James Garwood struck out and knocked down 100 frames in 37m. 55s., 140 in

54m. 40s., 155 frames and 7 pins in 60m., 282 and 5 pins in 2h., and 422 in 3h.—London, Eng. E. Hubbard set up and knocked down 1,416 pins in one hour—London, 1886. Garwood ran one mile and cleared the frame eighty-two times in 59m., London, 1886. 151. Hubbard stuck up and knocked down 58 frames in 30m., and 110 in 59m. 50s., throwing the ball under his leg each time—London, 1890.

THE GAME LAWS.

Ontario.

The Ontario Game Laws provide for the following close seasons:—

Quail and wild turkeys—Dec. 13 to Oct. 15th. Quail cannot be sold until 1900. Wild turkeys cannot be killed until 1900.

Grouse, pheasants, woodcock, partridge, snipe, rail, golden plover—Dec. 15th to Sept. 15th. Excepting plover, none may be sold until 1900.

Swans or geese—May 1st to Sept. 15th. Ducks and water fowl—Dec. 15th to Sept. 1st.

Hares—Dec. 15th to Sept. 15th. Beaver, otter, mink, sable, marten, fisher—April 1st to Nov. 1st. No beaver or otter can be killed or taken before Nov. 1st, 1900.

Muskrat—May 1st to Jan. 1st. Deer, elk, reindeer or caribou—Nov. 15th to Nov. 1st the following year.

Only two deer may be taken in one season by one person.

No moose, elk, reindeer or caribou may be hunted before Nov. 1st, 1900.

No person shall hunt, pursue, kill, wound or capture deer in the waters of any river or lake within the limits of the Province of Ontario, or immediately after leaving such waters, and any person carrying a rifle, carbine or shotgun, and stationed in a canoe, punt or boat of any kind, at or near any place where hunted deer are likely to enter the water during the open season, shall prima facie be deemed to be engaged in hunting or pursuing deer within the meaning of this section.

All residents of Ontario must obtain licenses to kill deer, the license to be signed by the Chief Fish and Game Warden, and countersigned by the Provincial Secretary or his deputy. The license is to be for one season only, and is to cost the sum of two dollars. Deer cannot be transported without having a license tag affixed. Permits are issued to non-residents on payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars.

Quebec Close Seasons.

Shooting—Deer and moose from 1st

January to 1st October. . . Caribou from 1st February to 1st September.

N.B.—The hunting of moose, caribou or deer, with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited; but red deer may be hunted with dogs in the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, from 20th October to 1st of November of each year. No person has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive more than two moose, two caribou and three deer.

Beaver hunting is prohibited until 1st of November, 1900. . . Mink, otter, marten, pekan, fox or lynx, from 1st April to 1st November. . . Hare, from 1st February to 1st November. . . Muskrat, from 1st May to 1st January following, and bear between the 1st day of July and the 20th of August. . . Woodcock and snipe, plover, curlew, tattler or sandpiper from 1st February to 1st September. . . Partridges of any kind, 1st February to 15th September. . . Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind (except sheldrake, loons and gull), from 1st March to 1st September. . . Insectivorous birds, etc., protected between 1st March and 1st September. . . It is unlawful to take nests of eggs at any time.

Fishing—Salmon (fly-fishing), from 15th August to 1st February. . . Speckled trout (salmo fontinalis), from 1st October to 30th April. . . Quananiche, 15th September to 1st December. . . Large gray trout, lungre, etc., from 15th October to 1st December. . . Pickerel (dore), etc., 15th April to 15th May. . . Bass, 15th April to 15th June. . . Maskinonge, 25th May to 1st July. . . White-fish, from 10th November to 1st December.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can at any time fish in the lakes or rivers of this Province, not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Manitoba Close Seasons.

Shooting—None of the following animals and birds shall be shot at, hunted, trapped, taken or killed on any Sunday, or between the dates named in each year, nor shall any common carrier carry them, in whole or in part (except the skin), within the said periods:—

All kinds of deer, including antelope, elk, or wapiti, moose, reindeer, or caribou, or their fawns, between the 15th December and the 15th October following, and no one person may kill or take more than two of the said animals. This does not apply to deer which are private property and taken on his own

lands and premises by or with the consent of the owner.

The grouse known as prairie chickens, and partridges, between 15th November and 1st October following, and it is illegal for one person to kill more than one hundred in one year, or twenty in one day. . . . Woodcock, plover, snipe and sandpipers, between 1st January and 1st August. . . . All kinds of wild duck, sea duck, widgeon, teal, between 1st May and 1st September. . . . Otter, fisher or pekan and sable, between 15th May and 1st October. . . . Muskrat, between 1st May and 1st December following. . . . Marten, between 15th April and 1st November. . . . Beaver must not be shot, hunted, trapped or killed.

No birds or animals, excepting fur-bearing animals, shall be trapped, nor shall any swivel guns, batteries, punts or night lights be used to kill swans, geese or ducks; nor shall any beaver or muskrat house be destroyed at any time; nor shall poison or poisonous bait be exposed for any animal or bird. No person shall have in his possession any of the said animals or birds except skins thereof. It is unlawful to trade or barter skins or heads of animals for export except by license of Minister of Agriculture.

No eggs of the birds mentioned may at any time be taken or had in possession. No person or corporation shall at any time export any of the animals or birds mentioned. Persons without a domicile in the Province must take out a license, costing \$50, to kill any of the animals or birds named.

Fishing—Whitefish, tullibee, salmon, or lake trout may not be caught, bought sold or had in possession between October 5 and December 15th; pickerel, pike, gold eyes, mullets, April 15th and May 15th; sturgeon, May 15th and June 15th; speckled trout, not between September 15th and May 1st.

Ontario.

Neither salmon trout or whitefish shall be caught between the 1st and 30th of November.

Fresh water herring shall not be caught between the 15th October and 30th November.

Speckled trout shall not be caught between 15th of September and 1st of May; 15 pounds weight can only be caught in the day; fish five inches long or less must be returned to the water.

Bass shall not be caught between April 15th and June 15th. Bass under 10 inches long must be returned to the water.

Maskinonge shall not be caught between April 15th and June 15th.

Pickerel shall not be caught between April 15th and May 15th.

It is not lawful to catch or kill any of the above-named fish by means of spears, grapple hook, negog or nishigans at any time.

Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus is prohibited, unless by license from the Minister of Fisheries.

Penalties and Fines.—One-half of every fine will be paid to prosecutor, or person on whose evidence conviction is made.

It is the duty of every Customs Officer, Excise Officer, Constable or Market Clerk to seize and forfeit, on view, to his own use or gift, any of the above-named fish caught during the close season, or which appear to have been killed by unlawful means; such seizure to be reported to the Fishery Officer.

BICYCLING.

Flying Start.

440 yards—America—Professional—208, against time, John S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1896; 25 3-58, in competition, Thos. Cooper, Rochester, N.Y., June 14, 1897. Amateur—22 4-58, against time, W. W. Windle, Chillicothe, O., Oct. 29, 1895; 26 3-58, competition, W. C. Sanger, Denver, Col., August 18, 1894. England—Professional—238, J. Platt-Betts, against time, London, May 9, 1898; unpaired, 28 4-58, C. C. Chase, against time, London, August 9, 1898. Amateur—24 2-58, H. W. Payne, against time, London, July 27, 1898; unpaired, 27 2-58, S. T. Meagre, against time, London, Oct. 1, 1898. South Africa—248, A. Van Heerden, against time, Johannesburg, April 23, 1898.

880 yards—America—Professional—44 1-58, against time, J. S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1896, unpaired, 55 3-58, Wm. Martin, against time, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 24, 1898. Amateur—488, against time, W. Foster, Napa, Cal., Sept. 29, 1895, and W. W. Windle, Chillicothe, O., Oct. 29, 1895; 1:00 1-5, competition, E. W. Peabody, Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 4, 1897; unpaired, 588, C. V. Dasey, against time, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898. England—Professional—46 3-58, J. Platt-Betts, against time, London, May 9, 1898; unpaired, 58 3-58, C. C. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 9, 1898. Amateur—49 3-58, H. W. Payne, against time, London, July 27, 1898.

1,320 yards—America—Professional—1:08 2-5, against time, "Major" Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1898. Amateur—1:15 3-5, Arthur Gardiner, against time, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4

1895. England—Professional—1.10 3-5, against time, J. P. Betts, London, May 9, 1898; unpaired, 1.30 1-5, C. C. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 9, 1898. Amateur—1.15, H. W. Payne, against time, London, July 27, 1898; unpaired, 1.36 3-5, S. G. Meagre, against time, London, Sept. 5, 1898.
- 1 mile—America—Professional—1.31 4-5. "Major" Taylor, against time, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1898; unpaired, 1.55 4-5, W. W. Hamilton, against time, Denver, Col., June 18, 1898. Amateur—1.42 2-5, H. G. Gardiner, against time, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4, 1895. England—Professional—1.35, J. Platt-Betts, against time, London, May 9, 1898; unpaired, 2.02 1-5, C. C. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 9, 1898. Amateur—1.39 2-5, H. W. Payne, against time, London, July 27, 1898; unpaired, 2.05 4-5, W. J. Offen, against time, London, Oct. 6, 1898. Ireland—1.43 3-5, A. A. Chase, Ballymena, July 12, 1898.
- 2 miles—America—Professional—3.13 3-5, against time, "Major" Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5, 1898; unpaired, 4.16, A. B. Hughes, against time, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898. Amateur—3.42 2-5, E. L. Wilson, Washington, D. C., England—Professional—3.22 3-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 17, 1898.
- 3 miles—America—Professional—5.19 1-5, against time, J. Michael, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1897; unpaired, 6.22 4-5, F. J. Titus, against time, Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1898. Amateur—5.44 4-5, J. Nelson, against time, Chicago, Ill., Oct., 1898. England—Professional—5.06, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 17, 1898.
- 4 miles—America—Professional—7.07 1-5, against time, J. Michael, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1897; unpaired, 8.50, F. J. Titus, against time, Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1898. Amateur—7.28 2-5, J. Nelson, against time, Chicago, Ill., October, 1898. England—Professional—6.48 1-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 17, 1898.
- 5 miles—America—Professional—8.54 against time, J. Michael, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1897; unpaired, 11.05, F. J. Titus, against time, Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1898. Amateur—9.26 1-5, against time, J. Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct., 1898. England—Professional—8.28 2-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 17, 1898.
- 6 miles—America—Professional—10.46 1-5, against time, J. Michael, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1897; unpaired, 13.50 1-5, W. W. Hamilton, against time, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898. Amateur—11.26 1-5, John Nelson, against time, Chicago, Ill., October, 1898.
- England—Professional—10.10 1-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, August 17, 1898. Amateur—11.52 2-5, Percy C. Marsden, against time, London, Aug. 18, 1898.
- 7 miles—America—Professional—12.38 4-5, against time, J. Michael, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1897; unpaired, 16.10, W. W. Hamilton, against time, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898. Amateur—13.25, John Nelson, against time, Chicago, Ill., October, 1898. England—Professional—11.58 4-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 17, 1898. Amateur—13.52 2-5, P. E. Marsden, against time, London, Aug. 18, 1898.
- 8 miles—America—Professional—14.28 1-5, against time, J. Michael, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1897; unpaired, 18.31 2-5, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898. Amateur—15.21 3-5, John Nelson, against time, Chicago, Ill., October, 1898. England—Professional—13.43 3-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 17, 1898. Amateur—15.56 1-5, P. C. Marsden, against time, London, Aug. 18, 1898.
- 9 miles—America—Professional—16.18, against time, J. Michael, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1897; unpaired, 20.50, W. W. Hamilton, against time, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898. Amateur—17.15, John Nelson, against time, Chicago, Ill., October, 1898. England—Professional—15.31 2-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 17, 1898. Amateur—18.02 1-5, P. E. Marsden, against time, London, Aug. 18, 1898.
- 10 miles—America—Professional—18.09 3-5, against time, J. Michael, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1897; unpaired, 22.22, F. J. Titus, against time, Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1898. Amateur—19.13 2-5, John Nelson, against time, Chicago, Ill., October, 1898. England—Professional—17.20, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 17, 1898. Amateur—20.02 2-5, P. E. Marsden, London, Aug. 18, 1898.
- Standing Start.
- 440 yards—America—Amateur—26s., against time, W. R. Evans, Coronado, Cal., April 13, 1896; 29 3-5s., in competition, G. F. Royce, Paterson, N.J., July 4, 1894. England—Professional—28 1-5s., against time, John S. Johnson, London, July 15, 1896.
- 850 yards—America—Professional—56 3-5s., competition, Fred Sims, Washington, D.C., Aug. 3, 1898; 57 2-5s., against time, J. S. Johnson, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7, 1895. Amateur—56 4-5s., against time, H. C. Tyler, Springfield, Mass., Aug. 24, 1894; 1.00, in competition, Ed. Llewellyn, Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1898. England—Professional—54 2-5s., against time, J. S. Johnson, London, June 10, 1896.

- Amateur—56 4-5s., against time, T. A. Newman, London, July 9, 1896; unpaced, 1.00, W. J. Offen, against time, London, Oct. 6, 1898.
- 1,320 yards—America—Professional—1.25, in competition, James Michael, Manhattan Beach, Sept. 25, 1897. Amateur—1.24 1-5, against time, C. R. Coulter, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1895; 1.33 3-5, in competition, H. C. Tyler, Waltham, Mass., Oct. 22, 1894. England—Professional—1.18 2-5, against time, J. W. Stocks, London, Sept. 11, 1897. Amateur—1.25 4-5, against time, A. S. Ingram, London, July 23, 1896.
- 1 mile—America—Professional—1.41 2-5, in competition, "Major" Taylor, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1898; 2.04 2-5, handicap, Arthur Gardiner, Springfield, Mo., Sept. 15, 1897. Amateur—1.50 2-5, against time, Otto Ziegler, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6, 1895; 1.53 2-5, in competition, Otto Ziegler, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12, 1895. England—Professional—1.44, against time, J. W. Stocks, London, Sept. 11, 1897. Amateur—1.54 1-5, A. S. Ingram, against time, London, July 23, 1896; unpaced trial, 2.05 4-5, J. W. Offen, London, Oct. 26, 1898.
- 2 miles—America—Professional—3.21 2-5, in competition, T. Linton, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—3.51, against time, Otto Ziegler, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 21, 1895; 3.51 2-5, in competition, F. Beaugard, Fall River, Mass., match, Sept. 5, 1898. England—Professional—3.36 4-5, against time, J. Platt-Betts, London, May 15, 1897. Amateur—3.43 1-5, against time, L. Bathiat, London, Sept. 3, 1896.
- 3 miles—America—Professional—5.00 3-5, T. Linton, in competition, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—5.52, H. A. Gibson, in competition, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12, 1898. England—Professional—5.26, against time, J. P. Betts, London, May 15, 1897.
- 4 miles—America—Professional—6.40 3-5, T. Linton, in competition, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—7.45 1-5, C. J. Wagner, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12, 1898. England—Professional—7.15, against time, J. P. Betts, London, May 15, 1897. Amateur—7.49 1-5, against time, L. Bathiat, London, Sept. 3, 1896.
- 5 miles—America—Professional—8.22 4-5, in competition, T. Linton, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—9.43 1-5, H. A. Gibson, in competition, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12, 1898. England—Professional—8.47 1-5, against time, A. A. Chase, London, Aug. 22, 1898. Amateur—9.49 2-5, against time, L. Bathiat, London, Sept. 3, 1896.
- 6 miles—America—Professional—10.06 1-5, T. Linton, in competition, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—12.33 2-5, in competition, F. J. Titus, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1895; 13.43 1-5, against time, L. S. McIntire, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 14, 1893. England—Professional—10.29 1-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 22, 1898. Amateur—11.55, against time, J. W. Stocks, London, Oct. 14, 1895.
- 7 miles—America—Professional—11.48, in competition, T. Linton, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—14.02 1-5, against time, F. Beaugard, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 5, 1898. England—Professional—12.12 4-5, against time, A. A. Chase, London, Aug. 22, 1898. Amateur—14.00, against time, J. W. Stocks, London, Oct. 14, 1895.
- 8 miles—America—Professional—13.30 1-5, in competition, T. Linton, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—16.06 1-5, against time, F. Beaugard, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 5, 1898. England—Professional—15.59 2-5, A. A. Chase, against time, London, Aug. 22, 1898. Amateur—16.01 4-5, against time, J. W. Stocks, London, Oct. 14, 1895.
- 9 miles—America—Professional—15.14 2-5, T. Linton, against time, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—18.09 4-5, against time, F. Beaugard, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 5, 1898; 18.46, in competition, F. J. Titus, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1895. England—Professional—15.47 (13hrs., 340m., 575 yds.; 14hrs., 366m., 4-5, against time, A. A. Chase, London, Aug. 22, 1898. Amateur—18.06 2-5, against time, J. W. Stocks, London, Oct. 14, 1895.
- 10 miles—America—Professional—17.01 1-5, T. Linton, in competition, Manhattan Beach, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1898. Amateur—20.12 4-5, against time, F. Beaugard, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 5, 1898. England—Professional—17.36, against time, A. A. Chase, London, Aug. 22, 1898. Amateur—20.10 1-5, against time, J. W. Stocks, London, Oct. 14, 1895.
- 25 miles—America—Professional—42.42, Harry D. Elkes, in competition, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6, 1898. Amateur—54.35, F. H. Wilson, in competition, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22, 1896. England—Professional—44.46 4-5, against time, A. A. Chase, London,

- Aug. 22, 1898. Amateur—51.22, A. G. Wright, in competition, London, Oct. 19, 1896.
- 50 miles—England—Professional—1.34.45
4-5. Amateur—1.44.21 4-5, F. D. Frost, in competition, London, Aug. 8, 1896.
- 100 miles—3.24.41, E. Gould, against time, London, Aug. 11, 1898. Amateur—3.37.57 4-5, R. Palmer, in competition, London, Aug. 8, 1896.

Distance by Hours.

England—Professional—1 hour, 32 miles, 1.086 yards, J. W. Stocks, London, Sept. 27, 1897. 2hrs., 60m., 770yds.; 3hrs., 88yds. 905yds., A. E. Walters, London, Aug. 30, 1897. 4hrs., 112m., 1.450yds.; 5hrs., 139m., 1.600yds.; 6hrs., 165m., 1.700yds.; 7hrs., 191m., 1.720yds.; 8hrs., 216m., 1.760yds.; 9hrs., 241m., 1.780yds.; 10hrs., 266m., 1.790yds.; 11hrs., 291m., 1.787yds.; 12hrs., 317m., 1.600yds.; 845yds.; 15hrs., 392m., 1.25yds.; 16hrs., 417m., 1.750yds.; 17hrs., 442m., 25yds.; 18hrs., 468m., 590yds.; 19hrs., 493m., 130yds.; 20hrs., 517m., 660yds.; 21hrs., 539m., 1.155yds.; 22hrs., 563m., 775yds.; 23hrs., 587m., 660yds.; 24hrs., 616m., 240yds., M. Cordang, against time, London, Sept. 15, 16, 1897. Amateur—1h., 29m., 574yds., Percy E. Marsden, against time, London, Aug. 18, 1898. 2hrs., 57m., 375yds.; 3hrs., 83m., 245yds., F. D. Frost, London, Aug. 8, 1896. 4hrs., 101m., 190yds.; 5hrs., 126m., 980yds., T. G. King, jr., London, Aug. 22, 1896. 6hrs., 151m., 70yds., A. F. Hiley, London, Aug. 22, 1896. 7hrs., 162m., 680yds.; 8hrs., 183m., 550yds.; 9hrs., 204m., 120yds., F. R. Goodwin, London, July 25, 1896. 10hrs., 221m., 660yds., G. Hunt, London, Sept. 21, 1895. 11hrs., 243m., 725yds.; 12hrs., 264m., 1.535yds., George Padbury, London, Sept. 12, 1896. 13hrs., 276m., 35yds.; 14hrs., 295m., 50yds.; 15hrs., 314m., 1.540yds.; 16hrs., 339m., 940yds.

17hrs., 351m., 1.050yds., F. R. Goodwin, London, July 21, 22, 1896. 18hrs., 370m., 784yds.; 19hrs., 387m., 352yds., J. J. Patterson, London, June 21, 1895. 20hrs., 404m., 410yds.; 21hrs., 420m., 1.005yds.; 22hrs., 438m., 1.670yds.; 23hrs., 456m., 400yds.; 24hrs., 476m., 1.702yds., F. R. Goodwin, London, July 21, 22, 1896. America—Professional—1hr., 34m., 1.220yds., H. D. Pike, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6, 1898. 2hrs., 51m., 1.670yds., C. W. Miller, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1896. 3hrs., 73m., 3 laps, F. Waller, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1896. 4hrs., 97m., 495 2-3yds., C. W. Miller, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1896. 5hrs., 117m., 420yds., F. Waller, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1896. 6hrs., 139m., 25yds.; 7hrs., 159m., 1.214yds.; 8hrs., 181m., 1.320yds.; 9hrs., 203m.,

1.506yds.; 10hrs., 224m., 1.506yds.; 11hrs., 243m., 1.586yds.; 12hrs., 265m., 1.735yds.; 13hrs., 287m., 1.745yds.; 14hrs., 309m., 281yds.; 15hrs., 330m., 604yds.; 16hrs., 344m., 1.361yds.; 17hrs., 366h., 1.651yds.; 18hrs., 385m., 913yds.; 19hrs., 406m., 647yds.; 20hrs., 423m., 785yds.; 21hrs., 442m., 32yds.; 22hrs., 460m., 1.350yds.; 23hrs., 477m., 587yds.; 24hrs., 486m., 1.151yds., Louis Gimm, indoors, competition, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24, 25, 1896. Amateur—1hr., 28m., 1.585yds., Ray Duer, against time, Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1897. 2hrs., 46m., 586 yds.; 3hrs., 68m., 586 yds.; 4hrs., 89m., 1.173yds.; 5hrs., 108m., 586yds.; 6hrs., 127yds.; 7hrs., 142m., 586yds.; 8 hrs., 162m., 1.173yds., B. W. Twyman, Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1895. 9hrs., 181m., 440yds.; 10hrs., 201m.; 11hrs., 218m., 880yds.; 12hrs., 238m., 1.320yds.; 13hrs., 258m., 1.540yds.; 14hrs., 278m., 1.540yds.; 15hrs., 302m., 16hrs., 317m.; 17hrs., 336m., 1.100yds.; 18hrs., 356m., 1.100yds.; 19hrs., 373m., 220yds.; 20hrs., 393m., 880yds.; 21hrs., 402m., 880yds.; 22hrs., 418m., 440yds.; 23hrs., 432m., 1.320yds.; 24hrs., 452m., 1.715yds., Louis Gimm, Cleveland, O., Aug. 25, 1895. J. Rose, amateur, rode 29m., 1.373yds. in 1hr., at Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1898.

RECORDS OVER ROADS.

Single Bicycles.

- 5 miles—10.20, C. M. Smith, San Jose, Cal., Oct. 18, 1896.
- 10 miles—21.25, A. B. McDonnell, Corfu course, Buffalo, N.Y., May 26, 1896.
- 15 miles—34.32, A. B. McDonnell, Corfu course, Buffalo, N.Y., May 26, 1896.
- 20 miles—46.01, A. B. McDonnell, Corfu course, Buffalo, N.Y., May 26, 1896.
- 25 miles—51.55, A. B. McDonnell, against time, unpaced, with wind, Buffalo-Erie road, Oct. 17, 1895; 1.04:00, E. Oxborrow, Great North Road, England, Nov. 1, 1893.
- 50 miles—England: 1.55:50, A. E. Walters, against time, Great North Road, England, 1895. By a woman, 2.33:00, Miss Foster, Hitchin to Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1898. 2.07:08, unpaced, A. A. Chase, Great North Road, May, 1898. 2.02:45, A. B. McDonnell, against time, unpaced with wind, Buffalo-Erie road, Oct. 17, 1895.
- 73 miles—2.57:02, A. B. McDonnell, against time, unpaced, Buffalo to Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1895.
- 100 miles—4.16:35, A. A. Chase, against time, Great North Road, Eng., Oct. 29, 1897. 4.40:09, A. B. McDonnell, against time, Buffalo, N.Y., Erie, Pa., road, Oct. 28, 1895.



"Come right in, old man; I won't be long. I'm just repairing a little puncture I got this morning!"

Moral:

Ride DUNLOP TIRES

—You can mend them with these

تیر تیر

Cycling on Dunlop Tires—its bliss.



- 104 miles—5:06:42, W. J. Neason, London to Brighton, Eng., and back, Sept. 11, 1897. Unpaced—6:03:11, H. Green, Nov. 14, 1898.
- 128 miles—12:28:00, E. Gould, unpaced, York to London and back, Oct. 5, 1898.
- 500 miles—11:41:00, A. W. Evans, against time, Elizabeth-Rahway, N. J., course, Aug. 19, 1897.
- 212 miles 11:48:42, F. W. Barnes, against time, London to Bath, Eng., and back, Oct. 30, 1897. 14:59:32, unpaced, F. W. Barnes, against time, Oct. 8, 1898.
- 217 miles—12:00:00, M. A. Holbein, against time, Great North Road, England, July 5, 6, 1895.
- 220 miles—14:33:00, W. R. Waring, Liverpool, Eng., to Edinburgh, Scot., Oct. 14, 1897.
- 276 miles 929 yards—23:04:30, M. Williams, Constantinople, Turkey, to Algiers, April 11, 1897.
- 367 miles 434 yarass—20:36:46, M. Riviere, paced by auto cars, Bordeaux to Paris, France, May 15, 1897.
- 597 miles—26:16:00, John Hunt, Edinburgh, Scot., to London, Eng., Aug. 10, 11, 1897.
- 12 hours—England: 226 1-2 miles, Ernest Gould, Great North Road, October, 1897. 224 miles, George Hunt, Great North Road, July 12, 1897. America—206 miles, A. W. Evans, Elizabeth-Rahway, N. J., course, Aug. 19, 1897.
- 24 hours—England: 428 miles, F. R. Goodwin, against time, Great North Road, Sept. 7, 8, 1898. America—315 miles, A. A. Hansen, Boulevard around Lake Harriett, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 2, 1896.
- 212 miles (about)—14:37:30, A. W. Evans, City Hall to City Hall, New York to Philadelphia, Pa., and return, Aug. 19, 1897.
- 400 miles (nearly)—1 d. 12 h. 30 m., H. V. Binns, Oct. 14, 15, 1895—Mizzen Head to Fairhead Hotel, end to end of Ireland.
- 500 miles—2 d. 8 h. 5 m., A. E. Smith, of Chicago, Ill., June 28-July 1, 1896.
- 622 miles—2 d. 15 h., F. Allard, Paris to Nantes, France and return, July 3-5, 1892.
- 750 miles—2 d. 10 h. 35 m. 3 s., M. Corre, Paris to Brest, France, and return, Sept. 6-8, 1892.
- 851 miles (about)—3 d. 5 h. 49 m., G. P. Mills, Land's End, Eng., to John o'Groat's, Scot., June 18-21, 1894.
- Land's End to London, Eng., 1 d. 1 h. 58 m., W. S. Yeomans, Oct. 3, 4, 1898.
- 1,000 miles—4 d. 9 h. 19 m., T. A. Edge,

- Land's End, Eng., to Forfar, Scotland, Aug. 25-28, 1896.
- Greatest distance ridden without sleep—867 miles, G. P. Mills, in his ride from Land's End to John o'Groat's, Eng., Oct. 4-8, 1891.
- Distance Riding by Women—Coventry to London, Eng., about 92 miles—5:44:50, Mrs. Ward, Aug. 13, 1897. 50 miles, Peterborough to Hitchin, Eng., 2:41:49, Mrs. Grace, June 26, 1896. London to Brighton, Eng., and back, 6:23:58, Miss Foster, Aug. 12, 1897. 100 miles—6:26:15; Mrs. Ward, Great North Road, Eng., May 17, 1897.

BEST SIX-DAY RECORD.

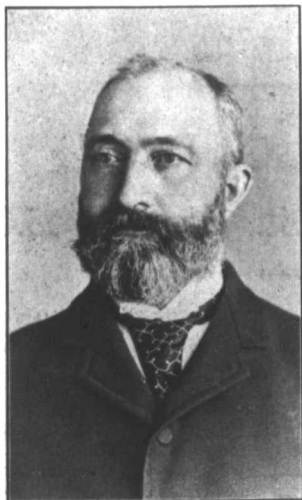
- Dec. 5 to 10, 1898, Madison Square Gardens, New York, C. W. Miller, 2,307 miles 4 laps.

C. W. A. CHAMPIONS.

- 1890—W. Carman.
1891—W. Carman.
1892—Marshall Wells.
1893—W. Hyslop.
1894—Marshall Wells.
1895—Angus McLeod.
1896—Harley Davidson.
1897—Harley Davidson.
1898—Angus McLeod.

CANADIAN RECORDS.

- 1-4 mile, flying start, H. Davidson, 24 4-5.
- 1-4 mile, standing start, H. Davidson, 30.
- 1-4 mile, unpaced, flying start, J. K. McCulloch, 27 2-5.
- 1-2 mile, flying start, H. Davidson, 52 4-5.
- 1-2 mile, standing start, H. Davidson, 58.
- 1 mile, flying start, paced, Angus McLeod, 1:46 4-5.
- 2 miles, flying start, paced, T. B. McCarthy, 3:53 2-5.
- 5 miles, flying start, paced, Angus McLeod, 9:59.
- 10 miles, flying start, paced, Angus McLeod, 20:10 2-5.
- 15 miles, flying start, paced, Angus McLeod, 30:30 4-5.
- 20 miles, flying start, paced, Angus McLeod, 40:46.
- 25 miles, flying start, paced, Angus McLeod, 51:15 3-5.
- 1 hour, flying start, paced, Angus McLeod, 29 m. 365 yds.
- 50 miles, F. F. Radway, 2 hrs., 24:40 1-5.
- 100 miles, F. F. Radway, 5 hrs., 61:10 2-5.
- O. W. Sugden, London, holds the Canadian 24-hour road record, having ridden 285 miles.



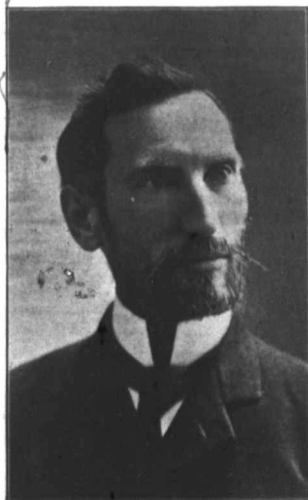
SAMUEL MAY,
Samuel May & Co.



LORD MONCK,
*First Governor-General of the Dominion
of Canada.*



WILLIAM SCLATER,
President, Canadian Asbestos Co.



JAMES F. JUNKIN,
*General Manager,
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.*

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Limited

Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

Time Table No. 42, Taking Effect, May 1st, 1899

Vancouver Route

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 13.15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock.

Alaska Route

Steamships of this company will leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

Barclay Sound Route

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,

Manager.

G. A. CARLETON,

General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER,

Passenger Agent.



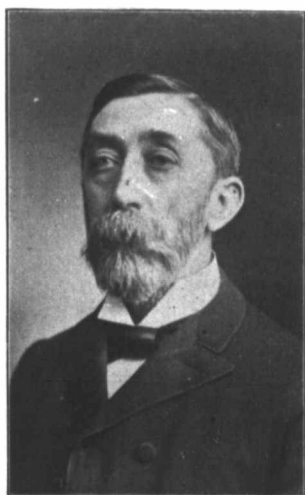
CHAS. K. FOWLER,
Manager, Scott & Bowne.



GEO. C. HAWKINS,
Canadian Manager, Scott & Bowne.



HENRY O'HARA,
H. O'Hara & Co.



W. PEMBERTON PAGE,
Sec'y and Manager, Sun Savings and Loan Co

Asbestos

Crude and Manufactured.



WHILE WE LIVE WE CROW ASBESTOS

“ASBESTIC” WALL PLASTER.

The Great Wall Covering.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

WILLIAM SCLATER, President and General Manager.
B. SHEPHERD, Vice-President.
B. MARCUSE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Canadian Asbestos Co.,

50-52 Foundling Street, Cor. St. Peter,
MONTREAL, CAN.

Cable Address “CANDASBEST,” Montreal.
A.B.C. Code used.

The Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Incorporated 1869.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$2,000,000.

Capital Paid-up, \$1,500,000. Rest, \$1,250,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOMAS E. KENNY, President. THOMAS RITCHIE, Vice-President.
M. Dwyer. H. G. Bauld. Wiley Smith. Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C.
Hon. David MacKeen.

Head Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

D. H. DUNCAN, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

- In **Nova Scotia**.—Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guysborough, Halifax, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Maitland, Hants Co.; Pictou; Port Hawkesbury, C.B.; Shubenacadie, Sydney, C.B.; Truro; Weymouth.
In **New Brunswick**.—Bathurst; Dorchester; Fredericton; Kingston, Kent Co.; Moncton; Newcastle, Sackville; Woodstock.
In **Prince Edward Island**.—Charlottetown; Summerside.
In **Newfoundland**.—St. John's.
In **British Columbia**.—Grand Forks; Vancouver; Victoria; Rossland; Nelson; Nanaimo; Vancouver East; Ymir; Atlin; Bennett.
In **Cuba**.—Havana.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

New York—The Chase National Bank. **Boston**—National Hide and Leather Bank. **Buffalo**—The City Bank. **Chicago**—American National Bank. **San Francisco**—First National Bank. **China and Japan**—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. **Ontario and Quebec**—Merchants Bank of Canada. **London, England**—Bank of Scotland. **Paris, France**—Credit Lyonnais. **Hamilton, Bermuda**—Bank of Bermuda.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Sterling Bills of Exchange Bought and Sold.
Letters of Credit, Etc., Negotiated.

Money Deposited with the Bank of Scotland, Bishopsgate Street, London, can be Transferred by Draft, Letter of Credit or Cable to any Branch of this Bank.

COLLECTIONS

Promptly Attended to and Remitted for on
Lowest Terms.

BANKS IN CANADA

AND THEIR BRANCHES.

Arranged Alphabetically.

Places.	Names of Banks.
Alexandria	Union
Alliston, O.	Hamilton
Allmonte	Montreal
Amherst, N. S.	Nova Scotia
Amherst, N. S.	Halifax Bk Co.
Amherst, N. S.	Montreal
Annapolis, N. S.	Nova Scotia
Annapolis, N. S.	Union B of H.
Antigonish	Merchants, H.
Arnprior	Halifax Bk Co.
Aurora	Ottawa
Aurora	Ontario
Aylmer, O.	Molsons
Aylmer, O.	Traders
Ayr	Commerce
Barrie	Toronto
Barrie	Commerce
Barrington, N. S.	Halifax Bk Co.
Barrington Pass	Union of Halifax
Bathurst, N. B.	Merchants, H.
Beauharnois	Jac. Cartier
Bedford, Q.	E. Townships
Belleville	*Merchants
Belleville	Montreal
Belleville	Commerce
Belleville	Dominion
Berlin	*Merchants
Berlin	Commerce
Berlin	Hamilton
Berthier, Q.	Ville Marie
Blenheim	Commerce
Bolssevain, M.	Union
Bowmanville	Ontario
Bowmanville	Standard
Bradford	Standard
Brampton	*Merchants
Brampton	Dominion
Brandon, M.	*Merchants
Brandon, M.	Bank B. N. A.
Brandon, M.	Imperial
Brantford	B. N. America
Brantford	Montreal
Brantford	Commerce
Brantford	Standard
Bridgetown, N. S.	Nova Scotia
Bridgewater, N. S.	Merchants, H.
Bridgewater, N. S.	Halifax Bk Co.
Brighton	Standard
Brockville	Montreal
Brockville	Molsons
Brockville	Toronto
Brussels	Standard
Buckingham, Q.	Ontario
Calgary, Alb.	Imperial
Calgary, Alb.	Montreal
Calgary, Alb.	Molsons
Campbellford	Standard

Places.	Names of Banks.
Campbelltown	Nova Scotia
Cannington	Standard
Canning, N. S.	Halifax Bk Co.
Canso	People's, H.
Carberry, M.	Union
Carleton Place	Ottawa
Carman, M.	Hamilton
Carman, M.	Union
Cayuga	Commerce
Chambly Basin	Ville Marie
Charlottetown	Merchants', P.E.I.
Charlottetown	Merchants', H.
Charlottetown	Bank of N. S.
Chatham, O.	Commerce
Chatham, O.	*Merchants
Chatham, O.	Montreal
Chatham, O.	Standard
Chatham, N. B.	Montreal
Chatham, N. S.	Nova Scotia
Chesley, O.	Hamilton
Chicoutimi, Q.	La Banque Nat
Clinton	Molsons
Coaticook	E. Townships
Cobourg	Dominion
Cobourg	Toronto
Colborne	Standard
Colingwood	Commerce
Collingwood	Toronto
Cornwall	Montreal
Cornwall	Ontario
Cookshire	People's of H.
Cowansville	E. Townships
Dartmouth, N. S.	Union of Halifax
Deloraine, M.	Union
Deseronto, Ont.	Montreal
Digby, N. S.	Nova Scotia
Dorchester, N. B.	Merchants', H.
Drayton	Traders
Drummondville, Q.	Jac. Cartier
Dundas	Commerce
Dunnville	Commerce
Durham	Standard
Edmonton, Alb.	Imperial
Edmonton, Alb.	Jacq. Cartier
Edmundston	People's, Halifax
Elmira	Traders
Essex	Imperial
Exeter	Molsons
Farnham	St. Hyacinthe
Fergus	Imperial
Forest	Standard
Fort William	Montreal
Fraserville, Q.	Jac. Cartier
Fraserville, Q.	People's of H.
Fredericton	People's of N.B.
Fredericton	B. N. America
Fredericton	Nova Scotia
Fredericton	Merchants', H.
Galt	Commerce
Galt	Imperial
Galt	*Merchants
Gananogue	*Merchants
Gananogue	Toronto
Georgetown	Hamilton
Glace Bay, C. B.	Union of Halifax
Glennboro', M.	Union

ESTABLISHED 1863

Western Canada Loan AND Savings Company

OFFICES—No. 76 Church Street, TORONTO
Corner Main Street and Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

Subscribed Capital . . \$3,000,000
Paid-up Capital 1,500,000
Reserve 770,000

Deposits received and interest allowed compounded half-yearly.

Debentures issued payable in Canada or Great Britain.
Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest
in the debentures of this Company.

Money Loaned on security of Real Estate.

WALTER S. LEE,

Managing Director

Places.	Names of Banks.	Places.	Names of Banks.
Glencoe	Traders	Lindsay	Dominion
Goderich	Montreal	Listowel, Ont.	Hamilton
Goderich	Commerce	Lt. Glace Bay	Union of Halifax
Granby, Q.	E. Town Bk.	Liverpool, N.S.	Nova Scotia
Grimby	Hamilton	Liverpool, N.S.	Union of H.
Guelph	Dominion	Lockport, N.S.	Halifax Bk. Co.
Guelph	Montreal	London	B. N. America
Guelph	Traders	London	*Merchants'
Guelph	Commerce	London	Montreal
Guysboro', N. S.	Merchants', H.	London	Commerce
Halifax, N. S.	Halifax B. Co.	London	Molson's
Halifax, N. S.	Bank of B. N. A.	London	Toronto
Halifax, N. S.	Nova Scotia	Londonderry, N.S.	Merchants', H.
Halifax, N. S.	Nova Scotia	Longueuil	Ville Marie
Halifax, N. S.	Union Halifax	Lucknow	Hamilton
Halifax, N. S.	Merchants', H.	Louiseville, Q.	D'Hochelega
Halifax, N. S.	People's, H.	Lunenburg, N.S.	Merchants' H.
Halifax, N.S.	People's, North End	Lunenburg, N.S.	Halifax Bk. Co.
Halifax, N. S.	Montreal	Lunenburg, N.S.	People's Halifax
Hamilton	Hamilton	Magog, Q.	E. Townships
Hamilton	Hamilton, Barton St. Br.	Macleod, N.W.T.	Union
Hamilton	Hamilton, East End Br.	Maitland, N.S.	Merchants' H.
Hamilton	B. N. America	Marleville	Ville Marie
Hamilton	Montreal	Markham	Standard
Hamilton	*Merchants'	Mattawa	Ottawa
Hamilton	Traders	Meaford	Molson's
Hamilton	Commerce	Merrickville	Union
Hamilton	Molson's	Middleton, N.S.	Com. B. of Windsor
Harriston	Standard	Middleton, N.S.	Halifax Bk. Co.
Hastings, Ont.	Union	Midland	Western
Hawkesbery, O.	Ottawa	Milton	Hamilton
Hespeler	*Merchants'	Minnedosa, M.	Union
Hochelega, Q.	Ville Marie	Mitchel	*Merchants'
Hull, Q.	Jac. Cartier	Moncton	Montreal
Huntingdon, Q.	E. Townships	Moncton	Nova Scotia
Iberville, Q.	St. Hyacinthe	Moncton	Merchants' of H.
Ingersoll	Traders	Montague, P.E.I.	Merchants' P.E.I.
Ingersoll	*Merchants'	Montreal	Montreal
Ingersoll	Imperial	Montreal	Montreal
Jollette	D'Hochelega	Montreal	Montreal Branch
Kamloops	British Columbia	Montreal	Montreal W.E. Branch
Keewatin, O.	Ottawa	Montreal	Montreal, Seigneurs St.
Kaslo, B.C.	B. N. America	Montreal	*Merchants'
Kaslo, B.C.	Bk. B. Columbia	Montreal	*Merchants'
Kemptville, O.	Ottawa	Montreal	*Merchants'
Kentville, N.S.	Nova Scotia	Montreal	Branch
Kentville, N.S.	Union	Montreal	Branch
Kincardine	*Merchants'	Montreal	256 Notre Dame
Kingston	*Merchants'	Montreal	Molson's
Kingston	Standard	Montreal	Branch
Kingston	B.N. America	Montreal	St. Cath. Street
Kingston	Montreal	Montreal	D'Hochelega
Kingston	Ontario	Montreal	N. Dame St. W.
Kingston, N.B.	Merchants', H.	Montreal	St. Cath. St. E.
L'Assomption	St. Hyacinthe	Montreal	St. Cath. St. E., Centre Br.
Lake Megantic	People's of H.	Montreal	Du Peuple
Lachine, Que.	Ville Marie	Montreal	Jacq. Cartier
Lachute, Que.	Ville Marie	Montreal	Ontario St.
Laprairie	Ville Marie	Montreal	Ville Marie
L'Epéphanie	Ville Marie	Montreal	Quebec
Leamington	Traders	Montreal	Quebec, St. Cath. St. Br.
Lethbridge, Alb.	Union	Montreal	Ontario
Lethbridge, Alb.	Montreal	Montreal	N. End Branch
Levis	People's of H.	Montreal	Toronto
Lindsay	Ontario	Montreal	Toronto, Pt. St. Ch's Br.
Lindsay	Montreal	Montreal	Commerce

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of
Parliament, 1855

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid Up Capital, - - - - -		\$2,000,000 00
Reserve Fund, - - - - -	\$1,500,000 00	
Reserve for Rebate on Current Discounts, - - - - -	\$80,000 00	
Profit and Loss Account - - - - -	\$81,020 95	\$1,661,020 95

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, *President*.
S. H. EWING, *Vice-President*.

W. M. RAMSAY,
HENRY ARCHBALD,

SAMUEL FINLEY,
J. P. CLEGHORN,

H. MARKLAND MOLSON.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, *Gen. Mgr.* H. LOCKWOOD, } *Asst. Inspectors.*
A. D. DURNFORD, *Inspector.* W. W. L. CHIPMAN, }

BRANCHES

Alvinston, Ont.—T. A. G. Gordon, <i>Manager</i>	Port Arthur, Ont.—E. E. Ward, <i>Manager</i>
Alymer, Ont.—H. A. Ambridge, " "	Quebec, P.Q.—P. B. Dumoulin, " "
Brockville, Ont.—J. B. Fidler, " "	Revelstoke, " J. D. Molson, " "
Calgary, Alta.—W. C. Rhodes, " "	Station, B.C., " "
Clinton, Ont.—H. C. Brewer, " "	Ridgetown, Ont.—H. A. H. Thomson, " "
Exeter, Ont.—N. D. Hurdon, " "	Simcoe, Ont.—H. H. Groff, " "
Hamilton, Ont.—W. H. Draper, " "	Smith's Falls, Ont.—F. A. Bethune, " "
Hensall, Ont.—Sub-agency to Exeter	Sorel, P.Q.—J. McMahon, " "
Knowlton, Que.—Wm. Russell Skey, " "	St. Thomas, Ont.—L. E. Fate, " "
London, Ont.—P. W. D. Brodrick, " "	Toronto, Ont.—C. W. Clinch, " "
Meaford, Ont.—D. A. Ferguson, " "	Toronto Jct., Ont.—S. R. Graham, " "
Montreal, P.Q.—James Elliot, " "	Trenton, Ont.—T. Beresford Pease, " "
" —E. C. Pratt, <i>Assistant</i>	Vancouver, B.C.—H. Lockwood, " "
" St. Cath. St.—F. W. G. Johnson, " "	Victoria, B.C.—H. B. Wilson, " "
Morrisburg, Ont.—W. S. Connolly, " "	Waterloo, Ont.—J. Hespeler, " "
Norwich, Ont.—R. Elliot, " "	Winnipeg, Man.—E. F. Kohl, " "
Ottawa, Ont.—A. B. Brodrick, " "	Woodstock, Ont.—E. W. Waud, " "
Owen Sound, Ont.—J. R. Wainwright, " "	

AGENTS

British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.	Ontario—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada.
Manitoba and North-West—Imperial Bank of Canada.	Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of P. E. I., Summerside Bank.
New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick.	Quebec—Eastern Townships Bank.
Newfoundland—Bank of Nova Scotia.	Yukon Territory, Dawson City—Bank of British North America.
Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.	

IN EUROPE

London—Parr's Bank, Limited. Messrs. Morton, Chapin & Co.	France, Paris—Société Générale, Credit Lyonnais
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited	Germany, Berlin—Deutsche Bank,
Cork—Munster & Leinster Bank, Limited.	" Hamburg—Hesse, Newman & Co.
	Belgium, Antwerp—La Banque D'Anvers.

IN UNITED STATES

New York—Mechanics' National Bank.	Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.
National City Bank.	Minneapolis—First National Bank.
Hanover National Bank.	North-Western National Bank.
Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co.	Philadelphia—Fourth Street National Bank.
Boston—State National Bank.	Corn Exchange National Bank.
Suffolk National Bank.	First National Bank.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Philadelphia National Bank.
Portland—Casco National Bank.	Toledo—Second National Bank
Chicago—First National Bank.	Butte, Montana—First National Bank.
Cleveland—Commercial National Bank.	San Francisco and Pacific Coast—Bank of British Columbia.
Detroit—State Savings Bank.	
Buffalo—The City National Bank.	

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Commercial letters of credit and travellers' circular letters issued, available in all parts of the world, also "bank money orders" payable at all banking points in the Dominion, outside of the Yukon territory.

Places.	Names of Banks.
Montreal	Commerce, 19 Chab'lez Sq.
Montreal	Union
Montreal	B.N. America
Montreal	La Banq. Nat.
Montreal	Merchants' H.
Montreal	Merchants', N. Dame St.
Montreal	Merchants', Westmount
Montreal	Nova Scotia
Moosomin	Union
Morden, M.	Union
Morrisburg	Molsons
Mount Forest	Ontario
Nanaimo, B.C.	British Columbia
Napanee	*Merchants'
Napanee	Dominion
Neepawa, Man.	Union
Nelson, B.C.	Bk. B. Columbia
Nelson, B.C.	Montreal
N.Glasgow, N.S.	Nova Scotia
N.Glasgow, N.S.	Union of Halifax
N.Glasgow, N.S.	Halifax Bk. Co.
Newcastle	Traders
Newcastle, N.B.	Nova Scotia
Newcastle, N.B.	Merchants' H.
N. Denver, B.C.	Montreal
New Hamburg	Western
N. Westminster, B.C.	Bk. B. Columbia
N. Westminster, B.C.	Montreal
Newmarket	Ontario
Niagara Falls	Imperial
Nicolet, Que.	Ville Marie
North Bay	Traders
N.Sydney, C.B.	Union of Halifax
N.Sydney, C.B.	Nova Scotia
Norwich	Molsons
Norwood	Union
Orangeville	Commerce
Orangeville	Hamilton
Orillia	Dominion
Orillia	Traders
Oshawa	Western
Oshawa	Dominion
Ottawa	Ottawa
Ottawa	Ottawa, Bank St.
Ottawa	Ottawa, Rideau St.
Ottawa	B.N. America
Ottawa	Montreal
Ottawa	Commerce
Ottawa	Ontario
Ottawa	*Merchants'
Ottawa	Quebec
Ottawa	La Banq. Nat.
Ottawa	Union
Ottawa	Molsons
Owen Sound	*Merchants'
Owen Sound	Hamilton
Owen Sound	Molsons
Oxford, N.S.	Nova Scotia
Palsley	Western
Papineauville	Ville Marie
Paris	Commerce
Parkdale	Standard
Parkhill	Commerce
Parrsboro'	Halifax Bk. Co.
Parrsboro'	Commercial
Parry Sound	Ottawa

Places.	Names of Banks.
Penetanguishene	Western
Perth	*Merchants'
Perth	Montreal
Pembroke	Quebec
Peterborough	Ottawa
Peterborough	Toronto
Peterborough	Montreal
Peterborough	Commerce
Peterborough	Ontario
Petrolia	Toronto
Pickering	Ontario
Pictou	Montreal
Pictou	Standard
Pictou, N.S.	Nova Scotia
Pictou, N.S.	Merchants'
Plessisville, Q.	Jacq. Cartier
Pt. St. Charles, Q.	Ville Marie
Port Arthur	Ontario
Port Colborne	Imperial
Port Elgin	Hamilton
P. Hawkesbury	Merchants' H.
Port Hood, C.B.	People's Halifax
Port Hope	Traders
Port Hope	Toronto
Port Perry	Western
Port la Prairie	Imperial
Port la Prairie	Ottawa
Prescott	*Merchants'
Preston	*Merchants'
P. Albert, Sask.	Imperial
Quebec	Quebec
Quebec	Quebec
Quebec	Quebec, Upper Town
Quebec	Quebec, St. Rochs
Quebec	Union
Quebec	Union
Quebec	Union, St. Louis St.
Quebec	La Banq. Nat.
Quebec, La Banq. Nat.	St. John St.
Quebec, La Banq. Nat.	St. Joseph St.
Quebec	B.N. America
Quebec	Montreal
Quebec	*Merchants'
Quebec	Jacq. Cartier
Quebec	Jacq. Cartier, St. John St.
Quebec	People's of H.
Rat Portage	Imperial
Rat Portage	Ottawa
Regina	Montreal
Renfrew, O.	*Merchants'
Renfrew, O.	Ottawa
Revelstoke, B.C.	Imperial
Richmond	E. Townships
Ridgetown	Molsons
Ridgetown	Traders
Roberval	La Banq. Nat.
Rossland, B.C.	Montreal
Rossland, B.C.	B.N. America
Sackville, N.B.	Merchants' H.
Sackville, N.B.	Halifax Bk. Co.
Sandon, B.C.	B.N. America
Sandon, B.C.	Bk. B. Columbia
Sarnia	Commerce
Sarnia	Traders
Sarnia	Montreal
Sault Ste. Marie	Commerce

The Trust and Loan Company of Canada

INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER, A. D., 1845

Capital Subscribed	\$ 7,500,000
With power to increase to	15,000,000
Paid up Capital	1,581,688
Cash Reserve Fund	906,470

HEAD OFFICE

7 Great Winchester Street, London E.C., (Eng.)

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN - -	JAMES DICKSON, Esq.
SECRETARY - -	F. DIXON BROWN, Esq.

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J. O'N. IRELAND, ACTING MANAGER.

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WINNIPEG—Main Street

R. D. MAC'DONNELL, COMMISSIONER

Money Loaned on Improved Real Estate

at Lowest Rates of Interest and on most Favorable Terms.

Places.	Names of Banks.
Sault Ste. Marie	Imperial
Seaforth	Commerce
Seaforth	Dominion
Shediac, N.B.	People's, Halifax
Shelburne, Ont.	Union
Shelburne, N.S.	Halifax Bk. Co.
Sherbrooke	E. Townships
Sherbrooke	*Merchants'
Sherbrooke	La Banq. Nat.
Sherbrooke, N.S.	Union of Halifax
Shubenacadie	Merchants', H.
Simcoe	Commerce
Simcoe	Hamilton
Slocan City, B.C.	B.N. America
Smith's Falls	Molsons
Smith's Falls	Union
Sorel	Molsons
Sorel	D'Hochelega
Souris	Union
Souris, P.E.I.	Merchants', P.E.I.
Springhill	Halifax Bk. Co.
Stanstead	E. Townships
St. Andrew's, N.B.	Nova Scotia
St. Anne de la Perade	Jac. Cartier
St. Catharines	Imperial
St. Catharines	Commerce
St. Catharines	Toronto
St. Cesaire, Q.	St. Hyacinthe
St. Cunegonde	Jacq. Cartier
St. Francois, B.	La Banq. Nat.
St. Henri, Q.	Jacq. Cartier
St. Hyacinthe	La B.de St. Hyacinthe
St. Hyacinthe	E. Townships
St. Hyacinthe	Jacq. Cartier
St. Hyacinthe	La Banq. Nat.
St. Jean Baptiste	Jacq. Cartier
St. John, N.B.	N. Brunswick
St. John, N.B.	B.N. America
St. John, N.B.	Montreal
St. John, N.B.	Montreal
St. John, N.B.	Nova Scotia
St. John, N.B.	Halifax Bk. Co.
St. John, Q.	Bk. de St. Jean
St. John's, Q.	*Merchants'
St. Jerome	*Merchants'
St. Laurent	Ville Marie
St. Marie, Q.	La Banq. Nat.
St. Mary's	Montreal
St. Mary's	Traders
St. Remi, Q.	Bk de St. Jean
St. Sauveur	Jacq. Cartier
St. Stephen, N.B.	St. Stephen's
St. Stephen, N.B.	Nova Scotia
St. Thomas	*Merchants'
St. Thomas	Imperial
St. Thomas	Molsons
St. Therese, Q.	Ville Marie
Stellarton, N.S.	Nova Scotia
Stouffville	Standard
Stratford	*Merchants'
Stratford	Montreal
Stratford	Commerce
Strathroy	Commerce
Strathroy	Traders
Sudbury, O.	Ontario
Summerside, P.E.I.	Bk. Summerside

Places.	Names of Banks.
Summerside, P.E.I.	Bk. of N.S.
Summerside, P.E.I.	Merchants' H.
Sussex, N.B.	Nova Scotia
Sydney, C.B.	Merchants', H.
Thorold	Quebec
Three Rivers	D'Hochelega
Three Rivers	Traders
Tilsonburg	Western
Toronto	Commerce
Toronto	Commerce, Branch
Toronto	Commerce, E. Br.
Toronto	Commerce, N. Br.
Toronto	Commerce, N.W. Br.
Toronto	Commerce, Queen St. W. Br.
Toronto	Commerce, Yn. and Col. Br.
Toronto	Commerce, Parl't St. Br.
Toronto	Commerce, Market Br.
Toronto	Ontario
Toronto	Ontario Branch
Toronto	Ontario, Queen St. W. Br.
Toronto	Standard
Toronto	Dominion
Toronto	Dominion, Q'n St. E.
Toronto	Dominion, Q'n St. W.
Toronto	Dominion, Market Br.
Toronto	Dominion, D'nd's & Q'n Br.
Toronto	Dominion, Spad. A. & Col. Br.
Toronto	Imperial
Toronto	Imperial Br.
Toronto	Imperial, Cor. Y'n & Q'n
Toronto	Imperial, N. Toronto
Toronto	Toronto
Toronto	Toronto, King W.
Toronto	Traders
Toronto	Montreal
Toronto	Montreal, Yonge St. Br.
Toronto	B. N. America
Toronto	*Merchants
Toronto	Quebec
Toronto	Ottawa
Toronto	Molsons
Toronto	Union
Toronto	Hamilton
Toronto	Junction
Toronto	Junction
Trail, B.C.	B. N. America
Trenton, O.	Molsons
Truro, N.S.	Merchants', H.
Truro, N.S.	Halifax Bk. Co.
Truro, N.S.	Com. of Windsor
Uxbridge	Dominion
Valleyfield, Q.	Jac. Cartier
Valleyfield, Q.	D'Hochelega
Vancouver, B.C.	Bk. B. Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.	B. N. America
Vancouver, B.C.	Montreal
Vancouver, B.C.	Imperial
Vankleek Hill, O.	D'Hochelega
Vernon, B.C.	Montreal
Victoria, B.C.	B. Columbia
Victoria, B.C.	B. N. America
Victoria B.C.	Montreal
Victoriaville, Q.	Jac. Cartier
Virden	Union

ESTABLISHED 1875.

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**CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS
AND FORWARDERS.**

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69½ Yonge St., TORONTO.

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Freight and duty Paid.

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Elder, Dempster & Co.

"Beaver" S.S. Line to Liverpool
Via Montreal.

"Dominion" Line to London and Bristol
Direct.

"Anchor" S.S. Line to Glasgow
Via New York.

Atlantic Transport Line to London
Via New York.

"Holland-America" S.S. Line, New York
to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

LAKE.

"Niagara River Line."

"Chicora," "Chippewa," "Corona,"
to Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

Toronto & Montreal Steamboat Co., Limited
"Persia" and "Ocean"
to Montreal.

Merchants Line Steamers.
to Cleveland, Toledo and Montreal.
"Cuba," "Melbourne."

Toronto-St. Catharines Steamboat Line.
"Lakeside" and "Lincoln."

Carden City—Whitby, Oshawa, Port Hope
and Cobourg.

"Argyle"—Charlotte, Oswego, Kingston,
Alexandria Bay.

Places.	Names of Banks.
Walkerton	*Merchants'
Walkerton	Commerce
Walkerville	Commerce
Wallaceburg	Montreal
Waterloo, Q.	E. Townships
Waterloo, Ont.	Molsons
Waterloo, Ont.	Commerce
Welland	Imperial
Westville	Nova Scotia
Weymouth, N.S.	Merchants
Whitby	Dominion
Whitby	Western
Warton, O.	Union
Winchester	Union
Windsor, O.	*Merchants'
Windsor, O.	Traders
Windsor, O.	Commerce
Windsor, N.S.	Commercial
Windsor, N.S.	Halifax, Bk. Co.
Windsor, N.S.	People's, Halifax
Wingham	Hamilton
Winnipeg	La Banque Nat.
Winnipeg	*Merchants'
Winnipeg	Molsons
Winnipeg	Montreal
Winnipeg	Imperial
Winnipeg	D'Hochelega
Winnipeg	Dominion
Winnipeg	Ottawa
Winnipeg	Commerce
Winnipeg	Union
Winnipeg	Union
Winnipeg	B. N. America
Winnipeg	Hamilton
Woodstock, Ont.	Commerce
Woodstock, Ont.	Imperial
Woodstock, Ont.	Molsons
Woodstock, N.B.	New Scotia
Woodstock, N.B.	People's Halifax
Woodstock, N.B.	Merchants', H.
Wolfville, N.S.	People's, Halifax
Yarmouth, N.S.	Yarmouth
Yarmouth, N.S.	Nova Scotia

*Merchants' Bank of Canada.

LIFE INSURANCE.

While the insurance of ships against loss was known to the Romans, Suetonius conjecturing that its first contriver was Claudius in A. D. 43; and the insurance of houses against fire began in London after the great fire in 1667. Life insurance is a comparatively modern undertaking, the first life insurance office not having been opened in London until 1706. But since the days of the Amicable this species of risk has spread into all parts of the world, and Canada is noted for the number and stability of its companies. The Dominion Government takes all precautions to ensure the safety of the insured. All life insur-

ance companies in Canada are required to make under oath and deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance, within two months after the close of the year, in the form prescribed by law, a statement of their affairs. These statements are subsequently investigated by the Superintendent of Insurance at the chief offices of the company, and if found correct, verified. These statements are subsequently embodied in an annual report to Parliament. The business of life insurance may be said to be wholly transacted by companies authorized by the Dominion Government, there being only one or two institutions incorporated by Provincial legislation.

In 1897 there were 33 companies operating in Canada, as follows:—

Canadian companies.....	15
British companies.....	8
American companies.....	10
Total.....	33

Since the close of 1896 The Imperial Life, The Northern Life, The Excelsior Life, and The Royal Victoria Life have commenced operations under Dominion licenses.

The new business transacted in 1897 was \$48,267,665, distributed as follows:

Canadian companies, \$30,351,021, or 63 per cent. of the whole; British companies, \$2,778,510, or 6 per cent. of the whole; American companies, \$15,138,134, or 31 per cent. of the whole.

The amount taken by native companies exceeded that taken by the British and American together by nearly \$12,400,000.

The total amount of insurance in force December 31, 1897, was \$344,012,277 (or more than four times what it was at the close of 1876), allocated as follows:—

Canadian companies, \$208,655,459, or 61 per cent. of the whole; British companies, \$35,293,134, or 10 per cent. of the whole; American companies, \$100,063,684, or 31 per cent. of the whole.

Formerly the American companies held the foremost place, but for many years they have been obliged to give way to the energetic enterprise of the home companies, whose total business now exceeds that of the American companies twice over.

In 1897 the combined Life Companies received \$11,215,818 in premiums, distributed thus:—

Canadian companies, \$6,598,012, or 59 per cent. of the whole; British companies, \$1,174,732, or 10 per cent. of the whole; American companies, \$3,443,074, or 31 per cent. of the whole, while the

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EXCHANGE
BROKERS.**

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❁MONTREAL.❁

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EXCHANGE.*

Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and
bonds listed on the Montreal, London, New
York and Toronto Stock Exchanges promptly
executed.❁

total amount paid to policy-holders was \$7,076,962, leaving a balance of \$4,138,856, which was mainly carried to reserve and surplus.

The figures in the following table are taken from the latest Government returns, being for the year ended December 31, 1897:—

Canadian Companies.	Assets.	Liabilities.	New Insurance in Canada.
Canada Life	\$ 18,678,915	\$ 17,114,833	\$3,627,733
Confederation Life	6,237,689	5,900,882	3,040,172
Dominion Life	292,609	275,332	593,700
Federal Life	722,448	709,481	2,003,850
Great-West Life	410,122	416,102	2,219,300
Imperial Life	336,247	288,426	1,185,725
London Life	678,176	658,006	1,512,112
Manufacturers Life	1,293,176	1,257,400	2,287,688
North American Life	2,773,177	3,512,637	3,031,900
Ontario Mutual Life	3,730,777	3,512,637	3,031,900
Sun Life	7,322,371	7,113,151	4,317,292
Temperance and General	574,191	534,140	1,790,630
British Companies.†			
British Empire	12,968,990.00	Not Stated.	434,100
London and Lancashire	5,863,272.00	" "	875,738
Standard	42,241,515.00	" "	1,433,550
American Companies.‡			
Etna Life	45,557,272.15	40,118,920.00	494,700
Equitable Life	215,456,136.49	173,452,267.00	1,431,102
Mutual Life	234,744,148.42	205,010,634.00	1,861,658
New York Life	187,176,405.86	160,494,409.00	2,474,992
Travellers' Life	17,534,536.43	16,006,210.00	419,563

†Commence business Oct. 1, 1897.
‡As at Dec. 31, 1896.

It is not pretended that these figures alone should be a guide in the selection of a company to insure in, inasmuch as they do not represent the bonum of any company, but are simply given to enable the reader to obtain an idea of the business transacted by some of the principal companies operating in Canada. In selecting a company to insure in, the main points to be observed are:—

- (1) Its financial strength, to be tested by a comparison of the assets with the liabilities.
- (2) An examination of the profit earning power of the company.
- (3) Of its expense ratio.
- (4) Of its premium rates.
- (5) Of the conditions and privileges of its policy contract, etc.

The death rate of the active companies for the last eight years is as follows:—

Year.	Death rate per 1000	Year.	Death Rate per 1000
1897	10.907		
1896	10.065	1892	10.676
1895	11.106	1891	10.178
1894	10.327	1890	10.148
1893	10.176		

Plans of Insurance.

Policies are divided into two main classes, ordinary life and endowment.

The life policy is payable at death only, the endowment at the end of a specified period (usually 10, 15, 20 or 25 years), or at death, if that should happen sooner. The life policy is usually secured for protection for the family while the endowment policy fulfils a double object, viz.: provision for the family in case of death within the endowment term, and a competency to the insured should he survive the period. The life policy may be secured with premiums payable each year that the life enters upon, or, which is more preferable and popular at the present time, by a limited number of payments; for example, a twenty-payment life, after running for twenty years is paid up, but the insurance is not payable until death. Similarly, fifteen and ten-payment life policies are paid up after fifteen and ten annual payments respectively, but are not payable until death.

The endowment policy is generally secured by annual premiums payable for the same number of years as the endowment term, but this policy is sometimes written with premiums payable only through a portion of the term. For example, a twenty-year endowment by ten payments is a policy payable twenty years hence, or at prior death, with payment of premiums limited to the first ten years of the policy. The premium rates of all the regular

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E. F. B. JOHNSTON, Q. C., President. JOHN FLETT, Esq., Vice-President
E. W. DAY, Managing Director

life companies doing business in Canada are very similar, differing only, as a rule, by a few cents. The rates of the American companies are invariably higher than those of the Canadian companies. Of late years considerable business has been done by certain companies and societies on what is known as the assessment or natural premium plan of insurance. This system is correct in theory, provided a premium is paid yearly in advance, which annually increases according to the annual increasing mortality rate, consequent upon the age of the insured increasing and the greater liability to death. The premiums begin light and end heavy. The level premium system recognizes the increasing cost of the insurance as age increases, and begins somewhat heavier than the natural premium rate, but does not increase.

Dividends.

A great change has come over the business within the past fifteen or twenty years in regard to profits or dividends. Usually it was the practice to allocate the profits to the policy at the end of each year or each five years, but now the accumulative system of profits is almost universally adopted. The accumulative system is known under a variety of names, but practically all signify the same thing, viz.: a reservation of the profits for a period selected by the insured, usually 10, 15, 20 or 25 years. Those who discontinue or die during the term forfeit their profits to those who continue their policies and are fortunate enough to survive the period selected.

WHY CANADIANS ARE PATRIOTIC.

Canada has the greatest lumber resources of any country in the world, and has also the most extensive fresh and salt water fisheries in the world.

Canada produces the best grade of wheat in the world; there is nothing better than Manitoba No. 1 hard; it also produces the best vegetables and fruit in the world.

Canada produces the best nickel ore on the globe; in fact, our mineral resources are thought by many to be the most extensive in the world.

Canada breeds the best poultry in the world, the exhibitors from this country at the Chicago World's Fair having swept the board. We also took first in swine, sheep, cattle, horses, and cheese, at the same exposition.

It was Taylor Bros. of Todmorden who took first at the Chicago Fair for bricks, and it was their neighbor, Mr. Davies, who took first prize at the same show with Mikado, the handsomest blood horse in America.

And, most wonderful of all, Canada, which is looked upon by European and Southern States people as being covered the greater part of the year with snow and ice, took first prize at Chicago, with its exhibition of ferns, palms, etc.

Canada has the greatest system of canals in the world, also the greatest railroad in operation on the globe—the C. P. R.

Canada has the finest lake, river and mountain views in the world, there being nothing finer than the Niagara, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Muskoka and Rocky Mountains.

Canada has the best system of Public Schools in the world.

It has the leading veterinary college in America, and one of the best in the world—in Toronto.

Canada has the greatest annual fair in the English-speaking world—the Industrial, in Toronto, where thousands of Americans beheld the capture of Santiago.

Canada has the wealthiest bank on the American Continent, and which is the third one among the great banks of the world, being excelled by the Bank of England and the Bank of France. It is the Bank of Montreal.

Canada's banking system is the best in the world.

And right here let me state that the Union to the south of us, which is 14 times greater in population than the Dominion, and which has the largest export trade of any country in the world, only ships seven times the value of the goods exported by Canada, which means that the foreign commerce of this country is twice as large per capita of the population as that of the Americans.

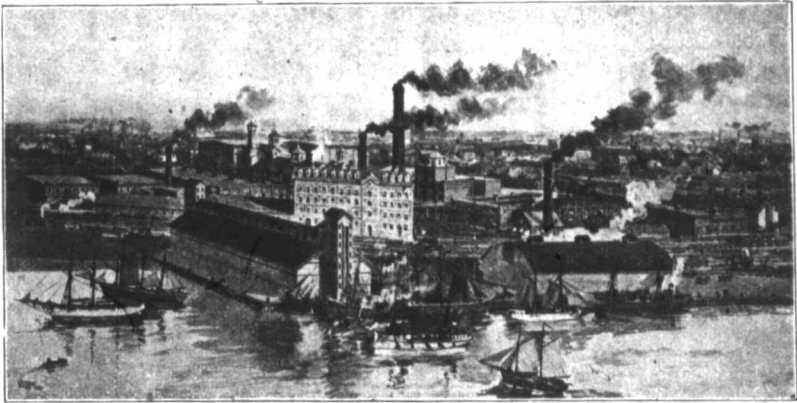
Canada has given to the American hospitals two-thirds of their nurses, which speaks well for our Canadian women.

It was Nova Scotia parents who gave to the States Edison, its famous wizard; Schurman of Cornell, its most brilliant educationist, and Whitman, President of Columbia College, Washington.

Ontario has given to America two of its greatest railway magnates—Hill, President of the Great Northern, and Callaway, President of the New York Central.

Gooderham & Worts.....

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President.

W. H. BEATTY,
Vice-President.

WM. G. GOODERHAM,
Manager and Sec'y.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

TORONTO CANADA.

Ontario has also given to the States Prof. Bell of telephone fame, and Dr. Osler of Johns Hopkins University, one of the leading authorities in medicine on the continent.

Canada has given to the American stage four of its most famous actresses—Julia Arthur of Hamilton, May Irwin of Port Hope, and Margaret Anglin and Viola Allen of Toronto. These four ladies a short time ago were the talk of New York.

And now for athletes: Canada is the country which brought forth Hanlan, the world's champion oarsman, who swept everyone before him at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia; it is also the home of the West Zorra boys, who defeated teams from all over the world in the tug-of-war competition at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Canada is the country whose military athletes were brought into prominence at the Queen's Jubilee, when Private Stewart and the 48th Highlanders' team of Toronto defeated everything in sight at the great tournament in London.

It is well known that the Canadian artillery teams time and again have defeated the English batteries in competition at shifting heavy ordnance.

Canada is the home of Gaudaur, the champion oarsman of the world, also of the famous Argonaut four, champions of America.

It is the home of McCulloch of Winnipeg, champion speed skater of the world, and of Rubenstein and Phillips of Montreal, champion fancy skaters of the world.

This is the country within the borders of which was born Louis Cyr, of Montreal, champion strong man of the world, whose feats of strength frightened Sandow, and astounded all England a few years ago.

Ontario is the home of Gray and Currie, champion shot-putters of the world.

Canada is the only country whose yachts can give their back-wash to Uncle Sam's sloops.

This is indeed a wonderful country. Why, only twenty years ago, it was unknown among the nations of the earth. Its fisheries, grain, live stock, railways, canals, educational institutions, public men and athletes were an unknown quantity, but, what a change we have seen of late, for in place of Canadians doing all the running to the States looking for better terms with corporations in that country, we behold them sending their rail-

way magnates to Montreal, suing for peace with the C. P. R. in its rate war; and we also see McKinley sending his men to Quebec in order to come to some better understanding with Laurier and his Ministers relative to the carrying on of business between the two countries.

Let us have faith in Canada, in its resources, its fine educational institutions, its loyalty to the Mother of Nations, for by so doing we will build up a still more wonderful country, which at the present time is the greatest colony of the largest and most powerful Empire since the days of Caesar.

L. J. Hagey, Toronto.

FACTS REGARDING CANADA—(Condensed).

Governor-General (salary, \$50,000)—the Earl of Minto.

Ministry.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is \$7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives \$8,000. The present Ministry was sworn into office July 11, 1896. It is Liberal in politics.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.

Secretary of State—Hon. Richard W. Scott (Senator).

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.

Minister of Justice—Hon. David Mills.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. Fred. W. Borden, B.A., M.D.

Postmaster-General—Hon. William Mulock.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Sydney A. Fisher.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. Joseph I. Tarte.

Minister of Finance—Hon. William S. Fielding.

Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. A. J. Blair.

Minister of Customs—Hon. Wm. Paterson.

Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G.

Without Portfolio—Hon. Richard R. Dobell.

Without Portfolio—Hon. C. A. Geofrion.

OGILVIE'S Wheat Granules

THE IDEAL WHEAT FOOD FOR BREAKFAST.

Muscle, Flesh and Brain Food

Can only be procured in 8lb. packages,
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For Bread, Pancakes, Gems, Etc.

Can Only be procured in 8lb. packages.

GUARANTEED

“OGILVIE'S.”

FOR SALE BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

Not in Cabinet.

Solicitor-General—Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 80 members, Hon. Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G., Speaker, whose salary is \$4,000. Each Senator receive a sessional indemnity of \$1,000 and mileage. The House of Commons is composed of 213 members, Hon. Sir J. D. Edgar, K.C.M.G., Speaker, whose salary is \$4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of \$1,000 and mileage. The members of the House of Commons are elected under the several Provincial franchises, in accordance with a Federal Act, passed in 1898. The Senators are appointed for life by the Crown, on the nomination of the Governor-in-Council.

High Commissioner in London, England, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.. Salary, \$10,000.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,653,946 (including the Hudson Bay) square miles, and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,944,628 square miles. The Government of Canada is Federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the Provinces and the Northwest Territories have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the Queen of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the several Provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each Province. The highest Court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of \$7,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional \$1,000. From the decisions of this Court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal Court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. All others are of a Provincial character, limited to jurisdiction in their respective Provinces only.

Finances.

Revenue (financial year ending June 30, 1897), \$39,333,001, of which \$19,891,997 was from customs; \$9,156,547 from excise; \$4,311,243 from postoffice; \$8,587,166 from public works, including Government railways; \$1,443,004 from interest on investments, and \$172,514 from Dominion lands.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was \$39,458,067, of which \$13,062,791 was for interest; \$1,418,847 for civil government; \$774,762 for administration of justice; \$1,134,773 for legislation; \$445,743 for lighthouse and coast service; \$553,812 for mail subsidies and steamship subventions; \$908,064 for Indians; \$443,587 for fisheries; \$149,994 for geological survey and observatories; \$224,390 for arts, agriculture, quarantine and statistics; \$1,667,588 for militia and defence; \$1,611,287 for public works; \$4,238,059 for subsidies to Provinces; \$4,897,753 for postoffice; \$3,860,095 for railways and canals; \$945,245 for collecting customs revenue; \$183,258 for ocean and river service; \$127,438 for immigration; \$526,162 for mounted police.

National Debt.

The gross public debt of Canada on June 30, 1897, amounted to \$332,530,121, of which \$218,225,503 is payable in London, England, and the remainder in Canada. Among the amounts payable in Canada are government savings banks' deposits, \$48,934,970, and Dominion notes, \$22,318,096. The total assets counted against gross public debt amount to \$70,991,535, of which amount \$38,516,189 are sinking funds.

Militia.

The total strength of the Canadian militia June 30, 1898-99, was 36,204 men, including 2,456 cavalry, 1,734 field artillery, 2,378 garrison artillery, 212 engineers, 28,516 infantry. Attached to the military schools and colleges there are 863 men, who constitute the permanent force of Canada.

Trade.

Exports fiscal year (1896-97): To British Empire, \$82,238,023; United States, \$41,373,472; Brazil, \$407,089; France, \$690,636; Germany, \$1,045,432; Spain, \$50,452; China, \$761,976; Belgium, \$354,584; Holland, \$104,422; Japan, \$141,946; Spanish West Indies, \$1,135,412. Total exports, \$137,950,253.

Imports fiscal year (1896-97): From British Empire, \$31,562,855; United States, \$70,766,316; France, \$2,507,128; Germany, \$5,785,546; Japan, \$1,329,980;

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Austria, \$442,742; Belgium, \$1,189,441; Brazil, \$226,041; China, \$1,046,204; Dutch East Indies, \$671,867; Greece, \$93,094; Holland, \$373,479; Italy, \$373,700; Spain, \$335,847; other Spanish possessions, \$55,296; Switzerland, \$220,045. Total imports, \$119,218,609.

Of the merchandise imported for home consumption, \$66,220,765 was dutiable, and \$45,073,254 free.

Imports of gold amounted to \$4,676,194, and the exports to \$3,492,550.

Banks.

Chartered banks (September 30, 1898): Capital paid up, \$62,900,034; reserve fund, \$27,555,666; making total banking capital, \$90,455,700; circulation assets, \$382,002,015; total liabilities, redemption fund, \$1,983,983. Total \$291,875,914; notes in circulation, \$40,071,143; deposits, \$238,573,704; loans and discounts, \$227,417,388.

Deposits in savings banks (1897): Postoffice, \$32,380,829; Government, \$16,554,147; special, \$15,025,564. Total, \$63,960,540.

Railways.

Canada has a network of railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1897, was 16,687 miles.

Fisheries.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada, 1871-96 inclusive:

1871	\$7,573,199 85
1872	9,570,116 05
1873	10,547,402 44
1874	11,681,886 20
1875	10,350,385 29
1876	11,117,000 00
1877	12,005,934 00
1878	13,215,686 00
1879	13,529,153 00
1880	14,499,980 00
1881	15,817,163 00
1882	16,824,092 00
1883	16,958,192 00
1884	17,776,404 24
1885	17,722,973 48
1886	18,672,288 00
1887	18,386,103 00
1888	17,418,510 00
1889	17,655,256 00
1890	17,725,000 00
1891	18,979,000 00
1893	20,686,661 00
1892	18,942,000 00
1894	20,719,573 00
1895	20,185,298 00
1896	20,407,424 00

General Statistics.

Postoffices (year ended June 30, 1897), 9,191; number of letters mailed, 149,970,000. Tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 12,010,980 tons register; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade, 27,267,979 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes, carrying between Canada and the United States, 11,362,953 tons registered, carrying as freight 2,186,990 tons weights, and 713,514 tons measured; vessels built and registered, 191; tonnage, 12,068; lighthouses, 783.

Population of Cities, Census of 1891.
 Montreal, 216,650; Toronto, 181,220; Quebec, 63,090; Hamilton, 48,980; Ottawa, 44,154; St. John, 39,179; Halifax, 38,556; London, 31,977; Winnipeg, 25,642; Kingston, 19,264; Victoria, B. C., 16,841; Vancouver, B. C., 13,685; St. Henri, 13,415; Brantford, 12,753; Charlottetown, 11,374; Hull, 11,266; Guelph, 10,539; St. Thomas, 10,370; Windsor, 10,322; Sherbrooke, 10,110; Belleville, 9,914; Peterboro', 9,717; Stratford, 9,501; St. Cuneonde, 9,293; St. Catharines, 9,170; Chatham, Ont., 9,052; Brockville, 8,793; Moncton, 8,765; Woodstock, Ont., 8,612; Trois Rivières, 8,334; Galt, 7,535; Owen Sound, 7,497; Berlin, 7,425; Lewis, 7,301; St. Hyacinthe, 7,016; Cornwall, 6,805; Sarnia, 6,693; Sorel, 6,669; New Westminster, 6,641; Fredericton, 6,502; Dartmouth, N.S., 6,249; Yarmouth, 6,089; Lindsay, 6,081; Barrie, 5,550; Valleyfield, 5,516; Truro, 5,102; Port Hope, 5,042.

THE FATE OF ATLANTIC LINERS.

Following is a list of vessels never heard of after leaving port:—

Names.	Lives Lost.
President, March 11, 1841.....	136
City of Glasgow, March 1, 1854.....	480
Pacific, Sept. 23, 1856.....	240
Tempest, Feb. 26, 1857.....	150
United Kingdom, April 17, 1868.....	180
City of Boston, Jan. 28, 1870.....	177
Scandena, Oct. 8, 1872.....	38
Ismailia, Sept. 17, 1873.....	52
Colombo, Jan., 1877.....	44
Herman Ludwig, Sept. 28, 1878.....	50
Homer, Dec. 17, 1878.....	43
Zanzibar, Jan. 11, 1879.....	48
Surbiton, Feb. 18, 1879.....	33
Gernicia, March 19, 1879.....	45
City of Limerick, Jan. 8, 1881.....	43
Titania, Jan. 22, 1881.....	27
City of London, Nov. 23, 1881.....	41

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Coniston, Dec. 24, 1884.....	27	Cambria, Oct. 19, 1870.....	190
Fernwood, Jan. 30, 1885.....	29	Germany, Dec. 8, 1872.....	30
Clandon, Jan. 24, 1885.....	27	Britannia, Jan. 27, 1873.....	27
Straits of Dover, Jan. 7, 1883.....	27	Atlantic, April 1, 1873.....	585
Humber, Feb. 17, 1885.....	56	Tripoli, May 17, 1873.....	72
Erin, Dec. 31, 1889.....	74	City of Washington, July 7, 1873.....	74
Naronic, Feb. 11, 1893.....	47	Missouri, Oct. 1, 1873.....	6
Burned.			
St. George, Dec. 24, 1852.....	51	Colorado, Dec. 1873.....	6
Austria, Sept. 13, 1858.....	470	Europe, April 3, 1874.....	312
Connought, Oct. 7, 1860.....	470	Schiller, May 7, 1875.....	52
Glasgow, July 31, 1865.....	470	Deutschland, Dec. 6, 1876.....	52
Bavaria, Feb. 6, 1877.....	470	Iusland, March 17, 1877.....	52
City of Montreal, Aug. 12, 1887.....	470	Dakota, May, 1877.....	52
Queenstowre, Oct. 27, 1889.....	470	Idaho, June 1, 1878.....	52
Egypt, July 19, 1890.....	470	Lake Megantic, July 30, 1878.....	52
Abyssinia, Dec., 1891.....	470	Texford, Sept., 1878.....	52
Iceberg Collisions.			
Canadian, June 4, 1861.....	35	Bayard, Dec. 4, 1878.....	9
Vicksburg, June 2, 1875.....	47	State of Virginia, July 15, 1879.....	165
Notting Hill, Feb. 5, 1883.....	47	Rorussia, Dec. 2, 1879.....	6
Glooucester City, Feb. 29, 1883.....	47	Hindoo, Feb. 10, 1880.....	33
Iowa, Feb. 22, 1892.....	322	Brazilian, Dec. 31, 1880.....	1
Arctic, Sept. 27, 1854.....	322	Bohemian, Feb. 7, 1881.....	1
Collisions.			
Le Lyonnais, Nov. 2, 1856.....	129	Drumduff, March 3, 1881.....	11
Scotland, Dec. 1, 1866.....	226	Bleize, April 16, 1881.....	11
Ville du Havre, Nov. 22, 1873.....	50	Macedonia, May 29, 1881.....	119
Pomerania, Nov. 26, 1876.....	50	Hurworth, Dec. 1, 1881.....	8
Anglia, Sept. 10, 1880.....	10	Bath City, Dec. 3, 1881.....	200
City of Brussels, Jan. 7, 1882.....	389	Moravian, Dec. 30, 1881.....	562
Cimbria, Jan. 19, 1883.....	108	Herder, October, 1882.....	562
State of Florida, April 18, 1884.....	108	Glamorgan, Feb. 15, 1883.....	562
Romano, May 3, 1884.....	108	Daniel Steinman, April 3, 1882.....	116
Oregon, March 11, 1886.....	108	Ilyran, May 5, 1884.....	116
W. A. Sholten, Nov. 19, 1887.....	108	Missouri, March 1, 1886.....	116
Geisher, Aug. 14, 1891.....	119	Lake Champlain, June 30, 1886.....	116
Utopia, March 17, 1891.....	563	Suffolk, Sept. 28, 1886.....	116
Elbe, Jan. 30, 1895.....	332	Celtic Monarch, Jan. 14, 1887.....	116
Wrecked, etc.			
Columbia, July 1, 1843.....	9	Newcastle City, Dec. 28, 1884.....	116
Helen Sloman, Nov., 1850.....	1	Denmark, April 6, 1889.....	116
Humboldt, Dec. 5, 1853.....	1	Cynthia, May 2, 1889.....	116
Franklyn, July 17, 1854.....	46	Elder, Jan. 31, 1892.....	116
City of Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1854.....	46	Elba, 1893.....	200
St. Denis, June 29, 1856.....	46	La Bourgogne, July 5, 1898.....	562
Canadian, June 1, 1857.....	46	Total number of lives lost through Atlantic steamship disasters from 1840 to 1898, 8,285.	
Argo, June 28, 1859.....	27	The dates given for vessels never heard of are dates of sailing from ports.	
Indian, Nov. 21, 1859.....	27	The clergy reserves were abolished in 1854.	
Hungarian, Feb. 20, 1860.....	237	Ottawa River was discovered by Champlain in June, 1613.	
North Briton, Nov. 5, 1861.....	237	The union of Upper and Lower Canada and the introduction of responsible government were effected February 10, 1841.	
Anglo-Saxon, April 27, 1863.....	237	On the 24th of June, 1534, Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspe and formally took possession of Canada in the name of the King of France.	
Norwegian, June 14, 1863.....	20		
Georgia, Aug. 4, 1863.....	20		
Bohemian, Feb. 22, 1864.....	20		
City of New York, March 29, 1864.....	20		
Jura, Nov. 3, 1864.....	20		
Iowa, Dec. 10, 1864.....	20		
Chicago, Jan., 1868.....	66		
Hibernia, Nov. 25, 1868.....	66		
Germania, Aug. 7, 1869.....	66		
Cleopatra, Aug. 8, 1869.....	66		

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WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

In case of poisoning, first send for a physician. Second, induce vomiting by tickling throat with feather or finger. Drink hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs. Acids are antidotes for alkalies, and vice versa. Following is a list of various poisons and antidotes.

POISON.

Acids, muriatic, oxalic, acetic, sulphuric (oil of vitriol), nitric (aqua-fortis).

Prussic acid.

Carbolic acid.

Alkalies, such as potash, lye, hartshorn, ammonia.

Arsenica, rat poison, Paris green.

Bug poison, lead, saltpetre, corrosive sublimate, sugar of lead, blue vitriol. Chloroform, chloral, ether.

Carbonate of soda, copperas, cobalt.

Iodine, antimony, tartar emetic.

Mercury and its salts.

Nitrate of silver, lunar caustic.

Oplum, morphine, laudanum, paregoric, soothing powders or syrups.

Strychnine, tincture of nuxvomica.

ANTIDOTE.

Soapsuds, magnesia, lime water.

Ammonia in water, dash water in face. Flour and water, mucilaginous drinks. Vinegar, or lemon juice in water.

Milk, raw eggs, sweet oil, lime water, flour and water.

Whites of eggs or milk in large doses.

Dash cold water on head and chest. Artificial respiration. Piece of ice in rectum. No chemical antidote.

Soapsuds and mucilaginous drinks.

Starch and water. Astringent infusions. Strong tea, tannin.

Whites of eggs, milk, mucilages.

Salt and water.

Strong coffee, hot bath. Keep awake and moving at any cost.

Mustard and water, sulphate of zinc. Absolute quiet. Plug the ears.

EASY METHOD TO RECKON INTEREST.

First point off two places in the principal, and multiply it by the time expressed in months. The result gives the interest at 12 per cent. Then, for the interest at 6 per cent., divide by two; for 4 per cent., divide by three; for 3 per cent., divide by four; for

other rates divide by 11, and multiply by the rate per cent.

OTHER RULES.

Four per cent., multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate the right-hand figure from the product and divide by nine.

Five per cent., multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six per cent., multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by six.

HOW TO SERVE WINES AT DINNER.

With oysters Sauterne

With soup Sherry

With fish Rhine Wine

With entrees Claret

With roasts Champagne

With game Burgundy

With cold dishes Champagne

With hot and cold sweet dishes

..... Champagne

With dessert and cheese. Port Wine

With coffee Liqueurs

TABLE OF MEMORABLE DATES

B. C.

1183. Fall of Troy.

1082. Era of the Great Pyramid.

878. Carthage founded.

776. Olympic Era began.

753. Foundation of Rome.

588. Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar.

536. Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.

509. Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.

480. Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylae.

55. Caesar conquered Britain.

4. Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.

29. The Crucifixion.

70. Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.

313. Constantine converted to Christianity.

410. The Romans abandoned Britain.

827. Egbert, first king of all England.

1066. Battle of Hastings. Norman Conquest, Oct. 14.

1096. The Crusades began.

1172. Ireland was conquered by Henry II.

1215. King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.

1265. First Representative Parliament in England.

1415. Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.

1431. Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.

1453. Constantinople was taken by the Turks.

1455. The Wars of the Roses began.

1462. The Bible was first printed at Mentz.

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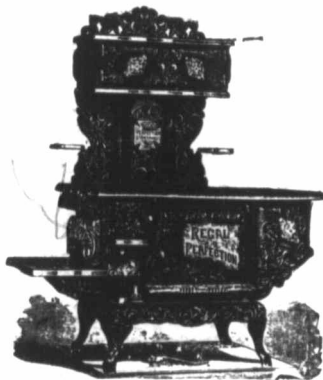
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1471. Caxton set up his printing press.
 1486. The feuds of York and Lancaster ended.
 1492. Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
 1517. The Reformation began in Germany.
 1519. Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
 1535. The first English Bible printed.
 1539. Monasteries were closed in England.
 1558. Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.
 1566. Revolt of the Netherlands began.
 1572. The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24.
 1588. The Spanish Armada was defeated, July.
 1600. East India Company first chartered.
 1603. Union of England and Scotland, March 24.
 1605. The Gunpowder Plot in England.
 1607. Jamestown, Va., was settled.
 1609. Hudson River first explored.
 1616. Shakespeare died, April 23.
 1618. Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
 1620. Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
 1623. Manhattan Island settled.
 1634. Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.
 1636. Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
 1640. Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
 1649. Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
 1653. Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.
 1660. Restoration of the Stuarts.
 1664. New York was conquered from the Dutch.
 1664. The great plague of London.
 1666. The great fire of London began Sept. 2.
 1679. Habeas Corpus Act was passed in England.
 1682. Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
 1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22.
 1688. James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
 1690. Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
 1690. First newspaper in America; at Boston.
 1704. Gibraltar was taken by the English.
 1713. Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
 1714. Accession of the House of Hanover, August 1.
 1715. First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
 1720. South Sea Bubble.
 1745. Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
 1745. Second Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
 1756. The Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
 1757. Clive won the Battle of Plassey, in India.
 1759. Canada was taken from the French.
 1765. Stamp Act enacted.
 1773. Steam engine perfected by Watt.
 1773. Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
 1775. Battle of Lexington, April 19.
 1775. Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
 1776. Declaration of Independence, July 4.
 1777. Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
 1779. Captain Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
 1781. Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
 1788. First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
 1789. The French Revolution began, July 14.
 1789. Washington first inaugurated President.
 1793. Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
 1793. Louis XVI. of France was executed, Jan. 21.
 1796. Vaccination was discovered by Jenner.
 1798. The Irish Rebellion.
 1799. Battle of Seringapatam; death of Tipoo.
 1799. Bonaparte declared First Consul, Nov. 10.
 1801. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
 1803. Louisiana purchased from the French.
 1804. Bonaparte became Emperor of the French.
 1805. Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson.
 1807. Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
 1812. Second war with Great Britain began.
 1812. The French expedition to Moscow.
 1813. Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
 1814. The printing machine invented.
 1814. Scott's "Waverley" published.
 1815. Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
 1815. Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
 1819. First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
 1820. Missouri Compromise adopted.
 1823. Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
 1828. First passenger railroad in the United States.
 1830. Revolution in France, Orleanist successor.
 1832. South Carolina Nullification Ordinance.
 1835. Morse invented the telegraph.
 1835. Seminole War in Florida began.



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1837. Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.
 1845. Texas annexed.
 1846. Sewing machine completed by Elias Howe.
 1846. The Irish Potato Famine.
 1846. British Corn Laws repealed, June 26.
 1846. War with Mexico began.
 1848. French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
 1848. Gold discovered in California, September.
 1851. Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
 1851. First International Exhibition, London.
 1852. Louis Napoleon became Emperor, Dec. 2.
 1853. Crimean War began.
 1857. The Great Mutiny in India.
 1857. The Dred Scott decision.
 1859. John Brown's raid into Virginia.
 1860. South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
 1861. Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
 1863. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
 1863. Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
 1865. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
 1865. President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
 1866. Battle of Sadowa. Prussia beat Austria.
 1867. Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed.
 1867. The Dominion of Canada established.
 1870. Franco-German War began, July 19.
 1870. Capitulation of French at Sedan, Sept. 1.
 1870. Rome became the capital of Italy.
 1871. The German Empire was re-established.
 1871. The Irish Church was disestablished.
 1871. The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
 1872. The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
 1876. Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
 1881. President Garfield shot.
 1882. British occupation of Egypt.
 1889. Brazil became a Republic.
 1893. World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.
 1894. Chinese-Japanese war began.
 1895. Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
 1896. Death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.
 1897. The Victorian Diamond Jubilee.
 1898. War between Spain and U. S.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

These holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the State religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of England, Scotland and Ireland.

January 6. Twelfth Day, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

February 2. Candlemas: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

February 14. Old Candlemas: St. Valentine's Day.

March 25. Lady Day: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

June 24. Midsummer Day: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

July 15. St. Swithin's Day. There is an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

August 1. Lammas Day: Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

September 29. Michaelmas: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

November 1. All-hallowmas; All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'n, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

November 2. All Souls' Day: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

November 11. Martinmas: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

December 28. Childermas: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas, and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas, and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

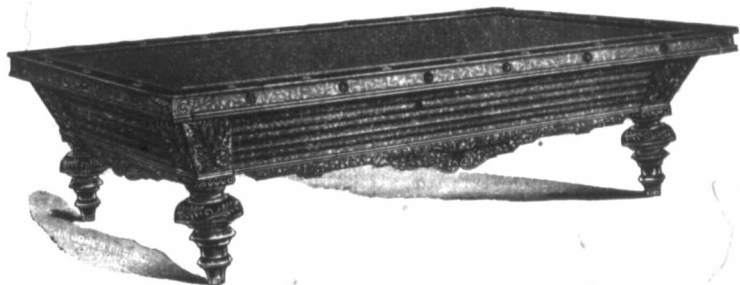
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LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Oak was the patriot's crown, bay the poet's, and the myrtle the crown for beauty. The olive was the token of peace, as the ivy was the emblem of Bacchus. The significance of many flowers is derived from their properties. The amaranth has a very poetical meaning, being called "the never-fading" by the Greeks, because of its duration. It has been selected to typify immortality. The rose—by universal suffrage made the queen of flowers—has a symbolism varying with its color; a single red rose signifies "I love you"; the small white bridal rose typifies happy love, and the moss rosebud, a confession of love. The following are some well-known flowers, with their symbolism as used in poetry:—

Anemone—Fralty, Anticipation.
 Apple Blossom—Preference.
 Buttercups—Riches.
 Calla—Magnificent beauty.
 Candytuft—Indifference.
 Cowslip—Youthful beauty.
 Daffodil—Unrequited love.
 Dandelion—Coquetry.
 Forget-me-not—True love.
 Foxglove—Insincerity.
 Geranium—Deceit.
 Gentian—Virgin pride.
 Golden-rod—Encouragement.
 Heliotrope—Devotion.
 Honeysuckle—Fidelity.
 Hyacinth—Sorrow.
 Lilac—Fastidiousness.
 Marigold—Contempt.
 Lily—Majesty, Purity.
 Narcissus—Self-love.
 Pansy—Thoughts.
 Poppy—Oblivion.
 Snowdrop—Friend in need.
 Sweet William—Gallantry.
 White Violet—Modesty.

NATIONAL FLOWERS.

Country.	Flower.
Canada	Sugar Maple
China	Narcissus
Egypt	Lotus
England	Rose
France	Fleur-de-lis (Iris)
Germany	Corn Flower
Greece	Violet
Ireland	Shamrock
Italy	Lily
Japan	Chrysanthemum
Prussia	Linden
Saxony	Mignonette
Scotland	Thistle
Spain	Pomegranate
Wales	Leek

HISTORICAL FLOWERS.

Several flowers have been prominent in history as the emblem of parties or factions. Thus, during the English war of the Roses, 1455-1485, the house of Lancaster adopted the red rose, and the house of York the white rose. William Prince of Orange chose the orange. The Gueylphs and Ghilbellines adopted the red lily and white lily respectively. Lord Beaconsfield's followers wore a primrose, and the Bonapartists of France wore a violet.

METHODS OF DYEING.

Recipes for One Pound of Goods.

Yellow on Cotton—Two oz. sugar of lead, dissolved in hot water in a tin vessel; put in goods, let them remain 30 minutes. Then dissolve 1 oz. bichromate potash in hot water in a brass vessel, and immerse cloth thirty minutes.

Yellow on Woollen—Three oz. alum, 1 oz. madder compound; dissolve alum in small quantity of hot water, then add the compound and mix well. Boil 8 oz. fustic one hour in a sufficient quantity of water, then take out the fustic and put in the alum compound. Boil for a few minutes, then put in the woollen one hour while boiling; air and rinse well.

Blue on Cotton—Dissolve 1 1-2 oz. coppers in hot water; keep goods in an hour, then rinse. Dissolve one-half oz. of prussiate of potash with one drachm of oil vitriol in hot water, and keep goods one hour; stir frequently.

Blue on Woollen—Alum 2 1-2 oz., cream tartar, 1 1-2 oz. Dissolve in water, and boil the goods in the solution for one hour; then throw the goods in warm water which has more or less indigo compound in it, according to the shade of color desired. This is easily made and permanent.

Black on Woollen or Cotton—Dissolve in water 1 oz. extract of logwood and half an ounce of powdered blue vitriol; put in the yarn, boil 20 minutes, take out and rinse.

Orange on Cotton—After your goods are taken from the yellow dye No. 1, and before they are rinsed, dip them in weak lime water until the desired shade is obtained, then rinse.

Orange on Woollen—Take 4 oz. quercitron and 1 1-2 oz. lac dye; wet them thoroughly with hot water, add 1 1-2 oz. madder compound. Prepare in your kettle a sufficient quantity of water, and when near boiling add the quercitron, lac, etc., to the liquor, and boil

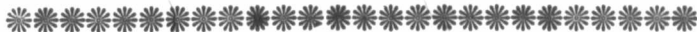
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ten minutes. Boil the goods an hour, then air and rinse.

Green on Cotton—Take 5 oz. fustic and one drachm extract logwood; boil two hours and add one drachm blue vitrol. Color in brass. After it is colored, dry, then wash in strong suds.

Green on Woollen—Add to sufficient water to cover the goods 1 oz. powdered alum; scald the goods therein, then put in half a pound of fustic and boil half an hour, stirring frequently; then take out the goods and hang them up; mix with the dye a sufficient quantity of indigo compound to produce the shade desired; put in the goods and let them remain 20 minutes.

Scarlet on Silk or Woollen—To three gallons of warm water add 1 oz. cream tartar, 1 oz. powdered cochineal, and 2 oz. solution of tin. Wet the goods in warm water, and when the dye boils put in the goods and boil one hour, frequently stirring them; then take out the goods and rinse in cold water.

Madder Red—To one-half pound madder, soaked over night in brass or copper, add 1 oz. solution of tin. Then add your cloth and bring slowly to a scalding heat; leave it in the dye according to the shade of color you wish, then rinse in soft, clear water.

Pink or Red on Cotton—One pound Brazil wood, steep well and strain; then add one ounce solution of tin; wet your goods, letting them remain a short time, according to the color desired, and dry in the shade.

Brown on Cotton or Woollen (Permanent)—To one-quarter pound of cutch add one-half pail of water; no more goods than can be thoroughly wet in the same. Dissolve 2oz. bichromate potash in same amount of water. Dip from one into the other until you get the right shade of color, and rinse.

Purple or Lilac—Dissolve 2 oz. of eudbear with gentle heat in sufficient water to cover the goods. First dip the goods in saleratus water; wring them and pour in the dye; let it soak half an hour. If you wish it darker, wring again and wet in the saleratus water, then again in the dye, and add two ounces of alum.

Salmon Color—Is obtained by boiling Annatto in soapsuds or pearlash water, and dipping the goods until the desired color is obtained. Be sure to get the best Spanish Annatto.

To Dye Wool Black—According to the following recipe, the dye does not rub off, the fibers remain loose, and the wool has a desirable reddish cast: Boil the thoroughly-washed wool well for an hour and a half in a bath composed, for 100 pounds of wool, of 2 1-2 lbs. of

chromate of potash, 2 1-2 lbs. of alum, 1-2 lb. blue vitriol, and 2 lbs. of commercial sulphuric acid, and dye it, without rinsing, in fresh water, with 20 lbs. of logwood and 20 lbs of Brazil wood. It is advantageous for the color to allow the wool to remain in the mordant for 12 hours.

HINTS FOR ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES.

Drowning—(1) Loosen clothing, if any. (2) Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle, so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. (3) Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. (4) Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently, but persistently. (5) Apply warmth and friction to extremities. (6) By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient; compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. (7) Don't give up! People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. (8) When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give warm drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air and quiet.

Burns and Scalds—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and limewater.

Lightning—Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whisky, brandy, etc.

Sting of Venomous Insects, etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water or iodine.

Fainting—Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death—Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh; if dead, the hole

will remain; if alive, it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light. If alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark.

Claspers in the Eye—Roll soft paper up like a lamp-licker, and wet the tip, to remove; or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.

Fire in One's Clothing—Don't run, especially not downstairs, or out of doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire in a Building—Crawl on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with woollen wrap, wet, if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. Don't get excited.

Fire from Kerosene—Don't use water; it will spread the flame. Dirt, sand or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, tablecloth or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas—Get into the fresh air as soon as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also two to four drops tincture of nuxvomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

TRADE MARKS.

Every proprietor of a trade mark who applies for its registration shall state in his application whether said trade mark is intended to be used as a general trade mark or as a specific trade mark.

Before any action is taken in relation to an application for registering a trade mark the following fee shall be paid to the Minister of Agriculture, that is to say:—

On every application to register a general trade mark, including certificate	\$30 00
On every application to register a specific trade mark, including certificate	25 00
On every application, for the renewal of a specific trade mark, including certificate	20 00
For copy of each certificate of registration, separate from the return of the duplicate	1 00
For the recording of an assignment	2 00
For office copies of documents not above mentioned, for every hundred words or fraction thereof	0 50

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For each copy of any drawing or emblematic trade mark the reasonable expense of preparing the same.

If the Minister of Agriculture refuses to register the trade mark for which application is made, the fee shall be returned to the applicant or his agent, less the sum of five dollars, which shall be retained as compensation for office expenses.

A general trade mark once registered and destined to be the sign in trade of the proprietor thereof, shall endure without limitation.

Every person, other than the person who has registered the trade mark, who marks any goods or any article of any description whatsoever with any trade mark registered under the provisions of this act, or with any part of such trade mark, whether by applying such trade mark or any part thereof to the article itself, or to any package or thing containing such article, or by using any package or thing so marked which has been used by the proprietor of such trade mark, or who knowingly sells or offers for sale any article marked with such trade mark or any part thereof, with intent to deceive and to induce any person to believe that such article was manufactured, produced, compounded, packed or sold by the proprietor of such trade mark, is guilty of misdemeanour, and liable, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars—which fine shall be paid to the proprietor of such trade mark, together with the costs incurred in enforcing and recovering the same.

Newfoundland was discovered by Cortereal in 1500.

Labrador was discovered by John Cabot in June, 1497.

Slavery was declared illegal in Lower Canada by Chief Justice Osgoode in 1833.

Warlike preparations were made in Canada in connection with the Trent affair in December, 1861.

Military rule existed in the Province of Quebec in 1760, and civil government was established August 10, 1764.

The dispersion of the Acadians, made celebrated by Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline," took place in 1755.

The provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca were formed on May 8, 1852.

NATURALIZATION.

Every person who is of the full age of twenty-one years, and not an idiot, lunatic or married woman, can become a British subject as a Canadian. The person must have resided in Canada not less than three years, or been in the service of the Government of Canada or any of the Provinces of Canada, for not less than two years. He must take the oath of allegiance, and also an oath that he intends to remain in Canada. If a British subject desires to throw off his allegiance he may do so. He is also entitled to receive "expatriation" and "repatriation." Aliens may hold property in all respects as British subjects, but they are not qualified for the municipal or parliamentary franchise; nor can an alien be an owner of a British ship.

PATENTS.

Any person who has invented any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, which was not known or used by any other person before his invention thereof, and which has not been in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor in proof for more than one year previously to his application for patent thereof in Canada, may, on a petition to that effect presented to the Commissioner, and on compliance with the other requirements of this act, obtain a patent granting to such person an exclusive property in such invention.

No patent can issue for an invention which has an illicit object in view, or for any mere scientific principle or abstract theorem.

An inventor may obtain a patent in Canada for an invention for which a patent has been taken out in a foreign country, if he applies within one year from the date of the issue of the first foreign patent.

If within three months after the issue of a foreign patent, the inventor gives notice to the Commissioner of his intention to apply for a patent in Canada, then any person who has commenced to manufacture in Canada within the year mentioned in the last paragraph, can, without the consent of the inventor, continue to manufacture after the Canadian patent is obtained.

If a foreign patent exists the Canada patent expires at the earliest day on which any foreign patent for the same invention expires.

Patents may be granted for improvements, but the right to use the improvement does not give the right to use the original invention, nor does the right to use the original invention give the right to use the improvement.

The patent may be granted to any person to whom the inventor entitled under this act to obtain a patent, has assigned or bequeathed the right or obtained the same, or in default of such assignment or bequest, to the legal representatives of the deceased inventor.

Any intending applicant for a patent who has not yet perfected his invention and is in fear of being despoiled of his idea, may file in the Patent Office a description of his invention so far, with or without plans, at his own will, and the Commissioner, on payment of the fee in this act prescribed, shall cause the said document, which shall be called a caveat, to be preserved in secrecy, with the exception of delivering copies of the same whenever required by the said applicant or by any judicial tribunal, but the secrecy of the document shall cease when the applicant obtains a patent for his invention.

The applicant shall, in his petition for a patent insert the title or name of the invention, and shall, with the petition, send in a specification in duplicate of the invention.

The term limited for the duration of every patent of invention issued by the Patent Office shall be eighteen years, but at the time of the application therefor it shall be at the option of the applicant to pay the full fee required for the term of eighteen years, or the partial fee required for the term of six years, or the partial fee required for the term of twelve years.

The following fees shall be payable before an application for any of the purposes herein mentioned shall be required by the Commissioner:

Full fee for 18 years.....	\$60 00
Partial fee for 12 years.....	40 00
Partial fee for 6 years.....	20 00
Fee for further term of 12 years...	40 00
Fee for further term of 6 years...	20 00
On lodging a caveat.....	5 00
On asking to register a judgment in rem.....	4 00
On asking to register an assign- ment or any other document affecting or relating to a pat- ent.....	2 00
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INSTRUCTIONS IN SPRAYING.

Extract from Bulletin (special) issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, March, 1898.

Solutions Recommended.

(1) Bordeaux Mixture—Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; Lime (fresh), 4 pounds; water, 40 gallons.

Suspend the copper sulphate in five gallons of water. This may be done by putting it in a bag of coarse material and hanging it so as to be covered by the water. Slake the lime in about the same quantity of water. Then mix the two and add the remainder of the 40 gallons of water.

Warm water will dissolve the copper sulphate more readily than cold water. If the lime is at all dirty, strain the lime solution.

If the lime is good the above amount is likely to be sufficient. It is an easy matter to know how much lime is required by using what is termed the ferrocyanide or potassium test. This substance can be got at any druggist's, and very little is required. Take a small bottle (2 oz.) and put it filled with a saturated solution of this compound. If there is not plenty of lime in your mixture a drop of the test added to it turns brown. Add more lime and stir. As soon as the test fails to color in coming in contact with your mixture, it indicates there is sufficient lime present to neutralize the effects of the copper sulphate. Use wooden vessels in preparing the Bordeaux Mixture.

(2) Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate Solution ("Captain")—Copper carbonate, 1 ounce; strong ammonia sufficient to dissolve the copper carbonate; water, 10 gallons.

This solution is not much used, and is recommended only in cases where the fruit is so far advanced that it would be damaged by using the Bordeaux Mixture.

(3) Paris Green Mixture—Paris green, 1 pound, water, 200 to 300 gallons; milk of lime, 4 gallons.

Use 200 gallons water in a mixture for apple trees, 250 for plum trees, and 300 for peach trees. When Paris green is added to Bordeaux mixture, so as to form a combined insecticide and fungicide, add four ounces to every 40 gallons of the Bordeaux Mixture.

(4) Tobacco—White hellebore (fresh), 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons.

(5) Pyrethrum—Pyrethrum powder (fresh), 1 ounce; water, 4 gallons.

(6) Kerosene Emulsion—Hard soap 1-2 pound, or soft soap, 1 quart; boiling

water (soft), 1 gallon; coal oil, 2 gallons.

After dissolving the soap in the water, add the coal oil and stir well for five to ten minutes. When properly mixed it will adhere to glass with oiliness. A syringe or pump will do much in this work. In using, dilute with from 9 to 15 parts of water. Kerosene emulsion may be prepared with sour milk (1 gallon), and coal oil (2 gallons), no soap being required. This will not keep long.

Notes.

(1) When there is danger of defiguring fruit with the Bordeaux Mixture use the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution.

(2) Experience in spraying during the past three years indicates that it is best to use the combined insecticide and fungicide, commencing as soon as the buds begin to swell, again when the leaves appear, and continue it at intervals of ten to fifteen days, until the trees have been sprayed three or five times, which will depend upon the weather. In the case of a rainy season, it may be necessary to spray at least five times, while if dry, and the mixtures have been allowed to remain on the foliage, then three to four times may be sufficient.

In no case spray while the trees are in bloom, but immediately after. It is contrary to law, and punishable by a fine of from \$1 to \$5.

(3) The combined insecticide and fungicide, containing Paris green and Bordeaux mixture, is to be used for insects that chew and injurious fungi, but kerosene emulsion alone for those insects that suck the juices of plants, such as aphids, thrip, red spider, clover mite, oyster shell bark louse, San Jose scale, etc.

(4) A stock solution for the preparation of Bordeaux mixture may be prepared as follows—Dissolve 25 pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. One gallon of this contains one pound of the copper sulphate. In another barrel slake 25 pounds of good lime, and add 1 1/2 gallons of water. One gallon of this contains two pounds of lime. To make the mixture, take four gallons of the copper sulphate solution and two of the lime. If there is any doubt about there not being sufficient lime try the test already referred to under Bordeaux mixture. Now fill up the amount to 40 gallons with water.

(5) Prepare the mixtures well, apply them at the proper time, and be as thorough as possible in the work. Three-fourths of the so-called spraying done is not spraying at all. The trees

Spramotor Painting, Spraying and Whitewashing Apparatus

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W. H. HEARD, Esq.,

Fruitland, April 28th, 1898

Manager of Spramotor Co., London, Ont.

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Your favor of yesterday just received. Am glad to learn that the fourteen pumps ordered for Provincial Experimental Spraying have gone forward so promptly. Please ship me a No. 2 outfit complete for my own use.

Yours truly,

W. M. ORR, Superintendent Spraying Experiments.

Dear Sir,

Toronto, August 27th, 1896.

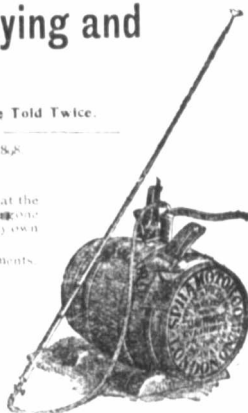
I have great pleasure in stating that the Spramotor ordered from your Company this season has given entire satisfaction. It works easily and is very effective in operation. Your Company deserves much credit for placing so excellent a pump on the market.

Yours very truly,

JNO. DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.
MR. W. H. HEARD,
Manager Spramotor Co., London, Ont.

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL AWARD.

This is to certify that at the contest of Spraying Apparatus held at Grimsby on April 2nd and 3rd, 1896, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Stations of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor made by the Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., was awarded FIRST PLACE.

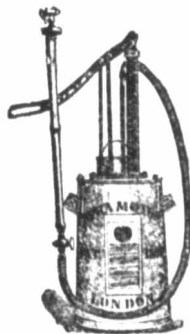


H. L. Smith
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Judges

REFERENCES.

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Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
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Dawes & Co., Montreal.
W. E. H. Massey, President Massey-Harris Co.
A. H. Pettit & Son, Grimsby.
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are only drenched. When spraying is properly done, the mixture is broken up like a mist and settles on every part of the plant. A great deal more of the mixture will remain on the plant when applied in this way, and there is also a saving of material, as every drop which falls to the ground is lost.

(6) No mixture should be left in the pump or barrel, and, after using, clean water should be pumped so as to clean the outfit. This is important, as some of the mixtures act chemically on the metal of the pump.

(7) Use a Y and two nozzles, or a triple head and three nozzles. The work can be done just as well and much more expeditiously.

(8) To keep Bordeaux mixture off horses or harness, use coarse linen or other cover.

(9) As most of the spraying mixtures are poisonous, care should be taken in working with them. They should not be used when there is any wound or abrasion of the skin exposed, and care should be taken not to allow the spray to settle on the hands or face, or to be inhaled. Arsenites taken into the system by absorption or inhalation produce symptoms of poisoning. In mild cases they resemble the symptoms produced by poisoning; in severe cases, headaches, nausea, eruptions, boils and ulcers are said to result. The danger from arsenites, which are soluble in water, such as London purple, are much greater than from Paris green, which contains very little water soluble arsenic. There is more danger of poisoning by absorption when perspiring freely. However, by taking proper precautions, there need be little fear. A leather washer about four inches in diameter should be fitted just below the nozzle, which will prevent the drip from reaching the hands. As far as possible keep to windward of the nozzle. When much work is to be done, rubber gloves should be worn. The face and exposed parts should be washed immediately after spraying.

(10) The cost of spraying with Bordeaux mixture is not very great. Copper sulphate of the best quality (which is the only kind which should be used) can be had at from 4 1-2 cents to 5 cents per pound, by the barrel, and Paris green at from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound. The cost for material to properly spray an average apple tree for the entire season should not exceed from 4 cents to 5 cents.

TREATMENT.

(1) Apple, treatment for destroying

codling moth, bud moth, ten caterpillar, canker worm, apple spot, leaf blight, pistol case bearer and powdery mildew:—

First spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green (4 ounces to the barrel of the mixture) when the buds are swelling.

Second spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green before the blossoms have opened.

Third spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when the blossoms have fallen.

Fourth and fifth sprayings—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green at intervals of ten to fifteen days, if necessary.

No definite date can be named after which it would be safe to cease spraying for apple scab. The orchard should be watched after the third or fourth application, and the treatment again applied if scab appears on the fruit or leaves.

Many apple growers who sprayed in 1897 until the end of June, and neglected to watch their orchards afterward, lost heavily. The scab appeared very late in the season last year, and all the experimental orchards were given an extra application in the early part of July, which largely accounts for the splendid results obtained.

(2) Pear—Leaf blight, scab and codling moth, the same treatment as for the apple.

(3) Plum—Curculio, brown rot and leaf blight:—

First spraying—Bordeaux mixture before the flower buds open.

Second spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green as soon as the petals have fallen.

Third spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green in seven to ten days after.

Fourth spraying—Bordeaux mixture in ten to fifteen days after.

(4) Peach—Brown fruit rot, leaf blight, plum curculio and peach curl (*Exoascus* sp.)

First and second sprayings, same as for the treatment of the plum.

Third spraying—Bordeaux mixture in two or three weeks.

Fourth spraying—Ammoniacal copper carbonate, if any danger of disfiguring the fruit with Bordeaux mixture.

(5) Cherry—Aphis, slug, brown rot and leaf blight.

First spraying—Bordeaux mixture as the buds are breaking; if the aphids appear use kerosene emulsion alone.

Second spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green as soon as the blossoms fall.

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Third spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green ten to fifteen days after.

(6) Grapes, mildew, black rot, flea beetle and leaf-eating insects—First Spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when leaves are one inch in diameter.

Second Spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when flowers have fallen.

Third and Fourth Spraying—Bordeaux mixture and intervals of ten to fifteen days.

Paris green alone when the beetle is attacking the buds in the spring.

(7) Raspberry, anthracnose, leaf blight and saw-fly larvae—First Spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green just before growth begins.

Second Spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green about when first blossoms open.

Third Spraying—Bordeaux mixture when the fruit is gathered.

(8) Currant and Gooseberry, worms and mildew—First Spraying—Potassium sulphide, Bordeaux mixture and Paris green as soon as the leaves expand.

Second Spraying—The same, ten to fifteen days later.

For worms alone, hell-bore or Paris green will be effective.

(9) Tomato, rot and blight—Spray with Bordeaux mixture, as soon as rot or blight appears, for three times, if necessary, at intervals of ten to fifteen days.

(10) Potato, blight and beetle—First Spraying—Paris green as soon as the beetles appear (one pound to 100 gallons of water).

Second Spraying—Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when plants are six inches high.

Third and Fourth Spraying—Bordeaux mixture at intervals of ten to fifteen days, if necessary.

(11) Cabbage—Pyrethrum applied in solution (one ounce to four gallons of water) or dusted on (one part pyrethrum to seven parts flour), for the cabbage worm.

(12) Strawberry, the rust or leaf-blight—Bordeaux mixture, when it can be applied without disfiguring the fruit will control this disease. Apply at intervals of two or three weeks on new beds after they begin to make runners.

INJURIOUS FUNGI.

The following are among the most injurious fungi that affect the products of the garden and orchard. They can readily be controlled by the proper

application of Bordeaux mixture, as directed.

The usual life history of a parasitic fungus is, that it arises from a spore which is microscopic; this germinates and gives rise to thread-like structures which penetrate the plant upon which the fungus grows and derives its nourishment. Upon these structures in time spores are produced, as new sources from which the fungus may develop and continue to be injurious to the vitality of the plants attacked.

(1) Apple Spot or "scab" (*Fusicladium dendriticum*)—This fungus attacks the leaves and fruit of the apple, causing the "spots" on the fruit. The vegetative portion of the fungus is chiefly around the edge of the spots where the spores are produced in great numbers.

(2) Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium maculatum*)—This disease attacks the pear, causing the leaves to show reddish spots with small pimples in the centre. When the fruit is attacked it cracks and appears stunted.

(3) "Brown rot" (*Monilia fructigena*)—Attacks plums, cherries and peaches. The fruit affected becomes brownish at first, then shrivels and appears dried. In this condition it is termed "mummified," and is often seen upon the trees in that form. All "mummified" fruit should be gathered and burned, as they contain spores that will perpetuate the disease.

(4) "Anthracnose" (*Gloeosporium vetvium*)—This fungus appears on the canes of raspberries as small, round or oval patches, with a purple border, and sometimes upon the leaves as small yellowish spots with dark border. The affected canes should be cut out and destroyed by burning.

(5) "Leaf-Blight" "Sunburn" (*Sphaerella fragarloe*)—This disease produces very conspicuous spots on the upper surface of the leaves of the strawberry. The spots are reddish at first, then the centre becomes somewhat greyish. Destroy by plowing up plants after first crop or prevent and check by Bordeaux spraying.

(6) "Powdery Mildew" (*Sphaerotheca mors uvae*)—This mildew is the well-known blight on the gooseberry. It thrives in a warm, dry atmosphere, and sometimes is very destructive. At first the berries are covered with a greyish substance, and later assume a brown color. Early spraying with Bordeaux mixture will prevent.

(7) "Potato Blight" (*Phytophthora infestans*)—This fungus attacks the potato, commencing with the leaves, and finally affecting the tubers.

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THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.

The Toronto General Trusts Company, which was founded in 1882, and the Trusts Corporation of Ontario, which was chartered in 1890, have in the past, separately and individually, enjoyed the entire confidence of business men, the legal profession and the general public and that confidence will now be increased tenfold by the amalgamation of the two corporations. The result of the union of the two companies will be an increase of subscribed and paid-up capital, and the reserve fund and a material lessening of the expenses of management.

A bill to effect this amalgamation was introduced in the Local Legislature of Ontario during its last session, and the details of the measure were debated at great length, first in a committee of the House and afterwards in the House itself. From the statement made by Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., it appears that the subscribed capital of the Toronto General Trusts Company is \$1,000,000, the paid-up capital \$250,000, and the reserve fund \$250,000. The subscribed capital of the Trusts Corporation of Ontario is \$1,000,000, the paid-up capital \$200,000, and the reserve fund \$200,000. The amalgamation of these two companies has resulted in a subscribed capital of \$2,000,000 and a paid-up capital of \$450,000. But the reserve fund, instead of being \$450,000, is to be increased to \$750,000, and no dividend exceeding six per cent. per annum is to be declared or paid to the shareholders until the reserve has reached the increased figure, so that the public who entrust their business to the amalgamated corporation have the increased security of a larger subscribed and paid-up capital and an augmented reserve fund. The bill was read a third time on March 28th, and received the royal assent on April 1st.

The trust companies, which are comparatively new in Ontario, though tried and tested for a long period in the United States, are accomplishing a most successful work. Many people struggle to accumulate property during their lifetime, but do not give sufficient consideration to its disposition after death, often postponing the duty of making a will until too late. No doubt in many cases the delay in making a will arises from an inability to select an executor of required ability and integrity, more particularly if a trust is created under the will, and even when a suitable person is selected and he consents to dis-

charge what is often a thankless duty, the grave doubt is always present whether the person selected will live to execute the trust. The Toronto General Trusts Company was established expressly to remove such doubts and to meet all requirements in respect to security, continuity of service and efficiency of management. This corporation also acts in all trust and fiduciary capacities. It is qualified in every way to take charge of assets both before and after the death of the owner. There are many advantages in putting the management of financial affairs in the care of this company, either as trustee or agent, for the purpose of making investments, collecting interest, rents, etc. An important feature in the management is that all trust funds and investments are kept separate and apart from the affairs of the corporation, the records of each individual trust showing the assets belonging thereto.

From a financial standpoint the amalgamated trusts company is absolutely safe, but capital alone is not sufficient to ensure the conduct of the business of a corporation to a successful issue. On the Board of Directors must be men of unblemished probity and great business ability, and the manager must be a man who will win the respect and esteem of all those desirous of enjoying the manifold advantages of the corporation. In this respect the two trusts referred to have been singularly fortunate, and to their directorate and management they owe the great success which has marked the progress of the companies from the year of their inception. The following was the Board of Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Company:—

President, John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, E. A. Meredith, LL.D.; W. H. Besty, Esq.

Samuel Alcorn, Toronto; Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P.; W. R. Brock, merchant, Toronto; Hon. George A. Cox, President Canadian Bank of Commerce; R. Homer Dixon, Consul-General of the Netherlands; J. J. Foy, Q.C., Toronto; George Gooderham, President Bank of Toronto; Hon. R. Harcourt, Q.C., Treasurer Province of Ontario; H. S. Howland, President Imperial Bank of Canada; Aemilius Jarvis, Q.C., Toronto; Robert Jaffray, Director Imperial Bank of Canada; A. B. Lee, merchant, President Rice Lewis & Son, Ltd.; Sir Frank Smith, Senator, President Dominion Bank; J. G. Scott, Q.C., Master of Titles, Toronto; T. Sutherland Stayner, Director Imperial Bank of Canada; J. W. Langmuir, Managing Director; A. D. Langmuir, Assistant Manager.

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says about it.**

Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa, Feb. 10th, 1898.
Messrs. John Hillock & Co., Toronto.

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in by you is quite satisfactory. It works easily, and
comes up to our expectations in every respect.

Yours truly,

GEO. BURN, General Manager.



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The following was the Board of Directors of the Trusts Corporation of Ontario—

President, Hon. J. C. Aikins, P.C., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, Kingston; Hon. S. C. Wood, Toronto; Manager, A. E. Plummer; Solicitors, Moss, Barwick & Franks; Directors, J. L. Blaikie, Toronto; Wm. Cooke, Toronto; Hon. J. R. Gowan, Barrie; W. Hendrie, Hamilton; J. J. Kenny, Toronto; G. W. Kiely, Toronto; W. Leggatt, Hamilton; Thomas Long, Collingwood; Charles MacGee, Ottawa; A. Manning, Toronto; W. D. Matthews, Toronto; E. R. Osler, Toronto; Hugh Ryan, Toronto; John Stuart, Hamilton.

It would be extremely difficult to select men who more thoroughly combine all the business and professional abilities and personal qualities requisite for the management of a trust corporation than those who have so successfully managed the two companies since their incorporation. In the new board of the amalgamated trusts the best material has been selected from those whose names stand like pillars of strength in the financial world. The following is the new Board of Directors—

John Heskin, Q.C., LL.D., Toronto; the Hon. S. C. Wood, Toronto; W. H. Beatty, Toronto; Samuel Alcorn, Toronto; John Bell, Q.C., Belleville; John L. Blaikie, Toronto; W. R. Brock, Toronto; J. W. Digby, M.D., Brantford; J. J. Foy, Q.C., Toronto; George Goodrich, Toronto; William Hendrie, Hamilton; H. S. Howland, Toronto; Amelius Irving, Q.C., Toronto; Robert Jeffrey, Toronto; J. J. Kenny, Toronto; J. W. Langmuir, Toronto; A. B. Lee, Toronto; Thomas Long, Toronto; W. D. Matthews, Toronto; Hon. Peter McLean, Perth; E. R. Osler, M.P., Toronto; the Hon. Sir Frank Smith, Kt., P. C., Toronto; J. G. Scott, Q.C., Toronto; T. Sutherland Staxner, Toronto; B. E. Walker, Toronto.

The offices and vaults of the Toronto Trusts Company, in the Trusts Company building, on the corner of Yonge and Colborne streets, are being altered and enlarged to meet the requirements of the amalgamated company. The offices are spacious, airy and handsomely fitted up, and the vaults and safes are fire and burglar proof, of the most approved construction, and provide an absolutely secure, private and inexpensive depository for bonds, certificates, jewellery, family plate and valuables of all kinds. The offices are situated in the heart of the business

community, and are convenient alike for professional men and the general public.

The amalgamated Trusts Company is sure to do a larger and more profitable business than when the two corporations were working under separate managements, and a long period of constantly increasing prosperity is undoubtedly assured.

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THE STANLEY PIANOS.

A Visit to the Factory on Niagara Street—The Artistic Work Carried on in the Establishment.

The writer recently visited the Stanley piano factory on Niagara street, Toronto, and was greatly impressed with the work that he witnessed. Not alone was he struck with the magnitude of the establishment, but the scientific skill and artistic finish displayed in every department. So greatly has the demand for the Stanley Piano increased, that the present premises, ample as they are, do not meet the requirement of the growing trade, so that it is proposed at once to make a large addition. The new extension will be two hundred feet long, forty feet deep and five stories high, with dry kilns and lumber space, and when the new skilled artisans are employed, there will be a capacity for turning out at least thirty pianos a week. The present factory is a marvel of perfection, and the writer was amazed at the wonderful facilities in machinery, labor and space which the Stanley company enjoy. In every department of the factory the utmost activity was observed. Their machine room is piled high with lumber in process of manufacture, while the case room is simply a beehive of activity. Here are to be seen the beautiful woods native to our country, alongside of the finest imported woods, mahogany, walnut, satin-wood and all other specimens which are used in the artistic cases of the Stanley Piano. Their grand cases are a marvel of workmanship and artistic finish. Twenty-three thicknesses of wood are bent into a complete grand case, giving an artistic result pleasing to the eye, and insuring great durability. The varnishing room, with its finished and partly finished cases, gave an impression of wonderful perfection in detail and general result that has brought the Stanley Piano so rapidly to the front. The writer's ear was charmed by the beautiful sonority of tone produced by these instruments as he walked through the finishing department, where all the different parts are assembled together in a perfected whole. But it was not until a visit was paid to the warerooms that the full meaning of a high grade piano was brought home to him. So impressed was he with the musical perfection of the Stanley Piano that he could readily understand the praise that the instrument receives from all quarters. The writer has observed for many years the progress of this grand industry in Canada, and in the compe-

titive march onward the Stanley Piano justly deserves all the praise that has been showered upon it by the many musicians and experts who have tested its qualities.

The Stanley Piano, in every sense of the word, is a credit to Canada. It is graceful in shape, artistic in finish, and has a specially large and sonorous tone. Mr. Stanley builds the scale from his own design, and studies to secure an equality of tone throughout the compass, which makes the instrument a great favorite with singers and performers, both professional and amateur.

Mr. Stanley, while still young in years, has travelled the hard road of experience, and has left his footprints as an expert piano builder throughout the United States and Canada. The scales and designs of these beautiful instruments are the creations of Mr. Stanley's brain, and are not copies. The pianos are as individual in appearance as in quality, and in every part exhibit the same even perfection. The many testimonials received by Mr. Stanley from cities all over the American continent stamp him as an expert in his business. But the one of which he is proudest, and justly so, is the diploma of honorable mention that he received at the World's Fair, held in Chicago in 1893.

The capital of the Stanley Piano Company is in the neighborhood of \$250,000, and the firm is amply backed by the wealthiest and best financiers of the country.

The demand for the Stanley piano is so largely and steadily increasing that Mr. Stanley expects to double the output of instruments this year, and one of the very pleasing features of the business is, that, while the home market is constantly growing, there is a large demand from foreign countries. The piano has already been shipped in large numbers to Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and enquiries are being received from Turkey, Japan, Australia and other distant lands, showing that the fame of the Stanley piano is not merely local, but bids before long to be world wide.

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Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia on October 7, 1763, separated on August 26, 1784, and reunited on October 16, 1820.

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In 25 Years the population increased from 12,000 to 200,000; the land under cultivation from 10,000 acres to 2,000,000 acres; the number of schools from 16 to 982.

A comparison between the years 1885 and 1898 shows the following results:

GRAIN PRODUCED

	1885.	1898.
Wheat.....	7,429,440 bush.	25,313,745 bush.
Oats.....	6,364,263 bush.	17,308,252 bush.
Barley.....	1,113,481 bush.	4,277,927 bush.
Total.....	14,907,184 bush.	46,899,740 bush.

Increase, 31,992,740 Bushels.

The province has a municipal system which is simple, economical and efficient. Taxation in all parts is therefore reduced to a minimum. Lands can be bought in nearly every district, on easy terms of payment. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upward. **FREE** homesteads are still available in some parts of the province.

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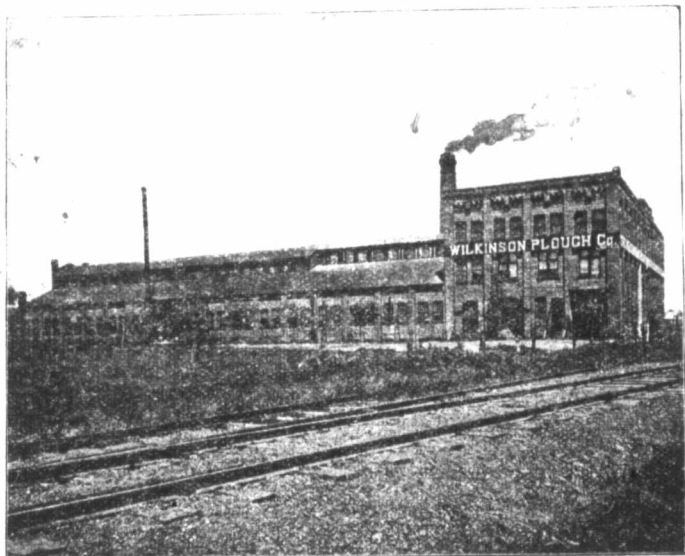
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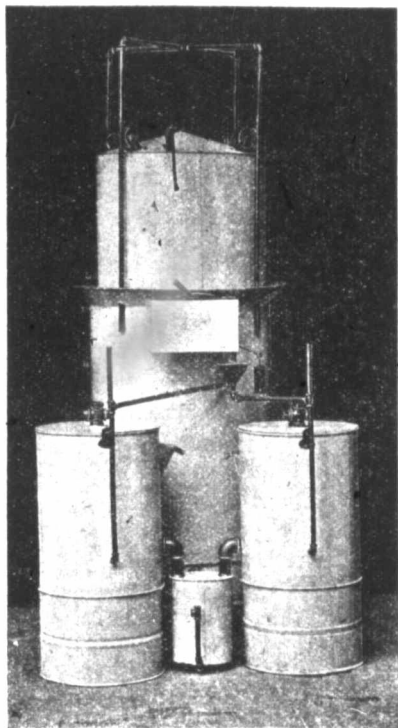
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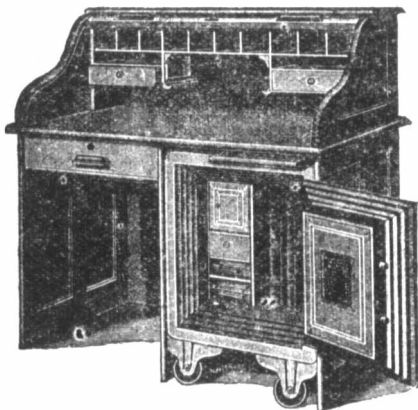
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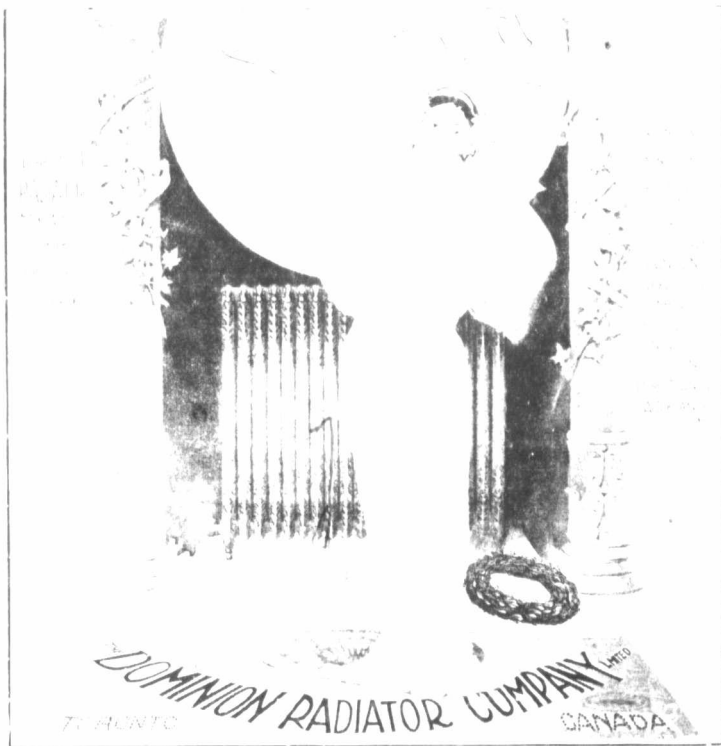
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